FREE 50 ECBA MOCK QUESTIONS +

EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT ECBA

Contents

MODEL ECBA EXAM QUESTIONS

Q1. Which of the following techniques can be used to model the rationale of a change?

    A. Roles and Permissions Matrix
    B. Organizational modelling
    C. Business capability analysis
    D. Decision modelling

Q2. The main reason for implementing appropriate levels of abstraction is because:

    A. Not all stakeholders find value in the entire set of requirements
    B. Requirements do not have necessary attributes
    C. Requirements have missing components
    D. Stakeholders don't have interest

Q3. Which of the following is used to record the meaning of relevant business terms while analyzing requirements?

    A. Glossary
    B. Scope model
    C. State model
    D. Data dictionary

Q4. Which of the following can be used for quality control when verifying requirements and designs?

    A. Data model
    B. Templates
    C. Information management approach
    D. Checklists

Q5. Which of the following stakeholders can participate in specify and model requirements task?

    A. Only Sponsor and PM
    B. Only developers and implementation SME

C. Only technical architect and PM

D. Any stakeholders

Q6.A set of conventions that define how requirements will be represented; organized and related is known as:

A. Views

B. Viewpoints

C. Architecture

D. Attributes

Q7. If there are no relationships between requirements that link elements in two different and conflicting ways; then the relationship satisfies which of the following quality criteria?

A. Consistent

B. Unambiguous

C. Necessary

D. Defined

Q8. Which of the following describes how all of the business analysis information for a change relates including the relationship between various types of information?

A. Business analysis information architecture

B. Architectural framework

C. Viewpoints

D. Views

Q9. Business analyst A has decomposed BA information into components to further examine constraints or assumptions that impact the components. What is A doing?

A. Modelling requirements

B. Analyzing requirements

C. Implementing requirements

D. Representing attributes

Q10. Which of the following provides a plan to transition from the current state to the future state?

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A. Business policies
B. Change strategy
C. Current state description
D. BA performance assessment

Q11. Business Analyst C wants to prioritize requirements based on the highest value that it can provide. Which of the following factors will help C the most?

A. Penalty
B. Cost
C. Benefit
D. Risk

Q12. Which of the following prioritization factors considers consequences resulting from not implementing a requirement?

A. Benefit
B. Penalty
C. Cost
D. Risk

Q13. Stakeholders usually prioritize their requirements into which of the following categories?

A. High
B. Medium
C. Low
D. Very low

Q14. Which of the following is expressed as conditions that increase the likelihood or severity of a negative impact to value?

Influences

A. Impact
B. Tolerance
C. Risks
D. Risks

Q15. Tools that facilitate recording; organizing; storing and sharing requirements and designs are _____.

    A. Requirements (traced)
    B. Modelling notations/ standards
    C. Requirements management tools
    D. Modelling tools

Q16. Which among the following techniques can help in making requirements workshops more engaging?

    A. State modelling
    B. Backlog management
    C. Balanced scorecard
    D. Collaborative games

Q17. Which among the following techniques can help in managing requirements?

    A. State modelling
    B. Backlog management
    C. Balanced scorecard
    D. Collaborative games

Q18. Which among the following techniques can help in judging BA process performance?

    A. Metrics and KPIs
    B. Functional decomposition
    C. Stakeholder analysis
    D. Root cause analysis

Q19. Which among the following techniques can help in improving BA process?

    A. Estimation
    B. Functional decomposition
    C. Stakeholder analysis
    D. Lessons learned

Q20. Which among the following skills expect BAs to transfer skills to stakeholders?

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A. Creative thinking
B. Decision making
C. Teaching
D. Problem solving

Q21. Business analysis can be performed at

A. Only at project level
B. Only at organization level
C. Only at strategy level
D. At any level in the organization

Q22. Which among the following terms represent the circumstances that influence; are influenced by; and provide understanding of the change?

A. Change
B. Context
C. Need
D. Solution

Q23. Which type of requirement best describes the conditions under which the system is expected to perform?

A. Business Requirements
B. Stakeholder Requirements
C. Functional Requirements
D. Non-functional Requirements

Q24. Requirements management plans contain

A. Process of developing solution
B. Specific tools; activities; and roles and responsibilities that will be used to manage the requirements
C. Selection of solution
D. Selection of application architecture

Q25. Business Analyst A uses hierarchical decomposition to break down the business analysis deliverables into activities and tasks. A then adds the hours needed and can give an accurate estimate of the time needed to complete the BA work. What type of estimation has A used?

    A. Delphi estimation
    B. Historic analysis
    C. Parametric estimation
    D. Bottom-up estimation

Q26. Which of the following techniques can be used to represent people and their roles?

    A. Organizational modelling
    B. Decision modelling
    C. User stories
    D. Use cases and scenarios

Q27. Which of the following acts as a guideline and tool for verifying requirements?

    A. Requirements LCM tools
    B. Future state description
    C. Potential value
    D. Solution scope

Q28. Which of the following can be used to ensure that any problems or issues identified during verification are managed and resolved?

    A.   Item tracking
    B. Acceptance and evaluation criteria
    C. Root cause analysis
    D. Lessons learned

Q29. If there is a relationship between requirements and the relationship is described, then the relationship satisfies which of the following quality criteria?

    A. Defined

    B. Consistent

    C. Necessary

    D. Unambiguous

Q30. Business analysts use which of the following to organize requirements into structures relevant to different stakeholders?

    A. Requirements architecture

    B. Design options

    C. Current state description

    D. Traceability

Q31. Which of the following stakeholder provides information on the functionality associated with a particular design option?

    A. End user

    B. Operational support

    C. Project manager

    D. Supplier

Q32. Which of the following describes the positive value that a solution is intended to deliver to stakeholders?

    A. Expected costs

    B. Expected options

    C. Prioritized requirements

    D. Expected benefits

Q33. Which of the following is true about assessing design options and recommending solution?

    A. Business analysts always recommend options which have low cost of implementation

    B. Re-evaluation of the initial allocation of design elements between components is rarely done

C. Business analysts have to come up with a recommendation regardless of the value it adds

D. There can be times when none of the design options are worthwhile and the best recommendation is to do nothing

Q34. A useable representation of a solution is referred to as

A. Requirement
B. Design
C. Elicitation plan
D. Quality assurance plan

Q35. Which of the following defines limits within which decisions must be made?

A. Business policies
B. Change strategy
C. Current state description
D. BA performance assessment

Q36. The type of relationship that solution components have with Stakeholder requirements is?

A. Derive
B. Satisfy
C. Depend
D. Validate

Q37. The type of relationship that test cases have with solution requirements is?

A. Derive
B. Satisfy
C. Depend
D. Validate

Q38. If requirement A has no value unless requirement B is implemented, the relationship is?

A. Derive
B. Satisfy
C. Depend
D. Validate

Q39. Which of the following are better from a re-use perspective?

A. Requirements in a general manner
B. Modelled requirements
C. Tested requirements
D. Validated requirements

Q40. In agile environments, requirements are maintained as

A. Sprint backlog
B. Project backlog
C. Release backlog
D. Product backlog

Q41. Which of the following requirements cannot be overlooked?

A. Regulatory requirements
B. Stakeholder requirements
C. Functional requirements
D. Exciting requirements

Q42. Which of the following tasks includes understanding the scope of elicitation activity as part of its purpose?

A. Conduct elicitation
B. Communicate BA information
C. Prepare for elicitation
D. Confirm elicitation results

Q43. Requirements for which relationships to other requirements, solution components, or releases, phases, or iterations are established are

    A. Requirements (traced)
    B. Modelling notations/ standards
    C. Requirements life cycle management tools
    D. Modelling tools

Q44. Which among the following techniques can help in describing statuses of business information?

    A. State model
    B. Backlog management
    C. Balanced scorecard
    D. Collaborative games

Q45. Which among the following techniques can help in describing flow of business information?

    A. Data flow diagrams
    B. State modelling
    C. Process model
    D. ER diagram

Q46. Which among the following techniques can help in finding errors in business requirements document?

    A. Metrics and KPIs
    B. Functional decomposition
    C. Reviews
    D. Root cause analysis

Q47. Which among the following techniques can help in estimating?

    A. Metrics and KPIs
    B. Functional decomposition
    C. Reviews
    D. Root cause analysis

Q48. Which among the following skills expects the BA to explore possible reasons for poor performance?

    A. Conceptual thinking
    B. Decision making
    C. Learning
    D. Problem solving

Q49. Which requirements deal with goals, objectives, and outcomes that describe why a change has been initiated?

    A. Business requirements
    B. Stakeholder requirements
    C. Functional requirements
    D. Non functional requirements

Q50. Project managers need a report on project schedule variances in the project management system. This is a requirements provided by

    A. Regulatory bodies
    B. End users
    C. Domain SMEs
    D. Sponsor

Answers To Mock Questions

Question - 1

Correct option: D- Decision modelling

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.1.4.1 - Model Requirements - Paragraph 3 - Point #2 - Rationale: models represent the 'why' of a change. Techniques used to represent the rationale include Decision Modelling; Scope Modelling; Business Model Canvas; Root Cause Analysis; and Business Rules Analysis.

Question – 2

Correct Option: A - Not all stakeholders find value in the entire set of requirements

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.1.4.4 - Implement the Appropriate Levels of Abstraction - The level of abstraction of a requirement varies based on the type of requirement and audience for the requirement. Not all stakeholders require or find value in the complete set of requirements and models. It may be appropriate to produce different viewpoints of requirements to represent the same need for different stakeholders. Business analysts take special care to maintain the meaning and intent of the requirements over all representations.

Question – 3

Correct Option: A - Glossary

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.1.6 - Techniques - Glossary: used to record the meaning of relevant business terms while analyzing requirements.

Question – 4

Correct Option: D - Checklists

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.2.4.3 - Checklists - Checklists are used for quality control when verifying requirements and designs.

Question – 5

Correct Option: D - Any stakeholders

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.1.7 - Any stakeholder: business analysts may choose to perform this task themselves and then separately package and communicate the requirements to stakeholders for their review and approval; or they might choose to invite some or all stakeholders to participate in this task.

Question – 6

Correct Option: B - Viewpoints

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.4.4.1 - Requirements Viewpoints and Views A viewpoint is a set of conventions that define how requirements will be represented; how these representations will be organized; and how they will be related. Viewpoints provide templates for addressing the concerns of particular stakeholder groups.

Question – 7

Correct Option: B - Unambiguous

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.4.4.4 - Relate and Verify Requirements Relationships - Unambiguous: there are no relationships that link elements in two different and conflicting ways.

Question – 8

Correct Option: A - Business analysis information architecture

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.4.4.5 - Business Analysis Information Architecture - The structure of the business analysis information is also an information architecture. This type of architecture is defined as part of the task Plan Business Analysis Information Management (p. 42). The information architecture is a component of the requirements architecture because it describes how all of the business analysis information for a change relates. It defines relationships for types of information such as requirements; designs; types of models; and elicitation results.

Question – 9

Correct Option: B - Analyzing requirements

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.1.4.2 - Analyze Requirements - Business analysis information is decomposed into components to further examine for:

- anything that must change to meet the business need;
- anything that should stay the same to meet the business need;
- missing components;
- unnecessary components; and
- any constraints or assumptions that impact the components.

Question – 10

Correct Option: B - Change strategy

Explanation: Definition

BABoK V3.0 - Glossary - Change strategy: A plan to move from the current state to the future state to achieve the desired business objectives.

Question – 11

Correct Option: C - Benefit

Explanation: Definition

BABoK V3.0 - Section 5.3.4.1 - Paragraph 2 - Point #1 –Benefit: the advantage that accrues to stakeholders as a result of requirement implementation; as measured against the goals and objectives for the change. The benefit provided can refer to a specific functionality; desired quality; or strategic goal or business objective.

Question – 12

Correct Option: B - Penalty

Explanation: Definition

BABoK V3.0 - Section 5.3.4.1 - Paragraph 2 - Point #2 –Penalty: the consequences that result from not implementing a given requirement. This includes prioritizing requirements in order to meet regulatory or policy demands imposed on the

organization; which may take precedence over other stakeholder interests. Penalty may also refer to the negative consequence of not implementing a requirement that improves the experience of a customer.

Question – 13

Correct Option: A - High

Explanation: This is a common scenario

BABoK V3.0 - Section 5.3.4.2 - Stakeholders may also have difficulty characterizing any requirement as a lower priority; and this may impact the ability to make necessary trade-offs. In addition; stakeholders may (intentionally or unintentionally) indicate priority to influence the result to their desired outcome.

Question – 14

Correct Option: D - Risks

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 6.3.4.3 - Negative Impact to Value - Risks are expressed as conditions that increase the likelihood or severity of a negative impact to value.

Question – 15

Correct Option: C - Requirements management tools

Explanation: Purpose of the tool

BABoK V3.0 - Section 5.1.5 - Guidelines and Tools #4 - Requirements Management Tools/Repository: used to store and manage business analysis information. The tool may be as simple as a text document or as complex as a dedicated requirements management tool.

Question – 16

Correct Option: D - Collaborative games

Explanation: Purpose of the tool

BABoK V3.0 - Section 10.10.1 - Collaborative games encourage participants in an elicitation activity to collaborate in building a joint understanding of a problem or a solution.

Question – 17

Correct Option: B - Backlog management

Explanation: Purpose of the tool

BABoK V3.0 - Section 10.2.2 - Paragraph 2 - Backlog management refers to the planned approach to determine

- What work items should be formally included in the backlog
- How to describe the work items;
- How the work items should be tracked
- How the work items should be periodically reviewed and prioritized in relation to all other items in the backlog;
- How the work items are eventually selected to be worked on; and
- How the work items are eventually removed from the backlog.

Question – 18

Correct Option: A - Metrics and KPIs

Explanation: Metrics and KPIs are helpful in monitoring performance

BABoK V3.0 - Section 3.5.6 - Techniques #5 - Metrics and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs): used to determine what metrics are appropriate for assessing business analysis performance and how they may be tracked.

Question – 19

Correct Option: D - Lessons learned

Explanation: Purpose of the technique.

BABoK V3.0 - Section 10.27.1 - The purpose of the lessons learned process is to compile and document successes; opportunities for improvement; failures; and

recommendations for improving the performance of future projects or project phases.

Question – 20

Correct Option: C - Teaching

Explanation: Key purpose of the technique

BABoK V3.0 - Section 9.5.5.1 - Teaching skills help business analysts effectively communicate business analysis information; concepts; ideas; and issues. They also help ensure that information is understood and retained by stakeholders.

Question – 21

Correct Option: D - At any level in the organization

Explanation: Remember. BABoK is quite flexible in most aspects.

BABoK V3.0 - Section 1.2 - Paragraph 2 - Business analysis is performed on a variety of initiatives within an enterprise. Initiatives may be strategic; tactical; or operational. Business analysis may be performed within the boundaries of a project or throughout enterprise evolution and continuous improvement.

BABoK V3.0 - Section 1.2 - Paragraph 3 - Business analysis can be performed from a diverse array of perspectives.

Question – 22

Correct Option: B - Context

Explanation: Definition.

BABoK V3.0 - Section 2.3 - Point 3 - Sub-point #2 - non-functional requirements or quality of service requirements: do not relate directly to the behaviour of functionality of the solution; but rather describe conditions under which a solution must remain effective or qualities that a solution must have.

Question – 23

Correct Option: D - Non-functional Requirements

Explanation: Definition.

Question – 24

Correct Option: B - Specific tools; activities; and roles and responsibilities that will be used to manage the requirements

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Glossary - Requirements management plan: A subset of the business analysis plan for a specific change initiative; describing specific tools; activities; and roles and responsibilities that will be used on the initiative to manage the requirements.

Question – 25

Correct Option: D - Bottom-up estimation

Explanation: Functional decomposition and bottom-up estimation are linked.

BABoK V3.0 - Section 10.19.3.1 - Bottom-up: using the lowest-level elements of a hierarchical breakdown to examine the work in detail and estimate the individual cost or effort; and then summing across all elements to provide an overall estimate.

Question - 26

Correct option: A - Organizational modelling

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.1.4.1 - Model Requirements - Paragraph 3 - Point #1 - People and Roles: models represent organizations; groups of people; roles; and their relationships within an enterprise and to a solution. Techniques used to represent people and their roles include Organizational Modelling; Roles and Permissions Matrix and Stakeholder List; Map; or Personas.

Question - 27

Correct option: A - Requirements LCM tools

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.2.5 - Requirements Life Cycle Management Tools: some tools have functionality to check for issues related to many of the characteristics; such as atomic; unambiguous; and prioritized.

Question - 28

Correct option : A - Item tracking

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.2.6 - Item Tracking: used to ensure that any problems or issues identified during verification are managed and resolved.

Question - 29

Correct option : A – Defined

Explanation: Requirements may be related to each other in several ways when defining the requirements architecture. If the relationship is described, then it meets the defined quality criteria.
BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.4.4.4 - Relate and Verify Requirements Relationships - Defined: there is a relationship and the type of the relationship is described.

Question - 30

Correct option : A - Requirements architecture

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.4.2 - Business analysts use a requirements architecture to:
• understand which models are appropriate for the domain, solution scope, and audience,
• organize requirements into structures relevant to different stakeholders,
• illustrate how requirements and models interact with and relate to each other, and show how the parts fit together into a meaningful whole,
• ensure the requirements work together to achieve the overall objectives, and
• make trade-off decisions about requirements while considering the overall objectives.

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Question - 31

Correct option : D – Supplier

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.5.7 - Stakeholder #5 - Supplier: provides information on the functionality associated with a particular design option.

Question - 32

Correct option : D - Expected benefits

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.6.4.1 - Expected Benefits Expected benefits describe the positive value that a solution is intended to deliver to stakeholders. Value can include benefits, reduced risk, compliance with business policies and regulations, an improved user experience, or any other positive outcome.

Question - 33

Correct option : D - There can be times when none of the design options are worthwhile and the best recommendation is to do nothing

Explanation: BABoK V3.0 - Section 7.6.4.4 - Business analysts recommend the option or options deemed to be the most valuable solution to address the need. It is possible that none of the design options are worthwhile and the best recommendation is to do nothing.

Question - 34

Correct Answer : B – Design

Explanation: Direct definition.
BABoK V3.0 - Section 2.2 - Key Terms - Design - A design is a usable representation of a solution. Design focuses on understanding how value might be realized by a solution if it is built.

Question - 35

Correct option : A - Business policies

Explanation: Definition

BABoK V3.0 - Section 3.1.5 - Guidelines and Tools #2 - Business Policies: define the limits within which decisions must be made. They may be described by regulations, contracts, agreements, deals, warranties, certifications, or other legal obligations. These policies can influence the business analysis approach.

Question - 36

Correct option : B – Satisfy

Explanation: Definition

BABoK V3.0 - Section 5.1.4.2 - Point #3 - Satisfy: relationship between an implementation element and the requirements it is satisfying. For example, the relationship between a functional requirement and a solution component that is implementing it.

Question - 37

Correct option : D – Validate

Explanation: Definition

BABoK V3.0 - Section 5.1.4.2 - Point #4 - Validate: relationship between a requirement and a test case or other element that can determine whether a solution fulfills the requirement.

Question - 38

Correct option : C – Depend

Explanation: Definition

BABoK V3.0 - Section 5.1.4.2 - Point #2 - Depends: relationship between two requirements, used when a requirement depends on another requirement. Types of dependency relationships include:
• Necessity: when it only makes sense to implement a particular requirement if a related requirement is also implemented.

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• Effort: when a requirement is easier to implement if a related requirement is also implemented.

Question - 39

Correct option : A - Requirements in a general manner

Explanation: Generalized requirements are easier to understand
BABoK V3.0 - Section 5.2.4.3 - Paragraph 3 - Requirements that are represented in a general manner, without direct ties to a particular tool or organizational structure, tend to be more reusable. These requirements are also less subject to revision during a change

Question - 40

Correct option :D - Product backlog

Explanation: Property of agile methodology
BABoK V3.0 - Section 10.33.3.2 -Some adaptive approaches involve the explicit sequencing of requirements in an ordered list (a product backlog).

Question - 41

Correct option : A - Regulatory requirements

Explanation: Not following regulatory requirements can have serious consequences
BABoK V3.0 - Section 5.3.4.1 - Point #8 - Regulatory or Policy Compliance: requirements that must be implemented in order to meet regulatory or policy demands imposed on the organization, which may take precedence over other stakeholder interests.

Question - 42

Correct option : -   Prepare for elicitation

Explanation: Understanding the scope of the elicitation activity allows business analysts to respond if the activity strays from the intended scope.

BABoK V3.0 - Section 4.1.1 - The purpose of Prepare for Elicitation is to understand the scope of the elicitation activity, select appropriate techniques, and plan for (or procure) appropriate supporting materials and resources.

Question - 43

Correct option : A - Requirements (traced)

Explanation: Definition
BABoK v3.0 - Section 5.1.8 - Outputs #1 - Requirements (traced): have clearly defined relationships to other requirements, solution components, or releases, phases, or iterations, within a solution scope, such that coverage and the effects of change are clearly identifiable.

Question - 44

Correct option : A - State model

Explanation: Purpose of the tool
BABoK v3.0 - Section 10.44.1 - State modelling is used to describe and analyze the different possible states of an entity within a system, how that entity changes from one state to another, and what can happen to the entity when it is in each state.

Question - 45

Correct option : A - Data flow diagrams

Explanation: Purpose of the tool
Data flow diagrams show where data comes from, which activities process the data, and if the output results are stored or utilized by another activity or external entity.

Question - 46

Correct option : C - Reviews

Explanation: Purpose of the technique. BABoK v3.0 - Section 10.37.1 - Reviews are used to evaluate the content of a work product. BABoK v3.0 - Section 10.37.2 - Paragraph 2 - Each review is focused on a work product, not the skills or actions of the participants. The work product may be a package of several deliverables, a single deliverable, a portion of a deliverable, or work in process.

Question - 47

Correct option : B - Functional decomposition

Explanation: Functional decomposition or WBS can be helpful in estimation BABoK v3.0 - Section 10.22.3.1 - Decomposition Objectives - Point #4 - Estimating and Forecasting: to decrease the level of uncertainty by breaking down a complex value into its constituent factors.

Question - 48

Correct option : D - Problem solving

Explanation: Key purpose of the technique
BABoK v3.0 - Section 9.1.4.1 - Business analysts define and solve problems in order to ensure that the real, underlying root cause of a problem is understood by all stakeholders and that solution options address that root cause.

Question - 49

Correct option : A - Business requirements

Explanation: Definition
BABoK V3.0 - Section 2.3 - Requirements Classification Schema - Business requirements: statements of goals, objectives, and outcomes that describe why a change has been initiated. They can apply to the whole of an enterprise, a business area, or a specific initiative.

Question - 50

Correct option : B - End users

Explanation: PM is the end user for the system.

BABoK v3.0 - Section 2.4.4 - End users are stakeholders who directly interact with the solution. End users can include all participants in a business process, or who use the product or solution.

What is ECBA?

ECBA stands for Entry Certificate in Business Analysis, the 1st level certification provided by the International Institute of Business Analysis (IIBA®), Canada. As a Business Analyst, one will always have a challenging and a new job role or project in hand due to the uniqueness of each problem in varied companies. The ECBA certification from IIBA is a popular certification for jump-starting a career as a Business Analyst.

Target Audience for ECBA

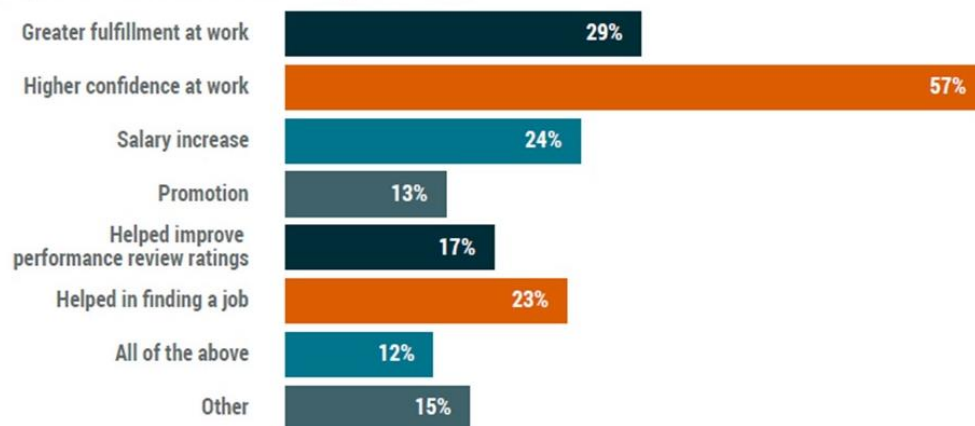ECBA^{TM} examination targets the following audience:

- ✓ Individuals entering the BA profession,
- ✓ Students enrolled in BA academic programs,
- ✓ New graduates,
- ✓ Professionals transitioning careers, and
- ✓ Functional managers who are not BAs but manage them.

Benefits of ECBA

- ECBA is framed rightly to suit the needs of an entry-level Business analyst focusing on requirements analysis, modeling, requirements life cycle management with a good amount of emphasis on modeling concepts and tools.
- ECBA is an established credential and makes a business analyst's competence known and recognized globally by peers and management.
- It provides better career growth and job opportunities.
- Better salary.
- The knowledge and skills acquired through the ECBA certification enable one to become an effective and efficient BA.
- It demonstrates continuous dedication to the profession to prospective employers.
- It helps BAs achieve reliable, quality results with enhanced efficiency and consistency.
- Business Analysis is one of the highest growing occupations, with 14% growth projected between 2014-2024 ***Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics**
- It also gives a positive feeling and enhanced confidence about achieving a milestone in one's BA career.

BENEFITS OF CERTIFICATION
Respondents were able to make multiple selections

Greater fulfillment at work	29%
Higher confidence at work	57%
Salary increase	24%
Promotion	13%
Helped improve performance review ratings	17%
Helped in finding a job	23%
All of the above	12%
Other	15%

Source: IIBA Salary Survey 2020

ECBA Salary

By investing in becoming a trained and certified ECBA professional, you not only learn the BA skill-sets, industry best practices, tools, and techniques outlined in BABoK, but you also get an edge over your counterparts. According to the 2019 IIBA Salary Survey Report, ECBA certified BA professionals earn $63K on average at the global level.

AVERAGE SALARY OF CERTIFIED VS NON-CERTIFIED RESPONDENTS

	GLOBAL	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3
Respondents with IIBA ECBA™ OR ECBA™+ CERTIFICATION	$63,824	$65,294	$37,650	$52,000 ECBA™ holders earn 52% more than non-certified respondents

Why Should You Invest in ECBA?

Are you an aspiring BA struggling to find a BA job?

Are you getting rejected in all the BA interviews or not even getting shortlisted?

Are you a new BA trying to learn all the skills in order to perform your job with efficiency and confidence?

Are you eagerly looking at starting your BA career or even transitioning to one?

You may find yourself in one or more of the above situations, and you may have...

- ✓ Enrolled in many courses, followed all the BA job tips you came across, but you just couldn't find the BA job you wanted...
- ✓ Tried posting your CV on multiple job sites and also applied for any BA job opening that you came across, but none of them translated into an interview call...
- ✓ Struggled to clear the job interview, which you got with so much difficulty...
- ✓ Been overlooked for BA roles even within your current organization...
   Got caught in the vicious cycle of lack of experience and inability to project value to your future employer...

This can undoubtedly be frustrating, and life may even seem complicated. You feel like no matter what you try, nothing seems to be working, and you are never going to get your dream BA job.

Well, if you are an aspiring Business Analyst looking at ways to start off on the right foot in one of the fastest-growing professions with an all-time high growth rate of 14% from 2014-2024, this blog is for you. The good news is that a BA's job is in high demand, and one of the reasons for this demand is that a BA's job cannot be automated due to the nature of the job.

A recent report prepared by LinkedIn titled "The Skills Companies Need Most in 2020 - And How to Learn Them" indicates that Business Analysis skill has made the most significant jump out of all the skills listed in 2020's trending hard skills. This report was based on insights from 660+ million professionals. The report also states that business analysis is one of the few hard skills every professional should have, as most roles require some level of business analysis to make decisions.

Here's a data insight from SEEK on the job opportunities for BAs and how the job market is trending:
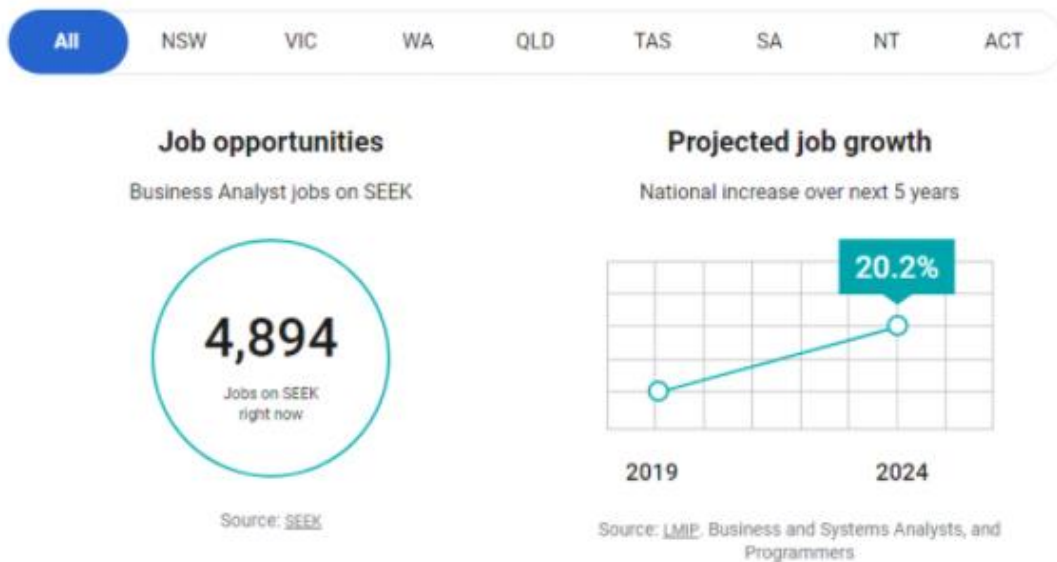
In fact, organizations have also realized the importance of having skilled and capable BAs to enhance their delivery capabilities and have started establishing Business Analysis Centers of Excellence (BA CoE).

So, when every entry-level job comes with stiff competition, and you aspire to kick start your career as a BA, how do you maximize your chances and set yourself apart from the crowd?

Would it be sufficient to project whatever experience you have, or would you need to do something more?

Well, the answer is... to grab that dream BA job; there's no better way than to be prepared, get skilled, certified, and project your capabilities in the professional environment.

Here are some facts to substantiate the claim:

- ECBA is the world's most recognized entry-level BA certification
- ECBA Certified BA professionals earn $63K on an average
- Top-notch companies across the globe prefer hiring certified BA professionals
- An investment of about $1000 can make you richer by $40,000 or more.

- ECBA trained, and certified professionals have successfully landed their first dream BA jobs

Let's discuss them in further detail-

1. **ECBA is the world's most recognized entry-level BA certification**

   The best way to start a career in business analysis is by getting yourself formally skilled and recognized by the leading authority in business analysis, IIBA (International Institute of Business Analysis). The ECBA (Entry Certificate in Business Analysis) from IIBA is particularly designed for newbies in the BA space. Getting ECBA certified would lay a strong foundation on BA knowledge areas such as elicitation, requirements life cycle management, requirements analysis, and various BA techniques as defined by BABoK (Business Analysis Body of Knowledge). It recognizes individuals ready to develop BA skills, knowledge, and behaviors as practicing BA professionals and considerably enhance employability prospects.

2. **ECBA Certified BA professionals earn $63K on an average**

   By investing in becoming a trained and certified ECBA professional, you learn the BA skill-sets, industry best practices, tools, and techniques outlined in BABoK and get an edge over your counterparts. According to the 2019 IIBA Salary Survey Report, ECBA certified BA professionals earn $63K on average at the global level.

3. **Companies prefer employing certified BA Professionals**

   Studies after studies have proven that lack of required skills and accreditations affects one's job search. Thorough training on business analysis skills coupled with a credible certification from an internationally acclaimed organization like IIBA can propel one's job search process and enhance employability prospects. Employers typically look for knowledge on Business Analysis Processes, knowledge on BA Tools and Techniques, along with verifiable credentials when they hire junior BAs.

Companies across the globe prefer hiring ECBA professionals for entry-level BA jobs as it

- Establishes credibility of the professional
- Is an independent validation of the competencies and skills of the BA by the most reputed global body for the BA domain, IIBA
- Establishes a solid foundation on industry best practices and enables them to exhibit greater confidence in performing roles and responsibilities
- Demonstrates dedication to the profession and showcases the commitment the individual has put into preparing and clearing the exam
- Saves time, resources, and effort to train and upskill the BA professional.

  Studies have proven that entry-level BA job openings in firms across the US, Canada, Australia indicate that ECBA professionals are preferred over their non-certified counterparts.

4. **Not skilling yourself at the right time makes you poorer by $40,000 or more**

- As aspiring BAs, it is crucial to evaluate the return on any investment we make regarding our careers.
- Now that you know the importance of getting trained and certified to increase your chances of landing in your first BA job, what do you lose by not acting on it?
- Let's make an approximation:
- Without formal BA training and certification, your job search will take an average of 4-8 months longer.
- Given a conservative estimate of $5K per month of entry-level BA salary, this means you are losing earnings of $40K (Considering a scenario where it takes 8 months to find a job and a loss of $5000/month, $5000*8=$40,000).
- There could also be possibilities of not getting called for an interview without the essential BA skill-sets. All this could result in mental agony, lowered confidence, feeling of dejection, and more… thus, taking you away from your dream BA career goal.

- You are paying a cost of $5k per month at the minimum if you don't solve this problem!!
- At this point, it's totally worth mentioning the ROI – both tangible and intangible that one obtains upon becoming an ECBA certified professional.

  BAs worldwide have reported that ECBA certification not only increased their chances of getting called for interviews but also enabled them to bag their first BA jobs. In addition, ECBA certified professionals also experience increased confidence and fulfillment owing to enhanced BA skills.

  With an investment of about $1000 (USD) for ECBA training, IIBA membership, certification application, and exam fees, and zero cost to maintain it (as ECBA is a lifetime certification), here's the benefit that one can accrue with an ECBA certification. The benefits are typically realized within 4-6 months based on insights from our past students.

  Here's the salary of ECBA certified professionals as shared in the 2019 IIBA Salary Survey Report

5. **Amazing career transformations of those who have done it!**

   90% of our students have experienced spectacular results after undergoing ECBA training, and here are some amazing cases of career transformation that they shared with us.

ECBA Eligibility

The ECBA certification from IIBA is a competency-based certification based on BABoK v3.

The eligibility criteria for ECBA are:

- No BA Work Experience required
- No Knowledge Area expertise required
- Minimum 21 hours of Professional Development (PD) hours in the past four years
- Agree with the Code of Conduct.

- Agree with Terms and Conditions

ECBA Cost

1. ECBA Application Fee – $60
2. ECBA Exam Fee – $110 for IIBA members and $235 for non-IIBA members
3. IIBA membership fee varies based on the country of residence

	Member	Non-Member
Membership fee	As per the country of residence (Between $55 to $139)	0
Application Fee	$45 USD	$45 USD
Exam Fee	$150 USD	$275 USD ($125 more than members)
Retake Fee	$95 USD	$250 USD ($155 more)

The IIBA membership and hence the overall ECBA certification cost vary as per the country of residence, divided into three regions.

Region I Countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, & more...

Region II Countries: Brazil, Greece, Singapore, Indonesia, & more...

Region III Countries: India, Argentina, Pakistan, China, Sri Lanka & more...

	Member Annual Fee	One-time Application Fee
Region I	$110	$15
Region II	$75	$10
Region III	$50	$5

ECBA Exam Blue Print

ECBA covers the foundation of how to approach business analysis according to the BABOK® Guide. It is aimed at individuals entering the BA profession. ECBA not only gives a rock-solid foundation for getting into the BA profession also helps with global certification.

ECBA exam focuses on-

The exam blueprint of ECBA is aligned with v3.0 of the BABOK® Guide.

ECBA EXAM PATTERN

ADAPTIVE US

EXAM FOCUS

Requirements Analysis and Design	25%
Requirements LCM	20%
Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring	5%
Elicitation and Collaboration	20%

BA KNOWLEDGE

Business analysis & the BA Professional	2.5%
Underlying Competencies	5%
Business Analysis Key Concepts	5%
Techniques	17.5%

EXAM PATTERN

Exam Length	1 Hour
Number of Questions	50
Questions Type	MCQ
Passing Score	Not Known
Exam Questions	Competency Based
Questions Based On	BABoK v3
Exam Mode	Online

ECBA Certification - Common Myths

Some of the common myths associated with the ECBA eligibility criteria are:

- **I can't appear for ECBA as I am not in a job right now**

  There is no such requirement for one to be in a job to be eligible to apply for ECBA.

- **I can't appear for ECBA as I had a career break**

As long as one meets the criteria prescribed by IIBA, that's more than enough to go for the examination. So do not worry, even if you had a career break in your work history.

- **My official designation is not a business analyst, and that makes me ineligible to prepare for ECBA**

  There is no requirement for one to be a BA to appear for ECBA.

- **I can't appear for ECBA since I am not a graduate**

  The education requirement for ECBA doesn't have any such condition.

- **One needs an experience letter from the employer to take the ECBA**

  Again, there is no such requirement from IIBA; IIBA does not expect that one has to produce an experience letter from the employer.

- **I don't have experience as a business analyst; hence I may not qualify to sit for ECBA Certification Examination**

  You do not need experience as a business analyst to be eligible to sit for ECBA, as it is an entry-level BA certification and is meant for new business analysts.

ECBA Preparation Steps
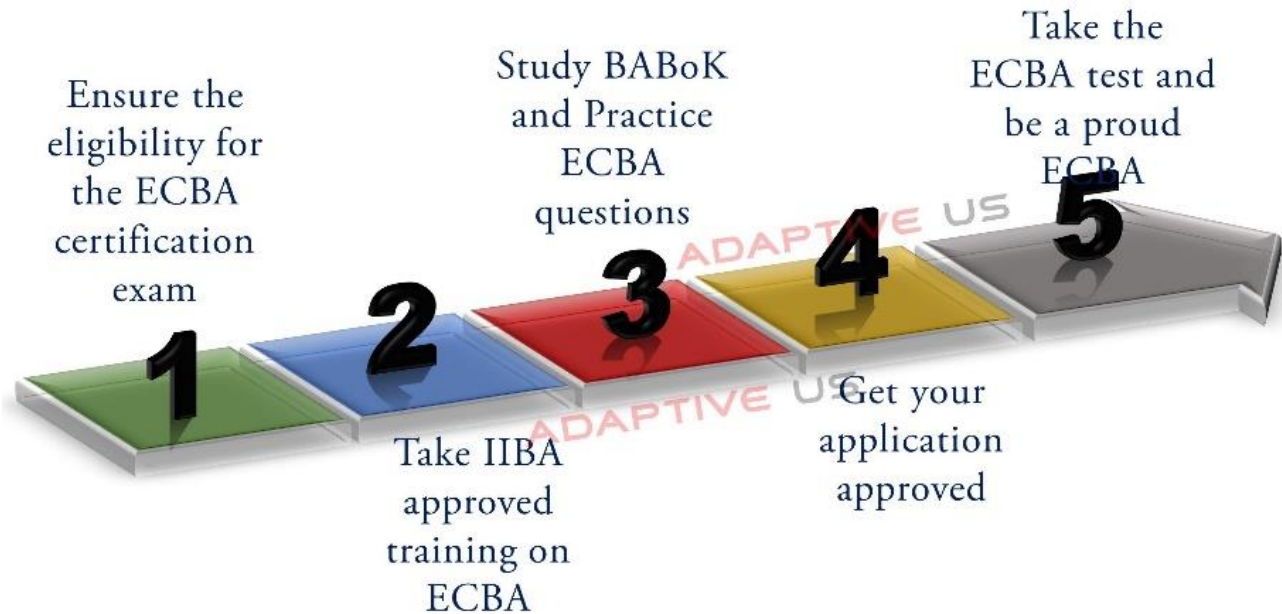
Step 1 # Ensure the eligibility for the ECBA certification exam

The eligibility criteria for the ECBA Certification examination are as follows:

- 21 hours of verifiable professional development in the last 4 years. Adaptive US is an authorized EEP of IIBA®; its training will provide you with the desired professional development (PD) hours for the ECBA certification examination.
- Agreement with the ECBA™ Code of Conduct.

Step 2 # Take IIBA approved training on ECBA

Although IIBA allows one to take the exam without any classroom training, it will be tough to understand BABoK without the help of an expert instructor. BABoK V3 is 500+ pages long and quite complex to follow. Professionals with 10+ years of business analysis experience and seasoned BAs also find it intimidating.

And since freshers have absolutely no idea about BA, it is strongly recommended to undergo proper training from a seasoned BA coach. This will help increase the chances of passing in the very first attempt and in the shortest possible time. Training from an IIBA EEP (Endorsed Education Provider) will also give the much-

needed PDU's (Professional Development Units) & guidance in form filling for the exam.

Adaptive US is an IIBA EEP and is the only training organization that provides ECBA certification training with Success Guarantee. If you do not succeed in your first attempt, we will pay your re-take fees.

The course content is based on the ECBA certification exam pattern and designed by mentors and coaches who have expertise in the BA field. The experts create the content as required by IIBA and periodically review it and make changes as needed.

Adaptive's ECBA Certification exam success rate is more than 97%. This is indeed the best success rate for any training institute. Take a look at our past successful participants on our website. Also, take a look at our past feedback.

Adaptive's BA learning platform, Suxeed, comes with 1000+ certification model questions, 100+ videos on BABoK, the world's most compact BABoK study guide, audiobooks, flashcards, Exam prep tips, personalized exam preparation Plan, Exam Alerts.

Step 3 # Study BABoK and Practice ECBA Model Questions

Good preparation leads to good results. And for good preparation, you need to follow the right path towards your certification goals.

If you are committed to the ECBA certification goal, you have to set a preparation target of around 6 weeks. Set up a plan and work towards your target.

The week-wise ECBA certification preparation strategies given below will help you pass the certification exam on the first attempt.

Week 1:

- Self-study of e-learning for BA techniques
- Self-study of e-learning for KA 1 and 2
- Attend Adaptive's ECBA certification classes for the 1st week
- Complete concept quizzes and Drill questions for KA 1 and 2

Week 2:

- Complete concept quizzes and Drill questions for BA planning
- Self-study of e-learning for KA 3 to 6
- Attend Adaptive's ECBA certification classes for the 2nd week
- Complete concept quizzes and Drill questions for KA 3 to 6

Week 3:

- Read BABoK

Week 4:

- Complete Simulation tests and review answers

Week 5:

- Revise handbook and key concepts
- Take simulations tests again
- Take chapter wise questions for concepts where you need improvement

Week 6:

- Give the ECBA certification exam.

Step 4 # Get Your ECBA Application Approved

Next comes the task of the ECBA application filing. Pick up an ECBA application filing template that simulates the IIBA application filing format.

Once you enter all the relevant details, approval is almost immediate.

Step 5 # Take the test and be a proud ECBA

Once you are ready to take the exam, choose a day when you are relaxed.

Set up the exam date preferably after a weekend or, if not, then on Sunday. Don't go for the exam immediately after a workweek; that doesn't let your brain relax. One needs to stay cool and have a good rest before the exam since the exam is quite exhaustive.

ECBA Certification Examination Tips

- Focus on the purpose of tasks and techniques
- Questions with diagrams and calculations are unlikely
- Questions are expected to be single sentence questions
- Questions on definitions role
- Questions on advanced modeling concepts unlikely
- Understand requirements characteristics
- Questions from advanced techniques unlikely
- Understanding types of tracing requirements

Infrastructure Required for ECBA Test

Once you are ready to take the exam, choose a day when you are relaxed. Set up the exam date preferably after a weekend or, if not, then on Sunday. Don't go for the exam immediately after a workweek; that doesn't let your brain relax. One needs to stay cool and have a good rest before the exam since the exam is quite exhaustive.

You can take the ECBA certification exam from home with PSI Online Exams. It is conducted LIVE and in a monitored environment. You just need to have a webcam, microphone, and stable internet connectivity on your PC/Laptop.

You can do a compatibility check before the exam-

https://www.examslocal.com/ScheduleExam/Home/CompatibilityCheck

Things to remember before appearing for ECBA Certification Examination

The 'Must Do's for the ECBA Certification Exam

1. You should have a noise and distraction-free environment.
2. The desk/table you will use during the exam should be clutter-free and without any papers, books, devices, etc.
3. Make sure that nobody comes into the room during the exam.
4. Make sure you have uninterrupted power and the internet.

The Don'ts of the ECBA Certification Exam

- Do not attempt until you have a strong foundational knowledge of business analysis as per the BABOK® Guide.
- Do not expect the exam to be easy
- Do not expect to have the luxury of time
- Food, beverages (i.e., water, including chewing gums), attending phone calls, or scheduled breaks during the exam are not permitted.
- Do not read questions with lips or whisper loudly

IIBA guidelines to prepare you for your exam
day- https://www.iiba.org/certification/exam-preparation/

At the end of all this, the most important point is to stay focused throughout the journey. No amount of study will be enough if you don't set a deadline and work backward.

Keep a target for yourself and work towards it, make some progress every day. Keep some time marked for prep every day and make use of the weekends more effectively.

Hopefully, the details and tips given in this article help you in ECBA Certification exam preparation and achieve your goal of getting ECBA certified in the first attempt.

50 BABoK Techniques

BABoK v3 techniques are a lot. There are not just 10, 20, or 30 techniques but 50 techniques, to be precise, and that's not a small number!

The human mind can remember 5 to 7 elements at a time, and anything more than that is hard to remember.

Then, how can one remember 50 techniques?

"Is it really possible to have a BABoK Techniques Mindmap?"

Many of you may wonder.

So here's the Ultimate BABoK techniques mindmap, which could save you 40 hours of your International Institute of Business Analysis (IIBA) exam preparation!
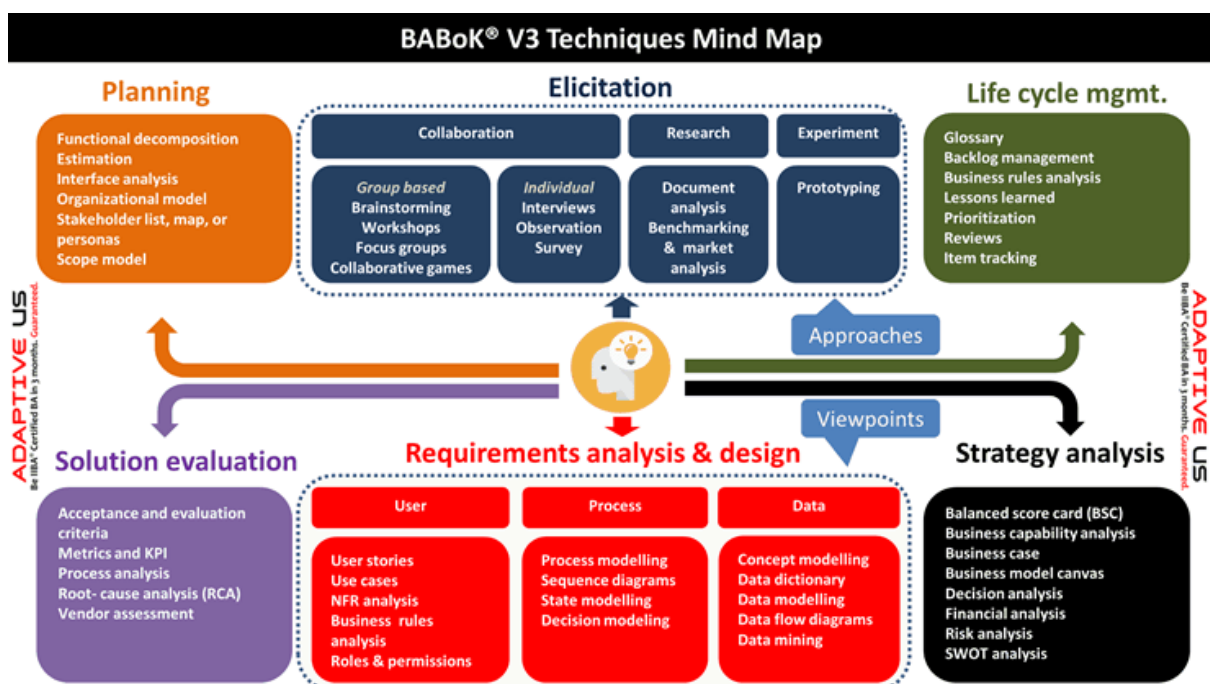
I know many of my good BA friends would vehemently disagree with this output.

Relationships between tasks and techniques are many to many.

A task in the <u>Business Analysis</u> Body of Knowledge (**BABoK v3**) can use many techniques.

Same way, a technique can be used for many tasks.

So how can we place a technique in a single knowledge area?

#1 Why should we group the BABoK techniques?

Since there are <u>50 techniques</u> in **BABoK v3**, which is a very high number, any practical way to organize the same can be quite beneficial for business analysts.

It is also quite beneficial to note that when we organize techniques into groups, we can discover common characteristics for many similar techniques.

It is indeed fairly practical to divide elicitation techniques into group-based and individual-based elicitation techniques.

Common characteristics of all group-based elicitation techniques are that:

- It would have a facilitator, as a group activity is more effective with a facilitator
- It's difficult to schedule
- It's good to obtain consensus, and
- Interpersonal issues and conflicts are quite common in these techniques

There would also be commonalities in the strengths and weaknesses of all group-based elicitation techniques and individual-based elicitation techniques

Similarly, all techniques in Static and Dynamic sub-groups for Requirements analysis design definition (RADD) will have common properties.

#2 What does the BABoK V3 Techniques Mind-map try to achieve?

This BABoK V3 Techniques Mind-map tries to explain the relationship between techniques and BABoK knowledge areas. I would request all my BA friends to be open to explore this mindmap. What we attempted to do was to align techniques to knowledge areas where it contributes the most. This does not imply that the techniques do not contribute to other knowledge areas. Now, a word of caution...

#3 A caution

Before we end, here's a word of caution - Remember, tasks and techniques are many to many.

Learn to prepare the SMART WAY, not the HARD WAY!

You can access much more useful business analysis content on our BA learning portal, **SuXeed**.

BABoK Word Cloud

The IIBA certification examinations, CBAP, CCBA, and ECBA, play around a lot with respect to language. One has to take many questions within a stipulated time (one usually gets about 90 seconds) to answer each question. Many questions play around with words where a similar concept word/synonym is used. The BABoK word cloud tries to organize the key terms in BABoK into coherent groups.

Let's look at the first group – Benefit, Revenue, Savings, and Value. These terms relate to the organization receiving value from the initiative/change. Find explanations for these terms here.

The next group is Goal, Objective, Strategy, and Vision. These are related to what and how the organization wants to achieve its goals. Find explanations for these terms here.

Scale, Transaction volume, Load, Capacity, and Throughput form the next set. These terms can interchangeably be used for the scale of operations carried out by an organization. The terms are explained here.

The fourth group consists of Data, Information, Class, Entity, and Concepts. These terms relate to any information which is useful to the business domain. These can be used to determine project requirements. Definitions of these terms can be found here.

The fifth group, Method, Approach, Plan, and Organizational process assets, relate to the collective ways in which an organization plans to achieve its goals and solve its problems. Find explanations for these terms here.

Request for information (RFI), Request for proposal (RFP), Request for Quote (RFQ), and Request for tender (RFT) form the next group of the BABoK Word Cloud. These are various documents that an organization uses to gather information, solution details, and pricing data relevant during a potential procurement. The terms are further explained here.

The seventh group consists of Activity, Process, Task, and Workflow. These terms relate to various tasks or sets of activities undertaken in an organization to achieve its goals. Definitions can be found here.

The next group includes To Be, Future state, and Scope. These terms relate to what and how the organization desires its activities/scope of the solution in the future. The terms are defined here.

The group coming next has the terms View, Requirement, Need, and Expectation. These are all the needs and expectations of an organization and its stakeholders. Find the definitions here.

The tenth group has the terms Risk, Uncertainty, and Negative impact. These terms refer to the unknown factors in any business domain, posing a challenge to the organization. The terms are explained here.

Enterprise, Organization, Function, and Department form the next group. These terms relate to the entire organization or a group in the organization performing specific tasks. Find explanations for these terms here.

The next group- Functional decomposition, Bottom-up, and WBS, relate to breaking up any aspect to make them manageable. Find detailed definitions here.

The 13th group consists of the Current state, As Is, and Context. These terms are used in relation to the present situation and how circumstances influence the solution. The terms are explained here.
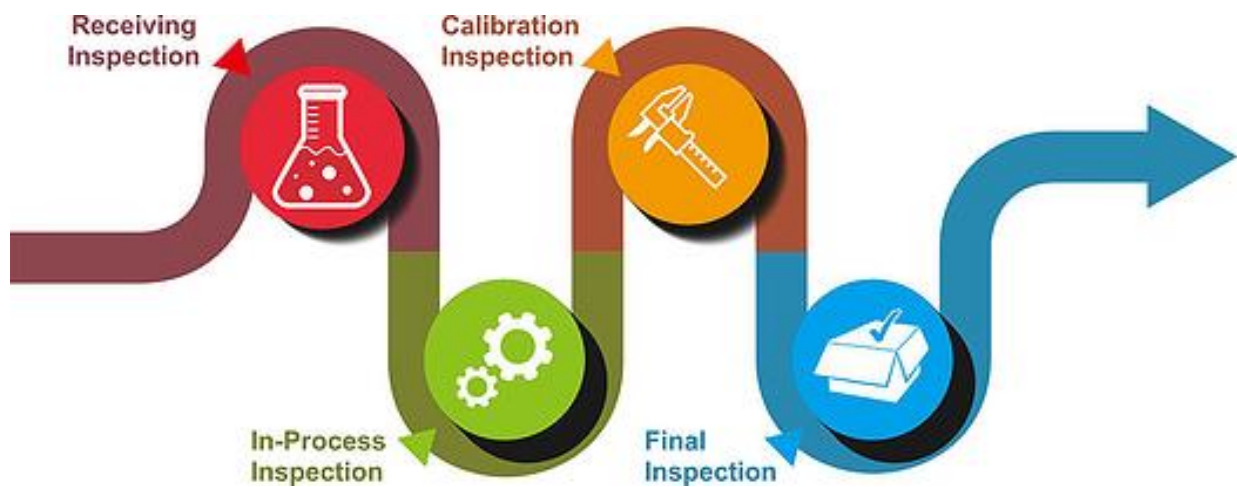
Image source: kifc.com

The group coming next has the terms, Quality, Verify, Validate, and Right for the purpose. These terms are used to denote whether the product/process meets the requirement and has gone through the quality check. Definitions can be found here.

The next group includes the terms Capability, Feature, Function, and Scope. These terms relate to the solution's functions, capabilities, features, Scope, etc. Find explanations for these terms here.

Constraint, Limitations, and Budget form the next group. They are influencing factors that are fixed and restrictive. The terms are explained here.

The 17th group of this Word Cloud has the terms- Sprint, Iteration, and Phase. These terms relate to the duration/cycle of the project/process. Explanations can be found here.

The next group- Regulation, Policy, and Rule-relates to rules and directives followed in and by the organization. Find the definitions here.

The set of terms Solution, Design, and Product form the next group. These relate to the end result of an initiative undertaken by the organization. The terms are explained here.

The next group includes the terms User, Customer, and Actor. These are the end-users of the product/process who pay and interact with it. Find explanations for these terms here.

The 21st group consists of the terms Map, Model, and Diagram. These refer to the various representations which are used in an organization to convey the required information. The terms are explained here.

Metrics, Indicator, KPI, and Scorecard form the group with the next set of terms. These all relate to indicators/measurements for the performance. Find explanations for these terms here.

The final set of terms in the Word Cloud to fall into one group are Cost, Expense, Budget, Time, and Material. These refer to the money, time, material, and effort used for organizational goals. The terms are explained here.

Detailed Explanations

Group 1

Value- The worth, importance, or usefulness of something to a stakeholder in a context.

Benefit– Positive output for the organization

Revenue- A Company's revenue is earned from its primary operations or activities minus expenses, such as financing costs, asset sales, etc.

Savings– Money/effort saved

Group 2

Goal- Long-term, ongoing and qualitative statements of a condition that the organization seeks to establish and maintain. For example, we want to be the most preferred technology partner to our clients.

Objective- Descriptive, granular, specific, and linked to measures; used to objectively assess if the objective has been achieved.

Strategy- A description of the chosen approach to applying an enterprise's capabilities to reach the desired set of goals or objectives.

ADAPTIVE US | IIBA PREMIER EEP
100% Success or 100% Refund. 1000+Certs.

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Vision – A position that the organization wishes to achieve in the long term.

Group 3

Scale – Magnitude of business/operation

Transaction volume – Number of transactions carried out

Load - Number of transactions carried out in a certain duration

Capacity– Number of transactions that the system can handle

Throughput- Number of transactions carried out in a certain duration

Group 4

Data – Basic element of information

Information – Useful data

Class- An entity in the object model.

Entity- Anything of interest to the business domain from a data perspective.

Concepts - Anything of interest to the business domain from a business perspective.

Group 5

Method- A body of methods, techniques, procedures, working concepts, and rules used to solve a problem.

Approach- High-level plan to achieve something.

Plan- A detailed scheme for achieving something usually comprises a set of events, dependencies, expected sequence, schedule, results or outcomes, materials and resources needed, and how stakeholders need to be involved.

Organizational process assets- Documents created by an organization for reuse

Group 6

Request for information (RFI)- A formal elicitation method intended to collect information regarding a vendor's capabilities or any other information relevant to a potential upcoming procurement.

Request for proposal (RFP)- A requirements document issued when an organization is seeking a formal proposal from vendors. An RFP typically requires that the proposals be submitted following a specific process and using sealed bids which will be evaluated against a formal evaluation methodology.

Request for Quote (RFQ)- A procurement method of soliciting price and solution options from vendors.

Request for Tender (RFT)- An open invitation to vendors to submit a proposal for goods or services.

Group 7

Activity – Usually as a high-level task

Process- A set of activities designed to accomplish a specific objective by taking one or more defined inputs and turning them into defined outputs.

Task- A discrete piece of work that may be performed formally or informally as part of business analysis.

Workflow – Order of tasks

Group 8

To Be- The desired future state.

Future state- Desired future state and expected value delivery.

Scope- Scope models describe the Scope of analysis or Scope of a solution.

Group 9

View- Requirement

Requirement- A usable representation of a need.

Need- A problem or opportunity to be addressed.

Expectation– Something stakeholders expect

Group 10

Risk- In business, especially insurance, the amount of money a company stands to lose or the threat of an action or event will adversely affect a business.

Uncertainty– Something unknown

Negative impact- Value degradation

Group 11

Enterprise- A Company or business. A business project, often one which is sometimes difficult and/or risky.

Organization- An autonomous group of people under the management of a single individual or board that works towards common goals and objectives.

Function– Organizational unit performing a specific task

Department- Function

Group 12

Functional decomposition- Breaks down a large aspect (processes, functional areas, deliverables, Scope, or problems) into smaller aspects, as independent as possible, to assign work to different groups.

Bottom-up – Way to estimate using Functional decomposition

WBS– Decomposition of project deliverable

Group 13

Current state– Prevailing situation

As-Is- The current state.

Context- The circumstances that influence, are influenced by, and provide an understanding of the change.

Group 14

Quality- The degree to which a set of inherent characteristics fulfills needs.

Verify- Test

Validate- The process of checking that a deliverable is suitable for its intended use. See also requirements validation.

Right for the purpose– Can be used effectively

Group 15

Capability- The set of activities the enterprise performs, the knowledge it has, the products and services it provides, the functions it supports, and the methods it uses to make decisions.

Feature- A distinguishing characteristic of a solution that implements a cohesive set of requirements and which delivers value for a set of stakeholders.

Function- Functionality

Scope- Scope models describe the Scope of analysis or Scope of a solution.

Group 16

Constraint- An influencing factor that cannot be changed and places a limit or restriction on a possible solution or solution option.

Limitations– Restriction on some aspect

Budget- Money

Group 17

Sprint– A fixed duration for development

Iteration- A single instance of progressive cycles of analysis, development, testing, or execution.

Phase– Division of change period

Group 18

Regulation– A rule prescribed by authorities

Policy- A non-practicable directive that controls and influences the actions of an enterprise.

Rule– Something to be followed

Group 19

Solution- A specific way of satisfying one or more needs in a context.

Design- A usable representation of a solution.

Product- A solution or component of a solution that is the result of an initiative.

Group 20

User– One who uses the solution

Customer– One who pays for the solution

Actor– Role that interacts with the solution

Group 21

Map– A diagram to help with movement

Model- A representation and simplification of reality developed to convey information to a specific audience to support analysis, communication, and understanding.

Diagram- A picture

Group 22

Metrics– A measurement

Indicator– Indicating some aspect

KPI- A key performance indicator (KPI) measures progress towards a strategic goal or objective.

Scorecard- A scorecard enables a business decision.

Group 23

Cost– Money spent to achieve something

Expense – Money spent

Budget- Allocation of funds or the estimation of costs for a department, project, etc., over a specific period. The management of spending and saving money.

Time- Effort spent

Material– Material used

Career Transformation Stories

ECBA Certification helped to kickstart their career.

It can be your best foot forward as well!

Why Adaptive US for ECBA training?

Adaptive's ECBA certification training deliverables include:

- ECBA Training with Success Guarantee
- 21 hours of Live Instructor-Led ECBA Training
- Exhaustive 1000+ ECBA Practice Questions
- IIBA approved courseware
- BABoK V3 based ECBA Study Guide
- Access to Adaptive's learning portal, SuXeed.
- The option of revisiting what you learnt during the training
- Attend live sessions once again- 2 repeat ECBA training modules
- Access to Adaptive Library
- ECBA Application simulator fully aligned to IIBA ECBA requirements.
- ECBA Audiobooks

- Access to faculty presentation
- ECBA Flashcards
- Over 10+ hours of ECBA Video learning
- Comprehensive support till you Succeed

Adaptive's trainers have been part of the IIBA BABoK development team and exam setting committees.

About Adaptive US

Adaptive US is the world's #1 IIBA Certifications training organization. We have helped 1000+ students complete IIBA certifications. Adaptive US provides CBAP, CCBA, ECBA, AAC, CBDA online training, question banks, study guides, simulators, flashcards, audio books, digital learning packs across the globe. Adaptive US is the only training organization to offer success guarantee and all-inclusive plans for its workshops.

Key facts

• World's largest BA publisher and assessments provider.

• Premiere Partner to IIBA, Canada.

• 1000+ certified BA professionals.

• 300+ BA workshops - 6000+ BAs trained.

• Our trainers are part of BABoK V3 authoring and exam committees and have served 200+ top-notch clients including Wells-Fargo Bank, Credit Suisse, HP, CGI, AXA, AkzoNobel, Ness, Unisys, etc. We are proud to have a 100% key client retention rate.

Vision

To be the most admired business analysis solutions provider in the world.

Mission

To help our participants and clients succeed in their business analysis career and endeavor.

Quality policy

Delight customers through innovative, timely and cost-effective solution.

Proven Capabilities

Adaptive has successfully completed over 300+ business analysis and requirements engineering workshops. Our BA trainers come with cumulative experience of 100+ person-years. Adaptive has significant expertise in helping clients in their business analysis and requirements engineering competency development. Adaptive has been associated with the world's largest paints manufacturing company for improving their business analysis and requirements engineering competency.

Success Guaranteed Training

After following our recommended approach, if a student fails to clear the exam in the 1st attempt, we pay the exam re-take fees and if a student does not clear in the 2nd attempt, we refund 100% of the course fees. We succeed with your success and fail with your failure.

Excellent Feedback

Adaptive workshops have received excellent feedbacks. Customer feedbacks are available at ecba-review (adaptiveus.com)

Success Rate

We have certified 255+professionals for ECBA, while maintaining a 97+% success rate. Rest assured; you are in the best hands to succeed in the very first attempt.

Practitioners Who Train

All Adaptive trainers are practicing business analysts who have shaped the industry, been authors of BABoK and have been part of the exam setting committee. They have implemented and have been practicing BA concepts for improving BA competency for their clients for more than 20 years. All of them are proficient in requirements engineering activities and tools and are CBAP® certified.

Personalized Attention

With Adaptive, you are assured of personalized attention from every member in Adaptive. We take pride in the fact that almost all our clients have come back repeatedly to us for their services.

Focused Ecba Question Discussion to Enable Passing in The First Take

We have dedicated 1-hour live exam prep tutorials for 4 months (8+ tutorials) to prepare students for questions. This is where the trainer discusses knowledge-based questions with students, highlighting each word of the question and its importance and what role it plays in arriving at the final answer, which is crucial from the exam preparation perspective. The Ultimate plan comes with 8 additional tutorials over 4 months. This helps students a great deal in improving their understanding for answering questions and relating them to BABoK.

Easy Online Classes

Classes can be taken from home with class recordings to re-watch classes later.

We Support You till You Pass

Re-sit for classes at no extra cost if you did not pass on the first attempt, along with success guarantee

BA E-learnings

Adaptive has developed e Learnings on business analysis and requirements engineering concepts for continuous learning.

Accreditations

Adaptive is an endorsed Education Provider for International Institute of Business analysis (www.iiba.org), Canada. One-stop solution and your partner for all your BA learning needs - We specialize and offer only Business Analysis related skill development courses.

[DOWNLOAD ADAPTIVE ECBA BROCHURE HERE](#)