

ECBA[®]/CCBA[®]/CBAP[®] Study Group

Pop Quiz – BABOK[®] v3, Chapter 6 and 7

Study Group Participant Name: _____

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1. Why would Financial Analysis be used as a technique in the Assess Risk task?
 - a) **It is used to understand the potential effect of the risks on the financial value of the solution
 - b) It is used to determine the sunk costs on preparing the business case
 - c) It is used to perform a cost-benefit analysis on conducting a requirements workshop versus interviews
 - d) None of the above

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

3. A retail business wants to be able to do market analysis to see what are the top major Canadian cities (by \$ spend) for spend on its automotive products and services. When customers come to its retail stores for automotive parts and services, the clerks manually enter details about the customers' purchases into a database. The company knows that it needs to collect customer postal codes in order to be able to report on purchases by location. The different postal codes can then be grouped to identify purchases by major Canadian city. The system allows the clerks in the stores to type in the postal codes manually – in some cases they enter “n/a” if the customer is from the US. Bill, a BA working on a report for the market analysis initiative identifies a capability gap the currently prevents the company from being able to report on purchases by city. What is this gap?
 - a) A gap in functions
 - b) A gap in training
 - c) **A gap in data and information
 - d) A gap in processes

4. When Beatrix the BA models requirements for the purchase order component of a solution, he describes the header information that shall be contained in a purchase order (eg. PO#, vendor#, customer name, customer address, PO date). He also describes the line item information that shall be contained on such a purchase order (eg. Item#, product code, product description, quantity, unit price). He states that a purchase line item cannot exist without a purchase order header. Which viewpoint is being applied as part of the requirements architecture?
 - a) Business process models
 - b) **Data models and information
 - c) Audit and security

- d) User interactions
5. Which of the following is not an example of requirements quality when performing the Verify Requirements task?
- a) Testable
 - b) Unambiguous
 - c) ** Repeatable
 - d) Concise
6. When a solution is made up of a product or service that is normally maintained by a third party, which solution approach does this describe?
- a) Hybrid
 - b) Create
 - c) **Purchase
 - d) Omit
7. Why would the Review technique be used as a way to validate requirements?
- a) To perform due diligence to make sure the requirements are well written
 - b) To identify possible scenarios that would alter the benefit delivered by a requirement
 - c) To ensure that requirements can be traced
 - d) **To confirm whether or not the stakeholder agrees that their needs are met
8. Which of the following is an external influencer that might present constraints, dependencies or drivers on the current state?
- a) **Suppliers
 - b) Training
 - c) Business Case
 - d) Enterprise Architecture
9. Joe owns a Canadian company that manufactures furniture. Lately the cost of finishes (paints and varnishes) has been increasing and he is finding it difficult to afford. He is looking for alternative, more affordable finishes. Recently he attended a conference of furniture design and manufacturing. He met several European companies that have found innovative, eco-friendly finishes. He started asking around asking these other companies whether the new products were affordable, whether they were of high quality and what their cost-benefit analysis has shown. What type of technique is Joe applying in order to determine the gap between his current solution and new alternatives?
- a) Business Cases
 - b) Process Modeling
 - c) Root Cause Analysis
 - d) **Benchmarking
10. Which of the following is not a general attitude toward risk?
- a) Risk-aversion
 - b) **Risk management
 - c) Neutrality
 - d) Risk-seeking