

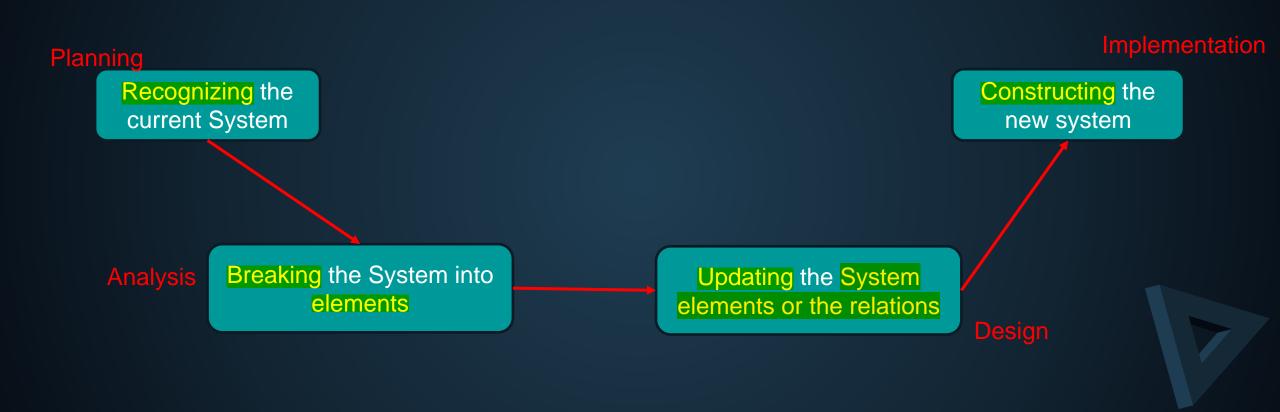
Software Engineering I System Development Life Cycle(SDLC)

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System and System engineering

- A <u>system</u> is a collection of <u>elements</u> <u>related</u> in a way that allows a <u>common objective</u> to be accomplished.
 - In computer systems, these elements include hardware, software, people, facilities, and processes.
- System engineering is the practical application of scientific, engineering, and management skills necessary to transform an operational need into a description of a system configuration that best satisfies that need.
 - It is a generic problem-solving process that applies to the overall technical management of a system development project.

Fundamental phases



Important points

یک فرآیند پالایش تدریجی است

- Is a process of gradual refinement.
 - The deliverables produced in the analysis phase provide a general idea of the shape of the new system. These deliverables are used as input to the design phase, which then refines them to produce a set of deliverables that describes in much more detailed terms exactly how the system will be built.
 - Each phase refines and elaborates on the work done previously.

. هر مرحله کارهای انجام شده قبلی را اصلاح و شرح می دهد

1- Planning

- Is the fundamental process of understanding why an information system should be built and determining how the project team will go about building it.
- It has two steps.
 - 1. project initiation
 - 2. project management

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فرآیند اساسی درک اینکه چرا یک سیستم اطلاعاتی باید ساخته شود و تعیین اینکه چگونه تیم
پروژه برای ساخت آن اقدام خواهد کرد، است
دو مرحله دارد
شروع پروژه .1
مدیریت پروژه .2
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1-1- Project initiation

: ارزش تجاری سیستم برای سازمان مشخص می شود چگونه هزینه ها را کاهش می دهد یا در آمد را افزایش می دهد؟ یک درخواست سیستم خلاصهای از یک نیاز تجاری را ارائه میکند و توضیح میدهد که چگونه سیستمی که از نیاز پشتیبانی میکند ارزش تجاری ایجاد میکند

- During *project initiation*, the system's business value to the organization is identified: How will it lower costs or increase revenues? Most ideas for new systems come from outside the IS area (e.g., from the marketing department, accounting department) in the form of a system request.
 - A system request presents a brief summary of a business need, and it explains how a system that supports the need will create business value.
- The IS department works together with the person or department that generated the request (called the project sponsor) to conduct a feasibility analysis.
- The system request and feasibility analysis are presented to an information systems approval committee to decide whether the project should be undertaken.

درخواست سیستم و تحلیل امکان سنجی به کمیته تایید سیستم های اطلاعاتی ارائه می . شود تا تصمیم بگیرد که آیا پروژه باید انجام شود یا خیر

1-2- Project management

- Once the project is approved, it enters project management.
- During project management, the project manager creates a workplan, staffs
 the project, and puts techniques in place to help the project team control and
 direct the project through the entire SDLC.
- The deliverable for project management is a *project plan*, which describes how the project team will go about developing the system.

قابل تحویل برای مدیریت پروژه یک طرح پروژه است که نحوه توسعه سیستم را توسط تیم پروژه توضیح می دهد

در طول مدیریت پروژه، مدیر پروژه یک برنامه کاری ایجاد می کند، پروژه را مدیریت می کند و تکنیک هایی را برای کمک به در نظر SDLC تیم پروژه در کنترل و هدایت پروژه از طریق کل می گیرد

2- Analysis

- Answers the questions of who will use the system, what the system will do, and where and when it will be used.
- During this phase, the project team investigates any current system(s), identifies opportunities for improvement, and develops a concept for the new system.
- It has three steps.
 - 1. Selecting analysis strategy
 - 2. Gathering requirements
 - 3. Preparing advanced proposal

در طول این مرحله، تیم پروژه هر سیستم (های) فعلی را بررسی میکند فرصتهای بهبود را شناسایی میکند و مفهومی برای سیستم جدید ایجاد میکند سه مرحله دارد انتخاب استراتژی تجزیه و تحلیل .1 جمع آوری الزامات .2 تهیه پروپوزال پیشرفته .3

2-1- Analysis strategy

- An analysis strategy is developed to guide the project team's efforts.
- Such a strategy usually includes an analysis of the current system (called the as-is system) and its problems and then ways to design a new system (called the to-be system).
- Types of strategies
 - Data-oriented
 - Process-oriented
 - Object-oriented

یک استراتری تجزیه و تحلیل برای هدایت تلاش های تیم . پروژه ایجاد می شود چنین استراتری معمولاً شامل تجزیه و تحلیل سیستم فعلی و مشکلات آن و سپس راه های طراحی یک سیستم جدید . است

2-2- Requirements gathering

تجزیه و تحلیل این اطلاعات - در ارتباط با ورودی از طرف حامی پروژه و بسیاری . از افراد دیگر - منجر به توسعه مفهومی برای یک سیستم جدید می شود

- Through interviews or questionnaires.
- The analysis of this information—in conjunction with input from the project sponsor and many other people—leads to the development of a concept for a new system.
- The system concept is then used as a basis to develop a set of business analysis models, which describe how the business will operate if the new system is developed.

سیس مفهوم سیستم به عنوان مبنایی برای توسعه مجموعهای از مدلهای تحلیل کسبوکار استفاده میشود، که توضیح میدهد در صورت توسعه سیستم جدید، چگونه کسبوکار عمل خواهد کرد

2-3- Advanced system proposal

• The analyses, system concept, and models are combined into a document called the advanced system proposal, which is presented to the project sponsor and other key decision makers who decide whether the project should continue to move forward.

تجزیه و تحلیل ها، مفهوم سیستم و مدل ها در یک سند ترکیب می شوند

3- Design

- Decides *how* the system will operate, in terms of the hardware, software, and network infrastructure; the user interface, forms, and reports; and the specific programs, databases, and files that will be needed.
- The design phase has five steps.
 - 1. Selecting design strategy
 - 2. Designing the physical architecture of the system
 - 3. Designing interface of the system
 - 4. Designing database and file specifications
 - 5. Designing the program design

تصمیم می گیرد که سیستم از نظر سخت افزار، نرم افزار و زیرساخت شبکه چگونه کار کند. رابط کاربری، فرم ها و گزارش ها؛ و برنامه ها، پایگاه داده ها و فایل های خاصی که مورد نیاز .خواهند بود

Steps of Design(I)

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سیستم توسط برنامه نویسان خود شرکت توسعه خواهد یافت سیستم به یک شرکت دیگر (معمولاً یک شرکت مشاوره) برون سپاری ○ .خواهد شد .شرکت بسته نرم افزاری موجود را خریداری خواهد کرد ○ .شرکت بسته نرم افزاری موجود را خریداری خواهد کرد ○
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- Design strategy
 - System will be developed by the company's own programmers,
 - System will be outsourced to another firm (usually a consulting firm),
 - Company will buy an existing software package.
- Physical architecture design describes the hardware, software, and network infrastructure to be used.
- The *interface design* specifies how the users will move through the system (e.g., navigation methods such as menus and on-screen buttons) and the forms and reports that the system will use.

Steps of Design(II)

- The database and file specifications are developed. These define exactly what data will be stored and where they will be stored.
- Program design, which defines the programs that need to be written and exactly what each program will do.

End of Design

- This collection of deliverables (architecture design, interface design, database and file specifications, and program design) is the system specification that is handed to the programming team for implementation.
- At the end of the design phase, the feasibility analysis and project plan are reexamined and revised, and another decision is made by the project sponsor and approval committee about whether to terminate the project or continue.

4- Implementation

- The system is actually built (or purchased).
- This phase has three steps.
 - 1. System construction.
 - 2. Installation.
 - 3. preparing a support plan for the system.
- ساخت سیستم .1
- نصب و راه اندازی .2
- تهیه طرح پشتیبانی از سیستم .3

Phases of Implementation

- System *construction* is the first step. The system is built and tested to ensure that it performs as designed. Because the cost of bugs can be immense, testing is one of the most critical steps in implementation.
- Installation is the process by which the old system is turned off and the new one is turned on. One of the most important aspects of conversion is the development of a training plan to teach users how to use the new system and help manage the changes caused by the new system.
- The analyst team establishes a support plan for the system. This plan usually includes a formal or informal post-implementation review as well as a systematic way for identifying major and minor changes needed for the system.

این طرح معمولاً شامل بررسی رسمی یا غیررسمی پس از اجرا و همچنین روشی سیستماتیک برای شناسایی تغییرات عمده و جزئی مورد نیاز برای سیستم است

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Process models