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| **What is the System Development LifeCycle?** | The System Development LifeCycle is a set of activities used to build an information system. An IS is a collection of hardware, software, data, people and procedures that works together to produce quality information. An IS supports daily, short-term, and long-range activities of users. |
| **PLANNING PHASE**  Who/what is a Steering Committee? | **STEP 1, PLANNING**, begins when the steering committee receives a project request.  A Steering Committee is:  Is a decision-making body for a company. This committee usually consist of five to nine people. it typically includes a mix of vice presidents, managers, nonmanagement users, and IT personnel.  Four activities of the PLANNING phase are:  1. Review and approve the project request  2. Prioritize project request  3. Allocate Resources  4. Form project development team for each approved project |
| **ANALYSIS PHASE**  What is a Systems Analyst?  What is a System Proposal? | **STEP 2, ANALYSIS,** consists of 2 major activities:   1. Preliminary Investigation, sometimes called the *feasibility* *study* is used to determine whether the problem of improvement is worth pursuing. The Systems Analyst is responsible for conducts a general study of the project. During this phase, the Systems Analysts will interview the user who submitted the project request. Output of this step is a feasibility study. 2. Detailed Analysis, sometimes called *logical design*, includes study of the current system, understanding user’s wants, and a written System Proposal. The purpose of the system proposal is to:   Develop the proposed solution without regard to any specific hardware or software. |
| **ANALYSIS PHASE** (con’t)  How is the current system studied/reviewed? | 1. ERD.- Is a tool that graphically shows the connections among entities in a system. 2. Data Flow Diagrams.- Is a tool that graphically shows the flow of data in a system. 3. Project Dictionary.- Sometimes called the repository, contain all the documentation and deliverables of a project. 4. UML.- Unified Modeling Language has been adopted as a standard notation for object modeling and development. 5. Use Case Diagrams.- Graphically shows how actors interact with the information system. An actor is a user or other entity such as a program. 6. Class Diagrams.- Graphically shows classes and subclasses in a system. |
| **DESIGN PHASE** | STEP 3, DESIGN, consists of 2 major activities:   1. Acquire HW/SW, if needed    1. RFQ.- Request a for Quotation    2. RFP    3. RFI 2. Develop details of the new or modified system (Physical Design)    1. Mock up    2. Prototype: What is the common problem with a Prototype? |
| **IMPLEMENTATION PHASE** | STEP 4, IMPLEMENTATION, purpose is to:   1. Develop programs via PDLC 2. Install and Test    1. Test data should include    2. Unit Test    3. Systems Test    4. Integration Test    5. Acceptance Test 3. Train Users 4. Convert to New System    1. Direct Conversion    2. Parallel Conversion    3. Phased Conversion    4. Pilot Conversion |
| **OPERATION, SUPORT, AND SECURITY PHASE** | STEP 5, OPERATION, SUPPORT, and SECURITY, purpose is to:  3 major steps:   1. Perform Maintenance    1. Corrective Maintenance    2. Adaptive Maintenace 2. Monitor System Performance    1. Perfective Maintenance 3. Assess System Security    1. CSO |
| **What initiates the SDLC?** |  |
| **Who participates in the SDLC?** | Users  Systems Analyst  Steering Committee |
| **What is Project Management?** | Project Management is:  The goal of project management is:  A popular tool used to plan and schedule the time relationships among project activities is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **What 3 factors shape every project?**  1.  2.  3. |
| **Project Management terms to know** | 1. **Task** 2. **Constraint** 3. **Critical Path** 4. **Deliverable** 5. **Scope** 6. **Scope Creep** |