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QUESTION 1

When can changes to requirements occur in a business analysis planning and monitoring assignment?

A. Changes to requirements can occur any time after the project\\'s change control system has been enacted.

B. Changes to requirements can occur at any time.

C. Change to requirements can occur any time before the project scope statement is created.

D. Change to requirements can occur at any time before the key stakeholders approve the identified requirements.

Correct Answer: B

Changes to requirements can, and often do, happen at any time. Answer: D is incorrect. Just because the key stakeholders approve the requirements does not mean that they would not like to add requirements later in the project. Answer: C

is incorrect. The project scope is generally a good reflection of the identified requirements, but changes can still happen.

Answer: A is incorrect. Changes to the requirements can happen even before the project begins.

QUESTION 2

System designers are working with a business analyst (BA) during the initial stages of a project to implement a new transaction-based system. The system designers would like to have a visual that illustrates the type of information that will be input in the system, the processes it will support, and the location where it will be stored. What type of diagram meets the designers\\' needs?

A. Use Case

B. Data flow

C. Activity flow

D. State Modelling

Correct Answer: B

The type of diagram that meets the designers\\' needs of having a visual that illustrates the type of information that will be input in the system, the processes it will support, and the location where it will be stored is a data flow diagram. 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. The other options are incorrect because: Option A is incorrect because a use case diagram is not a type of diagram that meets the designers\\' needs of having a visual that illustrates the type of information that will be input in the system, the processes it will support, and the location where it will be stored, but a type of diagram that shows 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 C is incorrect because an activity flow diagram is not a type of diagram that meets the designers\\' needs of having a visual that illustrates the type of information that will be input in the system, the processes it will support, and the location where it will be stored, but a type of diagram that shows the inputs, outputs, triggers, and outcomes of activities within a system or solution. An activity flow diagram can help to understand how activities are performed and sequenced by the system or solution.

Option D is incorrect because a state model diagram is not a type of diagram that meets the designers\\' needs of having a visual that illustrates the type of information that will be input in the system, the processes it will support, and the location where it will be stored, but a type of diagram that shows the states, transitions, and actions of an entity or an object within a system or solution. A state model diagram can help to understand how an entity or an object changes its state or behavior in response to events or conditions. References: BABOK Guide v3, section 10.12: Data Flow Diagrams

QUESTION 3

Which one of the following statements best describes what an assumption is?

A. These are the things that may restrict the options for the endeavor.

B. The weather will always be hot in the summer and cool in the winter.

C. The project must be completed by December 18.

D. These are things that are believed to be true, but they have not yet been confirmed.

Correct Answer: D

Assumptions are the things that are believed to be true, but they have not yet been confirmed. False assumptions can increase risks, costs, and frustrations among the stakeholders. Answer: B is incorrect. This is an example of an assumption, but it does not answer the QUESTION. Answer: C is incorrect. This statement is an example of a constraint. Answer: A is incorrect. This statement defines what a constraint is within a project or endeavor.

QUESTION 4

A business analyst (BA) has set up a number of elicitation workshops with key subject matter experts (SMEs) on a new project. All SMEs have accepted the workshop invitations except for the legal SME who has not responded to any invitations. The first workshop is scheduled for next week and the BA has tried unsuccessfully to reach the legal SME by phone. How should the BA proceed?

A. Re-check the legal SMEs schedule and re-arrange all of the workshops based on vacancies in his or her public calendar

B. Drop by the legal SMEs desk and have an informed chat about how important his or her involvement and input is on the project

C. proceed with the first workshop and capture the non-response as a project issue for the project manager to address

D. Escalate the non-response to the legal SMEs manager via email and request that they make the legal SME attend

Correct Answer: B

This answer is the best option because it shows respect for the legal SME\\'s time and expertise, and it allows the BA to communicate the value and urgency of the project. Re-checking the schedule, proceeding with the workshop, or escalating the issue are not effective ways to engage the legal SME and may cause resentment or conflict. References: BABOK Guide v3, page 54; CCBA Mock Test,

QUESTION 5

Anne is the business analyst for her organization and she\\'s creating a textual requirement for her analysis. As part of the textual requirements, there are specific rules that Anne should follow. Textual requirements must always address what three things in regard to the requirements?

A. Textual requirements must define the capabilities of the solution, conditions that must exist for the requirements to operate, and any constraints that may hinder the solution.

B. Textual requirements must define the cost of the solution, organizational conditions that must exist for the requirements to operate, and any risks that may hinder the solution.

C. Textual requirements must define the stakeholders\\' influence on the solution, relationships between opposing stakeholders, and any organizational constraints that may hinder the solution.

D. Textual requirements must define the deliverables created by the solution, the conditions that must exist for the requirements to be completed, and the time and cost constraints that may hinder the solution\\'s implementation.

Correct Answer: A

Of all the choices, only this answer defines the three requirements of the textual requirements. defining the capabilities of the solution, defining the conditions for the requirements to operate, and identifying any constraints that may hinder he

solution.

B is incorrect. This is an incorrect statement about the elements of the textual requirements. D is incorrect. This is an incorrect statement about the elements of the textual requirements. C is incorrect. This is an incorrect statement about the

elements of the textual requirements.

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