**Question 1**

Answer: **Goal** - To facilitate farmers' access to agricultural products (fertilizers, seeds, pesticides) through an online platform, thereby improving their farming practices and productivity.

**Inputs:**

* Product information from manufacturers (fertilizers, seeds, pesticides).
* User registration data (farmers, companies).
* Orders placed by farmers.

**Resources:**

* Online platform (website or mobile application).
* Product database.
* User database.
* Delivery infrastructure (for physical products).
* Customer support team.

**Outputs:**

* Display of agricultural products available for purchase.
* Order confirmation and tracking information.
* Delivery of purchased products to farmers' locations.
* Customer feedback and reviews.

**Activities:**

**Product Listing:**

Manufacturers upload product details (name, description, price, quantity) to the platform.

**User Registration:**

Farmers and companies register on the platform, providing necessary details.

**Browsing and Selection:**

Farmers browse through available products, filter by category or type, and select items for purchase.

**Ordering:**

Farmers place orders for selected products, specifying quantity and delivery location.

**Payment Processing:**

Secure processing of payments for confirmed orders.

**Order Fulfillment:**

Packaging and dispatching of ordered products for delivery to farmers.

**Delivery:**

Coordination of delivery logistics to ensure timely and accurate delivery to farmers' locations.

**Customer Support:**

Addressing queries, issues, and feedback from farmers regarding orders, products, or the platform.

**Value created for the end Customer:**

* Convenient access to a wide range of agricultural products from anywhere with internet connectivity.
* Time and effort savings by eliminating the need for physical visits to stores or markets.
* Access to product information and reviews for informed decision-making.
* Streamlined order placement and tracking for enhanced customer experience.
* Improved farming practices and productivity through access to quality agricultural inputs.

**Question 2:**

Answer: Mr. Karthik should conduct a SWOT analysis to assess the project's viability and identify key factors to consider. Here's how he could categorize aspects into Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats:

**Strengths:**

* Strong financial backing from Mr. Henry's company, SOONY.
* Experienced project team members with diverse skill sets.
* Established relationships with stakeholders, including farmers and agricultural product manufacturers.
* Support from the committee formed by Mr. Henry, Mr. Pandu, and Mr. Dooku.
* Access to a talent pool within APT IT SOLUTIONS company.
* Well-defined project scope and objectives.
* Availability of resources for development and implementation.
* CSR(Corporate social responsibility) initiative backing, which can enhance brand reputation and social impact.

**Weaknesses:**

* Limited experience in developing and managing e-commerce platforms within the project team.
* Complexity in integrating various systems and databases for product listings, user management, and order processing.
* Potential challenges in ensuring seamless delivery logistics, especially in remote areas.
* Dependency on external factors such as internet connectivity and infrastructure in rural locations.
* Limited budget and timeline constraints for project execution.
* Risk of scope creep due to evolving requirements and stakeholder expectations.

**Opportunities:**

* Growing demand for online platforms in the agricultural sector, especially in remote areas.
* Potential for market expansion and scalability beyond the initial target region.
* Collaboration opportunities with other CSR initiatives, agricultural organizations, or government agencies.
* Potential for innovation in delivery logistics, payment methods, or user engagement features.
* Ability to leverage data analytics for personalized recommendations and targeted marketing.
* Opportunity to create a positive social impact by empowering farmers and supporting agricultural growth.

**Threats:**

* Competition from existing agricultural suppliers and e-commerce platforms.
* Risk of data breaches or security vulnerabilities, especially considering the sensitive nature of financial and personal information.
* Regulatory challenges related to online transactions, data privacy, and agricultural product regulations.
* Economic uncertainties or market fluctuations affecting purchasing power and demand.
* Technological disruptions or changes in consumer behavior impacting platform adoption.
* Environmental factors such as climate change or natural disasters affecting farming practices and product availability.

By thoroughly analyzing these aspects, Mr. Karthik can gain valuable insights into the project's feasibility, risks, and potential opportunities for success.

**Question 3**

Answer: Conducting a feasibility study for implementing the online agriculture store project using Java technology involves evaluating various factors related to hardware, software, trained resources, budget, and timeframe. Here are some key points to consider in each aspect:

**Hardware:**

* Assess the hardware requirements for hosting the web and mobile applications, including servers, storage systems, networking equipment, and security infrastructure.
* Consider scalability needs to accommodate potential increases in user traffic and data volume as the platform grows.
* Evaluate the reliability and availability of power supply, especially in rural areas where electricity may be intermittent.
* Estimate the cost of acquiring, installing, and maintaining the necessary hardware components over the project's lifecycle.

**Software:**

* Identify the software components required for developing the applications, such as Java development frameworks, application servers, databases, and middleware.
* Evaluate the compatibility and integration capabilities with existing systems or third-party services for functionalities like payment processing, inventory management, and logistics.
* Assess the suitability of Java-based tools and libraries for implementing specific features, such as user authentication, data encryption, and real-time communication.
* Consider the licensing costs of commercial software components and explore open-source alternatives where applicable.

**Trained Resources:**

* Evaluate the availability of skilled Java developers, software architects, UI/UX designers, database administrators, and system administrators along with a business analyst within the project team or the organization.
* Identify any gaps in expertise and assess the feasibility of hiring additional resources or outsourcing certain development tasks.
* Consider the availability of training programs or certification courses to upskill existing team members in Java development and related technologies.

**Budget:**

* Estimate the total project cost, encompassing hardware procurement, software licenses, development resources, infrastructure setup, testing, marketing, and ongoing maintenance.
* Break down the budget into different categories and allocate funds based on priority areas and critical dependencies.
* Explore cost-saving measures such as leveraging open-source software, utilizing cloud-based services, or negotiating discounts with vendors.
* Allocate a contingency budget to account for unforeseen expenses or scope changes during the project execution.

**Timeframe:**

* Define clear project milestones and deliverables, outlining the phases from requirements gathering and system design to development, testing, deployment, and post-launch support.
* Estimate the duration of each project phase considering resource availability, complexity of tasks, and dependencies between different components.
* Identify critical path activities and potential bottlenecks that could impact the project timeline.
* Allow sufficient time for testing, user feedback, and iteration cycles to ensure the quality and usability of the final product.

**Question 4**

Answer: **Current state (AS-IS):**

* Farmers currently rely on traditional methods for procuring agricultural products, often involving physical visits to local suppliers or markets.
* Challenges include limited access to a diverse range of products, dependency on intermediaries for product sourcing, and geographical barriers for remote farmers.
* Inefficiencies like manual paperwork, delays in transactions, and lack of transparency in pricing and product availability are prevalent.

**Future state (TO-BE):**

* The proposed online agriculture store will offer farmers a digital platform to browse, select, and purchase fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides from various suppliers.
* Features include a user-friendly website and mobile app, product catalog with detailed descriptions, secure payment options, and order tracking functionalities.
* Direct communication channels between farmers and suppliers will enable real-time inquiries, feedback, and support, fostering transparency and trust.

**Gap Analysis:**

* Identified gaps include the absence of a centralized and accessible procurement platform, resulting in inefficient and fragmented procurement practices.
* Quantifiable gaps include longer procurement cycles, higher transaction costs due to intermediaries, and limited product choices for farmers.
* Prioritizing gaps based on their impact reveals critical areas for improvement, such as accessibility, affordability, and reliability of agricultural inputs.

**Recommendations:**

* Implementing the online agriculture store requires investing in software development, infrastructure, and training to ensure a seamless transition.
* Allocating budget and resources for development, testing, and deployment phases is crucial for project success.
* Change management strategies, including stakeholder engagement and training programs, will mitigate resistance and ensure user adoption.
* Emphasizing the potential ROI, cost savings, and long-term benefits of the project will secure buy-in from decision-makers and stakeholders.

**Question 5**

Answer: **BA Risks:**

* Incomplete Requirements: Inadequate understanding or documentation of farmer and supplier requirements may lead to scope creep and dissatisfaction.
* Miscommunication: Poor communication between stakeholders, including farmers, suppliers, and development teams, can result in misunderstandings and misaligned expectations

**Internal Risks:**

* Changing Priorities: Shifting priorities or evolving needs of stakeholders during the project lifecycle may disrupt project timelines and deliverables.
* Lack of Domain Knowledge: Insufficient understanding of the agricultural domain and its complexities may lead to ineffective solutions and missed opportunities.

**External Risks:**

* Stakeholder Resistance: Resistance to change from traditional procurement methods to an online platform may hinder user adoption and acceptance.

**Process/Project Risks:**

* **Technical Challenges:** Unforeseen technical complexities or limitations in implementing Java-based solutions may delay project timelines and increase development costs.
* **Resource Constraints:** Limited availability of skilled resources, both internally and externally, may impact project execution and delivery quality.
* **Budget Overruns:** Inaccurate estimation or unanticipated expenses during development, deployment, or maintenance phases may exceed the allocated budget.
* **Integration Issues:** Compatibility issues or data inconsistencies between the online store and external systems (e.g., payment gateways, inventory management) may disrupt operations.
* **Security Concerns:** Vulnerabilities in the online platform, such as data breaches or unauthorized access, pose risks to farmer and supplier information, leading to reputational damage and legal implications.
* **Regulatory Compliance:** Non-compliance with regulatory requirements, such as data protection laws or agricultural standards, may result in fines, penalties, or legal actions against the organization.

Addressing these risks proactively through risk mitigation strategies, contingency plans, and regular monitoring and communication will help minimize their impact on the project's success.

**Question 6**

Answer:

| **Stakeholder** | **Responsible** | **Accountable** | **Consulted** | **Informed** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mr. Henry |  | A | C | I |
| Mr. Pandu | R | A |  | I |
| Mr. Dooku |  | A | C | I |
| Peter (Farmer) | R |  | C | I |
| Kevin (Farmer) | R |  | C | I |
| Ben (Farmer) | R |  | C | I |
| Fertilizer Supplier | R | A |  |  |
| Seed Supplier | R | A |  | I |
| Pesticide Supplier | R | A |  |  |
| Mr. Karthik | R | A |  | I |
| Mr. Vandanam | R | A |  | I |
| Ms. Juhi | R | A | C | I |
| Mr. Teyson | R | A |  | I |
| Ms. Lucie | R | A |  | I |
| Mr. Tucker | R | A |  | I |
| Mr. Bravo | R | A |  | I |
| Mr. Mike | R | A |  | I |
| Mr. John | R | A |  | I |
| Mr. Jason | R | A |  | I |
| Ms. Alekya | R | A |  | I |

**Question 7**

Answer: **Project Title: Online Agriculture Product Store**

**Why is this project initiated?:**

* The Online Agriculture Product Store project aims to address the challenges faced by farmers in remote areas by providing them with a convenient platform to purchase agricultural products such as fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides. This initiative, spearheaded by Mr. Henry under the CSR initiative of SOONY Company, aims to facilitate farmers' access to essential agricultural inputs, thereby enhancing productivity and livelihoods in rural communities.

**Problem Statement:**

* Farmers in remote areas face difficulties in procuring essential agricultural inputs due to limited access to physical stores and logistical challenges. This results in delays, increased costs, and decreased productivity, ultimately impacting the livelihoods of farmers and agricultural output.

**Project Objectives:**

* Establish an online platform for farmers to purchase fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides conveniently.
* Facilitate direct communication between farmers and agricultural product suppliers.
* Improve access to agricultural inputs for farmers in remote areas.
* Enhance productivity and livelihoods in rural communities.

**Project Scope:**

The project encompasses the following key components:

* Development of an online web/mobile application for farmers to browse and purchase agricultural products.
* Integration with backend systems to manage product listings, orders, and payments.
* Implementation of user-friendly interfaces to ensure ease of use for farmers.
* Collaboration with agricultural product suppliers to onboard and manage product catalogs.
* Establishment of logistics and delivery mechanisms to ensure timely product delivery to farmers' locations.

**Business Benefits:**

* · Improved accessibility: Farmers can conveniently purchase agricultural inputs from anywhere with internet connectivity.
* · Cost savings: Elimination of intermediary costs and reduced transportation expenses for farmers.
* · Increased productivity: Timely access to quality inputs leads to improved crop yields and agricultural outcomes.
* · Socio-economic impact: Enhancing livelihoods and fostering economic growth in rural communities.

**Financial Analysis:**

* · Total Project Budget: 2 Crores INR
* · Expected ROI: To be determined based on increased sales and market penetration.
* · Cost-Benefit Analysis: Expected cost savings for farmers vs. investment in platform development and operations.

**Risk Management:**

* · Regulatory compliance: Ensure adherence to legal and regulatory requirements governing e-commerce and agricultural product sales.
* · Technology risks: Address potential technical challenges, including system scalability, security, and data privacy.
* · Market risks: Monitor market dynamics and competitive landscape to mitigate risks associated with market fluctuations and changing consumer preferences.

**Project Timeframe:**

* · Project Duration: 18 months
* · Milestones: Detailed project milestones and timelines to be developed during project planning phase.

**Conclusion:**

* The Online Agriculture Product Store project presents a compelling opportunity to leverage technology for social impact, addressing the needs of farmers in remote areas and contributing to agricultural development and economic growth. With strategic planning, effective execution, and stakeholder collaboration, this initiative has the potential to create lasting positive change in rural communities.

**Question 8**

Answer:

**Waterfall Methodology:** The waterfall methodology follows a linear and sequential approach to software development, where each phase must be completed before moving to the next.

**Advantages:**

* Clear project scope and requirements at the outset.
* Well-defined project phases allow for better planning and resource allocation.

**Disadvantages:**

* Limited flexibility for changes once development begins.
* High risk of late-stage errors or discrepancies due to limited testing until the end.

**Iterative Methodology:**

The iterative methodology involves breaking down the project into smaller cycles or iterations, each of which delivers a working product incrementally.

**Advantages:**

* Allows for continuous improvement and refinement based on feedback.
* Early delivery of basic functionality provides value to stakeholders.

**Disadvantages:**

* Requires active stakeholder involvement and frequent feedback.
* May result in scope creep if not managed effectively.

**Evolutionary Methodology:** The evolutionary methodology emphasizes the development of prototypes or mockups to gather feedback and refine requirements before proceeding with full-scale development.

**Advantages:**

* Provides early visibility into the system's functionality and design.
* Facilitates rapid exploration and validation of ideas.

**Disadvantages:**

* Risk of developing throwaway prototypes that do not align with the final product.
* Requires careful management to ensure prototypes accurately reflect user needs.

**Agile:** Agile is an iterative and incremental approach that prioritizes collaboration, flexibility, and adaptability throughout the development process.

**Advantages:**

* Emphasizes customer satisfaction through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.
* Enables rapid responses to changes in requirements or market conditions.

**Disadvantages:**

* Requires a high level of collaboration and communication among team members.
* May be challenging to implement in organizations with rigid processes or structures.

**Question 9**

Answer: Both the V Model and the Waterfall Model are traditional sequential methodologies that emphasize a systematic approach to software development. Here's a comparison of the two:

**Waterfall Model:** The Waterfall Model follows a linear and sequential approach, where each phase must be completed before moving to the next. It typically consists of phases such as Requirements Analysis, Design, Implementation, Testing, Deployment, and Maintenance.

**Advantages:**

* Well-defined and structured process.
* Clear documentation and milestones.
* Suitable for projects with stable and well-understood requirements.

**Disadvantages:**

* Limited flexibility for changes once the project moves into the implementation phase.
* Late discovery of issues or discrepancies may lead to costly rework.
* Stakeholder involvement is typically limited until the later stages of development.

**V Model:** The V Model is an extension of the Waterfall Model and emphasizes the verification and validation of each phase's deliverables. It aligns each phase of development with its corresponding testing phase, forming a "V" shape.

**Advantages:**

* Emphasizes early testing and validation, reducing the risk of late-stage defects.
* Provides a systematic approach to verification and validation.
* Promotes a focus on quality throughout the development lifecycle.

**Disadvantages:**

* Similar to the Waterfall Model, limited flexibility for changes once requirements are finalized.
* Requires thorough upfront planning and documentation.
* May not be suitable for projects with evolving or unclear requirements.

As a business analyst, the choice between the V Model and the Waterfall Model depends on factors such as project requirements, complexity, timeline, and stakeholder preferences. Given that the project involves developing an online agriculture product store with clearly defined requirements (as mentioned in the scenario), the Waterfall Model may be more suitable due to its structured and sequential approach. However, it's essential to consider the input from both the SMEs and the project team and carefully evaluate the specific needs and constraints of the project before making a decision. Additionally, incorporating elements of iterative or agile practices within the chosen methodology could help address any potential drawbacks associated with a purely sequential approach.

**Question 10**

* Answer: The Waterfall Model and the V Model are both sequential methodologies used in software development, but they differ in their approach to testing and validation. Here are the key differences between the two:

**Sequential Approach:**

**Waterfall Model**: Follows a linear and sequential approach, where each phase must be completed before moving to the next. It progresses through phases like Requirements Analysis, Design, Implementation, Testing, Deployment, and Maintenance.

**V Model:** Also follows a sequential approach but emphasizes the verification and validation of each phase's deliverables. It aligns each phase of development with its corresponding testing phase, forming a "V" shape.

**Testing Strategy:**

**Waterfall Model:** Testing is typically performed after the completion of the development phase. It may involve separate testing teams responsible for validation against the specified requirements.

**V Model:** Testing is integrated into each phase of the development process. Each development phase is followed by a corresponding testing phase, ensuring that verification and validation activities are conducted in parallel.

**Feedback and Iteration:**

**Waterfall Model:** Limited feedback and iteration opportunities once a phase is completed and progresses to the next phase. Changes may be costly to implement, especially in later stages of development.

**V Model:** Provides opportunities for early testing and feedback, allowing for early detection and resolution of defects. Verification and validation activities occur throughout the development lifecycle, facilitating iterative improvements.

**Risk Management:**

**Waterfall Model:** Risks associated with requirements changes or uncertainties may manifest late in the development process, leading to potential delays and rework.

**V Model**: Emphasizes risk management through early and continuous testing and validation. Risks are mitigated through ongoing verification and validation activities, reducing the likelihood of late-stage issues.

**Documentation and Milestones:**

**Waterfall Model:** Emphasizes comprehensive documentation and milestone-based progress tracking. Each phase typically has well-defined deliverables and documentation requirements.

**V Model:** Similarly emphasizes documentation and milestones but integrates testing deliverables and validation results into each phase's documentation. This ensures that testing outcomes are considered alongside development progress.

Overall, while the Waterfall Model offers a structured and sequential approach to software development, the V Model extends this approach by integrating testing and validation activities at each phase. The V Model's emphasis on early testing and feedback can lead to improved quality and reduced risks compared to the traditional Waterfall Model.

**Question 11**

Answer: As a Business Analyst (BA), my recommendation for choosing a development model for this project would be the V Model. Here's why:

**Emphasis on Testing and Validation:** The V Model aligns development phases with corresponding testing phases, ensuring that testing and validation activities are integral to the entire development process. This approach allows for early detection and resolution of defects, leading to higher-quality deliverables.

**Continuous Feedback and Iteration:** The V Model provides opportunities for early testing and feedback, allowing for iterative improvements throughout the development lifecycle. This iterative approach can help address evolving requirements and mitigate risks associated with uncertainties.

**Risk Management**: By integrating testing and validation activities at each phase, the V Model facilitates proactive risk management. Risks are identified and mitigated early in the process, reducing the likelihood of late-stage issues and costly rework.

**Documentation and Milestones**: The V Model emphasizes comprehensive documentation and milestone-based progress tracking, similar to the Waterfall Model. However, it also integrates testing deliverables and validation results into each phase's documentation, ensuring that testing outcomes are considered alongside development progress.

**Adaptability:** While the V Model provides a structured approach to development, it also allows for flexibility and adaptation to changing requirements. The iterative nature of testing and validation enables the project team to respond to feedback and make adjustments as needed.

Overall, the V Model offers a balanced approach that addresses the project's requirements for testing, validation, risk management, and documentation while providing opportunities for iterative improvement and adaptation.

**Question 12**

Answer: A **Gantt Chart** is a **visual timeline** that shows a project’s tasks, durations, and dependencies using **horizontal bars**. It helps in **tracking progress, managing deadlines, and coordinating team efforts** effectively. Below is a Gantt chart representing the V Model development process along with the assigned resources:



**Question 13**

Answer: The Fixed Bid model and Billing Model are two common approaches used in project funding:

* Fixed Bid Model:
	+ In the Fixed Bid model, the project scope, deliverables, timeline, and cost are agreed upon upfront between the client and the service provider.
	+ The service provider commits to delivering the project within the agreed scope and budget.
	+ The client pays a fixed amount for the entire project, regardless of the actual effort or resources expended by the service provider.
	+ This model provides cost certainty for the client but may limit flexibility in accommodating changes or additional requirements.
* Billing Model:
	+ In the Billing Model, the client pays for the services provided by the service provider based on the actual effort, resources, or deliverables produced.
	+ The billing may be done on a time and materials basis, where the client pays for the actual hours worked by the service provider's team and the cost of materials used.
	+ Alternatively, the billing may be based on milestones or deliverables achieved during the project, with payments tied to specific project milestones.
	+ This model provides flexibility for both parties, allowing for adjustments to the project scope or requirements as needed.

In the scenario provided, the Committee has decided to adopt the Billing Model and release funds against the timesheets submitted by the development team every two weeks. This approach allows for greater transparency and accountability, as funds are released based on the actual work completed. Additionally, the Committee plans to conduct quarterly audits to assess the project progress and ensure alignment with the agreed-upon scope and objectives.

**Question 14: 1. Design Phase Timesheet**

| S.No | Task Description | Start Time | End Time | Duration | Status | Remarks |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Requirement Gathering with Farmers (Peter, Kevin, Ben) | 10:00 AM | 11:00 AM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 2 | Stakeholder Meetings (Mr. Henry, Mr. Pandu, Mr. Dooku) | 11:00 AM | 12:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 3 | Business Requirement Documentation | 12:00 PM | 1:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 4 | Process Flow & Use Case Diagrams | 2:00 PM | 3:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 5 | Reviewing & Validating Requirements | 3:00 PM | 4:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |

### 2. Development Phase Timesheet

| S.No | Task Description | Start Time | End Time | Duration | Status | Remarks |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Clarifying Requirements to APT IT SOLUTIONS Dev Team | 10:00 AM | 11:00 AM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 2 | Reviewing Functional Specifications | 11:00 AM | 12:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 3 | Participating in Sprint Planning with Project Manager (Mr. Vandanam) | 12:00 PM | 1:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 4 | Assisting in Wireframing & UI Design | 2:00 PM | 3:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 5 | Reviewing Development Progress | 3:00 PM | 4:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |

### 3. Testing Phase Timesheet

| S.No | Task Description | Start Time | End Time | Duration | Status | Remarks |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Reviewing Test Cases with Testers (Mr. Jason, Ms. Alekya) | 10:00 AM | 11:00 AM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 2 | Supporting Test Execution | 11:00 AM | 12:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 3 | Logging & Tracking Defects | 12:00 PM | 1:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 4 | Assisting in Requirement Traceability | 2:00 PM | 3:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 5 | Coordinating Defect Resolution | 3:00 PM | 4:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |

### 4. User Acceptance Testing (UAT) Phase Timesheet

| S.No | Task Description | Start Time | End Time | Duration | Status | Remarks |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Preparing UAT Scenarios with Farmers & Committee | 10:00 AM | 11:00 AM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 2 | Coordinating with Business Users (Farmers & Mr. Henry) | 11:00 AM | 12:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 3 | Supporting UAT Execution | 12:00 PM | 1:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 4 | Capturing UAT Feedback & Issues | 2:00 PM | 3:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 5 | Ensuring Sign-off & Approval | 3:00 PM | 4:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |

### 5. Deployment & Implementation Phase Timesheet

| S.No | Task Description | Start Time | End Time | Duration | Status | Remarks |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Supporting Go-Live Activities | 10:00 AM | 11:00 AM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 2 | Conducting Training Sessions for Farmers & Companies | 11:00 AM | 12:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 3 | Monitoring Post-Go-Live Issues | 12:00 PM | 1:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 4 | Documenting Lessons Learned | 2:00 PM | 3:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |
| 5 | Transitioning to Maintenance Team | 3:00 PM | 4:00 PM | 1 hr | In Progress/Completed | Notes... |