



**CENTRAL  
UNIVERSITY**

FAITH • INTEGRITY • EXCELLENCE

**SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING &  
TECHNOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER  
SCIENCE**

**PROGRAM: COMPUTER SCIENCE**

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**COURSE: SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN (COMP 203)**

**DATE: 25<sup>TH</sup> November, 2022**

# **ASSIGNMENT II**

## **Compare and contrast the role of the systems analyst, business analyst, and infrastructure analyst in a systems development team**

### **SYSTEMS ANALYST**

A Systems analyst designs information systems which meet organizational objective, promote integration of activities, facilitate control; and which are flexible and robust. Systems analyst typical responsibilities include: maintaining software systems; performing system problem solving; meeting with users to define business needs; performing project management; serving as a team leader; and, supervising lower level information technology staff.

### **BUSINESS ANALYST**

A Business analyst assess how organizations are performing and help them improve their processes and systems. They conduct research and analysis in order to come up with solutions to business problems and help to introduce these solutions to businesses and their clients.

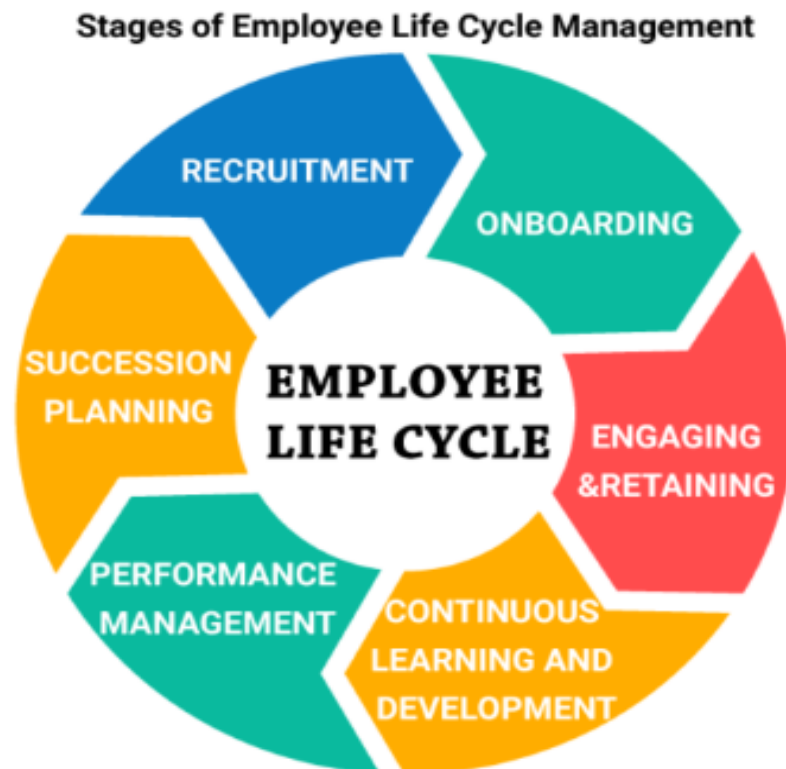
### **INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYST**

An Infrastructure Analyst Provides planning, design, and implementation of computer hardware, software, and network components. Tests programs and systems and integrates system modules. Converts and implements new systems or upgrades existing systems.

## **Explain the SDLC phases in Staff Management system for Central University**

SDLC is a systematic process for building project(software) that ensures the quality and correctness of the project(software) built. SDLC process aims to produce high-quality software that meets customer expectations. The system development should be complete in the pre-defined time frame and cost. SDLC consists of a detailed plan which explains how to plan, build, and maintain specific software. Every phase of the SDLC life Cycle has its own process and deliverables that feed into the next phase. SDLC phases are

- Phase 1: Requirement collection and analysis
- Phase 2: Feasibility study
- Phase 3: Design
- Phase 4: Coding
- Phase 5: Testing
- Phase 6: Installation/Deployment
- Phase 7: Maintenance



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## **Requirement collection and analysis/ Recruitment**

Presenting documents for recruitments. For staff recruitments, all persons' details are collected thus full name, DOB, residences, place of birth, qualification etc. All falls under data collections.

## **Feasibility Study /Onboarding**

Feasibility study occurs in every organization to limit the number of applicants. Going through the documentation submitted to check for frauds, background history, grades(Transcripts) and references from previous working stations. This help the organization in shortlisting their finalist.

## **Design/Engaging and Retaining**

Staffs are brought in for medicals and training. Preparing you for the job ahead, key notes on how to handle problems, who to contacts, how to handle some tools and send notices to the appropriate sources. This is necessary to reduces the pressure when the real work starts.

## **Coding/Continues Learning and Development**

The real work begins thus new projects day and night. The organization hires you after passing the training. It can be either contact or permanent but either ways works needs to be done and requires your skills, application, thinking and methods given during training.

## **Testing/ Performance Management**

This period defines your career because you either become reliable or a liability. Every Organization wants staffs that are reliable and can get things done. Which help reduce cost hence more profit. This enable you determine who's going to be helpful in times of cruises. This period determines who gets promoted and who doesn't. The new roles have to be filled by competent people of skills to help the company's growth.

### **Installation/Deployment/Maintenance – Succession Planning**

With time the company/organization begins to develop hence the need to plan for the future this getting fresh graduates or experienced working individuals. These plans determine the success of the organization and more importantly how they are being implemented.

## References

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2. Mitra, A. (1998). *Categories of computer use and their relationships with attitudes toward computers*. Journal of Research on Computing in Education, 30(3), 281-295.
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