CSC 170 NOTES

**DAY 1:**

* Difference between necessity and desire?
* Business Requirements
  + Why is the business funding this project? What will they get out of it? What is their roi, cba?
  + Most of the business requirements should be done before a software requirements process begins, the role of the business analyst is to capture these and ensure they become part of the project library.
* User requirements define things the product will let the user do, or goals the user must accomplish
* They must align with meeting the business reqs. capture user reqs. in use cases, event/response tables, or concept of operations document
* Can be represented with use cases, user stories, and event-response tables.

**Functional requirements:**

**The role of the business analyst**

* The BA documents functional requirements in an SRS
* The srs s the basis for the following project work. It is used in development, testing, quality assurance. Project management, ad other project functionality

**System requirements**

* These describe the requirements for a product that is composed of multiple components pr subsystems.
* A system or subsystem can be hardware, software or some combination.
* In this text we have a narrow…

**Quality requirements**

**Features and fucnctions**

**DAY 2**

**Requirements engineering**

* Requirements development / requirements management
  + Elicitation, analysis(craify), specification, validation

**User product focus?**

**What goes wrong?**

* Wrong product
* Delays and cost overruns from rework
* Latent defects from incomplete or misunderstood requirements
* Users do not participate effectively; too busy, resis project, wrong people at the table, developer hubris, requirements dectated by management without user involvement, poor leadership from project or lack of talent.
* Poor planning that does not accurately estimate the time required
* Scope creep
* Gold plating
* Lifeboat mentality toward project
* Lack of understanding of problem be solved or a way to measuer success.

**Good process saves time and money**

**DAY 3:**

* Procedure is a process but has a more distinct beginning and end

**Day 4:**

**Business analyst title**-

* The job title of business analyst (BA) is more common now than it was. It had been called a System’s analyst but morphed into its new name to acknowledge the domain expertise that is needed to do the job
* You will still hear alternative titles for this but the title is less important than the role they play on the project.
* I will use the title business analyst to discuss the role regardless of the title.

**Business anallys skills**

* Planning and estimating the requirements phase of a project
* Planning and executing the requirements elicitation, analysis and modeling
* Listening and interviewing skills
* Fast on their feet an quick learner
* Keen analytic skills
* excellent writing skills
* Meeting facilitation skills
* Organizational and leadership skills
* Creativity, persuasion and personality

**Business analyst’s tasks**

* Communicate requirements
* Lead requirements validation
* Facilitate requirements prioritization
* Manage requirements

**Career paths to BA**

**Chapter 5 establishing the business requirements**

**Project mission**

* A sure sign of future project trouble is when no one can articulate the goals of the project. It is not the responsibility of the BA to decide the mission. It is their responsibility to find it and make sure it is documented and included in the SRS or known by every member of an agile team.

**Project vision scope**

* At the beginning of the requirements phase the BA must either find, and if needed, create a vision and scope document to guide the project
* The owner of the project vision and scope is the executive manager who is funding the project and who ordinarily is the primary beneficiary from the project.