

Study Group Participant Name: _____

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1. Which of the following is a technique in the Approve Requirements task?
 - a) Functional Decomposition
 - b) **Acceptance and Evaluation Criteria
 - c) Financial Analysis
 - d) Decision Modeling

2. What are the inputs of the Assess Requirements Changes task?
 - a) Requirements, Designs, Cost
 - b) Requirements, Traceability, Proposed Change
 - c) Requirements, Priority, Proposed Change
 - d) **Requirements, Designs, Proposed Change

3. If a BA elicits, confirms and communicates necessary or desired characteristics of proposed solutions they are applying which business analysis core concept in the BACCM™?
 - a) Context
 - b) Need
 - c) **Solution
 - d) Value

4. Which of the following is not typically a factor that influences prioritization?
 - a) Penalty
 - b) Benefit
 - c) Stability
 - d) **Requirements gathering

5. Which of the following is not an example of maintaining requirements for re-use?
 - a) Defining requirements for website templates that can be applied to multiple government departments
 - b) **Converting pensioners' phone numbers from a 7-digit format to a 10-digit format in a database to allow easier searching and reporting
 - c) A housing development company developing standard questions to ask home buyers to assist in the configuration of their new house (eg. Number of bedrooms, which lot in the neighbourhood they want, what kind of flooring they want)
 - d) A multi-national retail company rolling out a negotiation skills workshop that will be delivered to sales staff in Europe first, then North America, then Latin America and Africa and Asia.

6. Which of the following should the BA consider when assessing a proposed change to a requirement?
 - a) Affects value delivered to the business or stakeholder groups

- b) Aligns with overall strategy
 - c) Impacts time to deliver or resources required to deliver the value
 - d) **All of the above
7. Which of the following is not a typical technique used to Conduct Elicitation
- a) Concept modeling
 - b) Data mining
 - c) Brainstorming
 - d) **Vendor assessment
8. Jan 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 Jan 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. Trevor is a new junior business analyst and is interested in practising various diagramming techniques for functional decomposition. His supervisor, a senior business analyst, has asked Trevor to practise three different techniques for representing decomposition results. Which of the following technique will Trevor not be practising?
- a) Cause-Effect diagram
 - b) Component diagram
 - c) **Value Stream diagram
 - d) Flow diagram
10. How can the Business Cases technique be used when prioritizing requirements?
- a) It can be used to understand the technical dependencies between requirements
 - b) It can be used to understand the cost of implementing requirements
 - c) **It can be used to assess requirements against business goals and objectives to determine importance
 - d) It can be used to understand if the requirement conflicts with another requirement