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Exam : **CCBA**

Title : Certification of Competency in Business Analysis

Version : DEMO

1.You are currently working on creating the activity list for an initiative in your organization.
What characteristic must be assigned to each task in your task list?
A. Procurement needs
B. Risk level
C. Unique number
D. Roles and responsibilities
Answer: C
Explanation:
Each task in the activity list must be assigned a unique number to identify and track it throughout the initiative. This helps to avoid confusion and duplication of tasks, and to facilitate communication and reporting. The other options are not mandatory characteristics of each task, but rather aspects that may be considered during the business analysis planning and monitoring process.
Reference: CCBA® Certification Training Course - Certification of Capability in …, CERTIFICATION OF CAPABILITY IN BUSINESS ANALYSIS

2.Shelly is the business analyst for her organization and she's working with Thomas to review the business requirements. They are discussing the identified requirements, how the requirements will transition to the operations, and the longevity of the solution. Thomas is concerned that the identified requirements may not map to the desired future state of the organization.
What business analysis task is Shelly facilitating in this scenario?
A. Acceptance evaluation criteria definition
B. Requirements quality assurance
C. Validate requirements
D. Stakeholder management
Answer: C
Explanation:
The business analysis task that Shelly is facilitating in this scenario is validate requirements. This task involves ensuring that the requirements align with the business objectives, goals, and vision of the organization, and that they support the delivery of value. Shelly and Thomas are reviewing the requirements to verify that they are consistent, feasible, and acceptable for the stakeholders. The other options are not relevant to this scenario, as they involve defining the criteria for accepting the solution (A) , ensuring the quality of the requirements documentation (B) , or managing the relationships and expectations of the stakeholders (D) .
Reference: CERTIFICATION OF CAPABILITY IN BUSINESS ANALYSIS, Certification of Capability in Business Analysis (CCBA®) - Simplilearn

3.Which of the following are documented approaches to the business analysis work? Each correct answer represents a complete solution.
A. Deming's Quality Circle
B. Lean
C. Six Sigma
D. Waterfall approach
Answer: B,C
Explanation:

Lean and Six Sigma are both documented approaches to the business analysis work, as they provide methods and tools for improving business processes and delivering value to customers. Lean focuses on eliminating waste and optimizing the flow of value, while Six Sigma focuses on reducing variation and defects and enhancing quality. Both approaches are aligned with the BABOK® Guide principles and practices12. Deming's Quality Circle and the Waterfall approach are not documented approaches to the business analysis work, but rather quality management and software development methodologies, respectively34.
Reference: Business Analysis Expert Certification, CCBA® | IIBA®, CBAP / CCBA Certified Business Analysis Study Guide, 2nd Edition, The Business Analysis Standard | KnowledgeHub IIBA®, CCBA: Certification of Capability in Business Analysis Study Guide

4.You are the business analyst for your organization and working with the stakeholders to prioritize the requirements. The stakeholders are concerned about the financial impact of the requirements should some of them fail during the implementation. You would like to rank the risk tolerance of the stakeholders based on their comments about the solution and the requirements.
The following are the three categories of risk tolerance associated with the stakeholders except for which one?
A. Neutrality
B. Mitigation
C. Risk-seeking
D. Risk-aversion
Answer: B
Explanation:
The three categories of risk tolerance associated with the stakeholders are neutrality, risk-seeking, and risk-aversion1. These categories describe how willing the stakeholders are to accept the uncertainty and potential negative consequences of the requirements and the solution. Neutrality means that the stakeholders are indifferent to the risk level and do not have a preference for more or less risky options. Risk-seeking means that the stakeholders are willing to take on more risk in exchange for higher rewards or benefits. Risk-aversion means that the stakeholders prefer to avoid or minimize risk and opt for safer or more reliable options. Mitigation is not a category of risk tolerance, but rather a strategy or technique for reducing the impact or likelihood of a risk2.
Reference: Business Analysis Expert Certification, CCBA® | IIBA®, Certification of Capability in Business Analysis™ (CCBA®)

5.Tracy is a business analyst for her organization and she's gathered and identified the needed requirements for the solution scope.
What must Tracy do before she can begin managing the requirements? Choose the best answer.
A. Tracy must decompose the requirements in WBS.
B. Tracy must create cost-benefits analysis of each requirement to manage the benefits first.
C. Tracy must identify roles, responsibilities, and owners of the requirements to fully manage the requirements.
D. Tracy must communicate the requirements to the stakeholders for their consent and approval.
Answer: C
Explanation:

Before managing the requirements, Tracy must identify the roles, responsibilities, and owners of the requirements, as this is one of the tasks under the business analysis planning and monitoring knowledge area1. This task involves defining who will be involved in the requirements developmentand management process, what their roles and responsibilities are, and who has the authority to approve or change the requirements. This helps to ensure clarity, accountability, and collaboration among the stakeholders and the business analyst. The other options are not prerequisites for managing the requirements, but rather activities that may be performed during or after the requirements analysis and design definition knowledge area2. Decomposing the requirements in WBS (A) is a technique for breaking down the requirements into smaller and more manageable components. Creating cost-benefits analysis of each requirement (B) is a technique for evaluating the value and feasibility of the requirements. Communicating the requirements to the stakeholders for their consent and approval (D) is a task for verifying and validating the requirements.
Reference: CERTIFICATION OF CAPABILITY IN BUSINESS ANALYSIS, Business Analysis Expert Certification, CCBA® | IIBA®