



Free Questions for **PC-BA-FBA-20**

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which technique uses an iterative approach to uncover innovative options?

Options:

- A- Design thinking.
- B- Fishbone diagram.
- C- Rich pictures.
- D- Mind maps.



Answer:

A

Explanation:

Design thinking is a human-centered, iterative approach used to uncover innovative solutions by focusing on user needs and exploring multiple possibilities. It emphasizes creativity, collaboration, and experimentation.

Key Characteristics of Techniques:

Design Thinking: Uses an iterative process (empathize, define, ideate, prototype, test) to generate innovative options.

Fishbone Diagram: A root cause analysis tool, not focused on innovation.

Rich Pictures: A visual representation of a situation, useful for understanding context but not for generating innovative options.

Mind Maps: A brainstorming tool that organizes ideas hierarchically, but it does not inherently follow an iterative approach.

Evaluation of Each Option:

A . Design thinking: Design thinking explicitly uses an iterative approach to uncover innovative options. Conclusion: This is correct .

B . Fishbone diagram: Fishbone diagrams focus on identifying root causes, not innovation. Conclusion: This is not correct .

C . Rich pictures: Rich pictures visualize complex situations but do not inherently foster innovation. Conclusion: This is not correct .

D . Mind maps: Mind maps organize ideas but do not follow an iterative, innovative process like design thinking. Conclusion: This is not correct .

Final Recommendation:

The technique that uses an iterative approach to uncover innovative options is: A . Design thinking.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is a KEY principle of Business Analysis?

Options:

- A- Present options not solutions.
- B- Understand the symptoms of the problem being defined.
- C- Focus on requirements definition only.
- D- Integrate IT changes together with project requirements to improve efficiency.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

One of the key principles of business analysis is to present stakeholders with options rather than prescribing a single solution. This approach ensures that stakeholders can make informed decisions based on their priorities and constraints.

Key Principles of Business Analysis:

Present Options Not Solutions: Business analysts should provide multiple viable options, allowing stakeholders to choose the best course of action.

Understand Symptoms: While understanding symptoms is important, it is part of problem analysis, not a key principle.

Focus on Requirements Definition Only: Business analysis encompasses more than just defining requirements; it includes understanding problems, analyzing options, and ensuring value delivery.

Integrate IT Changes: While integrating IT changes is valuable, it is not a universal principle of business analysis.

Evaluation of Each Option:

A . Present options not solutions: This is a fundamental principle of business analysis, emphasizing stakeholder choice. Conclusion: This is correct .

B . Understand the symptoms of the problem being defined: Understanding symptoms is part of problem analysis but not a standalone principle. Conclusion: This is not correct .

C . Focus on requirements definition only: Business analysis involves more than just requirements definition. Conclusion: This is not correct .

D . Integrate IT changes together with project requirements to improve efficiency: While integration is valuable, it is not a universal principle of business analysis. Conclusion: This is not correct .

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which variant of the business analyst role needs to think innovatively, embrace the pace of change and seek ways to exploit emerging technologies?

Options:

- A- Enterprise business analyst.
- B- Digital business analyst.
- C- Project business analyst.
- D- Test business analyst.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The digital business analyst role focuses on leveraging technology to drive innovation and transformation. This variant of the business analyst role requires creative thinking, adaptability to rapid change, and the ability to exploit emerging technologies.

Key Characteristics of Business Analyst Roles:

Enterprise Business Analyst: Focuses on aligning business strategies and objectives across the organization.

Digital Business Analyst: Emphasizes innovation, digital transformation, and the adoption of emerging technologies.

Project Business Analyst: Works within project teams to define and deliver specific solutions.

Test Business Analyst: Specializes in ensuring requirements are met through testing and quality assurance.

Evaluation of Each Option:

A . Enterprise business analyst: While enterprise BAs focus on strategic alignment, they do not specifically emphasize innovation or emerging technologies. Conclusion: This is not correct .

B . Digital business analyst: This role explicitly involves thinking innovatively, embracing change, and leveraging emerging technologies. Conclusion: This is correct .

C . Project business analyst: Project BAs focus on delivering specific solutions rather than driving innovation or digital transformation. Conclusion: This is not correct .

D . Test business analyst: Test BAs focus on validation and quality assurance, not innovation or technology adoption. Conclusion: This is not correct .

Final Recommendation:

The variant of the business analyst role that needs to think innovatively and embrace change is:

B . Digital business analyst.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about the scenario analysis investigation technique is FALSE?

Options:

A- Provides a broad view of the business area under investigation.

B- Provides a basis for developing subsequent prototypes.

C- Helps identify tacit knowledge used in business practice.

D- Helps prepare the scripts that will be used to test the delivered solution.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Scenario analysis is an investigation technique used to explore and evaluate potential future scenarios or situations. It helps stakeholders understand how different factors might impact a business area or process.

Key Characteristics of Scenario Analysis:

Broad View: Scenario analysis provides a comprehensive understanding of the business area by considering multiple possible outcomes.

Prototyping Basis: The insights gained from scenario analysis can inform the development of prototypes.

Tacit Knowledge Identification: By exploring real-world scenarios, it helps uncover implicit knowledge embedded in business practices.

Testing Scripts: Scenario analysis is not directly involved in preparing test scripts, which are typically created during the testing phase.

Evaluation of Each Option:

A . Provides a broad view of the business area under investigation: Scenario analysis evaluates multiple possibilities, offering a broad perspective. Conclusion: This is true .

B . Provides a basis for developing subsequent prototypes: Insights from scenario analysis can guide prototype development. Conclusion: This is true .

C . Helps identify tacit knowledge used in business practice: Exploring scenarios uncovers hidden knowledge and practices. Conclusion: This is true .

D . Helps prepare the scripts that will be used to test the delivered solution: Preparing test scripts is part of testing activities, not scenario analysis. Conclusion: This is false .

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When used for business analysis, what does a process model show?

Options:

- A- A graphical representation of a business process or workflow and its related sub-processes.
- B- The cost differences between how a customer currently does something and how they would like to do something.
- C- The detailed job description of the work to be performed by an individual.
- D- An informal, detailed, description of a software system feature derived from an end user's perspective.

Answer:

A



Explanation:

A process model is a visual representation of a business process or workflow, showing how activities are performed and how they relate to one another. It is commonly used in business analysis to understand, analyze, and improve processes.

Key Characteristics of a Process Model:

Graphical Representation: Process models visually depict workflows and subprocesses, making them easier to understand.

Cost Differences: Cost analysis is not the primary purpose of a process model.

Job Descriptions: Process models focus on workflows, not individual job roles.

Software Features: Informal descriptions of software features are unrelated to process modeling.

Evaluation of Each Option:

A . A graphical representation of a business process or workflow and its related sub-processes: This accurately describes the purpose and nature of a process model. Conclusion: This is correct .

B . The cost differences between how a customer currently does something and how they would like to do something: Cost differences are analyzed separately and are not part of process modeling. Conclusion: This is not correct .

C . The detailed job description of the work to be performed by an individual: Job descriptions are documented separately and are not part of process modeling. Conclusion: This is not correct .

D . An informal, detailed, description of a software system feature derived from an end user's perspective: This describes user stories or feature descriptions, not process models. Conclusion: This is not correct .

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following elements of a use case diagram is used to indicate those who expect to receive a service from the system?

Options:

- A- Actors.
- B- System boundaries.
- C- Users.
- D- Entities.



Answer:

A

Explanation:

A use case diagram is a visual representation of how users (or systems) interact with a system to achieve specific goals. Actors represent the entities (e.g., users or external systems) that expect to receive services from the system.

Key Elements of a Use Case Diagram:

Actors: Represent individuals or systems that interact with the system to achieve a goal.

System Boundaries: Define the scope of the system being modeled.

Users: While 'users' may seem similar to actors, the term 'actors' is the correct technical term in use case diagrams.

Entities: Entities typically refer to data objects or components, not those receiving services.

Evaluation of Each Option:

A . Actors: Actors are the correct element used to indicate those who expect to receive a service from the system. Conclusion: This is correct .

B . System boundaries: System boundaries define the scope of the system but do not represent those receiving services. Conclusion: This is not correct .

C . Users: While users may interact with the system, the correct term in use case diagrams is 'actors.' Conclusion: This is not correct .

D . Entities: Entities represent data objects or components, not those receiving services.

Conclusion: This is not correct .

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement in relation to the Requirements Engineering (RE) Framework is TRUE?

Options:

- A- It is only suitable for use with waterfall projects.
- B- It shows five iterative stages that a business analyst needs to carry out to establish the requirements.
- C- Using the Requirements Engineering Framework does not help to define requirements.
- D- It shows steps in the requirements engineering process that a business analyst must follow sequentially.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Requirements Engineering (RE) Framework is a structured approach used by business analysts to define, document, and manage requirements. It consists of five iterative stages: Investigate Situation, Consider Perspectives, Analyze Needs, Evaluate Options, and Define Requirements .

Key Considerations:

Suitability for Waterfall Projects Only: The RE Framework is flexible and can be adapted to both waterfall and Agile methodologies.

Iterative Stages: The framework emphasizes iteration and refinement, making it suitable for evolving requirements.

Defining Requirements: The framework explicitly supports the definition and management of requirements.

Sequential Steps: While the stages are presented in a sequence, they are iterative and not strictly linear.

Evaluation of Each Option:

A . It is only suitable for use with waterfall projects: The RE Framework can be applied to both waterfall and Agile projects. Conclusion: This is not correct .

B . It shows five iterative stages that a business analyst needs to carry out to establish the requirements: This accurately describes the RE Framework's structure and purpose. Conclusion: This is correct .

C . Using the Requirements Engineering Framework does not help to define requirements: The framework is specifically designed to define and manage requirements. Conclusion: This is not correct .

D . It shows steps in the requirements engineering process that a business analyst must follow sequentially: While the stages are presented in a sequence, they are iterative and not strictly sequential. Conclusion: This is not correct .

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement in relation to the role of the business analyst in the Business Change Lifecycle is TRUE?

Options:

A- A business analyst can be involved at every stage in the lifecycle.

B- The business analyst is involved more heavily during the implementation stage of the lifecycle than any other stage.

C- The business analyst would not be involved in the realisation stage of the lifecycle.

D- Business analysis does not take place in the alignment stage of a business change.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Business Change Lifecycle encompasses multiple stages, including alignment, analysis, design, implementation, and realisation. The role of a business analyst (BA) is versatile and can span across all these stages, depending on the project's needs.

Key Considerations:

Involvement Across All Stages: A business analyst can contribute to every stage of the lifecycle, from identifying business needs during alignment to ensuring benefits realization post-implementation.

Implementation Focus: While BAs are often heavily involved in implementation, their role is not limited to this stage.

Realisation Stage: BAs may also be involved in the realisation stage to validate that the intended benefits have been achieved.

Alignment Stage: Business analysis plays a critical role in aligning project objectives with organizational goals.

Evaluation of Each Option:

A . A business analyst can be involved at every stage in the lifecycle: This is true; BAs can contribute across all stages of the lifecycle. Conclusion: This is correct .

B . The business analyst is involved more heavily during the implementation stage of the lifecycle than any other stage: While BAs are often active during implementation, their involvement is not restricted to this stage. Conclusion: This is not correct .

C . The business analyst would not be involved in the realisation stage of the lifecycle: BAs can play a role in validating benefits realization, so this statement is false. Conclusion: This is not correct .

D . Business analysis does not take place in the alignment stage of a business change: Alignment involves understanding business needs and objectives, which is a core BA responsibility. Conclusion: This is not correct .

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following can be used to visualise information obtained in a workshop?

Options:

- A- Round robin.
- B- Brainwriting.
- C- Mind maps.
- D- Post-it exercise.

Answer:

C

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which elements are included in a CARDI log?

Options:

- A- Constraints, Assumptions, Risks, Dependencies, Issues.
- B- Constraints, Assumptions, Risks, Dependencies, Identification.
- C- Constraints, Actions, Risks, Dependencies, Issues.
- D- Costs, Assumptions, Risks, Dependencies, Issues.

Answer:

D

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A business analyst needs to elicit, analyse and define requirements carefully in order to provide a firm basis for developing business and software solutions.

What SHOULD system performance be categorised as?

Options:

- A- Functional requirement.
- B- General requirement.
- C- Non-functional requirement.
- D- Technical requirement.

Answer:

C

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the PRIMARY purpose of a benefits plan?

Options:

- A- It provides a firm basis for tracking the benefits of making changes to requirements.
- B- It quantifies intangible benefits that could not be quantified when the business case was presented.
- C- It provides a firm basis for tracking the business benefits and managing their realisation.
- D- It is published to shareholders to show that their investment made will result in tangible benefits for the organisation.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A benefits plan outlines how the anticipated benefits of a project or change initiative will be achieved, tracked, and managed. Its primary purpose is to ensure that benefits are realized as planned.

Key Considerations:

Tracking Changes to Requirements: A benefits plan focuses on benefits realization, not changes to requirements.

Quantifying Intangible Benefits: While intangible benefits may be included, the primary focus is on managing all benefits, tangible and intangible.

Tracking and Managing Benefits Realisation: The benefits plan provides a structured approach to monitor progress and ensure benefits are delivered.

Publishing to Shareholders: While stakeholders may review the plan, its primary purpose is internal management, not external communication.

Evaluation of Each Option:

A . It provides a firm basis for tracking the benefits of making changes to requirements: The benefits plan focuses on overall benefits realization, not specifically on changes to requirements.
Conclusion: This is not correct .

B . It quantifies intangible benefits that could not be quantified when the business case was presented: While intangible benefits may be included, this is not the primary purpose of the plan. Conclusion: This is not correct .

C . It provides a firm basis for tracking the business benefits and managing their realisation: This accurately describes the primary purpose of a benefits plan. Conclusion: This is correct .

D . It is published to shareholders to show that their investment made will result in tangible benefits for the organisation: The benefits plan is primarily for internal use, not external reporting. Conclusion: This is not correct .

Final Recommendation:

The primary purpose of a benefits plan is: C . It provides a firm basis for tracking the business benefits and managing their realisation.



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