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QUESTION 1

You are the business analyst for a large software development project. There are several issues that must be resolved by certain dates or the problem will prevent the project from advancing. What technique can you use to track problems with the requirements?

A. Issue tracking

B. RTM

C. Problem tracking

D. Baselining

Correct Answer: C

The technique you\\'ll use is simply problem tracking. This technique allows the business analyst to manage any issues identified within requirements by stakeholders and to ensure that those issues are resolved. Problem tracking allows the business analyst to manage any issues identified within requirements by stakeholders and to ensure that those issues are resolved. It provides an organized approach to tracking, management, and resolution of defects, issues, problems, and risks throughout business analysis activities. Management of issues is important so that they can be resolved in a timely manner to ensure success. Answer: D is incorrect. Baselining the requirements does not track problems but creates a standard set of requirements that deliverables may be compared against. Answer: A is incorrect. Issue tracking is not a valid business analysis term. Answer: B is incorrect. An RTM is a requirements trace matrix which tracks requirements through the solution, not issues.

QUESTION 2

Billy is the business analyst for her organization and she\\'s working with a team to select a model. Richard doesn\\'t understand why a model is needed for the requirements. Which one of the following statements best describes the reason to use a model?

A. Models abstract and simplify reality.

B. Models restrict the effect, risk, cost, and schedule of the solution.

C. Models define the solution in time, cost, space, and logistics.

D. Models show the complete solution in a non-functional slice of the organization.

Correct Answer: A

According to \\'A Guide to the Business Analysis Body of Knowledge\\', models are ideal because they abstract and simplify reality. They help simplify reality in a way that\\'s useful for understanding the requirements and their impact on the organization. Answer: C is incorrect. This isn\\'t a valid statement about why it\\'s important to use a model. Answer: D is incorrect. Models do not show the solution in a non-functional portion of the organization. Answer: B is incorrect. Models do not restrict the attributes of the solution.

QUESTION 3

A business analyst has identified four different solutions for a business need. In the light of solution assessment, how

many solution assessment iterations should he do?

A. The business analyst can do multiple assessments, one for each solution or to compare multiple solutions.

B. There is no limit, but the business analyst should perform the same type of assessments for each solution to be balanced.

C. The business analyst can do one assessment per solution.

D. There should only be one solution assessment - four is too many. Some of the solutions are better than others.

Correct Answer: A

The best choice is to do at least one assessment or multiple assessments to compare the solutions.

D is incorrect. There can be multiple solutions to a business need, so the business analyst may need to perform multiple assessments.

C is incorrect. There\\'s not a restriction of just one assessment per solution, as multiple assessments can be completed.

B is incorrect. In the assessment, the business analyst may determine that some solutions are better than others and remove one or more possible solutions. The remaining solutions can then have iterations of assessments.

QUESTION 4

There are three inputs to the business analysis planning approach process. Which one of the following is not one of the three inputs?

A. Risk and rewards analysis

B. Business need

C. Organizational process assets

D. Expert judgment

Correct Answer: A

Risk and rewards analysis is not, of itself, an input to the business analysis planning approach process. Answer: B is incorrect. Business need is an input to the business analysis planning approach process. Answer: D is incorrect. Expert judgment is an input to the business analysis planning approach process. Answer: C is incorrect. Organizational process assets are inputs to the business analysis planning approach process.

QUESTION 5

Business needs do not always originate from the business analyst or from business owners. There are several stakeholders which may identify or contribute to the identification of a business need. Which one of the following stakeholders are most likely to have the most direct awareness of problems that could lead to a business need?

A. End users

B. Business analysts

C. Project managers

D. Functional managers

Correct Answer: A

End users of a system are the stakeholders that are to have the most direct awareness of problems. The end users typically represent the largest group of stakeholders and are closest to the applications, services, and

facilities where business needs may be represented. Answer: C is incorrect. Project managers may be aware of business needs, but they aren\'t the most likely stakeholders. Answer: D is incorrect. Functional managers oversee end users and other resources, but may not be the stakeholders closest to the need. Answer: B is incorrect. Business analysts can help identify and clarify the need, but this isn\'t the best choice for the QUESTION.

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