Responsible for the creation and implementation of business processes, workflow, technology solutions and technology frameworks within a business organization.

* Follow business-specific standards relevant to various business industries when creating business/functional/system requirements.
* Configure business rules and business/functional/system requirements for improvements or new additions to the current computer system.
* Responsible for computer system maintenance policies such as Version Control, Form Management, Baseline Management, Change Management, and Release Management.
* Responsible for maintenance and improvements/enhancements to the existing technology within a business organization.

Technical analysts observe patterns of the stock market to make predictions about its future performance. This systematic approach to financial forecasting takes into account statistics like stock price, trading volume, trade rates, securities, and interest rates. Analysts apply this information to statistical formulas to derive the best time and price at which to sell stocks. Along with evaluating stock market trends, analysts may gather, file, and present such data for use by their employers.

A Technical Business Analyst, also known as a systems analyst, is a type of BA who works closely with the development team/ programmers team to focus on the implementation of a technical solution for requirements.

This role usually falls in line with a technical team lead role. The systems analyst would have to prepare documentation like FSDs. The Systems Analyst would would be involved in creating solutions of ***how*** to implement a requirement, while the Business Analyst will focus on ***what*** needs to be implemented.

A systems analyst may have to do the following

1. Be involved in technical design of the system
2. Analyse the technology used in the current environment and how to work with it
3. Create/ Review the FSD
4. Review the code written by the programmers
5. Run SQL Queries
6. Create and run test cases on the code

A technical analyst observes and interprets the price action of a security to make predictions about its future direction. They apply this price data to statistical formulas to determine probable outcomes. Technicians may present their findings both internally and externally. For example, a technical analyst may present several [tactical trading](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/t/tactical-trading.asp) ideas at their investment firm’s morning meeting as well as giving a presentation at a client seminar. Technical analysts may also work closely with [fundamental analysts](https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/difference-between-fundamental-and-technical-analysis/) to compile research reports that provide comprehensive analysis for stocks that a brokerage firm covers.

In the current uncertainty and despite the surprising rally in the market, technical analysts continue to forecast specific target levels for stocks and indices. They determine the future levels by examining the past price movements and trading volumes of stocks and indices. Using price charts and trends, they predict which way a stock or an index is most likely to move.

However, their assumption that a stock will continue moving in the same way as it has done in the past is not always true. A stock's fundamentals and other factors also play a role in determining its future performance. Here is a brief introduction to technical analysis and a look at how it differs from fundamental analysis.

**Technical Analysis versus Fundamental Analysis**

**Data**: Technical analysis: Looks at the past price movements and trading patterns of a security to determine its future course.  
Fundamental analysis: Examines the company's financials, its business model, profit growth and prospects to ascertain its future price.

**Tenure**: Technical analysis: The scope of the analysis can range from very short (daily or weekly) to midterm (monthly or quarterly).  
Fundamental analysis: Typically takes a long-term perspective of at least one-two years while evaluating a security.

**Assumptions**: Technical analysis: Assumes that the stock price will move along an established trend and pattern as it has done in the past.  
Fundamental analysis: Assumes that the stock price is determined by its intrinsic value and the future earning potential of the company.

**Investor type**: Technical analysis: Useful if you are a day trader, short-term investor or a hedger looking for quick gains from stocks.  
Fundamental analysis: Useful for investors who want to create wealth over the long term by buying and holding securities.

**Investments**: Technical analysis: Can be used for any tradeable financial security-equity shares, commodities, forex, futures, bonds.  
Fundamental analysis: Can be used only for a narrow range of instruments such as shares, stock indices and commodities.

**Information flow**: Technical analysis: Restricted to those who are conversant with the concept and have access to the required tools.  
Fundamental analysis: Available to all investors through company's annual reports, stock exchange Websites, brokerages and media reports.

### Charts Used For Analysing Trends

Some commonly used graphical representations of stock price movement that help in constructing future price levels.

**Line chart:** The most basic chart that represents only the closing price of a stock over a given time frame. It does not provide information such as the high, low and opening prices of stocks.

**Bar chart:** More advanced, this chart indicates the opening, high, low and closing prices of the stock. This information helps chartists determine if the stock is bullish or bearish.

**Candlesticks:** Also known as Japanese Candles, since they were first used in Japan to analyse the price of rice contracts. They are similar to bar charts but differ in the way they are drawn.

### Indicators And Patterns

Technical analysis uses a wide range of indicators. Here are some of the common patterns that emerge and the tools used to analyse them.

**Support and Resistance**: Support or resistance levels are the prices that are difficult to breach for a stock or an index. A stock usually bounces back after falling to its support level. If it falls below the support, it can go into a free fall. Likewise, a stock finds it tough to cross the resistance. If it does, the resistance becomes the support level.

**Head & Shoulders**: This is actually a combination of four patterns. First, the left shoulder is formed when the price touches a high and then recedes. Then, a renewed surge takes it to a higher level, but it again falls, forming the head. In the third step, the right shoulder is formed. If the price falls below the neck line support

<https://www.businesstoday.in/moneytoday/basics/understanding-technical-analysis/story/9951.html>

**technical analysis is the practice of analysing the price history of an instrument in order to make actionable, risk-defined forecasts of its future price**.

Technical analysis **IS**a risk management tool that can be used to derive probabilistic, actionable, and risk-defined trade setups on an instrument

**technical analysis is a probabilistic risk management tool that can i) generate new trade ideas ii) convert price forecasts into actionable trades**.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technical_analysis#Software>

Business analysts (BAs) are responsible for bridging the gap between IT and the business using data analytics to assess processes, determine requirements and deliver data-driven recommendations and reports to executives and stakeholders.

BAs engage with business leaders and users to understand how data-driven changes to process, products, services, software and hardware can improve efficiencies and add value. They must articulate those ideas but also balance them against what’s technologically feasible and financially and functionally reasonable. Depending on the role, you might work with data sets to improve products, hardware, tools, software, services or process.

* Creating a detailed business analysis, outlining problems, opportunities and solutions for a business
* Budgeting and forecasting
* Planning and monitoring
* Variance analysis
* Pricing
* Reporting
* Defining business requirements and reporting them back to stakeholders
* Oral and written communication skills
* Interpersonal and consultative skills
* Facilitation skills
* Analytical thinking and problem solving
* Being detail-oriented and capable of delivering a high level of accuracy
* Organizational skills
* Knowledge of business structure
* Stakeholder analysis
* Requirements engineering
* Costs benefit analysis
* Processes modeling
* Understanding of networks, databases and other technology

Business analysts recommend and design solutions to improve efficiency and profitability within an organization. A business analyst may operate under different job titles, such as systems analyst, process analyst, requirements engineer or enterprise analyst.

Business analysts are responsible for:

1. **Assessing** the organizational and IT infrastructure contributing to a business problem
2. **Identifying** the technology and processes needed to solve the issue
3. **Creating a strategic plan**to implement or revise inefficient procedures and technology
4. **Setting goals and objectives**for the new methods and technology
5. **Implementing or reconfiguring technology** to address the problem
6. **Restructuring and reorganizing business processes** to meet the goals and objectives
7. **Communicating business and technology needs** to the appropriate stakeholders
8. **Overseeing the adoption**of solutions
9. **Measuring the results** of new systems

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Hard Skills** | **Soft Skills** |
| * Data Analysis: Pulling, analyzing and reporting data trends | * Communicative: Can clearly explain technical requirements through writing, speech and visualizations |
| * Business Process Modeling: Representing processes visually using Unified Modeling Language (UML) so they can be analyzed and improved | * Adaptable: Able to convey complex ideas to both IT professionals and business leaders |
| * Advanced [Excel](https://www.newhorizons.com/courses-and-certifications/microsoft-office/excel) Knowledge: Able to create financial models and reports | * Collaborative: Can get stakeholders from different departments to work together |

<https://www.zarantech.com/blog/top-10-responsibilities-business-analyst/>

A Business Analyst is the liaison between the business people and the technical people in a company. The business people viz. the stakeholders of the project, are the ones whose business needs are catered to by a software company. The technical team is trained to cater to a business need. It is the role of the Business Analyst to capture the business needs and understand the pain areas of a company to explain it to the technical team.

In today’s complex business environment, an organization’s adaptability, agility, and ability to manage constant disruption through innovation can be an important element to ensure success. Traditional approaches may no longer suffice in reaching objectives when economic conditions are unfavorable.

That’s where business analysis comes in. Businesses achieve goals through projects that translate customer needs into new products, services, and profits. Business analysts can make that happen rather efficiently & effectively.

**A business analyst’s primary objective is helping businesses cost-effectively implement technology solutions by precisely determining the requirements of a project or a program, and communicating them clearly to the key stakeholders.**

### Business analysts usually collect and interpret data from many areas within an organization, simultaneously improving the business processes and finding solutions to business

### The Duties of a Business Analyst:

* Documenting and translating customer business functions and processes.
* Warranting the system design is perfect as per the needs of the customer.
* Participating in functionality testing and user acceptance testing of the new system
* Helping technically in training and coaching professional and technical staff.
* Developing a training programme and conducting formal training sessions covering designated systems module.
* Acting as a team-lead on assigned projects and assignments; and providing work direction to the developers and other project stakeholders.

ness problems with all that gathered data.

<https://engineerbabu.com/blog/business-analyst-role-and-responsibilities/>

**IT Business Analyst Responsibilities:**

* Liaising between the IT department and the Executive branch.
* Acting as an information source and communicator between business branches.
* Understanding strategic business needs and plans for growth.
* Enhancing the quality of IT products and services.
* Analyzing the design of technical systems and business models.
* Utilizing IT data for business insights.
* Analyzing business needs.
* Sourcing and implementing new business technology.
* Finding technological solutions to business requirements.
* Producing reports on application development and implementation.
* Running A/B tests and analyzing data.
* Analyzing data to inform business decisions.

<https://www.whizlabs.com/blog/best-business-analysis-tools/>

While our profession is called business analysis, the vast majority of business

analyst roles as they exist today deal specifically with software projects. Business change and software implementations tend to go hand-in-hand. Even so, some roles focus more on aligning the business team around the scope of a solution, and some focus more on detailed requirements for the technical team to implement.

In a technology-focused role, you might have the following responsibilities:

* Creating, analyzing, and validating detailed functional specifications.
* Facilitating design sessions with the implementation team to define the solution.
* Delivering elements of systems design, including data migration rules, business rules, wireframes, or other detailed deliverables.

In a business-focused role, you might have the following responsibilities:

* Understanding the needs of multiple stakeholders.
* Facilitating the negotiation of requirements amongst multiple stakeholders.
* Identifying the current- and future-state business processes.
* Helping the business stakeholders envision the future and how their work will need to change to support the future.

You will bid for projects, develop business proposals, liaison with clients, attract new clients, access business intelligence, evaluate strengths of competitors, build company image in market and media. • You will be responsible for keeping in touch with clients, mostly international (phone, email & IM),providing regular updates to clients and ensuring timely delivery of project. • Extensive knowledge and experience of websites and apps (smartphones, social media) a must • You will act as a liaison between client and technical team and technically strong enough to perform as a coordinator for the successful delivery of the project. • You will acquire new clients by conducting research on the internet to identify potential business opportunities. • You will be analyzing and planning projects including but not limited to: • Examining RFPs • Preparing detailed estimation and costing process • Coordinating with other departments (programming, designing, content and web marketing) and collate their inputs in building the best solution approach • Identifying tools, technology and development platform • Drawing final proposal • Negotiate & manage contracts and other legal formalitiesskills-Microsoft excelQualifications-Any GraduateExperience-freshers

<https://www.whizlabs.com/blog/best-business-analysis-techniques/>

<https://www.grantmcgregor.co.uk/2017/how-technology-can-help-you-grow-your-business/>

<http://www.localmarketlaunch.com/business/5-ways-technology-can-improve-your-business/>

* **Assessing Capability Gaps**  - involves assessing whether the organization can meet the business need with the existing structure, people, processes and technology.  Understanding the limitations of the existing technical infrastructure can help to propose recommendations for the future state
* **Determining Solution Approach** – Imagine a situation where you’ve been invited to write a business case for a project – how do you recommend outsourcing, COTS software or in-house development if you do not understand the complexities of software development? An understanding of the technical ramifications of all these approaches would enable the BA make appropriate recommendations
* **Interface analysis** – this technique helps in clarifying the boundaries of an application. Each identified hardware and software interface would typically have specific requirements for interoperability. For example, an external application may need to retrieve or send data to an ERP database. Understanding how (automatically via web service or creating an additional step for the user to manually upload that data) this will be achieved technically, without specifying it, can guide business process design and change management activities that would need to happen.

In order to identify business solutions, a business analyst should know what information technology applications are being utilized, what new possible outcomes can be achieved through current platforms and what the latest technology offers. Testing software and designing business systems are also important technical business analyst skills. Gaining respect and creating a sense of confidence among IT and business end-users requires a business analyst to speak with confidence about business and technology, and to demonstrate a strong technical aptitude

Technical analysis attempts to forecast the price movement of virtually any tradable instrument that is generally subject to forces of supply and demand, including stocks, bonds, futures and currency pairs. In fact, some view technical analysis as simply the study of supply and demand forces as reflected in the market price movements of a security. Technical analysis most commonly applies to price changes, but some analysts track numbers other than just price, such as trading volume or open interest figures.

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/what-are-the-tools-methods-of-technical-analysis/articleshow/1272289.cms?from=mdr>

<https://www.slideshare.net/muhammadkashifayaz/technical-analysis>

<https://www.cmcmarkets.com/en/trading-guides/advanced-technical-analysis>

<https://data-flair.training/blogs/data-manipulation-in-r/>