CBAP® Practice Test
Questions 1–100

Questions for CBAP (1 – 100)

1. Which choice completes the following statement the *least* effectively? When considering the impact of the "project approach" on business analysis planning for the customized component of a new software package, the approach:
   A. Will have an impact on planning and monitoring business analysis tasks as well as on the roles and responsibilities for business analysis
   B. Is always a predecessor to the start of requirements planning and management
   C. Is always a successor to the start of requirements planning and management
   D. Determines the formality of communication with the developers

2. Your organization is in the process of determining the solution scope and weights have been provided. Must haves get 10 points and discretionary items are given points ranging from one through nine. Vendor proposals are ranked against a criteria list. The vendor that ranks highest is selected. Which answer best describes the techniques used for this process?
   A. Vendor assessment, decision analysis, and key performance indicators
   B. Vendor assessment, key performance indicators, and acceptance/evaluation criteria definition
   C. Decision analysis, structured walkthrough, and functional decomposition
   D. Create a business domain model and schedule a walkthrough or review

3. Why is the task *determine the appropriate format for requirements* important to the project?
   A. It assures that the same organizational artifacts are used consistently by all business analysis in all situations.
   B. It assures that each requirement is described in a unique format that respects the title and authority of the highest ranking stakeholder in the audience.
   C. It assures that requirements are understandable to their particular stakeholders.
   D. It assures that the presenter has sufficient time to learn new tools to enhance each presentation of requirements to different target audiences.

4. Joana has been trying to figure out how best to validate the solution scope with her stakeholders, both business and technical. How can she best validate the solution scope with her stakeholders?
   A. Conduct a requirements workshop and talk it through with the stakeholders
   B. Have a brainstorming session with her stakeholders
   C. Create a business domain model and schedule a walkthrough or review
   D. Do nothing at all. The architect is responsible for validating solution scope

5. In a short, three-month project to implement a COTS system, the BA determined that a detailed software requirements specification document was not necessary and planned instead upon use cases for the analysis technique and documentation format. This is an example of:
    A. An assumption that could become a risk
    B. The appropriate use of risk mitigation
    C. The Delphi technique
    D. Determining appropriate requirements analysis and documentation activities

6. Which of these is the *best* definition of variance analysis?
    A. It determines discrepancies related to time, cost, and scope
    B. It determines the magnitude of the discrepancies between the business analysis plans and the actual performance of the activities
    C. It is completed as part of project management, not business analysis
    D. It uses the Delphi technique to determine the variances

7. What does an organizational model interface show?
    A. How the organization interfaces with other organizational units
    B. How the organization interfaces with its systems
    C. How the organization interfaces with the business architecture
    D. How the organization interfaces with organizational process assets

8. Which of the following statements *best* describes a plan-driven approach?
    A. This approach tends to be preferred when taking an exploratory approach
    B. This approach is similar to agile methods for software development
    C. This approach tends to be preferred when requirements can be realistically defined prior to implementation
    D. The risk of poor implementation is low

9. Which of the following are *not* considered to be software development life cycle (SDLC) methodologies?
    A. RUP, Test-Driven Development
    B. Spiral, Incremental
    C. Scrum, Incremental
    D. Agile and Waterfall

10. A solution or component of a solution that is the result of a project is known as?
    - A. A product
    - B. A determination
    - C. A result
    - D. A deliverable

11. Which of the following techniques are used to manage business analysis performance?
    - A. Metrics, work breakdown structure, risk analysis, lessons learned
    - B. Metrics, key performance indicators (KPIs), interviews, process modeling, lessons learned
    - C. Process modeling, functional decomposition, interviews, risk analysis
    - D. Problem tracking, root cause analysis, observation, metrics

12. Tom works as the business analyst for a project to introduce a new electronic gadget. Similar projects have been lengthy, involved multiple stakeholders, and included thousands of requirements. When selecting a business analysis approaches for the project, which of the following is Tom most likely to consider?
    - A. A plan-driven approach because of the highly regulated environment
    - B. A change-driven approach because these approaches tend to be better for new products
    - C. The approach depends on more factors than are given
    - D. A combination of plan-driven and change-driven approaches, given the complexity of the project

13. Your solution design team has recommended a commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) solution. However, you recently uncovered a new constraint in the technical architecture that precludes the COTS solution. What deliverable might be most significantly impacted by this discovery?
    - A. Work division strategy
    - B. Enterprise architecture framework
    - C. Business case
    - D. Requirements baseline

14. Elements included in *manage business analysis performance* include
    A. Performance reporting, preventive measures, corrective action
    B. Performance reporting, change control, preventive action
    C. Corrective action, change control, performance reporting
    D. Corrective action, change control, performance measures

15. Joana uses hierarchical decomposition to break down her business analysis deliverables into activities and tasks. She then adds the hours needed and can give an accurate estimate of the time needed to complete her BA work. What type of estimation has she used?
    A. Delphi estimation
    B. Historic analysis
    C. Parametric estimation
    D. Bottom-up estimation

16. Mary has just finished a report that showed some problems in the business analysis work for her current project. Specifically, there were several variances from what she expected, and she needs to take corrective action. What should Mary do to address the variances?
    A. Update the business analysis approach for the project to correct the problems identified
    B. Plan new or different business analysis activities to correct the problems identified
    C. Update the business analysis communication plan to ensure it includes reporting the variances
    D. Plan new or different requirements management processes to reduce the variances

17. Which of the following is the primary purpose of vendor assessment?
    A. Assessing a vendor to determine if your company can afford them
    B. Assessing a vendor to determine if you want to work with them
    C. Assessing a vendor to see if they can meet commitments regarding a product or service
    D. Assessing a vendor to replace another vendor at your company.

18. A work breakdown structure (WBS) is similar to which of the following items?
    A. Work breakdown system
    B. Project plan
    C. Functional decomposition
    D. Structured planning

19. Which of the following approaches places more emphasis on requirements prioritization methods?
    A. Neither plan-driven nor change-driven
    B. Both plan-driven and change-driven
    C. Change-driven
    D. Plan-driven

20. You are in the middle of conducting an interview. You ask, "How many days are counted for the member's activity in the program per month?" This is an example of what type of question?
    A. Open-ended
    B. Calculation
    C. Close-ended
    D. Unstructured

21. What are the outputs of preparing for elicitation?
    A. Organizational assets, requirements management plan
    B. Stakeholder communication plan, risk analysis
    C. Observation, prototype, assigned resources
    D. Supporting materials, scheduled resources

22. Which of the following is *not* an element of problem tracking?
    A. Recording the problem
    B. Managing the problem
    C. Managing the activities
    D. Key performance indicators

23. Which one, among the following, does the facilitator of a requirements elicitation session have responsibility for?
    A. Enforcing discipline and ground rules for the session
    B. Participating in the discussion when appropriate
    C. Making decisions during the session
    D. Providing the right information to stakeholders during the session

24. You have scheduled a focus group to determine the current attitudes towards a new product that your company is developing. Your participants should _____.
    A. Be ready to participate
    B. Have a minimum of five years' experience with the company
    C. Be pre-qualified
    D. Only respond to pre-planned questions

25. An issues log can be used to:
    A. Maintain a list of requirements
    B. Resolve obstacles toward meeting milestone dates for the project manager
    C. Manage successive iterations of requirements elaboration
    D. Record conflicts that arise between stakeholders

26. Among the following techniques, which is a business analyst *not* expected to know and perform?
    A. Functional requirements analysis
    B. Non-functional requirement analysis
    C. Vendor assessment
    D. Scope modeling

27. Which of the following statements best describes the *confirm elicitation results* task?
    A. To state and confirm requirements and risks
    B. To transform stakeholder concerns into requirements
    C. To ensure stated stakeholder concerns and stated requirements are confirmed
    D. To document stated requirements and concerns

28. You have had several interviews this week for your project. Since several issues have come up, your project manager has suggested that you track them formally in an issue log. Why?
    A. So it can be used for historical purposes and project planning by the project manager
    B. To ensure that when elicitation produces issues, they are tracked to resolution
    C. To ensure that the help desk and service management teams are kept in the loop
    D. To ensure that the results of requirements workshops and interviews are documented

29. Which step typically occurs *first* when utilizing a survey/questionnaire as a requirements elicitation technique?
    A. Test the survey
    B. Define the purpose of the survey and select the target survey groups
    C. Write the survey questions
    D. Select the distribution and collection methods

30. You have just completed your requirements workshop. Who should be involved in documenting the requirements?
    A. Business analyst and project manager
    B. Business analyst
    C. Business analyst, project manager, and scribe
    D. Business analyst and scribe

31. You need to understand whether there is any potential collaboration with other systems or projects either because of existing relationships or new requirements. The technique best suited for elaborating these requirements is:
    A. Interface analysis
    B. Document analysis
    C. State diagram
    D. Traceability matrix

32. A business rule can be defined as:
    A. A capability or condition needed on a particular project to solve a problem or achieve an objective
    B. Guidance provided to a stakeholder to execute business processes in a certain manner or under certain conditions
    C. A relationship between one entity/business object and another
    D. A regulation that an organization must adhere to.

33. As a means of eliciting requirements, you have been reading all known business architecture documentation and the information provided from a previous phase of the project you are working on. What is this technique called?
    A. Document review
    B. Observation
    C. Business architecture analysis
    D. Document analysis

34. Among the following requirements, which one is likely to have the most disagreement after implementation?
    A. Provide most beautiful interface to users
    B. Capture customer details including name, address, and email
    C. Response time less than 5 seconds
    D. Calculate tax as 6% of order value

35. Techniques used to specify requirements include all of the following *except*:
    A. Business rules analysis
    B. Prototyping
    C. Scenarios and use cases
    D. Functional composition

36. Maria is arranging one-on-one meetings with several stakeholders to understand their business needs. What type of technique is she using?
    A. Requirements workshops
    B. Observation
    C. Interviews
    D. Prototyping

37. What is the primary responsibility of a scribe during a requirements workshop?
    A. Enforcing discipline, structure, and ground rules for the meeting
    B. Documenting business requirements in the format determined prior to the meeting
    C. Introducing the goals and agenda for the meeting
    D. Ensuring that all stakeholders participate and have their input heard

38. Which type of requirement best describes the behavior and information that the solution will manage, including a specific system action or response?
    A. Business requirement
    B. Stakeholder requirement
    C. Functional requirement
    D. Non-functional requirement

39. In order to validate requirements, one must:
    A. Document assumptions and constraints
    B. Verify requirements
    C. Prioritize requirements
    D. Confirm requirements

40. One particular stakeholder is adding unnecessary requirements and expectations into the go/no-go criteria. What would be your approach before submitting the requirements package?
    A. Call a meeting with the project sponsor and the subject matter expert (SME) in question and lay out your assessment of the situation.
    B. If you believe the stakeholder will be disruptive to the decision-making process, do not invite the stakeholder from the decision package review meeting.
    C. Facilitate a brainstorming session among executive team members to deal with the SME's expectations.
    D. Seek a meeting with the SME to listen carefully to his/her concerns and be able to reflect them back to the stakeholder. Then engage the stakeholder in suggestions for how to mitigate the particular issues. Consider next steps after thoroughly understanding the concerns from the stakeholder's perspective.

41. Among the following options, which option *best* describes the stakeholders involved in reviewing and approving requirements?
    A. Sponsors, project managers, QA
    B. Stakeholders mentioned in stakeholder list and roles and responsibilities)
    C. Whoever the sponsor has dictated will sign-off
    D. Executive sponsor, project manager, quality assurance representative, business analyst, architect or technical lead

42. When working on assessing potential solutions and allocating requirements, business analysts need to interact frequently with stakeholders such as designers, architects, developers, etc. The implementation SMEs are *not* typically responsible for which part of the solution?
    A. Providing information on technical constraints that may limit possible solutions
    B. Supplying input on the skills and capabilities needed to successfully run the new solution
    C. Managing project effort and cost
    D. Dictating when and where requirements are allocated and evaluating the design of software applications

43. Traceability ensures the solutions' conformance to requirements and assists in scope and change management. What types of traceabilities can be performed?
    A. Derivation and allocation, cost and location
    B. Relationship to other requirements, relationship to sponsorship
    C. Forwards and backwards, cost and location
    D. Derivation and allocation, relationship to other requirements

44. You obtained signoff on requirements from three stakeholders: the sponsor, the project manager, and the product manager. However, later the project management office rejected your requirements for implementation due to insufficient signoff. What should you have checked for?
    A. Requirements sign-off not matching the stakeholder list, roles and responsibilities
    B. Project manager preference for signoff
    C. Lack of quality assurance signoff
    D. Lack of implementation team signoff

45. To be verified, requirements must be all of the following *except*:
    A. Modifiable
    B. Unambiguous
    C. Fit for use
    D. Feasible

46. Solution components can contain multiple aspects. Which of the following should a business analyst consider when allocating requirements?
    A. Data access rights and organization structure
    B. People who maintain the solution and their processes
    C. Software applications and vendor support
    D. Organization structure and business approval

47. What is the *best* method for reducing solution scope after requirements have been approved and baselined?
    A. Requirements prioritization
    B. Conflict resolution
    C. SWOT analysis
    D. Problem management

48. One of your stakeholders has requested for a change to a baselined requirement. Which of the following would be your best course of action?
    A. Reject the change as the requirement is already baselined
    B. You know that the change is not useful, hence keep it on hold
    C. Follow the change request process as identified in the requirements management plan
    D. Tell the stakeholder that it is too late to accept any new change

49. Validating the solution involves:
    A. Ensuring requirements add value to the organization
    B. Ensuring solution meets business needs
    C. Ensuring requirements are complete and correct
    D. Identifying and assessing defects and then identifying preventive and corrective action

50. Which statement *best* describes the requirements management and communications (RMC) knowledge area?
    A. A business person from the payroll processing department and a developer from the IT group must agree on the requirements
    B. Elicitation planning activities for requirements analysis and documentation come from a broad and diverse audience
    C. The business analyst works to bring stakeholders to a common understanding of the requirements
    D. A collection of activities and considerations for expressing the output of requirements analysis and documentation to the sponsor for approval

51. The lead business analyst notices that some of the business analysts have information about the project requirements, processes, and stakeholders that would be helpful to the entire business analysis team. What technique would the lead business analyst use to make sure that there is shared understanding among the team?
    A. Knowledge transfer
    B. Brainstorming
    C. Risk management
    D. Consider project risks, expectations, and standards

52. Requirements packages can include all of the following formats *except*:
    A. Formal documentation
    B. Informal documentation
    C. Presentation
    D. Models

53. A requirements package is best described as:
    A. Results of object-oriented design where classes and messages are combined into "packages" for delivering a software system
    B. Consolidation of data modeling graphical representations into a packaged presentation for the design team and other stakeholders who approve the solutions recommendations
    C. A set of requirements grouped together in a document or presentation for communication to stakeholders
    D. Summation of requirements metrics used to evaluate the performance of the requirements management plan; the "package" delivered to project management at the end of a requirements management project

54. Tom has received signoff on his requirements and has communicated that all further changes will now be done as part of change control. He gets an email requesting a change. Tom then compares the new requirement to the original, documents the new requirement, and puts it into change control. What is this called and what is the next logical step?
    A. Baselining and following internal company procedure for change control
    B. Versioning and following internal company procedure for change control
    C. The change control process
    D. Current and future state requirements comparison followed by change control

55. A danger that a business analyst must guard against when reviewing product presentations is:
    A. Asking relevant questions
    B. Being carried away by the sales presentation of the product vendor
    C. Involving relevant stakeholders in the review
    D. Documenting the discussion points during the review

56. Which of the following options is a valid consideration when presenting requirements to stakeholders?

    A. Many business SMEs will not be available to review requirements so there is little need to write in the language they can understand.
    B. There is little difference in the time needed to prepare formal or informal requirements reviews. The difference lies in the organizational level of the audience being presented to.
    C. A requirement may be presented informally, in an e-mail message, a note, or verbally.
    D. None of the above

57. You have requested requirements approval, but the sponsor has rejected it. Which of the following could be the reason?
    A. Requirements are not presented in a process model format
    B. Conflicts are still not resolved
    C. Requirements are not presented in a use case model format
    D. Requirements are not fully described

58. Which of the following is the primary reason for developing requirements packages?
    A. To get approval from stakeholders
    B. Prescribed by *BABOK*®
    C. It's a good thing to do
    D. Requirements packages are not needed

59. Which of the following statements is *correct* regarding the process of selecting and prioritizing projects?
    A. Business analysts play an incidental role in the portfolio management process since this is primarily an executive governance body activity
    B. Executives and key stakeholders are required to evaluate potential initiatives based on the least risk to the enterprise
    C. Portfolio planning and management groups usually follow a free-form decision-making methodology to ensure the widest input
    D. Business analysts often support the sponsor when presenting the project proposal information

60. An opportunity cost is defined as:
    A. Sunk cost
    B. Potential value that could be realized by pursuing alternative courses of action
    C. Cost of a business problem being solved or an opportunity being seized
    D. Initial investment as compared with the net present value of each alternate solution

61. As a business analyst, you have been asked to evaluate the need for a project governance system for your organization. You should consider:
    A. Current needs of your organization
    B. Benchmarking against peers to understand their systems
    C. Future needs of your organization
    D. Current and future needs of your organization

62. Which techniques among the following can be used during the *assess capability gaps* task?
    A. Document analysis and root cause analysis
    B. Root cause analysis and SWOT analysis
    C. SWOT analysis and document analysis
    D. Root cause analysis and risk analysis

63. One of the reviewers of your project has decided that the project should not be implemented due to concerns over a previous lawsuit. What role does this reviewer play in your project?
    A. Executive business sponsor
    B. Project manager
    C. Sponsor
    D. Regulator

64. Ted is working on a project to automate several business processes. He just received confirmation of the budget and it is clear that there is enough money to either build an in-house solution or purchase a COTS package. What is the most logical next step for Ted?
    A. Pursue a request for proposal (RFP)
    B. Pursue a request for information (RFI)
    C. Purchase a COTS product with the budget available
    D. Insist on developing in-house

65. For which of the following tasks or element(s) would it be most appropriate to generate alternatives during enterprise analysis?
    A. Assess new capability requirements
    B. Determine solution approach
    C. Determine implementation approach
    D. Define solution scope

66. What is a business need?
    A. A statement of the project objective
    B. A statement of the business objective
    C. The definition of the required change to organizational systems or capabilities
    D. A definition of why the change is required

67. Which of the following statements *best* describes a business capability?
    A. Constraints
    B. Assumptions
    C. Products
    D. Culture

68. During enterprise analysis, the role of the business analyst is to:
    A. Define the business need
    B. Prioritize the projects
    C. Select the project
    D. Launch new projects

69. Feasibility studies can contain all of the following *except*:
    A. Executive summary
    B. Detailed costs of developing the solution
    C. Business problem and/or opportunity statement
    D. Market research to identify viable solution options

70. Which of the following documents explain the general method used to create or acquire new capabilities?
    A. Project vision
    B. Solution approach
    C. Solution performance assessment
    D. Capability opportunities

71. In what situation would a feasibility analysis be *most* useful?
    A. Buying a COTS package
    B. When a sponsor places constraints on a solution option
    C. Resolving a business problem
    D. Increasing market share through acquisition

72. Who creates the vision for the organization?
    A. Project manager
    B. Executive team
    C. Business analyst
    D. Sponsor

73. The business analyst for the COSMOS project is planning to meet the stakeholder who has direct knowledge of current issues. With which stakeholder group should he meet?
    A. Domain SMEs and end users
    B. Implementation SMEs
    C. Project manager
    D. Sponsor

74. What format should be used for a requirements package?
    A. A formal presentation, otherwise it is not worth packaging requirements
    B. One that is appropriate to the needs of the stakeholders
    C. Minimally, they should contain a business requirements specification or equivalent
    D. Models, diagrams, and documents

75. When is time boxing best used for the prioritization of requirements?
    A. When a project manager is unable to determine a schedule for the implementation of the solution
    B. When the requirements are based on a fixed resource
    C. When the requirements are considered nice to have
    D. When all the features must be implemented before releasing to market

76. Among the following, which option names the two most widely used types of data models?
    A. Entity-relationship diagram and class diagram
    B. Entity-relationship diagram and swim lane
    C. Entity-relationship diagram and context diagram
    D. Entity-relationship diagram and sequence diagram

77. Requirements for traceability are mentioned in which of the following documents?
    A. Requirements communication plan
    B. Risk plan
    C. Requirements management plan
    D. Project plan

78. You have been going through hundreds of difficult scenarios that the business needs to understand. All of the scenarios are rules-based. What is the *best* document for you to use to represent these difficult scenarios?
    A. Decision table
    B. Hierarchy table
    C. Multiplication table
    D. Rules table

79. On a project, you make sure that requirement models have met the necessary standards of quality so that they can be used effectively to guide further work. What have you been doing?
    A. Validating requirements
    B. Verifying requirements
    C. Documenting transition requirements
    D. Specifying and modeling requirements

80. Mike is struggling with how to model requirements in the best possible way for his project. In particular, the business wants to allow mortgage applicants the ability to save their application and resume later in the future if they cannot complete the application in one sitting. Which technique should Mike employ to define the accomplishment of this specific goal?
    A. Process modeling
    B. Goal decomposition
    C. Use cases
    D. Scenarios

81. Reviews can be formal or informal. The techniques used during a review are selected to support the objectives of the review. Which of the following commonly used by business analysts are a formal technique?

    A. Pass around, ad-hoc, informal walkthrough
    B. Technical review, inspection, desk check
    C. Desk check, team review, single issue review
    D. Inspection, single issue review, team review

82. Which of the following techniques shows how information flows through a system?
    A. Data modeling
    B. Data flow diagrams
    C. Process modeling
    D. Organizational modeling

83. Conflicts are usually *not* resolved in which of the following ways?
    A. Written communication
    B. Research
    C. Third party mediator
    D. Formal meetings

84. Which of the following is *not* an example of a solution component?
    A. Business processes
    B. People who operate and maintain the solution
    C. Requirements specifications
    D. Infrastructure

85. Traditionally, a sequence diagram requires which of the following?
    A. A fully defined problem statement
    B. A fully defined context diagram
    C. A fully defined class model
    D. A fully defined data matrix

86. A structured walkthrough is an example of which of the following?
    A. Requirements communication
    B. Requirements analysis
    C. Requirements performance management
    D. Contextual risk analysis

87. While reviewing the high-level design document, you notice that many requirements have been missed. Which technique would have helped you to avoid this problem?
    A. Structured walkthrough
    B. Informal walkthrough
    C. Requirements workshop
    D. Coverage matrix

88. Requirements that don't meet quality standards are likely to have been evaluated in which task?
    A. Validate requirements
    B. Verify requirements
    C. Variance requirements
    D. Verify and validate requirements

89. Business analysts need to gather application performance statistics in order to:
    A. Complete SWOT analysis for a new automation project
    B. Understand value that was delivered by the implemented solution
    C. Plan performance metrics for an automation project
    D. Prioritize defects resulting from implementing the new process

90. What is an important goal for a business analyst for both defining and then carrying out transition requirements?
    A. Minimize loss of data when transitioning from one system to another
    B. Ensure that end users are able to coordinate between old and new systems if they are to be in use for a period of time
    C. Minimize disruptions to customers when transitioning from one system to another
    D. To sunset the old system on the go-live day of the new system

91. Which of the following should *not* be considered when evaluating whether a solution should be retired or replaced?
    A. Necessity
    B. Future investment required
    C. Sunk cost
    D. Opportunity cost

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92. If the solution team thinks that a potential solution is available from an outside party, business analysts will *not* use which of the following forms to capture requirements for selecting them?
    A. RFI
    B. ROI
    C. RFP
    D. RFQ

93. You are unable to determine the cause of a defect in the solution and hence unable to resolve it before the upcoming planned release. Your stakeholders are not willing to accept the defect. Since time is running out, what should you consider doing next?
    A. Perform a root-cause analysis of the reasons for the defect
    B. Introduce new automated processes and remove problem exception cases
    C. Perform additional quality control checks and introduce new manual processes
    D. Remove support for the activities that might be causing the defect

94. Mary is a business analyst who has been asked to develop transition requirements between existing systems and a new system. The technique she is *unlikely* to use is:
    A. Data modeling
    B. Business rules analysis
    C. Process modeling
    D. Root-cause analysis

95. You have worked on a project to implement a new system. When it was first deployed, it seemed to be performing well. However, as transactions increased over a six-month period, the application slowed to a level deemed unacceptable by the end-users. You have been asked to evaluate this performance. In order to do this, you need to have:
    A. Performance metrics of the solution
    B. Approval to repair any defects found
    C. Approval to prevent future defects
    D. An assessment of the solution's performance

96. How do business analysts typically participate in testing of a solution?
    A. Perform testing if there is no formal testing group to do it
    B. Ensuring requirements are testable
    C. Executing the test plan
    D. Tracking defects and problems

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97. The task that will use the output of *solution performance assessment* task is:
    A. Evaluate solution performance
    B. Assess capability gaps
    C. Validate solution
    D. Assess organizational readiness

98. Which of the following definitions best fits a constructed solution?
    A. A solution that is in actual use by the enterprise
    B. A solution that may not be in actual use by the enterprise
    C. A solution that has distinct product hierarchy
    D. A solution that is operationally managed

99. Mark found that a requirement was incomplete when testing the latest release. What did Mark find?
    A. A defect
    B. An anomaly
    C. A bad requirement
    D. A solution gap

100. Which of the following statement is true about defects?
    A. All defects must be resolved at any cost
    B. Defects must be analyzed for their impact on the business
    C. Defects can occur only during the coding phase
    D. Defects can be detected only during user acceptance testing