Question 1:

Identify Business Process Model for Online Agriculture Store – (Goal, Inputs, Resources, Outputs, Activities, Value created to the end Customer)

Answer:

1. Goal:
* Establish an online platform for farmers to procure agricultural products.
* Develop an application for manufacturers to input and display product details such as fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides.
* Enable remote purchasing of seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers through internet connectivity.
* Address the disparity between farmers and agricultural product manufacturers.
* Provide a wide range of options for farmers when purchasing agricultural products.
* Ensure timely delivery of pesticides to farmers.
1. Inputs:
* Product details from manufacturers (fertilizers, seeds, pesticides)
* User registration and login information
* Farmer's location for delivery
* Payment information
1. Resources:
* Online Platform to develop a user-friendly web/mobile app.
* Database to store product/user data securely.
* Internet Connectivity to ensure uninterrupted access.
* Human Resources such as skilled team for development, management, and testing.
* Collaboration with manufacturers, delivery services, and payment gateways.
1. Outputs:
* Product Cataloguing: Display seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers with details from manufacturers.
* User Interface: Provide a simple platform for farmers to buy from anywhere.
* Order Handling: Manage purchase requests, confirmations, and delivery updates.
* Transaction Tracking: Record transactions for transparency.
* Customer Support: Offer assistance throughout the shopping process.
* Payment Options: Accept cash, card, or wallet payments from manufacturers.
1. Activities:
* Product Management: List and update product details provided by manufacturers.
* User Management: Enable user registration and login for farmers to access the platform.
* Browsing and Selection: Allow farmers to browse and select desired products from the available list.
* Purchase Process: Facilitate purchase requests where farmers specify quantity and delivery location.
* Order Processing: Verify orders, confirm with farmers and process payments.
* Delivery: Coordinate with logistics partners for timely product delivery.
* Customer Support: Assist farmers with product queries and order status.
* Feedback: Gather feedback from farmers to enhance platform and service quality.
* Payment: Collect payments from farmers through various modes of payment.
1. Value created for the end Customer:
* The online agriculture store offers farmers easy access to a diverse product range from any location with internet access.
* It ensures accessibility for remote farmers, overcoming geographical barriers to procure quality products.
* The platform promotes transparency by providing clear pricing and product information directly from manufacturers.
* It streamlines the purchasing process, making it efficient and hassle-free for farmers.
* With customer support available on all platforms, farmers receive prompt assistance, saving time and money. This way they can improve their productivity and quality levels.

Question 2:

Mr Karthik is doing SWOT analysis before he accepts this project. What Aspects he Should consider as Strengths, as Weaknesses, as Opportunity and as Threats

Answer:

1. Strengths of the project:
* Financial Backing: Budget of 2 Crores INR.
* Experienced Team: Skilled workforce for development.
* CSR Initiative: Undertaken as part of corporate responsibility, enhancing company image.
* Clear Objective: Good understanding of creating an online agriculture store for remote farmers' needs.
1. Weaknesses of the project:
* Limited Timeframe: An 18-month duration may lead to rushed deliverables.
* Stakeholder Dependency: Success relies heavily on stakeholder cooperation.
* Technical Challenges: Integrating various systems and databases poses hurdles.
* Limited Project Experience: Team's novelty to the project may impact efficiency.
* High Marketing Costs: Substantial funds are needed for marketing activities.
1. Opportunities:
* Market Entry: Offering solutions for farmers can create a gateway to a large market, doubling as a marketing platform for agricultural products.
* Room to Grow: The online agriculture store can branch out into different products and services, widening its reach.
* New Market Discovery: Reaching out to remote farmers can open doors for growth and revenue.
* Partnership Possibilities: Teaming up with manufacturers can ensure a steady supply of top-notch products and exclusive deals for users.
1. Threats:
* Internet Connectivity: Limited access in remote regions may hinder platform effectiveness.
* Delivery Challenges: Serving rural and impoverished areas presents logistical difficulties.
* Technological Risks: Rapid advancements and cybersecurity threats may impact platform relevance.
* Market Demand and Preferences: Uncertainty surrounds the demand for online solutions among farmers.
* Regulatory Compliance: Meeting agricultural regulations could pose legal and operational hurdles.
* Competition: Established players may challenge our market position.

Question 3:

Mr Karthik is trying to do a feasibility study on this project in Technology (Java), Please help him with points (HW SW Trained Resources Budget Time frame) to consider in the feasibility Study.

Answer:

1. Hardware Requirements:
* Servers, databases, networking equipment, load balancers, and storage systems.
* Accommodate potential increases in user traffic and data volume over time
* Cost implications of hardware procurement, installation, and maintenance
1. Software Requirements:
* Integrated Development Environments, content management system, e-commerce platform, payment gateways, security applications, frameworks, libraries, and databases
* Compatibility and interoperability with existing systems and technologies
* Licensing fees and potential costs associated with acquiring and using proprietary software solutions
1. Trained Resources:
* Experienced project managers, business analysts, software developers, testers, network administrators, and database administrators
1. Budget:
* Overall project costs, including hardware, software, development resources, training, and overhead expenses within budget of 2 Crores INR.
1. Time frame:
* High feasibility of completing the project within the 18-month duration.

Question 4:

Mr Karthik must submit Gap Analysis to Mr Henry to convince to initiate this project. What points (compare AS-IS existing process with TO-BE future Process) to showcase in the GAP Analysis

Answer:

1. Current Process (AS-IS):
	* Difficulty for remote farmers to access fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides.
	* Lack of transparency in pricing and product information.
	* Limited options for selecting agricultural products.
	* Inefficiencies and delays in the purchasing process.
	* Lack of home delivery for agricultural products.
	* Reliance on traditional purchasing methods.
	* Lack of direct link between manufacturers and farmers.
	* Lack of flexibility for farmers to purchase products anytime and anywhere, reducing accessibility.
	* Absence of a platform for rating manufacturers.
	* No feedback avenue for farmers to manufacturers.
2. Proposed Future Process (TO-BE):
* Establishment of an online agriculture product store enabling direct communication between farmers and manufacturers.
* Easy browsing, selection, and purchase of fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides from anywhere with internet access.
* Transparent pricing and detailed product information for informed decision-making and quality assurance.
* Integration of payment gateways and logistics services for streamlined purchasing and timely delivery.
* Availability of home delivery facility for added convenience.
* Expanded product range for farmers to choose from.
* Implementation of a platform for farmers to rate agricultural product manufacturers.
* Provision of a feedback mechanism for farmers to communicate with manufacturers.
* Flexibility for farmers to make purchases anytime and anywhere.
1. Gap Analysis:
* Access: Limited access to agricultural inputs contrasts with enhanced accessibility through the online platform.
* Efficiency: Current process inefficiencies are highlighted against the streamlined process enabled by the online platform.
* Transparency: Current lack of pricing transparency contrasts with the clarity offered online.
* Decision-making: Limited options and information contrast with enhanced decision-making facilitated by the online platform.
* Development Priority: Prioritizing user-friendly mobile app development.
* Web Platform: Establishing an accessible web platform for purchasing agricultural products.
* Internet Connectivity: Ensuring reliable, fast internet access for seamless transactions.
* Device Compatibility: Ensuring compatibility with various devices for both app and web platform.
* Supplier Collaboration: Collaborating with manufacturers for product availability.
* Efficient Delivery: Establishing efficient storehouses for easy product delivery.
* Feedback System: Current lack of feedback mechanism contrasts with providing useful feedback to the manufacturers.

Question 5:

List down different risk factors that may be involved (BA Risks And process/Project Risks)

Answer:

1. Business Analysis (BA) Risks:
* Incomplete Requirements: Insufficient understanding of stakeholder needs may lead to missed requirements, ambiguous documentation, causing delays.
* Changing Requirements: Evolving business needs may result in frequent changes, impacting project scope and timeline.
* Scope Creep: Continuous addition of new features may affect project deliverables and resources.
* Poor Stakeholder Engagement: Inadequate communication may lead to misaligned expectations, dissatisfaction, and hinder project progress
* Dependency on External Factors: Reliance on third parties may introduce uncertainties and delays.
1. Process/Project Risks:
* Technical Challenges:
* Implementing technical functionalities and system integration.
* Ensuring new application displays and accepts product details effectively.
* Resource Constraints:
* Insufficient skilled resources impacting timelines and quality.
* Unavailability of skilled employees during the project.
* Budget and Schedule:
* Budget overruns due to underestimated costs or scope changes.
* Schedule delays from unforeseen setbacks or external dependencies.
* Quality Assurance and Security:
* Inadequate testing leading to software defects.
* Data security vulnerabilities exposing sensitive information.
* Change Management and Adoption:
* Resistance hindering system adoption.
* Challenges in promoting agricultural online stores to farmers.
* Regulatory Compliance and Vendor Risks:
* Failure to comply leading to legal penalties.
* Risks associated with vendor reliability and obligations.
* Technological Changes:
* Adapting to technological shifts affecting project completion.
* Communication Gap:
* Ensuring effective communication channels to address gaps or issues.

Certainly! Here's the data represented in tabular form with columns representing stakeholders and rows representing R-A-C-I:

Question 6:

Perform stakeholder analysis (RACI Matrix) to find out the key stakeholders who can make decisions and who are the influencers

Answer:

| Stakeholder  | Responsible  | Accountable  | Consulted  | Informed  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mr. Henry (Sponsor)  | Decision-making | Final approval | Strategic decisions | Project progress |
| Mr. Pandu (Financial Head) | Budget allocation | Financial feasibility | Financial input | Financial updates |
| Mr. Dooku(Project Coordinator) | Coordinating activities | Ensuring milestones | Project planning | Project progress |
| Mr. Karthik(Delivery Head) | Overseeing delivery | Timely delivery | Technical expertise | Project status |
| Mr. Vandanam(PM) | Day-to-day management | Milestone achievement | Project planning | Project updates |
| Peter, Kevin, Ben(Farmers) | User input  | Platform alignment | Product feedback | Project changes  |
| Manufacturing Cos. | Providing product info | Product Quality | Pricing decisions | Platform updates |
|  APT IT SOLUTIONS | Development |  Platform standards  |  Technical input  | Project updates |
| End Users (Farmers) | Platform utilization | User Feedback  | User experience |  Platform changes |

Question 7:

Help Mr Karthik to prepare a business case document

Answer:

Why is this project Initiated?

The project is initiated to address the challenges faced by farmers, particularly in remote areas, in accessing essential agricultural inputs. Inspired by the plight of his childhood friends who are farmers, Mr. Henry, a successful businessman, aims to leverage IT solutions to empower farmers and enhance agricultural practices.

What are the current problems?

* Farmers rely on traditional methods to procure fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides.
* Lack of direct communication between manufacturers and farmers.
* Absence of home delivery facilities for agricultural products.
* Limited options for farmers to choose from a wide range of agricultural products.
* Farmers lack a platform to rate agricultural product manufacturers.

With this project how many problems could be solved?

* Establishment of an online agriculture product store enabling farmers to purchase inputs conveniently.
* Development of a platform that connects manufacturers directly with farmers, enhancing accessibility.
* Implementation of home delivery services for agricultural products.
* Expansion of product options for farmers to choose from.
* Provision of a platform for farmers to rate agricultural product manufacturers.

What are the Resources Required?

* Development of a mobile application and web platform for the online agriculture product store.
* Acquisition and management of agricultural inputs for listing on the platform.

Time frame to recover ROI?

The project is initiated as part of CSR activity with a budget of 2 Crores INR and an 18-month duration.

How much organizational change is Required to adopt this technology?

Significant organizational change is required as the online agriculture product store introduces a new technological approach to the organization and the agriculture industry. The organization needs to establish a dedicated team to manage the project and adapt to the new industry dynamics.

How to identify stakeholders?

Stakeholders are identified as individuals, groups, or organizations directly or indirectly affected by the online agriculture store. These include farmers, manufacturers, IT solution providers, and the organization itself.

Question 8:

The Committee of Mr. Henry, Mr Pandu, and Mr. Dooku and Mr Karthik are discussing the Project Development Approach. Mr Karthik explained to Mr. Henry about SDLC. And four methodologies like Sequential Iterative Evolutionary and Agile. Please share your thoughts and clarity on Methodologies.

Answer:

Explanation of the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) phases:

1. Planning:

In this phase, comprehensive discussions occur regarding user registration steps, login credentials, dashboard layout, and user interaction flow. The goal is to establish clear business rules and goals, along with identifying assumptions and constraints. Stakeholder analysis is conducted, and strategic plans are developed to ensure alignment with project objectives. Additionally, the design of the farmer's application homepage is conceptualized.

2. Requirement Analysis:

During this stage, extensive meetings with external stakeholders are held to gather requirements for user registration, login, dashboard, and other functionalities. Prototyping techniques are utilized to capture detailed requirements, which are then documented and presented to stakeholders for validation. Business analysts identify stakeholders, draw UML diagrams, and prepare functional requirements from business needs, ultimately creating a Requirements Traceability Matrix (RTM) from the Software Requirements Specification (SRS).

3. Design:

Design considerations such as responsive web layout, business rules, color schemes, and programming languages are finalized. Test cases are derived from use case diagrams, and ongoing communication with clients ensures alignment with design and solution documents. End-user manuals are initiated, and the RTM is updated regularly to reflect design changes.

4. Implementation (Coding Phase):

Organized Joint Application Development (JAD) sessions facilitate collaboration between business analysts and developers. Business analysts address technical queries during the coding phase, updating end-user manuals accordingly. Regular status meetings are conducted with the technical team and clients, with client participation encouraged in User Acceptance Testing (UAT). The RTM is continually updated to reflect implementation progress.

5. Testing:

Business analysts conduct high-level testing, ensuring the software meets specified requirements. Test data is obtained from clients, and client signoff is obtained upon successful completion of testing.

6. Deployment:

Training sessions are planned and executed for end-users, with end-user manuals completed and distributed. Coordination ensures a smooth transition from development to deployment.

7. Maintenance:

Ongoing support and maintenance activities are performed to address any issues or enhancements post-deployment.

Four SDLC Methodologies:

1. Sequential (Waterfall) Methodology:
* Follows a linear approach progressing through phases: requirements gathering, design, implementation, testing, deployment, and maintenance.
* Each phase depends on the completion of the previous one.
* Suitable for projects with clear and stable requirements but lacks flexibility for evolving needs.
* Reviews occur to assess project progress and decide on continuation or discontinuation.
1. Iterative Methodology:
* Breaks projects into smaller iterations allowing for incremental development and delivery.
* Each iteration includes planning, design, implementation, testing, and review.
* Key roles include project manager, business analyst, tester, and Java developer.
* Project life cycle consists of four phases: Inception, Elaboration, Construction, and Transition.
1. Evolutionary (Prototyping) Methodology:
* Emphasizes rapid creation of initial software versions to gather feedback and refine requirements iteratively.
* Involves rapid prototyping and experimentation enabling stakeholders to visualize and interact with the product early.
* Beneficial for projects with high uncertainty, allowing exploration of solutions.
* Spiral model, a variation, involves four phases: Planning, Risk Analysis, Engineering, and Evaluation.
1. Agile Methodology:
* Flexible and iterative approach prioritizing collaboration, adaptability, and customer satisfaction.
* Focuses on delivering working software in short iterations (sprints) with continuous feedback and adaptation.
* Practices like Scrum and Extreme Programming promote transparency and continuous improvement.
* Ideal for dynamic and complex projects, emphasizing early and continuous delivery of valuable software.

Question 9:

They discussed models in SDLC like waterfall RUP Spiral and Scrum. You put forth your understanding of these models. When the APT IT SOLUTIONS company got the project to make this online agriculture product store, there was a difference of opinion between a couple of SMEs and the project team regarding which methodology would be more suitable for this project. SMEs are stressing on using the V model and the project team is leaning more onto the side of the waterfall model. As a business analyst, which methodology do you think would be better for this project?

Answer:

Waterfall Model:

The waterfall model, a traditional approach in IT, employs a linear and sequential method for system development. Each phase, from requirements gathering to deployment, is executed sequentially, with the output of one phase serving as the input for the next. While this structured approach aids in progressive project implementation, it lacks flexibility and prohibits phase overlapping. Despite its limitations, the waterfall model was widely utilized in the past.

RUP Model (Rational Unified Process):

The Rational Unified Process, developed by Rational (a division of IBM), divides the development process into four distinct phases: Inception, Elaboration, Construction, and Transition. Each phase encompasses activities such as business modeling, analysis, design, implementation, testing, and deployment, ensuring a comprehensive approach to software development.

Spiral Model:

The spiral model initiates with business requirement gathering, progressing through subsequent spirals as the product evolves. It involves continual communication between customers and analysts to understand system requirements. Design and development occur iteratively within spirals, with a focus on gathering user feedback through proof of concept (POC) iterations. Risk analysis, evaluation, and iteration drive the development process, ensuring ongoing improvement and adaptation throughout the software's lifecycle.

SCRUM:

Scrum, a lightweight agile framework, organizes projects into sprints—time-boxed periods, typically lasting two weeks, during which specific tasks are completed. The framework assigns clear roles and accountabilities, with the product owner responsible for maximizing the product's value. Scrum fosters iterative development through five phases: Product Backlog Creation, Sprint Planning and Backlog Creation, Working on Sprint, Sprint Review, Retrospective, and Next Sprint Planning. This iterative approach promotes adaptability and responsiveness to changing requirements, contrasting with the upfront planning emphasis of the waterfall approach.

As a business analyst, the choice of methodology depends on various factors such as project requirements, team expertise, stakeholder preferences, and project constraints. Let's analyze the suitability of both the V model and the waterfall model for the online agriculture product store project:

1. Waterfall Model:
* The waterfall model follows a sequential approach with distinct phases such as requirements analysis, design, implementation, testing, deployment, and maintenance.
* It is well-suited for projects with stable and well-defined requirements, where changes are unlikely to occur once the development process has started.
* The waterfall model provides a structured and systematic approach to software development, making it easier to plan, manage, and track progress.
* However, it lacks flexibility and adaptability to changes, which may be a concern for projects with evolving or uncertain requirements.
1. V Model:
* The V model is an extension of the waterfall model that emphasizes the importance of testing and validation throughout the development lifecycle.
* It aligns testing activities with corresponding development phases, ensuring that each deliverable is thoroughly tested against its requirements.
* The V model promotes early detection and resolution of defects, reducing the risk of issues surfacing late in the development process.
* However, like the waterfall model, the V model may struggle to accommodate changes or iterations once the development process has progressed beyond the initial stages.

Given the evolving needs of stakeholders in the online agriculture product store project, the waterfall model's rigid structure may hinder responsiveness to feedback effectively. Conversely, the V model's focus on testing and validation throughout the development cycle suits the project's objectives.

As a business analyst, selecting the V model ensures a systematic approach, aligning development with user requirements. The V model's sequential process, where each phase builds upon the previous one, resembles the waterfall model but incorporates rigorous testing and validation. This approach enhances the product's quality and reliability by identifying issues early. It serves as a viable alternative to the waterfall model. Its sequential progression from requirements to maintenance ensures thorough testing at each stage. As a result, the V model provides a structured yet adaptable framework, making it suitable for projects like the online agriculture product store, where continuous feedback and adaptation are essential for success.

Question 10:

Write down the differences between the waterfall model and the V model.

Answer:

| Waterfall Model | V Model |
| --- | --- |
| Follows linear progression | Emphasizes testing throughout |
| Phases: requirements, design, implementation, testing, deployment, and maintenance | Each phase has corresponding testing |
| Testing at end of development | Testing integrated from start |
| Less adaptable to changes | More adaptable, detects issues early |
| Higher risk of late defects | Emphasizes early risk management |
| Provides clear visibility | Focuses on quality maintenance |
| Used for fixed user requirements | Suitable for evolving requirements |
| Costly changes | Cheaper changes |
| More defects compared to V model | Fewer defects compared to waterfall |

Question 11:

As a BA, state your reason for choosing one model for this project

Answer:

As a Business Analyst (BA), my recommendation for the software development model for the online agriculture product store project is the V model over the waterfall model. Here's why:

1. Early and Continuous Testing: The V model emphasizes early and continuous testing, integrating testing activities throughout the development process. This ensures issues are identified and resolved early, reducing the risk of late-stage defects and ensuring a high-quality final product.

2. Flexibility and Adaptability: The V model offers greater flexibility compared to the waterfall model, aligning testing activities with development phases. This facilitates early identification of issues and accommodates evolving requirements or iterations throughout the project, crucial for meeting the dynamic needs of farmers and manufacturers.

3. Risk Management: By focusing on early and continuous testing, the V model reduces the risk of late-stage defects or deviations from requirements. This proactive approach to risk management aligns well with the project's objectives of delivering a reliable platform for agricultural activities.

4. Stakeholder Engagement: The V model encourages stakeholder engagement through testing activities, providing opportunities for feedback and validation. This fosters collaboration and ensures the final product meets the expectations of stakeholders.

Additionally, the V model's verification and validation approach ensures each phase is completed before moving on, while testing is planned in parallel with development. This makes it suitable for small projects like the online agriculture product store, where requirements are easily understood. The model also facilitates updates mid-project and saves time by planning testing activities early, increasing the likelihood of project success. Therefore, I believe adopting the V model is the most suitable choice for ensuring the project's success and delivering a high-quality platform for agricultural activities.

Question 12:

The Committee of Mr. Henry, Mr Pandu, and Mr Dooku discussed with Mr Karthik and finalised on the V Model approach (RG, RA, Design, D1, T1, D2, T2, D3, T3, D4, T4 and UAT) Mr Vandanam is mapped as a PM to this project. He studies this project and prepares a Gantt chart with V Model (RG, RA, Design, D1, T1, D2, T2, D3, T3, D4, T4 and UAT) as development process and the resources are PM, BA, Java Developers, testers, DB Admin, NW Admin.

Answer:

Here is a Gantt chart representing the V Model development process with the specified activities and resources:

Key:

* RG: Requirements Gathering
* RA: Requirements Analysis
* Design: Design Phase
* D1, D2, D3, D4: Development Phases (Iterations)
* T1, T2, T3, T4: Testing Phases (Iterations)
* UAT: User Acceptance Testing
* PM: Project Manager
* BA: Business Analyst
* Java Developers: Development Team
* Testers: Testing Team
* DB Admin: Database Administrator
* NW Admin: Network Administrator

| Activity  | Start Date | End Date | Duration  | Resources  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RG  | 2024-02-15 | 2024-02-20 | 6 days | PM, BA |
| RA  | 2024-02-21 | 2024-02-24 | 4 days  | PM, BA |
| Design  | 2024-02-25 | 2024-03-05 | 9 days | PM, Java Developers, BA  |
| D1  | 2024-03-06 | 2024-03-10  | 5 days  | PM, Java Developers  |
| T1  | 2024-03-11 | 2024-03-15 | 5 days | PM, Testers |
| D2  | 2024-03-16 | 2024-03-20 | 5 days | PM, Java Developers  |
| T2  | 2024-03-21 | 2024-03-25 | 5 days | PM, Testers  |
| D3  | 2024-03-26 | 2024-03-30 | 5 days | PM, Java Developers, DB Admin |
| T3  | 2024-03-31 | 2024-04-04 | 5 days | PM, Testers, DB Admin  |
| D4  | 2024-04-05 | 2024-04-09 | 5 days | PM, Java Developers, NW Admin |
| T4  | 2024-04-10 | 2024-04-14 | 5 days | PM, Testers, NW Admin  |
| UAT  | 2024-04-15 | 2024-04-19 | 5 days | PM, Testers, BA |

Question 13:

The Committee of Mr. Henry, Mr. Pandu, and Mr. Dooku is now discussing about the funds and how to release the funds for development. They were studying the Fixed Bid model and Billing Model. Share your knowledge on the Fixed Bid model and Billing Model.

The Committee froze the Billing Model and agreed to release funds against the timesheets submitted every 2 weeks. Every alternate Friday EOB, Mr. Karthik will forward the Development Team Timesheets and in 3 working days, the Committee will verify and release funds. The Committee proposed to have a Quarterly Audit of the project's progress.

Answer:

1. Fixed Bid Model:
* Everything's decided upfront – scope, timeline, and cost remain fixed throughout the project.
* Clients pay a set price agreed upon at the start, regardless of how much time or effort goes in.
* It's predictable for clients, making budgeting easier.
* However, changes to the project can be tricky since costs might change too.
1. Billing Model:
* Also known as Time and Materials (T&M), this one's more flexible.
* Clients pay based on actual time and resources used by the service provider.
* It's adaptable – clients can adjust project needs as they go, and providers get paid for what they use.
* However, clients might find it uncertain since they can't predict total costs upfront.

Under the agreed Billing Model, funds will be released against timesheets submitted by the development team every two weeks. Here's how the process will work:

Funds under the Billing Model will be released based on bi-weekly timesheets submitted by the development team. Every other Friday, Mr. Karthik will gather timesheets detailing team hours. Within three days, Mr. Henry, Mr. Pandu, and Mr. Dooku would review and verify the timesheets for accuracy and task alignment. Funds will then be released to APT IT SOLUTIONS accordingly. Quarterly audits will also proposed to assess project progress, milestones, and budget use. Any needed adjustments will be made collaboratively to ensure project success.

Question 14,15,16,17,18,19,20:

Please share Sample Timesheets of a BA in various SDLC Stages RG, RA, Design, D1, T1, D2,T2, D3, T3, D4, T4 and UAT, Deployment n Implementation

➢ RG Timesheet of a BA

➢ RA Timesheet of a BA

➢ Design Timesheet of a BA

➢ Development Timesheet of a BA

➢ Testing Timesheet of a BA

➢ UAT Timesheet of a BA

➢ Deployment n Implementation Timesheet of a BA

Answer:

Timesheets for a Business Analyst (BA) in various stages of the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC):

1. Requirements Gathering (RG) Timesheet of a BA:

| S.No. | Task | Description | Start Time | End Time | Duration(Hrs) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Identify Stakeholders & Conduct Interviews | Conduct an interview to gather requirements and discuss project objectives | 9:00 | 11:00 | 2 |
| 2. | Documentation | Document requirements gathered from the meeting in a requirements document | 11:00 | 13:00 | 2 |
| 3. | Documentation Review and Revision | Fine-tune the requirements document, make templates | 14:00 | 15:00 | 1 |
| 4. | Communication | Update the team on gathered requirements | 15:00 | 17:00 | 2 |
|  |  | Total |  |  | 7 |

1. Requirements Analysis (RA) Timesheet of a BA:

| S.No. | Task | Description | Start Time | End Time | Duration(Hrs) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Requirement Analysis | Analyse gathered requirements, identify dependencies, ambiguities, technical constraints | 9:00 | 11:00 | 2 |
|  | Stakeholder Meeting | Present analysis findings(budgets, forecasts, variance analysis, etc) to stakeholders and gather feedback | 11:00 | 13:00 | 2 |
|  | Analysis and Validation | Validate requirements against stakeholder feedback and project objectives | 14:00 | 15:30 | 1.5 |
|  | Documentation Review and Revision | Review and finalize analysis documentation for planning and monitoring. Get signoffs. | 15:30 | 17:00 | 1.5 |
|  |  | Total |  |  | 7 |

1. Design Timesheet of a BA:

| S.No. | Task | Description | Start Time | End Time | Duration(Hrs) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Design Planning Meeting | Discuss design approach, architecture, and technologies with the team | 9:00 | 10:30 | 1.5 |
|  | Design Documentation | Document design decisions, interface mockups, and data flow diagrams | 10:30 | 13:00 | 2.5 |
|  | Collaboration with Development Team  | Collaborate with developers to refine design decisions and address concerns | 14:00 | 15:30 | 1.5 |
|  | Documentation Review and Revision | Review and finalize design documentation, ensuring alignment with requirements. Get signoffs. | 15:30 | 17:00 | 1.5 |
|  |  | Total |  |  | 7 |

1. Development (D1, D2, D3, D4) Timesheet of a BA:

| S.No. | Task | Description | Start Time | End Time | Duration(Hrs) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Development Meetings | Attend Development Kick-off Meeting with developers to discuss implementation details | 9:00 | 10:30 | 1.5 |
|  | Collaboration with Development Team | Provide clarification and support to developers during the implementation phase to address any issues or changes in requirements | 10:30 | 13:00 | 2.5 |
|  | Review User Interface Mockups | Collaborate with developers in reviewing mockups | 14:00 | 15:00 | 1.5 |
|  | Documentation | Document any changes made during development, update technical documentation. Get signoffs. | 15:00 | 16:00 | 1.5 |
|  |  | Total |  |  | 7 |

1. Testing (T1, T2, T3, T4) Timesheet of a BA:

| S.No. | Task | Description | Start Time | End Time | Duration(Hrs) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Test Planning Meeting | Collaborate with the testing team to plan test strategy and test cases | 9:00 | 10:30 | 1.5 |
|  | Test Execution and Report Defects | Support the testing team during test execution, review the outcome and report defects | 10:30 | 13:00 | 2.5 |
|  | Defect Management | Review and assess reported defects, provide additional information or clarification. | 13:00 | 14:30 | 1.5 |
|  | Documentation & Communication | Document testing activities, test results, and any issues encountered. Update the stakeholders of any roadblocks. | 15:30 | 17:00 | 1.5 |
|  |  | Total |  |  | 7 |

1. UAT Timesheet of a BA:

| S.No. | Task | Description | Start Time | End Time | Duration(Hrs) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | UAT Planning Meeting | Review UAT plan and coordinate testing schedule with stakeholders | 9:00 | 10:30 | 1.5 |
|  | UAT Support | Provide support to end-users during UAT sessions, address any issues or concerns | 10:30 | 12:00 | 1.5 |
|  | UAT Review and Feedback Gathering | Review UAT feedback, categorize issues, and prioritize them for resolution | 13:00 | 14:30 | 1.5 |
|  | Documentation | Document UAT results, feedback, and any actions taken to address issues. Get signoffs. | 15:30 | 17:00 | 1.5 |
|  |  | Total |  |  | 6 |

1. Deployment and Implementation Timesheet of a BA:

| S.No. | Task | Description | Start Time | End Time | Duration(Hrs) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Deployment Planning Meeting | Review deployment plan, coordinate tasks with the deployment team | 9:00 | 10:00 | 1 |
|  | Pre-Deployment Checks | Ensure all necessary documentation and approvals are in place for deployment | 10:00 | 11:00 | 1 |
|  | Deployment | Monitor system rollout and address user queries | 11:00 | 13:00 | 2 |
|  | Post-Deployment Review | Review deployment results and ensure successful deployment of the solution | 14:00 | 15:00 | 1 |
|  | Documentation | Document deployment process, any issues encountered, resolution steps, and lesson learned. Get signoffs. | 15:00 | 17:00 | 2 |
|  |  | Total |  |  | 7 |

Question 21:

5 Quarterly Audits are planned Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, and Q5 for this Project What is your knowledge on how these Audits will happen for a BA?

Answer:

Quarterly audits play a crucial role in ensuring the smooth functioning and success of a project, providing opportunities for evaluation, refinement, and improvement. As a Business Analyst (BA), it's essential to understand how these audits are conducted and what areas are assessed at each stage of the project lifecycle.

A business audit includes examination and inspection of various project aspects by auditors, aimed at verifying the accuracy of project statements and ensuring adherence to documented systems and processes. For BAs, these audits serve as checkpoints to assess the progress, performance, and alignment of project activities with organizational goals.

Internal audits, on the other hand, focus on assessing an organization's performance or process execution against predefined standards, policies, metrics, or regulations. These audits probe into areas such as corporate governance, accounting practices, financial reporting, and IT controls.

Following is how quarterly audits can be conducted for BAs throughout the project's lifecycle:

Quarter 1 (Q1) Audit:

* Evaluate the effectiveness of enterprise analysis in understanding project requirements and goals.
* Assess the identification and documentation of assumptions, constraints, and business rules.
* Review stakeholder analysis methods and ensure alignment with project objectives.
* Examine the BA's approach strategy, including methodologies and tools used.
* Verify stakeholder engagement and communication plans.
* Assess the clarity and completeness of requirement prioritization.
* Evaluate the BA's ability to prepare Business Requirements Documents (BRDs) and engage with clients.

Quarter 2 (Q2) Audit:

* Review documentation completeness, including use cases, activity diagrams, and functional requirements.
* Evaluate the traceability of requirements to business objectives and stakeholder needs.
* Assess the BA's role in preparing Requirements Traceability Matrix (RTM) from Software Requirements Specification (SRS).
* Examine the quality and quantity of test cases prepared by the BA.
* Verify the completeness of documentation, including meeting minutes, progress reports, and issue logs.
* Evaluate communication effectiveness with clients through emails and other channels.
* Assess the BA's contribution to design decisions and collaboration with development teams.

Quarter 3 (Q3) Audit:

* Review the BA's initiation of end-user manual preparation and ensure completeness and accuracy.
* Assess the timeliness and completeness of RTM updates in response to project changes.
* Evaluate the organization and effectiveness of Joint Application Design (JAD) sessions.
* Examine the BA's role in clarifying technical queries and facilitating communication with the technical team.
* Verify the timely submission of timesheets to reporting managers.
* Assess the accessibility and clarity of diagrams and documentation for developers.
* Evaluate the BA's support for testing efforts and coordination with testing teams.

Quarter 4 (Q4) Audit:

* Review the BA's preparation of test cases from use cases or assistance to the test manager in doing so.
* Assess the BA's involvement in high-level testing and coordination with testing teams.
* Evaluate the BA's preparation of clients for User Acceptance Testing (UAT) and provision of necessary support.
* Verify the accuracy and completeness of test data provided to clients.
* Assess the effectiveness of end-user manual updates based on project developments.
* Review the BA's collaboration with the development team and support in addressing defects.
* Evaluate the BA's contribution to project closure activities, including documentation submission and client sign-off.

Quarter 5 (Q5) Audit:

* Confirm client sign-off on project acceptance and assess satisfaction with deliverables.
* Review the BA's submission of RTM to clients or Project Managers (PMs) for project closure.
* Evaluate the planning and organization of training sessions for end-users.
* Assess the timeliness and completeness of timesheet submissions to reporting managers.
* Verify the clarity and professionalism of communication formats with clients.
* Review the BA's involvement in project closure activities, including lessons learned documentation.
* Evaluate the BA's contribution to post-project reviews and identification of areas for improvement.

Quarterly audits for BAs includes a comprehensive evaluation of various project aspects, ranging from requirements analysis to stakeholder management and documentation. These audits serve as essential checkpoints to ensure project alignment with organizational objectives and drive continuous improvement in BA performance and project success.

Question 22:

Before the Project is going to Kick Start, The Committee asked Mr Karthik to submit the BA Approach Strategy. Write BA Approach strategy (As a business analyst, what are the steps that you would need to follow to complete a project – What Elicitation Techniques to apply, how to do Stakeholder Analysis RACI/ILS, What Documents to Write, What process to follow to Sign off on the Documents, How to take Approvals from the Client, What Communication Channels to establish n implement, How to Handle Change Requests, How to update the progress of the project to the Stakeholders, How to take signoff on the UAT- Client Project Acceptance Form )

Your Team:

Project Manager - Mr. Vandanam

Senior Java Developer - Ms. Juhi

Java Developers - Mr. Teyson, Ms. Lucie, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Bravo

Network Admin - Mr. Mike

DB Admin - Mr John.

Testers - Mr. Jason and Ms. Alekya

BA - You

Answer:

BA Approach Strategy for the project:

1. Elicitation Techniques:
* Conduct stakeholder interviews: Engage with stakeholders one-on-one to gather their requirements, preferences, and expectations.
* Facilitate workshops: Organize collaborative sessions to elicit requirements, clarify ambiguities, and prioritize features.
* Use surveys/questionnaires: Collect feedback from stakeholders to ensure comprehensive requirement gathering.
* Analyze existing documentation: Review past project documents, business processes, and system requirements to inform current project requirements.
1. Stakeholder Analysis (RACI/ILS):
* Identify stakeholders: Create a stakeholder register listing all individuals and groups(internal and external) impacted by the project.
* Prioritize stakeholders: Depending upon whic quadrant they fall into, categorize them into their priority level. For instance, a stakeholder with low impact and low influence, naturally falls into lower priority with respect to engagement and vis-a-versa.
* Analyze stakeholder roles: Determine the level of involvement (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed) using RACI/ILS matrices.
* Establish communication channels: Define how stakeholders will be engaged and informed throughout the project lifecycle.
1. Documents to Write:
* Project Plan
* Business Analysis Plan
* Business Requirements Document (BRD): Capture high-level business objectives, functional requirements, and constraints.
* Functional Requirements Specification (FRS): Detail functional requirements in a structured format, including use cases, user stories, and acceptance criteria.
* System Requirement Specification(SRS)/ System Requirement Document(SRD)
* Stakeholder Analysis Report: Summarize stakeholder roles, responsibilities, and communication preferences.
* Change Request Form: Document changes to project scope, schedule, or budget and obtain approvals from stakeholders.
1. Sign-off Process:
* Circulate draft documents for review: Share documents with stakeholders for feedback and clarification.
* Incorporate feedback: Revise documents based on stakeholder input and ensure alignment with project objectives.
* Obtain formal sign-off: Request stakeholders to officially approve documents, indicating their acceptance of the requirements and project scope.
1. Client Approvals:
* Schedule review meetings: Arrange regular meetings with the client to discuss project progress, issues, and upcoming deliverables.
* Present key milestones: Provide updates on completed tasks, milestones achieved, and any deviations from the project plan.
* Seek client feedback: Encourage the client to provide input on project direction, priorities, and any changes to requirements.
* Obtain formal approvals: Obtain sign-off from the client on major deliverables, such as requirements documents, designs, and test plans.
1. Communication Channels:
* Establish regular project status meetings: Hold weekly or bi-weekly meetings to discuss progress, issues, and action items. These can be via emails, [hone calls, video conferencing or face to face meeting as well.
* Use collaboration tools: Implement communication platforms such as Slack, Microsoft Teams, or email to facilitate real-time communication and document sharing.
* Maintain a project repository: Centralize project documents and artifacts in a shared repository accessible to all team members.
1. Change Requests Handling:
* Document change requests: Capture change requests in a standardized format, including details such as the requested change, rationale, impact analysis, and proposed solution.
* Assess impact: Evaluate the potential impact of the change on project scope, schedule, budget, and resources.
* Obtain approvals: Present change requests to the Change Control Board or relevant stakeholders for evaluation and approval.
1. Progress Updates to Stakeholders:
* Prepare progress reports: Generate regular progress reports summarizing project status, accomplishments, issues, risks, and upcoming milestones.
* Tailor communication: Customize updates based on stakeholders' preferences and level of interest in project details.
* Facilitate discussions: Use progress updates as an opportunity to engage stakeholders in discussions, address concerns, and solicit feedback.
1. UAT - Client Project Acceptance Form:
* Define acceptance criteria: Clearly outline the criteria that must be met for the client to accept the project deliverables.
* Conduct UAT sessions: Facilitate user acceptance testing sessions with the client to validate that the deliverables meet their requirements and expectations.
* Document acceptance: Complete a formal acceptance form, signed by the client, indicating their approval and acceptance of the project deliverables.

Question 23:

The Technical Team has assembled to discuss on the Project approach and has finalised to follow 3-tier architecture for this project. Explain and illustrate 3-tier architecture.

Answer:

Three-tier architecture is a software architecture pattern that divides an application into three interconnected layers: presentation layer, business logic layer, and data storage layer. Each layer has its own distinct responsibilities and interacts with the other layers in a well-defined manner. Here's an explanation and illustration of the three-tier architecture:

1. Presentation Layer (Tier 1):
* The presentation layer, also known as the client layer, is the topmost layer that interacts directly with users. It is responsible for presenting information to the user and capturing user input.
* This layer typically consists of user interfaces, such as web pages, mobile apps, or desktop applications, that provide a graphical interface for users to interact with the application.
* The presentation layer communicates with the business logic layer to request data or perform actions based on user input.
1. Business Logic Layer (Tier 2):
* The business logic layer, also known as the middle layer or application layer, serves as the core processing unit of the application.
* It contains the application's business logic, which includes processing user requests, performing calculations, enforcing business rules, and orchestrating interactions between different components.
* This layer is responsible for implementing the application's functionality and ensuring that it operates according to the defined business requirements.
* The business logic layer communicates with both the presentation layer and the data storage layer to retrieve and manipulate data as needed.
1. Data Storage Layer (Tier 3):
* The data storage layer, also known as the data access layer or backend layer, is responsible for managing and storing data used by the application.
* It typically consists of a database or data storage system where application data is stored persistently.
* The data storage layer handles tasks such as storing, retrieving, updating, and deleting data from the database in response to requests from the business logic layer.
* It ensures data integrity, consistency, and security by enforcing data validation rules and access controls.

Illustration of Three-Tier Architecture:



This three-tier architecture provides a modular, scalable, and maintainable design for building complex software applications.

Question 24:

Business Analyst should keep What points in his/her mind before he frames a question to ask to the Stakeholder ( 5W 1H – SMART – RACI – 3 Tier Architecture – Use Cases, Use case Specs, Activity Diagrams, Models, Page designs)

Answer:

Before framing a question to ask stakeholders, a Business Analyst should consider several key points to ensure that the question is relevant, clear, and effective in eliciting the necessary information. Here are the points a BA should keep in mind:

1. Purpose:
* Understand the purpose of the question and how it aligns with project objectives and stakeholder needs.
* Ensure that the question is specific and addresses a particular aspect of the project or requirement.
1. Relevance:
* Ensure that the question is relevant to the stakeholder's area of expertise, role, and involvement in the project.
* Consider the stakeholder's perspective and tailor the question accordingly to elicit meaningful insights.
1. Clarity:
* Frame the question in clear and concise language to avoid ambiguity or confusion.
* Use simple and understandable terminology that resonates with the stakeholder's domain knowledge.
1. Context:
* Provide context for the question by explaining the background, objectives, and implications of the inquiry.
* Help stakeholders understand why their input is valuable and how it contributes to the project's success.
1. Open-endedness:
* Formulate open-ended questions that encourage stakeholders to provide detailed and insightful responses.
* Avoid leading questions that may bias or influence the stakeholder's response.
1. SMART Criteria:
* Ensure that the question is Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound.
* Clarify the expected outcome or deliverable associated with the question to guide stakeholders in providing actionable responses.
1. RACI Alignment:
* Consider the stakeholder's role in the project and determine their level of responsibility, authority, and involvement (RACI matrix).
* Frame the question in a way that corresponds to the stakeholder's role and responsibilities within the project.
1. 3-Tier Architecture:
* If relevant, frame the question in the context of the project's 3-tier architecture, focusing on specific layers or components as necessary.
* Align the question with the architecture's structure to gather insights on design, functionality, or integration aspects.
1. Use Cases, Activity Diagrams, Models, Page Designs:
* Tailor questions to gather feedback or insights on specific artifacts such as use cases, use case specifications, activity diagrams, models, or page designs.
* Solicit stakeholder input on requirements, user interactions, system behavior, and interface design as applicable.

By considering these points before framing questions for stakeholders, a Business Analyst can ensure that the inquiries are relevant, insightful, and conducive to eliciting valuable input and feedback from stakeholders.

Below are some sample questions which can be asked:

1. What are the primary requirements for users to use the application effectively?

2. Upon opening the URL, what content or features are displayed on the first page of the application?

3. What filtering options should be available for farmers when searching for products? Consider factors such as price, brand, delivery time, category, etc.

4. How can manufacturers upload new products into the application? What steps or procedures are involved in this process?

5. What payment options should be available to facilitate transactions between buyers and sellers?

6. What are the preferred methods for users to log in to the application? Should they use email credentials, mobile numbers, or other authentication methods?

7. Can guest users access and utilize the application, or is registration and login required for full functionality?

8. Why is there a need for an online application store in the agricultural industry? What benefits does it offer to both farmers and manufacturers?

9. How will the application assist farmers and manufacturers in their respective activities? What features or functionalities contribute to this support?

10. Who are the target users of the application, and who stands to benefit the most from its use?

11. Where should the application be accessible for use? Is it compatible with Android mobile devices, computers, or both?

12. When can the application be accessed and used by its intended users? Is there a specific timeframe or schedule for availability?

13. What is the estimated budget required for developing, launching, and maintaining the application?

14. What is the proposed timeline for completing the project, from development to launch?

15. How many users can simultaneously access and use the application? Are there any limitations or scalability considerations?

Question 25:

As a Business Analyst, What Elicitation Techniques you are aware of? ( BDRFOWJIPQU)

Answer:

Following are the elicitation techniques represented by the acronym BDRFOWJIPQU:

* Brainstorming:

Brainstorming is a collaborative technique used to generate ideas within a group setting. It fosters an uninhibited, non-judgmental environment where participants share as many ideas as possible. For example, at the start of a project, a business analyst may facilitate a brainstorming session to explore various solutions or features for the application.

* Document Analysis:

This technique involves reviewing existing documentation such as business processes, system requirements, and regulatory documents to extract relevant information for the current project. For instance, a business analyst may analyze similar applications or industry standards to gather insights on best practices and requirements.

* Reverse Engineering:

Reverse engineering is a method used to understand the processes and specifications involved in developing a product or system by working backward from a known finished product. Business analysts may apply this technique to understand the functionality of competitor applications or to assess legacy systems.

* Focus Groups:

Focus groups gather a small group of stakeholders with similar characteristics or interests to discuss specific topics and gather feedback. For example, a business analyst may organize a focus group with farmers to understand their preferences and requirements for agricultural products.

* Observation:

Observation involves watching and understanding workplace activities to identify needs, opportunities, and business processes. Business analysts may observe farmers' interactions with existing agricultural tools or systems to identify pain points and improvement opportunities.

* Workshops:

Workshops are interactive sessions attended by key stakeholders to achieve a common goal or objective. Business analysts may conduct workshops to define project scope, gather requirements, or reach consensus on project objectives with stakeholders.

* Joint Application Development (JAD):

JAD is a collaborative approach that involves stakeholders and subject matter experts working together in structured workshops to define requirements, resolve issues, and make decisions collectively. Business analysts may facilitate JAD sessions to elicit and prioritize requirements for the application.

* Interviews:

Interviews involve one-on-one or group discussions with stakeholders to gather insights, opinions, and requirements. For instance, a business analyst may conduct interviews with manufacturers to understand their processes and requirements for uploading new products into the application.

* Prototyping:

Prototyping involves creating mockups or prototypes of the proposed solution to solicit feedback and validate requirements with stakeholders. Business analysts may develop prototypes of the application's user interface to gather feedback from users and refine requirements.

* Questionnaires/Surveys:

Questionnaires or surveys are used to collect feedback, preferences, and opinions from stakeholders on specific topics or requirements. Business analysts may distribute surveys to farmers to gather input on filtering options, payment preferences, and other aspects of the application.

* Use Case Specifications:

Use case specifications describe the interactions between actors and the system to capture requirements. Business analysts may develop use case specifications to document user interactions and system behavior for the application

Question 26:

Which Elicitation Techniques can be used in this Project and Justify your selection of Elicitation Techniques?

Prototyping

Use case Specs

Document Analysis

Brainstorming

Answer:

Bellow are the elicitation techniques that can be used for the agricultural project:

1. Prototyping:
* Justification: Prototyping involves creating mockups or prototypes of the proposed solution, such as the user interface of the online store.
* Reasoning: Prototyping can help visualize the layout, features, and functionality of the online store, allowing stakeholders to provide feedback early in the development process. This can ensure that the final product meets user expectations and requirements.
1. Use Case Specs:
* Justification: Use case specifications involve documenting specific interactions or scenarios that users will perform within the system.
* Reasoning: Use case specifications can help define the behavior and functionality of the online store from the perspective of different user roles (e.g., farmers, administrators). By identifying and documenting use cases, stakeholders can gain a clear understanding of system requirements and functionalities.
1. Document Analysis:
* Justification: Document analysis involves reviewing existing documentation related to the project, such as business processes, system requirements, and industry regulations.
* Reasoning: In the context of developing an online agriculture product store, document analysis can provide valuable insights into industry standards, regulatory requirements, and existing business processes related to agricultural product sales. By analyzing relevant documents, stakeholders can identify key requirements and constraints that need to be addressed in the project.
1. Brainstorming:
* Justification: Brainstorming involves facilitating collaborative sessions to generate ideas, solutions, and requirements through open discussion and creativity.
* Reasoning: Brainstorming sessions can be useful for generating innovative ideas and solutions for the online agriculture product store. Stakeholders, including farmers, agricultural experts, and technology professionals, can contribute their insights and perspectives to identify key features, functionalities, and user requirements for the store.

Fertilizers, seeds, pesticides details from the manufacturers and should be able to display them to the Farmers. To gather the business requirements from the client, you went to SOONY and met Mr. Henry. When Mr. Henry was asked about the project and what are they expecting from the project, Mr. Henry stated that he is expecting to have a login for all its users (fertilizers, seeds, pesticides manufacturers and Farmers) , a product catalog of fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, a search option to search for products, payment process, and delivery tracking. After doing the stakeholder analysis, you have found out that Peter, Kevin, Ben are the key stakeholders and you have scheduled an appointment to meet them. After meeting with them and trying to gather the stakeholder requirements, Kevin said that, a Farmer should be able to browse through the products catalog once they visit the website and need to have a search option so that they can search for any product they need. Peter said that, if a farmer wants to buy any product or add them to buy-later list, they need to login first using their email id and password. If it is a new user, then they can create a new account by submitting their email ID and creating a secure password. Ben added saying that, Farmers needs to have an easy-to-use payment gateway which should include cash-on-delivery (COD), Credit/Debit card and UPI options so that the user’s experience should be better. Kevin mentioned that, a user gets an email confirmation regarding their order status. A delivery tracker to track the whereabouts of their order.

Identify Business Requirements (which includes Stakeholder Requirements)

BR001 – Farmers should be able to search for available products in fertilizers, seeds, pesticides

BR002 – Manufacturers should be able to upload and display their products in the application

Question 27:

Make suitable Assumptions and identify at least 10 Business Requirements

Answer:

BR001 - Farmer Search for Products

Farmers should be able to search for available products in fertilizers, seeds, pesticides

BR002 - Manufacturers upload their Products

Manufacturers should be able to upload and display their products in the application

BR003 - User-Friendly Interface for Manufacturers

The application should provide a user-friendly interface for manufacturers to upload product details, including fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides, with fields for product name, description, category, price, quantity, and images.

BR004 - Farmer Product Filtering

Farmers should be able to filter search results based on criteria such as product type, brand, price range, and availability to streamline their product selection process.

BR005 - Secure User Authentication

The application should support secure user authentication mechanisms, including login via email ID and password, with options for account recovery and password reset.

BR006 - New User Registration

New users should have the option to register for an account by providing their email ID and creating a password, with verification steps to ensure account security.

BR007 - Payment Options Integration

Farmers should have access to a variety of payment options, including cash-on-delivery (COD), credit/debit card, and UPI, integrated seamlessly into the checkout process.

BR008 - Order Confirmation Email

Upon successful completion of an order, farmers should receive an email confirmation containing order details, payment information, and estimated delivery timelines.

BR009 - Delivery Tracking Functionality

The application should feature a delivery tracking functionality, allowing farmers to monitor the status and location of their orders in real-time, with notifications for important updates.

BR010 - Product Listing

Manufacturers should have the ability to manage their product listings, including updating product information, adjusting pricing, and marking products as available or out of stock.

BR011 - Scalability

The application should support scalability to accommodate a growing user base and increasing product catalog, ensuring optimal performance and responsiveness at all times.

BR012 - Customer Support

Farmers and manufacturers should have access to comprehensive customer support resources, including FAQs, help guides, and direct contact options, to address any queries or concerns promptly.

Question 28:

List your assumptions

Answer:

Based on the provided scenario and the identified business requirements, here are additional assumptions:

1. Device Accessibility: Farmers are assumed to have access to at least an Android mobile device, laptop, or computer to use the application effectively.

2. Email Requirement: Users are assumed to have a valid email ID for account registration and communication purposes.

3. Stock Display: The mobile application or web platform should be capable of displaying real-time stock availability of agricultural products to farmers.

4. Guest Access: The application may offer guest access to some farmers, allowing them to browse products and make limited interactions without requiring full registration.

5. Recent Searches: The application or website homepage may display agricultural products that farmers have recently searched for, enhancing user experience and facilitating quick access to frequently viewed items.

6. Account Creation: New user accounts can be created using both mobile numbers and passwords for authentication purposes.

7. Alert System: The application may include an alert facility to send SMS notifications to farmers, providing updates on order status, delivery tracking, and other relevant information.

8. Payment Gateway Options: Farmers should have access to an easy-to-use payment gateway offering multiple payment options, including mobile banking and offline payment methods, to enhance user experience and cater to diverse preferences.

9. Order Cancellation: Farmers should be able to cancel their orders through the application if necessary, providing flexibility and convenience in managing their purchases.

10. Chat Functionality: The application may feature a chat section allowing direct communication between manufacturers and farmers to address queries, discuss products, and provide assistance.

11. Monsoon Updates: The application may offer a monsoon update facility, providing farmers with relevant weather forecasts and agricultural advisories to aid in their decision-making processes.

12. Government Facilities Integration: The application may also integrate government facilities and resources relevant to farmers, such as agricultural subsidies, schemes, and support programs, enhancing its utility and value proposition.

Question 29:

Give Priority 1 to 10 numbers ( 1 being low priority – 10 being high priority) to these Requirements after discussions with the stakeholders

|  Req ID | Req Name | Req Description | Priority |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BR001 | Farmer Search for Products | Farmers should be able to search for available products. | 8 |
| BR002 | Manufacturers upload their Products | Manufacturers should be able to upload and display their products. | 8 |

Answer:

Here are the priority levels assigned to the provided requirements:

|  Req ID | Req Name | Req Description | Priority |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BR001 | Farmer Search for Products | Farmers should be able to search for available products. | 9 |
| BR002 | Manufacturers upload their Products | Manufacturers should be able to upload and display their products. | 8 |
| BR003 | User-Friendly Interface for Manufacturers | The application should provide a user-friendly interface for manufacturers to upload product details, including fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides, with fields for product name, description, category, price, quantity, and images. | 8 |
| BR004 | Farmer Product Filtering | Farmers should be able to filter search results based on criteria such as product type, brand, price range, and availability to streamline their product selection process. | 7 |
| BR005 | Secure User Authentication | The application should support secure user authentication mechanisms, including login via email ID and password, with options for account recovery and password reset. | 9 |
| BR006 | New User Registration | New users should have the option to register for an account by providing their email ID and creating a password, with verification steps to ensure account security. |  7 |
| BR007 | Payment Options Integration | Farmers should have access to a variety of payment options, including cash-on-delivery (COD), credit/debit card, and UPI, integrated seamlessly into the checkout process. | 10 |
| BR008 | Order Confirmation Email | Upon successful completion of an order, farmers should receive an email confirmation containing order details,  | 8 |
| BR009 | Delivery Tracking Functionality | The application should feature a delivery tracking functionality, allowing farmers to monitor the status and location of their orders in real-time, with notifications for important updates. | 10 |
| BR010 | Product Listing  | Manufacturers should have the ability to manage their product listings, including updating product information, adjusting pricing, and marking products as available or out of stock. | 9 |
| BR011 | Scalability | The application should support scalability to accommodate a growing user base and increasing product catalog, ensuring optimal performance and responsiveness at all times. | 8 |
| BR012 | Customer Support  | Farmers and manufacturers should have access to comprehensive customer support resources, including FAQs, help guides, and direct contact options, to address any queries or concerns promptly. | 7 |

Question 30:

Draw use case diagram

Answer:



In this detailed use case diagram:

* Online Store: Represents the system or application being developed.
* User: Represents the primary actor interacting with the system, which includes farmers and manufacturers.
* Administrator: Represents an additional actor who oversees the system's operation and management.
* Farmer: Represents a specific type of user (actor) who interacts with the system to browse, search, and purchase products.
* Manufacturer: Represents another type of user (actor) who interacts with the system to manage their product inventory.
* Use Cases: Specifies the actions or functionalities that users can perform within the system.

Use Cases Included:

1. Browse Products: Users can browse through the catalog of available products.
2. Search Products: Users can search for specific products within the catalog.
3. Add to Cart: Users can add products to their shopping cart for purchase.
4. View Cart: Users can view the contents of their shopping cart.
5. Remove from Cart: Users can remove products from their shopping cart.
6. Login: Users can log in to their accounts.
7. Register: New users can register for an account.
8. Make Payment: Users can make payments for their purchases.
9. View Order Status: Users can view the status of their orders.
10. Track Delivery: Users can track the delivery status of their orders.
11. Receive Order Confirmation: Users receive confirmation emails for their orders.
12. Upload Products: Manufacturers can upload new products to the catalog.
13. Manage Products: Manufacturers can manage their existing product inventory.
14. View Sales: Manufacturers can view sales reports and analytics.
15. Update Inventory: Manufacturers can update their product inventory.
16. View Orders: Manufacturers can view orders placed for their products.
17. Manage Orders: Manufacturers can manage orders, including processing, canceling, or updating order status.

Question 31:

Prepare use case specs for all use cases (minimum 5)

Answer:

Below are the use case specifications for all the identified use cases in the use case diagram:

1. Use Case: Browse Products

Actor: User (Farmer or Manufacturer)

Description: This use case enables users to explore the available products in the online agricultural store.

Preconditions:

* The user is logged into the system and has access to the product catalog.
* A stable network connection is established between the user's device and the online store.

Postconditions:

* Users can view detailed information about selected products and add them to their shopping cart.

Main Flow:

* The user navigates to the product catalog section within the application.
* The system retrieves and displays a comprehensive list of available products.
* The user selects a product of interest to view its details.
* The system presents the product details, including description, price, and image, for user review.

Alternative Flows:

* Invalid user: If user validation fails during the process, the use case terminates with a failure condition.
1. Use Case: Register

Actor: User (Farmer or Manufacturer)

Description: This use case enables users to register for an account on the online agricultural product store.

Preconditions:

* The user accesses the registration page of the application.
* A stable network connection is established between the user's device and the online store.

Postconditions:

* User registration is successfully completed, granting access to the system's functionalities.

Main Flow:

* The user accesses the registration page within the application.
* The system prompts the user to fill in the required registration details, such as name, email, password, etc.
* The user enters the necessary information.
* The system validates the entered information and creates a new user account upon successful validation.
* The user receives a confirmation message indicating successful registration.

Alternative Flows:

* Invalid information: If the entered information is invalid or incomplete, the system prompts the user to correct the errors and resubmit the form.
* Existing user: If the entered email is already associated with an existing account, the system prompts the user to log in or recover their password.

Post-Condition:

* Successful Completion: The user successfully registers for an account, and the system updates user records accordingly.
* Failure Condition: The registration process fails due to invalid or incomplete information, and the system prompts the user to rectify the errors.
1. Use Case: Upload Product

Actor: User (Manufacturer)

Description: This use case enables manufacturers to upload their products to the online agricultural product store.

Preconditions:

* The manufacturer is logged into the system and has access to the product upload feature.
* A stable network connection is established between the user's device and the online store.

Postconditions:

* The manufacturer's product is successfully uploaded and made available for purchase by users.

Main Flow:

* The manufacturer accesses the product upload section within the application.
* The system prompts the manufacturer to provide product details, such as name, description, price, image, etc.
* The manufacturer enters the necessary product information.
* The system validates the entered information and uploads the product to the store upon successful validation.
* The manufacturer receives a confirmation message indicating successful product upload.

Alternative Flows:

* Invalid information: If the entered product information is invalid or incomplete, the system prompts the manufacturer to correct the errors and resubmit the form.

Post-Condition:

* Successful Completion: The manufacturer successfully uploads the product, and the system updates product records accordingly.
* Failure Condition: The product upload process fails due to invalid or incomplete information, and the system prompts the manufacturer to rectify the errors.
1. Use Case: Make Payment

Actor: User (Farmer or Manufacturer)

Description: This use case enables users to make payments for their purchases on the online agricultural product store.

Preconditions:

* The user has selected the desired products and proceeded to the checkout process.
* A stable network connection is established between the user's device and the online store.

Postconditions:

* The payment for the purchase is successfully processed, and the order is confirmed.

Main Flow:

* The user proceeds to the checkout section within the application.
* The system displays the selected products along with the total amount due.
* The user selects the preferred payment method from the available options.
* The system processes the payment transaction securely.
* Upon successful payment processing, the system generates a payment confirmation and order receipt.

Alternative Flows:

* Payment failure: If the payment transaction fails due to any reason (e.g., insufficient funds, declined card), the system informs the user and prompts them to retry or choose an alternative payment method.

Post-Condition:

* Successful Completion: The payment for the purchase is successfully processed, and the system updates order records accordingly.
* Failure Condition: The payment transaction fails, and the system prompts the user to rectify the issue or choose an alternative payment method.
1. Use Case: Track Delivery

Actor: User (Farmer or Manufacturer)

Description: This use case enables users to track the delivery status of their orders on the online agricultural product store.

Preconditions:

* The user has placed an order and received an order confirmation.
* A stable network connection is established between the user's device and the online store.

Postconditions:

* The user obtains real-time updates on the delivery status of their order.

Main Flow:

* The user accesses the order tracking section within the application.
* The system prompts the user to enter the order ID or reference number.
* The user enters the required information.
* The system retrieves the order details and displays the current delivery status.
* The user receives real-time updates on the delivery progress, including estimated delivery time and location.

Alternative Flows:

* Invalid information: If the entered order ID or reference number is invalid or incorrect, the system prompts the user to verify and re-enter the information.

Post-Condition:

* Successful Completion: The user successfully tracks the delivery status of their order, and the system provides real-time updates accordingly.
* Failure Condition: The system fails to retrieve the order details due to invalid or incorrect information, and the user is prompted to verify and re-enter the details.

Question 32:

Activity diagrams

Answer:

1. Activity: Browse Products



1. Activity: Register



3. Activity: Product Upload



4. Activity: Make Payment:



5. Activity: Track Delivery



Question 33:

Identify minimum 20 functional and non functional requirements along with priority rating

Example :

Functional requirement: When an order is fulfilled, the local printer shall print a packing slip.

Non-Functional Requirement: Packing slips shall be printed on both sides of 4”x 6” white paper, the standard size for packing slips used by local printers.

| Req ID | Req Name | Req Description | Priority  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FR0001  |  Farmer Registration | Farmers should be able to register with the application | 8 |
| FR0002  | Farmer Search for Products | Farmers should be able to search for available products in fertilizers, seeds, pesticides | 8 |
| NFR0101  | Page Loading Time | Each Page should load within 2 seconds time | 9 |
| NFR0102  | WCAG 2.1. | The system must meet Web Content Accessibility Guidelines WCAG 2.1. | 8 |

Answer:

| Req ID | Req Type | Req Name | Req Description | Priority |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FR001  | Functional | User Registration | Users should be able to register for an account with their email address and password. | 9 |
| FR002 | Functional | User Login | Registered users should be able to log in to their accounts securely. | 9 |
| FR003 | Functional | Product Catalog | The system should maintain a catalog of fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides available for purchase. | 9 |
| FR004 | Functional | Search Functionality | Users should be able to search for products by name, category, or other relevant attributes. | 8 |
| FR005 | Functional | Product Details  | Each product listing should display detailed information such as name, description, price, and image.  | 8 |
| FR006 | Functional | Add to Cart  | Users should be able to add products to their shopping cart for future purchase. | 9 |
| FR007 | Functional | View Cart  | Users should be able to view the contents of their shopping cart and manage items (e.g., update quantity, remove items). | 9 |
| FR008 | Functional | Checkout Process | Users should be guided through a seamless checkout process to complete their purchase. | 9 |
| FR009 | Functional | Payment Gateway | The system should integrate with a secure payment gateway to process transactions using various payment methods (e.g., credit/debit card, UPI, cash on delivery). | 10 |
| FR0010 | Functional | Order Confirmation  | Users should receive email confirmation after successfully placing an order. | 9 |
| FR0011 | Functional | Order History | Users should have access to their order history to view past purchases and order details. | 8 |
| FR0012 | Functional | Delivery Tracking | Users should be able to track the status and delivery progress of their orders. | 8 |
| FR0013 | Functional | Product Management  | Manufacturers should be able to upload new products, update existing product information, and remove products from the catalog. | 9 |
| FR0014 | Functional | Inventory Management  | Manufacturers should be able to manage their product inventory, including tracking stock levels and receiving low stock notifications. | 9 |
| FR0015 | Functional | Sales Reports | Administrators should have access to sales reports and analytics to monitor business performance. | 8 |
| FR0016 | Functional | Order Management  | Administrators should be able to view and manage orders, including updating order status and handling customer inquiries. | 9 |
| FR0017 | Functional | User Management  | Administrators should have the ability to manage user accounts, including activating/deactivating accounts and resetting passwords. | 8 |
| FR0018 | Functional | Feedback and Reviews | Users should be able to leave feedback and reviews for products they have purchased. | 7 |
| FR0019 | Functional | Notifications | Users should receive notifications for important events such as order confirmation, order status updates, and promotions. | 7 |
| FR0020 | Functional | Security Measures | The system should implement robust security measures to protect user data, prevent unauthorized access, and ensure secure transactions. | 10 |
| NFR001  | Non Functional | Page Loading Time | Each Page should load within 2 seconds time | 9 |
| NFR002 | Non Functional | WCAG 2.1 Compliance | The system must meet Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1.  | 8 |
| NFR003 | Non Functional | Scalability | The system should be able to handle a large number of concurrent users without performance degradation. | 9 |
| NFR004 | Non Functional | Reliability | The system should be reliable, with minimal downtime and error handling mechanisms in place. | 9 |
| NFR005 | Non Functional | Usability | The user interface should be intuitive and easy to use, with clear navigation and instructions | 8 |
| NFR006 | Non Functional | Data Security | User data should be encrypted and stored securely to prevent unauthorized access or data breaches | 10 |
| NFR007 | Non Functional | Performance | The system should be responsive and performant, with quick response times for user actions | 9 |
| NFR008 | Non Functional | Compatibility | The system should be compatible with various web browsers and devices (e.g., desktop, mobile, tablet). | 8 |
| NFR009 | Non Functional | Availability | The system should be available 24/7, with minimal scheduled downtime for maintenance | 9 |
| NFR0010 | Non Functional | Data Backup and Recovery | Regular backups of the system data should be performed, with procedures in place for data recovery in case of data loss. | 8 |

Question 34:

Make wireframe and prototypes (Minimum 5 page designs)

Answer:

1. Homepage:



2. Product Listing Page:



3. Product Details Page:



4. Shopping Cart Page:



5. Checkout Page:



Question 35:

Make a note of the Tools, which you are using for above concepts.

Answer:

1. Wireframing and Prototyping Tools:

Wireframing tools are used to create basic,

low-fidelity layouts of a digital design, focusing on structure and placement of

elements. They are static and lack interactivity. Prototyping tools, on the other

hand, allow designers to create interactive mockups with higher fidelity,

demonstrating user flows and functionality for a more dynamic user experience.

* Balsamiq: Balsamiq is a popular tool for creating low-fidelity wireframes. It's known for its simplicity and ease of use, making it a great choice for quickly sketching out ideas.
* Adobe XD: Adobe XD is a powerful design and prototyping tool that allows for both wireframing and interactive prototyping. It's suitable for creating high-fidelity designs and interactive prototypes.
* Sketch: Sketch is a design tool primarily for macOS. It's widely used in the design community for creating user interfaces, including wireframes and high-fidelity designs.
* Figma: Figma is a web-based design and prototyping tool that allows for collaborative work in real-time. It's suitable for wireframing, high-fidelity design, and interactive prototyping.
* Axure RP: Axure is a comprehensive tool for creating interactive prototypes. It offers a wide range of features for creating dynamic and complex interactions.

2. Diagramming Tools:

* Microsoft Visio: Microsoft Visio is a popular diagramming tool that's widely used for creating flowcharts, diagrams, and wireframes. It's part of the Microsoft Office suite.
* Lucidchart: Lucidchart is an online diagramming tool that offers a wide range of templates for various types of diagrams, including flowcharts, wireframes, and more.
* Draw.io: Draw.io is a free online diagramming tool that supports a variety of diagram types, including flowcharts, UML diagrams, wireframes, and more.
* Creately: Creately is an online diagramming tool that offers a wide range of templates and collaboration features for creating diagrams and wireframe.

Question 36:

A business analyst’s key responsibilities are to keep track of the requirements and make sure that no requirement is missed.

Mr. Henry and peter have approached you regarding the current status of the project. How will you tackle this situation?

Prepare RTM

| Req ID | Req Name | Req Description | Design  | D1  | T1  | ……  | T4  | UAT  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FR0001  | Farmer Registration | Farmers should be able to register with the application  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FR0002  | Farmer Search for Products | Farmers should be able to search for available products in fertilizers, seeds, pesticides |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NFR0101  | Page Loading Time | Each Page should load within 2 seconds time |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NFR0102  | WCAG 2.1 | The system must meet Web Content Accessibility Guidelines WCAG 2.1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Answer:

1. Gather Information:

* Arrange a meeting with Mr. Henry and Peter to discuss their concerns in detail.
* Ask specific questions about their expectations and any specific requirements they want to ensure are met.

2. Review Requirements Documentation:

* Go through the project's requirements documentation to verify that all identified requirements have been captured accurately.
* Check if there are any new requirements that have emerged since the initial gathering phase.

3. Traceability Matrix:

* Use a traceability matrix to cross-reference requirements with project deliverables and ensure that each requirement is addressed in the project plan.

4. Check with Development Team:

* Communicate with the development team to understand the progress of implementing the identified requirements.
* Identify if there are any gaps or areas where requirements may not have been addressed.

5. Verify with Testing Team:

* Talk to the testing team to confirm that they have received clear requirements for testing purposes.
* Ensure that the test cases align with the specified requirements.

6. Identify and Address Gaps:

* If any requirements have been missed, work with the relevant teams to rectify the situation. This may involve creating new user stories or tasks to address the gaps.

7. Provide Progress Report:

* Prepare a progress report highlighting the status of the project, including completed, in-progress, and pending requirements.
* Clearly communicate any identified gaps or areas of concern.

8. Suggest Mitigation Strategies:

* Propose strategies to mitigate any identified gaps or issues. This might involve additional development work, testing, or re-evaluation of certain requirements.

9. Discuss Potential Changes:

* If Mr. Henry or Peter suggest any changes or additions to the requirements, discuss the impact on the project timeline, budget, and resources.

10. Seek Approval or Adjustments:

* Present the findings and proposed strategies to Mr. Henry and Peter for their input and approval.
* If adjustments are needed, work with the relevant teams to implement them.

11. Maintain Ongoing Communication:

* Continue to keep Mr. Henry and Peter informed of the progress on a regular basis.
* Address any new concerns or changes promptly.

12. Document Everything: Keep thorough records of all discussions, decisions, and actions taken to address the requirements to ensure transparency and accountability.

Updated RTM:

| Req ID | Req Name | Req Description  | Resource | Design  | Test Case Description | D1 | T1  | D2  | T2  | UAT  | Defect | Req Status |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FREQ01  | Farmer Registration | Farmers should be able to register with the application | BA | Yes | Verifieduser canregisteracc | Pass | Pass | Pass | Pass | Pass | - | Complete |
| FREQ02  | Farmer Search for Products | Farmers should be able to search for available products | BA | Yes | Verify availability of products in fertilizers, seeds, pesticides | Pass | Pass | Pass | Pass | Pass | - | Complete |
| FREQ03 | LoginFunctionality |  | PO |  | Verifyuser canlogin withvalidcredentials | Pass | Pass | Pass | Fail | Pass |  | In Progress |
| FRE04 | LoginFunctionality |  | PO |  | Verifyerrormessagefor invalidinputs | Pass | Pass | Pass | Pass | Pass | Incorrectusername | Complete |
| NFREQ01  | Page Loading Time | Each Page should load within 2 seconds time | BA | No | Verify for page response in 2 seconds time | N/A | Fail | N/A | Pass | Fail | Loads from 2-5sec | Incomplete |
| NFREQ02  | WCAG 2.1 | The system must meet Web Content Accessibility Guidelines WCAG 2.1 | BA | No | Verify for web accessibility | N/A | Pass | N/A | Fail | N/A | - | In Progress |

Question 37:

Prepare 10 Test Case Documents

Answer:

| **Test Case ID** | TC001 | **Test Case Name** | User Registration |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project id |  | Projectname | FarmStore |  |  |
| PM ID |  | PM NAME | Mr. Vandanam |  |  |
| TestStrategy ID |  | Tester ID |  |  |  |
| Test Plan ID |  | Testername |  |  |  |
| TestSchedule Id |  | Date ofTest | 8/5/2024 |  |  |
| Scenario |  |  |  |  |  |
| Objective | To verify thatusers cansuccessfullyregister on the platform. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Set 1 | Set 2 | Set 3 | Set 4 | Set 5 |
| Input Data | Enter validregistrationdetails(name) | Enter valid registration details (email). | Enter valid registration details (password). | Click onthe"Register"button. | Navigate to theregistrationpage. |
| Expected Behavior | User shouldmentionFirst Nameand Lastnamecorrectly | User should get pre-filled with an example email address, ensuringthat it is clearedwhen the user begins typing "@" | User should mentionpassword strength criteria(length, special characters,numbers, etc.). | Usershouldberegisteredsuccessfully | Verifythat theuser isredirected tothehomepage. |
| Actual Behavior | [Record theactualbehaviorobservedduringtesting.] | Match |  |  |  |
| Comments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Result(Pass/Fail) |  |  |  |  |  |

| **Test Case ID** | TC002 | **Test Case Name** | User Login |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project id |  | Projectname | FarmStore |  |  |
| PM ID |  | PM NAME | Mr. Vandanam |  |  |
| TestStrategy ID |  | Tester ID |  |  |  |
| Test Plan ID |  | Testername |  |  |  |
| TestSchedule Id |  | Date ofTest |  |  |  |
| Scenario |  |  |  |  |  |
| Objective | To verify that registered users can log in to their accounts |  |  |  |  |
|  | Set 1 | Set 2 | Set 3 | Set 4 | Set 5 |
| Input Data | Navigate tothe loginpage. | Enter valid logincredentials (email). | Enter valid login credentials(password). | Click onthe"Login"button. | Verify that the user isredirected to theirdashboard. |
| Expected Behavior | User shouldbe able toclick theLogin buttonaftersuccessfullregistration | User should mention the sameemail which wasused for registration | User should mention thesame password whic wasused for registration | User shouldbe ableto loginaftergivingthecorrectinput foremail &password | Usershouldbe ableto log insuccessfully andaccesstheirdashboard. |
| Actual Behavior | [Record theactualbehaviorobservedduringtesting.] | Match |  |  |  |
| Comments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Result(Pass/Fail) |  |  |  |  |  |

| **Test Case ID** | TC003 | **Test Case Name** | Product Search |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project id |  | Projectname | FarmStore |  |  |
| PM ID |  | PM NAME | Mr. Vandanam |  |  |
| TestStrategy ID |  | Tester ID |  |  |  |
| Test Plan ID |  | Testername |  |  |  |
| TestSchedule Id |  | Date ofTest |  |  |  |
| Scenario |  |  |  |  |  |
| Objective | To verify that users can search for products using the search functionality |  |  |  |  |
|  | Set 1 | Set 2 | Set 3 | Set 4 | Set 5 |
| Input Data | Navigate tothehomepage. | Enter asearchquery inthe searchbar (e.g.,"fertilizer"). | Enter a search query in thesearch bar (e.g.,"Pesticides"). | Enter asearchquery inthesearchbar(e.g.,"Seeds"). | Verifythatsearchresultsaredisplayed. |
| Expected Behavior | Verify thattheregistrationpageproperlyvalidatesuser input | Usershould beredirectedto thefertilizercategory | User should be redirected tothe pesticides category | Usershouldberedirected totheseedscategory | Searchresultsrelatedto thequeryshouldbedisplayed. |
| Actual Behavior | [Record theactualbehaviorobservedduringtesting.] | Match |  |  |  |
| Comments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Result(Pass/Fail) |  |  |  |  |  |

| **Test Case ID** | TC004 | **Test Case Name** | Add to Cart |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project id |  | Projectname | FarmStore |  |  |
| PM ID |  | PM NAME | Mr. Vandanam |  |  |
| TestStrategy ID |  | Tester ID |  |  |  |
| Test Plan ID |  | Testername |  |  |  |
| TestSchedule Id |  | Date ofTest |  |  |  |
| Scenario |  |  |  |  |  |
| Objective | To verify that users can add products to their shopping cart |  |  |  |  |
|  | Set 1 | Set 2 | Set 3 | Set 4 | Set 5 |
| Input Data | Navigate tothe productdetails page. | User cannavigatefor typesof seeds&fertlisers | User can navigate for typesof pesticides | Click onthe"Add toCart"button. | Verifythat theproductisaddedto theshopping cart. |
| Expected Behavior | User shouldbe able togo throughProductCategories | Searchresultsrelated tothe queryshould bedisplayed. | Search results related to thequery should be displayed. | Usershouldbe ableto addall theproducts he/shewants toorder | Productshouldbesuccessfullyaddedto theshopping cart. |
| Actual Behavior | [Record theactualbehaviorobservedduringtesting.] | Match |  |  |  |
| Comments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Result(Pass/Fail) |  |  |  |  |  |

| **Test Case ID** | TC005 | **Test Case Name** | View Cart |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project id |  | Projectname | FarmStore |  |  |
| PM ID |  | PM NAME | Mr. Vandanam |  |  |
| TestStrategy ID |  | Tester ID |  |  |  |
| Test Plan ID |  | Testername |  |  |  |
| TestSchedule Id |  | Date ofTest |  |  |  |
| Scenario |  |  |  |  |  |
| Objective | To verify that users can view the contents of their shopping cart |  |  |  |  |
|  | Set 1 | Set 2 | Set 3 | Set 4  | Set 5 |
| Input Data | Navigate to the shopping cart page | Click on the product title. | Click on the “Remove” button. | Click on the “Save for later” button. | Verify that all added products are listed with their details (name, quantity, price) |
| Expected Behaviour | User should be able to land on shopping cart page and scroll up and down | User should be able to land on its product details tab.  | The product should be deleted from the cart. | The product should not be visible in the cart anymore and should move to the wishlist. | The shopping cart page displays all added products with their details. |
| Actual Behaviour | [Record theactualbehaviorobservedduringtesting.] | Match |  |  |  |
| Comments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Result(Pass/Fail) |  |  |  |  |  |

| **Test Case ID** | TC006 | **Test Case Name** | Checkout Process |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project id |  | Projectname | FarmStore |  |  |
| PM ID |  | PM NAME | Mr. Vandanam |  |  |
| TestStrategy ID |  | Tester ID |  |  |  |
| Test Plan ID |  | Testername |  |  |  |
| TestSchedule Id |  | Date ofTest |  |  |  |
| Scenario |  |  |  |  |  |
| Objective | To verify that users can complete the checkout process. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Set 1 | Set 2 | Set 3 | Set 4  | Set 5 |
| Input Data | Navigate to checkout from the shopping cart page | Enter shipping and billing information | Select a payment method and enter payment details | Click on the "Place Order" button | Verify that the order is placed successfully. |
| Expected Behaviour | User should be able to land on checkout page. | User should be able to fill in the shipping and billing information in their respective fields. | User should be able to select one of the many payments options listed and fill in the required payment details. | Usershouldbe ableto orderall theproducts he/shewants toorder. | The order is placed successfully, and the user receives an order confirmation. |
| Actual Behaviour | [Record theactualbehaviorobservedduringtesting.] | Match |  |  |  |
| Comments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Result(Pass/Fail) |  |  |  |  |  |

| **Test Case ID** | TC007 | **Test Case Name** | Payment Gateway Integration |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project id |  | Projectname\ | FarmStore |  |  |
| PM ID |  | PM NAME | Mr. Vandanam |  |  |
| TestStrategy ID |  | Tester ID |  |  |  |
| Test Plan ID |  | Testername |  |  |  |
| TestSchedule Id |  | Date ofTest |  |  |  |
| Scenario |  |  |  |  |  |
| Objective | To verify that the payment gateway is integrated correctly |  |  |  |  |
|  | Set 1 | Set 2 | Set 3 | Set 4  | Set 5 |
| Input Data | Click on the “Pay Now” button. | Enter the bank OTP | Enter captcha for security purpose | Click on “Submit” button | Verify that the payment is processed successfully. |
| Expected Behaviour | User should land on the Payment Gateway Page | User should receive OTP from the bank and be able to fill it in the given field. If he/she doesnt get the OTP, resend OTP button should be given to get new OTP. | User should be able to see captcha and be able to fill it in the given field. If he/she is not able to see the captcha, refresh button should be given next to captcha to get a new one. | User should land on the Payment processing page. | The payment is processed successfully, and the order is confirmed |
| Actual Behaviour | [Record theactualbehaviorobservedduringtesting.] | Match |  |  |  |
| Comments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Result(Pass/Fail) |  |  |  |  |  |

| **Test Case ID** | TC008 | **Test Case Name** | Order Hitory |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project id |  | Projectname | FarmStore |  |  |
| PM ID |  | PM NAME | Mr. Vandanam |  |  |
| TestStrategy ID |  | Tester ID |  |  |  |
| Test Plan ID |  | Testername |  |  |  |
| TestSchedule Id |  | Date ofTest |  |  |  |
| Scenario |  |  |  |  |  |
| Objective | To verify that users can view their order history |  |  |  |  |
|  | Set 1 | Set 2 | Set 3 | Set 4  | Set 5 |
| Input Data | Navigate to the order history page | Click on the product title. | Verify that all past orders are listed with their details (order number, date, status) | - | - |
| Expected Behaviour | User should be able to land on the order history page and see the list of orders placed. | User should be able to land on its product details tab.  | The order history page displays all past orders with their details | - | - |
| Actual Behaviour | [Record theactualbehaviorobservedduringtesting.] | Match |  |  |  |
| Comments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Result(Pass/Fail) |  |  |  |  |  |

| **Test Case ID** | TC009 | **Test Case Name** | Delivery Tracking |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project id |  | Projectname | FarmStore |  |  |
| PM ID |  | PM NAME | Mr. Vandanam |  |  |
| TestStrategy ID |  | Tester ID |  |  |  |
| Test Plan ID |  | Testername |  |  |  |
| TestSchedule Id |  | Date ofTest |  |  |  |
| Scenario |  |  |  |  |  |
| Objective | To verify that users can track the delivery status of their orders |  |  |  |  |
|  | Set 1 | Set 2 | Set 3 | Set 4  | Set 5 |
| Input Data | Navigate to the order details page | Click on the "Track Order" button | Verify that the current status and estimated delivery date are displayed | - | - |
| Expected Behaviour | User should land on the order details page. | User should be able to track the product. | The delivery status of the order is displayed accurately | - | - |
| Actual Behaviour | [Record theactualbehaviorobservedduringtesting.] | Match |  |  |  |
| Comments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Result(Pass/Fail) |  |  |  |  |  |

| **Test Case ID** | TC0010 | **Test Case Name** | Logout |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project id |  | Projectname | FarmStore |  |  |
| PM ID |  | PM NAME | Mr. Vandanam |  |  |
| TestStrategy ID |  | Tester ID |  |  |  |
| Test Plan ID |  | Testername |  |  |  |
| TestSchedule Id |  | Date ofTest |  |  |  |
| Scenario |  |  |  |  |  |
| Objective | To verify that users can successfully log out of their accounts |  |  |  |  |
|  | Set 1 | Set 2 | Set 3 | Set 4  | Set 5 |
| Input Data | Click on the logout button or link | Verify that the user is logged out and redirected to the login page |  |  |  |
| Expected Behaviour | User exits from the account. | User is logged out and lands on login page. |  |  |  |
| Actual Behaviour | [Record theactualbehaviorobservedduringtesting.] | Match |  |  |  |
| Comments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Result(Pass/Fail) |  |  |  |  |  |

Question 38:

After the requirements are thoroughly explained to the entire project team by business analyst, the Database architects have decided to do the database design and also to represent the in-flow and out-flow of data. Draw database schema and ER diagram

Answer:

A database schema is a logical blueprint or structural design that represents the

organization and relationships of data in a database. It defines how data is stored,

organized, and accessed within a database system. A schema includes tables,

columns, keys, indexes, and relationships between tables.

Here are the key components of a database schema:

1. Tables:

These are the fundamental storage units in a database schema. Each

table represents a specific entity or concept, such as customers, products,orders, etc. Tables consist of rows (records) and columns (fields) that define the

attributes or properties of the entity.

2. Columns (Fields):

Columns define the attributes or properties of the data within

a table. Each column has a specific data type (e.g., text, integer, date) and

constraints (e.g., not null, unique) that define the characteristics of the data it can

hold.

3. Keys:

* Primary Key: A primary key is a unique identifier for each record in a table. It ensures that each row can be uniquely identified. Typically, it's asingle column, but it can also be a combination of columns.
* Foreign Key: A foreign key establishes a relationship between two tables. It is a column in one table that refers to the primary key in another table, creating a link between them.

4. Indexes:

Indexes are data structures that improve the speed of data retrieval

operations. They allow the database to quickly locate rows in a table based on

the values in one or more columns. Indexes are especially important for large

tables.

5. Views:

A view is a virtual table that presents data from one or more tables in a

specific way. It doesn't store the data itself but provides a way to represent the

data to users or applications.

6. Triggers:

A trigger is a set of instructions that are automatically executed

("triggered") in response to certain events, such as inserting, updating, or

deleting records in a table. Triggers are used to enforce business rules or

perform actions based on specific conditions.

7. Stored Procedures and Functions:

These are pre-written blocks of code that

perform specific tasks. They can accept parameters, perform operations on the

database, and return results. Stored procedures and functions can improve code

reusability and security.

8. Constraints:

Constraints are rules or conditions applied to columns or tables to

enforce data integrity. Common types include:

* NOT NULL: Ensures that a column cannot contain null values.
* UNIQUE: Ensures that values in a column or set of columns are unique.
* CHECK: Defines a condition that must be true for a record to be valid.
* DEFAULT: Provides a default value for a column if no value is specified

during an insert operation.

9. Relationships:

* One-to-One: A relationship where each record in one table corresponds

to exactly one record in another table.

One-to-Many: A relationship where each record in one table can have

multiple related records in another table.

* Many-to-Many: A relationship where multiple records in one table can be

related to multiple records in another table.

Schema Diagram: A visual representation of the database schema, showing

tables, their columns, and relationships between them.

An Entity-Relationship (ER) diagram is a visual representation of the data model

that defines the structure and relationships within a database. It is used to depict

the entities (such as people, places, things, or concepts) and the relationships

between them in a database.

Here's an example of an ER diagram for the database schema described above:



Question 39:

What is a data flow diagram? Draw a data flow diagram to represent the in-flow and out-flow of data when a Farmer is placing an order for the product

Answer:

A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the flow of data through a system. It visually depicts how data moves between processes, stores, and external entities in a system. DFDs are commonly used in system analysis and design to understand and document the data flow within a system.

The Data flow diagram (DFD) contains some symbol for drawing the data flow

diagram.

Arrow symbol -Data - flow ,this is where information flow.

Oval shape--Process - is performed by the system.

Rectangle -Entity- are a object of the system.

Two parallel lines -Data store -A place where data is stored .

The user is all people who operate or visit our website. User is a customer of a

website. User can first select product for buy, user must have to register in our

system for purchase any item from our website. after register he can login to site

and buy item by making online payment through any bank debit card or credit card.

Data Flow Diagram for Farmer Placing an Order:

In this scenario, we'll create a simple DFD to represent the process of a farmer placing an order for a product in the online agriculture products store.



Explanation:

1. The farmer initiates the order process by interacting with the system.

2. The order information is sent to the system, which processes the order and interacts with the product database to retrieve product details.

3. The system generates the order confirmation and sends it to the farmer.

This simple DFD illustrates the flow of data when a farmer places an order for a product in the online agriculture products store. The process involves interactions between the farmer, the system, and the product database, resulting in the successful placement of the order.

Question 40:

Due to change in the Government Taxation structure . we should change the Tax structure How do you handle change requests in a project?

Answer:

Handling change requests in a project involves a systematic approach to ensure that any requested changes are properly evaluated, documented, approved, and implemented while minimizing disruption to the project timeline and budget. Here's how you can handle change requests effectively:

1. Receive Change Request: First, the change request should be formally submitted, preferably through a designated change request form or system. This ensures that all necessary information regarding the proposed change is captured.

2. Evaluate Impact: The project team, including the business analyst, project manager, and relevant stakeholders, should assess the impact of the proposed change. This includes analyzing how the change will affect the project scope, timeline, budget, resources, and other dependencies.

3. Document Change: Document the details of the change request, including the reason for the change, its impact on the project, and any recommended actions. Ensure that all stakeholders involved in the change request process have access to this documentation.

4. Prioritize Change: Prioritize the change request based on its urgency, importance, and impact on project objectives. Some changes may require immediate attention, while others can be addressed later without significantly affecting the project.

5. Obtain Approval: Present the change request, along with its evaluation and documentation, to the project sponsor or the change control board for approval. The decision-makers should carefully review the proposed change and approve or reject it based on its alignment with project goals and constraints.

6. Implement Change: If the change request is approved, update the project plan, schedule, and other relevant documentation to reflect the approved changes. Ensure that all team members are informed about the approved change and its implications on their tasks and responsibilities.

7. Communicate: Communicate the approved change to all stakeholders, including team members, clients, and other relevant parties. Transparency and clear communication are essential to ensure that everyone understands the reasons for the change and its impact on the project.

8. Monitor and Control: Monitor the implementation of the approved change to ensure that it is executed as planned and does not introduce any unforeseen issues or risks. Continuously assess the project's progress and adjust plans as needed to accommodate the approved change.

Question 41:

As the project is in process, Ben and Kevin have contacted you. The reason is to inform you that they want the Farmers to sell their crop yields through this application i.e. Farmers should be able to add their crop yields or products and display to general public and should be able to sell them. They also want to introduce Auction system for their Crop yields. As a BA, what will be your response? Is this a change request or an enhancement???

Answer:

As a Business Analyst, I would consider the request from Ben and Kevin to enable farmers to sell their crop yields through the application and introduce an auction system as both a change request and an enhancement. The reason being:

1. Change Request: This request introduces new functionality to the existing system that was not originally included in the project scope. Enabling farmers to add their crop yields, display them to the general public, and sell them, along with introducing an auction system, represents a change to the project's requirements and objectives. Therefore, it qualifies as a change request that needs to be evaluated, documented, and approved following the project's change management process.

2. Enhancement: At the same time, this request enhances the functionality and value of the application by providing additional features that can benefit both farmers and users. By allowing farmers to directly sell their crop yields through the platform and introducing an auction system, the application becomes more comprehensive and versatile, catering to the needs of a wider user base. Therefore, it also qualifies as an enhancement that can potentially improve the application's competitiveness and user satisfaction.

In response to Ben and Kevin's request, I would:

- Document the details of the proposed changes, including the new features and functionalities requested.

- Evaluate the impact of the changes on the project scope, timeline, budget, and resources.

- Present the change request to the project sponsor or the change control board for approval.

- If approved, work with the project team to incorporate the changes into the project plan and implementation.

- Communicate the approved changes to all stakeholders and ensure that the necessary adjustments are made to accommodate the new requirements.

Question 42:

Come up with estimations – How many Manhours required

Answer:

Man Hours are the required effort of the resources to complete a project . There are

three types of projects- Small , Medium , Large.

Our project is for 18 months and the team-size is 15. This will come under meduim

project.All the resources are trained and the infrastructure is already available for the It

company we will be able to complete the project

1 person will work for 40 hours in a week & we have 15 resources

We will have 15 resources for 40 hours per week for 18 months = 600 manhours.

It's important to note that project estimations are not always precise and may vary based on various factors. Regular monitoring and tracking of actual vs. estimated man-hours throughout the project lifecycle can help in identifying deviations and making necessary adjustments to stay on track. Additionally, historical data from previous projects can be useful in improving the accuracy of future estimations.

Question 43:

Project has finally completed all the stages i.e., design, development, testing etc. Now, it is the role of a business analyst to contact the client for testing of the final product and have to successfully complete it. How are you going to handle this situation? And once it is done, what will be the process to close the project?

Explain UAT Acceptance process.

Answer:

Handling the User Acceptance Testing (UAT) phase and closing the project involves several steps to ensure that the final product meets the client's requirements and expectations. Here's how I would handle this situation:

1. Preparing for UAT:

 - Ensure that all development work has been completed and that the final product is ready for testing.

 - Review the project requirements and acceptance criteria to ensure clarity and alignment with the client's expectations.

 - Coordinate with the client to schedule the UAT sessions and communicate the testing process, timeline, and objectives.

2. Conducting UAT:

 - Provide the client with access to the testing environment and any necessary documentation or instructions.

 - Facilitate the UAT sessions, ensuring that the client thoroughly tests all aspects of the product, including functionality, usability, performance, and security.

 - Document any issues or feedback reported by the client during the testing process and prioritize them based on severity and impact.

3. Resolving Issues:

 - Work closely with the development team to address and resolve any issues identified during the UAT phase.

 - Conduct retesting to verify that the reported issues have been successfully resolved and that the product meets the client's requirements.

4. UAT Acceptance Process:

 - Once the client has completed testing and is satisfied with the product, obtain formal acceptance of the UAT results.

 - Prepare a UAT acceptance document or sign-off form, outlining the testing process, results, and any outstanding issues.

 - Review the acceptance document with the client to ensure mutual understanding and agreement.

 - Obtain signatures from the client or authorized stakeholders to officially acknowledge their acceptance of the UAT results and the final product.

5. Closing the Project:

 - Once UAT acceptance is obtained, finalize any remaining project deliverables, such as documentation, training materials, or support plans.

 - Conduct a project review or lessons learned session with the project team to reflect on successes, challenges, and opportunities for improvement.

 - Archive project documentation and deliverables for future reference.

 - Prepare and distribute a project closure report or documentation to formally close the project.

 - Obtain client sign-off on the project closure documentation to confirm the successful completion and handover of the project.

Question 44:

Explain Project closure document

Answer:

A Project Closure Document is a formal record that outlines the final status, results, and outcomes of a project. It serves as a comprehensive summary of the project's completion and provides a reference for stakeholders to review the project's achievements, lessons learned, and next steps. Here's what a typical Project Closure Document may include:

1. Project Overview:

 - Brief description of the project, including its objectives, scope, stakeholders, and timeline.

2. Project Deliverables:

 - List of all deliverables produced during the project, including documents, software, hardware, or other tangible outputs.

3. Project Status:

 - Summary of the project's status at closure, including milestones achieved, deviations from the original plan, and any outstanding issues or risks.

4. Project Performance:

 - Assessment of the project's performance against key metrics such as budget, schedule, quality, and scope. This may include variance analysis and explanations for any deviations.

5. Lessons Learned:

 - Reflection on successes, challenges, and opportunities for improvement encountered during the project. This section may include insights gained, best practices identified, and recommendations for future projects.

6. Closure Criteria:

 - Criteria used to determine when the project should be considered complete, including acceptance criteria, exit criteria, and handover requirements.

7. Project Sign-off:

 - Confirmation of project closure by key stakeholders, including signatures or formal approval from the project sponsor, client, and other relevant parties.

8. Next Steps:

 - Recommendations for follow-up actions or future initiatives based on the project's outcomes. This may include suggestions for ongoing maintenance, support, or further enhancements.

9. Documentation:

 - Reference to any additional documentation or artifacts related to the project closure, such as final reports, financial summaries, or transition plans.

10. Acknowledgments:

 - Appreciation for the contributions of team members, stakeholders, and other individuals involved in the project's success.

11. Distribution:

 - List of recipients or stakeholders who should receive copies of the Project Closure Document.

The Project Closure Document serves as an official record of the project's conclusion and provides valuable insights and information for future reference. It helps ensure that the project's outcomes are properly documented and communicated, facilitating a smooth transition to post-project activities.

| S.No. | Points to Include | Details | Reference Links |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Project Overview | FarmStore-FM2024 |  |
|  | Project Name and ID | Mr. Vandanam |  |
|  | Team Members | 15 |  |
|  | Start and | March 1, 2024 |  |
|  | End Dates | August 30, 2024 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Objectives and Scope: |  |  |
|  | Initial Project Objectives |  |  |
|  | To establish an Online Agricultural Product Store | Achieved |  |
|  | Final Project Achievement |  |  |
|  | Successfully launched the FarmStore platform | Achieved |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Functionalities |  |  |
|  | Secure Payment Processing | Achieved |  |
|  | Categories | Achieved |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Infrastructure |  |  |
|  | Softwares installed | Achieved |  |
|  | Laptops purchased | Achieved |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Budget and resources |  |  |
|  | Initial Budget vs Actual Expenditure | 2cr |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Clientsatisfaction | High |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Value to the company |  |  |
|  | Positive/Negative | Positive-90% |  |
|  |  | Increased clientbase |  |
|  |  | Trained Employees |  |

The Project Closure Document provides a clear and structured summary of the project's

journey from inception to completion. It serves as a valuable reference for stakeholders

and future project endeavors.