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From Page 438 in your textbook, please answer the following:

2. What are the feasibility analysis checkpoints in the development cycle? What should be done at each checkpoint?

There are three feasibility analysis checkpoints in the development cycle. The first occurs during the scope definition phase, and it involves weighing the urgency of the problem against the effort of even analyzing it and outlining a system to propose. The second occurs after a more detailed analysis of the current system, and it involves determining whether the rough estimates of current system costs will at least equal developing a new system. The final feasibility checkpoint occurs after the decision analysis, when enough is known about the proposed solution to take a detailed estimate of its cost and a variety of options to continue are available.

3. What are the objectives of the operational feasibility test?

The operational feasibility test assesses how well the proposed system will solve the assigned problems, take advantage of identified opportunities, and whether the problem is worth solving based on the costs of the proposed solution.

5. When is the usability analysis performed? What is the objective of the usability analysis?

Usability analysis would occur at the Decision Analysis Checkpoint and probably involve a Cultural Feasibility check. The objective of this task is to ensure the users will accept the solution and meet their needs.

6. What is the objective of the technical feasibility test.

The technical feasibility analysis evaluates the proposed solution's practicality in whether the technology is established or state-of-the-art, availability of the technology to support the solution, and whether the organization has technical fluency to support the solution.

7. What are the characteristics of development costs and operating costs? List three examples of each kind of cost.

Development costs are one-time costs incurred during the development of the system, and include personnel, computer usage, training, and equipment costs. Operating costs are costs incurred during the operation of the system, these can be personnel, overhead, and maintenance costs.

9. Why is the time-value-money concept an essential consideration when assessing economic feasibility?

The time-value-money concept means that a dollar today is worth more than a dollar in the future; therefore, any value a system will bring in the future should be measured in the estimated value of dollars at that future delivery date.

From Page 469 in your textbook, please respond to the following:

6. You are designing a data interface screen for a new system that is under development. The purpose of this data interface screen is to enter changes of address submitted by drivers to their state's DMV. Each key data operator will enter on this screen from these hand-printed forms about a thousand changes of address per day. What is one very important principle to keep in mind?

In the system interface design, be sure to simplify the entry of data on the form into the computer. Involve end-users in evaluating the degree to which this objective has been accomplished.

9. You are a systems designer who is responsible for reviewing vendor proposals. A vendor who has done satisfactory work for your company in the past has submitted a proposal that does not meet several critical requirements. What should you do?

Two issues to keep in mind concerning this is the possibility that our RFP inadequately defined the critical requirements and whether the critical requirements can be achieved through another means. If the vendor cannot meet the critical requirements, then they must be eliminated as a possible choice.

13. Data security and privacy are increasingly important issues. What are some examples of security and privacy issues that systems analysts, system designers, and database administrators need to be aware of in developing and maintaining a relational database system?

With numerous applications and users accessing it, the relational database system must include security to manage what users (including applications as users) can access which tables and perform which transactions on them.