4 Quarterly audits are planned Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4 for this project

What is your knowledge on how these audits will happen for BA?

Ans. Q1

STAGE	REQUIREMENT GATHERING PHASE 10 WEEKS (1-10 WEEKS)
COMPLETED	10 weeks (Week 1 - Week 10)
CHECK LIST	BRD Template
	Elicitation result report
	Duplicate requirements reports
	Grouping of functinality / features- client signoff
	Emai communication - To ,CC,BCC

Q2

STAGE	REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS PHASE WEEK 10 (WEEK 10 - WEEK 20)
COMPLETE	10 WEEKS (WEEK 10- WEEK 20)
CHECKLIST	UML Diagram
	Business to functional req mapping
	Client sign -off document
	RTM document version control
	Email communication - To,CC,BCC

Q3

STAGE	REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS PHASE WEEK 18 (WEEK 29 - WEEK 46)					
COMPLETE	18 WEEKS (WEEK 29 - WEEK 46)					
CHECKLIST	Utilization of tools					
	Documented evidence on client communication					
	Satekholders MOM					
	Email communication - to CC,BCC					

Q4

STAGE	DEVELOPMENT - 27 WEEKS (WEEK 38- WEEK 65)					
COMPLETE	27 WEEKS (WEEK 38- WEEK 65)					
CHECKLIST	JAD Session report					
	End user mannual preparation document					
	BA and Developer MOM					
	E- mail communication to -CC,BCC					

Q5

STAGE	TESTING - 27 WEEKS (WEEK 46 - WEEK 73)					
COMPLETE	27 WEEKS (WEEK 46 - WEEK 73)					
CHECKLIST	Test case summary					
	Training report to end users					
	Lessons learnt documents					
	Email communication - to CC,BCC					

Q.2. BA Approach strategy

<u>BA Approach strategy</u>

❖ What elicitation techniques to apply?

- Interview
- Brainstorming
- JAD
- Prototyping
- Use case specs
- Document analysis

❖ How to do Stakeholder analysis RACI/ILS?

- Identify all the activities involved and list them at the left-hand side of the matrix
- Identify all the roles involved and list them along the top of the matrix
- Completes the cells of the matrix: identify who has the R, A, C, I responsibility for each activity

❖ What document to write?

- BRD (Business requirement document)
- FRD (Functional requirement document)
- SRS (System Requirement document)

❖ What process to follow to sign off on the documents?

- Official approval
- Full disclosure
- No room for manoeuvres
- Approval process and testing
- Project documentation
- Final sign -off document audit and report

❖ How to take approval from the client?

- Set reasonable expectations and milestones
- Understand what's important to each stakeholder
- Involve and educate your client from the start

- Implement feedback
- Thoroughly explain why you did what you did
- Streamline the review and approval process to make all parties satisfied

❖ What communication channel to establish and implement?

- Interview
- Email
- Walkthroughs

❖ How to handle change request?

- Collect all the relevant supporting documentation
- Decide whether it is inside or outside of scope
- Prioritise the change request
- Approve/Reject the change request
- Plan the implementation

❖ How to update the progress of the project to the stakeholder?

- Identify your stakeholder
- Understand the information needs of stakeholder
- Develop a stakeholder communication plan
- Share regular progress update
- Communicate outcomes

❖ How to take sign off on the UAT – Client project acceptance form?

- Via sending email
- Through documentation
- Through electronic signature tool

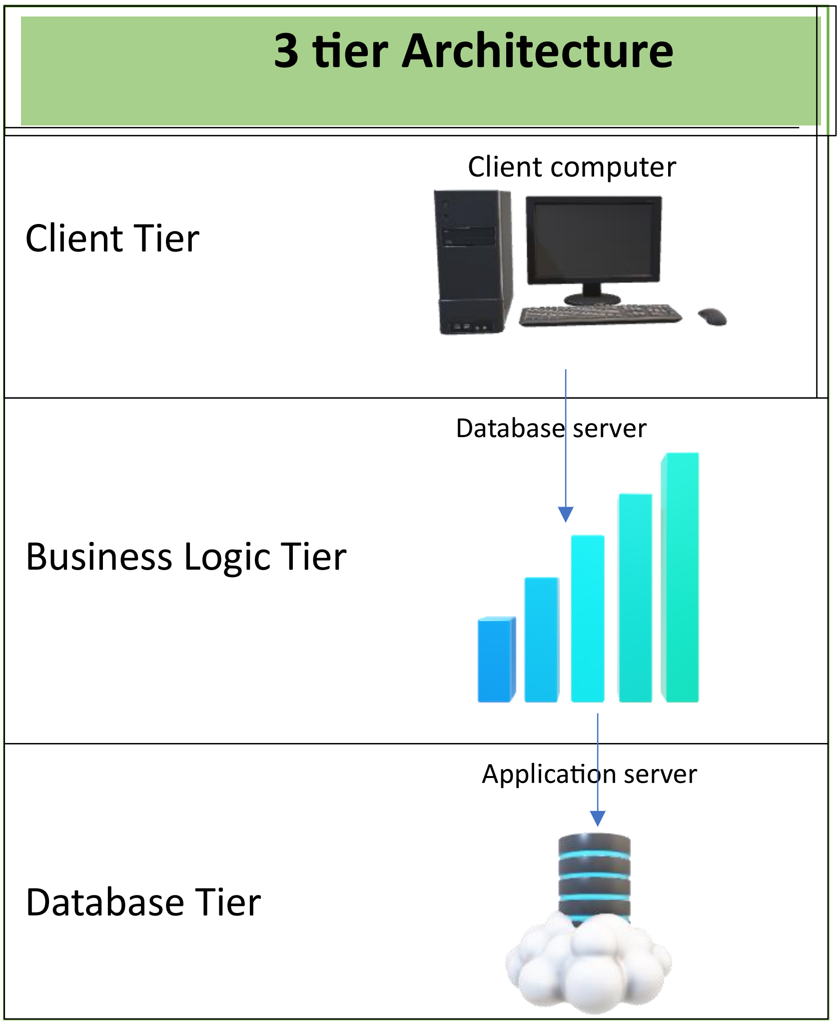
Q.3 Explain and illustrate 3 tier Architecture?

Ans. 1) Presentation Layer (Client Tier):
This is the user interface layer where users interact with the application. It consists of the graphical user interface (GUI), which presents data to the user and handles user input. The presentation layer communicates with the application layer to request and display data.

2) Application Layer (Business Logic Tier):
This is the middle layer where business logic is implemented. It acts as a mediator between the presentation layer and the data layer. The application layer processes the user requests, performs necessary business operations, and sends the appropriate data to the presentation layer. It is responsible for handling logic such as data validation, calculations, and business rules.

3) Data Layer (Data Tier):
This is where the data is stored, typically in a database. The data layer is responsible for managing the persistence of data, such as saving, retrieving, updating, and deleting data. The application layer communicates with the data layer to perform database operations, but the client tier does not directly interact with the database.

❖ 3 tier Architecture



Q.4 – BA approach strategy for framing questions

Ans. BA can approach as many strategies as he/she want, here I am stating few basic strategies among all

1. **5W1H**
2. **3 tier architecture**
3. **Use case**
4. **Activity diagram**
5. **Modelling and page design**

1.5W1H

- What is the project about?
- Why project is initiated?
- Who will be benefited?
- When it should get completed?
- Where to get connected for requirements?
- How can we complete the project?

2. 3tier architecture

- 3 tier architecture approach BA need to identify the logical and physical content?
- What is the information need to require in the online store?
- Project availability for the farmer?
- Reasonable price and easy updates are there?
- Their preferred languages are?

3. Use case

- Use case in this BA need to approach through primary actor to the line up design for the working structure
- Who is the primary user?
- What type of product need for the project?
- Placing order
- Order confirmation needs to be required
- Delivery channel and tracking updates

4. Activity diagram

- The activity diagram is in the UML for modelling the dynamic aspect of the system for various aspects we need to mark certain questions with stakeholders
    - What activity is going to perform
    - Functional relational between the part
    - Business functionality and business objectives

5.Modelling and page design

- It's a very important part of the question for requirement getting where BA need to ask a stakeholder about
- In what way do you want the functioning to look like?
- The web page function looks like?
- Functionality activity
- Payment gateway
- Complain and function update

Q.5 – Elicitation techniques

Ans. In the online agriculture store we have the following elicitation techniques

❖ Brainstorming

- The requirements elicitation process begins with brainstorming. To facilitate focused and fruitful brainstorming sessions, business analysts should set up a team with representatives of all stakeholders for capturing new ideas. Suggestions coming out of brainstorming sessions should be properly documented in order to draft the plan of action.

❖ Document analysis

- During this step of the requirements elicitation process, business analysts review existing documentation at hand, with the intent of identifying requirements for changes or improvements. Examples of document analysis sources include pre-existing project plans, system specifications, process documentation, market research dossiers, customer feedback, meeting minutes, and user manuals. Document analysis is performed before scheduling more in-depth requirements elicitation sessions or interviews with stakeholders.

❖ Requirement Elicitation

- In requirement engineering, requirement elicitation is the practice of researching and discovering the requirements of a system from users, customers and other stakeholders the practice is also sometimes referred to as “requirement gathering”

❖ Focus group

- In a focus group, relevant stakeholders provide feedback to refine processes, ideas, or solutions that emerged as an outcome of earlier elicitation activities, such as brainstorming and document analysis. The feedback and comments are recorded for use in later phases of requirements elicitation.

❖ Observation

- Also referred to as job shadowing, observation is an excellent elicitation technique that helps understand requirements based on observations related to process flows and work environments of stakeholders. Practical insights into actual workflows serve as the basis for modifications and enhancements. The observation approach allows business analysts to elicit real-world data that other requirements elicitation methods cannot capture.

❖ Workshops

- For multi-stakeholder, complex projects, workshops are one of the most resource-efficient methods to elicit requirements. Intense, focused, and highly productive workshops have a key role to play in getting all parties onto the same page. Workshop events help Subject Matter Experts and Stakeholders to collaborate, resolve conflicts, and come to an agreement.

❖ JAD (JOINT APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT)

- JAD sessions are highly structured, facilitated workshops that bring together customer decision makers and IT staff to produce high quality deliverables in a short period.
- In other words, a JAD Session enables customers and developers to quickly come to an agreement on the basic scope, objectives and specifications of a project or in case, not come to an agreement which means the project needs to be re-evaluated.

❖ Interviews

- A great way to extract critical data is via interviews. Business analysts engage in group or one-to-one interviews in an informal or formal setting to elicit project requirements through questions directed at Subject Matter Experts, stakeholders, and end-users. By exploring diverse opinions, business analysts gain in-depth knowledge of the requirements.

❖ Prototyping

- One of the most important phases of the requirements elicitation process, prototyping enables business owners and end-users to visualize realistic models of applications before they are finally developed. Prototyping helps generate early feedback, and it boosts stakeholder participation in requirements elicitation.

❖ Questionnaire

- A requirements questionnaire is a list of questions about the project requirements. Typically, the questions are organized by feature (or business requirement or project objective). Essentially each high-level requirement from your scope document should have a list of questions to further refine your understanding.

❖ User task analysis

- User Task analysis is the process of learning about ordinary users by observing them in action to understand in detail how they perform their tasks and achieve their intended goals. Tasks analysis helps identify the tasks that your website and applications must support and can also help you refine or re-define your site's navigation or search by determining the appropriate content scope.

Q.6 This project Elicitation technique

Ans. I will use

Brainstorming tech to find the solution on the issued observed to complete this project, I will arrange the session with SME, Java developers and will select the better idea.

Interviews A great way to extract critical data is via interviews. Business analysts engage in group or one-to-one interviews in an informal or formal setting to elicit project requirements through questions directed at Subject Matter Experts, stakeholders, and end-users. By exploring diverse opinions, business analysts gain in-depth knowledge of the requirements.

Q.7 Business requirements

Ans. BR001 – Welcome page should be shown by system

BR002 – System should allow user to login through mob no. or mail id

BR003 – User should get the option of COD and Cr/Dr card for payment

BR004- User should get product details once they clicked on it

BR005- Customer should get email / message once order booked

BR006 – If any delays from companies to deliver product user should get message.

BR007 – User should be able to book products in advance or carry in their carts

BR008 – System should have an option to exchange or return the product

BR009 – System should allow user to give feedback / Rating for products and other users can have view option

BR010 - Feedback and customer care tab should be on home page

Q.8. Assumptions

Ans.

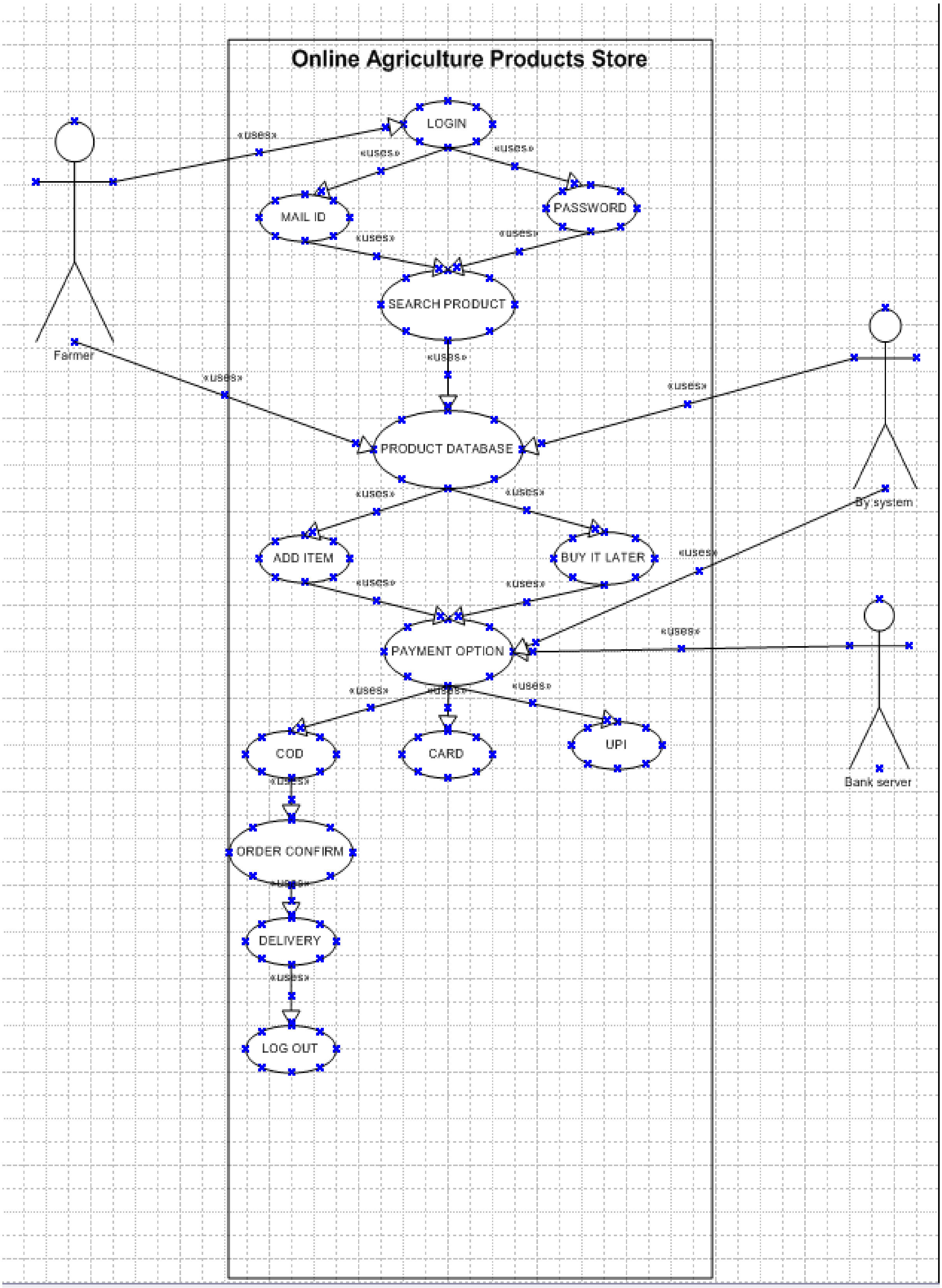
- Consumers will be keen to buy your product or services, generating sufficient sales to make profit for the long run
- They will get all resources ASAP
- Client start thinking of profit before launching products in market
- Is there significant customer base
- Client thinks that business will get funded
- Client thinks that there will be smooth delivery of product
- We can beat competitor easily

Q.9 - This project requirement priority

Ans.

Req Id	Req Name	Req. Description	Priority
BR001	Farmer search for products	Farmers should be able to search for available in fertilizers, seeds, pesticides	8
BR002	Manufacturers upload their products	Manufacturer should be able to upload and display their products in the application	10
BR003	Payment options for farmers	Farmers should be able to do the payment through multiple payment options	7
BR004	Login option	System should allow user to login through email id and mobile no	10
BR005	Product information	User should get product details once they clicked on it	7
BR006	Product return/Exchange	System should have option to replace or return the product	6
BR007	Information about delivery	If there is any delay in delivering the product user should get message	6

Q.10 Draw a Use case diagram



Q.11 (Minimum 5) Use case specs

Ans. The description present in this use case determines, how this website will help farmers to buy fertilizers and other items online.

Actors

Farmers

Manufacturer

Delivery partner

Preconditions

Good internet connection

Smartphone

Valid mobile no.

Valid pin code

Login in the app

Navigate to home page with the brand information

The basic Flow

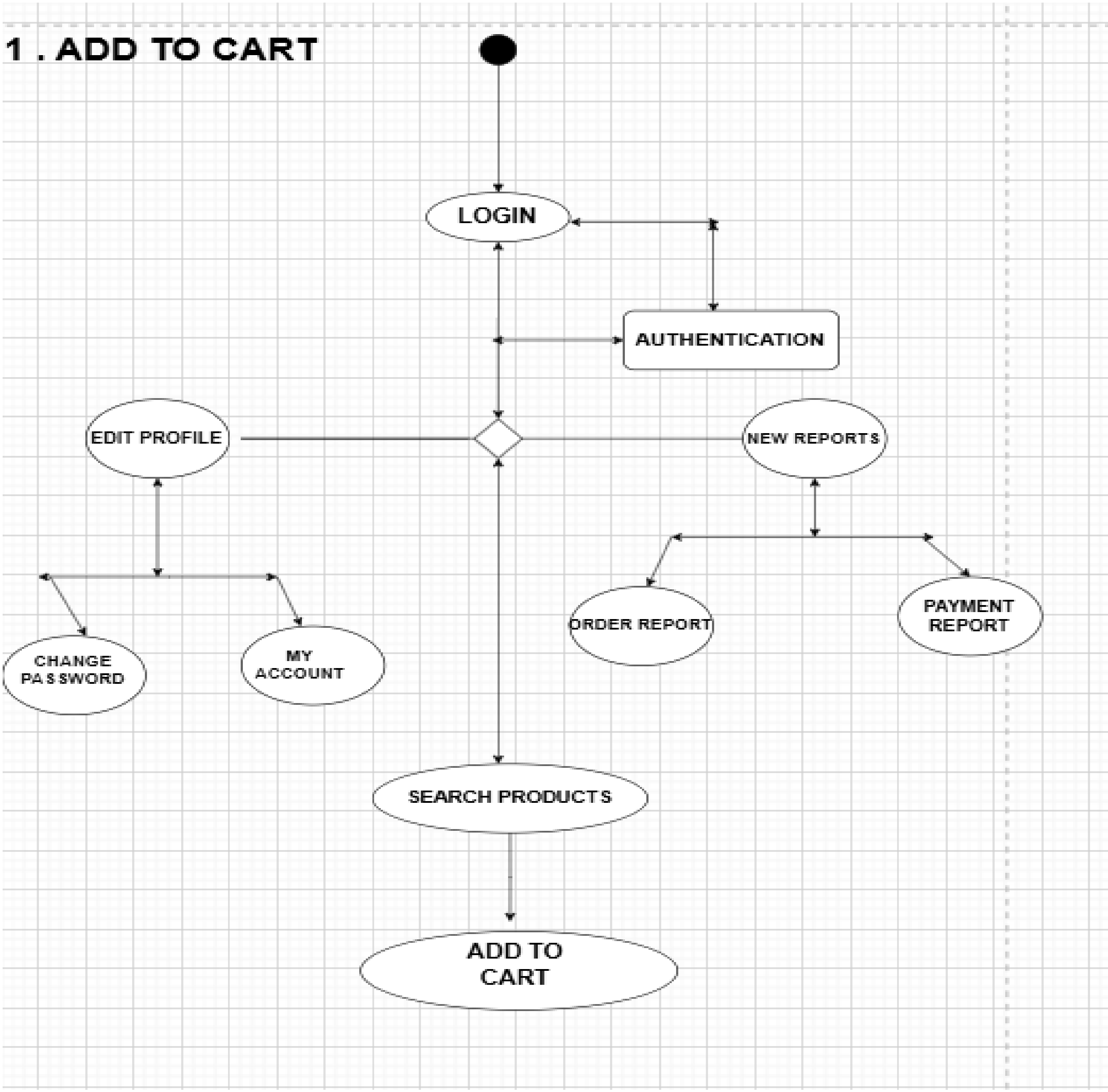
- The use case starts when farmers start searching for fertilizers, pesticides and seeds online on the portal
- Then site will display the product with product details like price, quantity and others
- Then site will take action to enter the pin code to check the availability of the product and expected delivery date
- If the entered pin code is not serviceable then it will inform that this product cannot be delivered to this location
- Then site provide farmers the option of adding to cart for the selected product and quantity they want to purchase at the selected pin code
- After adding to the cart, it will ask for the full address to enter and proceed to complete the order
- Before completing the order and moving to the payment page it will ask the user to login with a valid mobile no with OTP
- By clicking on the complete order button will take the user to the payment page displaying the final amount to pay on the screen

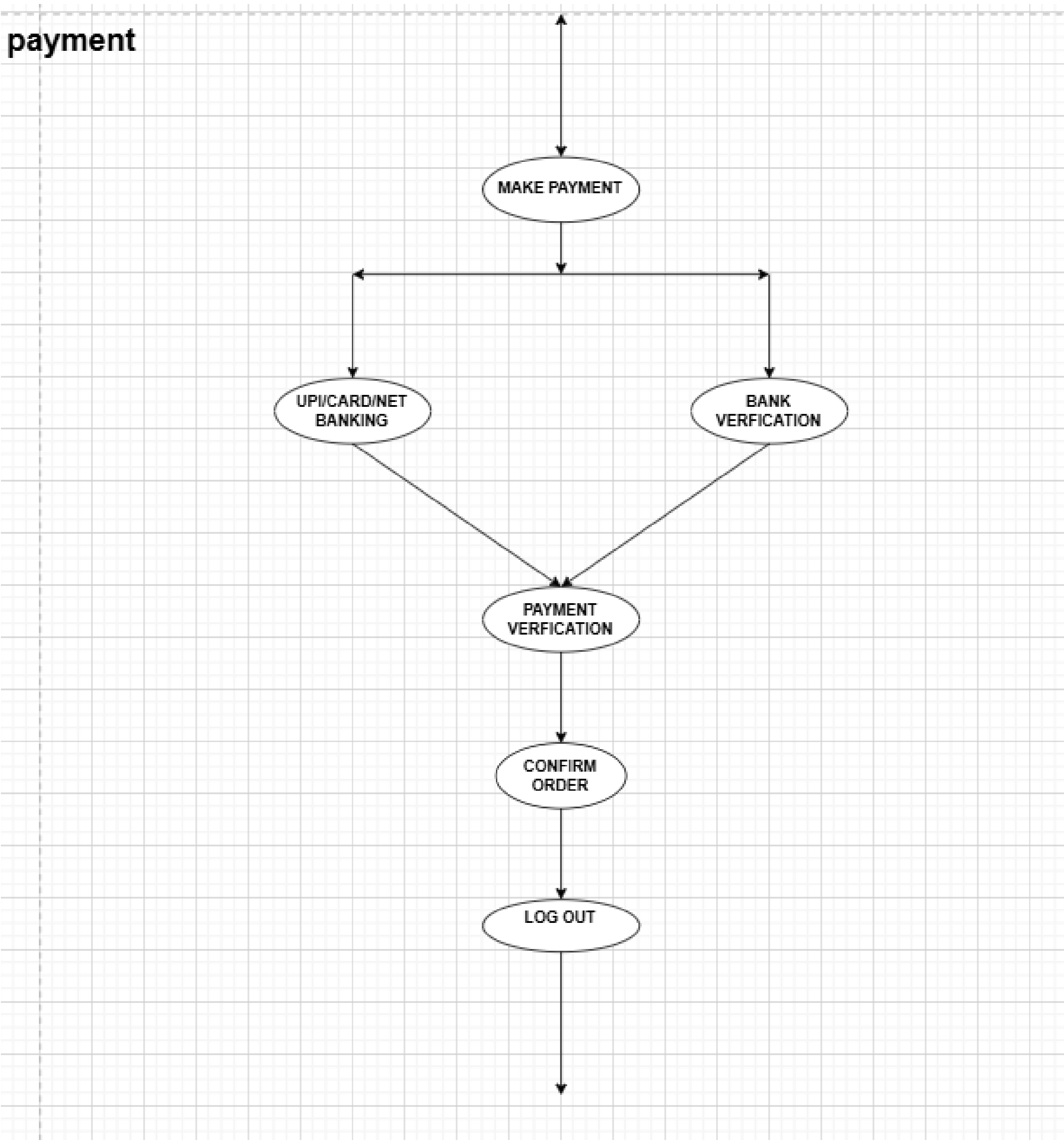
- Payment page will show different payment modes available like COD, Debit/Credit card, UPI, Net banking and ask the user to enter correct payment details like pin, CVV, Card no.
- Once the payment is done, it will generate a pop-up message weather the payment is successful or not if successful then the real time order id will be generated and if the payment is not successful then it will move back to the payment completion page showing the payment not received try again.
- Once an order is placed successfully then it will ask the user to go to the order tab to check the dispatch status and at the same time it will send an order confirmation or failure message on the mobile no entered at the time of login
- After the dispatch of the product on the order page it will show shipment tracking details with a link to track the same
- The farmer received the place product
- The use case ends successfully

Expectation

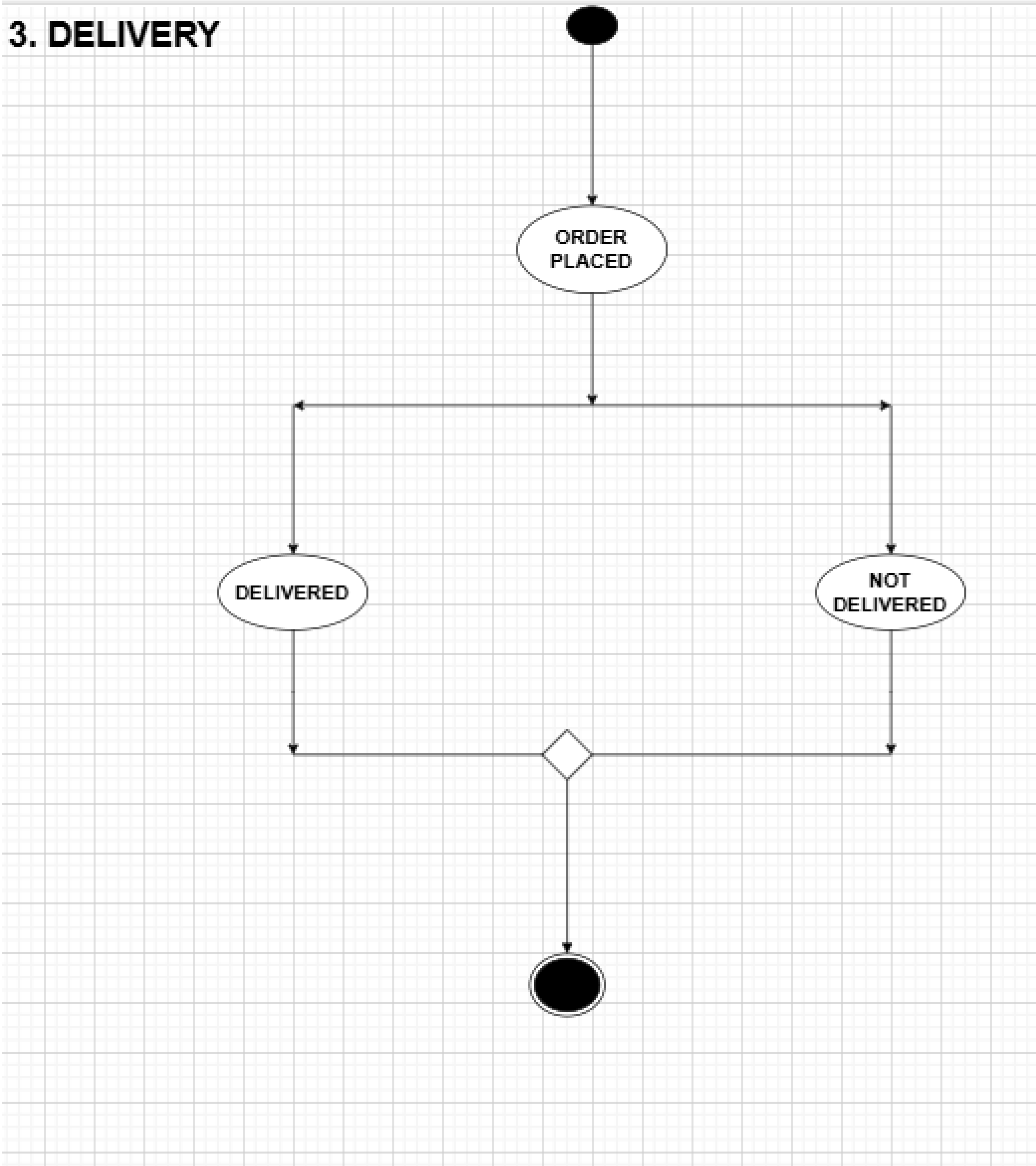
- Then the user can download the invoice from that page in PDF, PNG, JPG File
- After the delivery of the product users will have the options of replacement or return of the product if the product delivered does not match the quality as per the description on the website
- User can contact the customer help desk to place a return or replacement
- And it will ask for confirmation regarding the return or replacement
- If a return is selected then the payment made will be return to the source but if payment was done with COD then the user will have to enter valid bank details to receive a refund
- If replacement is selected then the new product will be delivered and will be exchanged with the old one

Q.12 (minimum 5) Activity diagrams

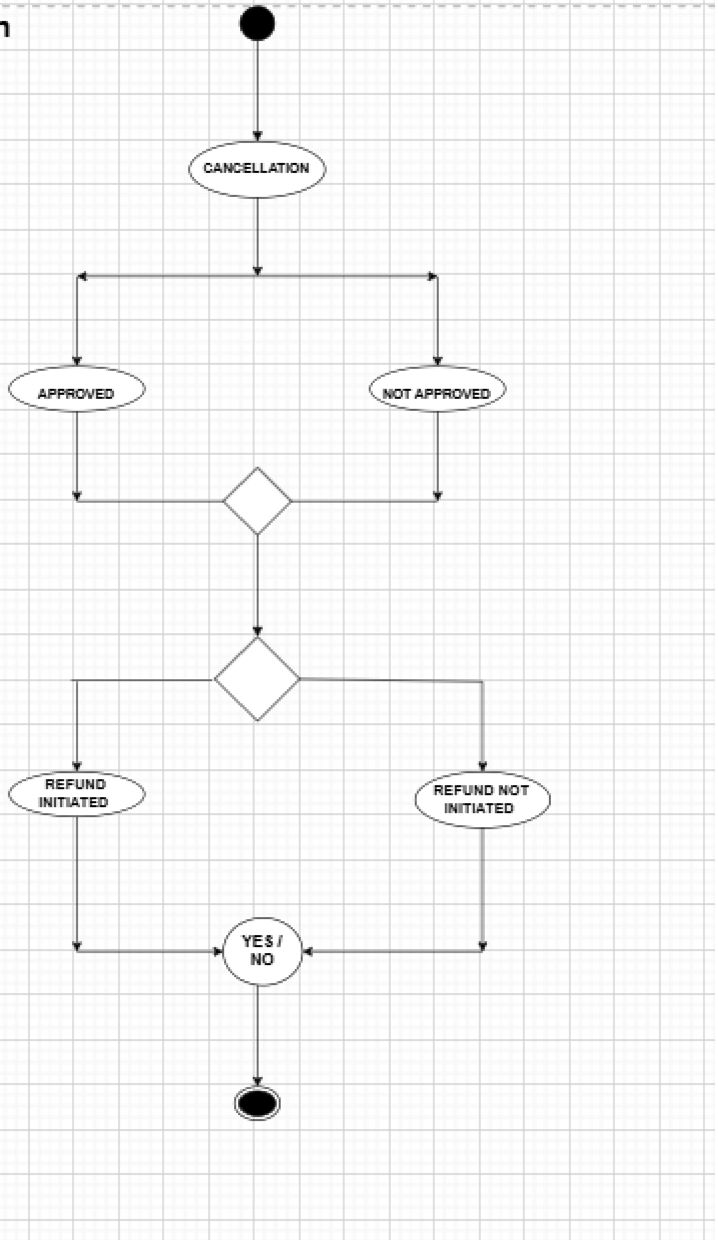



payment
MAKE PAYMENT
UPI/CARD/NET BANKING
BANK VERFICATION
PAYMENT VERFICATION
CONFIRM ORDER
LOG OUT

3. DELIVERY



4. Cancellation



5. Customer Profile