### Evaluation form for CIS240 – Systems Analysis and Design Capstone Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria: Presentation</th>
<th>Unsatisfactory 1</th>
<th>Satisfactory 2</th>
<th>Good 3</th>
<th>Outstanding 4</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. All presenters are dressed professionally</td>
<td>Students do not dress for formal presentation.</td>
<td>Some students dress professionally.</td>
<td>Most students dress professionally.</td>
<td>Students dress professionally.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Presentation is smooth polished and organized</td>
<td>Audience cannot understand presentation because of no sequence of information.</td>
<td>Audience has difficulty following presentation because students jump around.</td>
<td>Students present information in logical sequence which audience can follow.</td>
<td>Students present information in logical, interesting sequence which audience can follow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Speakers will make eye contact and speak deliberately</td>
<td>Students read all of report with no eye contact.</td>
<td>Students occasionally use eye contact, but still read most of report.</td>
<td>Students maintain eye contact most of the time but frequently return to notes.</td>
<td>Students maintain eye contact with audience, seldom returning to notes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Delivery</td>
<td>Students mumble, incorrectly pronounce terms, and speak too quietly to be heard.</td>
<td>Students’ voice is low. Students incorrectly pronounce terms.</td>
<td>Students’ voice is clear. Students pronounce most words correctly.</td>
<td>Students use clear voice and correct, precise pronunciation of terms so that all audience can hear presentation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Use of teamwork and the transition will be seamless.</td>
<td>Only one team member contributes to presentation.</td>
<td>Some team members do not contribute.</td>
<td>Team members handle transition fairly organized.</td>
<td>Team members handle transition seamless.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Visual &amp; supplementary materials including PowerPoint and web pages.</td>
<td>Do not use visual aids.</td>
<td>Many visual aids are hard to read and unclear.</td>
<td>Some visual aids are hard to read and unclear.</td>
<td>All visual aids are clearly spelled out and are easily followed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criteria: Technical Report</td>
<td>Unsatisfactory 1</td>
<td>Satisfactory 2</td>
<td>Good 3</td>
<td>Outstanding 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Objectives of the study are clearly stated.</td>
<td>Objectives not clearly stated and report lacks central focus</td>
<td>Objectives adequately stated and report lacks central focus</td>
<td>Objectives adequately stated and report has central focus.</td>
<td>Objectives very clearly stated and report has strong central focus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Coherence or report is clear, and contains all needed components.</td>
<td>Report lacks overall coherence.</td>
<td>Report is adequate.</td>
<td>Report is clear and coherent.</td>
<td>Report is very clear and very coherence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Table/Figures (link to text)</td>
<td>Tables/Figures do not link to text.</td>
<td>Some Tables/Figures link to text.</td>
<td>Most Tables/Figures link to text.</td>
<td>All Tables/Figures link to text.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sources are identified and referenced appropriately in the body.</td>
<td>Sources are not identified and referenced appropriately in the body.</td>
<td>Some sources are identified and referenced appropriately in the body.</td>
<td>Most sources are identified and referenced appropriately in the body.</td>
<td>All sources are identified and referenced appropriately in the body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Appearance (Report, Figures/Tables/References)</td>
<td>Poor appearance of Report, Figures/Table s/References.</td>
<td>Adequate appearance of Report, Figures/Table s/References</td>
<td>Acceptable appearance of Report, Figures/Table s/References</td>
<td>Excellent appearance of Report, Figures/Table s/References</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Summary Evaluation | }
CIS240 Assignments

Assignment #1 – System Request

Submit a system request from your assigned group. Please note that system request is NOT system proposal. A system request is a document that describes the business reasons for building a system and the value that the system is expected to provide. The system request should contain following five elements: project sponsor, business need, business requirements, business value, and special issues (see page 19, Figure 1-5, on the text book). Please follow the text book about system request. Each group only requires to turn in one copy (please list your group members' names).

Assignment #2 – Work Plan

Submit following documents which are part of the system proposal: work plan and project plan. The work plan should outline all necessary tasks to be completed and list who will do which tasks. The project plan outlines the schedules for the four development phases of SDLC.

Assignment #3 – System Proposal

This is a group assignment. Each group only needs to turn in one typed, double spaced, 12-point size, either Times New Roman or Arial font Word document. Please make sure to include your team member's name on the front cover of the document.

The system proposal contains the following:

Revised Feasibility analysis (refer to p. 50-51) including
  Technical feasibility
  Economic feasibility
    Costs and benefits
    Values of the costs and benefits (in dollar amount)
    Cash flow
    NPV and ROI
    Break-even point (should be within 5 years)
  Organizational feasibility

Revised Workplan (just rough estimate, you don't have to use Gantt Chart nor PERT chart)
Revised Staffing plan
Revised Standard list
Risk Assessment (one short paragraph)
Requirements definition (identify them)

Assignment #4 – Use Cases

Submit Use Case Analysis reports (3) for key entities.
Assignment #5 – Process Modeling

Submit following documents which are part of the system proposal: requirements definition and use cases. Requirements should include both functional and nonfunctional requirements of the system you are proposing. The document should also include DFDs (one context diagram, one Level 0 DFD, three Level 1 DFDs, and three Level 2 DFDs).

Assignment #6 – Data Modeling

Submit a logical ERD from your system. The ERD should identify ALL entities (tables) with as many as attributes (fields) your team has come up so far. Please make sure your ERD shows relationships (both cardinality and modality). Identify any business rules if any. Normalize your ERD.

Assignment #7 – System Specification

Submit a system specification for your project. The system specification contains the following:

- Alternative matrix
- Architecture design (if any)
- Hardware/software specifications
- Interface design
- Physical data model
- CRUD matrix

Assignment #8 – Project Managers Weekly Progress Report

Since each one of you will take turns to serve as a project manager in different development phase, each project manager needs to turn in a comprehensive progress report at end of your term. The report should include some kind of log to track project's progress, major discussions and decisions, development achievement, successful strategies used, not so successful experiences you have encountered, and the like. A meaningful summary (narrative) should be included as well as any relevant charts (GANTT, Flow Charts, Data Dictionaries, Samples, Mock-ups, etc).

Due date is weekly for each member.

Assignment #9 – Individual Blog

Part of your grade in this course is a log where you document your contributions, thoughts, approaches and/or learning experiences while you are working on the project. You should use the blog feature in BlackBoard to post your entries for this requirement.
Question 1

_____ are electronic lists of data that have been optimized to perform a particular transaction.

- [ ] databases
- [ ] entities
- [ ] files
- [ ] formats
- [ ] management systems

Question 2

A(n) _____ file stores core information that is important to the business, is normally kept for long periods of time, and is regularly updated.

- [ ] audit
- [ ] history
- [ ] look-up
- [ ] master
- [ ] transaction

Question 3

A customer’s mailing address is entered into a master file, the state name is validated against a file that contains U.S. states to make sure that the operator entered the value correctly. This is an example of a _____ file application.

- [ ] audit
- [ ] hierarchical
- [ ] look up
- [ ] master
Question 4

A file that stores information on who, when, and how data was altered is a(n) ______ file.

- audit
- history
- look-up
- master
- transaction

Question 5

The two database systems that would most likely be called legacy databases are _____.

- hierarchical and network
- multidimensional and network
- object and hierarchical
- relational and hierarchical
- relational and network

Question 6

The process of ensuring that values linking tables together, through the primary and foreign keys, are valid and correctly synchronized is _____.

- hierarchical integrity
- primary integrity
- referential integrity
- referential unity
Question 7
A relational database is based on collections of tables, each with a(n) _____ field whose value is different for every row of the table.

- foreign key
- integrity
- primary
- referential
- relational

Question 8
The database that is built on the concept of encapsulation is the _____ database.

- hierarchical
- multidimensional
- network
- object-oriented
- relational

Question 9
Companies create _____ which are smaller databases based on data warehouse data.

- data marts
- decision support systems
- files
- multidimensional databases
Question 10
A _____ value specifies what should be placed in a column if no value is explicitly supplied when a record is inserted into the table.

- attribute
- code
- data type
- default
- valid

Question 11
The most efficient tables in a relational database in terms of storage space have _____.

- no redundant data and few null values
- no redundant data and plenty of null values
- redundant data and few null values
- redundant data and plenty of null values
- repeat customer information

Question 12
In order to reduce the number of joins that must be performed in a query and to increase the speed of data access, the data analyst will _____ the physical model.

- cluster
- denormalize
- index
normalize

optimize

Question 13
Reducing the number of times that the storage medium must be accessed during a transaction, which improve the access speeds is called _____.

- clustering
- indexing
- null value elimination
- relating
- volumetrics

Question 14
The size of a database is determined by the _____.

- amount of raw data in the tables
- amount of raw data in the tables and overhead requirements for the DBMS
- quality of the retrieval
- overhead requirements for the DBMS
- overhead requirements for the DBMS and number of volumetrics in the tables

Question 15
A mini-table that contains values from one or more columns in a table and the location of the values within the table is called a(n) _____.

- index
- interfile cluster
Question 16
When information systems projects fail, the primary reason has traditionally been _____
- inadequate planning
- poor analysis, design, installation, or project management
- poor programming performed by outside consultants that are not qualified
- shortened testing periods
- training that has not been successful

Question 17
Omar would like to speed up the programming process, as the project manager he should _____.
- add programming staff
- assign complex problem to novice programmers
- assign complex problems to experienced and skilled programmers
- break the project down and increase programming staff
- create a series of smaller parts

Question 18
When assigning programmers to a programming team, the best size of the team is _____.
- six
- the largest number of people possible
Question 19
When programmers or project teams set up three areas on different disk drives in which the programmers can work, these areas are for _____.

- development, testing, and contracting
- development, testing, and production
- filing, testing, and printing
- goal setting, development, and testing
- testing, printing, and program logging

Question 20
A classic mistake made during the implementation phase is to _____.

- create a risk assessment
- maintain control over the code
- plan for the use of state-of-the-art technology
- test properly
- use low cost personnel

Question 21
A common cause of scheduling problems, ____ occurs when new requirements are added to the project after the system design is finalized.

- inadequate testing
Question 22
Keeping files and programs in different places, according to completion status, helps to manage the action of coordinating a program as it changes through the construction process. This is called _____.

- activities coordinating
- CASE tool access
- change control
- program log maintenance
- schedule management

Question 23
A(n) _____ defines a series of tests that will be conducted to identify errors in programming.

- object test
- stud test
- test case
- test plan
- unit test

Question 24
There are four general stages of tests: they are _____.
integration tests, user interface tests, data flow tests, and system tests

security tests, performance tests, documentation tests, and interface tests

system tests, requirements tests, usability tests, and performance tests

unit tests, black box tests, white box tests, and integration tests

unit tests, integration tests, system tests, and acceptance tests

Question 25

_____ is the type of test performed to ensure that the module or program is performing the function as it is defined in the program specifications.

- Beta testing
- Integration testing
- System testing
- Unit testing
- Zeta testing

Question 26

By looking inside the unit to review the code itself, the tester may discover errors or assumptions not immediately obvious. What type of test described?

- alpha test
- black box test
- requirements test
- usability test
- white box test

Question 27
This test is often done by analyst with experience in how users think and in good interface design.

- documentation testing
- security testing
- usability testing
- use scenario testing
- user interface testing

Question 28

_____ is the type of test performed to assess whether a set of modules or programs that must work together do so without an error.

- Acceptance testing
- Alpha testing
- Beta testing
- Integration testing
- System testing

Question 29

_____ is the test that is performed to ensure that all modules and programs work together without error and meet the business requirements for usability, security, and performance.

- Acceptance testing
- Beta testing
- Integration testing
- System testing
Question 30

The goal of _____ testing is to confirm that the system is complete, meets the business needs that prompted the system to be developed, and is acceptable by the users.

- acceptance
- integration
- stage
- system
- unit

Question 31

_____ documentation is designed to help programmers and systems analysts understand the application software and the system’s documentation.

- Acceptance
- Navigation
- System
- Transition
- User

Question 32

_____ documentation consists of user’s manuals, training manuals, and on-line help systems.

- Acceptance
- Integration
- Navigation
Question 33
A(n) _____ describes how to perform a business task that typically requires several computer functions or steps.
- application integration
- documentation topic
- procedures manual
- reference document
- tutorial

Question 34
The three-stage process for managing organizational change that was developed by Lewin is _____.
- As-Is system, transition, and To-Be system
- hold, shuffle, and fold
- SDLC, RAD, and BPR
- support, maintain, and assess
- unfreeze, move, and refreeze

Question 35
The _____ specifies what activities will be performed when and by whom as the transition is made from the old to the new system.
- maintenance document
- migration plan
Question 36

Post-implementation activities include _____.

☐ conversion

☐ project assessment

☐ project assessment, system support, and system maintenance,

☐ system support

☐ system support and system maintenance

Question 37

A migration plan contains two major elements. They are _____.

☐ challenging and motivation

☐ change and assessment

☐ supportive and maintenance

☐ technical conversion and change management

☐ technical conversion and testing

Question 38

The post-implementation activities performed during the refreeze process are _____.

☐ analysis and design, migration, and system support

☐ change management, migration plan, and transition
change management, project assessment, and system support

project assessment, change management, and migration plan

system support, project assessment and system maintenance

Question 39

Plans made to ensure that the business can continue operations even in the event of technical glitches in the new system are called _____.

- business contingency plans
- conversion strategies
- migration plans
- support management plans
- transitional planning

Question 40

The conversion style that is simple, straightforward, and risky is _____.

- direct
- gradual
- parallel
- phased
- pilot

Question 41

The conversion style that recommends operating the new system along side the old system for a trial period is known as _____.

- direct
Question 42

When an organization has one or more locations, or units within a location, converted first, this is called _____ conversion.

- modular
- parallel
- phased
- pilot
- simultaneous

Question 43

When a system is installed sequentially at different locations and there may be a deliberate delay between the first and second installation, the organization is using a(n) _____ conversion process.

- modular
- parallel
- phased
- pilot
- simultaneous

Question 44

The conversion strategy that will require the least amount of time is _____.

- parallel
- phased
- pilot
- simultaneous
direct conversion of the entire system at all locations simultaneously

- direct conversion of the system by modules throughout locations in phases

- parallel conversion of the entire system at all locations simultaneously

- parallel conversion of the system by modules at all locations simultaneously

- pilot conversion of the whole system and modular conversion of the prominent application

Question 45
When an organization chooses to convert the separate and distinct modules of a system one module at a time, the organization is using _____ conversion.

- modular

- parallel

- phased

- simultaneous

- whole system

Question 46
The simultaneous direct conversion to SAP to replace all of your legacy systems would result in what level of risk and what level of time required?

- high risk, long time

- high risk, short time

- low risk, long time

- medium risk, long time

- medium risk, short time

Question 47
The person charged with actually planning and implementing the change necessary to support the implementation of a new system is known as a _____.

- [ ] change agent
- [ ] potential adopter
- [ ] project manager
- [ ] project sponsor
- [ ] system analyst

Question 48

The change management plan has four basic steps: revising management policies, assessing the cost and benefit models of potential adopters, motivating adoption, and _____.

- [ ] adopting revisions with benefits models
- [ ] changing behavior with adopter motivators
- [ ] enabling people to adopt through training
- [ ] modeling benefits by enabling trainers
- [ ] revising costs through budgeting

Question 49

One of the three basic tools for structuring work process in organization that involve the formal and informal routines that people perform at work is called _____.

- [ ] basic employment assessment
- [ ] management control
- [ ] measuring and rewards
- [ ] resource allocation
Question 50

The highest proportion of potential adopters of a significant organization change will be _____ adopters.

- random
- ready
- reluctant
- political
- rigorous

Question 51

Bonus Question: Training for a business system should focus on _____.

- all the capabilities of the new system
- complex computerized modules and code
- helping the users to accomplish their jobs
- how to use the system
- not using the system

Question 52

Bonus Question: Helping the users to use the system after installation is called _____.

- change management
- project assessment
- system maintenance
- system review
Question 53

Bonus Question: The most common source of a change request is from the _____.

- analysts on other systems development projects
- analysts when software or networks change
- operations group that identifies bugs in the system
- senior management of the organization
- users that want upgrades