ECBA™ / CBAP® / CCBA® Study Group

Pop Quiz – BABOK® v3, Chapter 4

ANSWER SHEET

Study Group Participant Name: _____

Date: November 26, 2019

Facilitator: Nancy Beatson, CBAP

1. Which of the following is a technique in the Manage Stakeholder Collaboration task?
a) Functional Decomposition
b) Collaborative Games
c) Financial Analysis
d) Decision Modeling

2. Which are the following is NOT a task of the Elicitation and Collaboration Knowledge Area?
a) Prepare for Elicitation
b) Communicate Business Analysis Information
c) Validate Requirements
d) Manage Stakeholder Collaboration

3. Which are the three common types of elicitation?
a) Collaborative, Research, Experiments
b) Brainstorming, Document Analysis, Mind Mapping
c) Teamwork, Investigation, Trial
d) Root Cause Analysis, SWOT analysis, Options Analysis

4. Which of the following activities is NOT typically carried out as part of preparing for elicitation?
a) Setting up the logistics of the elicitation activity
b) Preparing a list of the stakeholders, their characteristics and their responsibilities during elicitation activity
c) Identifying the sources of information needed to conduct the elicitation activity
d) Determining the elicitation scope

5. Regarding Elicitation and Collaboration knowledge area, which of the following is NOT correct?
a) The Elicitation and Collaboration knowledge area describes the tasks that BAs perform to obtain information from stakeholders and confirm the results.
b) The purpose of the Elicitation and Collaboration knowledge area is to define how decisions are made about reviews, change control and approvals.
c) The Elicitation and Collaboration knowledge area is the first phase of business analysis and ensures that information is elicited from stakeholders correctly so it need not be elicited again.
d)   The Elicitation and Collaboration knowledge area describes how business analysts identify and reach agreement on the mutual understanding of all types of business information.

6. Which of the following should the BA consider when preparing for document analysist?
a) Whether or not the content is repeatable
b) Whether or not the content is unambiguous
c) Whether or not the content is feasible
d) Whether or not the content is understandable

7. Which of the following is NOT a typical technique used to Conduct Elicitation?
a) Vendor assessment
b) Concept modeling
c) Data mining
d) Brainstorming

8. Martina is about to embark on an elicitation activity with stakeholders in the Goldcrest Company. She has done her research and feels that she understands the scope of the elicitation activity. She has identified the key stakeholders and has selected 3 elicitation techniques to utilize during elicitation. She has arranged the date, time and location for the elicitation and she has prepared various models and documents that she feels will be useful during the elicitation. The planned elicitation activity is only days away. What should Martina do next?
a) She should analyze the impact of the solution on Goldcrest's existing infrastructure
b) She should compare the elicitation results against source information
c) She should monitor the participation and performance of stakeholders
d) She should prepare the stakeholders for the elicitation activity

9. Jane, the BA, has asked a stakeholder, Jose, if she could observe him as he inputs contract information in the current contract system. He has been having problems with an increase in the number of error messages being produced by the system since the last system upgrade. Jane has been tasked with trying to determine the source of the problem and wishes to witness the situation. Because she suspects that Jose has been devising some of his own interesting workarounds, Jane has decided that a passive observation session would be best. What will Jane NOT do during the observation session?
a) Sit quietly while attentively watching the contract information being input by Jose.
b) Record the time taken by Jose to perform the separate tasks needed for contract input.
c) Document Jose's concerns and his responses to her questions.
d) Note any typical and atypical tasks or steps taken by Jose.

10. After an elicitation session, why is it important to confirm elicitation results?
a) It enables the BA to capture detailed functional and nonfunctional requirements
b) It identifies errors, omissions, conflicts and ambiguity in the information elicited and ensures that input from stakeholders is correctly captured
c) It allows the BA and the developer to produce design options for the business
d) It provides the BA invaluable feedback regarding their performance during the elicitation session (one of the inputs into identifying business analysis performance improvements)

Answer Key

Question Number	Answer	BABOK® Section	BABOK® Page
1	B	4.5.6	74
2	C	4.0.1	56
3	A	4.2.2	61
4	B	4.1.4	58 – 59
5	C	1st 2 paragraphs	53
6	D	10.18.3.1	270
7	A	4.2.6	63 – 64
8	D	4.1.4.4	59
9	C	10.31	306 – 307
10	B	4.3.2	65