

Review Questions

1. The tasks and techniques in the Requirements Analysis and Design Definition knowledge area are used to define what types of requirements?
 - A. Business and stakeholder
 - B. Stakeholder and transition
 - C. Solution and stakeholder
 - D. Transition and solution
2. What requirements analysis task ensures that solution requirements align to the business requirements?
 - A. Validate requirements.
 - B. Verify requirements.
 - C. Prioritize requirements.
 - D. Specify requirements.
3. When reviewing a set of related requirements, you discover that two of the requirements describe the same feature but produce different results. Based on your well-written requirements checklist, you would note that these requirements are not _____.
 - A. Complete
 - B. Consistent
 - C. Testable
 - D. Concise
4. Data flow diagrams show how _____ flows through a system.
 - A. Processes
 - B. Requirements
 - C. Decisions
 - D. Information

5. What is the name for an abstraction representing some or all of a proposed solution?
 - A. Diagram
 - B. Concept
 - C. Matrix
 - D. Model
6. What is defined as a sequence of repeatable activities executed in an organization?
 - A. Rule
 - B. Event
 - C. Process
 - D. Object
7. During requirements analysis, you are selecting a modelling technique to represent the rationale or “why” of a proposed change. Which modelling technique would be the best choice?
 - A. Organizational modelling
 - B. Decision modelling
 - C. Functional decomposition
 - D. State modelling
8. What component of an entity-relationship diagram is contained in the labeled rectangle and represents a source or destination of data?
 - A. Attribute
 - B. Relationship
 - C. Entity
 - D. Constraint
9. Which of the following is a task performed as part of requirements analysis?
 - A. Specify and model requirements.
 - B. Manage solution scope and approach.

- C. Prepare requirements package.
 - D. Manage requirements traceability.
10. Activity flow models show how the system behaves over the course of time through the:
- A. Structures describing what is important to the enterprise
 - B. Execution of business processes or a series of events
 - C. Set of related set classes and associations between them
 - D. Business's policies, guidelines, standards, and regulations
11. During requirements analysis, the business analysis team created the structure for all of the requirements of the proposed change. What was created?
- A. Requirements viewpoints
 - B. Requirements packages
 - C. Requirements architecture
 - D. Requirements components
12. What imposes limitations on your solution?
- A. Attributes
 - B. Constraints
 - C. Assumptions
 - D. Priorities
13. All of the following are examples of improvement opportunities that may be found when proposing design options *except*:
- A. Increase efficiencies.
 - B. Improve information access.
 - C. Identify additional capabilities.
 - D. Include performance measures.
14. What is the purpose of nonfunctional requirements?
- A. Addressing educational needs of users interacting with the solution
 - B. Defining quality attributes and design constraints of the

solution

- C. Protecting and preventing access to data that the solution uses or creates
 - D. Describing the likely growth of use of the deployed and maintained solution over time
15. You are currently reviewing a specific requirement to see if it is atomic. What is an atomic requirement?
- A. Operationally feasible and fits within budget and schedule constraints
 - B. Logically structured in a related group and able to be changed
 - C. Technically feasible with a wide range of implementation options
 - D. Self-contained and capable of being understood independently
16. Which technique organizes your requirements based on the solution components to which they are related?
- A. Data dictionary
 - B. Business rules
 - C. Scope modelling
 - D. Class diagram
17. The output from specifying and modelling requirements is:
- A. Specified and modelled requirements
 - B. Specified and traceable requirements
 - C. Verified and modelled requirements
 - D. Prioritized and validated requirements
18. What is the name for the individual pieces of information that describe an entity in an entity relationship diagram?
- A. Identifier
 - B. Relationship
 - C. Attribute

D. Cardinality

9. What is another name for the quality check performed following analysis of a requirement?
- A. Verification
 - B. Validation
 - C. Approval
 - D. Clarification
10. Assumptions and constraints defined and clarified as requirements are understood and documented with their associated:
- A. Limitations
 - B. Attributes
 - C. Restrictions
 - D. Requirements