Capstone Project 3 prep 2

**Q-1- What is difference between Brainstorming and JAD Sessions?**

ANS –

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| --- | --- |
| Brainstorming | JAD session |
| Brainstorming is a creative problem-solving technique used to generate a large number of ideas or solutions to a particular problem or challenge. | JAD ( Joint Application Development ) is a process used in the early stages of system development to gather business information and develop new information technology systems. |
| It is used in all types of software development methodologies. | It is mainly used in agile methodology. |
| It provides quite late delivery as compare to JAD. | It provides faster delivery. |
| Brainstorming focuses on idea generation and creativity. | JAD focuses on understanding business requirements and developing technical solutions. |
| It lasts for couple of hours. | JAD sessions lasts for typically about 3 days. |

**Q-2- Why document analysis is one of the compulsory technique we use in a project ? Justify ?**

ANS – Document Analysis helps in dividing the information in various parts as we see the information from various angles. We may refer to multiple sources and combine the document review with other techniques such as interviews.

* Document Analysis helps us in focusing the questions we have asked during an interview to client, it helps in understanding what to lookout for.
* It is helpful when we are particularly looking for a specific information, which we can dig further into documents.
* It is most cost-effective method where data is readily available. Documents provide Specific and Stable data, if we use other methods, it may not be received as it is. It also serves as evidence of the shared information.

**Q-3- In which Context we will use Reverse Engineering ?**

ANS – Reverse engineering is the process of deconstructing a thing to learn how it works, what it’s made of, and how it is assembled. Common reasons for reverse engineering include :

* Developing interfaces for system interoperability.
* Improving product documentation.
* Modernizing of software products.
* Security adaption.
* Fixing product flaws.
* Redesign.
* Competitor intelligence.

**Q-4- What is the difference between Brainstorming and Groups ?**

ANS – Here are the main differences between the two techniques :

|  |  |
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| Brainstorming | Focus Groups |
| Its purpose is to generate ideas. | Its purpose is to improve existing ideas. |
| No. of participants are 6-8 | No. of participants are 6-12 |
| Knowledge of topic of discussion is not necessary. | In depth knowledge of topic of discussion is necessary. |
| No observers | Observer is present |
| Condition – problem exist | Condition – idea, solution or process exists. |

**Q-5- Observation Technique – Explain both Active and Passive approaches :**

ANS –

Observation techniques are used to gather information by watching and understanding workplace activities. It is used to identify needs and opportunities, understand business processes, create performance standards, assess solution performance, and facilitate training and development. There are two approaches for observation as stated below :

* **Active –** It is also referred as a noticeable approach, while observing an activity the observer can ask any questions as they occur. Despite this interruption to the workflow, the observer can quickly understand the reasoning and any undocumented processes within the activity.
* **Passive –** It is also referred as to an unnoticeable approach, in this approach, the observer does not interrupt the work while the user is performing the work activity. Any questions would be asked once the observation is over. This allows a natural flow of events to be observed without interference by the observer, as well as the measurement of the time and quality of work.

**Q-6- How do you conduct the Requirements Workshop**

ANS –

A workshop can generally be described as a focused event that gathers a representative group of stakeholders to achieve a specific goal within a specific period. The technique is generally used for activities such as planning, discussion, analysis, and elicitation, as well as various others.

**Requirement workshops** are amongst the most widely used techniques in project management and business analysis. It’s also likely to be the most common approach for requirements elicitation. This is because there is no standard structure for the technique.

There are, however, three key steps that should be taken conducting workshops. These include preparing, conducting, and following up.

**Prep 1-**

* Clarify initial scope and identify key stakeholder involvement
* Define the workshops agenda, Schedule the session and coordinate logistics
* Determine appropriate session tools, templates and outputs
* Conduct pre-workshop interviews job shadowing document reviews surveys on benchmarking studies
* Send materials in advance to attendees.

**Prep 2-**

* Review the goals agenda and ground rules for the meeting
* Maintain a professional and objective tone
* Elicit analyse and document the requirement using agreed tools and templates
* Occasionally validate the activities with the workshops stated objective to stay on track
* Ensure all stakeholder are heard and obtain consensus on conflicting review.

**Prep 3-**

* Follow up on any open action item
* Distribute completed document up it to appropriate stakeholders
* Schedule final walkthrough in an intent of gaining approval.

**Q-7- In which context, interview technique can be conducted by BA ? How many approaches are there in conducting interviews? (Structured-Unstructured) Explain them. Explain the difference between open ended questions and closed ended questions.**

ANS – Interviews is one of the most important techniques in business analysis. They can be used to verify the facts, clarify ambiguity, trigger enthusiasm, engage end users, and identify requirements, opinions and ideas. It is used to get more information from people in a formal or informal setting by asking questions and documenting the responses.

There are three kinds of approaches to conducting interviews :

1. One-on-one approach
2. Panel interview
3. Series interview

The interview is a common technique for eliciting the requirements. It involves direct communication with the individuals or a group of people who are part of an initiative. There are two basic types of interviews.

They are as follows :

**Structured Interview :-** In which the interviewer has a predetermined set of questions and it is a documented on set of rules and methods.

**Unstructured Interview :-** In which the interviewer does not have a predetermined set of questions and it may vary based on the stakeholder responses and interactions.

**The difference between Open Ended Questions and Closed Ended Questions are as follows :**

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| --- | --- |
| Open-Ended questions | Closed-ended questions |
| These are the questions that should be answered with long responses. | These are the questions that should be answered with short responses. |
| Answers are often descriptive, and explanatory | Answers are often short and factual |
| Questions begin with words like how, why, explain, describe etc. | Questions begin with words like is, do, would, what etc. |
| Easy questions | Multiple choice questions |
| Take a long time to answer | Can usually be answered quickly |

**Q-8- Questionnaire Technique – Where we will use ? Give one example**

ANS – A questionnaire is a research tool that contains a list of questions requiring responses from a predefined group of people. It is used to collect relevant information that can help you arrive at definite results during research.

Questionnaires are used to collect both qualitative and quantitative data from respondents. It combines different question types like close-ended and open-ended questions that allow you to extract large volumes of data from respondents.

There are four types of questionnaires –

1. **Online Questionnaire**
2. **Telephone Questionnaire**
3. **Paper Questionnaire**
4. **Face-to-face interview**

**Q-9- How to Sort the Requirements – Where we will use ? Give one example**

ANS – When all the requirements are gathered there are chances of redundancy in those requirements so basically all the scattered are put together and the repetition of requirements are removed which is known as sorting of requirements.

**The process for sorting is :**

* Identification of requirements
* Dividing the identified requirements into functional and non-functional requirements
* If identified requirements are similar, then they are put together and removed

We will sort the requirements in two ways such as functional requirements and Non-functional requirements.

**Functional requirements** define a function that a system or system element must be qualified to perform and must be documented in different forms. The functional requirements describe the behavior of the system as it correlates to the system’s functionality.

Examples of functional requirements :

* Authentication
* Business rules
* Audit tracking
* Certification requirements
* Transaction corrections etc.

**Non-functional requirements** are not related to the software’s functional aspect. They can be the necessities that specify the criteria that can be used to decide the operation instead of specific behaviors of the system. Examples of non-functional requirements :

* Usability
* Reliability
* Security
* Storage
* Cost
* Flexibility
* Performance
* Legal or regulatory requirements, etc

**Q-10- Prioritize the Requirements – Where we will use ? Give one example**

ANS – prioritization is a technique for queuing the requirements for the development process. Factors that influence the prioritization techniques are importance, risk, cost, benefits, time, and strategy. Three main actors involved in this are customer, developers, and business owners.

Requirements can be prioritized by using the following steps

* Step 1 : Understand the Purpose & Strategy for Prioritization.
* Step 2 : List the Customer Needs.
* Step 3 : List the Requirements.
* Step 4 : Facilitate the Rating of the Need / Requirements Interrelationships.
* Step 5 : Determine the Priority Rating.

MoSCoW Technique : MoSCoW is a prioritizing technique which is used in business analysis and software development to reach mutual understanding with stakeholders on the importance of each requirement.

**MoSCoW stands for must, should, could and would.**

**M – Must have the requirements to meet the business needs.**

**S – Should have this requirement, if possible, but project success does not rely on it.**

**C – Could have this requirement if it does not affect anything else in the project.**

**W – Would like to have this requirement later, but it won’t be delivered this time.**

**Q-11- Status reporting – How we will drive ?**

ANS – A weekly status report is a complete overview of your week at work, covering projects you’ve completed, once that are still in progress and upcoming plans.

A weekly report is a review of your workweek and provides a summary of what you completed, what projects are in progress and plans that outline your workflow for the next week. Typically, weekly reports are brief and concise and only one page long. Most professionals send weekly reports on Friday afternoons to establish consistent communication with team members and supervisors. Additionally, a weekly report can benefit both you and your employer by providing insight into important aspects of the work you complete.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Completed items |  |  |  |
| Project | Task | Team member | Estimation | Notes |
| xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx |
| xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | In progress |  |  |  |
| Project | Task | Team member | Estimation | Notes |
| xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx |
| xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Assigned but not started |  |  |  |
| Project | Task | Team member | Estimation | Notes |
| xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx |
| xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxx |

**Q-12- Meeting Minutes Document- prepare one sample :**

ANS –

Minutes is to create an official record of the actions taken at a Meeting. Minutes serve to both memorialize the actions taken for those attended the Meeting as well as for those who were unable to attend the Meeting.

Meeting minutes are notes that are recorded during a meeting. They highlight the key issues that are discussed, motions proposed or voted on, and activities to be undertaken.

**Meeting Agenda :-**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Meeting / Project  Name : | Print Review Meeting |  |  |
| Date of Meeting :  (MM/DD/YYYY) | 25.06.2024 | Time | 12:30 PM |
| Meeting Facilitator | Business Analyst | Location | Pune |
| Name | Department | Email | Phone |
| ABC | Development Team | [ABC@YAHOO.COM](mailto:ABC@YAHOO.COM) | 9xxxxxxxxx |
| Meeting Facilitator | Technical Team | ABC@YAHOO.COM | 888xxxxxxx |
| Business Analyst | Purbhaji Bharkad | purbhajibharkad@gmail.com | 90xxxxxxxx |

|  |
| --- |
| Meeting Objectives   1. Discuss status of sprints 2. Discuss progress report of project 3. Discuss about impediments if any 4. Suggest Solutions |

**Attendee’s :-**

**Meeting Agenda**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Topic | Owner |
| Decision about the actions and sprints | Development Team |
| Team Decision on WIP items | Development Team |

**Q-13- Change Tracker – Document – prepare one sample**

ANS – The role of BA in change request is very important as the change requests differ in number and complexity across business projects and may come in before, during or after implementation of a solution.

Below are the steps to follow :

* Understand the reason for the change
* Understand the impact of the change
* Understand the effort required to implement the change
* Ensure that the change request follows the predetermined approval process

Global Disbursement (Payment)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Milestone/  Requirement | Request No | Requestor | Description of the change | The reason for the change | The impact of the change | The proposed action to be taken | The business priority of the change | The status of the change (approval block) |
| Changing DB path for Servicing Module | 1 | XYZ | New query will be created with new columns to avoid data collusion | To Fetch more relevant data | More Clarity in Data fetching | xxx | High | In Progress |

**Q-14- Difference between Traditional Development Model and Agile Development Models :**

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| --- | --- |
| Traditional Software Development | Agile Software Development |
| It is used to develop simple software | It is used to development complicated software |
| In this methodology, testing is done once the development phase is completed. | In this methodology, testing and development process are performed concurrently. |
| It follows a linear organization structure. | It follows an iterative organizational structure. |
| It provides less security. | It provides high security. |
| Client involvement is less as compared to Agile development. | Client involvement is high as compared to traditional software development. |
| It provides less functionally in the software. | It provides all the functionality needed by the users. |
| It supports a fixed development model. | It supports a changeable development model. |
| It is used by fresher. | It is used by professionals. |
| Development cost is less using this methodology. | Development cost is high using this methodology. |
| It majorly consists of five phases | It consists of only three phases |
| It is less used by software development firms | It is normally used by software development firms |
| Expectation is favored In the traditional model. | Adaptability is favored in the agile methodology. |
| **Models based on Traditional Software Development** | **Development based on Agile Software Development** |
| Spiral Model | Scrum |
| Waterfall Model | Extreme Programming (XP) |
| V Model | Crystal |
| Incremental Mode | Dynamic Systems Development Method (DSDM) |
|  | Feature Driven Development (FDD) |
|  | Adaptive Software Development (ASD) |

**Q-15- Explain Brainstorming Technique – Where to use ?**

ANS – Brainstorming can be done with group or with an individual. Ideas collected during this session and reviewed and analyzed. It is effective in generating lots of ideas on specific issue to determine which is the best.

**This technique could be used in following scenarios.**

* When we have a Time constrain and want to gather requirements, we must use this technique.
* When we want to generate an idea without having any one’s biased, as more importance is given to ideas.
* When we want Quantity over quality in generating Ideas, this method would be considered best.
* Once Brainstorming Session is over, there is always refining session which gives us, more refined ideas.
* When we have multiple options to choose from, we must consider this method as this gives more emphasis on ideas generation, we can get insight from various people on right one.

**Q-16- What reports Accounts Departments will generate (minimum 5 reports)**

ANS – Accounts and HR will be reviewing the request and generate various reports and that will be sent to Employees. Following are the reports which will be generated by an employee.

**Loan Approval Report :** This will be Reviewed and sent by HR department in coordination with Accounts Department.

**Loan Rejection Report :** Here, employees would be informed about the status of the Request which is rejection in this case.

**Loan Approval terms and Conditions :** Once the loan is approved it will be informed to employee, along with that it will also be communicated the terms and conditions it will have to oblige.

**Loan Repayment Schedule Report :** Here, Numbers are shared with employee about the tenure for which loan is approved, ROI, EMI and tenure for which he will be repaying the loan.

**Q-17- What is the structure of the message/mail communicated from the HR department to the employees in case the Loan is rejected?**

ANS –

**From :** [purbhajibharkad@gmail.com](mailto:purbhajibharkad@gmail.com)

To : [kamesh.n@tts.com](mailto:kamesh.n@tts.com)

Cc: [financedept@tts.com](mailto:financedept@tts.com) , [hrdepts@tts.com](mailto:hrdepts@tts.com)

Bcc :

Regular loan application number :- AX122RRT

Dear Kamesh,

Good day !!

This mail is reference to your loan application No. AX122RRT. Dated: 25.06.2024. We are sorry to inform you that your application has been rejected due to below mentioned reason

As per the company policy, The employee must finish 1 year for eligibility of loan.

As per our records we noticed that your DOJ is 20.03.2024 and you have not completed 1 year based on the company policy.

Thank you for approaching us. You can re-apply once the set condition is met.

Regards,

Purbhaji Bharkad

Senior Executive, HR Department

TTS company.

**Q-18- What is the structure of the message/mail communicated from the HR department to the employee in case the Loan is approved?**

ANS-

**From :** [purbhajibharkad@gmail.com](mailto:purbhajibharkad@gmail.com)

**To :** [kamesh.n@tts.com](mailto:kamesh.n@tts.com)

**Cc : Accountsdep.TTS.com, Accountsdep.TTS.com**

**Bcc :**

Regular loan application number :- AX122RRT

Dear Kamesh,

Good day !!

We are pleased to inform that your application No. AX122RRT for 5 lacs personal loan has been approved from our end.

Kindly keep in touch with Ayush from finance department for further process

Regards,

Purbhaji Bharkad

Senior Executive, HR Department

TTS company.

**Q-19- Design a sample report on the Loans applications Received by the accounts department**

ANS-

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Loan Types | Application Date | Application Date | Application Date | Loan Approval Status | Amount | Tenure | ROI | EMI |
| Vehicle Loan | **03.06.2024** | **JH** | **A** | **Approved** | **1,00,000** | **18** | **10** | **1185** |
| Child Education Loan | **14.06.2024** | **RS** | **D** | **Not eligible** | **….** | **-** | **-** | **--** |
| Home Loan | **10.06.2024** | **AG** | **D** | **Not eligible** | **….** | **-** | **-** | **--** |
| Personal Loan | **01.06.2024** | **JH** | **B** | **Approved** | **5,00,000** | **60** | **18** | **10,000** |
| Marriage Loan | **06.06.2024** | **EP** | **C** | **Not eligible** | **….** | **-** | **-** | **--** |

**Q-20- Which reporting Tools we will use for generating reports**

ANS-

Power BI and Tableau are the tools used for generating Reports

**Power BI :** Power BI is a Data Visualization and Business Intelligence tool that converts data from different data sources to interactive dashboards and BI reports. Power BI suite provides multiple software, connector, and services – Power BI desktop, Power BI service based on SaaS, and mobile Power BI apps available for different platforms.

**Tableau :**  Tableau is a powerful tool used for data analysis, visualization. It allows creating amazing and interactive visualization and that too without coding. It provides the feature like cleaning, organizing, and visualization data. Data analysis is very fast with Tableau tool and the visualizations created are in the form of dashboards and worksheets.

The best features of Tableau software are as follows:

* Data Blending
* Real time analysis
* Collaboration of data

The great thing about Tableau software is that it doesn’t require any technical or any kind of programming skills to operate.