**Forums on Business analysis**

1. Business Analysis

Business Analysis is the practice of identifying business needs and determining solutions to business problems and providing value to stakeholders. It involves gathering and analysing data, defining requirements, and ensuring that solutions deliver value to stakeholders. Business Analysts plays an important role in bridging the gap between stakeholder and technical teams. Their goal is to improve processes, products, and services through effective decision-making support.

2. Requirements Elicitation Techniques

Requirement elicitation techniques are methods used by Business Analysts to gather information from stakeholders to understand their needs, expectations, and constraints for a project. Elicitation involves drawing out information from stakeholders through interviews, workshops, surveys, observation, document analysis, brainstorming, focus group, prototyping etc. The aim is to understand what users truly need, not just what they say they want.

3. Stakeholder Analysis

Identifying key stakeholders, understanding their needs, and assessing their influence to ensure successful project outcomes. This includes mapping their roles, interests, and communication preferences. Tools used to perform stakeholder analysis is RASCI matrix.

4. Gap analysis

Gap Analysis is a business analysis technique used to compare the current state of a process, system, or organization with its desired future state, in order to identify what needs to change or improve. Gap analysis helps Business Analysts recommend targeted solutions and ensure the organization stays aligned with its long-term goals.

5. Risk Analysis

Risk analysis is the process of identifying the underlying risk which might occur, assessing them, and mitigating the risks that could impact a business, project, or investment. The goal is to minimize threats and take advantage of opportunities. Risk analysis helps ensure that business solutions are sustainable, stable, and future-proof.

6. Business Process Modelling

A business process model is a structured representation of how a business process functions, helping organizations visualize workflows, identify inefficiencies, and optimize operations. Common tools used include flowcharts, BPMN (Business Process Model and Notation), and swim lane diagrams. This model supports clear communication and alignment between business and technical teams.

7. SDLC Methodology

SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle) is a systematic process for building software or systems, ensuring they meet business needs, are delivered on time, and function reliably. The methodology defines phases and workflows to manage development from concept to deployment and maintenance. Phases of SDLC are requirement gathering and analysis, design, development, testing, deployment and maintenance.

8. Functional vs. Non-Functional Requirements

Functional and non-functional requirements are essential aspects of software development, defining what a system should do and how it should perform. Functional requirements specify the requirements or a functionality of a system, which describes the business needs, while non-functional define the quality parameters or attributes and constraints of a system, focusing on performance, usability, and reliability.

9. Waterfall

The Waterfall model is a structured linear, sequential approach, where each phase moves in a sequential manner. Only after completing one phase then it moves to next phase. It is suitable for projects with clearly defined requirements and minimal changes expected during development. While it ensures clarity and documentation, its rigidity can make it challenging to adapt to evolving needs.

10. User Stories and Acceptance Criteria

User stories are short, simple descriptions of a feature or functionality from the user's perspective. They follow a standard format “As a [user], I want [function] so that [benefit].” Acceptance criteria define the conditions that must be met for a user story to be considered complete. They ensure clarity and prevent misinterpretation.

11. SWOT Analysis in Business Strategy

SWOT analysis is a strategic tool used by organizations to perform the activities in identifying Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats for success of business. It helps organizations make informed decisions and develop strategies for growth.

12. Agile

Agile model is a success model in software development cycle. It emphasizes adaptive planning, early delivery, and continuous improvement, while encouraging cross-functional collaboration and customer feedback. The model undergoes all the stages of SDLC and deliver increment value to stakeholders on regular frequency called as sprints.

13. Requirements Traceability Matrix (RTM)

RTM (Requirements Traceability Matrix) is a document that maps and traces user requirements with test cases to ensure all requirements are covered during testing. It helps track changes, validate deliverables, and maintain alignment between requirements and project outcomes. RTM improves visibility, accountability, and quality assurance throughout the development lifecycle.

14. Feasibility Analysis

Feasibility Analysis is the process of evaluating a project’s potential for success before significant resources are invested. It assesses whether the solution is technically, financially, and operationally viable. The goal is to determine if the project is worth pursuing based on cost, time, resources, and risk. This analysis helps stakeholders make informed decisions and avoid unachievable or unprofitable initiatives.

15. Wireframe and Prototype

Wireframing and Prototyping are essential techniques in UI/UX design and business analysis that help visualize and validate system functionality before development begins. They support clear communication, user feedback, and requirement clarification early in the project.

16. V Model

V-Model is the traditional Waterfall model which integrates testing at each development stage. It’s called the "V-Model" because the process steps form a V shape, showing how each development phase has a corresponding testing phase.

17. Scrum

Scrum is a lightweight Agile framework used for managing and delivering complex projects, especially in software development. It promotes collaboration, flexibility, and incremental progress through short, focused work cycles called Sprints.

18. Evolutionary

The Evolutionary Model is a type of software development lifecycle model that focuses on building an initial, basic version of the system and gradually improving it through multiple iterations. Each version evolves based on user feedback and changing requirements, making it ideal for projects where all requirements are not fully known upfront.

19. Iterative

The Iterative Model is a software development approach where the system is developed and refined through repeated cycles (iterations). Instead of delivering the full system at once, a basic version is built first, then enhanced progressively based on feedback and new requirements.

20. Root Cause Analysis

Root Cause Analysis (RCA) is a problem-solving technique used to identify the underlying cause of an issue rather than just addressing its symptoms. It helps businesses and organizations prevent recurring problems by implementing effective solutions.