QCM Chap 5

Answers

1. C. The approve requirements task may result in approval and sign-off on the requirements or designs.
2. D. The governance approach determines how to communicate with stakeholders and provides a basis for meeting and communication expectations.
3. C. The project manager is responsible and accountable for the project scope, assessing the solution scope in order to define the project scope as part of the Requirements Life Cycle Management knowledge area.
4. C. The BACCM™ states that the business analyst is responsible for extending value beyond the current initiative they are working on by maintaining requirements and designs for reuse.
5. A. The solution and stakeholder requirements on a project must be traceable to a business requirement.
6. D. The three business analysis deliverables are inputs to several Requirements Life Cycle Management tasks used to influence and guide the business analyst in managing requirements are the governance approach, the change strategy, and the information management approach.
7. A. Making sure that the business analysis team traces the relationship between functional requirements and the solution components that implement those requirements is an example of the Satisfy traceability relationship.
8. C. The tasks in the Requirements Life Cycle Management knowledge area are performed to ensure that all stakeholders have a shared understanding of the nature of a solution and to ensure that those stakeholders with approval authority are in agreement as to the requirements that the solution shall meet.
9. C. The four techniques that may be used when tracing requirements include business rules analysis, functional decomposition, process modelling, or scope modelling.
10. B. The requirements output from the Requirements Life Cycle Management knowledge area include approved, prioritized, maintained, and traced requirements.
11. A. Structured walkthroughs are organized peer-level or team reviews of project deliverables, such as requirements. Attendees are looking for errors or omissions in the requirements.
12. B. Requirements that are intended for reuse reflect the current state of the organization.

13. C. The stability prioritization factor takes into account the likelihood that a requirement will change, because either it needs further analysis or there is a lack of stakeholder consensus.
14. D. The requirements architecture is used during requirements prioritization

to understand the relationship with other requirements and work products.

15. B. The business analyst typically receives input from the implementation SME regarding the impacts of technical dependencies on a specific stakeholder requirement.

16. C. Requirements tracing may be done at the individual requirement level, at the model level, at the package level, or at the feature level.

17. A. The requirements life cycle begins with the representation of a business need as a requirement and ends when a solution representing the requirements is retired.

18. D. When assessing a proposed change to a set of project requirements for an adaptive development approach with iterative and incremental implementation techniques, the resulting impact analysis may be informal.

19. C. The solution scope is the basis for requirements management during a project, ensuring that proposed requirements support business goals and objectives.

20. A. The four elements of the approve requirements task are understand stakeholder roles, conflict and issue management, gain consensus, and track and communicate approval.