What is the term used to describe the cost of the solution after the solution has been implemented in production by a vendor?

    A. Total ownership costing

    B. Lifecycle maintenance fees

    C. Sustainability fees

    D. Total cost of ownership

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **km_45** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 11 months ago

D is correct: The total cost of ownership (TCO) is the cost to acquire a solution, the cost of using the solution, and the cost of supporting the solution for the foreseeable future, combined to help understand the potential value of a solution.

upvoted 6 times

👤 **hieueddie** `Most Recent ⓧ` 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

TCO is the cost of purchase of solution and maintenance

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ntthuyen2207** 2 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Seyeoyede** 2 months, 1 week ago

TCO is the cost of purchase of solution and maintenance

upvoted 1 times

👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

he total cost of ownership (TCO) is the cost to acquire a solution, the cost of using the solution, and the cost of supporting the solution for the foreseeable future, combined to help understand the potential value of a solution.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **83e7526** 9 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: D`

BABOK PG 275

upvoted 1 times

👤 **b9adaf1** 11 months ago

Question is weirdly phrased. It specifies cost of the solution AFTER the solution has been implemented. Though TCO is not only AFTER the solution is implemented...

upvoted 1 times

👤 **kal5** 1 year, 5 months ago

10.20.3 .2 Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Babok(p.275)

upvoted 1 times

👤 **tcsguy** 1 year, 11 months ago

he total cost of ownership (TCO) is the cost to acquire a solution, the cost of using the solution, and the cost of supporting the solution for the foreseeable future, combined to help understand the potential value of a solution. In the case of equipment and facilities, there is often a generally agreed to life expectancy. However, in the case of processes and software, the life expectancy is often unknown. Some organizations assume a standard time period (for example, three

to five years) to understand the costs of ownership of intangibles like processes
and software

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Oloko** 2 years, 12 months ago

Total cost of ownership

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **laossh** 3 years, 10 months ago

Total cost of ownership is total cost of purchasing and operating a delivered technology product. It evaluates costs that does not reflect in upfront pricing of the same technology

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **TAGENE** 4 years, 1 month ago

This is the cost of supporting and maintaining the solution

upvoted 2 times

Enterprise analysis creates just five outputs.

Which one of the following is an output of the enterprise analysis tasks?

- A. Assumptions and constraints
- B. Stakeholder concerns
- C. Solution performance assessment
- D. Solution approach

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ 👤 **1996sunny** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years ago

Looks like this question relates to the BABOK v.2, which is outdated

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **AmaraGod** `Most Recent ⊙` 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Assumptions and constraints are key outputs of enterprise analysis tasks. During enterprise analysis, business analysts identify and document the assumptions that underlie the business context and any constraints that may limit the project's options or solutions. These outputs are crucial for understanding the environment in which the solution will be developed and ensuring that stakeholders are aware of the boundaries within which the project will operate.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **83e7526** 9 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: D`

BABOK V3 pg 486 summary of changes - Task are Define Business need, Assess Capability Gaps, Determine Solution Approach, Define Solution Scope & Define Business Case

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Sha7rour** 2 years, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

enterprise analysis is in Babok v2, but in V3 it is strategy Analysis, and the answer is Solution approach

Babok v3 page 102

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **Dillon91** 2 years, 8 months ago

I think C as well

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Pank_HD** 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer is C. As per the IIBA BABOK V3 errata - Domain Subject Matter Expert not included in Stakeholders.

Add Domain Subject Matter Expert to stakeholders.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Oloko** 2 years, 12 months ago

Stakeholder concern

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 4 months ago

Strategy analysis (6.4. define change strategy) produces: Change strategy and Solution scope

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Surulere007** 3 years, 7 months ago

Enterprise Analysis (Version 2.0 name) is now Strategy Analysis (Version 3 name)

upvoted 2 times

All of the following stakeholders participate in the prioritization of requirements except for which one?

A. Implementation subject matter expert

B. Project team

C. Domain subject matter expert

D. Project manager

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

---

 pabitrasharma 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Follow BABOK 5.3.7 - Domain Subject Matter Experts is not a stakeholder

upvoted 1 times

 Farooq_95 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The project team typically does not participate in setting the priority of requirements; their role is to execute the prioritized deliverables. As per BABOK v3 5.3.7, all others may be involved in prioritization.

upvoted 1 times

 Farooq_95 2 months, 1 week ago

Domain SME is not mentioned in BABOK v3 5.3.7, but Domain subject matter experts (SMEs) can assist in prioritizing requirements by providing insights into the business domain, understanding the impact of each requirement on business objectives, and assessing the urgency of implementation based on domain-specific factors. They can help evaluate the feasibility and practicality of implementing certain requirements within the existing business context.

upvoted 1 times

 Uloaku 2 years ago

Answer is B. Babok V3 page 90

upvoted 2 times

 Dillon91 2 years, 2 months ago

I also believe B

upvoted 1 times

 NickMane 3 years ago

B&C are not stakeholders BABOK v3: 5.3 - Prioritize requirements

upvoted 3 times

 nrp26 3 years, 3 months ago

Ans is B. Domain SME's are stakeholders.

upvoted 2 times

 rhsdeal 3 years, 3 months ago

This is a Babok v2 question in the v2 guide pg 103 the stakeholders for prioritize requirements are:

6.1.6 Stakeholders

Domain SME: Domain subject matter experts may be invited to participate in the prioritization of requirements, to assess the relative business need, and to negotiate their importance.

Implementation SME: Implementation subject matter experts may be asked to evaluate the relative complexity or risk associated with the implementation of certain requirements.

Project Manager: The project manager is responsible for the implementation of the solution and will use the priority of requirements as an input into the project plan.

Sponsor: Since sponsors are ultimately accountable for the business solution and major project decisions, they need to be invited to participate in the discussion.

For v-3 Pg. 90 states the stakeholders of prioritization of requirements are: Customer, End User, Implementation Subject Matter Expert, Project Manager, Regulator, Sponsor.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **HappyA** 3 years, 4 months ago

Ans is C Domain SME as per pg 90

upvoted 3 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. Management has asked that you create a model of the requirements so the stakeholders can better understand the requirements and the project as a whole.

Which of the following statements best describes a model?

A. Models are slices of the project solution.

B. Models simplify the requirements for common stakeholders.

C. Models are statistics for the return on investment, time saved, and other mathematics.

D. Models abstract and simplify reality.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ 👤 **83e7526** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

BABOK V3 pg 448

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **angela111** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

BABOK v3 (p448): Model: a representation and simplification of reality developed to convey information to a specific audience to support analysis, communication, and understanding.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **fisholadonte** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Models help to bring to live proposed designs.

upvoted 2 times

What plan will describe the stakeholder groups, communication needs, and the level of formality that is appropriate for the requirements?

    A. Requirements management plan

    B. Project management plan

    C. Scope management plan

    D. Business analysis communication plan

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

  👤 **AlphaD** 2 months, 1 week ago

I also vote D. No such thing as coverage matrix.

upvoted 1 times

  👤 **83e7526** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

BABOK V3

upvoted 1 times

  👤 **angela111** 1 year, 1 month ago

business analysis communication plan: a description of the types of communication the business analyst will perform during business analysis, the recipients of those communications, and the form and frequency of those communications.

upvoted 1 times

    👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

    Glossary

    upvoted 1 times

  👤 **Uloaku** 2 years, 6 months ago

The answer is D according to the Business analysis communication place task under the plan Business analysis Information Management

upvoted 3 times

Question #6
Topic 1

You are the business analyst for a smaller project where there are few requirements. Management would still like you to create a method to trace the few requirements for this project.

What type of matrix would be best in this instance?

- A. Roles and responsibility matrix
- B. RACI matrix
- C. Coverage matrix
- D. Requirements trace matrix

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

□ 👤 **km_45** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 11 months ago

This is from the older version: in BABOC v3 there are no matrix techniques recommended to trace requirements (p82)

upvoted 6 times

□ 👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊙` 3 weeks, 5 days ago

`Selected Answer: D`

A Requirements Traceability Matrix (RTM) is the best tool for tracking requirements, even on smaller projects. It helps link requirements to project deliverables, ensuring that all requirements are addressed throughout the project lifecycle. The RTM allows the business analyst to trace requirements from their origin through development, testing, and final implementation. This is useful regardless of the number of requirements, as it ensures nothing is overlooked.

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **pabitrasharma** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

you can not find"Coverage matrix" word on BABOK V3. ""Coverage matrix" is no longer a valid answer. Either change the answer or drop this question from the list

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Farooq_95** 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

A BABOK v2 question. As per BABOK v3, the correct answer is Requirements Traceability Matrix. The ability for tracking the relationships between sets of requirements and designs from the original stakeholder need to the actual implemented solution.

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **jeffreyokonkwo_** 1 year ago

D. Requirements trace matrix

A Requirements Trace Matrix (RTM) is a tool used to track and manage requirements throughout the project lifecycle. Even in smaller projects with few requirements, an RTM can be valuable in ensuring that each requirement is linked back to its source and that its implementation is tracked through to completion. It helps maintain transparency and control over the requirements and their status during the project.

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **sssyeng** 2 years, 3 months ago

No mention of Coverage Matrix in BABOk 3.0. Requirements Life Cycle Management should have it.

A coverage matrix is a table or spreadsheet used to manage and facilitate the tracing of requirements. This simple approach is used on simple projects where there are only a few requirements or on projects where traceability is very limited and not too detailed.

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **Dillon91** 2 years, 11 months ago

D is the only logical option

upvoted 4 times

□ 👤 **simmu_2000** 2 years, 12 months ago

it is mentioned in 4.2.5 of babok v2.0. [not available in babok v3.0]

upvoted 2 times

beksy 3 years, 5 months ago

Techniques for tracing requirements include: Business Rules Analysis. Functional Decomposition, Process Modelling, and Scope Modelling from BABOK V3

beksy 3 years, 5 months ago

Techniques for tracing requirements include: Business Rules Analysis. Functional Decomposition, Process Modelling, and Scope Modelling from BABOK V3

You are the business analyst for your organization and have many solutions available to an identified problem. You would like a way to quickly and fairly determine which solution is the best choice for your organization.

Which of the following approaches would allow you to determine the top-rated solutions for your organization?

  A. Scoring system

  B. Acceptance and evaluation criteria

  C. Vendor assessment

  D. Voting system

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

B (75%)	A (25%)
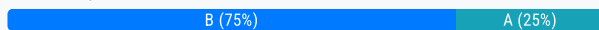
👤 **jeffreyokonkwo_** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year ago

I see where the confusion may arise. "Acceptance and evaluation criteria" are indeed important in the context of evaluating and accepting a solution, but they don't inherently provide a mechanism for comparing multiple solutions against each other. They are typically used to assess whether a particular solution meets the predefined standards and requirements.

On the other hand, a scoring system involves assigning numerical values or scores to different solutions based on specific criteria. The scores are then used to compare and rank the solutions. This systematic approach allows for a more quantitative evaluation and comparison, helping to identify the most suitable solution.

In practice, you may use acceptance and evaluation criteria within a scoring system. The criteria define what is important, and the scoring system quantifies how well each solution meets those criteria, aiding in the decision-making process.

upvoted 7 times

👤 **Shreejith** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 6 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Evaluation criteria are the measures used to assess a set of requirements in order to choose between multiple solutions, I think option B could be a correct option

upvoted 7 times

👤 **Sambhav** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 weeks, 3 days ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Here we're talking about the BEST and not the CORRECT. Acceptance criteria is the criteria that you may use to accpet a solution or a product. Voting is the quick and democratice but you might not the best or the correct solution.
In Vendor assessement, your will me doing the assessment of the vendor

A scoring system involves assigning weighted scores to various criteria important to the organization and then evaluating solutions against these criteria.
So if you have to rank the best soltuion then obviosuly you should be following scoring system

BABOK v3 includes the Decision Analysis technique, which outlines the use of scoring and weighting systems to evaluate and compare different solution options systematically.

Refer to Chapter 10: Techniques in BABOK v3 for details on Decision Analysis (p. 261). This technique highlights the importance of using weighted criteria and scores to facilitate decision-making, especially when evaluating and comparing multiple options.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Sambhav** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Here we're talking about the BEST and not the CORRECT.

Acceptance criteria is the criteria that you may use to accpet a solution or a product.

Voting is the quick and democratice but you might not the best or the correct solution.

In Vendor assessement, your will me doing the assessment of the vendor

A scoring system involves assigning weighted scores to various criteria important to the organization and then evaluating solutions against these criteria.
So if you have to rank the best soltuion then obviosuly you should be following scoring system

BABOK v3 includes the Decision Analysis technique, which outlines the use of scoring and weighting systems to evaluate and compare different solution options systematically.

Refer to Chapter 10: Techniques in BABOK v3 for details on Decision Analysis (p. 261). This technique highlights the importance of using weighted criteria and scores to facilitate decision-making, especially when evaluating and comparing multiple options.
　upvoted 1 times

　　👤 **SallyW** 1 month, 2 weeks ago
B
Acceptance and evaluation criteria define measures of value attributes to be used
for assessing and comparing solutions and alternative designs.
　upvoted 1 times

　　👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 3 weeks ago
v3, Pg 217-218 Evaluation criteria are the measures used to assess a set of requirements in order to choose between multiple solutions. Acceptance and Evaluation Criteria define measures of value attributes to be used for assessing and comparing solutions and alternative designs.
　upvoted 1 times

　　👤 **25a199b** 3 months, 1 week ago
Acceptance - 1 solution - conduct acceptance testing
Evaluation - multiple solutions - ranking
　upvoted 1 times

　　👤 **Rsolan** 6 months, 1 week ago
Correct Answer is B
　upvoted 1 times

　　👤 **Moathov** 1 year, 1 month ago
Selected Answer: A
Each solution is scored and the top-rated solution or solutions are then
investigated in greater detail.
BOK, V2-Page-90, Determine Solution Approach
　upvoted 1 times

　　👤 **RadkaH** 1 year, 1 month ago
Selected Answer: B
7.6.6 Techniques
• Acceptance and Evaluation Criteria: used to express requirements in the
form of acceptance criteria to make them most useful when assessing proposed
solutions and determining whether a solution meets the defined business
needs
　upvoted 2 times

　　👤 **Aburghul** 1 year, 4 months ago
Selected Answer: A
For more complex decision problems, a scoring system must be used, with sets
of related requirements assigned a weighting to reflect their relative importance to the
organization. Each solution is scored and the top-rated solution or solutions are then
investigated in greater detail.
BOK, V2-Page-90, Determine Solution Approach

Scoring is the process of determining how well a solution meets a requirement. A scale

should be established for scoring each requirement and multiple possible scoring levels defined.

BOK, V2-Page-156, Benchmarking

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **fisholadonte** 1 year, 8 months ago

B. Evaluation criteria helps in decision making between solution options. Babok v3. Chapter 10.

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **Squib** 2 years, 2 months ago

should be B

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **POMPY** 2 years, 3 months ago

scoring system is not mentioned anywhere in BABOK v3

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

You are ranking the requirements therefore Scoring is the logical answer (weighted matrix)

upvoted 1 times

When an organization is using a change-driven approach to business analysis, how are communications managed?

A. Communications in a change-driven approach to business analysis focus more on the frequency of communication.

B. Communications in a change-driven approach typically use face-to-face channels.

C. Communications in a change-driven approach focus more on formal communications.

D. Communications in a change-driven approach are all ad hoc.

Suggested Answer: *A*

- 👤 **hieueddie** 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Change driven = adaptive -> focus more on the frequency of communication

upvoted 1 times

- 👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

V3 BAPM - Plan Business Analysis Approach.

upvoted 1 times

- 👤 **basmus12** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Change driven = adaptive in BABOK V3

upvoted 1 times

- 👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 8 months ago

BABOK v2 ref

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. Management has asked that you create a method to store the project requirements including those under development, under review, and the requirements which have been approved.
What is management asking you to create?

    A. A change management system

    B. A repository

    C. A project scope statement

    D. A requirements register

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

A repository may need to store information other than requirements and designs. pg 45.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

BABOK v3 pg 84

5.2.4 Elements

.1 Maintain Requirements

Requirements are maintained so that they remain correct and current after an approved change. Business analysts are responsible for conducting maintenance to ensure this level of accuracy is retained. For requirements to be properly maintained they must be clearly named and defined, and easily available to stakeholders.

Business analysts also maintain the relationships among requirements, sets of requirements, and associated business analysis information to ensure the context and original intent of the requirement is preserved. Repositories with accepted taxonomies assist in establishing and maintaining links between maintained requirements, and facilitate requirements and designs traceability.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **kal5** 1 year, 5 months ago

Page 45 BABOK V3. Repositorty

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Dillon91** 2 years, 9 months ago

V3...p 45

..answer is B

upvoted 3 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and working with Tim to identify the assumptions within the business solution. Which one of the following is an assumption?

A. The vendor believes the hardware should arrive by December 1

B. The software must be compatible with Windows Vista

C. The software must cost less than $99 per license

D. The hardware must cost less than $450 per unit.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

An assumption is a belief or statement that is considered to be true but has not been proven or validated. Only option A meets the definition of assumption.

Options B, C, and D represent requirements or constraints rather than assumptions. They specify specific criteria or conditions that must be met for the software or hardware, such as compatibility with Windows Vista, cost limitations, or hardware specifications. These are typically considered known facts or requirements rather than assumptions.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **kal5** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

A is right

Rest of the alternatives are Requirements not assumptions

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Moathov** 7 months ago

the rest are constraints.

upvoted 2 times

You are working with Terry on the conduct stakeholder analysis task as part of the business analysis duties in your company. Terry wants to know why it's so important to identify stakeholders so early in the business analysis duties.

Which one of the following statements best addresses the need to identify the stakeholders early on in the business analysis duties?

A. It's important to identify the stakeholders so the business analyst knows who to report to.

B. It's important to identify the stakeholders so the business analyst knows who to bill for the project.

C. It's important to identify the stakeholder so the business analyst can help ensure the timely delivery of the requirements deliverables.

D. It's important to identify the stakeholders so the stakeholders know who the business analyst is.

Suggested Answer: *C*

🔲 👤 **aribosqd** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

C BABOK V2. Stakeholder roles must be identified early in the project in order to help ensure timely delivery of requirements deliverables.

upvoted 1 times

Nancy has asked you to trace a particular requirement for her.

What does 'to trace a requirement' mean?

A. Tracing a requirement means to look at a requirement and the others to which it is related. It links risk, cost, quality, and scope elements to stakeholder and solution requirements to other artifacts created by the team and to solution components.

B. Tracing a requirement means to look at a requirement and the others to which it is related. It links business requirements to stakeholder and solution requirements to other artifacts created by the team and to solution components.

C. Tracing a requirement means to look at a requirement and the others to which it is related. It links business requirements to components in the project's work breakdown structure.

D. Tracing a requirement means to track a requirements from its first identification all the way to its completion to see what issues, risks, costs, quality, and defects have surrounded the requirement

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

| B (67%) | A (33%) |

🔲 👤 **Stan333** `Highly Voted 👍` 11 months, 4 weeks ago

The correct answer is B

Traceability does not link risk, cost, quality, and scope elements to stakeholder, it helps to manage risk, cost, scope,etc. Traceability simply links requirements backwards (to stakeholder/source), forward (to solution components) and to other requirements.

　upvoted 6 times

🔲 👤 **omaahi** `Most Recent ⊙` 1 week, 4 days ago

`Selected Answer: B`

According to the BABOK Guide, requirement traceability is the ability to identify and document the lineage of a requirement. This includes:

Its relationships to other requirements.

Its connection to design elements, solution components, and artifacts.

Its alignment with business objectives and stakeholder needs.

Tracing requirements ensures that every requirement delivers value and is aligned with organizational goals. It allows for impact analysis, gap analysis, and validation across the lifecycle of the solution.

　upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Requirement tracing involves identifying and tracking relationships between business requirements, stakeholder requirements, and solution requirements, as well as linking them to project artifacts and solution components. This ensures that all requirements are accounted for, properly implemented, and aligned with business goals. It helps maintain traceability throughout the project lifecycle, enabling better change management, impact analysis, and verification.

　upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **basmus12** 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Traceability is used to help ensure that the

solution conforms to requirements and to assist in scope, change, risk, time, cost,

and communication management. It is also used to detect missing functionality

or to identify if there is implemented functionality that is not supported by any

requirement.

　upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **maxtohmilz** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

The correct answer is B

　upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **83e7526** 9 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: B`

correct answer is B for me

😑 👤 **Georgian1994** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

(Requirements) Traceability is used to help ensure that the solution conforms to requirements and to assist in scope, change, risk, time, cost, and communication management. (BABOK V3,)

😑 👤 **Indzitis** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Definition:

requirements traceability: The ability for tracking the relationships between sets

of requirements and designs from the original stakeholder need to the

actual implemented solution. Traceability supports change control by

ensuring that the source of a requirement or design can be identified and

other related requirements and designs potentially affected by a change are

known.

😑 👤 **jeffreyokonkwo_** 1 year ago

A. Tracing a requirement means to look at a requirement and the others to which it is related. It links risk, cost, quality, and scope elements to stakeholder and solution requirements to other artifacts created by the team and to solution components.

😑 👤 **Moathov** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

It should be A. BABOK V3

😑 👤 **maestro169** 1 year, 3 months ago

Off the top of my head,Risk and cost in A may be more project management, but I need to check Babok first.

😑 👤 **kal5** 1 year, 5 months ago

Plz read BABOK Trace Requirement,

Answer is A:

When do change requests generally increase in a project?

A. During the project's launch.

B. Towards the beginning of the project.

C. During the project scope management processes.

D. Towards the end of the project.

Suggested Answer: *D*

☐ 👤 **jeffreyokonkwo_** Highly Voted 👍 1 year ago
D. Towards the end of the project.

As a project progresses, stakeholders may gain a clearer understanding of the project's scope, objectives, and requirements. This increased clarity, combined with the evolving nature of projects and unforeseen circumstances, can lead to an uptick in change requests, especially as the project approaches completion. It is during the later stages of a project when stakeholders may identify additional requirements, modifications, or corrections that weren't apparent earlier in the project lifecycle.
upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **CBAPCohort6** Most Recent ⊙ 2 months, 3 weeks ago
D - Towards the end of the project.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **serzsh** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
B. Change requests generally increase towards the beginning of a project when initial expectations, specifications, and requirements are being clearly defined and understood. This is often when stakeholders realize that certain aspects of the project need to be amended, added, or removed to meet the stipulated objectives.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Himon** 1 year, 7 months ago
Towards the end of the project
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **SVK2310** 1 year, 9 months ago
What's the correct answer for this?
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 8 months ago
BABOK v2
upvoted 1 times

Ben is the business analyst for his organization. Ben is currently working on a solution to improve a laser printer. He has taken the laser printer apart, identified each component, and documented each component's purpose.

What type of requirements organization is Ben doing in this scenario?

A. Process modeling

B. Data modeling

C. Functional decomposition

D. Scope modeling

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The actions of Ben suggest Functional decomposition. Functional decomposition is the breaking down processes, systems, functional areas, or deliverables into their simpler constituent parts and allowing each part to be analyzed independently.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **kal5** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Techniques 10.22 Functional Decomposition

upvoted 3 times

Fred's organization is using a plan-driven approach for the business analysis deliverables.
In this approach how will the requirements be captured?

> A. Fred will use the appropriate documentation at the discretion of the business analysis team .
>
> B. Fred will use the project management information system.
>
> C. Fred will use whatever business analysis forms are most appropriate.
>
> D. Fred will use standardized templates.

Suggested Answer: *D*

  ☐ 👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Predictive Approach using formal documentation usually in form of company templates

  upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **jeffreyokonkwo_** 1 year ago

Answer is D: In a plan-driven approach for business analysis deliverables, requirements are typically captured using:

D. Fred will use standardized templates.

In a plan-driven or traditional project management approach, standardized templates and documentation are often prescribed and used consistently across the project. This ensures a structured and uniform way of capturing and managing requirements. The use of standardized templates helps maintain consistency, facilitates communication, and ensures that key information is documented in a format that is agreed upon by the project team.

  upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **jeffreyokonkwo_** 1 year ago

Answer is A: In a plan-driven approach for business analysis deliverables, requirements are typically captured using:

D. Fred will use standardized templates.

In a plan-driven or traditional project management approach, standardized templates and documentation are often prescribed and used consistently across the project. This ensures a structured and uniform way of capturing and managing requirements. The use of standardized templates helps maintain consistency, facilitates communication, and ensures that key information is documented in a format that is agreed upon by the project team.

  upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **NikolaBA** 1 year, 7 months ago

I meant D (Standard Template)

  upvoted 2 times

  ☐ 👤 **NikolaBA** 1 year, 7 months ago

So the answer is A

  upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **IsaacJap** 1 year, 9 months ago

Predictive approaches typically call for formal documentation and
representations. Business analysis information may be captured in a formal
document or set of representations following standardized templates.
Information is captured at various levels of detail. The specific content and format
of business analysis information can vary depending on the organizational
methodologies, processes, and templates in use.

  upvoted 3 times

What part of defining the business needs process will evaluate the ends that the organization is seeking to achieve?

A. Business goals and objectives

B. Alternative identification

C. Solution assessment

D. Requirements

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **Shreejith** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 12 months ago

Business goals and objectives describe the ends that the organization is seeking to achieve. BABOK V3 6.2.4.1

upvoted 10 times

👤 **Farooq_95** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

As per BABOK v3 6.2.4.1, A future state can be described in terms of business objectives or goals in order to guide the development of the change strategy and identify potential value. Business goals and objectives describe the ends that the organization is seeking to achieve. Goals and objectives can relate to changes that the organization wants to accomplish (which is actually a need), or current conditions that it wants to maintain.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **jeffreyokonkwo_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

A. Business goals and objectives

During the process of defining business needs, it is crucial to identify and understand the business goals and objectives. These goals and objectives represent the desired ends or outcomes that the organization is aiming to achieve. By clearly defining and understanding these business goals, the business analysis process can proceed to identify alternative solutions, evaluate requirements, and ultimately contribute to the development of a solution that aligns with the organization's overarching objectives.

upvoted 3 times

What type of a business analysis approach focuses on the rapid delivery of business value in short iterations?

A. Risk-driven

B. Change-driven

C. Risk-laden

D. Profit-driven

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Adaptive Approach also known as Change driven approach

upvoted 1 times

👤 **83e7526** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

BABOK v3 3.1.4.1 Adaptive approaches focus on rapid delivery of business value in short iterations in return for acceptance of a higher degree of uncertainty regarding the overall

delivery of the solution.

Adaptive also know as agile or change-driven.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Himon** 1 year, 7 months ago

Change driven is aka Adaptive/Loose/Fluid

upvoted 1 times

Wanda is the business analyst for her organization and she is currently working on the specify and model requirements process. One of the elements of this process is the documentation of the textual requirements.

Wanda must describe the capabilities of the solution, any conditions that must exist for the requirements to operate, and what third component of the textual requirement?

    A. Any constraints that may prevent the solution from fulfilling the requirement

    B. Write in the active voice

    C. Describe a situation or problem

    D. Express only one requirement at a time

Suggested Answer: *A*

👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Analyze Requirements pg 139.

Business analysis information is decomposed into components to further examine for

-anything that must change to meet the business need

-anything that should stay the same to meet the business need

-missing components

-unnecessary components and

-any constraints or assumptions that impact the components.

Option - A

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Ivyl** 1 year, 3 months ago

Babok v3 - 7.1.4.2

  upvoted 3 times

The business analysis approach generally defines all of the following attributes except for which one?

    A. Requirements for solutions acceptance

    B. Deliverables

    C. Team roles

    D. Analysis technique

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

  Hobic `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 11 months ago

Ans A.

Business Analysis Approach: identifies business analysis deliverables that will be produced, activities that will need to be performed (including when they will be performed and who will be performing them), and techniques that will be used. Pg. 47

upvoted 9 times

  Rabbitsfoot `Most Recent ⊙` 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

3.1.8 - Outputs

Business Analysis Approach: identifies the business analysis approach and activities that will be performed across an initiative including who will perform the activities, the timing and sequencing of the work, the deliverables that will be produced and the business analysis techniques that may be utilized.

upvoted 1 times

  reda_elsaid 9 months, 4 weeks ago

I think it should be A... as the requirements for solution acceptance can be determined by the tester

upvoted 1 times

  Tobilam 1 year, 3 months ago

D. Analysis techniques: While analysis techniques are an important part of the business analysis process, they are not typically included as an attribute of the business analysis approach. Instead, they are tools and methods that the business analyst may use to elicit, analyze, and communicate requirements and other information.

upvoted 2 times

    Himon 1 year, 1 month ago

Initial techniques to be used are included in the BA approach.

upvoted 1 times

Gary is the business analyst for his organization and he is preparing a presentation about the requirements for a large software development project.

Before Gary makes the presentation what should he do as part of his preparation for the presentation?

A. Determine an appropriate format for the presentation.

B. Confirm that he has the authority to host the presentation.

C. Confirm that the stakeholders have signed off on the requirements.

D. Hire a scribe to keep the minutes of the meeting.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (50%) | C (50%)

🔲 👤 **Atzewine** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 9 months ago

To communicate the requirement (Communicate Business Analysis
Information) Good answer is A: Determine Objectives and Format of Communication. The first element of this task. Babok v3

upvoted 9 times

🔲 👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊙` 3 weeks, 5 days ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Before making a presentation about project requirements, determining an appropriate format for the presentation is essential. The format should align with the audience's needs, the complexity of the requirements, and the presentation's goals (e.g., informing, seeking approval, or clarifying requirements). A well-prepared format helps ensure the message is clear, engaging, and understood by stakeholders.

C. Confirm that the stakeholders have signed off on the requirements:
The purpose of the presentation could be to seek stakeholder approval, so requiring sign-off beforehand doesn't make sense.

upvoted 2 times

🔲 👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is A

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **Typhat** 11 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The answer is A

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **Moathov** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: A`

it's A

upvoted 2 times

🔲 👤 **darity** 2 years ago

`Selected Answer: C`

I think its C

upvoted 3 times

🔲 👤 **Stan333** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is A.
The question says "what should he do AS PART OF his preparation for the presentation?
Signing off on requirements is not a part of preparation for presentation, however, determining the ideal format for a presentation is critical when preparing to make a presentation.

The correct answer would have been C if the question was what he must do BEFORE preparing for the presentation.

upvoted 3 times

🔲 👤 **Mari_UKR** 2 years, 1 month ago

I think the correct answer is C.

upvoted 2 times

- 👤 **Stan333** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

  The correct answer is A.

  The question says "what should he do AS PART OF his preparation for the presentation?

  Signing off on requirements is not a part of preparation for presentation, however, determining the ideal format for a presentation is critical when preparing to make a presentation.

  The correct answer would have been C if the question was what he must do BEFORE preparing for the presentation.

  upvoted 2 times

- 👤 **Cstone** 2 years, 3 months ago

  Ensure that all stakeholders sign off.

  upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are creating the solution scope definition.

Which of the following should be included in the solution scope definition?

    A. Business case

    B. Technical dependencies

    C. Elicitation techniques

    D. Organization readiness assessment

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

CBAPCohort6 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Page 127 BABOK V3.

Answer= B

upvoted 1 times

DamoP 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

This is the correct answer!

upvoted 1 times

Dillon91 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

BABOK v3..p.137

upvoted 3 times

    Fadj 2 years, 7 months ago

    I think you meant p.127

    upvoted 3 times

What business analysis element tries to identify as many potential options as possible to meet the business objectives and fill identified gaps in capabilities?

A. Ranking of approaches

B. Decision analysis

C. Documentation of assumptions and constraints

D. Alternative generation

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **km_45** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 5 months ago

This is from Babok v2 (v3 p486)

upvoted 6 times

👤 **Farooq_95** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Alternative Generation is correct which involves identifying many potential options as possible to meet the business objectives and fill identified gaps in capabilities. BABOK v2 4.4.4.2. However, in BABOK v3 the term "Alternative generation" is not explicitly used. Instead, the concept of generating alternatives or options is encompassed within the broader activities of Requirements Analysis and Design Definition. while "Alternative generation" may not be explicitly named as a standalone element in BABOK v3, the concept is still integral to the broader process of requirements analysis and solution design.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **jeffreyokonkwo_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

D. **Alternative generation**

The business analysis element that tries to identify as many potential options as possible to meet business objectives and fill identified gaps in capabilities is alternative generation. This involves brainstorming and exploring various options and solutions to address the business needs and challenges. It's a process of generating multiple alternatives before making decisions or recommendations.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months ago

Alternative generation = Define future state

SA - 6.2

upvoted 1 times

👤 **NickMane** 2 years, 10 months ago

simmilar terminology alternative identification is right answer

upvoted 2 times

Paul is the business analyst for his organization. He is examining a single solution to determine if the solution he and his team have identified carries enough business value to justify its implementation.

What business analysis process is Paul performing in this scenario?

    A. Define transition requirements

    B. Assess proposed solution

    C. Assess organizational readiness

    D. Allocate requirements

Suggested Answer: *B*

CBAPCohort6 2 months, 3 weeks ago

BABOK V3 page 163 "Solution Evaluation describes tasks that analyze the actual value being delivered, identifies limitations which may be preventing value from being realized and......"

B- Assess proposed solution

upvoted 1 times

Deldim 1 year, 7 months ago

BABOK v p 171 Solution Performance versus Desired Value

upvoted 1 times

ABOJ 2 years, 1 month ago

Page 160. assessing proposed solutions and determining whether a solution meets the defined business needs.

upvoted 2 times

geographygeek 2 years, 5 months ago

Acceptance Criteria?

upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. Gary and Janet, two key stakeholders in the project, are in disagreement over a requirement for the type of software to be installed on the server your solution calls for.
What must happen in this instance before formal approval can be offered?

A. The conflict will need to be resolved through research, resolution, or through a third-party mediation.

B. Gary and Janet will need to determine who has seniority in the company to determine which requirement takes precedence.

C. The conflict will need to be removed from the solution scope until Gary and Janet come to a solution.

D. The business analyst will need to make a decision on which requirement is most appropriate.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Conflict between key stakeholders need to be resolved before formal approval. As per BABOK v3 5.5.4.2, to maintain stakeholder support for the solution, consensus among stakeholders is usually sought prior to requesting approval of requirements. Stakeholder groups frequently have varying points of view and conflicting priorities. A conflict may arise among stakeholders as a result of different interpretations of requirements or designs and conflicting values placed on them. The business analyst facilitates communication between stakeholders in areas of conflict so that each group has an improved appreciation for the needs of the others. Conflict resolution and issue management may occur quite often, as the business analyst is reviewing requirements and designs, and aiming to secure sign-off

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **rmr29** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Item Tracking: used to ensure that any problems or issues identified during

verification are managed and resolved. 10.26

upvoted 1 times

One of the processes within requirements analysis is to prioritize requirements.

As a business analyst why would you ever want to prioritize requirements?

A. You may need to determine the cost of each requirement.

B. You may need to determine the schedule for each requirement.

C. You may need to determine which requirements are most critical so the analysis and implementation efforts focus on the most critical requirements.

D. You may need to determine which requirements are most critical so additional risk analysis can be completed on those requirements.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (64%) | B (36%)

⊟ 👤 **Dillon91** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 8 months ago

I think C...Anyone out there??

upvoted 8 times

⊟ 👤 **Centinno_98** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months ago

Option C is encompasses options A, B and D to determine the criticality of requirements. The purpose of prioritization is to manage project constraints ABD and still deliver value with an MVP

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Georgian1994** 11 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

The other answers focus on cost, schedule and risk, which are all part of factors that influence prioritization, along benefit, dependencies, stability and regulatory or policy compliance. "Prioritization is an assessment of relative value. Each stakeholder may value something different." (BABOK V3 pg 89) Since we can not assume what is prioritized from a stakeholder perspective, the answer is C.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **Moathov** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C. You may need to determine which requirements are most critical so the analysis and implementation efforts focus on the most critical requirements.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **SeanBay** 1 year, 9 months ago

C

Prioritization is an ongoing process,

with priorities changing as the context changes.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Anayochukwu** 2 years, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

According to BABOK

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

BABOK v3 p87

Priority can refer to the relative value of a requirement, or to the sequence in which it will be implemented. P

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **Himon** 1 year, 7 months ago

Best answer is C

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working with Jennifer to conduct stakeholder analysis. You would like to create a RACI chart to help with the roles of the people involved in the stakeholder analysis process. Jennifer is not familiar with this chart and asks what does RACI mean.

Which one of the following best describes the RACI chart in the conduct stakeholder analysis process?

A. It's a matrix that uses the Responsible, Accountable, Consult, and Inform tasks as part of the stakeholder analysis process.

B. It's a role and responsibility chart that identifies when stakeholders are needed in the business analyst duties.

C. It's a matrix that uses Role, Action, Consult, and Inform as part of the conduct stakeholder analysis process.

D. It's a rule that the business analyst can use to identify all of the needed stakeholders: roles, actions, communications, and interest.

Suggested Answer: *A*

👤 **lanogq2** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer: A
BABOK v3 10.43.3.3 pg 346

upvoted 3 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. Management wants you to prioritize the identified requirements by the requirements that have the highest likelihood of success.

Why would management want you to prioritize the requirements with this factor even though some of the requirements may be difficult to implement?

    A. They want a fast return on investment.

    B. They want to show early success in the implementation to the project stakeholders.

    C. They don't understand the requirements.

    D. They want to avoid penalties or fines due to a pending law.

Suggested Answer: *B*

👤 **Vishal_NZ** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Showing early success to stakeholders gives them confidence in project and the team. Calls for fasters approvals in next iterations and budget support

upvoted 2 times

You are creating the solution scope for an identified problem in your organization. You are working with several stakeholders during this process including the domain subject matter expert, the implementation subject matter expert, the project manager, and the sponsor. Which of these stakeholders will be responsible for writing the project scope?

A. Domain subject matter expert

B. Business analyst

C. Project manager

D. Sponsor

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 Farooq_95 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

As per BABOK v3 6.4.7, Project Manager is responsible for managing change and planning the detailed activities to complete a change. In a project, the project manager is responsible for the project scope, which covers all the work to be performed by the project team.

upvoted 1 times

  Farooq_95 2 months, 1 week ago

The project manager is typically responsible for defining the project scope, which outlines the boundaries, deliverables, and objectives of the project. While other stakeholders, such as the domain subject matter expert and the business analyst, may provide input and collaborate in defining the scope, it is ultimately the project manager's responsibility to formalize and document the project scope.

upvoted 2 times

 thunh293 11 months, 3 weeks ago

C is best choice

upvoted 2 times

 Shreejith 1 year, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

In a project, the project manager is responsible

for the project scope, which covers all the work to be performed by the project

team. BABOK V3 6.4.7

upvoted 3 times

You have identified a task in your task list that cannot be completed until the inspector for the project signs off on the initial deliverables. The inspector's signoff on the initial deliverables is called what?

A. Assumption

B. Dependency

C. Milestone

D. Constraint

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (67%)   B (33%)

👤 **Dmylitos** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

In project management, a dependency refers to a relationship between two tasks or activities where the completion of one task is dependent on the completion of another. In this context, the task on your list that cannot be completed until the inspector signs off on the initial deliverables is dependent on the inspector's action, making it a dependency.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Georgian1994** 5 months ago

I could not find anything in BABOK V3 on this topic, I assume it is a project management question related to another study guide.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **jeffreyokonkwo_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C. Milestone

The inspector's signoff on the initial deliverables is referred to as a milestone. A milestone represents a significant point or event in a project, often used to mark the completion of a major phase or the achievement of a critical objective. In this case, the inspector's signoff is a crucial milestone that indicates the completion and approval of the initial deliverables, allowing the project to progress to the next phase or task.

upvoted 3 times

    👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months ago

Agree. Keywords are: Initial deliverables... that would be a milestone.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **angela111** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I would choose C

upvoted 3 times

👤 **teehmama** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

In the context of the BABOK (Business Analysis Body of Knowledge) guide, the inspector's signoff on the initial deliverables would be considered a MILESTONE. A milestone represents a significant point in time within a project or business analysis process, and it often involves the completion of a major deliverable or the achievement of a key event. In this case, the inspector's signoff serves as a milestone indicating the completion and acceptance of the initial deliverables.

C .MILESTONE

upvoted 3 times

👤 **csg2023** 8 months ago

milestone

upvoted 1 times

👤 **cert_diwana** 9 months ago

The inspector's signoff on the initial deliverables is referred to as a "C. Milestone." In project management, a milestone represents a significant event or achievement that marks progress in a project, and the inspector's signoff is a critical milestone indicating the completion of the initial deliverables.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Group02** 11 months, 1 week ago

C. Milestone

In project management, a milestone is a significant event or point in time that marks the completion of a specific deliverable or phase of the project. It represents an important achievement and is often used to track progress and measure the project's success.

Sally is the business analyst for her organization. Sally and her business analysis team is currently using a business analysis approach to determine what the competition of her organization is offering prospective clients. She is trying to identify solutions to increase revenue by remaining competitive with the competition.

What business analysis approach is Sally and her business analysis team using?

A. Business rules analysis

B. Functional decomposition

C. Focus groups

D. Benchmarking

Suggested Answer: *D*

□ 👤 **thunh293** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
D. Benchmarking
upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **NikolaBA** 7 months, 1 week ago
D Benchmarking - V3 8.2.6
Benchmarking and Market Analysis: used to observe the results of other organizations employing similar solutions when assessing risks, trends, and variances.
upvoted 2 times

You need to identify assumptions as part of the assessment of capability gaps.

Which of the following is an example of an assumption?

A. The project manager believes that her project team members can program in COBOL.

B. All vendors must have security clearance.

C. The software must be compatible with the current operating system.

D. The risk in the project must be quantified.

Suggested Answer: *A*

☐ 👤 **rmr29** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

belief is an example of an assumption

upvoted 3 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are to conduct stakeholder analysis.

Which of the following statements best describes the conduct stakeholder analysis task?

A. This task identifies organizations and lines of business that may be affected by a proposed initiative or who share a common business need.

B. This task identifies stakeholders who may be affected by a proposed initiative or who share a common business need.

C. This task identifies the organizations that are likely affected by a problem that a project must solve.

D. This task identifies the people who may be affected by a proposed initiative or who share a common business need.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **Typhat** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

All other options focus on individual elements of the stakeholder (organisations, lines of business or people). Option B states stakeholders which encompasses all the individual elements

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Georgian1994** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"Stakeholder analysis: Identifying and analyzing the stakeholders who may be impacted by the change and assess their impact, participation, and needs throughout the business analysis activities." BABOK V3 pg 453

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Ianogq2** 5 months, 1 week ago

Ans: B

BABOK v3 pg 32 - 3.2.4.1

Perform stakeholder analysis is an element of Plan Stakeholder Engagement task.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **AdeCBAPcertified** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The keyword here is "Stakeholders"

upvoted 2 times

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

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

- B. Changes to requirements can occur at any time.

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

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

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 75c1943 1 month, 1 week ago

And :D

upvoted 1 times

 35a471c 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

V3 5.4.3 Proposed Change: can be identified at any time

upvoted 1 times

 Rabbitsfoot 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

BAPM emphasizes the importance of having a change control process in place. We know that change can occur at any time and have to take into account the BAPM emphasis on this. Therefore, correct answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

---

 jeffreyokonkwo_ 1 year ago

I think its C

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

In a business analysis planning and monitoring assignment, changes to requirements are typically managed through a change control system. Once the change control system is in place, changes to requirements can be considered and evaluated. The change control system helps ensure that changes are thoroughly analyzed, documented, and approved by relevant stakeholders before implementation. This process helps maintain control over the project scope and ensures that changes are aligned with project objectives and priorities.

upvoted 1 times

Question #34
Topic 1

What does the T in SWOT analysis mean?

- A. Trial
- B. Threats
- C. Test
- D. Time

Suggested Answer: *B*

☐ 👤 **Empil** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Threats (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat)

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Scalein** 3 months ago

Threats

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for the NGQ Company. Management is concerned that their company is not able to meet an identified business need with their current existing structure, people, processes and technology. They've asked you to complete an analysis of their organization's ability to meet the identified business need.

What business analysis process are you completing for your organization?

A. Determining the solution approach

B. Assessing the capability gaps

C. Requirements elicitation

D. Verifying the requirements

Suggested Answer: *B*

□ 👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Babok V3, Page 106 Analyze Current State: A capability-centric view & A process-centric view of the enterprise

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **rmr29** 1 year, 2 months ago

BABoK V2 Question

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working on prioritizing the project requirements. Management has asked you to prioritize the requirements based on the cost-benefit analysis for the requirements' value to the organization.

What basis for prioritization are you using in this instance?

    A. Business value

    B. Stakeholder agreement

    C. Likelihood of success

    D. Urgency

Suggested Answer: *A*

◻ 👤 **MFZZ** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 10 months ago

Key word is Value

upvoted 5 times

◻ 👤 **AlphaD** `Most Recent ⊙` 2 months, 1 week ago

Cost Benefit is Value . A

upvoted 1 times

◻ 👤 **wokeupsalarymen** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Cost-Benefit = Value

upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and management has asked that you identify opportunities to improve the operations of the business. You notice that some of the stakeholders use several pieces of software and several duplicate activities within each software package to generate data reports for customers.

What type of recommendation can you make in regard to this observation?

A. You can address the automation of how the workers perform.

B. You will need to perform active observation first to understand the processes in more detail.

C. You can address the non-functional requirements of the activities.

D. You will need to perform passive observation first to understand the processes in moredetail.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

B (75%)   A (25%)

👤 **CBAP_Exam** `Highly Voted` 👍 3 years ago

If you read the question carefully, observation part is already done. It says that 'you notice'. So here it is asking what's your recommendation based on this observation.

upvoted 10 times

👤 **CBAP_Exam** 3 years ago

In addition to my previous comment, the correct answer is option A. This is clearly mentioned in Babok V3, KA - RADD, Task - Define Design Options, Element - Identify Improvement Opportunities - Increase Efficiencies.

upvoted 7 times

👤 **Georgian1994** 11 months ago

Agreed

upvoted 1 times

👤 **binu801** `Highly Voted` 👍 3 years, 5 months ago

option A should not be the right answer, one must understand first why its being done in this way. even after Automating , it will still remain inefficient, may be the process needs revamp or elimination

upvoted 7 times

👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent` ⊘ 3 weeks, 5 days ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The observation that stakeholders are using multiple software packages and performing duplicate tasks suggests inefficiencies that could be resolved through automation. Automation can streamline tasks, reduce manual data entry, and integrate different systems to generate reports more efficiently. By recommending automation, the business analyst helps improve operational efficiency, reduce errors, and save time.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Dmylitos** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Option A suggests addressing the inefficiencies observed by automating manual tasks or streamlining processes through technology solutions. It involves identifying opportunities for automation to improve efficiency and reduce redundant activities.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Keywords: 'you notice' so observation is done. Then you'll look at increasing efficiencies - A.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Farooq_95** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer B is correct because the question says that BA noticed some inefficiencies and it is now time to understand the details of the inefficiencies via interviewing stakeholders (i.e., perform RCA through active observation) so that correct solution can be explored and implemented.

A is incorrect because automation does guarantee to address noticed inefficiencies.

C is incorrect because addressing non-functional requirements will only ensure that solution meet specific conditions, not addressing the

inefficiencies mentioned in question

D is also incorrect because passive observation does not assist gathering exact details of inefficiencies.

upvoted 2 times

Ngho 11 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is B. Its logical, the process was noticed but not actively involved. There is need to be involved to get more details.

upvoted 1 times

nitin_rico 2 years, 1 month ago

not sure if automation is the right solution rather I would say process should be cleaned up and simplified by removing duplicates . So B may be the right answer

upvoted 2 times

Dillon91 2 years, 8 months ago

Good point..I concur it is

A

upvoted 2 times

Dillon91 3 years ago

Selected Answer: B

I think b

upvoted 3 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are beginning the requirements analysis processes.

Which one of the following statements best describes the requirements analysis processes?

A. It ensures that analysis and implementation efforts focus on the most critical requirements.

B. It covers the definition of stakeholder requirements, which describe what a solution must be capable of doing.

C. It defines all of the work, and only the required work, to complete the project objectives.

D. It is conformity to requirements and a fitness for use.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (75%)	B (25%)

 Nobita135 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

The Requirements Analysis process involves defining, analyzing, and refining stakeholder requirements to ensure that a proposed solution meets the business needs. This includes detailing what the solution must be capable of doing, how it should perform, and the conditions under which it will operate. The focus is on understanding and documenting the requirements clearly to guide the development of the solution.

upvoted 1 times

 CBAPCohort6 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Option B- Page 135 BABOK v3

upvoted 1 times

 Georgian1994 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

During Requirements Analysis and Design Definition, business analysts transform elicitation results into requirements and designs in order to define the change(...), analyze the needs in order to recommend a solution that meets the needs(...), define solution options and recommend the one that is most likely to address the need and has the most value(...), tailor the requirements and designs so that they are understandable and usable by each stakeholder group(...), analyze and quantify the potential value of the solution options model and describe the context in formats that are understandable and usable by all stakeholders. - BABOK V3 Table 7.0.1: The Core Concept Model in Requirements Analysis and Design Definition pg 135

upvoted 2 times

---

 jeffreyokonkwo_ 1 year ago

A. **It ensures that analysis and implementation efforts focus on the most critical requirements.**

Requirements analysis is the process of examining, documenting, and managing requirements to ensure that they are complete, accurate, and unambiguous. This process involves understanding stakeholder needs, analyzing requirements for feasibility, and prioritizing them based on their criticality and impact on project success. Therefore, option A best describes the focus of the requirements analysis processes.

upvoted 1 times

---

 xiaoyangwu 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I think the answer is C, because:

1. Not only stakeholder requirements, but also solution requirements, Transition requirements etc.

2. In the description of B, the word "solution must be" means solution requriement, not stakeholder requirement.

upvoted 3 times

Management has asked you, a business analyst for your organization, to create the solution scope for an identified problem. In order to complete this task, you'll need three elements.

All of the following are elements you'll need in order to write the solution scope except for which one?

A. Work breakdown structure

B. Implementation approach

C. Solution scope definition

D. Dependencies

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **rmr29** `Highly Voted 👍` 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Admin, please remove BABoK v2 questions from the question bank. Thank you.

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Farooq_95** `Most Recent ⊙` 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Specifically refers to BABOK v2 Task 4.5, not BABOK v3

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **cert_diwana** 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

While a work breakdown structure (WBS) is an important part of project planning and management, it is not typically considered a direct component of the solution scope. The solution scope primarily includes the definition of what the solution is expected to achieve, the boundaries and constraints, the major features or components, and the high-level implementation approach.

upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and you are preparing the business case for a proposed solution. You need to include the management horizon in your business case.

What is the management horizon?

    A. It is the expected deliverables that will be beneficial for the organization.

    B. It is the point in time when the solution will be completed.

    C. It is the duration of each phase of the project until the solution earns a profit.

    D. It is the point in time for the solution to break even on cost and begin earning a profit.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **Rsolan** 6 months, 1 week ago

Don;t think this is in V3

upvoted 1 times

👤 **cert_diwana** 1 year, 3 months ago

n a business case, the management horizon typically refers to the project's completion date, while the "break-even point" or "payback period" addresses the financial aspect of when the project starts generating a profit.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Himon** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Ans is D

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Bunlizlaw** 1 year, 7 months ago

The Management Horizon is the overall timespan an individual can independently plan and act to achieve a goal under conditions of uncertainty. That is in a state of autonomy.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Bunlizlaw** 1 year, 7 months ago

So I will go with C.Keyword here is "duration".

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 8 months ago

BABOK v2

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 11 months ago

I thought Management Horizon was related to the Agile Extension of the BABOK v3? Haven't seen in mentioned in BABOK v3

upvoted 1 times

What two factors must the business analyst consider when conducting stakeholder analysis?

A. Politics and influence

B. Influence and attitude

C. Attitude and position

D. Position and politics

Suggested Answer: *B*

👤 **Centinno_98** 2 months ago

Stakeholders Cube concept. Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Vishal_NZ** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Understanding the nature of influence and the influence structures and channels within an organization can prove invaluable when seeking to build relationships and trust. Understanding the influence and attitude each stakeholder may have can help develop strategies for obtaining buy-in and collaboration.

Page 34. Babok V3

upvoted 1 times

👤 **xiaoyangwu** 1 year, 4 months ago

full answer is: Roles, Attitudes, Decision Making Authority, Level of Power or Influence. Not include Politics and Position

upvoted 1 times

👤 **NikolaBA** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is B

BABOKV3 Section 3.2.4 Page 33

upvoted 1 times

Donna is leading a brainstorming session for her organization. She has asked the participants in this group to come up with at least ten ideas for possible solutions to an identified problem.

What is the problem with setting the goal as ten ideas for possible solutions in this session?

    A. The goal should be to come up with as many solutions as possible, not just ten ideas.

    B. The goal should be to generate ten ideas within a set time period.

    C. The goal should be to come up with the best solution for the problem, not ten ideas.

    D. The goal should be to include everyone's input to the solutions.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Shreejith 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The aim of brainstorming is to produce numerous new ideas, and to derive from them themes for further analysis.

upvoted 4 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and working with the stakeholders to prioritize the requirements. The stakeholders are concerned about the financial impact of the requirements should some of them fail during the implementation. You would like to rank the risk tolerance of the stakeholders based on their comments about the solution and the requirements.

The following are the three categories of risk tolerance associated with the stakeholders except for which one?

    A. Mitigation

    B. Risk-aversion

    C. Risk-seeking

    D. Neutrality

Suggested Answer: *A*

Hong_i `Highly Voted` 1 year, 10 months ago

Babok v3 pg 122

upvoted 5 times

Ngho `Most Recent` 5 months, 3 weeks ago

A...Risk Mitigation is part of Risk Treatment, not attitude toward Risk.

upvoted 3 times

What business analysis process ensures that requirements specifications and models meet the necessary standard of quality to allow them to be used effectively to guide further work?

    A. Identify constraints and assumptions

    B. Validate requirements

    C. Verify requirements

    D. Specify and model requirements

Suggested Answer: *C*

---

sssyeng `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

7.2.1 Verify - meet quality standards

7.3.1 Validate - Align to the Biz Requirement, Support Delivery of Value

upvoted 12 times

> **Sha7rour** 1 year, 3 months ago
>
> Thanks, u made it clear
>
> upvoted 2 times

teehmama `Most Recent ⊘` 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Verification checks the quality and completeness of the requirements documentation, while validation assesses whether the documented requirements truly reflect the stakeholders' needs and if the proposed solution will

adhttps://www.examtopics.com/exams/iiba/cbap/view/3/#dress those needs effectively

upvoted 2 times

Dillon91 1 year, 1 month ago

page: 134

upvoted 1 times

AdeCBAPcertified 1 year, 5 months ago

Can someone explain why this is "Verify" instead of "Validate"?

upvoted 1 times

> **Squib** 1 year, 2 months ago
>
> Validate requirements check if the requirements MET the Business Objectives, whereas Verify requirement check if the requirements are complete and align to each other
>
> upvoted 3 times

Dillon91 1 year, 8 months ago

Babok pg 144

upvoted 2 times

Paul has been asked to complete SWOT analysis for his solution scope. What does SWOT analysis mean?

    A. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Time

    B. Stakeholder Weaknesses, Organizational Threats

    C. Stakeholders Weaknesses, Organization, Threats

    D. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ 👤 **Sha7rour** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

Which one of the following is an example of a non-negotiable demand by a stakeholder during the requirements prioritization session?

A. All requirements are ranked as high

B. Communication

C. All requirements are prioritized by cost-benefits ratio

D. Cost

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 ⊟ **Farooq_95** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

It's a BABOK v2 question. BABOK v2 6.2.4.2 states that Non-negotiable demand: Stakeholders attempt to avoid difficult choices, fail to recognize the necessity for making tradeoffs, and/or desire to rank all requirements as high priority.

upvoted 1 times

 ⊟ **subyottun** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Can someone explain why the answer is A, I'm a bit confused

upvoted 1 times

   ⊟ **jeffreyokonkwo_** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

   A. All requirements are ranked as high

   This is an example of a non-negotiable demand because it implies that all requirements must be treated as high priority, leaving no room for negotiation or prioritization based on other factors. It sets an inflexible stance that doesn't allow for trade-offs or adjustments based on different criteria such as cost, benefits, or other considerations.

   upvoted 1 times

 ⊟ **iconteduca** 6 months ago

In Babok 2, p. 101 - Prioritize Requirements:

Challenges in facilitating a requirements prioritization session include:
Non-negotiable Demands: Stakeholders attempt to avoid difficult choices, fail to
recognize the necessity for making tradeoffs, or desire to rank all requirements as high
priority.
Unrealistic Tradeoffs: The solution development team may intentionally or
unintentionally try to influence the result of the prioritization process by overestimating
the difficulty or complexity of implementing certain requirements.

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working with Virginia on the allocation of requirements for a new solution. You have assigned Virginia the task of breaking down the solution scope into smaller components for allocation.

What technique have you asked Virginia to complete in this scenario?

A. Decision analysis

B. Business rules analysis

C. Process modeling

D. Functional decomposition

Suggested Answer: *D*

😑 👤 **jeffreyokonkwo_** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

D. Functional decomposition

Functional decomposition is the technique where a complex solution or system is broken down into smaller, more manageable parts or functions. In this scenario, when you assign Virginia the task of breaking down the solution scope into smaller components for allocation, you are essentially asking her to perform functional decomposition. This helps in better understanding, organizing, and allocating the various components of the solution.

upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for a large project in your organization. While your company prefers face-to-face communications there are many stakeholders located in different geographical locations.

How can you still effectively serve as a business analyst when the stakeholders are not collocated?

A. You will need to travel on a regular rotation to each of the geographical locations to complete the business analyst duties.

B. You will need to implement videoconferences.

C. Add more business analysts in each of the geographical location.

D. You will need the stakeholders to periodically gather in one locale.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Farooq_95 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A BABOK v2 question. Video Conferences is correct as it allows stakeholders to collaborate with each other via face-to-face meetings and is also cost viable option.

upvoted 1 times

iconteduca 6 months ago

From Babok 2, p. 34

If stakeholders are dispersed, it may be necessary to have more teleconferences or videoconferences rather than face to face meetings.

upvoted 1 times

Which one of the following business analysis planning and monitoring techniques can be used to define and document the business analysis approach?

A. Process modeling

B. Structured walkthrough

C. Decision analysis

D. Control charts

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **Himon** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 1 month ago

Remember Brainstorming Workshops Process Modelling Interview Lessons Learned (BWPIL) are the common techniques for all tasks under this knowledge area.

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Typhat** `Most Recent ⊙` 4 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

None of the other options is a technique for this knowledge area (BABOK v3 Page 30)

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Fadj** 2 years ago

`Selected Answer: A`

page 30 Babok V3

upvoted 4 times

Henry is the business analyst for his organization. Management has created a pre-determined budget of $450,000 for his solution. Henry has identified the project requirements but now wants to prioritize them based on timeboxing and budgeting. Henry examines the cost of the requirements and begins removing the requirements from the allowed list in order to meet the $450,000 budget.
What timeboxing or budgeting approach is Henry using?

    A. Parametric

    B. All in

    C. Selective

    D. All out

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (62%)	B (38%)

👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Henry is using the Selective approach to timeboxing and budgeting. In this approach, the business analyst prioritizes requirements by evaluating their costs and removing less critical or lower-priority requirements until the project fits within the allocated budget or time constraints. This ensures that the most valuable and essential requirements are included while staying within the budget limit of $450,000.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

All in - Option B

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Typhat** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

All In – You start by including all the requirements necessary for the solution to be developed and then remove/postpone the requirements whose implementation will cause the project to exceed the deadline.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Iron79Man** 1 year, 2 months ago

I think that it's Selectable as based on the allocated budgeted , certain requirements have been selected to move one. It wasn't mentioned that the least expensive will be selected , or most expensive ones. Therefore it's selective , not based only on the budget but other parameters' like requirements dependencies

upvoted 1 times

👤 **rmr29** 1 year, 2 months ago

Pg. 312: BA information
Time Boxing: based on allocation of a fixed resource (time or money)

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 8 months ago

BABOK v2

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Spartanxxv** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Parametric is an element under Estimation. This is talking about prioritization where timeboxing is listed in BABOK v3 pg. 313

upvoted 4 times

👤 **Dillon91** 2 years, 8 months ago

A: BABOK v3 pg 272

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Nattie14** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The other approaches are not in the BABOK v3

⊟ 👤 **zoltrixound** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Babok v3 pg 272, Parametric is the only approach defined in the book.

⊟ 👤 **zoltrixound** 3 years ago

Babok v3 pg 272, Parametric is the only approach defined in the book.

⊟ 👤 **Dillon91** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Others do not exist in the babok

👤 **zoltrixound** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Babok v3 pg 272, Parametric is the only approach defined in the book.

👤 **zoltrixound** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: A

You are hosting a collection of stakeholders from across the organization to identify the ideas and attitudes about your company's help desk. You want the stakeholders to honestly share their opinions about the help desk service so you can identify problems, solutions, and take actions to improve the service.

What type of requirements elicitation activity is this?

    A. Stakeholder analysis

    B. Focus groups

    C. Workshop

    D. Root cause analysis

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (67%)	A (33%)

Nobita135 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B

A focus group is a facilitated discussion involving a diverse group of stakeholders who share their opinions, experiences, and attitudes on a specific topic—in this case, the company's help desk service. The primary goal is to gather honest feedback, identify problems, and explore potential solutions through open dialogue. This aligns perfectly with the activity described.

  upvoted 1 times

Rabbitsfoot 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Focus group - they're discussing a specific topic.

  upvoted 2 times

Typhat 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A focus group is a means to elicit ideas and opinions about a specific product,

service, or opportunity in an interactive group environment (BABOK v3 Page 279)

  upvoted 1 times

---

rmr29 1 year, 2 months ago

Keyword : identify the ideas and attitudes.

Answer: Focus Group

  upvoted 1 times

Tyad1 1 year, 2 months ago

I choose C - Workshop

According to BABOK v3 pg64

The keyword for me is HOSTING.....

•Focus Groups: used to identify and understand ideas and attitudes from a group.

•Workshops: used to elicit business analysis information, including information about customers, products, work practices, and attitudes, from a group of people in a collaborative, facilitated way.

  upvoted 1 times

Tyad1 1 year, 2 months ago

I choose C - Workshop

According to BABOK v3 pg64

•Focus Groups: used to identify and understand ideas and attitudes from a group.

•Workshops: used to elicit business analysis information, including information about customers, products, work practices, and attitudes, from a group of people in a collaborative, facilitated way.

  upvoted 1 times

Dillon91 2 years, 1 month ago

Purpose-pg 279

A focus group is a means to elicit ideas and opinions about a specific product, service, or opportunity in an interactive group environment. The participants, guided by a moderator, share their impressions, preferences, and needs

upvoted 1 times

Nekdre 2 years, 10 months ago

Focus group is also for pre qualified people

upvoted 2 times

binu801 3 years, 5 months ago

why focus group and not workshop

upvoted 2 times

NickMane 3 years, 4 months ago

Babok: 10.21 - A focus group is a means to elicit ideas and opinions about a specific product, service, or opportunity in an interactive group environment. The participants, guided by a moderator, share their impressions, preferences, and needs.

Babok 10.50 - Workshops bring stakeholders together in order to collaborate on achieving a predefined goal

So correct answer is Focus group

upvoted 12 times

Which stakeholder must approve the business analysis approach to ensure that the business analysis approach is compatible with the other project activities?

A. Project sponsor

B. Project manager

C. Project customer

D. Change control board

Suggested Answer: *B*

Farooq_95 4 months, 1 week ago

B is correct as per BABOK v3 Section 3.1.7

upvoted 1 times

Wlkkkk 1 year, 7 months ago

BABOK v3 p30

upvoted 2 times

You and Tom are writing the solution scope for a new project in your organization. You need to create a method to define what solution will and will not provide for the organization.

What technique can you and Tom use to establish appropriate boundaries for the solution?

    A. Interviews with the key stakeholders

    B. User stories

    C. Functional decomposition

    D. Scope modeling

Suggested Answer: *D*

  👤 **Dillon91** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Purpose-338

Scope models define the nature of one or more limits or boundaries and place

elements inside or outside those boundaries

  upvoted 1 times

  👤 **MFZZ** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans: D

Key word is boundaries.

  upvoted 3 times

Your organization is trying to determine which one of two opportunities they will pursue. The Project A is worth $235,987 and Project B is worth $567,000 but carries significant risk. The organization elects to purse Project B and not Project A.

What is the opportunity cost in this scenario?

A. $331013

B. There is not enough information to know as the risk for Project B has not been quantified.

C. $235,987

D. $567,000

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (57%) A (43%)

👤 **Centinno_98** 2 months ago

If company had chosen project A, then the opportunity cost will be the extra 300+ thousand they forgo to save themselves from the significant risks associated with project B.

Now, since project B was chosen, the opportunity cost now becomes a sure 235987 dollars that would have been made.
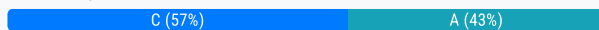
So the right option is C.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Typhat** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The value of the best alternative not chosen

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Georgian1994** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The opportunity cost of any design option is equal to the value of the best alternative not selected (BABOK V3 pg 159) - C. $235,987

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Moathov** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Opportunity Cost=FO−CO

where:

FO=Return on best forgone option

CO=Return on chosen option

upvoted 1 times

👤 **giorgib22** 1 year, 1 month ago

Formula for Calculating Opportunity Cost

Opportunity Cost=FO−CO

where:

FO=Return on best forgone option

CO=Return on chosen option

in this case i think the opportunity cost will be negative -331,013, and i think minus sign is ommited?

upvoted 2 times

👤 **moririn** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The opportunity cost is the value of the opportunity that the organization has given up. Therefore, the opportunity cost is the worth of Project A $235,987. answer is C. $235,987.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **moririn** 1 year, 2 months ago

The opportunity cost is the value of the opportunity that the organization has given up. Therefore, the opportunity cost is the worth of Project A $235,987. answer is C. $235,987.

upvoted 1 times

Tyad1 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I choose A

Though not yet seen in BABOK .... but formula for calculating Opportunity cost is
Opportunity Cost=FO-CO
where:
FO=Return on best forgone option
CO=Return on chosen option
in plain English Opportunity cost is the cost of the alternative forgone

upvoted 1 times

hilalets 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Opportunity cost = Cost of alternative outcome - cost of chosen outcome

upvoted 1 times

Dillon91 2 years, 8 months ago

pg.159:
Opportunity costs are alternative results that might have been
achieved if the resources, time, and funds devoted to one design option had been
allocated to another design option. The opportunity cost of any design option is
equal to the value of the best alternative not selected.

upvoted 2 times

Dillon91 3 years ago

p 1679: Business analysts also consider opportunity cost when estimating the expected
cost of a change. Opportunity costs are alternative results that might have been
achieved if the resources, time, and funds devoted to one design option had been
allocated to another design option. The opportunity cost of

upvoted 1 times

NickMane 3 years, 4 months ago

After careful review: "Opportunity cost is the value of the next-best alternative when a decision is made; it's what is given up" ...so the value of the product A.. C is correct

upvoted 4 times

NickMane 3 years, 6 months ago

is this correct, isn't it A correctt

upvoted 1 times

binu801 3 years, 5 months ago

opportunity cost is the cost you pay or revenue you don't get because of choosing one option over other

upvoted 1 times

RoseBeat 3 years, 6 months ago

C is the correct answer. Opportunity cost is the alternative forgone

upvoted 5 times

You are the business analyst for the TGH Organization and are determining if you should buy or build a solution for your company. You have determined that you can create the in-house solution for $78,000 with a monthly support cost of $8,765. A vendor can create the solution for $61,000 with a monthly support costs of $7,990.

How long will it take your company to break even if you choose the internal solution versus the vendor's solution?

- A. 36 months
- B. 12 months
- C. 6 months
- D. 22 months

Suggested Answer: *D*

👤 **Banafa** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 3 months ago

need to find the common variable used in make or buy which is here number of months.

Alt (make) the Break point = 61000 + 7990 * N where N number of months

Alt (buy) the Break point = 78000 + 8765 * N where N number of months

at break point value the two alternarives are equal

61000 + 7990 * N = 78000 + 8765 * N

N=21.935

upvoted 15 times

    👤 **binu801** 3 years, 5 months ago

    by solving this equation, we will get a negative value of N, the question is incorrect.

    upvoted 5 times

👤 **km_45** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 11 months ago

there is an error in the numbers: the cost (or support) should be switched to break even at 22 months. Otherwise, they would never ever break even: the first solution is more expensive both in cost and support.

upvoted 11 times

👤 **CBAPCohort6** `Most Recent ⏱` 2 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

21.93, closest answer is 22months. Option D

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Farooq_95** 9 months, 1 week ago

The internal solution will never break even because its costs will always be higher than the vendor's cost. The vendor's cost are always beneficial as its fixed as well as variable costs are lower compared to internal solution's cost. As the time passes, the internal solution tends to cost more compared to internal solution. This is also justified by negative N value resulted from solving the equation: $78,000 + $8,765*N = $61,000 + $7,990*N

upvoted 2 times

👤 **NuriaIzard** 2 years, 3 months ago

It is true that the values for the monthly costs are reversed. Like this, the number of months would be negative since the two functions would never meet, as Olivier said

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Hong_i** 2 years, 3 months ago

Buy: $86765

Make: $68990

Implementation cost difference: $17775

Monthly cost difference: $775

Implementation cost difference: $17775/Monthly cost difference: $775 =22.93 months to break even. Nearest answer D

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 8 months ago

out of scope of BABOK v3

upvoted 2 times

👤 **OlivierPaudex** 2 years, 9 months ago

makavely007 answer is correct, only if we reverse the monthly cost. Without that, there is no chance that second solution will break first one

upvoted 1 times

👤 **SavvyBA** 3 years, 1 month ago

This is a tricky question. I think the way it is written throws me off, but ultimately I see that the "break even" is referring to how much time will it take to offset the extra expenses that would have been saved up front. E.g., if the company had chosen the vendor's solution, they would have immediately realized and equivalent of 22 months of savings vs. the internal solution.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **makavely007** 3 years, 1 month ago

Monthly extra cost for in-house solution=$8765-$7990=$775

Extra cost expended in a year for in-house solution against vendor solution=$78000-$61000=$17000

How many months would it take to cover extra yearly cost at $775 monthly=$17000/$775=21.935 or 22months

upvoted 6 times

👤 **AnyU** 2 years, 11 months ago

The logic used for the solution does not make any sense.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **eiadsaadah** 4 years, 4 months ago

me too

upvoted 1 times

👤 **mismango** 4 years, 5 months ago

I would like to find out the formula that got us 22 month

upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. Management realizes that a proposed solution has risks that may cause the entire project to fail. They would like you to prioritize the requirements with maximum risks first so that if the project fails, there is little loss of capital in the project implementation.

What requirements prioritization approach is management asking you to create in this instance?

    A. Implementation difficulty

    B. Business or technical risk

    C. Likelihood of success

    D. Relationship to other requirements

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  CBAPCohort6 2 months, 3 weeks ago

10.6 Business Capability Analysis

10.6.3.4 Risk Model

Capabilities alone do not have risks—the risks are in the performance of the capability, or in the lack of performance.

These risks fall into the usual business categories:

• business risk,

• technology risk,

• organizational risk, and

• market risk.

  upvoted 1 times

  Rabbitsfoot 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

They want to prioritize the requirements based on the risks associated with them, aiming to address the most critical risks first to mitigate the potential failure of the project and minimize loss of capital.

BABOK V3 pg76: Prioritize Requirements: assesses the value, urgency, and risks associated with particular requirements and designs to ensure that analysis and/or delivery work is done on the most important ones at any given time.

  upvoted 1 times

  Wlkkkk 2 years, 1 month ago

BABOK v3 p88

  upvoted 4 times

  Dillon91 2 years, 1 month ago

BABOK 3..pg 76

  upvoted 1 times

  AnyU 2 years, 11 months ago

BABOK v2 page 101

  upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. Management has asked that you create a stakeholder map as part of the conduct stakeholder analysis process.

What is a stakeholder map?

A. A stakeholder map is a visual diagram that shows the connection among positive and negative stakeholder

B. A stakeholder map is a visual diagram that illustrates where the stakeholders are geographically located.

C. A stakeholder map is a visual diagram that depicts the stakeholders' actions as responsible, accountable consult, and inform.

D. A stakeholder map is a visual diagram that depicts the relationship of the stakeholders to the solution and to one another.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Dillon91 `Highly Voted` 1 year ago

D...BABOK P.345

upvoted 5 times

Dillon91 `Most Recent` 1 month, 3 weeks ago

2 Stakeholder Map

Stakeholder maps are diagrams that depict the relationship of stakeholders to the solution and to one another

upvoted 4 times

Which conduct stakeholder analysis technique identifies stakeholder roles that may serve as a useful starting point for identifying actors and roles?

    A. Scope modeling

    B. Requirements workshops

    C. Scenario and uses cases and user stories

    D. Interviews

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

D (67%) | C (33%)

🗆 👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Scenarios, use cases, and user stories describe how stakeholders interact with a system or process. These techniques help identify stakeholder roles by outlining specific interactions, tasks, and responsibilities, making them a useful starting point for determining relevant actors and roles in stakeholder analysis.

  upvoted 1 times

🗆 👤 **cnnwahiri.ca_111** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Babok v3,

  upvoted 1 times

🗆 👤 **basmus12** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

An interview is a systematic approach designed to elicit business analysis information from a person or group of people by talking to the interviewee(s), asking relevant questions, and documenting the responses. The interview can also be used for establishing relationships and building trust between business analysts and stakeholders in order to increase stakeholder involvement or build support for a proposed solution.

BABOK V3

  upvoted 1 times

🗆 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Not fully convinced it's C. Scenarios and use cases and user stories are techniques used to model activity flows - not focused on identifying the actors and roles.

Keyword for me: 'identifies stakeholder roles'

I would therefore go with D. Interviews because that involves direct interaction with stakeholders to gather information about their roles, responsibilities, and perspectives.

See BAPM3.2 Plan Stakeholder Engagement 3.2.6 Technique: • Interviews: used to interact with specific stakeholders to gain more information or knowledge about stakeholder groups.

  upvoted 3 times

🗆 👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

BABOK v3

  upvoted 1 times

🗆 👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

Ans: A

Use cases use Actors, use cases and flow

  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

Meant to say C

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **AnyU** 2 years, 11 months ago

BABOK v2 page 28

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

Meant to say C

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **AnyU** 2 years, 11 months ago

BABOK v2 page 28

upvoted 1 times

You are completing enterprise analysis. Management has asked you to create a document that will help them create a go/no go decision to invest and more forward with a proposed project.

What document does management want you to create?

    A. Feasibility study

    B. Project scope

    C. Solution scope

    D. Business case

Suggested Answer: *D*

👤 **huongngo1905** `Highly Voted 👍` 6 months, 1 week ago

Enterprise analysis (babok v2) = Strategy analysis (babok v3)

Babok v3, p.130: Business Case used to capture information about the recommended change strategy and other potential strategies that were assessed but not recommended

--> Management can has information of all strategies and can makes decision

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Dillon91** `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Business Cases (p.29) used to understand whether elements of the problem or opportunity are especially time-sensitive, high-value, or whether there is any particular uncertainty around elements of the possible need or solution.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Uloaku** 1 year ago

justification

upvoted 2 times

Some of the requirements in the solution must be completed because of laws and regulations in your industry. Management would like you, the business analyst, to rank the requirements according to the relevant laws.

What type of requirements prioritization is management having you complete?

- A. Regulatory ranking
- B. Business value ranking
- C. Constraint ranking
- D. Risk ranking

Suggested Answer: *A*

ElyonSenjo 2 months ago

BABOK v2

upvoted 1 times

Dillon91 6 months, 2 weeks ago

A: See page 88n BABOK

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is concerned with determining whether the information used for risk analysis is probable, of high class, or accurate?

A. Risk Urgency Assessment

B. Risk Probability and Impact Assessment

C. Risk Categorization

D. Risk Data Quality Assessment

Suggested Answer: *D*

ElyonSenjo 2 months ago
BABOK v2
upvoted 1 times

MFZZ 4 months, 2 weeks ago
Key word 'Information' which relates to data.
upvoted 1 times

OctavianG 8 months, 3 weeks ago
The data quality assessment involves determining the usefulness of the data gathered to evaluate risk. Most important, the data must be unbiased and accurate
upvoted 2 times

AjitPattanayak 10 months ago
B. Risk Probability and Impact Assessment
upvoted 3 times

You are working with several business analysts to determine the solution approach for an identified problem.

All of the following techniques are acceptable for identifying the solution approach except for which one?

    A. Benchmarking

    B. Decision analysis

    C. Risk analysis

    D. Brainstorming

Suggested Answer: *C*

👤 **b9adaf1** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Determine solution approach is not a Task in Babok v3. Is it the equivalent of Determine Change Strategy? If yes, then C is indeed the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **subyottun** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

I think Risk analysis in this context would help in selecting the best solution to recommend after several solution approaches have been determined already.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **angela111** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

If put in reality, why "risk analysis" is not included in determining solutions approach?

upvoted 1 times

👤 **xiaoyangwu** 10 months ago

BABOK V3.0, 7.5.4, page 154, point 1 is descriping Solution Approaches, so check 7.5.6 in page 155 and 156, you can find the Techniques.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **AdeCBAPcertified** 1 year, 3 months ago

They are all techniques but Risk Analysis is an activity to identify risks so C is the answer

upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are in the process of creating the solution approach for a technology problem. Which one of the following definitions best describes the solution approach?

A. It is the documentation and control of changes to the product scope as approved by the project stakeholders.

B. Defines the general approach that will be taken to create or acquire new capabilities required to meet the business need.

C. It is an uncertain event or condition that may have a positive or negative impact on the abilities of the chartered project.

D. Decomposes the project scope into smaller deliverables; each deliverable is subdivided repeatedly until the deliverable cannot or should not be broken down any further.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **Uloaku** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

BABOK 7.5.4 define Solution Approach as The solution approach describes whether solution components will be created or purchased, or some combination of both. Business analysts assess the merits of the solution approaches for each design option

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **AnyU** 11 months, 1 week ago

Babok pg 154

upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are currently working with Steve on the organize requirements process. You and Steve have elected to use the user stories approach for this process.
What is the user stories approach for requirements organization?

A. Stakeholders' experiences equate to the stakeholder requirements.

B. Stakeholders are interviewed and their experiences are recorded to help identify the requirements.

C. Stakeholders' objectives are described to identify the requirements that the solution will need to support.

D. Stakeholders are interviewed and their stories are recorded as part of the requirements.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **Dmylitos** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Option C describes a different approach known as "stakeholder objectives." In this approach, stakeholders' overarching objectives or goals are identified to derive the requirements that the solution must support. While it's a valid approach, it's not specifically the user stories approach. User stories, as described in option D, focus on capturing specific user scenarios or narratives to express requirements in a more user-centric and narrative format.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I'm going with D. Stakeholders are interviewed and their stories are recorded as part of the requirements.
It aligns with the description of the user stories approach as outlined in10.48 BABOK V3. In the user stories approach, stakeholders' needs are captured through conversations or interviews, and their stories are recorded to define features of value to them. These recorded stories serve as the basis for identifying, prioritizing, estimating, and planning solutions. Therefore, option D accurately reflects the user stories approach for requirements organization.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **rmr29** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Conversation 10.48. User stories help teams to explore and understand the feature described in the
story and the value it will deliver to the stakeholder. The story itself doesn't
capture everything there is to know about the stakeholder need and the
information in the story is supplemented by further modelling as the story is
delivered.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Dillon91** 1 year, 7 months ago

babok 3. pg 360

upvoted 4 times

👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 4 months ago

Requirements are always based on the objective and goals.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following processes is used to make certain that the project team members are completing the project work according to the project plan?

A. Project time management

B. Project scope management

C. Quality management plan

D. Quality control

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (80%) | B (20%)

 Nobita135 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: D

Quality Control (QC) involves monitoring and measuring project deliverables to ensure they meet the defined quality standards and project requirements. It ensures that the project work is completed according to the project plan by identifying defects, recommending corrective actions, and verifying that deliverables conform to the project specifications.

 upvoted 1 times

 Farooq_95 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Not a BABOK v3 question. But in the context of BABOK v3, Quality Control seems to be appropriate option as Quality control involves monitoring specific project results to determine if they comply with relevant quality standards and identifying ways to eliminate causes of unsatisfactory performance.

Project Scope Management is not correct as it primarily involves deciding what is included and what is excluded from the project.

 upvoted 1 times

 Rabbitsfoot 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Going with D - There isn't anything in the BABOK (as far as I could find) that addresses processes to use for output monitoring of the project team. It just states who the project team is and what is performed by them and that the PM is responsible for scope. Nothing on processes. The question also doesn't mention the PM at all. The only reference I could get in BABOK was in the glossary: pg 450 - Quality: The degree to which a set of inherent characteristics fulfills needs. Not a process though but, quality control would be.

 upvoted 1 times

 BMM_76 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Babok v3 pag 131: Project Manager: responsible for managing change and planning the detailed

activities to complete a change. In a project, the project manager is responsible

for the project scope, which covers all the work to be performed by the project

team

 upvoted 1 times

   Rabbitsfoot 10 months ago

   Initial thoughts were the same... but question doesn't say anything about the PM.

    upvoted 1 times

---

 teehmama 1 year, 1 month ago

C. Because quality control is a part of overall project quality management and focuses on identifying and addressing defects or deviations from the planned project work.

 upvoted 1 times

 OLasure 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

The question said according to the project plan. Scope management plan focus on the scope of the project not budget, timeline etc Quality control on the other hand deals with every aspect of the project

☐ 👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 4 months ago

I would go with D

☐ 👤 **Samotaka** 3 years, 4 months ago

I think option B talks more about the coverage of the solution/project...but the question is about completion of work according to project plan...so i also think the right answer is D...quality control

☐ 👤 **ekmode** 3 years, 5 months ago

I think the correct answer is option B (Project Scope Management) as it covers all the things that are done to plan a project and time (Deadline) is part of it.

☐ 👤 **binu801** 3 years, 5 months ago

Can anyone explain why quality control is the right answer

Which one of the following terms is not a business analysis planning and monitoring approach?

A. Structured walkthroughs

B. Decision analysis

C. Requirements elicitation

D. Process modeling

Suggested Answer: *C*

---

 iconteduca 6 months ago

From Babok 2 - p.23

Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring - Plan Business Analysis Approach

Techniques

- Decision Analysis (9.8): May be used to rate available methodologies against the organizational needs and objectives.
- Process Modeling (9.21): Process Models can be used to define and document the business analysis approach.
- Structured Walkthrough (9.30): This can be used as a means of validating a created, selected, or tailored business analysis approach.

  upvoted 2 times

 Dillon91 1 year, 5 months ago

C ..A is part of conduct elicitation

  upvoted 3 times

 NuriaIzard 1 year, 9 months ago

I am in agreement, it should be A and not C. Requirements Elicitation is in my opinion one of the key elements of Business Analysis. Any other comments?

  upvoted 1 times

 Hong_i 1 year, 9 months ago

Structured walkthrough (BABOK v2) = Reviews (V3)

  upvoted 3 times

What technique used during the manage business analysis performance process can help identify the underlying causes of failures or difficulties in accomplishing business analysis work?

    A. Problem tracking

    B. Pareto charts

    C. Trend analysis

    D. Root cause analysis

Suggested Answer: *D*

  👤 **Dillon91** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Purpose p 335
Root cause analysis is used to identify and evaluate the underlying causes of a
problem.
  upvoted 2 times

What document defines the business needs, identifies key stakeholders, and describes the positive impact the solution will provide on the key stakeholders?

A. Project charter

B. Project scope statement

C. Solution scope

D. Vision statement

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

A (67%) | D (33%)
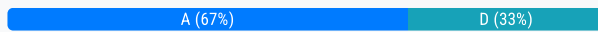
🔲 👤 **binu801** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 5 months ago

Project Charters describes all of these, why it is not the answer

upvoted 12 times

🔲 👤 **CBAP_Exam** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

`Selected Answer: A`

All the things listed in question are included in Project Charter not Vision Statement.

upvoted 6 times

🔲 👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 weeks, 3 days ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The Project Charter is a formal document that defines the business needs, identifies key stakeholders, and outlines the purpose and expected benefits of the project. It serves as the foundation for project planning by authorizing the project and providing high-level information, including:
• Business needs or problems the project intends to solve
• Key stakeholders and their roles
• Project objectives and expected benefits
• High-level project description and deliverables

This document ensures that everyone involved understands the project's purpose and intended outcomes.

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Vision Statement

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **Farooq_95** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Vision Statement is correct as Vision Statement specifically focuses on articulating the business needs, identifying key stakeholders, and describing the positive impact or benefits that the solution will provide. It serves as a guiding document that aligns the project team and stakeholders toward a common understanding of the project's purpose and desired outcomes. Project Charter is not correct as it is a document issued by the project initiator or sponsor that formally authorizes the existence of a project and provides the project manager with the authority to apply organizational resources to project activities. (PMBOK v7). It is an approval document and not usually contain detailed information on project and its benefits. On the other hand, project vision statement, is a document that is a concise, high-level description of the project that states the purpose, and inspires the project team to contribute to the project. (PMBOK)

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **Rfcuenca** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

The solution is Vision Statement:

Babok v2 page 94

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **teehmama** 1 year, 1 month ago

yes, project Charter is very close but we must answer According to the BABOK

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **rmr29** 1 year, 2 months ago

Project Charter word does not exist in V3. You have to answer what BABoK Says and not real-life experience.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **xiaoyangwu** 1 year, 3 months ago

I prefer A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Atzewine** 1 year, 9 months ago

A problem or vision statement states the business need, identifies key stakeholders, and briefly describes the positive impact that meeting the business need will have on those stakeholders. (Babok V2 page 94).

In Babok V3, it is Change strategy.

The change strategy clearly describes the nature of the change in terms of:

• context of the change,

• identified alternative change strategies,

• justification for why a particular change strategy is the best approach,

• investment and resources required to work toward the future state,

• how the enterprise will realize value after the solution is delivered,

• key stakeholders in the change, and

• transition states along the way.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Dillon91** 2 years, 1 month ago

BABOK does not mention charter...thus I guess is Vision Statement

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Squib** 2 years, 2 months ago

This should be Project Charter

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Dillon91** 2 years, 8 months ago

has to be Charter

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **AnyU** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Babok v2 pg 94

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 4 months ago

D is wrong, A seems closest

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **cc2104** 3 years, 4 months ago

Ans C. Solution scope

It looks like smith mentioned in the babok v2, 5.4.7

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Justjem** 3 years, 5 months ago

This should be project charter, vision statement defines the Organizational goal

upvoted 1 times

Your organization is using a plan-driven approach to business analysis.

What characteristic must be true of changes in the approach that your organization is using?

A. All the changes only occur if they are less than an agreed factor, such as ten percent of the solution's overall cost or a percentage of the project's schedule.

B. All the changes only occur if they are less than ten percent of the solution's overall cost.

C. All the changes only occur if they are genuinely necessary.

D. Changes are generally not permitted in the plan-driven approach to business analysis.

Suggested Answer: *C*

☐ 👤 **Rfcuenca** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Opcion C

Babok 2 - Page 21
  upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are preparing to complete the allocate requirements process. This process assigns stakeholder and solution requirements to solution components and to releases. One of the elements of this process is solution components. All of the following are solution components except for which one?

A. Assessment of proposed solution

B. Business processes to be performed and managed

C. Business policies and business rules

D. Software applications and application components used in the solution

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (75%) | B (25%)

👤 **CBAP_Exam** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer: Option A. Rest of the three options are mentioned in babok V3 in KA - RADD, Task - Define design options, Element - Describe design options.

upvoted 7 times

👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 week, 4 days ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The correct answer is:

A. Assessment of proposed solution

Explanation:

Solution components are tangible or intangible elements used to deliver the solution and fulfill requirements. The following are considered solution components:
• Business processes to be performed and managed (Option B)
• Business policies and business rules (Option C)
• Software applications and application components used in the solution (Option D)

An assessment of the proposed solution (Option A), however, is not a component of the solution itself but rather an evaluative activity performed to determine whether the solution is viable and meets the requirements.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rfcuenca** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option A

Babok 2 page 125

upvoted 1 times

👤 **HangMB** 7 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Page 155 Babok v3: .4 Describe Design Options

Design options are investigated and developed while considering the desired future state, and in order to ensure the design option is valid. Solution performance measures are defined for each design option.

A design option usually consists of many design components, each described by a design element. Design elements may describe:
• business policies and business rules,
• business processes to be performed and managed,
• people who operate and maintain the solution, including their job functions and responsibilities,
• operational business decisions to be made,
• software applications and application components used in the solution, and

- organizational structures, including interactions between the organization, its customers, and its suppliers.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Dillon91** 2 years, 6 months ago

I Agree with A...I see B as being Analysis and performance

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **786NB786** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Business processes to be performed and managed

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and you are completing the manage requirements traceability process. You are tracking the requirements to determine how the requirements are interrelated with one another and with the actual delivery of the project scope.

There are actually three reasons why the business analyst should trace requirements.

Which one of the following is not one of the three reasons why trace requirements is useful?

A. Impact analysis

B. Requirements coverage

C. Requirements allocation

D. Quality control

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **HappyA** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 10 months ago

Ans is D as per pg 76

upvoted 7 times

👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 4 months ago

correct

upvoted 3 times

👤 **RahulMalpani** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 month, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Ans is C.

Babok v3 7.5.4.3 (Pg 154,155) Requirements allocation is the process of assigning requirements to solution components and releases to best achieve the objectives. Allocation is supported by assessing the trade-offs between alternatives in order to maximize benefits and minimize costs. The value of a solution might vary depending on how requirements are implemented and when the solution becomes available to stakeholders. The objective of allocation is to maximize that value.

Rest of the options are directly stated under 5.1.2 (page 79):

Traceability enables:

• faster and simpler impact analysis (option A)

• more reliable discovery of inconsistencies and gaps in requirements, (option D)

• deeper insights into the scope and complexity of a change, and

• reliable assessment of which requirements have been addressed and which

have not (option B)

upvoted 1 times

👤 **SaintTC** 11 months ago

ans is D - Babok v3 5.1.2.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rfcuenca** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option D

Babok v2 - pages 68, 69

upvoted 1 times

👤 **HangMB** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Trace Requirements: analyzes and maintains the relationships between requirements, designs, solution components, and other work products for impact analysis, coverage, and allocation. (page 76)

upvoted 4 times

eegho 2 years, 8 months ago

Trace Requirements: analyzes and maintains the relationships between requirements, designs, solution components, and other work products for impact analysis, coverage, and allocation.

upvoted 3 times

---

upvoted 3 times

Ned is the business analyst for the NHQ Company. He is working with Stan on completing the requirements prioritization of all the identified requirements.

Why would Stan and Ned complete requirements prioritization?

- A. To determine which requirements should be completed first
- B. To determine which requirements should not be completed at all
- C. To determine which requirements carry the most risk
- D. To determine who created what requirement based on their position in the organization

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **EEMartins** 1 week, 2 days ago

`Selected Answer: A`

BABOK v3 (pg 449) - prioritization: Determining the relative importance of a set of items in order to determine the order in which they will be addressed.

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are coaching Tom about the different approaches to business analysis.
Which type of business analysis approach has the most business analysis work at the beginning of the project or during the start of a project phase?

    A. Change-driven approach

    B. Value-driven approach

    C. Plan-driven approach

    D. Requirements-driven approach

Suggested Answer: *C*

 👤 **Rfcuenca** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option C
Babok v2 page 20
  upvoted 1 times

 👤 **rmr29** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Plan-driven(V2) = predictive (V3)
  upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are currently identifying opportunities for a customer to improve their business processes. The customer wants to streamline their business efforts either through new technologies, better processes, or a combination of both. The customer demands, however, that the solution should not cost more than $300,000 to implement and support for one year.
What does the $300,000 represent?

- A. Solution cost
- B. Budget
- C. Requirements
- D. Constraint

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

In the context of the question, the $300,000 represents a constraint. It sets a limitation on the financial resources available for implementing and supporting the solution for one year. Therefore, the correct answer is D: Constraint.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **AnyU** 2 years, 5 months ago

Babok pg 114

Constraints may reflect any of the following:

• budgetary restrictions

upvoted 4 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are with another business analyst, Steve, on the requirements elicitation for a new solution. You warn
Steve that you'll need to be tracing the requirements in an effort to prevent scope creep.
What is scope creep?

- A. The scope grows slightly larger as more requirements, often unneeded, are added to the scope

- B. The scope slips on the schedule which in turn delays the project delivery date

- C. Gold plating

- D. The scope shifts from the original intent of the business case

Suggested Answer: *A*

○ 👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 months ago
BABOK v2
 upvoted 2 times

What element of the plan business analysis process affects the business analysis duties that need to be performed?

- A. The experience of the business analyst
- B. The experience of the project manager
- C. The expected completion date of the business analysis duties
- D. The type of project or initiative

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (50%)	A (50%)

 CBAPCohort6 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. The type of project or initiative

This is because the business analysis approach and duties are heavily influenced by the type of project or initiative. Different types of projects may require varying methods, deliverables, and activities, and the plan will be adjusted accordingly to fit the project's unique characteristics

upvoted 2 times

 Farooq_95 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The type of the project or initiative affects the business analysis duties that need to be performed. BABOK v3 3.1.2 Para 2 and 3 are aligned to this option.

upvoted 1 times

 Rfcuenca 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option D

Babok v2 page 34

I think that the trick is in that the question does'nt talk about risks but about duties. Option A is mentioned in Babok v3 p28 for risks

upvoted 3 times

 Carinels 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer D was mentioned in V3. Page 28 Factors that can impact the risk level of a business analysis effort include:

any pre-selected framework, methodology, tools, and /or techniques.

upvoted 1 times

---

  basmus12 3 months ago

but it also mentions the experience level of business analyst as first factor.

upvoted 1 times

---

 angela111 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

BABOK v3. p28. Please update the answer

upvoted 1 times

---

 thunh293 1 year, 5 months ago

A. The experience of the business analyst

upvoted 1 times

---

 fisholadonte 1 year, 7 months ago

A: experience of the Business Analyst seem to be the only factor here mentioned in BABOK V3

upvoted 1 times

 SVK2310 1 year, 9 months ago

Pg-28, Complexity and Risk,

Factors that can impact the risk level of business analysis effort include: exp level of the business Analyst.

Ans:- A

Holly's organization uses a plan-driven approach to business analysis.

When it comes to communication in Holly's organization what type of communication will likely be required?

- A. Face-to-face

- B. Chain of command

- C. Formal

- D. Ad hoc

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Plan-driven - Predictive/Waterfall

upvoted 1 times

Henry is the business analyst for the UUH Organization. Currently Henry is working on several work products as part of the requirements development process.

He may need to share these work products with the stakeholders.

Which of the following is not an example of a work product?

A. Requirements documentation

B. Interview questions and notes

C. Meeting agendas and minutes

D. Presentation slides

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

C (67%)	B (33%)

👤 **Nobita135** 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is:

C. Meeting agendas and minutes

Explanation:

Work products are outputs created as part of the business analysis process to document or support the development, communication, and management of requirements.

Examples of work products include:
• A. Requirements documentation: Core deliverable in requirements development.
• B. Interview questions and notes: Documentation used to elicit and record requirements.
• D. Presentation slides: Used to communicate requirements or findings to stakeholders.

C. Meeting agendas and minutes, while helpful for organizing and documenting discussions, are not directly part of the requirements development process. They are considered administrative tools rather than work products specifically tied to the requirements development process.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Meeting agendas and minutes are typically not categorized as work products because they are more focused on the logistics of meetings rather than the analysis itself

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Farooq_95** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Meeting agenda and minutes are administrative document that document the discussions during the meetings. While they may be shared with stakeholders to provide transparency and updates on project activities, they are not direct outputs of the requirements development process and do not specifically relate to documenting or analyzing requirements.

BABOK v3 defines work product as a document or collection of notes or diagrams used by the business analyst during the requirements development process.

So, all of the other options can be used directly by BA to develop requirements. Although requirements documentation is an output of the requirements development process, it is still a work product as it encompasses the collection of documents, specifications, user stories, use cases, and other artifacts that the business analyst uses and develops throughout the requirements development process.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Farooq_95** 8 months, 1 week ago

all options could be considered work products in a broad sense, "C. Meeting agendas and minutes" is the least directly related to the core activities of requirements development and analysis compared to the other options provided.

upvoted 1 times

- **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months, 1 week ago

  Selected Answer: C

  as below

  upvoted 1 times

- **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months, 1 week ago

  C. Meeting agendas and minutes.

  Meeting agendas and minutes are artifacts related to the management of meetings and the documentation of discussions, decisions, and action items. While they may involve inputs from the business analyst and could contain information related to requirements discussions, they are not direct outputs of the requirements development process. Instead, they facilitate communication and coordination among stakeholders during meetings. Therefore, meeting agendas and minutes are not considered typical work products of the requirements development process.
  v3 - pg 445: deliverable: Any unique and verifiable work product or service that a party has
  agreed to deliver.
  pg 455: work product (business analysis): A document or collection of notes or diagrams
  used by the business analyst during the requirements development process.

  upvoted 2 times

- **Rfcuenca** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

  Option 1

  Babok v2 page 74

  Requirements documentation would be a deliverable and not work product

  upvoted 1 times

- **Atzewine** 1 year, 9 months ago

  Work product (business analysis): A document or collection of notes or diagrams
  used by the business analyst during the requirements development process.(page 456 babok3).
  Requirements documentation is not a document use during requirements development process. It's an output, It can't be an input. Answer is A

  upvoted 2 times

  - **Farooq_95** 8 months, 1 week ago

    Its correct that requirements documentation is an output and not an input for requirements development process. But, it is still a work product as it encompasses the collection of documents, specifications, user stories, use cases, and other artifacts that the business analyst uses and develops throughout the requirements development process.

    upvoted 1 times

- **Sisichels** 2 years, 9 months ago

  the answer is correct, when you look at the definition of what a work product is as defined by BABOK

  upvoted 1 times

- **MFZZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

  Sorry meant to say A

  upvoted 1 times

- **MFZZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

  Interviews are a part of elicitation which is a work product. Incorrect answer is B

  upvoted 1 times

- **MFZZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

  Ans: A
  B refers to Surveys

  upvoted 2 times

- **AnyU** 2 years, 11 months ago

  Selected Answer: B

  B seems to be the only option that is NOT relevant

  upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. On your current project you'll be using the change-driven approach for defining requirements and gathering feedback.

Which of the following statements best describes the change-driven approach?

A. The change-driven approach favors defining requirements through experimentation.

B. The change-driven approach does not define the requirements until after a solution for the problem has been identified.

C. The change-driven approach favors defining requirements standardized templates.

D. The change-driven approach favors defining requirements through team interaction.

Suggested Answer: *D*

👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: D

Through team interaction and collaboration

upvoted 1 times

👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

change - driven = Adaptive approach = Agile.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rfcuenca** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option D

Babok v2 page 21

Change-driven is not predictive approach. Is adaptative approach

upvoted 2 times

👤 **rmr29** 1 year, 2 months ago

change-driven(V2) = predictive (V3)

upvoted 1 times

👤 **xiaoyangwu** 1 year, 3 months ago

cannot find the word "change-driven" in BABOK 3.0

upvoted 1 times

Jane is the business analyst for her organization and she is completing passive observation to identify improvement opportunities in the workflow. She notices that some of the employees perform certain customer-facing activities in a different format than the other workers. Is this a problem that can be addressed as part of an improvement opportunity?

A. It can be a problem as customers could become confused or frustrated because of the different approaches to the work.

B. It is not a problem unless there is a drop in sales so it should be left alone.

C. It can be a problem as the enterprise environmental factors always call for consistency in all processes.

D. It is not a problem unless the customer complains. If Jane has not noticed the customers complaining then the process should be left along.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (67%) | C (33%)

👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Inconsistent customer-facing activities can lead to customer confusion, frustration, and even dissatisfaction. When different employees perform tasks in various ways, it can create mixed messages, unclear expectations, and uneven service quality. Standardizing processes where appropriate can improve customer experience, streamline operations, and reduce potential errors.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. It can be a problem as customers could become confused or frustrated because of the different approaches to the work.

Inconsistent processes, especially in customer-facing activities, can lead to confusion or frustration for customers. This issue can be addressed as part of an improvement opportunity to ensure consistency, efficiency, and a better customer experience. Standardizing workflows is often key to maintaining quality and avoiding potential issues, even if no immediate complaints have been made

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Dmylitos** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Consistency in customer-facing activities is essential to ensure a positive customer experience. If employees are using different formats for these activities, it may lead to confusion or frustration among customers, potentially impacting customer satisfaction and retention. Therefore, addressing this inconsistency is important as part of an improvement opportunity.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

I think C. Lots of reference to consistency - BABOK v3: pg 154 - Some common examples of opportunities include:
• Increase Efficiencies: automate or simplify the work people perform by re-engineering or sharing processes, changing responsibilities, or outsourcing. Automation may also increase consistency of behaviour, reducing the likelihood of different stakeholders performing the same function in distinctly different fashions.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Farooq_95** 9 months, 1 week ago

A is correct. Different approaches to work can be confusing to customers and can be a problem for organization. Under a proactive approach, one should not wait for problem to realize and face consequences e.g., drop in sales, customer complains, etc.

upvoted 3 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. A customer has approached your organization and is requesting that your company create new software for them that will help them collect customer information.

In regard to enterprise analysis this business needs stems from which one of the following need generation approaches?

A. Bottom-up

B. External drivers

C. Middle management

D. Top-down

Suggested Answer: *B*

Nobita135 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is:

B. External drivers

Explanation:

When a business need originates from a customer request or external market demand, it is categorized as being driven by external drivers. In this scenario, the customer's request for new software to collect customer information represents an externally driven business need.

Here's a quick explanation of the other options:
• A. Bottom-up: Refers to needs generated from operational-level issues or suggestions (e.g., employees identifying inefficiencies in current systems).
• C. Middle management: Refers to needs originating from mid-level managers, often tied to improving team or departmental performance.
• D. Top-down: Refers to needs identified by executive leadership, typically aligned with strategic goals or organizational direction.

In this case, the source of the need is clearly external to the organization, making B. External drivers the correct choice.
upvoted 1 times

Fadj 6 months, 1 week ago

Strategy Analysis KA, Business Needs
upvoted 1 times

Uloaku 6 months, 2 weeks ago

From external drivers: customer demand or business competition in the marketplace. BABOK 105
upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for a solution that has 435 stakeholders.
How many communication channels exist in this project?

A. 188,790

B. 189,225

C. 94,395

D. 435

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **eiadsaadah** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 10 months ago

435*(435-1)/2=94,395

upvoted 21 times

👤 **ElyonSenjo** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 2 months ago

N(N-1)/2 where N is the number of stakholders

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** `Most Recent ⊙` 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

The formula for calculating the number of communication channels is derived from the fact that in a group of (N) people, each person can potentially communicate with every other person except themselves. 435*(435-1) = 188 790

When one person communicates with another, it creates a two-way channel - one from person A to person B and another from person B to person A. Hence, each pair of stakeholders adds two channels. However, when we calculate the total number of communication channels, each pair is counted twice (once for each stakeholder in the pair). Therefore, to avoid double-counting, we divide the result by 2. This ensures that each unique communication channel is counted only once. 188 792 / 2 = 94 395

upvoted 2 times

👤 **bvee** 1 year, 11 months ago

BaBOKv2

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Alwaysmoses** 2 years ago

The formula for this is in the Project management professional book. PMBOK

upvoted 2 times

👤 **em1235678** 2 years, 3 months ago

How did you find the formula?

upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and you are completing the verify requirements process. There are eight characteristics each requirement should have: cohesive, complete, consistent, correct, and feasible.

Which one of the following four is not a characteristic of a requirement?

A. Functional

B. Modifiable

C. Unambiguous

D. Testable

Suggested Answer: *A*

---

  subha_CBAP `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 11 months ago

Atomic, Complete, Consistent, Concise, Feasible, Unambiguous, Testable, Prioritized, Understandable.. these are the Characteristics of Requirements and Designs Quality

upvoted 13 times

  CBAPCohort6 `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

"Functional" is not one of the eight key characteristics used to verify requirements. The characteristics of a good requirement include being cohesive, complete, consistent, correct, feasible, modifiable (flexible, adaptable), unambiguous, and testable. While "functional" refers to a type of requirement (functional vs. non-functional), it is not a characteristic used to verify the quality of a requirement.

upvoted 1 times

  Inzaghi78 9 months ago

B. Modifiable

While it's important for requirements to be flexible and adaptable, "modifiable" is not typically considered one of the characteristics of a requirement in the context of the verify requirements process. The characteristics of a requirement typically include being cohesive, complete, consistent, correct, feasible, functional, unambiguous, and testable. Therefore, option B is not a characteristic of a requirement.

upvoted 2 times

  Rfcuenca 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option A

Babok v2 page 115, 116

upvoted 1 times

  ElyonSenjo 2 years, 8 months ago

BABOK v2

upvoted 1 times

  Radn31 2 years, 10 months ago

Hi, I paid for Contributor access and didn't get the access. anyone of you faced similar problem?

upvoted 1 times

    AdeCBAPcertified 1 year, 9 months ago

I can't even tell the difference between the contributor's access and the free mode. For those whose case is different, what is the difference pls?

upvoted 2 times

      CBAPCohort6 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Difference is You are able to vote answers and comment in contributor's access

upvoted 1 times

  MFZZ 2 years, 10 months ago

A and B are not characteristics

upvoted 1 times

  [Removed] 3 years, 6 months ago

Per Babok v2 it is functional.
upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **rhsdeal** 3 years, 9 months ago
This question must be for the older BABOK v-2
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **siliconvalleykam** 3 years, 11 months ago
Modifiable B
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Shtl9** 3 years, 11 months ago
Should be B
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **km_45** 3 years, 11 months ago
Also Modifiable is not a requirement characteristics according to BABOK v3 7.2.4.1
upvoted 3 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are preparing the business needs documentation for a new solution to an identified problem. Parts of your input for this process are the business goals and objectives set by your organization.

What approach can you use to assess the business goal and their validity and longevity?

    A. Functional decomposition

    B. POLDAT

    C. SMART

    D. Root cause analysis

Suggested Answer: *C*

  Dillon91 `Highly Voted 👍` 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Specific: describing something that has an observable outcome,

• Measurable: tracking and measuring the outcome,

• Achievable: testing the feasibility of the effort,

• Relevant: aligning with the enterprise's vision, mission, and goals, and

• Time-bounded: defining a time frame that is consistent with the need.

  upvoted 8 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working on organizing the identified requirements for a new solution. Nancy, your assistant in this process, says that these requirements aren't very complex. You agree but add that it's this thing that makes the overall solution complex.

What thing adds to the level of complexity among requirements?

    A. Relationships among the requirements

    B. Management in the project

    C. Stakeholders in the project

    D. Cost and schedule constraints

> **Suggested Answer:** *A*
>
> *Community vote distribution*
>
> A (100%)

☐ 👤 **MFZZ** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 4 months ago

Relationships will always affect the prioritisation due to dependency, satisfy, derive, validate

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Farooq_95** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Relationships among the requirements is correct answer. As per BABOK v3 3.4.4.1, business analysts are responsible for organizing business analysis information in a manner that allows for efficient access and use. Information must be well structured to ensure it is not difficult to locate, conflicts with other information, or is needlessly duplicated.

If requirements are not organized, the requirements and their relationships will be difficult to trace making the overall solution complex.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is an estimate based on past projects to predict the current cost and/or duration of the current project?

 A. Current estimate

 B. Past project cost

 C. Past estimate

 D. Top-down estimate

Suggested Answer: *D*

 CBAPCohort6 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Top-down estimate

A top-down estimate is based on past projects to predict the current cost and/or duration of the current project. It uses high-level information from similar previous projects to estimate the overall cost and schedule

upvoted 1 times

 Rfcuenca 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Babok v2 Pages 170, 171

Top-down estimate is equal Analogous Estimate. Past Estimate Doesn't exists

upvoted 1 times

   Rfcuenca 11 months, 3 weeks ago

 Option D

 upvoted 1 times

 subyottun 1 year ago

I think D was selected as the answer in the context of estimating the current cost based on estimation performed early in the project life cycle when detailed information is limited and relies on high-level assumptions, analogous estimation, or historical data from similar projects.

upvoted 1 times

 Nurialzard 2 years, 3 months ago

They probably really meant B as it says that the estimation should be based on previous project costs and experience

upvoted 1 times

 Shreejith 2 years, 5 months ago

Top Down: examining the components at a high level in a hierarchical
Breakdown. None of the options are correct.
Delphi estimation technique uses a combination of expert judgment and history.

upvoted 2 times

 Nwazuluaru 2 years, 7 months ago

Top down estimating approach deals with how long the project will take to completion then breaking them into various tasks.

Bottom up deals with estimating how long it take each sub task to complete

upvoted 1 times

 ElyonSenjo 2 years, 8 months ago

Only top-down among the list is an estimation technique

upvoted 1 times

 subha_CBAP 3 years, 11 months ago

Top-down: examining the components at a high level in a hierarchical breakdown.

upvoted 4 times

You are the business analyst for a large project for your organization. Your project has 65 stakeholders and this will greatly increase the complexity of the communication in this project. To demonstrate how complex this project and its communication will be, you show the management the number of communication channels in this project.

How many channels exist in this project based on the number of stakeholders?

A. 2080

B. 4160

C. 4225

D. 65

Suggested Answer: *A*

☐ 👤 **AdeCBAPcertified** 3 months ago

The number of stakeholders MINUS 1, multiply the result with the initially given number of stakeholders, and divide by 2= ANSWER. So 64 x 65 = 4160 / 2 = 2080

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Shreejith** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

No of Communication Channels = N(N-1)/2 where N is the number of stakeholder

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Wolfedale** 1 year, 3 months ago

A. Number of potential communication channels = n x (n-1)/2. 65*(65-1)/2 = 65*32 = 2080

  upvoted 2 times

You are creating a model for your requirements.

Which model type categorizes and describes the people who directly interact with a solution?

    A. Rules

    B. User classes, profiles, or roles

    C. Concepts and relationships

    D. Events

Suggested Answer: *B*

☐   **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

In the BABOK Guide, user classes, profiles, or roles are categorized under "People and Roles" as a model type that represents individuals or groups who interact with a solution. This model is used to specify roles and responsibilities and is essential for understanding how different users engage with a solution

upvoted 1 times

☐   **Rfcuenca** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option B

Babok v2 Page 105

upvoted 1 times

☐   **Wlkkkk** 2 years, 1 month ago

key word is 'people'

upvoted 1 times

☐   **MFZZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct. Use cases have actors and scenarios

upvoted 1 times

When is stakeholder analysis performed?

A. As soon as the project charter is created.

B. As soon as the project sponsor is named.

C. As soon as a business need is identified.

D. As soon as a business solution is identified.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

  Chu2 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Stakeholder analysis is usually done once a business need is identified

  upvoted 1 times

  Rfcuenca 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option C

Babok v2 Page 24

  upvoted 1 times

You are preparing a business case for your organization to determine the justification of the costs of the solution in relation to benefits the solutions will bring the organization. You need four inputs to complete this process.
Which one of the following is not an input that will help you write the business case?

A. Feasibility study

B. Stakeholder concerns

C. Assumptions and constraints

D. Business need

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Shreejith `Highly Voted` 1 year, 11 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Business Need, Feasibility, Assumptions, Risks, and Constraints are part of the Business Case elements

upvoted 7 times

Rfcuenca `Most Recent` 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option A

Babok v2 page 96

upvoted 1 times

Mari1403 7 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

pg 235 (V3)

upvoted 1 times

---

rmr29 8 months, 3 weeks ago

pg 235 (V3)

upvoted 1 times

Ferbetmai 3 years, 4 months ago

This is BABOK V2 - Enterprise Analysis, task 5.5 Define Business Case: Input - Assumptions and Constraints, Business Need, Solution Scope, Stakeholder Concerns [Unconfirmed]

upvoted 1 times

Farooq_95 8 months ago

BABOK V3 supersedes BABOK V2 and BABOK V2 knowledge will not be examined. As per BABOK V3, stakeholder concerns should not be considered an input in developing a business case. BABOK V2 Technique 10.7

upvoted 1 times

rhsdeal 3 years, 3 months ago

Using the BABOK v-2 guide, I have confirmed your statement, it is shown in Babok v-2 figure 5-7.

Thus the answer is A for any who cares about v-2.

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for the YGT Organization. You have just completed a capabilities gap assessment and have determined that your organization does not have the necessary resources and technology to seize a business opportunity.
What is the most likely course of action for the organization?

A. Hire additional resources.

B. Launch a new project.

C. Hire contractors to complete the project work.

D. Move onto the next opportunity.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (75%) | D (25%)
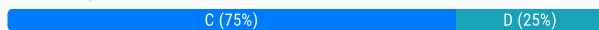
☐ 👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: B

When a capabilities gap assessment reveals that the organization lacks the necessary resources or technology to seize a business opportunity, launching a new project is typically the most appropriate course of action. A project can be initiated specifically to acquire or develop the required resources, technology, or capabilities needed to take advantage of the opportunity. This aligns with project management and business analysis best practices, where projects are often created to address identified gaps and achieve business objectives.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Launch a new project.

After completing a capabilities gap assessment and identifying that the organization lacks the necessary resources and technology to seize a business opportunity, the most logical course of action is to launch a new project aimed at addressing those gaps. This could involve acquiring new resources, implementing new technology, or developing new capabilities necessary to capitalize on the opportunity.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **basmus12** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Launch a new project

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vishal_NZ** 5 months, 1 week ago

Question asks that the business is not capable of seizing any new opportunities. In this case we cannot hire just resources since its mentioned both technology and resources are needed.
Hiring contractors will just solve the 1 issue and its not feasible.
Moving on to next opportunity without having technology and resources is not a good idea.

Answer is B. Launching a new project to first make the organization cable with tech and resources.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Atzewine** 1 year, 9 months ago

If the
enterprise can meet the need with the current state capabilities, then the change
will likely be relatively small, or there may be no change at all. In any other case, a
change strategy is needed to create the missing capabilities or improve the
existing ones. (Babok Page 127)
New change strategy involves new business need, then new project. The answer is B. The answer can't be D because we are in define change strategy task. In this task we perform a gap analysis between current and future state, assesses options(opportunity) for achieving the future state, and we recommend the highest value approach for reaching the future state including any transition states that may be required along the way.(page 100)

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Bunlizlaw** 1 year, 5 months ago

So which option did you choose?

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Squib** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

hire contractors and let them go after the deliverable is done

upvoted 3 times

□ 👤 **Hong_i** 2 years, 3 months ago

B and D seems similar

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **AnyU** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

As per BABOK v3 pg 128/129 it depends on cost/benefits.

The net benefits of a future state may be very high, but if the investment is unbearable ("they just can't afford the change") the enterprise may pass on the opportunity, and invest in something else.

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **saeedddddd** 3 years, 1 month ago

ccccccccccccc

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **ParPan** 3 years, 5 months ago

Ans C: You do not have resources as well as technology. Option A is only about resources.

upvoted 2 times

What plan includes the description of the scope of work, the deliverable Work Breakdown Structure, the activity list, and estimates for the business analysis activities?

A. Project management plan

B. Implementation plan

C. Requirements management plan

D. Business analysis plan

Suggested Answer: *D*

☐ 👤 **Dillon91** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 11 months ago

A...BA plan is not a WBS

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **CBAPCohort6** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

"The business analysis approach describes the overall method that will be followed when performing business analysis work on a given initiative, how and when tasks will be performed, and the deliverables that will be produced"(

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Rfcuenca** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option D

Babok v2 Page 37

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **SVK2310** 1 year, 9 months ago

Ans: A Project Management plan

upvoted 3 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are coaching Roberta on how business analysis works. Roberta is confused about what a business analysis methodology is during the business analysis planning and monitoring phase of the business analysis duties.
What is a methodology?

A. A methodology is a formalized and repeatable business analysis approach.

B. A methodology is a short term endeavor to create a unique product or service.

C. A methodology is an approach that the business analyst believes will work but it has not been proven to work yet in the business analysis domain.

D. A methodology is a formalized plan that describes how the business analyst will complete the elicitation of requirements.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 Farooq_95 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct. As per BABOK v3 3.1.2, The business analysis approach may be defined by a methodology or by organizational standards. In some organizations, elements of the business analysis approach may be standardized and formalized into a repeatable business analysis process which can be leveraged for each effort.

upvoted 1 times

 Rfcuenca 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option A
Babok v2 page 23

upvoted 1 times

 Atzewine 1 year, 3 months ago

Plan Business Analysis Approach: describes the planning of business analysis work from creation or selection of a methodology to planning the individual activities, tasks, and deliverables. (page 21 BABOK V3).
Then A methodology is a formalized and repeatable business analysis approach.

upvoted 1 times

 Dillon91 1 year, 5 months ago

BABOK: P202

upvoted 1 times

Your organization completes software development for other companies as its core business.

Management would like to streamline the requirements gathering processes as many of the projects your company do are similar in nature.

What approach could you as a business analyst do to help streamline the requirements gathering process for your organization?

    A. Implement a requirements re-use repository

    B. Implement project template

    C. Implement a requirements gathering form

    D. Implement scope solution models

Suggested Answer: *A*

□ 👤 **Dillon91** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

BABOK 3..pg, 45

  upvoted 4 times

You are coaching Marcy, a new business analyst for your organization, on business analysis processes. Marcy is concerned about the define solution scope process, especially the implementation approach element.

Which of the following statements best defines the implementation approach element for Marcy?

A. The implementation approach is described in terms of the major features and functions that are to be included.

B. The implementation approach defines major business and technical dependencies that impose constraints to the effort to deploy the solution.

C. The implementation approach describes the new capabilities required to meet the business need.

D. The implementation approach describes how the chosen solution approach will deliver the solution scope.

Suggested Answer: *D*

👤 **Rfcuenca** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option D

Babok v2 page 93

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. Management has asked that in the business case you're creating that you also include the projected costs and benefits to be realized and how those and benefits will be assessed and evaluated.

What term matches management's request?

   A. Cost-benefits justification

   B. Risk assessment

   C. SWOT analysis

   D. Results measurements

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **MFZZ** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

This question seems to refer to ok BABOK V2. I really get upset when I see references to this version as I want to apply for an exam referencing v3.

upvoted 6 times

> 👤 **Alwaysmoses** 2 years ago
>
> same here
>
> upvoted 1 times

👤 **moririn** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Cost-benefits justification is a process of identifying and assessing the costs and benefits of a proposed project or initiative

upvoted 1 times

👤 **OlivierPaudex** 1 year, 9 months ago

not A, cause the questions asks you to evaluate the costs

B and C are out of scope

D is the best answer, but it is a BABOK v2 question.

upvoted 1 times

> 👤 **Farooq_95** 3 months, 2 weeks ago
>
> Question asks about term for Management's request, not about technique for evaluation. The management is requesting for cost-benefits justification by asking to include projected costs and benefits. So, correct answer is A
>
> upvoted 1 times

👤 **Fadj** 2 years ago

I think the answer is A

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Fedara** 2 years ago

Same. I would have selected A too

upvoted 2 times

👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

BABOK v3 ref. technique Business Case

upvoted 4 times

👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 5 months ago

If this was referring to BABOK v3 I would have selected 'A' pg 275

Question asks what the project cost and benefit would be

'... a prediction of the expected total benefits minus the expected total costs, resulting in an expected net benefit (the planned business value).

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Dillon91** 2 years, 6 months ago

Not sure it is D

Rachel is writing the business case for her organization. As she's completing this process Rachel is concerned that she's including all the correct information for management.

Which one of the following should Rachel not include in her business case?

    A. Time to break even

    B. Opportunities to prioritize requirements

    C. Follow-on opportunities

    D. Qualitative and quantitative benefits

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **Rfcuenca** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option B

Babok v2 page 95

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **moririn** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The prioritization of requirements is a task that is performed during the requirements gathering and analysis process. It is not something that should be included in the business case.

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Fadj** 2 years ago

The answer can be extracted from 10.7.2 of Babok V3. ..."the method provides sufficient detail to inform and request approval without providing specific intricacies about the method/approach of implementation"

  upvoted 1 times

Your organization uses the MoSCoW approach to requirements prioritization.
What does MoSCoW mean?

A. Must, Should, Could, Would

B. Must, Should, Could, Won't

C. Mission, Schedule, Cost, Willingness

D. Must not, Should not, Could not, Will not

Suggested Answer: *B*

🗩 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 months, 1 week ago
this question was in the exam Dec 2023
upvoted 6 times

🗩 👤 **Dillon91** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 year, 5 months ago
pg 375
upvoted 1 times

What business analysis plan defines the process to be followed in managing the solution scope and requirements?

A. Requirements management plan

B. Scope management plan

C. Change management plan

D. Project management plan

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **bolzify** 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

BABOK V3, page 451. Requirements management plan: A subset of the business analysis plan for a specific change initiative, describing specific tools, activities, and roles and responsibilities that will be used on the initiative to manage the requirements.

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following is a narrative description of the work required for the project?

A. Contract work breakdown structure (CWBS)

B. Work breakdown structure (WBS)

C. Contract statement of work (CSOW)

D. Statement of work (SOW)

Suggested Answer: *D*

bolzify 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Page 453: Statement of work (SOW): A written description of the services or tasks that are required to be performed.

upvoted 2 times

ABOJ 1 month, 2 weeks ago

page 453

upvoted 4 times

The requirements elicitation process requires that the business analyst and team prepare for the requirements elicitation activities. There are three specific inputs that the business analyst will need in preparing for the requirements elicitation.

Which of the following is NOT one of the three inputs the business analyst will use as he prepares for requirements elicitation?

- A. Solution scope
- B. Change request
- C. Business need
- D. Stakeholder list

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

▣ 👤 **Vishal_NZ** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Babok v3 mentions only 2 input.

Business Needs
Stakeholder Engagement approach

upvoted 2 times

Mark is the business analyst for his organization. He is working with the solution development team and he believes that the team does not want to implement a certain portion of the requirements. The team is expressing the difficulty of the requirements and how it will be extremely challenging to complete. When Mark asks about a similar project that the team completed, they insist that this is a different type of requirements though Mark believes that it is not.

What is the solution development team appearing to do to the requirements?

      A. Change the prioritization of the requirements based on the past project.

      B. Change the prioritization of the requirements based on overstated complexity of the project work.

      C. Get the requirements removed from the project scope.

      D. Have the business analyst report the difficulty of the project work to the project customer.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: B

The solution development team appears to be overstating the complexity of the requirements to influence their prioritization or possibly to reduce their workload. By emphasizing difficulty, they may be attempting to delay, lower the priority of, or even avoid implementing those requirements. This behavior can be a tactic to manage workload, avoid challenging tasks, or shift focus to easier requirements.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Change the prioritization of the requirements based on overstated complexity of the project work.

In this scenario, the solution development team appears to be emphasizing the difficulty and complexity of the current requirements, which may be a way to change the prioritization of those requirements based on their perceived challenges.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **basmus12** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

The correct answer is B.

In this scenario, the development team is likely exaggerating the complexity of the requirements in an attempt to influence the prioritization. By overstating the difficulty, the team may aim to deprioritize or delay working on those requirements, possibly to avoid or reduce the effort involved. This tactic could result in changes to how the requirements are handled, even if the actual complexity is manageable, as Mark suspects.

Option C (getting the requirements removed) could be a potential long-term goal, but in this context, the immediate action seems to be altering the prioritization rather than outright removal.

upvoted 2 times

   👤 **basmus12** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

   Also, they said it complex and challenging, but they didn't mention it's not feasible.

   upvoted 2 times

👤 **BA1002** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

For me it s C option because the dev team express that it is complex to implement and they didn't mention that it will be better to postpone the implementation to another time

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Wlkkkk** 2 years, 1 month ago

I would go with C. 2nd sentence said that team doesn't want to implement the requirements.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 11 months ago

Prioritisation of requirements is used to minimise risk during development so that the most important or high risk requirements are implemented first

upvoted 2 times

👤 **SamiAbuQurs** 2 years, 12 months ago

Can any one explain why B not C?

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Alwaysmoses** 2 years, 6 months ago

implementation team is not asking to remove it it is only asking for re-prioritization due to complexity

upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are currently working with Susan on creating a model as part of the specify and model requirements process. Susan doesn't understand why you need a model. You explain to Susan that a model is just a simplified representation of a complex reality that is useful for understanding that reality and making decisions regarding it. In fact, you tell Susan, model can do all of the following except one option.

Choose the option that model cannot do?

A. Define the resources that will be needed on the project team

B. Define boundaries for the business domain

C. Describe a situation or problem

D. Describe thought processes and action flows

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 Farooq_95 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

"BABOK v3 7.1.4.1 describes model as a descriptive and visual way to convey information to a specific audience in order to support analysis, communication, and understanding. Models may also be used to confirm knowledge, identify information gaps that the business analyst may have, and identify duplicate information.

So model can do all of mentioned tasks except defining resources because resource allocation and team composition are typically determined based on factors such as project requirements, budget constraints, organizational policies, and resource availability, rather than being directly addressed within a model itself."

upvoted 3 times

 Wlkkkk 1 year, 7 months ago

all are strengths of process model, babok v3 p322.

upvoted 1 times

Management would like you to front-load the requirements with the most risk requirements.

Why would management prefer the risky requirements first in the prioritization?

    A. So if the risk comes true the project will fail will little investment in the work.

    B. So if the risk comes true then the project manager can mitigate the risk event.

    C. So if the risk comes true they'll receive the reward as soon as possible.

    D. So if the risk comes true then there's ample time to correct the problem.

Suggested Answer: *A*

👤 **Nekdre** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 10 months ago

The requirement that is most difficult to implement may be prioritized to the top of the list in order to minimize the resources that are spent before learning that a proposed solution can not be delivered

upvoted 5 times

👤 **bolzify** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

v3, 5.3.4.1, page 88. Risk: If there is a risk that the solution is not technically feasible, the requirement that is most difficult to implement may be prioritized to the top of the list in order to minimize the resources that are spent before learning that a proposed solution cannot be delivered. A proof of concept may be developed to establish that high risk options are possible.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Front-loading risky requirements means addressing the most uncertain or complex parts of the project early. This approach allows the organization to identify potential failures or insurmountable challenges early in the project lifecycle. If the risk materializes and the project is no longer viable, the organization can halt the project with minimal investment and resource expenditure, reducing sunk costs.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

D. So if the risk comes true then there's ample time to correct the problem.

Management prefers to address the requirements with the most risk first because it allows for early identification and mitigation of potential issues. This approach provides sufficient time to implement corrective measures before they can significantly impact the project's success.

upvoted 1 times

  👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

  If there is a risk that the solution is not technically feasible, the requirement that is most difficult to implement may be prioritized to the top of the list in order to minimize the resources that are spent before learning that a proposed solution cannot be delivered.... I think the answer is A

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **SaintTC** 11 months ago

5.3.4 -If there is a risk that the solution is not technically feasible, the requirement that is most difficult to implement may be prioritized to the top of the list in order to minimize the resources that are spent before learning that a proposed solution cannot be delivered.

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working with Sally, a project manager, for your organization. You and Sally are determining the cost of the labor, materials, equipment, and facilities in order to achieve the different solutions that have been proposed for an identified problem.

What is this process called?

A. Cost budgeting

B. Expert judgment

C. Rough order of magnitude cost estimating

D. Scoping the project costs

Suggested Answer: *C*

🗑 👤 **EEMartins** 1 day, 10 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Babok v3

upvoted 1 times

🗑 👤 **hieueddie** 1 week, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: C

• Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM): a high-level estimate, generally based on limited information, which may have a very wide confidence interval

upvoted 1 times

🗑 👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Rough order of magnitude cost estimating

This process involves estimating the costs of labor, materials, equipment, and facilities for the various proposed solutions to an identified problem. It is typically used in the early stages of project planning to provide a preliminary estimate of costs.

upvoted 1 times

🗑 👤 **basmus12** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

In this scenario, it indicates an early and broad estimation, which aligns with ROM (Rough Order of magnitude) cost estimating.

A. Cost budgeting happens later when a more detailed financial breakdown is needed.

B. Expert judgment is a technique used in various stages, but it is not a cost estimation process in itself.

D. Scoping the project costs is not a formal process term in project management.

upvoted 1 times

🗑 👤 **BA1002** 5 months ago

A. Cost budgeting

upvoted 1 times

🗑 👤 **flo16** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C. Rough order of magnitude cost estimating

This type of cost estimation is typically performed early in the project to provide an approximate figure of the costs involved, often when there is limited information available about the project.

upvoted 1 times

🗑 👤 **Inzaghi78** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

A. Cost budgeting

The process of determining the cost of labor, materials, equipment, and facilities required to achieve different solutions proposed for an identified problem is known as cost budgeting. Cost budgeting involves estimating the costs associated with implementing the project scope, activities, and deliverables. This process helps in developing the project budget, which allocates resources to various project activities and components. Therefore, option A, cost budgeting, is the correct term for this process.

upvoted 2 times

Your organization needs to adapt to the change economy, new technologies, and an increase in competition in order to survive. They've asked you to complete a business analysis approach that will help them change their organizational policies in order to achieve their goals and objectives.

What business analysis technique has this organization asked you to complete?

- A. Focus groups
- B. Business rules analysis
- C. Brainstorming
- D. Root cause analysis

Suggested Answer: *B*

👤 **siliconvalleykam** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 11 months ago

Policy is the Key word in this question. Below is the babok extract on Business rules analysis.

Business policies and rules guide the day-to-day operation of the business and its

processes, and shape operational business decisions

upvoted 16 times

👤 **EEMartins** `Most Recent ⊙` 1 day, 10 hours ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Babok v3 :pg 240

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Fadj** 6 months, 1 week ago

10.9.2 Business Rules Analysis Description.

upvoted 1 times

Question #109 *Topic 1*

Martha is observing Gary complete several activities as part of her requirements elicitation process. Martha is simply observing the steps Gary takes to complete his work and she is taking notes. In this instance Martha does not ask Gary any questions.

What type of observation technique is Martha completing?

- A. Shadowing
- B. Active
- C. Passive
- D. Usage consideration

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🔲 👤 **RoseBeat** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 6 months ago

Two types of job shadowing. 1. Active/Noticeable 2. Passive/Unnoticeable. Correct answer is Passive

upvoted 6 times

🔲 👤 **EEMartins** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 day, 10 hours ago

`Selected Answer: C`

BABOK v3 pg 306

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **BA1002** 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Observation passive when the observer doesn't ask question, Active when he asks questions

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **AnyU** 2 years, 11 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Shadowing is not correct as it synonym for the technique "Observation". Active and Passive are two basic approaches for Observation.

BABOK v3 pg 305

upvoted 4 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are currently writing the business goals and objectives as part of the elements for the define business process.

Which one of the following statements best describes the business goals and objectives element?

A. They describe the processes the solution will need to improve for the project to be successf ul.

B. They describe all of the positive benefits in ratio to the risk and costs of the project.

C. They describe all of the required work the project will need to complete in order to reach its objectives.

D. They describe the ends that the organization is seeking to achieve.

Suggested Answer: *D*

👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

6.2.4 Elements

.1 Business Goals and Objectives

A future state can be described in terms of business objectives or goals in order to guide the development of the change strategy and identify potential value.

Business goals and objectives describe the ends that the organization is seeking to achieve. Goals and objectives can relate to changes that the organization wants to accomplish, or current conditions that it wants to maintain.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rfcuenca** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Option D

Babok v2 page 83

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Fadj** 2 years, 6 months ago

Strategy Analysis Knowledge Area section 6.2.4 Elements

1. Business Goals and Objectives.

upvoted 3 times

There are four inputs to the plan business analysis activities.

Which one of the following is not an input to the plan business analysis activities process?

A. List of identified risks

B. Organizational process assets

C. Business analysis approach

D. Stakeholder list, roles, and responsibilities

Suggested Answer: *A*

☐ 👤 **MFZZ** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 7 months ago
BABOK v2. In v3 this is now named Plan Business Analysis Approach. Only input is 'Needs'
upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **AlphaD** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months ago
C - Business Analysis Approach
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Fadj** 2 years, 6 months ago
Figure 3.4.1 in BABOK v3 too can also be used to answer this. Where organisation Process Asset is same as governance approach. The risk component is the part not included as input.
upvoted 1 times

You are currently working on creating the activity list for an initiative in your organization.

What characteristic must be assigned to each task in your task list?

    A. Procurement needs

    B. Roles and responsibilities

    C. Unique number

    D. Risk level

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 hieueddie 1 week, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: C

A task list is a tool that helps to organize and track the business analysis activities. Each task in the task list must have a unique number that identifies it and allows it to be referenced and tracked. The unique number can also be used to link the task to other elements, such as requirements, deliverables, stakeholders, or risks

  upvoted 1 times

You are working with Tom, a key stakeholder, in your business analysis duties. Tom is asking you about the desired outcome for current business opportunity.

Which one of the following is NOT an example of a desired outcome?

A. Implement new machinery to complete the work processes faster

B. Increase sales

C. Reduce costs

D. Reduce time to deliver a product or service

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

MizBoss 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Option A, "Implement new machinery to complete the work processes faster," is NOT an example of a desired outcome. Instead, it represents a potential solution or action rather than the actual desired outcome.

Desired outcomes are typically the high-level, strategic goals or results that an organization aims to achieve.

upvoted 2 times

Ugbekile 1 year, 9 months ago

The question talks about objectives. ie is specific

upvoted 1 times

ElyonSenjo 2 years, 1 month ago

BABOK v3 ref. GOAL example (Strategy analisys)

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are identifying new opportunities to improve upon your existing web services. Management is open to new opportunities as long as the changes do not take more than 60 days to implement.

What type of a factor does the 60 day implementation represent?

  A. Technical constraint

  B. Schedule constraint

  C. Business constraint

  D. Assumption

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

B (67%)   C (33%)

👤 **[Removed]** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 6 months ago

Ans is B Schedule Constraint.

As per Babok v3 the def for Business Constraints is - regulatory statutes, contractual obligations and business policies that may define priorities. pg - 89

upvoted 13 times

👤 **cnnwahiri.ca_111** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Babok v3 pg 115 : Business policies may mandate what solutions can be implemented given

certain levels of approval, the process for obtaining approval, and the necessary

criteria a proposed solution must meet in order to receive funding

upvoted 1 times

👤 **AlphaD** 2 months ago

C - Business Constraint. This constraint specifies a clear timeline for when the changes must be implemented, impacting the planning and execution of the project. While it could also be seen as a business constraint in a broader sense, it most directly relates to the schedule of activities.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Business Constraint

upvoted 1 times

👤 **basmus12** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

As per BABOK v3, a schedule constraint limits the time frame within which tasks must be completed.

Here's why it's not the other options:

Technical constraints limit the design or construction based on technology, not time.

Business constraints usually refer to policies, budgets, or regulations, not timelines.

Assumptions are considered to be true but are not validated or explicitly stated as requirements, unlike constraints.

Therefore, the 60-day limit is a Schedule Constraint according to BABOK v3.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Question aligns more to BAPM than SA for me because it focuses on the process of identifying constraints and factors influencing the planning of BA activities.

The concept of time constraints aligns closely with the section discussing Complexity and Risk (3.1.4.5) in BABOK V3.

Also, in the given scenario, management's directive that the changes should not take more than 60 days to implement is more aligned with a business constraint because it reflects a business objective or requirement rather than a specific schedule constraint.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Rfcuenca** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Option C

Babok v2 page 112
　upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Atzewine** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

We are un define change strategy task.
Constraints describe aspects of the current state, aspects of the planned future
state that may not be changed by the solution, or mandatory elements of the
design. They must be carefully examined to ensure that they are accurate and
justified.
Constraints may reflect any of the following:
• budgetary restrictions,
• time restrictions,
• technology,
• infrastructure,
• policies,
• limits on the number of resources available,
• restrictions based on the skills of the team and stakeholders,
• a requirement that certain stakeholders not be affected by the
implementation of the solution,
• compliance with regulations, and
• any other restriction.

Babok v3

Answer is B
　upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 4 months ago

Also I'd go with B
　upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **timojeaga** 3 years, 5 months ago

RishabJaiswal...I quite agree with you! I thought of it as Business Constraints as well because the constraits is coming from the management
given a timeline for impplementtaion
　upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Ray81** 3 years, 9 months ago

I think the correct answer should be Schedule Constraint, because this has to do with time, just as cost/budget constraint is about
restrictions/limitations that are based on cost.
　upvoted 4 times

　☐ 👤 **RishabJaiswal** 3 years, 8 months ago

　Ray81, I think that would be the correct answer if you think logically but since we've to follow the terminology used by the BABOK we've to go
　with Business Constraint because the constrain is coming from the Management(business).
　　upvoted 10 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working on a solution that will connect several databases to a web application. You are concerned that the databases may not be operable with the software solution a programmer is recommending.

What requirements elicitation technique can help you determine the interoperability of the software, the databases, and the web application?

    A. Benchmarking

    B. Interviews

    C. Interface analysis

    D. Usage considerations

Suggested Answer: *C*

👤 **Rfcuenca** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option C

Babok 2 page 176

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Dillon91** 1 year, 5 months ago

Interface analysis pg, 64

  upvoted 1 times

You have completed the requirements documentation and the stakeholders have signed off on the requirements. Now the requirements are advancing into a project as your organization has chartered a project based on the identified requirements.

What stakeholder is now responsible for assessing the solution scope to determine the project scope?

- A. Project sponsor
- B. Project manager
- C. Business analyst
- D. Key stakeholders

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **binu801** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 11 months ago

is the project manager is the answer, generally scope is defined by the sponsor

upvoted 6 times

   👤 **NickMane** 2 years, 10 months ago

   Project manager determents Project scope, Sponsors authorize the work to be

   performed, and control the budget and scope for the initiative

    upvoted 5 times

👤 **Farooq_95** `Most Recent 🕐` 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

BABOK v3 6.4.7 states Project Manager is responsible for managing change and planning the detailed activities to complete a change. In a project, the project manager is responsible for the project scope, which covers all the work to be performed by the project team.

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **jeffreyokonkwo_** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

I'll go for C

Project Scope: Project Scope includes all the work that needs to be done to create a product, or deliver a service or result. Project Scope is all about the project; it defines the work required to create and deploy the product. The project manager prepares the project scope statement.

Solution Scope: The Product or Solution Scope is the characteristics, features, or function of the product or service that is to be built. Solution scope is all about the solution to be implemented: how will it look like, how will it function, and other characteristics, etc. A business analyst prepares the product or solution scope.

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rfcuenca** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option B
Babok v2 page 67

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Dillon91** 1 year, 5 months ago

A: pg 98

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Shorey** 1 year, 8 months ago

I think it's A. This is what Babok V3 (2.4.7, 2.4.9) says Project managers are responsible for managing the work required to deliver a
a solution that meets a business need, and for ensuring that the project's objectives
are met while balancing the project factors including scope, budget, schedule,
resources, quality, and risk.
Sponsors authorize the work to be
performed, and control the budget and scope for the initiative.

  upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for a large project that will create new software for the entire organization. This new software will affect all of the administrative assistants in the organization schedule meetings, reserve facilities, and share calendars. There are approximately 2,400 administrative assistants in your organization and not all of these people can attend requirements gathering workshops.

What approach can you use to manage and gather requirements from these 2,400 administrative assistants?

A. You can meet with a small group of administrative assistants and assume their requirements are reflective of the remaining group of administrative assistants.

B. You will need to meet with all of the administrative assistants as part requirements elicitation.

C. You can meet with a small group of administrative assistants that will serve as representatives for the remaining administrative assistants.

D. You can meet with the administrative assistants' managers.

Suggested Answer: *C*

👤 **CBAPCohort6** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

focus group - C

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Dillon91** 1 year, 11 months ago

C: because... "and not all of these people can attend requirements gathering workshops"

upvoted 1 times

👤 **binu801** 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is C not A because a is assuming that the stakeholders present in the workshop are reflective of the others where in C , the stakeholders who are present will represent the need of those who arent available.

upvoted 4 times

Enterprise analysis provides many things for an organization.

All of the following are tasks included in enterprise analysis except for which one?

    A. Determine solution approach

    B. Define business need

    C. Assess capability gaps

    D. Solution performance assessment

Suggested Answer: *D*

👤 **km_45** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 5 months ago

This is from BABOK v2, not v3: there is no Enterprise analysis, it is replaced by Strategy Analysis

upvoted 5 times

👤 **MFZZ** `Most Recent ⊙` 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is correct. Solution performance assessment (although not the correct term) would be related to Solution Evaluation

upvoted 1 times

Gina has been asked to provide decision analysis for her solution scope.
Which one of the following best describes the decision analysis technique?

A. Assessed to support benefit management, measurement, and reporting.

B. Used to assess potential risks that may impact the solution and the cost and benefits associated with it.

C. Forecasts the size of the investment required to deploy and operate the proposed solution.

D. Cost-benefit analysis compares the cost of implementing a solution against the benefits gained. Financial analysis includes the use of financial models that estimate the market value of an organizational asset.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

B (50%) | D (50%)

  Nobita135 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: D

Decision analysis involves evaluating different options using financial and non-financial criteria to determine the best course of action. This often includes techniques such as cost-benefit analysis, financial modeling, and assessing return on investment (ROI). The goal is to support decision-making by comparing costs, benefits, and risks of proposed solutions, making Option D the best description of the decision analysis technique.

  upvoted 1 times

  CBAPCohort6 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Used to assess potential risks that may impact the solution and the cost and benefits associated with it.

  upvoted 1 times

  Farooq_95 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

As per BABOK v3 10.16.1, Decision analysis formally assesses a problem and possible decisions in order to determine the value of alternate outcomes under conditions of uncertainty.
As option B assess the potential risks that may impact the solution, hence it is correct.

  upvoted 1 times

    Farooq_95 8 months, 1 week ago

    D is an element of Financial Analysis (BABOK v3 10.20.3.4), not decision analysis.

    upvoted 1 times

---

  moririn 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

And B Decision analysis is a process that is used to identify and evaluate the potential risks.
And D looks mentioned about financial analysis.

  upvoted 1 times

  Atzewine 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Solution Scope? then We are in Strategy Analysis. Decision Analysis: used to compare different change strategies and choose which is most appropriate.(Page 130 Babok 3)

  upvoted 2 times

  Dillon91 1 year, 11 months ago

I think b

  upvoted 1 times

  Dillon91 1 year, 11 months ago

not D: D is on pg 275

  upvoted 1 times

---

  geographygeek 2 years, 5 months ago

i didn't understand this question or how the answer actually answers the question

□ 👤 **qebzyoao** 2 years, 1 month ago

It is actually a direct quote from the definition of decision analysis in babok v2. That's the only way this makes sense.

This is one of those questions that you would be better off ignoring as far as v3 is concerned.

You are the business analyst for your organization and are working with Ralph who is also a business analyst at your company. You have moved one of the requirements higher in the prioritization of the requirements because it is needed to be implemented before some of the more important requirements are done.

Ralph disagrees with your placement of the requirement because you are to rank the requirements based on their level of difficulty.

Who is correct and why?

   A. Ralph is correct because the requirements are always to be ranked by importance or business value.

   B. You are correct because the lower priority requirements must be completed before the higher priority requirements can be done.

   C. You are correct because you are the senior business analyst.

   D. Ralph is correct because the sequence of requirements is actually done with the project activity list.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗑 👤 **mountaingoat** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 5 months ago

A is the right answer

upvoted 9 times

　🗑 👤 **QE** 3 years, 4 months ago

　Could you please explain why A is the right answer? This seem like the higher requirements depends on the lower requirements, thus they have to be implemented. Page 82.

　upvoted 4 times

🗑 👤 **Ray81** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 3 months ago

B cannot be correct, because order of priority means that requirements with higher priority should be implemented first, not the other way round

upvoted 5 times

　🗑 👤 **Nekdre** 2 years, 4 months ago

　I agree the lower priority ones can't be done first, higher priorities are done first so I will choose A because priority is more on the business value

　upvoted 2 times

🗑 👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

In requirements prioritization, dependencies between requirements play a critical role. If a lower-priority requirement must be implemented first to enable a higher-priority requirement, the lower-priority requirement's implementation order should be adjusted accordingly. This ensures that the project progresses logically and avoids technical or functional blockers.

upvoted 1 times

🗑 👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: B`

"You are correct because the lower priority requirements must be completed before the higher priority requirements can be done. This is because in the given scenario, the low priority requirements are a dependency for high priority requirements.

Ralph's approach is based on cost (i.e., difficulty in implementation) and not business value or importance. Also, even if Ralph's approach aligns with business value, the dependency factor matters more compared to business value or importance. It is because a high priority requirement with a high business value who is dependent on a low priority requirement with low business value needs to be implemented after the low priority requirement"

upvoted 2 times

🗑 👤 **SaintTC** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer A - 5.3.2

upvoted 1 times

🗑 👤 **csg2023** 5 months ago

B is correct. The higher priority requirement depends on the lower one hence the lower one has to be implemented first

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Rfcuenca** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option B

Dependencies between requirements: Some capabilities may in and of themselves provide limited value to the organization, but need to be delivered in order to support other high-value requirements.

Babok v2.- Page 126

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Mari1403** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Higher difficulty requirement is dependent on the lower difficulty one.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Sha7rour** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is B, but the funny thing here is that the question shows that the BAs cant understand each other.

it is clear that higher req depends on the lower req so the lower should go first.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **cake12345** 2 years ago

The ranking of the requirements based on their level of difficulty is fine, but you may also include a requirement's relationship to other requirements. If higher priority requirements cannot be completed until the lower priority requirements are done, then the requirements should be ordered as such for the order of implementation.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Spartanxxv** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The higher priority requirement is dependent on the lower priority requirement.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **OlivierPaudex** 2 years, 3 months ago

I think answer B is correct.

We are talking about a requirement you moved in a higher position, to be implemented first. The lower requirement (the requirement you just moved to a higher position) should be done first.

Question is a bit confusing cause it says that Ralph is disagree and you have to explain him that you move a lower requirement to an higher position, so that it can be done first.

High requirements are done first and that is exactly what you have done by moving a low priority to high.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **SamiAbuQurs** 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is B since "Dependencies" is one of the factors that influence prioritization. BABOK v3 : Prioritize Requirements 5.3.4

upvoted 3 times

There are four inputs to writing the business case as part of enterprise analysis.

Which one of the following is not an input to writing the business case process?

    A. Business need

    B. Assumptions and constraints

    C. Requirements verification

    D. Stakeholder concerns

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Business cases requires formal input of Business needs, Assumptions & constraints and informally the stakeholder concerns. Requirements verification is required after business case is written and is needed before proceeding to assess solution alternatives.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Rfcuenca** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option C

Babok v2 Page 95

upvoted 1 times

👤 **NickMane** 2 years, 10 months ago

outdated question, cant find answer anywhere

upvoted 2 times

    👤 **NickMane** 2 years, 8 months ago

    after reading babok it's only logical that c is correct answer because creating Use Case comes before VVerifying requirements.. answer is correct

    upvoted 5 times

Martha is observing Sarah complete several complex steps as part of her business analysis requirements elicitation process. In this instance Martha working alongside Sarah is actually helping Sarah complete the work so that Martha can understand all of the steps Sarah must complete.

What type of requirements elicitation technique is Martha using?

- A. Progressive elaboration
- B. Shadowing
- C. Cross training requirements elicitation
- D. Active observation

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (50%) | C (50%)

 Nobita135 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Active observation involves the observer (Martha) not only watching but also participating in the task or process to gain a deeper understanding of the steps involved. By helping Sarah complete the work, Martha is engaging directly, making this active observation rather than passive observation, where she would simply watch without interaction.

upvoted 1 times

 Georgian1994 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

"There are two basic approaches for observation: Active/Noticeable : (...) A variation of this method may involve even stronger intervention into actors' activities by stimulating them to perform specific tasks." (BABOK V3 pg 306). If Martha is involved in doing specific tasks, then she is an actor and is practicing active observation. Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

 Sheyibass 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Can someone please explain why the answer is not C? Matha was practically helping Sara do the job. That is no longer an 'observation' in my opinion. Eager to know what other people think

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for THY Organization and you have gathered the requirements. You have presented the requirements to the stakeholders and they have approved your requirements.

You are now working with Francie on recording the dependencies and relationships for each of the requirements.

Why would you want to record the dependencies and relationships for the requirements?

    A. To help determine the sequence in which requirements are to be addressed.

    B. To help determine which requirements carry the most risk.

    C. To help determine the total cost for the solution to be implemented.

    D. To help determine the total time for the solution to be implemented.

Suggested Answer: *A*

  ☐ 👤 **Farooq_95** 3 months, 1 week ago

A is correct because the sequence in which requirements need to be addressed is important to work upon. If this sequence is missing, the requirements will be implemented in a haphazard manner leading to time delays and failures.

  upvoted 1 times

As part of the requirements analysis a business analyst can use the same tools and techniques to model the current state of an organization. All of the following are valid reasons why would a business analyst want to create a current state domain model except for which one?

- A. The current state model can help identify opportunities for improvement.
- B. The current state model can help validate the solution scope with business and technical stakeholders.
- C. The current state model can help the business analyst create Pareto charts for process improvement.
- D. The current state model can help assist stakeholders in understanding the current state

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 Nobita135 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A current state domain model is used to represent the existing processes, systems, and data flows within an organization. While it helps identify improvement opportunities, validate the solution scope, and assist stakeholders in understanding the current environment, creating Pareto charts is not directly related to domain modeling.

Pareto charts are a specific data analysis tool used for identifying the most significant factors contributing to problems, typically based on frequency or impact. They focus on root cause analysis rather than mapping the current state of an organization. Therefore, this option does not align with the purpose of a current state domain model.

upvoted 1 times

 Farooq_95 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Pareto charts are a specific type of graphical analysis tool used to prioritize and identify the most significant factors contributing to a problem or issue. While they can be valuable for analyzing and visualizing data related to process improvement initiatives, creating Pareto charts is not a direct function of a current state domain model.

BABOK v3 6.1.1 defines purpose of Analyze Current State as to understand the reasons why an enterprise needs to change some aspect of how it operates and what would be
directly or indirectly affected by the change. All of the other options align with "Why" part of analyze current state.

upvoted 1 times

 Rfcuenca 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option C
Babok v2 Page 99

upvoted 1 times

 Iron79Man 8 months ago

Solution scope is mainly related with the future state , not the current state. So i believe that the correct answer should be B

upvoted 1 times

 OlivierPaudex 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer C is correct. It is the only one who don't match the use of a current state model.

Pareto is a bar graph used to represent that the 80% of your revenue, should come from the 20% of your customers.

upvoted 3 times

 MFZZ 2 years, 4 months ago

A or B depending on the circumstances. If doing gap analysis A

upvoted 1 times

 MFZZ 2 years, 4 months ago

Pareto chart isn't mentioned in BABOK v3

upvoted 3 times

You are completing the requirements for vendor selection and need to create a procurement form that will ask the vendor to provide only a price for commercial- off-the-shelf solution.

What type of procurement form will you need to provide to the vendor?

A. Request for proposal

B. Purchase order

C. Request for information

D. Request for quote

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (50%) | A (50%)

  Nobita135 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

A Request for Quote (RFQ) is used when an organization knows exactly what product or service it needs and only wants vendors to provide pricing information. In this case, since the goal is to obtain a price for a commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) solution, the RFQ is the appropriate procurement form.

  upvoted 1 times

  CBAPCohort6 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

request for quote (RFQ): A procurement method of soliciting price and solution

options from vendors.

  upvoted 1 times

  Inzaghi78 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Babok V3 p450. request for quote (RFQ): A procurement method of soliciting price and solution

options from vendors

  upvoted 4 times

---

  b9adaf1 11 months ago

Babok V3 p.450 Request for quote (RFQ): A procurement method of soliciting price and solution options from vendors

  upvoted 2 times

  NorieRose 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Request for Proposal.

The RPF outlines your requirements, expectations, evaluation criteria, and terms for the COTS product or service you are seeking. It helps vendors understand your needs and submit proposals detailing how their solution meets your criteria.

  upvoted 2 times

  Dillon91 1 year, 11 months ago

pg361 babok

  upvoted 3 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. Management has asked you to create a plan that will define the proposed structure and schedule for communicating the business analysis activities to the appropriate stakeholders.

What plan does management want you to create?

    A. Business Analysis Plan

    B. Business Analysis Communications Plan

    C. Communications management plan

    D. Stakeholder Management Plan

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Nobita135 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The Business Analysis Communications Plan defines how and when business analysis activities, progress, and results will be communicated to stakeholders. It outlines the communication structure, frequency, delivery methods, and responsible parties, ensuring that all stakeholders are informed throughout the business analysis process. This matches the description of what management requested.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
• A. Business Analysis Plan:
The Business Analysis Plan outlines how business analysis work will be performed, including the tasks, techniques, and resources needed. It is broader and focuses on managing the entire business analysis process, not just communication.

  upvoted 1 times

Question #128

Topic 1

The RGQ Organization utilizes a change log.

What is a change log?

    A. It is a document that records all change requests for the project.

    B. It is a document that tracks all unauthorized changes to the project solution.

    C. It is a document that tracks all characteristics and status of changes that have been received.

    D. It is a document that tracks the changes that have been received, including their implementation to the project solution.

Suggested Answer: *C*

👤 **Syedusama** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

In BABOK v3, the concept of a Change Log can be found under the broader topic of Change Management within Chapter 5: Requirements Life Cycle Management. Specifically, 5.4 - Approve Requirements covers how changes to requirements are tracked and managed

upvoted 1 times

👤 **basmus12** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

In BABOK v3, the concept of a Change Log can be found under the broader topic of Change Management within Chapter 5: Requirements Life Cycle Management. Specifically, 5.4 - Approve Requirements covers how changes to requirements are tracked and managed

upvoted 2 times

👤 **animalstartup** 2 years, 9 months ago

Based on BABOK v2, Page 21, it stated that "a change log that tracks the changes that have been received, and an analysis of the impact of the change not only to the project, but also to other business and automated systems." It should be option D

upvoted 4 times

Zoe is the business analyst for her organization. She is currently prioritizing the requirements based on the implementation difficulty of the requirements to help with the solution planning.

Which of the following best describes the approach Zoe is taking with requirements prioritization?

A. The requirements are categorized by type of work, and then ranked within each category of ease of implementation to difficulty of implementation.

B. The requirements are ranked most difficult to easiest to implement.

C. The requirements are ranked from easiest to hardest to implement.

D. The requirements are categorized by the likelihood of management approving the requirements.

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

B (91%)   9%
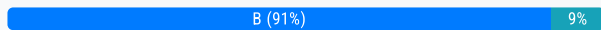
👤 **ElyonSenjo** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: B`

The requirements are ranked most difficult to easiest to implement.

Babok v3 Pg 86 Under Risk - The requirements that is most difficult may be prioritized to the top of the list in order to minimize the resources that are spent before learning that a proposed solution cannot be delivered

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 week, 4 days ago

`Selected Answer: B`

I changed my mind. I will go w B

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Zoe is prioritizing requirements based on their implementation difficulty, which typically involves ranking them from easiest to hardest to implement. This approach helps with solution planning by allowing the team to address simpler, less resource-intensive tasks first or to assess whether more challenging requirements might cause delays or require more resources. This strategy can support iterative development or risk management, depending on the project's goals.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Farooq_95** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is C. Zoe is prioritizing requirements to help with the solution planning. This means solution is not yet decided and there might be concerns for technical feasibility of any suggested solution. In that case, a requirement that is most difficult is prioritized at top to minimize resources that are spent before learning that proposed solution cannot be implemented. BABOK v3 Para 5.3.4.1 Risk

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Farooq_95** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Sorry for typo. Correct answer is B. (same comment as above)

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Moathov** 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B. The requirements are ranked most difficult to easiest to implement. Most Voted

upvoted 1 times

👤 **moririn** 8 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

I think A is answer, BABOK v3, there isn't a specific rule or mandate for ranking requirements in a particular order. So, b and c are not suitable.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **OlivierPaudex** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer B (BABOK 5.3.4.1)

upvoted 3 times

Ugbekile 1 year, 9 months ago

I don't quite agree with the answer provided. Option B is the correct answer in my opinion.

upvoted 2 times

mdadewale 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The requirements are ranked most difficult to easiest to implement.

upvoted 4 times

[Removed] 3 years ago

Ans is B

upvoted 4 times

QE 3 years, 4 months ago

I need an explanation for this if anyone can help.

upvoted 3 times

AJO4339 3 years, 2 months ago

Babok v3 Pg 86 Under Risk - The requirements that is most difficult may be prioritized to the top of the list in order to minimize the resources that are spent before learning that a proposed solution cannot be delivered

upvoted 5 times

BirdCatcher 3 years ago

Hence the answer is B.

upvoted 5 times

Which one of the following is the most accurate definition of the solution scope?

A. Defines what must be delivered in order to meet the business need.

B. Determines the things that are believed to be true in the solution but they have not yet been proven to be true.

C. Determines if an organization can justify the investment required to deliver the proposed solution.

D. Defines the business need, identified key stakeholders, describes the positive impact of the solution.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Nobita135 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The solution scope defines the boundaries of the solution, including what must be delivered to meet the business need. It specifies the features, functions, and capabilities that the solution must provide. The solution scope guides the project team by clarifying what is included and excluded from the solution, ensuring that the business objectives are met.

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and you are preparing to elicit the requirements for a new business opportunity. Which one of the following statements best describes the prepare for elicitation process?

A. You need authority granted to you from the sponsor to utilize resources for the elicit requirements process.

B. You need to determine which elicitation techniques are needed for the requirements gathering technique.

C. You need to ensure all needed resources are organized and scheduled for conducting the elicitation activities.

D. You need to receive permission from functional management to interview and elicit requirements for the stakeholders.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

□ 👤 **Puneet1503** 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I will go ahead with B rather than C, as the scope in B is more than C

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The "Prepare for Elicitation" process in business analysis involves ensuring that all necessary resources, stakeholders, and logistics are properly organized and scheduled to conduct the elicitation activities effectively. This includes selecting the appropriate elicitation techniques, scheduling meetings or workshops, and ensuring stakeholders are informed and available.

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **35a471c** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Why not B? BB v3 4.1.4.2: Choosing the right techniques and ensuring each technique is performed correctly is extremely important to the success of the elicitation activity

upvoted 1 times

Robert is the business analyst for his organization and he's working with several stakeholders to identify the business need for an opportunity. Robert needs to identify the stakeholder that will be responsible for authorizing the actions needed in order to meet the identified business need.

Which stakeholder does Robert need to identify?

    A. Sponsor

    B. Customer

    C. Implementation Subject Matter Expert

    D. Regulator

Suggested Answer: *A*

☐ 👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The Sponsor is the stakeholder responsible for authorizing the actions needed to meet the identified business need. The sponsor typically provides funding, approves project scope, and supports the initiative throughout its lifecycle. They have the authority to make decisions and allocate resources necessary for the project's success.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Dillon91** 5 months, 1 week ago

Correct..baokpg. 18

upvoted 1 times

It's often impossible or difficult to prove that the implementation of a solution will change the current state of an organization to the desired future state. The business analyst must document the characteristics and risk of the implementation of a solution in case the belief that the solution will achieve the desired results will prove invalid.

What is the belief that the solution will create the desired effect for the organization called?

- A. Project
- B. Risk
- C. Assumption
- D. Model

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

An Assumption is something believed to be true or expected to occur without definitive proof. In the context of business analysis, the assumption is that the implementation of a solution will achieve the desired future state. Since this cannot be guaranteed, the business analyst must document these assumptions along with associated risks in case the expected outcomes are not realized.

upvoted 1 times

You are preparing the business case for a proposed solution in your organization. You need to identify several components for the business case including an assessment of the risks the solution may contain.

Which one of the following is the best definition of a risk as it pertains to the business case?

A. Risk is an uncertain event or condition that may have both positive and negative affects on the solution.

B. Risk is an uncertain event that can cause the organization to lose more monies than it invests in the solution.

C. Risk is a potential event that can cause the solution to fail.

D. Risks are threats to the organization's success.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (60%) | C (40%)

☐ 👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

In business analysis and project management, a risk is defined as an uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, can have either a positive (opportunity) or negative (threat) effect on the project's objectives, including its cost, scope, timeline, or quality. When preparing a business case, assessing both types of risks helps ensure comprehensive planning and decision-making.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

BABOK v3 10.7.3.3 defines Risk is context of Business case as "Risks are potential problems that may have a negative impact on the solution". Hence, A is correct.

Risks may have positive impacts on solution as well but BABOK specifically uses terminology 'Risk' in terms of negative impact and term 'opportunities' for positive impact. (Refer BABOK v3 6.3.2 important note)

But, C is incorrect because a risk includes all uncertain events that can have negative impact on the solution including failure but does not only include events that can cause failure.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Ngho** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I go with C. This is because the question specifically mentioned as it pertains to ' Business Case' 10.7.3.3. The 3rd bullet point.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Jules_Cmrfrd** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

"potential problems that may have a negative impact on the solution" p. 235

upvoted 2 times

  ☐ 👤 **Jules_Cmrfrd** 8 months ago

  also Assess Risks p.120 "risk is used for uncertain events that can produce negative outcomes"

  upvoted 1 times

Which of the following inputs of Monitor and Control Risks acquires information from performance measurements and evaluates it to provide variance analysis and forecasting?

A. Risk register

B. Work performance information

C. Performance report

D. Project management plan

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 Nobita135 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Work performance information includes data gathered from performance measurements, such as project progress, status reports, and key performance indicators (KPIs). This information is evaluated to provide variance analysis, trend analysis, and forecasting in the "Monitor and Control Risks" process. It helps assess how well the project is performing compared to the plan and whether risks are materializing as expected.

upvoted 1 times

 Inzaghi78 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Work performance information

In the Monitor and Control Risks process, work performance information is the input that acquires information from performance measurements and evaluates it to provide variance analysis and forecasting. This information helps assess the current status of risks, monitor their progress, and identify any emerging risks or changes in risk conditions. Therefore, option B is the correct choice.

upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are trying to determine the best solution for an identified problem. You have determined that you could create a software solution using inhouse resources for $65,000 and with an ongoing support of $5,600 per month. A vendor offers you a quote that they can create the software for $49,000 with an ongoing support of $6,100 per month.
Which solution should you choose?

    A. Create the software if you'll keep the solution less than 32 months.

    B. Create the software if you'll use the solution longer than 32 months.

    C. There is not enough information to determine which solution is financially better.

    D. Buy from the vendor if you'll keep the solution longer than 32 months.

Suggested Answer: *B*

👤 **MylesD** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

65000 + (5600*N) = 49000 + (6100*N),

65000-49000 = 6100N-5600N,

16000=500N, N = 32

Option B is correct as you should use the solution longer than the pay back period.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Ray81** 1 year, 9 months ago

Can someone please explain how they got this answer?

upvoted 1 times

    👤 **Qualms** 1 year, 9 months ago

    First, you have to calculate the time (N) at which the total cost of ownership for both solution approaches will be equal,

    65000 + (5600*N) = 49000 + (6100*N),

    65000-49000 = 6100N-5600N,

    16000=500N, N = 32.

    Because the maintenance cost for create is $5600 and the maintenance cost for purchase is $6100, then it means that after 32months, we will incur less maintenance cost on the create option. Hence, Option B is correct.

    upvoted 17 times

All of the following are techniques that can be used to specify or model requirements except for which one?

A. Organization modeling

B. Data modeling

C. Work breakdown structure creation

D. State diagrams

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🔲 👤 **Nobita135** 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is:

C. Work breakdown structure creation

Explanation:

The techniques used to specify or model requirements are designed to define, analyze, and represent requirements in detail. According to BABOK Guide v3, the following techniques are used for specifying or modeling requirements:

1. Organization modeling (Option A): Used to represent roles, responsibilities, and relationships within an organization.

2. Data modeling (Option B): Describes the structure, relationships, and usage of data within the solution.

3. State diagrams (Option D): Represent the various states an entity can have and the transitions between these states.

Work breakdown structure (WBS) creation (Option C), however, is a project management tool used to break down a project into smaller, manageable components. While it aids in project planning and execution, it is not used to specify or model requirements. Therefore, it is not applicable to this context.

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for a large project in your organization. You are working with Ben to create requirements packages to present to the stakeholders, the business analyst team, and to the project manager. Ben wants to know why you're creating requirements packages. What's the primary goal of developing a requirements package?

A. To convey the cost, schedule, and risk information clearly

B. To convey information clearly and in an understandable fashion

C. To present the requirements in packages that are easy for the project team to accomplish in their project execution

D. To help the project manager create the work breakdown structure

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Req package replaced with BA Information - V2 question - old exam

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **b9adaf1** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Babok V3 task 4.4 Communicate Business Analysis Information.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **NorieRose** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

To clearly define and document the the specifications, expectations, and constraints of a project.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Rfcuenca** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option B

Babok v2 Page 72

upvoted 2 times

You are creating a model that shows how data moves through a system. Each function that modifies the data in any manner is identified, decomposed to smaller levels, and the system is completely described from start to storage.

What type of a modeling technique are you using in this scenario?

    A. Functional decomposition

    B. Data flow diagramming

    C. Work decomposition

    D. Organization modeling

Suggested Answer: *B*

👤 **rvsivaprakash** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 4 months ago

The flow of data is usually depicted through data flow diagrams.

upvoted 13 times

    👤 **Fadj** 6 months, 1 week ago

    The model being created is to show the flow of data... The introduction of the decomposition is to serve as a distraction.

    upvoted 2 times

👤 **MFZZ** `Most Recent ⊙` 8 months, 1 week ago

That is correct. However the question asks what technique is being used, not the process. The technique is breaking down the solution into smaller components for independent analysis. Thus, functional decomposition is correct.

upvoted 2 times

    👤 **Wlkkkk** 1 month, 1 week ago

    data flow diagram is a technique as well per babokv3

    upvoted 1 times

A business analyst is helping management determine which solution they should choose. As it happens that the organization can only choose one of the two solutions due to time and resource restrictions. Solution A worths $456,000 to the organization while solution B worths $565,000 to the organization. While solution A costs less, it is less risky and takes less time to complete so management elects to seize Solution A.

What is the opportunity cost?

   A. $565,000

   B. There is not enough information to know how much the solution will cost the organization.

   C. $109,000

   D. $456,000

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **Jeffdu** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 7 months ago

Given answer is correct, this is in the context of business analysis, not economics. BABAK guide v3 page 159 - "The opportunity cost of any design option is equal to the value of the best alternative not selected"

upvoted 16 times

👤 **aaa111aaa** `Most Recent ⊙` 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: A`

aaaaaa

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Shreejith** 2 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Opportunity cost refers to the BENIFITS that could have been achieved by selecting an alternative change strategy. so the answer is C

upvoted 1 times

👤 **saeedddddd** 3 years, 1 month ago

sorry the right answer is a

upvoted 2 times

👤 **saeedddddd** 3 years, 1 month ago

ddddddddddddddddd

upvoted 1 times

👤 **rhsdeal** 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Opportunity Cost Formula and Calculation

Opportunity Cost=FO−CO

where: FO=Return on best foregone option

CO=Return on chosen option

565,000 − 456,000 = 109,000

upvoted 3 times

👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 4 months ago

Incorrect, A is correct according to Babok

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Squib** 1 year, 11 months ago

it is A.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Bunlizlaw** 1 year, 8 months ago

It's A according to BABOK.You're using Economics process to calculate 🫤.

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. Your current project is using a plan-driven approach for the requirements, business analysis, and monitoring.
Which one of the following statements best describes the plan-driven approach to business analysis planning and monitoring?

A. Plan-driven approaches determine how priorities will be diagnosed for the project solution.

B. Plan-driven approaches encourage changes that prevent errors and omissions.

C. Plan-driven approaches typically have meetings daily to discuss the business analysis requirements process.

D. Plan-driven approaches typically call for a significant amount of formality and detail.

Suggested Answer: *D*

👤 **km_45** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 11 months ago
plan-driven and change-driven: these terms were used in earlier BABOK versions. Now they are predictive and adaptive
upvoted 9 times

👤 **Shreejith** `Most Recent ⊙` 5 months, 3 weeks ago
Plan Driven = Predictive
Change Driven = Adaptive
upvoted 1 times

There are just three inputs to the assess proposed solution process.

Which of the following is NOT one of the inputs for the assess proposed solution process?

    A. Requirements

    B. Decision analysis

    C. Assumptions and constraints

    D. Solution options

Suggested Answer: *B*

  mury1 `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 3 months ago

B is a technique and not an input

upvoted 6 times

    Spartanxxv 2 years, 2 months ago

Fantastic Logic.

upvoted 1 times

  Rfcuenca `Most Recent ⊙` 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option B

Babok v2 Page 122

upvoted 1 times

  Sisichels 2 years, 4 months ago

Why is B the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Holly is the business analyst for her organization. Management has asked Holly to create a document that will define solution alternatives and how each identified solution may provide an expected business benefit to meet the identified business need. Management has asked Holly to provide data and statistics in this document to support her claims and findings.

What type of document is management asking Holly to create?

    A. Feasibility study

    B. Vision statement

    C. Project scope statement

    D. Current state assessment

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 Nobita135 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A feasibility study is a document that evaluates potential solutions to a business problem by analyzing their viability, including data, statistics, and expected business benefits. It helps management decide which solution is most practical and beneficial based on research, supporting data, and potential business outcomes.

upvoted 2 times

 Rabbitsfoot 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

v3 glossary: feasibility study: An evaluation of proposed alternatives to determine if they are

technically, organizationally, and economically possible within the constraints of the enterprise, and whether they will deliver the desired benefits to the enterprise.

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for the NHQ Project. You have identified several stakeholders that need different types of information related to the requirements.

Which stakeholder would need detailed technical interface requirements?

 A. Project manager

 B. Regulators

 C. Testers

 D. Implementation subject matter experts

Suggested Answer: *D*

 👤 **bim_269** 6 months, 1 week ago

BABOK V3 Pg 17 - 19: The Implementation SME is anyone with knowledge as regards the implementation of one or more solution while testers only ensure that the solution meets the requirement as defined. so the implementation SME is the one that needs the detailed technical interface requirements as he implements solution which may also interface with other solution

  upvoted 3 times

 👤 **Wlkkkk** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

why not c

  upvoted 1 times

Management comes to you and asks you to complete some specifications and models about the current state of the organization. Management wants you to complete this business analysis activity as soon as possible and report back to them with your findings. What is the primary purpose of the specify and model requirements process?

A. To analyze the processes of an organization to determine what processes can be improved, removed, or added.

B. To analyze the utility function within the organization to determine how risk tolerance may allow for new opportunities.

C. To analyze the roles and responsibilities of users within the organization to determine how the processes may be improved.

D. To analyze the functioning of an organization and to provide an insight into opportunities for improvement.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The Specify and Model Requirements process in business analysis involves defining, analyzing, and modeling the current state of an organization to identify areas for improvement. This includes creating models, diagrams, and specifications that help clarify how the organization currently operates and highlight opportunities for enhancement.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

7.1 Specify and Model Requirements
Purpose
The purpose of Specify and Model Requirements is to analyze, synthesize, and
refine elicitation results into requirements and designs.
- This process involves translating the gathered information into actionable requirements and design specifications, i.e. the BAs findings.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **b9adaf1** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Makes no sense

upvoted 1 times

👤 **[Removed]** 3 years ago

Ans is B
From BABOK v2 Pg 107.
Specifications and models are created to analyze the functioning of an organization
and provide insight into opportunities for improvement.

upvoted 3 times

> 👤 **DeborahT** 9 months, 3 weeks ago
>
> You are right but I believe you meant type D. the answer is correct as per v2
>
> upvoted 1 times

👤 **km_45** 3 years, 5 months ago

BABOK 7.1.1: The purpose of Specify and Model Requirements is to analyze, synthesize, and
refine elicitation results into requirements and designs. - not even close

upvoted 3 times

> 👤 **Nattie14** 2 years, 6 months ago
>
> i guess this is why I am confused as to how D is the correct answer
>
> upvoted 1 times

> 👤 **Fedara** 2 years ago
>
> A requirement is a usable representation of a need. Requirements focus on
> understanding what kind of value could be delivered if a requirement is fulfilled (From BABOK v3, pg15) hence why it is D
>
> upvoted 1 times

Which one of the following statements best describes requirements prioritization?

A. It determines how requirements will be prioritized based on the most important stakeholders to the least important stakeholders.

B. It is only used with the change-driven approach to business analysis.

C. It is only used with the plan-driven approach to business analysis.

D. It determines how requirements will be prioritized and how those priorities will be used to define the solution scope.

Suggested Answer: *D*

🗆 👤 **Dillon91** 5 months, 1 week ago

Prioritization is the act of ranking requirements to determine their relative importance to stakeholders. Babok. P. 87 answer is a

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is a process of adding labor to a project to reduce the project duration?

A. Forming

B. Storming

C. Rolling wave planning

D. Crashing

Suggested Answer: *D*

⊟ 👤 **ElyonSenjo** 8 months ago

BABOK v2

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Sisichels** 9 months ago

it is in project management, schedule compression techniques

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **OlivierPaudex** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes, correct

Project crashing in project management is a method used to speed up a project's timeline by adding additional resources without changing the scope of the project.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **em1235678** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Couldn't find this in BABOK V3, i'm assuming crashing is a V2 term. Can anyone confirm?

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **ElyonSenjo** 8 months ago

yep I can confirm it

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **OlivierPaudex** 2 months, 1 week ago

the only term that is still valid in V3 is the rolling-wave, which is an estimation technique

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and you are working with Bill on creating a model. Bill is a little confused about all the different things a model can do for the stakeholders.

You explain to Bill that a model can do all of the following except for which one?

A. Define the risk and reward for the requirements

B. Categorize and create hierarchies of items

C. Define boundaries for business domains

D. Show business logic

Suggested Answer: *A*

☐ 👤 **Rfcuenca** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Option A

Babok v2 Page 109

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for a new project. Part of this project is for the project team to manually install new workstations through the company's campus.

Based on your research you have determined that the project team can install 25 new workstations per hour. Since there is a fixed amount of time that these workstations need to be installed you are considering adding additional labor for the implementation. You are also considering to adjust the prioritization of the project requirements based on the amount of workstations the project team can install per hour. What does the 25 workstations per hour represent in this scenario?

- A. Timeboxing

- B. Planning

- C. Parametric estimate

- D. Report project

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (67%) C (33%)

⊟ 👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

A parametric estimate involves using historical data or measurable factors to calculate project metrics, such as cost or time. In this scenario, the rate of 25 workstations per hour is a parametric estimate because it uses a known productivity rate to estimate how long it will take to complete the task. This allows the business analyst to make decisions about adding labor or adjusting priorities based on the installation rate.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
• A. Timeboxing: This refers to setting a fixed amount of time to complete a specific task or deliverable, regardless of scope. In this case, the fixed rate of workstations per hour is not about limiting time but about estimating effort.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Timeboxing is correct because 25 workstations per hour represents prioritizing based on allocation of time resources. Parametric estimate is not correct as it is not a defined prioritizing approach as defined in BABOK v3 10.33.2. The BABOK defined approaches for prioritizing includes: 1) Grouping 2) Ranking 3) Time Boxing / Budgeting 4) Negotiation

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Timeboxing involves allocating a fixed amount of time to complete a specific task or set of tasks. In this scenario, the requirement to install 25 workstations per hour sets a time constraint on the installation process. Therefore, the 25 workstations per hour represents the time constraint imposed on the project, making "Timeboxing" the appropriate answer.

see v3 pg 313 .3

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **jeffreyokonkwo_** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Parametric estimate

In this scenario, the estimate of installing 25 new workstations per hour is an example of a parametric estimate. A parametric estimate involves using statistical relationships, historical data, or other quantitative methods to estimate project parameters based on specific variables. In this case, the parameter being estimated is the installation rate of new workstations, and the estimate is based on the rate of 25 workstations per hour. Adjusting the labor and prioritizing requirements based on this estimate is a strategic approach to manage the installation process efficiently.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **lanrelanreoo** 2 years, 2 months ago

the correct answer is time boxing, the question talked about a prioritization

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Spartanxxv** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Emphasis is on the fixed amount of time and the adjustment to the priority. That is why I will go with Timeboxing. Timeboxing or budgeting prioritizes business analysis information based on the allocation of a fixed resource.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **SamiAbuQurs** 2 years, 6 months ago

correct answer is Time Boxing. BABOK v3: 10.33.3; Time Boxing/Budgeting

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **CBAP_Exam** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Timeboxing/Budgeting is an approach used when there is time or money constraint. Here 25 workstations is an attribute being estimated. It reflects the skills and abilities required to do the work. So according to me the answer is clearly 'Parametric Estimation'

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **CBAP_Exam** 2 years, 6 months ago

Never mind, if we are taking about the fixed 1 hour time required to install 25 workstations then the answer 'Timeboxing' is correct.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **rebelng** 2 years, 9 months ago

I believe the correct answer is 'Parametric Estimate'

upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. As part of the requirements prioritization you have given each key stakeholder $10,000 in play money to distribute among the identified requirements. Each stakeholder can assign their play money to any of the requirements, but the requirements will be prioritized based on the value of the play money assigned to each requirement.
What type of requirements prioritization is happening in this scenario?

    A. Resource leveling

    B. Confirmation management

    C. Utility function

    D. Voting

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

  ■ 👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

This scenario describes a Voting technique, specifically a type known as "Cumulative Voting" or "Dollar Voting." In this method, stakeholders are given a fixed amount of resources (in this case, play money) to allocate to different requirements based on their perceived importance or value. The requirements that receive the most "money" are considered the highest priority.

  upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. You have identified the costs and level of effort needed for each of the solution components. Management has asked that you also assess the most effective tradeoffs between delivery options. You consider the available resources and the constraints on the solution to determine if an additional investment is justified to realize a higher value for the solution. What other consideration could you include in your assessment of the solution?

A. Historical information

B. Dependencies between requirements

C. Experience of the implementation team

D. Enterprise environmental factors

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **MFZZ** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

As the BA has been requested to assess the trade-offs of the solution relationships they will need to assess the dependencies between requirements where one requirement cannot be fulfilled unless the other requirement is fulfilled.(5.3.4 Dependencies)

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B. Dependencies between requirements

When assessing the most effective tradeoffs between delivery options, considering dependencies between requirements is crucial. Some requirements may be dependent on the completion of others, meaning their implementation order could affect costs, timelines, and overall project success. By evaluating these dependencies, you can determine the most efficient sequencing and resource allocation.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

V3 SE 8.4 Assess enterprise limitations - purpose: The purpose of Assess Enterprise Limitations is to determine how factors external to the solution are restricting value realization.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **NickMane** 2 years, 10 months ago

All answers fit, why B?

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are preparing to conduct stakeholder analysis. As part of this process you realize that you'll need several inputs.

Which one of the following is NOT an input you'll use for the conduct stakeholder analysis task?

    A. Enterprise architecture

    B. Enterprise environmental factors

    C. Organizational process assets

    D. Business need

Suggested Answer: *B*

 👤 **Nobita135** 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Enterprise architecture is not considered an input for the Conduct Stakeholder Analysis task in business analysis. While enterprise architecture provides a high-level overview of the organization's structure, technology, and processes, it is not directly used when identifying and analyzing stakeholders.

upvoted 1 times

 👤 **ElyonSenjo** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

BABOK v2

upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are planning the business analysis approach. One of the techniques you are considering for this undertaking is to rate the available methodologies against the organizational needs and objectives.

Which of the following terms describes the business analysis technique that you are currently considering in this scenario?

A. Structured walkthrough

B. Decision analysis

C. Cause-and-effect analysis

D. Process modeling

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

CBAP_Exam `Highly Voted` 👍 2 years, 6 months ago

Option B: Decision analysis is correct as the question is asking you to rate available methodologies against business goals and objectives. And you will do it with Decision Analysis technique.

upvoted 5 times

Typhat `Most Recent` ⊘ 4 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Decision analysis assesses available options and chooses the best course of action

upvoted 1 times

Stanoh 1 year, 2 months ago

Decision Analysis is correct BABOK v3 pg 261

Decision analysis helps business analysts evaluate different outcome values under conditions of uncertainty or in highly complex situations. A variety of decision analysis approaches are available. The appropriate approach depends on the level of uncertainty, risk, quality of information, and available evaluation criteria.

Effective decision analysis requires an understanding of:

• the values, goals, and objectives that are relevant to the decision problem,

• the nature of the decision that must be made,

• the areas of uncertainty that affect the decision

upvoted 1 times

SVK2310 1 year, 3 months ago

Ans D: Techniques used in 3.1 Plan Business Analysis Approach

upvoted 2 times

Yichun 1 year, 5 months ago

Babok V3: page 161, 7.6.6: Decision Analysis: used to support the assessment and ranking of design options

upvoted 1 times

OlivierPaudex 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer B : Decision analysis

Structured walkthrough is now known under "review"

upvoted 1 times

eegho 2 years, 2 months ago

Decision Analysis: used to compare different change strategies and choose which is most appropriate.

upvoted 2 times

ParPan 2 years, 11 months ago

Ans D: Only process modeling technique is mentioned in 3.1.6. BABO V3 page 30.

upvoted 4 times

Which conduct stakeholder analysis technique is useful for identifying shared characteristics of a stakeholder group?

A. Surveys

B. Scope modeling

C. Brainstorming

D. Interviews

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

  👤 **Atzewine** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Survey or Questionnaire: used to identify shared characteristics of a stakeholder group. Page 36 Babok v3

  upvoted 2 times

  👤 **Shreejith** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Survey or Questionnaire: used to identify shared characteristics of a

stakeholder group.

  upvoted 3 times

You are the business analyst for the NHQ Organization. Management has asked that you examine the workflow and internal processes for order fulfillment.

Specifically, they'd like you to complete an in-depth analysis and documentation of the business problems and opportunities that may be exist for the organization.

What business analysis knowledge area does this activity map to?

    A. Requirements elicitation

    B. Solution assessment and validation

    C. Enterprise analysis

    D. Requirements management and communication

Suggested Answer: *C*

☐ 👤 **km_45** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

This is v2 again, in v3 this KA is Strategy Analysis

upvoted 11 times

☐ 👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Enterprise Analysis involves defining business needs, assessing current capabilities, identifying problems and opportunities, and recommending solutions. In this scenario, analyzing the workflow and internal processes for order fulfillment to identify business problems and opportunities clearly aligns with this knowledge area.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Dillon91** 5 months, 1 week ago

C. Babok 3. P 486

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **nitin_rico** 8 months ago

Requirement elicitation also process analysis can be done . It is also given as technique to identify opportunity in process and secondly process analysis done in enterprise analysis /SA is at enterprise level . Here they have not mentioned that it is at enterprise level . Then I feel even first option elicitation of requirement may also be right ?

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **cc2104** 1 year, 10 months ago

I think it should be Solution Evaluation

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **modsjunk** 1 year, 10 months ago

This should be analyze current state in strategy analysis

upvoted 7 times

You are the business analyst for a large, complex solution and you are working with the stakeholders to determine the prioritization of the requirements. You would like to use the decision analysis to determine the best decision for the requirements outcome. You must know four things as part of decision analysis.

Which one of the following will not help you with this approach to the requirements prioritization process?

A. The values, goals, and objectives that are relevant to the requirements

B. The consequences of each possible decision

C. The nature of the decision that must be made

D. The future value of the requirements

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

⊟ 👤 **NorieRose** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

BABOK v3 page 261

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **bim_269** 1 year, 6 months ago

BABOK V3 pg 261

upvoted 3 times

Herb is the business analyst for the HYY Organization. As Herb is completing the organize requirements process he recognizes that requirements typically need to answer one question for identification.

What is the one interrogative that requirements should answer?

A. What

B. When

C. Why

D. How

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

BABOK v3 2.2 specifies that requirements focus on understanding WHAT kind of value could be delivered if a requirement is fulfilled.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

stakholder requirements answer to this question: what are the needs?

upvoted 1 times

👤 **binu801** 2 years, 11 months ago

answer explanation- Multiple requirement may have the same timeline. How and why arent for identification

upvoted 1 times

Your organization is using a plan-driven approach to business analysis.

What must you do with all of the communication documents created as part of this high-priority project that you are serving as the business analyst for?

    A. All formal communication must be destroyed once the project is completed.

    B. All communications must be documented and passed onto the solution's project manager for analysis and to serve as supporting detail.

    C. The communications management plan will dictate what will happen to the business analysis communications.

    D. All communications must be archived and will become part of the organizational process as sets.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **basmus12** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

This concept is tied to BABOK v3, Chapter 3: Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring, where the Communications Management Plan is discussed as a key part of planning business analysis activities, including how communications are managed and documented.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Farooq_95** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is communications management plan will dictate what will happen to the business analysis communications. As per BABOK v3 3.2.4.3, Communication considerations can be documented in the form of a stakeholder communication plan. Business analysts build and review communication plans with stakeholders to ensure their communication requirements and expectations are met.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Inzaghi78** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

The correct answer is C. The communications management plan will dictate what will happen to the business analysis communications

upvoted 2 times

👤 **binu801** 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer explanation- nothing is destroyed, there is no role as solution project manager in BABOK, C is incorrect as its asking what to do with Comms plan , not whats its purpose. D is correct as all these records are stored and archived for future references

upvoted 4 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are currently with several key stakeholders as part of the determination of which business analysis approach is most appropriate for the current project.

Which one of the following is not a stakeholder that is considered when completing the business analysis planning and monitoring task to determine a business analysis approach?

- A. Tester
- B. Project manager
- C. Regulator
- D. Functional management

Suggested Answer: *D*

---

km_45 `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 5 months ago

According to BABOK v3: DSME, PM, Regulator and Sponsor are the only stakeholders for this task.

Tester is the wrong answer as well

upvoted 10 times

RoseBeat 12 months ago

According to BABOK V3. The generic list of stakeholders includes the following roles:
• business analyst,
•customer,
• domain subject matter expert,
• end user,
• implementation subject matter expert,
Business Analyst
• operational support,
•project manager,
•regulator,
• sponsor,
• supplier, and
•tester

upvoted 6 times

binu801 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I would go with tester as functional management can be considered a domain subject matter expert

upvoted 2 times

OlivierPaudex `Most Recent ⊘` 3 months, 2 weeks ago

functional management is the most common type of organizational management, not a stakeholder

Tester is also a type of stakeholder that has nothing to do with the BAPM.

I will going with answer D.

upvoted 1 times

Sty8 4 months, 1 week ago

There is no stakeholder called functional management

upvoted 1 times

Justjem 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I would go with tester as well, as it is not part of the listed stakeholders for business analysis planning and monitoring phase

upvoted 1 times

Nekdre 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Tester is not listed

upvoted 1 times

Bob and Susan are business analysts for their organization. They are examining two materials that could be used in an upcoming project. They are testing the materials and measuring the results of each test to compare the materials to each other. This process will help Bob and Susan determine which material is best for their upcoming project.

What type of process are Bob and Susan completing with these materials?

    A. Feasibility study

    B. Stress test

    C. Alternative identification

    D. Benchmarking

Suggested Answer: *D*

---

  km_45 `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

I don't understand, how this is Benchmarking. It looks like feasibility study to me: An evaluation of proposed alternatives to determine if they are technically, organizationally, and economically possible within the
constraints of the enterprise, and whether they will deliver the desired benefits to the enterprise.

upvoted 13 times

    BirdCatcher 2 years, 1 month ago

This is rather about a comparison of the two materials and determining which one is best. Benchmarking is a comparison.

upvoted 5 times

    binu801 1 year, 11 months ago

Benchmarking is essentially a comparison against an established standards or best in the class. as none of the other options are closer, Benchmarking is the nearest to the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

  Dillon91 `Most Recent ⊘` 5 months, 1 week ago

A. Comparing alternatives. Not standards

upvoted 1 times

  timojeaga 1 year, 11 months ago

Benchmarcking is correct. Both are comparison tools but in this case they are comparing materials side by side.

upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. You are working with several IT professionals to determine all of the connected systems in your organization.

You are creating a mapping of the servers, workstations, printers, and other connected devices and their purposes for an analysis of how information is input, processed, stored, and output from each system.

What business analysis process are you completing?

    A. Networking topology mapping

    B. Data dictionary and glossary creation

    C. Data flow diagram

    D. Prototype

Suggested Answer: *C*

  Saira `Highly Voted 👍` 11 months ago

BABOK v3 10.13.2: Physical data flow diagrams model all of the data stores, printers, forms, devices,

and other manifestations of data. The physical diagram can show either the

current state or how it will be implemented.

  upvoted 9 times

  binu801 `Most Recent ⊙` 5 months, 3 weeks ago

network topology diagram shows how different devices are connected within a network for example mesh, ring, star, Bus and hybrid. However network topology diagram is not a term used in BABOK. hence DFD is the right answer

  upvoted 3 times

Which of the following is a quality control chart to track trends in project execution?

    A. Control chart

    B. RACI chart

    C. PERT chart

    D. Pareto chart

Suggested Answer: *A*

 👤 **km_45** `Highly Voted 👍` 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Should be D - Pareto chart:

Control charts, also known as Shewhart charts or process-behavior charts, are a statistical process control tool used to determine if a manufacturing or business process is in a state of control. It is more appropriate to say that the control charts are the graphical device for Statistical Process Monitoring

A Pareto chart is a basic quality tool that helps you identify the most frequent defects, complaints or any other factor you can count and categorize

upvoted 7 times

    👤 **binu801** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

    no, control chart is used to see actual performance against the target. paretp is 80/20 principle used to identify key factors or variables . Hence control chart is right answer

    upvoted 1 times

 👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊙` 2 weeks, 6 days ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A Control Chart is a quality control tool used to track trends, variations, and performance over time in project execution. It helps monitor whether a process is stable and within predefined control limits. If data points fall outside these limits or display certain patterns, it signals potential issues that need corrective action.

upvoted 1 times

 👤 **NickMane** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Control chart keep track of trends not Pareto chart

upvoted 2 times

 👤 **ciriajen** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

The control chart is a graph used to study how a process changes over time. Data are plotted in time order. A control chart always has a central line for the average, an upper line for the upper control limit, and a lower line for the lower control limit. ... Control charts for variable data are used in pairs.

upvoted 3 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are about to conduct requirements elicitation for a process to streamline the customer fulfillment system your organization uses. You need to understand how the people, processes, and technology within the customer fulfillment system operates before you begin the elicitation process.

What type of analytical thinking are you participating in this scenario?

- A. Problem solving
- B. Creative thinking
- C. Brainstorming
- D. System thinking

Suggested Answer: *D*

☐ 👤 **binu801** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 months, 3 weeks ago

system thinking is about the interaction between different systems and how they affect each other (like a human body) here people, processes, and technology can be considered as different systems

upvoted 5 times

Which of the following is NOT a component of an entity relationship diagram?

A. Attributes

B. Relationships

C. Forks

D. Entities

Suggested Answer: *C*

☐ 👤 **binu801** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Forks are used in the process flow diagram

upvoted 3 times

What type of interview is the most common as part of requirements elicitation?

A. Many-to-one

B. Many-to-many

C. One-to-one

D. One-to-many

Suggested Answer: *C*

👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: C

The one-to-one interview is the most common type of interview used in requirements elicitation. This format involves a business analyst interviewing a single stakeholder or subject matter expert at a time. It allows for focused discussions, deeper exploration of specific topics, and building rapport, which can lead to more detailed and accurate information about requirements.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Inzaghi78** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

BABOK V3 Page 300

10.25.2 Description

The interview is a common technique for eliciting requirements. It involves direct communication with individuals or groups of people who are part of an initiative.

In an interview, the interviewer directs questions to stakeholders in order to obtain information. One-on-one interviews are the most common.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following meeting brings all of the potential vendors together to discuss the statement of work and the request for proposal?

    A. Contract bidding meeting

    B. Status meeting

    C. Qualified vendors meeting

    D. Bidders conference

Suggested Answer: *D*

  b9adaf1 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Nothing about that in Babok V3

upvoted 1 times

  binu801 2 years, 11 months ago

THIS QUESTION IS FROM A BUYER'S PERSPECTIVE. HENCE BIDDERS CONFERENCE IS CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is NOT a component of flowchart?

A. Forks

B. Attributes

C. Activities

D. Joins

Suggested Answer: *B*

☐ 👤 **Fedara** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 weeks, 1 day ago

A fork node is used to split a single incoming flow into multiple concurrent flows. It is represented as a straight, slightly thicker line in an activity diagram. A join node joins multiple concurrent flows back into a single outgoing flow. A fork and join mode used together are often referred to as synchronization.

upvoted 5 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and preparing to complete the requirements elicitation activities. Your manager wants to know when the requirements elicitation process will be completed.

Which of the following responses best describes the nature of the requirements elicitation process?

A. The schedule of the project determines the duration of the requirements elicitation process .

B. The duration of the requirements elicitation activities is determined by the willingness of the project stakeholders to contribute to the requirements information.

C. The size of the project determines the duration of the requirements elicitation process.

D. Eliciting requirements is not a compartmentalized activity.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 Farooq_95 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is D. As per BABOK v3 pg 53, Elicitation and collaboration work is never a 'phase' in business analysis; rather, it is ongoing as long as business analysis work is occurring. Elicitation and collaboration can be planned, unplanned, or both.

upvoted 1 times

 Typhat 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Elicitation activity is not phased. Rather it can occur at any point during the project

upvoted 1 times

 nitin_rico 1 year, 8 months ago

IF THERE IS NO LIMIT THEN HOW pm WILL KNOW WHEN A REQUIRMENT ELICITATION WILL BE OVER ? HERE i AM ASSUMING REQ. ELICITATION WORK FOR SPECIFIC CONTEXT? OTHER WISE IT WILL KEEP GOING

upvoted 1 times

 Fedara 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

Elicitation and collaboration work is never a 'phase'
in business analysis; rather, it is ongoing as long as business analysis work is
occurring. BABOK v3, pg 53

upvoted 2 times

 Fedara 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

There is no start and stop date

upvoted 2 times

 CBAP_Exam 2 years, 6 months ago

No option B cannot be the right one. As keeping stakeholders interest at business analysis activities is one of the primary roles of a Business Analyst. For me option D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 NickMane 2 years, 8 months ago

B is also good answer

upvoted 2 times

 cc2104 2 years, 10 months ago

4.0
Elicitation and collaboration work is never a 'phase' in business analysis; rather, it is ongoing as long as business analysis work is occurring. Eliciting business analysis information is not an isolated activity.

upvoted 3 times

 timojeaga 2 years, 11 months ago

The answer looks more like C. The side of the project, determines the duration of the requirement elicitation since the PM wants to know how long it will take for the process to be completed

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **binu801** 2 years, 11 months ago

Can anyone explain why D is the answer. For me the answer should be B

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following is mandatory in most software development projects?

A. Communication Management plan

B. Disaster recovery plan

C. Test plan

D. Procurement plan

Suggested Answer: *C*

binu801 Highly Voted 👍 5 months, 3 weeks ago

for very small project you maynot need a communication plan (let's say one developer is developing something for one user, but testing is must in every case.

upvoted 6 times

NickMane Most Recent ⊘ 5 months, 4 weeks ago

This seems wrong, I would go with A

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are preparing for the conduct elicitation activity. You'll need several stakeholders' roles as you prepare for this activity in your organization.

Which one of the following stakeholders may be responsible to dictate that a specific process or technique be followed during your requirements elicitation activities?

    A. Project manager

    B. Regulator

    C. Functional management

    D. Project sponsor

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **cc2104** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 4 months ago

4.1 Prepare for Elicitation

4.1.7
• Domain Subject Matter Expert: provides supporting materials as well as guidance about which other sources of business analysis information to consult. May also help to arrange research, experiments, and facilitated elicitation.
• Project Manager: ensures that the appropriate people and resources are available to conduct the elicitation.
• Sponsor: has the authority to approve or deny a planned elicitation event, and to authorize and require the participation of specific stakeholders.

upvoted 11 times

👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 weeks, 6 days ago

`Selected Answer: B`

A Regulator is responsible for ensuring that specific processes, techniques, or standards are followed during requirements elicitation activities, especially when compliance with legal, regulatory, or industry standards is required. Regulators may impose mandatory processes that the organization must adhere to, such as compliance audits, data privacy regulations, or industry-specific standards.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **JJLA** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

`Selected Answer: D`

BABOK V3 2.4.9, page 18. Project sponsor authorize the work to be performed and techniques to be followed

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Inzaghi78** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

key word 'dictate' BABOK V3 Pg 107

Legal/Regulatory Information: describes legislative rules or regulations that must be followed.
Regulators may impose specific rules, regulations, or standards that need to be followed during the elicitation process to ensure compliance. They play a role in shaping and guiding the requirements elicitation activities based on legal and regulatory requirements 1 . Therefore, the correct answer is B. Regulator.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **b9adaf1** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Regulator not even a stakeholder of this task in BABOK V3

upvoted 1 times

👤 **DeborahT** 1 year, 3 months ago

Ans is B: Regulator
literally word for word from BABOK v2 pg 59 under "Conduct Elicitation Activity"

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Dillon91** 1 year, 11 months ago

D. pg 61. Sponsor: has the authority to approve or deny a planned elicitation

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **AnyU** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

From the options only Sponsor is mentioned under Stakeholders in the Conduct Elicitation task.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

C is correct

In this scenario the stakeholder is dictating a specific process or technique is followed.

Definition of a Regulator (2.4.8) Regulators are responsible for the definition and enforcement of standards. Standards can be imposed on the solution by regulators through legislation,

corporate governance standards, audit standards, or standards defined by

organisational centers of competency. Alternate roles are government, regulatory

bodies, and auditor.

upvoted 2 times

What element of the conduct elicitation activity is tracked to provide a basis for future planning?

A. Time actually spent eliciting the requirements

B. Number of stakeholders that did not participate in the requirements elicitation

C. Cost of actually eliciting the requirements

D. Changes that entered the scope throughout the requirements elicitation activities

Suggested Answer: *A*

Nobita135 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Tracking the time actually spent eliciting the requirements provides valuable data for future project planning. It helps estimate effort, allocate resources, and create more accurate timelines for similar future projects. This historical data becomes part of the organization's lessons learned and organizational process assets for better project forecasting.

upvoted 1 times

Dillon91 5 months, 1 week ago

Agree Makes sense

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 2 years ago

Babok v2. A is the correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

Which of the following models defines the name of the data, data aliases, and description of system data?

A. Class model

B. Entity relationship

C. Data dictionary

D. CRUD matrix

Suggested Answer: *C*

🗖 👤 **NickMane** 5 months, 4 weeks ago
Correct!
upvoted 1 times

🗖 👤 **Saira** 11 months ago
BABOK v3: 10.12.3.2
upvoted 4 times

Question #182

Topic 1

You have identified several problems that you need to track as the business analysis duties progress. You want to make certain that the identified activities are resolved.

What document elicitation technique can help in this scenario?

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Observation
- C. Interviews
- D. Problem tracking

Suggested Answer: *D*

👤 **b9adaf1** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

In Babok V3 : Problem tracking = Item tracking

upvoted 1 times

👤 **DeborahT** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct its in BABOK v2

upvoted 1 times

👤 **bim_269** 1 year, 6 months ago

Item tracking tracks the item from the initial recording of the concern and its degree of impact to its agreed upon closure. you want to make certain that the activities are resolved, dat means you need to track each item from its initiation till they are resolved to ensure its resolution so Item Tracking is right choice BABOK V3 10.26.2 last paragraph

upvoted 1 times

> 👤 **NikolaBA** 1 year ago
>
> There is nothing called problem tracking, otherwise I would have agreed with you. Assuming the question is correct (which I doubt it) because the question asks about DOCUMENT elicitation technique! However, if we assume the question is correct, I beleive it is real life question more than a theoretical question, if I am in such situation I will use any elicitation technique based on the allowed time, environment, and process, probably observation could be a good choice here
>
> upvoted 1 times

👤 **CBAP_Exam** 2 years, 6 months ago

It's actually Item Tracking as per Babok V3 terminology.

upvoted 3 times

> 👤 **Fadj** 2 years ago
>
> So if there is nothing like Problem Tracking, isn't this then a wrong answer? Does the question not say that the issues have been identified? So if the issues are known, should brainstorming not be a way to try solving the identified issues.
>
> upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are training Tracy on business analysis duties. You are explaining to Tracy how it's important for a business analyst to generate new ideas to approaching problems, solving problems, and to generate alternative solutions. You stress that it's important for the business analyst to generate new ideas and innovative concepts.
What type of analytical thinking are you describing for Tracy?

    A. Lateral thinking

    B. Brainstorming

    C. Creative thinking

    D. Decision making

Suggested Answer: *C*

  👤 **rupakarthik** `Highly Voted 👍` 6 months, 2 weeks ago
BABOK Page-188

Creative thinking involves generating new ideas and concepts as well as finding new or different associations between existing ideas and concepts.
  upvoted 7 times

What requirements elicitation technique examines the available information, documentation, records, and history of a solution, organization, or cause to identify relevant information to the current business analysis duties?

- A. Benchmarking

- B. Dataflow diagrams

- C. Document analysis

- D. Requirements elicitation

Suggested Answer: *C*

☐ 👤 **NickMane** 4 months, 1 week ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

What type of requirements elicitation technique is the Delphi Technique?

A. Survey

B. Workshop

C. Round table

D. Prototyping

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **Saira** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is incorrect. It is "Estimation" technique. BABOK V3 10.19.3

upvoted 8 times

👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 weeks, 6 days ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The Delphi Technique is a type of survey-based requirements elicitation technique that involves gathering input from a panel of experts through multiple rounds of anonymous questionnaires. The responses are aggregated and shared with the group after each round to refine opinions and reach a consensus. This method is particularly useful for forecasting, decision-making, and identifying requirements in complex projects.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **basmus12** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Delphi: uses a combination of expert judgment and history. There are

several variations on this process, but they all include individual estimates,

sharing the estimates with experts, and having several rounds of estimation

until consensus is reached. An average of the three estimates is used.

BABOK V3 Chapter 10 page 272

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Farooq_95** 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The Delphi method is a forecasting process framework based on the results of several rounds of questionnaires sent to a panel of experts.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

BABOK V3 confirms that the Delphi Technique indeed involves gathering individual estimates from experts, sharing these estimates, and iterating until a consensus is reached. This aligns with the characteristics of a survey-based approach, where opinions or estimates are collected from multiple participants and aggregated to reach a collective decision or consensus. Therefore, the Delphi Technique is classified as a survey-based requirements elicitation technique.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 4 months ago

Answer a) is correct. Delphi technique is surveying a panel of experts..

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ekmode** 3 years, 4 months ago

none of the options are correct as it is a type of Estimation Technique

upvoted 2 times

👤 **binu801** 3 years, 5 months ago

Round table means all the experts are together discussing and coming to conclusion. where as in the Delphi technique, experts are sent surveys periodically with feedback of responses from other experts till a consensus is agreed. hence survey is the nearest one

upvoted 2 times

👤 **timojeaga** 3 years, 5 months ago

again looks more like round table...beacuse it involves panel of experts (Round table)

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **timojeaga** 3 years, 5 months ago

Delphi is Survey... simple and short.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 5 months ago

Given these answers, A is the closest one

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ciriajen** 3 years, 9 months ago

The answer should be A.

The Delphi method is a process used to arrive at a group opinion or decision by surveying a panel of experts. Experts respond to several rounds of questionnaires, and the responses are aggregated and shared with the group after each round.

upvoted 3 times

Yolanda is the web designer for your company and you are the business analyst. You are working with Yolanda on a new website that your company will host.

You'd like for her to create a mock-up of the website without spending much time on the actual workings behind the web interface. You'd like for her to show the customer how the website will look, some idea of the functionality of the website, and some basic graphics and colors so the customer can see the direction of the project.

What type of prototype are you asking Yolanda to create?

    A. Mock-up prototype

    B. Vertical prototype

    C. Storyboard prototype

    D. Horizontal prototype

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **mountaingoat** `Highly Voted` 👍 3 years, 5 months ago

Just googled - Horizontal Prototype. This is the user interface in the form of screenshots, demonstrating the outer layer of the human interface only, such as windows, menus, and screens.

upvoted 7 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

V3 Glossary: horizontal prototype: A prototype that is used to explore requirements and

designs at one level of a proposed solution, such as the customer-facing

view or the interface to another organization.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **OctavianG** 2 years, 9 months ago

the magical word is customer.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **nrp26** 3 years, 3 months ago

horizontal prototype: A prototype that is used to explore requirements and designs at one level of a proposed solution, such as the customer-facing view or the interface to another organization.

BABOK V3, Glossary, Pg 447

upvoted 2 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and need a method to requirements elicitation from nearly 12,000 stakeholders. You want a method to quickly capture this group's feelings and thoughts to identify what the majority of this group needs and wants in a new solution your organization may create.

What requirements elicitation technique can be used in this scenario?

- A. Interviews
- B. Trend analysis
- C. Focus groups
- D. Surveys

Suggested Answer: *D*

👤 **rvsivaprakash** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 10 months ago

Survey techniques are usually used for a large group of stakeholders

upvoted 5 times

  👤 **NickMane** 2 years, 12 months ago

  Yep, This is the way!

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Dubes** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 months, 3 weeks ago

why would you pick survey when the question says

you want a method to quickly capture this group's feelings and thoughts to identify what the majority of this group needs and wants in a new solution - for the majority of this group.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **timojeaga** 2 years, 11 months ago

Yep Survey!

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is a flowchart that shows all the processes and the interfaces that interact with the project processes?

A. Process configuration

B. Pareto chart

C. Control chart

D. Quality baseline

E. RACI chart

Suggested Answer: *A*

👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A Process Configuration is a flowchart or diagram that shows all the processes within a project and how they interact with each other and with external interfaces. It visually represents the workflow, dependencies, and integration points among different project processes, helping ensure a clear understanding of how the project functions as a whole.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **75c1943** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

A process configuration flowchart illustrates all the processes and their interfaces that interact with the project processes, helping to visualize how different elements of the project connect and work together.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

What section is this from BABOKv3?

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 7 months ago

Basically the flow chart is used to apply the process model technique.

upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are leading a presentation about an identified problem. This presentation will help the stakeholders to understand the problem and it will help you when you begin to elicit requirements from the stakeholders.

Which type of learner learns best through the presentation of models?

A. Visual learners

B. Auditory learners

C. Kinesthetic learners

D. Communication model learners

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **ldberry** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Ans A- Visual: learning through the presentation of pictures, photographs,

diagrams, models, and videos. Babok 9.1.3.2

• Auditory: learning through verbal and written language and text.

• Kinesthetic: learning by doing.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **binu801** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

there is confusion here, in a presentation, one is not only seeing the content but also listening to the speaker. so it can be both visual and auditory.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Nekdre** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

In model presentation their is a visual, diagram of the presentation so it's visual

upvoted 1 times

What requirements elicitation involves carefully selected stakeholders and subject matter experts for a short, intensive period (usually for one to a few days) to define and document the requirements for a solution?

A. Many-to-many interviews

B. Requirements workshop

C. Focus group

D. Prototyping

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 Farooq_95 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

As per BABOK v3 10.50.2, a workshop is a focused event attended by key stakeholders and subject matter experts (SMEs) for a concentrated period of time.

upvoted 1 times

 Rabbitsfoot 3 months, 3 weeks ago

B - pg 452 - Glossary - Requirements workshop: A structured meeting in which a carefully selected group of stakeholders collaborate to define and/or refine requirements under the

guidance of a skilled neutral facilitator.

upvoted 1 times

 b9adaf1 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Requirements workshop is correct. Also in V3 glossary

upvoted 1 times

 bim_269 1 year, 6 months ago

Focus groups has participants willing to offer both insights and perspectives on specific topics and listen to other participant opinion typically last for 1 to 2 hours with 6-12 attendees while workshop is for carefully selected key stakeholders and SMEs for a short intensive period (typically 1 or a few days)

upvoted 1 times

 bim_269 1 year, 6 months ago

BABOK V3 10.21 and 10,50:

upvoted 1 times

 binu801 2 years, 11 months ago

answer is B- short ,intensive period from 1 to 4 days are they key phrase here

upvoted 2 times

Mark is the business analyst for his organization. Mark and his business analysis team have used the whiteboard to record the documentation as the result of requirements elicitation.

What must be done with this information if Mark uses a whiteboard?

    A. The scribe must include the white board information as part of the minutes.

    B. The business analyst must transfer the information to another medium before the whiteboard is erased.

    C. The business analyst must document the white board information and get all participants' approval of the recording.

    D. The regulator must approve the writings on the whiteboard.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (57%) | C (29%) | 14%
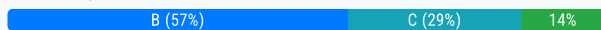
☐ 👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

When requirements elicitation information is captured on a whiteboard, it is considered temporary documentation. To preserve this important data, Mark must transfer the information to a more permanent medium such as meeting minutes, a requirements management tool, or another document before the whiteboard is erased. This ensures that valuable insights and decisions made during the session are not lost.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Option B is correct as it is the immediate action BA need to take to transfer this information to a more permanent and accessible medium for documentation and reference.

Options A, C, and D involve aspects of documenting or approving the whiteboard information, but they do not specifically address the need to transfer the information to another medium before the whiteboard is erased.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

BABOK V3 10.50.3 pg 365 - see .4 Post workshop wrap-up: After the workshop, the facilitator follows up on any open action items that were recorded at the workshop, completes the documentation, and distributes it to the workshop attendees and any stakeholders who need to be kept informed of the work done.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Hoobie** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

BABOK V3 10.50.3 pg.365

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **HangMB** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. The business analyst must document the white board information and get all participants' approval of the recording.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **bim_269** 1 year, 6 months ago

BABOK V3 10.21.3 and 10.50.3

In focus group, a moderator and recorder are required, and the Business Analyst can fill either role. after the focus group session has ended, the results are transcribed as soon as possible. the BA analyzes and documents the participants agreement and disagreements, looks for trends and creates a summary report while in Workshops, a facilitator and scribe are required (not documented if the BA can take d role) and after the workshop, facilitator follows up on any open action items as recordered by the scribe, completes the documentation and distributes to workshop attendees and any stakeholders who need to be informed. so I would go with B

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **Mari_UKR** 1 year, 7 months ago

I would go with C as well.

  fakeoracle 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

need approval

Hobic 1 year, 11 months ago

A business analyst may be the facilitator or
the scribe in these workshops. Pg 364

  Hobic 1 year, 11 months ago

C. The business analyst must document the white board information and get all participants' approval of the recording.

ElyonSenjo 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Based on the Scribe description role, BABOK v3

Holly is the business analyst for her organization. Holly encourages teamwork and open communications among the business analysis team and the stakeholders.

She wants stakeholders to drop by her office and freely discuss the requirements, the solution scope, and other concerns about the solution she's working on.

Holly definitely prefers informal communications.

What is the danger Holly may experience with informal communications?

A. There is no danger; informal communications is a preferred business analysis technique.

B. The stakeholders may address the business analysis team and the project team directly rather than communicate through Holly.

C. Stakeholders may miss information and the requirements could become ambiguous.

D. The stakeholders may not know who's in charge of the solution.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Stakeholders may miss information and the requirements could become ambiguous.

While informal communications can foster collaboration and open dialogue, there is a risk that important information may not be properly documented or communicated to all stakeholders. Without a structured approach to communication, there is a higher chance of misunderstandings, incomplete requirements, and ambiguity, leading to potential issues in the solution development process. Therefore, it's essential for Holly to ensure that even informal discussions are properly documented, and key information is effectively communicated to all relevant parties.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Dillon91** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is adaptive

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **binu801** 2 years, 11 months ago

there is no problem with this communication style but in the end the requirements must be documented, shared and approved.

upvoted 3 times

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. Problem tracking

B. Issue tracking

C. RTM

D. Baselining

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

B (80%) | A (20%)

⊟ 👤 **siliconvalleykam** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 5 months ago

B. Issue tracking

Issue tracking or item tracking, track the issue and resolve them.

upvoted 13 times

⊟ 👤 **binu801** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 11 months ago

ans is B- issue tracking- BABOK page 214-

Issue tracking tools can provide functionality that assists business analysts with a

number of issue tracking related tasks such as:

• tracking requirements risks,

• tracking requirements conflicts and issues, and

• tracking defects.

upvoted 5 times

⊟ 👤 **83e7526** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

BABOK v3 PG 214

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

V3 - 10.26 Item Tracking (issue tracking mentioned on pg 214 and not a technique) = to V2 - Problem Tracking

This must be a previous exam version question.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **b9adaf1** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Issue tracking is not a technique. Item tracking is. (Babok V3.) Equivalent of problem tracking in V2, hence why the answer is A.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B. Issue tracking

Issue tracking or item tracking, track the issue and resolve them.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **nrp26** 3 years, 3 months ago

Issue tracking tools can provide functionality that assists business analysts with a number of issue tracking related tasks such as:

• tracking requirements risks,

• tracking requirements conflicts and issues, and

• tracking defects.

BABOK V3, 9.6.2.2, Pg 214

upvoted 4 times

Ray81 3 years, 3 months ago

issue tracking is the correct answer

upvoted 3 times

rvsivaprakash 3 years, 10 months ago

Isn't it suppose to be item tracking according to BABOK

upvoted 2 times

Chyka 3 years, 6 months ago

Baselining requires the business analyst and the business analysis team to "lock down" their requirements at a particular point in time. The keyword is the "Timing"

upvoted 1 times

siliconvalleykam 3 years, 5 months ago

Baselining are for the requirements not for issues.

upvoted 1 times

The creative thinking process has three values to determine the effectiveness of the process.
Which one of the following is not a measurement of effective creative thinking?

A. Application of new ideas to resolve existing problems

B. Generation of a pre-determined number of new ideas for a business solution

C. Willingness of stakeholders to accept new approaches

D. The successful generation and productive consideration of new ideas

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (67%) | B (33%)

👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Creative thinking is about generating innovative ideas, considering new possibilities, and applying them effectively. B. Generation of a pre-determined number of new ideas is incorrect because creativity cannot be measured by hitting a fixed number of ideas. The focus should be on quality, relevance, and applicability of the ideas rather than a specific quantity.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **basmus12** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

In BABOK, creative thinking is valued when it results in:

The application of new ideas to solve existing problems.
Stakeholder openness to new approaches and ideas.
The productive consideration of those ideas for their effectiveness.
Thus, Option B (Generation of a pre-determined number of new ideas for a business solution) is not a valid measure of effective creative thinking according to BABOK v3, as the focus should be on the quality and applicability of ideas, not their quantity.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The value that is NOT a measurement of effective creative thinking is:
B. Generation of a pre-determined number of new ideas for a business solution.
While generating a predetermined number of new ideas can be a part of the creative thinking process, it doesn't necessarily guarantee effectiveness.
What effective creative thinking IS:
The effectiveness of creative thinking should be measured based on the practical application of new ideas to solve existing problems (option A), the willingness of stakeholders to accept new approaches (option C), and the successful generation and productive consideration of new ideas (option D).

upvoted 2 times

👤 **83e7526** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

BABOK V3 pg 189

upvoted 1 times

👤 **xiaoyangwu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Measures of effective creative thinking include:
• generating and productively considering new ideas,
• exploring concepts and ideas that are new,
• exploring changes to existing concepts and ideas,
• generating creativity for self and others, and
• applying new ideas to resolve existing problems

upvoted 1 times

binu801 3 years, 5 months ago

can anyone explain this. there is a brainstorming technique of 1-3-5 rule one individual , 3 ideas in 5 minutes. , why then B is incorrect

upvoted 2 times

CBAP_Exam 3 years ago

That's cause you shall not pre-determine number of ideas according to Babok.

upvoted 5 times

binu801 3 years, 5 months ago

can anyone explain this. there is a brainstorming technique of 1-3-5 rule one individual , 3 ideas in 5 minutes. , why then B is incorrect

upvoted 2 times

CBAP_Exam 3 years ago

That's cause you shall not pre-determine number of ideas according to Babok.

upvoted 5 times

Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of the confirm elicitation results process?

A. Validate that the stated requirements expressed by the stakeholders match the solution the organization has proposed.

B. Validate that the stated requirements expressed by the stakeholders match the stakeholders' understanding of the problem and the stakeholders' needs.

C. Validate that the stated requirements expressed by the stakeholders match the documented requirements of the project sponsor.

D. Validate that the stated requirements expressed by the stakeholders match the project scope.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

BABOK V3: pg 54 Confirm Elicitation Results: involves ensuring that stakeholders have a
shared understanding of the outcomes of elicitation, that elicited information is recorded appropriately, and that the business analyst has the information sought from an elicitation activity. This task also involves comparing the information received with other information to look for inconsistencies or gaps.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following reports is generated whenever the project is slipping off the project schedule and includes an explanation of the problem?

A. Status report

B. Schedule variance report

C. Delay report

D. Cost variance report

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (60%) | A (40%)
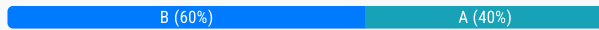
👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

A Schedule Variance Report is generated when a project is slipping off its planned schedule. This report includes details about the variance between the planned schedule and the actual progress, along with an explanation of the problem causing the delay. It helps project managers understand how far behind (or ahead) the project is and take corrective action.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **NorieRose** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Status Report

upvoted 2 times

👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Thre is not an accurate reference in BABOK v3 to this report, but you can handle the correct answer thinking about the meaning of variance and the context of the question.

upvoted 3 times

You are the business analyst for your organization and are preparing for the conduct elicitation activities. You'll have six inputs as you prepare for this activity.

Which one of the following is not a valid input for the requirements elicitation activity?

    A. Requirements management plan

    B. Documented elicitation results

    C. Solution scope

    D. Business need

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

<mark>Selected Answer: B</mark>

Documented elicitation results are outputs, not inputs, of the Conduct Elicitation activity. This document is created after the elicitation activities are performed, capturing the information gathered from stakeholders.

  upvoted 1 times

You are the business analyst for your organization. You want to use a requirements elicitation technique to produce a broad set of options for an identified problem. You want the stakeholders to help you identify options, factors that affect the solution, any possible delays in the solution implementation, and ideas for creating a solution.

Which of the following requirements elicitation activities would best satisfy these requirements?

    A. Benchmarking

    B. Brainstorming

    C. Data flow diagrams

    D. Business rules analysis

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗑   👤 **HSinghM** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct, B

  upvoted 2 times

🗑   👤 **mdadewale** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct, B

  upvoted 1 times

🗑   👤 **MFZZ** 1 year, 4 months ago

B is correct. Brainstorming is used to foster creative thinking to produce numerous ideas to define to define themes for analysis

  upvoted 2 times

Which of the following models demonstrates the attributes, operations, and relationship to entities within the solution?

A. Entity Relationship

B. Data dictionary

C. Class model

D. CRUD matrix

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (80%) | A (20%)

👤 **km_45** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 11 months ago

Entity Relationship is more likely: In a class model, the term association is used instead of a relationship. In a class diagram, entities are referred to as classes.

upvoted 5 times

> 👤 **Chyka** 3 years, 11 months ago
>
> this maybe a tricky question. They asked for a model(which can either be Class or Data) but Entity Relationship Diagram is a diagram for Data Model while Class diagram is for class model, both are diagrams for the respective models. Hence, i think the answer is correct.
>
> upvoted 4 times
>
> > 👤 **Chyka** 3 years, 11 months ago
> >
> > Also, Data dictionary on page 247 classifies Entity Relationship Diagram as part of it, which classifies data between solution and stakeholder.The question also mentioned solution which means A can be the answer.
> >
> > upvoted 2 times
>
> > 👤 **km_45** 3 years, 11 months ago
> >
> > I think you are right about model vs diagram, i agree, class model is the answer: The diagram in a data model is called an entity-relationship diagram (ERD). In a
> >
> > class model, the diagram is called a class diagram. (p258)
> >
> > upvoted 1 times
>
> 👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 4 months ago
>
> no it's not Each object in the system has data structure and behavior in Class model, A) - correct answer
>
> upvoted 2 times

👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⏱` 2 weeks, 5 days ago

`Selected Answer: C`

A Class Model is a diagram used in object-oriented analysis and design that describes the attributes (properties), operations (methods), and relationships of entities (called classes) within a system. It visually represents how different classes interact and are related, making it useful for defining the structure of a solution in system design.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
• A. Entity Relationship (ER) Diagram: An ER Diagram represents data entities, their attributes, and relationships in a database context. However, it focuses on data structure rather than defining operations or behaviors of entities.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **cnnwahiri.ca_111** 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Babok v3 pg 257 A class "diagram or model" also contains operations or functions that describe what can be done with the class, such as generating an invoice or opening a bank account. Keyword is "operations".

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Farooq_95** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Class Model is correct. The key word is "Operation" which is a characteristic of Class diagram or model, not of an Entity relationship diagram. As per BABOK v3 10.15.3.1, a class also contains operations or functions that describe what can be done with the class, such as generating an

invoice or opening a bank account. This is not a feature of Entity Relationship diagram so Class diagram is more appropriate.

upvoted 2 times

Rabbitsfoot 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Entity-Relationship diagrams (ERDs) are used to visually represent the entities, attributes, and relationships within a data model. They provide a structured view of the data elements relevant to a domain, including their attributes and the relationships among them.

It's not C because according to BABOK V3. Class diagrams are another type of visual representation used in data modeling, particularly in object-oriented software development. They describe the attributes, operations, and relationships of CLASSES within a system. Questions is asking for ENTITIES...

upvoted 1 times

Rabbitsfoot 9 months, 1 week ago

Entity-Relationship diagrams (ERDs) are used to visually represent the entities, attributes, and relationships within a data model. They provide a structured view of the data elements relevant to a domain, including their attributes and the relationships among them.

It's not C because according to BABOK V3. Class diagrams are another type of visual representation used in data modeling, particularly in object-oriented software development. They describe the attributes, operations, and relationships of CLASSES within a system. Questions is asking for ENTITIES...

upvoted 1 times

83e7526 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

BABOK V3 pg 258 In a class model, the term association is used instead of relationship and multiplicity is used instead of cardinality.

Both data models and class models may have one or more diagrams that show

entities, attributes, and relationships

upvoted 2 times

hilalets 1 year, 1 month ago

Data Dictionary does not have relationship. Entity diagram does not have operations.

Class Diagram have attributes, operations, and relationship . So the answer is class Diagram

upvoted 2 times

Yichun 1 year, 11 months ago

Class Diagram has Operations while Entity Relationship Diagram doesn't have Operations. CBAP V3 p 259-260.

upvoted 2 times

MFZZ 2 years, 8 months ago

My bad, operations

upvoted 2 times

MFZZ 2 years, 8 months ago

The key objective is there are two types of class models and only one specifies objectives. Hence the answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

Pank_HD 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A. BABOK V3 P258 - " In a class model, the term association is used instead of relationship and multiplicity is used instead of cardinality.

The diagram in a data model is called an entity-relationship diagram (ERD). In a class model, the diagram is called a class diagram." Since, its talking about attributes and not relationship, C can be ruled out.

upvoted 1 times

OlivierPaudex 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer C is correct

Class model have operations also called methods or functions in a programming language.

Entity relationship tables don't have any operations capabilities.

upvoted 2 times

MFZZ 2 years, 10 months ago

Class models, known as class diagrams have associations and not relationships. ERD have relationships.

Correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

hilalets 1 year, 1 month ago

Associations and relations are same. In entities its called relationship while as in class diagram its is called association. Its just difference in terminology.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **HappyA** 3 years, 10 months ago

As per Page no 260 figure 10.15.2 Class Diagram (UML) which is also called Class Diagram the models demonstrates the attributes, operations, and relationship to entities within the solution

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **HappyA** 3 years, 10 months ago

As per Page no 260 figure 10.15.2 Class Diagram (UML) which is also called Class Diagram the models demonstrates the attributes, operations, and relationship to entities within the solution

upvoted 2 times

You have identified several stakeholders that you believe are kinesthetic learners.

Which statement best describes the kinesthetic learning approach?

A. The learners learn best by reading and pondering.

B. The learners learn best be experiencing the topic.

C. The learners learn best by seeing the topic in a model or through storyboards.

D. The learners are not interested in the topic unless they can immediately apply it to their lives or jobs.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 Rabbitsfoot 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

BABOK V3 pg 190 - Learning techniques to consider include:

• Visual: learning through the presentation of pictures, photographs,

diagrams, models, and videos.

• Auditory: learning through verbal and written language and text.

• Kinesthetic: learning by doing.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following documents is described in the statement below?
"It is a type of procurement document used to request proposals from prospective sellers of products or services."

A. Request for quote

B. Request for information

C. Request for bid

D. Request for proposal

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (80%) | C (20%)

☐ 👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: D

A Request for Proposal (RFP) is a type of procurement document used by organizations to solicit proposals from potential vendors or service providers. It outlines the project requirements, scope, and evaluation criteria, allowing vendors to submit detailed proposals on how they would meet the organization's needs, including cost estimates, timelines, and technical solutions.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **83e7526** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I am choosing D, because RFB is not mentioned in BABOK 3, also, when you google the RFB it states that is it RFP.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **HeenaJain** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

request for quote (RFQ): A procurement method of soliciting price and solution

options from vendors. - I think answer is A (Request for quote)

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **NorieRose** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer: RFP

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **bim_269** 1 year, 6 months ago

A request for proposal (RFP), request for quote (RFQ), and request for information (RFI) are three distinct types of documents that businesses and other entities use to reach out to the business community for suppliers or contractors that they may be able to work with.

when a company or other organization sends out an RFQ it knows exactly what it needs and is seeking the best supplier or suppliers.

An RFP is a more open-ended process. The business or organization is seeking qualified contractors to carry out a new project. The project and its goals are defined in some detail but there is room for creativity in the responses.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Mmotun** 1 year, 8 months ago

Request for proposal is correct. Bk v3,pg 450

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **NuriaIzard** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

In the next question 204 the procurement document is called "invitation for bid"

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is a procurement document?

A. Project Work Breakdown Structure

B. Project charter

C. Vision document

D. Invitation for bid

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: D

An Invitation for Bid (IFB) is a procurement document used in the procurement process to solicit competitive bids from potential vendors or contractors. It specifies the requirements, terms, and conditions of the product or service needed, focusing primarily on price-based selection. The vendor offering the best price while meeting the specified criteria is typically awarded the contract.

upvoted 1 times

You are completing the prepare for elicitation process for an identified problem in your organization. The prepare for elicitation process requires three inputs for this process.

Which one of the following is not an input that will help you prepare for the elicitation activities?

    A. Stakeholder list

    B. Stakeholder concerns

    C. Business need

    D. Solution scope

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  👤 **NickMane** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 11 months ago

Inputs: Needs; Stakeholder Engagement Approach

Maby D is correct?

upvoted 7 times

     👤 **mdadewale** 2 years, 3 months ago

     I think option D is correct

      upvoted 2 times

  👤 **Crown_Gift** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

B is correct. What will not help you prepare for elicitation activity is stakeholders concerns because you have not carried out the elicitation yet. Why should their views be a problem?

upvoted 6 times

  👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 weeks, 5 days ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Stakeholder concerns are not considered a formal input in the Prepare for Elicitation process. While concerns may arise during elicitation sessions or stakeholder analysis, they are not a required input when preparing for elicitation. The process focuses on understanding the problem, identifying stakeholders, and defining the solution boundaries before conducting elicitation.

upvoted 1 times

  👤 **83e7526** 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  👤 **DFU** 7 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: B`

1 Understand the Scope of Elicitation

To determine the type of business analysis information to be discovered during

the elicitation activity and the techniques that may be used, business analysts

consider:

• business domain,

• overall corporate culture and environment,

• stakeholder locations,

• stakeholders who are involved and their group dynamics,

• expected outputs the elicitation activities will feed,

• skills of the business analysis practitioner,

• other elicitation activities planned to complement this one,

• strategy or solution approach,

• scope of future solution, and

• possible sources of the business analysis information that might feed into

the specific elicitation activit

upvoted 3 times

4.1.4.5 Prepare Stakeholders

...Stakeholders

may be unresponsive or challenging during an elicitation activity if they feel that it is not aligned to their individual objectives, don't understand the purpose, or are confused about the process. In preparing for elicitation, the business analyst should ensure that there is buy-in from all necessary stakeholders.

There is nothing about the solution scope in Prepare for Elicitation task

To my opinion, the correct answer is D

Stakeholder concerns would be documented in a risk Register. D is part of the objectives and goals so should remain for elicitation purposes.

Which of the following tasks does not rely on other activities, and no other activities rely on this task completing?

A. Analysis task

B. Independent task

C. Predecessor task

D. Dependent task

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

○ 👤 **b9adaf1** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Nothing about this topic in V3

upvoted 1 times

○ 👤 **NikolaBA** 1 year, 3 months ago

That is literally what it is called stupid question

upvoted 4 times

○ 👤 **NuriaIzard** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Sorry, what kind of question is that???

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following processes can start with the source of problems or with the problem itself?

A. Risk estimation

B. Risk analysis

C. Risk management

D. Risk identification

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

  Rabbitsfoot 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

BABOK V3 pg 329 - .1 Risk Identification

Risks are discovered and identified through a combination of expert judgment, stakeholder input, experimentation, past experiences, and historical analysis of similar initiatives and situations. The goal is to identify a comprehensive set of relevant risks and to minimize the unknowns. Risk identification is an ongoing activity.

upvoted 1 times

In risk analysis, which of the following can be identified as a consequence of a disaster?

> A. Loss of operating capability

> B. Loss of goodwill

> C. Loss of competitive edge

> D. Loss of stockholder confidence

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

⊟ 👤 **MFZZ** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 months, 4 weeks ago

A is correct.

10.38.1 Risk analysis and management identifies areas of uncertainty that could

negatively affect value, analyzes and evaluates those uncertainties, and develops

and manages ways of dealing with the risks.

As the question relates to loss of operating capability, this refers to loss of solution value.

upvoted 5 times

⊟ 👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 weeks, 5 days ago

`Selected Answer: A`

In risk analysis, especially when considering the consequences of a disaster, loss of operating capability is a direct and immediate consequence. A disaster, such as a system failure, natural calamity, or major security breach, can disrupt an organization's ability to operate, leading to halted production, interrupted services, or even complete shutdown. This is a primary consideration in business continuity planning and disaster recovery planning.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **mdadewale** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Loss of stakeholder confidence and not Loss of stockholder confidence

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **mdadewale** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

All options are consequences of a disaster except D.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **binu801** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Any explanation for A as answer ?

upvoted 1 times

___ is a process to determine the completeness of the project work and to gain the customer's acceptance to move the project forward.

    A. Phase gate review

    B. Inspection of key results

    C. Verify scope

    D. Quality control

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

D (86%)   14%
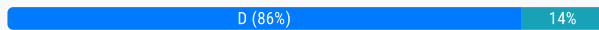
AdeCBAPcertified `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Quality Control is the answer.

upvoted 6 times

Nobita135 `Most Recent ⊘` 2 weeks, 5 days ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Quality control is the process of monitoring and verifying that project deliverables meet the quality standards set for the project, but it focuses on quality, not on verifying and gaining customer acceptance of the scope.

Conclusion:

Since Verify scope directly involves confirming the completeness of the project work and getting customer acceptance, the correct answer is:

C. Verify scope.

upvoted 1 times

AlphaD 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Out of scope question again.

upvoted 1 times

---

basmus12 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

This process is similar to the activities in BABOK v3, Chapter 7: Solution Evaluation, where the focus is on ensuring that solutions meet stakeholder needs and that acceptance criteria are met.

upvoted 1 times

Sha7rour 2 years ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Verify Scope is the only correct option:

The primary purpose of the Verify Scope process is to formally accept completed deliverables and obtain sign-off that the deliverables are satisfactory a not from IIBA but PM -> https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwifxOqQ-o78AhXdVKQEHfSjA

project-

management%2F9780470479582%2F9780470479582_verify_scope.html%23%3A~%3Atext%3DThe%2520primary%2520purpose%2520of%2520the%2Cthe%

PSdRp

upvoted 2 times

ElyonSenjo 2 years, 7 months ago

BABOK v2

upvoted 3 times

OctavianG 3 years, 3 months ago

The verify scope process secures formal acceptance of the completed project deliverables from the customer, end-user, or requesting party. Verifying scope includes reviewing the deliverables with the customer to ensure that they are completed satisfactorily in order to receive formal acceptance of the deliverables.

  □   👤 **binu801** 3 years, 5 months ago

Any explanations- How verify scope is related to completeness of project work

Which of the following phases is the first step towards creating a business continuity plan?

A. Business Continuity Plan Development

B. Scope and Plan Initiation

C. Business Impact Assessment

D. Plan Approval and Implementation

Suggested Answer: *B*

👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

The Business Impact Assessment (BIA) is the first step in creating a business continuity plan. It involves identifying and evaluating the potential impacts of disruptions to business operations. The BIA helps prioritize critical business functions, processes, and systems, and determines the potential consequences of their interruption. This assessment is essential for developing effective strategies to mitigate risks and ensure that the most critical functions can continue in the event of a disaster or crisis.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **75c1943** 2 months, 1 week ago

C: The Business Impact Assessment (BIA) is the first step in creating a business continuity plan, as it identifies critical functions and the potential impact of a disruption to those functions, forming the foundation for the entire continuity strategy.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 7 months ago

BABOK v2

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Nkhem** 3 years ago

@binu801 Every project starts with initiating a project plan with a scope

upvoted 2 times

👤 **binu801** 3 years, 5 months ago

Any explanation on why B is the answer and not A

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following charts is a quality control tool to show categories of defects?

A. Pareto chart

B. RACI chart

C. Gantt chart

D. RAM chart

Suggested Answer: *A*

☐ 👤 **Moathov** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
PMP Question
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Dillon91** 1 year, 4 months ago
A...although not in Babok v 3
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 4 months ago
A is not in BABOK v3
upvoted 4 times

Which one of the following diagrams when properly laid out is always laid in a left to right display to properly reflect the chronology of all project work?

    A. Influence diagram

    B. Project schedule network diagram

    C. Arrow diagramming method

    D. Time-scaled schedule network diagram

Suggested Answer: *B*

👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

A Project Schedule Network Diagram is a flowchart-like diagram that represents the sequence of project activities and the logical relationships between them. When properly laid out, it is typically displayed left to right to reflect the chronology of the project work. The activities are arranged in the order they should be completed, and the arrows or lines between them show dependencies and the flow of work over time.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MFZZ** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I eventually agreed B as project schedules general work from left to right or may even loop to fill a missing gap

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MFZZ** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Is this even in BABOKv3?

upvoted 1 times

    👤 **ElyonSenjo** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

    no, probably it's related to BABOK v2

    upvoted 1 times

👤 **NickMane** 10 months, 1 week ago

A, C - makes no sense

D - scheduling activity, B - project scheduling, Correct

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is a visual decomposition of the program scope and the resources needed in order to create the things defined within the program scope?

A. Resource breakdown structure (RBS)

B. product breakdown structure (PBS)

C. Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS)

D. Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)

Suggested Answer: *A*

Nobita135 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: D

The Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) is a visual decomposition of the project or program scope. It breaks down the work into smaller, manageable components or tasks. The WBS organizes and defines the total scope of the program by dividing it into hierarchical levels, detailing both the work to be done and the resources needed to complete the tasks. It serves as a foundational document for planning, assigning, and tracking the work.

upvoted 1 times

Farooq_95 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is D (WBS).

Justification: A Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) is a visual decomposition of the program scope and the resources needed to create the deliverables defined within that scope. It breaks down the project into smaller, more manageable components, providing a hierarchical representation of the work to be done.

The Resource Breakdown Structure (RBS) is a hierarchical representation of resources organized by resource category or type, such as labor, equipment, materials, or facilities. RBS primarily focuses on resources allocation and categorization rather than decomposing the program scope and deliverables. Further, RBS is not a terminology used in BABOK v3.

upvoted 2 times

ElyonSenjo 2 years, 1 month ago

BABOK v2

upvoted 1 times

MFZZ 2 years, 4 months ago

Wow - should have looked at the keyword 'resources'

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following stages of a project defines the number of risks and opportunities, including intense planning and anticipation of risk events?

    A. Planning

    B. Executing

    C. Initiation

    D. Closing

Suggested Answer: *C*

⊟ 👤 **DoomsdayNair** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 11 months ago

A. Planning

upvoted 6 times

⊟ 👤 **ParPan** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 5 months ago

A. Planning. Keyword "including intense planning "

upvoted 6 times

⊟ 👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊙` 2 weeks, 5 days ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The Planning stage of a project is where risk management is most intensely addressed. During this phase, project teams identify and assess potential risks and opportunities that may affect the project. It involves creating a detailed risk management plan, developing strategies to address those risks, and putting in place actions to mitigate or capitalize on them. This stage includes anticipating potential risk events, determining their impact, and preparing responses.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Syedusama** 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: A`

In project management, the Planning phase is where the detailed risk management process takes place. This phase involves:

Risk identification: Determining potential risks and opportunities that might affect the project.
Risk assessment: Analyzing the likelihood and impact of these risks and opportunities.
Risk response planning: Developing strategies to mitigate negative risks and take advantage of opportunities.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **b9adaf1** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Nothing about that in V3

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **basmus12** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Risk management is discussed in BABOK v3, Chapter 10: Techniques, Section 10.37 - Risk Analysis and Management, where it outlines the steps involved in identifying and planning for risks during the planning phase of a project.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Rfcuenca** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I think that intense planning is realized at planning stage not at initiating

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 4 months ago

It's C, you lay out plan and through planning you work your way around

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 4 months ago

no it's not, sorry initiation seems something else

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **[Removed]** 3 years, 6 months ago

C is correct

Which of the following qualitative techniques involves a disciplined analysis of the event sequences that could transform a potential hazard into an accident?

A. Failure mode and effects criticality analysis

B. HAZOP technique

C. Failure mode and effects analysis

D. Preliminary Risk Analysis

Suggested Answer: *D*

👤 **siliconvalleykam** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 12 months ago

HAZOP is also qualitative analysis, however used in the planning phase to identify weakness and hazards in a processing facility

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 weeks, 5 days ago

`Selected Answer: B`

The HAZOP (Hazard and Operability Study) technique is a qualitative risk analysis method that involves a disciplined examination of the potential hazards within a system. It focuses on identifying how hazards might lead to accidents by analyzing event sequences and operational processes. The goal is to systematically identify risks and assess their impact by reviewing each part of the system for deviations from normal operations that could lead to hazards.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Brandebconsulting** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

the key word here is "disciplined analysis of the event sequences" HAZOP seem to me to be the answer

upvoted 2 times

👤 **ElyonSenjo** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

BABOK v2

upvoted 1 times

👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 6 months ago

Preliminary Risk Analysis

Preliminary risk or hazard analysis is a qualitative technique involving a disciplined analysis of event sequences that could transform a potential hazard into an accident. The possible undesirable events are identified first

upvoted 3 times

Which of the following establishes organizational checks and balances with a proper segregation of front, back, and middle office functions for effective risk management?

A. Risk response plan

B. Risk analysis

C. Risk management plan

D. Risk governance

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

A (50%) | D (50%)

 Nobita135 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: D

Risk governance involves establishing a framework for managing risk across an organization. It includes the setting of policies, procedures, and responsibilities to ensure that risks are properly managed at all levels of the organization. A key aspect of risk governance is the segregation of duties between the front, back, and middle office functions, ensuring that no single function has too much control or influence over risk management processes. This helps in creating organizational checks and balances and ensures effective risk management.

upvoted 1 times

 Farooq_95 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

BABOK v3 10.38.3.4 defines risk response as approach for dealing with a specific risk is selected. Here, the Organization tries to mitigate risk via organizational checks and balances with proper segregation of front, back and middle office functions. Hence, risk response is correct

upvoted 1 times

 NorieRose 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer: Risk Governance

upvoted 2 times

 OlivierPaudex 1 year, 8 months ago

No risk categories in BABOK V3. There is only 2 :

- Risk analysis and management

- Risk identification

upvoted 2 times

As a program manager, you decided to overlap two phases of your program.
Which of the following terms best describe your act?

A. Lead time

B. Rolling

C. Fast tracking

D. Crashing

Suggested Answer: *C*

👤 **AlphaD** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

OUT OF SCOPE

NOT CBAP

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Alwaysmoses** 2 years, 6 months ago

why are we seeing Pmp questions on Cbap simulations here? is it an error?

upvoted 2 times

👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 7 months ago

BABOK v2

upvoted 1 times

👤 **OctavianG** 3 years, 3 months ago

The PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, defines fast-tracking as a schedule compression technique in which activities or phases normally performed in a sequence are done in parallel for at least a portion of their duration.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following software development life cycles is a methodology that divides the project into phases, and the project manager focuses on control of time, cost, and scope?

A. Spiral

B. Agile

C. Waterfall

D. Incremental

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

B (67%)	C (33%)

 Nobita135 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

The Waterfall methodology is a traditional software development life cycle (SDLC) that divides the project into distinct, sequential phases, typically including requirements gathering, design, development, testing, deployment, and maintenance. Each phase must be completed before the next begins, and the project manager focuses heavily on controlling the project's time, cost, and scope throughout these phases. The structured, linear nature of the Waterfall model emphasizes careful planning, documentation, and monitoring to ensure that the project stays on track within the defined constraints.

upvoted 1 times

 Rabbitsfoot 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Waterfall = Predictive in BABOK V3

upvoted 2 times

 Dillon91 1 year, 5 months ago

Predictive=Waterfall: structured processes which emphasize planning and formal

documentation of the processes used to complete the change. Each phase

of the process or sequence is completed before advancing to the next

phase pg. 400

upvoted 1 times

 Mmotun 1 year, 8 months ago

There's no waterfall terminology in Bk v3

upvoted 2 times

 Nurialzard 1 year, 9 months ago

I doubt it is agile, since there is no project manager, however if you want you could say the scrum master does act as PM and indeed controls time and scope

upvoted 1 times

 AdeCBAPcertified 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The keyword here is "phases" and that applies to the Agile methodology. So B is the correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

 MFZZ 2 years, 4 months ago

Plan-driven approach

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following graphical presentations of a project plan is most appropriate for presenting to upper management?

    A. Pie chart

    B. Pareto Chat

    C. Critical Path Method

    D. Scatter chart

Suggested Answer: *C*

  AlphaD 2 months ago

Out of scope question. WTF Exam topics.

  upvoted 1 times

  UppersquareCapital 1 year, 8 months ago

Some of these questions are out of scope, they are not CBAP questions but for Project Management exams, I guess

  upvoted 1 times

  OlivierPaudex 2 years, 3 months ago

critical path method = simple diagram for real-time visibility.

Good to explain project to newbies.

Not in BABOK v3

  upvoted 1 times

  Alwaysmoses 2 years, 6 months ago

i think they mixed up PMBOK questions here. this question is not a Cbap question

  upvoted 3 times

  MFZZ 2 years, 7 months ago

Which section of BABOK v3 (and page)

  upvoted 1 times

  MFZZ 2 years, 10 months ago

Where is this in BABOKv3?

  upvoted 1 times

    ElyonSenjo 2 years, 7 months ago

    it's out of BABOK v3

    upvoted 1 times

Which of the following diagrams is used to display sensitivity analysis data?

    A. Decision tree

    B. Ishikawa

    C. Influence

    D. Tornado

Suggested Answer: *D*

👤 **rupakarthik** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years ago

A tornado diagram is a special bar chart which is the graphical output of a comparative sensitivity analysis.

from google

  upvoted 6 times

👤 **AlphaD** `Most Recent ⊙` 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Out of scope for this exam. C'mon examtopics, do better.

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **UppersquareCapital** 1 year, 8 months ago

Some of these questions are out of scope, they are not CBAP questions but for Project Management exams, I guess

  upvoted 3 times

👤 **Pank_HD** 2 years, 8 months ago

BABOK v3 doesn't have sensitivity analysis.

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 4 months ago

correct

  upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is a visual decomposition of the project scope?

    A. Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS)

    B. Resource Breakdown Structure (RBS)

    C. product breakdown structure (PBS)

    D. Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) is correct. As per BABOK v3, 10.22.3.2, Work to be Done: this decomposition (known as a Work Breakdown Structure or WBS) breaks endeavors into phases, milestones, work activities, tasks, work items, and deliverables.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Pank_HD** 2 years, 2 months ago

WBS is also called as a Project scope breakdown.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **NickMane** 2 years, 10 months ago

a,b,c - incorrect therefore, d - correct

upvoted 2 times

_____ are timeless events that show progress in the project.

These are typically achieved at the end of phase in the project lifecycle.

    A. Achievements

    B. Millstones

    C. Phases

    D. Templates

Suggested Answer: *B*

  ekmode `Highly Voted 👍` 4 months, 4 weeks ago

The answer is Milestones, maybe spelt incorrectly here

  upvoted 7 times

Which of the following authorizes the project to exist within the organization?

A. Project charter

B. Project network diagram

C. Project integration management

D. Project boundaries

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

MFZZ 1 month, 2 weeks ago

It doesn't exist in the exam, not in the way this question is phrased (if at all)

upvoted 1 times

SavvyBA 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

I don't know if this type of question will appear on the CBAP exam, as they pertain to Project Management not Business Analysis.

upvoted 2 times

Nekdre 4 months, 3 weeks ago

This is so true I have seen so many of them stated here

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following roles approves the project scope statement, phase gate reviews, solution validations, scope changes, and project success criteria?

A. Project manager

B. Subject matter expert

C. Solution owner

D. Stakeholder

Suggested Answer: *C*

OctavianG Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 3 months ago

Who approves everything, the solution owner.

upvoted 5 times

AlphaD Most Recent ⊙ 2 months ago

Out of scope question.

upvoted 1 times

MFZZ 2 years, 7 months ago

When it comes to questions like these it's always hard to determine whether it is sponsor or project manager. Luckily, ex doesn't ask specific questions like this

upvoted 1 times

Pank_HD 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct is Sponsor / solution owner. Project manager won't approve it, they have to seek approvals from sponsors, but delivering these within time and budget etc. once changes are approved is the responsibility of a PM.

upvoted 2 times

OlivierPaudex 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer C is correct

The solution owner is the one who is responsible for the go/no-go from an IT view. The role is defined more into Agile methodology. Also called a sponsor.

upvoted 3 times

> **OlivierPaudex** 2 years, 2 months ago
>
> BABOK V3 doesn't mention any "solution owner", but replace it with "sponsor"
>
> upvoted 2 times

MFZZ 2 years, 10 months ago

Project Manager should be the correct answer.
2.4.7 Project managers are responsible for managing the work required to deliver a
solution that meets a business need, and for ensuring that the project's objectives
are met while balancing the project factors including scope, budget, schedule,
resources, quality, and risk.

upvoted 2 times

SavvyBA 3 years, 1 month ago

in BABOK v3, this is called a "Sponsor"

upvoted 2 times

---

ekmode 3 years, 4 months ago

I think it is C- Solution owner, and not Project Manager, this being said based on the key work project success, how will PM decide himself decide if the project is successful or not.

upvoted 3 times

RoseBeat 3 years, 5 months ago

ANS: A. Project managers are responsible for managing the work required to deliver a
solution that meets a business need, and for ensuring that the project's objectives

are met while balancing the project factors including scope, budget, schedule,

resources, quality, and risk. BABOK V3. PG 28

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 3 years, 6 months ago

Trying hard to find the right answer for this one, A, B & C don't seem to match. I am left with D. Can anyone explain this one?

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **siliconvalleykam** 3 years, 11 months ago

A. Project manager

upvoted 3 times

Which of the following processes includes tasks and roles, risk categories, schedules for risk management activities, definitions of probability and impact, and the stakeholders' tolerances?

A. Risk management plan

B. Risk register

C. Risk analysis

D. Risk response plan

Suggested Answer: *A*

👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A Risk Management Plan outlines how risk management activities will be conducted in a project. It includes tasks and roles, risk categories, schedules for risk management activities, definitions of probability and impact, risk thresholds, and stakeholders' risk tolerances. This plan provides a framework for identifying, analyzing, and responding to project risks.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Hobic** 5 months, 1 week ago

A risk management plan is not a process

upvoted 1 times

👤 **OctavianG** 1 year, 3 months ago

A risk management plan also called a "risk mitigation plan" is a well-defined document that tells how to deal with specific risks and what management actions must be taken against those risks in order to mitigate or remove threats to the project tasks and outcomes.

The risk management plan gives teams a sense of measures they need to take in order to identify, analyze, and respond to all the risks running around within the project wheel.

upvoted 3 times

Which of the following is the process of identifying and assessing factors that may jeopardize the success of a project or the achievement of a goal?

    A. Risk analysis

    B. Risk identification

    C. Risk retention

    D. Risk communication

Suggested Answer: *A*

☐ 👤 **binu801** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago
It says identifying and assessing, hence the answer is risk analysis and not risk identification
upvoted 7 times

　☐ 👤 **NickMane** 2 years, 4 months ago
　good catch, answer is correct
　upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **theadugboyoma** `Most Recent ⊘` 4 months, 1 week ago
A is correct. BABOK 3.5.6
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **MFZZ** 1 year, 10 months ago
Agree. Risk analysis is used to identify areas of uncertainty that could negatively affect the value of a solution
upvoted 1 times

As a milestone is reached, the project is funded for enough capital to reach the next milestone.
This approach is called _____.

    A. Step funding

    B. Phase funding

    C. Stakeholders funding

    D. Milestone funding

Suggested Answer: *A*

  ☐ 👤 **OlivierPaudex** 2 months, 1 week ago

BABOK V3 speaks only of "funding", without any precision about the category of the funding.

  upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **Hong_i** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Not able to see this in v3

  upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **MFZZ** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Not even in BABOK v3 or correct me if I am wrong and quote the page in the guide

  upvoted 1 times

Which of the following roles helps assess the data requirements of a project, identifies data assets, and helps the project team complete data modeling requirements?

A. Database analyst

B. End user

C. Subject matter expert

D. Information architect

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 Farooq_95 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Ideally speaking, it should be Implementation SME. As BABOK v3 does not define Information architect role but specifies it under the definition of Implementation SME, hence, it is correct.
Implementation SME is correct becasue of following 2 reasons (BABOK v3 10.15.2)
* Logical and physical data models include elements specific to the solutions they support, and are generally developed by stakeholders with expertise in implementing particular technical solutions.
* Physical data model is used by implementation subject matter experts to describe how a database is physically organized. It addresses concerns like performance, concurrency, and security.
upvoted 2 times

 Sha7rour 1 year, 9 months ago

it should be ISME, while solution architect, is mentioned 2 times in the babok but nothing helps with this questions.
upvoted 1 times

 NuriaIzard 1 year, 9 months ago

correct, found it in BABOK v3 page 28
upvoted 1 times

 MFZZ 2 years, 1 month ago

And also won't be a direct question in the exam
upvoted 1 times

 ElyonSenjo 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

These info are provided by ISME and Information Architect is one of them (BABOK v3).
upvoted 1 times

 SavvyBA 2 years, 7 months ago

Only 2 of the answers are in the BABOK v3, and the CBAP is strict to the BABOK, so I'm wondering about the origination of this question.
upvoted 2 times

 OctavianG 2 years, 9 months ago

have no idea what an information architect is
upvoted 1 times

 NickMane 2 years, 10 months ago

it could be C also... seems fishy...
upvoted 1 times

Which of the following processes is used by organizations to set the risk tolerance, identify the potential risks, and prioritize the tolerance for risk?

A. Risk communication

B. Risk identification

C. Risk analysis

D. Risk management

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ 👤 **teehmama** 1 year, 1 month ago

i will go with RISK ANALYSIS. Because it involves assessing the potential impact and likelihood of identified risks and determining the level of risk that an organization is willing to accept

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **basmus12** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

(Risk analysis) is the process of assessing and analyzing identified risks, but it does not encompass setting risk tolerance or prioritizing risk in the full context of risk management.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **OlivierPaudex** 2 years, 2 months ago

BABOK V3 speaks only on "Risk analysis and Management" which identifies areas of uncertainty that could negatively affect values (BABOK 10.38.1)

There is no separation between this two tasks
Also risk communication doesn't exist anymore

Risk identification is the task to discover and identify risks through a combination of experts, users, stakeholders and past experiences.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Shreejith** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Risk management is an ongoing activity. Continuous consultation and
communication with stakeholders helps to both identify new risks and to monitor
identified risks.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 7 months ago

It references tolerance so this needs to be managed as well as analysed. So management is the higher response for risk

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Spartanxxv** 2 years, 8 months ago

Why Risk Management? It can also be Risk Analysis.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 4 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #233

Topic 1

Which of the following terms is used to describe a major deliverable or key even in the project used to measure project progress?

    A. Project life cycle

    B. Phase

    C. Achievement

    D. Milestone

Suggested Answer: *D*

👤 **MFZZ** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Strange, U haven't seen milestone mentioned in BABOKv3 but this is a deliverable in agile methodology.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is the process of analyzing the areas of a project that are most affected by risk?

A. Risk Identification

B. Risk Urgency Assessment

C. Risk Categorization

D. Risk Analysis

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **Wolfedale** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

D - There is no risk categorization in the BABOK. Categorization infers grouping risk types, not managing areas most affected by risk. The BABOK there is only risk analysis and analyze is a key word in the question.

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Pank_HD** `Most Recent ⊙` 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Considering babok v3, only risk analysis is appropriate

upvoted 4 times

Which of the following quantitative risk analysis techniques relies on experience and past data to compute the probability and impact of risks on project objectives?

    A. Probability distribution

    B. Sensitivity analysis

    C. Modeling and simulation

    D. Interviewing

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

B (50%)	A (50%)

---

 nit687 `Highly Voted` 3 years, 5 months ago

Some of the techniques of quantitatively determining probability and impact of a risk include:

Interviewing.

Cost and time estimating.

Delphi technique.

Historical Records.

Expert judgment.

Expected monetary value analysis.

Monte Carlo Analysis.

Decision tree.

upvoted 7 times

 Nobita135 `Most Recent` 2 weeks, 5 days ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Interviewing is a quantitative risk analysis technique that relies on expert judgment, experience, and historical data to estimate the probability and impact of risks on project objectives. It involves conducting structured or semi-structured interviews with subject matter experts and stakeholders to gather relevant information for risk assessment.

upvoted 1 times

 Rabbitsfoot 9 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: B`

v3 10.38 - Risk analysis and management

Sensitivity analysis is a widely recognized quantitative risk analysis technique used in project management and business analysis. It involves assessing the sensitivity of project outcomes to changes in various factors or assumptions. Sensitivity analysis helps in understanding how changes in input variables affect the output or results of a model or analysis.

While sensitivity analysis may not be explicitly mentioned in the BABOK v3, it aligns with the broader principles of risk analysis and management discussed in the BABOK, particularly in the context of analyzing the potential impact of risks on project objectives.

upvoted 2 times

---

    basmus12 2 months, 2 weeks ago

   (Sensitivity analysis) is used to assess how different variables (such as risk factors) affect project outcomes, but it does not specifically rely on past data for calculating the probability and impact of risks

   upvoted 1 times

    Rabbitsfoot 9 months, 1 week ago

   The other options provided—probability distribution, modeling and simulation, and interviewing—are also quantitative risk analysis techniques. However, they focus on different aspects of risk analysis:

   Probability distribution involves analyzing the likelihood of various outcomes based on different probability distributions.

   Modeling and simulation involve creating models of systems or processes to simulate various scenarios and assess their outcomes.

   Interviewing is a qualitative technique that involves gathering information from stakeholders or subject matter experts through structured interviews.

   Each of these techniques has its own strengths and applications within the realm of risk analysis, but sensitivity analysis specifically addresses the sensitivity of outcomes to changes in input variables, making it a valuable tool in risk assessment and decision-making

Farooq_95 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is A.

Interviewing is not a quantitative risk analysis technique. Probability distribution is a quantitative risk analysis technique that relies on historical data and statistical methods to model the probability of different outcomes and their associated impacts on project objectives.

Gabza 2 years ago

The answer is B

NuriaIzard 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Probability distribution is also a technique according to page 283 and in my opinion based on experience and estimation. D could be correct but it ismaybe less reliable I would say. Anyone?

binu801 3 years, 5 months ago

D cant be the answer, interviewing is not a quantitative technique

Which of the following types of charts shows which resources are needed in the project and allows you to group the resources by project phase or other attributes?

- A. Pareto chart

- B. Organizational Breakdown Structure

- C. Gantt chart

- D. Resource Breakdown Structure

Suggested Answer: *D*

☐ 👤 **AlphaD** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Out of scope question.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following types of elicitation allows each stakeholder to freely discuss their role in a particular process?

A. Focus group

B. Structured interview

C. Quick Interview

D. Unstructured interview

Suggested Answer: *D*

□ 👤 **Dillon91** 5 months ago

Correct Probability distribution pg 290

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **binu801** 1 year, 11 months ago

the keyword in the question is freely discuss, hence its has to be unstructured intrviews

upvoted 3 times

□ 👤 **NickMane** 1 year, 10 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following chart shows the correlation between project team members and the work they've been assigned to complete?

A. Pie chart

B. Responsibility Assignment Matrix (RAM) chart

C. Gantt chart

D. RACI chart

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

⊟ 👤 **75c1943** 1 month, 1 week ago

RACI Chart. A common type of responsibility assignment matrix that uses responsible, accountable, consult, and inform statuses to define the involvement of stakeholders in project activities from PMBOK . Ans D is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **AlphaD** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Out of scope question.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Farooq_95** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The question pertains to PMBOK. Its V7 defines Responsibility Assignment Matrix (RAM) as a grid that shows the project resources assigned to each work package.

In the context of BABOK v3, RACI chart is correct answer because it involves assigning the RACI designation in order to specify the level of responsibility expected from each stakeholder and/or group. BABOK v3 does not define RAM.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **DoktorKross** 1 year, 9 months ago

RACI and RAM charts are technically the same. But for the sake of BABOK, it should be RACI because the Responsibility Assignment Matrix is under PMBOK.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **Dillon91** 1 year, 11 months ago

RACI chart

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Hong_i** 2 years, 3 months ago

Couldn't find RAM in V3

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 4 months ago

I'd go with RACI

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Eky** 3 years, 5 months ago

RACI is a type of RAM chart

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **NickMane** 3 years, 5 months ago

Also RACI chart

upvoted 4 times

Which of the following participants have to keep the minutes and details of the conversation during Interviews?

A. Stakeholder

B. Scribe

C. Business Analyst

D. End user

Suggested Answer: *B*

🗆 👤 **basmus12** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Couldn't find scribe in BABOK V3

upvoted 1 times

🗆 👤 **75c1943** 2 months ago

a scribe is mentioned in the BABOK v3 7 times

upvoted 1 times

🗆 👤 **bim_269** 2 years ago

A Business Analyst can also fill in the post of a scribe but should work in d position of a scribe when doing so, hence a business analyst can put on different caps. This is the description of a scribe

upvoted 2 times

🗆 👤 **OctavianG** 3 years, 3 months ago

not every company can afford a scribe these days

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following defines the deliverable the customer is expecting?

A. Project charter

B. Procurement management plan

C. Product scope statement

D. Project network diagram

Suggested Answer: *C*

👤 **b9adaf1** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Nothing about product scope statement in V3

upvoted 1 times

👤 **NickMane** 2 years, 10 months ago

C stands for Correct - Typically written by the project manager, a scope statement outlines the entire project, including any deliverables and their features,

upvoted 4 times

Which of the following document is created first after project is awarded and statement of work is handed over to the project manager?

A. Work breakdown structure (WBS)

B. WBS dictionary

C. Project scope statement

D. Project charter

Suggested Answer: *D*

👤 **Ugo_jay** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is correct. The question says 'a document' and not a 'task'. A project charter is a document that houses the project scope statement, but I understand that this is not a BABOK question.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **SVK2310** 9 months, 1 week ago

Ans:D The project charter is drafted after the project proposal has been approved and right before the project scope is defined. It follows the natural order of approvals and hierarchy for budget approvals.

upvoted 1 times

> 👤 **NikolaBA** 7 months ago
>
> not in BABOK
>
> upvoted 1 times

👤 **Nurialzard** 1 year, 3 months ago

I think the project charter must be created by the PM so first of all should be the Project scope. I would vote for C

upvoted 4 times

👤 **MFZZ** 1 year, 10 months ago

Where is Project Charter mentioned in BABOKv3?

upvoted 1 times

> 👤 **NikolaBA** 7 months ago
>
> not mentioned that's why it is wrong answer. Answer is Scope Statement
>
> upvoted 1 times

Which of the following are directed conversations for gathering ideas, opinions about a product, service, problem, or opportunity?

- A. Interviews
- B. Group discussions
- C. Feedback loops
- D. Focus groups

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (50%) | A (50%)

 Nobita135 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is:

D. Focus groups

Focus groups are directed conversations involving selected participants who provide ideas, opinions, and feedback about a product, service, problem, or opportunity. They are typically facilitated by a moderator and are used to gather qualitative data through group interaction and discussion.

upvoted 1 times

 DFU 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Focus Groups

10.21.1 Purpose

A focus group is a means to elicit ideas and opinions about a specific product, service, or opportunity in an interactive group environment. The participants, guided by a moderator, share their impressions, preferences, and need.......10.21.1

upvoted 3 times

---

 teehmama 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Focua group is correct because the question is directed to "a product"

upvoted 1 times

 NuriaIzard 1 year, 3 months ago

Please check BABOK v3 page 279 at the end to understand why D was selected

upvoted 4 times

   MiniBA 1 month, 3 weeks ago

  Why can't you explain it here

  upvoted 1 times

 Deudo_ 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

According to Babok 10.25.2 Description

The interview is a common technique for eliciting requirements. It involves direct communication with individuals or groups of people who are part of an initiative.

In an interview, the interviewer directs questions to stakeholders in order to obtain information. One-on-one interviews are the most common. In a group interview (with more than one interviewee in attendance), the interviewer is careful to elicit responses from each participant.

upvoted 1 times

 Deudo_ 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Interview is directed

upvoted 1 times

OlivierPaudex 1 year, 3 months ago

Yes, but gathering new ideas is more a task done during focus group.

Focus group is a means to elicit ideas and opinions about a specific product, service, or opportunity (BABOK 10.21.1)

upvoted 2 times

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following techniques involves coordinating and collaborating with other credible sources in risk?

A. Risk identification

B. Risk management

C. Risk communication

D. Risk analysis

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Jeffdu `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 1 month ago

The answer is B - Risk management, BABOK page 329

upvoted 13 times

---

rhsdeal `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 2 months ago

V-3 10.38.2 Risk Analysis and Management – (…)Risk management is an ongoing activity. Continuous consultation and communication with stakeholders helps to both identify new risks and to monitor identified risks.

Risk Communication is not found in either BABOK V-2 or V-3

upvoted 7 times

NickMane 2 years, 10 months ago

thanks for the heads-up

upvoted 1 times

Nobita135 `Most Recent ⊘` 2 weeks, 4 days ago

`Selected Answer: C`

The correct answer is:

C. Risk communication

Risk Communication involves coordinating and collaborating with stakeholders, team members, and other credible sources to share information about risks. Its purpose is to ensure that everyone involved understands potential risks, their impacts, and the strategies for managing them. This process fosters transparency and helps in making informed decisions throughout the project lifecycle.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

A. Risk Identification:
• This process involves determining which risks might affect a project and documenting their characteristics. While it may involve some collaboration, its primary focus is identifying risks, not ongoing communication.

B. Risk Management:
• This is the overarching process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risks. It includes multiple phases, including risk communication, but it's broader and not limited to collaboration alone.

upvoted 1 times

Farooq_95 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Risk identification is correct because of following 2 reasons:

(1) Risk Identification is a term specifically used in BABOK v3 10.38.3.1 and involves combination of expert judgment, stakeholder input (in form of collaboration), experimentation, past experiences, and historic analysis.

(2) As per BABOK v3 10.38.2, continuous and communication with stakeholders helps both identify new risk (i.e., Risk Identification) and to monitor identified risks.

upvoted 1 times

JerryMag4 6 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is C, according to ChatGPT

upvoted 1 times

- 👤 **JerryMag4** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

  Sorry i meant the answer is Risk Management, B

  upvoted 1 times

- 👤 **DFU** 7 months, 1 week ago

  Selected Answer: A

  10.38.3 Elements

  .1 Risk Identification

  Risks are discovered and identified through a combination of expert judgment, stakeholder input, experimentation, past experiences, and historical analysis of similar initiatives and situations. The goal is to identify a comprehensive set of relevant risks and to minimize the unknowns. Risk identification is an ongoing activity.

  Risk Analysis and Management Techniques

  329

  upvoted 1 times

  - 👤 **CBAPCohort6** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

    Risk management is an ongoing activity. Continuous consultation and communication with stakeholders helps to both identify new risks and to monitor identified risks, correct answer is B. Check 10.38.2

    upvoted 1 times

- 👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 4 months ago

  Key word - Collaboration

  upvoted 1 times

- 👤 **OctavianG** 2 years, 8 months ago

  Risk communication refers to the real-time exchange of information, advice and opinions between experts, officials and people who face a threat to their wellbeing, to enable informed decision-making and to adopt protective behaviors

  upvoted 1 times

  - 👤 **OctavianG** 2 years, 8 months ago

    some of these questions don't appear in babok and is a normal thing. for example, some questions came from PMP, i

    upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is the formal acceptance of the project?

    A. A project review

    B. A sign-off

    C. Risk assessment

    D. Inspection trend analysis

Suggested Answer: *B*

☐ 👤 **OctavianG** 3 months ago
Business analysts are responsible for obtaining stakeholder
approvals and are required to understand who holds decision-making
responsibility and who possesses authority for sign-off across the initiative.
upvoted 2 times

　☐ 👤 **OctavianG** 1 month, 4 weeks ago
　Project sign-off is one of the many activities you'll do at the end of a project. This is the phase where you've handed over all deliverables and
　are about to dismiss the project team. The typical steps in this phase include: Project sign-off and completion of all other legal formalities.
　upvoted 2 times

There are 50 stakeholders in the current project. How many communication channels exist in this project?

A. 1200

B. 1225

C. 1500

D. 500

Suggested Answer: *B*

☐ 👤 **rvsivaprakash** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 10 months ago
50 * (50-1) / 2 = 1225
upvoted 9 times

☐ 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 months, 3 weeks ago
Courtesy of ChatGPT:
The formula used to calculate the number of communication channels in a project, given the number of stakeholders, is based on combinations in combinatorics.

The formula is: 50*(50-1)/2=1225

N is the number of stakeholders or individuals involved in the project.
This formula is derived from the fact that each stakeholder can potentially communicate with every other stakeholder, but we divide by 2 to avoid counting each pair twice (since communication between A and B is the same as communication between B and A).

and in the exam...
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **rhsdeal** 3 years, 3 months ago
This is not discussed in the v-3 guide.
upvoted 1 times

　☐ 👤 **NickMane** 2 years, 11 months ago
　This is elementary school math
　upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **siliconvalleykam** 3 years, 5 months ago
N * (N-1)/2
upvoted 4 times

Which of the following communicates from the program-level perspective "" a clear understanding and statement of the technical objectives and the end products, services, or results of the work to be performed?

    A. Scope statement

    B. Preliminary scope statement

    C. Program work breakdown structure

    D. Program charter

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (50%)	D (50%)

 👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: D

A Program Charter communicates from a program-level perspective by providing a clear understanding of the program's technical objectives, end products, services, or results to be delivered. It formally authorizes the program, outlines its goals, defines key stakeholders, and establishes the framework for managing program components.

  upvoted 1 times

 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

BABOK V3 pg 284 - Technique 10.22 Functional Decomposition 10.22.3.2 Subjects of Decomposition: '• Work to be Done: this decomposition (known as a Work Breakdown

Structure or WBS) breaks endeavors into phases, milestones, work activities, tasks, work items, and deliverables.'

Makes sense to be C.

  upvoted 2 times

 👤 **b9adaf1** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Nothing about that in V3

  upvoted 1 times

 👤 **NorieRose** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

I think it's Program Charter

  upvoted 2 times

 👤 **Group02** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I think its Program Charter

  upvoted 1 times

 👤 **beksy** 2 years, 5 months ago

Why is this not Scope Statement

  upvoted 1 times

 👤 **NickMane** 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct

  upvoted 2 times

Which of the following is a conversation between one or more speakers centering on one specific topic?

A. Feedback loop

B. Presentation

C. Survey

D. Formal requirements review

Suggested Answer: *A*

👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: D

A Formal Requirements Review is a structured conversation between stakeholders, team members, or subject matter experts that focuses on a specific topic—usually the project's requirements. The purpose is to ensure that all requirements are clearly understood, documented, and agreed upon before moving forward in the project lifecycle.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Torn between A & D... but

BABOK V3 pg 27 Figure 3.1.2. Formality and Level of Detail of Bss Analysis deliverables - see level of Formality under Adaptive: 'Informal—information is gathered through team

interaction and feedback.'

In an adaptive or Agile approach, which emphasizes flexibility, collaboration, and continuous feedback, the concept of a feedback loop (option A) is more likely to be applied.

A. Feedback loop:

Agile methodologies, such as Scrum, encourage iterative development and continuous improvement. Feedback loops are integral to these approaches, allowing for regular assessment, adjustment, and adaptation based on ongoing feedback from team members and stakeholders.

In summary, option A (Feedback loop) is more in line with the adaptive and Agile approach, as it reflects the continuous and iterative nature of Agile methodologies.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **b9adaf1** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Glossary in the only place Feedback Loop is mentioned in V3: adaptive approach: An approach where the solution evolves based on a cycle of learning and discovery, with feedback loops which encourage making

decisions as late as possible

upvoted 1 times

👤 **JerryMag4** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B. Presentation

A presentation typically involves one or more speakers delivering information or insights on a specific topic to an audience. It is a structured communication format where the presenter(s) share information, ideas, or findings with the audience. The focus is usually on a single topic, and it provides an opportunity for the audience to receive information, engage in discussions, or ask questions.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Tolexy** 6 months, 1 week ago

I think "conversation between" is the keyword

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Hobic** 1 year, 11 months ago

B. Presentation

upvoted 3 times

👤 **NickMane** 2 years, 10 months ago

not really sure about this one

upvoted 1 times

👤 **cc2104** 2 years, 11 months ago

indicators the it is a feedback loop:
- conversation
- word 'between'
upvoted 4 times

👤 **binu801** 2 years, 11 months ago

Any explanation on why answer is A ?

upvoted 1 times

👤 **binu801** 2 years, 11 months ago

What portion of the communications model could be defined as the translator?

A. Receiver

B. Medium

C. Translator

D. Sender

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

◻ 👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Not related to BABOK v3. Medium is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

◻ 👤 **JerryMag4** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B. Medium

The medium is the method or channel used to convey the message. In some contexts, the medium might involve translating information from one form to another. For example, translating written content into spoken words, converting data into visual graphics, or interpreting information from technical language to plain language for better comprehension.

upvoted 1 times

◻ 👤 **SVK2310** 1 year, 3 months ago

Ans:A

Communications model: Receiver—Any individual or organisation that intercepts and interprets the message.

Communications model: Decoding— The activities that a receiver undertakes to derive meaning from a message. The receiver translates the message back into an idea.

upvoted 1 times

◻ 👤 **Dillon91** 1 year, 5 months ago

This is crazy,,cant be on the exam

upvoted 2 times

◻ 👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 4 months ago

Never heard of a medium unless I was have Ng my cards read 😀

upvoted 1 times

◻ 👤 **OctavianG** 2 years, 8 months ago

In a nutshell, communication channels are mediums through which you can send a message to its intended audience. For example, phone calls, text messages, emails, video, radio, and social media are all types of communication channels.

upvoted 3 times

The ___, an output of the define scope process, does document the process and criteria for accepting completed products.

     A. Statement of Work

     B. Contract

     C. Project scope statement

     D. Project management plan

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: C

The Project Scope Statement is an output of the Define Scope process. It documents the process and criteria for accepting completed products, including the project's deliverables, acceptance criteria, exclusions, constraints, and assumptions. This statement provides a clear understanding of what the project will deliver and serves as a reference for project acceptance and validation.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

BABOK V3 Glossary - project scope: The work that must be performed to deliver a product, service, or result with the specified features and functions.

A 'statement' of the project scope would answer the question.

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following requires that all parties in the conflict must give up something?

    A. Barrier

    B. Problem solving

    C. Withdrawal

    D. Compromising

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Nobita135 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: D

Compromising involves all parties in a conflict giving up something to reach a mutually acceptable solution. This conflict resolution technique seeks a middle ground where no one gets everything they want, but everyone gains something acceptable to resolve the issue.

upvoted 1 times

35a471c 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

not in Babok v3

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following processes is must at the end of each project phase to determine the completeness of the project work and to gain the customer's acceptance to move the project forward?

A. Scope verification

B. Inspection of key results

C. Quality control

D. Phase gate review

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 Farooq_95 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

A question from PMBOK. PMBOK defines "Phase Gate Review" as A review at the end of a phase in which a decision is made to continue to the next phase, to continue with modification, or to end a project or program.

Other options are incorrect:

Scope verification (option A) involves formal acceptance of completed project deliverables by stakeholders to ensure that they meet the agreed-upon requirements and specifications. Inspection of key results (option B) may involve reviewing specific project outcomes or milestones but may not necessarily occur at the end of each project phase. Quality control (option C) focuses on monitoring and verifying that project deliverables meet quality standards but may not specifically address the completeness of project work at the end of each phase.

upvoted 2 times

---

 teehmama 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Phase gate reviews are more about overall project progress and decision-making, while scope verification is focused on validating individual deliverables against requirements.. SCOPE VERIFICATION seems more like it

upvoted 1 times

---

 raf79 1 year ago

The phase gate process is a technique that is used to guide a project from conception to launch. It requires a review of each project stage before moving on to the next. In the phase gate review process, specific criteria must be met to determine the success of a phase and the ongoing viability of a project.

upvoted 1 times

 Dillon91 1 year, 5 months ago

D I believe

upvoted 4 times

Which of the following is the comparison of planned project results with actual project results?

A. Variance analysis

B. Cost-benefit analysis

C. Statistical Sampling

D. Trend analysis

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

BABOK V3 pg 172 .5 Performance Variances: The difference between expected and actual performance represents a variance that is considered when analyzing solution performance.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **OctavianG** 2 years, 9 months ago

Variance analysis can be summarized as an analysis of the difference between planned and actual numbers.

upvoted 3 times

Which of the following is a table of all stakeholders showing the mapping of which stakeholders will contribute information to other stakeholders?

A. RACI Chart

B. Communications Requirements Matrix

C. Project scope statement

D. Organizational Breakdown Structure

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **ParPan** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 5 months ago

Ans: A: BABOK V3 page 346. Consulted (C): the stakeholder or stakeholder group who will be asked to provide an opinion or information about the task.

Communication Requirements Matrix - is a matrix of which stakeholder needs what type of communication (level), frequency of communication.

upvoted 8 times

☐ 👤 **bim_269** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years ago

BABOK V3 10.43.3.3 - I agree with A, we should be careful not to confuse BABOK terminologies with other Certification terminologies (PMP) or google no matter how close their meaning may be. Let's be guided with BABOK V3. There is no Communication Requirement Matrix in BABOK V3, But RACI (Responsibility Matrix) is mentioned and definition of consulted fits the question

upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **Demo311** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Not RACI

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

V2 question - according to v3 - RACI is correct.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Dillon91** 1 year, 11 months ago

A...BABOK definition

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

I agree with A, RACI

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **siliconvalleykam** 3 years, 11 months ago

Google info - A communication management plan for a project is presented in a communication matrix. The communication matrix consists of the type, the objective, the medium, the frequency, the audience, the owner, all deliverables, and the required format of each planned project communication.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Chyka** 3 years, 11 months ago

The given answer is correct.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **rupakarthik** 4 years ago

I believe ans is RACI

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is not a hygiene agent according to Frederick Herzberg theory?

A. The chance to excel

B. Job security

C. A paycheck

D. Clean and safe working conditions

Suggested Answer: *A*

☐ 👤 **Anjx25_** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Should clean up the questions here. Seems like alot of non babok v3 questions. Some pmp some are v2. Its confusing..

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Fadj** 1 year ago

Don't know how this relates to BABOK but answer is correct though as B, Cand D are hygiene factors.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ElyonSenjo** 1 year, 1 month ago

out of BABOK v3

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **MFZZ** 1 year, 4 months ago

Don't even know how this is reflected in the BABOKv3. Please explain...

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following techniques is used to test customer acceptance of the solution and to measure marketplace demand?

A. Interviews

B. Market Survey

C. Technology Assessment

D. Prototyping

Suggested Answer: *B*

 Puneet1503 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: B

This question has created the confusion between B and D. Prototyping is nothing to do with the market place demand and how market survey can be used to test the customer acceptance of the solution.

upvoted 1 times

 35a471c 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Not in the BABOK

upvoted 1 times

 MFZZ 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer is correct. Market analysis is used to assess the wants and need of a customer in relation to products and services

upvoted 2 times

 Nekdre 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer is right

upvoted 3 times

 nit687 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is right

upvoted 3 times

 binu801 3 years, 5 months ago

I feel D is the answer as its saying acceptance of a solution

upvoted 1 times

 beksy 2 years, 10 months ago

keyword is measuring marketplace demand, prototyping tests functionality

upvoted 1 times

 NickMane 3 years, 4 months ago

with prototyping you don't test customer acceptance...

upvoted 1 times

 DFU 1 year, 1 month ago

If the question was "Which of the following techniques could be used to test customer acceptance of a PROPOSED solution and to measure marketplace demand?, then D could have been a close choice

upvoted 1 times

Question #262

Topic 1

Which of the following displays the relative importance of the defects?

A. Pareto diagram

B. User Documentation

C. Gantt chart

D. Flowchart

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **Pank_HD** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

not relevant for BABOK V3

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MFZZ** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Pareto isn't in BABOK v3

upvoted 2 times

👤 **ldberry** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct: A Pareto chart is a basic quality tool that helps you identify the most frequent defects, complaints or any other factor you can count and categorize

upvoted 1 times

Question #263

Topic 1

Which of the following is responsible for preparing the business architecture, feasibility studies, and business cases?

- A. Security Administrator
- B. Developer
- C. Business analyst
- D. Project leader

Suggested Answer: *C*

JerryMag4 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C. Business analyst

A business analyst is typically responsible for preparing the business architecture, feasibility studies, and business cases. Business analysts play a key role in understanding business needs, analyzing processes, and recommending solutions that align with organizational goals.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is a method of displaying the timelines of all the various subtasks that are involved in any project?

A. Pie chart

B. Scatter chart

C. Activity network diagram

D. Cost-benefit analysis

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **AlphaD** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Not CBAP v3 Test related. Skip. Thanks Examtopics.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Farooq_95** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is Activity Network diagram. However, this diagram is not described in BABOK v3. Its definition is "An activity network diagram is a graphical representation of the sequence and dependencies of the project activities. It shows the start and end points of each activity, the duration and resources required, and the logical relationships between them." None of the other diagrams include timelines of various tasks so Activity Network Diagram is the only possible option.

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following diagrams is known as Ishikawa diagram?

A. Activity

B. Data-flow

C. Cost-Benefit

D. Cause-and Effect

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ 👤 **MFZZ** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Agree. D

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ldberry** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct: Cause and Effect - also known as an Ishikawa or Fish Bone Diagram.

upvoted 1 times

All of the following are examples of transference risk response except for which one?

A. Warranties

B. Performance bonds

C. Life cycle costing

D. Use of insurance

Suggested Answer: *C*

👤 **Anjx25_** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 9 months ago

I agree, feel a bit waste of contributors fee

upvoted 6 times

👤 **Joeld** 6 months ago

same here, all question are from V2

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Dillon91** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 11 months ago

I believe it D..many questions from 200 until now have nothing to do with babok

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 weeks, 2 days ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C. Life cycle costing

Life cycle costing is not an example of transference risk response. It involves evaluating the total cost of ownership of a project over its life span, rather than transferring risk to another party.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **fisholadonte** 1 year, 6 months ago

Anything that allows you move the responsibilities of a risk over to another party is a Transfer response to identified risk

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following compares two or more systems, states, services, products, or things to determine the best viable choice?

    A. Benchmarking

    B. Risk Identification

    C. Risk analysis

    D. Cost-benefit analysis

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ **Farooq_95** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Benchmarking is correct. As per BABOK v3 10.4.2, Benchmark studies are conducted to compare organizational practices against the best-in-class practices. These comparisons can be extended to products, services, systems, etc. While cost-benefit analysis is indeed a valuable tool for decision-making, it focuses specifically on comparing the monetary costs and benefits of alternatives. On the other hand, benchmarking involves comparing various aspects of systems, services, or products beyond just their monetary aspects. It may include comparisons of performance, quality, efficiency, or other non-monetary factors.

upvoted 1 times

☐ **sojomoojo** 1 year, 10 months ago

Benchmarking compares 2 or more while Cost benefits relates to a single assessment of a situation, product or activity

upvoted 1 times

☐ **Mmotun** 2 years, 2 months ago

I believe this should be D. Benchmark majorly compares to let the organization know areas of improvement NOT determine best option

upvoted 4 times

    ☐ **Hobic** 1 year, 11 months ago

    Benchmarking and Market Analysis: used as a source of business analysis

    information by comparing a specific process, system, product, service, or

    structure with some external baseline, such as a similar organization or baseline

    provided by an industry association.

    upvoted 1 times

    ☐ **Hobic** 1 year, 11 months ago

    cost-benefit analysis: An analysis which compares and quantifies the financial and

    non-financial costs of making a change or implementing a solution

    compared to the benefits gained

    upvoted 1 times

☐ **MFZZ** 2 years, 4 months ago

Assess organisation best in practice

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is the process of defining and analyzing the dangers to individuals, businesses, and government agencies posed by potential natural and human-caused adverse events?

A. Risk analysis

B. Risk identification

C. Risk management

D. Risk communication

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Risk analysis

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following techniques involves attempting to make and numerically determine the probability of various adverse events and measuring the likely extent of the losses?

A. Risk analysis

B. Qualitative risk analysis

C. Risk assessment

D. Quantitative risk analysis

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: D

Quantitative risk analysis involves numerically determining the probability of various adverse events and measuring the potential extent of losses. This technique uses statistical models, data, and numerical methods to evaluate risks in terms of likelihood and impact, often resulting in monetary values or probabilities.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following captures all of the activities within a business, the inputs and outputs of each activity, and the required resources to complete each activity?

A. Business scenario

B. Business process model

C. Business architecture

D. Business case

Suggested Answer: *B*

JerryMag4 6 months, 1 week ago

D: Business Case

It is used to define a need. BABOK V3. 10.7.2

upvoted 1 times

JerryMag4 6 months, 1 week ago

Change my mind. The answer is B. 10.35

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following is a graphical representation of roles and responsibilities of different project team members?

A. RACI chart

B. Pareto chart

C. Resource histogram chart

D. Organization chart

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **rupakarthik** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 6 months ago

sorry ans- RACI-----its between project team

upvoted 9 times

☐ 👤 **NorieRose** `Most Recent ⊘` 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

RACI chart

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Dillon91** 1 year, 5 months ago

D I think..visual

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **rupakarthik** 3 years, 6 months ago

ans-D

organizational chart

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following techniques is used to divide a project into controllable parts?

A. Gantt Chart

B. Pareto Chart

C. WBS

D. CPM

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **NorieRose** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following can be an effective tool during quality control to help determine the how the problem occurred?

A. Rework

B. Trend Analysis

C. Flowcharting

D. Pareto Diagram

Suggested Answer: *C*

☐ 👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Flowcharting is an effective tool used during quality control to visually map out a process, showing the sequence of steps and how they are connected. By analyzing a flowchart, teams can identify where problems or bottlenecks might occur, helping to determine how a problem happened.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **NorieRose** 5 months ago

Isn't it a Pareto Diagram?

-commonly used in situations where you want ti identify and prioritize the most significant factors or causes contributing to a particular problem or outcome.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following directs the improvement efforts to those areas that will have the biggest impact?

A. Flowchart

B. Gantt chart

C. Pareto diagram

D. User Documentation

Suggested Answer: *C*

🔲 👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C

A Pareto diagram is a bar chart that ranks issues, problems, or causes from most to least significant based on their frequency or impact. It follows the Pareto Principle (80/20 rule), which states that 80% of problems are often caused by 20% of the causes. This helps direct improvement efforts to the areas that will have the biggest impact.

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **rhsdeal** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

The answer is Pareto, however this is mentioned in either the babok v-3 or v-2 guide. So I would skip this question.

upvoted 4 times

Which of the following involves defining the various threats, determining the extent of vulnerabilities, and devising countermeasures against a possible attack?

A. Qualitative risk analysis

B. Risk analysis

C. Risk assessment

D. Quantitative risk analysis

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 Farooq_95 2 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct because 'Risk assessment' is a term not used in BABOK v3. It uses terms 'Risk Analysis and Management' and 'Risk Analysis'. Further, from question, it is not clear whether the threat is quantifiable or not. So, qualitative or quantitative analysis cannot be specified.

upvoted 1 times

 Inzaghi78 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Key word "a possible attack"

We are assessing the risk of "a possible attack" So Ans is C

upvoted 2 times

 Rabbitsfoot 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

BABOK v3 discusses qualitative and quantitative MEASURES in the context of risk assessment, not just in risk analysis. In the broader context of business analysis, these measures are indeed used to assess risks, including defining threats, vulnerabilities, and countermeasures. Therefore, considering the broader understanding of risk assessment within the business analysis domain, options A, B, and D could be acceptable. However, option C, "Risk assessment," is the most specific and direct term that encompasses the process of defining threats, determining vulnerabilities, and devising countermeasures against potential attacks.

upvoted 2 times

 NorieRose 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Risk Assessment involves identifying potential threats, assessing vulnerabilities, and developing countermeasures to mitigate risks and enhance security against possible attacks.

upvoted 4 times

 Walexiii 2 years, 4 months ago

why is the answer not B?

upvoted 4 times

 OlivierPaudex 2 years, 3 months ago

Risk analysis is the global term which include both qualitative and quantitative risk analysis. In this case, we are talking about various threats and how to mitigate a possible attack. We are clearly speaking about qualitative risk analysis.

upvoted 3 times

 NikolaBA 1 year ago

sounds legitimate but where in BABOK V3 this has been explained? I couldn't find this justification anywhere!

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following requirement attributes lacks any ambiguous characteristics?

    A. Understandable

    B. User Requirements Document (URD)

    C. Unambiguous

    D. Urgency

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **Kakashi_Sensei** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 6 months ago

Shouldn't this be Unambigous?

upvoted 8 times

    👤 **rhsdeal** 1 year, 2 months ago

    Agreed

    BABOK V-3 pg.143 7.2.4.1 Characteristics of Requirements and Designs Quality: Reasoning: Understandable - represented using common terminology of the audience. Unambiguous - The requirement must be clearly stated in such a way to make it clear whether a solution does or does not meet the associated need.

    upvoted 2 times

    👤 **Chyka** 1 year, 5 months ago

    The answer is correct.

    Reason: Understandable - represented using common terminology of the audience.

    Unambiguous - The requirement must be clearly stated in such a way to make it clear if or not the solution the solution meets associated needs. Reference is on page 143

    upvoted 4 times

👤 **ElyonSenjo** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 month, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

BABOK V-3 pg.143 7.2.4.1 Characteristics of Requirements and Designs Quality: Reasoning: Unambiguous - The requirement must be clearly stated in such a way to make it clear whether a solution does or does not meet the associated need.

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Pank_HD** `Most Recent ⊙` 1 month, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C. Unambiguous

upvoted 3 times

Which of the following charts is described in the statement below?

"It shows the causes of a certain event. A common use of this diagram is to identify potential factors causing an overall effect. It helps identify causal factors and contributing causes."

A. Ishikawa

B. Flowchart

C. Process configuration chart

D. Control chart

Suggested Answer: *A*

○ 👤 **rupakarthik** `Highly Voted 👍` 6 months, 2 weeks ago

ans-A

A fishbone diagram (also known as an Ishikawa or cause-and-effect diagram) is used to identify and organize the possible causes of a problem. BABOK Page-336

upvoted 9 times

Which of the following processes measures the maturity level of the security program?

A. Risk analysis

B. Risk mitigation

C. Risk assessment

D. GAP analysis

Suggested Answer: *D*

👤 **Kajol_2021** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 2 months ago

Gap Analysis- Less the gap , more is the maturity

upvoted 8 times

👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 weeks, 2 days ago

`Selected Answer: D`

GAP analysis measures the maturity level of a security program by comparing its current state to a desired future state or established standards. It identifies "gaps" between where the program is and where it needs to be, helping organizations prioritize improvements and align with best practices or compliance requirements.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **SDab** 4 months, 1 week ago

Gap Analysis is correct : - https://www.csoonline.com/article/566123/do-you-know-your-gap.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **JerryMag4** 6 months, 1 week ago

C. Risk assessment

C. Risk assessment

The process that measures the maturity level of the security program is typically associated with risk assessment. Risk assessment involves identifying, analyzing, and evaluating risks to an organization's information and assets. As part of the risk assessment process, organizations often evaluate the maturity of their security program by assessing how well it addresses potential risks and vulnerabilities.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **siliconvalleykam** 3 years, 5 months ago

Risk analysis

upvoted 1 times

👤 **rhsdeal** 3 years, 2 months ago

Why? How did you come to this answer.

upvoted 1 times

A company that specialized in manufacturing vending machines for books has been in business for 10 years. As the e-book and online retailing grow, the company perceived that a change is required to respond to the new emerging market forces. However, the change should focus on reusability as much as possible to reduce expenses. After analyzing the current state with the business subject matter experts, the business analyst (BA) proposed investing in a new business line of vending machines that sell pay per use mobile device phone fast charging stations.

Due to the urgency of this change, the BA was asked to finalize requirements elicitation in the shortest possible time.

Customers who want to utilize the pay per use mobile device fast charging stations may choose one of two features: fully charged (F1) or partially charged (F2). If partially charged is selected, the customer needs to specify their charging needs.

What is the relationship between Fl and F2?

A. Validate

B. Derive

C. Depends

D. Satisfy

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (50%)	C (25%)	B (25%)

👤 **[Removed]** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 6 months ago

I think Depends is the answer - In order to fully charge you should partially charge first.

upvoted 7 times

👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊙` 2 weeks, 2 days ago

`Selected Answer: C`

In this context, the feature F2 (Partially charged) depends on the selection of the charging option. If the customer selects F1 (Fully charged), F2 (Partially charged) is not needed. However, if the customer selects F2 (Partially charged), additional input (such as specifying the charging level) is required. Therefore, F2 depends on the customer's selection.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MuyiMuyi** 3 months, 1 week ago

The Answer is b-- derive. here is an extract from Babok V3 """.2 Relationships

There are several types of relationships that the business analyst considers when

defining the traceability approach:

• Derive: relationship between two requirements, used when a requirement

is derived from another requirement. This type of relationship is appropriate

to link the requirements on different levels of abstraction. For example, a

solution requirement derived from a business or a stakeholder requirement."

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Inzaghi78** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

the relationship between feature F1 (fully charged) and feature F2 (partially charged) is that F2 depends on F1

upvoted 3 times

> 👤 **Inzaghi78** 7 months ago
>
> Depends: Less effort. Pg 82
>
> When partially charged, it is easier to implement fully charged
>
> upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

BABOK V3 pg 81: Derive: relationship between two requirements, used when a requirement is derived from another requirement. This type of relationship is appropriate to link the requirements on different levels of abstraction. For example, a solution requirement derived from a business or a stakeholder requirement.

upvoted 1 times

Farooq_95 10 months ago

Correct Answer is C (Depends)

Justification:

Validate is incorrect because it is relationship between requirement and test case.

Derive is incorrect because fully charged requirement is not derived from partially charged requirement or vice versa.

Satisfy is incorrect because fully charged requirement does not satisfy the partially charged requirement or vice versa. (Satisfy is usually a relationship between a requirement and a design component satisfying the requirement)

Depends (by Effort) is correct because implementing Fully charged requirement would reduce the efforts for implementing partially charged requirement.

upvoted 1 times

SDab 10 months, 1 week ago

Answer B : partial charging has been derived from the need to have full charging. (

derived requirement represent a need that can meet the intention of the original requirement)

upvoted 1 times

HSinghM 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct, D

upvoted 2 times

HSinghM 1 year, 9 months ago

Sorry B

upvoted 1 times

smyyyy 2 years, 7 months ago

I will go with elimination .

Validate is not true as it is generally between requirement and test case,

Dependent is not true as two options are independent of each other

Satisfy is relation ship between requirement and solution. here both are alternative solution

hence derive seems to be correct

upvoted 3 times

OlivierPaudex 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer B is correct, Derive.

Not C, depends. I think that last sentence is very important : "if partially charged is selected....". It means that if you selected F2, you have to specify your needs, but not that F2 depends on F1.

Not D, satisfy, cause we are not talking about a requirement which should satisfy an implementation or a component. Both F1 and F2 are options working the same way.

upvoted 1 times

NickMane 3 years, 4 months ago

F2 seems dependant on some else elements not on F1, so I'd go with d)

upvoted 3 times

rupakarthik 3 years, 8 months ago

Depends: relationship between two requirements, used when a requirement depends on another requirement. Types of dependency relationships include:

• Necessity: when it only makes sense to implement a particular requirement if a related requirement is also implemented.

upvoted 4 times

rhsdeal 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer is B: V-3 5.1.4.2 Requirements Life cycle Management; Trace requirements; Elements; Relationships - • Derive: relationship between two requirements, used when a requirement is derived from another requirement. This type of relationship is appropriate to link the requirements on different levels of abstraction. For example, a solution requirement derived from a business or a stakeholder requirement.

upvoted 2 times

rhsdeal 3 years, 8 months ago

Changed my mind going with "Satisfy"

upvoted 1 times

hantran 3 years, 10 months ago

I think It is D. Satisfy

upvoted 2 times

A business analyst (BA) is facilitating a meeting between process owners to capture the business rules for a workflow solution. One of the attendees expresses a strong opinion that the solution will not deliver the expected value.

How will the BA ensure the process owner remains engaged and will support the change?

- A. Update the requirements
- B. Record the feedback and continue
- C. Review the future state
- D. Change the governance approach

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C

By reviewing the future state, the BA can remind the process owner of the intended goals, benefits, and expected value of the solution. This helps align the stakeholder's understanding, address concerns, and reinforce how the solution supports the organization's objectives. This approach encourages engagement and builds support by linking the change to desired outcomes.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Inzaghi78** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The BA can ensure the process owner remains engaged and supports the change by reviewing the future state . By reviewing the future state, the BA can demonstrate how the proposed solution will deliver the expected value and address any concerns or doubts raised by the process owner . This will help in aligning the process owner's expectations with the anticipated outcomes of the solution, fostering engagement and support for the change .

upvoted 2 times

👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 4 months ago

You can't change the governance approach because someone disagrees. Record it as a risk if anything.

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

👤 **rupakarthik** 3 years, 2 months ago

i believe Ans is B

Manage Stakeholder Collaboration

Genuine stakeholder engagement requires that all stakeholders involved feel that they are heard, their opinions matter, and their contributions are recognized.Babok Page-73

upvoted 4 times

> 👤 **rhsdeal** 3 years, 2 months ago
>
> I agree thanks for getting me on the right track, Answer is B!
>
> upvoted 3 times

👤 **rhsdeal** 3 years, 2 months ago

Ans D

BABOK V-3 3.3.4.1 Plan Business Analysis Governance – Decision Making: The decision-making process defines what happens when teams cannot reach consensus, by identifying escalation paths and key stakeholders who hold final decision-making authority.

-A. Update the requirements doesn't solve the issue as no new/updates to the requirements are mentioned. B. Record the feedback and continue does nothing to ensure the process owner will remain engaged. C. Reviewing the future state provides no benefit.

upvoted 2 times

A project's change in scope is assessed and a newly assigned business analyst (BA) is unsure how to communicate the findings and final decision to the wider stakeholder group.

In which of the following can the BA find this information?

    A. Stakeholder Communications Plan

    B. Business case

    C. Business policies

    D. Governance approach

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (50%)	D (50%)

---

rhsdeal `Highly Voted` 3 years, 8 months ago

Why Not D? BABOK V-3 3.3.2 pg.37 Plan Business Analysis Governance: A governance process describes how approvals and prioritization decisions are made for requirements and designs. (...) When planning the governance approach, business analysts identify: (...) • who has the authority to approve changes, and • how changes will be documented and communicated.

upvoted 10 times

    NikolaBA 1 year, 7 months ago

    If D was Governance Plan I would agree with you. but the option is Governance Approach (not Plan). so the answer should be Business Analysis Communication Plan

    upvoted 5 times

    Demo311 2 months, 2 weeks ago

    Change is already approved, decision is made. Question is about how to communicate final decision to stakeholders.

    So answer is A

    upvoted 1 times

[Removed] `Highly Voted` 3 years, 6 months ago

Ans D. Pg. 39

Part of change control process.

Determine how changes will be communicated: how proposed

changes, changes under review, and approved, declined, or deferred

changes will be communicated to stakeholders.

upvoted 8 times

Nobita135 `Most Recent` 2 weeks, 2 days ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Governance Approach: The governance approach defines decision-making processes, roles, and responsibilities, but it doesn't detail how to communicate findings to the broader stakeholder group.

upvoted 1 times

Nobita135 2 weeks, 2 days ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The Stakeholder Communications Plan outlines how information will be shared with stakeholders, including the frequency, methods, and responsibilities for communication. It helps the BA determine how to communicate findings and decisions related to the project's change in scope effectively.

upvoted 1 times

Demo311 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

3.3.2 The purpose of Business Analysis Governance is to define how decisions are made.

Here the decision is already made.

Question is about how to communicate final decision to stakeholders.

Thus I believe A is a correct answer

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Ngho** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

It's 'D' 3.3.2. The last bullet point: 'How changes will be documented and communicated' Notice, the question is Project change in scope.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **TheBusBus** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct... Page 35, first paragraph

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **ElyonSenjo** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Determine how changes will be communicated

upvoted 2 times

A local manufacturer that serves about 1000 retail stores is experiencing a slow yet steady decrease of its customer base over the last couple of years. Attributing the situation to increased competition, management has hired a team of sales representatives to attract new clients and promote the manufacturer's products.

However, after four months there is still no progress. Management has engaged a business analyst (BA) to investigate this issue.
What should the BA do first?

A. Perform market research to identify on which competitive advantages the sales team should focus

B. Create a training program to close potential skill gaps for the sales team

C. Review historic sales and related data to understand what is happening to the customer base

D. Identify appropriate training providers and send out a request for proposal

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (50%) | C (50%)

 MJeidah `Highly Voted` 3 years ago

Ans is C. Attributing the situation to increased competition is an assumption of d management. D BA needs to dig a little deeper to come to a confirmed conclusion on d actual reason behind d decline in customer base and then, proffer more suitable recommendations on appropriate solutions.

upvoted 6 times

 Nobita135 `Most Recent` 2 weeks, 1 day ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Before taking any action, the BA needs to understand the root cause of the issue. Reviewing historical sales data and related information (such as sales performance, customer retention rates, and purchasing patterns) will help identify why the customer base is shrinking. This analysis will provide insight into whether the issue lies in market competition, internal sales processes, product offerings, or customer satisfaction.

upvoted 1 times

 Demo311 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C

As first BA needs to find the root cause

upvoted 2 times

 Farooq_95 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

C is correct because data mining needs to be done on the historic data including the data of four months after hiring of sales representative to discover insights into potential reasons for decline in customer base. Based on that analysis, further actions can be recommended.
A is incorrect because market research works well to focus on competitive advantages once BA is sure that the exact reason for decline in customer base is focusing the wrong competitive strategies that is leading to unfruitful results and to be sure, analysis of sales and historic data needs to be done.

upvoted 1 times

 giorgib22 1 year ago

market research is time consuming and require knowledge and finances, and the question is asked what to do first, of course, looking into the data first isright decision.

upvoted 1 times

 xiaoyangwu 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

After 3 months there is still no progress, this indicates that the root cause of decrease may not competitive, maybe there are some other reasons. So I think A is not correct.
I prefer C, as it need to find the root cause firstly.

upvoted 1 times

Dillon91 1 year, 11 months ago

I believe A: V3 pg 63 used as a source of business analysis
information by comparing a specific process, system, product, service, or
structure with some external baseline, such as a similar organization or baseline
provided by an industry association. Market analysis is used to determine what
customers want and what competitors provide

upvoted 1 times

Deudo_ 2 years, 3 months ago

We don't need to review historic sales and related data anymore, we already have a declining trend as stated in the question -' However, after
four months there is still no progress' The next logical thing to do is to perform market research.
According to Babok 10.4.2 Market analysis involves researching customers in order to determine the products and services that they need or
want, the factors that influence their decisions to purchase, and the competitors that exist in the market. The objective of market analysis is to
acquire this information in order to support the various decision-making processes within an organization. Market analysis can also help
determine when to exit a market. It may be used if partnering, merging, or divesting are viable alternatives for an enterprise.

upvoted 4 times

MyBJ 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct answer is C.
I thought in this line also, especially as this is a tricky question. The question however did not state if the BA was to investigate the failure of
the Sales team or the declining customer base which suggests that the A option is not fool-proof. Option C looks like a safer and more
reasonable answer as it can capture both the sales efforts and customer retention.
My final answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

Nekdre 2 years, 11 months ago

A should be the answer because market research involves researching customers in order to determine the products and services that they need
or want , and the factors that influence their decisions to purchase and the competitors that exist in the market

upvoted 1 times

saeedddddd 3 years, 2 months ago

the right answer is a

upvoted 1 times

786NB786 3 years ago

Hey Saeedddd, can you validate why answer A - I was leaning towards option C.

upvoted 2 times

A new project has to implement a cyber security release in China, Italy, Germany, the United States, and Canada. The project is a $5 million initiative and must 'go live' in production in all countries on the same day and time to be effective.

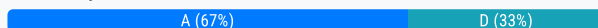Which of the approaches mentioned is suitable for this project based on the size and complexity?

    A. An agile and iterative approach

    B. A waterfall and dynamic approach

    C. A kanban and predictive approach

    D. A proven and tailored analysis approach

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/AD1061594.pdf

Community vote distribution

A (67%)	D (33%)

☐ 👤 **rhsdeal** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 2 months ago

BABOK V-3 11.1 pg. 369 Agile Perspective: -A. Best Possible; Requirements are developed through continual exploration and analysis of the business needs. It is important to note that though most agile approaches are iterative, not all iterative approaches are agile. There are also several agile

approaches that are not iterative, such as the kanban method.

C. Possible: Pg. 374 There are also several agile approaches that are not iterative, such as the kanban method. KANBAN means: Does not require fixed iterations. Work moves through the development process as a continuous flow of activity. A key feature is to limit the amount of work underway at any one time (referred to as the work in progress limit or WIP). The team works only on a fixed number of items at any one time and work may begin on a new item only when it is required to maintain flow downstream and after the previous item has been completed.

D. Very generic answer, proven means identically done before; tailored means customized these are contradictory, so NO; B.Waterfall not mentioned in BABOK v-3, so NO;

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 weeks, 1 day ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Given the size ($5 million), complexity (multiple countries with different regulations), and the need for a simultaneous global release, a proven and tailored analysis approach is the most suitable. This approach ensures that project management methods are customized based on the specific needs of the project, balancing predictive (waterfall-like) and adaptive (agile-like) techniques where appropriate.

Why the Other Options Are Less Appropriate:

A. An agile and iterative approach:

While agile is great for flexibility and frequent releases, this project requires a single, synchronized global release. Agile's iterative nature would not align well with a hard deadline and regulatory complexities.

B. A waterfall and dynamic approach:

Waterfall is suitable for projects with clear requirements, but the term "dynamic" contradicts the rigid structure of waterfall. This combination is unclear and unlikely to work well.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Agile and Iterative approach is correct. As per BABOK v3 11.1.1.2, agile principles and practices are often successfully applied in initiatives where:

• there is a clear commitment from the customer and engagement by empowered subject matter experts (SMEs),

• the business need or proposed solution is complex or complicated, and

• business needs are changing or unknown and are still emerging.

In this scenario, the project is complex because it requires implementation in various countries at the same time and involves a complex domain of cyber security. Secondly, the business needs may still be unknown and will emerge with time after implementation. Given these facts, agile approach works best.

upvoted 2 times

Inzaghi78 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

I Go to D because all country need to be deliver a same time. It can not be iterative approach

upvoted 1 times

HSinghM 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

correct A

upvoted 1 times

OlivierPaudex 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer A is correct.

The keys words are "size and complexity". Best to manage a project with Agile and iteration for complex project.

Not B: waterfall is not a dynamic approach
Not C: kanban is not a predictive approach

upvoted 3 times

saeedddddd 2 years, 8 months ago

the right answer is c

upvoted 1 times

binu801 2 years, 11 months ago

there is nothing called a Kanban or dynamic approach in BABOK, shence we have to go with A

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 3 years ago

Going with C, because waterfall is given with dynamic approach which is not true.

upvoted 2 times

ccie_cbap 3 years ago

ASN :C : Kanban and Predictive. (Waterfall is not babok term)

upvoted 4 times

[Removed] 3 years ago

I would go with B waterfall (predictive) approach.

Because this is a Cyber security release and it has to go live on the same day, cannot take risk and cannot use iterative approach.
Any other thoughts?

upvoted 4 times

While defining what necessary conditions are required to achieve the business need for a highly regulated government client, a business analyst (BA) discovers that some legacy policies will either constrain or are insufficient to achieve value desired by the future state.
How should the BA proceed?

    A. Modify the solution to comply with the policies

    B. Identify an assumption about future state value

    C. Model two future states, one with and another without these policies

    D. Obtain approval to change the policies

Suggested Answer: *C*
Reference:
https://vancouver.iiba.org/sites/vancouver/files/archive/Media/Downloads/CBAP-
CCBA%20Study%20Group%202017/Session%206_Chapter%207- requirements-analysis-and-design-definition.pdf

Community vote distribution
C (100%)

👤 **km_45** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 5 months ago

C might be correct: p115 - If current polices are insufficient to meet the business need, the business analyst identifies the changes necessary for the desired future state.
Policies are a common source of constraints on a solution or on the solution
space. Business policies may mandate what solutions can be implemented given
certain levels of approval, the process for obtaining approval, and the necessary
criteria a proposed solution must meet in order to receive funding. In some
instances, a change to an existing policy may open up alternative solutions that
would not otherwise be considered.
  upvoted 11 times

👤 **siliconvalleykam** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 5 months ago

A. Modify the solution to comply with the policies
  upvoted 6 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** `Most Recent ⊙` 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`
BABOK 6.2.4.7
  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Farooq_95** 4 months, 1 week ago

D seems correct. Refer BABOK 6.2.4.7 If current polices are insufficient to meet the business need, the business analyst identifies the changes necessary for the desired future state.
So, business analyst needs to identify changes in policies that help achieve the desired value and to change these policies, he/she needs to seek approval on changes.
  upvoted 1 times

👤 **OlivierPaudex** 1 year, 8 months ago

BABOK 6.2.4.7
In some instances, a change to an existing policy may open up alternative solutions that would not otherwise be considered

Answer C : create two future states will permit to consider another alternative solution without legacy policies
  upvoted 3 times

👤 **saeedddddd** 2 years, 8 months ago

the right answer is B
  upvoted 4 times

👤 **ccie_cbap** 3 years ago

Option b- pg116- Identify assumptions

◻   **Hobic** 1 year, 11 months ago

.10 Identify Assumptions

Most strategies are predicated on a set of assumptions that will determine whether or not the strategy can succeed, particularly when operating in a highly uncertain environment. It didn't state in case of policies

A business analyst (BA) plans to hold a workshop next week to elicit requirements for a project. In an informal conversation, another employee mentioned that one of the attendees is likely to be unhappy about the project's impact on their work.
Which of the following techniques will the BA use to avoid disrupting the workshop?

    A. Elicitation Activity Plan

    B. Collaborative Games

    C. Stakeholder List

    D. Risk Analysis and Management

Suggested Answer: *B*
Reference: IIBA BABOK v3 (p. 84)

Community vote distribution

D (67%) | B (33%)

☐ 👤 **Abi00** [Highly Voted 👍] 3 years, 4 months ago
D. Risk Analysis and Management: used to identify, assess, and manage conditions or situations that could disrupt the elicitation, or affect the quality and validity of the elicitation results. The plans for the elicitation should be adjusted to avoid, transfer, or mitigate the most serious risks. Pg 60
upvoted 15 times

    ☐ 👤 **Qualms** 3 years, 3 months ago
    Yes, Risk Analysis & Management
    upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **OlivierPaudex** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 3 months ago
Tricky question. Collaborative games (B) and Risk Analysis and Management (D) could be both right answers. But I will go with "B", cause the sentence "avoid disrupting the workshop" and the definition of Collaborative games is "stimulate teamwork by temporarily immersing participants in a safe and fun situation", exactly here to avoid disruption.

Risk Analysis and management is more a technique to get users engaged, not to avoid disruption
upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Nobita135** [Most Recent ⊙] 2 weeks, 1 day ago
Selected Answer: D
When the BA learns that a workshop attendee may be unhappy about the project's impact on their work, this presents a risk that could disrupt the workshop. To address this proactively, the BA should use Risk Analysis and Management to:
• Identify the risk (potential disruption by the unhappy attendee).
• Assess the likelihood and potential impact.
• Develop a mitigation plan (e.g., meeting with the person in advance, clarifying concerns, adjusting the agenda, or having a conflict resolution strategy ready).
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Rjbirdhanju** 3 weeks, 3 days ago
Page 73, V3 Stakeholders are more likely to support change if business analysts collaborate with them and encourage the free flow of information, ideas, and innovations.
Genuine stakeholder engagement requires that all stakeholders involved feel that they are heard, their opinions matter, and their contributions are recognized.
Collaboration involves regular, frequent, and bi-directional communication.
Collaborative relationships help maintain the free flow of information when obstacles and setbacks occur, and promote a shared effort to resolve problems and achieve desired outcomes.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Farooq_95** 1 month, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: D

BABOK v3 4.1.6 states that Risk Analysis and Management: used to identify, assess, and manage conditions or situations that could disrupt the elicitation, or affect the quality and validity of the elicitation results

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

BABOK V3 Technique: 10.10 Collaborative Games - Purpose: Collaborative games encourage participants in an elicitation activity to collaborate in building a joint understanding of a problem or a solution. AND The shared experience of the collaborative game encourages people with different perspectives on a topic to work together in order to better understand an issue and develop a shared model of the problem or of potential solutions.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Dillon91** 1 year, 5 months ago

D is the answer v3-pg. 60• Risk Analysis and Management: used to identify, assess, and manage
conditions or situations that could disrupt the elicitation, or affect the quality
and validity of the elicitation results. The plans for the elicitation should be
adjusted to avoid, transfer, or mitigate the most serious risks.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ziyaetuk** 1 year, 6 months ago

BABOK 10.10.1:
Collaborative games encourage participants in an elicitation activity to collaborate
in building a joint understanding of a problem or a solution.

The important bit is building joint understanding.

"The shared experience of the collaborative game encourages people with different perspectives on a topic to work together in order to better understand an issue and develop a shared model of the problem or of potential solutions."

Fishbowl (Type of Collaborative Game) : Used to identify hidden assumptions or perspectives. BABOK 10.10.1.4

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **OlivierPaudex** 1 year, 8 months ago

BABOK 4.1.6 : Risk analysis and management used to identify, assess, and manage conditions or situations that could disrupt the elicitation

Answer is D

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **Deudo_** 1 year, 10 months ago

B is definitely the right answer- According to Babok -Fishbowl a technique in Collaborative games has an objective to identify hidden assumptions or perspectives. 10.10.3

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Admak** 1 year, 12 months ago

B. Collaborative Games: The question states that "attendee is likely to be unhappy about the project's impact on their work", this portrays uncertainty about the outcome of the project from this attendee. Hence collaborative games help in building a joint understanding of the problem and also the solution.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **lin123456789** 1 year, 6 months ago

Risk Analysis and Management: used to identify, assess, and manage
conditions or situations that could disrupt the elicitation, or affect the quality
and validity of the elicitation results. The plans for the elicitation should be
adjusted to avoid, transfer, or mitigate the most serious risks. pg 60

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **mdadewale** 2 years, 3 months ago

Babok Pg 60

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **MFZZ** 2 years, 4 months ago

Collaborative Games refers to encouraging participants in elicitation activities and to collaborate in building a joint understanding of problems and solutions.

If they want to avoid the stakeholder interrupting the workshop this is not the right forum.

They need to define and manage ways of dealing with potential risks to the project - which is what Risk Analysis and Management is about

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ccie_cbap** 3 years ago

Page no 74. Techniques-Risk Analysis and Management -used to identify and manage risks as they

relate to stakeholder involvement, participation, and engagement.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Capie** 3 years ago

Wrong reference pg!

upvoted 2 times

A business analyst (BA) at a regional bank has recently been assigned to assist on a project to expand into new markets. The chief executive officer (CEO) envisions the bank as a national brand and has asked the chief financial officer (CFO) to monitor project progress closely. The project manager (PM) has asked the BAs on the team to recommend an appropriate business analysis approach.

Based on the nature of the project and the industry, which approach should they recommend?

A. An unstructured approach utilizing informal team interaction, model-driven documentation standards, and iterative requirements development

B. An agile approach with frequent team interaction, adaptive documentation standards, and iterative requirements development

C. A moderate approach utilizing the bank's existing waterfall project lifecycle and documentation deliverables not requiring formal approval

D. A formal approach with planned team interaction, agreed upon documentation deliverables requiring formal approval, and front-loaded requirements development

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference: IIBA BABOK v3 (p. 378)

Community vote distribution

D (50%)   B (50%)

---

 ekmode `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 10 months ago

I think the answer is D- Formal/Predictive Approach, as Banking is a highly regulated industry with High Risk and predictive approaches are more suitable for this type of industry.

upvoted 15 times

 786NB786 `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 6 months ago

D= A formal approach with planned team interaction, agreed upon documentation deliverables requiring formal approval, and front-loaded requirements development

As per page 27 Figure 3.1.1

upvoted 6 times

 Farooq_95 `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

A formal predictive approach is the correct option. This is because Bank is a highly regulated and a high-risk industry and the bank's project of expansion into new markets calls for compliance, security, business and other aspects to be considered. Further, bank cannot afford to bear upfront uncertainty in the project. Based on these facts, formal (or predictive) approach works best which focus on minimizing upfront uncertainty and ensuring that the solution is defined before implementation begins in order to maximize control and minimize risk. (BABOK v3 3.1.4.1 Para 2)

upvoted 3 times

 moririn 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: B`

I think B is answer because , "expand into new markets" means Agile approach is suitable.

upvoted 1 times

While reviewing a subset of requirements with stakeholders, a business analyst (BA) finds a requirement that does not deliver benefit to any of the stakeholders.

After much discussion, the stakeholders decide that the requirement does not align with the solution scope.

What recommendation will the BA make?

A. Update the solution design

B. Re-evaluate the future state

C. Change the solution scope

D. Eliminate the requirement

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference: IIBA BABOK v3

Community vote distribution

D (50%)   A (50%)

👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: D

If a requirement does not deliver any benefit to stakeholders and does not align with the solution scope, the most logical action is to eliminate the requirement. Keeping such a requirement would add unnecessary complexity, increase project costs, and waste resources.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

V3 7.3.4.3 PG 146

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MyBJ** 10 months, 1 week ago

Ans: D - Eliminate the requirement.

A requirement that does not deliver benefit to a stakeholder is a strong candidate for elimination.

BABOK v3 7.3.4.3 pg. 146

upvoted 3 times

👤 **HSinghM** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

seems A

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Dillon91** 1 year, 5 months ago

D: A requirement can be of benefit to a stakeholder and still not be a desirable part of a solution. A requirement that does not deliver benefit to a stakeholder is a strong candidate for elimination. When requirements do not align, either the future state must be re-evaluated and the solution scope changed, or the requirement removed from the solution scope.

If a design cannot be validated to support a requirement, there might be a missing or misunderstood requirement, or the design must change.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Mmotun** 2 years, 2 months ago

D. You would change solution scope if as BABOK says' A requirement can be of benefit to a stakeholder and still not be a desirable part of a solution' . However, if it is of no benefit to any stakeholder, 'A requirement that does not deliver benefit to a stakeholder is a strong candidate for elimination" . You eliminate it

upvoted 1 times

👤 **786NB786** 2 years, 6 months ago

D=Eliminate the requriement beacuse only after eliminating it you are able to re-evaluate and update or change solution scope

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ccie_cbap** 3 years ago

Answer C--Change the solution scope. Based on the line in question "After much discussion, the stakeholders decide that the requirement does not align with the solution scope."

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 3 years ago

I think D is the correct answer because the 1 - requirement does not deliver benefit to any the stakeholders and 2 - it does not align with the solution scope.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **rhsdeal** 3 years, 3 months ago

This to me could be C or D.

BABOK v3 7.3.4.3 Evaluate Alignment with Solution Scope: A requirement can be of benefit to a stakeholder and still not be a desirable partof a solution.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **rhsdeal** 3 years, 3 months ago

Con't: A requirement that does not deliver benefit to a stakeholder is a strong candidate for elimination. When requirements do not align, either the future state must be re-evaluated and the solution scope changed, or the requirement removed from the solution scope. If a design cannot be validated to support a requirement, there might be a missing or misunderstood requirement, or the design must change.

Please provide me your thoughts.

upvoted 2 times

An innovative pizza restaurant announces a new pizza topping each week. Once advertised, the new topping on the regular dough constitutes the sole pizza type offered during the week. No other pizza toppings are offered.
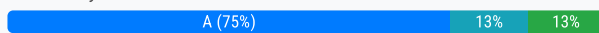
Which of the following processes is a strong candidate to be addressed while planning for requirements reuse?

A. Dough preparation

B. Toppings preparation

C. Topping recipes

D. Ad images

Suggested Answer: *C*

Reference: IIBA BABOK v3 (54, 55)

Community vote distribution

A (75%) | 13% | 13%

👤 **Sri3105** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 9 months ago

I think this has to be dough preparation since thats going to be same even when the topping changes, hence dough preparation is a strong candidate for requirement reuse.

upvoted 28 times

> 👤 **OlivierPaudex** 2 years, 9 months ago
>
> Not sure ! Regular dough is always used, for every pizza every week.
> In others hands, a reusable requirement is something that you create, store, label for a future use. Typically, toppings are an ideal candidate to be reusable.
>
> I will follow the correct answer : C
>
> upvoted 2 times

👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊙` 2 weeks, 1 day ago

`Selected Answer: C`

In the scenario described, the pizza restaurant announces a new topping each week, and the topping recipes are likely to change frequently. To manage these changes effectively and ensure consistency, reusing requirements related to the topping recipes (such as the preparation and handling of different toppings) would be a key area of focus. By standardizing and reusing these recipes, the restaurant can ensure efficient operations and consistent quality without starting from scratch each time a new topping is introduced.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Demo311** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Topping recipes is the strongest candidate for requirements reuse.

But question is about process. Recipe is not a process

Wording in question should be changed

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

I've changed my perspective on this.

Correct answer is B. Toppings preparation

While topping recipes change weekly, the process of preparing toppings might involve reusable requirements that are more general and less subject to revision during changes. This aligns with the principle outlined in BABOK that requirements expressed in a general manner, without direct ties to a specific solution, tend to be more reusable. Therefore, focusing on the process of toppings preparation would likely yield the highest potential for requirements reuse in this scenario.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

While other processes such as dough preparation (Option A), toppings preparation (Option B), and ad images (Option D) are also important, they are less directly tied to the primary objective of introducing new and unique pizza offerings each week. Therefore, topping recipes are the strongest candidate for addressing requirements reuse in this context.

upvoted 1 times

Rabbitsfoot 9 months ago

I've changed my perspective on this.

Correct answer is B. Toppings preparation

While topping recipes change weekly, the process of preparing toppings might involve reusable requirements that are more general and less subject to revision during changes. This aligns with the principle outlined in BABOK that requirements expressed in a general manner, without direct ties to a specific solution, tend to be more reusable. Therefore, focusing on the process of toppings preparation would likely yield the highest potential for requirements reuse in this scenario.

upvoted 1 times

giorgib22 1 year ago

The topping recipes are changing each week, but babok tells us

Babok V3 P85

Requirements that are represented in a general manner,

without direct ties to a particular tool or organizational structure, tend to be more

reusable. These requirements are also less subject to revision during a change. As

requirements are expressed in more detail, they become more tightly associated

with a specific solution or solution option.

upvoted 2 times

Tsubasa1234 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A

upvoted 2 times

HSinghM 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

correct A

upvoted 4 times

Deudo_ 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer Cis correct Babok 3.4.4 Plan for Requirements Reuse

Reusing requirements can save an organization time, effort, and cost—provided the requirements are accessible and structured in a manner that supports their reuse.

Requirements that are potential candidates for long-term use are those an organization must meet on an ongoing basis such as:

• regulatory requirements, • contractual obligations, • quality standards,

• service level agreements, • business rules,

• business processes, or

• requirements describing products the enterprise produces.

upvoted 4 times

Rabbitsfoot 9 months ago

This is actually a very valid point. I have gone from C to B and am inclined to believe that the correct answer is in fact C. this is a tricky one.

upvoted 1 times

A business analyst (BA) is outlining who should participate in an upcoming requirements elicitation meeting.
From whom should the BA obtain approval before selecting the participants?

A. Sponsor

B. End user

C. Project manager

D. Subject matter expert

Suggested Answer: *C*
Reference: IIBA BABOK v3 (242)

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

⊟ 👤 **Obee** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 11 months ago

Ans-A

Sponsor: authorizes and ensures that the stakeholders necessary to participate

in elicitation are involved(Babok Page 61). Note here, the key word here is authority(approval) and not just organising people and resources.

  upvoted 16 times

⊟ 👤 **Kajol_2021** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 8 months ago

ANWER IS A

• Project Manager: ensures that the appropriate people and resources are

available to conduct the elicitation.

• Sponsor: has the authority to approve or deny a planned elicitation event, and

to authorize and require the participation of specific stakeholders.

  upvoted 8 times

⊟ 👤 **75c1943** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months, 2 weeks ago

ans : A -Sponsor: has the authority to approve or deny a planned elicitation event, and

to authorize and require the participation of specific stakeholders. page 61 babok

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

BABOK 4.1.7 - • Project Manager: ensures that the appropriate people and resources are

available to conduct the elicitation.

• Sponsor: has the authority to approve or deny a planned elicitation event, and

to authorize and require the participation of specific stakeholders.

  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Geocibe** 1 year, 9 months ago

Meaning of Ensure - make certain that (something) will occur or be the case// Project Manager: ensures that the appropriate people and resources are

available to conduct the elicitation.

• Sponsor: has the authority to approve or deny a planned elicitation event, and

to authorize and require the participation of specific stakeholders // Sponsor only provides approval for "Specific stakeholders". The PM has the overall responsibility of seeing to it that the right stakeholders are available because they know who should be available.

  upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **ralphossai** 2 years, 3 months ago

Sponsor is the right answer. Even the PM ensures he gets approval from the sponsor before any elicitation

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **MJeidah** 3 years ago

Ans = A

  upvoted 2 times

rupakarthik 4 years ago

Ans-C

Project Manager: ensures that the appropriate people and resources are available to conduct the elicitation.(BABOK Page-61)

upvoted 7 times

rupakarthik 4 years ago

Ans-C

Project Manager: ensures that the appropriate people and resources are available to conduct the elicitation.(BABOK Page-61)

upvoted 7 times

A business analyst (BA) in a large financial institution, responsible for the management of requirements, has completed all the activities related to tracing requirements and is now pursuing to maintain them. The BA has identified a large number of requirements which have long term reuse and is now looking for guidance to manage these requirements.

Which of the following will indicate how requirements will be managed for reuse?

- A. Legal Regulatory Information
- B. Architectural Repositories
- C. Information Management Approach
- D. Business Rules Analysis

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference: IIBA BABOK v3 (55)

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

😀 **Chyka** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 6 months ago

Information Management Approach is the only guideline and tool that indicate how requirements will be managed and re-used (Pg 85)

upvoted 24 times

😀 **ziyaetuk** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer C: BABOK 5.2.5

Information Management Approach: indicates how requirements will be managed for reuse.

Information Management Approach: defines how the business analysis information (including requirements and models) will be stored and accessed.

upvoted 1 times

😀 **Squib** 8 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: C`

answer is C, under Maintain Requirements

upvoted 1 times

😀 **OlivierPaudex** 8 months, 1 week ago

BABOK 5.2.5 : Information management approach indicates how requirements will be managed for reuse.

It is approximately the answer in the question word by word

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

😀 **ElyonSenjo** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: C`

babock pg 85

upvoted 2 times

😀 **mdadewale** 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C. Information Management Approach. Babok v3-p85

upvoted 3 times

😀 **MJeidah** 1 year, 6 months ago

Ans = C

upvoted 2 times

😀 **saeedddddd** 1 year, 7 months ago

the right answer is c according to the babok v3-p85

upvoted 3 times

😀 **Eky** 1 year, 7 months ago

A business analyst (BA) is in the process of allocating requirements to various releases of a solution.

On what should the BA base requirements to maximize the value of the solution?

A. Priority set by stakeholders

B. Available resources

C. Timing of the release and its impact on business

D. Components in scope for that release

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference: IIBA BABOK v3 (193)

Community vote distribution

C (67%)	D (33%)

□ 👤 **[Removed]** Highly Voted 👍 3 years ago

Ans is C. Pg 155.

The value of a solution might vary depending on how

requirements are implemented and when the solution becomes available to

stakeholders. The objective of allocation is to maximize that value.

upvoted 8 times

□ 👤 **kevinhahaha** Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 4 months ago

Should be C

upvoted 6 times

□ 👤 **Farooq_95** Most Recent ⊘ 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Timing of the release and its impact on business is correct. As per BABOK v3 7.5.4.3, the value of a solution might vary depending on how requirements are implemented and when the solution becomes available to stakeholders. The objective of allocation is to maximize that value. The "when solution becomes available" represents the timing of release and "how requirements are implemented" represents the impact on business value.

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

changed my mind - correct answer is C. There is no specific reference to whether the scope has been defined or not... therefore the most suitable answer is C. The BA can maximize the overall value of the solution by aligning requirements with the bss goals and objectives for each release.

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

If there's no predefined scope for each release, then considering the components in scope for that release (Option D) becomes a more significant factor in the requirements allocation process. In such a scenario, the BA would need to assess which requirements and components can feasibly be included in each release based on factors like available resources, technical dependencies, and project timelines. By focusing on the components in scope for each release, the BA ensures that the allocated requirements align with the immediate goals and objectives of that particular release.

Therefore, in the absence of a predefined scope for each release, Option D becomes a more appropriate consideration for maximizing the value of the solution through effective requirements allocation.

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months ago

changed my mind - correct answer is C. There is no specific reference to whether the scope has been defined or not... therefore the most suitable answer is C. The BA can maximize the overall value of the solution by aligning requirements with the bss goals and objectives for each release.

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Wlkkkk** 1 year, 6 months ago

should be C. if you read the question carefully 'BA is in the process of allocating requirements to various releases of a solution' - this means no scope for each release yet.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **OlivierPaudex** 2 years, 3 months ago

Should be D

Requirements allocation is the process of assigning requirements to solution components and releases to best achieve the objectives.

Then, components should be in release to be allocated

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **OlivierPaudex** 1 year, 7 months ago

I change my mind.

BABOK 7.5.4.3. Requirement may be allocated between organizational unit, job function, solution components, or releases of a solution.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **saeedddddd** 2 years, 7 months ago

cccccccccccc

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **rupakarthik** 3 years, 2 months ago

i believe its D- Solution componenets in scope for that release

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **Hobic** 1 year, 11 months ago

requirements allocation: The process of assigning requirements to be implemented by specific solution components , option D

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **kevinhahaha** 3 years, 4 months ago

Confuse on the question, what's asking for?

From 7.5.3

Requirements allocation is the process of assigning requirements to solution components and releases to best achieve the objectives. Allocation is supported

Define Design Options

by assessing the trade-offs between alternatives in order to maximize benefits and minimize costs. The value of a solution might vary depending on how requirements are implemented and when the solution becomes available to stakeholders. The objective of allocation is to maximize that value.

upvoted 1 times

A team is working on a user privilege and access control system. A business analyst (BA) selects use cases as the technique for requirements specification.

What is the relationship between use cases "Create a role" and "Find a role" when there is a high level of formality?

A. Validate

B. Derive

C. Necessity

D. Satisfy

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **rupakarthik** [Highly Voted 👍] 3 years, 6 months ago

• Necessity: when it only makes sense to implement a particular requirement if a related requirement is also implemented.

BABOK Page-82

upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **rupakarthik** 3 years, 2 months ago

can be one way or bi-directional

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Nobita135** [Most Recent ⊘] 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

I go w B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

In a user privilege and access control system, "Create a role" and "Find a role" have a necessity relationship because the ability to find a role is necessary to perform certain actions related to roles, such as modifying or assigning them. If a user cannot find an existing role, managing roles effectively becomes impossible.

This type of relationship indicates that one use case ("Find a role") is required or essential for the other use case ("Create a role") to function correctly in the system's overall workflow.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Based on V3, the correct relationship between "Create a role" and "Find a role" when there is a high level of formality would be: Option B: Derive This is because the "Find a role" requirement is derived from the "Create a role" requirement. In a formal context, the ability to find a role typically depends on roles being created first. Therefore, "Find a role" is derived from the prerequisite action of "Create a role."

pg81: Derive: relationship between two requirements, used when a requirement is derived from another requirement. This type of relationship is appropriate to link the requirements on different levels of abstraction. For example, a solution requirement derived from a business or a stakeholder requirement.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 10 months, 1 week ago

C - Necessity "Find a role" is needed only if "Create a role" is implemented

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **OlivierPaudex** 2 years, 3 months ago

"Find role" use case depends on "Create role". If the role doesn't exists, then it's impossible to find it. It's clearly not a derived relationship.

Necessity is a depending relationship, so yes, answer C is correct

upvoted 1 times

A business analyst (BA) works for a financial institution that wants to acquire new systems and migrate all future business operations to the new systems. The BA is responsible for performing a gap analysis and has reviewed the current state of systems.

What is the next task that the BA needs to do to complete the gap analysis?

A. Identify performance measures

B. Define the future state capabilities

C. Categorize risks factors

D. Select the stakeholder engagement approach

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference: IIBA BABOK v3 (111)

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Farooq_95 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

BABOK v3 6.4.4.2 states that to perform gap analysis, both current state and future state should be defined.

As current state is already defined here, hence future state should be the next step for BA to define in order to proceed to gap analysis.

upvoted 2 times

Shreejith 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A gap analysis identifies the difference between current state and future state capabilities. To perform gap analysis, both current state and future state should be defined.

upvoted 2 times

A business analyst (BA) has completed the prioritization of requirements with various risk-averse stakeholder groups. Several requirements conflict with a regulatory requirement that, if not implemented, will result in a fine from a regulatory body.

What should the BA do?

    A. Measure the value of the other requirements against the penalty of not meeting the regulatory requirement

    B. Compare the regulatory requirement to the recommended solution

    C. Determine a means to work around the regulatory requirement

    D. Inform the stakeholders that the regulatory requirement takes precedence over other requirements

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **siliconvalleykam** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 17 times

👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊙` 2 weeks, 1 day ago

`Selected Answer: D`

When a regulatory requirement conflicts with other business requirements, the regulatory requirement must take precedence, as failing to comply could result in legal penalties, fines, or even operational shutdowns. Regulatory requirements are typically non-negotiable constraints imposed by external authorities that the organization must adhere to, regardless of other business priorities.

The business analyst (BA) should inform the stakeholders about the importance of regulatory compliance and adjust the project scope or priorities accordingly. This ensures the organization avoids fines and maintains legal compliance.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Khay12** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

D is the answer.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **AdeCBAPcertified** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

D is the right answer!!

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Pank_HD** 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

since its a 'Risk-averse' group which means they want to outcome with low uncertainty and avoid any risks, the solution should be compliant with the regulatory requirements

upvoted 1 times

👤 **NickMane** 1 year, 10 months ago

IMHO D

upvoted 1 times

👤 **binu801** 1 year, 11 months ago

group is risk-averse as well, so D without doubt

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Tpass** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

A large company has thousands of geographically dispersed employees and dozens of IT systems. Multiple business analysts (BAs) work in parallel on various requirements with different stakeholders. When considered in isolation, the requirements look meaningful and valuable to those who approved them. However, when it comes to implementation, some of the requirements appear to be contradicting each other. A lead BA recognizes that adding some traceability information would help uncover such conflicts early in the process.

To what should the BA trace the requirements?

    A. Stakeholder tasks

    B. Business needs

    C. Organizational functions

    D. Solution components

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference: IIBA BABOK v3 (89, 90)

Community vote distribution

B (57%)   D (43%)

👤 **[Removed]** `Highly Voted 👍` 10 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Tracing the requirements back to the business needs ensures that the proposed solutions are aligned with the goals. By doing so, conflicts and contradictions between different requirements can be identified early on.

Tracing requirements to solution components means focusing on the technical aspects of how a solution will be built.

upvoted 6 times

👤 **Rabbitsfoot** `Most Recent ⊙` 3 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

keywords: "when it comes to implementation, some of the requirements appear to be contradicting each other." In this case, considering the specific stage of the process and the nature of the conflicts being encountered, leads us to the most appropriate option, which is tracing requirements to solution components.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Jules_Cmrfrd** 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

it's no need to trace requirements to solution components, the team will still have the conflicts. The BA should check on the business needs, and they will find the contradictions on the requirements

upvoted 1 times

👤 **SRK2023** 1 year ago

There are conflicting requirements (there is no mention of any solution components even built or designed yet) and if traced back to business needs, the conflicts can be discovered early on. The statement '...early in the process' also gives us a clue that this is referring to Business needs (first thing defined in the requirements process) as Solution Components come in the picture much later. I believe B is the most befitting answer to the question.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Atzewine** 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Traceability is used to help ensure that the solution conforms to requirements... page 79 Babok v3.

Requirements: may be traced to other requirements (including goals, objectives, business requirements, stakeholder requirements, solution requirements, and transition requirements), solution components, visuals, business rules, and other work products.

• Designs: may be traced to other requirements, solution components, and other work products.

page 80

upvoted 2 times

    👤 **Atzewine** 1 year, 3 months ago

    In traceability, you have two type of relationship.

    --Between requirements (Derive and depends)

--Between requirements and work product (Satisfy and validate).
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **SVK2310** 1 year, 3 months ago
Ans:D- Inputs to Trace Requirements , page 80 on BABOK V.3
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Adaobi_Oteks** 1 year, 3 months ago
D - Since requirements were fine with the stakeholders that approved, it means that Business needs or requirements were traced successfully.
But now at implementation, requirements are not matching with solution components to give the full solution scope.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Dillon91** 1 year, 4 months ago
Answer is B: requirements traceability: The ability for tracking the relationships between sets
of requirements and designs from the original stakeholder need to the
actual implemented solution. Traceability supports change control by
ensuring that the source of a requirement or design can be identified and
other related requirements and designs potentially affected by a change are
known
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Ivyl** 1 year, 6 months ago
babok v3 5.1.8
Requirement (traced): have clearly defined relation to other requirements,solution components or releases,phases or iterations within the
solution scope, such that coverage and the effect of change is clearly identifiable.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **OlivierPaudex** 1 year, 9 months ago
Answer B (Business Needs)

The requirements should first be traced (linked) to the business needs (BABOK 5.1.2).
Specially if there are thousand of different companies.
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **SavvyBA** 2 years, 7 months ago
BABOK v2 Figure 5.1.2 gives the answer, with the hint in the question being "IT"
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **NickMane** 2 years, 10 months ago
D also
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **timojeaga** 2 years, 11 months ago
ANS IS D: - Traceability is the ability to look at a requirement and others to which it is related, linking business requirements to stakeholder and
solution requirements, to artifacts and to solution components.
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 3 years ago
On further analysis D seems to be correct
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **ccie_cbap** 3 years ago
ANS: D
• Requirements (traced): have clearly defined relationships to other requirements, solution components, or releases, phases, or iterations, within
a solution scope, such that coverage and the effects of change are clearly identifiable.
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 3 years ago
I feel it's B. Business Needs
Pg. 79 Traceability also supports both requirements allocation and release planning by providing a direct line of sight from requirement to
expressed need.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **rupakarthik** 3 years, 3 months ago
Pg -83. Requirements traced

A multi-domain project has stakeholders with different technical backgrounds. The presentation prepared by the business analyst (BA) for domain 1 was also used for domain 2 but the presentation was not clear and caused concerns for stakeholders in domain 2.

What can the BA do to alleviate the concerns of the stakeholders in domain 2?

- A. Create a survey applicable for the stakeholders in domain 2.
- B. Produce an estimation applicable for the stakeholders in domain 2.
- C. Present a model applicable for the stakeholders in domain 2.
- D. Develop a backlog applicable for the stakeholders in domain 2.

Suggested Answer: *C*

👤 **binu801** 5 months, 1 week ago

ans c- an presentation is also a model as per BABOK

upvoted 4 times

👤 **ccie_cbap** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

ANS : C Page 139-(.4) Abstraction)

upvoted 4 times

The objective of a solution implemented was to increase the number of customer calls resolved per hour.

When using basic statistical sampling concepts, what does the business analyst (BA) need to consider?

    A. Metrics and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

    B. Frequency and Timing

    C. Financial Analysis

    D. Benchmarking and Market Analysis

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (55%)	B (45%)

Chyka `Highly Voted` 3 years, 5 months ago

B is the correct answer.

upvoted 14 times

---

ccie_cbap `Highly Voted` 3 years ago

8.1.4.3- Option B-Pg 168-Collect performance measures>Frequency timing

upvoted 9 times

Nobita135 `Most Recent` 2 weeks, 1 day ago

`Selected Answer: B`

When using statistical sampling to evaluate the number of customer calls resolved per hour, the frequency and timing of data collection are crucial factors. The business analyst (BA) needs to determine:

• Frequency: How often data is collected (e.g., hourly, daily, weekly).

• Timing: When data is collected (e.g., peak vs. off-peak hours).

By considering these factors, the BA can ensure that the sample data is representative of real-world performance. This helps avoid skewed or biased results, ensuring that any conclusions drawn about call resolution rates are accurate and reliable.

upvoted 1 times

Farooq_95 2 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Metrics and KPIs is correct answer. As per BABOK v3 8.1.4.3, when defining performance measures (which may be called as KPIs or metrics), business analyst may employ basic statistical sampling concepts. So reversely, when employing basic statistical sampling concepts, BA need to consider defining performance measures.

upvoted 1 times

> **Farooq_95** 2 months, 2 weeks ago
>
> Frequency and timing needs to be considered when collection performance measures data. (BABOK v3 8.1.4.3), not when using basic statistical sampling concepts.
>
> upvoted 1 times

DonSim 2 months, 3 weeks ago

B: BABOK Pg 168, Element 3: Frequency and Time. And the question was specific on basic statistical sampling concepts.

upvoted 1 times

Rabbitsfoot 3 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

While frequency and timing (Option B), financial analysis (Option C), and benchmarking and market analysis (Option D) may also provide valuable insights, they are not specifically focused on basic statistical sampling concepts, which are more directly applicable to measuring and evaluating performance metrics such as the number of customer calls resolved per hour. Therefore, Option A is the most relevant choice in this context.

upvoted 2 times

> **Rabbitsfoot** 3 months ago
>
> changing my mind... going with B.
>
> upvoted 1 times

👤 **NorieRose** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Frequency and Timing is the only included option here under basic statistical sampling concepts. BABOK v3, 8.1.4.3

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Jules_Cmrfrd** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

8.1.4: When defining performance measures, business analysts may employ basic
statistical sampling concepts:
• Frequency and Timing: the frequency and timing with which
measurements are taken may have an effect on the outcome.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Yichun** 1 year ago

8.1.4: When defining performance measures, business analysts may employ basic
statistical sampling concepts.....
When collecting performance measures, business analysts consider:
• Volume or Sample Size: a volume or sample size appropriate for the
initiative is selected. A sample size that is too small might skew the results
and lead to inaccurate conclusions. Larger sample sizes may be more
desirable, but may not be practical to obtain.
• Frequency and Timing: the frequency and timing with which
measurements are taken may have an effect on the outcome.
• Currency: measurements taken more recently tend to be more
representative than older data.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Atzewine** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Frequency and Timing is not a technique. But in Metrics and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) you can use Frequency and Timing as base. So
answer is A.
Metrics and key performance indicators measure the performance of solutions, solution components, and other matters of interest to
stakeholders (like Frequency and Timing).

upvoted 3 times

> 👤 **[Removed]** 10 months, 1 week ago
> The word 'technique' is not mentioned in the question
> upvoted 1 times

> 👤 **Atzewine** 1 year, 3 months ago
> page 297 Babok V3
> upvoted 1 times

👤 **Anjx25_** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Babok page 168 8.1.4
BA may employ basic statistical sampling, ehen collecting performance measure BA may CONSIDER: volume or sample size, frequency and
timing, currency

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Aoct** 1 year, 6 months ago

B. (8.1.4.3)
When defining performance measures, business analysts may employ basic
statistical sampling concepts.
When collecting performance measures, business analysts consider:
• Frequency and Timing: the frequency and timing with which

upvoted 2 times

👤 **drimz** 1 year, 10 months ago

B is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

👤 **SavvyBA** 2 years, 7 months ago

It's B, Frequency and Timing
  upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **binu801** 2 years, 11 months ago
question says "when using basic statistical sampling concepts" - B has to be the answer. while taking sampling time and frequency is the key consideration. That's the essence of a sampling process. The answer has to be B.
  upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **km_45** 3 years, 5 months ago
b - BABOK 8.1.4
  upvoted 6 times

  ☐ 👤 **Qualms** 3 years, 3 months ago
  Option A is correct. A. Metrics and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) is what the BA will use to make meaning of the data.
  Frequency and Timing is only a factor that affects the quality and reliability of performance measures. BABOK says: "Frequency and Timing: the frequency and timing with which measurements are taken may have an effect on the outcome."
  Read Metrics, Indicator and KPI in BABOK 10.28.2.
    upvoted 9 times

A sports wristwatch product manufacturer wants to add a blood sugar monitoring toolkit to the watch. Market research has confirmed that the most profitable segment of the manufacturer's target customer is looking for this feature. The business analyst (BA) worked with the product owner to finalize the set of requirements and design options and then defined multiple approaches for implementing the feature. At this point, the solutions' team agreed that they were unable to accurately assess the merits of each of the proposed solutions.

What is the possible reason?

A. Requirements are not allocated to solution components

B. Too many approaches are dividing the team

C. Business needs are unclear to the team

D. Requirements and design options are not detailed enough

Suggested Answer: *C*
Reference: IIBA BABOK v3 (178)

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

😑 👤 **rhsdeal** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 2 months ago

ANS. A

BABOK V-3 7.5 Define Design Options pg.152: The purpose of Define Design Options is to define the solution approach, identify opportunities to improve the business, allocate requirements across solution components, and represent design options that achieve the desired future state. When designing a solution, there may be one or more design options identified. Each design option represents a way to satisfy a set of requirements.

upvoted 9 times

　　😑 👤 **Wolfedale** 2 years, 3 months ago

　　v3 7.5.4.1

　　upvoted 1 times

😑 👤 **HappyA** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 5 months ago

pg 103, 6.1.2 Ans is C

upvoted 8 times

😑 👤 **Nobita135** `Most Recent ⊙` 1 week, 1 day ago

`Selected Answer: A`

I go with A

upvoted 1 times

😑 👤 **Nobita135** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

`Selected Answer: D`

If the solutions team cannot accurately assess the proposed implementation approaches, the likely reason is that the requirements and design options lack sufficient detail. Without clear, detailed requirements and well-defined design specifications, the team cannot evaluate the feasibility, risks, or trade-offs of each approach.

For example, the team might be unsure about:
• Technical feasibility of monitoring blood sugar.
• Integration challenges with the existing product.
• Resource and cost implications for each approach.

Clear, well-documented requirements and designs are critical for the team to make informed decisions and choose the most appropriate solution.

upvoted 2 times

😑 👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

BABOK v3 7.6.4.4 states "Each design option is assessed based on the potential value it is expected to deliver. At any point in analyzing the design options, it may become necessary to re-evaluate the initial allocation of design elements between components." Hence, when solution

team fails to find allocation of proposed solutions to requirements, they will be unable to identify merits of solution in the context of requirements to be satisfied. Hence, A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months ago

C is incorrect because if business needs are unclear to solution team, they would not know 'why the solution is needed?' rather than the inability to access the merits of solution. (BABOK v3 6.1.2)

D is also incorrect. While details could help assess more objectively the merits of solutions but detailing will not help the solution's team unless they include allocation with the requirements so that solution team may understand how proposed solutions would satisfy stated requirements.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months ago

C is Correct because if business needs are unclear to solution team, they would not know 'why the solution is needed?' and would be inability to access the merits of solution proposed by BA (BABOK v3 6.1.2).

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Farooq_95** 2 months ago

Sorry, C is correct. If the business needs, despite being identified and finalized by the BA and product owner, are still unclear to the solutions team, it would hinder their ability to understand the objectives and priorities behind each proposed solution. Without a clear understanding of the business needs and objectives, the team may struggle to evaluate the potential effectiveness or suitability of the proposed approaches

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **fepecy** 10 months, 1 week ago

At first thought Ans. A appears correct, then again in BABOK v.3 Pg 155 "Requirements allocation typically
begins when a solution approach has been determined, and continues until all
valid requirements are allocated. Allocation typically continues through design
and implementation of a solution." In the question, multiple solution approaches have been defined already as further buttressed by the inability of the solution's team to accurately assess the merits of each of the PROPOSED SOLUTIONS(*Note solution approaches are available) so the correct answer is C because at this point the solution team needs to assess the solutions to the rationale(the business need) and if the business need isn't clear enough proper assessment wouldn't be possible.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **SavvyBA** 2 years, 7 months ago

It's C, key word is "merits" which is another term that means "why", and "why" comes from business needs related to business requirements.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **semeg** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes, each of the solutions were analysed but the merits for all could not be accurately assessed, which means there is a missing link to All: - Business needs are unclear (C)

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **NickMane** 2 years, 10 months ago

I'd go with C

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **binu801** 2 years, 10 months ago

C- it says the team is unable to understand any of the solutions, if it's for all the soln then it has to be something with something fundamental and that is the business need.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **nit687** 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer D

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **ccie_cbap** 3 years ago

Answer is A- as it is logical for the preceding action (Finalize R&D) mentioned in the question.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **rupakarthik** 3 years, 2 months ago

i blieve C is right.If requirements are not allocated to solution (Option A) then assessing design options is not possible since the question states that solutions team unable to accurately assess the options means need is not clear to them because the best option should address the need.

.4 Assess Design Options and Recommend Solution

Each design option is assessed based on the potential value it is expected to deliver. At any point in analyzing the design options, it may become necessary to re-evaluate the initial allocation of design elements between components. The reasons for re-evaluation include better understanding of the cost to implement each component and to determine which allocations have the best cost-to- benefit ratio.Page-159 Business analysts recommend the option or options deemed to be the most valuable solution to address the need. It is possible that none of the design options are worthwhile and the best recommendation is to do nothing.(Page-160)

upvoted 2 times

Farooq_95 2 months ago

You mentioned in your comment that if requirements are not allocated to solution, then need is not clear to solution team. Hence, requirements allocation not done is correct

upvoted 1 times