

**System Analysis and Design
(SAD)
UNIT-I**

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Unit-I

Overview of System Analysis and Design. Introduction to System, Difference between Manual System and Automated System, Types of Systems, System Analyst, System Development Life Cycle and its Phases, Elements of Structured Analysis and Characteristics.

What is a System?

A system is “an orderly grouping of interdependent components linked together according to a plan to achieve a specific goal.”

Types of Systems

The systems can be divided into the following types –

Physical or Abstract Systems

- Physical systems are tangible entities. We can touch and feel them.
- Physical System may be static or dynamic in nature. For example, desks and chairs are the physical parts of computer center which are static. A programmed computer is a dynamic system in which programs, data, and applications can change according to the user's needs.
- Abstract systems are non-physical entities or conceptual that may be formulas, representation or model of a real system.

Open or Closed Systems

- An open system must interact with its environment. It receives inputs from and delivers outputs to the outside of the system. For example, an information system which must adapt to the changing environmental conditions.
- A closed system does not interact with its environment. It is isolated from environmental influences. A completely closed system is rare in reality.

Adaptive and Non Adaptive System

- Adaptive System responds to the change in the environment in a way to improve their performance and to survive. For example, human beings, animals.
- Non Adaptive System is the system which does not respond to the environment. For example, machines.

Permanent or Temporary System

- Permanent System persists for long time. For example, business policies.
- Temporary System is made for specified time and after that they are demolished. For example, A DJ system is set up for a program and it is dissembled after the program.

Natural and Manufactured System

- Natural systems are created by the nature. For example, Solar system, seasonal system.
- Manufactured System is the man-made system. For example, Rockets, dams, trains.

Deterministic or Probabilistic System

- Deterministic system operates in a predictable manner and the interaction between system components is known with certainty.
- Probabilistic System shows uncertain behavior. The exact output is not known. For example, Weather forecasting, mail delivery.

Social, Human-Machine, Machine System

- Social System is made up of people. For example, social clubs, societies.
- In Human-Machine System, both human and machines are involved to perform a particular task. For example, Computer programming.
- Machine System is where human interference is neglected. All the tasks are performed by the machine. For example, an autonomous robot.

Man-Made Information Systems

- This system includes hardware, software, communication, data, and application for producing information according to the need of an organization.

Man-made information systems are divided into three types –

- **Formal Information System** – It is based on the flow of information in the form of memos, instructions, etc., from top level to lower levels of management.
- **Informal Information System** – This is employee based system which solves the day to day work related problems.
- **Computer Based System** – This system is directly dependent on the computer for managing business applications. For example, automatic library system, railway reservation system, banking system, etc.

What is Manual System ?

Definition: “ A manual system is like a bookkeeping system in which records maintenance is done by hand, without using a computer system or any automatic system. In this type of system transactions are written in journals, from which the information is manually retrieved into a set of financial statements. These systems suffer from higher rate of inaccuracy, and they are much slower than computerized systems. ”

What is Automated System ?

Definition: “ Automated system is a combination of both software and hardware which is designed and programmed to work automatically without the need of any human operator to provide inputs and instructions for each operation. “

Manual System Vs Automated System

Speed

The main difference between manual and computerized systems is speed. Accounting software processes data and creates reports much faster than manual systems. Calculations are done automatically in software programs, minimizing errors and increasing efficiency. Once data is input, you can create reports literally by pressing a button in a computerized system.

Cost

Another difference between manual and computerized systems is cost. Manual accounting with paper and pencil is much cheaper than a computerized system, which requires a machine and software. Other expenses associated with accounting software include training and program maintenance. Expenses can add up fast with costs for printers, paper, ink and other supplies.

Backup

A third difference between manual and computerized systems is the ease of backup of a computerized system. All transactions can be saved and backed up, in case of fire or other mishap. You cannot do this with paper records, unless you make copies of all pages--a long and inefficient process.

What is System Analyst ?

A systems analyst is a person who uses analysis and design techniques to solve business problems using information technology. Systems analysts may serve as change agents who identify the organizational improvements needed, design systems to implement those changes, and train and motivate others to use the systems.

The system analyst is a person who is thoroughly aware of the system and guides the system development project by giving proper directions. He is an expert having technical and interpersonal skills to carry out development tasks required at each phase.

He pursues to match the objectives of information system with the organization goal

Role of System Analyst

Main Roles

- Defining and understanding the requirement of user through various Fact finding techniques.
- Gathering the facts or information and acquires the opinions of users.
- Maintains analysis and evaluation to arrive at appropriate system which is more user friendly.
- Suggests many flexible alternative solutions, pick the best solution, and quantify cost and benefits.
- Draw certain specifications which are easily understood by users and programmer in precise and detailed form.
- Implemented the logical design of system which must be modular.
- Plan the periodicity for evaluation after it has been used for some time, and modify the system as needed.

What is system development life cycle?

The system development life cycle is a project management model that defines the stages involved in bringing a project from inception to completion.

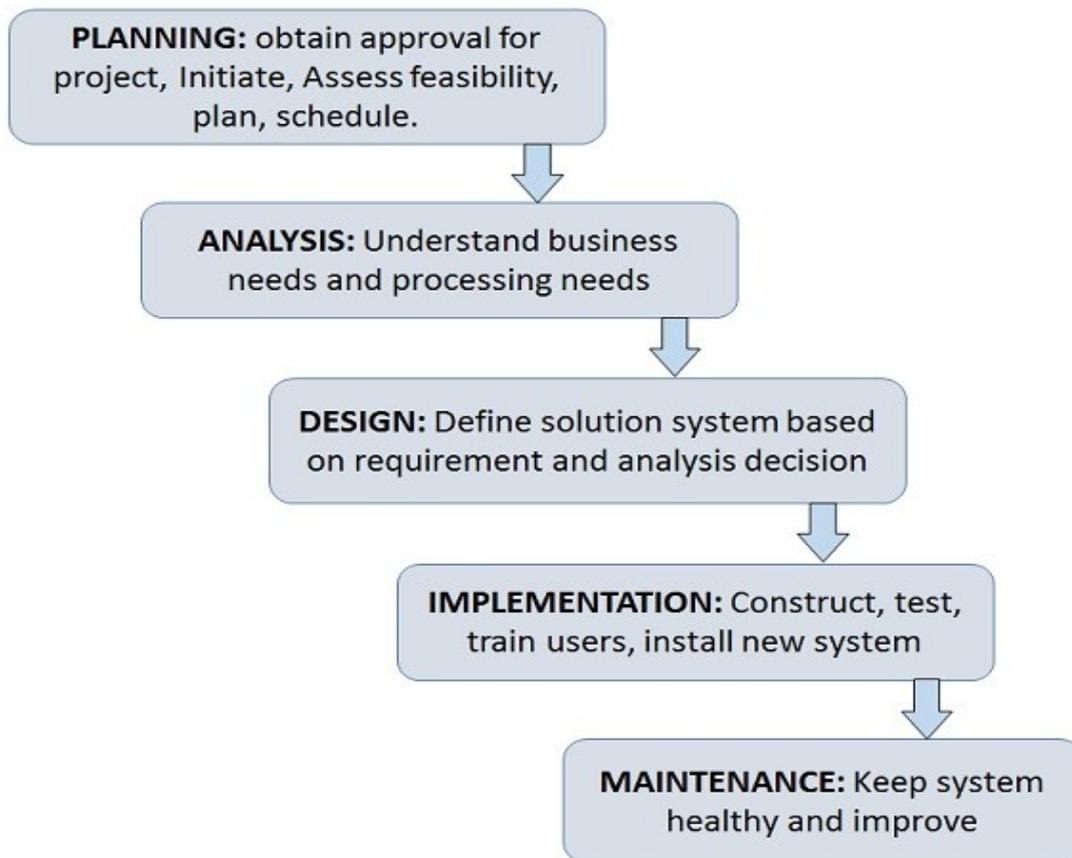
What are system development life cycle stages?

Systems development life cycle phases include planning, system analysis, system design, development, implementation, integration and testing, and operations and maintenance.

System-Development Life Cycle

System-Development Life Cycle process is used to model or provide a framework for technical and non-technical activities to deliver a quality system which meets or exceeds a business"s expectations or manage decision-making progression.

1.



Planning

This is the first phase in the systems development process. It identifies whether or not there is the need for a new system to achieve a business's strategic objectives. This is a preliminary plan (or a feasibility study) for a company's business initiative to acquire the resources to build on an infrastructure to modify or improve a service. The company might be trying to meet or exceed expectations for their employees, customers and stakeholders too. The purpose of this step is to find out the scope of the problem and determine solutions. Resources, costs, time, benefits and other items should be considered at this stage.

2. Systems Analysis and Requirements

The second phase is where businesses will work on the source of their problem or the need for a change. In the event of a problem, possible solutions are submitted and analyzed to identify the best fit for the ultimate goal(s) of the project. This is where teams consider the functional requirements of the project or solution. It is also where system analysis takes place—or analyzing the needs of the end users to ensure the new system can meet their expectations. Systems analysis is vital in determining what a business's needs are, as well as how they can be met, who will be responsible for individual pieces of the project, and what sort of timeline should be expected.

There are several tools businesses can use that are specific to the second phase. They include:

- CASE (Computer Aided Systems/Software Engineering)
- Requirements gathering
- Structured analysis

3. Systems Design

The third phase describes, in detail, the necessary specifications, features and operations that will satisfy the functional requirements of the proposed system which will be in place. This is the step for end users to discuss and determine their specific business information needs for the proposed system. It's during this phase that they will consider the essential components (hardware and/or software) structure (networking capabilities), processing and procedures for the system to accomplish its objectives.

4. Development

The fourth phase is when the real work begins—in particular, when a programmer, network engineer and/or database developer are brought on to do the major work on the project. This work includes using a flow chart to ensure that the process of the system is properly organized. The development phase marks the end of the initial section of the process. Additionally, this phase signifies the start of production. The development stage is also characterized by instillation and change. Focusing on training can be a huge benefit during this phase.

5. Integration and Testing

The fifth phase involves systems integration and system testing (of programs and procedures)—normally carried out by a Quality Assurance (QA) professional—to determine if the proposed design meets the initial set of business goals. Testing may be repeated, specifically to check for errors, bugs and interoperability. This testing will be performed until the end user finds it acceptable. Another part of this phase is verification and validation, both of which will help ensure the program's successful completion.

6. Implementation

The sixth phase is when the majority of the code for the program is written. Additionally, this phase involves the actual installation of the newly-developed system. This step puts the project into production by moving the data and components from the old system and placing them in the new system via a direct cutover. While this can be a risky (and complicated) move, the cutover typically happens during off-peak hours, thus minimizing the risk. Both system analysts and end-users should now see the realization of the project that has implemented changes.

7. Operations and Maintenance

The seventh and final phase involves maintenance and regular required updates. This step is when end users can fine-tune the system, if they wish, to boost performance, add new capabilities or meet additional user requirements.

What is Structured Analysis?

Structured Analysis is a development method that allows the analyst to understand the system and its activities in a logical way.

It is a systematic approach, which uses graphical tools that analyze and refine the objectives of an existing system and develop a new system specification which can be easily understandable by user.

It has following attributes –

- It is graphic which specifies the presentation of application.
- It divides the processes so that it gives a clear picture of system flow.
- It is logical rather than physical i.e., the elements of system do not depend on vendor or hardware.
- It is an approach that works from high-level overviews to lower-level details.

Structured Analysis Tools

During Structured Analysis, various tools and techniques are used for system development. They are –

- Data Flow Diagrams
- Data Dictionary
- Decision Trees
- Decision Tables
- Structured English
- Pseudocode

