Quizzes for 1st Study Group Session

General

1. Business analysis is performed:
   a. Sequentially and in order.
   b. According to logical relationships (dependencies).
   c. Iteratively or simultaneously.
   d. Iteratively after Enterprise Analysis is Complete.
2. Which of the following is an output of Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring?
   a. BA performance metrics plan.
   b. Organization process assets.
   c. Requirements communication plan.
   d. Requirements management plan.
3. You are focusing your elicitation activities on gathering transition requirements. Which technique may provide the best opportunity for this activity?
   a. Prototype.
   b. Focus Group.
   c. Interface Analysis.
   d. Observation.
4. Which of the following does NOT describe a traceability relationship?
   a. Effort.
   b. Value.
   c. Necessity.
   d. Hierarchy.
5. For which of the following tasks or elements would it be most appropriate to generate alternatives during enterprise analysis:
   a. Assess new capability requirements.
   b. Determine solution approach.
   c. Determine implementation approach.
   d. Define solution scope.
General Answers

1. Business analysis is performed: (29-8)
   a. Sequentially and in order:
   b. According to logical relationships (dependencies):
   c. **Iteratively or simultaneously. BABOK 1.4**
   d. Iteratively after Enterprise Analysis is Complete

2. Which of the following is an output of Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring? (78-2)
   a. BA performance metrics plan
   b. Organization process assets.
   c. Requirements communication plan.
   d. **Requirements management plan. BABOK 2.5.7**

3. You are focusing your elicitation activities on gathering transition requirements. Which technique may provide the best opportunity for this activity? (111-2)
   a. Prototype.
   b. Focus Group.
   c. **Interface Analysis. Most likely technique to yield to implementation requirements that help facilitate transition from current state to future state. System interface analysis helps define data-mapping, security and operational requirements.**
   d. Observation.

4. Which of the following does NOT describe a traceability relationship? (149-4)
   a. Effort.
   b. Value.
   c. Necessity.
   d. **Hierarchy. BABOK 4.2.4.1**

5. For which of the following tasks or elements would it be most appropriate to generate alternatives during enterprise analysis:
   a. Assess new capability requirements.
   b. **Determine solution approach. Alternative generation is listed as an element of the task Determine Solution Approach. Generating alternatives during this task helps find the optimal solution to meet a business need. BABOK 5.4.3.**
   c. Determine implementation approach.
   d. Define solution scope.
Introduction

1. Which of the following is NOT a stakeholder:
   a. Domain SME.
   b. SME.
   c. Implementation SME.
   d. Supplier.
2. Which of the following is NOT an underlying competency:
   b. Software Applications.
   c. Domain Knowledge.
   d. Interaction Skills.
3. What are the correct sub-categories of Solution Requirements:
   a. Business and Stakeholder Requirements.
   b. Transition and Business Requirements.
   c. Non-functional and Transition Requirements.
   d. Functional and Non-functional Requirements.
4. In which Knowledge Area are Transition Requirements defined?
   a. Enterprise Analysis
   b. Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring
   c. Solution Assessment and Validation
   d. Requirements Management and Communication
5. Requirements are defined:
   a. From a high-to-low level detail.
   b. To the lowest possible level of detail.
   c. To the level dictated by the sponsor.
   d. To whatever detail is needed to achieve action and understanding.
Introduction Answers

1. Which of the following is NOT a stakeholder:
   a. Domain SME.
   b. SME. BABOK 1.5.6
   c. Implementation SME.
   d. Supplier.

2. Which of the following is NOT an underlying competency:
   b. Software Applications.
   c. Domain Knowledge. BABOK 1.7
   d. Interaction Skills.

3. What are the correct sub-categories of Solution Requirements:
   a. Business and Stakeholder Requirements.
   b. Transition and Business Requirements.
   c. Non-functional and Transition Requirements.
   d. Functional and Non-functional Requirements. BABOK 1.3.3.

4. In which Knowledge Area are Transition Requirements defined?
   a. Enterprise Analysis
   b. Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring
   c. Solution Assessment and Validation. BABOK 1.3.3.
   d. Requirements Management and Communication

5. Requirements are defined:
   a. From a high-to-low level detail.
   b. To the lowest possible level of detail.
   c. To the level dictated by the sponsor.
   d. To whatever detail is needed to achieve action and understanding. BABOK 1.3.3.3
Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring Part 1

1. Which one is NOT an input of Plan Business Analysis Approach?
   b. Enterprise Architecture.
   c. Organizational Process Assets.
   d. Business Need.
2. Which technique is not appropriate to Conduct Stakeholder Analysis?
   a. Brainstorming.
   b. RACI Matrix.
   c. Stakeholder Map.
3. Which method is NOT used to identify business analysis deliverables?
   a. Interviews or facilitated sessions with key stakeholders.
   b. Review project documentation.
   c. Review organizational process assets.
4. What are the elements of Plan BA Communication?
   a. Geography, complexity, and culture.
   b. Communication formality, stakeholders, project type, deliverables, and culture.
   c. Deliverables, communication frequency, and stakeholders.
   d. Geography, culture, project type, communication frequency, and communications formality.
5. The BA Performance Assessment is an input to:
   a. Solution Assessment and Validation
   b. BA Communication Plan
   c. Plan BA Activities
   d. Organization Process Assets
Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring Part 1 Answers

1. Which one is NOT an input of Plan Business Analysis Approach?
   b. Enterprise Architecture. BABOK 2.1.3
   c. Organizational Process Assets.
   d. Business Need.

2. Which technique is not appropriate to Conduct Stakeholder Analysis?
   a. Brainstorming.
   b. RACI Matrix.
   c. Stakeholder Map.
   d. Business Rules Analysis. BABOK 2.2.5

3. Which method is NOT used to identify business analysis deliverables?
   a. Interviews or facilitated sessions with key stakeholders.
   b. Review project documentation.
   c. Review organizational process assets.
   d. Assess Capability Gaps. BABOK 2.3.4

4. What are the elements of Plan BA Communication?
   a. Geography, complexity, and culture.
   b. Communication formality, stakeholders, project type, deliverables, and culture.
   c. Deliverables, communication frequency, and stakeholders.
   d. Geography, culture, project type, communication frequency, and communications formality. BABOK 2.4.4

5. The BA Performance Assessment is an input to:
   a. Solution Assessment and Validation
   b. BA Communication Plan
   c. Plan BA Activities. BABOK 2.6.2
   d. Organization Process Assets
Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring Part 2

1. What is an output of the Conduct Stakeholder Analysis task?
   a. Stakeholder concerns.
   b. Enterprise Architecture.
   c. Organizational Process Assets.
   d. Stakeholder roles and responsibilities.
2. What task is performed as soon as business need is identified and will usually be an ongoing activity as long as business analysis continues?
   b. RACI matrix.
   c. Stakeholder analysis.
   d. Structured walkthrough.
3. What is the purpose of the Business Analysis Communication Plan?
   a. Used to ensure all Domain SMEs are involved in the project.
   b. Describes the purposed structured and schedule for communications regarding business analysis activities.
   c. Describe how to best utilize the stakeholders and sponsors in eliciting requirements.
   d. An implicit input in all planning activities.
4. Manage business analysis performance describes:
   a. How business analysis work will be tracked and assessed.
   b. Managing performance of non-functional requirements.
   c. Managing changes to the requirements baseline.
   d. How requirements will be communicated and change.
5. Almost all methodologies fit in the spectrum between ________ and _______ approaches.
   Which of the following best completes the statement above?
   a. Plan-driven, change-driven.
   b. Event-driven, date-driven.
   c. Change-driven, management-driven.
   d. Organization-driven, plan-driven.
Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring Part 2 Answers

1. What is an output of the Conduct Stakeholder Analysis task? (79-4)
   a. Stakeholder concerns.
   b. Enterprise Architecture.
   c. Organizational Process Assets.
   d. Stakeholder roles and responsibilities. BABOK 2.2.7

2. What task is performed as soon as business need is identified and will usually be an ongoing activity as long as business analysis continues? (80-7)
   b. RACI matrix.
   c. Stakeholder analysis. BABOK 2.2.2
   d. Structured walkthrough.

3. What is the purpose of the Business Analysis Communication Plan?
   a. Used to ensure all Domain SMEs are involved in the project.
   b. Describes the purpose, structured and schedule for communications regarding business analysis activities. BABOK 2.4.1
   c. Describe how to best utilize the stakeholders and sponsors in eliciting requirements.
   d. An implicit input in all planning activities.

4. Manage business analysis performance describes:
   a. How business analysis work will be tracked and assessed. BABOK 2.6.2
   b. Managing performance of non-functional requirements.
   c. Managing changes to the requirements baseline.
   d. How requirements will be communicated and change.

5. Almost all methodologies fit in the spectrum between ________ and _______ approaches.
   Which of the following best completes the statement above?
   a. Plan-driven, change-driven. BABOK 2.1.4
   b. Event-driven, date-driven.
   c. Change-driven, management-driven.
   d. Organization-driven, plan-driven.
Chapter 1 Questions - Tim Low

1. Which of the following are not a BA knowledge area
   a. Business analysis planning & monitoring
   b. Elicitation
   c. Business case definition
   d. Requirements analysis
2. Which of the following classification schemes are not used to describe requirements
   a. Stakeholder requirements
   b. Business requirements
   c. Functional requirements
   d. Operational requirements
3. What knowledge area includes the following
   - Identification of stakeholders
   - Selection of business analysis technique
   - Process used to manage requirements
   - How to assess progress of work
   a. BA Planning and monitoring
   b. Elicitation
   c. Requirements management & communication
   d. Enterprise analysis
4. Which of the following is not a BA underlying competency
   a. Analytical thinking and problem solving
   b. Business knowledge
   c. Software application
   d. Management skills
5. An input represents which of the following
   a. Feedback from a structured walkthrough
   b. A component of a business rule
   c. Information and precondition necessary for a task to begin
   d. Managerial assessment of BA performance
Chapter 1 Answers - Tim Low

6. Which of the following are not a BA knowledge area
   a. Business analysis planning & monitoring
   b. Elicitation
   c. Business case definition
   d. Requirements analysis

7. Which of the following classification schemes are not used to describe requirements
   a. Stakeholder requirements
   b. Business requirements
   c. Functional requirements
   d. Operational requirements

8. What knowledge area includes the following
   - Identification of stakeholders
   - Selection of business analysis technique
   - Process used to manage requirements
   - How to assess progress of work

   a. BA Planning and monitoring
   b. Elicitation
   c. Requirements management & communication
   d. Enterprise analysis

9. Which of the following is not a BA underlying competency
   a. Analytical thinking and problem solving
   b. Business knowledge
   c. Software application
   d. Management skills

10. An input represents which of the following
    a. Feedback from a structured walkthrough
    b. A component of a business rule
    c. Information and precondition necessary for a task to begin
    d. Managerial assessment of BA performance
Chapter 2 Questions - Tim Low

1. The R in RACI stands for
   a. Reasonable
   b. Relationship
   c. Responsible
   d. Reconcile
2. What is not a task in the Business Analysis Planning & monitoring knowledge area
   a. Plan Business analysis approach
   b. Analyze Organizational Process Assets
   c. Conduct stakeholder analysis
   d. Plan BA activities
3. Which of the following tasks does not use the output from the Plan BA communication task?
   a. Prepare Req’ts package
   b. Communicate requirements
   c. Stakeholder analysis
   d. None of the above
4. Enterprise architecture is an input to which of the following Business Analysis Planning & Monitoring tasks
   a. Plan Business analysis approach
   b. Conduct Stakeholder analysis
   c. Plan BA activities
   d. Plan BA communication
5. A structured walkthrough is not a technique of which of the following Business Analysis Planning & Monitoring tasks
   a. Plan Business analysis approach
   b. Plan BA activities
   c. Plan BA communication
   d. All of the above
Chapter 2 Answers - Tim Low

1. The R in RACI stands for
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   b. Relationship
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   d. Plan BA activities

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   b. Communicate requirements
   c. **Stakeholder analysis**
   d. None of the above

4. Enterprise architecture is an input to which of the following Business Analysis Planning & Monitoring tasks
   a. Plan Business analysis approach
   b. **Conduct Stakeholder analysis**
   c. Plan BA activities
   d. Plan BA communication

5. A structured walkthrough is not a technique of which of the following Business Analysis Planning & Monitoring tasks
   a. Plan Business analysis approach
   b. **Plan BA activities**
   c. Plan BA communication
   d. All of the above
Questions - Michael Pontinen

Inputs may be:
A. Explicitly generated outside the scope of business analysis or generated by a business analysis task(s)
B. Generated by a business analysis task only.
C. Explicitly generated outside the scope of the business analysis only.
D. None of the above.
The purpose defines:
A. What the technique is and how it is used.
B. Conditions under which the technique may be more or less effective.
C. What the technique is used for, and the circumstances under which it is most likely to be applicable.
D. Conditions under which the technique is most likely to be applicable.
Identify the technique(s) used to plan the requirements management process:
A. Decision analysis
B. Problem tracking
C. Risk analysis
D. All of the above
The purpose of managing business analysis performance is to ensure that they are...
A. Executed as effectively as possible.
B. Executed as efficiently as possible.
C. Executed per the project objective(s).
D. Executed per the project budget.
The RACI Matrix describes stakeholders as having one of four responsibilities for a given task or deliverable:
A. Responsible, Advised, Consulted, Informed
B. Responsible, Accountable, Coordinate, Informed
C. Responsible, Advised, Consulted, Involved
D. Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed
Answers - Michael Pontinen

Inputs may be:
A. Explicitly generated outside the scope of business analysis or generated by a business analysis task(s)
B. Generated by a business analysis task only.
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