

Business Analytics

Question 1 – BPM - 5 Marks

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

Business Process Model for Online Agriculture Store

Goal

The goal of this online agriculture store is to facilitate farmers in remote areas to buy agricultural products (fertilizers, seeds, pesticides) easily through an online platform, connecting them directly with manufacturers.

Inputs

Requirements collected from farmers (Peter, Kevin, Ben).

Product details from manufacturers (fertilizers, seeds, pesticides).

Funding of 2 Crores INR under CSR initiative from SOONY Company.

18-month timeline for project completion.

Development team Resources

Technology: Online web & mobile application, database, cloud infrastructure, and secure payment gateways.

Human Resources:

SOONY Company Committee: Mr. Henry, Mr. Pandu, and Mr. Dooku.

Stakeholders: Farmers like Peter, Kevin, and Ben.

APT IT SOLUTIONS team: Project Managers, Developers (Java), Testers, DB Admins, and Network Admins.

Manufacturers: Suppliers of fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides.

Logistics & Delivery Services: Ensuring product delivery to farmers' locations.

Outputs

Fully developed online agriculture store that allows:

Manufacturers to upload product details.

Farmers browse and purchase agricultural products.

Payment & Delivery system integrated for seamless transactions.

Improved supply chain for farmers to procure essential agricultural goods.

Activities (Processes)

Requirement Gathering: Farmers share challenges; manufacturers provide product details.

Development Phase: Design & coding of online platform by APT IT SOLUTIONS.

Testing: Ensuring platform usability, security, and efficiency.

Launch & Deployment: Making platform available to farmers & manufacturers.

Marketing & User Onboarding: Training farmers on how to use the platform.

Order Processing & Delivery: Farmers place orders, manufacturers fulfill them.

Customer Support & Feedback: Resolving issues and improving the platform.

Value Created for End Customers (Farmers)

Easy Access: Farmers in remote areas can buy essential agricultural products without middlemen. Direct

Manufacturer-Farmer Communication: Ensures quality products at competitive rates. Convenience &

Efficiency: Online orders and home delivery save time. Improved Productivity: Access to fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides improves farming yield.

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This model ensures a seamless experience for farmers and manufacturers while solving critical agricultural supply challenges.

Question 2 – SWOT - 5 Marks

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

Strengths

Direct Access for Farmers, CSR Initiative & Funding, Strong Technical Team , User-Friendly Interface, Enhanced Agricultural Productivity, Scalability

Weaknesses (Internal, Negative)

Adoption Challenges, Dependency on Internet Connectivity, Logistical Issues , Limited Initial Product Availability , Security & Fraud Risks.

Opportunities (External, Positive)

Market Expansion, Government Partnerships, Mobile App Integration, Sustainable Agriculture Initiatives, AI-Based Recommendations

Threats (External, Negative)

Competition from Existing Market Players, Regulatory & Compliance Issues , Economic Uncertainty, Manufacturer Reliability, Cybersecurity Risks

Question 3 – Feasibility study - 5 Marks

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

Feasibility Study for Online Agriculture Store

A feasibility study assesses whether the proposed Online Agriculture Store is viable in terms of technology, financials, market demand, and operational execution. Below is a structured approach to analyzing feasibility.

Technical Feasibility

Platform Development: The system can be developed using modern web and mobile technologies (Java, cloud computing, databases, payment integration). Internet & Network Requirements: Farmers in remote areas need stable internet access; alternative offline ordering methods can be explored. Security & Data Protection: Robust cybersecurity measures needed to protect transactions and farmer data. Scalability: Platform must support increasing numbers of farmers, manufacturers, and product listings over time.

Risk: Some farmers may lack digital literacy, requiring training programs for adoption.

Economic & Financial Feasibility

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Budget Allocation: ₹2 Crores INR under CSR initiative from SOONY is sufficient for platform development, operations, and initial marketing. **Revenue Model:** The application can generate revenue through commission on sales, advertisements, and premium subscriptions for manufacturers. **Logistics Costs:** Cost-effective delivery solutions are required to ensure affordability for farmers.

Risk: If adoption is slow, financial returns might take longer to materialize.

Market Feasibility

Demand Analysis: Farmers struggle with access to fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides; the platform directly addresses this gap. **Manufacturer Collaboration:** Companies will benefit from direct farmer connections, leading to better product distribution. **Competitive Advantage:** Unlike traditional suppliers, this model offers convenience, affordability, and transparency.

Risk: Competition from existing agricultural e-commerce platforms could impact adoption.

Operational Feasibility

Stakeholder Alignment: SOONY leadership, farmers, and APT IT SOLUTIONS are committed to implementation. **Talent Availability:** APT IT SOLUTIONS has a strong team (project managers, developers, testers, admins). **Infrastructure Requirements:** Cloud hosting, secure payments, order tracking systems are essential.

Risk: Ensuring product delivery in remote areas requires strong logistics partnerships.

Legal & Regulatory Feasibility

Compliance with Agricultural Regulations: Pesticides, seeds, and fertilizers must meet legal standards before sale. **Data Protection Laws:** Customer privacy and digital security laws need to be considered.

Risk: Any changes in government policies can impact operations.

Question 4 – Gap Analysis - 5 Marks

Gap Analysis for Online Agriculture Store Project

Introduction to Gap Analysis

A gap analysis identifies the differences between current state (where farmers struggle to access fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides) and desired state (where the online store provides an efficient supply chain for farmers).

Current State (Existing Challenges)

Limited Access: Farmers face difficulties in procuring fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides. **Remote Location Issues:** Many farmers lack easy access to markets due to distance and transportation constraints. **High Costs & Middlemen:** Farmers rely on intermediaries who increase prices for agricultural products. **Technology Barriers:** Low digital literacy and unstable internet connectivity in rural areas. **Logistics Challenges:** Lack of reliable delivery systems for farm supplies. **Limited Manufacturer-Farmer Interaction:** Farmers often struggle to connect with suppliers directly.

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Desired State (Goals of the Online Agriculture Store)

- Efficient Supply Chain: Farmers can buy fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides online from manufacturers.
- Direct Manufacturer-Farmer Communication: No middlemen, leading to fair pricing and transparency.
- User-Friendly Online Platform: Accessible web & mobile application designed for farmers.
- Secure Payments & Order Tracking: Reliable e-commerce functionalities with delivery tracking.
- Digital Training & Support: Providing education for farmers to adopt online purchasing.
- Effective Logistics Management: Ensuring seamless delivery to rural areas.

Question 5 – Risk Analysis - 10 Marks

Risk Analysis for Online Agriculture Store Project

A risk analysis identifies potential threats to project success and outlines strategies for mitigation.

Risk Identification

Technical Risks

System Downtime & Performance Issues – The online platform must be highly available and capable of handling farmer traffic.

Cybersecurity Threats – Risks of data breaches, hacking, and fraudulent transactions.

Compatibility Issues – Ensuring that farmers using basic mobile devices can access the platform seamlessly.

Financial Risks

Budget Overruns – ₹2 Crore INR may need adjustments if unforeseen costs arise. Adoption Rate

Uncertainty – Slow farmer adoption could delay returns, affecting long-term sustainability. Pricing

Fluctuations – Market instability could affect costs for fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides.

Operational Risks

Farmer Digital Literacy – Many farmers may struggle with navigating online platforms.

Logistics Challenges – Delivering products efficiently to remote locations could be difficult.

Manufacturer Reliability – Manufacturers may face production delays or price changes.

Legal & Compliance Risks

Regulatory Approvals – Agricultural product sales must comply with government standards.

Data Privacy Laws – The platform must adhere to local cybersecurity and data protection regulations.

Risk Mitigation Strategies

Robust IT Infrastructure – Ensure reliable cloud hosting, real-time monitoring, and backup systems.

Cybersecurity Measures – Implement encryption, fraud detection, and multi-factor authentication for transactions.

Farmer Training & Support – Conduct digital literacy workshops and offer multi-language customer support.

Strategic Logistics Partnerships – Collaborate with delivery services specializing in rural areas.

Flexible Budget Planning – Allocate contingency funds for unexpected costs.

Strong Manufacturer Vetting – Partner with reliable suppliers with a history of timely delivery.

Legal Compliance Monitoring – Work with regulatory experts to ensure adherence to agricultural and data privacy laws.

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Question 6 – Stakeholder Analysis (RACI Matrix) - 8 Marks]

RACI Matrix for Online Agriculture Store Project

RACI Matrix for Online Agriculture Store

Task/Activity	Responsible (R)	Accountable (A)	Consulted (C)	Informed (I)
Requirement Gathering	Business Analyst (You)	Stakeholders (Peter, Kevin, Ben)	Project Manager (Mr. Vandanam)	SOONY Committee, Mr. Henry
Development Team, APT IT SOLUTIONS				
Budget Allocation & Approval	SOONY Committee (Mr. Pandu, Mr. Dooku)	Mr. Henry		
Financial Head (Mr. Pandu)	Project Manager, Development Team			
Platform Design & Development	Development Team (Java Developers: Ms. Juhi, Mr. Teyson, Ms. Lucie, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Bravo)	Project Manager (Mr. Vandanam)	Business Analyst, Network Admin (Mr. Mike), DB Admin (John)	SOONY Committee, Mr. Henry
Testing & Quality Assurance	Testers (Mr. Jason, Ms. Alekya)	Project Manager (Mr. Vandanam)		
Business Analyst, Developers	SOONY Committee			
Deployment & Implementation	Network Admin (Mr. Mike), DB Admin (John)	Delivery Head (Mr. Karthik)	Developers, Testers	SOONY Committee, Farmers
Marketing & Farmer Training	Business Analyst, SOONY Committee	Mr. Henry	Project Manager, Stakeholders	Development Team
Order Management & Logistics	Farmers, Manufacturers	SOONY Committee	Logistics Partners	Project Manager
Customer Support & Feedback Handling	Support Team	Project Manager	Business Analyst	Farmers, Manufacturers

Question 7 – Business Case Document - 8 Marks

Business Case Document for Online Agriculture Store

Executive Summary

The Online Agriculture Store aims to bridge the gap between farmers and manufacturers by enabling remote-area farmers to directly purchase essential agricultural inputs—fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides—through a web & mobile-based platform. This project, initiated by Mr. Henry under SOONY Company's CSR initiative, is allocated ₹2 Crores INR with a timeline of 18 months.

APT IT SOLUTIONS is responsible for developing the platform, ensuring usability and efficiency. This initiative will empower farmers, enhance agricultural productivity, and streamline product procurement while eliminating middlemen.

Business Objectives

Facilitate Remote Farming Communities – Improve accessibility to essential agricultural products.

Enable Direct Manufacturer-Farmer Transactions – Eliminate dependency on intermediaries and reduce costs.

Build a Scalable E-commerce Platform – Provide an intuitive interface for farmers and manufacturers.

Ensure Efficient Logistics & Delivery – Support seamless order placement and fulfillment.

Promote Sustainable Agricultural Growth – Improve farm yields and economic outcomes.

Scope of the Project

Application Features:

Farmer registration & profile management

Manufacturer onboarding and product listing

Secure order placement & payment integration

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Delivery tracking & logistics management

Customer support & feedback handling

Stakeholders:

Project Owner: Mr. Henry (SOONY Company)

SOONY Committee: Mr. Pandu (Financial Head), Mr. Dooku (Project Coordinator)

APT IT SOLUTIONS Team:

Project Manager: Mr. Vandanam

Development Team: Senior Java Developer (Ms. Juhi), Java Developers (Mr. Teyson, Ms. Lucie, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Bravo)

Admins: Network Admin (Mr. Mike), DB Admin (John)

Testers: Mr. Jason, Ms. Alekya

Stakeholders & Users: Farmers (Peter, Kevin, Ben), Manufacturers, Logistics Providers

Financial Overview

Budget Allocation: ₹2 Crores INR (CSR-funded) Estimated Breakdown:

Platform Development: ₹85 Lakhs INR

Testing & Deployment: ₹20 Lakhs INR

Marketing & Training: ₹25 Lakhs INR

Logistics & Infrastructure: ₹50 Lakhs INR

Operational Support & Maintenance: ₹20 Lakhs INR

Revenue Streams (Long-Term Sustainability)

Commission on Manufacturer Sales

Premium Manufacturer Listings

Advertisements & Partnership Collaborations

Risk Assessment & Mitigation

Technical Challenges – Ensure platform stability & cybersecurity measures. Adoption Barriers – Conduct farmer training programs for digital literacy. Logistics Constraints – Partner with delivery services for efficient order fulfillment. Financial Uncertainty – Maintain flexible budget planning to manage unforeseen expenses. Regulatory Compliance – Ensure products meet agricultural safety standards.

Expected Benefits & Impact

Empower Farmers – Easy access to quality agricultural inputs, reducing dependency on middlemen.

Increase Productivity – Availability of high-quality fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides to improve crop yields.

Economic Growth – Boost farming revenues by reducing overhead costs. Scalability Potential – Expand the platform to include other farming resources in the future.

Question 8 – Four SDLC Methodologies - 8 Marks

Four SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle) Methodologies

The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) defines a structured approach to developing software, ensuring efficiency, reliability, and scalability. Below are four key methodologies used in SDLC:

Waterfall Model

Approach: Linear and sequential process, where each phase must be completed before moving to the next. Phases:

Requirements Gathering

System Design

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Implementation (Coding)

Testing

Deployment

Maintenance Advantages:

Simple and easy to manage.

Clear structure and documentation. Disadvantages:

No flexibility to accommodate changes once a phase is completed.

Late testing may reveal issues that are difficult to fix.

Agile Model

Approach: Iterative and incremental development, emphasizing continuous delivery and customer collaboration. Phases:

Concept & Initiation

Iterative Development (Sprints)

Continuous Testing

Deployment & Feedback Advantages:

Highly adaptable to changes.

Faster delivery with ongoing feedback loops. Disadvantages:

Requires continuous collaboration and active user involvement.

More resource-intensive and complex to manage.

V-Model (Verification & Validation)

Approach: An extension of the Waterfall Model where testing occurs at each development stage.

Phases:

Requirement Analysis → Corresponding Unit Testing

System Design → Corresponding Integration Testing

Implementation → Corresponding System Testing

Deployment → Corresponding Acceptance Testing Advantages:

Early defect detection due to parallel testing.

Well-defined structure. Disadvantages:

Still follows a rigid Waterfall approach, limiting flexibility.

Costly if requirements change later in development.

Spiral Model

Approach: Risk-driven, iterative development emphasizing prototypes before full-scale implementation.

Phases (Repeated for Each Iteration):

Planning & Risk Analysis

Prototype & Initial Development

Testing & Review

Full Deployment & Maintenance Advantages:

Good for complex projects with high uncertainty.

Allows gradual improvements and feedback incorporation. Disadvantages:

Requires thorough risk assessment and documentation.

Can be expensive compared to simpler models.

Question 9 – Waterfall RUP Spiral and Scrum Models – 8 Marks

Comparison of Waterfall, RUP, Spiral, and Scrum SDLC Models

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Waterfall Model

Approach: A linear, sequential development process where each phase must be completed before moving to the next. Phases:

Requirement Analysis

System Design

Implementation (Coding)

Testing

Deployment

Maintenance

Advantages:

Simple and easy to follow.

Well-documented process with clear milestones.

Disadvantages:

No flexibility once a phase is completed.

Late testing may reveal critical flaws that are difficult to fix.

Best For: Projects with well-defined requirements and minimal expected changes.

Rational Unified Process (RUP) Approach: A structured iterative development method that divides software development into four key phases. Phases:

Inception (Requirement analysis, feasibility study)

Elaboration (Architecture design, risk assessment)

Construction (Development, coding, integration)

Transition (Testing, deployment, user training)

Advantages:

Focuses on risk management early in the project.

Incorporates iterative development, allowing continuous refinement.

Disadvantages:

Complex structure requiring thorough planning.

Can be resource-intensive in terms of documentation and management.

Best For: Large-scale projects that require high adaptability and structured risk management.

Spiral Model

Approach: Focuses on risk-driven, iterative development through multiple cycles. Phases (Repeated for Each Iteration):

Planning & Risk Analysis

Prototype Development

Testing & Feedback

Full Deployment & Maintenance

Advantages:

Allows continuous improvement by identifying risks early.

Suitable for complex projects with evolving requirements.

Disadvantages:

Requires extensive risk analysis and documentation.

Can be expensive due to repeated cycles.

Best For: High-risk projects where requirements are uncertain or evolving.

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Scrum Model (Agile Methodology) Approach: An Agile-based iterative framework emphasizing flexibility, collaboration, and rapid development. Phases:

Execution (Development in time-boxed intervals)

Sprint Review & Retrospective (Evaluation & improvement)

Advantages:

Encourages continuous stakeholder involvement.

Quickly adapts to changes with incremental updates.

Disadvantages:

Requires high team coordination and user involvement.

Difficult to implement in large-scale rigid environments.

Best For: Dynamic, fast-paced projects requiring frequent revisions and real-time feedback.

Which Model is Best for the Online Agriculture Store?

Given the project's stakeholder involvement, ongoing adjustments, and long-term evolution, the best models would be: Scrum (Agile) – Ideal for rapid feature development and continuous farmer feedback integration.

Spiral Model – Suitable if risk evaluation needs to be integrated at every stage before large-scale deployment.

Question 10 – Waterfall Vs V-Model - 5 Marks

Comparison: Waterfall vs V-Model

1. Waterfall Model

Approach: A linear and sequential development process where each phase must be completed before the next begins.

Phases:

Requirement Analysis

System Design

Implementation (Coding)

Testing

Deployment

Maintenance

Advantages:

Simple and easy to implement.

Well-structured and documented.

Suitable for projects with stable requirements.

Disadvantages:

No flexibility—changes are costly and difficult.

Testing occurs late, making bug fixes harder.

Not ideal for complex or evolving projects.

Best For: Projects where requirements are fixed, and minimal updates are expected.

2. V-Model (Verification & Validation Model)

Approach: An extension of the Waterfall Model that integrates testing at each stage, ensuring errors are detected early.

Phases:

Requirement Analysis → Corresponding Unit Testing

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System Design → Corresponding Integration Testing

Implementation → Corresponding System Testing

Deployment → Corresponding Acceptance Testing

Advantages:

Early defect detection due to parallel testing.

Strong focus on quality assurance throughout development.

Reduces bug-fix costs compared to traditional Waterfall.

Disadvantages:

Still follows a rigid structure, limiting flexibility.

Not suitable for projects requiring continuous iteration.

Best For: Safety-critical applications, like medical software, banking systems, and projects needing strict validation.

Key Differences: Waterfall vs V-Model

Feature Waterfall Model V-Model

Flexibility Low (linear flow) Low (but better error detection)

Testing Approach Conducted after development Parallel testing at every phase

Risk Handling Delayed risk detection Early risk identification

Adaptability Poor (fixed requirements) Slightly better (structured validation)

Best For Simple projects Complex projects needing rigorous testing

Question 11 – Justify your choice - 3 Marks

Considering the dynamic nature of an e-commerce platform for farmers, the Waterfall Model may not be suitable due to its rigid structure. The V-Model is slightly better, but an Agile-based approach (Scrum or Spiral) would be even more effective for continuous updates and feedback integration.

Question 12 – Gantt Chart - 5 Marks

Gantt chart visually represents the timeline, tasks, dependencies, and milestones of the Online Agriculture Store project. Below is a structured breakdown of tasks and durations that can be used to develop a Gantt chart.

Project Timeline (18 Months) with Key Tasks

Task/Phase	Responsible	Start Date	End Date	Duration
Project Initiation & Planning	Mr. Henry, SOONY Committee, BA	Month 1	Month 2	2 Months
Requirement Gathering & Analysis	BA, Farmers (Peter, Kevin, Ben)	Month 3	Month 4	2 Months
System Design & Architecture	Project Manager, Developers	Month 5	Month 6	2 Months
Platform Development (Front-End & Back-End)	Developers (Java Team)	Month 7	Month 12	6 Months
Database & Network Setup	DB Admin (John), Network Admin (Mike)	Month 8	Month 12	5 Months
Testing & Quality Assurance	Testers (Jason, Alekya)	Month 13	Month 14	2 Months

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Deployment & Launch Months	Delivery Head (Karthik), IT Admins	Month 15	Month 16	2
Marketing & Farmer Onboarding Months	BA, SOONY Committee	Month 16	Month 17	2
Maintenance & Support	Development Team, Admins	Month 18	Ongoing	Continuous

How to Create a Gantt Chart?

Use Excel, Google Sheets, or Project Management tools like MS Project, Jira, Trello, or Monday.com. List all tasks in rows and use time durations as columns. Assign responsibilities and indicate dependencies (e.g., development depends on design completion). Use color-coded bars to show progress, planned vs actual timelines. Include milestones for key achievements like "Platform Launch" or "Farmers Onboarded".

Question 13 – Fixed Bid Vs Billing - 5 Marks

Fixed Bid vs. Billing (Time & Material)

Fixed Bid Model

Definition: A fixed-price agreement where the cost is determined upfront based on predefined scope and deliverables.

Best For:

Well-defined requirements and scope.
Projects with minimal changes expected during execution.
Budget-sensitive projects requiring cost predictability.

Advantages:

Fixed cost, making financial planning easier.
Clear deliverables and deadlines.
Lower financial risk for the client.

Disadvantages:

Limited flexibility—scope changes can be expensive.
Quality may suffer if unexpected complexities arise.
Higher risk for vendors, requiring extensive planning and contingencies.

Suitability for the Online Agriculture Store: If all features, costs, and project scope are well-defined upfront, a Fixed Bid approach may work. However, unexpected changes could lead to challenges.

Billing Model (Time & Material)

Definition: A pay-as-you-go approach, where costs depend on the actual time spent and resources used.

Best For:

Projects with evolving requirements.
Agile and iterative development.
Uncertain scope where changes are expected.

Advantages:

Flexibility—easier to adjust scope based on changing needs.
Better quality control—focus on refining features rather than rushing delivery.
Efficient collaboration between stakeholders and development teams.

Disadvantages:

Uncertain costs, requiring constant budget tracking.

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Potential scope creep leading to higher expenses.

Requires active client involvement for progress monitoring.

Suitability for the Online Agriculture Store: Since the project may involve continuous feature improvements, feedback loops, and scalability, Billing (Time & Material) may be a better fit for managing dynamic changes

Question 14 – Preparer Timesheets of a BA in various stages of SDLC - 20 marks

Timesheets for a Business Analyst (BA) in Various SDLC Stages

A Business Analyst (BA) plays a crucial role in different stages of the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC). Below are timesheets detailing the key activities and estimated time allocations for each stage.

1. Design Phase Timesheet (BA)

Task	Estimated Hours	Description
Requirement Gathering	20 hrs	Meetings with stakeholders to collect business needs.
Business Process Modeling	15 hrs	Mapping workflows, defining business rules.
Functional Specification	25 hrs	Writing detailed functional & system requirements.
Wireframe Reviews	10 hrs	Reviewing UI/UX wireframes for alignment with business needs.
Stakeholder Feedback & Refinement	10 hrs	Incorporating feedback into requirement documents.

2. Development Phase Timesheet (BA)

Task	Estimated Hours	Description
Requirements Clarification	15 hrs	Assisting developers with understanding business logic.
User Story Creation	20 hrs	Writing detailed user stories for Agile teams.
Sprint Planning Participation	10 hrs	Collaborating with product owners to prioritize development.
Review of Development Progress	10 hrs	Ensuring alignment of features with business goals.
Risk & Change Management	10 hrs	Assessing scope changes and impact on project.

3. Testing Phase Timesheet (BA)

Task	Estimated Hours	Description
Test Case Review	15 hrs	Validating test scenarios against business requirements.
UAT Criteria Definition	10 hrs	Defining conditions for user acceptance testing.
Defect Triage & Analysis	15 hrs	Assisting testers in identifying business-critical issues.
Requirement Traceability	10 hrs	Ensuring each requirement is correctly implemented.
Regression Testing Coordination	10 hrs	Reviewing impact of changes on previous functionality.

4. UAT Phase Timesheet (BA)

Task	Estimated Hours	Description
Training & User Guidance	20 hrs	Educating stakeholders on new system functionalities.
UAT Test Execution Support	15 hrs	Ensuring business workflows work correctly.
User Feedback Collection	15 hrs	Gathering insights and addressing concerns.
Bug Fix Validation	10 hrs	Confirming resolutions for reported defects.
Final Documentation	10 hrs	Updating requirement docs based on UAT findings.

5. Deployment & Implementation Timesheet (BA)

Task	Estimated Hours	Description
Go-Live Checklist Review	15 hrs	Ensuring business readiness for deployment.
Production Support Planning	10 hrs	Defining post-launch monitoring and issue handling.
Data Migration Validation	15 hrs	Confirming data accuracy after system migration.

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Stakeholder Communication 15 hrs Managing expectations and providing updates.

Post-Deployment Analysis 10 hrs Assessing business impact and recommending improvements.

Total Estimated Time Across All SDLC Phases

✓ Design Phase: 80 hrs ✓ Development Phase: 65 hrs ✓ Testing Phase: 60 hrs ✓ UAT Phase: 70 hrs

✓ Deployment & Implementation Phase: 60 hrs