ISE ASSIGNMENT 2

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**Q1. Questionnaire questions:**

1. How would you like to pay most of the time? (From customers)
   * Cash
   * Credit/Debit card
   * Instant amount transfer (Easy paisa/Jazz Cash e.g)
   * Online bank transfer
2. Which hardware component sometimes causes the hurdle to run the system? (From cashier)

* Computer
* Barcode scanner
* Electronic cash drawer
* Receipt and invoice printer
* Touch screen display
* Card reader with Pin pad

**3)** Rate how the integration of different services with the system has improved the system? (From system manager)

* 10%
* 25%
* 50%
* 70%
* 90%

**4)** Do you feel that your data is not being manipulated by the administration? (From customer)

* Yes
* No

**5)** How the system backups the data such as the details of each transaction of every day? (From the owner of pos software)

* Manual backup
* Automated backup

**Interview questions:**

**1)** Have you set any desired target of the number of employees that should visit or the least amount of cash generated within a week or a month? If yes, then how do you keep track of it. Along with that who can access the database of this record?

**2)** How the integration of the various system applications has been done? Like what components are combined so that the total inventory is visible?

**3)** Due to the unavailability of remote services how your POS system does not affect the handling of the sales? And what if the system does not perform one major functional requirement so how will that be handled on time?

**Q2.**

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| **Technique** | **Good for what**  **kind of system** | **Kind of Data**  **(Qualitative/Quantitative**  **)** | **Pros** | **Cons** |
| Background reading | when developing similar type of software. | qualitative | Helps to understand the working principle of the software before developing it.  Chances are there would be less bugs and error if the proper documentations are available. | Sometimes, the documentation that is available is not so much accurate, contains many errors that needs to be omitted.  Previous ideas can be difficult to understand and implement, and can cause confusion in workings. |
| Ethnography | Whenever there is need of observing and analyzing the customer’s need before implementations. | quantitative | Requirements are derived from the people so they are supposed to work.  Awareness of other people’s activities leads to the changes. | Only older problems can be uncovered which are no longer relevant.  It takes time and a well-trained scientist is needed. |
| Brainstorming | Whenever doing it in groups to find many aspects of one thing with different minds. | quantitative | Helps to come up with new ideas and know specifically about the requirement required. | Some people don’t prefer to talk in groups hence they are unable to share their ideas.  There are conflicting requirements. |
| Onsite visit | Whenever we want to have a close look at a system. | qualitative | The site visit allows the analyst and monitors the current system to help him spot existing system issues. | Requires a lot of time and energy. Can't be sure about the success rate of this activity. |
| Prototyping | Whenever a model is required for the system just after analysis of requirements | qualitative | It can give you research to notify you of other techniques for the collection of information. | To get something useful you will need to wad through loads of meaningless details. |
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