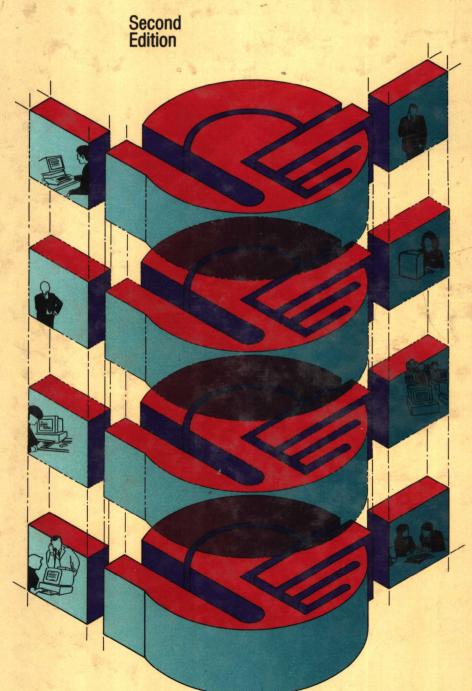
Analysis & Design of Information Systems

James A. Senn



ANALYSIS and DESIGN of INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Second Edition

James A. Senn

Georgia State University

McGRAW-HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY

New York • St. Louis • San Francisco • Auckland • Bogotá • Caracas • Hamburg Lisbon • London • Madrid • Mexico • Milan • Montreal • New Delhi • Oklahoma City Paris • San Juan • São Paulo • Singapore • Sydney • Tokyo • Toronto

ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Copyright © 1989, 1984 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. Except as permitted under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, no part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a data base or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

234567890 HAL HAL 89432109

ISBN 0-07-056236-9

This book was set in Palatino and Helvetica by Jonathan Peck Typographers.

The editors were Karen M. Jackson and Terrence P. McGillen: the cover designer was Sallie Stanton Keyser.

Development and production management services were provided by Cole and Associates.

Arcata Graphics/Halliday was the printer and binder.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Senn, James A.

Analysis and design of information systems-2nd ed.

Includes bibliographies and index.

1. System design. 2. System analysis. 3. Management information systems. I. Title.

OA76.9.S88S46

1989

003—dc19 ISBN 0-07-056236-9 88-39023

Preface

TO THE STUDENT

For many organizations, computer information systems are now at the heart of daily activities and a major consideration in corporate decision making. Businesses consider carefully their information systems capabilities when deciding whether or not to enter new markets or when planning a response to competition. Without automated assistance, government organizations would grind to a halt for the sheer volume of activities would overwhelm workers and managers. Also, data communications capabilities determine where and when information will flow.

The development of information systems involves both systems analysts and those who will use the applications that emerge—endusers. The analysis and design of information systems involve many parts of the organization and are not limited to the domain of computer specialists. We will emphasize this theme—user-driven applications—throughout this book.

We will discuss each of the activities associated with developing a computer-based information system. You will learn how to identify system requirements, including methods of collecting requirements data, how to interact with managers and users, and how to document system details through various methods. We will discuss the design of such new system features as reports and displays, including the use of color and graphics. Together, we will examine methods for detecting errors in input data and for preventing unexpected user activities from producing unintentional results.

It is not necessary for you to have an extensive business background or even an intention of pursuing a career in information systems to benefit from this text. You may be a business person—a user—who expects to interact with systems analysts or computer programmers and wants to have a better understanding of their work so that you can work more effectively with them. Or you may want to collect knowledge so you can manage analysts responsible for a project in your department. In either case, you will benefit from this text.

Some of you might also be computer programmers or computer engineers planning to move into the area of systems analysis in the future. In the latter case, your expertise in computer programming will be a useful supplement to the methods of systems analysis and design as we will discuss them.

This book contains a number of tools to show you the real-world view of systems development. Each chapter features the information systems experience of a well-known firm or a particularly important issue faced by companies you know well. You will see how such corporations as McDonald's, AT&T, Polaroid, Delta Air Lines, Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Company—Georgia (and more) develop and use information technology effectively.

Each chapter begins with a vignette describing a situation you may encounter in an organization. These situations should make you think about how you would react if you were the one faced with the dilemma. I think you will find them challenging.

Several times in each chapter you will encounter a "benchmark"—a pause from the regular flow of text that is designed to further emphasize the practical perspective of the concepts and techniques being discussed. Each benchmark is my personal assessment of where a particular systems development issue fits in the reality of organizations.

Other study tools available in this book include a set of questions at the beginning of each chapter that addresses the most important issues in the chapter as well as key terms to watch for as you read the chapter. After finishing the chapter, look back and see if you can answer the questions. A summary is included at the end of every chapter to highlight further the main points of the reading and assist you in answering the review questions which follow.

Throughout the book there are many examples and over two hundred illustrations that demonstrate what systems analysts do to determine the feasibility of developing a computer-based system. Sometimes, their decisions are against development altogether. These examples are based on real situations in which I have been involved as a consultant, analyst, or designer of a system.

The concepts and theories underlying systems analysis and design are woven through the book so that you can develop an understanding of why certain questions must be addressed and learn how various decisions are made. Emphasis is placed on practical aspects of system development—decisions that analysts must face every day when working on a project. Through the many examples and illustrations, you will gain a detailed understanding of the work of the systems analyst. If you take the time to work through the application problems at the end of each chapter, you will reinforce principles presented in the chapter and gain experience in making decisions that you may actually face one day in business. Developing the answers to these questions, which are based on real-life problems, will not always be easy and may involve more than just a minute or two of thought. For that there is no apology. The amount of time you invest now will determine your payoff in the future.

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Systems analysis and design is a challenge to teach to students in a classroom environment because it is out of the context in which applications are generally created. So much of systems analysis and design depends on tools, experiences, and situations that are difficult to recreate in the typical classroom. The course, therefore, frequently consists of a heavy emphasis on theory, and insufficient attention given to applications.

This book goes beyond classroom theory and concepts. It is practice-oriented with examples, applications, and proven techniques that *demonstrate* systems analysis and design. In addition, actual organization and business settings are used in the examples to show how systems concepts can apply to many different types of enterprises.

The text is designed to be used in a semester or quarter course in systems analysis and design. It introduces topics in an order most easily grasped by students: The early chapters focus on feasibility studies and requirements determination, the later chapters are oriented toward design specification and implementation. Software design and testing specification are discussed in detail, with repeated emphasis on maintaining system quality.

Questions in project management and the selection of computer hardware and software, discussed in Chapters 16 and 17, are raised in virtually every aspect of systems development. Students may find it helpful to refer to these chapters repeatedly throughout the course.

Particular emphasis is placed on development methods, tools, and techniques. Prototyping, structured analysis, and the traditional systems development life cycle model are discussed candidly. Both their strengths and their shortcomings are pointed out. Computeraided systems engineering (CASE) tools are the subject of a full chapter. In addition, specific CASE tools including Excelerator[®] are used in applications as they are discussed in other sections of the book. The perspective is pragmatic, pointing out how CASE fits into the development process, emphasizing both strengths and weaknesses of these tools, and exploring the characteristics needed in future generations of CASE tools.

Data communication and networks, increasingly common in information systems of all sizes, distributed or not, are examined in detail. A separate chapter is devoted to the design decisions the analyst must address in developing computer networks, choosing communication links, and acquiring communication facilities.

To provide students with an active learning environment where they can master concepts, several learning aids and special features are found in the book including:

· Key questions at the beginning of each chapter

- Chapter objectives framed around skills to be developed
- Key terms listed in each chapter
- A chapter-opening vignette featuring a lifelike situation which is pertinent to the chapter
- Corporate boxes highlighting information systems experiences of well-known companies
- Professional "toolboxes" stressing career development
- Special pause points in each chapter—benchmarks—that emphasize broad, practical perspectives to the concepts and techniques discussed
- Chapter summaries
- Review questions
- Application problems that apply the concepts, tools, and techniques of the chapter in practical settings

It is important for students to follow the development of lifelike systems as they study different analysis and design concepts. To assist you in achieving this objective, I have captured a live systems project, Sevco Industries, and included portions of it throughout the text. This classroom tested case study involves an order entry/accounts receivable system that is common in many organizations.

After each major topic in the text, the concepts and techniques are applied to the case study, including a feasibility study and a detailed investigation. Data flow diagrams and data dictionary entries are assembled to document the system. In the output and input design areas, reports, display screens, and interactive menus are shown to indicate how the previous user requirements are translated into design specifications and processing methods. Since the system requires data communication facilities, the design that was assembled to provide the necessary transmission capabilities is also shown. By the time the students read Chapter 15 on implementation of the system, they will realize that implementation actually begins during requirements determination and takes place throughout the development process. This chapter will pinpoint additional implementation issues.

To augment the text, Analysis and Design of Information Systems is complemented by a full teaching and learning package including:

- Study Guide. An all-new study guide has been prepared to accompany the second edition and includes additional self-testing questions and problems, three case studies, and a glossary to assist your students in mastering the material. Worksheets and forms are also included for use in systems development assignments.
- Instructor's Manual. A new instructor's manual provides additional support for the text. It includes instructional strategies,

- suggested readings, answers to application problems and review questions from the text, a special appendix on cost-benefit analysis, and a set of transparency masters.
- Test Bank. A test bank, containing approximately 2,000 questions in both hard copy and computerized format, has been created to accompany the text. There are three types of questions: truefalse, multiple choice, and completion. These carefully selected questions emphasize important topics in the text and allow the instructor to prepare a wide range of tests.

The entire text and its accompanying tools have been developed to give the students a practical, applications-oriented understanding of systems analysis and design. It applies equally well to large mainframe and small personal computers. The up-to-date analyst should be familiar with both.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank the following reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions during the development of this second edition:

Jack Stott, University of Hawaii
Eugene Muscat, University of San Francisco
Andrew Peacock, Digital Equipment Corporation
Edwin Blanks, Virginia Commonwealth University
Constance Knapp, Pace University
Robert Keim, Arizona State University
William Sasso, New York University

The staff at McGraw-Hill Publishing Company was instrumental in the development of this project. Eric Munson and Karen Jackson were actively involved throughout the revision process. Their market sense and willingness to commit resources to the project are greatly appreciated. Elisa Adams worked diligently on the first edition and her efforts continue to be evident. Barbara Pickard, of Cole and Associates, played the key role in preparing and editing the second edition. I particularly enjoyed working with Barbara. Her creative instincts and feel for the student's needs are evident throughout.

Coordination of the production was in the hands of true professionals: Brete Harrison, Lorna Cunkle, Carolyn Chandler and Elizabeth Assefnia, who developed and maintained the schedules and ensured the missing pieces were found and put in place.

My wife, Elaine, was an ardent cheerleader, supporter, and friend throughout the project. Her contributions show in many subtle ways and were indeed instrumental in achieving the final result.

James A. Senn

Contents

Part One: Introduction to Informat	tion Syst	ems Development	
1. Introduction to Information Syst	ems Dev	elopment	
Systems Analyst: A Profession Worth			
Pursuing?	3		
In Perspective	5		
Working Smarter	5	Benchmark	
Global Blurring of Industries	6	The Interdependence of Systems and	
Ideas and Information	6	Subsystems	20
Users: Information Workers	6	Systems Development Strategies	26
The Burden of Responsibility	7	Classical Systems Development Life	
What Is Systems Analysis and		Cycle	27
Design?	9	Determination of System	
Overview of Systems Analysis and		Requirements	30
Design	9	Design of System	30
What Systems Analysis Is NOT	11	Development of Software	31
Systems Analysts' Work	12	Systems Testing	31
Responsibility for Computer		Implementation and Evaluation	32
Programming	12	Ŝtructured Analysis Development	
Changes in Systems Analysts'		Method	34
Responsibilities	13	Systems Prototype Method	37
Who Are the Users?	14	Reasons for Systems Prototyping	37
Benchmark		Methods for Prototype	
Successful Information Systems:		Development	40
A Joint Effort	16	Benchmark	
Business Systems Concepts	16	Which Development Method Is	
What Is a System?	16	the Right One?	40
Important Systems Characteristics	17	Tools for Systems Development	41
Business Systems	19	Analysis Tools	41
Business Information Systems	20	Design Tools	42
Categories of Information Systems	21	Development Tools	42
Transaction Processing Systems	21	Summary	42
Management Information Systems	23	Review Questions	44
Decision Support Systems	25 25	Application Problems	45
Scope of Information Systems	25	References	47
2. Managing the Application Develo			48
	_		
The Good Old Days of Information	49		
Systems How Systems Projects Are Regun		Information Systems Planning	
How Systems Projects Are Begun	51 52	Methodologies	63
Reasons for Project Proposals	52	Sources of Project Requests	64
Benchmark		Managing Project Review and	
Corporate Mission and the Role of		Selection	67
Information Systems	63	Steering Committee Method	67

Information Systems Committee Method User-Group Committee Method Other Methods Benchmark Steering the Course in Information Systems Development Managing the Portfolio Direction Integrating the Application Portfolio The Project Request Preliminary Investigation Scope of Study Conducting the Investigation Testing Project Feasibility Handling Infeasible Projects	69 70 71 71 72 73 74 74 75 77 77	Benchmark Preliminary Investigation of User- Developed Applications Selecting the Project Development Strategy Institutional Versus End-User Applications End-User Development Approach Development Strategies for Institutional Applications Summary Review Questions Application Problems References Case Study Phase I Sevco Industries: A Profile	79 80 80 81 85 86 88 89 92
Part Two: Requirements Analysis a	and Dete	rmination	101
3. Tools for Determining Systems Re	equireme	ents	102
The Receiving-Room Fiasco	103	Benchmark	
What Is Requirements		Fact Finding: A Challenge and an	110
Determination?	105	Opportunity	118
Activities in Requirements	407	Tools for Documenting Procedures	110
Determination	106	and Decisions	119
Basic Requirements	107	Decision Concepts	120
User Transaction Requirements	111	Decision Trees	122
User Decision Requirements	112 114	Decision Tables	126
Organization-Wide Requirements	114	Types of Table Entries	131
Benchmark	444	Benchmark T. I.	104
When the Exception Is the Rule	114	Making Good Use of Analysis Tools	134
Fact-Finding Techniques	115	Structured English	138
Interview	115	Summary	143
Questionnaire	116	Review Questions	144
Record Review Observation	117	Application Problems	145
Observation	118	References	147
4. Structured Analysis Development	Strategy		148
Static or Not: That's the Question	149		
Structured Analysis	151	Benchmark	
What Is Structured Analysis?	152	Data Flow Tools: Beyond Analysis	155
What Is Data Flow Analysis?	153	Notation	157
Features of Data Flow Strategy	154	Parallel Activities	158
Tools of Data Flow Strategy	154	Advantages of Data Flow Analysis	159

Developing Data Flow Diagrams Development Process	162 162	Why Is a Data Dictionary Important?	185
Benchmark		What Does a Data Dictionary	200
Using Physical and Logical Data Flow		Record?	187
Diagrams	176	Describing Data Elements	188
General Rules for Drawing Logical	-	Describing Data Structures	191
Flow Data Diagrams	176	Notation in the Data Dictionary	197
Explode Processes for More Detail	177	Recording Data Descriptions	198
Maintain Consistency Between	1//	Defining Data Flows and Stores	198
Processes	179	Defining Data Structures	199
Follow Meaningful Leveling	1//	Describing Processes	200
Conventions	179	Using the Data Dictionary Details	200
Add Control on Lower-Level	1,,	Benchmark	
Diagrams Only	179	The Data Dictionary	202
Evaluate Data Flow Diagram for	1,,	Summary	205
Correctness	182	Review Questions	206
Features of a Data Dictionary	184	Application Problems	207
What Is a Data Dictionary?	184	References	211
F. Analisation Bod to D. J.			
5. Application Prototope Developme		0,	212
Test Drive	213	Personal Computers	232
Purpose of Application Prototyping	215	Libraries of Reusable Code	233
Uses of Application Prototyping	215	Prototype Strategies	234
Rationale for Application	017	Prototype the Screens Only	234
Prototyping	216	Prototype the Processing	
Candidate Applications	218	Procedures Only	235
Steps in Prototype Method	219	Prototype the Mainline Functions	201
Identify Known Requirements	221	Only	236
Develop Working Model	221	Benchmark	
User Prototype	223	Fitting Prototyping Tools to the Task	
Review Prototype	223	at Hand	237
Repeat as Needed	224	Misconceptions About Prototyping	238
Use of Prototypes	224	A Trivial Activity	238
Abandon Application	224	For Small Applications Only	238
Implement Prototype	225	For Simple Applications Only	238
Redevelop Application	225	Token Üser Involvement	238
Begin New Prototype	226	A Prototyping Example	239
Benchmark		Voice-Mail Application	239
Starting Point: Understand User	224	Second Iteration	241
Requirements	226	Third Iteration	243
Tools for Prototyping	227	Fourth Iteration	243
Fourth-Generation Languages	227	Full Implementation	244
Report Generators	229	Summary	245
Application Generators	230	Review Questions	246
Screen Generators	231	Application Problems	246
Data Dictionary Systems	232	References	249

6. Computer-Aided Systems Tools			250
Automating the Art	251	Main Facilities Menu	267
Role of Tools	252	Drawing Data Flow Diagrams	267
Benefits of Using Tools	252	Benchmark	
Benefits of Computer-Assisted Tools		CASE Tools: Looking Ahead	277
Categories of Automated Tools	256	Assessment of CASE	277
Front-End Tools	256	Benefits of CASE	277
Back-End Tools	256	Weaknesses of CASE	278
Integrated Tools	257	Benchmark	_, 0
Benchmark	250	Keeping CASE Tools in Perspective	281
Use of Automated Tools	259		
Computer-Assisted Systems		Summary Payriany Oyantians	282 283
Engineering (CASE) Tools	260	Review Questions	
CASE Components	260	Application Problems References	283 284
Integrating Tools in CASE	263		204
Using a CASE Tool	266	Case Study Phase II	207
Getting Started	267	Systems Analysis of Sevco Industries	286
Part Three: Systems Design			321
7. The Analysis-to-Design Transition A Token User?	1 323		322
Specifying Application Requirements	325	Design of Input	344
Investigation Objectives	325	Design of Control	346
Analysis of Facts	325	Design of Procedures	346
Sample Analysis	331	Design of Program Specifications	346
Identification of Requirements	333	Benchmark	
Selection of Requirements		Maintenance: Keeping the System	
Fulfillment Strategies	334	Useful	347
Objectives in Designing an		- -	347
Information System	336	Managing the Design Process for	240
Specify the Logical Design Elements	337	Institutional Applications	348
Support Business Activities	338	Obtaining "Deliverables"	348
Ensure That System Features Meet		Describing System Design	349
User Requirements	338	Monitoring Design Process Selecting Hardware and Software	350
Benchmark		Involving Users	350
Fitting the System to the Organization	339	Managing End-User Developed	330
Provide a System Engineered for		Systems	351
Ease of Use by People	339	End-User Design Responsibilities	352
Provide Detailed Software		Systems Analysts' Responsibilities	352
Development Specifications	340	Summary	355
Conform to Design Standards	341	Review Questions	356
What Features Must Be Designed?	341	Application Problems	357
Elements of the Design	342	References	359
Design of Output	342	Case Study Phase III	
Design of Files	343	From Analysis to Design at Sevco	
Design of Database Interactions	343	Industries	360

8. Design of Computer Output			370
		Designing Printed Output	392
A Picture for a Thousand Words	371	Printed Reports	392
How to Identify Computer Output		Developing a Printed Output	
Needs	372	Layout	398
Output Objectives	373	Designing Printed Output	400
Types of Output	375	Designing Visual Display Output	406
Key Output Questions	376	Layout of Display Screens	407
Benchmark		Benchmark	
Designing Computer Output:		Display Screens	407
When Less Is Better	377	Screen Design	407
How to Present Information	378	Summary	414
Tabular Format	378	Review Questions	415
Graphic Format	381	Application Problems	415
Color Presentation	391	References	417
9. Design of Input and Control			420
Manual Is Cheaper	421	Transaction Validation	442
What Concerns Guide Input Design?	423	Checking the Transaction Data	444
Objectives of Input Design	423	Modifying the Transaction Data	447
Capturing Data for Input	42 5	Benchmark	
Data Capture Guidelines	425	Input Validation: Keeping Up with	
Design of Source Document	426	Changing Needs	449
Benchmark		Summary	451
State-of-the-Art Forms Generation	44 0	Review Questions	452
Input Validation	441	Application Problems	452
Checking the Transaction	441	References	455
10. Design of Online Dialogue			456
Second Nature	4 57		
How Is Online Different?	458	Benchmark	
Immediate Response to User		Artificial Intelligence	47 5
Requests	459	Question/Answer Dialogue	475
Less Predictable Demand	4 59	Data Entry Dialogues	475
Direct Contact Between System		Data Entry Templates	476
and User	459	Question/Answer Prompt	476
What Is an Interface?	4 60	Editing in Online Systems	478
Purpose of Interface	460	Screen Management	480
Characteristics of Interface	4 61	Benchmark	
Benchmark_		Selecting Dialogue Strategies in	
Interface Devices	4 62	Specific Applications	492
Actions Occurring at Interface	462	Summary	493
Designing Dialogue	465	Review Questions	494
Dialogue Charts	465	Application Problems	495
Dialogue Design Decisions	467	References	499
Dialogue Strategies	468	Case Study Phase IV	
Menu-Driven Dialogue	468	Design of Output and Input for	
Keyword Dialogue	47 3	Sevco Industries	500

11. Design of Files and Use of Auxiliary Storage Devices			530
Fall Out for Pall Call	E21	Direct-Access Organizations	546
Fall Out for Roll Call!	531 532	Indexed Organization	551
Basic File Terminology Data Item	532	Benchmark	
Record	534	Storage Structures	556
Record Key	536	Magnetic Tape	556
Entity	536	Storing Data on Magnetic Tape	556
File	536	Sequential File Processing	559
Databases	536	Magnetic Disk	561
Data Structure Diagrams	537	Disk Layout and Design	561
Purpose	537	Track/Cylinder Addressing	561
Notation	537	Track/Sector Addressing	564
Use in File Design	537	Disk Storage Capacity	564
Types of Files	538	Timing Determination	565
Master File	538	Backup and Recovery of Files	565
Transaction File	539	Potential Causes of Data Loss	565
Table File	541	Backup Methods	566
Report File	541	Summary	568
Other Files	54 3	Review Questions	570
Methods of File Organization	543	Application Problems	570
Sequential Organization	543	References	<i>57</i> 3
12. Design of Database Interactions	;		574
Hold the Sidewalks!	575	Structuring the Data	590
Systems Development in a Database		Normalization	592
Environment	576	Data Manipulation	597
Relationships in Data	576	Hierarchical Data Model	599
Data Structure Diagrams	580	Network Data Model	601
Benchmark		Benchmark	
Entity Relationships:		The Database Administrator	603
A Key to Managing Change	583	Design in a Database Environment	603
The Impact of Database		Summary	605
Management Systems on		Review Questions	606
Systems Design	583	Application Problems	607
Data Models	588	References	608
13. Design for Data Communication	is		610
Why Not Lease?	611	Benchmark	
Requirements for Data		Overcoming Barriers of Time and	
Communications Systems	612	Distance	639
Communications Channels	612	Vendor Network Architectures	639
Communications Control Devices	623	Value-Added Carriers	642
Protocol	628	Design of Local Area Networks	645
Selecting the Right Communications		LAN Characteristics	645
Configuration	630	Channels	647
Communications Networks	632	LAN Access Methods	648
Network Topologies	633	PBX/CBX LANs	652
OSI Interconnect Model	635	Interfaces and Gateways	653

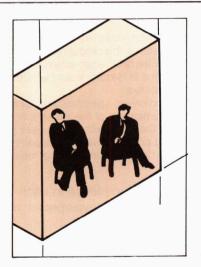
Distributed Systems	653	Design of File Processing in a	
Concept of a Distributed System	655	Communications Environment	662
Characteristics of Distributed	000	Processing Validation	662
Systems	655	Audit Trail	664
Reasons for Designing Distributed	000	File Handling	660
Systems	657	Summary	668
Distributed Processing System:	007	Review Questions	669
An Example	659	Application Problems	670
	039	References	673
Benchmark			07.
The Transparent Transformation of		Case Study Phase V	
Data Communications	661	Design of Files and Communications Capabilities for Sevco Industries	674
Part Four: Implementation, Develo	-	anagement, and Selection	687
14. Systems Engineering and Quali	ty Assura	nnce	688
How Tested Is "Tested"?	689	Warnier/Orr Diagrams	713
Design Objectives	690	Managing Quality Assurance	717
Designing Reliable Systems	691	Levels of Assurance	717
Designing Maintainable Systems	694	Benchmark	, .,
Program Structure Charts	696		
Purpose of Structure Charts	696	Assessing Systems Reliability:	74 0
Notation	697	The Customer Is in Control	718
Data Passing	698	Testing Strategies	719
Design of Software	698	Managing Testing Practices	721
	699	Levels of Tests	721
Top-Down Structure of Modules	700	Benchmark	
Cohoring	700 703	Documentation:	
Cohesion	703 706	Maintaining Credibility	727
Span of Control	706 706	•	
Module Size	706 707	Designing Test Data	728 729
Shared Modules	707	Testing Libraries	
Software Design and Documentation	707	Summary Reviews Occaptions	730
Tools	707	Review Questions	731
Structured Flowcharts	707	Application Problems	732
НІРО	710	References	735
15. Managing System Implementation	on		736
Home for the Holidays	737	Benchmark	
Training	739	Management's Perspective on	
Training Systems Operators	739	Training	744
User Training	740	Conversion	746
Training Methods	742	Conversion Methods	746

Benchmark	Review Methods		
Preparedness: Making Direct		Summary	761
Cutover Work	749	Review Questions	763
Conversion Plan	<i>7</i> 51	Application Problems	763
Site Preparation	754	References	766
Benchmark		Case Study Phase VI	
Finding the Weak Links in a System	<i>7</i> 55	Processing Design and	
Data and File Preparation	<i>7</i> 55	Implementation of the New	
Postimplementation Review	7 58	System at Sevco Industries	767
Review Questions	758		
16. Managing Information Systems	Develop	ment	786
A Best Guess at Best	787	Project Team Concepts	804
Estimation and Management of		Structured Walkthroughs	807
Development Time	788	Benchmark	
Estimating Time Requirements	789	Outside Consultants	813
Benchmark		Summary	814
Estimation: Meeting the Challenge	803	Review Questions	815
Personnel and Development		Application Problems	816
Management	804	References	817
17. Hardware and Software Selection	on		818
What You See Is What You Get	819		
Hardware Selection	820		
Determining Size and Capacity		Software Selection	833
Requirements	820	Evaluation of Software	833
Computer Evaluation and		Benchmark	
Measurement	822	Sales Representatives Are	
Plug-Compatible Equipment	825	Knowledgeable Experts	839
Financial Factors	825	Software Contracts	839
Maintenance and Support	828	Summary	841
Benchmark		Review Questions	843
"Used" Systems: Previously		Application Problems	844
Owned Can Be Like New	832	References	845
Index			846

P art One comprises two chapters (1 and 2). The purpose of these chapters is to provide an introduction to the process of systems development and to define basic terminology used in systems analysis and design.

Chapter 1 presents an overview of information systems in a global,

PART ONE Introduction to Information Systems Development



information-based economy and explores the roles of information system users. It defines systems analysis and design and outlines the responsibilities of systems analysts. This chapter also introduces system concepts and outlines categories of business information systems, concluding with a discussion of strategies and tools used in systems development.

Chapter 2 looks at how systems projects are initiated and describes methods by which projects are reviewed and selected. It also explains the preliminary investigation and the processes of testing the operational, technical, and economic feasibility of a project. This chapter concludes with specific project development strategies for institutional- and user-developed applications.