Viji Vijayan

3/26/2019

Assignment Day-3

Nightly Build Approach and RAD

Nightly Build Approach:

A nightly build is the practice of completing a [software build](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_build) of the latest version of a program, on a daily basis. This is so it can first be [compiled](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compiler) to ensure that all required dependencies are present, and possibly tested to show no [bugs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_bug) have been introduced. The use of such disciplined procedures as daily builds is particularly necessary in large organizations where many programmers are working on a single piece of software. Performing daily builds helps ensure that [developers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_developer) can work knowing with reasonable certainty that any new bugs that show up are a result of their own work done within the last day. Daily builds typically include a set of tests, sometimes called a [smoke test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smoke_testing_(software)). These tests are included to assist in determining what may have been broken by the changes included in the latest build. The critical piece of this process is to include new and revised tests as the project progresses.

Rapid Application Development:

Rapid application development is a form of Agile software development methodology that uses minimal planning in favor of rapid prototyping. emphasizes working software and user feedback over strict planning and requirements recording. In RAD model the components or functions are developed in parallel as if they were mini projects. The developments are time boxed, delivered and then assembled into a working prototype.

Viji Vijayan

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Assignment Day-9

SWOT & JAD

Ways of conducting SWOT analysis:

Joint Application Design:

Joint Application Design is a process that accelerates the design of information technology solutions. JAD uses customer involvement and group dynamics to accurately depict the user's view of the business need and to jointly develop a solution. Before the advent of JAD, requirements were identified by interviewing stakeholders individually. The ineffectiveness of this interviewing technique, which focused on individual input rather than group consensus, led to the development of the JAD approach.

The Business Analyst plays a key role in a JAD workshop as a business representative with the knowledge of the project’s requirements.

The first thing the BA should know is why the workshop is happening in the first place. Who requested it, what are they unclear about, and what do they need to know? That helps us create an agenda and invite the right people to the workshop.

Before the workshop the BA should be sure that the requirements are complete and signed off.  The BA would also make sure they get distributed to the key stakeholders so they can review them beforehand and do best to anticipate the questions that may come up.

During the workshop the BA would state the questions and allow the interested parties to explain further; then facilitate the discussion that follows, while also contributing their own perspective as an analyst.

At the end of the discussion he/she should carefully document whatever agreements the stakeholders reached during the workshop, as well as any pending actions that individuals must take. If requirements need modifying the BA should manage that change and work with the project manager to ensure the changes become part of the solution.

The BA should send the minutes and any documents that changed to the workshop participants for their review. Additionally, he/she should follow up with them to resolve action items and ensure there is no further need for follow up, or schedule another JAD workshop if there are additional concerns.