1. A system can be broadly defined as an integrated set of elements that accomplish a defined objective. Specifically, an “information system (IS)” can be defined as “the way that organizations store, move, organize, and process their information”. Which of the followings refers to an IS component that defined as “instructions for the people”? 

2. Complete the following definition of the SDLC by filling the missing words appropriately.
   System ___________, a process consisting of the two major steps of systems ___________ and design, starts when ___________ or sometimes system development personnel feel that a new ___________ or an improvement in the existing system is required. The systems development life cycle is classically thought of as the set of activities that analysts, ___________ and users carry out to develop and implement an information system. (designers, management, development, analysis, system.)

3. The systems development life cycle (SDLC) is composed of four fundamental phases:)
   1_________ 2_________ 3_________ 4_________

4. (S)he focuses on the IS issues surrounding the system. This person develops ideas and suggestions for ways that IT can improve business processes, helps design new business processes, designs the new information system, and ensures that all IS standards are maintained.

   The above definition refers to which specialization?

5. Mark the following statements as (T)rue or (F)alse.
   a. The systems designer is the person (or group of people) who will receive the output of the systems analysis work. (  )
   b. Design phase is the final phase during which the system is actually built. (  )
   c. Infrastructure analyst focuses on the people and management issues surrounding the system installation. (  )
   d. Object-oriented methodologies attempt to balance the focus between processes and data. (  )
   e. In waterfall development-based methodologies, the analysts proceed sequentially from one phase to the next. (  )

6. Suppose you work for a medical equipment manufacturer as a system analyst. You are a member of the project team to develop a new equipment and responsible for suggesting a new methodology.
   a. Which of the following methodologies do you suggest and why?
      □ Waterfall  □ Parallel  □ Phased  □ Prototyping  □ Throwaway Prototyping  □ Extreme Programming
   b. Briefly explain why you chose the above methodology.
7. (10)

1st step in the project initiation process is to identify a project that will deliver value to the business and to create a system request that provides basic information about the proposed system. The analysts perform a feasibility analysis to determine feasibility of the system. So, briefly describe types of the fizibilies an analyst should perform.

8. (10)

Your company manufactures mobile phones. A customer survey revealed that 60% of the mobile phones fail within one year and customer services receives many phone calls complaining about the product. An internal study revealed that 15% of the annual costs account to this case. What action you take?

9. (10)

Which of the followings are not tangible expenses that are incurred during the construction (development) of the system?

- a. salaries for the project team,
- b. hardware and software expenses,
- c. consultant fees,
- d. training,
- e. communications charges

10. (10)

A system request is a document describing the business reasons for building a system and the value that the system is expected to provide. The project sponsor usually completes this form as part of a formal system project selection process within the organization. Most system requests include five elements. These elements are project sponsor, business need, __________________________, __________________________, and __________________________. (Complete the remaining elements)