KariAnn Harjo

ITSE 1450

Module 7 Questions

1.

Platform-Specific Deployment: Applications are typically designed for specific operating systems or hardware configurations.

Longer Development Cycles: Development involves more extensive planning, often with a waterfall approach, leading to longer release times.

Client-Server Architecture: Many traditional applications operate on a client-server model where the client software is installed on individual user machines.

Characteristics of Web-Based Development:

Cross-Platform Compatibility: Web applications can be accessed through web browsers across different operating systems and devices.

Agile Development Practices: Web development often follows agile methodologies allowing for incremental updates and rapid deployment.

Server-Centric: The core functionality resides on the server, with clients requiring only a web browser to access full application features.

2.  
Cloud computing provides a scalable and flexible infrastructure that is essential for Web 2.0 applications, which are characterized by user participation, sharing, and collaboration. With its on-demand resources, cloud platforms allow Web 2.0 services to handle variable traffic and data loads efficiently. Additionally, the cloud's distributed nature supports the connectivity and integration that Web 2.0 thrives on, enabling seamless user experiences across various devices and geographic locations.  
  
3.  
A company might opt for in-house software development to maintain complete control over the development process and final product. This approach allows for customized solutions tailored specifically to the company’s unique business processes and requirements. Moreover, in-house development keeps sensitive data and proprietary processes within the company, enhancing security and protecting intellectual property.

4.

Outsourcing is the business practice where a company hires external entities to perform tasks, handle operations, or provide services that are either challenging to manage or are outside the company's core competencies. This allows the company to focus its resources on its primary business areas while potentially reducing costs and benefiting from the outsourced partners' specialized expertise.

5.

Offshoring can be risky due to potential communication barriers, such as language differences and time zone discrepancies, which can lead to misunderstandings and delays in project completion. Additionally, there's the risk of compromising intellectual property security, as legal protections may be weaker or harder to enforce in the offshore location.

6.  
Software as a Service, or SaaS, is a cloud-based service where instead of downloading software on your desktop PC or business network to run and update, you instead access an application via an internet browser. The software application could be anything from office software to unified communications among a wide range of other business apps that are available.  
  
7.  
The primary objective of an evaluation and selection team in selecting a development strategy is to determine the most efficient and effective approach to software development that aligns with the company's business goals, budget, and timeline. They aim to choose a strategy that will ensure the delivery of a high-quality end product that meets user needs and provides a good return on investment.  
  
8.  
Planning: Establishing a clear set of requirements, budget, and a timeline for the software acquisition.

Research: Investigating and identifying potential software solutions that meet the predefined requirements.

Evaluation: Assessing the shortlisted options through demos, reviews, and scoring against a set criteria.

Selection: Making a decision based on the evaluations to choose the most suitable software option.

Implementation: Purchasing the software and integrating it into the existing systems, followed by training users and ongoing support.

9.

An RFP, which stands for Request for Proposal, is a comprehensive document that solicits proposals from vendors, often for complex projects that require a thorough explanation of the objectives, scope, and criteria. The emphasis is on the vendor's approach and methodology to address the problem. On the other hand, an RFQ, or Request for Quotation, is used when the buying organization knows exactly what it needs and is seeking detailed quotes for the costs of these specific items or services. The main distinction is that an RFQ is more price-centric, whereas an RFP is more solution-oriented.

10.

The relationship between logical and physical design in systems development is inherently sequential. Logical design is the conceptual and abstract representation of the system, focusing on the business aspects and requirements without considering the physical implementation details. It deals with what the system is to do, such as data flow and structure. Physical design, however, is the process of turning this abstract logical design into an actionable blueprint for construction, involving the actual specifications for the hardware and software, layout, and other physical requirements. It tackles how the system will accomplish the tasks laid out in the logical design.