**Q1. Business Process Model**

**Answer**

**Goal:** To establish an online marketplace facilitating the procurement of agricultural products for farmers.

**Inputs:** Customer inquiries, product data, supplier information, payment details.

**Resources:** E-commerce platform, IT infrastructure, logistics network, customer support team.

**Outputs:** Order fulfillment, product delivery, customer satisfaction.

**Activities:** User registration, product browsing, order placement, payment processing, order fulfillment, delivery, customer support.

**Value Proposition:** Enhanced convenience, accessibility, and reliability for farmers in acquiring agricultural supplies.

**Q2. SWOT Analysis**

**Answer**

* **Strengths:**
* Social impact through empowering rural farmers
* Potential for scalability and growth
* Experienced team with relevant expertise
* Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative
* **Weaknesses:**
* Competition from existing online marketplaces
* Dependence on efficient logistics and supply chain
* Potential technical challenges and cybersecurity risks
* Need to establish trust and credibility among farmers
* **Opportunities:**
* Increasing demand for organic and sustainable agricultural products
* Government support for agricultural modernization
* Partnerships with agricultural organizations and cooperatives
* Expansion into additional product categories
* **Threats:**
* Economic fluctuations and market volatility
* Natural disasters and supply chain disruptions
* Technological advancements by competitors
* Regulatory changes affecting the agricultural sector

**Q3. Feasibility Study**

**Answer**

**1. Hardware (HW) Requirements:**

* Servers: Ensure robust servers for hosting the application with high availability and scalability options.
* Database Servers: Reliable and scalable database servers to manage large datasets and high transaction volumes.
* Network Equipment: Efficient routers, switches, and firewalls for secure and fast network connectivity.
* Backup Systems: Comprehensive backup solutions to prevent data loss.
* End-User Devices: Ensure compatibility with common devices used by farmers (smartphones, tablets, computers).

**2. Software (SW) Requirements:**

* **Development Tools:**
	+ Integrated Development Environment (IDE): IntelliJ IDEA, Eclipse, or NetBeans.
	+ Build Tools: Maven or Gradle.
	+ Version Control: Git (GitHub, GitLab, or Bitbucket).
	+ Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) Tools: Jenkins, Travis CI.
* **Frameworks:**
	+ Spring Framework (Spring Boot for microservices).
	+ Hibernate for ORM (Object-Relational Mapping).
* **Database:**
	+ Relational Database Management System (RDBMS): MySQL, PostgreSQL, or Oracle.
	+ NoSQL Databases (if needed): MongoDB.
* **Web Server:**
	+ Apache Tomcat, Jetty, or similar.
* **APIs:**
	+ RESTful APIs for communication between the front end and back end.
* **Security:**
	+ SSL/TLS for data encryption.
	+ OAuth2 for user authentication and authorization.
	+ Security testing tools.
* **Testing:**
	+ JUnit for unit testing.
	+ Selenium for automated UI testing**.**

**3. Trained Resources:**

* Java Developers: Proficient in Java, Spring Boot, and Hibernate.
* Database Administrators: Experienced with MySQL/PostgreSQL and database optimization.
* Network Administrators: Skilled in network setup, maintenance, and security.
* Testers: Knowledgeable in automated and manual testing.
* Business Analysts: Skilled in requirements gathering, analysis, and documentation.
* Project Managers: Proficient in managing large-scale projects and using project management tools (e.g., Jira, Trello).

**4. Budget Considerations:**

* **Development Costs:**
	+ Salaries for developers, testers, and other staff.
	+ Licenses for development tools and software.
	+ Cloud services or physical server costs.
* **Operational Costs:**
	+ Maintenance and support costs.
	+ Hosting and bandwidth costs.
	+ Security and backup services.
* **Training Costs:**
	+ Training programs for new technologies or tools.
* **Miscellaneous:**
	+ Office space, utilities, and other administrative expenses.

**5. Time Frame:**

* **Project Phases:**
	+ Requirement Gathering (RG): 2 months
	+ Requirement Analysis (RA): 2 months
	+ Design: 2 months
	+ Development (D1, D2, D3, D4): 8 months (2 months each phase)
	+ Testing (T1, T2, T3, T4): 4 months (1 month each phase)
	+ User Acceptance Testing (UAT): 1 month
* **Buffer Period:** 1 month for unforeseen delays**.**
* **Total Duration:** 18 months

**Additional Considerations:**

* Scalability: Ensure the application can handle increasing user loads.
* Usability: User-friendly interfaces for farmers with varying levels of tech literacy.
* Support: Post-deployment support and maintenance plan.
* Compliance: Adherence to data protection and privacy laws.

**Q4. Gap Analysis**

**Answer**

**1. Procurement of Agricultural Products**

**AS-IS Process:**

**-** Farmers must travel long distances to procure fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides.

- Limited access to a variety of products due to geographic constraints.

- Dependence on local suppliers with limited stock and possibly higher prices.

- Time-consuming and inefficient procurement process.

**TO-BE Process:**

**-** Farmers can order fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides online from the comfort of their homes.

- Access to a wide range of products from multiple suppliers nationwide.

- Competitive pricing due to direct communication with manufacturers.

- Efficient and quick procurement process with home delivery options.

**2. Communication and Networking**

**AS-IS Process:**

**-** Limited communication channels between farmers and suppliers.

- Dependence on intermediaries and middlemen, leading to potential miscommunication.

- Lack of real-time updates on product availability and pricing.

**TO-BE Process:**

**-** Direct communication between farmers and suppliers through the online platform.

- Real-time updates on product availability, pricing, and new offers.

- Enhanced transparency and trust between farmers and suppliers.

**3. Market Access**

**AS-IS Process:**

**-** Farmers have restricted access to a limited local market.

- Difficulty in comparing products and prices from different suppliers.

- Limited knowledge of alternative products or better options available**.**

**TO-BE Process:**

**-** Access to a national or even global market for agricultural products.

- Easy comparison of products, prices, and reviews from various suppliers.

- Increased awareness and knowledge of different products and innovations in farming.

**4. Cost Efficiency**

**AS-IS Process:**

**-** Higher costs due to transportation, middlemen, and limited supplier competition.

- Possible additional expenses related to travel and logistics.

**TO-BE Process:**

- Reduced costs due to direct purchase from manufacturers and competitive pricing.

- Savings on travel and logistics expenses.

 **5. Time Management**

**AS-IS Process:**

**-** Significant time spent traveling and procuring products.

- Delays in farming activities due to procurement inefficiencies.

**TO-BE Process:**

- Time saved by ordering products online with efficient delivery systems.

- More time available for farming and other productive activities.

**6. Technological Adoption**

**AS-IS Process:**

- Limited use of technology in the procurement process.

- Farmers rely on traditional methods and face challenges in adopting new technologies.

**TO-BE Process:**

**-** Adoption of modern technology through the online platform.

- User-friendly interface and support to help farmers embrace digital procurement.

 **7. Inventory Management**

**AS-IS Process:**

**-** Farmers maintain their inventory with limited forecasting tools.

- Risk of overstocking or understocking essential products.

**TO-BE Process:**

- Better inventory management with order history and recommendations.

- Reduced risk of overstocking or understocking due to real-time inventory data.

**8. Customer Support**

**AS-IS Process:**

- Limited access to reliable customer support from local suppliers.

- Challenges in resolving issues related to product quality or delivery.

**TO-BE Process:**

**-** Dedicated customer support through the online platform.

- Efficient issue resolution and enhanced customer satisfaction**.**

**Q5. Risk Analysis**

**Answer**

**1. Business Analyst (BA) Risks:**

* **Requirements Gathering:**
	+ Incomplete or unclear requirements from stakeholders due to communication gaps or lack of domain knowledge.
	+ Misalignment between the business goals and the project deliverables.
* **Documentation:**
	+ Errors or omissions in requirement documentation leading to misunderstandings during development.
	+ Version control issues causing outdated or conflicting requirement documents.
* **Stakeholder Management:**
	+ Difficulty in coordinating with diverse stakeholders (farmers, suppliers, committee members).
	+ Resistance to change from stakeholders accustomed to traditional procurement methods.
* **Scope Creep:**
	+ Uncontrolled changes or continuous addition of new requirements beyond the initial scope.
	+ Failure to prioritize requirements leading to resource strain and project delays.

**2. Process/Project Risks:**

* **Internal Risks:**
	+ **Resource Allocation:**
		- Inadequate allocation of skilled resources for Java development, testing, and network/database administration.
		- Overlapping responsibilities leading to resource burnout.
	+ **Project Management:**
		- Ineffective project planning and scheduling causing missed deadlines.
		- Insufficient risk management planning leading to unpreparedness for potential issues.
	+ **Technology:**
		- Challenges in integrating new technology with existing systems used by farmers and suppliers.
		- Technical debt due to rushed development or poor coding practices**.**
	+ **Testing:**
		- Inadequate testing phases resulting in undetected bugs and issues.
		- Delays in testing due to insufficient test coverage or resources.
* **External Risks:**
	+ **Regulatory Compliance:**
		- Changes in agricultural or e-commerce regulations affecting project scope or implementation.
		- Non-compliance with data protection laws leading to legal issues.
	+ **Market Dynamics:**
		- Fluctuations in market demand for agricultural products affecting platform adoption.
		- Entry of competitors offering similar solutions with better features or pricing.
	+ **Supply Chain Disruptions:**
		- External factors like weather conditions, political instability, or pandemics disrupting supply chains.
		- Dependency on third-party suppliers for critical components or services.
	+ **Adoption Risks:**
		- Farmers' reluctance to adopt new technology due to lack of digital literacy or trust.
		- Initial low user engagement impacting the platform's viability and growth.

**Q6. Stakeholder Analysis (RACI Matrix)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stakeholder | Designation | Responsible | Accountable | Consulted |
| Mr. Henry | Philanthropist | - | Accountable | - |
| Mr. Karthik | Delivery Head, APT IT SOLUTIONS | Responsible | - | - |
| Mr. Vandanam | Project Manager, APT IT SOLUTIONS | Responsible | - | - |
| Ms. Juhi | Senior Java Developer, APT IT SOLUTIONS | Responsible | - | - |
| Mr. Teyson | Java Developer, APT IT SOLUTIONS | Responsible | - | - |
| Ms. Lucie | Java Developer, APT IT SOLUTIONS | Responsible | - | - |
| Mr. Tucker | Java Developer, APT IT SOLUTIONS | Responsible | - | - |
| Mr. Bravo | Java Developer, APT IT SOLUTIONS | Responsible | - | - |
| Mr. Mike | Network Admin, APT IT SOLUTIONS | Responsible | - | - |
| John | DB Admin, APT IT SOLUTIONS | Responsible | - | - |
| Mr. Jason | Tester, APT IT SOLUTIONS | Responsible | - | - |
| Ms. Alekya | Tester, APT IT SOLUTIONS | Responsible | - | - |
| Peter | Farmer | - | - | Consulted |
| Kevin | Farmer | - | - | Consulted |
| Ben | Farmer | - | - | Consulted |
| Farmers (general) | Farmer | - | - | Consulted |
| Companies | Fertilizer, Seed, Pesticide Manufacturers | - | - | Consulted |

Q7**. Business Case Document**

**Project Details and Description**

**Project Title:** Online Agriculture Product Store

**Overview:** Develop an online platform for remote area farmers to buy agricultural products (fertilizers, seeds, pesticides).

**Goals**: Accessibility, quality assurance, efficiency, education.

**Scope:** Online platform, quality assurance, customer support, marketing, data analytics**.**

**Timeline:** Discovery and planning, design and development, testing and deployment, maintenance and support.

**Budget:** Estimated costs for development, infrastructure, marketing, and maintenance.

**KPIs:** Number of users, transactions, order value, satisfaction, traffic, conversion rate.

**Stakeholders:** Farmers, companies, Mr. Henry, project team.

**Deliverables**: Online store, manuals, documentation.

**Organizational Change**: Cultural shifts, process reengineering, skill development, infrastructure upgrades, leadership**.**

**Benefits**: Improved access, efficiency, quality, education, economic benefits.

By addressing farmers' needs, this project can improve the agricultural sector and livelihoods.

**1. Why is this project initiated?**

**-** This project is initiated to help farmers access better agricultural supplies. It aims to provide more choices, lower prices, higher quality, and a simpler buying process.

**2. What are the current problems?**

- Remote area farmers struggle to access quality agricultural inputs at reasonable prices**.**

**3. With this project, how many problems could be solved?**

**-**  **Limited Access**: Farmers will have access to a wider range of agricultural inputs, including fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides.

 **High Costs**: The platform can help reduce costs by eliminating intermediaries and streamlining the supply chain.

 **Quality Concerns**: Farmers can obtain products directly from reputable suppliers, ensuring better quality and reliability.

 **Time-Consuming**: The online platform can simplify the purchasing process, saving farmers time and effort.

**4. What are the resources required?**

**Technology Resources**: Platform Development, Servers, network connectivity, and data storage, Payment Gateway, Logistics Software

**Financial Resources:** Initial Investment, Ongoing Costs

**Partnerships**: Suppliers, Logistics Providers Payment Gateways

**5. How much organizational change is required to adopt this technology?**

**Potential Areas of Change:** Cultural Shift, Process Reengineering, Infrastructure Upgrade, Leadership and Governance

**Change Management Strategies:** Communication and Engagement, Pilot Projects, Incentives and Recognition, Leadership Support

**6. What is the Time frame to recover ROIP**

**Estimating Recovery Timeframe:**

* **Rapid:** 1-2 years.
* **Moderate:** 3-5 years.
* **Delayed:** Over 5 years.

**7. How to identify stakeholders?**

* **Brainstorming:** Internal (employees, managers) and external (customers, suppliers).
* **Mapping:** Visualize stakeholders by power and interest**.**
* **Interviews and Surveys:** Gather direct feedback.
* **Document Analysis:** Review existing documents.
* **Network Analysis:** Leverage your network.
* **Analysis Techniques:** Salomon's Power/Interest Matrix, Stakeholder Salience Model.

**Importance:** Effective communication, reduced conflict, increased support, successful outcomes.

**Q8. The Committee of Mr. Henry, Mr Pandu, and Mr Dooku**

**and Mr Karthik are havinga discussion on Project Development Approach.Mr Karthik**

**explained to Mr. Henry about SDLC. And four methodologies like**

**Sequential Iterative Evolutionary and Agile. Please share your thoughts and clarity on Methodologies**

**Answer**

**Sequential:**

**The Waterfall Model is a linear SDLC approach with distinct phases. It works well for small projects with stable requirements but can be inflexible for changes. It has clear phases, predictable timelines, and easy management, but can be time-consuming, prone to errors, and limit user involvement**.

Requirementsnnn

Design

Development

Testing

Deployment

Maintenance

**Iterative :**

**The Iterative model divides the development process into smaller iterations, each producing a working version of the software. This allows for early feedback and continuous improvement.**

**Design**

**Feedback**

**Development**

**Testing**

**Evolutionary:**

**Similar to the iterative model, the Evolutionary model delivers a core product initially and adds features incrementally in subsequent releases.**

 **Core Functional Release 1**

 {Feedback}

 **Additional Features** **Release 2**

 {Feedback}

 Full system > To Release N

**Agile:**

**The Agile model emphasizes flexibility, collaboration, and continuous feedback. It is based on iterative development, with short development cycles called sprints.**

**Review**

**Design**

**Requirements**

**Testing**

**Development**

**Q9.**  **They discussed models in SDLC like waterfall RUP Spiral and Scrum. You put forth Your understanding on these models**

**When the APT IT SOLUTIONS company got the project to make this online agriculture product store, there is a difference of opinion between a couple of SMEs and the project team regarding which methodology would be more suitable for this project. SMEs are stressing on using the V model and the project team is leaning more onto the side of waterfall model. As a business analyst, which methodology do you think would be better for this project?**

**Answer**

**Waterfall Model**

The Waterfall model is a linear, sequential software development lifecycle (SDLC) model where each phase must be completed before moving on to the next. It's often likened to a waterfall, as each phase flows into the next.

 The Waterfall model is a classic SDLC approach that works well for projects with stable requirements and a clear development path. However, it may not be the best choice for projects with high uncertainty or frequent changes.

**RUP Spiral**

The Waterfall model is a classic SDLC approach that works well for projects with stable requirements and a clear development path. However, it may not be the best choice for projects with high uncertainty or frequent changes.

The Spiral Model is a flexible and iterative SDLC model that is well-suited for projects with high levels of uncertainty or risk. It combines elements of the Waterfall model and iterative development to provide a structured and adaptive approach.

**Scrum**

Scrum is a popular Agile framework that emphasizes iterative development, teamwork, and collaboration. It is designed to deliver value to customers quickly and efficiently, while adapting to changing requirements**.**

 Scrum is a powerful Agile framework that can help teams deliver high-quality software products efficiently and effectively. Its emphasis on iterative development, collaboration, and continuous improvement makes it a popular choice for many organizations.

While the V-Model offers rigorous quality assurance, Scrum is more suitable for this project due to its adaptability to evolving requirements, focus on rapid delivery, collaborative approach, and flexibility in handling uncertainties.

Consider a hybrid approach combining Scrum and V-Model if strict quality or compliance standards are paramount. This hybrid approach can leverage the strengths of both methodologies, providing a balanced solution that addresses the project's specific needs.

**Recommendation**

Considering the factors above, the V-Model might be a better choice for this project. Here’s why:

* **Early Detection of Issues**: The V-Model’s parallel testing phases mean that issues can be detected and addressed early, reducing the risk of late-stage surprises.
* **Quality Assurance**: The emphasis on verification and validation ensures that each phase is thoroughly tested, leading to a more reliable and high-quality product.
* **Structured Development**: Despite its rigidity, the V-Model’s structure can help manage the complexity of developing a comprehensive online platform.

By adopting the V-Model, the project can benefit from early and continuous validation, ensuring that each phase is completed correctly before moving on to the next. This approach can significantly enhance the quality and reliability of the final product, which is crucial for a platform intended to support farmers and their critical needs.

However, it’s important to ensure clear communication and understanding among all team members and stakeholders about the chosen methodology and its processes to align everyone’s efforts towards the project’s successful completion.

**Q10. Waterfall vs. V-Model**

 **Waterfall Model V Model**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sequential and linear** | **Sequential but follows a V-shape** |
| **Testing occurs after the implementation phase** | **Testing activities run in parallel with corresponding development phases** |
| **Higher risk due to late testing** | **Lower risk due to early and continuous testing** |
| **Inflexible, difficult to make changes once a phase is completed** | **More structured with early detection of defects** |
| **Extensive documentation after each phase** | **Extensive documentation, with an emphasis on validation and verification** |
| **High, as issues are found late** | **Lower, as defects are detected early** |
| **Difficult to accommodate** | **Slightly easier to manage changes due to early validation** |
| **Best for small to medium projects with clear requirements** | **Suitable for medium to large projects with well-defined requirements** |
| **Less emphasis on continuous verification and validation** | **Strong emphasis on verification and validation at each phase** |
| **Phase-by-phase approach** | **Development and testing activities are paired and run in parallel** |
| **Less visibility into the progress until late stages** | **Higher visibility into progress at each stage** |
| **Errors are often detected late** | **Errors are detected early** |
| **Client involvement typically at the beginning and end** | **Continuous client involvement through verification phases** |
| **Limited feedback during development phases** | **Continuous feedback through parallel testing activities** |
| **Testing is limited to the end of the project lifecycle** | **Comprehensive testing at each phase** |
| **Easier to manage due to clear linear stages** | **Slightly more complex to manage due to parallel activities** |
| **Linear progression from start to finish** | **V-shaped progression indicating parallel testing** |
| **Poor handling of changes** | **Better handling of changes due to continuous verification** |
| **Less suited for complex and high-risk projects** | **More suited for complex and high-risk projects** |
| **Testing is often treated as a single phase** | **Testing is a continuous process at each development stage** |

**Q11. As a BA, state your reason for choosing one model for this project**

**Answer**

As a Business Analyst, I recommend using the V-Model for the following reasons:

**Early Detection and Resolution of Issues**:

**Reason**: The V-Model integrates testing and validation at each stage of the development process. This means that any defects or issues can be identified and addressed early, rather than being discovered only at the end of the project. This early detection reduces the risk of costly fixes and delays, ensuring a higher quality final product.

**High Quality and Reliability:**

**Reason:** The V-Model places a strong emphasis on verification and validation, which ensures that each phase of the project is thoroughly checked against requirements before moving on to the next phase. This structured approach helps in maintaining high standards of quality and reliability.

**Q12. The Committee of Mr. Henry, Mr Pandu, and Mr Dooku discussed with Mr Karthik and finalised on the V Model approach (RG, RA, Design, D1, T1, D2, T2, D3, T3, D4, T4 and UAT)**

**Mr Vandanam is mapped as a PM to this project. He studies this Project and Prepares a Gantt chart with V Model (RG, RA, Design, D1, T1, D2, T2, D3, T3, D4, T4 and UAT) as development process and the Resources are PM, BA, Java Developers, testers, DB Admin, NW Admin.**

**Answer**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Resources** | W1 | W10 | W20 | W28 | W38 | W48 | W56 | W65 | W73 | W78 |
| **Project Manager** |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| **Business Analyst** |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Java DEV** |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Tester** |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| **DB Admin**1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **NW Admin** |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |

**Q13. Fixed Bid vs. Billing Projects**

**Fixed Bid Projects**

**Pricing:** A fixed amount is agreed upon upfront for the entire project, regardless of the time or resources required.

**Risk:** The risk of cost overrun is primarily borne by the service provider. If the project takes longer or requires more resources than anticipated, the provider absorbs the additional costs.

**Scope:** The scope of the project must be clearly defined at the outset to avoid scope creep, which can lead to disputes and additional costs.

**Suitable for:** Projects with well-defined requirements, predictable timelines, and minimal uncertainty.

**Billing Projects**

**Pricing:** The client is charged based on the time spent on the project, often at an hourly or daily rate.

**Risk:** The risk of cost overrun is shared between the client and the service provider. If the project takes longer than expected, the client will incur additional costs.

**Scope:** The scope can be more flexible, allowing for changes and additions as the project progresses.

**Suitable for:** Projects with uncertain requirements, complex tasks, or where the scope may change during development.

**Q14. Preparer Timesheets of a BA in various stages of SDLC. ¬ Design Timesheet of a BA ¬ Development Timesheet of a BA ¬ Testing Timesheet of a BA ¬ UAT Timesheet of a BA ¬ Deployment n Implementation Timesheet of a BA**

**Answer**

* 1. **Design Timesheet of a BA**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SR.NO** | **Task Description** | **Start Time** | **End Time** | **Hours Spent** |
| **1** | **Collaborate with stakeholders to gather design requirements** | **9:00 AM** | **12:00 PM** | **3** |
| **2** | **Create design specifications document** | **1:00 PM** | **5:00 PM** | **4** |
| **3** | **Review and finalize design with development team** | **10:00 AM** | **12:00 PM** | **2** |
| **4** | **Conduct design review meeting** | **2:00 PM** | **3:00 PM** | **1** |
| **5** | **Update design documents based on feedback** | **1:00 PM** | **3:00 PM** | **2** |
| **Total** |  |  |  | **12** |

**2. Development Timesheet of a BA**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SR.NO** | **Task Description** | **Start Time** | **End Time** | **Hours Spent** |
| **1** | **Support development team with requirements clarification** | **9:00 AM** | **12:00 PM** | **3** |
| **2** | **Conduct walkthroughs of requirements with developers** | **10:00 AM** | **12:00 PM** | **2** |
| **3** | **Track development progress and assist with issues** | **1:00 PM** | **3:00 PM** | **2** |
| **4** | **Attend daily stand-ups to discuss project status** | **9:00 AM** | **10:00 AM** | **1** |
| **Total** |  |  |  | **8 Hours** |

**3. Testing Timesheet of a BA**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SR.NO** | **Task Description** | **Start Time** | **End Time** | **Hours Spent** |
| **1** | **Review test cases with QA team** | **10:00 AM** | **12:00 PM** | **2** |
| **2** | **Assist in creating test scripts** | **1:00 PM** | **4:00 PM** | **3** |
| **3** | **Conduct testing sessions and document findings** | **9:00 AM** | **1:00 PM** | **4** |
| **4** | **Facilitate defect triage meetings** | **2:00 PM** | **4:00 PM** | **2** |
| **5** | **Update requirement documentation based on testing feedback** |

|  |
| --- |
| **10:00 AM** |

|  |
| --- |
|  |

 | **12:00 PM** | **2** |
| **Total** |  |  |  | **13** |

**4. UAT Timesheet of a BA**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SR.NO** | **Task Description** | **Start Time** | **End Time** | **Hours Spent** |
| **1** | **Plan UAT sessions with stakeholders** | **9:00 AM** | **11:00 AM** | **2** |
| **2** | **Create UAT scripts and scenarios** | **1:00 PM** | **4:00 PM** | **3** |
| **3** | **Conduct UAT sessions and gather user feedback** | **10:00 AM** | **2:00 PM** | **4** |
| **4** | **Document UAT results and report issues** | **3:00 PM** | **5:00 PM** | **2** |
| **Total** |  |  |  | **11** |

**5. Deployment and Implementation Timesheet of a BA**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SR.NO** | **Task Description** | **Start Time** | **End Time** | **Hours Spent** |
| **1** | **Assist in preparing deployment documentation** | **10:00 AM** | **1:00 PM** | **3** |
| **2** | **Conduct training sessions for end users** | **9:00 AM** |

|  |
| --- |
| **1:00 PM** |

|  |
| --- |
|  |

 | **4** |
| **3** | **Support post-deployment review and issue resolution** | **1:00 PM** | **4:00 PM** | **3** |
| **4** | **Gather feedback from users for future improvements** | **10:00 AM** | **12:00 PM** | **2** |
| **Total** |  |  |  | **12** |