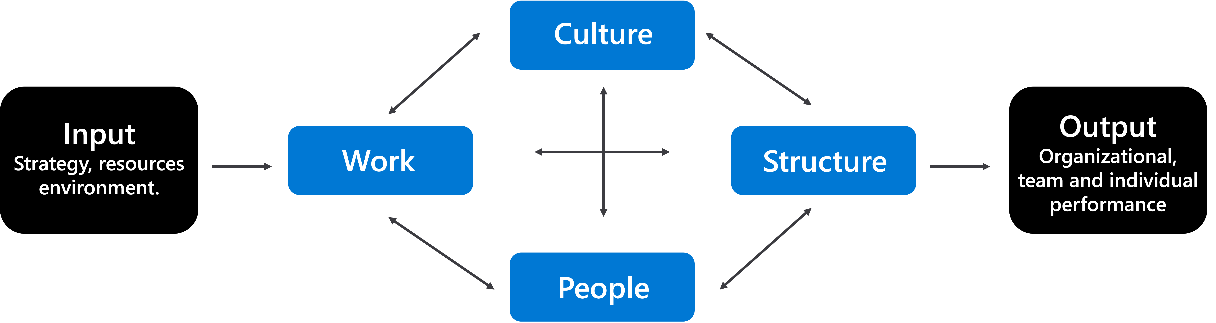
**Business Case**: A [business case](https://www.projectmanager.com/blog/how-to-write-a-business-case) outlines the **objectives**, **strategies**, and **projected outcomes**, providing [a clear roadmap](https://asana.com/resources/business-case) for navigating the complexities of the business landscape.

Four known tools for developing a business case are:

1. 5 Case Model (Strategic, Economic, Commercial, Financial, Management)
2. Model Canvas
3. Cost-Benefit Analysis
4. Scenario Planning

**Gap Analysis (As-is vs To-be)** – to identify areas for improvement across various dimensions of organizational effectiveness and develop targeted interventions to address these challenges.

The Nadler-Tushman Congruence Model



FEEDBACK

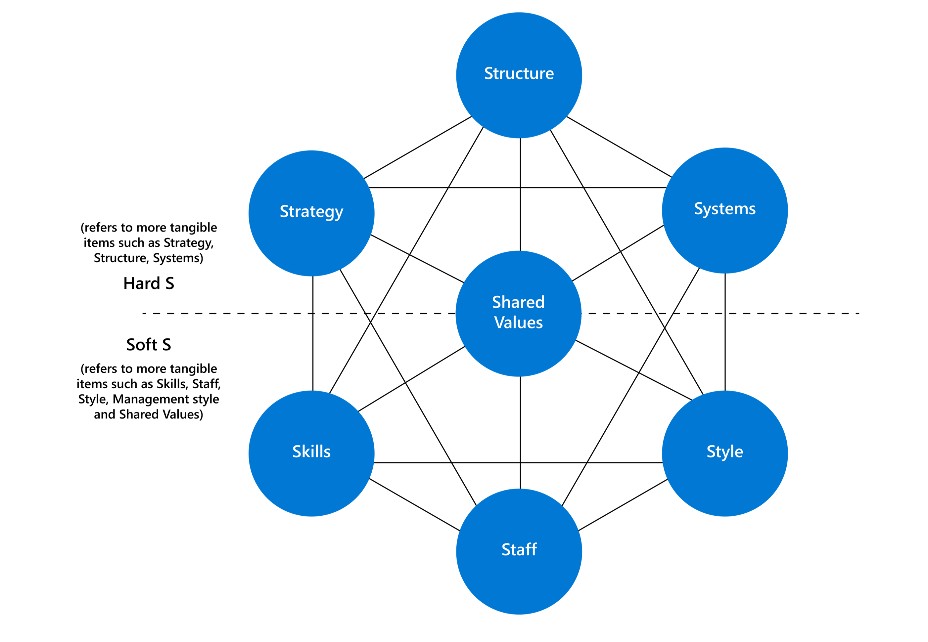
THROUGHPUTS

(Process)

OUTPUT

INPUT

The McKinsey 7S Framework



**Capability Analysis** – conducting capability assessment and constructing capability map. Define core capability, which is the top level, then breakdown into second level. Shouldn’t have more than 3 levels.

**A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence**

**Business Case Document –** aims to analyze various solutions to a business problem and justify the chosen solution based on factors like cost, benefits, and feasibility.

**Impact Analysis** - a way to anticipate how changes affect people, organizations, processes, information, and technology (POPIT). This is to avoid any disaster during the implementation.

**Risk Analysis** – can be quantitative (e.g. 2D or Monte Carlo simulation) or qualitative (e.g. SWIFT or Bowtie, Delphi technique). Quantitative provides numbers and qualitative provides deep understanding. Risk should be organized into their categories based on its origin, e.g., Strategic risk, Operational risk, Financial risk, Compliance.

Chart, table

Description automatically generated

After risk analysis, risk mitigation strategies should be implemented. However, risk mitigation strategies are not part of risk analysis.

**Scenario Analysis** – creating different scenarios to uncover the user needs and finally optimizing the best solution. A detective toolkit. It is used to **explore** and **define** potential situations. It results in:

1. Needs Clarification
2. Edge Cases Identification
3. Requirement Validation
4. Enhanced Communication
5. Risks Mitigation

It includes scenario description, process steps and observations, then document the requirements.

Visualization – for example, Mind map and Fishbone diagram (uncover underlying root causes).

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

**Critical Success Factor Analysis** – involves identifying the factors crucial for the success of a project or business operation. By identifying the essential areas that must be achieved for an organization or project to fulfill its mission and goals, CSF analysis provides a clear framework for prioritizing efforts and resources.

**Business Activity Models (BAM)** - an analysis technique to capture a high-level overview of the business activities that take place within an organization. BAM focuses on what the company does rather than how it does it or who does it. Describes five types of business activities and the dependencies between them.

*Ps – Planning activities*

*Es – Enabling activities (budget, resources, and technology to complete the work is available)*

*Ds – Doing activities. This is the execution plan with available resources.*

*Ms – Monitoring activities. Track to ensure the alignment with the plans and identify deviations.*

*Cs – Control activities. Correct/optimize Ps, Es and Ds based on data from Ms.*

**Business Process Model (BPM)** – shows how different parts of a business work together. Useful in visualizing future states or to-be states and performing gap analysis.

**Data models** – define exactly what data and organization needs to collect, store, and how to organize it.

Requirement Engineering – framework to capture requirements

A picture containing electronics

Description automatically generated

Step 1: Elicitation – identify stakeholders, needs, expectations and requirements.

Step 2: Analysis – involves sifting through the gathered data to identify common themes, identify any ambiguities, conflicts, or gaps and prioritize requirements.

Step 3: Validation – accuracy and feasibility of collected requirements.

Step 4: Documentation – involves creating detailed requirement specifications that outline each feature's purpose, scope, and acceptance criteria.

Step 5: Management - an ongoing process that continues throughout the project life cycle. It involves monitoring the requirements and adjusting them as needed to ensure they are met.