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Course Code : CS1-311

Course Title : System Analysis and
Design

"Anal Exam"

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Ans - to - the - Q - No - 1

System Design:

System design interfaces and data for an electronic control system to satisfy specified requirements. System design could be seen as the application of system theory to product development.

There are the differences between system analysis and system design.

System Analysis	System Design
① System Analysis is the process of gathering and analyzing information to assess the suitability of a current system.	① System Design is the process of specifying elements of a system.
② System Analysis is a top-down approach.	② System Design is a bottom-up approach.
③ System Analysis focuses on the needs of the user.	③ System Design focuses on the design of the system.
④ System Analysis produces the requirements.	④ System Design produces the design document.

ments document

⑤ System Analysis is a one time process.

⑤ System Design is an ongoing process.

⑥ System Analysis relies on a structured approach.

⑥ System Design relies on an iterative approach.

Ans to the Q - No - 2

System: A system is a set of things working together as part of a mechanism or an interconnecting network.

Types of systems:

- ① Physical on abstract systems.
- ② Open on closed systems
- ③ Deterministic on probabilistic systems.
- ④ Man-made information systems.

System model: Systems modeling or system

modeling is the interdisciplinary study of the use of models

to conceptualize and construct systems in business and Pro.

PP development.

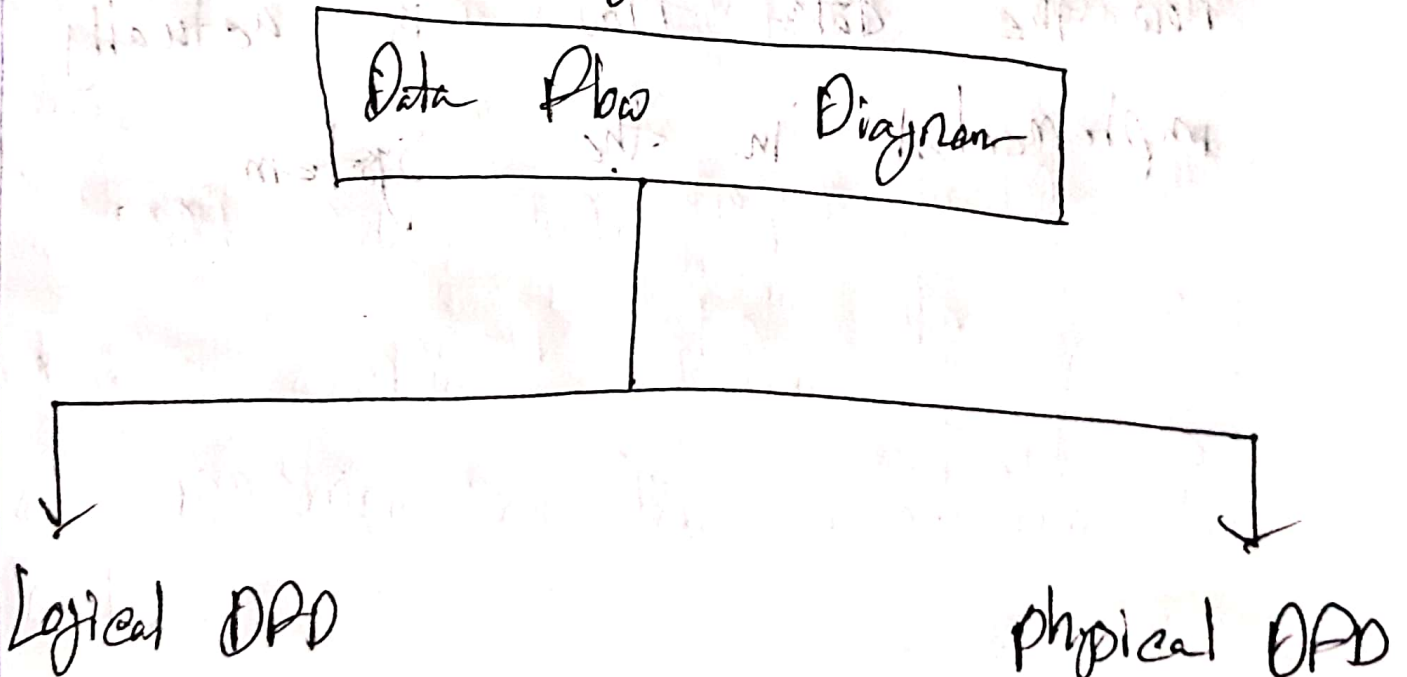
Q 5

Ans to the Q No 3

Element: An element is a fundamental item that can't be easily broken into smaller pieces.

Types of DFD:

DFD is of two types :-



① Logical DFD: Logical data flow diagram mainly focuses on the system process. It illustrates how data flows in the system.

② Physical DFD: physical data flow diagram shows how the data flow is actually implemented in the system.

Ans to the Q No-4Bottom-up strategies, advantages:① Improved employee trust:

Employees who feel they have a stake in the future of a company might be more trusting of its leadership.

② Greater collaboration: Collaboration system is quite widely in bottom-up strategies.

③ More synchronicity between managers and employees:

Creates synchronicity between management employees can offer more benefits.

④ System innovation: Innovation can be a key factor in a company's success.

⑤ Reduce knowledge gaps:

The bottom of management approach can also help reduce the number of knowledge gaps a team experiences.

Disadvantages:

a) may not be synchronous with the overall objectives of the organisation.

b) will be more realistic

c) can be quite accurate

d) preparation may be slow.

Objectives of using structural flowcharts:

① structural flowchart helps the mission to create new algorithms, ~~because of this.~~

② It ~~encapsulate~~ helps to encapsulate a range of data points inside an interlinked illustration; ~~because of this.~~

③ It helps to visually represent the hierarchy.

④ It's box represents arithmetic instructions.

⑤ Diamond symbol represents a decision point.

⑥ Arrow represents the function.