



قائمة الاسئلة

اختياري :: امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الثاني - للعام الجامعي 1446 هـ - الموافق 2025/2024-مكلية الحاسوب وتكنولوجيا المعلومات : أ.إكرم عثمان

- 1) Body of Knowledge is the sum of knowledge within the profession of Business Analysis and reflects what is considered currently accepted practice.
 - 1) Business Analysis
 - 2) Enterprise Analysis
 - 3) System Analysis
 - 4) Requirment Analysis
- 2) is defined and enhanced by the business analysis professionals who apply it.
 - 1) The body of busniess
 - 2) The body of knowledge
 - 3) The body of system
 - 4) The body of Analysis
- 3) is an organization that is dedicated to advancing the professionalism of its members as well as the business analysis profession itself.
 - 1) The AI
 - 2) The EI
 - 3) The IIBA
 - 4) The SDLC
- 4) the set of tasks, knowledge, and techniques required to identify business needs and determine solutions to business problems.
 - 1) Enterprise Analysis
 - 2) System Analysis
 - 3) Requirment Analysis
 - 4) Business Analysis
- 5) is distinct from financial analysis, project management, quality assurance, organizational development, testing, training and documentation development.
 - 1) Business analysis
 - 2) Enterprise Analysis
 - 3) System Analysis
 - 4) Requirment Analysis
- 6) works as a liaison among stakeholders in order to elicit, analyze, communicate and validate requirements for changes to business processes, policies and information systems.
 - 1) An Enterprise Analyst
 - 2) A Business Analyst
 - 3) A System Analyst
 - 4) A Requirment Analyst
- 7) understands business problems and opportunities in the context of the requirements and recommends solutions that enable the organization to achieve its goals.
 - 1) The Enterprise Analyst
 - 2) The System Analyst
 - 3) The Business Analyst
 - 4) The Requirment Analyst
- 8) A condition or capability needed by a stakeholder2 to solve a problem or achieve an



objective.

- 1) - A Goal
 - 2) - An Objective
 - 3) - A Problem
 - 4) + A Requirement
- 9) A condition or capability that must be met or possessed by a system or system component to satisfy a contract, standard, specification, or other formally imposed documents.
- 1) + A Requirement
 - 2) - A Goal
 - 3) - A Problem
 - 4) - An Objective
- 10) are higher-level statements of the goals, objectives, or needs of the enterprise. They describe such things the reasons why a project is initiated, the things that the project will achieve, and the metrics which will be used to measure its success. They are detailed further in the Enterprise Analysis KA.
- 1) - User Requirements
 - 2) + Business Requirements
 - 3) - Functional Requirements
 - 4) - Unfunctional Requirments
- 11) are statements of the needs of a particular stakeholder or class of stakeholders. They describe the needs that a given stakeholder has and how that stakeholder will interact with a solution.
- 1) - Business Requirements
 - 2) + User Requirements
 - 3) - Functional Requirements
 - 4) - Unfunctional Requirments
- 12) describe the behavior and information that the solution will manage. They describe capabilities the system will be able to perform in terms of behaviors or operations – a specific system action or response.
- 1) - User Requirements
 - 2) + Functional Requirements
 - 3) - Unfunctional Requirments
 - 4) - Business Requirements
- 13) Quality of Service Requirements capture conditions that do not directly relate to the behavior or functionality of the solution, but rather describe environmental conditions under which the solution must remain effective or qualities that the systems must have.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 14) Assumptions and constraints identify aspects of the problem domain that are not functional requirements of a solution, and will limit or impact the design of the solution. They are further described in the Requirements Analysis and Documentation KA.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 15) Implementation requirements describe capabilities that the solution must have in order to facilitate transition from the current state of the enterprise to the desired future state, but that will not be needed once that transition is complete. They are





further described in the Solution Assessment and Validation KA.

- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 16) Business Analysis is the Knowledge Area of the Business Analysis Body of Knowledge (BA BoK) that describes the Business Analysis activities that take place for organizations to (1) identify business opportunities, (2) build their Business Architecture framework, and (3) determine the optimum project investment path for the enterprise, including implementation of new business and technical system solutions.
- 1) - (T)
 - 2) + (F)
- 17) The Enterprise Analysis Knowledge Area consists of the collection of pre-project activities for capturing the future view of the business to provide context to project requirements elicitation and solution design for a given initiative and/or for long-term planning.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 18) Enterprise Analysis activities (1) begin after the executive team of the organization develops strategic plans and goals, (2) continue until information is gathered to propose new programs and supporting projects to management for a go/no go decision whether to select, prioritize and fund a new project, and (3) end after the benefits of project outcomes are measured and analyzed.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 19) The Business Analyst doesn't need to fully understand the strategic planning process and the current enterprise strategies.
- 1) - (T)
 - 2) + (F)
- 20) The Business Analyst must not also understand the strategic goals and priorities of the enterprise.
- 1) - (T)
 - 2) + (F)
- 21) Examples of strategic themes include ideas such as:
(1) reduce costs through on-line customer ordering, (2) increase the number of highvalue customers through acquisitions, and (3) increase revenue per customer by increasing the services provided per customer.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 22) An effective approach to execute strategy is to convert strategic goals and objectives into strategic themes as the building blocks of the strategy.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 23) Financial goals are the dollar-denominated goals that address finance and accounting outcomes of the business.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 24) Customer goals address how the customer views the business. The primary measure is customer satisfaction.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)





- 25) Internal Operations goals relate to process and functional performance and effectiveness of core competence. Measures are typically internal, comparing performance with industry benchmarks.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 26) Learning and Innovation goals address new product development, organizational learning and skill development, and application of technology and productivity tools.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 27) In small organizations Business Analysts do not typically participate directly in strategic planning. In large, complex organizations, senior Business Analysts often conduct competitive analysis and benchmark studies to provide information to the strategic planning team.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 28) The Business Analyst plays a critical role working with key stakeholders and subject matter experts to provide management with the information they need to select and prioritize projects to optimize the return on project investments.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 29) To produce information for project investment decisions, the Business Analyst directs the array of activities designed to produce just the right amount of information to determine whether or not to invest in an opportunity.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 30) The outputs from the Enterprise Analysis Knowledge Area become the basis for decision making during project planning and requirements gathering.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 31) As projects progress through the life cycle, a well-constructed set of pre-project Enterprise Analysis documentation provides the foundation for project team members to frame the project so that it will add the value expected to the organization from the project outcomes.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 32) In complex organizations, it is becoming a widespread practice for senior Business Analysts to focus on the development and maintenance of the Business Architecture. The purpose of the Business Architecture is to provide a unified structure and context that guides selection and management of programs and projects.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 33) The Business Architecture consists of an interrelated set of documents, models and diagrams, organized to present information about the business in terms of business vision, mission, strategy, functions, rules, policies, procedures, processes, organizations, competencies and locations, that together comprise the business as a system for delivery of value. The collective set of documents, models and diagrams provide a context from which change impacts can be assessed.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)





- 34) Through the creation of the current and future state Business Architecture, a common understanding of changes that the business must make to achieve its goals comes into view.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 35) Through architectural work, we capture and portray business and technical information in a way that makes the two sets of information easy to interrelate to drive consistency between business operations and IT systems.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 36) The Requirements Planning and Management Knowledge Area defines the resources and tasks associated with the planning and management of requirements gathering activities throughout the requirements process.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 37) The Business Analyst must not define the requirements activities that will be performed and how the requirements activities will be performed on a project, in accordance with any existing standards in the organization.
- 1) - (T)
 - 2) + (F)
- 38) Proper planning and management of requirements gathering activities ensures the success of the requirements process and requirements deliverables.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 39) The Business Analyst must select which stakeholders, tasks, and communication tools will most effectively provide the Business Analyst with the needed requirements deliverables.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 40) the Business Analyst must determine if the company CIO is a stakeholder and if so, decide how best to gather requirements information from this individual, merge this information with requirements gathered from other stakeholders, and communicate all stakeholders' requirements in an effective format.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 41) The rationale for including this knowledge area is that the project manager and the rest of the project team are relying on the Business Analyst to provide clearly defined requirements deliverables for the project.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 42) To provide this in a timely and efficient manner, the Business Analyst needs to develop, define, and manage the roles and tasks associated with requirements gathering, in coordination with the project manager.
- 1) + (T)
 - 2) - (F)
- 43) The Business Analyst should identify, understand and document all needed team roles in the entire spectrum of requirements related activities for each of their projects in order to insure that these activities are completed in the most effective and efficient manner





possible.

1) + (T)

2) - (F)

44) the Business Analyst must work closely with the Project Manager in identifying, understanding and documenting team roles and responsibilities for the entire spectrum of requirements life cycle activities.

1) + (T)

2) - (F)

45) The Business Analyst will be involved in all requirements related activities and roles while the PM is naturally concerned with all project activities.

1) + (T)

2) - (F)

46) It is important for the Business Analyst to understand the difference between a role and a job title. Different organizations will certainly have varied job position titles involved in their projects

1) + (T)

2) - (F)

47) Some of the roles may exist only as needed at specific points of the project, while others may be in existence throughout the entire project. Depending on the project and the organization, many of these roles may be filled by a single individual or perhaps by multiple individuals.

1) + (T)

2) - (F)

48) Predecessors: This task will enable the Business Analyst to identify and document the necessary team roles on their project. This will enable the Business Analyst to insure that all of these roles are filled and that their responsibilities are assigned to someone.

1) - (T)

2) + (F)

49) Description: Inputs to this task will include the current project plan and other initial project documents as may be available such as the project charter. Any available project standards documents may also prove useful in identifying required requirements planning and management roles. PLC and SDLC standards, if available, will also be used in this task.

1) - (T)

2) + (F)

50) Process and Elements: Project team roles should be identified early in the project to help ensure timely delivery of project deliverables. Some individuals may be called on to play a variety of roles on different projects and occasionally even on the same project.

1) + (T)

2) - (F)

