**Business Analysis Techniques**

Author: Akhil Mohan

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**1. Business Capability analysis**:-It describes the ability of an enterprise to act on or transform something that will help to achieve a business goal or objective.

**2. Decision Analysis**:-It is when we examine and model all the possible consequences of different decisions about a given problem. It will help business analysts to evaluate different outcome values under conditions of uncertainty.

**3. Estimation**:-It is used to forecast the cost and effort involved in pursuing a course of action. When representing the results if we estimate as a range with minimum and maximum values along with probability it may present a higher degree of effectiveness for stakeholders.

Ex:-Project cost, business performance, and potential risk impact.

**4. Non-Functional Requirements Analysis**:--They include technical and operational requirements that are not specific to a function for example requirements such as processing time, concurrent users, availability, etc.

**5. Organizational modeling**:-It is used to describe the roles , responsibilities and reporting structures that exist within an organization and to align those structures with the organization's goals. For example who reports to whom, the functional role for each person, interaction and dependencies.

**6. Process Modeling**:-Process Modeling is a standardized graphical model used to show how work is carried out.

Process model describes the sequential flow of work or activities.

**7. Risk analysis and management**:-It identifies areas of uncertainty that could negatively affect value and then analyze and evaluate those uncertainties and develop and manage ways of dealing with the risks.

Failure to identify and manage risks may negatively affect the value of the solution.

**8. Root cause analysis**:-It is a systematic examination of a problem or situation that focuses on the problem's origin as the proper point of correction rather than dealing only with the effects.

Ex:-causes such as people (Human error, Lack of training) , physical(equipment failure)  or organizational(Poor structure).

**9. SWOT Analysis**:-Used to identify the overall state of an organization both internally and externally. By performing SWOT in a disciplined way stakeholders can have a clearer understanding of the impact of an existing set of conditions on a future set of conditions.

It can be used to evaluate an organization's current environment, share information learned with stakeholders etc.

**10. Gap Analysis**:-It identifies the difference between current state and future state capabilities. In this case both current state and future should be defined

It can be used to determine if the enterprise can meet its needs using its existing structure, resources, capabilities, and technology. If the enterprise can meet the need with the current state capabilities, then the change will likely be relatively small, or there may be no change at all. In any other case, a change strategy is needed to create the missing capabilities or improve the existing ones.