

# Foundations for Systems Design Chapter 6 Systems Analysis and Design in a Changing World 7<sup>th</sup> Ed Satzinger, Jackson & Burd Systems Analysis and Design in a Changing World, 7th Ed - Chapter 6 ©2016. Cengage Learning. All rights reserved.

# Chapter 6 Outline

- What Is Systems Design?
- Design Activities
- System Controls and Security (Extra)

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# **Learning Objectives**

- Describe systems design and contrast it with systems analysis
- List the documents and models used as inputs to or output from systems design
- Explain each major design activity
- Describe security methods and controls

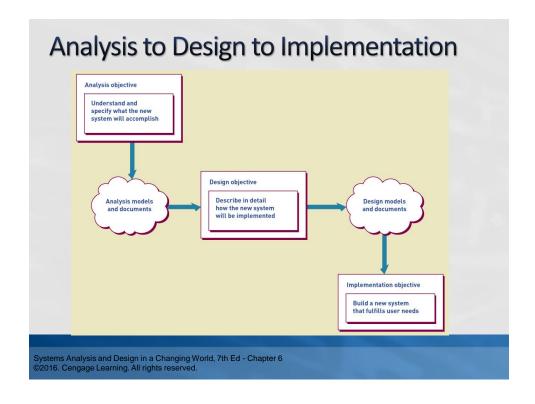
#### Overview

- Analysis says "what" is required and design tells us "how" the system will be configured and constructed
- Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 5 covered systems analysis activities (requirements)
- This chapter introduces system design and the design activities involved in systems development
- Design bridges the gap between requirements to actual implementation

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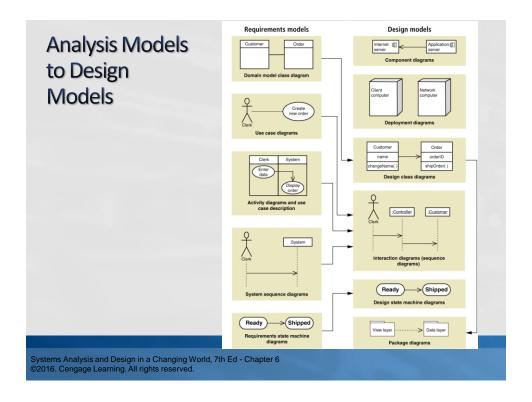
# What is Systems Design

- Analysis provides the starting point for design
- Design provides the starting point for implementation
- Analysis and design results are documented to coordinate the work
- Objective of design is to define, organize, and structure the components of the final solution to serve as a blue print for construction



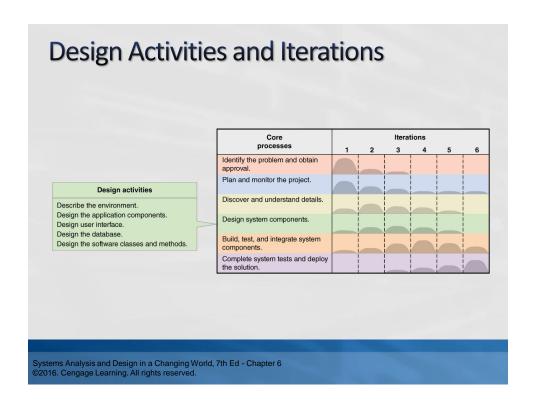
# Design Models

- Design is a model building activity
- The formality of the project will dictate the type, complexity, and depth of models
- Agile/iteration projects typically build fewer models, but models are still created
- Jumping to programming without design often causes less than optimum solutions and may require rework



# **Design Activities**

- Design activities correspond to components of the new system
  - The environment
  - Application components
  - User interface
  - Database
  - Software classes and methods



# Key Design Questions for each Activity

Design activity	Key question
Describe the environment	How will this system interact with other systems and with the organization's existing technologies?
Design the application components	What are the key parts of the information system and how will they interact when the system is deployed?
Design the user interface	How will users interact with the information system?
Design the database	How will data be captured, structured, and stored for later use by the information system?
Design the software classes and methods	What internal structure for each application component will ensure efficient construction, rapid deployment, and reliable operation?

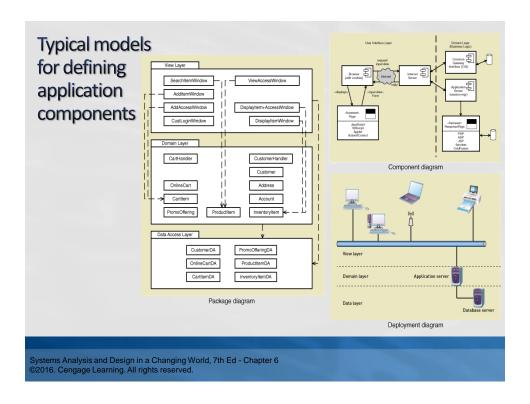
#### Describe the Environment

- Two key elements in the environment
  - Communications with External Systems
    - Message formats
    - Web and networks
    - Communication protocols
    - Security methods
    - Error detection and recovery
  - Conforming to an existing Technology Architecture
    - Discover and describe existing architecture
    - Chapter 7 provides more details

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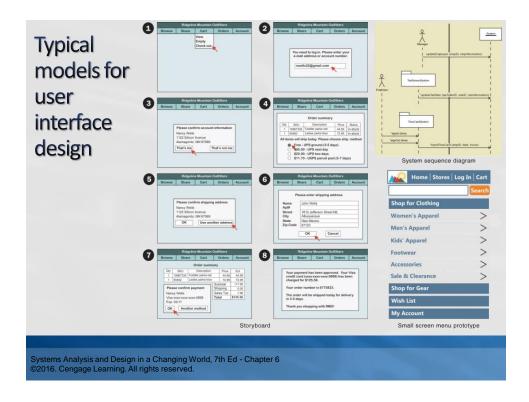
#### **Design the Application Components**

- Application component is a well defined unit of software that performs some function(s)
- Issues involve how to package components including
  - Scope and size what are the functions, boundaries, interfaces?
  - Programming language what are the accepted languages?
  - Build or buy is an acceptable version available to purchase?



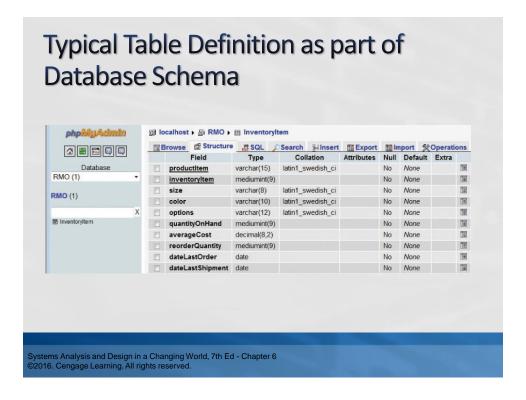
## Design the User Interface

- To the user, the User Interface is the system.
- The user interface has large impact of user productivity
- Includes both Analysis and Design tasks
  - Requires heavy user involvement
- Current needs require multiple user interfaces
  - Many different devices and environments



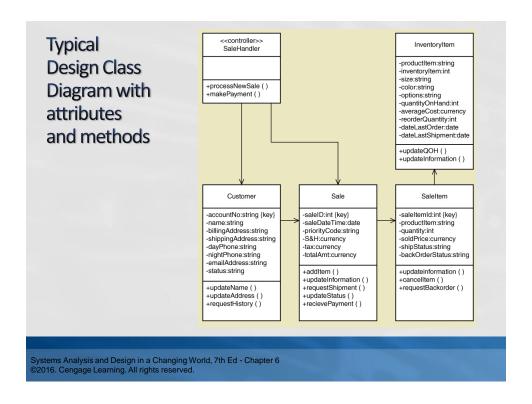
#### Design the Database

- By definition, an Information System requires data – usually in a database
- Current technology frequently use Relational Database Management Systems (RDBMS)
- Requires converting the data model to a relational database
- Requires addressing of many other technical issues
  - Throughput and response time
  - Security



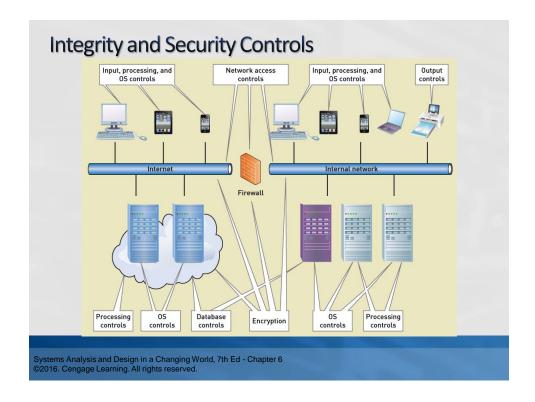
# **Design Software Classes and Methods**

- AKA Detailed Design
- A model building activity
  - Design Class Diagram
  - Sequence Diagrams
  - State-Machine Diagrams



# System Controls and Security

- Integrity Controls
  - Controls that maintain integrity of inputs, outputs and data and programs
- Security Controls
  - Controls that protect the assets from threats, internal and external



# **Designing Integrity Controls**

- Integrated into application programs and DBMS
- Objectives of Integrity Controls
  - Ensure that only appropriate and correct business transactions are accepted
  - Ensure that transactions are recorded and processed correctly
  - To protect and safeguard assets such as the database

#### **Input Controls**

- Prevent invalid or erroneous data from entering the system
- Value Limit Controls
  - Check the range of inputs for reasonableness
- Completeness Controls
  - Ensure all the data has been entered
- Data Validation Controls
  - Ensure that specific data values are correct
- Field Combination Controls
  - Ensure data is correct based on relationships between fields

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#### **Output Controls**

- To ensure that output arrives at proper destination (for authorized eyes) and is accurate, current, and complete
- Examples
  - Physical access to printers and display devices
  - Discarded data protect from "dumpster diving"
  - Labels on printed and electronic output to correctly identify source of data

## Redundancy, Backup and Recovery

- Protect data and systems from catastrophes
  - Databases
  - Hardware
  - Software applications
  - Networks
- On-site versus off-site copies

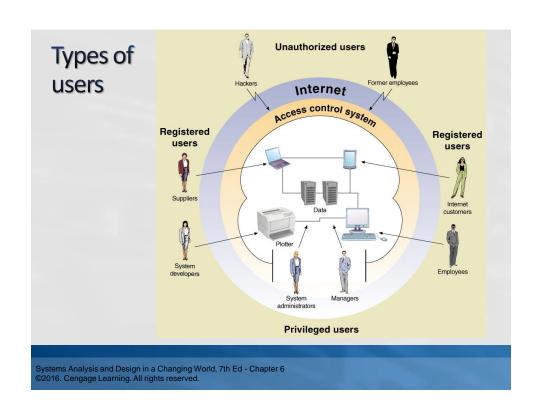
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# **Designing Security Controls**

- Protect all assets against external threats
- Other objectives
  - Protect and maintain a stable, functioning operating environment 24/7 (equipment, operating systems, DBMSs)
  - Protect information and transactions during transmission across networks and Internet

#### **Designing Security Controls**

- Access Controls Limit a person's ability to access servers, files, data, applications
  - Authentication to identify users
    - Multifactor Authentication
  - Access control list list of valid users
  - Authorization authenticated user's list of permission level for each resource
- Registered Users those with authorization
- Unauthorized Users anyone not registered
- Privileged Users those that maintain lists and systems



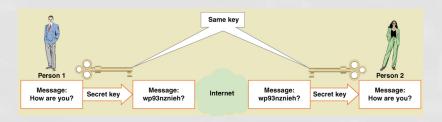
## **Data Encryption**

- Method to secure data stored or in transmission
- Encryption alter data so it is unrecognizable
- Decryption converted encrypted data back to readable format
- Encryption Algorithm mathematical transformation of the data
- Encryption Key a long data string that allows the same algorithm to produce unique encryptions

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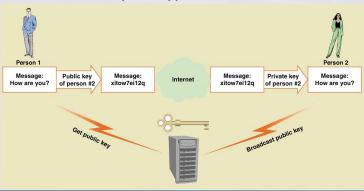
# Symmetric Key Encryption

Encryption method that uses the same key to encrypt and decrypt



#### **Asymmetric Key Encryption**

- Encryption method that uses different keys to encrypt and decrypt
  - AKA Public Key Encryption



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## **Digital Signatures and Certificates**

- Digital Signature technique where a document is encrypted using a private key
  - Note implements previous slide, but in reverse
    - Document is encrypted with private key, but then can only be decrypted with correct public key
- Digital Certificate An organizations name and public that is encrypted and certified by an authorized third party
- Certifying Authority the authorized third party
  - Widely known and accepted built into Web browsers

#### **Secure Transactions**

- Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) standard set of protocols for authentication and authorization
- Transport Layer Security (TLS) an Internet standard equivalent to SSL
- IP Security (IPSec) Internet security protocol at a low-level transmission
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) –
   Internet standard to transmit Web pages

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#### **Summary**

- This chapter introduces the concept of Systems Design
  - Analysis is fact finding and modeling
  - Design is modeling to specify how system will be implemented
  - Design is bridge between analysis an implementation

#### Summary (continued)

- Activities of Systems Design
  - Describe the environment
  - Design the application components
  - Design the User Interface
  - Design the database
  - Design the software classes and methods

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#### Summary (continued)

- System Controls and Security
  - Integrity Controls
    - Input controls
    - Output controls
    - Backup and recovery
    - Fraud prevention
  - Security Controls
    - Access controls
    - Data encryption
    - Digital signatures and certificates
    - Secure transactions