**Forums 1: Business Process Model**

A business process model is a visual representation of a company's business processes. It helps organizations identify bottlenecks and inefficiencies, and improve their workflow. Identify the business processes that need to be analyzed, Map the current process, Analyze the current process, Improve the process, Optimize the process to make it more efficient

**Forums 2: SWOT Analysis**

A SWOT analysis is a planning tool that is being used in the organization to identify and understand the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. It helps organizations assess internal and external factors that can affect their performance. The steps involved in SWOT Analysis are gathering information, identifying strengths and weaknesses, Identify Opportunities and threats. The advantages of using SWOT Analysis include Simplicity, Comprehensive, Strategic insight, and Flexibility.

**Forums 3: Stakeholder analysis**

Stakeholder analysis is one in which to identify and assess the influence, Interests, and expectations of individuals or groups that have a stake in a project, Organization, or decision. It helps in understanding the needs and concerns of stakeholders, which is crucial for the success of the project and project communication.

**Forums 4: RACI Matrix**

A RACI Matrix is a responsibility assignment chart that maps out tasks, milestones, or key decisions involved in completing a project. It identifies who is Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, and Informed for each task. The Components of the RACI Matrix include Responsible (R), Accountable (A), Consulted (C) and Informed (I).

**Forums 5: SDLC Methodologies**

The Software Development Life Cycle model is a framework that defines the process and step-by-step stages involved in the entire project cycle. These Methodologies provide Structured approaches to Planning, Creating, testing, and deploying software systems. Some of the methodologies that are commonly used in the SDLC model are the Waterfall Model, Agile Model, Iterative model, Sprint model, and V- model (Verification and Validation Model).

**Forums 6: Waterfall Model**

The waterfall model is also called as Sequential model. Waterfall is broken down into phases, and other modern methodologies can even pull from these phases and utilize them, these phases are Requirement Analysis, Planning, Architectural Design, Software Development, Testing, Deployment, and Maintenance. According to the Waterfall method, the software development process goes through all the SDLC phases with no overlapping and consists of a single development cycle.

**Forums 7: Agile methodology**

Agile is an iterative and incremental approach that focuses on flexibility, customer collaboration, and rapid delivery of small, functional pieces of software. It emphasizes adaptive planning and continuous improvement. It is Continuous delivery in every stage of the project. Responding to change by following a plan. Agile Roles assign responsibilities to members of the team. They are different than positions as a single person can take on multiple Agile roles depending on the scope of the project.

**Forums 8 : Fixed bidding Vs billing**

"Fixed bidding" refers to a pricing model where a vendor commits to a set price for a project with defined deliverables, meaning the client pays a predetermined amount regardless of the actual time or resources needed to complete the work, while "billing" is the broader term encompassing the process of sending invoices to a client for services rendered, which can be based on different pricing models like fixed bidding, hourly rates, or a combination of both depending on the project agreement.

**Forums 9 : Deployment and implementation phase**

In software development, the "deployment phase" refers to the process of releasing and installing the developed software onto the production environment, essentially making it accessible to users, while the "implementation phase" encompasses a broader set of activities including deployment, user training, configuration, and integration of the software into the organization's workflow, ensuring its full adoption by end-users.

**Forums 10 : Gantt Chart representation**

A Gantt chart is a visual bar chart used to plan and track a project's progress. It acts as a timeline that shows the list of tasks involved, their start and end dates, milestones, dependencies between tasks, and assignees.

**Forums 11: User stories**

A user story is a small task that can be delivered in a short period. It should be in a unique way of writing a user story. User stories are widely used in agile development methodologies to capture and communicate the requirements. The key elements of user stories are defined by their roles, goals, and reasons. The characteristics of user stories include Independent, negotiable, Valuable, Estimable, Small, and Testable.

**Forums 12: Acceptance criteria and business value of user stories**

The acceptance criteria are one in which the specific details are needed to complete a user story. It should be understood by the developer to develop the application. Acceptance criteria are conditions that a user story must satisfy to be considered complete.

Business value, the obvious way to put a business value on an agile user story is to consider what difference it will make and what financial benefit that will bring.

**Forums 13 : Complexity points of user stories**

Complexity points (CV) are a unit of measure used to estimate the relative effort of the developer or complexity of implementing a user story or a task. Rather than relying on traditional time-based estimates, such as hours or days. Complexity points include relative estimation, Abstract Measurement, and Team Consensus.

**Forums 14: Sprint in agile methodology**

A sprint is a time-boxed period during which specific work is completed and made ready for review. Sprints are a core component of the Scrum framework and help teams deliver incremental value through iterative development. Time-boxed is one in which a sprint typically lasts between one to four weeks.

**Forums 15: Sprint meetings**

Sprint meeting includes Sprint planning meeting, Daily standup meetings, Sprint reviews, and Sprint retrospectives. In sprint planning meetings, it defines what will be delivered in the upcoming sprint and how the work will be accomplished. To inspect the increment delivered during the sprint and gather feedback from stakeholders. The Outcome will be like A sprint backlog containing the list of work items and a sprint goal, along with a plan for how the work will be completed.

**Forums 16: Epic in user stories**

In Agile development, particularly within frameworks like Scrum and Kanban, an epic is a large body of work that can be broken down into smaller, more manageable pieces known as user stories. An epic represents a significant feature or functionality that typically spans multiple sprints or iterations. In High-Level Overview: An epic is a broad, high-level description of a significant piece of functionality or a major feature within the product. It provides an overarching goal or objective.

**Forums 17: BRD**

BRD stands for Business Requirements Document. It is a formal document that outlines the high-level business objectives, needs, and expectations for a software project or system. The BRD serves as a communication tool between business stakeholders and the development team, providing a clear understanding of the business context and requirements. The BRD serves as a foundational document for the software development process, providing a shared understanding of the business context, objectives, and requirements among stakeholders

**Forums 18: FRD**

FRD stands for Functional Requirements Document. It is a formal document that outlines the functional requirements of a software system or application. The FRD serves as a blueprint for the development team, guiding the design, implementation, and testing of the software. It is typically created during the requirements analysis phase and may be iteratively refined as the project progresses and additional information becomes available.

**Forums 19: UAT**

UAT stands for User Acceptance Testing. It is the final phase of testing in the software development life cycle where the software is tested by end-users or client representatives to determine whether it meets their requirements and expectations before it is released into production. UAT plays a crucial role in ensuring the quality and reliability of software products by validating them from the user's perspective

**Forums 20: Product Backlog Management**

Product Backlog Management is the continuous process of maintaining and refining the list of items, known as the product backlog, that represent the work to be done on a product or project. effective product backlog management is essential for ensuring that the development team is working on the most valuable and relevant work items, maximizing the delivery of value to the customer and the organization.