**Question: 1 BPM**

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

**Answer:**

**Goal:**  Revenue & profitability from selling of agricultural products with maximum reach to target customers

**Inputs:** Manufacturers, Raw materials suppliers, Farmers, Warehouse, Logistics & Budget.

**Resources:** Internet, Mobile, Agricultural products, Project manager, developers, testing teams, Marketing team

**Outputs:** An user friendly E-commerce website for agriculture products which will facilitate farmers to buy seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers from anywhere through their mobile devices, Tabs or laptops.

**Activities:** Requirement Gathering and analysis, Designing User friendly UI, Easy & Secure Payment gateway, Maintenance, Training.

**Value created to the end customer:** Remote area farmers can easily get agriculture products & can

communicate directly with product manufacturers/sellers/dealers etc. It will be convenient for

customers to buy online, and they can save time and travelling cost

**Question: 2 SWOT**

**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:**

**Strength:** Strong link with suppliers/ Manufacturers providing subsidies. Wide presence. Vision to encourage the consistency, standardize in agriculture market place. Actual value sighting constructed on demand and supply. Reconstructing the measures between Farmers and suppliers/ Manufacturers.

**Weakness:** Less awareness among farmers about the latest technology. If this app is launched in market, there will be several other companies who might launch same app which will be a threat. In this case we need to maintain the brand name, quality and standard of our products and business turnovers.

**Opportunity:** All the manufacturers and suppliers come under platform. The app will open ways for more selling of agricultural product. Not just remote farmers, anyone can order from the store 24\*7. This will help buyers to have good sell and encourage adding better products. They can also put ads for new product launches/offers/discounts. It will be convenient for customers to buy online, and they can save time and travelling cost.

**Threats:** Cutthroat competition. Delivery to remote areas. Recruiting delivery person who are willing to travel and deliver. They might demand higher pay or allowances such as fuel/incentives etc. Not all farmers will be tech savvy so some might not be able to use the app. Ordering from remote areas could be challenging because of external factors such as electricity, internet etc

**Question 3 – Feasibility study**

**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:**

The feasibility study focuses on helping answer the essential question of “should we proceed with the proposed idea”. Possibility of doing a project within some constraints like technology, budget & time. Technology includes Software, Hardware and Trained Resources.

* Technical feasibility- Hardware and software. Existing/ New technology & Manpower.
* Financial feasibility- Initial investment/ Investors. Resources to procure capital such as Banks, investors, venture capitalists.
* Market feasibility. Type of industry, previous companies available in market. Quality, Demand, Supply, usage and timely delivery of the products
* Organizational feasibility- Available talent pool and Permanent available resources within 18 months at the cost of 2 Cr

**Question 4 – Gap Analysis**

**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:**

**AS IS PROCESS:** Stakeholders Peter, Kevin and Ben are facing difficulties in procuring fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and other agricultural products which is important for farming.

**TO BE PROCESS:** To avoid purchase of agricultural products manually, Mr. Henry decided to make an online agriculture product store. It will be a one stop place to connect remote farmers to commercial product suppliers/sellers, online, anywhere and anytime. This will facilitate the process of finding fresh produce for buyers and provides farmers with predictable markets and fast payment methods.

**GAP:** The payment method would introduce procedural inefficiencies, such as delays in payment settlement to merchants. To overcome these issues, we need to integrate mobile money services into their platforms. Other gaps such as delay in delivery of products, finding manpower to work for

remote areas, product shortage after order placed etc.

**Outcome:** Reduced wastage, Improved income of sellers/dealers, increased productivity of farmers, convenient method, time saving, more employment of delivery boys/packers etc

**Question 5 – Risk Analysis**

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

**Answer:**

* Logistics: Online platform will require logistics network to facilitate the physical movement of ordered products. If there is any loophole in logistics infrastructure it may result in increased costs for the businesses and will hinder the expansion of services into new regions.
* Payment process introduces procedural inefficiencies such as delays in payment settlement to sellers/dealers. To overcome these issues, businesses should come up with an idea where merchants can receive direct money from them instantly.
* Such businesses have many risks in their local markets. So, we need to encourage tie ups with organic merchants. Merchants will have stock of agricultural products and it will not hinder the raised demands.
* Storage of products should be taken care as the warehouses should be checked and monitored on regular basis so that pests and rodents do not spoil the goods.
* Delivery of products will need manpower who will be ready to travel remote areas across all weather so that business runs smooth. We need to have a good pay scale for this manpower which may increase the cost of business.

**Question 6 – Stakeholder Analysis (RACI Matrix)**

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

**Answer:**

Below is the list of Stakeholders.

**Project Stakeholders**

* Business Analyst – Rohini
* Delivery Head – Mr Karthik
* Project Manager – Mr Vanadanam
* Development Team – MS Juhi, Mr. Teyson, Ms Lucie, Mr Tucker, Mr Bravo
* Testing Team - Mr Jason and Ms Alekya
* Network Admin - Mr Mike and DB Admin is John.

**Business Stakeholders**

* Business Sponsor - Mr. Henry
* Influencers - Peter, Kevin and Ben.
* Finance team - Mr Pandu
* Project Team - Mr Doku

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Position | \* | (R)Responsible | (A)Accountable | (S)Supporting | (C)Consulted | (I)Informed |
| Mr. Henry | CEO | Yes |  |  |  | Yes | Yes |
| Asita | BA |  | Yes |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. Vanadam | Project Manager |  |  | Yes |  |  |  |
| Mr. Doku | Finance head |  |  |  | Yes |  |  |
| Mr. Pandu | Project Coordinator |  |  |  | Yes |  |  |
| Kevin, Ben & Peter | Friends |  |  |  |  | Yes | Yes |

**Question 7 – Business Case Document**

**Help Mr Karthik to prepare a business case document**

**Answer:**

1. Why is this project initiated?

Mr. Henry identified need for farmers to deliver them agriculture products on their doorstep and opportunity for himself to capitalize an opportunity.

1. What are the current Problems?

Difficulties in procuring fertilizers which are very important for farm. Buying seeds for farming certain crops and lack of pesticides which could help in greatly reducing pests in crops.

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

This project will facilitate farmers to buy seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers from anywhere through internet connectivity

1. What are the resources required?

Financial resources such as banks, investors. Manpower such as packers, delivery boys. Developers and testers to test and develop the project. Sellers/Dealers to tie up and sell products online.

1. How many organizational changes is required to adopt this technology?

No Change required as such

1. What is the time frame to recover ROI?

6 Months

1. How to identify stakeholders?

Understanding purpose of identifying stakeholders. Determine their impact on the project. Their needs in relation to the project. Mr Henry, Peter, Kevin, Ben, Farmers and sellers are the prime stakeholders

Following are the high-level scope for this engagement:

* Requirement Study
* Design
* Testing
* Development

**Question 8 – Four SDLC Methodologies**

**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:**

**Sequential – waterfall**

Waterfall is broken down into phases, and other modern methodologies can even pull from

these phases and utilize them, these phases are:

* Requirement Analysis
* Planning
* Architectural Design
* Software Development
* Testing
* Deployment
* Maintenance

According to the Waterfall method, the software development process goes through all the SDLC phases with no overlapping and consists of a single development cycle. According to the fact that it is a linear sequential life cycle model, any phase in the development process can begin only if the previous one is complete. Teams are large and everyone on the team like business analysts, architects, developers, tester, operations, etc. all work within their

own divisions.

After the entire architecture, data structures, and functional designs are ready, the development team starts coding the software. Only after all the code are written, integration and validation start. This means that the code is not tested before the Testing phase and only unit tests are executed during development.

Finally, the software finishes testing and is deployed to production and for the first time, where users can put it across real time testing. The Waterfall method can take several months or even years to complete, which means, if it doesn’t meet user expectations, changes are extremely slow and expensive. In many cases, defects are not recognised/fixed at all.

Likewise, due to the lack of feedback from customers or other stakeholders during the design and development process, it’s quite common for Waterfall teams to build unnecessary or under-used features, leading to wastage of time, effort, and capital.

**The Iterative Model – Rational Unified process**

The Iterative methodology was an early precursor to Agile. The iterative process is the practice of building, refining, and improving a project/product.

With the Iterative Model, only the major requirements are known from the beginning. Based on these, the development team creates a quick and cheap first version of the software. Then, as additional requirements are identified, additional iterations of the software are designed and built.

Each iteration goes through all the phases of the SDLC, and these cycles are repeated until completion. It is common for the team to work on several SDLC phases at the same time.

**Evolutionary - Spiral Model**

A Spiral Model of Software Development and Enhancement.” The Spiral Model boils down to a metamodel, which evaluates the specific risk profile of the project before recommending an approach that blends aspects of the other popular methodologies of the day, including Iterative and Waterfall. As such, it rejects a one size fits all approach to process model adoption.

**Agile**

Agile is the mainstream methodology used in modern software development and expands its influence beyond coding into many aspects of product development, from ideation to customer experience.

The Agile methodology breaks a project down into multiple cycles, each passing through some or all the SDLC phases. The focus is on people and how they work together to get the project done. Agile calls for continuous collaboration between team members and stakeholders with regular cycles of feedback and iteration.

The Agile Manifesto’s 4 Core Values

1. Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
2. Working software over comprehensive documentation
3. Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
4. Responding to change over following a plan

**Agile Roles**

Agile Roles assign responsibilities to members of the team. They are different than positions as a single person can take on multiple Agile roles depending on the scope of the project. Conversely, multiple people can share the same role. Here are some of the roles in an Agile project:

**Product Owner**: He/she defines the product vision based on all insights, feedback, and ideas gathered. He/she is the owner of the product requirements and works closely with the development team to communicate the vision by documenting it in short narratives called

**User Stories:** User Stories typically include a name, description, reference to any external documents, and an explanation of how to test the implementation. Product Owners often maintain a backlog of User Stories if there are too many to be executed concurrently.

**Scrum Master:** This role is all about making sure the team is following Agile principles, values, and processes.

**Team Member**: All members of the development team have different skills and collaborate to build functional software. Teams would include Developers, QA engineers, business analysts, database engineers, etc and more depending on the project scope.

**Advantages of Agile Methodology**

* Deliver software well-tailored to the understanding of customer demands.
* Software is deployed more quickly and improved more regularly.
* Better code hygiene including style, readability, and structuring.
* Flexible and adaptable process enables pivots or changes mid-project.
* Doesn’t require a complete list of requirements upfront.
* Makes room to act on organizational learning as the project progresses.
* Transparency and continuous communication with involved stakeholders.

**Agile Frameworks**

Organizations can choose to adopt a single Agile framework, or they can combine elements of multiple frameworks to suit the needs of the project and characteristics of the team.

Scrum is a very popular Agile framework characterized by continuous collaboration, frequent deliveries, and special development cycles called ‘Sprints’. Scrum revolves around the following checkpoints:

* Planning meetings- in which the team identifies and discusses the Sprint priorities.
* Commitment meetings- in which the team reviews the backlog of user stories to determine how much effort it involves and how much work can be done during the upcoming Sprint.
* Daily standup meetings- which are notably short meetings that ensure everyone is aligned. In this regard, each team member communicates updates on story status, blockers, or concerns.
* Demo meetings- which the team attends at the end of each Sprint to show the functionalities implemented during the current sprint to the Product Owner.
* Retrospective meetings- which are also hosted at the end of each Sprint to discuss lessons learned, what went well, and what needs improvement.

Scrum introduces the Scrum Master role to the Agile method. The Scrum Master’s job is to manage and improve processes, help the team stay authentic to Agile values, and focus on maximizing productivity. A good Scrum Master ensures that the process and progress are transparent to all stakeholders.

**Question 9 – Waterfall RUP Spiral and Scrum Models**

**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**

As a BA I would be choosing Waterfall methodology because:

It is a simple & easy to understand model. The complete process is divided into several phases. One phase should be completed to reach the next phase.

The first phase is requirement gathering and analysis. The requirements are then documented. It is called the Software Requirement Specification (SRS). The next is the swot system design phase. It is to design the entire software architecture. Next phase is the implementation phase. It is to start coding the small units. These units are combined to form the complete system and tested in the integration and testing phase. After the testing is

completed, the software is distributed to the market. The activities such as maintenance of the software and adding new features come under deployment and maintenance.

**Question 10 – Waterfall Vs V-Model**

**Write down the differences between waterfall model and V model**

**Answer**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Waterfall model** | **V model** |
| The waterfall model is a relatively linear sequential design approach to develop software projects. | The V model is a model in which the execution of the phases happens in a sequential manner in a v shape. |
| The waterfall model is a continuous process. | The V model is a simultaneous process. |
| In waterfall model, the total defects in the developed software are higher | In V model, the total defects in the developed software are lower |
| In waterfall model, the defects are identified in thetesting phase | In v model, the defects are identified from theinitial phase |

**Question 11 – Justify your choice**

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

**Answer**

As a BA I would be choosing Waterfall methodology

Waterfall model is an easy to understand and simple model. The complete process is divided into several phases. One phase should be completed to reach the next phase.

The first phase is requirement gathering and analysis. The requirements are then documented. It is called the Software Requirement Specification (SRS).

The next is the system design phase. It is to design the entire software architecture.

Next phase is the implementation phase. It is to start coding the small units. These units are combined to form the complete system and tested in the integration and testing phase. After the testing is completed, the software is distributed to the market. The activities such as maintenance of the software and adding new features come under deployment and maintenance.

This model is appropriate for small projects and when the requirements are very clear.

**Question 12 – Gantt Chart**

**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**

Client wants to Finish this project in the Span of 2 Years so accordingly Making a Project Gantt Chart.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Months | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| Requirement Gathering |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Requirement Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Design |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Development 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Test Plan & Test Cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| QA Testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Development 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Test Plan & Test Cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| QA Testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Development 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Test Plan & Test Cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| QA Testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Development 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Test Plan & Test Cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| QA Testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UAT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UAT Sign Off |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production Deployment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Question 13 – Fixed Bid Vs Billing**

**Explain the difference between Fixed Bid and Billing projects**

**Answer**

**Fixed Bid:** The Requirements are frozen at the start of the project and estimates are made based on those requirements. The Resource estimation for the entire project is done beforehand. Based on the project requirement the number of resources required at each stage is decided. The cost of developing the entire product is estimated once the requirements are discussed. Cost can increase or decrease when a change is introduced, each change would involve a plan realignment. In a few cases, iterations are introduced to improve software quality. Each stage is executed with defined timelines. A change cannot be accommodated here. Some organizations initially agree on the price of each Change that will be introduced, and a Change Request is created for it to be executed. The timelines for the development of the entire software are predefined and the development firm should adhere to it as it is contractually bound.

**Billing:** The requirements are defined at the beginning here. These requirements may increase while software development. The resource requirements vary based on the user stories and changes introduced. Budget may increase in case of a complex feature-intensive delivery and can reduce when the changes are simple. Work is estimated, based on the resources required to develop each User Story. The combination of these deliverables can be used for the budget estimation. Hence, as each User Story is taken up, (parallelly or sequentially) the resources and utilities on each can be defined. Here change requests can be easily accommodated. Resources and timelines are flexible and can be adjusted based on the revised course. Timelines for individual iterations are defined. The timelines for delivery are defined considering no dynamic changes in the requirements.

**Question 14 – Preparer Timesheets of a BA in various stages of SDLC**

**Answers:**

**Design Timesheet of a BA**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Tasks** | **Actionable Items** | **Start Time** | **End Time** | **Duration** |
| 1 | Identify stakeholders | To develop project plan with stakeholders | 10:00 AM | 11:00 AM | 1 Hour |
| 2 | Planning of stakeholder engagement | Stakeholder Engagement section of the Project Plan | 11:00 AM | 01:00 PM | 2 Hours |
| 3 | Defining project outcome | Monitoring success of project | 02:00 PM | 03:00 PM | 1 Hour |
| 4 | Planning project timelineand cost | Calculate the budget and costing of project | 03:30 PM | 04:30 PM | 1 Hour |
| 5 | Planning risk management of project/Informing stakeholders of project plan | Discussion on the day inputs and informing respective stakeholders | 04:30 PM | 07:00 PM | 2.5 Hours |
| **Total** | **7.5** **Hours** |

**Development Timesheet of a BA**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Tasks** | **Actionable Items** | **Start Time** | **End Time** | **Duration** |
| 1 | Develop a project charter | outline project constraints, goals, roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved, budget, the expected timeline, etc | 10:00 AM | 11:00 AM | 1 Hour |
| 2 | Project planning | creating plan to allocate tasks to each team members | 11:00 AM | 01:00 PM | 2 Hours |
| 3 | Execution of Project plan | meeting with project manager to ensure deliverables are being worked upon | 02:00 PM | 03:00 PM | 1 Hour |
| 4 | Controlling/quality assurance | meeting with project development team | 03:30 PM | 04:30 PM | 1 Hour |
| 5 | Closure | collecting feedback from stakeholders  | 04:30 PM | 07:00 PM | 2.5 Hours |
| **Total** | **7.5** **Hours** |

**Testing Timesheet of a BA**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Tasks** | **Actionable Items** | **Start Time** | **End Time** | **Duration** |
| 1 | Requirement Analysis | Meeting with testers to check on possible outcome  | 10:00 AM | 11:00 AM | 1 Hour |
| 2 | Test Planning | zoom call with testers to review testing scenarios  | 11:00 AM | 12:00 PM | 1 Hours |
| 3 | Test case development | In person discussion with QA to discuss on the details such as automation code, where to storethe automation code and who will need access to it, who's running the tests; and writing test cases | 01:00 PM | 03:30 PM | 2.5 Hours |
| 4 | Test environment setup | Meeting with QA team to identify where the tests will run  | 04:00 PM | 05:00 PM | 1 Hour |
| 5 | Test execution & Test reporting | Meeting QA, testers OR stakeholders to check if the application works as expected | 05:00 PM | 07:00 PM | 2 Hours |
| **Total** | **7.5** **Hours** |

**UAT Timesheet of a BA**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Tasks** | **Actionable Items** | **Start Time** | **End Time** | **Duration** |
| 1 | UAT Planning & Preparation | Review test objectives & identify test scenarios | 10:00 AM | 11:00 AM | 1 Hour |
| 2 | UAT Test Script Development | Create UAT test script | 11:00 AM | 12:30 PM | 1.5 Hours |
| 3 | UAT Test Execution | Execute test script, record the results and defects | 01:30 PM | 04:00 PM | 2.5 Hours |
| 4 | Defect Management | Document records & UAT Defects | 04:30 PM | 05:30 PM | 1 Hour |
| 5 | UAT Test Closure | Evaluate the result and prepare UAT closure report | 05:30 PM | 07:00 PM | 1.5 Hours |
| **Total** | **7.5** **Hours** |

**Deployment n Implementation Timesheet of a BA**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Tasks** | **Actionable Items** | **Start Time** | **End Time** | **Duration** |
| 1 | Solution Design | Collaborate with Development team | 10:00 AM | 12:00 PM | 2 Hours |
| 2 | Functional Specifications | Document detailed function specification | 01:00 PM | 04:00 PM | 3 Hours |
| 3 | User Interface Design | Work with UI/UX designer | 04:30 PM | 07:00 PM | 2.5 Hours |
| 4 | Data Mapping | Analyse data requirements & map data elements | 10:00 AM | 12:00 PM | 2 Hours |
| 5 | Test Planning | Collaborate with testing team | 12:00 PM | 01:00 PM | 1 Hour |
| 6 | UAT | Coordinate UAT with stakeholders | 02:00 PM | 07:00 PM | 5 Hour |
| 7 | Training and Documentation | Prepare training materials and User guides | 10:00 AM | 01:00 PM | 3 Hour |
| 8 | Deployment | Collaborate with IT team for system deployment | 02:00 PM | 04:00 PM | 2 Hour |