

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY BANGLADESH



Assignment On

Course Name : System Analysis and Design

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Ans. to the Q. NO-4

* Bottom up strategy: Bottom up strategy allows the modular approach the design of the system. It is called as because it starts from the bottom or the most basic level modules and move towards the highest level modules.

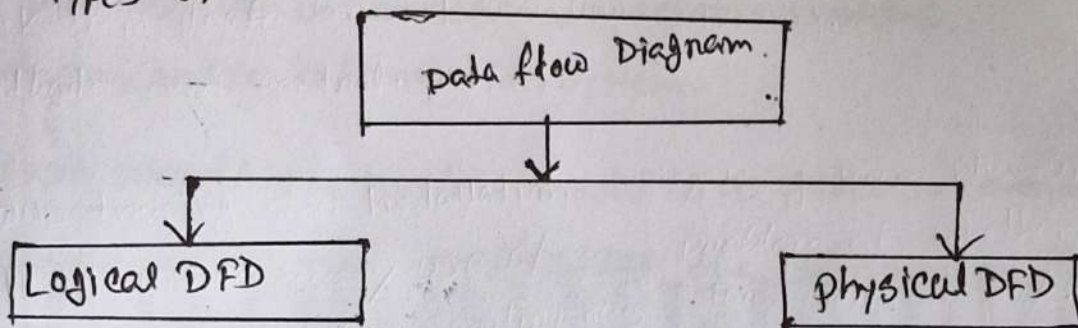
Advantage	Disadvantage
Provides fallback when new system fails offers greater security and ultimately testing of new system.	causes cost overruns, new system may not get gain trail.
Forces users to make new system work immediate benefit from new methods and control.	No fall back if problems arise with new system requires most careful planning.
Allows training and installation without unnecessary use of resources. Avoid large contingencies from risk management.	A long term phase in causes a problem at whether conversion does well or not.
Provides experience and long test before implementation when prefer new system.	Gives impression that old system is obsolete and it is not.

Ans. to the Q. No-3

* Elements: The key Elements of any system are inputs, processors, control, feedback, environment, and boundaries interface. inputs are entered into the system for processing and the processor transforms inputs into valuable outputs defined by control elements.

DFD: Data flow diagrams are powerful visual tools representing information flow within system. understanding information their types and components is ~~impror~~ important as each type has a different purpose and components help in creating an accurate Data flow Diagram (DFD)

Types of Data flow Diagram (DFD)



* Logical DFD: Logical flow Diagram mainly focuses on the system process, it illustrates how data flow in the system. in the Logical Data flow Diagram (DFD), we focus on the high level processes and data flow without the specific implementation details.

* physical DFD: physical Data flow diagram shows how the data flow is actually implemented in the system, in the physical Data flow Diagram (DFD) we include additional details such as data storage, data transmission and specific technology on system.

Ans. to the Q. No-2

system: The word system is derived from greek word system, which means and organized relationship between any set of components to achieve some common goal or objective.

Types of system:

- ① physical or Abstract systems.
- ② open or closed systems.
- ③ Adaptive and non adaptive systems.
- ④ ~~permanent~~
- ④ Permanent or Temporary system.
- ⑤ natural and manufactured systems.
- ⑥ Deterministic or probabilis systems.
- ⑦ social, Human-machine, mechanic systems.
- ⑧ man-made information system.

system model: The system model is a process-oriented representation that emphasizes the influence or flow describes how of information between modules. a systems model describes how processes interact and what operation these processes perform, but it does not into details as to how processes are implemented.

Ans. to the Q. No-1

System Design: System Design is the process of designing the Architecture and Components of a software system to meet specific business requirements. The process in defining the systems architecture, components, models, and interfaces, and ~~identification~~ identifying the technologies and tools that will be used to implement the system.

Difference between system analysis and system design:

System Analysis	System Design
System analysis is the process of gathering and analyzing information to assess the suitability of a current system and to determine the requirement of a new system	System Design is the process of specifying elements of a system such as modules, architecture, components, and their interfaces.
System analysis focuses on the needs of the user, the current system, and the business processes the system must support	System Design focuses on the design of the system, its architecture and the components that make up the system.
System analysis produces the requirements document that describes the desired system	System Design produces the Design Document that describes the Architecture and Components of the system.
System analysis is a one time process that occurs at the beginning of the project	System Design is an ongoing process that occurs throughout the project.