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| 01 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 02 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 03 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 04 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 05 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 06 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 07 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 08 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 09 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 10 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 11 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 12 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 13 | A | B | C | D | E |

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| 14 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 15 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 16 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 17 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 18 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 19 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 20 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 21 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 22 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 23 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 24 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 25 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 26 | A | B | C | D | E |

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|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 28 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 29 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 30 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 31 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 32 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 33 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 34 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 35 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 36 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 37 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 38 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 39 | A | B | C | D | E |

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Merative

# C003

Cúram V8.X Business Analysis - Certification

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

# Before you begin

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## What this is

9 practice questions for Merative C003, each with its answer key and an explanation.

Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

## If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, C003
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

**QUESTION 1**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are core responsibilities of a Business Analyst on a Cúram implementation? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Defining detailed functional requirements that translate stakeholder needs into Cúram configuration and customization specifications
- ☐ **B** Writing low-level Java EJB code to implement new server-side business rules
- ☒ **C** Facilitating requirements workshops with stakeholders and subject matter experts to elicit and validate business needs
- ☐ **D** Administering the production application server infrastructure and database backups
- ☒ **E** Producing and maintaining the requirements traceability matrix linking business needs to design and test artifacts

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**ANSWER** A - C - E

**WHY** Business Analysts on Cúram projects are responsible for eliciting and managing requirements (A, C, E) and ensuring traceability from business needs through to design and test. Writing low-level Java EJB code (B) is the responsibility of developers, and administering production infrastructure (D) is an operations/DBA responsibility, not that of the BA.

**QUESTION 2**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

When modeling a Cúram business area, which of the following artifacts are typically produced by the Business Analyst? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Use-case diagrams and use-case specifications describing actor interactions with the system
- ☐ **B** Compiled deployment artifacts such as EAR files for the application server
- ☒ **C** Business process models (for example, flow diagrams) that capture the end-to-end case work
- ☐ **D** Database backup and recovery runbooks
- ☒ **E** Domain class models and entity-relationship diagrams that represent the data the business area needs to manage

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**ANSWER A · C · E**

**WHY** Business Analysts produce analysis artifacts such as use cases (A), business process/flow models (C) and domain/entity models (E). Compiled deployment artifacts (B) are build-team outputs, and database backup runbooks (D) are operations deliverables, not BA modeling artifacts.

**QUESTION 3**

SINGLE CHOICE

Which Cúram module provides the core case management framework that other Cúram business areas (such as Intake, Screening, and Service Delivery) build upon?

- ☐ **A** Cúram Universal Access
- ☒ **B** Cúram Social Program Management Platform
- ☐ **C** Cúram Analytics
- ☐ **D** Cúram Mobile

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**ANSWER B**

**WHY** The Cúram Social Program Management Platform (SPM Platform) provides the core case management, security, workflow and rule-processing framework on which the other Cúram business-area modules (Intake, Screening, Service Delivery, etc.) are built. Universal Access is the citizen-facing portal, Analytics is the reporting module, and Mobile is the mobile app channel.

**QUESTION 4**

SINGLE CHOICE

During requirements elicitation on a Cúram project, which technique is most appropriate for capturing the detailed step-by-step handling of a single citizen case from first contact through to outcome?

- ☐ A Building a class diagram of the underlying domain entities
- ☒ B Developing a use case that describes the actor, preconditions, main flow, alternate flows and post-conditions
- ☐ C Writing unit test cases in JUnit
- ☐ D Creating a database ER diagram

**ANSWER B**

**WHY** A use case is the standard technique for capturing the step-by-step handling of a scenario involving an actor interacting with the system, including main and alternate flows. Class diagrams and ER diagrams model structure rather than process, and unit tests are a development rather than requirements artifact.

**QUESTION 5**

SINGLE CHOICE

In Cúram, what is the primary purpose of an Evidence record on a case?

- ☐ A To store the case worker's personal preferences for the case
- ☒ B To capture verifiable data supplied by or about a client that is used to determine eligibility and to support case decisions
- ☐ C To record database performance metrics for tuning
- ☐ D To replace the need for any business rules on the case

**ANSWER B**

**WHY** Evidence in Cúram represents the verifiable data items (such as income, household composition, residency) that are supplied for a case and used by rules to determine eligibility and produce case decisions. Evidence does not store worker preferences, performance metrics, or replace rules.

**QUESTION 6**

SINGLE CHOICE

Which statement best describes a Cúram Case?

- ☐ A A Case is a database table that only stores demographic information about a citizen.
- ☒ B A Case is a container for the evidence, decisions, tasks, verifications and communications related to a citizen's interaction with one or more social programs.
- ☐ C A Case is a deployed Java EE web application.
- ☐ D A Case is the same thing as a Cúram user account.

**ANSWER B**

**WHY** A Cúram Case is the central unit of work that brings together the evidence, rules-driven decisions, tasks, verifications and communications associated with a client's interaction with one or more programs. It is not a table of demographics, a web application, or a user account.

**QUESTION 7**

SINGLE CHOICE

From a Business Analyst's perspective, what is the purpose of a Cúram Position?

- ☐ A A geographic location where a case worker is physically based
- ☒ B A role used to group users and grant the privileges they need to perform their work in the application
- ☐ C A status flag indicating whether a case is open or closed
- ☐ D A type of evidence record on a case

**ANSWER B**

**WHY** In Cúram, a Position is a security construct that represents a role in the organization; users are assigned to positions and positions are granted the privileges required to perform their work. A position is not a physical location, a case status, or an evidence type.

**QUESTION 8**

SINGLE CHOICE

Why does a Business Analyst maintain a Requirements Traceability Matrix (RTM) on a Cúram project?

- ☐ A To deploy application server patches
- ☒ B To link each business requirement to its corresponding design, configuration and test artifacts so impact of change can be assessed
- ☐ C To compile the project's Java source code
- ☐ D To schedule project team meetings

**ANSWER B**

**WHY** The RTM links each business requirement to the design, build/configuration and test artifacts that implement and verify it. This allows the team to assess the impact of a change request and to confirm that every requirement is covered by tests. Deploying patches, compiling code, and scheduling meetings are unrelated activities.

**QUESTION 9**

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of the Cúram Universal Access module?

- ☒ A To provide a citizen-facing portal through which applicants can submit applications, upload documents and check the status of their benefits online
- ☐ B To replace the Cúram Social Program Management Platform
- ☐ C To generate database backups
- ☐ D To manage user passwords on the application server

**ANSWER A**

**WHY** Universal Access is the Cúram citizen-facing portal that lets applicants apply for benefits, upload evidence documents, and track the status of their cases online. It complements — but does not replace — the SPM Platform, and it is not an operations tool for backups or user accounts.