The Realest Study Materials FBA15 Dumps Updated Oct 14, 2023 [Q44-Q67

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LATEST FBA15 Exam Practice Material

Q44. Which of the following is a primary activity in the value chain?
* Procurement.
* Firm infrastructure.
* Service.
* Technology development.

Q45. A software house is developing a software package specifically for hotel management. A business analyst has been employed because of her familiarity with the hotel industry. Which of the following competencies has she been employed to bring to the project?
* Domain knowledge.
* Problem solving.
* Team leadership.
* Project management.

Q46. It is claimed that a new system will bring improved job satisfaction to employees. How should this improved job satisfaction be classified?
* As a tangible benefit.
* As an intangible cost.

* As a tangible cost.
* As an intangible benefit.

Q47. Which of the following represents the total cash flows of an investment, over a period of time, adjusted to reflect the time value of money?
* The Internal Rate of Return.
* The Time to Payback.
* The Net Present Value.
* The Return on Investment.

Q48. One of the claimed advantages of buying a software package is that it is possible to predict future maintenance costs with some certainty. How would these costs be classified in a cost-benefit analysis?
* As an intangible cost.
* As a tangible benefit.
* As a tangible cost.
* As an intangible benefit.

Q49. What is the first stage of the waterfall systems development lifecycle?
* Plan.
* Analysis.
* Feasibility Study.
* Strategic Vision.

Q50. Which stage of the requirements engineering process precedes requirements validation?
* Requirements elicitation.
* Requirements analysis.
* Requirements management.
* Requirements documentation.

Q51. A business analyst wishes to show that a company wants to store information about different types of product.

Some attributes are common to every product (for example; product name) but other attributes only apply to certain product types. For example, product material only applies to accessory products. Which of the following constructs could the business analyst use to represent this on a class model?
* An association class.
* A many-to-many multiplicity.
* A generalisation structure.
* An <<extend>> structure.

Q52. On a class diagram, what do the multiplicities represent?
* The number of attributes held within each class.
* The minimum and maximum number of operations in each class.
* The minimum and maximum number of objects in each class.
* The business rules for an association between two classes.

Q53. Business rules define how actions are to be performed. Under which of the following headings are business rules considered?
* Explicit or implicit management statements,
* Statutory and internal policies.
* Constraints and operational guidance.
* Negotiable and non-negotiable limitations.

Q54. Which of the following only includes explicit corporate knowledge?

* Skills, values, communities of practice.
* Job descriptions, tasks, targets.
* Culture, norms, historical data.
* Style guides, procedures, processes.

Q55. Description, impact assessment, probability and countermeasures are usually recorded for which of the following?
* Requirements.
* Risks.
* Stakeholdei-s.
* Key Performance Indicators.

Q56. Which of the following are steps in the Isaksen and Treffinger’s creative problem solving model?

a. Mess Finding.

b. Data Modelling.

c. Process Finding.

d. Problem Finding.

e. Solution Finding.
* a, b, c and d.
* b, c and e.
* a, d and e.
* a, c, d and e.

Q57. The required competencies of a business analyst are classified into three categories. Which of the following is one of these three categories?
* Management Qualities.
* Business Knowledge.
* IT Skills
* Project Skills.

Q58. Business analysis bridges the gap between which two disciplines?
* Business Case Definition and Requirements Analysis.
* IT Systems Analysis and Acceptance Testing.
* Requirements Analysis and IT Systems Development.
* Strategic Analysis and IT Systems Analysis.

Q59. An analyst is defining the requirements for an online booking system and wishes to show the business managers the look and feel of the system in order to elicit usability requirements. What investigation technique should the analyst use?
* Workshops.
* Interviewing.
* Ethnographic study
* Prototyping.

Q60. What is the business analyst doing when he or she compares the BAM with the current business situation?

* Conceptual modelling.
* Analysing perspective.
* Gap analysis.
* Defining CATVVOE.

Q61. The change curve shows the range of emotions experienced by people when facing change. One of the axes on the graph is Time; what is the other axis?
* Fear.
* Self-esteem.
* Anger.
* Shock.

Q62. Which stage of the Requirements Engineering process is concerned with tracking requirements from inception to implementation?
* Requirements documentation
* Requirements management
* Requirements validation.
* Requirements analysis.

Q63. When are workshops especially valuable?
* When suitably sized rooms are available.
* When all stakeholders are agreed on the way forward.
* When a geographically dispersed set of users needs to be consulted.
* When time and budget are constrained.

Q64. The following is a list of statements concerning investigation techniques.

a. Questionnaires are an effective way of developing rapport with the business users.

b. Workshops are an effective way of obtaining user buy-in and acceptance.

c. Protocol analysis involves following a user for a period to find out what they do.

d. Scenarios can be used as an effective basis for the development of prototypes.

Which of the following is correct?
* Statements a and c are incorrect, statements b and d are correct.
* Statements a and d are incorrect, statements b and c are correct
* Statements b and c are incorrect, statements a and d are correct.
* Statements c and d are incorrect, statements a and b are correct.

Q65. Which of the following is considered by the Boston Box?
* Power/influence.
* Impact.
* Market share.
* Gross profit.

Q66. An entity type is a template for its entity occurrences. Which of the following is a template for objects?
* A class.
* A use case.

* An operation
* An actor.

Q67. In which stage of the requirements engineering process are requirements checked to see whether they are well formed and SMART?
* Requirements management.
* Requirements documentation.
* Requirements analysis.
* Requirements elicitation.

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