

## Plagiarism Detection Report by SmallSEOTOOLS



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### Scan details

Total Words	Total Characters	Plagiarized Sentences	Unique Sentences
516	3542	0	28 (100%)

#### #1 100% Unique

Requirements Elicitation is much more than just collecting information—it is the process of uncovering the real needs of stakeholders, even those they may not be able to express clearly. A Business Analyst (BA) who acts as a strategic partner must go beyond basic checklists and use a combination of methods that integrate psychology, visualization, and continuous, interactive engagement.

Requirement elicitation is an essential and ongoing process that helps in understanding the needs of stakeholders.

Various techniques are used to achieve this, such as brainstorming, focus groups, observations, interviews, surveys, prototyping, JAD, reverse engineering, and document analysis. Let's take a closer look at these techniques:

1) Brainstorming: This technique can be used individually or in groups to come up with ideas, functions, or solutions.

It is particularly effective when used with groups of 8 to 10 people to generate creative ideas or solutions for a specific problem.

2) Focus Groups: This method involves a group of 6 to 10 participants to gather insights about a particular product or service.

There are two main types of focus groups:

Homogeneous: This group consists of individuals with similar characteristics.

3) Observations: This technique helps gather information by observing workplace activities.

It is used to identify needs, understand business processes, set performance standards, and support training. There are two types of observation:

Active: In this scenario, the BA asks questions while the user is working, similar to an apprentice.

The user might pause to explain why they are clicking on a certain button or why they need to refer to a spreadsheet.

Passive: Also known as "shadowing," this method involves the BA observing the user without interfering.

The BA sits in the background, recording every action the user takes.

4) Interviews: This involves one-on-one or group discussions with stakeholders to extract key requirements and insights.

It is a key method for Business Analysts to gather information from stakeholders and end-users. There are two types:

Structured Interviews: These follow a predefined set of questions, allowing the BA to receive multiple answers or solutions to requirements.

Unstructured Interviews: These are more flexible and do not follow a fixed set of questions.

The conversation flows naturally, allowing for more detailed responses from the interviewee.

5) Surveys: These are forms of feedback that help gather requirements.

6) Prototyping: This involves creating mockups or models to help identify and clarify requirements.

7) Document Analysis: This technique involves reviewing existing documents like business plans, user manuals, policies, or project charters to identify relevant requirements.

Evaluating current system documents can also help create an "As Is" process document.

8) JAD (Joint Application Development): This technique encourages collaboration between stakeholders and system analysts to gather requirements.

9) Reverse Engineering: This technique is used when an existing application needs to be updated, restored, or modernized.

It helps understand how the existing application works. There are two types:

**Blackbox Reverse Engineering:** In this method, the product is studied without examining its internal structure.

**Whitebox Reverse Engineering:** This involves studying the internal structure and functionality of the product to gather requirements.