# PRESENTATION ON BUSINESS ANALYST

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- What is business analysis?
- Who is business analyst? What are the Roles and Responsibilities of Project Analyst?
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- UML Diagrams.
- Requirements of BA.
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# BUSINESS ANALYSIS:

o **Business analysis** is a research discipline of identifying business needs and determining solutions to business problems.

o The person who carries out this task is called a business analyst or BA.

(or)

o Business Analyst is the Bridge between Stake Holder and the Developers.

# ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF BA:

- ✓ Plan
- ✓ Requirements Gathering
- ✓ Multiple Solutions
- ✓ Support after Implementation
- ✓ Verification of Solution
- ✓ Knowledge transfer to developers
- ✓ Software Document preparation
- ✓ Test case Preparation
- ✓ As-Is to be Scenario
- ✓ Gap Analysis
- ✓ Define the Scope using optimum Solution

# Do's & Don'ts of Business Analyst:

- Never say "NO" to the client.

- Never assume or imagine about anything being a business analyst.

- Confirm even the very minute details.

- Each and every communication that is made should only be through the official emails or the corporate emails.

- Ask the client for the MOTTO of each and every functionality.

# Skills Required for BA:

- Analytical thinking and Problem solving
  - ✓ Creative Thinking
  - ✓ Learning
  - ✓ Decision Making
  - ✓ Problem Solving
- Business Knowledge
  - ✓ Business Principles and Practices
  - ✓ Industry Knowledge
  - ✓ Solution Knowledge
- Interaction Skills
  - ✓ Facilitation and Negotiation
  - ✓ Teamwork
  - ✓ Leadership and Influencing
- Communication Skills
  - ✓ Oral
  - ✓ Listening
  - ✓ Teaching
  - ✓ Written
- Software Applications
  - ✓ Generalized
  - ✓ Specialized
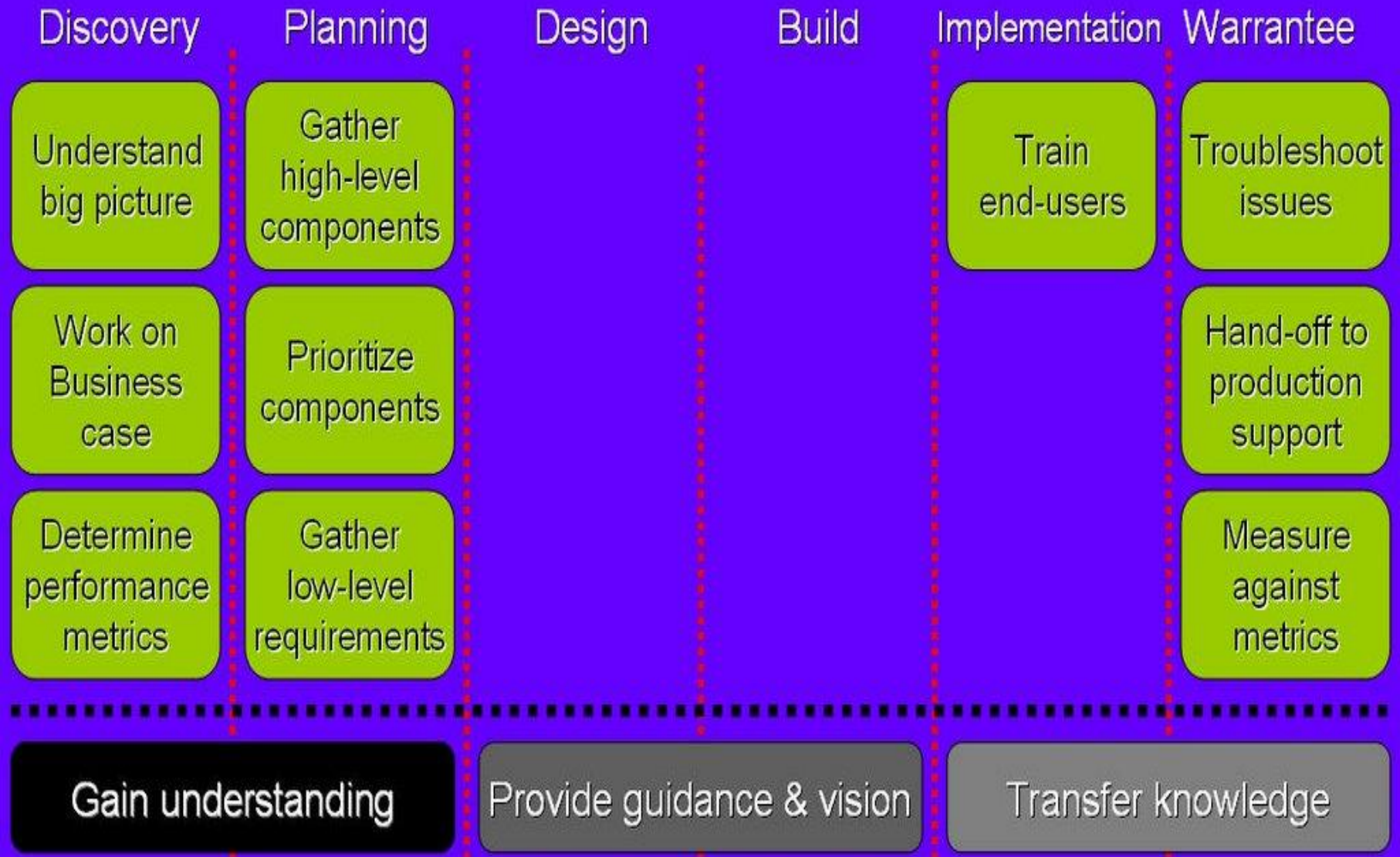- Behavioral Characteristics
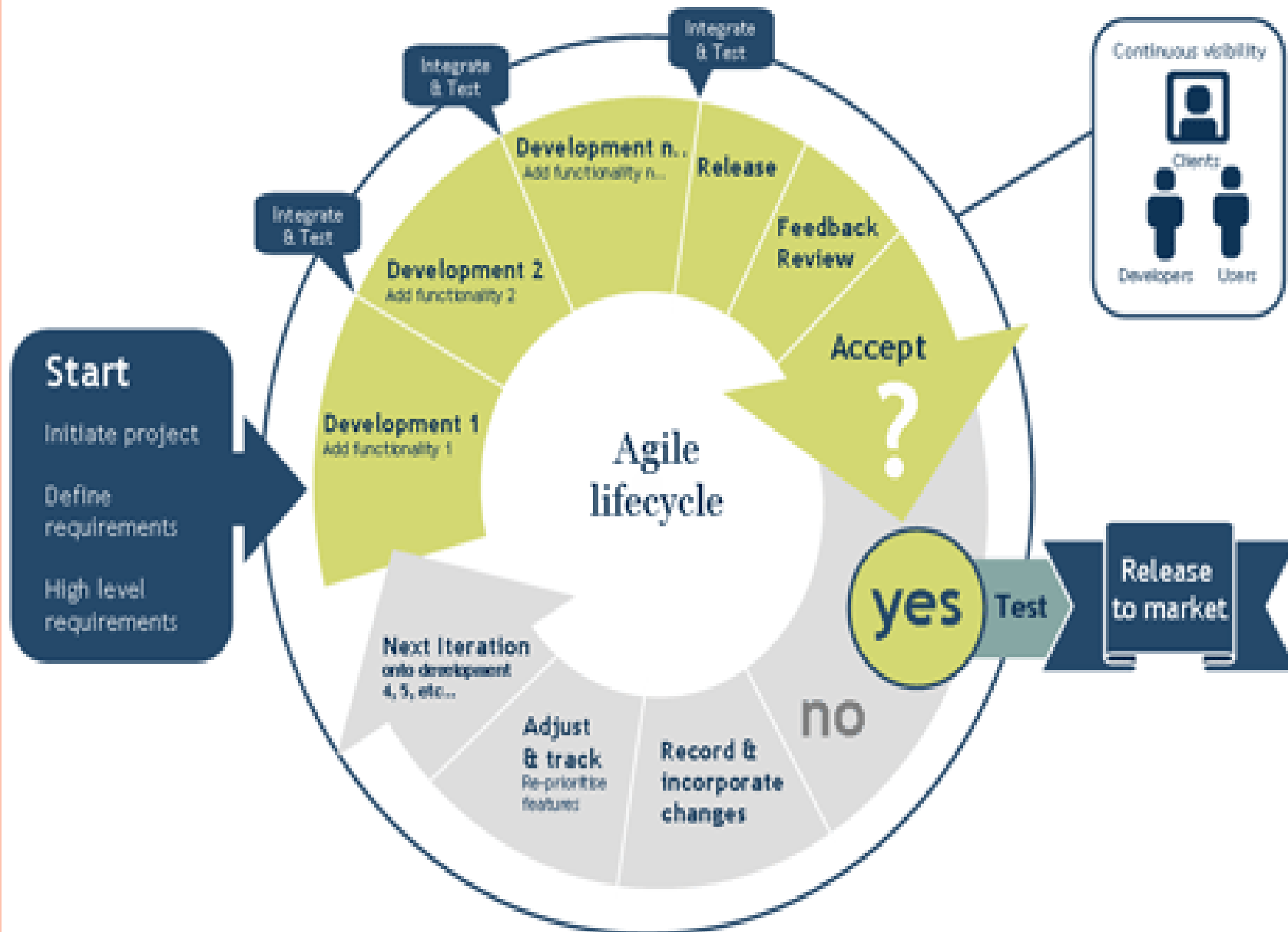
# SDLC AND DIFFERENT MODELS IN SDLC:

- A **Software Development Life Cycle** is essentially a series of steps, or phases, that provide a model for the development and lifecycle management of an application or piece of software.

- Types of SDLC Models:

  - ✓ Water fall Model
  - ✓ Spiral Model
  - ✓ Iterative Model
  - ✓ V-Model
  - ✓ Big Bang Model
  - ✓ Agile Model
  - ✓ RAD(Rapid Application Development)Model
  - ✓ Software Prototype

# Business Analyst Activities by Phase

| Discovery | Planning | Design | Build | Implementation | Warrantee |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Understand big picture | Gather high-level components | | | Train end-users | Troubleshoot issues |
| Work on Business case | Prioritize components | | | | Hand-off to production support |
| Determine performance metrics | Gather low-level requirements | | | | Measure against metrics |

| Gain understanding | Provide guidance & vision | Transfer knowledge |
|---|---|---|

# AGILE METHODOLOGY:

# AGILE PRINCIPLES:

- Focus on the Business Need.
- Deliver on time.
- Never Compromise  on Quality.
- Develop Iteratively.
- Communicate Continuously and Clearly.
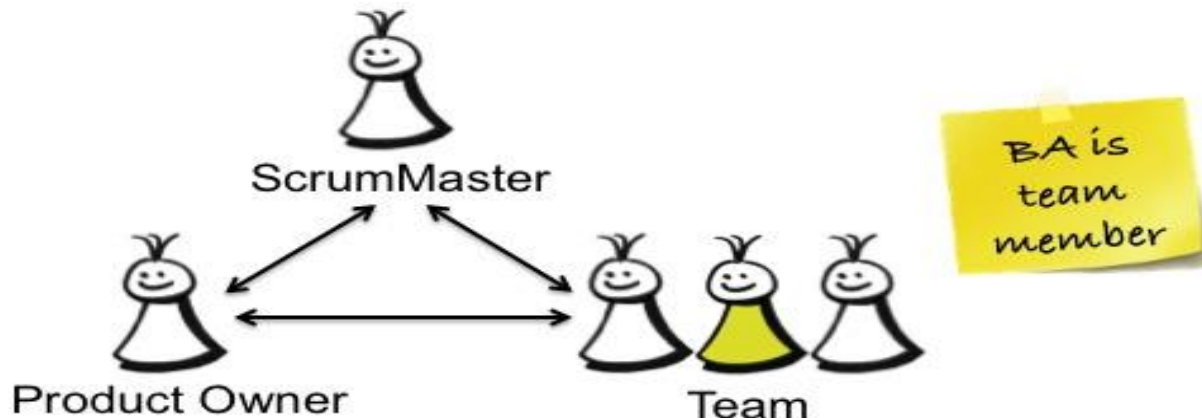- Build Incrementally from Firm Foundations.

# SCRUM:

- In Scrum, there is no business analyst role.
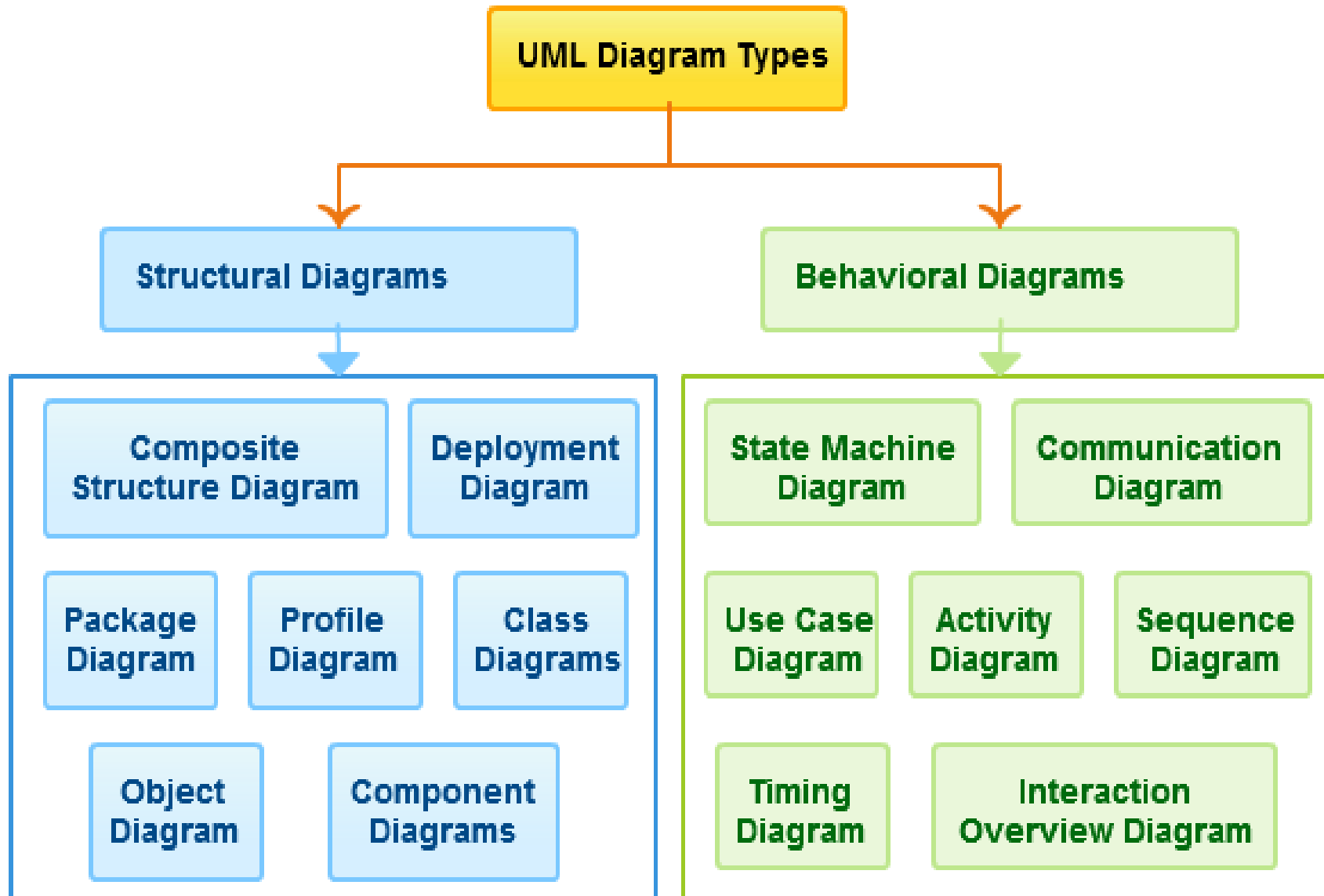- ✓ Option 1: Business Analyst Plays the Product Owner Role.
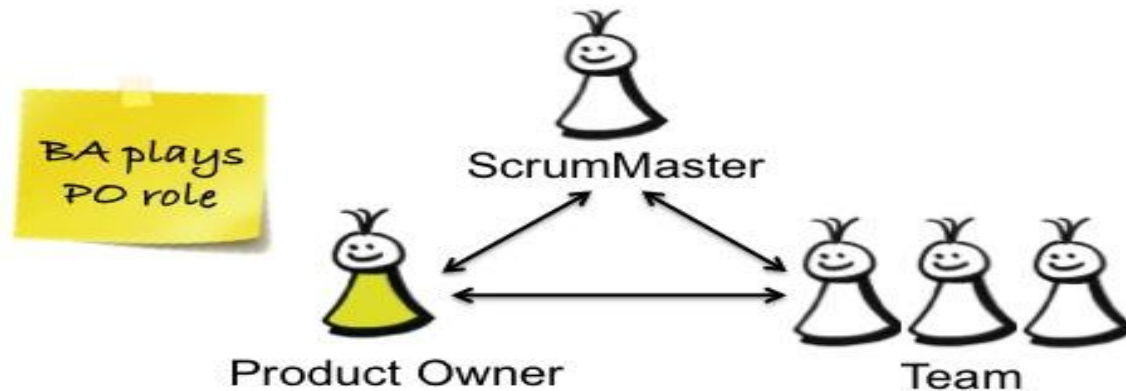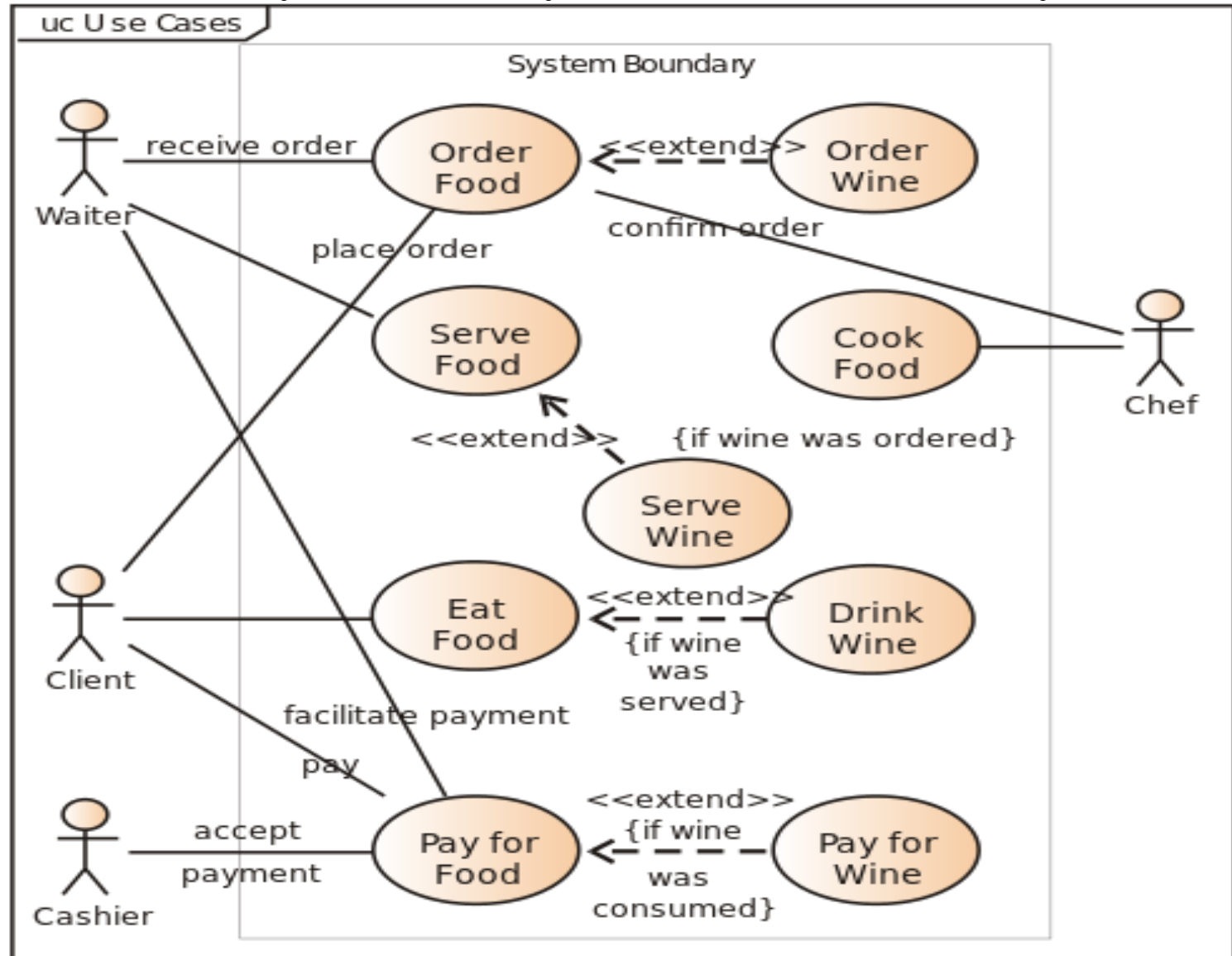


- ✓ Option 2: Business Analyst Works as a Team Member

# UML:

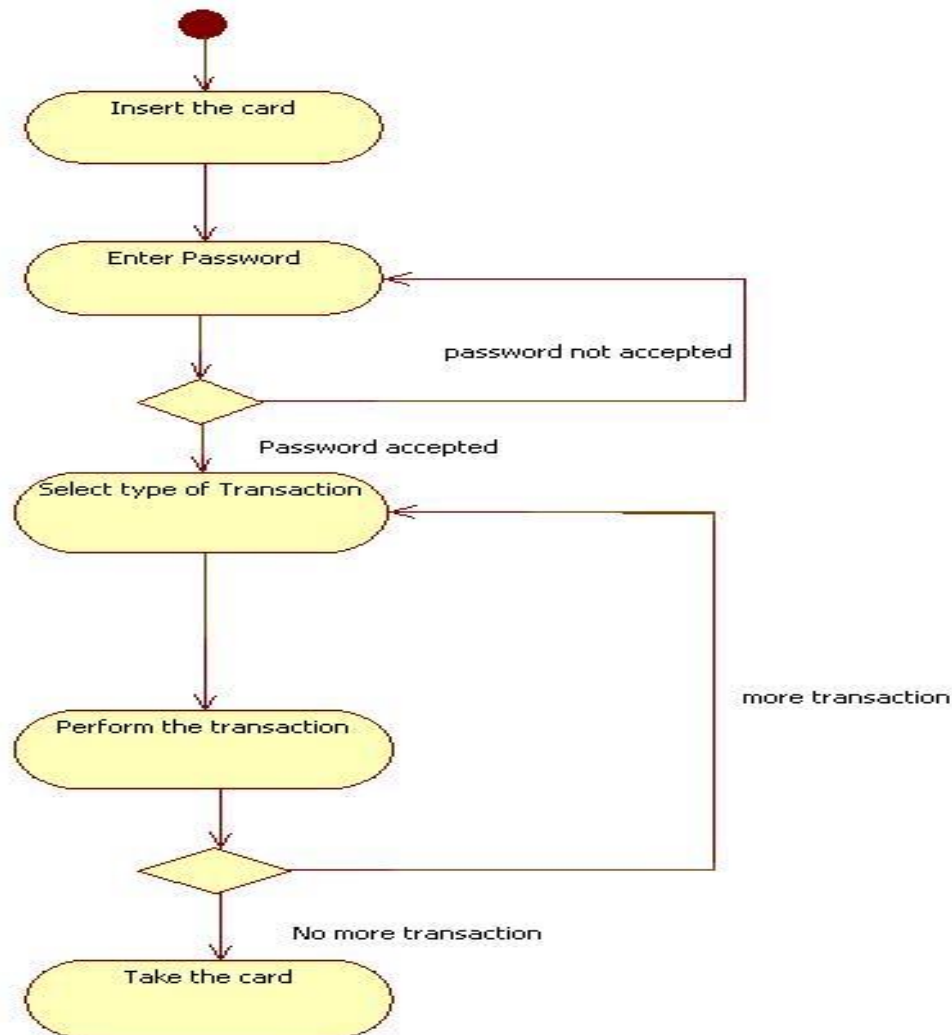It is a Standard way to **Visualize** the Design of a System.

# USE CASE DIAGRAM:

- It can Portray the different types of users of a system and the various ways that they interact with the system.

# ACTIVITY DIAGRAM:

❑ Graphical representation of workflows of stepwise activities and actions.

❑ It shows overall flow of control

Business Analyst Techniques:

- GAP Analysis
- SWOT Analysis
- RISK Analysis
- Root Cause Analysis

# SWOT ANALYSIS:

It is a **STRATEGIC** Plan used to Evaluate Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threats involved in a project

**Strengths**
(areas you do well or advantages of your organization)

**Opportunities**
(external factors that may contribute to your organization and can build up your strengths)

**SWOT**

**Weaknesses**
(areas to be improved)

**Threats**
(potential problems/risks caused by external factors that your organization may face)

# GAP ANALYSIS:

- Difference Between Current state and Proposed state
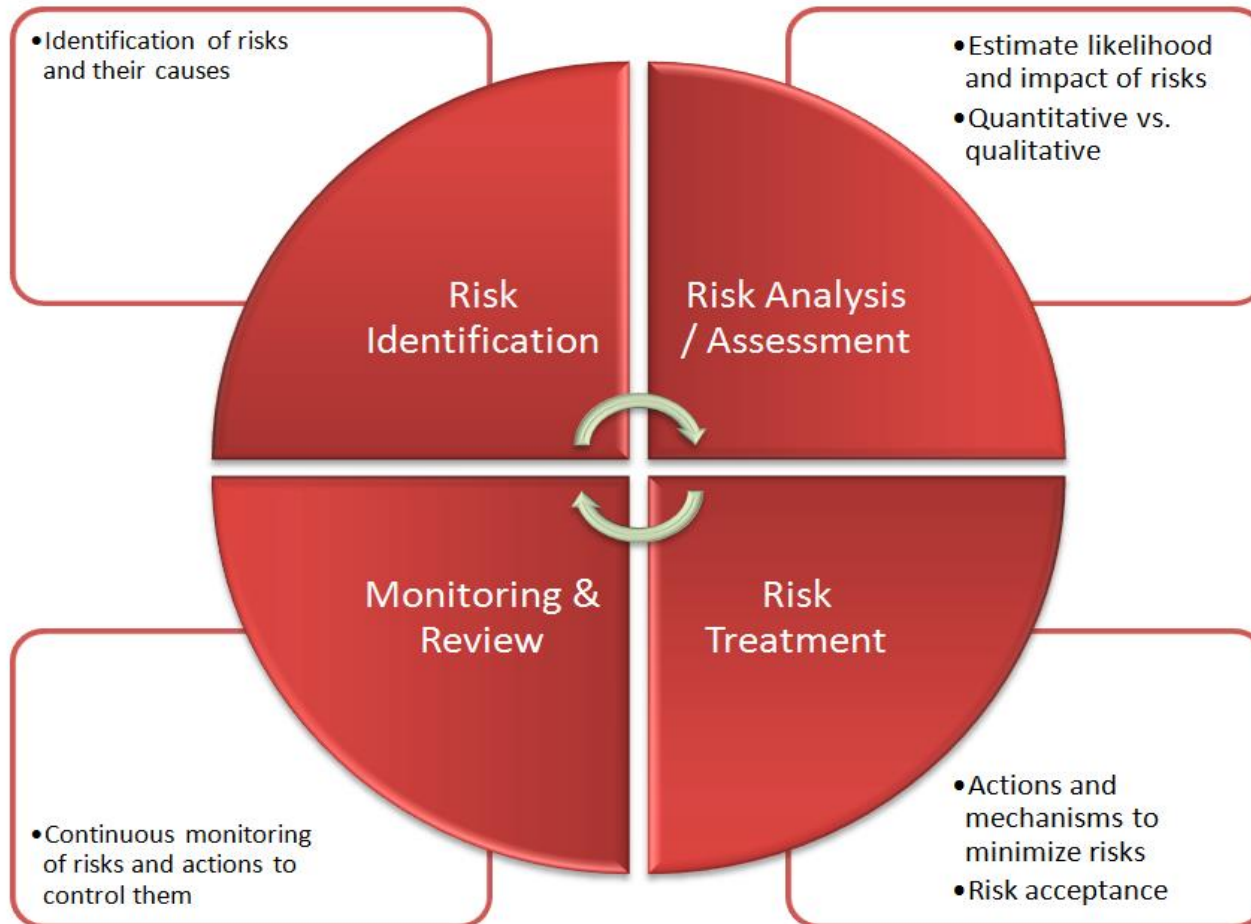- Where are we?
- Where do we want to be?

# DIFFERENT STAGES OF GAP ANALYSIS:

- ✓ Review System

- ✓ Develop Requirements

- ✓ Comparison

- ✓ Implications
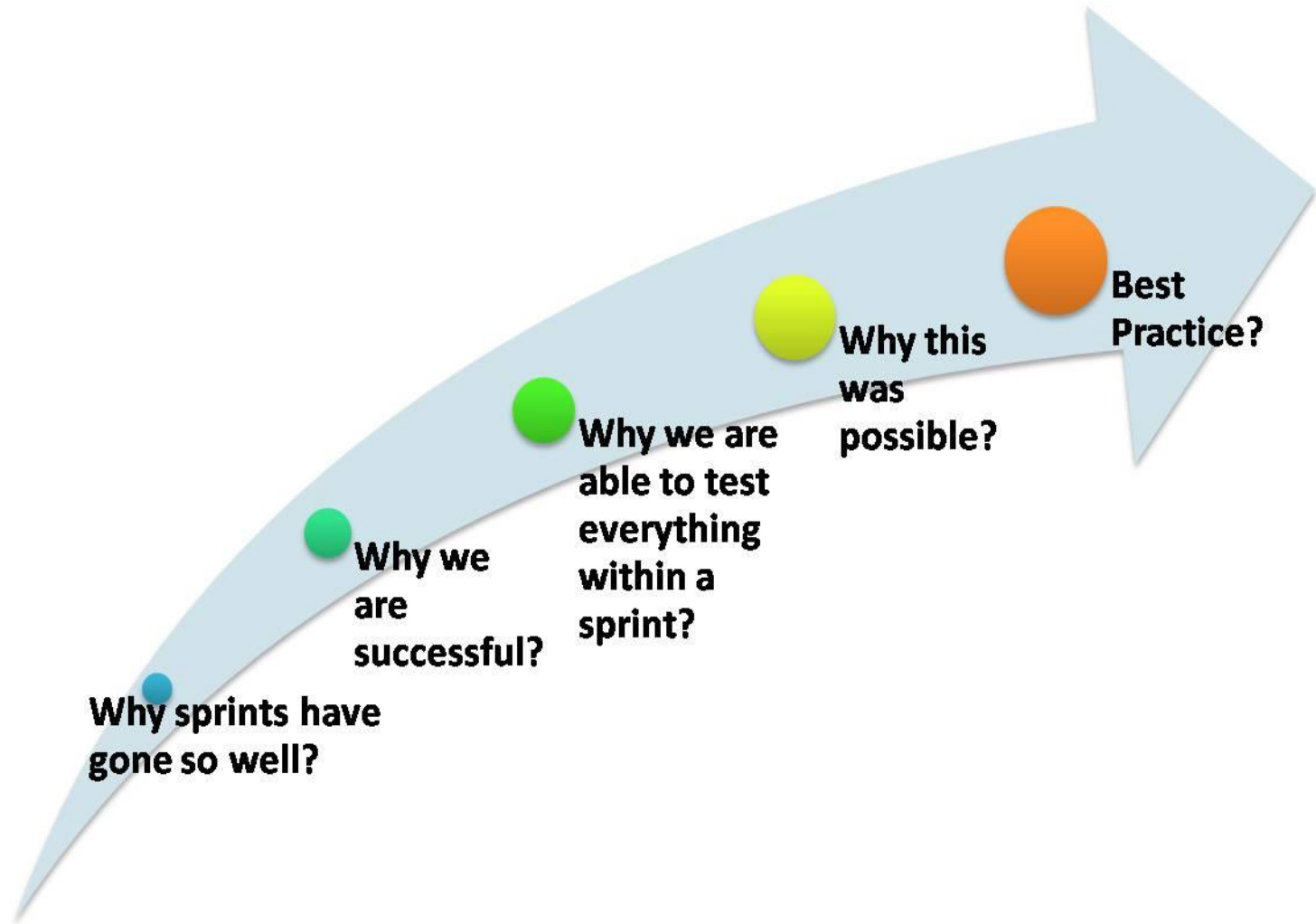
- ✓ Recommendations

# RISK ANALYSIS:

- Risk analysis or risk assessment is done to determine if the proposed project carries more risk than the organization is willing to bear.

- Risk analysis includes the following processes:

  ✓ Risk Identification

  ✓ Risk Assessment

  ✓ Risk Response Planning

  ✓ Risk Avoidance

  ✓ Risk Rating

# ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS:

Why sprints have gone so well?

Why we are successful?

Why we are able to test everything within a sprint?

Why this was possible?

Best Practice?

# REQUIREMENTS OF BA:

- Requirements are defined as the conditions or statements which meet the demands of the client and the stakeholders.

- **Functional Requirements:**
- ➤ These statements explain the different aspects of the application/software to be developed.
- ➤ It describes that What the System should do.
- ○ **Non-Functional Requirements:**
- ➤ The non-functional requirements are defined to explain the different abilities of the software developed.
- ➤ Non-Functional Requirement Types also called "ilities"

- ✓ Availability
- ✓ Usability and Reusability
- ✓ Reliability
- ✓ Flexibility
- ✓ Supportability
- ✓ Performance

Functional+Non-Functional=Complete Requirements

# Tools Used By BA:

- Commercial Software:
  - ✓ MS-Excel
  - ✓ MS-Visio
  - ✓ SAS
  - ✓ SPSS Modeler (Clementine)
  - ✓ Statistica
  - ✓ Salford Systems
  - ✓ KXEN
  - ✓ Angoos
  - ✓ MATLAB

- Open Source Software:
  - ✓ K
  - ✓ WEKA

# JARGONS:

- **CBAP:** Certified Business Analysis Professional
- **CCBA:** Certification of Competency in Business Analysis
- **Concentration Ratio:**
  Concentration Ratio (CR) is a measurement used to understand the level of competition that exists within a market or industry in which a company operates.
- STAKE HOLDER / CLIENT – Any person who is interested in a business.
- SPOC – Single point of contact.
- BRD – Business Requirement Document.
- RFP – Request For Proposal.
- RFI – Request For Information.
- RFQ – Request For Quotations.
- CMMI – Capability Maturity Model Integration.(Standards of any company)
- SDLC – Software / System Development Life Cycle.
- FSD – Functional Specification Document.
- S.W.O.T – Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats.
- SCOPE – If the project finishes in stipulated Time Frames and Budgets.
- SCOPE CREEP – Exceeding the Time Frames and Budgets.
- GAP Analysis – Analysing the Drawbacks and necessary modifications.

# Thank You!!