Le "*Knowledge Hub*"

Un NOUVEL outil puissant pour les analystes d'affaires



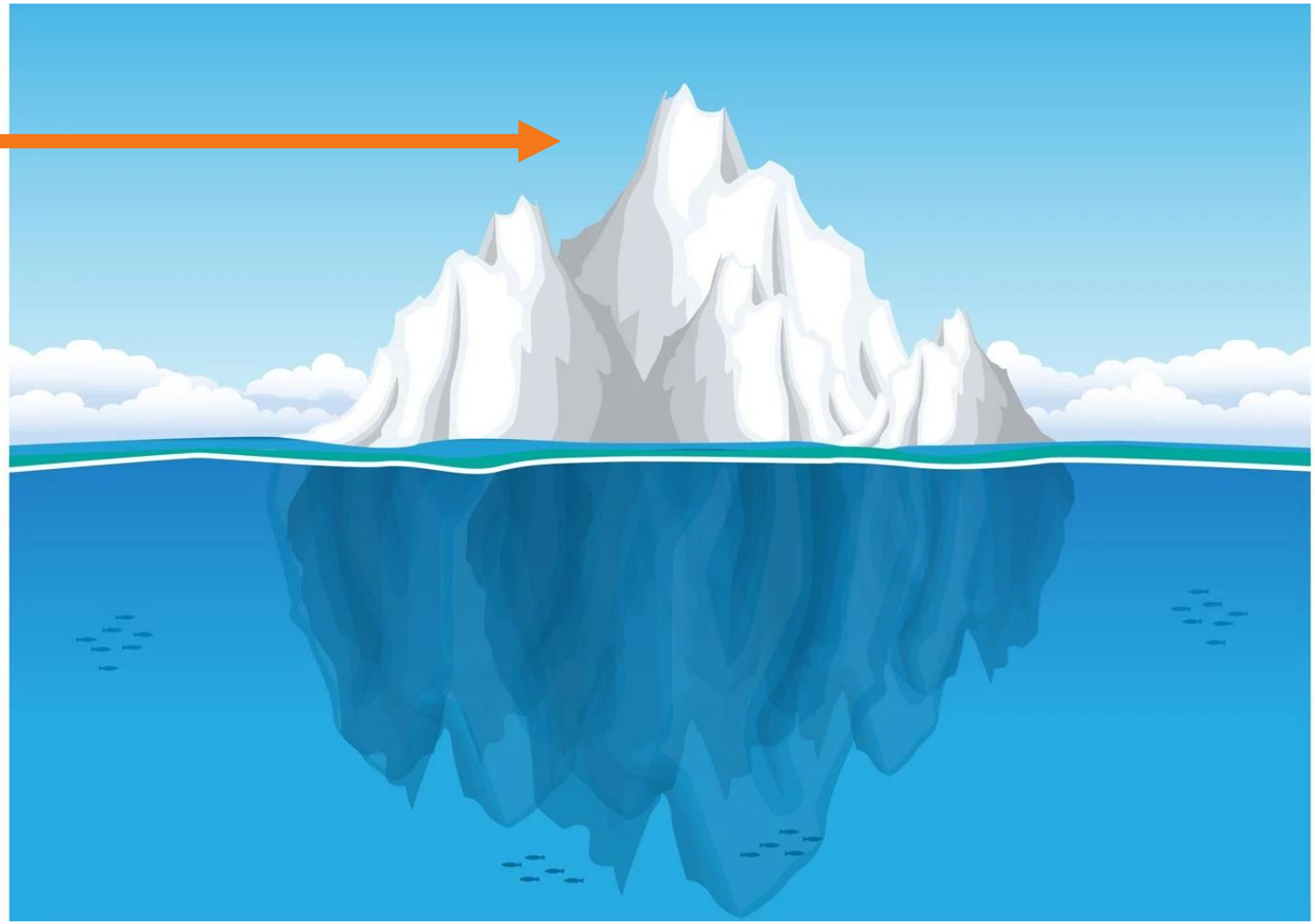


1. C’est quoi?
2. Qui peut l’utiliser?
3. Comment ça marche?



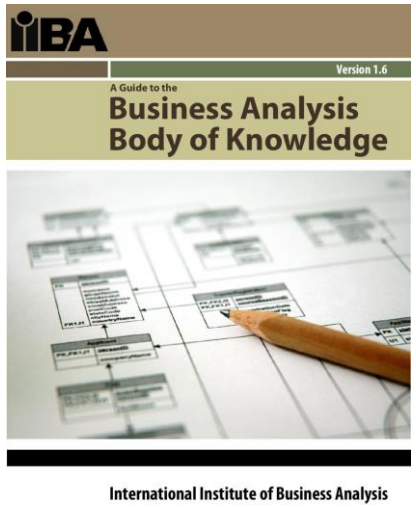
Ce soir:

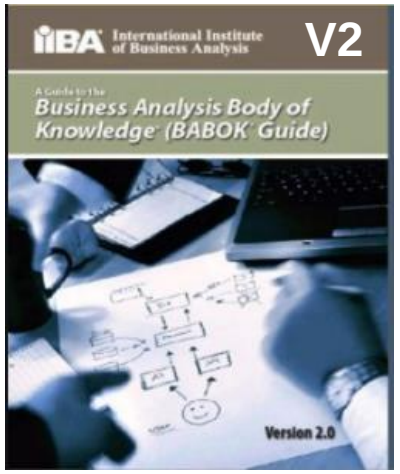
La pointe de l’iceberg



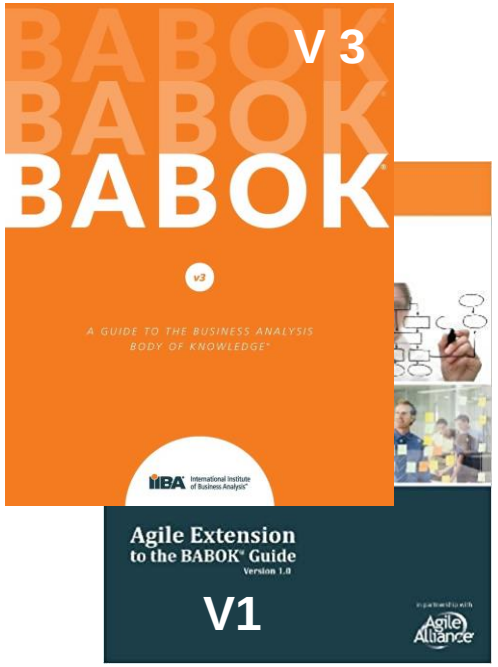
Le Contexte: Brève Histoire du BABOK® & Certifications

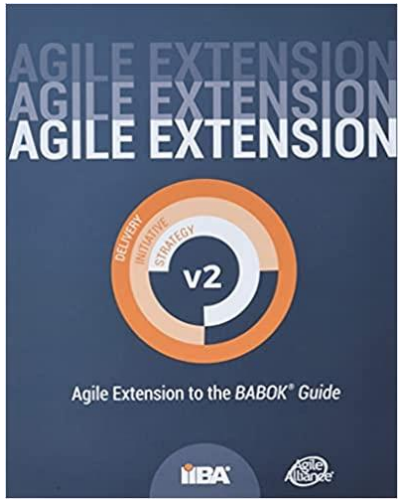
En français !











2006 | 2011 | 2012 | 2015 | 2016 | 2018

CBAP® CERTIFIED IIBA®

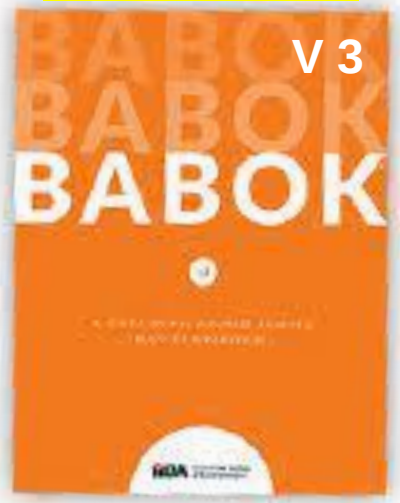
CCBA® CERTIFIED IIBA®

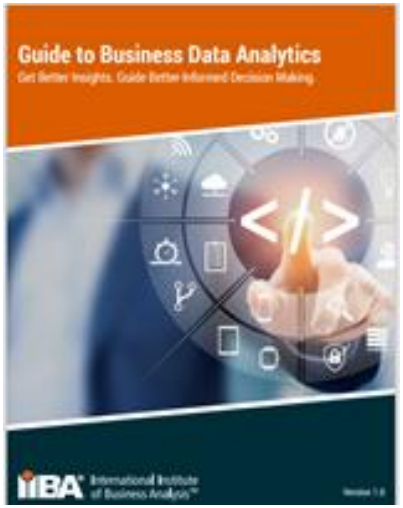
ECBA™ CERTIFIED IIBA®

AAC CERTIFIED IIBA®

AU-DELÀ DU BABOK®

En français !









2019 | 2020 | Fev 2021 | Juin 2021 | Juillet 2021

Tous les examens en ligne

CBDA CERTIFIED IIBA

CCA CERTIFIED IEEE COMPUTER SOCIETY IIBA

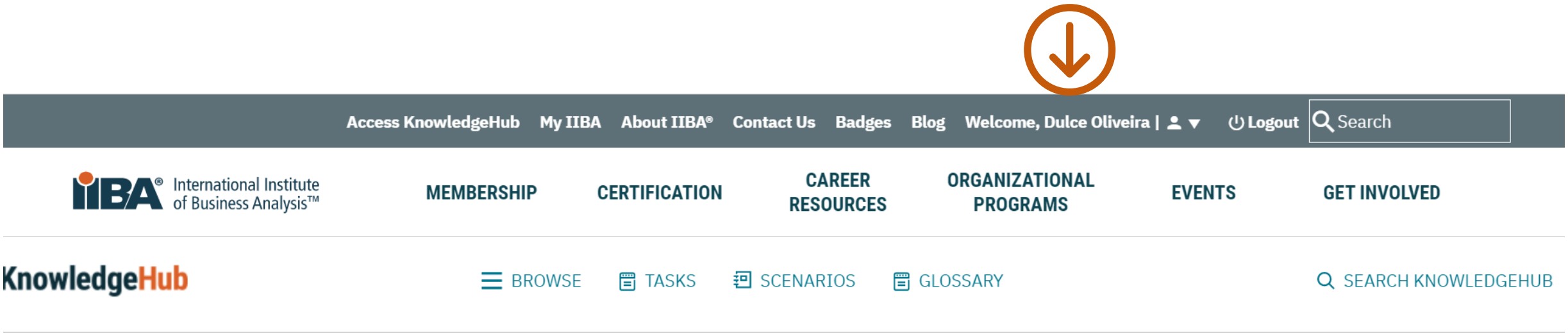
CPOA CERTIFIED IIBA

1. C'EST QUOI?

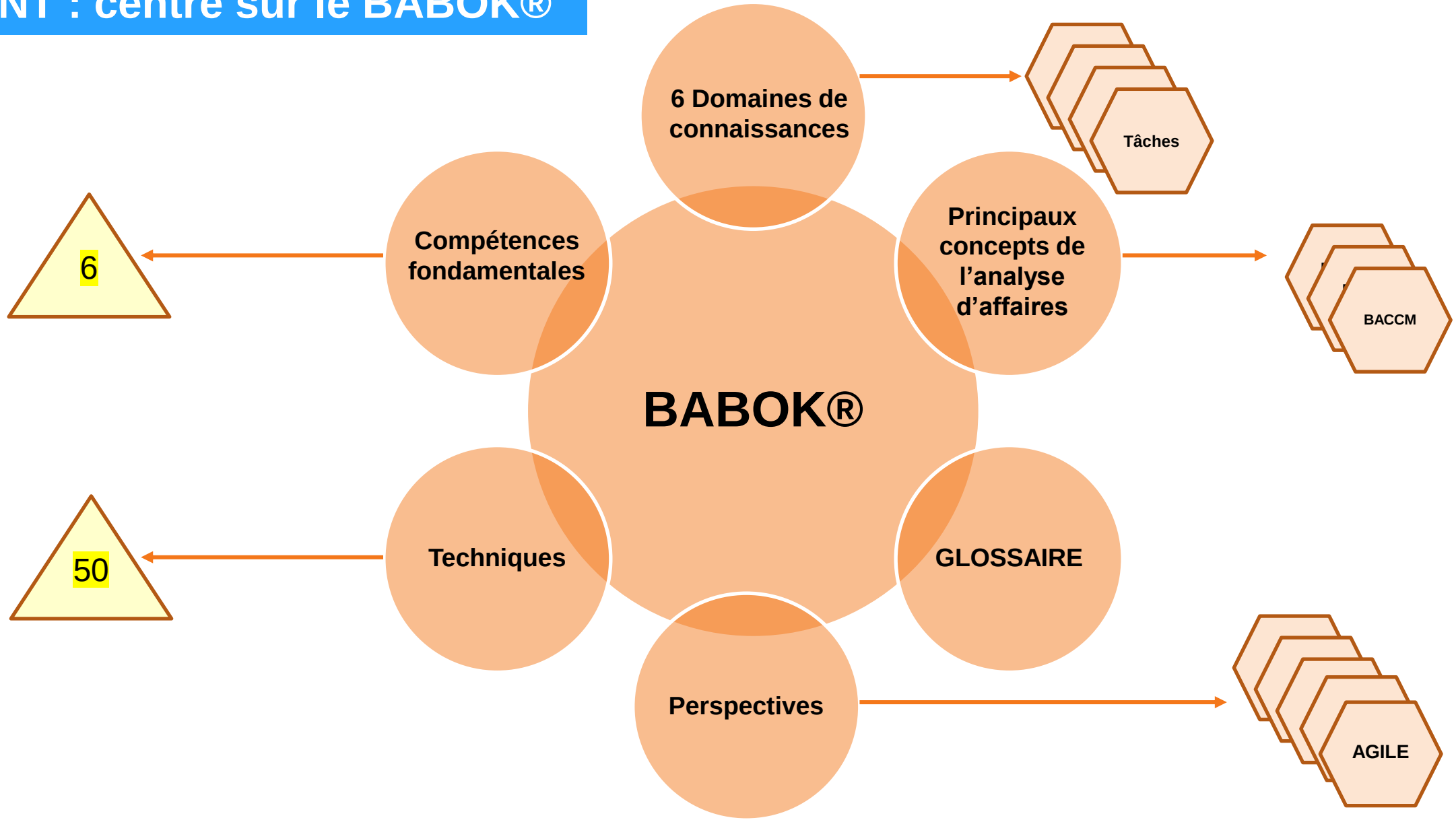


- Du contenu en-ligne sur IIBA.ORG (*NB: en anglais*)
- Du contenu inter-actif
- Un lien direct au BABOK®
- Contient des:
  - scenarios
  - gabarits
  - videos
  - outils

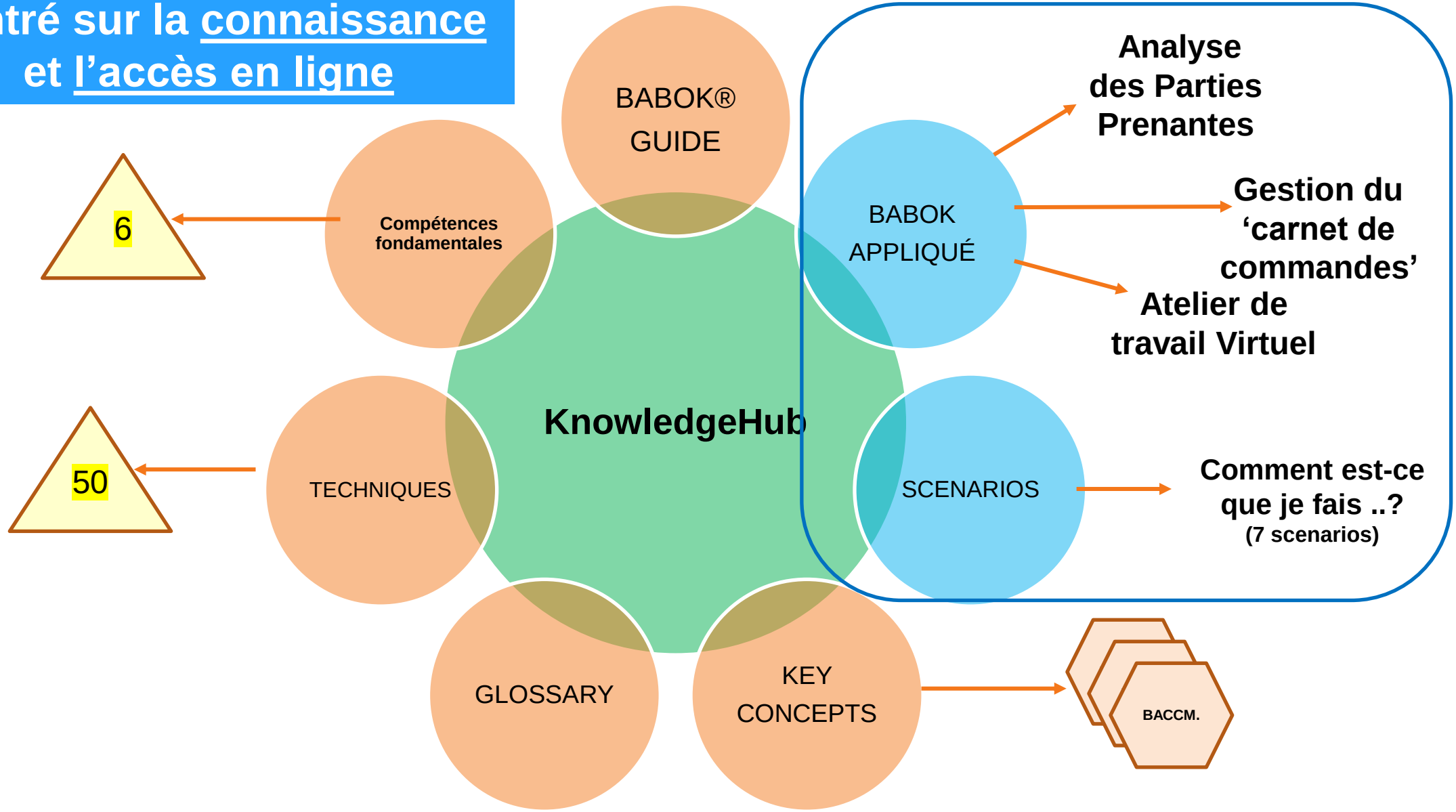
Question: Qui peut l'utiliser?
Réponse: Tous les membres du IIBA !



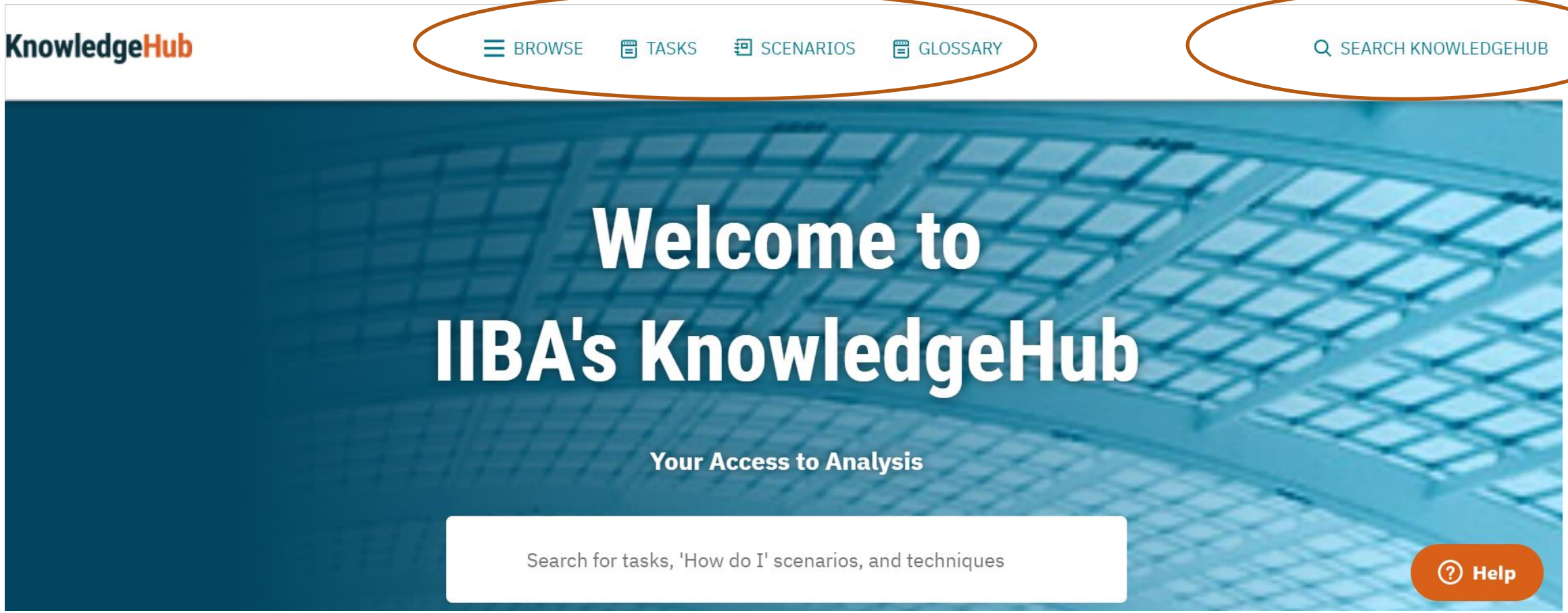
AVANT : centré sur le BABOK®



MAINTENANT :
centré sur la connaissance et l'accès en ligne



PAGE D'ACCUEIL



UN LIEN DIRECT AU BABOK

KnowledgeHub

BROWSE TASKS SCENARIOS GLOSSARY NOWLEDGEHUB

BABOK GUIDE BABOK APPLIED TECHNIQUES KEY CONCEPTS UNDERLYING COMPETENCIES

- Preface
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Business Analysis Key Concepts
- 3. Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring
- 4. Elicitation and Collaboration
- 5. Requirements Life Cycle Management
- 6. Strategy Analysis
- 7. Requirements Analysis and Design Definition
- 8. Solution Evaluation
- 9. Underlying Competencies
- 10. Techniques
- 11. Perspectives



BABOK Guide ›

LIEN CONTINUEL AU BABOK® !!

Table of Contents

- Preface
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Business Analysis Key Concepts
- 3. Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring
- 4. Elicitation and Collaboration
- 5. Requirements Life Cycle Management
- 6. Strategy Analysis
- 7. Requirements Analysis and Design Definition
- 8. Solution Evaluation
- 9. Underlying Competencies

The Agile Perspective highlights the unique characteristics of business analysis when practiced in the context of agile environments.

Agile is about having a flexible mindset, embodied in a set of values and principles and exhibited by a variety of complementary practices. Agile initiatives involve constant change. Business analysts working on agile initiatives continually reassess, adapt, and adjust their efforts and tactics. Business analysts conduct analysis and deliver work products at the last responsible moment to continually allow flexibility for change; detailed analysis work is not done ahead of time, but just in time to be effectively utilized by the agile team.

Agile business analysis ensures that information is available to the agile team at the right level of detail at the right time. Business analysts help agile teams answer these questions:

- What need are we trying to satisfy?
- Is that need worth satisfying?
- Should we deliver something to satisfy that need?
- What is the right thing to do to deliver that need?

Business analysis work is performed continuously throughout an agile initiative and relies heavily on interpersonal skills such as communication, facilitation, coaching, and negotiation. Business analysts are active members of an agile team and often facilitate planning, analyzing, testing, and demonstrating activities. In an agile team, business analysis may be performed by a product manager/owner, business analyst, or by other defined team roles. Business analysts help the team identify modifications in assumptions and other project variations that emerge.

Refer to the *Agile Extension to the BABOK® Guide* for an expanded treatment of the role, mindset, and practices of business analysis in agile approaches, as well as details on the values and principles of the Agile Manifesto (www.agilemanifesto.org).

Back to Top

Help

NOUVEAU!!

KnowledgeHub

BROWSE TASKS SCENARIOS GLOSSARY SEARCH KNOWLEDGEHUB

BABOK GUIDE | BABOK APPLIED | TECHNIQUES | KEY CONCEPTS | UNDERLYING COMPETENCIES

- Stakeholder Analysis
- Backlog Management
- Virtual Workshop



BABOK Applied ›

Help

BABOK Applied



Stakeholder Analysis
Learn More ›

Vue globale de l’analyse des parties prenantes



Backlog Management
Learn More ›

Gestion du ‘carnet de commandes’

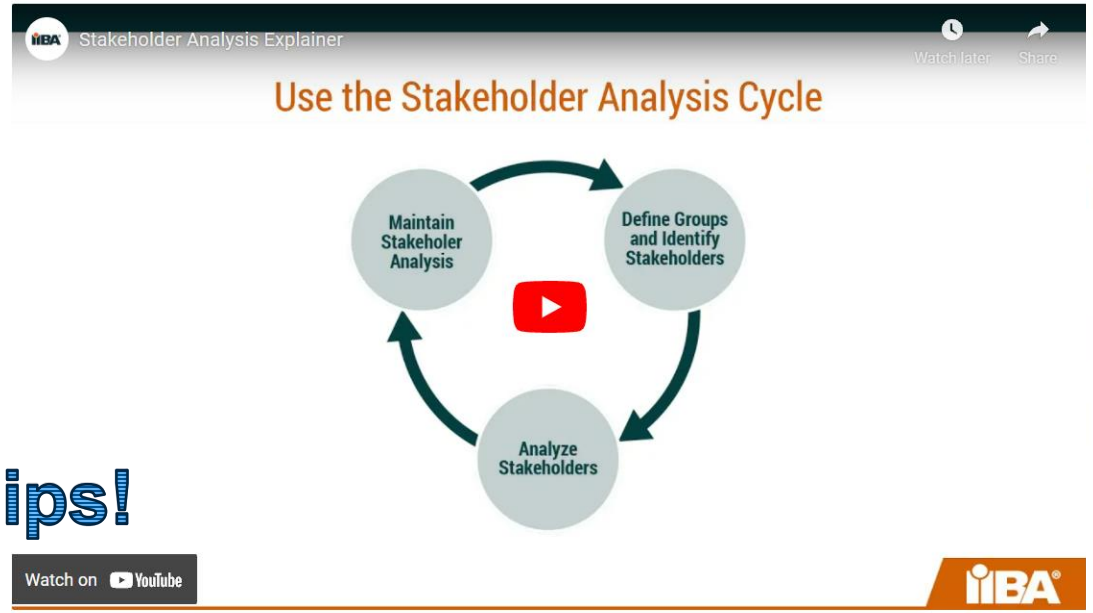


Virtual Workshop
Learn More ›

Atelier de travail virtuel

Back to Top







Des videos clips!

NOUVEAU!!

Des Cas d'Étude !



Stakeholder Analysis Case Study: Government

Stakeholders are the people impacted by the change your initiative is creating, and analysis is defining their attributes, how to communicate with them and managing the impact. You can find everything you need to know about Stakeholder Analysis in the IIBA BABOK® Guide.

Read Now

Accès direct aux sections du BABOK

Tips, Tools, and Resources

Des gabarits téléchargeables !!



Communications plan and template

Download ›



Stakeholder list/map

Download ›



Stakeholder map template

Download ›



Personas technique guide

Download ›



Persona template

Download ›



Roles and permissions matrix

Download ›





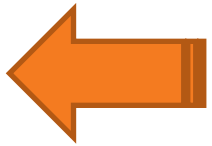
BABOK GUIDE | BABOK APPLIED | TECHNIQUES | KEY CONCEPTS | UNDERLYING COMPETENCIES

Stakeholder Analysis

Define Groups and Identify Stakeholders

Analyze Stakeholders

Maintain Stakeholder Analysis



Des Instructions Étape par Étape pour chacune des activités

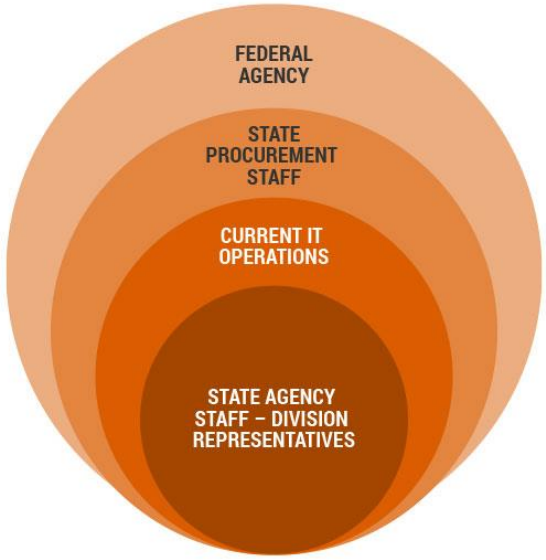
EXEMPLE!!

Define Stakeholder Groups

Review various groupings that are affected by the initiative to [illegible]e who your stakeholders are:

External affected groups

- Customers,
- Suppliers,
- Regulators, and
- Others



Organization

- Sponsors,
- Executives,
- Domain SMEs, and
- Others

Organizational Unit

- End users,
- Help desk, and
- Employees whose work will change because of the initiative

Solution Delivery

- Project team , and
- Anyone directly involved with creating the solution.

Additional groups for potential stakeholders:



Review existing documents, systems or artifacts

- Enterprise organization charts - to help identify affected organization units.
- Business model canvas
  - customers,
  - suppliers, and
  - Regulators.
- Participants in process models that are part of the project.

Back to Top

Help

Identify Stakeholders

Exemple de matrice RACI

Identifying stakeholders by asking:

- Who
  - is responsible for the process inputs/steps/outputs?
  - makes decisions regarding the budget/schedule/business requirements?
  - funds the project?
  - uses the end product?
  - is responsible for creating the solution?
  - is responsible for defining standards for the solution?
  - will be responsible for the solution once it is implemented (project vs. operational)?
- Are there supervisors that will be informed by their own staff?
- Should the project communicate to all impacted supervisors and staff?

Identifying stakeholders can be done concurrently within the Define Groups task or separately.

Task	Executive Sponsor	Developer	Tester	Application Architect	Project Manager	Business Analyst	Solution Owner	Subject Matter Expert (SME)
Create Elictation Session Schedule	I	C	C	C	A	R	C	C
Conduct Elictation Sessions	I	C	C	C	A	R	C	C
Create Requirements Documents	A	C	C	C	C	R	C	C
Maintain Requirements Through Change Process	A	C	C	C	C	R	C	C

Back to Top

Help

Accès direct aux autres sections

More on Stakeholder Analysis



STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Define Groups & Identity Stakeholders

Your first step in Stakeholder Analysis is to define stakeholder groups and...



STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Analyze Stakeholders

After identifying stakeholder groups and individuals, you need to Analyze...



STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Maintain Stakeholder Analysis

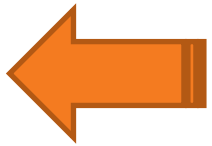
The stakeholder analysis should be revisited and maintained throughout an in...

BABOK GUIDE | BABOK APPLIED | TECHNIQUES | KEY CONCEPTS | UNDERLYING COMPETENCIES

Stakeholder Analysis

Define Groups and Identify Stakeholders

Analyze Stakeholders



Maintain Stakeholder Analysis

Define Attributes

After identifying stakeholder groups and individuals, you need to Analyze Stakeholders by defining their attributes in order to understand their impacts, influence and needs throughout an initiative. You can do this by creating:

- a stakeholder list
- a stakeholder matrix
- a RACI matrix
- Personnas

Stakeholder List

In addition to name and the stakeholder's group, the stakeholder list can also include:

- contact information,
- contact preference (email or phone),
- supervisor contact,
- level of availability/commitment to the initiative

You may want to add information based on how interaction is managed and defined in your organization.

STAKEHOLDER LIST/MAP →

STAKEHOLDER MAP TEMPLATE →

RACI Matrix

RACI identifies four levels of involvement:

RACI Example

Example of the RACI for requirement tasks:

Personas

Introduction au concept de ‘personas’

A persona is an archetype that exemplifies the way a typical user in a specific group interacts with a product. Personas help bring the user to life, which makes their needs feel real to project members.

Create a persona with research:

- Interviews
- Surveys
- Workshops
- Demographics and statistics

A persona can include:

- Name and photo – to make it realistic
- Age, Education, Family, location
- Job title and Role as it relates to the product
- Short bio include context to product
- Goals and tasks they are responsible for
- Frustrations and problems



Back to Top

Help

Stakeholder Matrix

High Influence/High Impact: key players in the change effort. Engage this group regularly.

High Influence/Low Impact: have needs that should be met. Engage and consult with them, while increasing their level of interest with the change activity.

Low Influence/High Impact: supporters of and potential goodwill ambassadors for the change effort. Engage for their input and show interest in their needs.

Low Influence/Low Impact: can be kept informed using general communications. Additional engagement gain project support.

Determine Influence and Impact

Ask your stakeholders questions to determine their level of influence and impact. If the answer is “yes” then include them in the “High” position for that characteristic.

Influence:

- Can the stakeholder make decisions about the project/initiative goals, staff or budget?
- Does the stakeholder have funding authority over the affected units or project/initiative?
- Does the stakeholder have approval authority over any of the inputs into or



Back to Top
Help

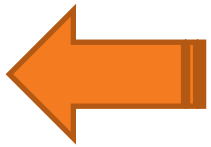
BABOK GUIDE | BABOK APPLIED | TECHNIQUES | KEY CONCEPTS | UNDERLYING COMPETENCIES

Stakeholder Analysis

Define Groups and Identify Stakeholders

Analyze Stakeholders

Maintain Stakeholder Analysis



Une partie des activités recommandées …



Risk and Issue Management

You should participate in regular risk and issue management activities to identify what can be mitigated or resolved through stakeholder management. Risk and issue management provides ways to modify your current stakeholder analysis and identify new stakeholder groups.

You may be able to mitigate risk by:

- Re-positioning a stakeholder in the High Influence/High Impact quadrant of the matrix, and



Revisit the stakeholder analysis when:

- Resources change in an organization or on a team
- New stakeholders are identified through risk and issue analysis activities
  - they may be replacing an existing stakeholder or because of change for:
    - an individual,
    - their responsibilities or
    - the organization.

Back to Top

Help

BABOK Applied



Stakeholder Analysis
Learn More >

Vue globale de l'analyse des parties prenantes



Backlog Management
Learn More >

Gestion du carnet de commandes



Virtual Workshop
Learn More >

Atelier de travail virtuel

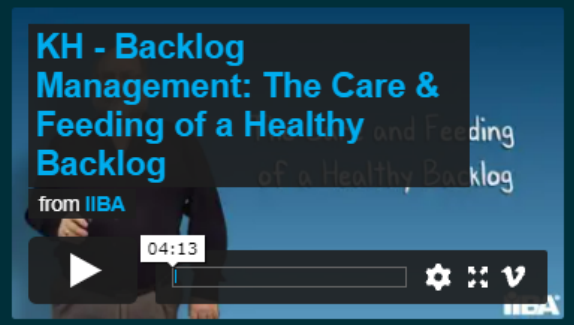
Back to Top



3 Videos pour l'introduction du concept "gestion du carnet de commandes"

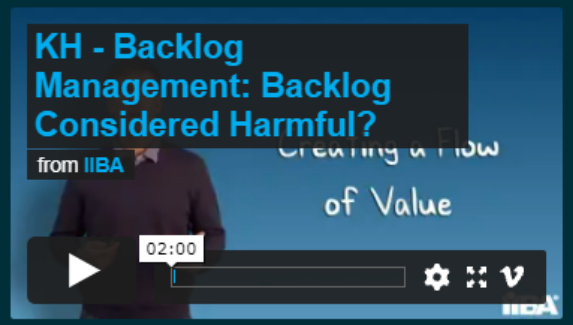
What is Backlog Management?

1/3



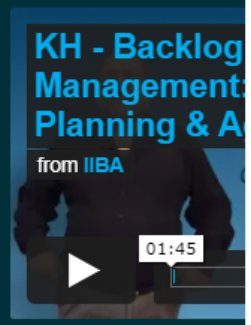
Shane Hastie guides you through planning for change at many levels in this first of a series of three videos. (4:10)

2/3



Steve Adolph explains agile economics where the scope is variable, and time and resources are fixed. This is the second in a series of three videos. (1:56)

3/3



Shane Hastie explai
elaboration, levels
everything gets don
series of three vide

Supporting Knowledge



TECHNIQUES

10.2 Backlog Management

A backlog occurs when the volume of work items to be completed exceeds the...

Accès direct en ligne à la technique 'gestion du carnet de commandes' dans le BABOK

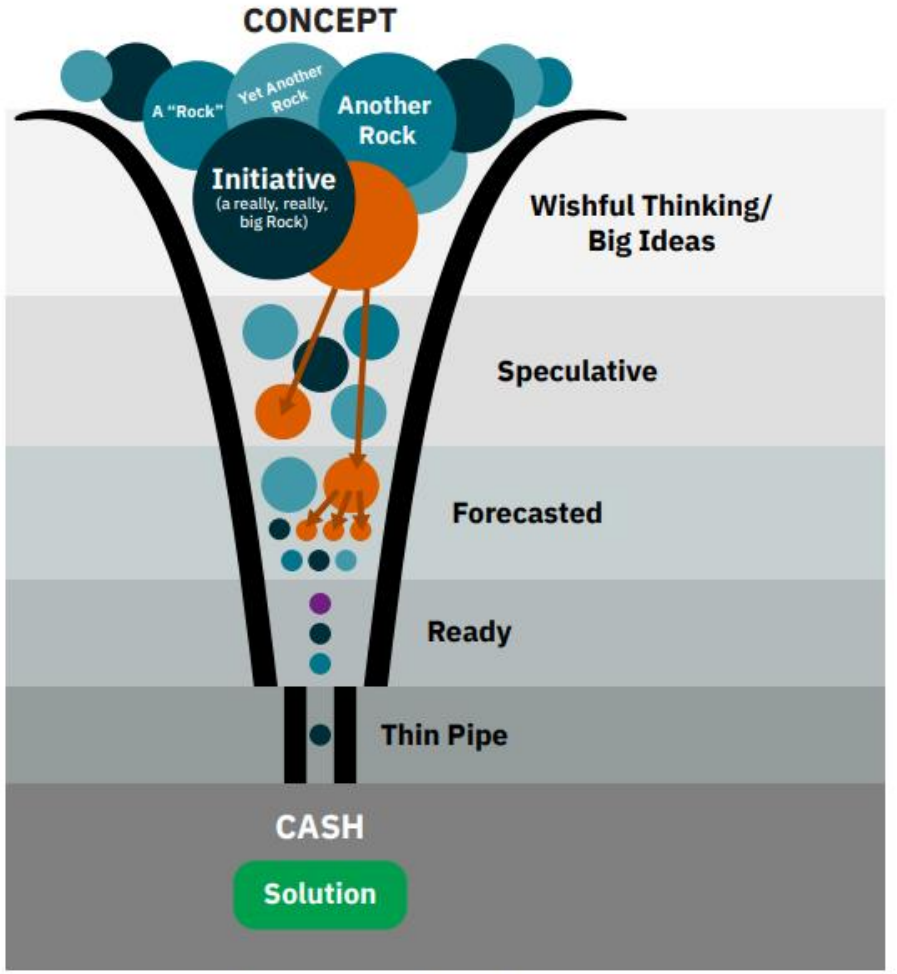
Back to Top

Help



Introducing the Rock Crusher: Making ALL Work Visible

Introduction du concept ‘broyeur de pierres’



The Rock Crusher as Model for Backlog Management

The Rock Crusher is different from the classic “stacked plates backlog model” because the highest priority Ready work falls out at the “bottom” – the fine-grained results of the crushing process that lead to the Solution.

Tips, Tools, and Resources

Rock Crusher (Backlog) Infograph

The Rock Crusher metaphor is used to describe managing the backlog and the...

Download >

User Story - Rock Crusher Infograph

A quick look at user stories, and epics, their purpose and format.

Download >

1 Introducing the Rock Crusher - Backlog management

The first in the Backlog Management series using the Rock Crusher metaphor to...

Download >

2 Rock Crusher Ceremonies – The Crush Meeting

The second in the Backlog management Rock Crusher series outlining meetings...

Download >

3 Implementing the Rock Crusher

The third in the Backlog Management Rock Crusher series discussing tools...

Download >

4 It Takes a Village – Rock Crusher Roles

The fourth in the Backlog Management Rock Crusher series explains the various...

Download >

BABOK Applied



Stakeholder Analysis
Learn More ›

Vue globale de l'analyse des parties prenantes



Backlog Management
Learn More ›

Gestion du 'carnet de commandes'



Virtual Workshop
Learn More ›

Atelier de travail virtuel

Back to Top

5 Videos pour l'explication du concept 'parcours client'

Running a Virtual Workshop to Create a Customer Journey:

- A practical tutorial to help you conduct a successful virtual workshop.
- Plan, prepare and run your first virtual workshop with confidence.
- Includes six videos narrated by Carl Sudholz.
- Allow approximately 60 minutes to go through the full guide, or pause after each module.

Watch the Virtual Workshop Videos

1/5



Carl Sudholz helps you conduct online workshops for elicitation and collaboration in a business analyst's guide to running a virtual

2/5



Carl Sudholz outlines the usefulness and challenges of conducting virtual workshops.

3/5



Carl Sudholz discus
collaboration in a vi
advice on your desk



Obtain stakeholder information, confirm results, and communicate assembled...



TECHNIQUES

10.50 Workshops

A workshop is a focused event attended by key stakeholders and subject matter...

Accès direct en ligne à la technique 'atelier de travail'

Des suggestions, instructions et gabarits pour appliquer le concept ‘parcours client’

How it Can be Applied

Tips, Tools, and Templates



Office Set up Infograph

Check out these hints to create an effective office set-up for working remote.

Download ›



Virtual Workshop Workbook

This is your comprehensive workbook to run an effective virtual workshop.

Download ›



Running a Virtual Workshop for a Customer Journey Map Template

Follow these steps to run a virtual workshop to create a customer journey map.

Download ›

KnowledgeHub

50

BROWSE TASKS SCENARIOS GLOSSARY SEARCH KNOWLEDGEHUB

BABOK GUIDE BABOK APPLIED TECHNIQUES KEY CONCEPTS UNDERLYING COMPETENCIES

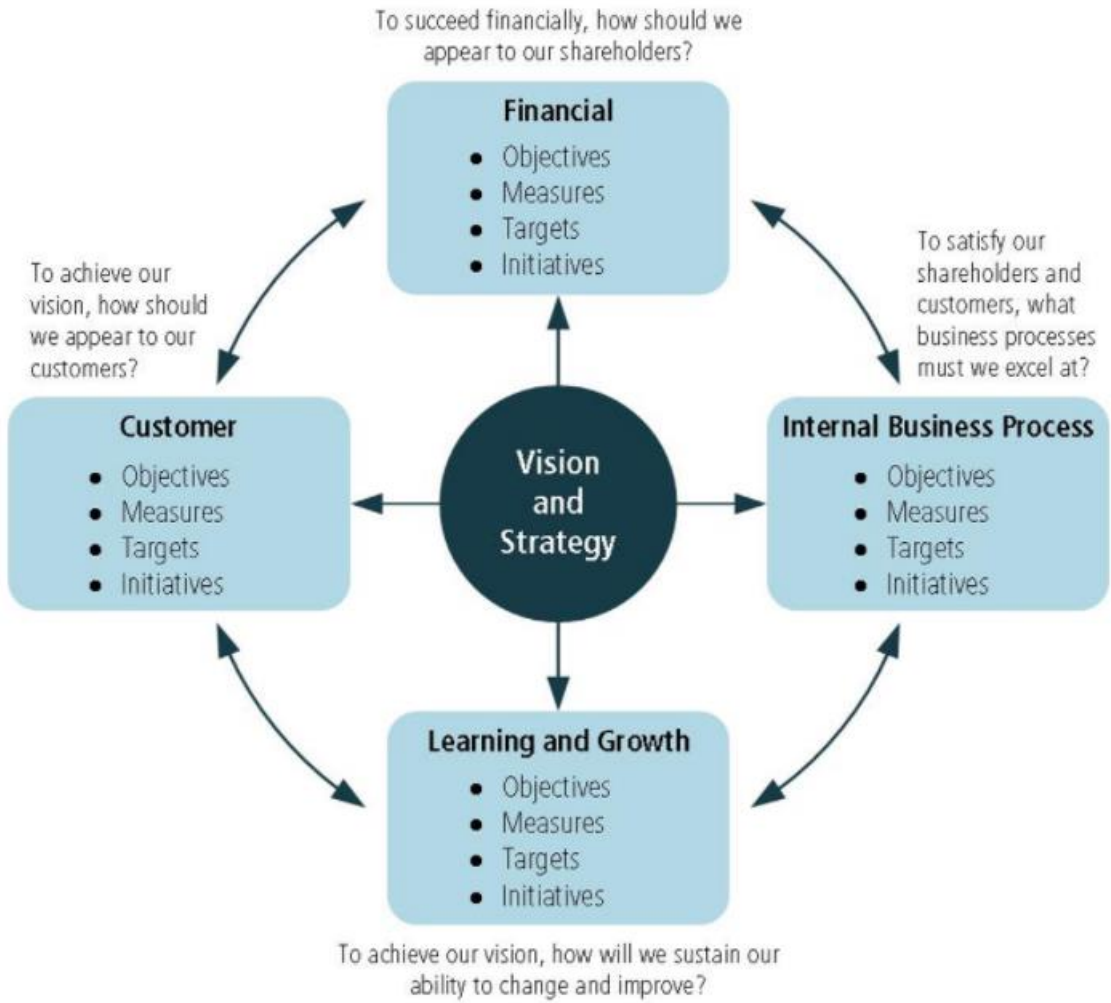
- Introduction
- 10.1 Acceptance and Evaluation Criteria
- 10.2 Backlog Management
- 10.3 Balanced Scorecard
- 10.4 Benchmarking and Market Analysis
- 10.5 Brainstorming
- 10.6 Business Capability Analysis
- 10.7 Business Cases
- 10.8 Business Model Canvas
- 10.9 Business Rules Analysis
- 10.10 Collaborative Games
- 10.11 Concept Modelling
- 10



Techniques ›

Help

Figure 10.3.1: Balanced Scorecard



© 2015 International Institute of Business Analysis™. All rights reserved.

Accès direct en ligne à chaque technique dans le BABOK

Accès direct en ligne à tous les ‘principaux concepts de l’analyse d’affaires’ dans le BABOK
ex: BCCM

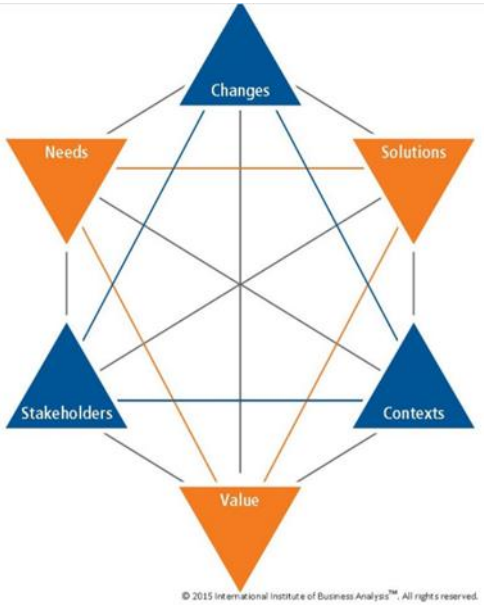
KnowledgeHub

BROWSE TASKS SC

SEARCH KNOWLEDGEHU

BABOK GUIDE BABOK APPLIED TECHNIQUES KEY CONCEPTS UNDERLYING COMPETENCIES

- Introduction
- 2.1 The Business Analysis Core Concept Model™
- 2.2 Key Terms
- 2.3 Requirements Classification Schema
- 2.4 Stakeholders
- 2.5 Requirements and Designs





Key Concepts ›

KnowledgeHub

BROWSE TASKS SCENARIOS GLOSSARY SEARCH KNOWLEDGEHUB

BABOK GUIDE BABOK APPLIED TECHNIQUES KEY CONCEPTS UNDERLYING COMPETENCIES

- Introduction
- 9.1 Analytical Thinking and Problem Solving
- 9.2 Behavioural Characteristics
- 9.3 Business Knowledge
- 9.4 Communication Skills
- 9.5 Interaction Skills
- 9.6 Tools and Technology

Accès direct en ligne à toutes les techniques dans le BABOK



Underlying Competencies ›

Help



Accès direct en ligne à toutes les tâches dans le BABOK

DU NOUVEAU !

KnowledgeHub

BROWSE TASKS SCENARIOS GLOSSARY SEARCH KNOWLEDGEHUB

'How do I' Scenarios

Get actionable content contributed by business analysis practitioners.





Identify What Needs to Be Done



Determine Who Should Be Involved



Understand Today's Business Processes



Capture Key Requirements



Confirm the Information That Has Been Captured



Describe User System Interactions



Manage Different Types of Requirements

What do you do first when planning your analysis activity?

Start with the Introduction to Analysis Approach video. Then watch the Waterfall Analysis Approach and the Agile Analysis Approach videos. The videos provide you with the starting point for your planning.

You can download both the Waterfall Case Study and The Agile Case Study to reference as you watch the videos Waterfall Analysis Approach Case Study and Agile Analysis Approach Case Study for real-world examples of planning.



Related Content



TASKS

3.1 Plan Business Analysis Approach

The purpose of Plan Business Analysis Approach is to define an appropriate...

Back to Top

Help



Learn what you should do first in the plan-driven approach using Waterfall as Ryland Leyton explains the why and what of Waterfall.



Ryland Leyton explains why a Waterfall approach worked in this case study (2:58). Pre-read the case study and watch the Waterfall Analysis Approach video for the best experience.



Learn what you should do first when using an Agile approach as Ryland Leyton explains the need to expect change and adapt.



Pre-read the case study and watch the Agile Analysis Approach video for the best experience.

DU NOUVEAU !

KnowledgeHub

BROWSE TASKS SCENARIOS GLOSSARY SEARCH KNOWLEDGEHUB

'How do I' Scenarios

Get actionable content contributed by business analysis practitioners.





Identify What Needs to Be Done



Determine Who Should Be Involved



Understand Today's Business Processes



Capture Key Requirements



Confirm the Information That Has Been Captured



Describe User System Interactions



Manage Different Types of Requirements

Where do you start with requirements?

Follow this approach for capturing key requirements. Watch the video and download the checklist. For your convenience you can download a meeting agenda and minutes template - you'll need it.



Related Content



KEY CONCEPTS

2.3 Requirements Classification Schema

For the purposes of the BABOK® Guide, the following classification schema...



KEY CONCEPTS

2.5 Requirements and Designs

Eliciting, analyzing, validating, and managing requirements have consistently...



KNOWLEDGE AREAS

Back to Top

Help

Scenarios : Capturing key requirements

Tips, Tools, and Templates



Capturing Key Requirements Preparation Checklist

Use this checklist to prepare and capture requirements.

Download ›



Meeting Agenda Minutes Template

Use this template for your meetings to capture requirements.

Download ›

Back to Top

Help

DU NOUVEAU !

KnowledgeHub

BROWSE TASKS SCENARIOS GLOSSARY SEARCH KNOWLEDGEHUB

'How do I' Scenarios

Get actionable content contributed by business analysis practitioners.





Identify What Needs to Be Done



Determine Who Should Be Involved



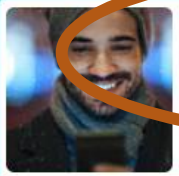
Understand Today's Business Processes



Capture Key Requirements



Confirm the Information That Has Been Captured



Describe User System Interactions



Manage Different Types of Requirements

1/5



Understand how to map new and existing user roles and systems as Gaurav Joshi walks you through the process.

2/5



This short video helps you understand the techniques for user system interactions by categorizing them as functional or technical and detailed or high level.

3/5



Understand ho
diagrams for u
interactions.

Tips, Tools, and Templates



Help Manuals Technique

View this Help Manual - Technique for User System Interaction before you start on your help manual.

Download ›



Prototyping for User System Interaction

View this explanation of Prototyping - Technique for User System Interaction.

Download ›



Roles & Permission Matrix for User System Interaction

Roles & Permission Matrix - Technique for User System Interaction.

Download ›









Preparation Checklist

Use this Preparation Checklist for your Workshop / Interview / Meeting.

Download ›



Observation Technique Steps Example

Learn about observation steps for User System Interaction.

Download ›



Role Functionality Questionnaire

Use this sample questionnaire to help with defining role functionality for User System Interactions.

Download ›

DU NOUVEAU !

KnowledgeHub

BROWSE TASKS SCENARIOS GLOSSARY SEARCH KNOWLEDGEHUB

'How do I' Scenarios

Get actionable content contributed by business analysis practitioners.





Identify What Needs to Be Done



Determine Who Should Be Involved



Understand Today's Business Processes



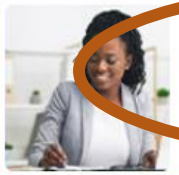
Capture Key Requirements



Confirm the Information That Has Been Captured



Describe User System Interactions



Manage Different Types of Requirements

What kind of requirements are there and why are they important?

Four requirement categories are explained in the introduction video. Download the infograph to follow along. Then watch the video “How to Manage Requirements” which walks you through an example including understanding dependencies and traceability.



Related Content



KEY CONCEPTS

2.3 Requirements Classification Schema

For the purposes of the BABOK® Guide, the following classification schema...



KEY CONCEPTS

2.5 Requirements and Designs

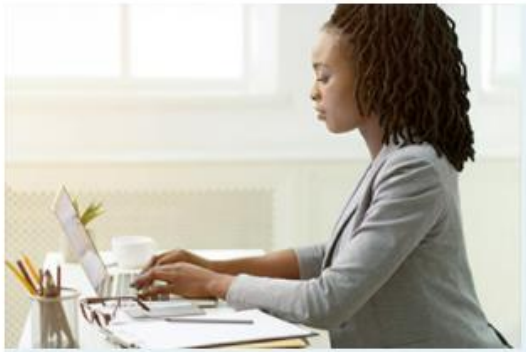
Eliciting, analyzing, validating, and managing requirements have consistently...



KNOWLEDGE AREAS

Back to Top

Help



Requirement Types Infograph

Tips and user stories for the four types of requirements.

Download

REQUIREMENTS - INFOGRAPH

Check Out the Introducing Requirements Video

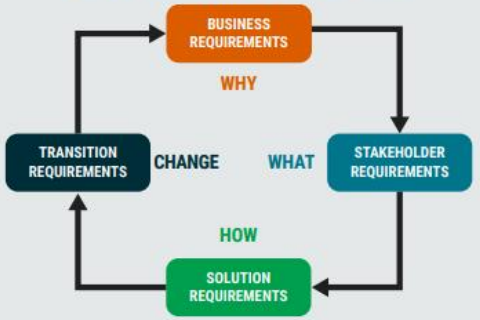
REQUIREMENT CATEGORY	DEFINITION	KEYWORD	EXAMPLE	TIPS
BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS	• Statements of goals, objectives and outcomes that describe why a change has been initiated • Can apply to the whole of an enterprise, a business area or a specific initiative	WHY	• As a leading food retailer, we want to create new business by being profiled as a company that cares about people with food constraints because of medical (e.g., allergies, intolerances); religious (e.g., kosher, halal); or personal conviction or lifestyle (e.g., vegetarian, vegan) reasons	• Are written at strategic level • Shouldn't contradict • Limited in quantity • Aren't about solutions and shouldn't contain solution elements • Usually aren't written by business analysts
STAKEHOLDER REQUIREMENTS	• Needs of stakeholders that must be met to achieve the business requirements • May serve as a bridge between business and solution requirements	WHAT	• As a consumer with food allergies, I want to effortlessly find recipes that take my food allergies into account, so I can enjoy the preparation of a meal instead of focusing on my restrictions	• Can sometimes contradict; where a business analyst should look for compromises • Aren't about solutions and shouldn't contain solution elements • Represent them in a similar way as user stories (see example) • Typically written by business analysts
SOLUTION REQUIREMENTS	• Describe the capabilities and qualities of a solution that meets stakeholder requirements • Provide the appropriate level of detail to allow for the development and implementation of the solution • Sub-categories: › **Functional requirements:** describe the capabilities a solution must have in terms of the behaviour and information the solution will manage › **Non-functional/quality/service requirements:** describe conditions under which a solution	HOW	• Create a website where the consumer can create an account where he/she can: › Predefine a food profile › Easily find recipes that meet the food profile › Map the recipes with our products › Make a shopping list • The website should be secure and responsive	• User stories are a popular way to describe solution requirements • Trainings that accompany a solution and are given to newcomers—after the implementation of that solution—and are typically described by solution requirements • Typically written by solution/system/functional analysts - only in a second instance by business analysts
TRANSITION REQUIREMENTS	• Describe the capabilities the solution must have, and the conditions the solution must meet, to facilitate transition from the current state to the future state, but which aren't needed once the change is complete • Are of a temporary nature so differ from other requirement categories • Address topics such as data conversion, training and business continuity	CHANGE	• Set up a marketing campaign to promote the new website that will be available on smartphone, tablet and computer	• Trainings that accompany a new solution but are given to employees to help them with the transition (e.g., previously we did scenario 'a' this way, now we will do it that way) are described by transition requirements • Written by business analysts and/or solution/system/functional analysts - depending on the contents

RELATIONSHIPS - DEPENDENCIES - TRACEABILITY

- Different relationships between requirements
  - › Between the different categories of requirements (derive)
  - › Dependencies between requirements (necessity¦effort)
- Why important
  - › Easier for analysing impact if something changes
  - › Helps in prioritizing design/development

(BABOK Guide v3 - 5.1 Trace Requirements)

REQUIREMENTS DESIGN CYCLE



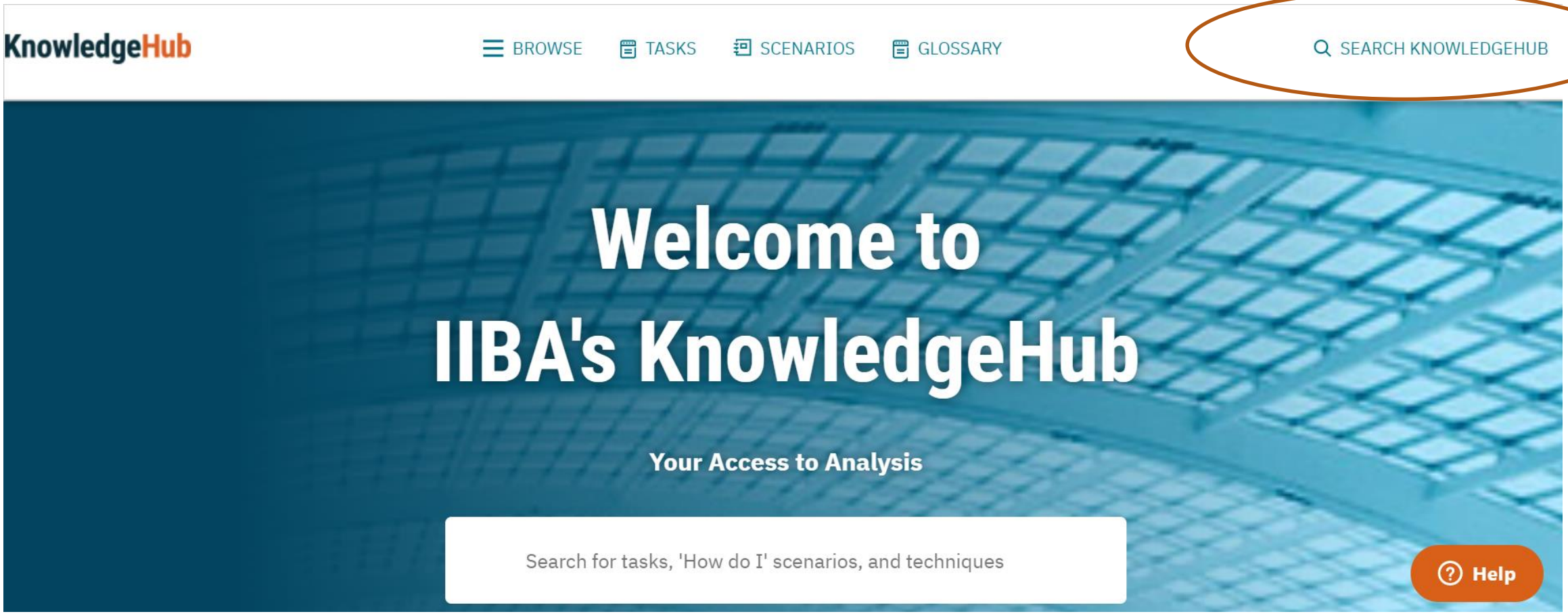
(BABOK Guide v3 - 2.5 Requirements and Designs)

DEPENDENCIES - TRACEABILITY

(Between the different requirements' categories)



PAGE D'ACCUEIL



RECHERCHE: REQUIREMENTS

ALL RESULTS 125 | KNOWLEDGE AREAS 6 | TASKS 30 | SCENARIOS 4 | TECHNIQUES 43

125 results for "requirements" Filter



TASKS

5.3 Prioritize Requirements

The purpose of Prioritize Requirements is to rank requirements in the order of relative importance.



TASKS

5.5 Approve Requirements

The purpose of Approve Requirements is to obtain agreement on and approval of requirements and designs for business analysis work to continue and/or solution construction to proceed.

FILTRE: SCENARIOS

ALL RESULTS 125 | KNOWLEDGE AREAS 6 | TASKS 30 | SCENARIOS 4 | TECHNIQUES 43

4 results for "requirements"

Filter



SCENARIOS

Capture Key Requirements

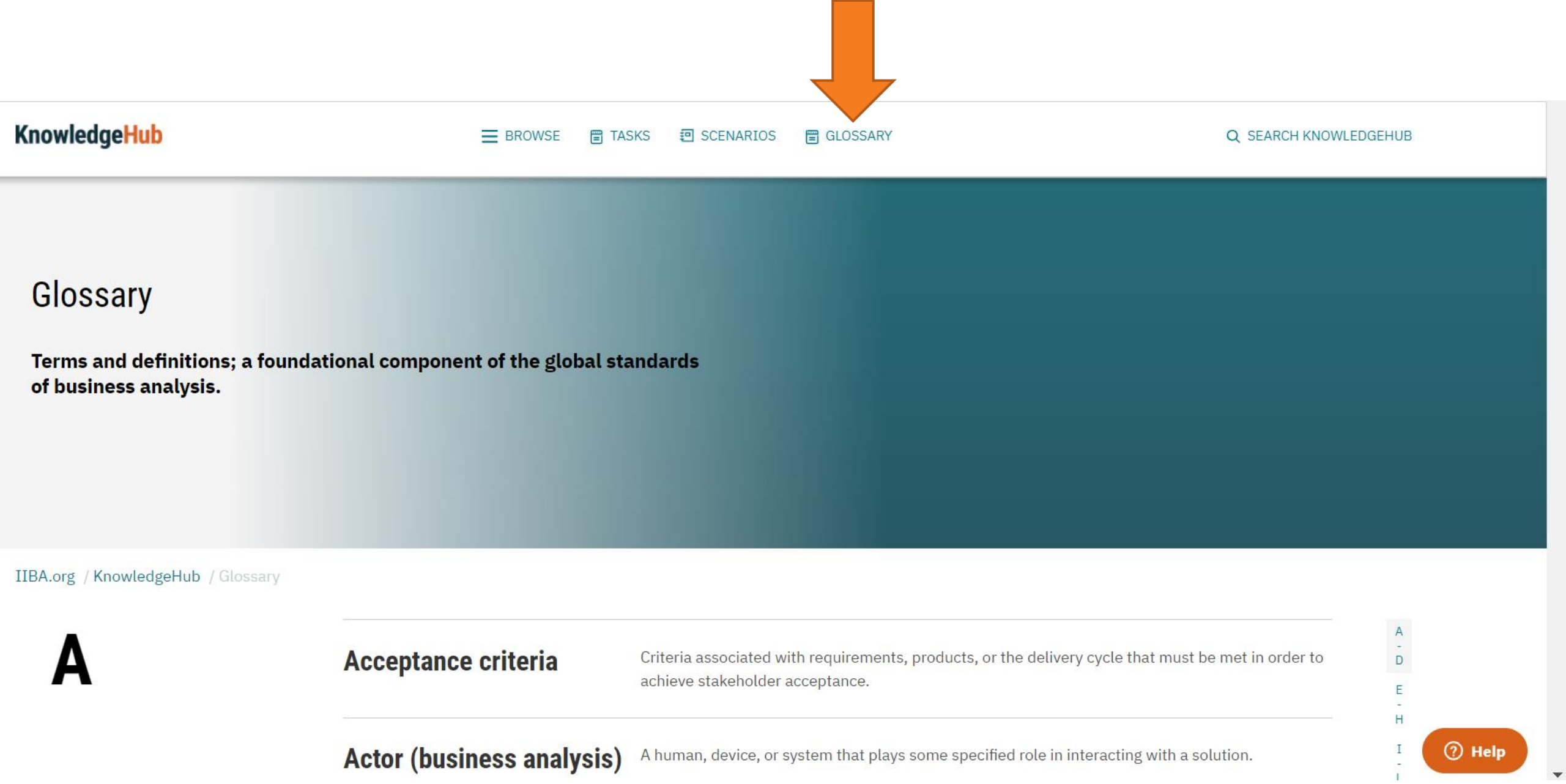
Follow this scenario for capturing key requirements, a crucial component in business analysis. Watch the video and download the provided checklist.



SCENARIOS

Manage Different Types of Requirements

In this scenario, access how-to content and practical videos you can use to manage different types of requirements


KnowledgeHub
BROWSE
TASKS
SCENARIOS
GLOSSARY
SEARCH KNOWLEDGEHUB
Glossary
Terms and definitions; a foundational component of the global standards of business analysis.
IIBA.org / KnowledgeHub / Glossary
A
Acceptance criteria
Criteria associated with requirements, products, or the delivery cycle that must be met in order to achieve stakeholder acceptance.
Actor (business analysis)
A human, device, or system that plays some specified role in interacting with a solution.
A - D
E - H
I - I
Help

EN RESUMÉ …

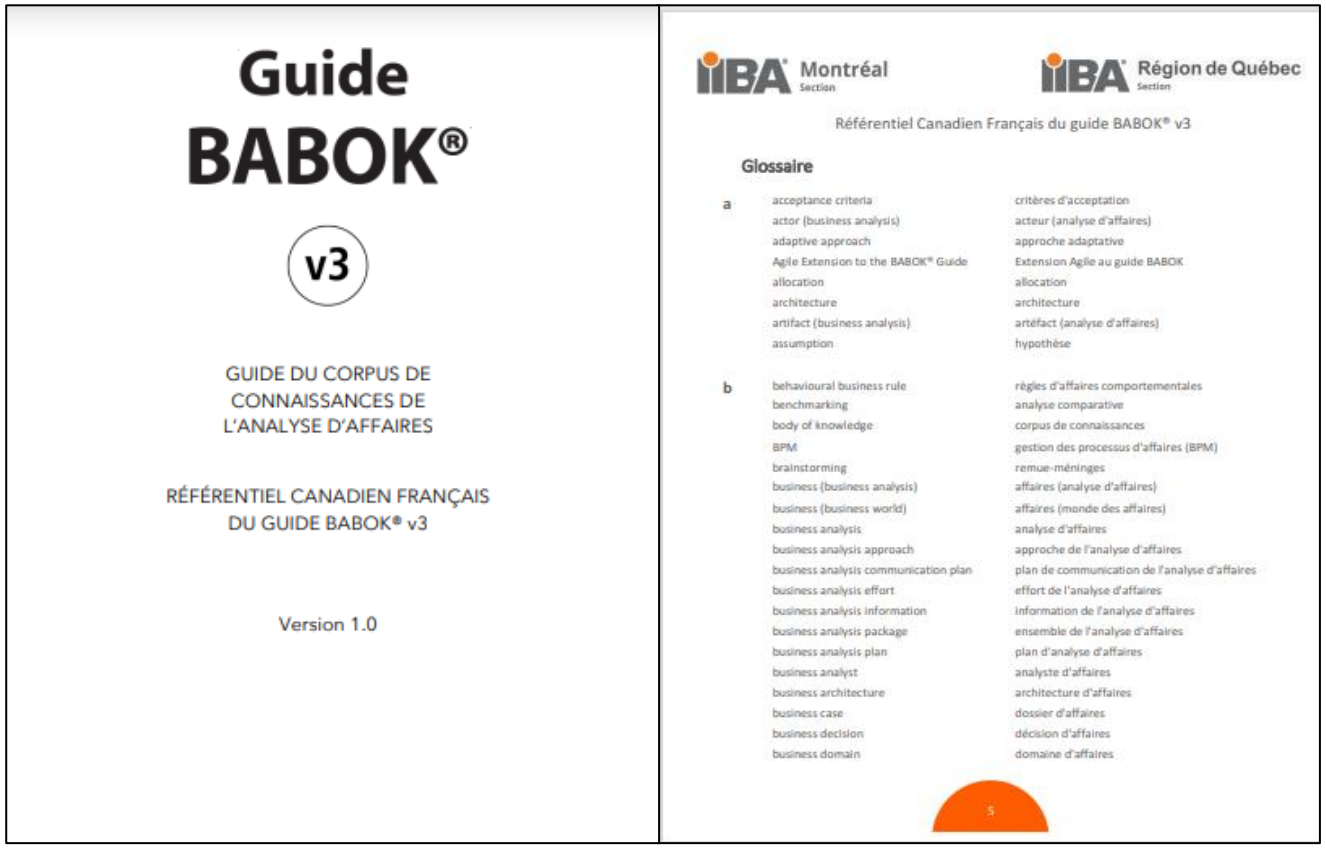


- Du contenu en-ligne
- Du contenu inter-actif
- Un lien direct au BABOK®
- Contient des:
  - scenarios
  - gabarits
  - videos
  - outils

C’EST JUSTE EN ANGLAIS? ON S’AJUSTE !



+



Guide
BABOK®
v3

GUIDE DU CORPUS DE CONNAISSANCES DE L'ANALYSE D'AFFAIRES

RÉFÉRENTIEL CANADIEN FRANÇAIS DU GUIDE BABOK® v3

Version 1.0

IIBA Montréal Section — IIBA Région de Québec Section

Référentiel Canadien Français du guide BABOK® v3

Glossaire

a	acceptance criteria	critères d'acceptation
	actor (business analysis)	acteur (analyse d'affaires)
	adaptive approach	approche adaptative
	Agile Extension to the BABOK® Guide	Extension Agile au guide BABOK
	allocation	allocation
	architecture	architecture
	artifact (business analysis)	artéfact (analyse d'affaires)
	assumption	hypothèse
b	behavioural business rule	règles d'affaires comportementales
	benchmarking	analyse comparative
	body of knowledge	corpus de connaissances
	BPM	gestion des processus d'affaires (BPM)
	brainstorming	remue-méninges
	business (business analysis)	affaires (analyse d'affaires)
	business (business world)	affaires (monde des affaires)
	business analysis	analyse d'affaires
	business analysis approach	approche de l'analyse d'affaires
	business analysis communication plan	plan de communication de l'analyse d'affaires
	business analysis effort	effort de l'analyse d'affaires
	business analysis information	information de l'analyse d'affaires
	business analysis package	ensemble de l'analyse d'affaires
	business analysis plan	plan d'analyse d'affaires
	business analyst	analyste d'affaires
	business architecture	architecture d'affaires
	business case	dossier d'affaires
	business decision	décision d'affaires
	business domain	domaine d'affaires

https://montreal.iiba.org/fr/glossaire-francais-du-guide-babok-v3


obrigado
MOLTE GRAZIE
DANK U
благодаря
TAK
TACK
danke schön
TAK
MERSI
THANK YOU
감사합니다
どうも
grazie
DZIEKI
OBRIGADO
obrigado
muchas gracias
благодаря
TACK
Gràcies
DANK U
謝謝
MERCI
qujan
köszi
GRAZZI
NA GODE
THANKS
obrigado
多謝
vielen dank
благодаря
mesi
ありがとう
ARIGATO
TEŞEKKÜR EDERIM
takk
MOLTE GRAZIE
obrigado
TACK
danke
GO RAIBH MAITH AGAT
THANK YOU
どうも多謝
DANK U
ARIGATO