* Brainstorming
* Document Analysis
* Focus Groups
* Interface Analysis
* Interviews
* Observation
* Prototyping
* Requirements Workshops/ Joint application Design
* Survey/Questionnaire
* Process Modeling
* Pieces Framework
* Risk Analysis
* Use cases
* Pilot system
* Discourse Analysis
* Ethnography
* Introspection
* Participatory Design
* Soft systems Analysis
* Mind mapping
* Reverse engineering
* One on one meetings

**Brain storming**:-It’s a problem solving technique which involves ideas of all prospective from different people in a group.

**Document Analysis**:-Relevant business, Project documentation and system are studied in order to understand the requirements and improvements as needed.

**Focus Groups**:-It is to elicit ideas and attitudes about a product or service in an interactive group sharing preferences. It is similar to brain storming but more structured. Here the observer records or monitors the group without participation

**Interface Analysis:-**It is a technique which is used to identify interfaces between solutions/applications to determine the requirements and to make sure the components interact with one another efficiently.

**Interviews**:-It’s a systematic approach of eliciting information from a person or group by asking questions and documenting the responses.

**Observation**:-Observing a group of people or work environments to verify requirements and deliver instant requirements worthy of consideration.

**Prototyping**:- Creating mock ups of screens or report layouts for an application.

**Requirements workshops/Joint Application Design**:-It is basically a structured way of capturing requirements attended by key stakeholders, Subject matter experts for a short intensive period.

**Surveys/Questionnaire**:-It is means of eliciting requirements from many people anonymously in a short period of time. It can collect information about customers, products, work practices and attitudes.

**Process Modeling**:- It is how we elicit functional requirements for a product in form of user stories through modeling the process which is to be used by the users.

**Pieces Framework**:-It is done by creating a checklist for identifying problems with an existing system.

**Risk Analysis**:-It is a technique to avoid any uncertain event or condition that might affect the process of business analysis. It’s not only about what can go wrong it’s also what can go right.

**Use cases**:-It is a method of eliciting user requirements with focus on actual but abstracted usage scenarios.

**Ethnography**:-It is an Observational technique which is used to understand social and organizational requirements with focus on discovering implicit system requirements.

**Introspection**:-This technique is the base point for other elicitation techniques it is the wish and needs of the stakeholders for the system. It is useful when a analyst has both domain and business process knowledge performed by the users.

**Reverse Engineering**:-For example in legacy projects we start from the end of the project and work backwards Like we have the code and try to understand the code to find the functionality of it.

**One on one meeting**:-It is when the analyst is meeting an SME to capture high level requirements.

**Soft system Analysis/Methodology**:-It is when the analyst moves from real world of gathering requirements from a situation to the model world of systems.

**Mind mapping**: - It has various areas of application such as planning, taking notes, organizing ideas, creative problem solving, collaborating, summarizing.

**Re use requirements**:-When the requirements from an existing project are being considered for a new project for example adding a new feature.

In My current project with First American bank we had **Requirements workshops/Joint Application Design sessions** with the key stake holders and SME’s where we discussed the Project from its inception which is a Loan Origination System where we started with the scope of the project and once we had the scope of the project we started creating high level documents. Working in an agile environment once we were done with the first sprint cycle I had one on meetings with the developers to elicit the requirements for writing technical cards. After which we had the sprint backlog discussions where we discussed items in the parking lot and the improvements that can be made so as to not deflect from the requirements,

While working in my previous project with Super America LLc where we Had an existing point of sales system and we had to add a few new features I did document analysis from the previous project to add new features to the existing point of sales systems and enhance the features. Working in a Waterfall environment faced challenges with frequent change requests from stake holders where I used my assertive skills to handle it.