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Course - System Analysis And Design.

Code - CSI 311.

Answer to the Question No-1

① Answer: System Design: System Design is the Core Concept behind the

Design of any distributed System. System Design is defined as a process of creating an Architecture for different Components, interfaces, and Modules of the system and providing corresponding data helpful in implementing such elements in Systems.

□ Inputs to System Design: System design takes the following inputs-

- Statement of work.
- Requirement determination plan.
- Current situation Analysis.

□ proposed System Requirements including

A Conceptual data module, Modified DFDs and metadata (Data about Data.)

# Output for System Design: System design gives the

following output —

- Infrastructure And Organizational change for the proposed system.
- A data schema, often a relation schema.
- Metadata to define the table / file and columns / data item
- 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.

- Statement of work.
- Requirement determination plan.
- Current situation analysis.
- Proposed system requirements including
  - All conceptual data models, modified DFDs and network
  - (Data about Data)

Answer to the Question No- 2

Ans: Structured Analysis is the ~~the~~ Structured Analysis is the

term that is used when a set of particular steps are taken to Design the program or system that a customer is requesting. There are tools that make effective is of structured analysis because it

Benefits from ~~the~~ identifying problem much earlier on in the creation of A program which saves money and time in the long run because that problem can be amended as soon as they are identified

Instead of after. These problems are found earlier on because the information that is gathered and the steps that are followed

Allow for much more detailed design than if the analysis was not structured properly which means that there is much more control of what happens during the analysis properly which

mean and design stage -

There are many important steps for structured analysis:

- > Investigation of the current system and identifying all the current problem that it holds

P.T.O

→ Modelling the newer system based around the issues found when investigating the current system so that they are fixed.

→ Modelling the newer physical environment of the system.

→ Investigating and concluding whether or not there are any alternatives that are possible.

→ Choosing the best approach for the new system.

→ Producing the graphical aspects of the new system.

## II Advantages of Structured Analysis and Structure Design (SA/SD)

① Clarity and Simplicity: The SA/SD method emphasizes

Breaking down complex system into smaller, more manageable

components which makes the system easier to understand and manage.

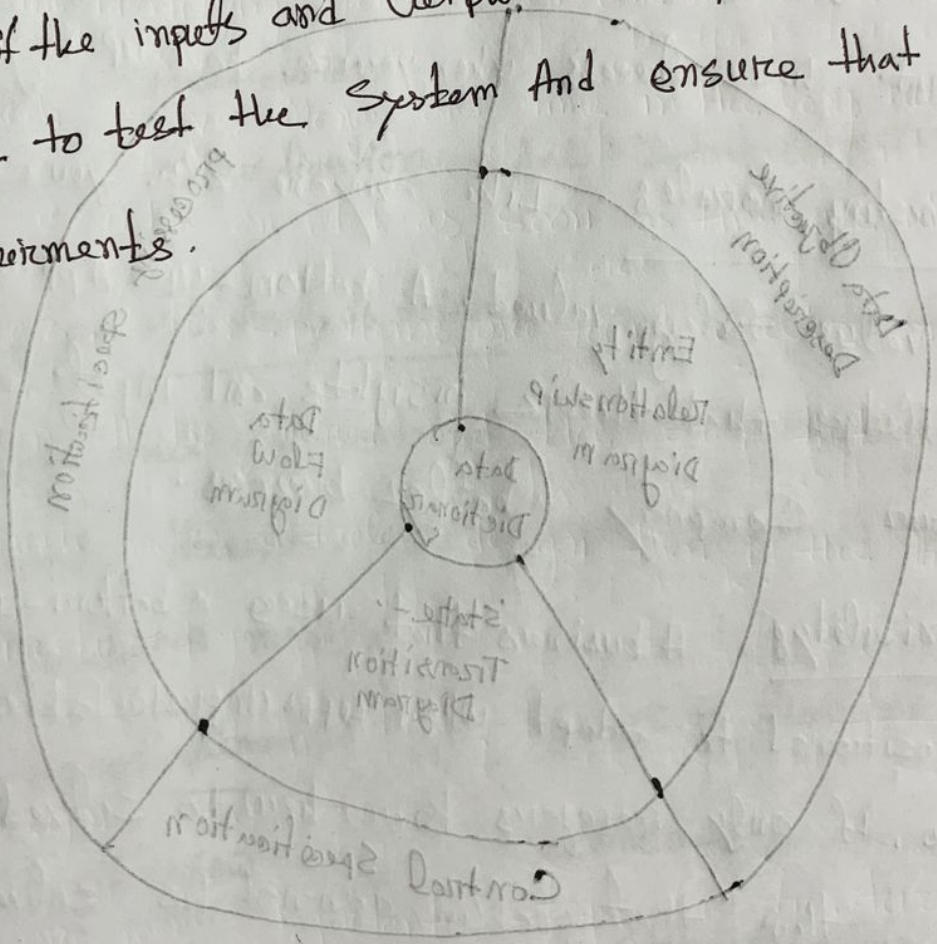
② Better communication: The SA/SD method provides

a common language and framework for communicating the design of a system, which can improve communication between

stakeholders and help ensure that the system meets their needs and expectations.

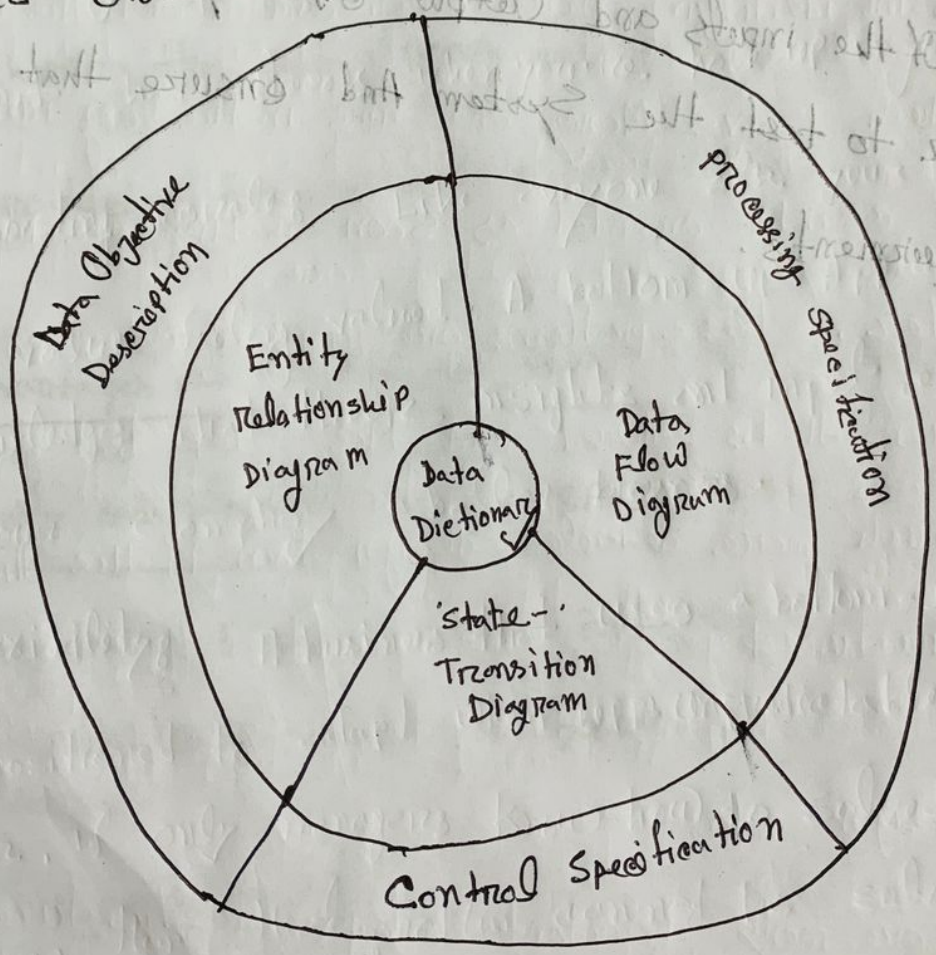
③ Improved Maintainability: The SA/SD method provides a clear, a organized structure for a system, which can make it is easier to maintain and update the system overtime.

④ Better testability: The SA/SD Method provides a clear definition of the inputs and output of a system, which makes it easier to test the system and ensure that meets its requirements.



Answer to the Question - 3

Ans: Objective Analysis modeling: The analysis model must achieve three primary Objective to describe what the Customer requires to establish a basis for the creation of a Software design, And to define a set of Requirements that can be validated once the Soft ware is built.



Objective Analysis modeling

Elements of Analysis Model -

□ Data Dictionary: it is a repository that consists of a description of all data objective used or produced by the software.

□ Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)

□ Data flow Diagram

□ process Specification

□ Control Specification And Data Objective description

⇒ ⇒ Element of the Analysis modeling The specification element of the analysis model are dictated by the analysis modeling method that is to be used. However, a set generic element is common to most Analysis models

Scenario-based elements The System is described from the users, point of view using a Scenario-based Approach. It is always good idea to get stakeholder involved on of the best ways to do this is to have each stakeholder write use-case that describe how the software engineering Model will be used.

Bottom up - Strategic Advantage

⇒ Using your resources your already paying your staff to

Come to work and do their job, so you might as well also take Advantage of the insights they glean from being immersed in day-to-day Operation. They see and hear things to which you don't have Access when you're hunkered up in your Office

⇒ Boosting morale Like everyone else your Employees

well value feeling valued. A bottom-up Approach

Acknowledges that their insights and input can help make your Company a better business.

⇒ Flexibility A business that uses a bottom-up Approach is well positioned to adapt when unpredictable circumstances

occur. If only managers know how to solve a problem, then that problem cannot be solved if no

manager is present, However if employees are

Empowered to also make management.



Disadvantages of the Bottom-up strategy:

⇒ Lack of cohesion: when decisions are being made a

Multiple levels, your business runs the risk of operating without clear strategy. You may receive ~~good~~ quality input from multiple sources, but employees may be operating without checking in with one another.

⇒ Lack of Experience: All through employees often see and hear things that managers do not, managers often have training and experience that allow them to consider the bigger picture. A bottom-up management approach introduces the risk that workers will try untested ideas without the broad perspective and knowledge necessary to do effectively.

⇒ Ego Strike: when multiple employees are empowered to make decisions and propose change, your business runs the risk of having egos clash when staff members disagree. This can cause disharmony that egos clash when staff members disagree.