

1. What is an SDLC? An SDLC is to help develop successful information systems. The SDLC or the system development lifecycle is a combination of stages through which system passes when developing. Usually It's include 6 steps or phases... But, obviously, it depends on what system is developing. The one is supposed to be completed before the next phase can begin. Planning, analyzing, designing, developing implanting & deploying, integration and maintaining or supporting. Many system development lifecycle models are based on the idea of saving money, time and effort, while minimizing the risk of non-compliance with customer requirements by the end of the development. Also an SDLC is a kind of division of labor. So software engineers, designers, analysts do their works...

2. How do systems analysts use the PIECES (performance, information, economics, control, efficiency, service) framework? "PIECES" framework is problem solving framework is a checklist for identifying problems with an existing information system which is used by analysts. Analysts are thinking about risks, about "needed" and "unneeded" opportunities, think about the cost of IS and auditory who will use it. The parts of this checklist are:

Performance – is about Throughput and Response Time of IS.

Information – problems with Outputs, Inputs data and Stored into IS data.

Economics – How much IS Cost? Are there really any profits of it?

Control – Is it really enough IS's control? May be it's more than a lot? Also security questions

Efficiency – Does people or machines waste a lot time or resources? Is it even helpful and people will want to use it?

Service – What are the opportunities of IS? What are the advantages and disadvantages? Is it easy to do or work with? Is it changeable or exactly not?

3. What kinds of scheduling and documentation tools do systems analysts use?

There is more and more data and information, so it is more important than ever to have the necessary tools for data analysis and decision-making for analysts. The most common use and the most popular are:

Of course, MS Excel Power Query – for making tables, store, change, compare data; MS Power BI the packet for visualization of data; Notepads – for notes; Pyramid Analytics – cloud platform for analytics; Meeting sense. It allows companies to maximize their ROI for reducing meeting time and use of the technology.

4. Are most information systems custom built? Not all systems and not at all of the one system... Of course, it seems to me, that they are all custom build, because most of them are unique. The crucial IS's has they own technical component, because of tasks they do, they all have their own design, UI, abilities.

But on the other hand, there are a lot of similar IS like an IS of university or school you study – there are a lot of them, so it also effects on amount of ISs. There are systems to study remotely they are close to each other. The question is in dependable of them. Usually system can have a lot of bugs and work slowly. Old platform that is very difficult to maintain today, or vice verse a new technology, easy to deal with and fast.

5. How dependable are corporate information systems?

Information flows are growing exponentially. You just need to have a corporate information system (CIS) in the company that allows you to keep records and manage the enterprise. The question of dependable of KIS, I think, depends only of the sphere where and for what it is used. Sphere define the budget, the quality, the privacy, the accuracy and many other aspects. A manager of the company should choose a KIS, to avoid ALL possible or impossible problems with security. In some cases, the help of developers can help. Developers will check all to make something close to ideal if the system is highly-paid. FBI or may be army, has literally new custom systems and software, I thing, because they all need the accuracy, doesn't matter how much does it cost.

6. How does a new information system go live without disrupting business operations (direct conversion, parallel conversion, phased conversion, pilot conversion)? Parallel conversion.

7. Can you measure information system performance? I thing that such comprehensive criteria which will tell us about speed of the system exist. People use information systems for different tasks under different constraints, and they create their own metrics of speed based on their goals and limitations. But, however, some obvious time must be observed. So my answer is no – because of unique of systems.

8. How vulnerable are information systems to threats that could cause them to fail? The one IS may catch a threat when another not similar to her can't – it's normal. But when systems are doing the same and only one of them is bugging – it's a problem. Question is vulnerable of systems. So some do better or worse than others. Engineers are trying to make all security provision. Absolutely every system is not fully protected. It can crash at any time. In this case, engineers create a backup and sync system

9. Do corporations and government agencies do a good job of protecting the personal data of individuals? Yes, they do. Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data acts nowadays.