

- **Primary purpose:** to gather information about the existing system to determine new requirements
- **Deliverables:** system requirements
- 3. **System Design:** describes how the system will resolve the business problem
 - **Deliverable:** set of technical system specifications
 - User interface, system input/output
 - Hardware, software, databases, telecommunications, personnel, and procedures
 - A blueprint of how these components are integrated
 - **Frozen:** when system specifications are approved by all participants
 - **Scope Creep:** adding functions after the project has been initiated. Time frame expands beyond agreed-upon limits
- 4. **Programming:** translating the design specifications into computer code
 - Testing: assessing whether the computer code will produce the expected and desired results
- 5. **Implementation:** the deployment or process of converting from an old computer system to a new one
 - **The Four Major Conversion Strategies:**
 - *Direct Conversion:* the old system is cut off, and the new system is turned on (least expensive, but most risky)
 - *Pilot Conversion:* introduces new system in one part of the organization, then assessed, if okay, then continue with the organization
 - *Phased Conversion:* individual modules in stages, assessed, followed by additional modules
 - *Parallel Conversion:* old and new system operate simultaneously for a time
- 6. **Operations & Maintenance**
 - Systems require several types of maintenance
 - *Debugging:* removing errors; continues throughout the life of the system
 - *Updating:* to accommodate changes in business conditions (regulations)
 - *Adding:* new functions

[FIGURE 13.6 A rapid prototyping development process versus SDLC]