1. **Techniques of Requirements Elicitation**

   Elicitation is the process of extracting requirements from stakeholders. Common methods include interviews, workshops, documentation analysis, and observation. These techniques help Business Analysts understand project goals and align stakeholder expectations. Proper elicitation ensures the product meets user needs and identifies gaps or conflicts early in the project lifecycle.

2. **Business Process Modeling**

   Business Process Modeling (BPM) is depicted through flowcharts or BPMN diagrams that represent workflows and processes. It identifies inefficiencies and bottlenecks that may be leveraged to improve the processes. Models are developed with tools such as Lucidchart, Visio, or Bizagi. BPM spans the gap between business and IT, which is required for projects dealing with process reengineering or automation.

3. **Agile Methodology in Business Analysis**

   A Business Analyst works in Agile with a Product Owner and the development team in iterative delivery. They help in developing the user stories, prioritize and refine the product backlogs, and also in sprint planning. Agile emphasizes collaboration, flexibility, and fast value delivery in providing transparent user needs as well as constant feedback on the projects.

4. **Stakeholder Management**

   Stakeholder management is defined as identification, analysis, and engagement of stakeholders throughout the project. The BAs maintain the communication to resolve the concerns and collect input. The RACI matrices help map roles, establish trust, and minimize resistance to change. This will ensure the support of business objectives.

5. **Gap Analysis**

   It will determine what gap exists in the AS-IS and TO-BE state of affair. Using this technique BAs detect absent capabilities, a productivity gap or constraint, and hence suggests solutions for their achievement of the business goal. Very important for a process improvement as well as systems implementation project

6. **Wireframing and Prototyping**

   Wireframes and prototypes are visual designs of how systems or applications will be. While wireframes focus on layout, prototypes simulate interactions with the system. Tools BAs can use to create these visual deliverables include Balsamiq, Axure, or Figma. Design should be correct before any development occurs.

7. **Data Analysis and Reporting**

BAs analyze data for setting trends, performance measurement, and strategic understanding. Most tools are Excel, Power BI, and Tableau. Data analysis provides quality integrity in maintaining it to support strategic planning and decision making.

8. **Unified Modeling Language (UML)**

UML is a standard of system design, which includes Use Case, Class, Activity, and Sequence diagrams. BAs apply UML to relate business requirements and technical implementation mainly for large projects. There are several tools like Lucidchart and Enterprise Architect to make UML diagrams.

9. **Use Case Analysis**

Use cases describe how users interact with a system to achieve goals. BAs develop use cases to capture functional requirements, outlining system flows and alternate scenarios. They ensure that user expectations are met and are important to understand the user interactions.

10. **Root Cause Analysis (RCA)**

RCA identifies the cause of problems and does not merely bring out symptoms. Some techniques to find operational or process issues trace for BAs, such as "5 Whys" or Fishbone Diagrams. RCA is helpful in problem resolution, improvement in productivity, and prevention of recurrence and, thus, used for troubleshooting and quality improvement.

11. **Tools Used by BAs**

The tools a BAs will be using are role-specific. JIRA tracks the tasks, MS Visio models the process, and SQL queries the data, while Confluence and Slack are the collaborative tools, and Power BI, Tableau, and Excel are the reporting tools. In this way, the right choice of tools will increase productivity and communication.

12. **Change Request Management**

BAs are supposed to manage changes while analyzing the effect on scope, budget, and timeline. Change management tools available include JIRA and ServiceNow. They always ensure proper documentation for stakeholder's approval so as not to compromise the focus on projects.

13. **Functional and Non-functional Requirements**

Functional requirements are what the system ought to do that is, features or business rules. Non-functional requirements describe how a system performs for instance, performance, security, and scalability. The two must also be well-documented to avoid issues with performance as well as making sure that all user needs are met.

14. SWOT Analysis

It examines business or project Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. SWOT analysis is used as an instrument in strategic planning and decision-making processes by BAs for identification of priorities and risks; it is applied in general for market analysis and competitive strategy.

15. User Acceptance Testing (UAT)

UAT is the final phase where the users test the system against the business requirements. The BAs will make test cases, coordinate testing, and consolidate the results. The successful UAT ensures that the system meets the expectations of the users. This reduces the post-deployment issues and fills the gap between developers and users.

16. Business Case Development

A business case explains why a project is required by comparing its advantages, disadvantages, and risks. BAs build business cases that help in making decisions, such as cost-benefit analysis, return on investment, and risk evaluation. A robust business case increases the chances of project approval.

17. SWOT vs. PESTLE Analysis

Although SWOT focuses on the internal factors, PESTLE analyzes political, economic, social, technological, legal, and environmental factors. PESTLE is important to understand the dynamics of the market and strategic positioning. Collectively, SWOT and PESTLE can provide a holistic view of the business challenges and opportunities.

18. Impact Analysis

Impact analysis analyzes how changes in scope, processes, or systems will affect the business. BAs identify what is affected and the risks and dependencies. Traceability Matrices are tools that help in planning and mitigating potential disruptions during transitions.

19. KPIs

KPIs are Key Performance Indicators. Through KPIs, measurable performance of a project or business is measured. BA defines the KPIs along with a business objective, for instance, score of customer satisfaction, churn rate, or the on-time delivery. Monitoring helps in tracking areas requiring improvement or success.

20. Risk Management in Business Analysis

Risk management is the process of identifying, analyzing, and mitigating risks that may affect the success of a project. BAs use risk matrices to prioritize risks based on severity and likelihood. Effective communication with stakeholders ensures timely resolution, and proactive management minimizes disruptions, especially for complex or regulated projects.