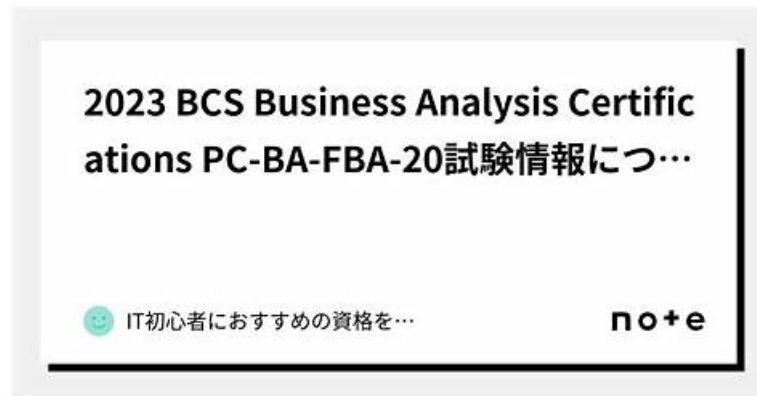


素晴らしいPC-BA-FBA-20受験対策書一回合格-完璧なPC-BA-FBA-20受験体験



P.S. JpexamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいPC-BA-FBA-20ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LlnwWh-75s1hj6BzmlZAR-4WTeeja9M>

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>> PC-BA-FBA-20受験対策書 <<

BCS PC-BA-FBA-20受験体験 & PC-BA-FBA-20勉強方法

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試験はオンラインで実施され、候補者の科目知識をテストするために設計された複数選択問題で構成されています。候補者は、60分の時間制限内に合計40問に回答する必要があります。認定を取得するには、65%以上の合格点が必要です。

BCS Foundation Certificate in Business Analysis V4.0 認定 PC-BA-FBA-20 試験問題 (Q13-Q18):

質問 # 13

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

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

正解: B

解説:

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 .

質問 # 14

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

正解: A、B、C

解説:

To identify the stakeholder groups represented in the scenario, we need to analyze the relationships and roles described:

Stakeholder Groups in the Scenario:

Owner:

The two founders of AlpineTrails, who each own 50% of the business, are clearly stakeholders as owners. They have a vested interest in the success of the business and its partnerships.

Partner:

WalkNation is described as a partner organization that collaborates with AlpineTrails to offer special holidays for its members. This partnership involves shared responsibilities (marketing and booking by WalkNation, holiday organization by AlpineTrails).

Supplier:

AlpineTrails books hotels, transport, and equipment to create bespoke holidays. These entities (hotels, transport providers, equipment suppliers) are suppliers to AlpineTrails and play a critical role in delivering the holidays.

Manager:

While managers may exist within AlpineTrails, they are not explicitly mentioned in the scenario. Therefore, this group is not represented.

Competitor:

Competitors are not mentioned or implied in the scenario, so this group is not represented.

Evaluation of Each Option:

A . Owner:

The two founders of AlpineTrails are explicitly described as owners.

Conclusion: This is a relevant stakeholder group .

B . Partner:

WalkNation is explicitly described as a partner.

Conclusion: This is a relevant stakeholder group .

C . Supplier:

Hotels, transport, and equipment providers are implicitly described as suppliers.

Conclusion: This is a relevant stakeholder group .

D . Manager:

Managers are not explicitly mentioned in the scenario.

Conclusion: This is not a relevant stakeholder group .

E . Competitor:

Competitors are not mentioned or implied in the scenario.

Conclusion: This is not a relevant stakeholder group .

質問 # 15

When running workshops it is useful to have someone with a role that includes specific responsibility for keeping attendees focused on achieving the objective of the workshop.

Which of the following terms describes this role?

- A. The stakeholder.
- **B. The facilitator.**
- C. The scribe.
- D. The arbitrator.

正解: B

質問 # 16

What does vertical traceability trace?

- A. The development and implementation of the requirement
- B. The requirement from inception to delivery
- C. Where a requirement originated
- **D. The requirement in the requirements hierarchy**

正解: D

解説:

Traceability links requirements to other project artefacts. There are two main types: horizontal and vertical. Horizontal traceability (Option A) links a requirement forward to its design, code, and test cases, and backward to its source (Option D), tracing its lifecycle from inception to delivery. Vertical traceability concerns tracing a requirement up or down the requirements hierarchy (C). This ensures that lower-level requirements (e.g., functional) are aligned with and fully support the higher-level business objectives, policies, and strategy. For example, it traces a solution requirement up to the business requirement it satisfies, validating that every low-level detail is necessary and justified by a high-level business need.

(Reference: BCS Requirements Engineering - Requirements Traceability)

質問 # 17

Which of the following is likely to be an input into the Analysing the Needs' stage of the business analysis process model?

- A. Shortlist of business options.
- B. The business case
- C. Validated requirements document
- **D. Agreed business activity model**

- さらに、Jpexam PC-BA-FBA-20ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LIWWh-75s1hj6BzmlZAR-4WTeeja9M>