1. What is Business Analysis?

Ans. Business analysis is the practice of enabling change in an enterprise by defining needs and recommending solutions that deliver value to stakeholders. ​​Business analysis enables an enterprise to articulate needs and the rationale for change, and to design and describe solutions that can deliver value.

2. Who is a Business Analyst?

Ans. A business analyst is any person who performs business analysis tasks, no matter their job title or organizational role. Business analysts are responsible for discovering, synthesizing, and analyzing information from a variety of sources within an enterprise, including tools, processes, documentation, and stakeholders.

3. What is the Requirement?

Ans. A requirement is basically the need of the client. This need will transform into a solution while taking various shapes and forms as it progresses from each stage of SDLC. Different types of requirement are:

Business Requirement

Stakeholder Requirement

Solution Requirement

 Functional Requirement

 Non- Functional Requirement

Transition Requirement

4. Who are Stakeholders?

Ans. A stakeholder is any person or a group of persons or an organization that is directly or indirectly effected or impacted by the proposed IT solution.Different types of stakeholders are:

Project Stakeholders

Business Stakeholders

3 rd Party Stakeholders

Negative Stakeholders

5. What is Risk Analysis?

Ans. An uncertain event or condition which can have impact on either cost, time and scope. Risk Analysis is the process to identify the business, financial, technological & operational risk. A risk is something that could affect the success or failure of a project. Analyze risks regularly as the project progresses. While you may not be able to avoid every risk, you can limit each risk’s impact on the project by preparing for it beforehand.

6. What is an Activity diagram?

Ans. An Activity diagram is drawn to model how the system should function in order to achieve Business Logic, Business Functionality and Business Objectives. Activity diagram is basically a flowchart to represent the flow from one activity to another activity. The activity can be described as an operation of the system.

7. What is the Guard condition?

Ans. A condition attached to a control flow. When the guard condition is true, workflow may flow along the control flow. Guard conditions are usually attached to control flows that come out of a decision symbol.

8. What is an Event?

Ans. A trigger attached to a control flow. An event must occur for the flow to move along the control flow. Declaring something as an event has a stronger implication than a calling it a guard. Event is externally triggered or it can be a consistent point of a defined time frame.

9. What is Document analysis?

Ans. Document analysis is done through reading a document and understanding the product, process and project.

10. What is Reverse Engineering?

Ans. Reverse engineering, also called back engineering, is the processes of extracting knowledge or design information from anything man-made and reproducing it or re-producing anything based on the extracted information.

11. What is a Focus Group?

Ans. A focus group is a means to elicit ideas and attitudes about a specific product, service or opportunity in an interactive group environment.

12. What are Observations?

Ans. Observing, shadowing users or doing a part of their job, can provide information of existing processes, inputs and outputs.

13. What is a Workshop?

Ans. A requirement workshop is a structured approach to capture requirements. A workshop may be used to scope, discover, define, prioritize and reach closure on requirements for the target system.

14. What is JAD?

Ans. JAD is Joint Application Development. An Application developed through JAD has higher customer satisfaction and less number of errors as the user is directly involved in the development process.

15. What is an Interview?

Ans. An interview is a systematic approach where the interviewee is going to ask relevant questions related to software and document the responses. Interviews of a user and stakeholders are important in creating software.

16. What do you mean by Prototyping?

Ans. Prototyping is an attractive idea for complicated and large systems for which there is no manual process or existing system to help determine the requirements.

17. What is Brainstorming?

Ans. Brainstorming is an effective way to generate lots of ideas on a specific issue and then determine which idea is the best solution. Brainstorming can be done either individually or in groups. The ideas collected during the brainstorming session are reviewed or analyzed.

18. What is MOSCOW technique?

Ans. MOSCOW stands for Must be, Should be, Could be and Would be. MOSCOW is a prioritization technique which is used in business analysis and software development to reach a common understanding with stakeholders on the importance of each requirement.

19. What is Enterprise Analysis?

Ans. Enterprise analysis (also known as strategic enterprise analysis or company analysis) is defined as focusing “on understanding the needs of the business as a whole, its strategic direction, and identifying initiatives that will allow a business to meet those strategic goals.”

20. What is Solution Scope?

Ans. A Business Analyst should model and define scope in a way that it provides enough details to address the business need and capabilities. This will help stakeholders to visualize the solution and understand how the solution will deliver the required capabilities