

Systems Development Life Cycles:

- The **systems development life cycle** (SDLC) is a general term used to describe the method and process of developing a new information system
- Without the structure and organization provided by SDLC approach projects are at **risk** for missed deadline, low quality etc
- SDLC provides
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 - Structure
 - Methods
 - Controls
 - Checklist
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Systems Investigation and Planning

- Problems and opportunities are identified
- The project planning phase includes **five activities**:
 - ⇒ Define the problem.
 - ⇒ Confirm project feasibility.
 - ⇒ Produce the project schedule.
 - ⇒ Staff the project.
 - ⇒ Launch the project.

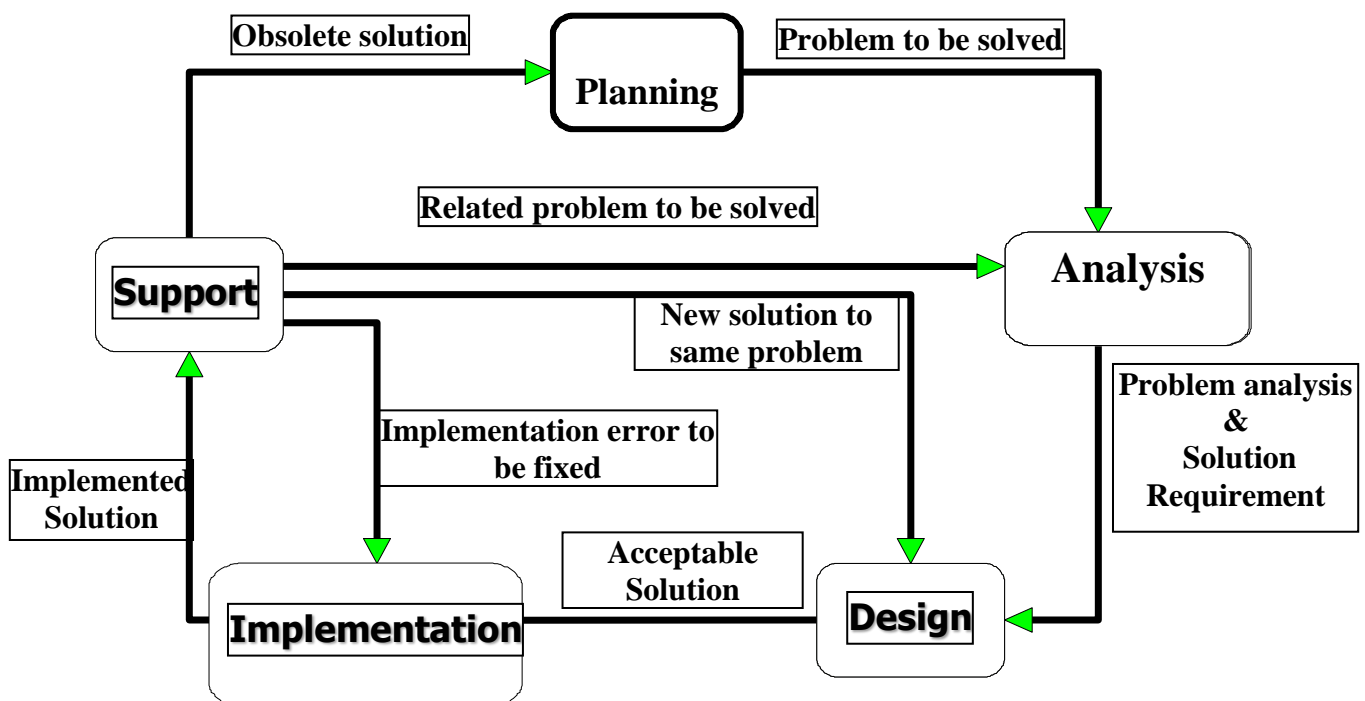
Systems Analysis

- Existing systems and work processes are studied
- The analysis phase includes **six activities**:
 - ⇒ Gather information (e.g. interview, read, observe etc.)
 - ⇒ Define system requirements (reports, diagrams etc.)
 - ⇒ Build prototypes for discovery of requirements
 - ⇒ Prioritize requirements

- ⇒ Generate and evaluate alternative solutions
- ⇒ Review recommendations with management

® Systems Design

- Defines how the information system will do what it must do to solve the problem.
- The design phase includes **seven activities**:
 - ⇒ Design and integrate the network
 - ⇒ Design the application network
 - ⇒ Design the user interfaces
 - ⇒ Design the system interfaces
 - ⇒ Design and integrate the database
 - ⇒ Prototype for design details
 - ⇒ Design and integrate the system controls



Systems Implementation

- System components are assembled and the new or modified system is placed into operation.
- The implementation phase includes **six activities**:
 - ⇒ Construct software components
 - ⇒ Verify and test
 - ⇒ Develop prototypes for tuning
 - ⇒ Convert data
 - ⇒ Train and document

⇒ Install the system

Systems Maintenance and Review

- Ensures the system operates and is modified to keep up with business changes.
- The support phase includes **two activities**:

Provide support to **end users**

- ⇒ Help desks
- ⇒ Training programs

Maintain and enhance the computer system

- ⇒ Simple program error correction
- ⇒ Make sure that the system operates as expected
- ⇒ Modify functionalities that are not working properly

In “classical” life cycle these phases are sequential, but there are variations