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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A solution is considered to be successful when the:

Options:

- A- stakeholders' expectations are met.
- B- organization is ready to accept it.
- C- performance evaluation is positive.
- D- business need is satisfied.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A solution is considered successful when it satisfies the business need it was intended to address. This means that the solution has effectively resolved the problem or fulfilled the requirement that prompted its development. While meeting stakeholders' expectations, ensuring the organization is ready to accept the solution, and having a positive performance evaluation are all important, they are

secondary to the primary goal of meeting the business need.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When initially assigned work, understanding the scope of elicitation is important in order to:

Options:

- A- review the project charter.
- B- identify the stakeholders.
- C- discover the requirements.
- D- plan the business analysis approach

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Understanding the scope of elicitation when initially assigned work is crucial for planning the business analysis approach. This involves determining the type of business analysis information to be discovered and selecting the appropriate techniques for elicitation. It requires a clear understanding of the business domain, corporate culture and environment, stakeholder locations, and the dynamics of the stakeholders involved. This foundational step ensures that the business analysis activities are aligned with the project's needs and objectives. Reference: The answer is corroborated by the Business Analysis Body of Knowledge (BABOK) Guide, which emphasizes the importance of planning the business analysis approach as part of the scope of elicitation¹.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What tool is used by a business analyst (BA) for quality control when verifying requirements and designs?

Options:

- A-** Interviews
- B-** Estimation

C- Benchmarking

D- Checklists

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Checklists are a tool used by business analysts for quality control when verifying requirements and designs. They help ensure that all necessary steps are followed, and all important aspects are considered. Checklists can capture any identified issues and are used to confirm that nothing crucial is missed during the verification process. This tool is particularly useful for specifying and modeling requirements, as it helps maintain the quality and completeness of the requirements documentation. Reference: The use of checklists for quality control in business analysis is discussed in the context of verification activities, which are essential throughout the project lifecycle to maintain the validity of requirements and designs¹.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a risk that business analysts (BAs) look for when managing stakeholder engagement?

Options:

- A- Scope creep
- B- Delayed approvals
- C- Inaccurate cost estimated
- D- Resource shortfalls

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In the context of managing stakeholder engagement, business analysts (BAs) are particularly vigilant about the risk of scope creep. Scope creep refers to the uncontrolled expansion of project scope without adjustments to time, cost, and resources, which can occur when new requirements are added to the project without proper review. It is a common challenge in project management that can lead to project delays, budget overruns, and can compromise the quality of the final deliverable.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

If a business analyst (BA) asks Questions during the job shadowing with a subject matter expert, which approach is being used?

Options:

- A- Active Observation Approach
- B- Contextual Inquiry Observation
- C- Inactive Observation Approach
- D- Passive Observation Approach

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Active Observation Approach is used when a business analyst (BA) asks questions during the job shadowing with a subject matter expert. This approach involves the observer interacting with the person performing the task, allowing the BA to ask questions and gain immediate understanding of the process and reasoning behind actions taken during the activity. It is a method that enables the BA to quickly comprehend undocumented processes and the rationale behind the tasks being observed.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the input status of requirements used by business analysts (BAs) for undertaking requirement verification activities?

Options:

- A- Stated and Unconfirmed
- B- Maintained and Reusable
- C- Specified and Modeled
- D- Validated and Prioritized

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In the context of business analysis, the input status of requirements for undertaking requirement verification activities is 'Specified and Modeled'. This means that the requirements have been detailed and documented, and models have been created to represent them. This status is crucial for verification activities because it ensures that the requirements are clearly understood and can be systematically

evaluated against quality standards to ensure they are usable for their intended purpose.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which technique is used by business analysts (BAs) to measure the quality of requirements?

Options:

- A- Acceptance and Evaluation Criteria
- B- Key Performance Indicators
- C- Risk Analysis and Management
- D- Entity Relationship Modelling

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Business analysts use 'Acceptance and Evaluation Criteria' to measure the quality of requirements. This technique involves setting specific criteria that the requirements must meet to be accepted. These criteria are used to evaluate whether the requirements are well-defined, clear, and meet the necessary standards for successful project outcomes. By establishing these criteria, BAs can ensure that the requirements are aligned with business objectives and can be tested against predefined standards. Reference: The use of acceptance and evaluation criteria is a common practice in business analysis for ensuring requirement quality and is discussed in various business analysis resources, including the Business Analysis Body of Knowledge (BABOK) guide¹.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a logical data model used for?

Options:

- A-** Abstracting a 'conceptual data model' to incorporate the rules of normalization to manage data integrity and relationships.
- B-** Abstracting a 'physical data model' to describe the physical organization of data and its relationships within a database.

- C-** Defining the logical rules that govern decisions in an organization and that define, constrain, or enable organizational operations.
- D-** Defining a solution independent view of how a business perceives its information without applying any constraints.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A logical data model is used to abstract a 'conceptual data model' by incorporating normalization rules to manage data integrity and relationships. It serves as an abstraction layer that defines the relationships between different data elements, entities, and attributes, focusing on the business concepts and rules that govern the data. This model helps in organizing data to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity, ensuring that the data structure is optimized for both business understanding and database design.

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