

The readings for this week mention six stages of the systems development life cycle. There are other models, however, that contain more than these six stages. Research some of these other models. What are their similarities and differences?

The V-model is a more complex but better integrated system development life cycle. There are eight steps: Requirements Analysis, System Design, Architecture Design, Module Design, Coding, Acceptance Testing, System Testing, Integration Testing, and Unit Testing. The traditional system development life cycle and the V-model both lay out a great map for the systems analysts, programmers, technical specialists, and users to do their part in the process. This enables all involved to be aware of the other pieces being performed and can make their suggestions to the other parts in order to make the system more to vision of the end product. The main difference between the traditional system development life cycle and the V-model is that the V-model has 4 steps solely dedicated to testing in direct relation to the previous steps while the traditional system has only 1 step that includes testing but even still that step is in with programming.

Response 2

The book states that the traditional system development takes longer to get from concept to a production environment. Looking at table 12.2 the excessive paperwork and the expectation that team members are reading up on their responsibilities is concerning.

Other types seem to encourage more collaborative teamwork and eliminate "silo" tasks. Many people need to see and interact with the application to gain a full understanding of it. I personally like prototyping better. Seeing initial reactions to the application brings the concept off the paper and animates it, this also improves acceptance of change.

The one thing the is the same of all the methods is, working with others, some methods seem to try to reduce that, but I feel you should never. Too many cooks in a kitchen is a bad thing but a good project manger can compile thoughts and ideas effectively. Leaving out a key department will always end up with an application that feels clunky. And yes this has happened to me. I was not brought into an upgrade of TellerInsight (teller application) at the correct time and a few things MIS never even thought about were missed (well they are not retail tellers so it's understandable). Luckily there was enough time to fix it but it could have lead to customer service issues in the branches.