online Agriculture Products Store

Mr. Henry, after being successful as a businessman and has become one of the wealthiest persons in the city. Now, Mr. Henry wants to help others to fulfil their dreams. One day, Mr. Henry went to meet his childhood friends Peter, Kevin and Ben. They live in a remote village and do farming. Mr. Henry asked his friends if they are facing any difficulties in their day-to-day work.

Peter told Mr. Henry that he is facing difficulties in procuring fertilizers which are very important for farm. Kevin said that he is also facing the same problem in-case of buying seeds for farming certain crops. Ben raised his concern on lack of pesticides which could help in greatly reducing pests in crops.

After listening to all his friends’ problems, Mr. Henry thought that this is a crucial problem faced not only by his friends but also by so many other farmers. So, Mr. Henry decided to make an online agriculture product store to facilitate remote area farmers to buy agriculture products. Through this Online Web / mobile Application, Farmers and Companies (Fertilizers, seeds and pesticides manufacturing Companies) can communicate directly with each other.

The main purpose to build this online store is to facilitate farmers to buy seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers from anywhere through internet connectivity. Since new users are involved, Application should be user friendly.

This new application should be able to accept the product (fertilizers, seeds, pesticides) details from the manufacturers and should be able to display them to the Farmers. Farmers will browse through these products and select the products what they need and request to buy them and deliver them to farmers location.

Mr. Henry has given this project through his Company SOONY. In SOONY Company, Mr Pandu is Financial Head and Mr Dooku is Project Coordinator. Mr. Henry , Mr Pandu , and Mr Dooku formed oneCommitteeand gavethisproject to APTIT SOLUTIONS company forBudget2 Crores INR and 18months Duration under CSRinitiative.Peter,Kevin and Ben are helping the Committee and can be considered as Stakeholders share requirements for the Project.

Mr Karthik is the Delivery Head in APTITSOLUTIONS company and he reached out to MrHenry through his connects and Bagged this project. APTITSOLUTIONS company have Talent pool Available for this Project. Mr Vandanam is project Manager, Ms. Juhi is Senior Java Developer, Mr Teyson, MsLucie, MrTucker, MrBravo are Java Developers. Network Admin is MrMike and DB AdminisJohn .MrJason and MsAlekya are the Tester. And you joined this team as a BA.

1.Identify Business Process Model for Online Agriculture Store

Goals-

The goal for the business is to create a strong and reliable online platform that acts a bridge between Farmers and agricultural products manufacturers. Helping farmers to procure agricultural products and solving procurement problems particularly faced by remote farmers.

Inputs-

Inputs should be considered from manufacturer point of view related to price of the product, product details and specifications. On the other hand farmers being buyers their details related to agriculture products required and delivery locations. Technical and non technical related to webpage and mobile application.

Resources-

Two strong and supportive teams Soony and APTIT Solutions with same ideology team members working towards the project. Team should have good technical skills and knowledge related to tools which help them to develop webpage and mobile application with in the given budget of 2crores.

Output-

A user-friendly interface for the farmers who can easily understand the application and order online confidently without any payment issues.

Activities-

Meeting with stakeholders and gather information related product, system and user requirements. Explaining the team how exactly the webpage and mobile application can be designed, developed, tested and deployed. Considering various inputs and ideas.

Value creation-

Availability of agricultural products online, cost saving for customers. Increasing in sales to sellers and giving a new exposure to customers available and looking for agricultural products in remote areas.

2. SWOT Analysis

**Weakness**

Farmers online knowledge.

Logistics related to delivery.

User base for new online initiative.

**Strengths**

Agricultural needs.

Good budget and time.

Stakeholders support.

CSR activities.

**Opportunities**

New Market growth.

Filling gap between buyer and seller.

Can build new platforms in future based on the online platform.

**Threads**

Adaption of new technology by farmers.

Transport hurdles being remote areas.

Demand may vary depending on economic factors.

Government regulations.

3. Feasibility study

Hardware requirements-

Servers which provides high performance to host the applications. On the other hand these hardware servers should also be supportive for customers devices such as desktops, laptops, tablets and mobile phones installed with android or IOS.

Software requirements-

Technology suggested by team making sure customer is comfortable and easy to use the application. Payment gateway should be secured as it is online order and payment.

Resources-

Java developers with strong knowledge is required. One among the team is required for maintaining the database, one as a network admin to control and maintain hosting environment securely. BA is required to communicate with developers and consider the stakeholders requirements and share the same with developers. One PM for channelizing the team make sure to meet deadline and maintain team harmony.

Budget-

With in the given budget 2crores should be spent accordingly among Hardware and software procurement, team paycheques for 18 months and maintain the project.

Time Frame-

Project should be segregated among different phases for requirement gathering, Design, develop, test, deploy and support. Each time frame for the different phases should be discussed among the team and should meet dead-line i.e 18 months.

4. Gap Analysis

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Current state | Desired state |
| Ordering Method | Visiting store and time consuming. | Online which is effortless and also can be easily tracked and timely. |
| Availability | Very few option of products available and restricted to access wide range of products. | Wide range of products and chance to choose among the products. |
| Purchase method | Cash and card according to in-store acceptance. | Online payments and securing the customers transaction and acknowledgement mail or sms. |
| Delivery | Transportation arranged by farmers, if limited size using their own transport | Delivered safely at door step and customer can track the order. |
| Eradication of middleman | Middle man can be avoided if involved. | Buyer and seller can interact directly with the help of online platform |
| Customer reception | May or may not exists | Customer can expect response from sellers for their queries. |

5. Risk Analysis

**BA Risks**

Stakeholders Involvement-

Not able to understand stakeholders requirements and channelizing in a wrong way will effect the project and leads to delay for timely delivery. To avoid this risk a clear documentation and constant interaction with stakeholders and feedback helps.

Domain knowledge and experts-

Team might have good technical knowledge but domain knowledge related to this particular project may be minimum. To avoid this risk expert suggestion to understand better like peter, kevin and Ben can help with few insights.

User Experience-

Developing an online platform for remote customers an easy and friendly application must be created. The risk of not developing a friendly application may be lead to one of the risk. To avaoid such risk frequent feedback from remote farmers can help.

Change in requirements-

Not only related to one particular project stakeholders change requirements very frequently based on market changes. This risk will lead to delay in project. This kind of risk can be minimized by implementing change management process and making it to understand for stakeholders.

**Process and project risks**

Budget risks-

Within the given budget of 2crores the project should be done to avoid project budget exceeding risk. Constant budget monitoring for expenditure and allocating budget for unexpected expenses will help.

Failure to meet timelines-

This risk will effect both the budget and timely delivery of the project. Introducing agile methodology, team meetings, individual interaction, tools like Kanban board will help to avoid this risk.

Resources and their availability-

Making sure right and skilled employee available at right time will help to avoid this risk. Availability of similar skilled employee and cross-training among the team should be planned.

Logistics risks-

Logistics is the one among the important risks that shell be avoided. As most of the business is relayed on transportation timely and safe delivery should be prioritised. To minimize the risk strong logistics partner should be on-boarded and tracking facility should be available.

6. RACI Metrics

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responsible | Karthik  Vandanam  Juhi  Teyson  Lucie  Tucker  Bravo  Jason  Alekya | Delivery head  Project manager  Senior Java Developer  Java Developer  Java Developer  Java Developer  Java Developer  Tester  Tester |
| Accountable | Vandanam | Project manager |
| Consulted | Karthik  Juhi  Mike  John | Delivery head  Senior Java Developer  Network Admin  Database Admin |
| Informed | Karthik  Henry  Dooku  Peter  Kevin  Ben | Delivery Head  Sponser  Project Coordinator  Stakeholder  Stakeholder  Stakeholder |

7. Business Case Document

Why is the project initiated-

The project has taken up to fill up the gap between buyers who are farmers and sellers who are manufacturing farming products. By building an online platform few problems such as availability of agricultural products and easy delivery can be addressed through friendly online platform. Cost efficiency and wide range of farming products are made available to farmers

What are the current problems-

As Peter, Kevin and Ben addressed their major issues are availability of farming products such as seeds availability for few crops, procuring fertilizers being part of farming and pesticides for pest control over farm lands. This not only one’s problem but a common problem among the farmers.

How many problems can be solved with this project-

Building a communication channel among farmers and manufactures can be resolved with the help of online platform. Clear costing of the products are available online along side with wide range of products with door delivery should be a merit to the customers. Timely delivery for cultivation is addressed with strong delivery partners.

What are the resources required for the project-

The Project requires strong Human resources team in order to keep up the pace, understand the need and purpose of the project, maintain team harmony. Each individual should understand their responsibility and importance of their contribution towards the project. An investment of 2 crores and 18 months of time should be invested accordingly. Software and Hardware procurement related to the project should done. Right and experienced team players such as Java developers, Testers, Network and database administrators are major resources. Investing accordingly in each phase of the project should be taken care by Business heads, project managers and good control on team is important.

How much Organizational changes are required to adopt this change-

Changes are major among this project while building an online platform for farmers with a very minimal knowledge about online platform. Starting with organizational changes creating a team for agricultural online platform and managing the team day to day and making them to understand that project is made for farmers an easy and user friendly application development is a major new adoption. Well conducting training and taking constant feedback from farmers as test and trail will help the project. Building a trust among the farmers and manufacturers is also a challenging and new adaption that should be existing.

What is the Time frame to recover ROI-

Initial Investment: 2 crores

Cost for operations: Marketing the online platform, Logistics cost, maintenance and support for online platform.

Revenue from online platforms: Advertisements on webpage, subscription plans, promotions, minimal fees from manufacturers for showcasing their products online.

It entirely depends on how many farmers are using the online platform and how frequently they are ordering and number of manufacturers registering online for selling their products.

How to identify Stakeholders-

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Designation | Interest level | Influence level |
| Henry | Sponsor | High | High |
| Karthik | Delivery Head | High | High |
| Manufacturers | Suppliers | High | Medium |
| Farmers | Influencers | High | Medium |
| Government | Compliance officers | Low | High |

8. The Committee of Mr. Henry , Mr Pandu , and Mr Dooku and Mr Karthik are having a 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.

Sequential Methodology-

The sequential methodology is also known as waterfall method, it is a step by step process where each phase should be completed to move to the next phase.

Process:

Gathering requirements-> System design-> Implementation-> Testing-> Deployment-> Maintenance

Iterative Method-

Sequential is less versatile than Iterative method. Iterations, or smaller, more manageable cycles, make up the development process. Every iteration covers every step of the SDLC, from collecting requirements to testing.

Process:

Plan in minor parts of the project-> Design and develop-> Test-> Feedback-> Improve if needed in next iterative.

Evolutionary Method-

The system is developed using in incremental iterations, or prototypes. With regular updates and enhancements based on user input, the system develops via ongoing feedback.

Process:

Develop prototype-> Feedback from users-> Prototype is improved if needed-> New version is released-> Repeat the cycle.

Agile Method-

Agile is a well-liked methodology that emphasizes adaptability, teamwork, and client input. Development is carried out in brief sprints, or cycles, that typically span two to four weeks and produce a limited number of features.

Process:

Plan-> Develop-> Review-> Repeat.

However, a sequential or iterative strategy might also be effective if the project scope is well-defined from the beginning and unlikely to change, particularly for less dynamic components of the project.  
  
Conclusion: Because of its adaptability, iterative delivery, and the dynamic nature of the product needs, Agile appears to be the best option in this situation.

9. 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 ?

Waterfall model a sequential, linear development approach in which every stage must be finished before going on to the next.

Where as in V-Model is a testing-focused expansion of the Waterfall Model. There is a testing step for each stage of development.

Promote the V-Model as the best approach for this project in my capacity as a business analyst. It preserves the development team accustomed organized methodology while being in line with the stakeholders priorities for risk and quality management.

10. Write down the differences between waterfall model and V model.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Waterfall Model | V Model |
| Each Phase flows downwards like a waterfall. | Development and testing are closely aligned. |
| Testing is done after the development is done | Testing is done in each phase. |
| Errors are detected after the development phase. | Errors are detected earlier because of testing in every phase. |
| Used of easy to go projects with fixed requirements. | Used in Healthcare or other industries which are to be handled very carefully. |
|  |  |

11. As a BA, state your reason for choosing one model for this projects.

Project goals aligned-

A organized strategy such as the V-Model, in which every phase and delivery is thoroughly recorded and traceable, is made possible by the project's 18-month timeframe and budget of 2 crores Indian rupees.

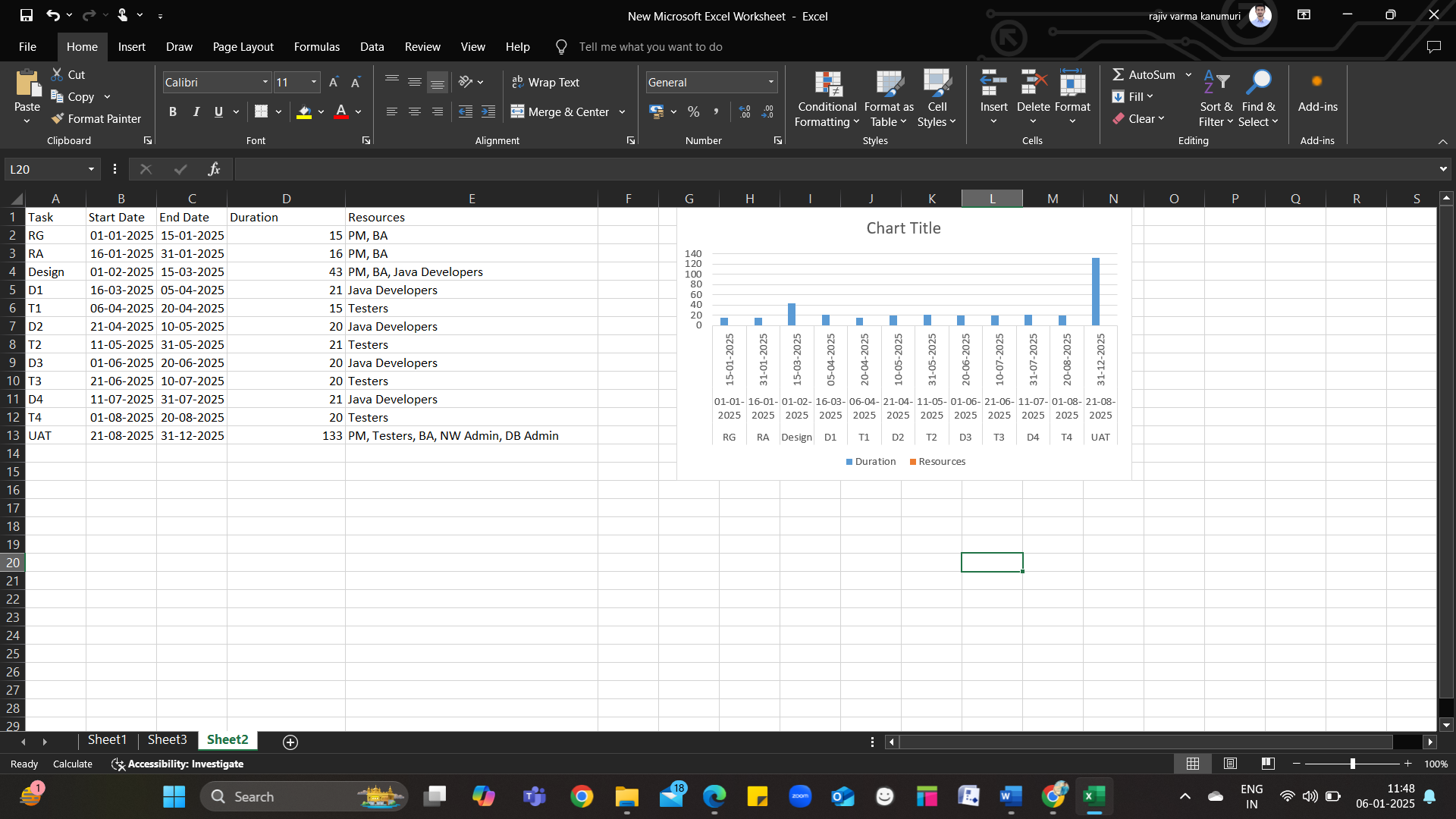
The long-term objective of sustaining and growing the application is supported by the model's emphasis on traceability and documentation.

Quality assured-

Farmers depend on the platform for essential supplies including seeds, fertilizer, and pesticides via this project's online agriculture supply store. Their operations and means of subsistence could be disrupted by any problems or mistakes in the system.  
By including testing into each stage, the V-Model guarantees that flaws are found and fixed quickly, producing a high-quality end product.

12. 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.



13. Explain the difference between Fixed Bid and Billing.

Scope- The scope in fixed biding can be fixed where in billing is flexible and evolving.

Ownership risk- In fixed bid risk is on vendor where as in billing client as the risk.

Control- Control is very low in fixed bid and high in billing.

Cost- Cost is fixed and agreed before in hand, in billing it varies depending on efforts.

Timeline- Timeline is determined during the planning phase in fixed bid and in billing depends on change in scope.

14. Prepare Timesheets of a BA in various stages of SDCL .

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Task** | **Actionable Items** | **Start Time** | **End Time** | **Duration (Hours)** |
| 1 | Requirement Gathering | Conduct stakeholder interviews, gather documents | 9:00 AM | 11:00 AM | 2 |
| 2 | Requirement Analysis | Analyze requirements, prepare functional specs | 11:30 AM | 1:00 PM | 1.5 |
| 3 | Meeting with Team | Discuss project scope, clarify queries | 2:00 PM | 3:00 PM | 1 |
| 4 | Documentation | Update BRD (Business Requirement Document) | 3:15 PM | 4:45 PM | 1.5 |
| 5 | Validation with Stakeholders | Review and validate requirements with stakeholders | 5:00 PM | 6:00 PM | 1 |

Total Hours= 7

Development Timesheet of a BA

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SNO** | **Task** | **Actional Items** | **Start Time** | **End Time** | **Duration** |
| 1 | Requirement Traceability Matrix | Map requirements to design and development tasks | 9:00 AM | 10:30 AM | 1.5 |
| 2 | Functional Specification Review | Review design documents for alignment with requirements | 10:45 AM | 12:15 PM | 1.5 |
| 3 | Development Support | Clarify requirements for developers and resolve queries | 1:00 PM | 2:30 PM | 1.5 |
| 4 | Test Case Review | Validate test cases against requirements | 2:45 PM | 4:15 PM | 1.5 |
| 5 | Change Request Management | Analyze and document any new or modified requirements | 4:30 PM | 6:00 PM | 1.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Total | 7.5hrs |

Testing timesheets of a BA

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SNO** | **Tasks** | **Actionable Items** | **Start Time** | **End Time** | **Duration** |
| 1 | Test Plan Review | Review test plan to ensure coverage of all requirements | 9:00 AM | 10:30 AM | 1.5 |
| 2 | Test Case Validation | Validate test cases against functional requirements | 10:45 AM | 12:15 PM | 1.5 |
| 3 | Test Execution Monitoring | Monitor execution of test cases and track progress | 1:00 PM | 2:30 PM | 1.5 |
| 4 | Defect Triage | Analyze reported defects, prioritize, and coordinate fixes | 2:45 PM | 4:15 PM | 1.5 |
| 5 | UAT Preparation | Prepare users for UAT, review scenarios, and provide guidance | 4:30 PM | 6:00 PM | 1.5 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Total Hours | 7.5hrs |

UAT Timesheets of a BA

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SNO** | **Tasks** | **Actionable Items** | **Start Date** | **End Date** | **Duration** |
| 1 | UAT Kickoff Meeting | Brief end-users on the UAT process, goals, and timelines | 9:00 AM | 10:00 AM | 1 |
| 2 | Test Case Review with Users | Review and explain UAT test cases and scenarios | 10:15 AM | 11:30 AM | 1.25 |
| 3 | UAT Support | Provide real-time assistance to users during test execution | 11:45 AM | 1:15 PM | 1.5 |
| 4 | Defect Review and Resolution | Log, review, and prioritize defects reported by users | 2:00 PM | 3:30 PM | 1.5 |
| 5 | UAT Feedback Analysis | Collect and analyze feedback from users | 3:45 PM | 4:45 PM | 1 |
| 6 | UAT Closure and Reporting | Summarize UAT results, prepare a closure report | 5:00 PM | 6:00 PM | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | Total Hours | 7.25 |

Deployment and Implementation Timesheet of a BA

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SNO | **Task** | **Actionable Items** | **Start Time** | **End Time** | **Duration** |
| 1 | Deployment Planning | Coordinate with stakeholders, review deployment checklist | 9:00 AM | 10:30 AM | 1.5 |
| 2 | Final Requirement Validation | Confirm that all requirements have been implemented | 10:45 AM | 12:00 PM | 1.25 |
| 3 | Go-Live Preparation | Ensure system readiness, validate deployment environment | 12:15 PM | 1:45 PM | 1.5 |
| 4 | Deployment Support | Provide real-time support during system deployment | 2:00 PM | 4:00 PM | 2 |
| 5 | Post-Deployment Verification | Verify functionality, conduct smoke testing | 4:15 PM | 5:45 PM | 1.5 |
| 6 | User Communication and Handover | Conduct user training, share system documentation | 6:00 PM | 7:30 PM | 1.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Total Hours | 9.25 |