

conduct unit tests, integration tests, and system tests to ensure that the system is working correctly.

6. Implementing solutions: System Analysts oversee the deployment and implementation of the system. They may work with stakeholders to train users and transition from the old system to the new system.

7. Maintaining solutions: Once the system is implemented, System Analysts work to maintain and update it as needed. They may monitor system performance, fix bugs, and make updates or modifications as necessary.

## Analyst/user interface

The Analyst/User Interface is a critical aspect of the System Analysis and Design process. It is the point at which the System Analysts work with the end-users to ensure that the system meets their needs and expectations. The Analyst/User Interface involves the following steps:

1. Understanding user requirements: The first step in the Analyst/User Interface is to understand the user's requirements. This involves working closely with the end-users to identify their needs and

regular updates, holding meetings, or other forms of communication to keep the users informed.

6. Ensuring user acceptance: Finally, the System Analyst works to ensure that the users accept the system and are satisfied with the results. This may involve providing training, support, or other forms of assistance to help the users adapt to the new system.

## System planning and initial Investigation

System Planning and Initial Investigation is the first phase of the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC). It involves the process of identifying, analyzing, and defining the scope of the system to be developed. The main objective of this phase is to determine whether the system is feasible and should be developed.

The System Planning and Initial Investigation phase consists of the following activities:

1. Identify the problem or opportunity: The first step is to identify the problem or opportunity that the system will address. This may involve conducting