**BA FORUMS**

1. **Who is Business Analyst?**A Business Analyst works with the technical team and acts as a liaison between the stakeholders and technical team. Business Analyst communicates in business language with clients and in technical language with technical team. A BA is the face of the technical team to the client and all the client interactions happens through Business Analyst only.
2. **What are the Main responsibilities of Business Analyst?**There are 3 main responsibilities of a Business Analyst in any business environment as follows:
* Client Interactions
* Ownership of the Requirements
* Process Re-Engineering (Understanding the existing Process)
1. **What does a Business Analyst do in the project?**A Business Analyst performs various actions in the project as mentioned below:
* Gathering Requirements
* Documenting the gathered requirements
* Modeling the requirements (Visual representation using UML)
* Pass on the requirements to the technical team to Develop and Test
* Keeping a track of the requirements during the development process
* Handling the change requests from the stakeholders
* Facilitate the UAT (User Acceptance Testing) before deployment
1. **How many types of Requirements are there?**

There are majorly 4 types of requirements in a project as follows:

* Business Requirements
* Stakeholder Requirements
* Solution Requirements
 a. Functional Requirements
 b. Non-Functional Requirements
* Transition Requirements
1. **Who is Stakeholder and how many types of Stakeholders are there?**

A Stakeholder is a person or a group of persons or organization who is directly or indirectly effected by the proposed IT solutions. There are 3 types of Stakeholders in an organization:

* Project Stakeholders – IT (BA, Tester, Deployment Team etc...)
* Business Stakeholders – Project Manager, Business Owner etc…
* Third Party Stakeholders
 a. External Consultants – Auditor, COTS (Commercial Off the Shelf) …
 b. Negative Stakeholders – Anyone or Anything who does not want project to succeed (Political Parties, Competitor etc...)
1. **What is Business Process Modeling?**

A Business Process Model has:

* Goals
* Inputs
* Resources
* Output
* Activities
* Values
1. **What is Gantt Chart?**Gantt Charts are very much similar to the Excel Sheets, where in columns we will fine in weeks and rows the resources. Project Managers generally plan their projects by using Gantt Charts.
2. **What is 5W 1H?**

5W 1H is a tool used by the Business Analysts in order to extract the consistent requirements then probe in these directions like Where, What, Why, Who and How. 5W 1H is considered as one of the most crucial tools for Business Analysts.

1. **What is Risk and Risk Analysis Management?**

An uncertain event or condition which can have the impact on cost, time, score or quality of the project. Risk Identification is the process to identify the business, financial, technological and operational risks.

1. **What are Dos and Don’ts as BA?**
* Never say No to Client
* There is no word called “By Default”
* Never image anything in terms of GUI
* Question the existence or existence or question everything in the world
* Consult an SME for the clarification of Requirements
* Every problem of the client is unique.
* Approach the client with plain mind and no assumptions.
* Listen carefully and completely until client is done talking only then to ask questions.
* Do not Interrupt the Client when talking
* Try to extract the leads to the solution from the client itself.
* Never try to give the solutions to clients straight away with previous experiences.
* Don’t be washed away by add on functionalities or don’t imagine solutions on screen basis.
1. **What is SDLC methodologies?**

Process which an IT company follows to develop the software application is called SDLC. SDLC stands for Software Development Life Cycle. There are 4 methodologies in SDLC:

* Sequential
* Iterative
* Evolutionary
* Agile
1. **What are the stages of Waterfall Development Model?**

This is the most common and classic of life cycle model, also referred to a linear sequential life cycle. It is very simple to understand and use. There are total 7 stages in this development model:

* Requirements Gathering
* Requirements Analysis
* Desing
* Development – Coding
* Testing (Unit Testing, System Testing, System Integration Testing, UAT)
* Deployment and Implementation
* Maintenance
1. **What is Agile**

Agile is a light weight and can be implemented where faster delivery is required. Agile can be implemented at the beginning of the project or when sensed that the project is falling behind the timeline. SDLC can be cutdown in this process by employing the seasonal developers.

1. **Explain Values and Principles of Agile**

Ther are 4 Main Values and 12 Principles in Agile:

**Four Main Values:**

* Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
* Working software over comprehensive documentation
* Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
* Responding to change over following a plan

**Twelve Principles:**

* Satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.
* Welcome changing requirements, even late in development. Agile processes harness change for the customer's competitive advantage.
* Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale.
* Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.
* Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done.
* The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.
* Working software is the primary measure of progress.
* Agile processes promote sustainable development. The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.
* Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.
* Simplicity--the art of maximizing the amount of work not done--is essential.
* The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams.
* At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behaviour accordingly.
1. **Who is Product Owner and Scrum Master?**

**Product Owner:** Product owner will decide what needs to be in the product and will be responsible for how the product has to be. Product Owner will regularly interact with the customers and the Business Analysts. This role may be played by a BA or any person who worked on end users for a long time or customer himself.

**Scrum Master:** Scrum Master will review the performance of the team within the sprint. Team will raise all their issues to scrum master and scrum master will run looking for the answers. This role can be played by any person in team normally BA’s plays this role.

1. **What are the types in Meetings in Sprint?**

**Sprint Planning Meeting:** This happens at the beginning of each sprint and team decides on what they will be delivering in the sprint.

**Daily Scrum Meeting:** This happens on each day where the team will answer 3 questions:

* What did you do today?
* What will you do tomorrow?
* Are there any impediments that is slowing down or stopping you?

**Sprint Review Meeting:** This happens at the end of the sprint where team will demo the completed stories and take approval from the product owner and get it cleared.

**Sprint Retrospective Meeting:** This happens at the end of the sprint where team will answer to 3 questions:

* What went well in the sprint?
* What did no go well in the sprint?
* Are there any areas of improvement in the next sprint?
1. **What is Component, Package and Sub System?**

**Component:** Collection of classes is component. The component diagram’s main icon is a rectangle that has two rectangles overlaid on it’s left side.

 **Package:** Collection of components which are not reusable in nature are called packages.

 **Sub-Systems:** Collection of components which are re-usable in nature are called Sub-Systems.

1. **What is Relationship and how many types are there?**

Relationships exist between classes or between objects, but not between class and an object. There are 4 types of relationships:

* Association – has a relationship
Unary – one way
Binary – two ways
Multiplicity – 1 to Many, Many to 1 or Many to Many
Reflexive – Single class with multiple roles & one role is directed to itself
* Generalization
* Aggregation
* Composition
1. **What is Unified Modelling Language (UML)?**Unified Modified Language (UML) is known as language of diagrams. The base of UML diagram is Object Oriented Approach (OOA). UML has 9 diagrams:
* 5 Static Diagrams ( Use-case, Class, Component, Packages, Deployment)
* 4 Dynamic Diagrams ( Sequence, Activity, State chart, Collaboration)
1. **What is Use Case Diagram**

A use case is a high-level diagram. The main purpose of the diagram is to identify the requirements. A use case diagram is an actor specific. Use case diagrams are designed to explain how an external user are interacting with the system.