NAMRATA PANDEY

ASSIGNMENT

**Q.1 AS IS TO BE Analysis?**

**Ans**: An “as is” business process defines the current state of the business process in a organization. Typically the analysis goal in putting together the current state process is to clarify exactly how the business process works today. As-is process analysis can focus on an entire business organization or on one or more specific processes within a department or team.

To-be process mapping documents what you want the process to look like. Using the as-is diagram, you work with stakeholders to develop improvements to the current process and outline those changes on your to-be map.

By conducting as-is and to-be process reports, businesses can also expect to:

* Align operations with the business strategy.
* Improve process communication and training.
* Increase operational efficiency.
* Increase control and consistency across the organization.
* Gain a competitive advantage.

**Q.2 What is PARETO Analysis?**

**Ans:** Pareto Analysis is a statistical technique in decision-making used for the selection of a limited number of tasks that produce significant overall effect. It uses the Pareto Principle (also known as the 80/20 rule) the idea that by doing 20% of the work you can generate 80% of the benefit of doing the entire job.

The technique is named after Italian economist Vilfredo Pareto, who observed that 80 percent of Italy's wealth belonged to only 20 percent of the population.

* Pareto analysis states that 80% of a project's benefit or results are achieved from 20% of the work, or conversely, 80% of problems are traced to 20% of the causes.
* Each problem or benefit is given a numerical score based on the level of impact on the company. The higher the score, the greater the impact.
* By allocating resources to the issues with higher scores, companies can solve problems more efficiently by targeting those having a higher impact on the business.

**Steps to do PARETO analysis:**

* Identify the problem or problems
* List or identify the cause of the issues or problems noting that there could be multiple causes
* Score the problems by assigning a number to each one that prioritizes the problem based on the level of negative impact on the company
* Organize the problems into groups such as customer service or system issues
* Develop and implement the action plan to solve the problems by focusing on the higher scored problems first

**Q.3 What is INVEST?**

**Ans:** INVEST is an acronym that can help a Product Manager or Developer create quality user stories.  INVEST stands for Independent, Negotiable, Valuable, Estimable, Sized-Appropriately, Testable.  If the story fails to meet one of these criteria, the team may want to reword it, or even consider a rewrite (which often translates into physically tearing up the old story card and writing a new one).

**Let’s elaborate it step by step:**

1. **Independent:**  The user story should be self-contained if at all possible to avoid dependencies on other user stories.  Since one characteristic of agile methodologies is the ability to be flexible and re-prioritize what’s important, independent user stories allow for flexibility during iteration planning.
2. **Negotiable:**  User stories can always be changed or rewritten up until the point of coding. Requirements changes every time and as such the user story has to be adaptable or dynamic
3. **Valuable:**  A user story represents a goal of an end user or purchaser and should deliver functionality that is deemed valuable.  This means that specifics of the technical design are not something that you would document as user stories.
4. **Estimable:** You should always be able to estimate the size of a user story. This gives the team time to react if problems arise from the spike.
5. **Sized Appropriately:**  User stories shouldn’t be too big or too small.
6. **Testable:**  User stories must be testable in order to ensure that development is complete and has been done correctly.

**Q.4 What is UNION and UNION ALL?**

**Ans: The UNION command** is used to select related information from two tables, which is like a JOIN command. However, when using UNION command, all the selected columns need to be of the same data type. With UNION, only distinct values are selected.

**UNION ALL command** is equal to UNION command, except that UNION ALL selects all the values.

**The difference between Union and Union all** is that Union all will not eliminate duplicate rows, instead it just pulls all the rows from all the tables fitting your query specifics and combines them into a table.

A UNION statement effectively does a SELECT DISTINCT on the results set. If you know that all the records returned are unique from your union, use UNION ALL instead, it gives faster results.