Lab 1

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Lab 1: Systems Analysis & Design Definitions

**Systems Planning**

**Business Case** – *“Refers to the reasons, or justification, for the proposal.”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 455)

**Stakeholders** – *“Anyone who is affected by the company’s performance, such as customers, employees, suppliers, stockholders, and members of the community”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 466)

**Work Breakdown Structure** – *“A project broken down into a series of smaller tasks.”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 470)

**Systems Analysis**

**Business Logic** – *“Rules to determine how a system handles data and produces useful information, reflecting the operational requirements of the business. Examples include adding the proper amount of sales tax to invoices, calculating customer balances and finance charges, and determining whether a customer is eligible for a volume-based-discount. Also called* ***business rules****.”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 455)

**Data Flow Diagram** – *“Graphical representation of the system, showing it stores, processes and transforms data into useful information.”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 457)

**Functional requirement** – *“A statement of the service a system provides.”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 459)

**Systems Design**

**Entity Relationship Diagram** – *“A graphical model of the information system that depicts the relationships among system entities.”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 458)

**Network topology** – *“The way a network is configured. LAN and WAN networks typically are arranged in one of four common patterns: hierarchical, bus, star, and ring.”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 462)

**User interface** – *“The mechanism through which the user interacts with the system. The interface can be graphical, textual, aural, or a combination of the different modes of interaction.”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 469)

**Systems Implementation**

**Acceptance Test** – *“Testing involves the entire information system, including all typical processing situations. During an acceptance test, users enter data, including samples of actual or live data, perform queries, and produce reports to simulate actual operating conditions. All processing options and outputs are verified by users and the IT project development team to ensure that the systems function correctly. Sometimes known as a system test.”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 453)

**Code Reviews** – *“A review of the a project team member’s work by other members of the team to spot logic errors. Generally, systems analysts review the work of other systems analysts, and programmers review the work of other programmers, as a form of peer review. Structured walk-throughs should take place throughout the SDLC and are called requirements reviews, design reviews, code reviews, or testing reviews, depending on the phase in which they occur. Also known as structured walk-through.”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 456)

**Test Plan** – *“A plan designed by a systems analyst that includes test steps and test data for integration testing and system testing.”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 468)

**Systems Support**

**Baseline** – *“A formal reference point that measures system characteristics at a specific time. Systems analysts use baselines as yardsticks to document features and performance during the systems development process.”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 454)

**Configuration Management** – *“A process for controlling changes in system requirements during the development phases of the SDLC. CM also is an important tool for managing system changes and costs after a system becomes operational.”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 456)

**User Training package** – *“The main objective of a user training package is to show users how the system can help them perform their jobs.”* (Tilley, 2019, p. 469)

# References

Tilley, S. (2019). System Analysis and Design. In S. Tilley, *System Analysis and Design* (pp. 455 - 470). Boston, MA: Cengage.