

IIBA

Exam Questions CBDA

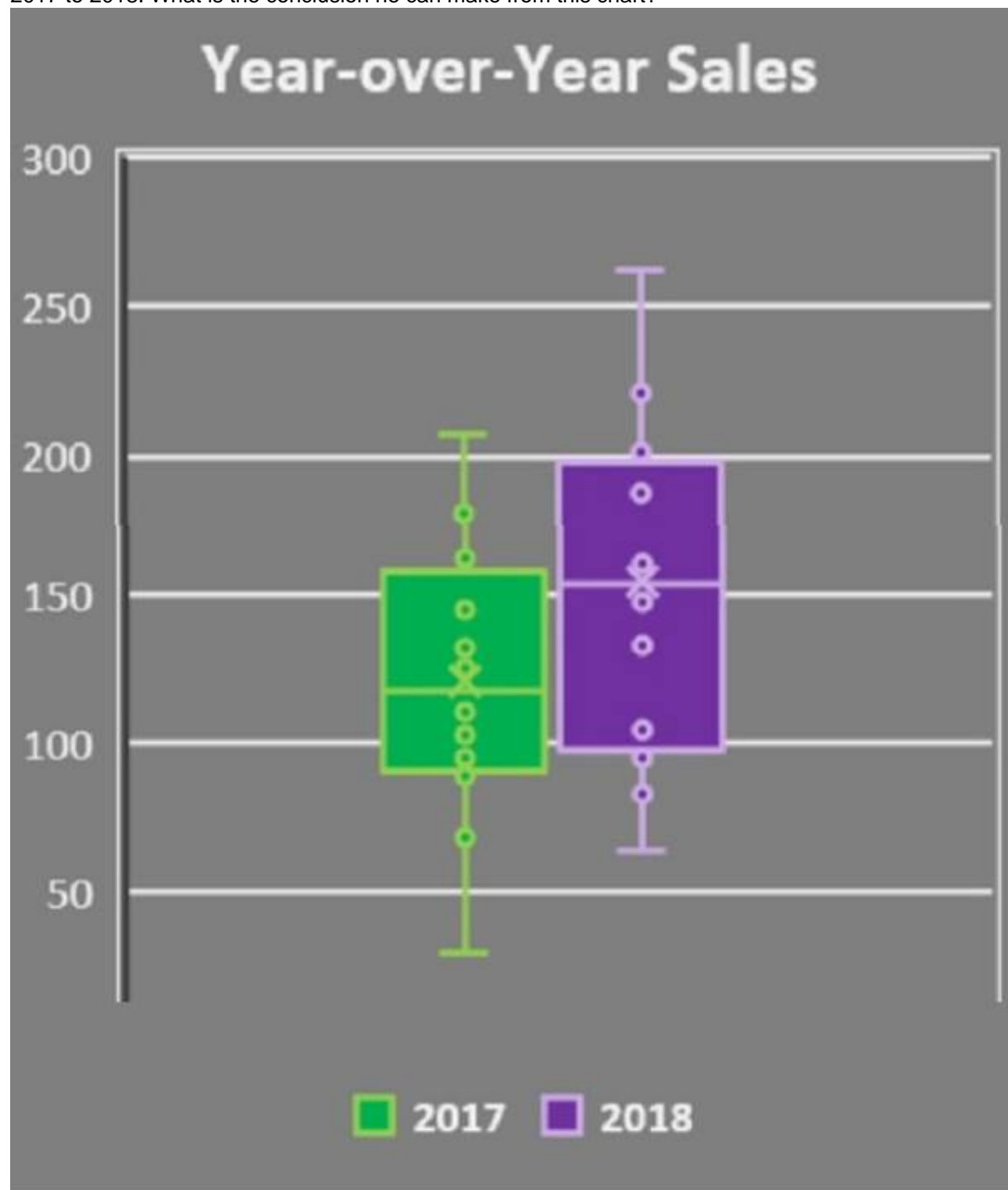
Certification in Business Data Analytics (IIBA - CBDA)



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

A software company launched a new product in late 2016. The product manager is reviewing a Box and Whisker plot used to compare year-over-year sales, from 2017 to 2018. What is the conclusion he can make from this chart?



- A. 2017 minimum and maximum sales are higher than 2018, and the 2017 median result is higher than the 2018 median result
- B. 2017 minimum and maximum sales are higher than 2018, but the 2017 median result is lower than 2018 1st quartile result
- C. 2018 minimum and maximum sales are higher than 2017, and the 2018 quartile results are higher than 2017 quartile results
- D. 2018 minimum and maximum sales are higher than 2017, and the 2018 1st quartile is higher than 2017 median result

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

While creating a dataset for analysis, the analyst reviews the data collected and finds a large percentage of records are missing values. Which activity would the analyst perform in order to use this dataset?

- A. Clustering
- B. Scale validation
- C. Weighting
- D. Factor analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:

Weighting is a technique that assigns different values or weights to different records or variables in a dataset, based on their importance or relevance. Weighting can be used to handle missing values by giving them a lower weight or imputing them with a weighted average of other values. Weighting can also help to adjust for sampling bias or non-response bias in the data collection process. References:

- Understanding the Guide to Business Data Analytics, page 16
- Business Analysis Certification in Data Analytics, CBDA | IIBA®, CBDA Competencies, Domain 3: Analyze Data
- CERTIFICATION IN BUSINESS DATA ANALYTICS HANDBOOK - IIBA®, page 8, CBDA Exam Sample Questions and Self-Assessment, Question 4

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

A database analyst is modelling a database for a large toy manufacturer. Which statement describes a logical database model?

- A. The layer of views created to summarize data or provide another perspective of certain data
- B. A model that depicts the actual design of the relational database
- C. An abstraction of the conceptual data model that includes rules of normalization
- D. Modelling that involves objects being defined at the schema level

Answer: C

Explanation:

A logical database model is a data model of a specific problem domain expressed independently of a particular database management product or storage technology. It describes data using notation that corresponds to a data organization used by a database management system, such as relational tables and columns. It also includes rules of normalization, which are the process of converting complex data structures into simple, stable data structures¹² References: 1: Logical schema - Wikipedia 2: What Is a Data Model? | Coursera

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

The research question prompting the use of analytics is well-defined. The team obtains the results and determines that the source data did not provide reliable results. As a result of this finding, the team modifies the original question to one that can be answered by the data. What is a risk that could impact the value of this analysis?

- A. The objective of the original research may not be met
- B. Timelines will be pushed out making stakeholders unhappy
- C. Increased costs associated with the source data
- D. The quality of the analysis may be negatively impacted

Answer: A

Explanation:

The risk that could impact the value of this analysis is that the objective of the original research may not be met, because the team modified the research question to fit the data, rather than finding the data that fits the research question. This could lead to a loss of alignment between the research question and the business problem, stakeholder needs, or analytical methods. The team may end up answering a different or less relevant question than the one they intended to answer, and thus provide less valuable insights or recommendations. References:

- Business Analysis Certification in Data Analytics, CBDA | IIBA®, CBDA Competencies, Domain 1: Identify the Research Questions
- Understanding the Guide to Business Data Analytics, page 10-11
- CERTIFICATION IN BUSINESS DATA ANALYTICS HANDBOOK - IIBA®, page 8, CBDA Exam Sample Questions and Self-Assessment, Question 10

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

A professor at a university has received a few complaints of the exams being too difficult. The professor is looking at exam performance results over the past 5 years to understand the normal tendency and outliers. Which chart should the professor use?

- A. Sunburst
- B. Scatterplot
- C. Pie chart
- D. Line

Answer: B

Explanation:

A scatterplot is a type of chart that shows the relationship between two variables by plotting data points on a two-dimensional plane. A scatterplot can help the professor to understand the normal tendency and outliers of exam performance results over the past 5 years by displaying the distribution, trend, and correlation of the data. For example, the professor can use the x-axis to represent the year and the y-axis to represent the exam score, and see how the scores vary over time and across different exams. Outliers can be identified as data points that are far away from the main cluster or the line of best fit¹² References: 1: Scatter Plot - Statistics How To 2: Scatterplots - IIBA BABOK Guide v3

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

Based on the financial analysis that's been completed by the analytics team, the business analysis professional reminds the team that the most financially feasible option is the one with the:

- A. Highest ROI, highest present value, lowest NPV and highest payback period
- B. Highest ROI, highest present value, highest NPV, and lowest payback period
- C. Highest ROI, lowest present value, lowest NPV and highest payback period
- D. Highest ROI, lowest present value, highest NPV and lowest payback period

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most financially feasible option is the one that maximizes the return on investment (ROI), the present value (PV), and the net present value (NPV), and minimizes the payback period. ROI measures the annual percentage return of an investment, PV measures the current value of future cash flows, NPV measures the difference between the PV and the initial cost of an investment, and payback period measures the time it takes to recover the initial cost of an investment. A higher ROI, PV, and NPV indicate a more profitable and valuable investment, while a lower payback period indicates a faster recovery and lower risk of an investment

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

After analyzing sales data, the analytics team finds that the older the customer, the more expensive the neckties purchased. The team felt this was a breakthrough insight but on closer analysis realized that other factors could account for this relationship. This is a clear indication that:

- A. Correlation between variables implies causation
- B. Causation has no relationship with correlation
- C. Causation between variables does not imply correlation
- D. Correlation between variables does not imply causation

Answer: D

Explanation:

The analytics team found a correlation between the age of the customer and the price of the neckties purchased, meaning that as one variable changes, the other tends to change in the same direction. However, this correlation does not imply causation, meaning that one variable does not necessarily cause the other to change. There could be other factors, such as income, preference, or quality, that affect both variables and create a spurious relationship. Therefore, the team realized that they need to investigate further to determine if there is a causal link between the variables, or if the correlation is coincidental¹² References: 1: Correlation vs. Causation | Difference, Designs & Examples - Scribbr 2: Correlation vs Causation: Understanding the Differences - Statistics By Jim

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

The results of the data analytics work led to some clear and strongly supported outcomes and the analytics team is very confident in their recommendations; particularly given that the payback on the required changes are a short 3 months. However, there is concern because the organization operates in a highly regulated environment and some new regulatory changes are being considered with announcements and implementation in the next 6 months. Under these conditions the team decides to:

- A. Recommend no action be taken at this time and revisit in 6 months
- B. Reassess their results to ensure their validity and then decide what to do
- C. Identify and carefully document assumptions for their recommendation
- D. Postpone recommendations for 6 months until the announcements are made

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best option for the team under these conditions is to identify and carefully document the assumptions for their recommendation, such as the expected impact of the regulatory changes, the risks and benefits of implementing the changes before or after the announcements, and the sensitivity of the results to different scenarios. This way, the team can communicate their findings and recommendations clearly and transparently, while also acknowledging the uncertainty and limitations of their analysis. This can help the decision makers to evaluate the trade-offs and make informed choices¹². References: 1: Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 242: Data-Driven Decision Making: A Primer for Beginners, Anand Rao, 2018, 1.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

The marketing department for a major restaurant chain is interested in testing a Kids Eat Free campaign to determine if it will help to increase sales. They are interested in piloting the campaign to determine which day of the week will improve sales the most.

The campaign is launched across 7 cities with each city promoting a different day of the week. The sales data is collected and provided to a team for analysis. What concern might the analytics team have regarding data quality across cities?

- A. Normality
- B. Heteroskedacity
- C. Linearity
- D. Variation

Answer: D

Explanation:

Variation is the degree to which the data values differ from each other or from a central tendency measure, such as the mean or median. Variation can affect the data quality across cities, as it can indicate the presence of outliers, errors, noise, or inconsistency in the data collection or processing methods. Variation can also influence the statistical analysis and interpretation of the results, as it can affect the significance, confidence, and validity of the findings¹². References: 1: Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 302: Statistics for Business and Economics, David R. Anderson et al., 2014, p. 83.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Insights based on the data collected indicate that a multi-national company could increase its sales of a mature product by reducing its price by 20% which would result in increased revenues of 2% over a 6-month period. The team recommends this as an appropriate goal for its organization. This is considered a good goal because:

- A. It meets all the criteria for a well-defined objective
- B. The organization can derive additional revenue from the product
- C. It indicates that the company does not have to incur costs associated with retiring this product
- D. Management will be pleased that the mature product can still contribute to revenue

Answer: A

Explanation:

A well-defined objective is one that is specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART)¹. The goal of increasing sales of a mature product by reducing its price by 20% which would result in increased revenues of 2% over a 6-month period meets all these criteria, as it clearly states what the desired outcome is, how it will be measured, whether it is realistic and attainable, how it aligns with the organization's strategy, and when it will be achieved². References: 1: Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 192: SMART Goals: How to Make Your Goals Achievable, MindTools, 2021, 1.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

The interplay between enterprise systems and data analytics can be envisioned at various layers. The layer that connects the business processes to data analytics is the:

- A. information layer
- B. physical layer
- C. technical layer
- D. infrastructure layer

Answer: A

Explanation:

The information layer is the layer that connects the business processes to data analytics. It consists of the data models, data quality, data governance, and data security that enable the data to be accessed, analyzed, and transformed into insights. The information layer also supports the communication and collaboration among the stakeholders involved in the data analytics process. The other layers are the physical layer, which deals with the hardware and software components of the data infrastructure; the technical layer, which handles the data integration, data storage, data processing, and data analysis techniques; and the infrastructure layer, which provides the network, cloud, and security services for the data environment¹² References: 1: Data and Analytics (D&A) - Gartner 2: Enterprise Data Analytics - SelectHub

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 1)

An analytics system is being developed by relying entirely on research questions that are framed using the results from benchmarking. Which research question is being asked?

- A. Which customers provide the greatest profit to the company?
- B. How efficient is the company compared to its competitors?
- C. Will more profit be made if we increase or decrease our sales price?
- D. Which employees are we in danger of losing?

Answer: B

Explanation:

Benchmarking is a method of comparing the performance of a business with others in the same industry or with industry standards¹². It helps to identify areas of improvement and best practices for superior performance³⁴. A research question that is framed using the results from benchmarking would focus on how the company compares to its competitors or to the industry average on a specific metric or process. For example, how efficient is the company compared to its competitors? This question would require the company to measure its efficiency using a relevant indicator, such as cost per unit, time per task, or output per employee, and compare it to the same indicator for its competitors. This would help the company to identify its strengths and weaknesses, and to find ways to improve its efficiency and gain a competitive advantage

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 1)

An analyst has just completed building a data model that shows the table structures including table names, table relationships with primary and foreign keys and column names with respective data types. What type of data model has the analyst just built?

- A. Physical
- B. Hierarchical
- C. Conceptual
- D. Logical

Answer: A

Explanation:

A physical data model is the most detailed and specific type of data model, which shows how the data is stored, accessed, and manipulated in the database. It includes the table structures, column names, data types, primary and foreign keys, constraints, indexes, and other physical attributes of the data¹². References: 1: Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 542: Data Modeling Essentials, Graeme Simsion and Graham Witt, 2005, p. 15.

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 1)

An online retailer has been successful utilizing analytics to guide decisions on product placement and marketing spend.

Management has requested a task force be assembled to make recommendations on how to further develop their analytics capabilities. To begin this work, the task force builds a model to develop a shared understanding about customer segments, customer relationships, key partnerships, and the company's value proposition. The team has leveraged the following model to facilitate this discussion?

- A. Value chain analysis
- B. Balanced scorecard
- C. Business model canvas
- D. CATWOE

Answer: C

Explanation:

The business model canvas is the model that the task force has leveraged to facilitate the discussion, because it is a technique that describes the logic of how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value. The business model canvas consists of nine building blocks that cover the key aspects of a business: customer segments, value proposition, channels, customer relationships, revenue streams, key resources, key activities, key partnerships, and cost structure. The business model canvas can help the task force develop a shared understanding of the current state of the online retailer, and identify the opportunities and challenges for developing their analytics capabilities. References:

- Business Analysis Certification in Data Analytics, CBDA | IIBA®, CBDA Competencies, Domain 6: Guide Organization-level Strategy for Business Analytics
- Understanding the Guide to Business Data Analytics, page 9
- 10.8 Business Model Canvas | IIBA®

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Topic 1)

A professional association is funded by membership fees. The membership renewal occurs every 5 years. Although, they have a strong subscription rate each

year, their renewal rate is low. They are working with an external firm specializing in Business Analytics to identify the groups of customers that have a high likelihood of cancelling their subscription after their first 5-year term ends. This type of study is called:

- A. Untrained learning
- B. Supervised learning
- C. Trained learning
- D. Unsupervised learning

Answer: D

Explanation:

Unsupervised learning is a type of study that involves finding patterns or clusters in data without any predefined labels or outcomes. It is useful for exploring data and discovering hidden structures or groups of customers. For example, the professional association can use unsupervised learning to identify the characteristics of customers who are likely to cancel their subscription after their first 5-year term ends, and then design strategies to retain them¹² References: 1: What is Unsupervised Learning? - IBM 2: Unsupervised Learning - IIBA BABOK Guide v3

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 1)

Senior executives in a large organization receive numerous sales reports of every sale through a corporate dashboard on a weekly basis. The executives are considering budget increases for various functions but would like to know if they are obtaining good returns for current budget allocations. They ask the analytics team to research and Answer: "How effective is our marketing spend?" This question is:

- A. Already answered in the sales data
- B. Difficult to analyze because its narrowly focused
- C. Sufficient to begin initial analysis
- D. Too broadly scoped to be effectively answered

Answer: D

Explanation:

The question ??How effective is our marketing spend??? is too broadly scoped to be effectively answered, because it is a vague and ambiguous question that does not specify the criteria, scope, or timeframe for measuring the effectiveness of the marketing spend. The question also does not define what constitutes marketing spend, or how it relates to the sales data or the budget allocations. The question needs to be refined and clarified to make it more focused, relevant, and feasible for the analytics team to answer. For example, the question could be rephrased as ??How does the marketing spend per channel affect the sales revenue and customer retention rate in the last quarter??? References:

- Business Analysis Certification in Data Analytics, CBDA | IIBA®, CBDA Competencies, Domain 1: Identify the Research Questions
- Understanding the Guide to Business Data Analytics, page 10-11
- CERTIFICATION IN BUSINESS DATA ANALYTICS HANDBOOK - IIBA®, page 8, CBDA Exam Sample Questions and Self-Assessment, Question 16

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Topic 1)

While sourcing data, an analyst runs into a situation where different business units are using different names to refer to the same data element. This lack of standardization is resulting in confusion and additional time required to properly prepare data for analysis. Which practice, if implemented would address this situation and mature the organization's business analytics practice?

- A. Data quality management
- B. Database operations management
- C. Data warehousing
- D. Meta data management

Answer: D

Explanation:

Meta data management is the practice that, if implemented, would address the situation and mature the organization's business analytics practice, because it is a technique that involves defining, documenting, and maintaining the information about the data elements, such as their names, definitions, formats, sources, and relationships. Meta data management can help the analyst resolve the inconsistencies and ambiguities in the data element names, and ensure that the data is standardized, consistent, and understandable across different business units. Meta data management can also help the analyst improve the data quality, accessibility, and usability for the analysis. References:

- Business Analysis Certification in Data Analytics, CBDA | IIBA®, CBDA Competencies, Domain 2: Source Data
- Guide to Business Data Analytics - IIBA - Google Books, page 14
- Business Data Analytics (IIBA®-CBDA Exam preparation) | Udemy, Section 2: Source Data, Lecture 8: Meta Data Management

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Topic 1)

The team has completed their analysis on a vast amount of collected data and agree on their recommendations for action. However, they are having difficulty in developing the appropriate messages to support their recommendations. The business analysis professional suggests which technique to assist the team?

- A. T-Testing
- B. Simulation
- C. Visioning
- D. Storyboarding

Answer: D

Explanation:

Storyboarding is a technique that helps the team to develop the appropriate messages to support their recommendations by creating a visual sequence of the main points, evidence, and actions. Storyboarding helps the team to organize their thoughts, identify gaps, and communicate their findings in a clear and compelling way¹² References: 1: Developing Key Messages for Effective Communication - MSKTC 2: 11 Ways Highly Successful Leaders Support Their Team - Redbooth

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Topic 1)

An analyst at a phone manufacturing company is preparing a dashboard for Senior Executives that will cover past year's performance. It will be used in the upcoming senior leadership team meeting to make strategic decisions for the new year. While analyzing the data, the analyst found a lot of interesting revelations related to performance. What should the analyst keep in mind when preparing the Executive dashboard?

- A. Keep some sections high-level, and some sections detailed
- B. Keep it detailed if there is a lot of good information to share
- C. Keep it high-level, summarizing key insights and metrics
- D. Keep it detailed so one dashboard can be shared to all levels of the organization

Answer: C

Explanation:

When preparing an executive dashboard, the analyst should keep in mind that the purpose of the dashboard is to provide a quick and clear overview of the past year's performance and to support strategic decision making for the new year. Therefore, the analyst should keep the dashboard high-level, summarizing the key insights and metrics that are relevant and meaningful for the senior executives. The analyst should avoid cluttering the dashboard with too much detail or information that is not essential for the executives. The analyst should also use visual features, such as charts, graphs, and colors, to display the data in an organized and appealing way. 12 References: 1:Executive Dashboards: 10 Reporting Tips and Examples [2023] • Asana 2: How to Create Executive Dashboard & Reports - Ubiq BI

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Topic 2)

A data scientist is working with a team of upper level managers to develop a strategy for creating an enterprise analytics program. What critical success factor would help ensure the organization obtains the most value from its data?

- A. Management is aware of the value of data science and ensures support for all tactical initiatives
- B. A sponsor is identified that helps champion the work
- C. Management thinks analytically and fosters a culture where data science thrives
- D. The data science team supports the functional units and priorities

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the Introduction to Business Data Analytics: An Organizational View, one of the critical success factors for creating an enterprise analytics program is to have a management team that thinks analytically and fosters a culture where data science thrives. This means that the management team should understand the potential value and impact of data science, promote a data-driven mindset and decision-making process, encourage innovation and experimentation, and support collaboration and learning among the data science team and other stakeholders. A management team that thinks analytically and fosters a culture where data science thrives can help create a strategic vision, align the goals and objectives, allocate the resources and investments, and overcome the challenges and barriers for the enterprise analytics program.

References: Introduction to Business Data Analytics: An Organizational View, page 8- 9; CBDA Exam Blueprint, page 8; Guide to Business Data Analytics, page 85-86.

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Topic 2)

After completing their data analysis, an analyst is drawing out the results, explaining the methods and processes used, and identifying any limitations or weaknesses in the data or methods applied. While performing these steps, which recommended practice would the analyst apply?

- A. Use exploratory analysis to determine the best mathematical method to use
- B. Understand the communication needs of stakeholders
- C. Let the data drive the conclusions and the insights reached
- D. Learn a variety of visualization techniques for effective communications

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the IIBA® Guide to Business Data Analytics, communication is a key skill for analysts, as it involves conveying the results, methods, and limitations of the data analysis to various stakeholders in a clear, concise, and meaningful way. To communicate effectively, analysts need to understand the communication needs of stakeholders, such as their level of interest, knowledge, and influence, their preferred format and frequency of communication, and their expectations and objectives. By understanding the communication needs of stakeholders, analysts can tailor their messages, choose the appropriate language and tone, and select the most suitable communication channels and media. Therefore, the correct answer is B, as understanding the communication needs of stakeholders is a recommended practice for analysts while performing the steps of drawing out the results, explaining the methods and processes used, and identifying any limitations or weaknesses in the data or methods applied. References: : [IIBA® Guide to Business Data Analytics], Chapter 4: Business Data Analytics Techniques, page 49, : [IIBA® Guide to Business Data Analytics], Chapter 5: Business Data Analytics Competencies, page 63-64, : [IIBA® Guide to Business Data Analytics], Chapter 6: Business Data Analytics Communication, page 71-72

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 2)

The finance manager has reported that customers are taking much longer to remit payments this year than last. They would like help in finding a solution to address the situation. One suggestion was to offer a 10% discount to entice customers to pay their invoices in full within the first 30 days. Before offering the discount, the finance manager would like the analytics team to do some research to determine if there is value in addressing the accounts receivable problem. Which of the following is a valid question to ask in this situation?

- A. Have discounts been offered before?
- B. Are sales decreasing when accounts receivables are increasing?
- C. How does credit score impact the customer's ability to pay?
- D. Should the discount offered be set at 10% or 15%?

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Guide to Business Data Analytics, one of the steps in conducting business data analytics is to identify the research questions that will guide the analysis and help answer the business problem or opportunity. The research questions should be relevant, specific, measurable, achievable, and testable. In this situation, the business problem is the delay in customer payments and the potential solution is to offer a discount. A valid question to ask in this situation is whether discounts have been offered before, and if so, what was the effect on customer behavior and profitability. This question is relevant because it can help assess the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed solution. It is also specific, measurable, achievable, and testable, as it can be answered by collecting and analyzing historical data on customer payments and discounts.

References: Guide to Business Data Analytics, page 47-48; CBDA Exam Blueprint, page 7; [Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View], page 15.

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Topic 2)

A future state data model is created to depict how information will be structured in a proposed solution but the analyst is also interested in modeling how and when data is transformed throughout various processes across the organization. In which model would the analyst find this information?

- A. Process flows
- B. Data flow diagram
- C. Data transformation model
- D. Physical data model

Answer: B

Explanation:

A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of how data flows and transforms through a system or process. A DFD shows the sources and destinations of data, the data inputs and outputs, the data transformations and logic, and the data stores and flows. A DFD can help the analyst model how and when data is transformed throughout various processes across the organization, as well as identify potential data quality issues, bottlenecks, and redundancies. A DFD can also complement a future state data model by showing the relationships and dependencies among the data entities and attributes. References:

? Certification in Business Data Analytics (IIBA® - CBDA), IIBA, accessed on January 20, 2024.

? Business Data Analytics Certification - CBDA Competencies | IIBA®, IIBA, accessed on January 20, 2024.

? Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 19-20.

? Data Flow Diagram - Everything You Need to Know About DFD, Visual Paradigm, accessed on January 20, 2024.

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Topic 2)

To support their recommendation, the analytics team has identified investment and resources required to implement. The team has also identified key activities and events that are required to transition the organization through various stages to the future state. This information is clearly articulated in the:

- A. Risk assessment
- B. Gap analysis
- C. Change strategy
- D. Gantt chart

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the Guide to Business Data Analytics, a change strategy is a document that outlines the approach and plan for managing the change resulting from the data analysis and the proposed solution. A change strategy should include the following elements: the vision and objectives of the change, the scope and impact of the change, the stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities, the communication and engagement plan, the training and development plan, the transition and implementation plan, the risk and issue management plan, and the evaluation and measurement plan. A change strategy can help ensure that the change is aligned with the business goals, that the stakeholders are informed and involved, that the risks and issues are identified and mitigated, and that the benefits and outcomes are realized and sustained.

References: Guide to Business Data Analytics, page 84-85; CBDA Exam Blueprint, page 8; [Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View], page 26.

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Topic 2)

A toy manufacturing company wants to improve operational efficiencies as a means of reducing costs. The Operational Manager wants an analytics study to identify areas of improvement within their operational processes. During a meeting with the analyst, the Operational Manager mentions concerns about old machinery and suggests this be the area of focus for the study. They can have a touchpoint in three weeks to assess progress. Has the Operational Manager limited the potential of this study?

- A. By providing the focus area of the study, the Operational Manager has limited the scope of the study with their biased opinion
- B. The Operational Manager is the expert, so there is no problem in the manager providing guidance to the analyst
- C. The Operational Manager has limited the scope of the budget by providing a timeline of three weeks
- D. Since the study is being funded by the Operational Manager, providing the focus areas helps the analyst stay on track with time and budget

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Guide to Business Data Analytics, one of the key competencies of a business data analyst is to identify the research questions that guide the analytics work¹. The research questions should be based on the business problem or opportunity, the stakeholder needs, and the data availability and quality². By providing the focus area of the study, the Operational Manager has limited the scope of the study with their biased opinion, as they have not considered other possible factors that might affect the operational efficiencies, such as demand, inventory, quality, labor, or customer satisfaction. The Operational Manager has also not involved other stakeholders who might have different perspectives or interests in the study. This could lead to a narrow or incomplete analysis that might miss some important insights or recommendations. The Operational Manager should instead collaborate with the analyst to define the research questions that are relevant, specific, measurable, achievable, and time-bound³.

The other options are not correct, as they do not address the issue of defining the research questions. The Operational Manager is not necessarily the expert on the operational processes, as they might have a limited or biased view of the situation. The Operational Manager has not limited the scope of the budget by providing a timeline of three weeks, as this is a reasonable time frame for an analytics study, depending on the complexity and availability of the data. The Operational Manager has not helped the analyst stay on track with time and budget by providing the focus areas, as this might actually waste time and resources if the focus areas are not aligned with the actual business problem or opportunity.

References:1: Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 312: Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View, IIBA, 2019, p. 113: Introduction to Business Data Analytics: An Organizational View, IIBA, 2019, p. 12.

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Topic 2)

A food and beverage company would like to administer a survey to obtain customer insights about a new cookie product recently launched. A data team is asked to build the survey paying careful attention to reduce the degree of sampling error. Which criteria would help the team meet this objective?

- A. Large sample size and variation in the target population
- B. Large sample size and random selection of the target population
- C. Small sample size and specific subset of the target population
- D. Small sample size and using customers who agreed to take the survey

Answer: B

Explanation:

Sampling error is the difference between the results obtained from a sample and the results obtained from the population from which the sample is drawn¹. Sampling error can affect the validity, reliability, and generalizability of the survey results². To reduce the degree of sampling error, the data team should use a large sample size and a random selection of the target population. A large sample size means that the sample is more likely to represent the diversity and variability of the population, and that the results are more precise and accurate³. A random selection of the target population means that every member of the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample, and that the results are less biased and more representative⁴.

The other criteria would not help the team meet this objective, as they would increase the degree of sampling error. A large sample size and variation in the target population would not reduce the sampling error, as variation refers to the differences or heterogeneity within the population, not the sample. Variation in the target population can increase the sampling error, as it makes it harder to capture the true characteristics of the population with a sample⁵. A small sample size and specific subset of the target population would not reduce the sampling error, as they would make the sample less representative and more prone to bias. A small sample size means that the sample is less likely to reflect the diversity and variability of the population, and that the results are less precise and accurate. A specific subset of the target population means that the sample is not randomly selected, but based on some criteria or convenience, and that the results are more biased and less representative. A small sample size and using customers who agreed to take the survey would not reduce the sampling error, as they would also make the sample less representative and more prone to bias. A small sample size has the same drawbacks as mentioned above. Using customers who agreed to take the survey means that the sample is not randomly selected, but based on self-selection or voluntary response, and that the results are more biased and less representative.

References:1: Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 542: Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View, IIBA, 2019, p. 223: Data Analysis: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, 4: Data Analysis: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, 5: Data Analysis: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, . : Data Analysis: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, . : Data Analysis: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, . : Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 54. : Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View, IIBA, 2019, p. 22. : Data Analysis: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, . : Data Analysis: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, . : Data Analysis: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, . : Data Analysis: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, . : Data Analysis: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, .

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Topic 2)

An analytics team completed their research to determine why customers are abandoning items in their online shopping cart. The team suggests improvements to the website to address the problem. The Director of Sales proclaims that the current website is fine and indicates that the problem materialized when the company increased its shipping rates. The solution proposed by the team seems misaligned. What has gone wrong?

- A. This scenario cannot be addressed with analytics
- B. The team has not agreed on the root cause of the problem
- C. The team did not agree on the business problem
- D. An insufficient amount of planning was performed

Answer: C

Explanation:

Agreeing on the business problem is the first and most critical step in any analytics project, as it defines the scope, purpose, and objectives of the analysis, and aligns the expectations and interests of the stakeholders¹. Agreeing on the business problem involves identifying the problem statement, the problem owner, the problem context, the problem impact, and the problem criteria². If the team did not agree on the business problem, the solution proposed by the team may seem misaligned with the actual needs, preferences, or assumptions of the decision makers, and may not address the root cause or the main drivers of the problem. In this scenario, the team and the Director of Sales may have different views on what the business problem is, why it is important, and how it should be solved.

The other options are not correct explanations of what has gone wrong. This scenario can be addressed with analytics, as it involves using data to understand customer behavior, identify factors influencing cart abandonment, and recommend improvements to the website or the pricing strategy. The team may or may not have agreed on the root cause of the problem, but that is not the main issue, as the root cause analysis is a part of the data analysis step, not the problem definition step. The team may or may not have performed an insufficient amount of planning, but that is not the main issue, as the planning process is a subsequent step after the problem definition step, and it depends on the clarity and agreement of the business problem.

References:1: Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 252: Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View, IIBA, 2019, p. 11. : Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 25. : Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View, IIBA, 2019, p. 11.

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 2)

A supermarket chain wants to improve supplier relations. One of the targets to track and help achieve this goal is to improve the average transaction time per order by 10%. From a SMART target perspective, what is missing?

- A. is not attainable as weather conditions can slow down order times
- B. S • should provide a target for each supplier
- C. R - is not relevant to the goal as supplier relations is only dependent on quality of deliveries
- D. T - There is no mention of the time-frame by which this target must be met

Answer: D

Explanation:

SMART is an acronym that stands for Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound, which are criteria for setting effective and realistic goals¹.

From a SMART target perspective, what is missing in this scenario is the time-frame by which the target must be met. A time-bound target specifies the deadline or the duration for achieving the target, which helps to create a sense of urgency, motivation, and accountability². Without a time-frame, the target is vague and indefinite, and it is difficult to monitor and evaluate the progress and the results. For example, a time-bound target could be to improve the average transaction time per order by 10% within the next six months.

The other options are not correct explanations of what is missing. The target is attainable, as it is realistic and feasible, and it does not depend on factors that are beyond the control of the organization, such as weather conditions. The target is specific, as it provides a clear and precise description of what needs to be achieved, and it does not need to provide a target for each supplier, as that would make the target too complex and cumbersome. The target is relevant, as it is aligned with the goal of improving supplier relations, and it does not assume that supplier relations is only dependent on quality of deliveries, as transaction time is also an important factor that affects the efficiency, satisfaction, and trust of the suppliers.

References:1: Introduction to Business Data Analytics: An Organizational View, IIBA, 2019, p. 122: Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View, IIBA, 2019, p. 12. : Introduction to Business Data Analytics: An Organizational View, IIBA, 2019, p. 12. : Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View, IIBA, 2019, p. 12.

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 2)

A business analyst is conducting a series of interviews to understand the research questions that will be explored within a new analytics project. Which of the following is true about interviews?

- A. Planned interviews are less effective than unplanned
- B. Interviews must be structured to be effective
- C. Goals for the interview should be clearly articulated
- D. Interviews should only be conducted with one interviewee

Answer: C

Explanation:

Interviews are a technique to elicit information from stakeholders and subject matter experts. Interviews can be planned or unplanned, structured or unstructured, depending on the context and purpose of the interview. However, regardless of the type of interview, it is important to have clear goals for the interview, such as what information is needed, what questions will be asked, and how the information will be used. Having clear goals for the interview helps the interviewer to prepare, conduct, and follow up the interview effectively, and also helps the interviewee to understand the expectations and provide relevant and accurate information. References: Guide to Business Data Analytics, page 25; Certification in Business Data Analytics Handbook, page 9; How to Ace Your Next Business Analysis Job Interview

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Topic 2)

Analytics is being used to estimate the number of machine breakdowns a company will experience next year. The business analyst provides an optimistic estimate of 10 breakdowns, a pessimistic estimate of 100 breakdowns, and a most likely value of 50 breakdowns. What type of estimation is being used?

- A. Parametric Estimation
- B. PERT
- C. Top-down
- D. Delphi

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Guide to Business Data Analytics, PERT (Program Evaluation and Review Technique) is a type of estimation that uses three values: optimistic, pessimistic, and most likely. The PERT estimate is calculated as the weighted average of these three values, with more weight given to the most likely value. PERT can be used to estimate the duration, cost, or other variables of a project or activity, taking into account the uncertainty and variability of the data. PERT can help provide a realistic and reliable estimate based on the available information.

References: Guide to Business Data Analytics, page 54-55; CBDA Exam Blueprint, page 7; [Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View], page 16.

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 2)

An analyst at an Insurance company has been asked to share results and provide insights into any impacts to the business since a new government regulation took effect. The analyst is in the process of reviewing the analyzed data to identify any patterns. When interpreting results, what would be one of the questions the analyst will be asking?

- A. How will the recipients receive the results?
- B. Are the right data dimensions being used?
- C. What do the results mean in the context of the business?
- D. Is the data accurate based on the sources being used?

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the IIBA's Guide to Business Data Analytics, one of the steps in the data analysis process is to interpret and report results, which involves explaining the meaning, significance, and implications of the results in the context of the business problem and the stakeholders' needs¹. When interpreting results, one of the questions the analyst will be asking is what do the results mean in the context of the business, which means how the results relate to the business situation, objectives, and outcomes, and how they can be used to support decision making and action taking². For example, the analyst may ask how the new government regulation affects the business performance, operations, or strategy, and what recommendations or changes are needed to comply with the regulation and achieve the business goals.

The other options are not correct questions for interpreting results. How will the recipients receive the results is a question for presenting results, not interpreting results. Presenting results is a subsequent step after interpreting results, and it involves choosing the best format, medium, and style to communicate the results to the audience³. Are the right data dimensions being used is a question for analyzing data, not interpreting results. Analyzing data is a prior step before interpreting results, and it involves applying the appropriate techniques, tools, and methods to manipulate, transform, and explore the data⁴. Is the data accurate based on the sources being used is a question for sourcing data, not interpreting

results. Sourcing data is a prior step before analyzing data, and it involves identifying, collecting, and validating the data from the relevant sources⁵.

References:1: Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 572: Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View, IIBA, 2019, p. 253: Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 584: Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 555: Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 45. : Guide to

Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 57. : Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View, IIBA, 2019, p. 25. : Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 58. : Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 55. : Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 45.

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Topic 2)

A marketing department has established an analytics team. The analytics practice is stand-alone and analysts have limited insights into corporate strategy. Which is an expected result for analytics practices operating at the business unit level?

- A. Analytics work will be driven by the organization's business plan
- B. Insights derived from data analysis will be used to guide strategic decisions
- C. The analytics team may conduct analysis that is of minimal value to the organization
- D. The organization will use analytics as a means to obtain a competitive advantage

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the IIBA® Guide to Business Data Analytics, analytics practices operating at the business unit level are characterized by a lack of alignment with the organization's strategic objectives, a limited scope of analysis, and a siloed approach to data and insights¹. This can result in analytics work that is not relevant, timely, or impactful for the organization as a whole, and that may not address the most critical business problems or opportunities. Therefore, the analytics team may conduct analysis that is of minimal value to the organization, or even detrimental if it leads to suboptimal decisions or actions.

References:1: IIBA® Guide to Business Data Analytics, Chapter 2: Business Data Analytics in Context, page 14-15

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Topic 2)

From a prior analytics study, a telecommunications company has concluded that due to the maturity of the market the cost of obtaining new customers is on the rise. As a result, the company wants to increase their efforts on retaining customers. One of the key performance indicators that will help them track their progress in this area is the rate at

which customers leave/unsubscribe from their services over a given time period. Which performance indicator is this referring to?

- A. Subscription rate
- B. Acquisition rate
- C. Churn rate
- D. Retention rate

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View, churn rate is a measure of customer attrition, or the percentage of customers who stop using a product or service over a given time period. Churn rate is an important indicator of customer satisfaction, loyalty, and retention. A high churn rate implies that customers are dissatisfied or have found better alternatives, which can negatively affect the revenue and growth of a business. A low churn rate implies that customers are satisfied and loyal, which can positively affect the revenue and growth of a business. In this situation, the telecommunications company wants to increase their efforts on retaining customers, so they need to track their churn rate and try to reduce it.

References: Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View, page 17; CBDA Exam Blueprint, page 7; [Churn Rate Definition - Investopedia]

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Topic 2)

The sales department is interested in using business analytics to better understand their customer's purchasing habits. During the process of sourcing data, the analyst discovers geographic differences in how sales data is being recorded. The analyst would like to influence how the organization strategically plans for business analytics. Which practice, would move the organization closer to meeting this objective?

- A. Data governance
- B. Data integration
- C. Data management
- D. Data warehousing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data governance is the practice of establishing and enforcing policies, standards, roles, and responsibilities for the quality, security, and usage of data across an organization¹. Data governance helps ensure that data is consistent, reliable, and trustworthy, and that it aligns with the organization's strategic goals and objectives. Data governance also facilitates collaboration and communication among different stakeholders, such as business analysts, data owners, data stewards, and data consumers². By implementing data governance, the analyst can influence how the organization strategically plans for business analytics, as data governance can help address the issues of data quality, data integration, data access, data ethics, and data value³.

Data integration, data management, and data warehousing are related but distinct concepts from data governance. Data integration is the process of combining data from different sources into a unified view⁴. Data management is the process of collecting, storing, organizing, and maintaining data throughout its lifecycle⁵. Data warehousing is the process of creating and maintaining a centralized repository of data for analytical purposes. While these practices can support business analytics, they do not necessarily influence how the organization strategically plans for business analytics, as they are more focused on the technical aspects of data rather than the organizational aspects of data. References:1: Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 392: Introduction to Business Data Analytics: An Organizational View, IIBA, 2019, p. 143: Data Governance: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, 4: Data Integration: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, 5: Data Management: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, . : Data Warehousing: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, .

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Topic 2)

A lab is conducting a study on protein interactions. They have used the data to create a graph visualization. In graph visualization, what would an edge represent?

- A. A single datapoint
- B. A link between two datapoints
- C. A collection of datapoints and links
- D. A dedicated algorithm that calculates the node positions

Answer: B

Explanation:

A graph visualization is a type of visualization that shows the relationships among data points by using nodes (or vertices) to represent the data points and edges (or links) to represent the connections between them¹. A graph visualization can help reveal patterns, clusters, outliers, or hierarchies in the data². In a graph visualization, an edge represents a link between two data points, indicating that they have some kind of association, interaction, similarity, or dependency³. For example, in a study on protein interactions, an edge could represent a physical or functional interaction between two proteins, such as binding, signaling, or regulation⁴.

A single data point, a collection of data points and links, and a dedicated algorithm that calculates the node positions are not correct definitions of an edge in a graph visualization. A single data point is represented by a node, not an edge, in a graph visualization. A collection of data points and links is the whole graph, not an edge, in a graph visualization.

A dedicated algorithm that calculates the node positions is a method of graph layout, not an edge, in a graph visualization. A graph layout is the way the nodes and edges are arranged in a graph visualization, which can affect the readability, aesthetics, and interpretation of the graph.

References:1: Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 692: Data Visualization:

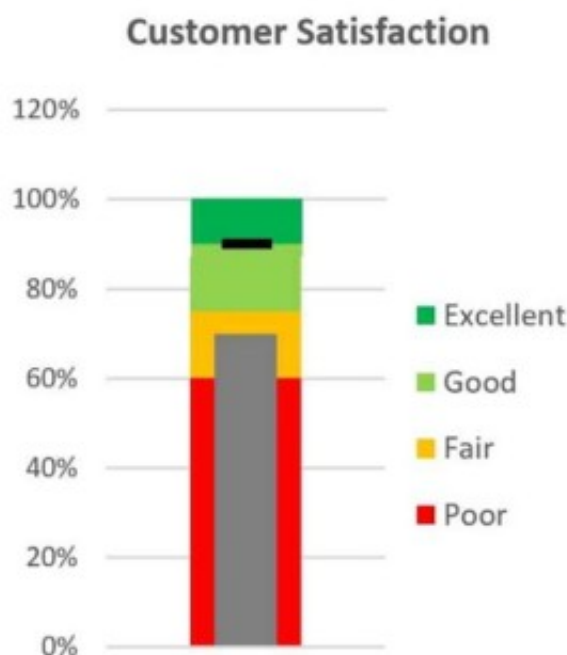
The Definitive Guide, Tableau, 3: Graph Visualization: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, 4: Protein Interaction Networks, Nature, . : Graph Visualization: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, . : Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 69. : Data Visualization: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, . : Graph Visualization: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, . : Protein Interaction Networks, Nature, . : Graph Visualization: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, .

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Topic 2)

DIAGRAM TAKEN

An analyst at an organization has just learnt about bullet charts. For the latest dashboard, the analyst has decided to display the customer satisfaction rate from the latest 2018 customer survey results through a bullet chart while comparing it to the 2017 customer satisfaction rate. What can be gleaned from this chart?



Customer Satisfaction

120%
100%
80%

- A. The 2018 customer satisfaction rate is at 90%. between good and excellent, and exceeded its target of 70%
- B. The 2018 customer satisfaction rate is at 90%. between good and excellent
- C. The 2018 customer satisfaction rate was fair, at 70%, and did not reach its target of 90%
- D. The 2018 customer satisfaction rate is at 90%. between good and excellent, while the 2017 customer satisfaction rate was at 70%

Answer: D

Explanation:

A bullet chart is a type of bar chart that shows progress towards a goal or performance against a reference line¹. It consists of a bar representing the featured measure, a reference line denoting a target or threshold, and a background with qualitative ranges (such as poor, fair, good, excellent)². In this case, the featured measure is the customer satisfaction rate for 2018, the reference line is the target of 70%, and the background ranges are 0-50% (poor), 50-70% (fair), 70-90% (good), and 90-120% (excellent). The chart also shows a thin black bar representing the customer satisfaction rate for 2017, which can be used for comparison. From the chart, we can see that the 2018 customer satisfaction rate is at 90%, which falls in the excellent range and exceeds the target of 70%. We can also see that the 2017 customer satisfaction rate was at 70%, which falls in the good range and meets the target. Therefore, the correct answer is D, as it summarizes both the 2018 and 2017 customer satisfaction rates and their relation to the target and the ranges.

References:1: Understanding and Using Bullet Graphs | Tableau, 2: Bullet Charts - What Is It And How To Use It - JSCharting

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Topic 2)

The CustomerOrder entity will include information on all customer orders. Applying database normalization rules, which set of attributes will need to be normalized to avoid redundancies?

- CustomerId
- CustomerPhone
- OrderId
- OrderDate
- ProductName
- ProductQuantity
- OrderTotal

- A. CustomerPhone ProductName
- B. ProductName ProductQuantity

- C. OrderId ProductName
- D. CustomerId OrderDate

Answer: B

Explanation:

Database normalization is the process of organizing the data in a database to reduce redundancy and improve integrity, consistency, and performance¹. Database normalization rules are based on the concept of normal forms, which are levels of database design that meet certain criteria². One of the most common normal forms is the third normal form (3NF), which states that a table should not have any transitive dependencies, meaning that a non-key attribute should not depend on another non-key attribute³. In the CustomerOrder entity, the set of attributes that will need to be normalized to avoid redundancies are ProductName and ProductQuantity, as they are non-key attributes that depend on another non-key attribute, OrderId. This means that the same product information may be repeated for different orders, which could lead to data inconsistency, duplication, or update anomalies. To normalize this set of attributes, a separate table should be created for the OrderDetails entity, which would have OrderId, ProductName, and ProductQuantity as its attributes, and OrderId and ProductName as its composite primary key.

The other sets of attributes do not need to be normalized to avoid redundancies, as they do not violate the 3NF. CustomerPhone and ProductName are non-key attributes that depend on the primary key, CustomerId and OrderId respectively, which is allowed by the 3NF. OrderId and ProductName are part of the composite primary key of the OrderDetails entity, which is also allowed by the 3NF. CustomerId and OrderDate are both primary keys of the Customer and Order entities respectively, which are also allowed by the 3NF. References:1: Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 442: Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View, IIBA, 2019, p. 93: Database Normalization: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, . : Database Normalization: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, . : Guide to Business Data Analytics, IIBA, 2020, p. 44. : Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View, IIBA, 2019, p. 9. : Database Normalization: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, . : Database Normalization: The Definitive Guide, Tableau, .

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Topic 2)

An analyst is working through data on comparing performance scores in different schools across the state, for ranking purposes. Since there is a lot of data and some extreme outliers, the analyst is trying to determine which type of statistical average would best represent the results. Which of the following is a concern when relying too heavily on summary statistics during data analysis?

- A. Contextualization
- B. Data variation
- C. Data properties
- D. Frequency

Answer: A

Explanation:

Summary statistics are numerical measures that describe certain characteristics of a data set, such as the mean, median, mode, standard deviation, range, or quartiles. Summary statistics can help simplify and communicate complex data, but they can also obscure or distort important information, such as the distribution, shape, outliers, or trends of the data. Contextualization is the process of providing relevant background information, assumptions, limitations, or explanations for the data analysis and its results. Contextualization can help avoid misinterpretation, confusion, or bias when using summary statistics. Contextualization can also help connect the data analysis to the business problem, objectives, and stakeholders.

References:Guide to Business Data Analytics, page 43; Introduction to Business Data Analytics: A Practitioner View, page 13.

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Topic 2)

A merger has been completed between two telecommunication companies and the analytic practices from both organizations are being joined. The newly formed analytics department will create a task force of data experts to combine the data from both companies into a structure usable for future analytics initiatives. Which of the following activities would provide a high level understanding about any potential data issues that might be encountered when merging sources?

- A. Data conversion
- B. Data cleansing
- C. Data migration
- D. Data profiling

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Guide to Business Data Analytics, data profiling is a technique that analyzes the structure, content, and quality of data sources. Data profiling can help identify data issues such as missing values, outliers, inconsistencies, duplicates, and errors. Data profiling can also provide information about the data types, formats, ranges, distributions, and relationships of data elements. Data profiling can help prepare data for data conversion, data cleansing, and data migration by providing a high level understanding of the current state of data and the potential challenges and risks involved in transforming and integrating data from different sources.

References: Guide to Business Data Analytics, page 53; CBDA Exam Blueprint, page 7; Data Profiling vs Data Cleansing - Data Ladder

NEW QUESTION 99

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questons and Answers in PDF Format

CBDA Practice Exam Features:

- * CBDA Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- * CBDA Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- * CBDA Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- * CBDA Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click
[Order The CBDA Practice Test Here](#)