

SYSTEM DESIGN

By

Eng: Basma Elsharkawy

Project Phases

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□ Planning

- ▣ Why build the system?

□ Analysis

- ▣ Who, what, when, where will the system be?

□ Design

- ▣ How will the system work?

□ Implementation

- ▣ System delivery

Definition of System Design

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- System design is the **process of defining the architecture, interfaces, and data** for a system that satisfies specific requirements.
- System design meets the needs of your business or organization through coherent and efficient systems.
- Once your business or organization determines its requirements, you can begin to build them into a **physical system** design that addresses the needs of your customers.

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- The way you design your system will depend on whether you want to go for **custom development**, **commercial solutions**, or a **combination** of the two.
- A good system design requires you to think about everything in an **infrastructure**, from the **hardware** and **software**, all the way down to the **data** and how it's **stored**.
- **System Design focuses on how to **achieve** the objective of the system.**

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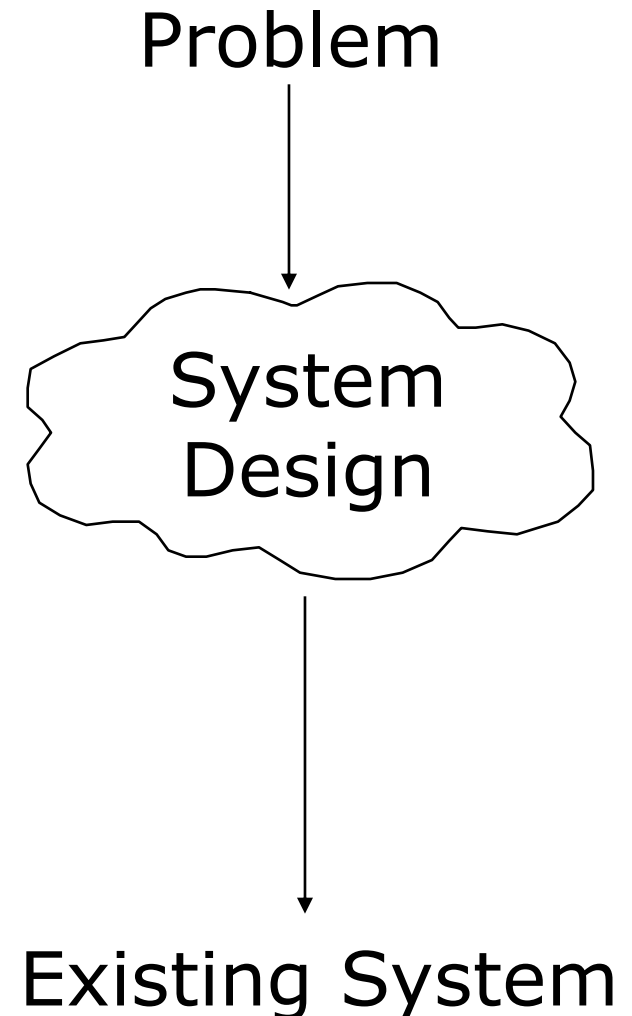
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- ❑ **The advantage of Designed system:-**
 - ❑ Easy to implement
 - ❑ Understandable
 - ❑ Reliable
 - ❑ Easy to maintain and test

The Scope of System Design

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- **System design** is the phase that **bridges** the gap between **problem** domain and the **existing system** in a manageable way.
- This phase focuses on the solution domain, i.e. “**how to implement?**”



The Scope of System Design

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- It is the phase where the SRS document is converted into a format that can be **implemented** and decides how the system will **operate**.
- In this phase, the complex activity of system development is **divided into several** smaller sub-activities, which coordinate with each other to achieve the **main objective** of system development.



Inputs to System Design

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System design takes the following inputs :-

- Statement of work
- Requirement determination plan
- Current situation analysis
- Proposed system requirements including a conceptual data model, modified DFDs, and Metadata (**data about data**).

Outputs for System Design

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System design gives the following outputs:-

- Infrastructure and organizational **changes** for the proposed system.
- A data schema, often a relational schema.
- Metadata to define the tables/files and columns/data-items.
- A function hierarchy diagram that graphically describes the **program structure**.
- Actual or pseudocode for each module in the **program**.
- A **prototype** for the proposed system.

Types of System Design

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- ❑ **Logical Design**
- ❑ **Physical Design**
- ❑ **Architectural Design**
- ❑ **Detailed Design**
- ❑ **Conceptual Data Modeling**
- ❑ **Entity Relationship Model**

Logical Design

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- Logical design regard/related to an **abstract representation** of the data flow, inputs, and outputs of the system.
- It describes the inputs (sources), outputs (destinations), databases (data stores), procedures (data flows) all in a format that meets the user requirements.

Physical Design

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- Physical design focuses on how data is entered into a system, verified, processed, and displayed as output.
- It produces the **working system** by defining the design specification that specifies exactly what the candidate system does.
- It is concerned with user interface design, process design, and data design.

Architectural Design & Detailed Design

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□ Architectural Design

- It is also known as high level design that focuses on the design of system architecture.
- It describes the structure and behavior of the system.
- It defines the **structure and relationship** between various modules of system development process.

□ Detailed Design

- It follows Architectural design and focuses on **development** of each module.
- Detailed design refines each module in detail and describe its **algorithm and data structures**

Conceptual Data Modeling & Entity Relationship Model

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□ Conceptual Data Modeling

- It is representation of organizational data which includes all the major **entities and relationship**.
- The main aim of conceptual data modeling is to capture as much **meaning of data** as possible.
- Most organization today use conceptual data modeling using **E-R model** which uses special notation to represent as much meaning about data as possible.

□ Entity Relationship Model

- It is a technique used in database design that helps describe the **relationship** between various entities of an organization.

Screen design (interface)

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- The design phase contains two tasks are **the interface and the database.**
- User interfaces should be designed to match the **skills**, **experience** and **expectations** of its expected users.
- From System users, users judge a system by its **interface** rather than its **functionality**.
- Poor user interface design is the reason why so many software systems are **never used.**



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Lucidchart

Software

Design

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1. <https://www.edrawsoft.com/download-edrawmax.html>
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Mind Map

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Concept Map

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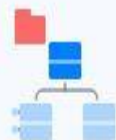
Database Modeling

Network

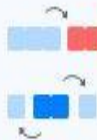
Network

Cloud Service

Engineering



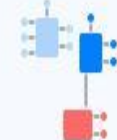
UML Modeling



Program Structure



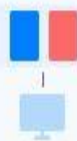
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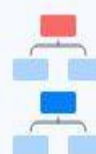
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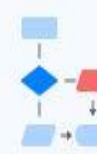
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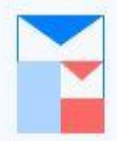
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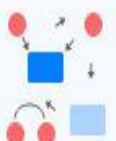
Jacobson Use Case



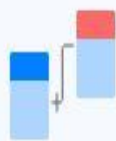
Program Flowchart



Nassi-Shneiderman



Room



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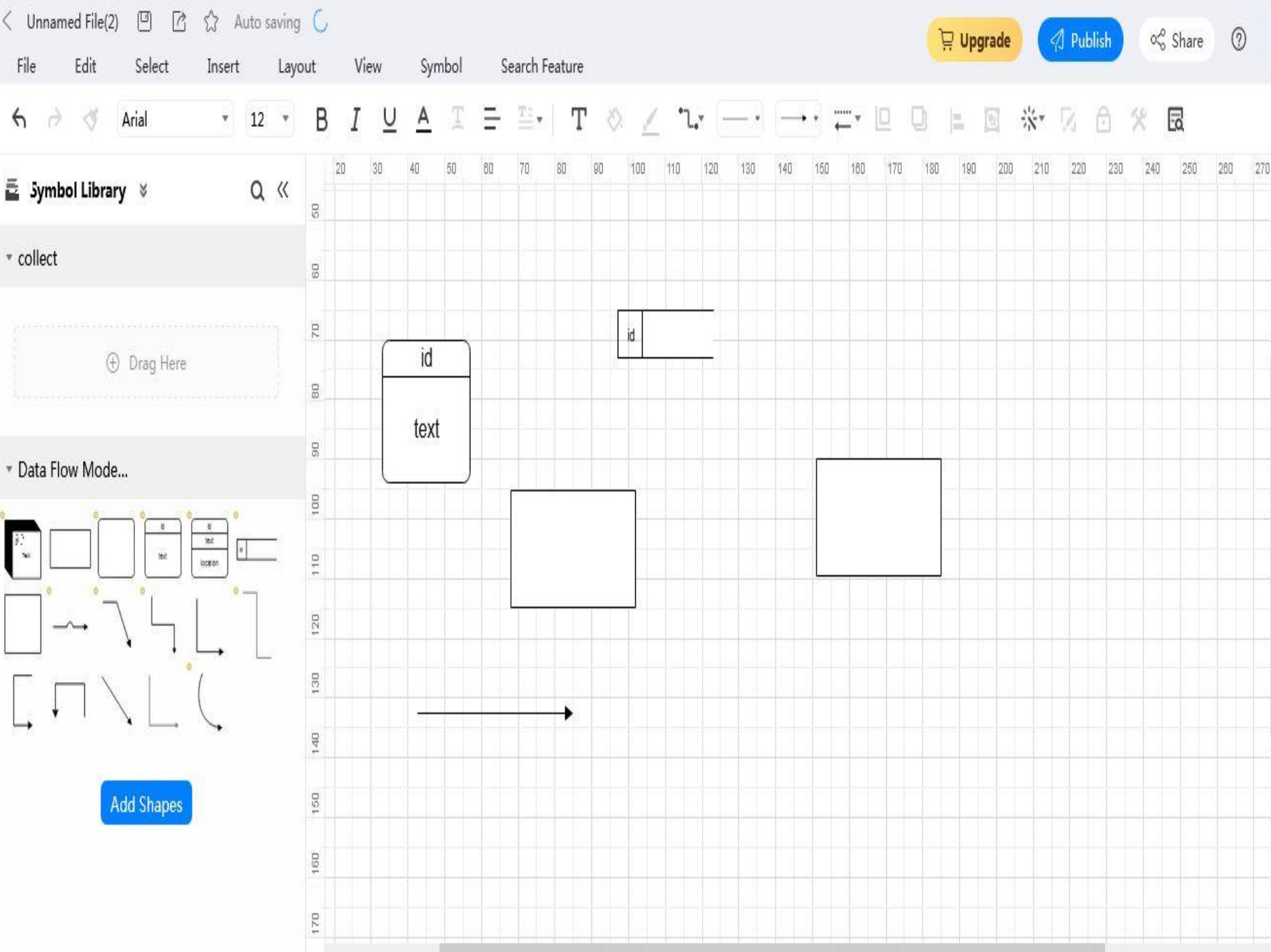
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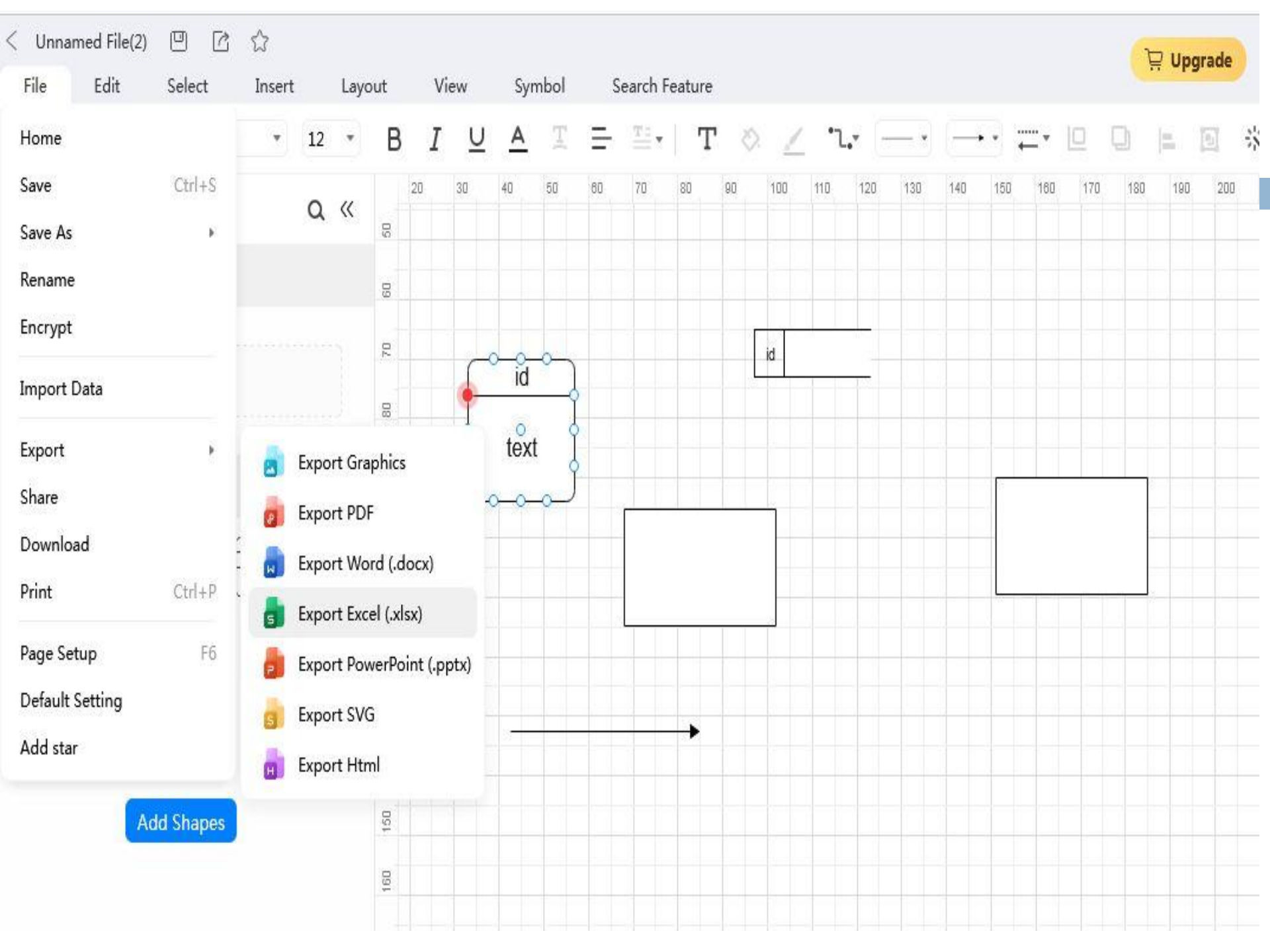


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Data Flow Model

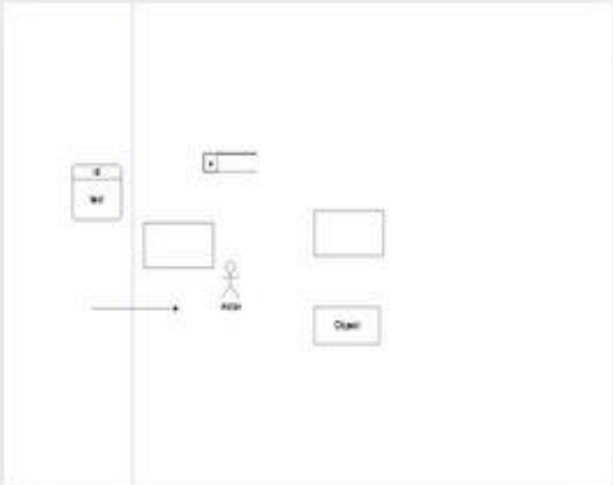




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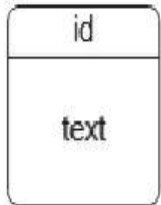
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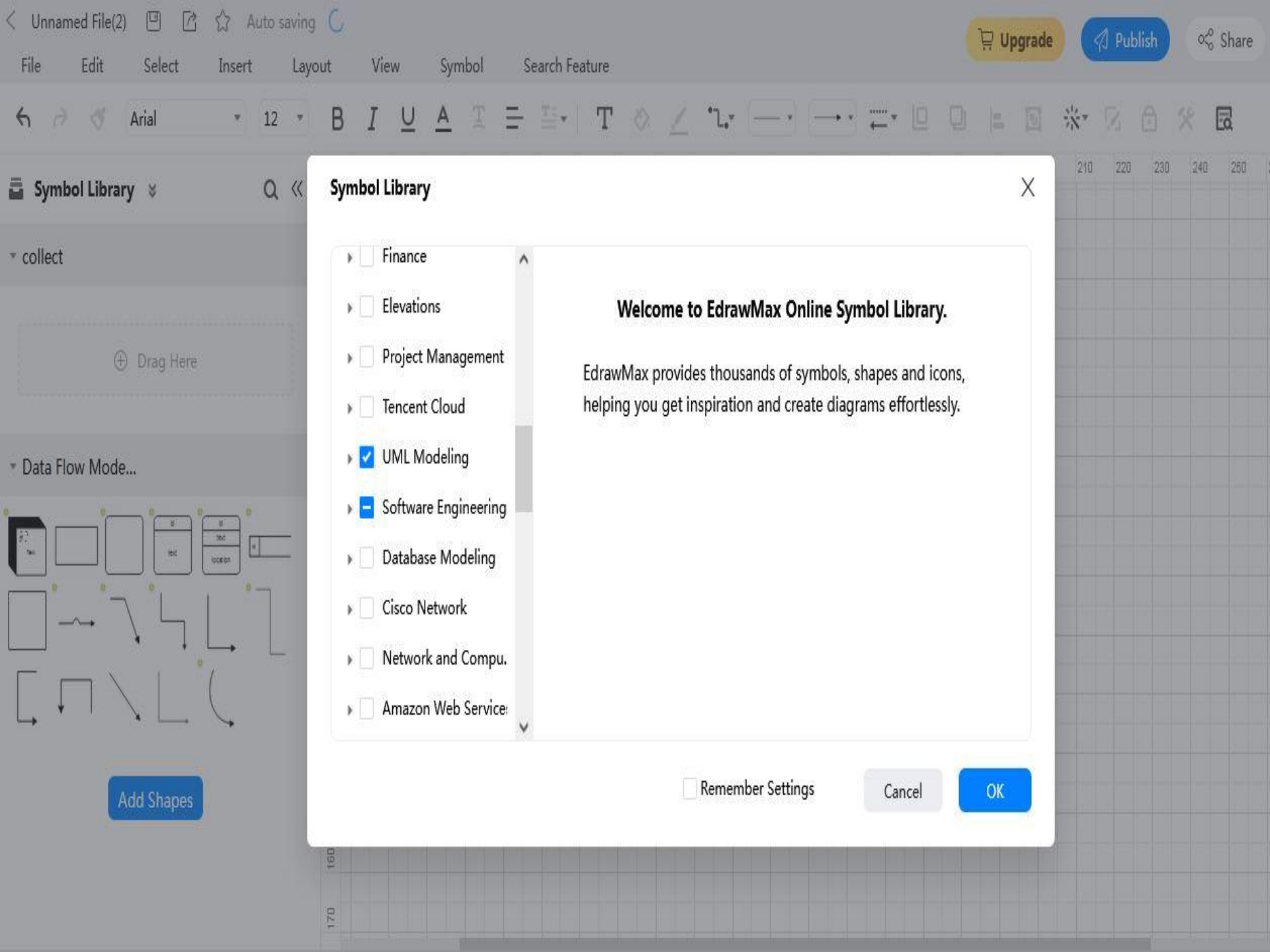
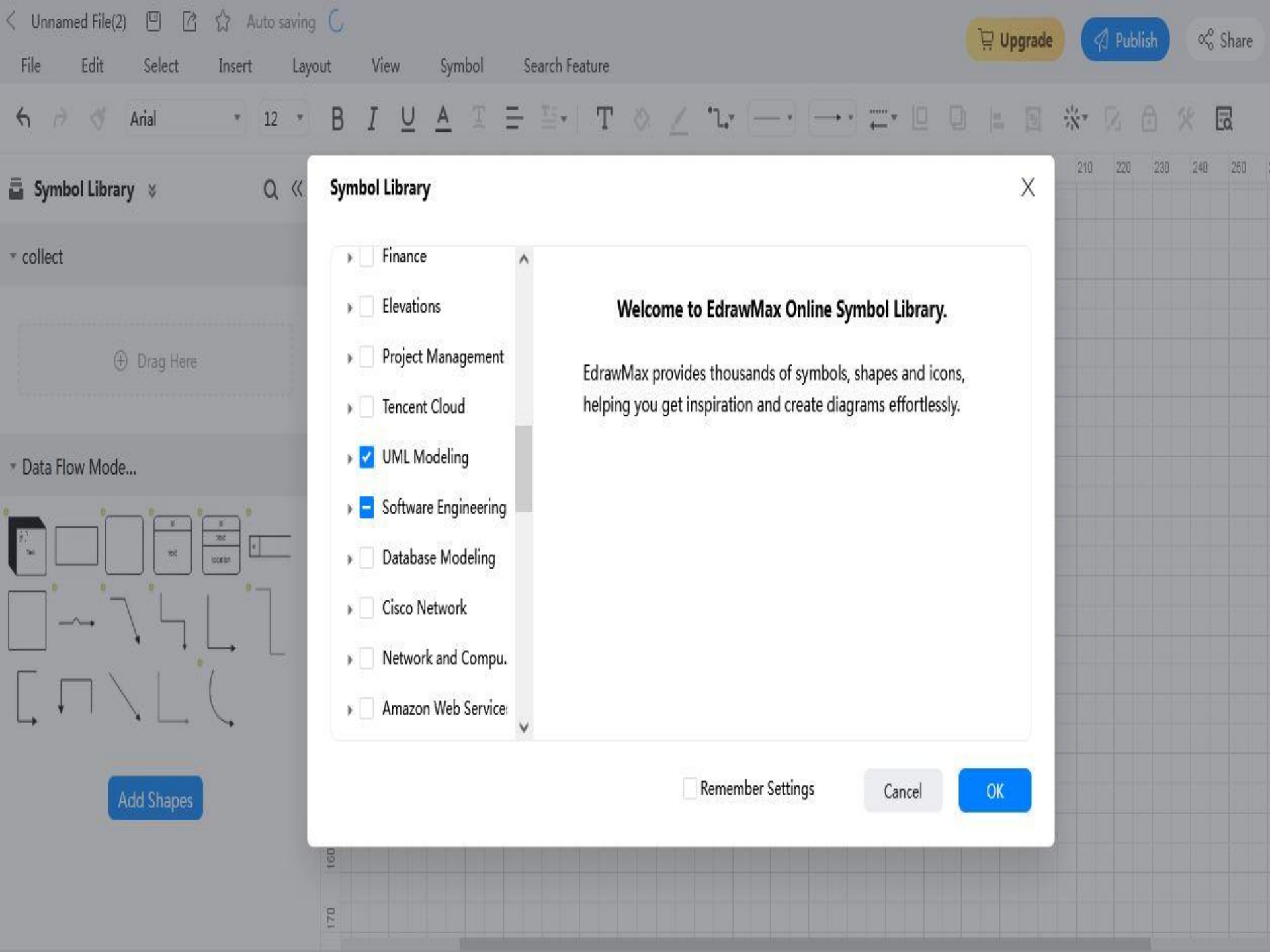
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OUTPUT

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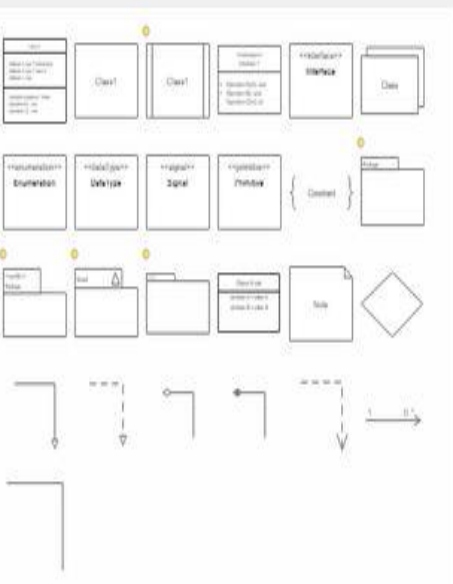




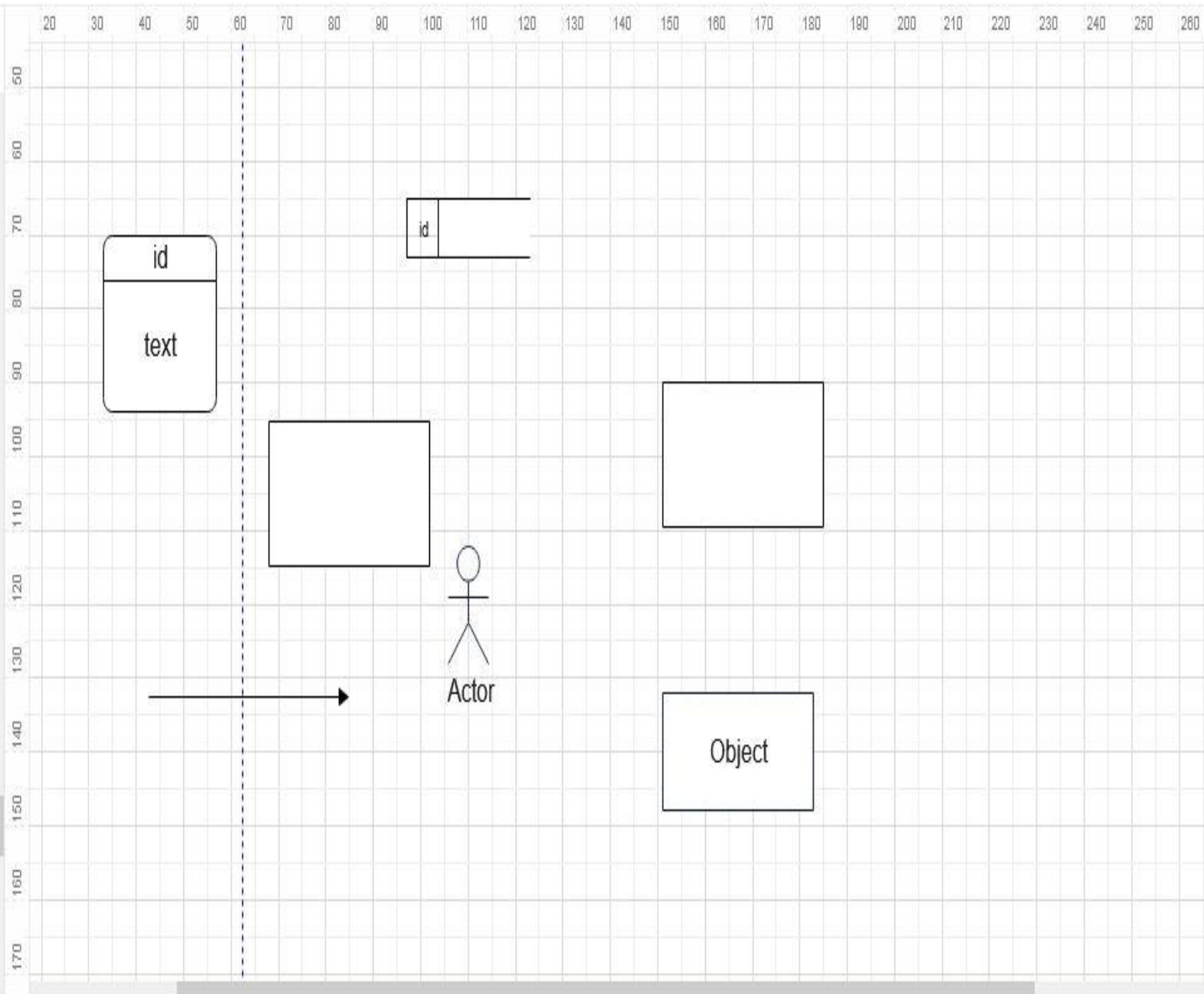
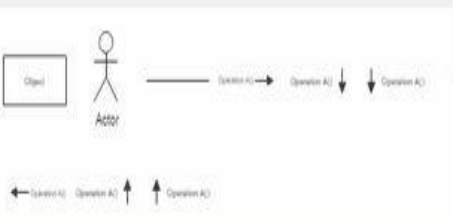
Symbol Library



UML Class Diagram...



UML Communic...



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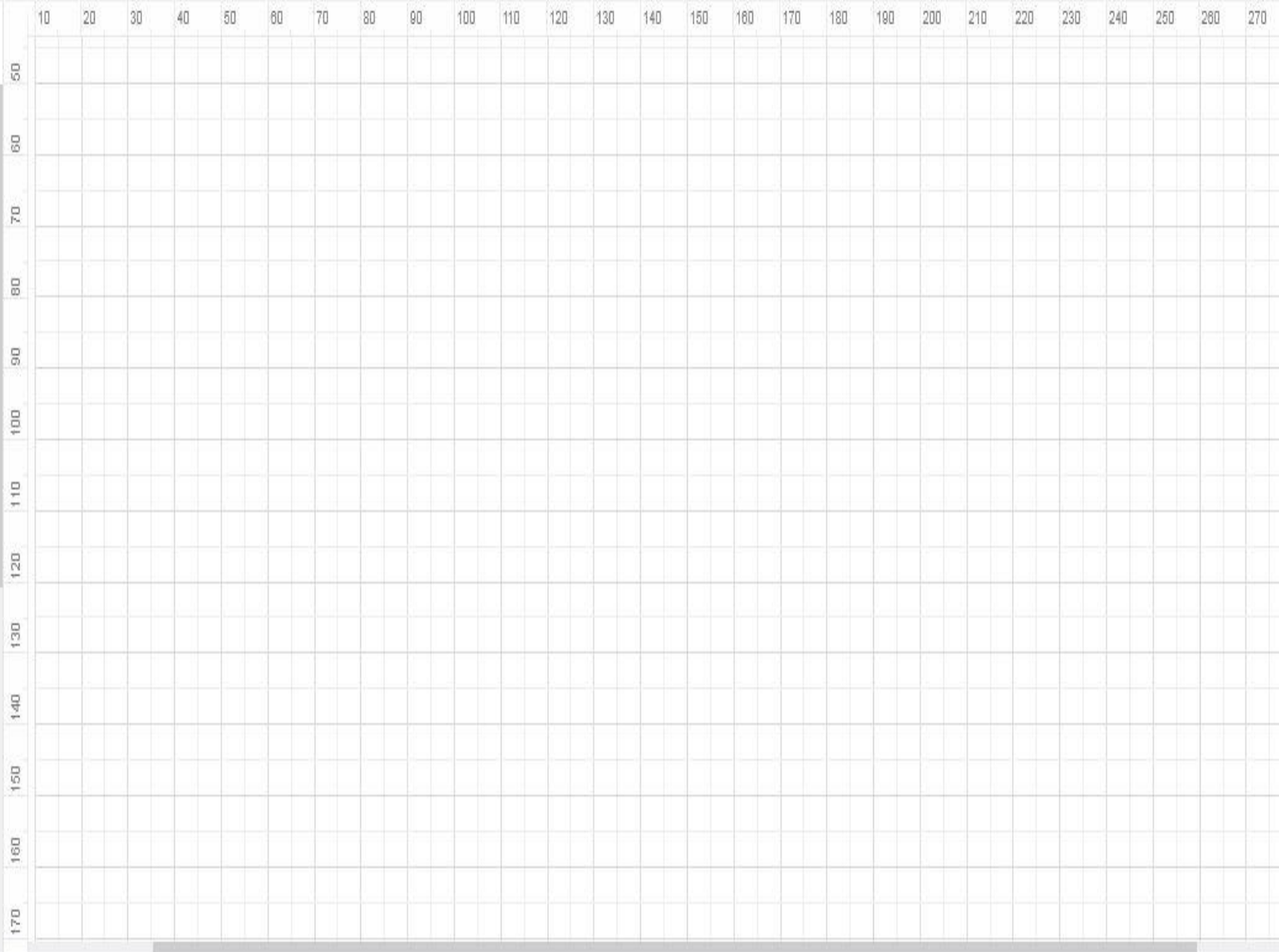
▼ Basic Flowchart ...



Student should do

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- DFD
- Class diagram
- Usecase
- Logical design



Any Question