

# Wir machen PC-BA-FBA-20 leichter zu bestehen!

## Das machen wir

Laden Sie die neuesten ZertSoft PC-BA-FBA-20 PDF-Versionen von Prüfungsfragen kostenlos von Google Drive herunter:  
[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1f2ASDLj0RcXpJIweVSvKiL1\\_riUE6AC](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1f2ASDLj0RcXpJIweVSvKiL1_riUE6AC)

Fühlen Sie sich schmerzvoll, wenn Sie so viele IT-Zertifizierungen und Zertifizierungsunterlagen sehen? Was sollen Sie machen? Welche Prüfung und welche Prüfungsunterlage sollen Sie wählen? Wir ZertSoft können die geeignete Prüfungen für Sie wählen, wenn Sie wissen nicht, wie sich zu entscheiden. Sie können jetzt sehr populäre BCS PC-BA-FBA-20 Zertifizierungsprüfung wählen. Diese Zertifizierung hat viele Vorteile. Außerdem, wenn Sie sehr effektiv die Prüfung vorbereiten, können Sie sich für BCS PC-BA-FBA-20 Dumps von ZertSoft entscheiden. Es ist die beste Methode für dich, diese BCS PC-BA-FBA-20 Prüfung einfach zu bestehen.

Die BCS PC-BA-FBA-20-Zertifizierungsprüfung ist ein wertvoller Berechtigungsnachweis für Personen, die ihre Karrieren in der Geschäftsanalyse vorantreiben möchten. Es ist weltweit erkannt und mit der Babok Version 3.0 ausgerichtet, wodurch es zu einer angesehenen Zertifizierung in der Branche ist. Mit den richtigen Vorbereitungs- und Studienressourcen können Kandidaten die Prüfung bestehen und ihre Fachkenntnisse im Bereich Geschäftsanalyse nachweisen.

Die BCS PC-BA-FBA-20 Prüfung ist eine computerbasierte Prüfung, die aus 40 Multiple-Choice-Fragen besteht. Die Prüfung dauert 60 Minuten und die Bestehensgrenze liegt bei 26 von 40 Punkten. Die Prüfung kann in jedem Pearson VUE Testcenter weltweit abgelegt werden. Die Prüfungsgebühr ist vernünftig und erschwinglich, was sie für jeden zugänglich macht, der eine Karriere in der Geschäftsanalyse anstrebt.

Die BCS PC-BA-FBA-20 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist ideal für Personen, die ihre Karriereaussichten im Bereich der Geschäftsanalyse verbessern möchten. Das Erreichen dieser Zertifizierung zeigt, dass die Person die Kenntnisse und Fähigkeiten besitzt, um Geschäftsprobleme zu analysieren, Lösungen zu identifizieren und diese Lösungen effektiv an Stakeholder zu kommunizieren. Diese Zertifizierung wird auch von Arbeitgebern auf der ganzen Welt anerkannt, was sie zu einer wertvollen Ergänzung für jeden Lebenslauf macht.

>> PC-BA-FBA-20 Fragenkatalog <<

## Kostenlose gültige Prüfung BCS PC-BA-FBA-20 Sammlung - Examcollection

Jeder in der IT-Branche hat seinen eigenen Traum: das Zertifikat von BCS PC-BA-FBA-20 zu erhalten, berufliche Beförderung oder Gehaltserhöhung zu bekommen. Traum unseres ZertSoft ist es, Ihnen dabei zu helfen, die BCS PC-BA-FBA-20 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Nachdem Sie unsere Schulungsunterlagen gekauft haben, können Sie einjährige Aktualisierung kostenlos genießen. Falls Sie die PC-BA-FBA-20 Prüfung leider nicht bestehen, versprechen wir Ihnen eine volle Rückerstattung.

## BCS Foundation Certificate in Business Analysis V4.0 PC-BA-FBA-20 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q55-Q60):

### 55. Frage

Which generic business improvement strategy involves eliminating redundant tasks?

- A. Redefine boundary.

- **B. Simplification.**
- C. Bottleneck removal.
- D. Change task sequence.

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

To identify the generic business improvement strategy that involves eliminating redundant tasks, we need to analyze each option:

Key Considerations:

Change task sequence: This strategy involves reordering tasks to improve efficiency but does not necessarily eliminate redundancy.

Simplification: This strategy focuses on streamlining processes by removing unnecessary or redundant tasks, making workflows more efficient.

Redefine boundary: This strategy involves changing the scope or boundaries of a process, which may or may not involve eliminating redundant tasks.

Bottleneck removal: This strategy targets specific constraints or bottlenecks in a process but does not focus on eliminating redundant tasks.

Evaluation of Each Option:

A . Change task sequence:

Changing the order of tasks does not inherently eliminate redundancy.

Conclusion: This is not correct .

B . Simplification:

Simplification directly involves identifying and removing redundant or unnecessary tasks to streamline processes.

Conclusion: This is correct .

C . Redefine boundary:

Redefining boundaries changes the scope of a process but does not specifically target redundancy.

Conclusion: This is not correct .

D . Bottleneck removal:

Removing bottlenecks addresses constraints but does not focus on eliminating redundant tasks.

Conclusion: This is not correct .

### 56. Frage

A stakeholder has been classified as 'some' on both the power/influence and interest axes of a power/interest grid.

Which of the following would be an appropriate way of managing this stakeholder?

- A. Keep watching.
- B. Keep informed.
- **C. Keep on side.**
- D. Keep satisfied.

**Antwort: C**

### 57. Frage

What is the PRIMARY purpose of a benefits plan?

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

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

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.

### 58. Frage

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

- **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.

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

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 .

### 59. Frage

What is the MoSCoW principle used for?



www.notebook.ai, Disposable vapes

P.S. Kostenlose 2026 BCS PC-BA-FBA-20 Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von ZertSoft verfügbar:  
[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1iF2ASDLj0ReXpJIweVSvKiL1\\_riUE6AC](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1iF2ASDLj0ReXpJIweVSvKiL1_riUE6AC)