

Programme Name: BCS

Course Code: (CSC 1017)

Course Name: SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

Individual Project Work

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. Jeannine Strother, investment manager, has submitted numerous requests for a new investment tracking system. She needs to make quick decisions regarding possible investments and divestments. one hour can cost her thousands of dollars in profits for her company.

She has finally given up on information systems for not giving her request high enough priority to get service. She goes to a computer store and buys a microcomputer along with spreadsheet, database, and word processing software.

The computer store salesperson suggests she

1. build a database of her investment and options,
2. subscribe to a computer investment database (accessed via a modem in the microprocessor)
3. feed data from her database and the bulletin board into the spreadsheet.
4. play " What if " investment games on the spreadsheet, and then
5. update the database to reflect her final decisions. The word processor could draw date from the database for form letters and mailing lists.

After discussing her plan with Jeff, a systems analyst at another company, he suggests she take a system analysis and design course before beginning to use the spreadsheet and database. The local computer store says she doesn't need any system analysis and design training to develop system using the spreadsheet and database programs. The store personnel's reasoning is that spreadsheet and database tools are not programming languages, therefore, she shouldn't need analysis and design to build system with them.

Questions:



Is the computer store correct? why or why not? can you persuade Jeannine to take the system analysis and design course? What your arguments be?

Answer:

By the question, Jeannine Strother is an investment manager who seek to make their clients’ money grow so that they can achieve their goals and aspirations, to help offer a more comfortable future.  Investment managers comply with an extensive range of rules about how to behave and how to communicate with clients – they must always act in the clients’ best interests. Investment managers scrutinize the companies and projects in which we invest on behalf of clients, and that investment helps those companies and projects finance jobs and growth.  Investment managers will take a range of different factors into account in deciding where to invest, which will often depend on their particular investment style and what their clients are looking for.  Some may, for example, focus on investments which can be expected to generate income (e.g. in companies which are expected to pay dividends).  Others might focus on companies which they believe are undervalued and can be expected to increase in value over time.

Yes, the computer store is correct as the data on the computer we stored is made up of the magnetic coatings and read and write the information in the pattern. The primary data is store in the SQL database and stored on separate servers and depends on the storage medium. Systems analysis the process of observing systems for troubleshooting or development purposes. It is applied to information technology, where computer-based systems require defined analysis according to their makeup and design.

System analysis is a process which includes the phases such as

* **Planning**

In any software development project, planning comes first. Before getting started, it is important to make sure the project has enough people and financial backing. You can have the best idea in the world, but if you don’t have people or money, moving forward will be a poor business decision. The planning phase involves the entire project team. The outputs from the planning stage include project plans, cost estimations, and procurement requirements. When you are finished, your plan should be something the entire team can understand.

* **Analysis**

In feasibility analysis, your team ensures that the project requirements help the end-user of the system. Gathering requirements means talking to stakeholders and looking at as much relevant data as possible. At all times, you’ll want to consider the users and how workable the feature is. The outputs from the requirements analysis stage will vary depending on the methodology you are using. Regardless of whether your team is working with a formal requirements document or a list of tickets, everyone has to understand each need.

* **Design**

During the design phase, developers and designers prototype a feature or map out a solution. Prototyping is useful for getting early feedback and informing technical decisions. Without prototypes, there’s a risk that the team will waste time on production-ready solutions that don’t meet user needs. For some software development methodologies, the design phase needs specific output before a stakeholder can sign it off and more work can happen. When done well, the design and prototyping phase can produce tangible outputs that help drive decisions going forward. In web development teams, a prototype often serves to show that the functionality works, although it will still need polishing.

* **Deployment**

Software development turns your project’s requirements and prototypes into working code. it’s the earliest phase in which you start to see something that resembles the final product. By the end of this stage, you will have a working feature to share with customers. Developers are the most involved during this phase. They will often need to confirm things with the product owner and the testers.

* **Maintenance**

In the operations and maintenance phase, developers watch software for bugs or defects. If they find one, they create a bug report. During maintenance, it is important to consider opportunities for when the development cycle starts over again. A sign that this phase is working well when developers are able to quickly identify and resolve problems. During this stage, support specialists will report issues, product owners will help prioritize them, and developers will work with testers to make improvements.

Jeannine takes an interest in the system analysis and design core. She will be able to identify the objectives. It is a technique that improves the system and works to accomplish the purpose.

System Design is the process of a new business system and replaces the existing system or its component. It specifies the specific requirements. Jeannine focuses on the objective and focuses on the

* **System**
* **Processes**
* **Technology**

Explanation:

For the new investment tracking system, she has to make quick decisions regarding possible investments and divestment. It is a system that must contain three constraints such as

* The system has structure and behavior
* Inter connectivity and interdependence
* The objective of the organization has priority

To develop the investment tracking system follows the properties such as

Organization: Organization is the arrangement of components and helps to achieve the objective.

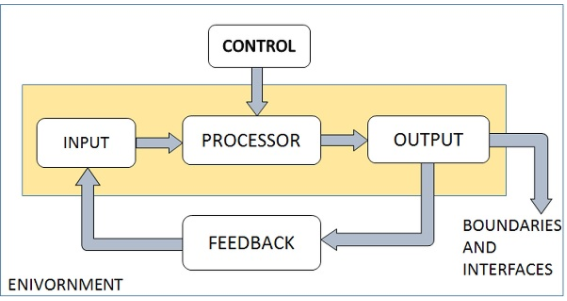
Interaction: A manner in which components operate with each other and.

Interdependence: The system's component depends on each other; the components are linked together to a specific plan.

Integration: It is connected, and the system works together within the system.

**Features**

* Scores of money and investment management reports with deep level customization options
* Investment account downloading and tracking including income, dividends, fees and more
* Reports include; capital gains, rate of return, performance versus the market, investment transactions, cost basis, tax reports and more
* Risk/return analysis
* Retirement planner tool
* Option trade tracking



Software that can help you with investment tracking falls into one of two main groups: personal finance software that also includes investment-tracking capabilities and software that focuses exclusively on investment tracking

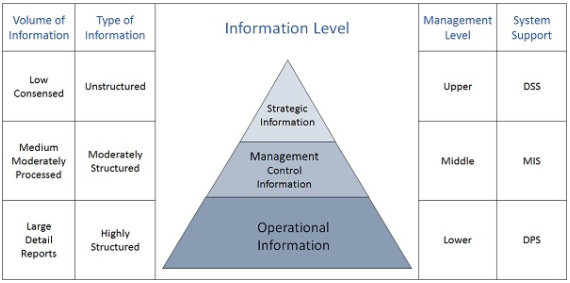
Investment System are then further divided into the following system:

Physical System: The physical system is entities and may be static. A computer is a dynamic system in which data and applications can change the user's needs. It is also non-physical entities that contain formulas and models of the system.

If Jeannine sets the information resources and manages the data, it includes the hardware, software, communication, and data and produces the investment according to the organization's needs.

Jeannine follows the formal information system and solves the work-related problems.

For decision-making scenarios, Jeannine has to follow the following steps:



Jeannine have attributes of the system analyst and contain skills such as:

* **Analytical Ability**

Although many financial economists specialize in one particular country or region, increasingly they are expected to analyze the impact of events in one part of the world on other regions. Higher oil prices, slowing Chinese growth, new ‘south–south trade,’ and financial linkages—all have potentially large global effects. Our clients expect us to come up with analysis to cast light on these issues. Despite our regional specialization, we cannot afford to treat each country as an island.

* **Broad Knowledge**

the most recent financial crisis has created a demand for critical thinking. And broad knowledge opens the door to critical thinking. Someone who has developed interests not only in nance but also in questions of history, political economics, philosophy, science, and even the arts has more tools for critically analyzing theories and events.

* **Ability to Communicate**

The ability to communicate and to convince is important for just about any position at an asset management firm. With investors, the ability to communicate, to convincingly explain bad performance (whether because of model breakdown or whatever reason), is an important part of an asset manager’s job. The ability to communicate with colleagues inside the rm is also important. Sources remarked on the need to communicate with one’s peers, to question one’s peers, to have conviction (but also to be able to change one’s mind when presented with new facts or a stronger argument). Without strong communication skills, critical thinking may create conflicts and result in the rejection of good but poorly communicated ideas. Broad knowledge helps in finding convincing parallels, in objectivizing positions and ideas, and in placing them in a historical or scientific perspective.

* **Ability to Reason**

The hiring process is based on a series of conversations. We make candidates talk about what they have done, why they made the decisions they made. We need to see through the person’s thinking process. We also make them talk on topics such as current affairs for up to one hour. We want to see how they form their thoughts, test their assumptions, and how they conciliate competing ideas

* **Out-of-the-Box Thinking**

Out-of-the-box thinking requires the ability to understand, to critique, and to find new angles from which to approach the problem at hand. In a Business Insider interview in 2012, PIMCO’s former CEO and co-CIO Mohamed El-Erian commented that he had been fortunate to have been influenced by ideas that value and promote diversity of thought and perspectives. Most significantly, he added This included the importance of questioning, of pursuing cross-disciplinary work, of appreciating different cultural approaches, and of engaging in detailed scenario building that focuses both on baseline forecasts and also two-sided tail events.

* **High Interest in Financial Markets**

The head of human resources at a large continental firm remarked, “In principle, we target and hire people with a drive, a fire for the industry.” Another commented that the recruit having an interest in, a passion for, financial markets and what drives (global) markets is hugely important. How do firms test the strength of the motivation? One firm’s staff answered, we ask questions in the online application process such as: Does the candidate invest personally as a hobby (assuming he or she has the money to do so). Is he or she part of an investment club? Has he or she taken a course in economics / finance together with their major.

* **Humility**

The ideal candidate has a good idea of what can and what cannot be done and can admit that he or she might have made a mistake or might need to revise an opinion. One human resources manager said that the firm looks for persons with confidence, but not arrogance, and with some humility. Another noted that an arrogant person would not be hired. He or she “would not be useful,” this source said.

**Objectives:**

Since the objective is to develop the investment system that serves:

* The intended system and eliminates the production of the system.
* Develop a design for user requirements.
* Deliver the quality of the system.
* Help people in investing their money.
* Utilization of fund.
* To Check on and analyze your investments
* Distribution of resource and fund.

**Reviewing the benefits**

Investment tracking software offers several positive features that may appeal to you:

* **Organization**: One of the best benefits of these packages is that using them can help you get organized. If you enter your investments into the program, the software can help you make sure you don’t lose track of your holdings. The fact that investors lose billions of dollars annually to escheatment — a situation in which financial institutions turn money over to the state because the owner loses track of his investment (often because the investor moved or passed away) — is testimony to the disarray of some investors’ tracking systems.
* **At-a-glance access**: In addition to organizing all your investment information in one place, investment software allows you to track the original purchase price, current market values, and rates of return on your investments. If you have accounts at numerous investment firms, using software can reduce some of the complications involved in tracking your investing kingdom. (Alternatively, some of the larger investment firms enable you to centralize your investment holdings.)
* **Overall return data**: Investment software can be useful for helping you keep track of your returns. Monitoring all those numbers yourself isn’t always easy. People usually know their CD and bond yields, but ask most people investing in individual stocks and bonds what the total return was on their entire portfolio, and, at best, you get a guess. It’s the rare person who can quote you total returns or tell you whether her returns are on pace to reach her future financial goals. If an investor does know her investments’ returns, she probably doesn’t know whether that return is good or bad. For example, she may feel good having made 22 percent on her portfolio of stocks over the past year, but she shouldn’t if an index of comparable stocks was up 35 percent over the same period.

Investment tracking software can be more useful for stock traders. Stock traders, the people who would most benefit from using these programs, often don’t track their overall returns. If they did, they could calculate the benefit (or lack thereof) of all their trading.

**Surveying the drawbacks**

You need to be prepared to make a substantial time commitment to find out how to use these programs and that you know that other, less high-tech alternatives may be more efficient and enlightening. Also know that a good portion of program users tire of entering all the required data and then feel guilty for falling behind.

If you want to see what your investment returns have been over the years, be aware that entering historic data from your account statements (if you can find them) is a time-consuming process, regardless of which package you use. To calculate your returns, you generally have to enter each new investment that you make as well as all your reinvestments of dividends, interest, and capital gains distributions (such as those made on mutual funds). Ugh!

**Checking out some alternatives**

If you’re not into data entry, you have some alternative routes to consider. The following list shows you what to do if you want

* **To organize:** Keeping a current copy of each of your investment statements in a binder or file folder can accomplish the same result as organizing all your holdings.
* **At-a-glance access**: Investment software can track all the facts and figures for all your investments — purchase price, market value, rates of return, and so on. But you can accomplish the same things by consolidating your investments at one investment company.
* **To know your overall return data**: You can easily estimate the return of your overall portfolio using the old-fashioned paper-and-pencil method. Simply weight the return of each investment by the portion of your portfolio that’s invested in it. For example, with a simple portfolio equally divided between two investments that returned 10 percent and 20 percent, respectively, your overall portfolio return would be 15 percent (10 x 0.50 + 20 x 0.50 = 15). If you’re not adding to or taking money from a portfolio, you can simply compare the portfolio’s value at year end to the prior year end.

People who make investments at various times throughout the year and want to know what their actual returns were during the year can use software to get answers. However, unless you’re a frequent trader trying to measure the success of your trading, knowing the exact returns based on the precise dates on which you fed money into investments has limited value. This fact is especially true if you’re a regular, dollar-cost-averaging investor. In this situation, instead of opting for a software program, know that an increasing number of investment companies provide personal return data via their websites and/or on account statements.

And if you’re a buy-and-hold mutual fund and exchange-traded fund investor, a path that I find great value in, tracking software gives you limited benefits because of the time required to enter your data. Funds and many other published resources tell you what a fund’s total return was for the past year, so you don’t need to enter every dividend and capital gain distribution.

So yes, the computer store is actually right about his recommendation