1. BA contribution in project

The Business Analyst contributes throughout the SDLC by gathering and analyzing business requirements. They act as a bridge between stakeholders and the technical team to ensure clear communication. BAs help validate the solution through testing and user acceptance. They also support deployment and handle post-launch changes.

2. Business Requirements initiation

This is the first step where the business need or problem is identified. Stakeholders are consulted to define the project's scope and objectives. The BA gathers high-level requirements and aligns them with business goals. It sets the foundation for detailed analysis.

3. What is requirement Elicitation

Requirement elicitation is the process of collecting information from stakeholders about their needs. It involves techniques like interviews, workshops, surveys, and observations. The goal is to understand what the users expect from the system. It's the first and crucial step in requirement analysis.

4. Role of Business Analyst in handling Change Request

The BA evaluates the impact of the change on scope, timeline, and cost. They gather detailed information about the requested change from stakeholders. The BA updates requirement documents and communicates with the technical team. They ensure proper approval and traceability of all changes.

5. Change Control Board

The Change Control Board is a group of stakeholders who review, evaluate, and approve or reject change requests. It ensures that changes are aligned with business goals and do not negatively impact the project. CCB decisions help maintain project scope, timeline, and quality.

6. What is UML Diagram

A Unified Modeling Language Diagram is a visual representation used to model system design. It helps in understanding system behavior, structure, and interactions. Common

UML diagrams include Use Case, Class, Sequence, and Activity diagrams. BA use them for clear communication and documentation.

7. Why BA uses Use Case Diagram

A BA uses Use Case Diagrams to visually show how users interact with the system. It helps identify system functionalities from the user's perspective. It supports requirement analysis and stakeholder discussions. It simplifies complex processes for better understanding.

8. What is the use of Use Case Specification

Use Case Specification provides a detailed description of each use case in a system. It includes basic flow, alternative flow, preconditions, and postconditions. It helps developers and testers understand how a system should behave. It ensures functional clarity for implementation and testing.

9. What is Requirement

A requirement is a condition or capability needed by a stakeholder to solve a problem or achieve a goal. It guides the design, development, and testing of a system. Requirements can be business, functional, or non-functional. BAs are responsible for gathering, analyzing, and validating them.

10. Types of Requirements

Business Requirements, Stakeholder Requirements, Functional Requirements ,Non-Functional Requirements, Transition Requirements,

11. Bond between BA and Requirement

The Business Analyst is responsible for identifying, analyzing, and documenting requirements. They ensure requirements are clear, complete, and aligned with business goals.Because accurate requirements are key to project success. The BA continuously validates and manages requirements throughout the SDLC.

12. Who is a stakeholder

A stakeholder is any individual or group affected by a project. This includes clients, users, managers, developers, and regulators. They provide input, feedback, and approval at various stages.

13. Describe SDLC

The Software Development Life Cycle is a structured process for building software. It includes phases like planning, analysis, design, development, testing, deployment, and maintenance. Each phase has specific tasks and deliverables. The goal is to deliver high-quality software that meets business needs.

14. What is Scope Creep

Scope creep refers to uncontrolled changes or continuous growth in a project's scope. It often occurs when new features are added without proper review or approval. It can lead to delays, cost overruns, and reduced quality.

15. Requirement Prioritization

Requirement prioritization is the process of ranking requirements based on their importance and value.It helps decide which features to develop first within time and budget limits.Common technique is MoSCoW .This ensures that critical business needs are addressed early in the project.

16. What is Methodology

A methodology is a structured approach used to plan, execute, and manage a project. It defines phases, roles, tools, and best practices. Common software methodologies include Sequential, Agile, and Spiral. It ensures consistency, efficiency, and successful project delivery.

17. What is the difference between BRD and FRD

A Business Requirement Document defines what the business needs high-level goals and objectives. A Functional Requirement Document explains how the system will fulfill those needs with detailed functionalities. BRD is business-focused, while FRD is more technical.

18. What is Feasibility Study

A feasibility study evaluates whether a proposed project is practical and achievable.

It examines technical, economic, legal, and operational aspects.
The goal is to identify potential risks and determine project viability.
It helps stakeholders decide whether to proceed with the project.

19. What is Scrum Team

A Scrum Team is a cross-functional group that works together to deliver product increments. It includes the Product Owner, Scrum Master, and Developers. The team collaborates closely and is self-organizing. Everyone shares responsibility for delivering value in each sprint.

20. What is BCD

BCD outlines the justification for starting a project based on cost, benefits, and risks. It includes business needs, problem statements, and expected outcomes. The Business Analyst often helps prepare the BCD for stakeholder approval. It supports informed decision-making before project initiation.