

The Business Analyst Friend or Foe?

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Business Analysis

“Business analysis is the set of tasks and techniques used to work as a liaison among stakeholders in order to understand the structure, policies and operations of an organization, and to recommend solutions that enable the organization to achieve its goals.”

A guide to the Business Analysis Book of Knowledge

Business Analysis (continued)

- 2003
- ‘Problem’ being made to fit the ‘solution’
- Shift in focus
- International Institute for Business Analysis (IIBA)
 - *The Business Analysis Book of Knowledge (BABOK)*, 2nd edition



Business Analyst

- Any person performing business analysis activities
 - Business process analyst
 - Business requirements engineer
 - Enterprise analyst
 - Business architect

@ Unisa: Business consultants

Business Consultants within ICT

- Directorate: ICT Innovation and Business Support
 - Relationship & Business Analysis
 - *ICT Research & Innovation*
 - *User Education & Training*
- Directorate Academic Systems

The role of the Business Analyst



- Facilitates communication
- Conducts enterprise analysis
 - Identifying business needs
 - Conducting analysis
 - Solutions in line with organizational goals

Tasks performed by the business analyst

1. Business analysis planning
2. Elicit requirements
3. Requirements management and communication
4. Identify a solution
5. Verify solution meets the requirements

Customer relationship management

1. Business analysis planning

- Business case
- Define the business problem
- Identify stakeholders, organizational units
- Exclusions
- Elicitation and analysis techniques
- Time
- Measure progress

2. Elicit requirements

“Requirements are the necessary and sufficient properties of a product that will satisfy the [client’s] need.” (Getting it right...)

- Obtain complete, detailed requirements through facilitation/interviews
 - Business needs
 - Business processes: AS IS and TO BE
 - Business rules
- Prioritize requirements

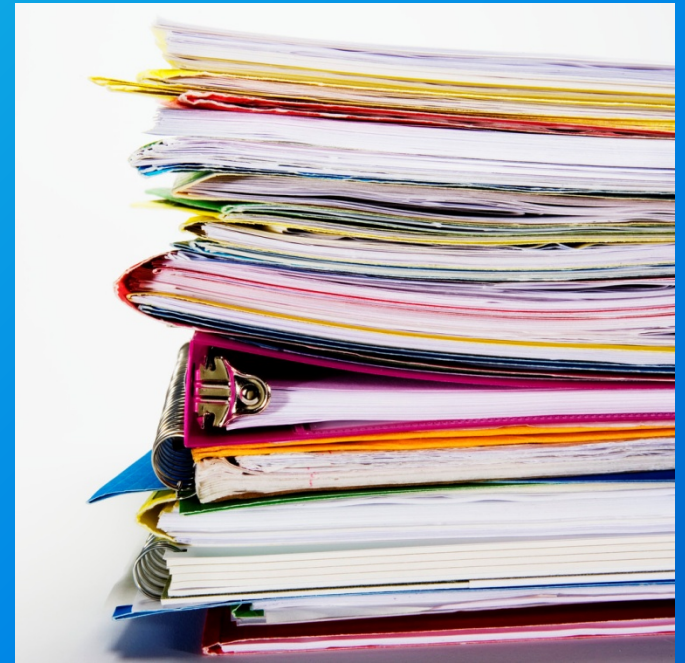
“The business analyst is responsible for eliciting the actual needs of stakeholders, not simply their expressed desires.” (BABOK)



3. Requirements management and communication

Different approaches

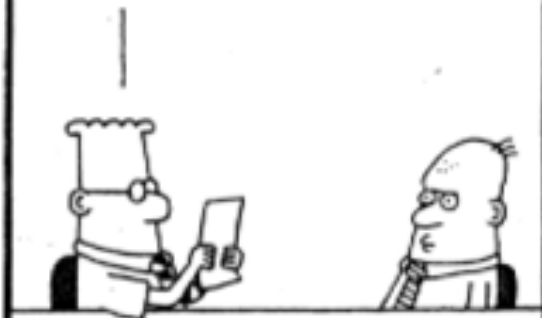
- Appropriate level of detail
- Document – models, diagrams and/or text – format determined by client
- Analyze and follow up
- Project scope
- Communicate
- Approval and sign off



Why requirements analysis is important...

DILBERT by Scott Adams

YOUR USER REQUIREMENTS INCLUDE FOUR HUNDRED FEATURES.



www.dilbert.com
scottadams@aol.com

DO YOU REALIZE THAT NO HUMAN WOULD BE ABLE TO USE A PRODUCT WITH THAT LEVEL OF COMPLEXITY?



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GOOD POINT. I'D BETTER ADD "EASY TO USE" TO THE LIST.



Template: High-level business requirements document

1. INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND
2. OBJECTIVE
3. SCOPE
4. EXCLUSIONS
5. GLOSSARY
6. CONSTRAINTS
7. ASSUMPTIONS
8. CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS
9. RISKS
10. INTERDEPENDENCIES
11. APPLICATIONS (SYSTEMS)
12. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS



4. Identify a solution

- Assess potential solutions
- Assist with evaluation
- Recommendation
 - Procedural
 - Workflow
 - Automated solution
 - Commercial/off-the-shelf



5. Verify the solution meets the requirements

- Monitor implementation/development
- Test plans



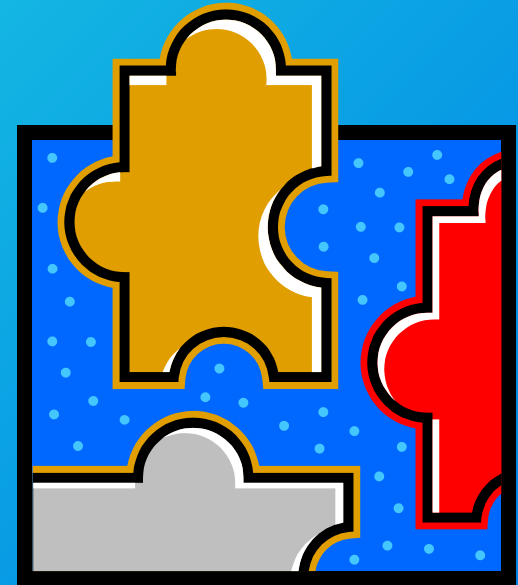
Customer relationship management

- Your main point of contact in ICT
- “Link” between business and ICT
- Problem management
- Project meetings



Skills for dealing with clients

- Investigative, analytical
- Attention to detail
- Problem solving
- Administrative
- Understanding of the business
- Interpersonal skills
- Communication & listening skills

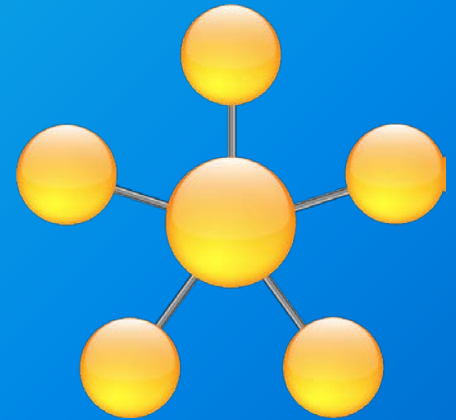


“You have two ears and one mouth. I suggest you use them in that proportion.” (G.K. Chesterton)



Skills for dealing with developers and solution providers

- Communication skills
- Specification skills
- Data and process modelling skills

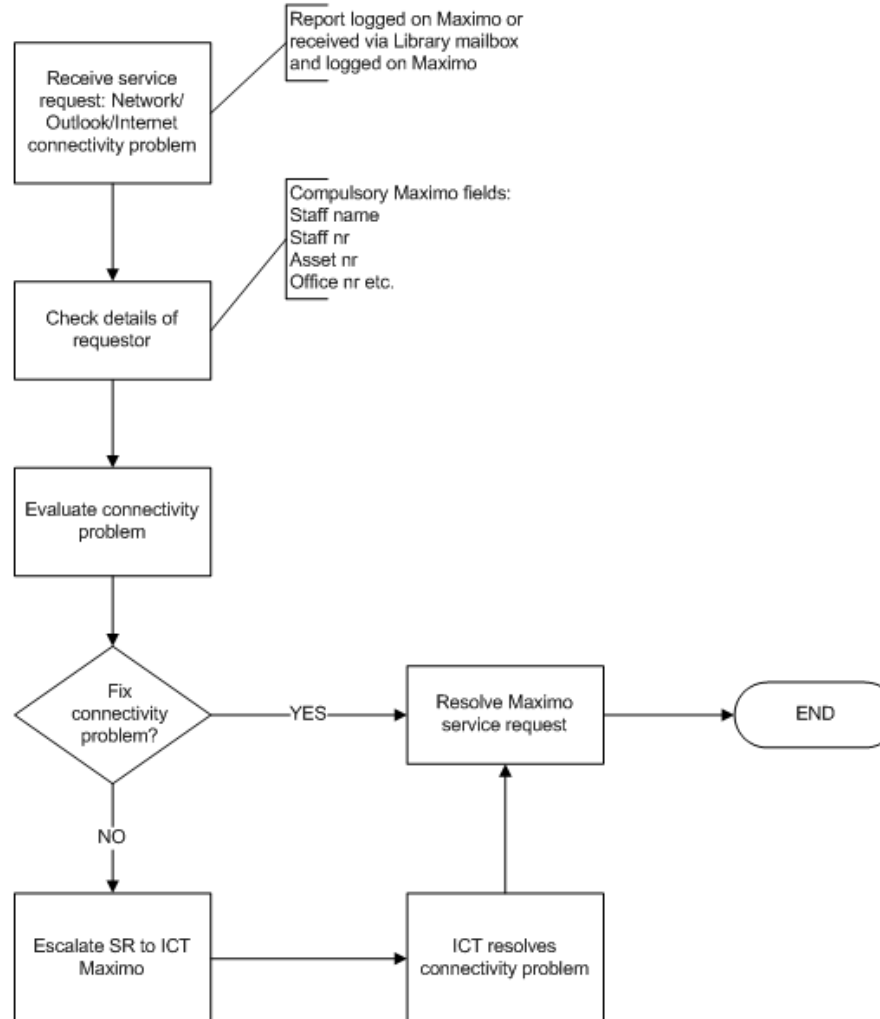


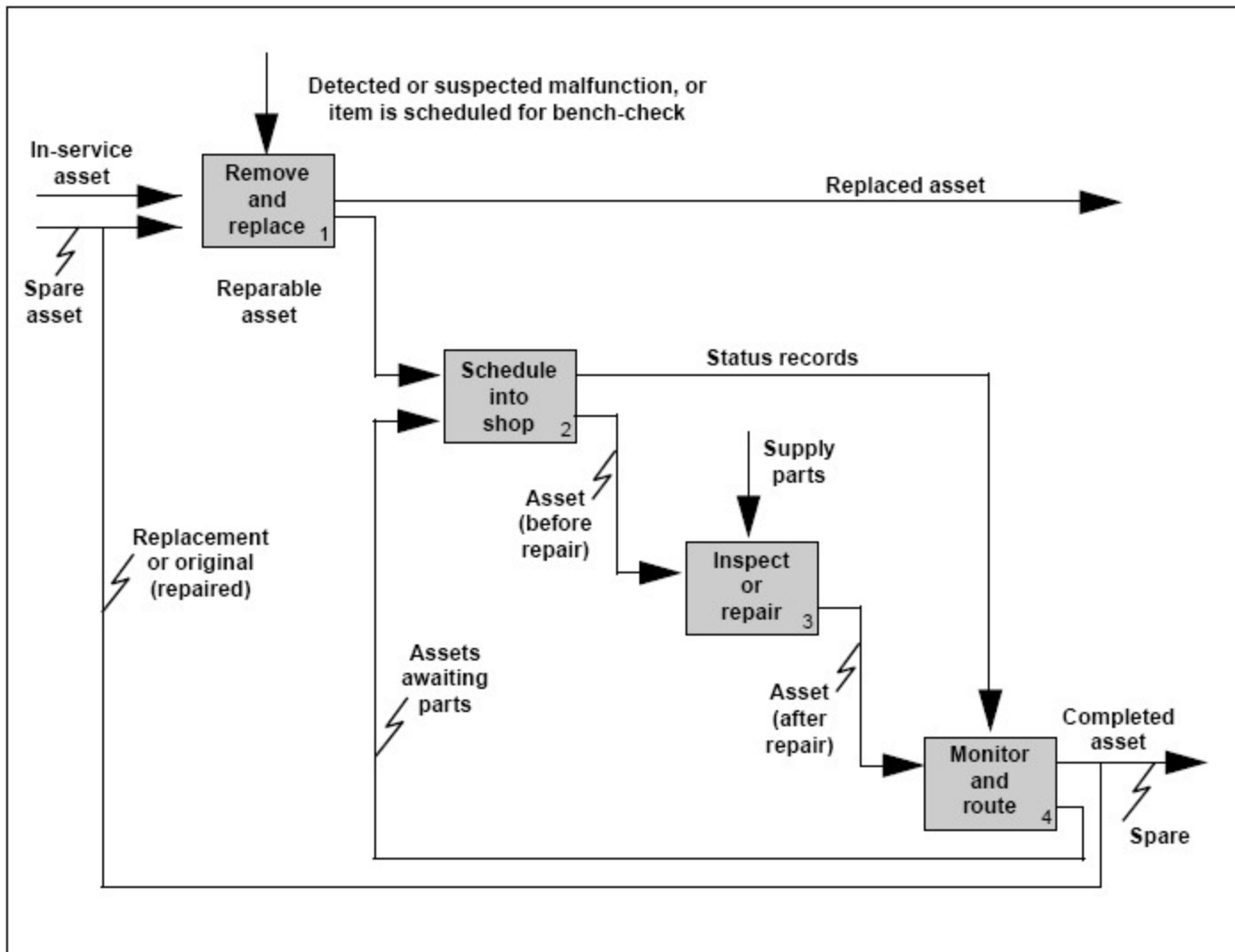
UNISA

LIBRARY

28/02/2011

Library facility technology
support: Connectivity





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The bottom line

... per Forrester Research is that the best BAs like and are good at IT, but like and are even better at people, and the latter is what makes the difference.

Value add:

- take advantage of business opportunities,
- to meet operational/legislative requirements
- to help them solve problems



Remember...

If you want a product, service or project to be:

- *Cheap and fast, it won't be good*
- *Good and fast, it won't be cheap*
- *Good and cheap, it won't be fast.*



Courtesy: Cooney training services

Thank you