



PMI-PBA Mock Exam

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is a properly written requirement statement?

Options:

- A- The pot shall be lightweight and heat up quickly.
- B- The pot shall be usable in the oven or on the stove.
- C- The pot shall be manufactured in the following colors: yellow, red, brown, blue.
- D- The pot shall prominently display the company brand.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A properly written requirement statement should be clear, concise, consistent, complete, and testable. It should specify what the product or service should do, not how it should do it. It should also avoid using ambiguous or vague words that could be interpreted differently by different stakeholders. Among the four options, only option C meets these criteria. Option C is a properly written requirement statement because it clearly and precisely defines the attribute of the pot (the colors) and the possible values for that attribute (yellow, red, brown, blue). It is also consistent with the standard terminology and format for requirement statements, and it is complete and testable, as it can be verified by inspection or measurement. Option A is not a properly written requirement statement because it uses ambiguous and vague words such as "lightweight" and "heat up quickly". These words do not specify the exact or measurable criteria for the pot's weight and heating time, and they could mean different things to different stakeholders. Option B is not a properly written requirement statement because it does not specify the conditions or constraints for the pot's usability in the oven or on the stove. For example, it does not state the maximum temperature or duration that the pot can withstand, or the type of oven or stove that the pot can be used on. Option D is not a properly written requirement statement because it does not specify the requirement for the pot itself, but rather for the company brand. The company brand is not a feature or function of the pot, but rather a marketing or branding strategy. The requirement statement should focus on the pot's characteristics and capabilities, not on the company's image or reputation. Reference: PMI Professional in Business Analysis (PMI-PBA) Examination Content Outline¹, PMI Guide to Business Analysis², Business Analysis for Practitioners: A Practice Guide³, How To Write Good Requirements (With Example) - TestLodge Blog

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The document that defines the process for managing requirements revisions is the:

Options:

- A- project management plan.
- B- change management plan.
- C- communications management plan.
- D- scope management plan.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The change management plan outlines the process for managing changes to requirements, ensuring that any revisions are controlled and documented throughout the project lifecycle. Reference: PMI-PBA Examination Content Outline, Business Analysis for Practitioners: A Practice Guide.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company is working on the next big release of their best-selling product. The requirements will be validated through in-person validation sessions.

What would be the most viable technique to use in this scenario?

Options:

- A- A review of the solution prototype
- B- A brainstorming session
- C- A use-case development session

D- A review of the previous version

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A review of the solution prototype would be the most viable technique to use in this scenario for validating requirements through in-person sessions. A solution prototype is a simplified version of part or all of a solution that can be used to elicit feedback from stakeholders. A review of a solution prototype involves presenting or demonstrating it to stakeholders and asking them questions to assess their satisfaction, understanding, agreement, or concerns. A review of a solution prototype can help to validate that the solution meets the stakeholder requirements and delivers value to them. A brainstorming session is a technique for generating ideas or solutions by encouraging free and creative thinking from participants. A brainstorming session can help to elicit or analyze requirements but not validate them. A use-case development session is a technique for creating use cases that describe how actors interact with a system to achieve their goals. A use-case development session can help to elicit or specify requirements but not validate them. A review of the previous version is a technique for examining an existing solution or product to identify its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, or threats. A review of the previous version can help to elicit or analyze requirements but not validate them. Reference: PMI Professional in Business Analysis (PMI-PBA) Examination Content Outline¹, page 13; Business Analysis for Practitioners: A Practice Guide², page 76.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What should be done to ensure that the product design meets the stated requirements?

Options:

- A- Conduct multiple internal design reviews.
- B- Use a traceability matrix.
- C- Review lessons learned results.
- D- Engage an experienced development team.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to the PMI Professional in Business Analysis objectives and content, a traceability matrix is a tool that is used to track and link the requirements throughout the project life cycle. A traceability matrix can help to ensure that the product design meets the stated requirements by showing the relationships and dependencies between the requirements and the design elements, as well as the test cases and the verification results. A traceability matrix can also help to monitor the status and progress of the requirements and the design, and to identify and resolve any gaps, inconsistencies, or conflicts that may arise. A traceability matrix can also facilitate the impact analysis and change management of the requirements and the design. Reference:

[PMI Professional in Business Analysis objectives and content:PMI-PBA Certification](#)

[PMI Professional in Business Analysis reference list:PBA Reference List](#)

[PMI Professional in Business Analysis study guide:Study.com](#)

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which tool is the best to aid in development of measurable and actionable requirements for a new project?

Options:

- A- Network diagram
- B- Use case diagram
- C- Entity relationship diagram
- D- Activity-on-node diagram

Answer:

B

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Once a new project has been identified, the business analyst works with project team members to define what will be included in and excluded from the new system. Which option best has the business analyst defined?

Options:

- A- Solution design
- B- Business requirements
- C- Solution scope
- D- Business case

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Solution scope is the set of features and functions that define the boundaries of the solution and align with the business requirements. Solution scope describes what will be included in and excluded from the new system, and helps to manage stakeholder expectations and avoid scope creep. The business analyst has defined the solution scope by working with project team members to define what will be included in and excluded from the new system. The other options are not correct. Solution design is the process of creating a detailed specification of how the solution will meet the requirements. Business requirements are the higher-level needs or goals of the organization or stakeholders that justify the project. Business case is a document that provides the justification for initiating a project based on its expected benefits, costs, and risks. Reference: PMI-PBA Examination Content Outline, page 13; PMI-PBA Reference List, page 1, BABOK Guide v3, page 39.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company is developing a new risk management system. The company expects the system to evolve in the near future due to changing government regulations.

Which approach will better cope with the requirements' volatility?

Options:

- A- Storyboarding
- B- Multivoting
- C- Phased baselining
- D- Comparative analysis

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Phased baselining is an approach that involves dividing the requirements into smaller subsets or increments that can be approved, developed, and delivered separately. Phased baselining can help to cope with the requirements' volatility, as it allows the business analyst and the stakeholders to accommodate changes and feedback in each increment, and to adjust the scope and priorities of the subsequent increments accordingly. Phased baselining can also reduce the risk and uncertainty of the project, as it enables early validation and verification of the solution, and provides more flexibility and adaptability to the changing business environment and regulations. Reference: PMI Professional in Business Analysis (PMI-PBA) Examination Content Outline1, page 24; Business Analysis for Practitioners: A Practice Guide2, page 133.

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