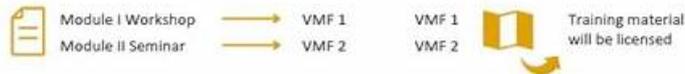


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Education

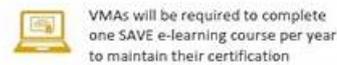


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SAVE International Value Methodology Associate Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

An unwanted function of a hammer would be:

- A. Apply force
- B. Deliver force
- C. Swing arm
- **D. Transmit vibration**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Function Analysis in Value Methodology involves identifying and classifying functions of a product, process, or system using verb-noun combinations, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #2). Functions are categorized as basic (essential to the purpose), secondary (supporting), or unwanted (undesirable outcomes).

For a hammer, the basic function is to "deliver force" to drive a nail, while secondary functions like "swing arm" or "apply force" support this purpose. An unwanted function is an unintended or negative outcome of the hammer's use.

* Option A (Swing arm) is a supporting function, describing the action of the user's arm to generate momentum, and is not unwanted.

* Option B (Apply force) is a secondary function, as it describes the action leading to delivering force, and is not unwanted.

* Option C (Deliver force) is the basic function of a hammer, essential to its purpose, and not unwanted.

* Option D (Transmit vibration) is correct because it represents an unintended and undesirable outcome- vibration transmitted to the user's hand can cause discomfort or fatigue, making it an unwanted function.

The VMF 1 course emphasizes identifying unwanted functions to target areas for value improvement, such as redesigning the hammer to reduce vibration.

:

SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #2 (Function Analysis), which includes identifying basic, secondary, and unwanted functions using verb-noun combinations.

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard," section on Function Analysis, describing the classification of functions, including unwanted outcomes.

NEW QUESTION # 48

The VM is defined by SAVE International as a:

- A. Sequential process
- B. Structured process
- **C. Systematic process**
- D. Specialized process

Answer: C

Explanation:

Value Methodology (VM) is defined by SAVE International in its Value Methodology Standard as "a systematic process that uses a structured Job Plan to improve the value of projects, products, or processes by analyzing their functions and identifying opportunities to achieve required functions at the lowest total cost without compromising quality or performance." The term "systematic" emphasizes the methodical, disciplined approach of VM, which follows a defined sequence of phases (the VM Job Plan) and uses specific tools like Function Analysis and cost modeling to ensure consistency and effectiveness.

* Option A (Structured process) is partially correct, as VM is structured, but "systematic" is the precise term used by SAVE International to describe the methodology's comprehensive and methodical nature.

* Option B (Specialized process) is incorrect because VM is a general methodology applicable across industries, not limited to a specific domain.

* Option C (Systematic process) is correct, directly matching SAVE International's definition of VM.

* Option D (Sequential process) is incorrect because, while the VM Job Plan is sequential, the definition of VM focuses on its systematic nature, not just the sequence.

:

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard and Body of Knowledge," available at <https://www.value-eng.org>, defining VM as a systematic process.

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Associate (VMA) Certification," <https://www.value-eng.org/page/VMA>, referencing VMF 1 Core Competency #1 (Value Methodology Overview).

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which of the following techniques involves capturing input from multiple customers and stakeholders at the same time?

- A. Questionnaires
- B. Surveys
- C. Interviews
- **D. Focus panels**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Value Methodology (VM), gathering input from customers and stakeholders is a key activity, particularly during the Information Phase of the VM Job Plan, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #3:

Value Methodology Job Plan). According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, various techniques are used to collect stakeholder input, including interviews, questionnaires, surveys, and focus panels. The standard defines these as follows:

- * Interviews: One-on-one discussions with individual stakeholders to gather detailed insights.
- * Questionnaires: Written sets of questions distributed to stakeholders, typically completed individually.
- * Surveys: Similar to questionnaires, often distributed to a larger group, with responses collected individually.
- * Focus panels: Group discussions involving multiple customers and stakeholders simultaneously, designed to capture collective input and foster dialogue.

The question specifies a technique that involves capturing input "at the same time" from multiple customers and stakeholders, which aligns with the definition of focus panels. Focus panels (or focus groups) bring together diverse stakeholders in a single session to discuss needs, preferences, and concerns, allowing for real-time interaction and consensus-building, which is particularly useful in VM studies to understand project objectives and constraints.

- * Option A (Interviews) is incorrect because interviews are typically conducted one-on-one, not with multiple stakeholders simultaneously.
- * Option B (Questionnaires) is incorrect because questionnaires are completed individually, not in a group setting at the same time.
- * Option C (Surveys) is incorrect because surveys are also completed individually, often asynchronously, not at the same time.
- * Option D (Focus panels) is correct, as it involves capturing input from multiple stakeholders simultaneously in a group setting.

:

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard and Body of Knowledge," available at <https://www.value-eng.org>, detailing stakeholder engagement techniques in the Information Phase.

SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #3 (Value Methodology Job Plan), emphasizing methods like focus panels for gathering collective stakeholder input.

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which of the three levels of filters used for evaluating ideas during the Evaluation Phase applies an evaluation matrix technique?

- A. Coarse
- B. Reasonable
- C. Medium
- **D. Fine**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Evaluation Phase of the Value Methodology (VM) Job Plan involves assessing ideas using a three-level filtering process, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #7: Evaluation and Selection of Alternatives). According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, the three levels of filters are Coarse, Medium, and Fine (as confirmed in Question 33). The standard further specifies that "the Fine filter applies detailed evaluation techniques, such as an evaluation matrix, to select the best ideas for development by scoring them against weighted criteria." An evaluation matrix (e.g., a weighted matrix, as noted in Question 11) is a tool where ideas are scored based on criteria like cost, performance, and risk, with weights reflecting their importance (as in Question 51). This detailed, quantitative approach is used in the Fine filter to make final selections after the Coarse (initial screening) and Medium (shortlisting) filters have narrowed down the ideas.

- * Option A (Fine) is correct, as the Fine filter uses an evaluation matrix technique for detailed idea selection.
- * Option B (Reasonable) is incorrect because "Reasonable" is not one of the three filter levels; the correct levels are Coarse, Medium, and Fine.
- * Option C (Medium) is incorrect because the Medium filter involves a more general assessment (e.g., comparing ideas against criteria), not the detailed matrix technique.
- * Option D (Coarse) is incorrect because the Coarse filter is for initial screening (eliminating unfeasible ideas), not detailed evaluation with a matrix.

:

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard and Body of Knowledge," available at <https://www.value-eng.org>, detailing the

Fine filter's use of an evaluation matrix in the Evaluation Phase.

SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #7 (Evaluation and Selection of Alternatives), emphasizing the three-level filtering process and the Fine filter's techniques (consistent with Questions 11 and 33).

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which of the following functions is a Subject Objective?

- A. Function R
- B. Function Q
- C. Function O
- **D. Function P**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The diagram provided is a Function Analysis System Technique (FAST) diagram, a key tool in Value Methodology's Function Analysis phase, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #2). In FAST diagramming, the "Subject Objective" refers to the overarching goal or need that the system addresses, often aligned with the higher-order function or an external objective outside the study's scope. According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, "the Subject Objective is typically the highest-level objective for which the subject scope exists, often located to the left of the left scope line, representing an external goal or assumption." This aligns with the definition of a higher-order function but extends to the external context.

In the FAST diagram:

* The scope lines are labeled B (left) and D (right), as identified in Question 30.

* The critical path (horizontal) runs from E to F to G to J to L to M to N to O, with E being the higher-order function just inside the left scope line.

* Functions P, Q, and R are to the left of the left scope line (B), indicating they are outside the study's scope and represent external objectives or assumptions.

* Function O is the rightmost function on the critical path, inside the scope, representing a specific outcome, not the Subject Objective.

The Subject Objective is the broadest external goal, often the "why" behind the higher-order function (E).

Among P, Q, and R, Function P is the leftmost, directly to the left of the left scope line (B), making it the most likely candidate for the Subject Objective, as it represents the ultimate external goal driving the system (e.g., a customer need like "enhance security" for a door system).

* Option A (Function P) is correct, as it is to the left of the left scope line, aligning with the definition of a Subject Objective.

* Option B (Function Q) is incorrect because Q is further to the left but not as directly tied to the scope line as P, which is the primary external objective.

* Option C (Function R) is incorrect for the same reason as Q; it is external but not the primary Subject Objective.

* Option D (Function O) is incorrect because O is inside the scope, on the critical path, representing a specific outcome, not the Subject Objective.

:

SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #2 (Function Analysis), defining the Subject Objective as the external goal to the left of the scope line in FAST diagrams.

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard," section on Function Analysis, describing FAST diagramming conventions, including the role of external objectives (consistent with Questions 18 and 30).

NEW QUESTION # 52

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