

## Homework – 7

### (10 points)

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**Submission:** Save this Word document with your answers as a PDF file and upload the PDF file to Canvas.

1. List three characteristics each of traditional and web-based development.

**Traditional:**

- legacy system requirements with compatibility issues
- systems designed to run on local and wide-area company networks
- scalability can be affected by network limitations and constraints

**Web-Based:**

- systems treat the web as the platform, rather than a communication channel
- web-based software is not as dependent on desktop computing power and resources
- systems are developed and delivered in an Internet-based framework like .NET

2. How does cloud computing support Web 2.0 applications?

**Web 2.0 is described as the second gen of the web that enables collaboration, interaction, and information-sharing over ever-evolving environment as opposed to original static websites. Cloud computing is the model for implementing systems on Web 2.0, providing data environments that are supported by the powerful computers that make Web 2.0 possible.**

3. Why would a company choose in-house software development?

**In-house software development allows for the making or purchasing of software packages that can be customized to the company's needs and provide better total cost of ownership (TCO).**

4. What is outsourcing?

**Outsourcing is the transfer of information, operations, or maintenance to a third-party, external firm that can provide services for a fee. These firms will charge fees for renting software or doing things like handling a company's entire IT function.**

5. List two reasons offshoring may be risky.

**Offshoring IT functionality to companies in other countries imposes the risk of security issues and a lack of strong communication over functions that may be extremely important to a company. Shipping IT data to another country over the network can prove to have security risks with stolen data. Also, it may be difficult to communicate precisely what the company wants from a function if languages are not shared or instructions not extremely precise.**

6. What is SaaS?

**SaaS, or Software as a Service, is a software deployment model where an application is hosted as a service provided to customers over the Internet.**

7. What is the primary objective of the evaluation and selection team in selecting a development strategy?

**The evaluation and selection team's primary goal is to eliminate possible alternatives that will not meet project requirements, rank any alternatives that are possible, and present viable alternatives to the management who will make final decisions on what to go with.**

8. What are the five steps in the software acquisition process?

1. **Evaluate the Information Systems Requirement**
2. **Identify Potential Vendors or Outsourcing Options**
3. **Evaluate the Alternatives**
4. **Perform Cost-Benefit Analysis**
5. **Prepare a Recommendation**

9. What is an RFP, and how does it differ from an RFQ?

**RFP is a request for proposal, which describes a company, its IT services or products needed, and specifies which features will be required. RFP's are different from RFQ's (request for quotation) in its specificity. RFQ's are more specific and are used when the specific product is already known. RFQ's describe price quotations or bids and involve purchasing assets or leasing them.**

10. Explain the relationship between logical and physical design.

**Logical design defines what must take place, but now how it will be accomplished.**

**Physical design is the blueprint for how it will be accomplished. Logical designs are the ideas that go into creating the physical designs so that projects can be accomplished. Logical designs are also more general and encompass the broader ideas, while physical designs will take aspects and go into further detail on how to accomplish them.**