

DECISION MAKING

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DESIGN STAGE AND IT'S OUTPUTS

- **design stage**:- 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.

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 or web page map that graphically describes the program structure.
- Actual or pseudocode for each module in the program.
- A prototype for the proposed system.

LOGICAL & PHYSICAL DESIGN

- **Logical Design**
- Logical design pertains 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.
- While preparing the logical design of a system, the system analyst specifies the user needs at level of detail that virtually determines the information flow into and out of the system and the required data sources. Data flow diagram, E-R diagram modeling are used.
- **Physical Design**
- Physical design relates to the actual input and output processes of the system. It 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.

RFP & HOW THIS DOCUMENT IS USED

- **RFP** is a document that describes the needs of the project to be implemented and asks for solutions proposed by qualified vendors to implement the project. Having a good RFP will help you get a good resource to get your project going and get it done as planned
- **Determine what matters most:** Set the scoring criteria you will use to select a vendor by deciding what matters most: a vendor's cost estimate, skill set, or references and reviews. Doing this before publicly releasing your RFP reduces the number of proposals you must seriously consider and makes it easier to rank them.

IMPLEMENTATION STAGE & START UP A SYSTEM

- **The implementation** phase represents the work done to meet the requirements of the scope of work and fulfill the charter. During the implementation phase, the project team accomplished the work defined in the plan and made adjustments when the project factors changed.
- **Lean startup** is a methodology for developing businesses and products that aims to shorten product development cycles and rapidly discover if a proposed business model is viable; this is achieved by adopting a combination of business-hypothesis-driven experimentation, iterative product releases, and validated learning. Lean startup emphasizes customer feedback over intuition and flexibility over planning. This methodology enables recovery from failures more often than traditional ways of product development.

MAINTENANCE & LIST REASONS

- Equipment Maintenance and Savings
- Save Money
- Save Time
- Improve Efficiency
- Reduce Danger

DIFFERENT TYPES OF SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

- **slipstream upgrade** : An upgrade that usually requires recompiling all the code, allowing the program to run faster and more efficiently.
- **Patch** : A minor change to correct a problem or make a small enhancement. It is usually an addition to an existing program.
- **Release** : A significant program change that often requires changes in the documentation of the software.
- **Version** : A major program change, typically encompassing many new features.

REFERENCE

- REFERENCE BOOK
- AND WIKIBADY