# 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 one Committee and gave this project to APT IT SOLUTIONS company for Budget 2 Crores INR and 18 months Duration under CSR initiative. 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 APT IT SOLUTIONS company and he reached out to Mr Henry through his connects and Bagged this project. APT IT SOLUTIONS company have Talent pool Available for this Project. Mr Vandanam is project Manager, Ms. Juhi is Senior Java Developer, Mr Teyson, Ms Lucie, Mr Tucker, Mr Bravo are Java Developers. Network Admin is Mr Mike and DB Admin is John. Mr Jason and Ms Alekya are the Tester. And you joined this team as a BA.

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| --- | --- |
| Question 1- BPM | - 5 Marks |

Identify Business Process Model for Online Agriculture Store — (Goal, Inputs, Resources, Outputs, Activities, Value created to the end Customer)

Answer: BPM is Business Process Management. It is a process that helps organizations to manage and improve their business processes. It include the following points as follow

1. Goal: To create an online platform for farmers in remote areas to easily purchase agriculture products such as fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides.
2. Inputs: Product details from manufacturers, customer orders, and payment information.
3. Resources: The website or mobile application, IT infrastructure, and human resources including developers, testers, and customer service staff.
4. Outputs: A user-friendly platform for farmers to browse and purchase products, delivery of products to customers, and financial transactions.
5. Activities: Development and maintenance of the website or mobile application Product management, which includes updating product information and pricing Order management, which includes processing customer orders, payment and delivery. Customer service, which includes responding to customer inquiries and addressing any issues that arise.
6. Value created to the end customer (Convenience): Farmers can purchase products from the comfort of their own homes Time-saving i.e. Farmers no longer have to travel to purchase products. Access to a wider range of products i.e. Farmers can now purchase products from manufacturers that they may not have been able to do before. Improved efficiency i.e. Farmers can now plan their purchases and deliveries in advance, increasing their productivity

Question 2 -SWOT- 5 Marks

Mr Karthik is doing SWOT analysis before he accepts this project. What Aspects he Should consider as Strengths, as Weaknesses, as Opportunity and as Threats.

Answer: SWOT stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats, and so a SWOT analysis is a technique for assessing these four aspects of the business.

As the Delivery Head, Mr. Karthik should consider the following aspects when performing a SWOT analysis for the online agriculture product store project:

1. Strengths:

a. The project aligns with the company's mission of providing IT solutions to improve

the lives of people in rural areas.

b. The company has a talent pool of experienced developers and other IT professionals

available to work on the project.

c. The project has the support of Mr. Henry, a successful businessman, and other

stakeholders who can provide valuable input and resources.

d. Online marketplaces are becoming more popular, so the project has the potential to

be successful

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iv.) Online marketplaces are becoming more popular, so the project has the potential to be successful.

1. Weaknesses:

i.) The 18-month project duration may be a tight timeline to deliver a complex system.

ii.) The company may not have previous experience in developing an online agriculture product store.

iii.) The budget of 2 Crores INR may not be sufficient to cover all the costs of the project.

iv.) The company may not have enough knowledge of the agriculture industry to understand the specific needs of the farmers and manufacturers.

1. Opportunities:

i.) The project could open up new business opportunities for the company in the agriculture and rural development sectors.

ii.) The project could help improve the lives of farmers in remote areas by making it easier for them to access the products they need.

iii.) The company could use this project as a showcase for future projects and gain reputation.

iv.) The online store could be a platform for farmers to connect with each other and share their experiences.

1. Threats:

i.) The project may face competition from existing online agriculture product stores if any.

ii.) The project could be affected by changes in government regulations or policies.

iii.) The company may encounter unexpected technical difficulties or delays during the development process. Thus, escalating costs

iv.) The farmers may not be willing to adopt the new technology as they may be reluctant to change and do not see utility in it.

v.) They may be reluctant to bear the cost and charges for the system due to lack of trust. By considering these aspects, Mr. Karthik can identify potential challenges and opportunities for the project, and make an informed decision about whether to accept the project and how best to approach it

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Question 3 — Feasibility study - 5 Marks

Mr Karthik is trying to do feasibility study on doing this project in Technology (Java), Please help him with points (HW SW Trained Resources Budget Time frame) to consider in feasibility Study.

Answer: A feasibility study is a detailed analysis that considers all of the critical aspects of a proposed project in order to determine the likelihood of it succeeding.

A feasibility study is a detailed analysis of a business idea to determine if it's viable.

As Mr. Karthik conducts a feasibility study on the use of Java technology for the online agriculture product store project, he should consider the following points:

1. Hardware: Mr. Karthik should ensure that the company has the necessary hardware resources to support the project, such as servers, storage, and network infrastructure. He should also consider scalability and future expansion in case the project grows in size and usage.
2. Software: Mr. Karthik should evaluate the existing software systems and libraries that the company uses and assess whether they are compatible with Java. He should also research and identify any additional software or frameworks that may be required for the project.
3. Trained Resources: Mr. Karthik should identify the availability of trained resources within the company who can work with Java. He should also assess whether the company has enough Java developers with the necessary skills and experience to complete the project within the given timeline.
4. Budget: Mr. Karthik should analyze the costs associated with the project, such as hardware, software, and personnel costs. He should also evaluate whether the project budget of 2 Crores INR is sufficient to cover all the costs and if not how to adjust the project scope to make it feasible.
5. Time frame: Mr. Karthik should evaluate whether the 18-month project duration is realistic given the complexity of the project. He should also consider any potential delays or obstacles that may arise during the development process, and assess whether the company has the resources and expertise to complete the project on time. By considering these points, Mr. Karthik can determine whether the project is technically feasible, and whether the company has the resources and capability to deliver the project within the given timeframe, budget and quality.

Question 4— Gap Analysis - 5 Marks

Mr Karthik must submit Gap Analysis to Mr Henry to convince to initiate this project. What points

(compare AS-IS existing process with TO-BE future Process) to showcase in the GAP Analysis

Answer: A business analyst uses gap analysis to identify areas for improvement in an organization's processes, products, services, and human resources. The goal is to develop strategies to close the gap between the current and desired state of the business. In the context of the online agriculture products store project, Mr. Karthik could showcase the following points in the gap analysis to convince Mr. Henry to initiate the project:

1.) Ease of Access: Currently, farmers in remote areas face difficulties in procuring fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides. The online store would provide easy and convenient access to these products from anywhere with internet connectivity.

2.) Improved communication: The existing process does not allow direct communication between farmers and companies that manufacture fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides. The online store would provide a platform for farmers to directly communicate with the companies, reducing the need for intermediaries.

3.) Better pricing: By reducing the number of intermediaries and providing direct communication between farmers and companies, the online store could help farmers get better prices for the products they need.

4.) Increased Product Availability: The online store would increase the availability of agriculture products to farmers in remote areas. This would help farmers to access products that are not easily available in their local markets.

5.) Increased Efficiency: The manual process of procuring agriculture products is time-consuming and prone to errors. The online store would automate many aspects of the process, increasing efficiency and reducing the likelihood of errors.

6.) Increased Transparency: The manual process can be opaque, making it difficult to track the flow of products and money. The online store would increase transparency by providing a clear and detailed record of all transactions. These points highlight the key benefits of the online agriculture products store and how it addresses the existing challenges faced by farmers in remote areas. By showcasing these benefits, Mr. Karthik can convince Mr. Henry to initiate the project.

Question 5 — Risk Analysis - 10 Marks

List down different risk factors that may be involved (BA Risks And process/Project Risks)

Answer: Risk analysis is the process of identifying and analysing potential issues that could negatively impact key business initiatives or projects.

BA Risks and process:

1.) Requirements Gathering: Inadequate requirements gathering and analysis could lead to misunderstandings or missed requirements that would impact the final product.

2.) Stakeholder Management: Different stakeholders (farmers, companies, project team, etc.) may have conflicting requirements or opinions, leading to difficulties in getting consensus on the requirements.

3.) Communication: Miscommunication between the BA, project team, and stakeholders could lead to misunderstandings and incorrect assumptions about the requirements.

4.) Change Management: Changes in requirements or stakeholders' expectations during the project could result in delays or additional costs.

Project Risks:

1.) Budget: The project budget may be insufficient to cover the development and implementation costs, leading to financial constraints.

2.) Technical: Technical difficulties during the development and implementation of the online store could impact the delivery timeline and quality of the final product.

3.) User Acceptance: The success of an online store depends on the willingness of farmers and businesses to use the platform. If the user acceptance rate is low, the project may not reach its goals.

4.) Integrations: Online stores need to integrate with various systems such as payment systems, logistics systems, and inventory management systems. Problems during integration can affect project schedule and quality.

Question 6 — Stakeholder Analysis (RACI Matrix) - 8 Marks

Perform stakeholder analysis (RACI Matrix) to find out the key stakeholders who can take Decisions and Who are the influencers

Answer: Stakeholder analysis is the process used to identify and assess the importance, influence, interests, or impact of various stakeholders in relation to a project or business decision.

Stakeholders analysis can be done by using RACI matrix

It is use to understand the roles and responsibility given to particular team members.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **RACI Matrix** |  |
| **Responsible** | **Mr. Karthik - Delivery Head - APT IT Solutions** |
|  | **Mr. Vandanam - Project Manager - APT IT Solutions** |
|  | **Ms. Juhi - Senior Java Developer - APT IT Solutions** |
|  | **Mr. Teyson, Ms. Lucie, Mr. Tuker, Mr. Bravo - Java Developer - -** |
|  | **APT IT Solutions** |
|  | **Mr. Mike - Network Admin - - APT IT Solutions** |
|  | **Mr. John - DB Admin - APT IT Solutions** |
|  | **Mr. Jason and Ms. Alekya - Testers - - APT IT Solutions** |
|  |  |
| **Accountable** | **Mr. Henry - Client - Soony Company** |
|  | **Mr. Pandu - Financial Head - Soony Company** |
|  | **Mr. Dooku - Project Coordinator Soony Company** |
|  |  |
| **Consulted** | **Peter, Kevin and Ben - Stakeholders (Farmers from the remote village)** |
|  |  |
| **Informed** | **Farmers & Companies (Manufacturers of fertilizers, seeds & Pesticides** |

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| Question 7 — Business Case Document- 8 Marks |

Help Mr Karthik to prepare a business case document

Answer: A business case document is an important case study document

Business Case Document: Online Agriculture Products Store

1) Why is this project initiated?

To bridge the gap between farmers, suppliers, and consumers by providing a convenient online platform for agricultural products.

To address the lack of accessibility to quality agricultural products in rural areas.

2) What are the current problems?

Limited availability of agricultural products

Inefficient distribution channels leading to increased costs for farmers.

Farmers' lack of access to direct buyers and fair prices.

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

Provide a direct marketplace for farmers to purchase the agriculture products.

Ensure timely delivery of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides

Reduce dependency on middlemen, ensuring better pricing and transparency.

Save the time and money of travelling

4) What are the resources required?

Technical Resources: Development of a robust e-commerce platform and mobile application.

Human Resources: A dedicated team for customer support, logistics, and IT maintenance.

Financial Resources: Investment in infrastructure, marketing, and partnerships with logistics

companies.

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

Minimal organizational change for farmers; training sessions may be required to familiarize them with using the platform.

Moderate change for suppliers to integrate their operations into the platform.

6) What is the time frame to recover ROI?

ROI stands for return on investment

Estimated ROI recovery within 2-3 years, depending on user adoption rate and scaling efforts.

7) How to identify stakeholders?

Stakeholders analysis can be done by using RACI matrix

It is used to understand the roles and responsibility given to particular team members

Question 8 — Four SDLC Methodologies - 8 Marks

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

Answer: SDLC stands for Software development life cycle. SDLC Methodology is the practical approach to implementing SDLC effectively.

1.) Sequential: This methodology follows a linear approach and moves through each phase of the SDLC in a set sequence. This method is best suited for projects with well-defined requirements, low risk, and predictable outcomes.

2.) Iterative: This methodology involves developing the software in iterations, where each iteration builds upon the previous one. This method is best suited for projects with complex requirements and high risk.

3.) Evolutionary: This methodology involves developing a basic version of the software and then incrementally improving it. This method is best suited for projects with rapidly changing requirements and high risk.

4.) Agile: This methodology is based on an iterative and incremental approach, and involves close collaboration between the development team and stakeholders. This method is best suited for projects with rapidly changing requirements, high risk, and complex environments.

Question 9 — Waterfall RUP Spiral and Scrum Models— 8 Marks

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: SDLC Model is the theoretical blueprint outlining how the process flows.

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

1. Agile: This methodology is based on an iterative and incremental approach, and involves close collaboration between the development team and stakeholders. This method is best suited for projects with rapidly changing requirements, high risk, and complex environments.
2. Waterfall: This model is a sequential approach where each phase of development must be completed before moving on to the next phase. It is best suited for projects with well-defined requirements and clear project goals.
3. RUP: This model is a unified and iterative approach that uses a set of best practices for software development. It is best suited for complex projects with changing requirements.
4. Spiral: This model is a combination of both the sequential and iterative approaches, where each iteration builds upon the previous one. It is best suited for high-risk projects with uncertain requirements.
5. Scrum: This model is an agile approach that emphasizes teamwork, collaboration, and adaptability. It is best suited for projects with rapidly changing requirements and complex problem-solving.

Question 10 — Waterfall Vs V-Model - 5 Marks

20Write down the differences between waterfall model and V model.

Answer:

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| --- | --- |
| **Waterfall Testing** | **V-Model Testing** |
| 1. Waterfall Software Testing is a type of software testing in which the different testing levels are performed one after the other. | 1.) V-Model Testing is a development model where testing activities are planned in parallel with corresponding development phase. |
| 1. In Waterfall Testing, testing phase comes after the development phase is completed. | 2.) In V-Model Testing, Development and Testing phases are run in parallel. |
| 1. In Waterfall Testing, Risk are identified late in the process. | 3.) In V-Model Testing, Risk are identified early in the process due to continuous testing. |
| 1. In Waterfall Testing, Errors are detected at an late stage. | 4.) In V-Model Testing, Errors are detected at an early stage. |
| 1. Waterfall Testing is best suited for larger project. | 5.) V-Model Testing is best suited for smaller to medium-sized project. |
| 1. In Waterfall Testing, testers may or may not be involve in the requirements. | 6.) In V-Model Testing, testers are involved in the requirements. |

Question 11 —Justify your choice - 3 Marks

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

Answer 11

V model is selected . It is recommended by the SME and is more suited for the project. The V

model allows changes in between the project which might be suitable for project where change

requirement can arise due to regulator.

Answer:

V model is selected. It is recommended by the SME and is more suited for the project. The V model is known as validation and verification model emphasizing testing alongside development. As at allows changes in between the project which might be suitable for project where change requirement can arise due to regulator.

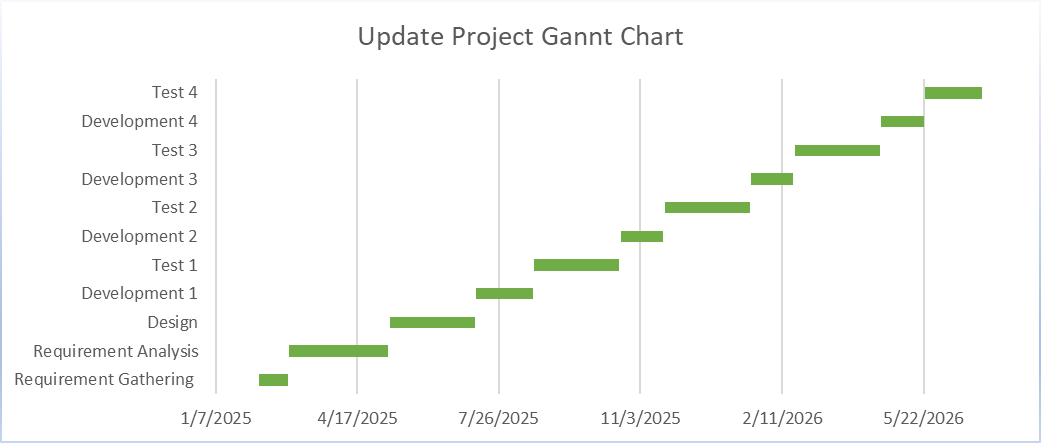
Question 12 — Gantt Chart- 5 Marks

The Committee of Mr. Henry, Mr Pandu, and Mr Dooku discussed with Mr Karthik and finalised on the V Model approach (RG, RA, Design, DI, Tl, 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, DI, 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: The Gantt Chart is as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project Tasks | Start Date | End Date | Duration | Time (in hours) |
| Requirement Gathering | 1/7/2025 | 2/6/2025 | 30 | 240 |
| Requirement Analysis | 2/7/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 20 | 160 |
| Design | 2/28/2025 | 5/9/2025 | 70 | 560 |
| Development 1 | 5/10/2025 | 7/9/2025 | 60 | 480 |
| Test 1 | 7/10/2025 | 8/19/2025 | 40 | 320 |
| Development 2 | 8/20/2025 | 10/19/2025 | 60 | 480 |
| Test 2 | 10/20/2025 | 11/19/2025 | 30 | 240 |
| Development 3 | 11/20/2025 | 1/19/2026 | 60 | 480 |
| Test 3 | 1/20/2026 | 2/19/2026 | 30 | 240 |
| Development 4 | 2/20/2026 | 4/21/2026 | 60 | 480 |
| Test 4 | 4/22/2026 | 5/22/2026 | 30 | 240 |
| UAT | 5/23/2026 | 7/2/2026 | 40 | 320 |
| Total |  |  | 530 | 4240 |



Question 13 — Fixed Bid Vs Billing - 5 Marks

Explain the difference between Fixed Bid and Billing project:

Answer:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Fixed Bid Model** | **Billing Model** |
| 1. The Fixed Bid Model is a method of project delivery where the price for the project is agreed upon and fixed at the outset. | 1.) The Billing Models a method of project delivery where the client is charged based on the actual time and resources used on the project. |
| 1. In this model, the scope of the project is defined and agreed upon by the client and the vendor, and the vendor is responsible for delivering the project within the agreed-upon budget and timeline. | 2.) In this model, the scope of the project is not fixed. The client is charged based on the actual time and resources spent on the project, and any changes to the scope of the project are accommodated through changes to the budget and timeline. |
| 1. The bears the risk of any cost over runs or schedule delays. | 3.) This model allows for greater flexibility in the project. |

Question 14 — Preparer Timesheets of a BA in various stages of SDLC - 20 marks

* Design Timesheet of a BA

Answer: The **Design Timesheet of a BA** as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Task | In Time | Out Time | Duration (hrs) |
| 1/12/2025 | Communicating with client about design solutions | 9:00 AM | 8:00 PM | 11 |
| 1/13/2025 | Assessing design options | 9:00 AM | 6:00 PM | 9 |
| 1/14/2025 | Meeting with Development team | 9:00 AM | 5:30 PM | 8.5 |
| 1/15/2025 | Verify and validate the requirements | 9:00 AM | 6:00 PM | 9 |
| 1/16/2025 | Collaborate with team to finalize system design architecture | 9:00 AM | 5:30 PM | 8.5 |

* Development Timesheet of a BA

Answer: The **Development Timesheet of a BA** as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Task | In Time | Out Time | Duration (hrs) |
| 1/17/2025 | Coordinating with team and checking on approvals after each development stage | 9:00 AM | 4:00 PM | 7 |
| 1/18/2025 | Conduct a session to elucidate design of software | 9:00 AM | 6:00 PM | 9 |
| 1/19/2025 | Clarifying queries, brainstorming with development team, coordinating with team and tracking project | 9:00 AM | 5:30 PM | 8.5 |
| 1/20/2025 | Working on change in requirements during development stage from clients | 9:00 AM | 5:00 PM | 8 |
| 1/21/2025 | Reviewed test plans for upcoming release | 9:00 AM | 6:30 PM | 9.5 |

* Testing Timesheet of a BA

Answer: The **Testing Timesheet of a BA** as follows**:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Task | In Time | Out Time | Duration (hrs) |
| 1/22/2025 | Work with Testing team to create system test plans | 9:00 AM | 4:00 PM | 7 |
| 1/23/2025 | Create and execute the system test cases | 9:00 AM | 6:00 PM | 9 |
| 1/24/2025 | Review system cases prepared by Testing team; provide requirements clarifications | 9:00 AM | 5:30 PM | 8.5 |
| 1/25/2025 | Analysed test results and reported issues | 9:00 AM | 5:00 PM | 8 |
| 1/26/2025 | Work with Testing team and obtain signature from client on project acceptance form | 9:00 AM | 6:30 PM | 9.5 |

* UAT Timesheet of a BA

Answer: The **UAT Timesheet of a BA** as follow:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Task | In Time | Out Time | Duration (hrs) |
| 1/27/2025 | Develop the detailed UAT test plan | 9:00 AM | 5:00 PM | 8 |
| 1/28/2025 | Develop the test case scenario | 9:00 AM | 4:30 PM | 7.5 |
| 1/29/2025 | Create UAT test cases | 9:00 AM | 5:30 PM | 8.5 |
| 1/30/2025 | Evaluate cases data preparation | 9:00 AM | 6:00 PM | 9 |
| 1/31/2025 | Run the test cases and document the test results | 9:00 AM | 5:30 PM | 8.5 |

* Deployment n Implementation Timesheet of a BA

Answer: The **Deployment n Implementation Timesheet of a BA** as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Task | In Time | Out Time | Duration (hrs) |
| 2/1/2025 | Create Deployment Plan | 9:00 AM | 5:00 PM | 8 |
| 2/2/2025 | Deploy application to test environment | 9:00 AM | 4:30 PM | 7.5 |
| 2/3/2025 | Deploy application to Production | 9:00 AM | 5:30 PM | 8.5 |
| 2/4/2025 | Perform User acceptance testing | 9:00 AM | 6:00 PM | 9 |
| 2/5/2025 | Finalize implementation | 9:00 AM | 5:30 PM | 8.5 |