



ANSWER KEY

CPRE Practice Test

Questions 1– 100

Questions for CPRE (1 – 100)

1. Which of the following is *not* part of the major activities for a requirements engineer?
 - A. Elicitation
 - B. Documentation
 - C. Validation
 - D. Promote agile method**

Explanation

Elicitation, documentation and validation are part of the major activities for a requirements engineer. Promoting the agile method is the activity of an evangelist.

2. Which of the following is the objective of elicitation?
 - A. Gather requirements**
 - B. Document requirements
 - C. Validate requirements
 - D. None of the above

Explanation

In requirements engineering, requirements elicitation is the practice of collecting the requirements of a system from users, customers, and other stakeholders. This practice is also sometimes referred to as requirements gathering.

3. Which of the following is *not* an objective of requirements validation?
 - A. Ensure requirements meet business needs
 - B. Ensure requirements meet the requirements of the quality criteria
 - C. Document stated requirements
 - D. Creating the context diagram.**

Explanation

The objectives of validation include ensuring requirements meet business needs along with quality criteria and documentation of stated requirements.

4. Which of the following is a quality requirement?
 - A. Application should be able to support 100 concurrent users**
 - B. Application development shall follow the agile development approach
 - C. The system shall be able to capture necessary information about project risks
 - D. Once a risk is created, it can be assigned to a project team member

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Explanation

Non-functional requirements are also known as quality requirements. The requirement, *the application should be able to support 100 concurrent users*, is a non-functional requirement and hence a quality requirement.

5. Peter is the requirements engineer for a project and needs to identify the stakeholder that will be responsible for authorizing the actions needed to meet the identified business need. Which stakeholder does Peter need to identify?
- A. **Sponsor**
 - B. Customer
 - C. User
 - D. Project manager

Explanation

The sponsor authorizes requirements that are necessary in order to meet the identified business need.

6. Which of the following possible project requirements are considered functional requirements?
- A. **New data that supports changes to any business process will be included in the new system**
 - B. New data added will be accessible directly from the My SQL database
 - C. Data for the system changes will be retained for three years
 - D. Data for the system changes will be backed up daily with a copy stored off-site

Explanation

The requirement *new data that supports changes to any business process will be included in the new system* is about the data requirements of the system, and for this reason can be considered a functional requirement.

7. 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**

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Explanation

There is not a technique called “functional composition”. Business rules analysis, prototyping, and scenarios and use cases are techniques used to specify requirements.

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

Explanation

Functional requirements best describe the behavior and information that the solution will manage, including a specific system action or response.

9. Oral communication may include which of the following?
- A. Active listening, unemotional and other non-verbal cues
 - B. Active listening, expressed documented ideas
 - C. Active listening, emotional and other non-verbal cues**
 - D. Active listening, verbal assaults

Explanation

Oral communication may include active listening, emotional and other non-verbal cues. It does not involve verbal assaults or expressed documented ideas.

10. Your project seems to have many new requirements being discovered during the first two months of implementation. What is the best course of action you could recommend?
- A. Change the business analysis approach from the plan-driven to a change-driven approach
 - B. Suspend development of changes until you can understand the impact of the interface requirements**
 - C. Advise the remote system users that process re-engineering should be postponed until after the current project has been completed
 - D. Estimate the cost of re-work due to anticipated change requests

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Explanation

Since the project has many new requirements being discovered, the requirements elicitation approach seems to have had some challenges; however, at this stage the concern is to understand the impact of the changes.

11. Which of the following stakeholders will be more focused on the design of the solution?
- A. Project manager
 - B. Implementation subject matter expert (SME)**
 - C. Domain SME
 - D. Sponsor

Explanation

The implementation SME focuses on designing the solution. The implementation SME is responsible for designing and implementing potential solutions and providing specialist expertise.

12. Implementation SMEs are *not* typically responsible for which parts of the solution?
- A. Providing information on technical constraints that may limit possible solutions
 - B. Offering input on the skills and capabilities needed to successfully run the new solution and suggestions about the set of requirements to be allocated to a solution component or to release
 - C. Managing project effort and cost**
 - D. Informing when and where requirements are allocated and helping with the evaluation of the design of software applications

Explanation

The project manager manages project effort and cost. The rest of the options are managed by the implementation SMEs.

13. Which of the following is defined by the system context?
- A. Aspects that affect the system**
 - B. Aspects that do not affect the system
 - C. People who use the system
 - D. None of the above

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Explanation

System context clearly defines aspects that affect the system. Requirements for a system do not just appear; they must be identified systematically.

14. Which of the following aspects *cannot* be included in the system context?

- A. People who use the system
- B. Documents used for the system
- C. Other systems that interact with the system
- D. Other systems that do not interact with the system**

Explanation

People who use the system, documents used for the system, and other systems that interact with the system would be included in the system context.

15. Which of the following is *true* about system context?

- A. Separates the system to be developed from its environment**
- B. Separates useful aspects of the environment from non-useful aspects
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

Explanation

According to the definition, system context separates the system to be developed from its environment.

16. Which of the following is true about the system boundary?

- A. Separates features that can be modified against those which can not**
- B. The system context and system makes up the system boundary
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

Explanation

System boundary separates features that can be modified against those which cannot.

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17. Which of the following is the best modeling technique used to capture system context?

- A. Context diagram**
- B. State chart diagram
- C. Fishbone diagram
- D. Sequence diagram

Explanation

A context diagram is a data flow diagram with only one massive central process that includes everything inside the scope of the system. It shows how the system will receive and send data flows to the external entities involved.

18. Which of the following is the system that provides data?

- A. Start point
- B. End point
- C. Source**
- D. Sink

Explanation

Source is a system that provides data. The data provided by the source is received by the sink.

19. Which of the following is the system that stores data?

- A. Source
- B. Data store**
- C. Sink
- D. None of the above

Explanation

The data store is a system that stores data. Source is a system that provides data. The data provided by the source is received by the sink.

20. While eliciting requirements, you find that local taxes may be applicable. This will be part of which of the following?

- A. System context**
- B. System boundary
- C. Gray zone

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D. Irrelevant environment

Explanation

People who use the system, documents used for the system, and other systems that interact with the system would be included in the system context. According to the definition, system context separates the system to be developed from its environment, so finding that local taxes may be applicable while eliciting requirements would be a part of system context.

21. During requirements engineering, avoiding the lack of clarity when defining boundaries is called:

- A. Concretion**
- B. Concatenation
- C. Confirmation
- D. Consolidation

Explanation

In the sequence of requirements engineering, avoiding a lack of clarity in defining boundaries is defined as concretion.

22. Which of the following influences the context of a system?

- A. Stakeholders
- B. Laws and standards
- C. Business processes
- D. All of the above**

Explanation

The origin is the set of all context aspects that have influenced the creation of requirements. Among the potential source of requirements, stakeholders, laws and standards, and business processes influence the context of a system.

23. The area between system context and the irrelevant environment, which may shift during requirements engineering, is called:

- A. Grey zone**
- B. Incomplete zone
- C. Undefined zone
- D. Red zone

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Explanation

It is possible that there may be a grey zone for the context boundary. It consists of those aspects in the system environment where it is still unclear if they will have an influence on the planned system.

24. The Kano model states that dissatisfiers (basic factors) are hard to find. What is the best elicitation technique for finding dissatisfiers?
- A. Interview
 - B. Questionnaire
 - C. Field observation**
 - D. Low-fidelity prototyping

Explanation

Different systems and products may require different elicitation techniques, such as interviews, questionnaires (questioning techniques), and supporting techniques like prototyping. Field observation is the best elicitation technique for finding dissatisfiers.

25. You have to elicit requirements for a sales software product that will be used worldwide. In the initial elicitation of requirements, participants from all 30 branches were involved. Project management has decided that for the documentation of the initial requirements a wiki system is to be used. Which of the following statements is most likely correct?
- A. The approach makes no sense since wiki systems do not have a requirements management tool
 - B. The approach makes sense as all people involved can collaboratively write down and comment on the initial requirements**
 - C. The approach makes no sense because the initial requirements analysis has to be performed by a requirements engineer using interviews
 - D. The approach makes sense since wiki systems provide a history of the modifications that have been made

Explanation

Wikis are helpful for collaboratively developing documentation. All people involved can collaborate and write and comment on the initial requirements.

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26. If you are unfamiliar with a domain, what should be the first thing you do?
- A. Create a class model
 - B. Elicit and document the quality requirements
 - C. Understand the vocabulary of the domain**
 - D. Apply role plays

Explanation

In order to be familiar with a domain, it is most important that you master the vocabulary of the domain. If this is neglected, it can have a negative impact on the project.

27. What do the techniques perspective-based reading, apprenticing, contextual inquiry, and system archaeology have in common?
- A. They are all moderated techniques
 - B. They are all group-oriented techniques
 - C. These techniques are applicable when stakeholders show little motivation**
 - D. The techniques are suitable for the identification of stakeholders

Explanation

Perspective-based reading, apprenticing, contextual inquiry, and system archaeology do not require significant stakeholder involvement. Therefore, they are applicable even when stakeholders show little motivation.

28. Which of the following statements is *not true* about apprenticing?
- A. Apprenticing is an observation technique
 - B. Apprenticing is an individual-orientated technique
 - C. Apprenticing should, if possible, take place in the environment in which the new system will later be deployed
 - D. Further questions are not allowed during apprenticing, as these may influence the observation**

Explanation

Apprenticing is an individual-orientated observation technique. It should take place in the environment in which the new system will later be deployed. Further questions are allowed during apprenticing.

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29. Interviews and brainstorming are techniques used during which activity?

- A. **Conducting elicitation**
- B. Preparing documentation
- C. Preparing the business needs assessment
- D. Traceability

Explanation

Different elicitation techniques are needed for different systems and products. Questioning is one such technique which involves interviews, and the creativity technique is another one which involves brainstorming.

30. Stakeholder maps are virtual diagrams that depict the relation of stakeholders to the solution and to one another. Which of the following forms can be used as stakeholder maps?

- A. RACI matrix
- B. Decision tree
- C. OPAS
- D. **Stakeholder *Onion* diagram**

Explanation

The *Onion* diagram is a useful technique used to indicate a sphere of influence for requirements. The stakeholder *Onion* diagram is a way of visualizing the relationship of stakeholders to a project goal.

31. The question, “How many cars are manufactured in any given day?” is an example of:

- A. An open-ended question
- B. A stated requirement
- C. **A closed-ended question**
- D. A business need

Explanation

A closed question can be answered with either a single word or a short phrase. In this case the question is looking for a finite answer. An open question is likely to receive a long answer.

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32. What is a key advantage of using questionnaires for requirements elicitation?

- A. Statistically relevant statements about requirements can be made**
- B. Questionnaires allow for validating the participants understanding
- C. Questionnaires provide insights on delighters (excitement factors)
- D. Questionnaires provide insights on dissatisfiers (basic factors)

Explanation

Since a questionnaire can be given to a larger audience, results are statistically significant. In addition, the requirements can be obtained in detail.

33. A stakeholder map is used for:

- A. Visual representations of how stakeholders collaborate over time to perform work
- B. Listing stakeholders and the requirements they map to
- C. Visual representations of stakeholders and their relationships to the solution**
- D. Showing the relationships of stakeholders to the solution

Explanation

A systematic process for stakeholder mapping and management pays dividends in successful project management. The stakeholder map is a visual representation of stakeholders and their relationships to the solution.

34. Why is it important to assess stakeholder influences during stakeholder analysis?

- A. To determine who can approve requirements
- B. To identify stakeholders to interview
- C. To develop strategies for obtaining buy-in and collaboration**
- D. To obtain and maintain consensus among key stakeholders

Explanation

The purpose of stakeholder analysis is to assess stakeholder influences by developing strategies for obtaining buy-in and collaboration. Stakeholder analysis is a vital project management skill for categorizing people who have influence over your projects.

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35. You want to design a requirements document in such a way that it is particularly well suited for the people who will work with the document in future phases of the development process. Which of the following is the correct combination of role and requirements characteristic?
- A. For the testers, the requirements have to be realizable
 - B. For the developers, the requirements have to be easily changeable
 - C. For all people involved, the requirements have to be consistent**
 - D. For the maintenance staff, the requirements have to be able to be prioritized

Explanation

For all people involved, the requirements have to be consistent. Changeability of the requirements is not a concern for developers. Neither is being realizable for the testers.

36. In order to set up a suitable basis for further development activities, a requirements document is checked for certain quality criteria. Which of the following qualities applies to the quality aspect “content”?
- A. Completeness**
 - B. Understandability
 - C. Un-ambiguity
 - D. Consistency

Explanation

In order for a requirement to meet the quality named content, it should be complete.

37. Which of the following documents contain key domain terms along with their business definitions?
- A. Requirements analysis plan
 - B. Glossary**
 - C. Data modeling
 - D. Requirements package

Explanation

A glossary is a list of key terms in a particular domain of knowledge and their definitions.

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38. A requirements package is best defined as:
- A. The results of object-oriented design where classes and messages are combined into packages for delivering a software system
 - B. The consolidation of data modeling graphical representations into a packaged presentation for the design team and other stakeholders to approve the solutions recommendation
 - C. A set of requirements grouped together in a document or presentation for communication to stakeholders**
 - D. The summation of requirements metrics used to evaluate the performance of the requirements management plan

Explanation

A requirements package is best defined as a set of requirements grouped together in a document or presentation for communication to stakeholders.

39. Which among the following is *not* included in the requirements perspective?
- A. Data
 - B. Behavior
 - C. Function
 - D. Security**

Explanation

Data, behavior and function are included in the requirements perspective. Security is a part of NFR (non-functional requirements).

40. The V-model has which of the following recommended documents?
- A. Customer requirements**
 - B. Data requirements
 - C. Functional requirements
 - D. Non-functional requirements

Explanation

The V-model contains the customer requirements and is based on association of a testing phase for each corresponding development stage. This means that for every single phase in the development cycle there is a directly associated testing phase.

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41. Which of the following statement defines the term “requirement” in accordance with the IEEE standard?
- A. The difference between current state and desired state
 - B. An instruction on how a requirement is to be fulfilled
 - C. A problem that has been identified
 - D. A capability that must be met or possessed by a system**

Explanation

According to the IEEE standard, a requirement is defined as a capability that must be met or possessed by a system.

42. Requirements should be _____ to be managed, because stakeholders cannot consent to requirements if they are not aware of them.
- A. Defined
 - B. Elicited
 - C. Documented
 - D. Communicated**

Explanation

Requirements must be communicated to be managed because stakeholders cannot consent to requirements if they are not aware of them.

43. According to project conditions, different information is maintained within a stakeholder list. Which of the following information items *are not* relevant for every project and therefore do not need to be documented in every project?
- A. Field and depth of knowledge
 - B. Time and location availability
 - C. Political orientation of the stakeholder**
 - D. Goals and interests in relation to the project

Explanation

Political orientation is not of interest to the requirements engineer (RE). An RE should be aware of the field and depth of knowledge, time and location of availability, as well as goals and interests in relation to the project.

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44. Which of the following formats 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. They should, at a minimum, contain a business requirements specification or equivalent
 - D. Models, diagrams, and documents

Explanation

Packages are meant for stakeholders. A formal presentation, models, diagrams, or documents are not necessary in a requirements package.

45. Which of the following *is not* a quality criterion for a requirements document?
- A. Unambiguity
 - B. Structured
 - C. **Developed using use cases**
 - D. Complete

Explanation

Requirements documents do not need to be developed using use cases, but they should meet the quality criteria: unambiguity, structured, and complete.

46. Which of the following is not a shortcoming of natural language?
- A. Inherent ambiguity
 - B. Subjective perception
 - C. **Does not require preparation time**
 - D. Misrepresentation of ideas

Explanation

An advantage of natural language is that it does not require preparation time. Its disadvantages are: inherent ambiguity, subjective perception, and it can be a misrepresentation of ideas.

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47. Converting a long lasting process into a singular event falls under which of the following transformational effects?

- A. **Nominalization**
- B. Universal quantifiers
- C. Incompletely specified conditions
- D. Incompletely specified process verbs

Explanation

Nominalization is a transformational effect in which a long lasting process is converted into a singular event. Universal quantifiers, incompletely specified conditions, and incompletely specified process verbs are not transformational effects.

48. The requirement *the system shall be user friendly* falls under which category?

- A. **Nouns without reference index**
- B. Universal quantifiers
- C. Completely specified conditions
- D. Incompletely specified process verbs

Explanation

The requirement *the system shall be user friendly* belongs to the category of nouns without reference index. Even though it is mentioned that the system shall be user friendly, the type of users for which this is applicable is not mentioned.

49. Which of the following is an example of a universal quantifier?

- A. The system shall be easily accessible
- B. **The system shall show all employee details**
- C. Participants below 15 years of age can take part in this event
- D. To log a user in, the login data is entered

Explanation

A universal quantifier is a formal expression used in asserting that a stated general proposition is true of all the members of the delineated universe or class. It is a type of quantifier, a logical constant which is interpreted as "any" or "all". It expresses that a propositional function can be satisfied by every member of a domain of discourse.

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50. Which of the following is a blueprint for the syntactic structure of individual requirements?

- A. Requirements template**
- B. Requirements documents
- C. Requirements checklist
- D. Requirements modeling

Explanation

Requirements templates provide a way to express requirements in a defined structure. So it can be considered as a blueprint for the syntactic structure of individual requirements.

51. What is the correct sequence for the application of the following requirements templates?

1. Requirement's core determines the required process
 2. Determine legal obligation
 3. Characterize the activity of a system
 4. Determine logical and temporal conditions
 5. Insert objects
- A. 2-1-3-5-4**
 - B. 1-2-3-4-5
 - C. 4-5-1-3-2
 - D. 2-3-1-5-4

Explanation

The correct sequence for the application of the requirements templates is to first determine any legal obligations, followed by the requirement's core to determine the required process, then characterize the activity of a system, insert objects, and determine the logical and temporal conditions.

52. Using a requirements construct is a good practice because it :

- A. Ensures completeness of the requirement
- B. Reduces ambiguity
- C. Neither A or B
- D. Both A and B**

Explanation

A defined structure ensures we provide all necessary information. It also forces us to write requirements in an active voice, thus reducing ambiguity.

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53. Subjective perception happens due to:
- A. Differences in a person's knowledge
 - B. Ambiguity in spoken language
 - C. Noise in the medium
 - D. Any of the above**

Explanation

Subjective perception can occur due to differences in a person's knowledge, ambiguity in spoken language, or noise in the medium.

54. The tendency of stakeholders to combine a number of verbs into one is known as:
- A. Nominalization**
 - B. Nouns without reference index
 - C. Universal quantifiers
 - D. None of the above

Explanation

Nominalization can be defined as the tendency of stakeholders to combine a number of verbs into one. Nominalization is a transformational effect in which a long lasting process is converted into a singular event.

55. One of your stakeholders provides the requirement *all application users must be able to submit requests on the system*. This is an example of:
- A. Nominalization
 - B. Nouns without reference index
 - C. Universal quantifiers**
 - D. None of the above

Explanation

A universal quantifier is a formal expression used in asserting that a stated general proposition is true of all the members of the delineated universe or class. It is a type of quantifier, a logical constant which is interpreted as "any" or "all". It expresses that a propositional function can be satisfied by every member of a domain of discourse.

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56. One of your stakeholders provides the requirement *only project managers and above can use the Excel export feature*. This is an example of which of the following?
- A. Nominalization
 - B. Nouns without reference index
 - C. Universal quantifiers
 - D. Incompletely specified conditions**

Explanation

This statement is an example of incompletely specified conditions because it does not specify what other roles can do with the system.

57. Which of the following is not depicted in a use case diagram?
- A. The process steps of an application**
 - B. The actors of an application
 - C. The use cases of an application
 - D. The boundary between an application and its environment

Explanation

Use cases provide features, but not provide process steps. The boundary between an application and its environment and the actors and use cases of an application are depicted in a use case diagram.

58. In requirements engineering, which is the main advantage graphical models (i.e., use case models or state machines) have over plain textual specifications in natural language?
- A. A model representing reality contains condensed information and can therefore be comprehended faster by a person with modeling knowledge**
 - B. Models allow for complete description of the planned system
 - C. Models can be verified better than natural language because they follow formalized syntax and semantics
 - D. Models are created with tools using a repository, therefore models are better suited for managing requirements

Explanation

The main advantage of a model is that a model representing reality contains condensed information and can therefore be comprehended faster by a person with modeling knowledge.

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59. Which of the following statements apply to the term “syntax” in a conceptual model?

- A. Syntax is fundamental for the interpretation of conceptual models in a modeling language
- B. Syntax determines which model elements of a modeling language can be used**
- C. Syntax defines any combination of constructs in a modeling language
- D. Syntax defines the purpose of applying a modeling language

Explanation

In a conceptual model, syntax determines which model elements of a modeling language can be used. Syntax does not define any combination of constructs, or the purpose of modeling language applications.

60. You are modeling the requirements for a management system to be applied in universities. The steps of enrollment (matriculation) of a new student entering a university will do via model-based documented. Which of the following diagrams is best suited?

- A. Communication diagram
- B. Laus-Ohl diagram
- C. Activity diagram**
- D. Class diagram

Explanation

An activity diagram is basically a flow chart representing the flow from one activity to another activity. The activity can be described as an operation of the system. Activity diagrams provide process steps.

61. A system is described in different perspectives. What is described in the functional perspective?

- A. Portability of the system
- B. Reaction time of the system on external events
- C. Static usage relations and dependencies
- D. Structure of input and output data**

Explanation

The structure of input and output data is described in the functional perspective of a system.

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62. Mark is creating a model that shows how data moves through a system. Each function that modifies the data, in any manner, is identified, decomposed to smaller levels, and the system is completely described from start to storage. What type of a modelling technique is Mark using?
- A. Functional decomposition
 - B. Data flow diagramming**
 - C. Work decomposition
 - D. Organization modelling

Explanation

The data flow diagramming model shows how data flows through a system. Each function that modifies the data, in any manner, is identified, decomposed to smaller levels, and the system is completely described from start to storage.

63. All state machines must have an initial state and _____:
- A. Optional and mandatory states
 - B. Beginning and ending states
 - C. Open and closed states
 - D. Intermediate and ending states**

Explanation

All state machines must have an initial state, intermediate state, and ending state. The others are not mandatory for state machines.

64. Which of the following is *not* used for capturing the static aspects of a system?
- A. Class diagram
 - B. Use case diagram**
 - C. Object diagram
 - D. Component diagram

Explanation

The use case diagram is not used for capturing the static aspects of a system. Use case diagrams show features.

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65. Which of the following diagrams is used to model message flow control in an application?

- A. Class diagram
- B. Activity diagram
- C. Collaboration diagram
- D. Sequencing diagram**

Explanation

Message flow is part of a sequence diagram. A class diagram is an illustration of the relationships and source code dependencies among classes in the Unified Modeling Language (UML).

66. You are creating a model for your requirements. Which model type categorizes and describes the people who directly interact with a solution?

- A. Rules
- B. User classes, profiles, or roles**
- C. Concepts and relationships
- D. Events

Explanation

Use cases show users and features. User classes, profiles, or roles categorize and describe the people who directly interact with a solution.

67. A use case model is:

- A. A diagram with stick-figure actors that are connected to use cases drawn in ovals
- B. Text flows of events that describe the steps an actor takes to accomplish the goal of a use case
- C. A diagram with stick-figure actors that are connected to use cases drawn in ovals, and text flows of events that describe the steps actors take to accomplish the goals of a use case**
- D. A diagram with stick-figure actors connected to use cases drawn in ovals, text flow of events that describe the steps actors take to accomplish the goal of a use case, and associated documented business rules affecting the use case

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Explanation

A use case model is a diagram with stick-figure actors connected to use cases drawn in ovals and text flows of events that describe the steps an actor takes to accomplish the goal of a use case.

68. Which of the following principles should you *most* avoid in an inspection?

- A. Strict compliance to the predetermined inspection process
- B. Strict separation of the roles of the moderator and the reader**
- C. Individual preparation of the participant
- D. Separation of identification and correction of errors

Explanation

Strict compliance to the predetermined inspection process, individual preparation of the participants, and separation of identification and correction of errors are some of the principles to be followed in an inspection. However, separation of the roles of the moderator and reader should be avoided at any cost.

69. In a workshop, you are analyzing a conflict between two stakeholders in a heated argument. What is a good way to resolve the conflict?

- A. Allow stakeholders to argue further
- B. Stick to stated positions
- C. Escalate the matter
- D. Understand the reason behind conflict**

Explanation

A conflict can be resolved once the reason behind it is understood. Allowing the argument to continue would escalate the issue and make the situation worse.

70. Negotiating is a common skill needed by BAs when working with clients, and has all of the following objectives *except* for which one of the following?

- A. Resolving disputes
- B. Agreeing on courses of action
- C. Creating outcomes to satisfy various interests
- D. Holding out for the most advantageous position**

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Explanation

The objectives of negotiating when working with clients are to resolve disputes, agree on courses of action, and creating outcomes to satisfy various interests. Holding out for the most advantageous position is not an objective of negotiation.

71. 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

Explanation

A structured walkthrough helps in communicating requirements, it is not a part of requirements analysis, performance management, or contextual risk analysis.

72. Reviewers must evaluate and comment on the content and not the author. This is a good practice for what technique?

- A. Structured walkthrough**
- B. Decision analysis
- C. Document analysis
- D. Interviews

Explanation

Reviewers evaluating and commenting on the content is a part of structured walkthrough principles.

73. Signoff may best occur in which of the following ways?

- A. Recorded physically or electronically
- B. Verbally
- C. Face-to-face
- D. As decided by the requirements engineer and project manager during business analysis planning**

Questions for CPRE (1 – 100)

Explanation

The best time for signoff to occur is decided by the requirements engineer and project manager during business analysis planning. It is best if this is defined ahead of time and then followed.

74. Requirements auditors must be:

- A. Independent**
- B. Post-graduates
- C. Only from the same group
- D. From within the organization

Explanation

Requirements auditors should be independent so as not to have any bias. It is not necessary that the auditors should be post-graduates or from the same group or organization.

75. In a discussion with a number of stakeholders you discover a conflict between two stakeholders. Upon further analysis, it turns out that the business rules are different for the stakeholders. Which of the following conflict resolution techniques do you choose?

- A. Agreement
- B. Compromise
- C. Definition of variants**
- D. Voting

Explanation

Defining variants will allow the needs of both stakeholders to be addressed. So, the best resolution technique in this situation is to define the variants.

76. Which of the following statements about conflict is true?

- A. Conflicts that affect the requirements must be resolved before formal approval is given**
- B. Signoff can occur provisionally if the parties agree that not resolving the conflict does not present a risk to the business analysis effort
- C. Conflicts do not need to be resolved when using a change-driven approach and no formal approval is required
- D. When conflicts occur that jeopardize the effort, the business domain subject matter expert will resolve the conflict

Questions for CPRE (1 – 100)

Explanation

Unresolved conflicts may affect successful completion of the project. Hence conflicts that affect the requirements must be resolved before formal approval is given.

77. A checklist is an example of which of the following techniques?

- A. Release management
- B. Quality management
- C. Quality measurement
- D. Quality control**

Explanation

A checklist is an example of a quality control technique. It is not part of management or measurement.

78. Which of the following is the *least* effective way to resolve conflicts?

- A. Written communication**
- B. Understanding the reason behind the conflict
- C. Third party mediator
- D. Formal meetings

Explanation

Written communication is not a good option to resolve conflicts. Identification, mediation and formal meetings are most effective for resolving conflicts.

79. Which of the following is *not true* about traceability of requirements?

- A. Traceability facilitates an impact analysis
- B. Traceability facilitates the verification of implementation
- C. Traceability facilitates exports from a requirements management tool**
- D. Traceability facilitates finding a requirement's source

Explanation

Traceability facilitates impact analysis, verification of implementation, and finding a requirement's source. Facilitating exports from a requirements management tool has nothing to do with traceability.

Questions for CPRE (1 – 100)

80. Additional information on requirements is managed using attributes. An example of such additional information is a unique identifier. Which of the following statements is *not true* about unique identifiers?

- A. **Helpful for estimating the overall size of a specification**
- B. Helpful for having an unambiguous basis for communication
- C. Helpful for establishing references to other requirements
- D. Helpful for establishing traceability to other development artifacts

Explanation

Unique identifiers are helpful as an unambiguous basis for communication, for establishing references to other requirements, and for establishing traceability to other development artifacts. Estimating the overall size of a specification is a part of the requirements estimation.

81. You have created the business case, business need, requirements management plan, and the stakeholder list. You will be starting to determine the relative importance of each requirement for implementation. What is the output of the task you are currently working on?

- A. Approved requirements
- B. Allocated requirements
- C. **Prioritized requirements**
- D. Validated requirements

Explanation

Placing relative importance on requirements is prioritizing and the output of the task.

82. The requirements management plan *is not*:

- A. A plan for how the requirements engineer will communicate with stakeholders, and plan how requirements will be approached, traced, and prioritized
- B. The starting point for initiating a new project and continued as changes occur and as more information becomes available
- C. **The non-functional requirements**
- D. The tasks that are performed in order to ensure that solutions meet the business need and for ensuring that stakeholders fully understand the solution requirements

Questions for CPRE (1 – 100)

Explanation

Non-functional requirements are part of the requirements, but not part of the requirements management plan. The requirements management plan describes how the requirements engineer will communicate with stakeholders, and about planning how requirements will be approached, traced, and prioritized.

83. Which one of the following statements best describes requirements prioritization?

- A. It determines how requirements will be prioritized based on the most important stakeholders to the least important stakeholders
- B. It is only used with the change-driven approach to business analysis
- C. It is only used with the plan-driven approach to business analysis
- D. It determines how requirements will be prioritized and how those priorities will be used to define the solution scope**

Explanation

According to the definition of requirements prioritization, it determines how requirements will be prioritized, and how those priorities will be used to define the solution scope.

84. What is a change log?

- A. It is a document that records all change requests for the project
- B. It is a document that tracks all characteristics and the status of changes that have been received**
- C. It is a document that tracks all unauthorized changes to the project solution
- D. It is a document that tracks the changes that have been received, including their implementation to the project solution

Explanation

A change log is a document that tracks all characteristics and the status of changes that have been received.

85. Recording the dependencies and relationships for the requirements helps in determining which of the following?

- A. The sequence in which requirements are to be addressed**
- B. Which requirements carry the most risk
- C. Determining the total cost for the solution to be implemented
- D. Determining the total time for the solution to be implemented

Questions for CPRE (1 – 100)

Explanation

Traceability assists in prioritization. Recording the dependencies and relationships for the requirements helps in determining the sequence in which requirements are to be addressed.

86. Mary is a requirements engineer and is working on prioritizing requirements. What plan should guide her through this process?
- A. Risk management plan
 - B. Project management plan
 - C. Requirements management plan**
 - D. Scope management plan.

Explanation

The risk management plan contains the approach to requirements prioritization so it would be the best guide for her while working on prioritizing requirements.

87. Management would like you to front-load the requirements with the most risk. Why would management *most* prefer the risky requirements first in the prioritization?
- A. So if the risk comes true, and the project fails, there will be little investment in the work
 - B. So if the risk comes true, the project manager can mitigate the risk event**
 - C. So if the risk comes true, they'll receive the reward as soon as possible
 - D. So if the risk comes true, there's ample time to correct the problem

Explanation

If risky requirements are implemented first, project risk can be lowered. Hence management would prefer the risky requirements first in the prioritization. Also, mitigating the riskiest requirements early on in a project is preferred because there is ample time to correct the problem.

88. In a project, change requests generally increase during which phase?
- A. During the project's launch
 - B. Towards the beginning of the project
 - C. During the project scope management processes
 - D. Towards the end of the project**

Questions for CPRE (1 – 100)

Explanation

Users discover more requirements as they get a feel for the application so change requests generally increase towards the end of the project

89. An issues log can be used for which of the following?
- A. Maintain a list of requirements
 - B. Resolve the obstacles in meeting milestone dates for the project manager
 - C. Manage successive iterations of requirements elaboration
 - D. Record conflicts that arise between stakeholders**

Explanation

An issues log can be used to record the conflicts that arise between stakeholders. It cannot be used to resolve obstacles in meeting milestone dates.

90. Ria has been tracking several problems on her project and they don't seem to get resolved. Which of the following is the *most* likely reason for the lack of resolution?
- A. Ria has not prioritized the issues
 - B. The project manager has not granted Ria the authority to resolve the issues
 - C. Key stakeholders are not available to make decisions**
 - D. Ria has mismanaged her deadlines

Explanation

Since decision making involves stakeholders, issues may remain unresolved due to stakeholder non-availability.

Questions for CPRE (1 – 100)

91. 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 SME in question and layout 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 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.**

Explanation

Before submitting the requirements package it is advisable to seek a meeting with the SME to listen carefully to his 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

92. Which of the following 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

Explanation

Requirements prioritization helps in ensuring critical requirements are implemented first. So it is the best method for reducing solution scope after requirements have been approved and baselined.

Questions for CPRE (1 – 100)

93. Raj has received signoff on his requirements and has communicated that all further changes will now be done as part of change control. Raj gets an email requesting a change. Raj 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. **Base lining, and the next step is to follow the internal company procedure for change control**
 - B. Versioning, and the next step is to follow the internal company procedure for change control
 - C. This is the change control process
 - D. Comparing current and future state requirements, followed by change control

Explanation

Since the organization has defined a change control process, Raj should follow the same. So the next logical step would be baselining and following the internal company procedure for change control.

94. There are many tasks that the requirements engineer will perform in conjunction with submitting change requests for approval. Which of the following is *least* likely to be part of this task?
- A. **Updating the architecture framework for the enterprise**
 - B. Analyze and assess the impact of the change
 - C. Ensure each changed requirement is traceable back to its source
 - D. Define links to other requirements

Explanation

Analyzing and assessing the impact of the change, ensuring each changed requirement is traceable back to its source, and defining links are all part of change request management. Updating the architecture framework is not a part of change request management.

Questions for CPRE (1 – 100)

95. As a requirements engineer for a company, you are to choose a tool for requirements management. In this context, which of the following statements is applicable?
- A. The tool has to support the artifacts demanded in the requirements and the engineering process applied**
 - B. The choice of a tool should be left to the users of the tool
 - C. The choice of a tool is mostly determined by the flexibility of the definable attributes
 - D. The lowest cost tool should be chosen

Explanation

RM tools should support the creation and management of the required artifacts. It is not necessary for the lowest cost tool to be chosen.

96. One of the basic properties of requirements management tools is the ability to edit the managed information. Which of the following *does not* belong in the editing of the managed information?
- A. Multi user accessibility
 - B. Hierarchical structuring**
 - C. Access control
 - D. Configuration and version management

Explanation

Hierarchical structuring is a part of requirements structuring. Editing managed information includes multi user accessibility, access control, and configuration and version management.

97. Which of the following is a specialized tool needed to trace large numbers of requirements?
- A. Configuration management
 - B. Traceability matrix
 - C. Coverage matrix
 - D. Requirements management**

Explanation

A requirements tool is a specialized tool needed to trace large numbers of requirements. A traceability matrix and coverage matrix are only concepts. Requirements management covers configuration management.

Questions for CPRE (1 – 100)

98. In order to support traceability between different models, the modeling tool must provide which of the following?

- A. A unique ID for each model element**
- B. Reports or summaries
- C. Logical relationships between each model element
- D. Hierarchical relationships

Explanation

The modeling tool must provide a unique ID for each model element in order to support traceability between different models. Reports, summaries, and logical or hierarchical relationships are not sufficient.

99. Which of the following views are best suited to evaluate the tool adequacy of an RE tool with regard to the scope of the defined milestones, and how the documents created by the tool pertain to the milestones?

- A. User view
- B. Product view
- C. Project view**
- D. Process view

Explanation

The project view is best suited to evaluate the tool adequacy of an RE tool with regard to the scope of the defined milestones and how the documents created by the tool pertain to the milestones.

100. Traceability between the selected products, the types and views of the supported documents, and the reports that can be generated are considered under which type of view?

- A. Project view
- B. Technical view
- C. Product view**
- D. Provider view

Explanation

Traceability between the selected products, the types and views of the supported documents, and the reports that can be generated are considered under the product view.