1- Compare between intangible value and tangible value?

Tangible value can be quantified and measured easily. Tangible value represents the benefits from the systems that are quantifiable and measurable

An intangible value results from an intuitive belief that the system provids important

2- Discuss the steps of making economic feasibility with example for each step?

1- Identify costs and benefits
2- Assign values to costs and benefits
3- Determine cash flow
4- Assess financial viability
   - Return on investment (RoI)
   - Break even point (BEP)
   - present value (PV)
   - Net present value (NPV)

Page: Ch3 Date:

3- There are many strategies of requirement analysis Mention them, Discuss three of them? 2022 2021 Phy

- Problem analysis
- Root Cause analysis
  Try to determine their causes
- Duration analysis
- Activity-based Costing
  same as duration analysis but applied to costs
- Informal benchmarking
  Analyzes similar processes in other successful organizations
- outcome analysis
  What does the customer want in the end?
- Technology analysis
  Affly new technologies to business processes
  identify benefits
- Activity elimination
  Eliminate each activity in a business process in a "force-fit" exercise.

Gathering techniques → - Interviews
- Joint application development
- Questionnaires
- Document analysis
- observation

↑ used to Collect details create requirements definition

4- Discuss the three types of question with giving an example for each 2022 2021 Phy

1- closed-ended question
- How do customers place orders?
- How many telephone orders are received perday?

2- open-ended question
- What do you think about the current system?
- What are some of the problems you face on a daily basis?

3- Probing question
- Why?
- Can you give me an example?
- Can you explain that in a bit more detail?

5- What is the requirement? and type? تتفق عرض كامل
A statement of what are the system must do or a characteristic it must have.
Type 1- functional: relates to a process or data.

2- Non functional: relates to performance or usability

Common uses - Large number of people
- Need both information and opinions

Questionnaire steps
- select the participants
- Designing the questionnaire
- Administering the questionnaire
- Questionnaire follow-up

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Page: ch4 Date:

6- Discuss how you can identify the major use case? 2022

- Review the requirements definition
- Identify the subject's boundaries
- Identify the primary actors and their goals
- Identify the business processes and major use-cases
- Carefully review the current set of use cases
  - Identify additional use cases
  - Split or combine some to create the right size

7- What are the steps of creating a use case description? 2021 Ph

1- Pick a high priority use-case and create an overview
   - List the primary actor
   - Determine its type
   - List stakeholders
   - Briefly describe the use case
   - List its relationship to other use case
2- Fill in the steps of the normal flow of events required to complete the use case
3- Ensure that the step listed are not too complicated
4- identify and write the alternate or exceptional flows
5- Carefully review the use case description
6- Iterate over the entire set of steps again

Page: Ch 4 Date: 2021

8- What are the steps of creating an Activity Diagram?

1- Set the scope of the activity being modeled
2- Identify the activities; connect them with flows
3- Identify any decisions that must be made
4- Identify potential parallelism in the process
5- Draw the activity diagram

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9- Discuss in brief the steps of SDLC? 2-2021

- Planning : Why build the system?
- Analysis : Who, what, when, where will the system be?
- Design: How will the system work
- Implementation: System delivery

Page: Ch

6- Discuss

- Revie
- Ident
- Ident
- Ident
- Core

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Page: Date:

* Waterfall Development

It is the or original structured design methodology. The analysis and user proceed in sequance in phases from one phases to the next.

Advantages

-identifies system requirement long before programming begins

Disadvantages

-The Design must be specified on paper before programming begins

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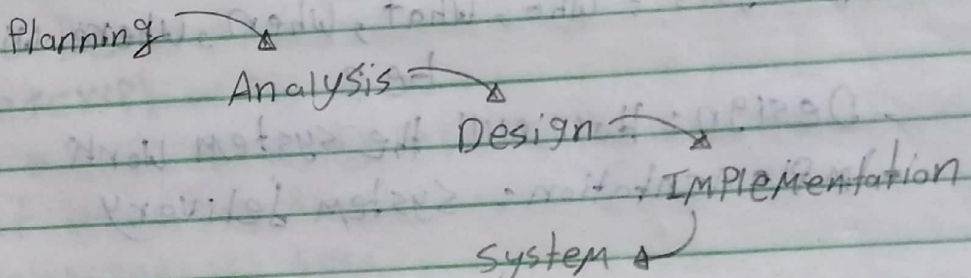

* Parallel Development

-It a ttemts to address the problem long delays between the analysis phase and the delivary of the system.

Advantages

-It Can reduce the schedule to deliver a system

Disadvantages

-Huge paper documents

-Sometimes the subproject aren't completly independent.

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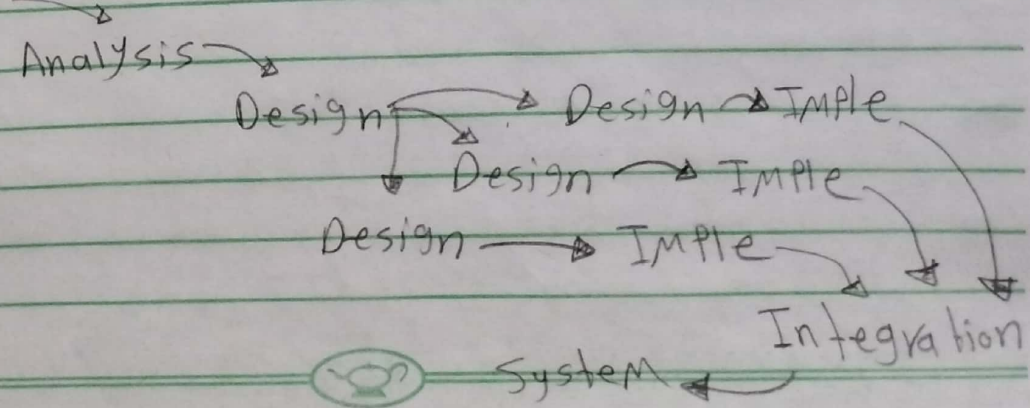

Date:

Page:

* Agile Methodology
- It is a thire catejey of system development methodology that still.
- It is a way to manage a project by breaking it up into several phases

Advantages
- face to face Conversation
- late changes in requirements are allowed

Disadvantages:
- Documentation is less
- Not useful for small development project

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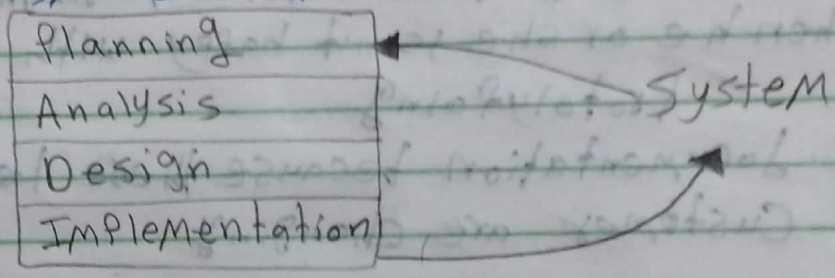

8- The Principle
- satisfy the customer requirement
- welcome changing requirement
- frequent deliver of working software
- Collaboration between the business stakeholder and developers throughout the project
- support, trust and matirate the people involved
- Enable face-to-face interactions
- The primary measure of progress is working, excuting software
- maintain constant pace

Page: Date:

* Prototyping (RAD)

Prototyping based Methodology performs the analysis design and implementation phases concurrently, and all three phases are performed in a cycle until the system is completed

Advantages

- It very quickly provides a system that users can interact with even if it isn't ready for use at first
- Reduce time and costs
- improved and increasal user involvement

Disadvantages

- The Client may lose interself in the final product when he or she is n't happy with the initial Protolyping
- Poor documentation because these lequilement of the Customer are changing

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