PMI-PBA Practice Test Questions Answers Updated 202 Questions [Q45-Q63
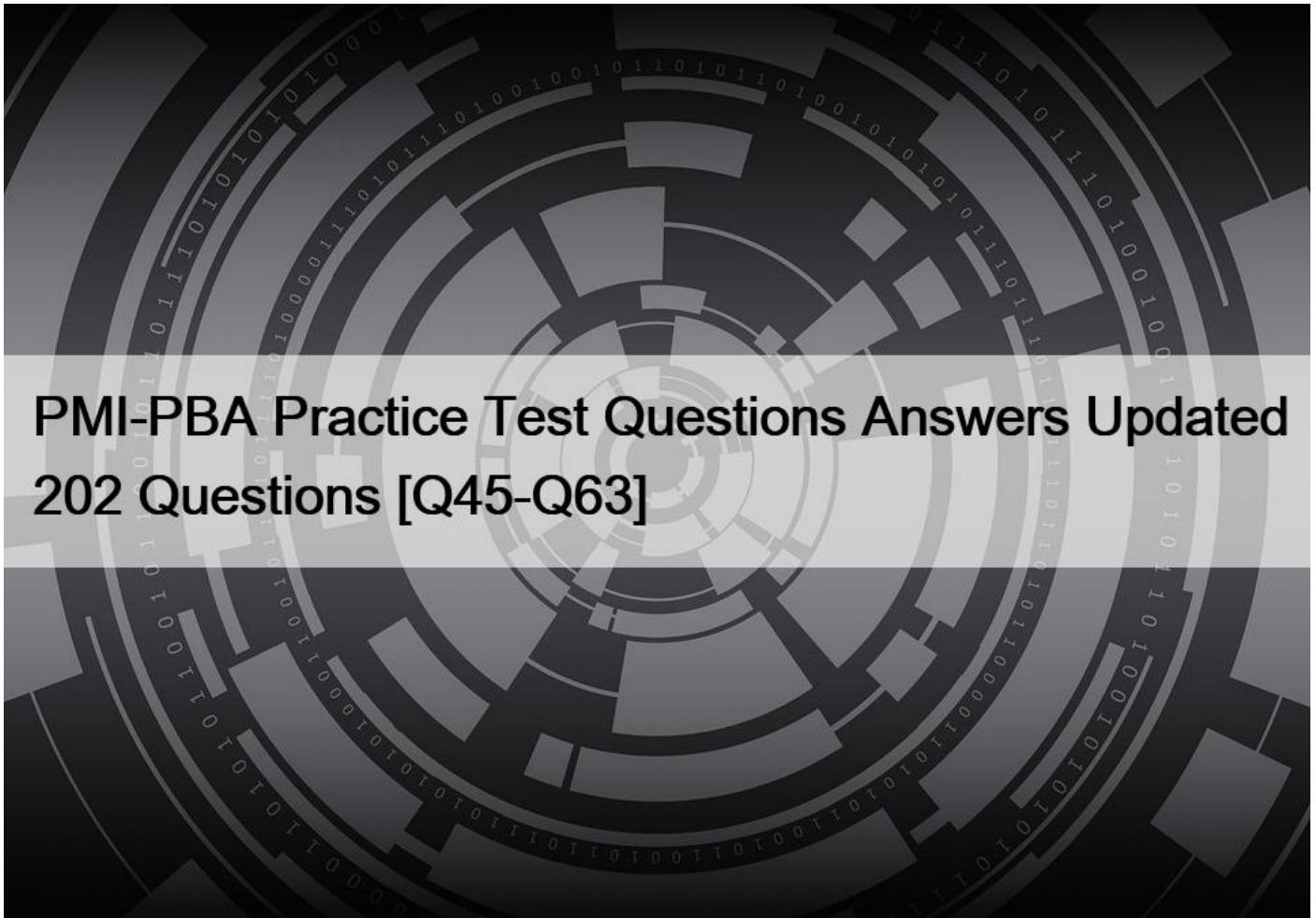
PMI-PBA Practice Test Questions Answers Updated 202 Questions [Q45-Q63]

PMI-PBA Practice Test Questions Answers Updated 202 Questions
PMI-PBA dumps & PMI Professional in Business Analysis Sure Practice with 202 Questions

To pass the PMI-PBA test on the first try, the students should gain the necessary knowledge and skills, which will help them cover all the questions in the exam. All in all, the applicants will face with the following subject areas: **Needs Assessment:** The first module evaluates the expertise of the examinees in collecting and analyzing the information from different sources utilizing valuation techniques and tools to determine the value of the initiative as well as providing the clarification of the business needs and solution scope to collaborate in the designing of project objectives and goals to adjust the product with the organization's objectives and goals. Moreover, they need to have the competence in defining or reviewing the business problem for developing a solution scope statement or providing data to design a business case. In addition, the individuals should possess the experience in utilizing the elicitation techniques to determine stakeholder values concerning the product and give a baseline for prioritizing needs.
Planning: The next domain focuses on the proficiency of the learners in reviewing the business case, project objectives, and goals to present the context for the business analysis activities, utilizing the traceability techniques and tools to determine the strategies for requirements traceability, and define the level of traceability needed to validate & monitor the requirements as well as identifying roles, stakeholders, and communication protocols, responsibilities, and methods to develop the requirements management plan to elicit, analyze, document, manage, and approve requirements to establish a roadmap for performing the expected solutions. Besides

that, it checks the skills in identifying channels for communicating processes and requests for managing changes to select methods for requirements change control and determine the standard protocols for incorporation into the change management plan.

Analysis: As for this part, the test takers need to show their competence in utilizing the individual and group elicitation techniques to identify the requirements for discovering and capturing the requirements with supporting details. Furthermore, they need to have the proficiency in analyzing, decomposing and elaborating the requirements utilizing various techniques, such as data and process modeling, interface analysis, and dependency analysis to clarify product capabilities & options. In addition, the examinees should possess the expertise in utilizing the valuation and decision-making techniques to estimate product capabilities & options, and determine the rejected, deferred, or accepted requirements as well as allocating deferred or accepted requirements to create a requirements baseline, and utilizing the decision-making techniques to get sign-off on requirements baseline, facilitate stakeholder agreement, and gain stakeholder approval.

Monitoring and Traceability: The next subject area evaluates the skills of the applicants in capturing the requirements' relationships, sources, and status to give evidence that the requirements are fulfilled as stated, monitoring the requirements throughout their lifecycles to ensure the proper supporting requirements artifacts are reviewed, produced, and approved at every period in the lifecycle as well as updating a requirement's status as it runs through its lifecycle phases by interacting with proper stakeholders and documenting changes in the traceability tool to track requirements towards the end. Moreover, it checks their competence in communicating the status of the requirements to the project manager and other stakeholders utilizing communication methods to keep them informed of requirements risks, conflicts, issues, changes, and overall status.

Evaluation: The last section checks the experience of the students in defining if the solution meets the requirements by validating the solution's test evidence toward the requirements acceptance standards as well as analyzing and communicating the solution's identified deltas and gaps utilizing the quality insurance methods & tools and to equip the stakeholders to determine differences between developed solution, requirements, and solution scope. Additionally, the applicants need to possess the proficiency in evaluating the expanded solution utilizing valuation techniques to define how the solution satisfies the value proposition and business case.

Eligibility Criteria **To get certified as a PMI-PBA, the applicant needs to meet one of the following sets of requirements that are based on educational level and professional experience: Bachelor's Degree or global equivalent** alongside 35 contact hours of business analysis practices and 36 months of working experience as a business analysis practitioner that must be gained within the last 8 years.**High School Diploma/Associate's degree or global equivalent** along with 35 contact hours of business analysis practices and 60 months of working background as a practitioner of business analysis. The experience must be within the last 8 years.**Bachelor's or postgraduate degree from a Global Accreditation Centre (GAC) program or global equivalent** supplemented with 35 contact hours of formal education as well as 24 months of unique non-overlapping professional business analysis experience.

Q45. A new project is in the planning phase. What should the business analyst consider with regard to planning the requirements change process?
* How requirement changes will impact the requirements baseline
* How requirement changes will be implemented
* How requirement changes will be communicated
* How requirement changes will impact the validation plan

Q46. The client produced a specification for a new product to be developed by Company A. Company A designed and successfully tested the new product against the test plan. yet the client does not agree that it meets the specification.

What could have caused this?
* The requirements matrix did not adequately track back to client requirements.
* The product was not adequately tested in accordance with the test plan.
* Requirement changes were not properly identified in the project charier
* The product design was not property reviewed by the quality department.

Q47. A business analyst for Company A has been assigned to a three-year project to assist health insurance Company B with implementing and testing a new set of medical codes. The business analyst has identified many stakeholders who will participate in the project. For example,Company A will designate technical staff to write and code the requirements and provide a testing team to test the new functionality. The senior director of Company B will require weekly progress updates. The project manager from Company A will create project plans, schedule meetings, and provide meeting minutes.

In the scenario above, what is the role of the technical staff and testing team from Company A?
* Consult
* Inform
* Accountable
* Responsible

Q48. The business analyst generated a design specification for a new product. What is the best type of formal review to conduct with the customer to establish an approved requirements baseline?
* Critical design review
* Production readiness review
* System requirements review
* Test readiness review
Explanation

Q49. Once the requirements are compared to internal and external quality standards, what should the business analyst do next?
* Baseline the requirements.
* Set the priority of the requirements.
* Communicate the requirements to stakeholders.
* Ensure that the requirements are validated.
Explanation

Q50. A financial company deployed a new online product to their customers to invest in the stock market. The company notices a problem regarding financial calculations and starts the problem analysis. The company discovers that the new rules for taxes and fees were not implemented.

This problem could have been avoided by:
* involving a business analyst during all phases of system development.
* implementing an automated issue tracking system to facilitate the tracing of defects to the requirements.
* using a table that shows each applicable business rule with the implemented functional requirement.
* rolling back the operations using a contingency process in order to avoid loss and client dissatisfaction.

Q51. A business analyst is working with the project manager, company auditors, and project stakeholders to determine whether formal signoff should be required for the project. For which reason would the business analyst recommend formal signoff to the group?
* The organization follows an iterative project life cycle.
* The project impact is contained within a small department of the company.
* Errors in the product could result in financial solvency.
* The industry is unregulated.
Explanation

Q52.
* They are having difficulty determining if the test results meet the project needs.

Which project artifact could the test team review to help identify acceptance criteria?

* Use cases
* Project scope
* Delphi outcome
* RACI chart

Q53. An organization is evaluating the possibility of conducting business internationally. Which factors should be investigated at the onset of the initiative?
* Impacts on requirements baseline
* Change control processes
* Deliverables to be produced
* External dependencies

Q54. While preparing a business case, an experienced business analyst faces difficulty in deciding which of three different solution options to recommend. The senior vice president (SVP) who requested the business case favors an outsourced solution; however, an analysis favors a custom-developed solution, either but internally or using contract labor.

To prepare the recommendation, what should the business analyst do?
* Perform solution evaluation.
* Recommend the SVP’s choice, as it is most likely to be adopted.
* Review the stakeholder analysis
* Formulate a weighted-ranking matrix.
Explanation/Reference: https://www.forum.izenbridge.com/viewtopic.php?t=4166

Q55. Projects have been managed well and completed on schedule and on budget. However, successful completion of the projects has not improved the company’s performance and profitability.

Which of the following should have been implemented to ensure that the projects would improve the company’s performance and profitability?
* A risk plan
* A review with appropriate stakeholders
* A project management plan
* A strategies and goals analysis

Q56. When a business analyst uses subject matter experts to define roles and identify influencers, which project artifact is created or updated?
* Stakeholder management plan
* RACI matrix
* Stakeholder register
* SWOT analysis
Explanation/Reference: https://cs.anu.edu.au/courses/comp3120/public_docs/BOKV1_6.pdf

Q57. During the project execution phase, the client requests the addition of a new feature. Which of the following would allow the business analyst to determine the impact for the specific requirement change?
* Requirements baseline
* Requirements management tool
* Requirements cards
* Requirements traceability matrix

Q58. In the first few weeks after a large implementation of a new web-based application, a critical report failed.

Further investigation determined that a worker had been using a field that was not supposed to be used.

This issue was not identified in testing.

Which technique could have prevented this problem from occurring?
* Prototyping
* Use cases
* Document analysis
* Diagrams

Q59. A business analyst is leading a project to implement automated order entry software at a local pizza restaurant.

The business analyst has very little information about the project the ordering process takes too long and often ends in incorrect orders.

What step should the business analyst take next?
* Identify testing resources to support the implementation.
* Schedule a requirements gathering sessions with the manager of the ordering department.
* Select the software to implement and start working with the technical resources.
* Request information on the current ordering process and compare it with other companies.

Q60. A business analysl assigned lo review lest output for a project realizes that an approved requirement has been missed. Which technique could the business analyst have used to ensure that requirements were delivered as stated?
* Use cases
* Requirements management plan
* Traceability matrix
* Work breakdown structure

Q61. The business analyst has been assigned to a project which delivers functionality for a much larger solution.

The project has many requirements but has not received adequate funding. In addition, the stakeholders’ views conflict.

Which tools and techniques should the business analyst use to maximize business value while establishing the requirements baseline?
* Decision trees, weighted matrix, and context diagrams
* Stakeholder register, decision tree, and capability matrix
* Weighted matrix, process flow, and organizational chart
* Traceability matrix, context diagrams, and scope document

Q62. Which of the following actions will contribute most to the success of the initial stage of the project?
* Document the requirements and obtain sign-off.
* Establish the change control process of the project.
* Interview stakeholders to clearly define the problem.
* Define the acceptance criteria required during the acceptance phase.

Q63. A company is working on implementing a software application. They are converting their complex, m-house processes into the new system. The business analyst has been asked to analyze the processes.

Which technique should be followed?
* MoSCoW

* Interface analysis
* Feasibility analysis
* Requirements traceability

PMI PMI-PBA Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Develop requirements management plan by identifying stakeholders, roles and responsibilities- Collect and analyze information from a variety of sources using valuation toolsTopic 2- Elicit or identify requirements, using individual and group elicitation techniques- Identify stakeholders by reviewing goals, objectives, and requirementsTopic 3- Elaborate and specify detailed metrics and acceptance criteria using measurement tools- Collaborate in the development of project goals and objectives by providing clarification of business needsTopic 4- Define business metrics and acceptance criteria by collaborating with stakeholders- Select methods for document control by using documentation management tools and techniques

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