

# Exam BAPv5 Outline & Valid BAPv5 Test Pass4sure

# BAPv5

Option D :  
Manager.

Option E :  
Competitor

**Correct Answer: A,B,C**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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 10.

**QUESTION: 6**

Paul has been struggling to make his farm profitable for a number of years. Recently, an energy firm has asked him if it can survey his land in order to determine if there is natural gas deep under his fields. If there is, they will pay him for the extracted gas. Paul has discussed this request with his business partner, explaining that he would like to explore the possibility as he feels that any subsequent extraction process is safe, will cause minimal damage to the farm, and will return the farm to profitability. Paul's business partner disagrees, believing that the process for extracting the gas is dangerous, that the machinery will spoil the

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### BCS Practitioner Certificate in Business Analysis Practice v5.0 Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

#### NEW QUESTION # 17

Elizabeth is an external consultant who is helping a company streamline its process. She has not worked for this company before. The managing director (MD) has explained that some of the line managers feel that this work is unnecessary, whilst others are concerned that their staff will be made redundant as a result of her recommendations. He is keen for Elizabeth to get an understanding Elizabeth with an of organization staff and for the involve line manager in formulating potential improvements. The MD has provided Elizabeth with an organizational chart, detailing the business areas she needs to investigate, as well as the names of the line managers involved.

To understand the concerns of operational staff and line managers, which pair of techniques SHOULD she use first?

- A. Observation and scenario analysis
- **B. Interviews and rich pictures.**
- C. Document analysis and mind maps.
- D. Business activity modeling and fishbone diagrams.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

The pair of techniques that Elizabeth should use first to understand the concerns of operational staff and line managers are interviews and rich pictures. Interviews are a way of eliciting information from stakeholders by asking them open-ended questions and listening to their responses. Interviews can help Elizabeth to explore the views, opinions, needs, and expectations of the staff and managers regarding the process improvement project. Rich pictures are a way of capturing complex situations in a visual form by using symbols, icons, cartoons, or diagrams. Rich pictures can help Elizabeth to illustrate the current problems and issues faced by the staff and managers, as well as their emotions and relationships. Option D is the correct answer.

#### NEW QUESTION # 18

You have been asked to explain divergent and convergent thinking to a colleague How would you describe the purpose of both divergent and convergent thinking to them Select the BEST TWO answers

- **A. Convergent thinking review ideas for way forward**
- B. Divergent thinking creatively considering multiple solutions to the problem
- C. Convergent thinking define the action to be taken, broadly
- **D. Divergent thinking generate ideas.**
- E. Convergent thinking define the solution in detail

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Explanation

Divergent thinking and convergent thinking are two types of thinking processes that can be used to solve problems creatively and effectively. Therefore, options A and B are correct answers, as they describe the purpose of both divergent and convergent thinking respectively. Option A describes the purpose of divergent thinking, which is to generate ideas. Divergent thinking involves exploring multiple possible solutions to a problem without judging or evaluating them. It helps to stimulate creativity and innovation by expanding the range and diversity of ideas. Option B describes the purpose of convergent thinking, which is to review ideas for way forward. Convergent thinking involves analysing and evaluating multiple possible solutions to a problem and selecting the best one for further development and implementation. It helps to ensure feasibility and suitability by narrowing down the range and diversity of

ideas. Option C describes an aspect of divergent thinking, which is creatively considering multiple solutions to the problem, but not its purpose. The purpose of divergent thinking is to generate ideas, not just consider them creatively. Option D describes an aspect of convergent thinking, which is defining the solution in detail, but not its purpose. The purpose of convergent thinking is to review ideas for way forward, not just define them in detail. Option E describes an aspect of convergent thinking, which is defining the action to be taken, broadly, but not its purpose. The purpose of convergent thinking is to review ideas for way forward, not just define the action to be taken, broadly.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 47.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

A company has decided to change one of its financial Key Performance indicators (KPIs). It has traditionally measured profit through its gross profit margin, however, it now wishes to measure It through it Return on Capital Employed (ROCE).

The following activities are on the consensus Business Activity Model (BAM) a) Take control action b) Monitor performance targets

c) Define performance targets.

d) Define target customers

Which of these would the event 'amend KPI' affect?

- A. c only.
- B. a only.
- C. b, c and d.
- D. a. b and d.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

The event 'amend KPI' would affect the activity 'define performance targets', as the company would need to change its current performance target of gross profit margin to ROCE. The other activities would not be directly affected by this event, as they are either related to monitoring or defining other aspects of the business.

Therefore, option A is the correct answer.

References:

10 types of business events and their basic functions | Indeed.com UK

7 Types of Corporate Events [+ Virtual Event Ideas] - HubSpot Blog

### NEW QUESTION # 20

Adiyan has been considering the feasibility of introducing a new payments method into his company His draft report reads

'The new payment method has not yet been widely adopted although it has the backing of all the big phone brands. Our current payments system will be upgraded next month to take payment as part of a scheduled release This method of payment will be supported under our current license deal Trials have shown that the technology will scale to our customer base and cyber security testing is encouraging' Which of the following is the BEST description of the areas of Technical feasibility mentioned in the report?

- A. Proven. Compatible. Secure. Scalable
- B. Timely, Compatible. Secure, Scalable
- C. Reliable. Compatible, Secure. Architectural Alignment
- D. Timely, Reliable, Proven, Architectural Alignment

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Technical feasibility is the extent to which a proposed business change or solution is possible and realistic from a technical perspective. It helps to assess whether a proposed business change or solution can be developed, implemented and maintained using the available or required technology. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as it describes the areas of technical feasibility mentioned in the report. Proven is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution has been tested and verified by previous or existing users or applications. It helps to ensure reliability and quality of the technology. An example of proven in the report is the new payment method has not yet been widely adopted although it has the backing of all the big phone brands. Compatible is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can work or integrate with other existing or required technologies. It helps to ensure interoperability and functionality of the technology. An example of compatible in the report is our current payments system will be upgraded next month to take payment as part of a scheduled release. Secure is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can protect or prevent unauthorised access, use,

modification or disclosure of data or information. It helps to ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability of the technology. An example of secure in the report is cyber security testing is encouraging. Scalable is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can handle or adapt to changes in demand, volume or performance. It helps to ensure efficiency and flexibility of the technology. An example of scalable in the report is trials have shown that the technology will scale to our customer base. Option B is not a correct answer, as it does not describe all the areas of technical feasibility mentioned in the report. Timely is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can be developed, implemented and maintained within the available or required time frame. It helps to ensure punctuality and speed of the technology. There is no example of timely in the report. Option C is not a correct answer, as it does not describe all the areas of technical feasibility mentioned in the report. Reliable is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can perform consistently and accurately without errors or failures. It helps to ensure dependability and accuracy of the technology. There is no example of reliable in the report. Architectural alignment is an area of technical feasibility that relates to whether the technology used for the proposed business change or solution can fit or align with other existing or required architectures, such as business, data or application architectures. It helps to ensure consistency and coherence of the technology. There is no example of architectural alignment in the report. Option D is not a correct answer, as it does not describe any of the areas of technical feasibility mentioned in the report.

### NEW QUESTION # 21

Which TWO of the following descriptions apply to a Business Activity Model (BAM)?

- A. NORMALLY a consensus BAM will be produced
- B. Dependencies between the activities are NOT shown
- C. The owner should ALWAYS choose the final BAM
- D. The activities are MOST LIKELY to be shown in boxes
- E. Multiple BAMs COULD be created to reflect different perspectives.

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

Explanation

A Business Activity Model (BAM) is a technique for modelling business activities within an organisation or project at a high level of abstraction. It helps to understand what an organisation does, how it does it, who does it, where it does it and why it does it.

Therefore, options A and D are correct answers, as they apply to a BAM.

Option A applies to a BAM, as multiple BAMs could be created to reflect different perspectives of different stakeholder groups within or outside the organisation or project. A BAM is not a single or definitive representation of the business activities, but a subjective and contextual view that depends on the purpose and scope of the analysis. Option D applies to a BAM, as the activities are most likely to be shown in boxes in a BAM. A BAM is typically represented as a diagram that consists of boxes and arrows. The boxes represent the high level activities that the organisation performs or delivers, and the arrows represent the flow or sequence of the activities. Option B does not apply to a BAM, as the owner should not always choose the final BAM.

The owner is one of the stakeholder groups that may have a perspective on the business activities, but not the only or ultimate one.

The final BAM should be agreed by all relevant stakeholder groups based on their needs and expectations. Option C does not apply to a BAM, as normally a consensus BAM will not be produced. A consensus BAM is a BAM that reflects a common or shared perspective of all stakeholder groups within or outside the organisation or project. A consensus BAM is not realistic or desirable, as different stakeholder groups may have different or conflicting views on the business activities. Option E does not apply to a BAM, as dependencies between the activities are shown in a BAM. Dependencies between the activities are the relationships or connections that indicate how one activity affects or influences another activity. Dependencies between the activities are shown by the arrows in a BAM diagram.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 43.

### NEW QUESTION # 22

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