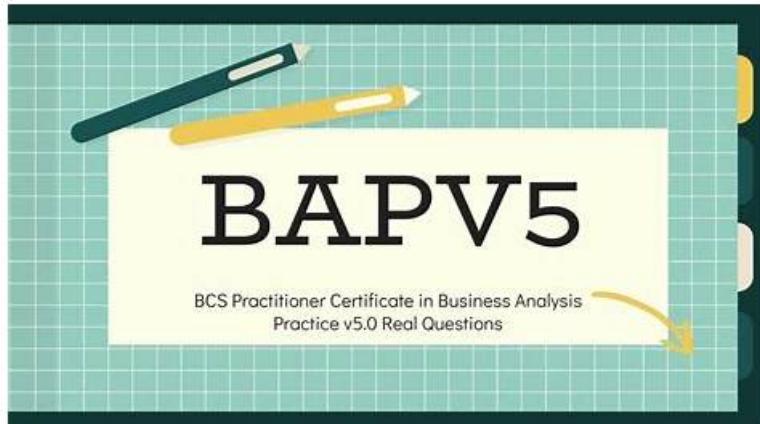


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BCS BAPv5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establishing the Target State: In this section, the topics covered include utilizing a business activity mode and how to pinpoint the five activities included in a BAMExplain the three types of business events.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Developing a Business Case: In this section of the exam, the topics covered include how to explain the rationale for the development of a business case. It also covers how to identify the contents of a business case, identify tangible and intangible costs and benefits risks and their potential impact. Moreover, the section covers how to relate the business case to the business change lifecycle.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing and Managing Stakeholders: In this section of the exam, the topics covered explain the activities required to engage stakeholders. It also covers identifying generic stakeholder categories using the stakeholder wheel and how to utilize the CATWOE technique to analyze stakeholder perspectives.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing and Defining the Solution: In this exam, the topics covered include how to identify the stages of Design Thinking, defining the utilization of divergent and convergent thinking, and gap analysis.

BCS Practitioner Certificate in Business Analysis Practice v5.0 Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40

The innovation center of a company has created a new reporting tool. The senior management initially supported its introduction into the business; however, end users in one business area are unwilling to adopt the new tool, as they perceive that it is unnecessary. One of the end users in this business area has been very vocal and has been rallying support from others through a corporate social media tool. End users in other business areas are also beginning to question whether they should adopt the tool and raising this issue with their managers.

The sponsor has fully supported the decision to go ahead with the new tool, but senior management is now questioning his decision, due to comments from the operational staff. How would the end users be classified on a power/interest grid?

- A. Some interest, high power
- B. High interest, low power**
- C. High interest, some power.
- D. Low interest, some power

Answer: B

Explanation:

The end users are classified as high interest, low power on a power/interest grid. This is because they are directly affected by the new reporting tool and have a strong preference for not using it, but they do not have much authority or influence to change the project decision or outcome. Option A is the correct answer.

Reference:

[How To Manage Stakeholders With a Power Interest Grid | Indeed.com UK](#)
[Stakeholder Analysis using the Power Interest Grid - ProjectManagement.com](#)

NEW QUESTION # 41

George and Laura are responsible for the marketing strategy in a company vinyl records and cassette tapes online.

George feels that the company should focus its marketing solely on people aged over 50, who are nostalgic for these older recording media. He also feels that the company should outsource all marketing activity.

Laura believes that the business should continue with its target of people aged 30-60. As this age group are particularly enthusiastic about vinyl records. She believes that marketing is one of their internal strengths and should remain in house. Which specific areas of CATWOE are they considering?

- A. Actor and Transformation
- B. Customer and Actor
- C. Transformation and Environment
- D. Customer and Owner.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

CATWOE is a technique for exploring stakeholder business perspectives by identifying six elements: Customer, Actor, Transformation, Worldview, Owner and Environment. It helps to understand how different stakeholders perceive a business situation or problem and what they expect from a solution. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as it identifies which specific areas of CATWOE are they considering respectively. Customer is the element that describes who benefits from or is affected by a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to identify who are the recipients or users of value or satisfaction from a business situation or problem or its solution. George and Laura are considering customer, as they have different views on who should be the target market for their products (people aged over 50 vs people aged 30-60). Owner is the element that describes who has the authority or power to start or stop a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to identify who are the decision makers or

influencers of a business situation or problem or its solution. George and Laura are considering owner, as they have different views on who should be responsible for marketing activities (outsourced vs in-house). Option B is not a correct answer, as it does not identify which specific areas of CATWOE are they considering respectively. Actor is the element that describes who carries out or performs a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to identify who are responsible for implementing or delivering a business situation or problem or its solution. George and Laura are not considering actor, as they have no views on who carries out their products (although this may be related to owner). Transformation is the element that describes what changes or processes take place in a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to identify what inputs are converted into outputs in a business situation or problem or its solution. George and Laura are not considering transformation, as they have no views on what changes or processes take place in their products (although this may be related to customer). Option C is not a correct answer, as it does not identify which specific areas of CATWOE are they considering respectively. Transformation is the element that describes what changes or processes take place in a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to identify what inputs are converted into outputs in a business situation or problem or its solution. George and Laura are not considering transformation, as they have no views on what changes or processes take place in their products (although this may be related to customer). Environment is the element that describes the external factors or constraints that affect a stakeholder's perspective or limit their options. It helps to explain what factors or constraints are beyond the stakeholder's control or influence. George and Laura are not considering environment, as they have no views on what external factors or constraints affect their products (although this may be related to customer). Option D is not a correct answer, as it does not identify which specific areas of CATWOE are they considering respectively. Customer is the element that describes who benefits from or is affected by a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to identify who are the recipients or users of value or satisfaction from a business situation or problem or its solution. George and Laura are considering customer, as they have different views on who should be the target market for their products (people aged over 50 vs people aged 30-60). Actor is the element that describes who carries out or performs a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to identify who are responsible for implementing or delivering a business situation or problem or its solution. George and Laura are not considering actor, as they have no views on who carries out their products (although this may be related to owner).

NEW QUESTION # 42

A business analyst has been carrying out investigations into a problem situation. However, it is clear to the business analyst that, even after a number of interviews with individual stakeholders, some stakeholders' views still conflict.

Which investigation technique SHOULD be used to resolve the conflict and gain a consensus?

- A. Workshop
- B. Observation
- C. Scenario analysis.
- D. Questionnaire

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

A workshop is a technique for conducting group discussions and activities with stakeholders to elicit, analyse, validate and prioritise their views and needs. It helps to facilitate effective communication and collaboration among stakeholders and resolve conflicts or issues. Therefore, option D is the correct answer, as a workshop would help the business analyst to resolve the conflict and gain a consensus among stakeholders who have different views after individual interviews. A workshop would help to bring together the conflicting stakeholders in one place and time and enable them to share and compare their views openly and constructively. A workshop would help to identify and address the sources and reasons of the conflict and find common ground and mutual understanding among stakeholders. A workshop would help to generate and evaluate different options or solutions that satisfy all or most of the stakeholder views and agree on the best one for further development and implementation. Option A is not a correct answer, as scenario analysis is not a technique for resolving conflict and gaining consensus among stakeholders who have different views after individual interviews. Scenario analysis is a technique for exploring how different scenarios or situations could affect the outcomes or impacts of an organisation or project. It helps to test the feasibility and desirability of different options or solutions under various circumstances or assumptions. Option B is not a correct answer, as questionnaire is not a technique for resolving conflict and gaining consensus among stakeholders who have different views after individual interviews. Questionnaire is a technique for collecting information from stakeholders by asking them predefined questions in written form. It helps to elicit quantitative or qualitative data from a large number of stakeholders in an efficient and consistent way. Option C is not a correct answer, as observation is not a technique for resolving conflict and gaining consensus among stakeholders who have different views after individual interviews. Observation is a technique for gathering information from stakeholders by watching them perform their tasks or activities in their natural environment. It helps to analyse how stakeholders work in practice and identify their implicit or tacit needs.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 42.

NEW QUESTION # 43

AlpineTrails is a company that specialises in offering tailored walking holidays. The company was set up by two people, who each own 50% of the business. AlpineTrails books hotels, transport and equipment to create bespoke holidays for AlpineTrails customers. An agreement was recently reached with WalkNation, a national walking organisation, for AlpineTrails to provide a number of special holidays for its members. These will be branded as WalkNation Holidays. AlpineTrails will be responsible for organising the holidays but WalkNation will undertake the marketing and booking of these special holidays for its members. As well as customers, which THREE stakeholder groups are represented in this scenario?

- A. Partner
- B. Owner
- C. Manager.
- D. Supplier
- E. Competitor

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Explanation

A stakeholder is any person or group who has an interest in or influence over an organisation or project.

Stakeholders can be classified into different categories based on their relationship with the organisation or project. One possible classification is the stakeholder wheel, which identifies six generic stakeholder categories: owner, partner, supplier, customer, regulator and competitor. Therefore, options A, B and C are correct answers, as they represent three stakeholder groups that are involved in the scenario. Owner refers to the person or group who owns or controls the organisation or project. In this case, it is the two people who each own 50% of AlpineTrails. Partner refers to the person or group who collaborates or cooperates with the organisation or project to achieve mutual benefits. In this case, it is WalkNation, who has agreed to work with AlpineTrails to provide special holidays for its members. Supplier refers to the person or group who provides goods or services to the organisation or project. In this case, it is the hotels, transport and equipment providers that AlpineTrails books for its customers. Option D is not a correct answer, as manager is not one of the generic stakeholder categories defined in the stakeholder wheel. Manager refers to the person or group who oversees or coordinates the activities of the organisation or project. In this case, it could be either one of the owners of AlpineTrails or someone appointed by them. Option E is not a correct answer, as competitor is not represented in this scenario. Competitor refers to the person or group who offers similar or alternative goods or services to the same market as the organisation or project. In this case, it could be another company that specialises in offering tailored walking holidays.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 18.

NEW QUESTION # 44

John has been working on a business case for opening up the overseas market to new products. He has been asked to document the risks. What SHOULD he do to ensure they are appropriately recorded? Select the TWO that apply

- A. Document the source of each risk
- B. Provide justification for each countermeasure identified
- C. Identify an owner for each risk
- D. Create a RAID log
- E. Impact assessment of each countermeasure identified

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

A risk is an uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, has a positive or negative effect on one or more project objectives. To ensure that risks are appropriately recorded, they should be documented in a consistent and structured way, such as using a RAID log (Risks, Assumptions, Issues and Dependencies). A RAID log should include information such as the risk description, impact, probability, source, owner, mitigation actions, status and date. Therefore, options B and C are essential for recording risks, as they help to identify where the risk originates from and who is responsible for managing it. Option A is not relevant to recording risks, as it is the name of the tool used to document them. Option D and E are not relevant to recording risks, as they relate to the countermeasures or actions taken to address them, not the risks themselves.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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