Week 1 Seminar & Pre-class activities

Q1. What is an Information System?

Question A *Submitted Mar 4th 2022 at 3:32:38 pm*

An information system is an integrated set of components (people, procedures, hardware, software, databases/data warehouses, telecommunications) to collect, store and process data to deliver information to system users.

For the Allocate+ information system, discuss the following:

- Who are the people (users) of the system? What do they want from the system? What data do they provide to the system?
- How is the data collected for the system?
- How is the data stored?
- How is the data processed?
- How are the outputs delivered to the relevant users?

An integrated set of components for collecting, storing, and processing data and for delivering information , every organization relies on information systems to carry out and manage their operations, interact with their customers and suppliers, and compete in the marketplace. Main components information system are - people, procedures, hardware and software, databases, data warehouses, telecommunications .

Students and teachers use this system. Students use the system to register for the subject they want, providing information and data to the system, and teachers use the system to check the number of students in the course. This data is then sent to the financial system to let schools know how much students will be charged for their courses.

Q2. Assessing an Information System

Question A *Submitted Mar 4th 2022 at 4:41:48 pm*

Assess the tutorial allocation system - Allocate+ based on the characteristics used to typically assess an information system.

According to the standard, there are 8 ways to access the tutorial allocation system:

1. Accuracy and reliability: The tutorial allocation system comes from the Allocate+ system, which is independently developed and authorized by the school, with high reliability and high accuracy

2. Accessibility: In Australia, this system has the fastest response speed, but overseas, such as China, its access speed will be relatively slow, and sometimes it is necessary to use a school VPN to help users access it, so accessibility is effective.

3. Ease of use: The tutorial distribution system has clear layout and instructions to help users understand quickly and is very practical.

4. Flexibility: Teachers can view the information of each student in their tutoring class in the system, and only the teacher can view the specific information of the students, while other students cannot see the information of other students. This flexibility is very important for students. privacy is very useful.

5. Security: As a university system, it contains the information of all teachers and students in the whole university, so security should be maintained by multiple it teams.

6. Usefulness: Users need the information of the system to know what time they have tutoring lessons. Without this information, the student will not know what courses he has signed up for, and the teacher does not know how to arrange the students' courses reasonably, so the system's Very useful.

7. Timeline: Since the assignment results will be displayed on the system as soon as the webpage is refreshed, teachers and students can change or adjust their time in time. So its timeline is very timely.

8. Completeness: The information of all courses will be listed, such as time, subject, link, location, number of people, almost all the conditions that need to be considered, so this is a very complete system.

Q3. Systems Development Lifecycle Phases (4 parts)

Question A *Submitted Mar 4th 2022 at 3:57:07 pm*

List the phases of the Systems Development Lifecycle (SDLC) .

Phases of SDLC:

1. Initiation

2. Analysis

3. Design

4. Implementation

5. Support

Question B *Submitted Mar 4th 2022 at 4:09:52 pm*

You are developing a system in a very short timeframe and have decided to go straight into detailed analysis of the client's requirements. What are the consequences of not completing the Initiation phase?

Because the start-up phase of the SDLC is very important to ensure that the system is properly planned and developed. If the start-up phase is skipped, the priority of user project requests will be very confusing, and it is likely that many unimportant projects will be prioritized, resulting in failure to complete important projects within the specified time. Secondly, the feasibility of some projects cannot be determined. If the project is halfway through and it is found that the technology and funds cannot complete the project, it will lose a lot of resources. So make a project plan at the very beginning.

Question C *Submitted Mar 4th 2022 at 4:45:26 pm*

What is the difference between Analysis & Design?

The purpose of the analysis phase is to identify detailed user requirements and create a preliminary system model to confirm the requirements and design, requiring perform a build-and-buy analysis.

In the design phase, the technical architecture needs to be defined, the production technical specifications are considered, and the database is created.

System analysis deals with the client issues and modification that has to be done in the project whereas system design deals with the requirement of the client and need of the customer.

Question D *Submitted Mar 4th 2022 at 4:51:42 pm*

Why do you have to start maintaining a system, as soon as it is deployed?

Because the newly released product is not the final system, technical support is required to conduct post-implementation checks, find errors and improve, and monitor system performance. The system needs to be adjusted based on user feedback, so maintenance of the system must begin immediately after deployment.