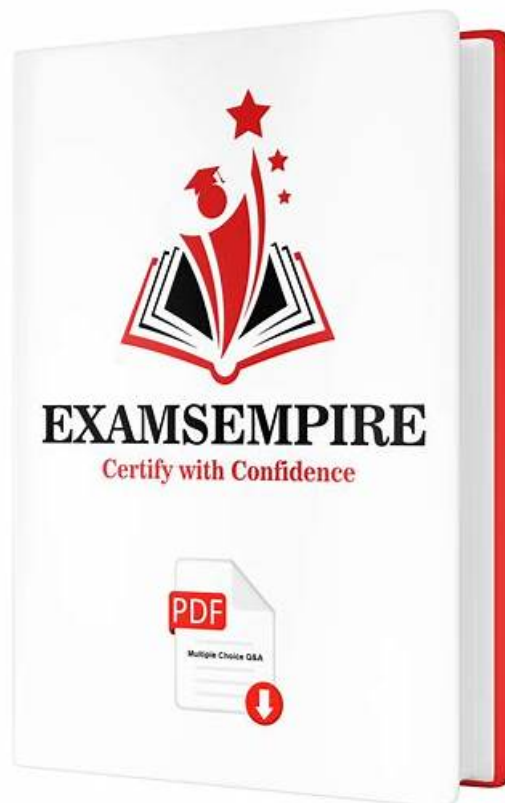


VMA Brindumpsit Dumps PDF & SAVE International VMA Brindumpsit IT-Zertifizierung - Testking Examen Dumps



Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser ZertPruefung VMA Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1A6C6Lb_eEWwhujj1S1fFYmxCy8NzxxhT

Haben Sie an der SAVE International VMA Zertifizierungsprüfung teilgenommen? Was kann ich machen, wenn ich die Prüfung ablege, daran ich nicht selbstbewusst bin? Gibt es Abkürzung für die VMA Prüfung? Es gibt nicht genug Zeit, die Bücher auswendig zu lernen. Sind Sie der ähnlichen Meinungen? Wenn ja, kümmern Sie sich nicht darum, weil Sie immer noch die Chance haben diese VMA Prüfung gut vorzubereiten, obwohl die Prüfungszeit vor Ihnen schnell auftaucht? Wie kann ich diese Chance finden? Das ist die SAVE International VMA Dumps von ZertPruefung. Es gibt hocheffektive Prüfungsunterlagen zur Zertifizierung. Es kann Ihnen helfen, in kurzer Zeit die Prüfungsfragen vorzubereiten. Die Hitz-Rate dieser dumps sind sehr hoch. Deshalb können Sie SAVE International VMA Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen, wenn Sie die Prüfungsfragen und -antworten gut lernen.

Man soll stets Maßnahmen für Erfolg, sondern keine Ausreden für Misserfolg finden. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur SAVE International VMA Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung enthalten Testaufgaben und Antworten, die von unseren erfahrenen IT-Experten durch ihre ständige Praxis und Erforschung entworfen sind. Sie verfügen über hohe Genauigkeit und große Reichweite. Sie werden Ihr bester Helfer sein, während Sie die SAVE International VMA Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten.

>> VMA Prüfungsvorbereitung <<

VMA Prüfungsübungen - VMA Examsfragen

Die Schulungsunterlagen zur SAVE International VMA Zertifizierungsprüfung von unserem ZertPruefung haben präzise und flächendeckende Inhalte. Diese Lernhilfe sind geeignet für Sie und werden die notwendigsten Ausbildungsmaterialien sein, wenn Sie die Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen möchten. Hier versprechen wir, dass Sie einjährige Aktualisierung kostenlos genießen können, nachdem Sie unsere Schulungsunterlagen zur SAVE International VMA Zertifizierungsprüfung gekauft haben. Wenn Sie die VMA

Prüfung nicht bestehen oder unsere Fragenkataloge irgend ein Qualitätsproblem haben, geben wir Ihnen eine bedingungslose volle Rückerstattung.

SAVE International Value Methodology Associate VMA Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q60-Q65):

60. Frage

Which of the following is most relevant to the Evaluation Phase?

- A. Cost Model
- B. Return on Investment
- **C. Weighting**
- D. Constraints

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The Evaluation Phase of the Value Methodology (VM) Job Plan, as outlined in the VMF 1 course and SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, involves assessing ideas generated during the Creative Phase to select the most viable ones for further development. According to VMF 1 Core Competency #7 (Evaluation and Selection of Alternatives), the Evaluation Phase focuses on "evaluating ideas based on criteria such as cost, performance, feasibility, and alignment with project goals, often using tools like weighted evaluation matrices." Weighting refers to assigning weights to evaluation criteria (e.g., cost savings, quality, risk) to prioritize ideas systematically, making it the most relevant to this phase.

* Option A (Return on Investment) is incorrect because ROI is a financial metric typically calculated during the Development Phase when modeling the cost and benefits of selected ideas, not during Evaluation.

* Option B (Cost Model) is incorrect because cost models are developed in the Development Phase to detail the financial impact of selected ideas, though rough cost estimates may be considered in Evaluation.

* Option C (Weighting) is correct, as weighting criteria in tools like a weighted evaluation matrix is a key activity in the Evaluation Phase to rank and select ideas.

* Option D (Constraints) is incorrect because identifying constraints occurs primarily in the Information Phase, though they may be considered during Evaluation as part of feasibility analysis.

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

SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #7 (Evaluation and Selection of Alternatives), emphasizing weighting criteria for idea selection.

61. Frage

Functions on a FAST diagram's function logic path follow:

- **A. How-Why logic**
- B. When-Why logic
- C. How-When logic
- D. And-Or logic

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The Function Analysis System Technique (FAST) diagram is a key tool in Value Methodology's Function Analysis phase, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #2). The function logic path in a FAST diagram is the horizontal sequence of functions, often referred to as the critical path (as identified in Question

3 with arrow Y). According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, "the function logic path in a FAST diagram follows a How-Why logic: moving to the right answers 'how' a function is performed, and moving to the left answers 'why' a function exists." This logic helps trace the relationships between functions, starting from the higher-order function (e.g., Function E, as noted in Question 18) on the left to more specific functions on the right (e.g., Function O).

* How: Moving right along the path (e.g., from E to F to G) explains how the preceding function is achieved.

* Why: Moving left (e.g., from O to N to M) explains why the succeeding function is needed.

In the diagram, the critical path (E-F-G-J-L-M-N-O) follows this How-Why logic, as confirmed in earlier questions (e.g., Question 3). The "when" direction (vertical, as noted in Question 36) and "and-or" logic (used at junctions for concurrent or alternative functions) are not the primary logic of the function logic path.

* Option A (When-Why logic) is incorrect because the "when" direction is vertical, indicating simultaneous functions, not the horizontal logic path.

* Option B (How-Why logic) is correct, as it matches the standard logic of the function logic path in a FAST diagram.

* Option C (How-When logic) is incorrect because the "when" direction does not apply to the horizontal logic path.

* Option D (And-Or logic) is incorrect because "and-or" logic applies to junctions (e.g., gates for concurrent or alternative functions), not the main logic path.

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SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #2 (Function Analysis), defining the How-Why logic of the function logic path in FAST diagrams.

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard," section on Function Analysis, describing FAST diagramming conventions, including the How-Why logic of the critical path.

62. Frage

How many phases are in the VM Job Plan?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- **D. 3**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The Value Methodology (VM) Job Plan is a structured, systematic process central to Value Methodology, as defined in the Value Methodology Fundamentals 1 (VMF 1) course and SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard. According to these sources, the VM Job Plan consists of six phases: Information, Function Analysis, Creative, Evaluation, Development, and Presentation. These phases ensure a disciplined approach to analyzing functions, generating ideas, evaluating alternatives, and presenting value-enhancing recommendations.

* Information Phase: Collect and analyze data on project scope, costs, constraints, and objectives to establish a baseline for the study.

* Function Analysis Phase: Identify, classify, and analyze functions (e.g., basic, secondary) using tools like the Function Analysis System Technique (FAST) to understand their purpose and relationships.

* Creative Phase: Generate a broad range of ideas to improve value through brainstorming or other creative techniques, focusing on alternative ways to perform functions.

* Evaluation Phase: Assess the feasibility, cost impact, and benefits of ideas using criteria like performance, quality, and alignment with project goals.

* Development Phase: Refine the most promising ideas into detailed, actionable proposals, including implementation plans and cost estimates.

* Presentation Phase: Communicate recommendations to stakeholders through reports, presentations, or other deliverables to gain approval and facilitate implementation.

SAVE International's VMF 1 course, which is a prerequisite for the VMA exam, explicitly teaches these six phases as part of Core Competency #3 (Value Methodology Job Plan). The standard is consistent across SAVE International's documentation, including the Value Methodology Standard and certification guidelines.

Options A (3), C (7), and D (8) do not match the official six-phase structure of the VM Job Plan.

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SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard and Body of Knowledge," available at <https://www.value-eng.org>, which outlines the six-phase VM Job Plan.

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Associate (VMA) Certification," <https://www.value-eng.org/page/VMA>, referencing the VMF 1 course content and Core Competency #3.

VMF 1 Course Objectives, as described in SAVE International's training materials, emphasizing the six-phase Job Plan structure.

63. Frage

An effective Information Phase kickoff meeting:

- **A. Outlines goals for the study subject and VM study objectives.**
- B. Indicates the VM solutions desired by decision makers.
- C. Describes how functions have normally been accomplished.
- D. Discusses the challenges of the proposed VM study approach.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The Information Phase is the first phase of the Value Methodology (VM) Job Plan, where the team gathers and understands data about the study subject, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #3: Value Methodology Job Plan). According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, "an effective Information Phase kickoff meeting sets the stage for the VM study by outlining the goals for the study subject and the VM study objectives, ensuring alignment among team members and stakeholders." This involves clarifying the purpose of the study, the project's goals (e.g., reduce costs, improve performance), and the specific objectives of the VM study (e.g., achieve 20% cost savings while maintaining function). This aligns with the primary objective of the Information Phase-to understand the subject-and ensures the team starts with a clear direction.

* Option A (Discusses the challenges of the proposed VM study approach) is incorrect because, while challenges may be acknowledged, the primary focus of the kickoff is to set goals and objectives, not discuss challenges.

* Option B (Outlines goals for the study subject and VM study objectives) is correct, as it matches the purpose of an effective Information Phase kickoff meeting.

* Option C (Indicates the VM solutions desired by decision makers) is incorrect because solutions are developed later (e.g., in the Creativity and Development Phases), not during the Information Phase kickoff.

* Option D (Describes how functions have normally been accomplished) is incorrect because this level of functional detail is addressed in the Function Analysis Phase, not the Information Phase kickoff.

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SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard and Body of Knowledge," available at <https://www.value-eng.org>, detailing the role of the Information Phase kickoff in setting goals and objectives.

SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #3 (Value Methodology Job Plan), emphasizing the importance of outlining goals during the Information Phase (consistent with Question 39).

64. Frage

All-the-time functions are:

- **A. Continuous**
- B. Outside the study scope
- C. A drain on resources
- D. Undesirable

Antwort: A

Begründung:

In Value Methodology's Function Analysis, functions are classified based on their characteristics, as taught in the VMF 1 course (Core Competency #2: Function Analysis). According to SAVE International's Value Methodology Standard, "all-the-time functions are those that occur continuously or are always active during the operation of the system." In a FAST diagram, all-the-time functions are often shown vertically (e.g.,

"when" direction) alongside the critical path, indicating they are ongoing while the main functions are performed. For example, in a car, "provide safety" (e.g., through seatbelts) is an all-the-time function because it is always active when the car is in use. This aligns with the FAST diagramming convention of showing simultaneous functions.

* Option A (Outside the study scope) is incorrect because all-the-time functions are within the scope if they are part of the system's operation, though they may be supporting functions.

* Option B (A drain on resources) is incorrect because all-the-time functions are not necessarily resource-intensive; they are simply continuous.

* Option C (Continuous) is correct, as it matches the definition of all-the-time functions in VM.

* Option D (Undesirable) is incorrect because all-the-time functions are not inherently undesirable; they may be essential (e.g., "provide safety").

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SAVE International, VMF 1 Core Competency #2 (Function Analysis), defining all-the-time functions as continuous in FAST diagramming.

SAVE International, "Value Methodology Standard," section on Function Analysis, describing all-the-time functions as those that occur continuously during system operation.

65. Frage

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Durch SAVE International VMA Zertifizierungsprüfung wird sich viel Wandel bei Ihnen vollziehen. Beispielsweise werden Ihr Beruf

Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der ZertPrüfung VMA Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1A6C6Lb_eEWwhuij1S1fYmxCy8NzxxhT