

What is the role of business analyst in organization?

Business analyst has a prominent role in an organization where the BA role is to become the link between stakeholder and the organization

The ba would be responsible for converting the business requirement to technical requirement

What are the core competencies for a BA role?

A person who is able to communicate well and understand the business requirement well

Who is well versed on how to make documentation and understand other business documentation?

INVEST:

Invest basically stands for Independent, Negotiable, Valuable, Estimable, sized appropriately and Testable

Moscow:

Moscow stands for must or should, could or would

Swot: strength, weakness, opportunity and threat

STAGES of business project

It projects are INITIATION , planning, execution, monitoring and closure

SRS and its key element

SRS stands for system or software requirement

include

- Scope of work
- Non-functional and functional requirement
- Data model
- Dependencies and Assumptions

Assumption and constraints

Acceptance criteria

BRD:

BUSINESS REQUIREMENT DOCUMENTATION

It's a formal contract between organisation and client for development and requirement

Bard is a document which is more likely to be created with the client interaction, when we have the bird document we can easily create the sirs document, SRS is derived from the bird document

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REQUIREMENT AND NEED

HOW CAN YOU STATE THAT A REQUIREMENT IS GOOD OR PERFECT

A requirement can be measure with the SMART whereas s is for specific, m – measurable, attainable, relevant and timely

If the requirement comes under this then it can be specify that the requirement is a good, needed or perfect

Why we need requirement traceability matrix

Its records all the requirement given by clients and ensure all the necessities are met

What do you understand by GAP ANALYSIS?

Gap analysis means the analysis of the differences between the functionalities of the existing and targeted system

The gap means the changes that are required to accomplish the proposed result

WHAT DOCUMENT ARE NEEDED BY BUSINESS ANALYST

- Initiation document
- System requirement specification document
- Business requirement document
- Functional requirement document
- Requirement traceability matrix

Use case specification document

Change request documents

Gap analysis documents

WHAT ARE THE VARIOUS KIND OF DOCUMENTS that can be used by business analyst?

FLOWCHARTS

ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

USE CASE DIAGRAM

Sequence diagram

Collaboration diagram

WHICH DOCUMENTS CAN BE USED TO CAPTURE non-functional requirement

Use cases can be used to capture information about how a system should work and its capabilities

WHAT IS A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EXCEPTION FLOW and ALTERNATE FLOW

Exception flow deals with the unexpected events that occurs during the execution of programs

Its deals with errors

While alternate flow deals with expected events

Alternate flows deals with system which modules should be executed

WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY PARETO ANALYSIS

Technique that can be used to identify the most important factor that can contribute to a particular problem

There can be a case that there are multiple contributing factor that can be used to identify the problem

Hence what we can do is we can ranked them according to the importance and checked which factor seems to be of utmost importance

This is nothing but pare to analysis

What is BPMN?

Business process models and notation

There are several basic model in it as it include

Events

Gateways

Activity

Data object

Kano analysis:

Kano analysis is a quality management tools that help identify, customer needs and preferences

It can be used to improve product development, customer satisfaction and marketing strategies

There can be five levels of customer needs

Basics needs

Performance needs

Excitement needs

Reverse need

Unknown needs

Benchmarking:

It is a process of comparing the performance of a company or individual against others in the same industry

What is the difference between business analysis and business analytics?

Business analysis can be used to understand that the software support decision making

Additionally business analytics are more focus on making data analysis reports and decision making with the help of data provided to them

What are difference types of agile methodologies used?

Scrum, Kanab and extreme programming (up)

What are the various core competencies of a business analyst?

1. Sound listening skills
2. Understanding of delegates objectives
3. Ability to conduct stakeholder meeting
4. Documentation and preparation of reports
5. responsible of time management
6. Solid understanding of business structure

What are the tools that can be make use in business analytics

1. Excel
2. Microsoft power bi
3. Tableau
4. Qlik sense
5. Microstatergy

HOW WILL YOU PREPARE BEFORE A PROJECT STARTS

To ask question about projects goals, objectives and deliverables

They should be able to identify stakeholder, roles and projects details

What documentation a business analyst need to create

Vision and scope

Sirs

Specification

User story

Use case

Meetings of meetings

Acceptance criteria

Gherkins

Definition of ready (door)

Invest

What are different types of gap a business analyst may need to understand during projects?

1. Performance gap: this will be the difference between expected result and actual result
2. Product / market gap: gap between budgeted sales and actual sales
3. Profit gap: the variance between targeted and actual profit
4. Manpower gap: required number and quality of workforce, also actual strength in organization

WHAT ARE DIFFERENT TYPES OF SDLC MODELS

Waterfall models

Iterative models

V-model

Spiral model

Prototypes models

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES FACED BY BUSINESS ANALYST

1. Change management:

It is a most difficult problem that a business analyst need to take care of

This is change management here the projects where the projects requirement is given by client

But it may happen that the client make changes to the requirement and that requirement is needed to be communicate to developer

Cross team management:

Communication problems

WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY OLTP MODELS

Lot models refers to online transaction, there is a difference between lot and opal

What is flowchart and why it is important

A flowchart eventually shows the complete flow of system throughout symbols and diagram

Because eventually it is important to make the developer and non-technical stakeholder to understand the business flowcharts and requirement

Pugh matrix:

Pugh matrix is used to decide about the most optimal and alternate flow and solutions

This technique is now a standard part of six sigma

FMEA:

Failure mode or effect analysis

Define bag matrix:

Bag (Boston consulting group) bag matrix is developed to analyse several business processes and new products offering for companies

HOW CAN YOU DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN POOL AND SWIMLANE

Swim lane is related to group activity and a pool is related to single person

WHAT IS ERD MEANS?

Red stands for entity relationship diagram

The diagram can be made use to understand the relationship between the database

WHO ARE THE MEMBER OF SCRUM TEAMS

Scrum teams consist of

Product owner

Scrum master

Development team

WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT TOOLS FOR business analyst?

1. MICROSOFT OFFICE TOOLS

: Its include all the essential tools such as word, PowerPoint, outlook and excel,
Requirement management tools also available such as Rationale Requisite, Requisites etc.

ORACLE NETSUITE: era tools

WRIKE AND TRELLO

: Project management tools

Include file management, schedule timing and stakeholder collaboration and budget management

Visio, Tableau and Power BI:

Data visualization

PENCIL: modelling, wire framing, diagramming

WHAT IS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ASSUMPTION AND constraint and dependencies

Assumptions are scenarios and situation that are facts for the projects under development

Constraint: are the restriction that are agreed upon and recognised by all the stakeholder such as

Example: there could be problem with the software testing because the software is not compatible with such browser

WHY REQUIREMENT PRIORITISATION IS IMPORTANT

Requirement prioritisation is a process or stage, where we allocate requirement to different phases or iteration

Moscow Technique

100 dollar method

Requirement ranking method

Kano analysis

WHAT SHOULD BE THE CORE COMPETENCIES OF SOMEONE WHO IS A BUSINESS ANALYST

Highlight analytical skills

Communication problem-solving

Stakeholder management

Technical knowledge

Understanding of SDLC

BUSINESS ANALYSIS and when they are required to

Discuss elicitation

Requirement analysis

Process analysis

Data analysis

EXPLAIN THE STAGES OF BUSINESS ANALYSIS

Initiation

Planning

Execution

Closure

Monitoring

Scope creep

Scope creep refers to sudden change in requirement or uncontrolled growth due to a project not having a comprehensive plan

Application Usability

Application usability measures the efficiency, effectiveness and customer satisfaction of the company product

Can you explain a difference between requirement and specification?

A requirement focusses on what is needed and why it is needed

Whereas a specification focuses on how those need will be met

IN BUSINESS ANALYST WHAT IS A WIREFRAME

Wireframe serves as a business analyst tools for diagram and sketch that depicts the frameworks and origination of a website or application, its highlights the fundamental frameworks and arrangements of concentrating on how its function and experience it offers to users while excluding design aspect such as hues or illustration

WHAT IS REQUIREMENT ELICITATION TECHNIQUES

1. Brainstroming
2. Document Analysis
3. Focus Groups
4. Interface Analysis
5. Interviews
6. Observations
7. Prototyping
8. Requirement Workshop
9. Survey / Question are

BA DELIVERABLES:

Ba deliverables include the following:

Business analysis work plan

User requirement documents

Other projects deliverables

Business case documents

Funding application process

Project management plan

Feasibility study reports
System analysis and design reports
User acceptance Test plans and test cases
User manual
Training material

What are the daily tasks

Determine the approaches
Identify stakeholders
Plan the activities
Define business needs
Access current capability gaps
Define scope of proposed system
Develop Business Case
Prepare for Elicitation
Perform elicitation
Priorities requirement
Refine and organise requirement
Verify requirement
Assess proposed system options
Review organisation and readiness for system implementation
Supports to system scope and requirement management
Support to OAT
Support to pre-production and rollout
System evaluation S

