

Q. What do you mean by *implementation*? Describe three types of implementation.

Ans: Implementation means the process of converting a revised system design into an operational one. There are three steps of implementation:

1. *Implementation of computer system to replace a manual system.* The problems encountered are converting files, training users, creating accurate files and verifying printouts for integrity.
2. *Implementation of a new computer system to replace an existing one. Thos is usually a difficult conversion.* It not properly planned there can be many problems. Some large computer systems have taken as long as a year to convert.
3. *Implementation of a modified application to replace an existing one using the same computer.* This type of conversion is relatively easy to handle, provide there are no major changes in the files

Q. What is *conversion*? Mention the steps those are require for the system conversion. Or write down the steps that ate required for activity network conversion.

Ans: Conversion means changing from one system to another. The objective is to put the tested system into operational while holding costs, risks, and personal irritation to a minimum. It involves

1. Creating computer-compatible files.
2. Training the operating staff, and
3. Installing terminals and hardware

Conversion should be exciting because it is the last step before the candidate system begins to show result.

Fig: procedures and documents for system conversion

Several procedure and documents are unique to the conversion phase they are as following.

1. Conversion begins with a review of the project plan, the system test documentation, and implementation plan.
2. The conversion portion of the implementation plan is finalized and approved.
3. Files are converted.
4. Parallel processing between the existing and the new system are logged on a special form.
5. Results of computer runs and operations for the new system are logged on special form.
6. Assuming no problems, parallel processing is discontinued. Implementation results are documented for reference.
7. Conversion is completed. Plans for the test post-implementation review prepared. Following the review, the new system is officially operational.

Q. What do you mean by *implementation review*? Write down the activity of post-implementation review.

Ans: A post-implementation review is an evaluation of a system in terms of the extent to which the system accomplishes stated objectives and actual project costs exceeds initial estimates.

The post-implementation review measures the system's performance against predefined requirements. Unlike system testing which determines where the system fails so that the necessary adjustments can be made, a post implementation review determine how well the system continues to meet performance specifications? It also provides information to determine whether major redesign is necessary.

Q. Describe the implementation review plans.

Ans: There are four review plans

1. **Administrative plan:** the review group probes the effect of the operational system on the administrative procedures of the user
2. **User objective:** This is an extremely critical area since it is possible that overtime either the system fails to meet the user's initial objectives or the user objectives change as a reflection of changes in the organizational objectives. The results of the evaluation are documented for future reference.
3. **Operating cost and benefits:** Under the administrative plan, the cost structure of the system is closely reviewed. This includes a review of all costs and saving, a review and update of the non-cost benefits of the system, and a current budget to manipulate the costs and saving of the system.
4. **Personal requirement plan:** This plan evaluates all activities involving system personnel and staff as they deal directly with the system. After the plan is developed, the review group evaluates the following
5. **Personnel performance:** Objectives compared with current performance levels. The results are documented and made available to the maintenance group for follow-up.
6. **Training performance:** Through interviews and other data gathering techniques the review group attempts to answer questions about the adequacy of the training materials.
7. **Hardware plan:** The hardware of the new system is also reviewed, including terminals, CRT screens, software programs, and the communication network. The primary target is a comparison of current performance specifications with design specifications. The outcome of the evaluation indicates any differences between expressions and realized result. It also points to any necessary modifications to be made.
8. **Documentation review plan:** The reason for developing a documentation review plan is to evaluate the accuracy and completeness of the documentation compiled to date and its conformity with pre-established documentation standards.

Q. What do you mean by maintenance and enhancement? Define three types of maintenance.

Ans: Maintenance means restoring something to its original condition. And enhancement means adding, modifying, or re developing the code to support changing user needs and the operational environment. There are three types of maintenance. They are:-

1. **Corrective.** Corrective maintenance means repairing processing or performance failures or making changes because of previously uncorrected problems or false assumptions.
2. **Adaptive.** Adaptive maintenance means changing the program function
3. **Perfective.** Perfective maintenance means changing the performance or modifying the programs to respond to the user's additional or changing needs

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