

EXIN RQE

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40 Questions Exam – 62.5% Cut Score – Duration of 60 minutes

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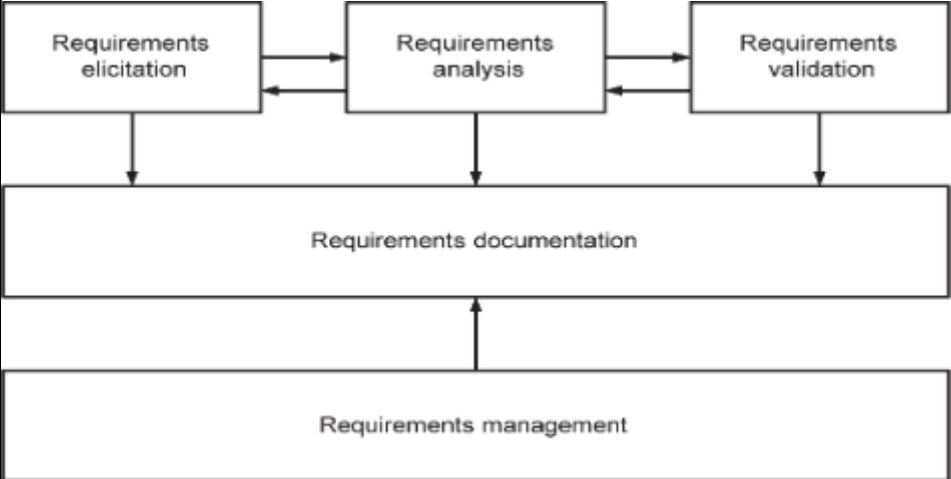
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RQE EXIN BCS Practitioner Certificate in Requirements Engineering Certification Details:

Exam Name	EXIN BCS Practitioner Certificate in Requirements Engineering
Exam Code	RQE
Exam Price	\$333 (USD)
Duration	60 mins
Number of Questions	40
Passing Score	62.5%
Books / Training	[Webinar] 'Striving for Business Analysis Excellence with Ian Richard' on September 1.
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE
Sample Questions	EXIN RQE Sample Questions
Practice Exam	EXIN RQE Certification Practice Exam

EXIN RQE Syllabus:

Topic	Details
Define requirements approach and project scope - 5%	
define the term 'requirements'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Indicative content<ul style="list-style-type: none">• "A feature which business staff need a system (business or IT) to provide."- Guidance

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidates should be able to provide a definition of the term “requirements” as per Business Analysis 4th Edition.
describe the requirements engineering framework.	<p>- Indicative content</p>  <p>- Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The requirements engineering framework, as shown, demonstrates the relationship between the typical stages of the requirements engineering process. The non-linear nature of this framework should be noted, allowing for flexibility in the order of completion of these stages, and repetition as required. Note that stakeholder engagement and consultation is necessary throughout this framework. This is explored further in topic 5.
explain factors to be considered in adapting the approach to requirements engineering.	<p>- Indicative content</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Organizational standards Project approach Types of requirements Nature of the solution <p>- Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The selected approach will vary, depending on a range of factors – candidates should have an understanding of how to identify and respond to these factors when planning their approach to requirements engineering in a given environment/own context.

Topic	Details
describe the contents of a project initiation document (PID)/terms of reference (ToR).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OSCAR (Objectives, Scope, Constraints, Authority, Resources) 2. Rationale for aligning requirements with a business case and the objectives of the organization. - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contents and use of the PID/ToR should be understood and how it is used to support the approach to requirements engineering, ensuring alignment with project and business objectives. Note that for the purpose of this preparation guide, the terms PID and ToR may be used interchangeably, as per the reference text.
Elicit requirements - 15%	
explain different knowledge types.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tacit/non-tacit (explicit) • Individual/corporate - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ability to categorize and elicit both tacit and explicit knowledge is integral to the requirements engineering process. Elicitation is concerned with purposefully extracting requirements from stakeholders, a process which requires different skills and techniques to simply gathering knowledge. Candidates should consider things such as individual skills, corporate culture and other factors which may not be explicitly communicated through all elicitation techniques.
identify a technique to articulate tacit knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe: observation, shadowing • Recount: storytelling, scenario analysis • Enact: prototyping, scenario role-play - Guidance

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain techniques are more likely to be effective in the successful elicitation of tacit knowledge.
explain the use, advantages, and disadvantages of the following elicitation techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews • Workshops • Observation • Shadowing • Storytelling • Scenario analysis • Scenario role-play • Prototyping • Document analysis - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates should understand the benefits and drawbacks of each of these techniques, to be able to evaluate their effectiveness and suitability in a range of circumstances. Consider how these techniques have evolved within different organizational contexts to take account of online working and collaboration. Note that additional techniques exist, but candidates should expect to be tested only on those listed.
identify an appropriate technique to elicit requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project approach • Resources (time, documentation, technology) • Stakeholder expertise - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciating that many factors can impact the effectiveness of an elicitation technique - such as those listed - candidates should be able to select a technique suitable to a particular circumstance.
explain the suitability of elicitation techniques for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iterative development • Linear development

Topic	Details
Agile and linear development approaches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different elicitation techniques can be considered more useful or suitable to either an agile or linear project approach as detailed in the reference text. Candidates will be asked to interpret a range of circumstances (including the project approach) to consider the (un)suitability of a given elicitation technique.
Record requirements (documentation) - 10%	
Identify and describe the categories of requirement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General requirements - Technical requirements • Solution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Functional requirements - Non-functional requirements - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements are categorized depending on whether they are related to a business objective, or the solution/product. Sub-categories can then be established. This categorization is useful when prioritizing requirements, selecting a documentation approach, ensuring alignment with business strategy etc.
Explain the importance of documentation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures consistency • Enables communication • Provides a basis for validation • Supports product development - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation should be used throughout requirements engineering. This can take many forms, considering the project approach and type of requirement. Documentation can be revisited/referred to at each stage of the process, as illustrated by in the

Topic	Details
	requirements engineering framework. Robust documentation will capture the development of requirements from elicitation to implementation and ongoing management.
identify the key documentation styles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Text based • Diagrammatic - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates should understand that documentation styles can be categorized as either text based on diagrammatic, including but not limited to a requirements document, business process model, or requirements backlog. The style of documentation used will vary depending on the type of requirement, project approach, organizational norms etc.
explain the characteristics documented for requirements in a requirements catalog.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source • Owner • Name • Business Area - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information gathered that relates to an individual requirement is recorded in the requirements catalog. This document is useful in providing a level of organization and structure to the elicited requirements. Many characteristics may be recorded; a full list is available from the Business Analysis 4th Edition text. Candidates should expect to be assessed on any characteristic from the complete list within the reference text.
explain the key underlying principles and standard format of a user story.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who? What? Why? • “As a {user role} I want {feature} so that I can {reason}.” - Guidance

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating user stories is a simple method of identifying the needs of a particular actor, from a system or solution. This is a standard format, easily used by all stakeholders to communicate their needs. For example, "As a cardholder, I want to be able to view my statement on demand, so that I can review my transactions".
Build models and prototypes to represent the requirements - 20%	
explain the rationale for modelling the functional requirements (processing and data) of an information system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conceptualizes the solution in its entirety Helps to confirm requirements are in scope Provides clarity - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being able to visualize the solution using a model can help both the analyst and stakeholders to confirm the functional requirements are as intended, and to identify any errors.
describe the purpose of modelling in requirements engineering.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate questions in order to clarify a requirement and remove ambiguity Define business rules Cross-check requirements for consistency and completeness - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modelling is used to provide a visual representation of the intended solution. Candidates should understand that models are used to provide clarity and ensure consistency of requirements, allowing the concept to be easily understood by others.
prepare a UML use case diagram.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elements required to create a case diagram: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actors - Use cases

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System boundary - Associations <p>- Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use case diagrams are created to show interactions between system functions and actors. Candidates will be expected to complete diagrams within the assessment using given examples, including filling missing information, rectifying errors, and ensuring correct representation of all elements.
prepare a UML class diagram.	<p>- Indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elements used to create a class diagram that represent the data requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classes - Attributes - Associations - Multiplicities • Describe the business rules that are represented <p>- Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class diagrams are used to model data and show the associations between “classes” – items of interest – in a system. Candidates will be expected to complete diagrams within the assessment using given examples, including filling missing information, rectifying errors, and ensuring correct representation of all elements.
explain the use of a CRUD matrix.	<p>- Indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create, read, update, delete • Comparing a function or event against data • Benefits to be derived from cross-referencing model <p>- Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates should be able to explain how a CRUD matrix can be used in conjunction with the other models explored in this topic, to identify omissions or errors in data and/or models. A CRUD matrix shows which functions in a solution create, read, update or delete data.

Topic	Details
explain the use of prototyping to elaborate requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visualization of requirements • Increase stakeholder understanding • Analysis and confirmation of requirements - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prototyping can take many forms such as manual/hand drawn mock-ups, images of screens, genuine software development etc. The useful common feature and purpose of these prototypes is the creation of visual or physical example, with which stakeholders can interact and provide feedback on.
Collaborate and communicate with stakeholders to clarify requirements - 7.5%	
describe the responsibilities of the actors (stakeholder roles) in requirements engineering.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actors – “Usually user roles [that] show the individual or group of individuals responsible for carrying out the work or interacting with a system. An actor may also be an IT system or time.” • Stakeholders – “An individual, group of individuals or organization with an interest in the change.” - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple stakeholder roles exist as explored in the reference text. Candidates should expect to be tested on roles specifically associated with requirements engineering, including the project sponsor, product owner, the SMEs and business stakeholders.
describe the purpose of requirements validation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation process • Review and agree requirements - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates should be able to describe the use of requirements validation to ensure that the features and characteristics of the solution are met by the

Topic	Details
	requirements. This process involves a review of the requirements with relevant stakeholders.
describe the rationale for various approaches to requirements validation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal review • Formal review - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The approach to validation may vary depending on the project approach and the availability of stakeholders – for example, if a singular stakeholder is unable to attend a formal review, then an informal review may be conducted with that individual.
demonstrate how Agile requirements are validated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiating the backlog • Maintaining the backlog • Prioritization • Defining acceptance criteria - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates should be able to articulate the less formal validation processes typically associated with an Agile approach. For example, a straightforward outline of a requirement may be accepted as “valid” in order to be added to the backlog, prioritized for development and then elaborated over time.
demonstrate how formal requirements are validated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business requirements document (BRD) • Review group - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates should be able to articulate more formal requirements validation which may align with a more linear methodology and/or organizational governance. This involves forming a review group where different perspectives on the requirements are considered as part of a formal review process.

Topic	Details
Analyze, prioritize and assure the quality of requirements - 20%	
explain the purpose of analyzing requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure they are developed clearly • Well organized • Appropriately documented - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates should be able to explain how requirements analysis is used to ensure the correctness and completeness of the requirements which have been elicited.
apply the MoSCoW technique to prioritize requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must have, Should have, Could have, Want to have (but won't have this time) - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MoSCoW technique is used to categorize requirements by priority level. Application of this technique ensures features are developed and delivered in an order which supports the priority of the requirements. Candidates should expect to be tested on their ability to apply this technique to given requirements.
interpret individual requirements, applying filters and quality criteria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INVEST • Quality Criteria including clear, concise, consistent, relevant • Filters including checking for duplication, unravelling multiple requirements, evaluating feasibility - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements should be quality checked to minimize errors such as duplication, multiple requirements, or inconsistencies. Candidates should be able to use the filters and quality criteria listed, as listed in the

Topic	Details
	Business Analysis 4th Edition text, to interpret the characteristics and quality of the requirements.
identify the purposes of slicing requirements (Agile/linear).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowing work to commence and/or progress • Elaborating only as required • Incremental development • Linear development - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the requirements engineering framework is non-linear, there can be the need for elicitation, elaboration etc. to be completed over time. Through the use of slicing (focusing on sections of requirements, rather than requirements as a whole) requirements analysis can begin on high priority requirements, while some elicitation work is still ongoing.
identify techniques used to analyze business rules.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constraints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action governance - Data constraints • Operational guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision conditions - calculations • Data models • CRUD matrices • Activity diagrams • Business process models - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business rules must be considered to ensure that the requirements – and therefore the solution – align with the business objectives, ways of working and any legal or regulatory conditions which must be adhered to. Candidates should be able to identify a range of techniques used to analyze both operational guidance and constraints.

Topic	Details
explain the importance of testability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Has the requirement been delivered as intended?” • Functional requirements and related non-functional requirements - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mark of testability is the ability to provide a firm yes or no response to this question. Candidates should be able to articulate the need for testability to ensure that requirements have been delivered as intended.
Conduct user analysis and profiling - 7.5%	
describe techniques used to analyze roles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User role analysis • Personas - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User analysis helps the analyst to understand how a given party will interact with the solution, which is further supported by the creation of personas. A persona provides a more detailed example of a specific user (to explore particular demographics, needs and wants, limitations, accessibility etc.). This helps to further validate/support the need for specific requirements to be met and to help define the workings of the solution.
explain the purpose of a customer journey map.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to use a customer journey map. • Elements to be considered in its creation. - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer journey maps should be used to demonstrate the points of contact between a given user and the business/process. They are generally used in conjunction with a persona to fully explore the needs and behaviors of specific users, rather than the generic “user”. Following the journey of the persona(s) helps to

Topic	Details
	<p>ensure the requirements are met in the final solution. Candidates should consider elements such as role, persona, and touchpoints. A full list is provided within the Business Analysis 4th Edition text.</p>
Requirements management and traceability - 15%	
explain the rationale and the approach to achieving requirements traceability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the origin and ownership of each requirement - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates should be able to articulate why traceability is necessary within a project and within requirements engineering. For example, to ensure alignment with business objectives or to track the origins of a feature.
explain the rationale for requirements management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business change • Traceability • Ownership • Origins - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The robust management of requirements is necessary to ensure ongoing traceability – this is particularly useful in times of problem solving or business change. Good requirements management will allow the origins and ownership of any requirement to be explored if challenged and can assist with future planning.
define the elements of requirements management and the links between them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification • Cross-referencing • Origin and ownership • Software support • Change control • Configuration management - Guidance

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidates should explore each element of requirements management as listed, and the relationship between these elements. For example, the relationship between cross-referencing and change control, where any change made to a single requirement may impact on other requirements.
explain the use of a change control process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document, analyze, consult, decide Implement or reject - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change control is a vital element of requirements management, the purpose of which is to create a robust audit trail of any changes made to requirements and ensure that any changes made are justified.
describe the elements of a version control process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate an identifier Allocate a version number Version number updated to reflect changes - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version control ensures that any movement from draft to baselined requirements, and any movement within those, is recorded through the allocation of a unique identifier and the allocation/update of a version number. This ensures that any movement in requirements is clearly recorded, and version numbers can be used for comparison and to ensure all parties are working with the correct version
explain the use and advantages of different forms of traceability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horizontal; forwards and backwards Vertical - Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traceability is the means of being able to track the development of a requirement – either forwards or backwards throughout the development cycle (why

Topic	Details
	does it exist, or what became of it?), or vertically, to confirm alignment with overall business strategy. Candidates should be able to define both forms of traceability including when and why they are required.

Broaden Your Knowledge with EXIN RQE Sample Questions:

Question: 1

A Business Analyst is working on a project which favors an Agile project approach. Which of the following approaches to requirements validation would be considered most suitable for the analyst to use?

- a) Requirements outlines should be established and elaborated throughout the first iteration.
- b) Requirements outlines should be established, with a selected subset of the requirements being elaborated in each iteration.
- c) Requirements outlines should be fully established, and reviewed at the end of the first iteration to define next steps for the project team.
- d) Requirements should be fully established at the outset and reviewed at the discretion of the Project Manager

Answer: b

Question: 2

A Business Analyst working on a project has just been notified of an update to a business policy, which will impact a set of baselined requirements. The Business Analyst will need to consult with the business stakeholders and agree on the change that needs to be made. They will also need to determine if any other related requirements will be impacted.

Which two elements of requirements management would enable an effective response to this event?

Please remember to select 2 answers.

- a) Change control
- b) Configuration management
- c) Requirements cross-referencing
- d) Requirements identification

Answer: a, c

Question: 3

Florence is a Business Analyst who has elicited a range of requirements relating to her current project. Florence plans to use a range of analysis techniques to refine these requirements before progressing. Which of the following would not be an activity of Florence's analysis?

- a) Evaluate effectiveness
- b) Evaluate feasibility
- c) Identify and remove conflicting requirements
- d) Identify and remove duplication within requirements

Answer: a**Question: 4**

Tiffany is a Business Analyst who is focused on ensuring traceability of requirements. What does this "backwards from" traceability allow Tiffany to do?

- a) To ensure the requirement aligns with business objectives
- b) To examine the total cost of the requirements
- c) To remove unnecessary requirements as they become irrelevant
- d) To trace the origin of requirements

Answer: d**Question: 5**

Aaron has been challenged to ensure that upon completion of the project, all requirements must be testable. Which of the following best describes the importance of this testability?

- a) To ensure that all requirements align with business objectives
- b) To ensure that all requirements are adding value
- c) To ensure that all requirements are documented
- d) To ensure that all requirements have been delivered as intended

Answer: d**Question: 6**

Scott has chosen to model the requirements which have been elicited for his current project. Which of the following is not a benefit of modelling?

- a) Provides clarity
- b) Confirms requirements are in scope
- c) Confirms priority of requirements
- d) Removes ambiguity

Answer: c

Question: 7

A Business Analyst is documenting the requirements to be developed for an Agile project using user stories. A colleague has suggested that they also consider using data models alongside the user stories. Which of the following best describes the reasoning for this recommendation?

- a) Modelling can help to identify any gaps in the user stories.
- b) Modelling is more accurate than user stories.
- c) Modelling would remove the need for further stakeholder input.
- d) User stories can be too challenging for stakeholders to interpret.

Answer: a**Question: 8**

In discussions with a project manager, a Business Analyst has defined these items as “Features or characteristics that have been requested by a stakeholder and may form part of a solution”. What is the Business Analyst describing?

- a) Actors
- b) KPIs
- c) Requirements
- d) Use Cases

Answer: c**Question: 9**

A Business Analyst is collaborating with manager of a retail organization to assess the existing customer returns process. A variety of profiles have been created which detail the individual goals, needs and characteristics of different sample customer types. These profiles will be used to assess the customer journey from a range of perspectives and explore their individual experiences and any areas for improvement. What is the correct term to describe these customer profiles?

- a) Personas
- b) Touchpoints
- c) Use cases
- d) User roles

Answer: a

Question: 10

Gordon is a Business Analyst who is defining requirements for a new application and wishes to visually demonstrate it to a group of stakeholders to elicit feedback. Which technique should Gordon use?

- a) Interviews
- b) Prototyping
- c) Scenario analysis
- d) Storytelling

Answer: b

Avail the Study Guide to Pass RQE EXIN BCS Practitioner Certificate in Requirements Engineering Exam:

- Find out about the RQE syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the [EXIN RQE syllabus](#), it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the [EXIN BCS Practitioner Certificate in Requirements Engineering training](#). Joining the EXIN provided training for this EXIN certification exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the [EXIN RQE sample questions](#) and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. RQE practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can

improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

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Passing the EXIN RQE exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

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