

ALTERNATIVE SYSTEMS BUILDING APPROACHES

M. Rasti-Barzoki

Website: rasti.iut.ac.ir

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CHAPTER 13: BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- Alternative Systems-Building Methods
 - Traditional systems life-cycle
 - Prototyping
 - End-user development
 - Application software packages
 - Outsourcing



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- Traditional systems lifecycle:
 - Oldest method for building information systems
 - Phased approach divides development into formal stages
 - Follows "waterfall" approach: Tasks in one stage finish before another stage begins
 - Emphasizes formal specifications and paperwork
 - Still used for building large complex systems
 - Can be costly, time-consuming, and inflexible



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Alternative Systems Building Approaches

Prototyping

- Building experimental system rapidly and inexpensively for end users to evaluate
- Prototype: Working but preliminary version of information system
 - Approved prototype serves as template for final system
- Steps in prototyping
 - 1. Identify user requirements
 - 2. Develop initial prototype
 - 3. Use prototype
 - 4. Revise and enhance prototype



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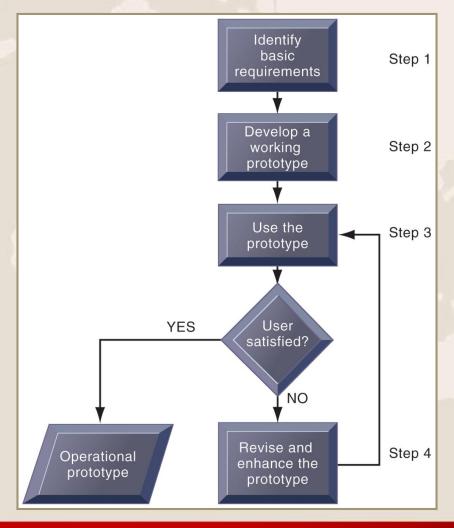
Alternative Systems Building Approaches

THE PROTOTYPING PROCESS

The process of developing a prototype can be broken down into four steps.

Because a prototype can be developed quickly and inexpensively, systems builders can go through several iterations, repeating steps 3 and 4, to refine and enhance the prototype before arriving at the final operational one.

FIGURE 13-9



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- Advantages of prototyping
 - Useful if some uncertainty in requirements or design solutions
 - Often used for end-user interface design
 - More likely to fulfill end-user requirements
- Disadvantages
 - May not accommodate large quantities of data or large number of users
 - May not undergo full testing or documentation



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- End-user development:
 - Uses fourth-generation languages to allow end-users to develop systems with little or no help from technical specialists
 - Fourth generation languages: Less procedural than conventional programming languages
 - PC software tools
 - Query languages
 - Report generators
 - Graphics languages
 - Application generators
 - Application software packages
 - Very high-level programming languages



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- End-user development (cont.):
 - Advantages:
 - More rapid completion of projects
 - High-level of user involvement and satisfaction
 - Disadvantages:
 - Not designed for processing-intensive applications
 - Inadequate management and control, testing, documentation



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Alternative Systems Building Approaches

- Application software packages
 - Save time and money
 - Many offer customization features:
 - Software can be modified to meet unique requirements without destroying integrity of package software

معیار های ارزیابی بسته:

- Functions provided by the package, flexibility, user friendliness, hardware and software resources, database requirements, installation and maintenance efforts, documentation, vendor quality, and cost
- Request for Proposal (RFP)
 - Detailed list of questions submitted to packaged-software vendors
 - Used to evaluate alternative software packages



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- Outsourcing
 - Advantages

- كاهش هزينه ها
 كيفيت بالاتر خدمات

- Disadvantages
 - Hidden costs, e.g.
 - Identifying and selecting vendor
 - Transitioning to vendor
 - Opening up proprietary business processes to third party



امام فادى عليه السلام:

التواضيع أن بعطى الناس ما تجب أن بعطاه

فروتنی در آن است که بامردم چنان کنی که دوست داری با تو چنان بانند.

(الممجة البيضاء، ج 5، ص 225) پايان