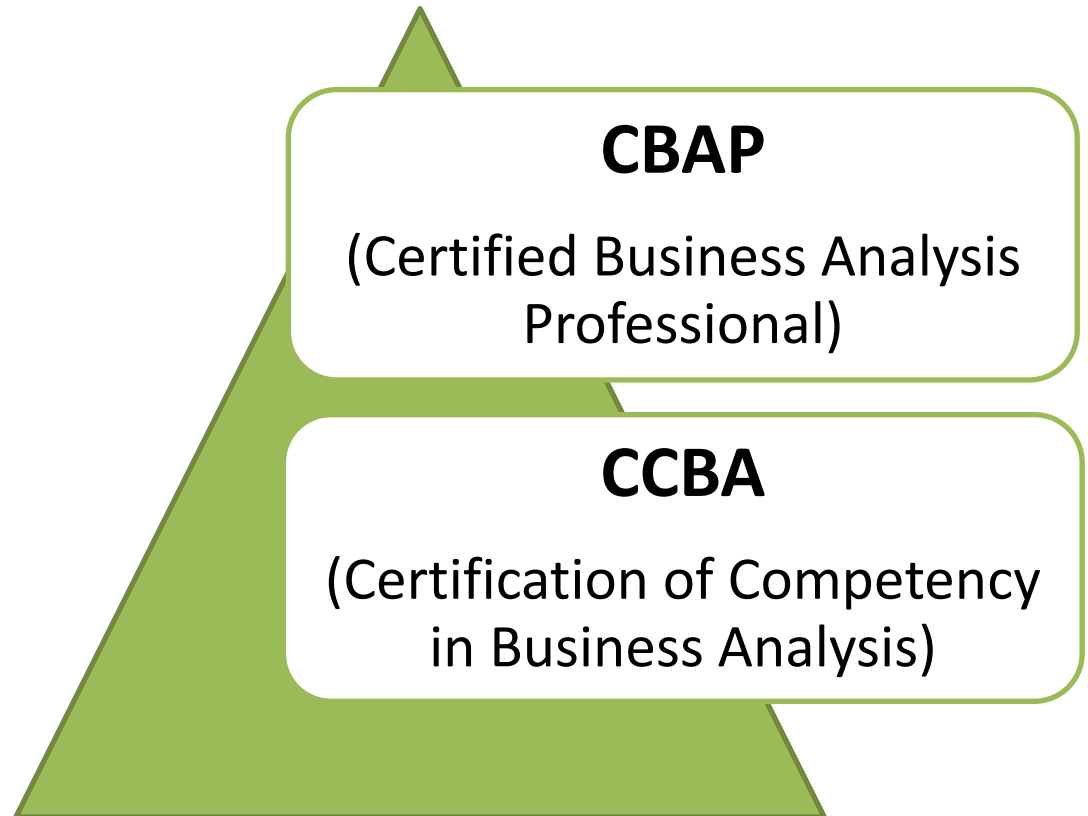


# Sertifikācijas process, izmaksas un laiks

Larisa Naumova



Pieteikuma  
iesniegšana

Samaksa par  
pieteikuma  
izskatīšanu

Samaksa par  
eksāmenu

Reģistrācija  
eksāmenam

Sagatavošanās  
eksāmenam

Eksāmena  
kārtošana

## 1.solis

Pieteikums  
Atsauksmes  
Ētikas kodekss  
Maksājums \$125

Izkata 21 d.d.:

- 1 g. eksāmenam
- atkārtoti - 3 mēn.

## 2.solis

\$325 (biedriem)  
\$450 (pārējiem)

Apstiprina – 1 mēn.

## 3.solis

Vieta un laiks  
[www.bda.lv](http://www.bda.lv)

1-2x mēnesī

## 4.solis



## 5.solis



Atkārtoti – 3 mēn.



# Eksāmena kārtošanas laiki

## Datums

2011.gada 6.aprīlis

2011.gada 27.aprīlis

2011.gada 11.maijs

2011.gada 25.maijs

2011.gada 15.jūnijs

2011.gada 20.jūlijs

2011.gada 10.augusts

2011.gada 07.septembris

2011.gada 21.septembris

11 aprīlis							11 maijs						
p	o	t	c	p	s	s	p	o	t	c	p	s	s
				1	2	3							1
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30	31					

11 jūnijs							11 jūlijs						
p	o	t	c	p	s	s	p	o	t	c	p	s	s
			1	2	3	4	5				1	2	3
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

11 augusts							11 septembris						
p	o	t	c	p	s	s	p	o	t	c	p	s	s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		

# Ar eksāmenu saistītie jautājumi

Knowledge Area	Percent of Questions
Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring	19,33
Elicitation	14,00
Requirements Management and Communication	16,00
Enterprise Analysis	15,33
Requirements Analysis	19,33
Solution Assessment and Validation	16,00

Ilgums **3,5 stundas**

**150 testa jautājumi** (jautājumi ietvert gan situācijas analīzi, gan definīcijas)

# Izmaksas

Izmaksas	IIBA biedriem	Pārējiem
Pieteikuma izskatīšana (netiek atgriezti)	\$ 125	\$ 125
Eksāmena izmaksas	\$ 325	\$ 450
Lai kļūtu par biedru	\$ 95	-
<b>Kopā:</b>	<b>\$ 545 (Ls 276)</b>	<b>\$ 575 (Ls 291)</b>

Izmaksas	IIBA biedriem	Pārējiem
Atteikšanās no eksāmena (datorizēts eksāmens)	\$ 50	\$ 50
Atteikšanās no eksāmena (papīrveida eksāmens)	\$ 55	\$ 55
Eksāmena atkārtota kārtošana	\$ 250	\$ 375
Eksāmenā iegūto punktu pārvērtēšana	\$ 65	\$ 65

# Pieteikšanās process praksē

Solis	Gundega		Larisa	
	Datums	D.D.	Datums	D.D.
Aizpildīts pieteikums	17.02	-	27.02	-
Apstiprināts pieteikums	24.02	5	16.03	13
Atļauja reģistrēties eksāmenam	17.03	15	04.04	13
Eksāmena datums	23.03	4	27.04	17
<b>Kopā:</b>	<b>24 darba dienas</b>		<b>43 darba dienas</b>	

11 februāris

p	o	t	c	p	s	s
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

11 marts

p	o	t	c	p	s	s
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

11 februāris

p	o	t	c	p	s	s
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

11 marts

p	o	t	c	p	s	s
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

11 aprīlis

							1	2	3
						4	5	6	7
						8	9	10	
						11	12	13	14
						15	16	17	
						18	19	20	21
						22	23	24	
						25	26	27	28
						29	30		

# Vairāk informācijas

## Kopumā:

- <http://www.theiiba.org> (IIBA mājas lapa)
- A Guide to the Business Analysis Body of Knowledge® (BABOK® Guide), V. 2.0 (**pamata literatūra**)
- <http://www.watermarklearning.com> (eksāmena simulācijas maksas rīks)

## CBAP:

- [http://www.theiiba.org/CBAP\\_Handbook](http://www.theiiba.org/CBAP_Handbook) (CBAP rokasgrāmata)

## CCBA:

- [http://www.theiiba.org/CCBA\\_Handbook](http://www.theiiba.org/CCBA_Handbook) (CCBA rokasgrāmata)

# CBAP (1) - General BABOK Knowledge

- What is the difference between a business rule and a business requirement?
  - A. A business rule is a directive that supports a business policy. A business requirement is a high level statement of the goals, objectives or needs of the enterprise.
  - B. A business rule is a an operating principle or self-imposed constraint on the business that applies to a specific project. A business requirement is a need or want of the business to solve a particular problem or achieve an objective.
  - C. A business rule is a particular type of processing requirement pertaining to the way business processes are performed, such as "Interest will always be calculated using the rule of '78ths'." A business requirement is a feature or function of a product or solution that satisfies a need or want of the business to solve a problem or achieve an objective.
  - D. A business rule is a particular type of data requirement pertaining to the relationships between data classes/entities, for example, 'A Customer has one or more Accounts.' Business requirements may be stated as business rules, but they can also be other types as well.

# CBAP (1) - General BABOK Knowledge

- What is the difference between a business rule and a business requirement?
  - A. A business rule is a directive that supports a business policy. A business requirement is a high level statement of the goals, objectives or needs of the enterprise.**
  - B. A business rule is a an operating principle or self-imposed constraint on the business that applies to a specific project. A business requirement is a need or want of the business to solve a particular problem or achieve an objective.
  - C. A business rule is a particular type of processing requirement pertaining to the way business processes are performed, such as "Interest will always be calculated using the rule of '78ths'." A business requirement is a feature or function of a product or solution that satisfies a need or want of the business to solve a problem or achieve an objective.
  - D. A business rule is a particular type of data requirement pertaining to the relationships between data classes/entities, for example, 'A Customer has one or more Accounts.' Business requirements may be stated as business rules, but they can also be other types as well.
- A specific, actionable, testable directive that is under the control of an organization and that supports a business policy. BABOK 9.4.2.

# CBAP (2) - Elicitation

- Assume you have documented an unfamiliar business process and there seem to be gaps in the workflow, despite the fact you got the flow from subject matter experts (SMEs). Which Requirements Elicitation method will be most effective at understanding the process?
  - A. Interview the SMEs again
  - B. Bring the SMEs into a facilitated session and talk about the process to uncover the gaps
  - C. Observe some SMEs to uncover the gaps
  - D. Brainstorm with the SMEs to uncover the gaps

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  - C. Observe some SMEs to uncover the gaps**
  - D. Brainstorm with the SMEs to uncover the gaps
- Observing is an appropriate technique to uncover missing requirements, especially after people have verbally provided their information. BABOK 9.18.1.

# CBAP (3) - Enterprise Analysis

- A description of organizational business processes, IT systems, people and operations can best be described as:
  - A. Organizational process assets
  - B. Enterprise architecture
  - C. Business architecture
  - D. Event response table

# CBAP (3) - Enterprise Analysis

- A description of organizational business processes, IT systems, people and operations can best be described as:
  - A. Organizational process assets
  - B. Enterprise architecture**
  - C. Business architecture
  - D. Event response table
- BABOK 5.2.4 and Glossary page 226

# CBAP (4) - Solution Assessment & Validation

- Cory found that a requirement was incomplete when testing the latest release. What did Cory find?
  - A. A defect
  - B. An anomaly
  - C. A bad requirement
  - D. A solution gap

# CBAP (4) - Solution Assessment & Validation

- Cory found that a requirement was incomplete when testing the latest release. What did Cory find?
  - A. A defect**
  - B. An anomaly
  - C. A bad requirement
  - D. A solution gap
- A requirements defect is 'an error in requirements caused by incorrect, incomplete, missing, or conflicting requirements.' BABOK Glossary page 231

# CBAP (5) - Business Analysis Planning & Monitoring

- Which of the following roles have the most effect on the business analysis approach selected?
  - A. Business analyst, implementation SME, project manager
  - B. Tester, regulator, and sponsor
  - C. Project manager, sponsor, supplier
  - D. Business analyst, tester, regulator

# CBAP (5) - Business Analysis Planning & Monitoring

- Which of the following roles have the most effect on the business analysis approach selected?
  - A. Business analyst, implementation SME, project manager
  - B. Tester, regulator, and sponsor**
  - C. Project manager, sponsor, supplier
  - D. Business analyst, tester, regulator
- Testing activities need to be supported. Decisions made may require approval of regulators. The availability and involvement of the sponsor may affect the approach taken. BABOK 2.1.6.

# CBAP (6) - Requirements Management and Communication

- What technique might be used to help familiarize the project team with the existing solution scope?
  - A. Context scope diagram
  - B. Requirements workshop
  - C. Structured walkthrough
  - D. Brainstorming

# CBAP (6) - Requirements Management and Communication

- What technique might be used to help familiarize the project team with the existing solution scope?
  - A. Context scope diagram
  - B. Requirements workshop**
  - C. Structured walkthrough
  - D. Brainstorming
- A requirements workshop is the most efficient way to make all parties familiar with the scope.  
BABOK 4.5.5

# CBAP (7) - Requirements Analysis

- Non-functional requirements are best described as what?
  - A. Deliverables that are progressively elaborated on
  - B. Nothing. If they do not function they must be design elements
  - C. External interfaces the product must have
  - D. Internal interfaces the product must have

# CBAP (7) - Requirements Analysis

- Non-functional requirements are best described as what?
  - A. Deliverables that are progressively elaborated on
  - B. Nothing. If they do not function they must be design elements
  - C. External interfaces the product must have**
  - D. Internal interfaces the product must have
- One of the characteristics of non-functional requirements. BABOK 9.17.2 and Glossary page 228

# CBAP (8) - Underlying Competencies

- Which is considered the best approach to resolving conflicts over requirements:
  - A. Compromising
  - B. Problem-solving
  - C. Smoothing
  - D. Withdrawing

# CBAP (8) - Underlying Competencies

- Which is considered the best approach to resolving conflicts over requirements:
  - A. Compromising
  - B. Problem-solving**
  - C. Smoothing
  - D. Withdrawing
- Win-Win. To facilitate this, BABOK mentions all conflicts should be logged. BABOK 8.5