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QUESTION 1

A business analyst (BA) spent three months eliciting, specifying, and modelling the detailed stakeholder and solution requirements. Right before requirement sign-off, the BA realized that the Vice President was unable to approve the requirements and the Chief Financial Officer should do so. What element of requirement approval did the BA miss?

A. Manage conflicts and issues

B. Track and communicate approval

C. Gain consensus

D. Understand stakeholder roles

Correct Answer: A

The BA should use a decision tree to model the business rules for the loan approval process. A decision tree is a graphical representation of the logic, criteria, and outcomes of decisions within a system or solution. A decision tree can help to simplify and clarify the decision-making process and its impact on the solution. The other options are incorrect because: Option B is incorrect because a data flow diagram is not a technique for modeling business rules, but a technique for modeling data movement and transformation within a system or solution. A data flow diagram is a graphical representation of the sources, destinations, flows, and processes of data within a system or solution. A data flow diagram can help to understand how data is created, used, stored, and changed by the system or solution. Option C is incorrect because a use case diagram is not a technique for modeling business rules, but a technique for modeling user interactions and requirements within a system or solution. A use case diagram is a graphical representation of the actors, use cases, and relationships of a system or solution. A use case diagram can help to define and communicate the functional requirements and scope of the system or solution. Option D is incorrect because an entity relationship diagram is not a technique for modeling business rules, but a technique for modeling data structure and relationships within a system or solution. An entity relationship diagram is a graphical representation of the entities, attributes, and relationships of data within a system or solution. An entity relationship diagram can help to define and document the data requirements and specifications for the system or solution.

QUESTION 2

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) of a large financial services firm with many technology applications was formally reviewing all ongoing projects and noticed that the requirements were complex and difficult to follow. The CIO asks the business analyst (6A) what would improve the stakeholder\'s ability to understand the requirements. Which of the following will improve the requirements quality?

A. Traceability matrices

B. IEEE /ISO 29148 requirements standards

C. Additional requirements attributes

D. Matrix documentation formats

Correct Answer: B

The BA should improve the stakeholder\'s ability to understand the requirements by following the IEEE/ISO 29148 requirements standards. This is because IEEE/ISO 29148 is an international standard that provides guidelines for developing good quality requirements. The standard covers aspects such as requirements processes, elicitation, analysis, documentation, validation, and management. Following the standard can help to ensure that the requirements

are clear, complete, consistent, traceable, verifiable, and modifiable. The other options are not as effective or comprehensive as following the standard.

QUESTION 3

A project to implement shared registration procedures across multiple jurisdictions has stalled several times. The new business analyst (BA) assigned to the project used a collaborative game to elicit requirements. What effect was the BA attempting to achieve?

A. Minimal variance from planned effort

B. Close alignment with corporate values

C. Stimulate teamwork in a fun situation

D. High confidence in conclusions

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

If a requirement has been satisfied, why is it still considered a requirement?

A. A requirement is considered a requirement as long as the requirement may be able to be changed.

B. Requirements are considered requirements even if the requirements have been satisfied.

C. A requirement is considered valid as long as the business stakeholders need it.

D. If a requirement has been satisfied, it is no longer a requirement and should be purged from the requirements set.

Correct Answer: C

A requirement is considered valid as long as the business stakeholders need it. This is true for ongoing requirements that are reused in the organization. Answer: D is incorrect. This isn\'t a valid statement as to why satisfied requirements are

still considered requirements.

Answer: B is incorrect. This isn\'t a valid statement as to why satisfied requirements are still considered requirements.

Answer: A is incorrect. This isn\'t a valid statement; the ability to change a requirement doesn\'t make it necessarily a satisfied requirement.

QUESTION 5

A business analyst (BA) is determining the current state as part of a new project. What is an internal enterprise asset that the BA must include in the analysis?

A. Brand name

B. Organizational structure

C. Business need

D. Enterprise mission statement

Correct Answer: C

The starting point for any change is an understanding of why the change is needed. Potential change is triggered by problems or opportunities that cannot be addressed without altering the current state. Business analysts work to help stakeholders enable change by exploring and articulating the business needs that drive the desire to change. Without clearly understood business needs, it is impossible to develop a coherent strategy, and the resulting change initiative is almost certain to be driven by a mix of conflicting stakeholder demands. Change always occurs in a context of existing stakeholders, processes, technology, and policies which constitute the current state of the enterprise. Business analysts examine the current state in the context of the business need to understand what may influence proposed changes, and what will be affected by them. The current state is explored in just enough detail to validate the need for a change and/or the change strategy. Understanding the current state of the enterprise prior to the change is necessary to identify what will need to change to achieve a desired future state and how the effect of the change will be assessed.

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