Verified BAPv5 &As - Provide BAPv5 with Correct Answers [Q23-Q46
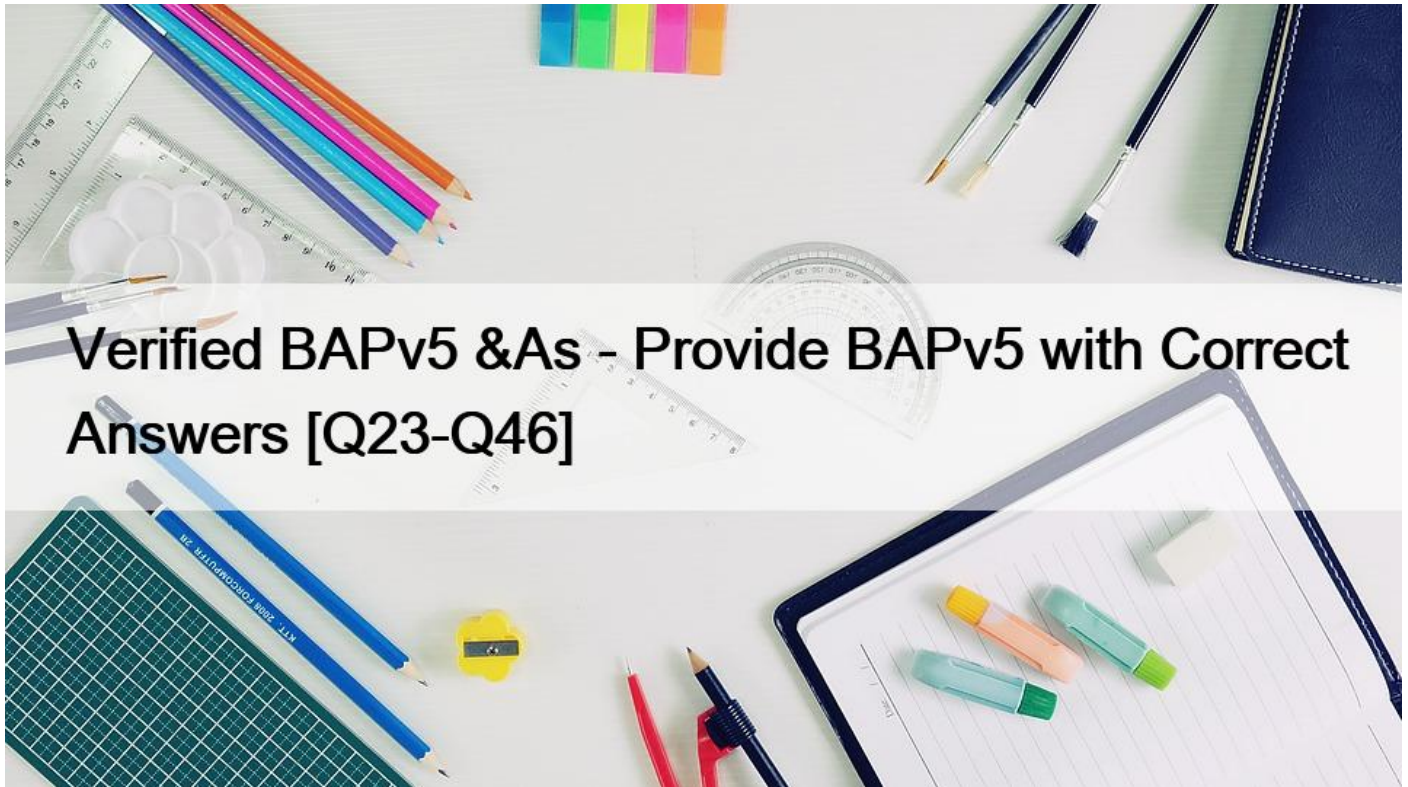

Verified BAPv5 Exam Dumps Q&As - Provide BAPv5 with Correct Answers
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NO.23 AlpmeTrails is a company that specialises in offering tailored walking holidays The company was set up by two people, who each own 50% of the business AlpineTrails books hotels, 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?
* Owner
* Partner
* Supplier
* Manager.
* Competitor
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.

NO.24 A business case contains the following in its management summary:

‘The recommended option meets the new regulatory requirements. It will ensure our products remain in the marketplace and be the first to receive compliance certification, which will enhance our reputation as the market leader New business policies and processes will be introduced, which may temporarily reduce productivity. The action plan will be communicated to all staff at the next monthly meeting?

Which TWO categories of costs and benefits are described in this extract?
* Tangible costs
* Intangible costs.
* Tangible benefits
* Intangible benefits
* Irregular costs
Explanation

A cost is an expenditure or sacrifice incurred or expected to be incurred as a result of a business change. A benefit is an advantage or improvement that is gained or expected to be gained as a result of a business change. Costs and benefits can be classified as tangible or intangible, depending on whether they can be measured in monetary terms or not. Therefore, options B and D are correct answers, as they describe intangible costs and benefits that are not easily quantified or valued. Intangible costs include the temporary reduction in productivity due to the introduction of new business policies and processes. Intangible benefits include the enhancement of the company’s reputation as the market leader due to being the first to receive compliance certification. Option A is not a correct answer, as tangible costs are not described in the extract.

Tangible costs are those that can be measured in monetary terms, such as the cost of purchasing new equipment or hiring new staff. Option C is not a correct answer, as tangible benefits are not described in the extract. Tangible benefits are those that can be measured in monetary terms, such as the increase in revenue or decrease in expenses.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 20.

NO.25 Imran is the chief executive of FairCrops, a producer of ethically and sustainably sourced coffee and cocoa products. He is a true advocate of the FairCrops brand and has seen the positive impact of its approach in the South American regions in which It operates. He believed that there is a market for customers who want to ensure the products they consume have been purchased for a fair price and where the producer has not been unfairly treated.

FairCrops provide their products via an exclusive contract with Donald, the owner of Rest House; a small chain of coffee shops.

Ronaldo is a supplier to FairCrops. The prices he receives means he can provide for Ins family and enhance his crop yield through the advice and training provided by Alan, the FairCrops local representative and support officer From Imran’s perspective, which of the following is a CORRECT partial CATWOE analysis of this situation?

* Customer = Donald, Actor = Alan. Owner = Imran
* Customer – Alan, Actor = Donald. Actor = Ronaldo
* Owner = Ronaldo. Actor = Donald. Customer = Imran
* Customer = Alan. Actor = Ronaldo. Owner = Imran.

Explanation

A partial CATWOE analysis of this situation from Imran’s perspective would identify Donald as the customer, Alan as the actor, and Imran as the owner. Donald is the customer because he is the beneficiary of FairCrops’ products and services. Alan is the actor because he is the one who implements FairCrops’ approach in the South American regions. Imran is the owner because he is the chief executive of FairCrops and has the authority to make decisions about its direction and purpose. Option A is the correct answer.

References:

What Is The CATWOE Analysis And Why It Matters In Business – FourWeekMBA CATWOE Analysis: A Holistic Approach to Problem Solving – SlideModel

NO.26 The management of a chain of hotels has decided that one of its critical success factors (CSF) is to ‘provide excellent customer service’ The below measures have been suggested.

Which THREE of these are appropriate key performance indicators (KPIs) for the CSF ‘provide excellent customer service”?

* The number of customers who make use of their in-room mini bar
* The percentage of customers who use the leisure facilities
* The number of customers who complain.
* The percentage of customers who join the hotel loyalty scheme
* The percentage of customers who return

Explanation

A key performance indicator (KPI) is a measurable value that demonstrates how effectively an organisation is achieving a key business objective or critical success factor (CSF). A KPI should be relevant, specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound (SMART). Therefore, options C, D and E are appropriate KPIs for the CSF ‘provide excellent customer service’, as they measure aspects of customer satisfaction and loyalty that are directly related to the quality of service provided by the hotel chain. Option A is not an appropriate KPI, as it does not measure customer service, but rather customer consumption. Option B is not an appropriate KPI, as it does not measure customer service, but rather customer preference.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 15.

NO.27 A Business Analyst and a project Manager are producing a business case for an initiative, which aims to improve the cyber defense of a large financial services provider.

They met recently to review progress, and made the following notes for the next draft:

The benefits of cyber will be describes in quantitative terms, so we will need to describe these Qualitatively.

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.

The threat posed to the organization from cyber attack, and therefore the justification for the project, needs to be clearly articulated.

Which of the following sets of elements of a business case will cover ALL of these points?
* Description of the current situation. analysis of costs and benefits, options considered
* Impact assessment, analysis of costs and benefits, recommendations
* Recommendations, risk assessment, options considered
* Description of the current situation, impact assessment, risk assessment
Explanation

A business case is 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.

A business case typically consists of several elements, such as description of the current situation, analysis of costs and benefits, options considered, recommendations, impact assessment, risk assessment etc. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as it identifies which set of elements of a business case will cover all of these points respectively. Description of the current situation is an element that describes the problem or opportunity that exists in the current state and the need or rationale for a change or solution. It helps to explain what is wrong or missing in the current state and what are the objectives and outcomes of a change or solution. This element will cover the point that the threat posed to the organisation from cyber attack, and therefore the justification for the project, needs to be clearly articulated. Analysis of costs and benefits is an element that evaluates the financial and non-financial impacts of a proposed change or solution. It helps to compare and contrast the costs and benefits of different options or solutions and determine their feasibility and desirability.

This element will cover the point that the benefits of cyber will be described in quantitative terms, so we will need to describe these qualitatively. Options considered is an element that identifies and describes the alternative ways of addressing a problem or opportunity. It helps to explore and analyse the pros and cons of different options or solutions and select the best one based on criteria and evidence. This element will cover the point that 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. Option B is not a correct answer, as it does not identify which set of elements of a business case will cover all of these points respectively. Impact assessment is an element that assesses the effects or consequences of a proposed change or solution on people, processes, organisation and technology. It helps to identify who or what will be affected by a proposed change or solution and how they will be affected. This element will not cover any of these points. Recommendations is an element that proposes and justifies the preferred option or solution for addressing a problem or opportunity. It helps to persuade and convince decision makers or influencers to approve and fund a proposed change or solution. This element will not cover any of these points. Option C is not a correct answer, as it does not identify which set of elements of a business case will cover all of these points respectively.

Recommendations is an element that proposes and justifies the preferred option or solution for addressing a problem or opportunity. It helps to persuade and convince decision makers or influencers to approve and fund a proposed change or solution. This element will not cover any of these points. Risk assessment is an element that identifies and evaluates the uncertainties or threats that may affect a proposed change or solution. It helps to estimate the likelihood and impact of risks and plan how to avoid or mitigate them. This element will not cover any of these points. Option D is not a correct answer, as it does not identify which set of elements of a business case will cover all of these points respectively. Description of the current situation is an element that describes the problem or opportunity that exists in the current state and the need or rationale for a change or solution. It helps to explain what is wrong or missing in the current state and what are the objectives and outcomes of a change or solution. This element will cover the point that the threat posed to the organisation from cyber attack, and therefore the justification for the project, needs to be clearly articulated. Impact assessment is an element that assesses the effects or consequences of a proposed change or solution on people, processes, organisation and technology. It helps to identify who or what will be affected by a proposed change or solution and how they will be affected. This element will not cover any of these points. Risk assessment is an element that identifies and evaluates the uncertainties or threats that may affect a proposed change or solution. It helps to estimate the likelihood and impact of risks and plan how to avoid or mitigate them. This element will not cover any of these points.

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

NO.28 A large consultancy organization has assigned its BA. Girby, to a client called MetalCor, a manufacture of component for washing machines and fridge freezers. The management team of MetalCor need some help in understanding the problems they are experiencing with their production line. Recently. Reproduction has dipped to a record low and more parts are being return as fully.

Production line staff blame each other and the more staff Girby speaker to, the more issue she identifies. She having difficulty keeping track of the arising themes and how they relate to each other.

Which of the following would enable Girby to model the arising themes and how they relate to each other?
* Mind map
* Business activity model
* Rich picture.
* Business process model
Explanation

A mind map is a technique for organising and visualising information in a hierarchical and associative way. It helps to generate, structure and classify ideas and concepts and show how they are related or connected.

Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as a mind map would enable Girby to model the arising themes and how they relate to each other. A mind map would help to identify the main theme or problem (declining production) and the sub-themes or causes (staff blaming each other, more parts being faulty etc.) and arrange them in a tree-like structure. A mind map would help to use colours, symbols, images and keywords to represent and emphasise the themes and their relationships. A mind map would help to analyse and evaluate the themes and their relationships and identify any patterns or gaps that may exist. Option B is not a correct answer, as a business activity model is not a technique for modelling the arising themes and how they relate to each other. A business activity model 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. Option C is not a correct answer, as a rich picture is not a technique for modelling the arising themes and how they relate to each other. A rich picture is a technique for drawing a holistic view of a complex situation or problem using informal symbols and images. It helps to capture the main elements and aspects of a situation or problem and how they interact or influence each other. Option D is not a correct answer, as a business process model is not a technique for modelling the arising themes and how they relate to each other. A business process model is a technique for modelling business processes within an organisation or project at a low level of abstraction. It helps to understand how business processes are performed or delivered in terms of inputs, outputs, activities, tasks, roles, rules, events etc.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 36.

NO.29 A local council has decided to completely redesign the way it provides library lending services it plans to stop lending books and move towards an entirely online e-book lending model Four activities to be included in the Business Activity Model (BAM) are given below a) Lend books b) Establish licensing arrangements with publishers c) Define lending policies d) Monitor lending usage What will be the dependencies between these activities on the BAM?
* c->b->a->d
* d->c->a->b
* c->d->a->b
* c->a->b->d
Explanation

A Business Activity Model (BAM) is a high-level view of the business activities that take place within an organisation. It shows how activities are related to each other and how they contribute to achieving business objectives. A BAM consists of five types of

high-level activities: directing, enabling, doing, monitoring and controlling. A BAM can also show dependencies between activities using arrows to indicate which activity depends on another activity to start or finish. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as it shows the dependencies between the four activities on the BAM correctly. Activity c (define lending policies) is a directing activity that sets the rules and guidelines for lending e-books to customers. It depends on no other activity and precedes all other activities. Activity b (establish licensing arrangements with publishers) is an enabling activity that secures the rights and permissions to lend e-books from different publishers. It depends on activity c and precedes activity a. Activity a (lend books) is a doing activity that provides e-books to customers according to their requests and preferences. It depends on activity b and precedes activity d.

Activity d (monitor lending usage) is a monitoring activity that tracks and records how customers use and return e-books. It depends on activity a and follows all other activities.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 24.

NO.30 A Business Analyst is reviewing the stakeholder management strategy for a high profile I Human Resources (HR) protect.

Following an organizational restructure, Harvey's role has changed from Director of Operations to Director of HR and he has Inherited sponsorship of the project. Harvey was previously involved in the project, but had little interest because his focus was on the Operational Projects that he sponsored.

Which of the following sets of stakeholder management strategies represent appropriate approaches for Harvey; firstly for when the project started and secondly now that his role has changed?
* Keep watch; Constant active management
* Ignore; Constant active management
* Keep on side; Constant active management
* Ignore; Keep informed.
Explanation

The stakeholder management strategy depends on the power and interest of the stakeholder in the project.

Harvey's role has changed from Director of Operations to Director of HR, which means his power and interest in the HR project have also changed. When he was Director of Operations, he had low power and low interest in the HR project, so he could be ignored as a stakeholder. Now that he is Director of HR and the sponsor of the project, he has high power and high interest in the project, so he needs constant active management as a stakeholder. Option B is the correct answer.

References:

Stakeholder Analysis using the Power Interest Grid – ProjectManagement.com Power Interest Grid: How to Use, Benefits, Examples – KnowledgeHut

NO.31 You have been discussing Paurs recent project with him He explained that he had needed to spend considerable time interviewing stakeholders and was now behind plan You asked him why he didn't use a workshop to avoid delays.

Which of the following MIGHT Paul reply'? Select the THREE that apply
* The challenge of organising key stakeholder diaries
* A neutral venue was available for stakeholder discussions
* The stakeholders were located in different time zones
* Consensus from stakeholders needed to be established
* One stakeholder has a dominant personality
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, options B, D and E are correct answers, as they are possible reasons why Paul did not use a workshop to avoid delays. They describe different challenges or constraints that may prevent or limit the use of a workshop technique. Option B describes a challenge related to the geographical location of stakeholders. If the stakeholders are located in different time zones, it may be difficult or impractical to arrange a workshop that suits their availability and preferences. Option D describes a challenge related to the availability of stakeholders. If the key stakeholders have busy or conflicting schedules, it may be hard or impossible to organise a workshop that involves all of them at the same time. Option E describes a constraint related to the venue of the workshop. If a neutral venue is available for stakeholder discussions, it may be preferable or necessary to use it instead of a workshop, as it may reduce bias or influence from any stakeholder group. Option A is not a correct answer, as it is not a reason why Paul did not use a workshop to avoid delays. It describes an issue that may arise during a workshop, but not prevent or limit its use. If one stakeholder has a dominant personality, it may affect the dynamics and outcomes of the workshop, but it can be managed by using appropriate facilitation skills and techniques. Option C is not a correct answer, as it is not a reason why Paul did not use a workshop to avoid delays. It describes an objective that may be achieved by using a workshop, but not prevent or limit its use. If consensus from stakeholders needs to be established, it may be beneficial or essential to use a workshop, as it can help to reach a common understanding and agreement among stakeholders.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 41.

NO.32 A report has been created into improving the scheduling of physio appointments at a major hospital An extract reads

'The scheduling team have a strong set of skills that will not need to be updated However, the team should be split into two. one dealing with inpatients and one with outpatients The introduction of a new telephony software and an online booking system will also require changes to the process' How might these changes be BEST presented to communicate with the scheduling team'?
* Business Process Model
* Business Activity Model
* POPIT
* Prototype
Explanation

A prototype is a simplified version of a proposed system or product that can be used to demonstrate its functionality and usability to the stakeholders. A prototype can be useful for communicating changes that involve new technology or software, as it allows the users to interact with the system and provide feedback.

Therefore, option D is the best choice, as it would allow the scheduling team to see how the new telephony software and online booking system would work and how they would affect their process. Option A is not a good choice, as a business process model is a graphical representation of the activities, inputs, outputs and resources involved in a business process. It would not show how the new software would work or how the team would be split. Option B is not a good choice, as a business activity model is a high-level view of the business activities that take place within an organisation. It would not show the details of the scheduling process or the new software. Option C is not a good choice, as POPIT is an acronym for People, Organisation, Process, Information and Technology. It is a framework for taking a holistic view of a business situation, but it is not a tool for communicating changes.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 16.

NO.33 The following planning activity has been identified in a consensus BAM for a company that makes clothes:

'P4 – Define marketing strategy'

Which of the following is an enabling activity linked to this planning activity?

* Monitor sales.
* Define sales targets
* Advertise clothes
* Sell clothes

Explanation

An enabling activity is an activity that supports or facilitates another activity within a business activity model.

It helps to ensure that another activity can be performed or delivered effectively and efficiently. Therefore, option B is the correct answer, as it is an enabling activity linked to this planning activity. Define sales targets is an enabling activity linked to this planning activity, as it supports or facilitates defining marketing strategy.

It helps to ensure that marketing strategy can be aligned with sales objectives and outcomes. Option A is not a correct answer, as it is not an enabling activity linked to this planning activity, but a monitoring and control activity. Monitor sales is a monitoring and control activity that measures or evaluates another activity within a business activity model. It helps to ensure that another activity meets quality and performance standards and criteria. Option C is not a correct answer, as it is not an enabling activity linked to this planning activity, but a doing activity. Advertise clothes is a doing activity that produces or delivers value or satisfaction for customers within a business activity model. It helps to achieve customer demand and satisfaction for products or services. Option D is not a correct answer, as it is not an enabling activity linked to this planning activity, but a doing activity. Sell clothes is a doing activity that produces or delivers value or satisfaction for customers within a business activity model. It helps to achieve customer demand and satisfaction for products or services.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 40.

NO.34 A business analyst working for a manufacturing company has been asked to support a new initiative to review and redesign the company’s Process, enabling it is increase its production and expand into overseas markets. He is working in a team of business analytics and has been asked to do the following:

a) Assist in the evaluation of the benefits defined in the benefits plan b) Lead requirements elicitation and clarification activities c) Deliver coaching, training and ongoing support for any changes to existing processes.

Once the business analyst has completed these activities, which parts of the Business Change lifecycle will he have supported-?
* Design. Alignment and Implementation
* Implementation. Definition and Alignment
* Design and Realisation
* Realisation. Design and Implementation

Explanation

The parts of the Business Change lifecycle that the business analyst will have supported are Realisation, Design and Implementation. Realisation is the phase where the benefits defined in the benefits plan are evaluated and measured. The business analyst will support this phase by assisting in the evaluation of the benefits (a). Design is the phase where the elements that will support the change are defined and developed.

The business analyst will support this phase by leading requirements elicitation and clarification activities (b).

Implementation is the phase where the change is embedded into the organisation and its processes. The business analyst will support this phase by delivering coaching, training and ongoing support for any changes to existing processes .

References:

Business Change Lifecycle – YouTube

The Change Management Life Cycle; Involve Your People to Ensure Success …

NO.35 An airline has agreed that the following Key performance indicator (KPI) will help measure one of the airline’s Critical Success Factors (CSFs) -customer service. The KPI is the percentage of customers rating our service as excellent in an independently administrator customer survey.

In the current year, the performance objective associated with KPI is 70%. The airline, therefore, aims for at least 70% of customers rating its service as excellent.

Which of the following activities in a Business Activity Model would establish whether the KPI and its associated performance objective is being achieved?
* Monitor customer satisfaction.
* Define customer satisfaction.
* Agree performance objective.
* Deliver customer service.
Explanation

The activity ‘monitor customer satisfaction’ would establish whether the KPI and its associated performance objective is being achieved, as it would involve collecting and analysing the data from the customer survey.

The other activities are related to defining, agreeing or delivering customer satisfaction, but not measuring it.

Therefore, option A is the correct answer.

References:

12 Types of Business Events (Plus How They Can Impact Goals) | Indeed.com SysML Diagram Tutorial | SysML.org

NO.36 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?
* Proven. Compatible, Secure. Scalable
* Timely, Compatible. Secure, Scalable
* Reliable. Compatible, Secure. Architectural Alignment
* Timely, Reliable, Proven, Architectural Alignment
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.

NO.37 Alana has identified several issues in a process redesign project she is working on. including the following

1) The suggested changes to the business structure will affect our relationships with suppliers.

2) The proposed electronic data sharing with our suppliers will raise legal accessibility issues.

Which TWO elements of POPIT consider these issues?
* People
* Processes
* Organisation
* Information and technology
* Procedures
Explanation

POPIT is a technique for taking a holistic view when investigating a business situation or problem. It helps to ensure that all aspects and dimensions of a business situation or problem are considered and addressed. POPIT consists of four elements: People, Processes, Organisation and Information and technology. Therefore, options C and D are correct answers, as they are the elements of POPIT that consider these issues respectively. Option C considers issue 1: The suggested changes to the business structure will affect our relationships with suppliers. Organisation is the element that describes how an organisation is structured and governed internally and externally. It helps to identify who are involved in decision making and authority within an organisation and how an organisation relates to its stakeholders outside its boundaries. Issue 1 relates to organisation, as it involves changes to the business structure that will affect how the organisation interacts with its suppliers, who are external stakeholders. Option D considers issue 2: The proposed electronic data sharing with our suppliers will raise legal accessibility issues. Information and technology is the element that describes how information and data are created, stored, accessed, used and communicated within an organisation using technology systems and tools. It helps to identify what information and data are needed and available for an organisation to perform its activities and processes effectively and efficiently using appropriate technology systems and tools. Issue 2 relates to information

and technology, as it involves electronic data sharing with suppliers using technology systems that will raise legal accessibility issues regarding information security and privacy. Option A does not consider any issue in this scenario. People is the element that describes who are involved in performing or supporting the activities and processes within an organisation. It helps to identify what skills, knowledge, attitudes and behaviours are required and exhibited by people within an organisation to perform their roles and responsibilities effectively and efficiently. There is no issue in this scenario that relates to people. Option B does not consider any issue in this scenario. Processes is the element that describes what activities and tasks are performed within an organisation to achieve its objectives and outcomes. It helps to identify how activities and tasks are sequenced, coordinated, controlled and measured within an organisation to ensure quality and consistency. There is no issue in this scenario that relates to processes. Option E is not a valid element of POPIT. Procedures is not an element of POPIT, but a term that refers to the detailed steps or instructions for performing a specific activity or task within a process.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 50.

NO.38 A business analyst is reviewing the stakeholder management strategy for a high profile Human Resources (HR) project Following an organisational restructure, Harvey’s role has changed from Director of Operations to Director of HR and he has inherited sponsorship of the project Harvey was previously involved in the project, but had little interest because his focus was on the Operational Projects that he sponsored.

Which of the following sets of stakeholder management strategies represent appropriate approaches for Harvey; firstly, for when the project started and secondly now that his role has changed?
* Keep informed; Constant active management
* Ignore, Constant active management
* Watch, Constant active management
* Constant active management, keep informed
Explanation

A stakeholder management strategy is a plan for how to engage and communicate with stakeholders based on their level of interest and influence in the organisation or project. A stakeholder management strategy can vary depending on the stakeholder’s position on the power/interest grid, which has four quadrants: high power, high interest; high power, low interest; low power, high interest; and low power, low interest. Therefore, option C is the correct answer, as it represents appropriate stakeholder management strategies for Harvey based on his position on the grid before and after his role change. Watch means to monitor the stakeholder’s level of interest and influence and keep them informed of relevant developments. This is suitable for when Harvey was in the low power, low interest quadrant, as he had little authority or concern over the project. Constant active management means to involve the stakeholder closely in the project and seek their input and feedback regularly. This is suitable for when Harvey moved to the high power, high interest quadrant, as he became the sponsor and owner of the project. Option A is not a correct answer, as keep informed means to provide the stakeholder with sufficient information and updates to maintain their interest and support. This is more suitable for when Harvey was in the low power, high interest quadrant, not the low power, low interest quadrant. Option B is not a correct answer, as ignore means to disregard the stakeholder’s views and needs and exclude them from communication. This is not a good strategy for any stakeholder, especially one who has some power or influence over the project. Option D is not a correct answer, as constant active management means to involve the stakeholder closely in the project and seek their input and feedback regularly. This is more suitable for when Harvey was in the high power, high interest quadrant, not the low power, low interest quadrant.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 21.

NO.39 A local council wishes to improve its housing allocation process. The following notes were made by the head of housing about the current process.

Housing application decision are made using a set of criteria based on a range of factors, including the length of time application has been on the waiting list and the number of dependents they have. The criteria by the council housing committee, who meet on a

regular basis and seek to ensure that the criteria continue to enable effective housing allocation.

Occasionally, legislation ensuring protection for the most vulnerable people in our society can affect the criteria, as can changes issued by central government concerning practical issues, such as building regulations?

Which of the following types(s) of business rule has been described in this extract?
* Internal policies and internal procedures.
* External constrains and internal policies.
* External constraints and external procedures.
* Internal procedures.
Explanation

A business rule is a statement that defines or constrains some aspect of a business situation or problem or its solution. It helps to ensure consistency and compliance with policies, regulations, standards or criteria within an organisation or project. Business rules can be classified into four types: external constraints, internal policies, external procedures and internal procedures. Therefore, option B is the correct answer, as it identifies which types(s) of business rule have been described in this extract respectively. External constraints are business rules that originate from outside an organisation or project and are beyond its control or influence.

They help to ensure compliance with laws, regulations, standards or criteria imposed by external authorities or bodies. An example of external constraints in this extract is legislation ensuring protection for the most vulnerable people in our society can affect the criteria, as it originates from outside the local council and is beyond its control or influence. Internal policies are business rules that originate from within an organisation or project and are under its control or influence. They help to ensure alignment with objectives, strategies, values or principles established by internal decision makers or influencers. An example of internal policies in this extract is the criteria are agreed by the council housing committee, who meet on a regular basis and seek to ensure that the criteria continue to enable effective housing allocation, as it originates from within the local council and is under its control or influence. Option A is not a correct answer, as it does not identify which types(s) of business rule have been described in this extract respectively. Internal policies and internal procedures are not the types of business rule that have been described in this extract. Internal procedures are business rules that specify how an activity or task should be performed or delivered within an organisation or project. They help to ensure quality and consistency of performance or delivery within an organisation or project. There is no example of internal procedures in this extract. Option C is not a correct answer, as it does not identify which types(s) of business rule have been described in this extract respectively. External constraints and external procedures are not the types of business rule that have been described in this extract.

External procedures are business rules that specify how an activity or task should be performed or delivered outside an organisation or project. They help to ensure compatibility and interoperability of performance or delivery with external parties or systems. There is no example of external procedures in this extract. Option D is not a correct answer, as it does not identify any type of business rule that has been described in this extract.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 41.

NO.40 BuildCo is small building company with the stall. The owner to reduce time spent on administration by simplifying the company’s paperwork. This paperwork includes provides quotes and invoices, as well as managing orders and receipts for building materials.

Most of the paperwork is completed manually and copies are stored in filing cabinets. However, quotes and invoices are produced on a word processor and the stored on a computer, with printed copies also stored in the filing cabinets. The owner is not sure that all the current paperwork is necessary.

Which investigation technique would be MOST effective in establishing the need for item of paperwork?
* Questionnaire

* Workshop
* Interviews
* Document Analysis

Explanation

Document analysis is a technique for collecting information from existing documents within an organisation or project. It helps to understand the current situation or problem and identify any gaps or issues that may exist.

Therefore, option D is the correct answer, as document analysis would be the most effective technique in establishing the need for each item of paperwork. Document analysis would help to review the content and purpose of each item of paperwork and compare it with the organisation’s objectives and requirements.

Document analysis would help to evaluate the usefulness and relevance of each item of paperwork and identify any duplication or redundancy that may exist. Document analysis would help to recommend any changes or improvements to each item of paperwork and justify them with evidence and rationale. Option A is not a correct answer, as questionnaire is not the most effective technique in establishing the need for each item of paperwork. 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. Questionnaire would not be the most effective technique in establishing the need for each item of paperwork, as it may not provide enough detail or explanation for each item of paperwork and may be influenced by stakeholder bias or preference. Option B is not a correct answer, as workshop is not the most effective technique in establishing the need for each item of paperwork.

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. Workshop would not be the most effective technique in establishing the need for each item of paperwork, as it may not be practical or feasible to involve all relevant stakeholders in a workshop and may be affected by stakeholder dynamics or politics. Option C is not a correct answer, as interviews are not the most effective technique in establishing the need for each item of paperwork.

Interviews are a technique for collecting information from stakeholders by asking them open-ended questions in verbal form. It helps to elicit rich and detailed information from individual stakeholders in an interactive and flexible way. Interviews would not be the most effective technique in establishing the need for each item of paperwork, as it may be time-consuming and costly to interview all relevant stakeholders and may be subject to stakeholder interpretation or opinion.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 35.

NO.41 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) tor the countries to which, and through which, they will travel’ Which type of business rule is this?
* Internal policy.
* Internal processed
* External requirement.
* External constraint.

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.

NO.42 The directors of Swift Despatch believe they might be able to improve their service and reduce costs by opening a distribution centre in Coventry A team has been created to investigate this further, including representatives of logistics, property and marketing Yasmin has been asked to advise on how the Business Case should be progressed at this point.

What SHOULD she advise?
* Create a high level Business Case
* Create a detailed Business Case
* It is too early to work on the Business Case
* Confirm with the directors the costs and benefits

Explanation

A high level Business Case is a document that provides a preliminary rationale and justification for a proposed business change or solution. It helps to establish the feasibility and desirability of the project and secure initial approval and funding for further investigation and development. Therefore, option A is the correct answer, as creating a high level Business Case would be the best activity to undertake at this point for introducing a new procurement system. A high level Business Case would help to define the problem or opportunity that motivates the project, identify and compare different procurement solutions based on their expected benefits, costs, risks and impacts, and recommend the preferred option for further analysis and evaluation. A high level Business Case would provide a solid foundation for proceeding with the project and preparing a detailed Business Case later on. Option B is not a correct answer, as creating a detailed Business Case would not be an appropriate activity to undertake at this point for introducing a new procurement system. A detailed Business Case is a document that provides a comprehensive rationale and justification for a proposed business change or solution. It helps to confirm the viability and worthiness of the project and secure final approval and funding for implementation and delivery. A detailed Business Case would require conducting extensive research and analysis on the preferred procurement solution and presenting its definitive benefits, costs, risks and impacts. A detailed Business Case would be premature and unnecessary at this point, as it would depend on the outcome of the high level Business Case first. Option C is not a correct answer, as it is too early to work on the Business Case would not be an appropriate activity to undertake at this point for introducing a new procurement system. Working on the Business Case is an essential activity for any project that involves significant business change or investment. It helps to provide evidence and support for the project and ensure its alignment with the organisation’s strategy and objectives. Working on the Business Case would not be too early at this point, as it would help to establish the feasibility and desirability of the project and secure initial approval and funding for further investigation and development. Option D is not a correct answer, as confirming with the directors the costs and benefits would not be an appropriate activity to undertake at this point for introducing a new procurement system. Confirming with the directors the costs and benefits would require preparing a high level Business Case first to estimate and compare the financial implications of different options and recommend the best one for further development and implementation. Confirming with the directors the costs and benefits without preparing a high level Business Case first would risk providing inaccurate or incomplete information that may not reflect the value or feasibility of the project.

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

NO.43 Ajay works I the payroll department of his organization. Payslips for every employee are printed automatically at the each month. He is about to distribute the monthly for each employee when he receives a notification from senior management explaining that the wish to give everyone a 10% bonus, for exceptional performance in the least quarter. Ajay is pleased with the bonus, but annoyed that the needs to re-print the monthly payslips.

Which types of business events can be identified from this scenario?
* Internal and Time based.
* External and Internal
* External and Time based.
* Time based only

Explanation

A time based event is one that occurs at a regular or predetermined interval, such as monthly or quarterly. In this scenario, the printing of the monthly payslips is a time based event, as it happens every month. The notification from senior management is not an external or internal event, as it is not triggered by an external or internal stakeholder or situation. Therefore, option D is the correct answer.

References:

Dependency arrows – IBM

oop – Explanation of the UML arrows – Stack Overflow

NO.44 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
* Divergent thinking generate ideas.
* Convergent thinking review ideas for way forward
* Divergent thinking creatively considering multiple solutions to the problem
* Convergent thinking define the solution in detail
* Convergent thinking define the action to be taken, broadly
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.

NO.45 Maria is a business analyst working for a large supermarket chain, where she has been asked to work on a project exploring the potential opportunities of wearable technology This work has led her to visit parts of the organisation that she has never come into contact with before and whilst observing and interviewing staff working in various stores and warehouses, she has identified a number of concerns, including noticeable gaps in staff training, stores and warehouses that seem to require extensive repair, and store management worries about cash flow Maria is aware that these concerns are not directly related to the project she has been assigned to However, she feels she has a responsibility to make her management team aware of these issues As a way of enabling her organisation to fully explore these concerns and understand if any further intervention is required, which of the following would be the MOST valuable?
* Resource audit
* SWOT.
* PESTLE
* Porter’s Five Forces model
Explanation

A SWOT analysis is a technique for identifying and evaluating the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that affect an organisation or project. It helps to assess the internal and external factors that influence the performance and potential of the organisation or project. Therefore, option B is the correct answer, as a SWOT analysis would be the most valuable technique for enabling the organisation to fully explore the concerns and understand if any further intervention is required. A SWOT analysis would help to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the organisation's current situation, such as the gaps in staff training, the state of the stores and warehouses, and the cash flow issues. It would also help to identify the opportunities and threats that arise from the external environment, such as the market trends, customer preferences, competitors' actions, and regulatory changes. A SWOT analysis would provide a comprehensive picture of the organisation's situation and help to prioritise the areas that need improvement or attention. Option A is not a correct answer, as a resource audit is a technique for identifying and evaluating the resources that an organisation has or needs to achieve its objectives. It helps to assess the availability and quality of the organisation's resources, such as human, physical, financial and intangible resources. A resource audit would not be sufficient to fully explore the concerns and understand if any further intervention is required, as it would only focus on one aspect of the organisation's situation and not consider the external factors that affect it. Option C is not a correct answer, as a PESTLE analysis is a technique for identifying and evaluating the political, economic, social, technological, legal and environmental factors that affect an organisation or project. It helps to assess the opportunities and threats that arise from the external environment. A PESTLE analysis would not be sufficient to fully explore the concerns and understand if any further intervention is required, as it would only focus on one aspect of the organisation's situation and not consider the internal factors that affect it. Option D is not a correct answer, as Porter's Five Forces model is a technique for analysing the competitive forces that shape an industry or market. It helps to assess the attractiveness and profitability of an industry or market by examining five forces: rivalry among existing competitors, threat of new entrants, threat of substitute products or services, bargaining power of suppliers, and bargaining power of buyers. Porter's Five Forces model would not be relevant to fully explore the concerns and understand if any further intervention is required, as it would not address the issues that affect the organisation internally.

References: BCS Practitioner Certificate in BAP Specimen, page 26.

NO.46 Which TWO of the following descriptions apply to a Business Activity Model (BAM)'?
* Multiple BAMs COULD be created to reflect different perspectives.
* The owner should ALWAYS choose the final BAM
* NORMALLY a consensus BAM will be produced
* The activities are MOST LIKELY to be shown in boxes
* Dependencies between the activities are NOT shown
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.

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