

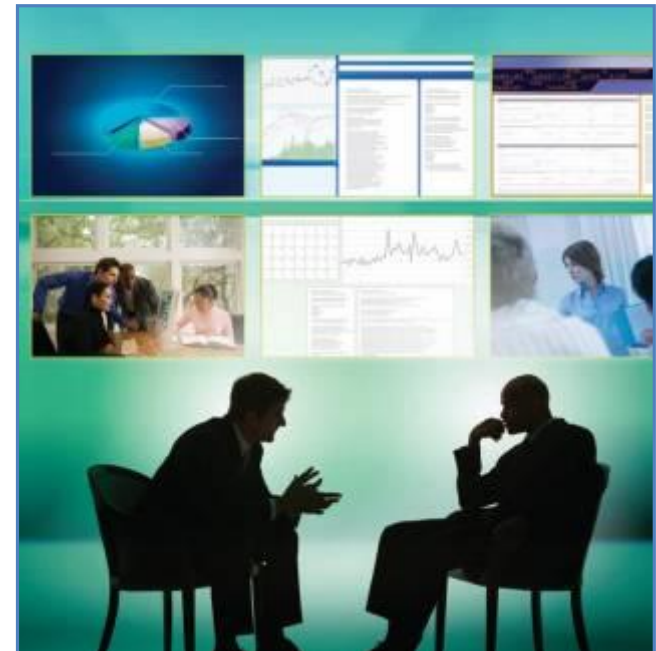


# Systems Analysis and Design

## Chapter 13

# Competencies (Page 1 of 2)

- Describe the six phases of the **systems life cycle**.
- Identify information needs and formulate possible solutions.
- Analyze existing information systems and evaluate the feasibility of alternative systems.



## Competencies (Page 2 of 2)

- Identify, acquire, and test new system software and hardware.
- Switch from an existing information system to a new one with minimal risk.
- Perform system audits and periodic evaluations.
- Describe prototyping and rapid applications development.

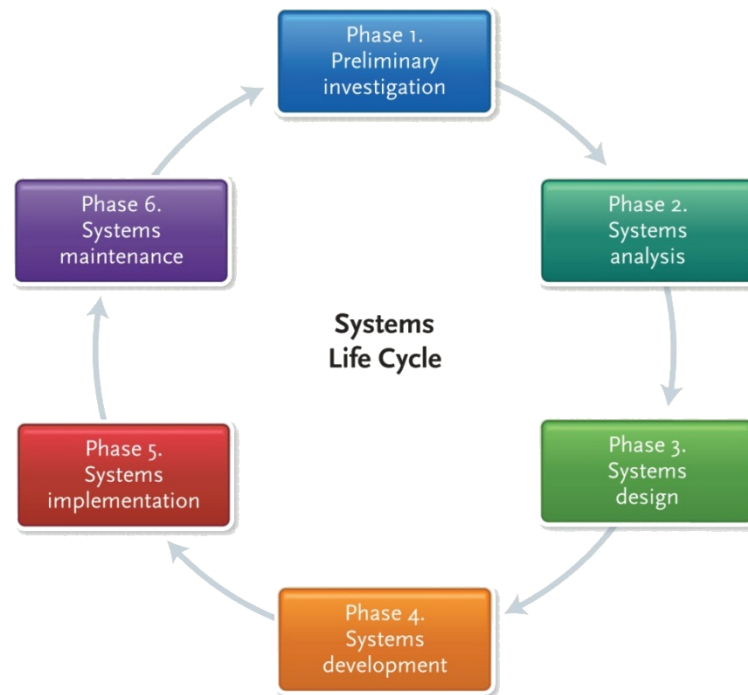
# Introduction

- Most people in an organization are involved with an information system of some kind.
- For the organization to create and use the system requires thought and effort.
- In this chapter, you learn about a six step process for performing systems analysis and design.



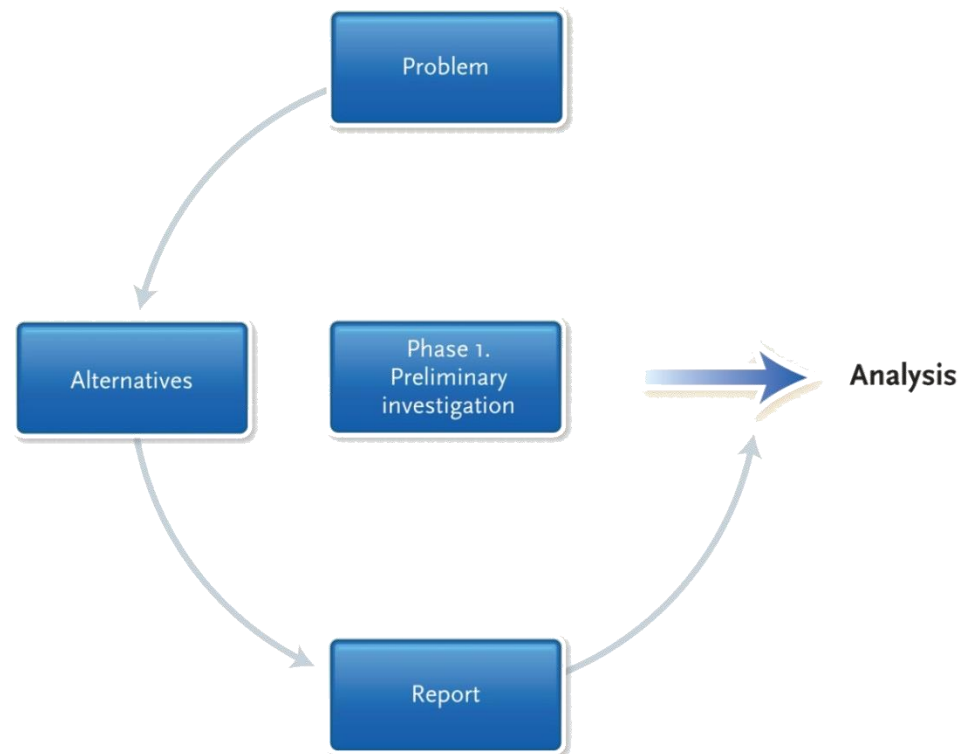
# System Analysis and Design

- Six-phase problem-solving procedure for examining and improving an information system



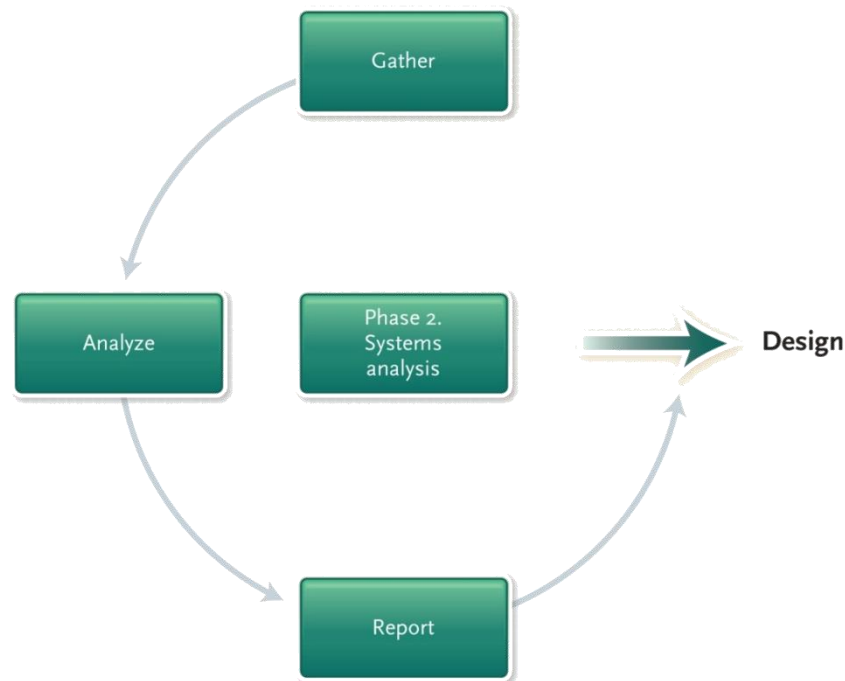
# Phase 1: Preliminary Investigation

- The preliminary investigation determines the need for a new information system



## Phase 2: Systems Analysis

- Data is collected about the present system and then analyzed to determine the new requirements



# Analyzing the Data in Phase 2

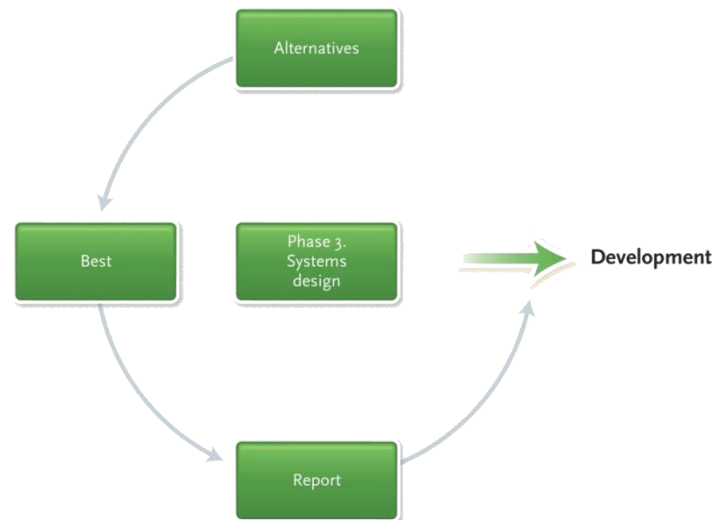
- Checklists
- Top-down analysis method
- Grid charts
- Decision tables
- System flowcharts
- Data flow diagrams
- Automated design tools
  - Computer-aided software engineering tools (CASE)





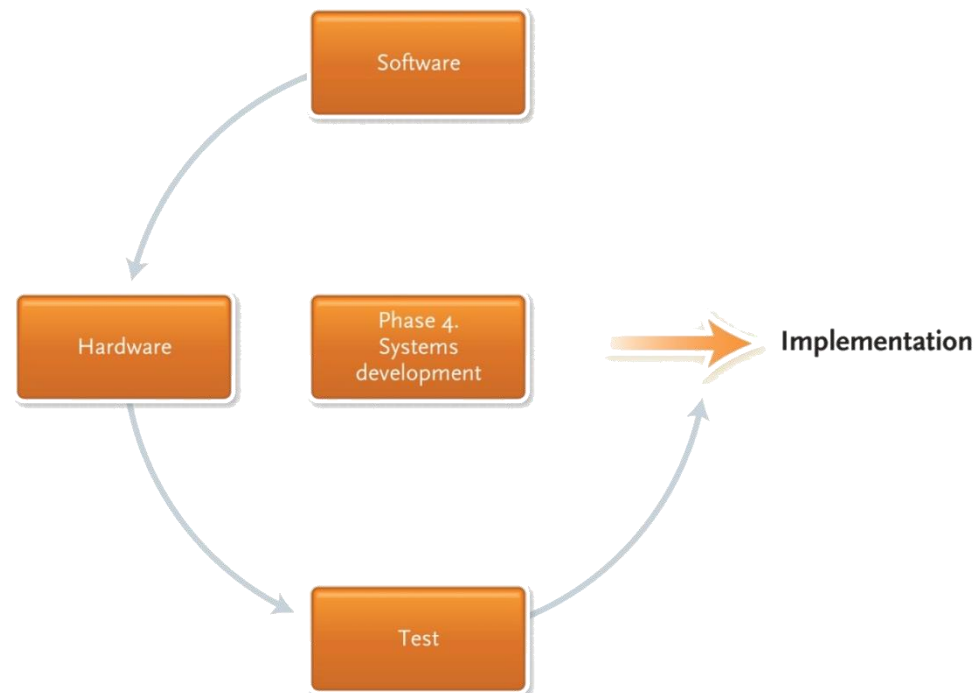
## Phase 3: Systems Design

- Define the alternatives, select the best system, and write a **systems design report**
- Evaluate systems according to **economic feasibility, technical feasibility, and operational feasibility**



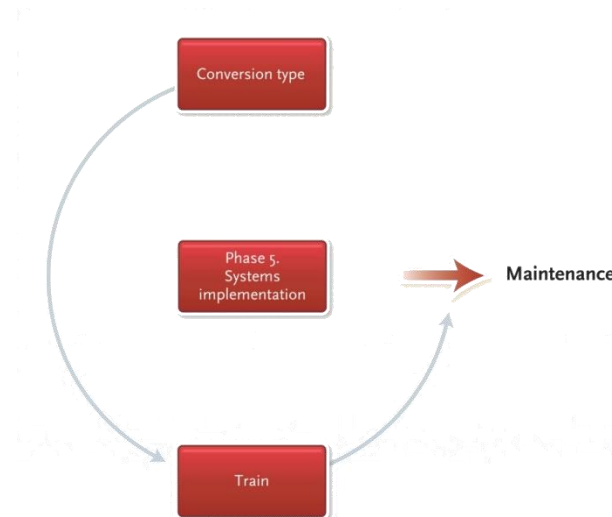
# Phase 4: Systems Development

- In the development phase, you acquire the software and hardware, and test the new system



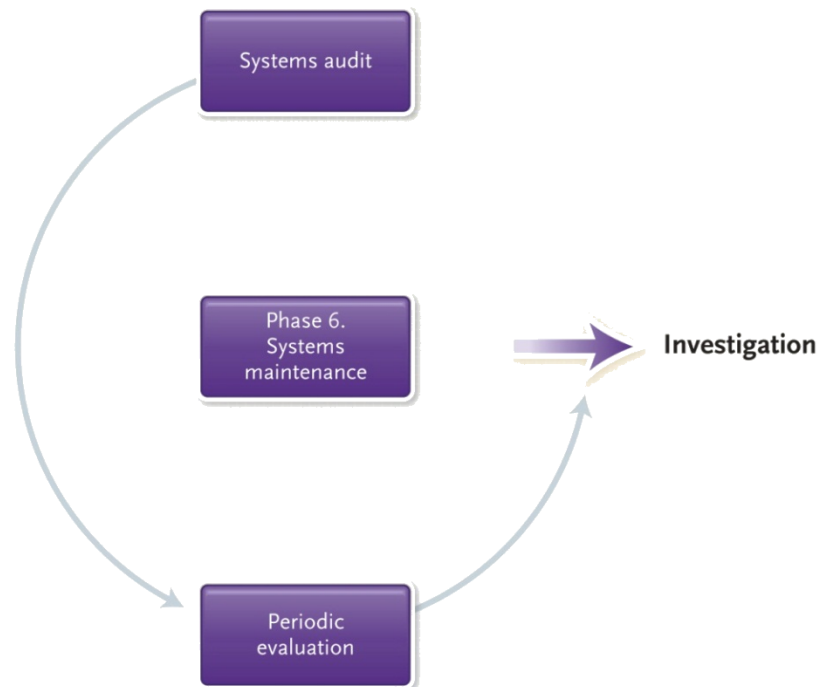
# Phase 5: Systems Implementation

- Also known as **conversion**
- Converting from the old system to the new one
- Training people to use the new system
- Types of conversion approaches include:
  - **Direct**
  - **Parallel**
  - **Pilot**
  - **Phased**



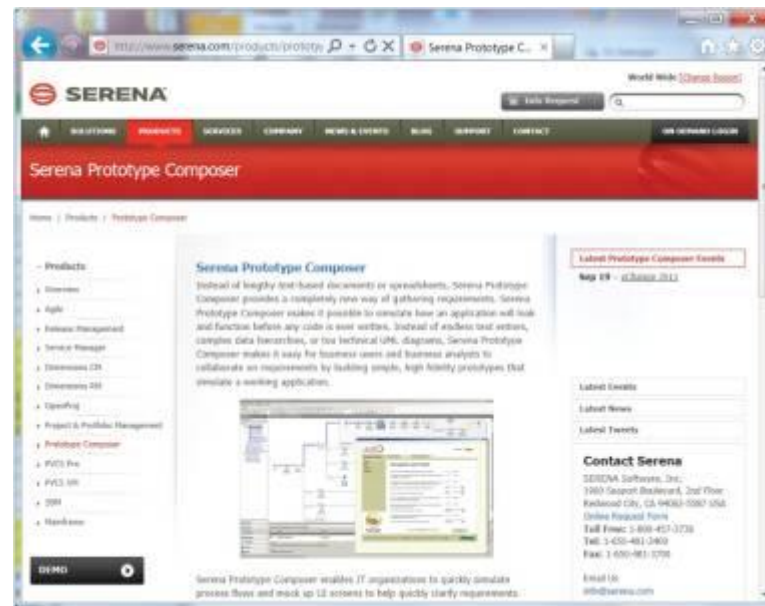
## Phase 6: Systems Maintenance

- **Systems maintenance** is a very important, ongoing activity that includes a **systems audit** and a periodic evaluation



# Prototyping and Rapid Applications Development

- Alternatives to the **systems life cycle** may be used if the system is not feasible
  - Prototyping is building a model
  - Rapid applications development (RAD)



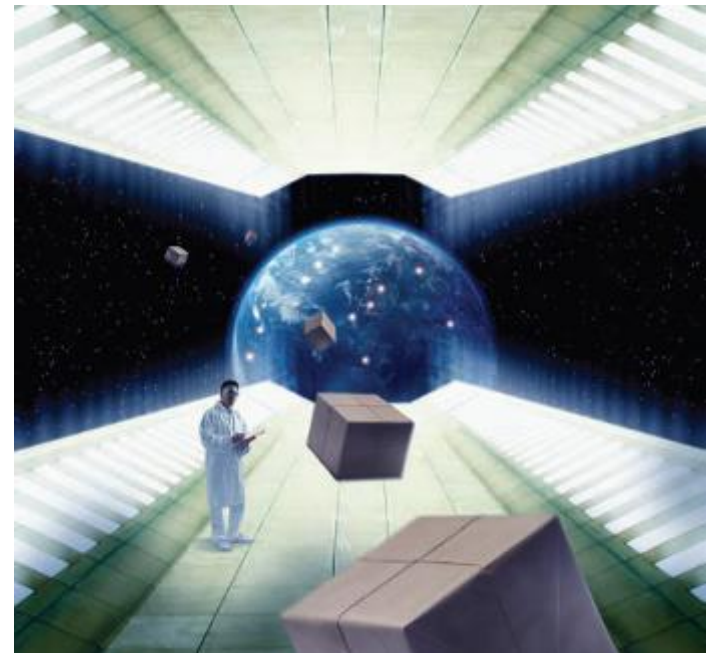
# Careers in IT

- A **systems analyst** plans and designs new systems, following the **systems life cycle**
- Requires a Bachelor's degree in Computer Science or Information Systems and technical experience
- Can expect to earn an annual salary of \$54,500 to \$87,500



# A Look to the Future

- The Challenge of Keeping Pace
  - To stay competitive with today's fast business pace, new technologies must be incorporated
  - Increased use of RAD and prototyping
  - Increased use of outside consulting



## Open-Ended Questions (Page 1 of 2)

- What is a system? What are the six phases of the systems life cycle? Why do corporations undergo this process?
- What are the tools used in the analysis phase? What is top-down analysis? How is it used?



## Open-Ended Questions (Page 2 of 2)

- Describe each type of system conversion. Which is the most commonly used?
- What is system maintenance? When does it occur?
- Explain prototyping and RAD. When might they be used by corporations?