1. Info systems analysis and design is a complex, challenging, and stimulating organizational process that a team of business and systems professionals uses to develop and maintain computer-based information systems.
2. Methodologies are comprehensive, multiple-step approaches to systems development that will guide your work and inﬂuence the quality of your ﬁnal product—the information system. Techniques are particular processes that you, as an analyst, will follow to help ensure that your work is well thought out, complete, and comprehensible to others on your project team. Techniques are particular processes that you, as an analyst, will follow to help ensure that your work is well thought out, complete, and comprehensible to others on your project team.
3. It is an organizational improvement process. Systems are built and rebuilt for organizational beneﬁts. Beneﬁts result from adding value during the process of creating, producing, and supporting the organization’s products and services. Thus, the analysis and design of information systems is based on your understanding of the organization’s objectives, structure, and processes, as well as your knowledge of how to exploit information technology for advantage.
4. Information systems analysis emphasizes *business issues*, not technical or implementation concerns.
5. Systems analysis – a problem-solving technique that decomposes a system into its component pieces for the purpose of studying how well those component parts work and interact to accomplish their purpose. Objective of analysis phase is to understand business functions (processes) and develop system requirements. Form the foundation for systems development effort by focusing on “what” the system needs to do.
6. Above
7. Errors are brought up to be studied and fixed in the system.
8. A project becomes bogged down by to many requests for what the system should be able to do.
9. Speak with people directly, or gathered from documentation of the current systems.
10. The emphasis is on the idea that for a system to be made cost effectively and efficiently, the current systems must be studied and needs must be noted and met.
11. Determining is the fact finding phase of the mission and the structuring phase is the outline of the current system and the projected system.
12. Fact finding mission.
13. The systems analyst and project manager. They will question and speak with the people who work with the current system and question the owners of the new system.
14. It is to identify what the (new/enhanced) system will do without consideration of technology
15. Interviewing users, Interview focus groups, Observations of users, and observing documentation on the system
16. NA
17. A written statement about what the software product that is to be purchased (or developed) should do or a trait that it shall have.
18. Inputs, outputs, processes, and stored data.
19. Properties or qualities that the software product must have if it is to be acceptable to its user.
20. Functional requirements detail to the end user what the software will do, technical or nonfunctional will tell the programmer what the software will need to be suitable to sell to the customer.
21. This is the systems analyst and project manager.
22. It is an outline of the current and the projected system.
23. Process- data movement and handling, Logic and timing- transformation and manipulation of data, data- the inherent structure of data.
24. A problem-solving approach that emphasizes the drawing of pictorial system models to document and validate both existing and/or proposed systems.
25. a [simplified] representation of either reality or vision.
26. ERD, SSR, BPP, Business Case, Statement of Work.
27. Object oriented approaches. Traditional Approaches focusing on data.
28. Shows as many rules about the meanings and interactions among data.
29. Simple, non-redundant, flexible and adaptable to future needs.
30. Capture as much of the meaning of the data as possible
31. Business rules are specifications that preserve the integrity of logical data.
32. They both work to keep data organized and the integrity preserved.
33. An enterprise data model is one that is from the top down. It is the broadest style of data model.
34. It helps to keep things simple and vague for later development.
35. At an application level, details are clear and well defined for production.
36. Crucial characteristics are captured during data modeling, data is the most complex aspect, the characteristics of the data are pretty permanent, allows for automatic program generation from structural information.
37. Process Modeling is the procedure of mapping a system out and its processes.
38. Data flow diagram is a model that maps the flow of data in a system.
39. Two key business processes are the identification and the selection of system. The next is the assessment and feasibility of projects.
40. A context DFD, a DFD with inputs and outputs, and a thorough description of each DFD.
41. Figure the technical and economic feasibility.