

CCBA Prüfung, CCBA Deutsche



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>> CCBA Prüfung <<

CCBA Deutsche & CCBA Zertifizierungsantworten

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IIBA Certification of Capability in Business Analysis (CCBA) CCBA Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q50-Q55):

50. Frage

A business analyst (BA) is verifying requirements for a software solution. The BA needs to confirm that items determined to be important are included in the final requirements deliverable. Which of the following will help the BA complete this task?

- A. Evaluation criteria
- **B. Checklists**
- C. Prioritization
- D. Requirements matrix

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Explanation

Checklists are used for quality control when verifying requirements and designs. Checklists may include a standard set of quality elements that business analysts use to verify the requirements, or they may be specifically developed to capture issues of concern. The purpose of a checklist is to ensure that items determined to be important are included in the final requirements deliverables, or that steps required for the verification process are followed.

51. Frage

An organization has identified a market opportunity that could result in significant business gains. A business analyst (BA) is asked to assist in building the new business model. The BA begins by analyzing the current state. What input is critical to the current state analysis?

- A. Organizational culture
- B. Risks and assumptions
- **C. Business needs**
- D. Goals and objectives

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Explanation

Business needs are the problems or opportunities that an organization faces, and the reasons for pursuing a change or a solution. Business needs are the input to the current state analysis, which is the process of understanding the existing situation of the organization, its capabilities, processes, stakeholders, and environment. The current state analysis helps to identify the gaps, issues, and root causes that prevent the organization from achieving its desired outcomes. The current state analysis also provides a baseline for measuring the value and impact of the future state.

52. Frage

A business analyst (BA) is preparing for elicitation activities and needs to determine who should be consulted, who should participate, and what roles each should fill. Which elicitation technique should the BA use?

- A. Interviews
- B. Data Mining
- C. Estimation
- **D. Stakeholder List**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Explanation

A stakeholder list is an elicitation technique that helps the business analyst (BA) to determine who should be consulted, who should participate, and what roles each should fill in the elicitation activities. A stakeholder list identifies and categorizes the stakeholders

who have an interest or influence in the project or solution, and defines their level of involvement, authority, and responsibility¹. By using a stakeholder list, the BA can ensure that the relevant stakeholders are engaged and informed throughout the elicitation process, and that their needs and expectations are considered and addressed.

References: The answer is based on the BABOK® Guide, which is a key resource for the CCBA® certification. Specifically, it relates to the Elicitation and Collaboration knowledge area, where stakeholder list is one of the techniques that can be used by the BA²³. It also relates to the Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring knowledge area, where the BA should plan stakeholder engagement and identify the business analysis roles and responsibilities²⁴. Additionally, the answer is supported by the web search results from the tool invocation, which provide more information and examples of stakeholder list⁵.

53. Frage

Which solution scope creation technique can be best described as the depiction of the scope of work required to integrate the new solution into the business and technical environments?

- **A. Interface analysis**
- B. User stories
- C. Scope modeling
- D. Functional decomposition

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Interface analysis is a technique that identifies and describes the interactions and dependencies between the solution and its external components, such as other systems, people, or organizations. It helps to define the scope of work required to integrate the new solution into the business and technical environments, as well as to identify potential risks, issues, and requirements¹². Scope modeling, user stories, and functional decomposition are other techniques that can be used to create the solution scope, but they do not focus on the integration aspects as much as interface analysis does³. Reference:

1: BABOK Guide, Version 3.0, p. 128

2: Interface Analysis | IIBA BABOK Extended

3: CCBA and CBAP Certifications Study Guide, Chapter 5

54. Frage

Beth is a business analyst for her organization and she's completing the tasks in the requirements management and communication knowledge area. As a result of these tasks, she'll create several things for her organization.

Which one of the following, however, is not one of the outputs of the requirements management and communication tasks?

- **A. Requirement management plan**
- B. Approved requirements
- C. Requirement package
- D. Traced requirements

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Explanation

The requirements management and communication knowledge area consists of four tasks: manage solution scope and requirements, manage requirements traceability, maintain requirements for reuse, and prepare requirements package. The outputs of these tasks are:

Traced requirements: These are requirements that are linked to other requirements, design elements, test cases, or other artifacts to ensure alignment and consistency.

Maintained requirements: These are requirements that are updated and stored in a repository for future reference and reuse.

Requirements package: This is a document or a set of documents that contains the requirements and related information for a specific audience, purpose, or point in time.

Communicated requirements: These are requirements that are shared with the relevant stakeholders in an appropriate format and level of detail.

The requirement management plan, on the other hand, is not an output of the requirements management and communication tasks, but an input. The requirement management plan is a document that describes how the requirements will be elicited, analyzed, documented, validated, and managed throughout the project. The requirement management plan is created as part of the business analysis planning and monitoring knowledge area.

References: While I cannot reference specific documents, the principles mentioned are in line with the general practices of business

