CS507 Final 2011 Paper Subjectives

Question No: 17 (M a r k s: 2) What are the purposes of Systems and procedures. The basic purpose behind setting up systems and procedures is to make available information when required. But when procedures are organized in a logical manner to form systems, the value of information as an output of a system enhances. When technology is added to the system, scope of a system changes to include hardware, software and designs linked together in accordance with the procedures contained in that system to give a purposeful architecture. **Question No: 18 (M a r k s: 2) Differentiate bet structured and unstructured problems. • Structured**: Well-structured problems are constrained problems with convergent solutions that engage the application of a limited number of rules and principles within well-defined parameters. • **Unstructured**: Problems possess multiple solutions, solution paths, fewer parameters which are less manipulate able, and contain uncertainty about which concepts, rules, and principles are necessary for the solution or how they are organized and which solution is best. **Question No: 19 (M a r k s: 2) What do you understand by Model Based DSS. 10.3.1 Model Driven DSS Model driven DSS uses following techniques** • What-If analysis Attempt to check the impact of a change in the assumptions (input data) on theproposed solution

e.g. What will happen to the market share if the advertising budget increases by 5 % or

10%? • Goal Seek Analysis Attempt to find the value of the inputs necessary to achieve a desired level of output. It uses “backward” solution approach e.g. a DSS solution yielded a profit of $2M. What will be the necessary sales volume to generate a profit of $2.2M? **Question No: 21 (M a r k s: 3) Enlist the types of organizational structure**

1. Organizational Structure Pyramid/Tall/Hierarchical
2. Flat

Question No: 22 (M a r k s: 3) Why SDLC is ongoing process. Although System development can be seen as a project in itself, but the attribute that makes system development different from regular projects is that a project has a definite end and it is unlikely that ongoing maintenance will be included in the scope of the project but this falls in the definition of SDLC. **Question No: 23 (M a r k s: 5) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of Prototyping. Advantages of Prototype •** Prototypes may be easily changed or even discarded. • Prototyping may improve communication between and among developers and customers • Users may be more satisfied with systems developed using prototyping. • A prototype may provide the proof of concept necessary to attract funding. • Early visibility of the prototype may help management assess progress. • Prototypes may demonstrate progress at an early stage of development. • Prototypes may provide early training for future users of the system.

• Prototyping may prevent unpleasant surprises by calling attention to incomplete or inconsistent requirements, or to missing functionality. • Prototyping may produce some useful deliverables even if the project runs out of time or money. • Prototyping may reduce misunderstandings between and among developers and customers. • Prototyping may save on initial maintenance costs because, In effect, customers are doing "acceptance testing" all along the way. • Systems produced through prototyping may be judged easier to learn and easier to use. **21.4 Risks of Prototyping** • Prototyping may encourage an excess of change requests. • Working prototypes may lead management and customers to believe that the final product is almost ready for delivery. • The excellent (or disappointing) performance characteristics of prototypes may mislead the customer. • Customers may not be prepared to provide the level or frequency of feedback required for iterative prototyping. • Early prototypes may be of low fidelity, dismissed as toys. **Question No: 24 (M a r k s: 5) Brainstorming is a decision making technique, how much it is effective for problem solving. 1.characteristic of an incremental model. 2 marks Characteristics of the Incremental Model** • The system development is broken into many mini development projects • Partial systems are successively built to produce a final total system.

• Highest priority requirements tackled early on. • Once an incremented portion is developed, requirements for that increment are frozen **2.write down the three source of information.2 marks**

Internal • Staff meetings • Formal reporting systems • Project proposals • Research results • Employee Surveys • Persuasive interviews

External • Loan applications • Purchasing agreements • Advertisement • Distribution Contracts