Assignment

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Q1. What is Business Analyst?

Ans. Business analyst is someone who helps the organizations in understanding their business problems and needs and do the proper documentation of those business requirements to implement into business.

* Business analyst is someone who analyze an organization.
* He designs process and system.
* We organization could be real or hypothetical.
* He assesses the business model.
* So that it could be integrated with the technology.
* It is also known as BA.
* IIBA (international institute of BA) describes the business analyst roles as follows.
* A liaison among stockholders in order to understand the structure, policies, and operation of an organization and to recommended solution that enable the organization to achieve its goals.
* In simple it is a bridge between business and technology.
* Technology provides solution to the problems appearing on business side.
* Here business problems could be anything including process and methods.
* The solutions could be about if induced technology for ex:- new tools and software.
* A business analyst analyzes, transforms and resolves business problems with the help of technology.
* Business analyst work for business, nonprofit organization and government agencies.
* They also remodel business process and operating procedures to improve the performance of an organization.

Q2. What are roles and responsibilities of business analyst?

Ans. Wide concept thinking.

* Product comparison.
* Expectation and functionality for a new system.
* Traditionally the business analyst role has been defined in the context of a project, utilizing the waterfall solution development life cycle (SDLC). This approach has the business analyst collecting all the requirements and business rules upfront prior to development.
* In today’s complex business environment, an organization’s adaptability and agility and ability to manage constant change through innovation can be key to success traditional methods may no longer lead to reaching objectives when economic conditions are unfavorable that’s where business analysis comes in. corporations achieves goals through projects that translate customer needs into new products, services and profit. Business analysis can make it all happen more efficiently and effectively.
* Responsible for bridging the gap between the business and IT.
* Learn the business inside and out.
* Essentially the architect of effective business system.

Q3. What is SDLC and its phases in details?

Ans. Software development lifecycle is a framework that defines the steps involved in the development of software.

* It covers the detailed plan for building, deploying and maintaining the software.
* SDLC defines the complete cycle of development i.e. all the task involved in gathering for the maintenance of product.
* The Software Development Lifecycle is a systematic process for building software that ensures the quality and correctness of the software built.
* SDLC process aims to produce high-quality software which meets customer expectations.
* The software development should be complete in the pre-defined time frame and cost.
* SDLC consists of a detailed plan which explains how to plan, build, and maintain specific software.
* Every phase of the SDLC lifecycle has its own process and deliverables that feed into the next phase.
* SDLC Process

SDLC is a process which defines the various stages involved in the development of software for delivering a high-quality product. SDLC stages cover the complete life cycle of a software i.e. from inception to retirement of the product.

Adhering to the SDLC process leads to the development of the software in a systematic and disciplined manner.

* Purpose of SDLC:

Purpose of SDLC is to deliver a high-quality product which is as per the customer’s requirement.

SDLC has defined its phases as, Requirement gathering, Designing, Coding, Testing, and Maintenance. It is important to adhere to the phases to provide the Product in a systematic manner.

For Example, A software has to be developed and a team is divided to work on a feature of the product and is allowed to work as they want. One of the developers decides to design first whereas the other decides to code first and the other on the documentation part.

This will lead to project failure because of which it is necessary to have a good knowledge and understanding among the team members to deliver an expected product.

* SDLC Cycle

SDLC Cycle represents the process of developing software.

* SDLC Phases

Given below are the various phases of SDLC:

* Requirement gathering and analysis
* Design
* Implementation or coding
* Testing
* Deployment
* Maintenance

#1) Requirement Gathering and Analysis

During this phase, all the relevant information is collected from the customer to develop a product as per their expectation. Any ambiguities must be resolved in this phase only.

Business analyst and Project Manager set up a meeting with the customer to gather all the information like what the customer wants to build, who will be the end user, what is the purpose of the product. Before building a product a core understanding or knowledge of the product is very important.

For Example, A customer wants to have an application which involves money transactions. In this case, the requirement has to be clear like what kind of transactions will be done, how it will be done, in which currency it will be done, etc.

Once the requirement gathering is done, an analysis is done to check the feasibility of the development of a product. In case of any ambiguity, a call is set up for further discussion.

Once the requirement is clearly understood, SRS (Software Requirement Specification) document is created. This document should be thoroughly understood by the developers and also should be reviewed by the customer for future reference.

#2) Design

In this phase, the requirement gathered in the SRS document is used as an input and software architecture that is used for implementing system development is derived.

#3) Implementation or Coding

Implementation/Coding starts once the developer gets the Design document. The Software design is translated into source code. All the components of the software are implemented in this phase.

#4) Testing

Testing starts once the coding is complete and the modules are released for testing. In this phase, the developed software is tested thoroughly, and any defects found are assigned to developers to get them fixed.

Retesting, regression testing is done till the point at which the software is as per the customer’s expectation. Testers refer SRS document to make sure that the software is as per the customer’s standard.

#5) Deployment

Once the product is tested, it is deployed in the production environment or first UAT (User Acceptance testing) is done depending on the customer expectation.

In the case of UAT, a replica of the production environment is created and the customer along with the developers does the testing. If the customer finds the application as expected, then sign off is provided by the customer to go live.

#6) Maintenance

After the deployment of a product on the production environment, maintenance of the product i.e. if any issue comes up and needs to be fixed or any enhancement is to be done is taken care by the developers.