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BCS BAPv5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Analyzing the Current State: This section of the exam covers choosing the most viable method methods to research the business situation and how to utilize tools to represent the current business situation.

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First-grade BCS BAPv5 - Reliable BCS Practitioner Certificate in Business Analysis Practice v5.0 Exam Dumps

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BCS Practitioner Certificate in Business Analysis Practice v5.0 Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

TeamClothing sells clothes through its shops based around the country. If a customer in a shop cannot find the item they wish to buy, a sales assistant can order it for them online and when it arrives, the customer can then collect the item from the shop. Customers may also order directly from TeamClothing's website. Orders from the website are usually delivered to the customer's home address. Online customers also automatically receive a monthly catalogue from the firm, which lists current offers. Three events are of particular interest:

Shop sales assistants ordering items for a customer online
Customers ordering through the website
Sending a monthly catalogue to website customers
How would these events be classified'?

- A. Internal = 2; Time-based = 1.
- B. External = 1; Time-based = 1; Internal = 1.
- C. External = 2, Time-based = 1
- D. External = 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

An event is something that happens or occurs within or outside an organisation or project that triggers or affects an activity or process. Events can be classified into three types: external, internal and time-based. Therefore, option B is the correct answer, as it correctly classifies the events of interest in this scenario according to their types. External events are events that originate from outside the organisation or project and are beyond its control or influence. An example of an external event in this scenario is customers ordering through the website, as it originates from outside TeamClothing and is beyond its control or influence. There are two external events in this scenario. Internal events are events that originate from within the organisation or project and are under its control or influence. An example of an internal event in this scenario is shop sales assistants ordering items for a customer online, as it originates from within TeamClothing and is under its control or influence. There are no internal events in this scenario. Time-based events are events that occur at regular intervals or on specific dates or times. An example of a time-based event in this scenario is sending a monthly catalogue to website customers, as it occurs at regular intervals (every month). There is one time-based event in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 34

EuroCoach is a holiday coach company that is reviewing its internal business processes. The following requirement for improvement has been logged as a business rule:

'EuroCoach is now legally responsible for ensuring that passengers taking cross-border journeys have valid passports and visas (if applicable) for the countries to which, and through which, they will travel' Which type of business rule is this?

- A. External requirement.
- B. Internal policy.
- C. Internal processed
- D. External constraint.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

An external requirement is a business rule that is imposed by an external source, such as a law, regulation, or standard. The business rule in this question is a legal obligation that EuroCoach has to comply with, so it is an external requirement. Option C is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 35

The following is an excerpt from a job advert for a Business Analyst

"We are seeking an experienced Business Analyst to assist us in the development of formal written proposals.

detailing the cost and benefit of proposed business initiatives. The successful candidate should be able to use a variety of methods to explore and define complex situations. Experience of producing blueprints. In terms of processes, management structures, culture and people would be highly advantageous. Based on the extract, what are the competencies required for this role?

- A. Business case development. Investigation techniques. Business architecture
- B. Domain knowledge. Business modeling. Gap analysis.
- C. Subject matter expertise. Investigation techniques, Business architecture.
- D. Business case development. Business modeling, Requirements engineering

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

A competency is a combination of skills, knowledge and behaviours that enable a person to perform a task or role effectively and efficiently. Therefore, option D is the correct answer, as it describes the competencies required for this role based on the job advert. Business case development is a competency that involves creating and presenting a formal written proposal that details the costs and benefits of a proposed business change or solution. It helps to justify and secure the approval and funding for a proposed business change or solution. This competency is required for this role, as the job advert states that the business analyst will assist in the development of formal written proposals detailing the cost and benefit of proposed business initiatives.

Investigation techniques is a competency that involves using a variety of methods to explore and define complex situations or problems within an organisation or project. It helps to elicit, analyse, validate and prioritise the views and needs of stakeholders and identify the root causes and effects of situations or problems. This competency is required for this role, as the job advert states that the business analyst should be able to use a variety of methods to explore and define complex situations. Business architecture is a competency that involves designing and modelling the structure and relationships of an organisation or project at a high level of abstraction. It helps to understand how an organisation or project operates, delivers value and achieves its objectives and outcomes. This competency is required for this role, as the job advert states that the business analyst should have experience of producing blueprints in terms of processes, management structures, culture and people. Option A is not a correct answer, as it does not describe all the competencies required for this role based on the job advert. Subject matter expertise is a competency that involves having in-depth knowledge and understanding of a specific domain or industry within an organisation or project. It helps to provide insights and guidance on the best practices and standards within a specific domain or industry. This competency is not required for this role, as the job advert does not state that the business analyst should have subject matter expertise in any specific domain or industry. Option B is not a correct answer, as it does not describe all the competencies required for this role based on the job advert. Domain knowledge is a competency that involves having general knowledge and understanding of a broad domain or industry within an organisation or project. It helps to provide context and background on the nature and scope of a domain or industry. This competency is not required for this role, as the job advert does not state that the business analyst should have domain knowledge in any broad domain or industry. Gap analysis is a competency that involves comparing current and desired situations or problems and identifying the differences or gaps between them. It helps to determine what changes or improvements are needed to bridge the gaps and achieve desired situations or problems. This competency is not required for this role, as the job advert does not state that the business analyst should have experience of gap analysis. Option C is not a correct answer, as it does not describe all the competencies required for this role based on the job advert. Requirements engineering is a competency that involves eliciting, analysing, specifying, validating and managing requirements for a system or product within an organisation or project. It helps to ensure that requirements are clear, complete, consistent, testable and traceable throughout the system or product lifecycle. This competency is not required for this role, as the job advert does not state that the business analyst should have experience of requirements engineering.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 33.

NEW QUESTION # 36

A business analyst and a project manager are producing a business case for an initiative, which aims to improve the cyber defences of a large financial services provider. They met recently to review progress and made the following notes for the next draft.

1. The benefits of cyber security will be hard to describe in quantitative terms, so we will need to describe these qualitatively.
2. We need to make it clear that we have fully explored the solution market, and we have considered a range of approaches to meeting the objectives of this project.
3. The threat posed to the organisation from cyber attack, and therefore the justification for this project, needs to be clearly articulated. Which THREE sections of a business case will cover these points?"

- A. Risk assessment
- B. Recommendations
- C. Description of the current situation
- D. Options considered
- E. Analysis of costs and benefits

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

Explanation

A business case is a document that provides the rationale and justification for a proposed business change or solution. It helps to evaluate the benefits, costs, risks and impacts of different options and recommend the best one for further development and implementation. A business case typically consists of several sections, such as executive summary, description of the current situation, description of the desired situation, options considered, analysis of costs and benefits, risk assessment and

recommendations. Therefore, options A, B and C are correct answers, as they cover the sections of a business case that will address the points noted by the business analyst and the project manager. Options considered is the section where different approaches or solutions to meet the objectives of the project are identified and described. It helps to show that a range of alternatives have been explored and evaluated. Analysis of costs and benefits is the section where the financial implications of each option are estimated and compared. It helps to show the expected value and return on investment of each option. Description of the current situation is the section where the problem or opportunity that motivates the project is clearly defined and articulated. It helps to show the justification and urgency for the project. Option D is not a correct answer, as recommendations is not a section of a business case that will address any of the points noted by the business analyst and the project manager. Recommendations is the section where the preferred option is selected and proposed based on the analysis and evaluation of other sections. Option E is not a correct answer, as risk assessment is not a section of a business case that will address any of the points noted by the business analyst and the project manager. Risk assessment is the section where the uncertainties and potential negative consequences of each option are identified and analysed. It helps to show how risks can be avoided, reduced or managed.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 30.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 48.

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