

المصطلح	التعريف
systems analyst	assists and guides the project team so the team develops the right system in an effective way.
change agents	who identify the organization improvements needed, design systems to implement those changes, and train/motivate others to use the systems.
systems analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve business process, design new business processes, designs the new information system
Business Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> business value that the system will create improving the business processes design new business processes and policies
Infrastructure Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organization's technical infrastructure the new information system conforms to organization standards Identifies infrastructure changes
Change Management Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focuses on the people and management issues surrounding the system installation. documentation and support are available to users. Provides user training. Develops strategies to overcome resistance to change.
Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly experienced systems analyst. project is completed on time and within budget. system delivers the expected value to the organization
Planning	<p>fundamental process why an information system should be built? 1-project initiation :system's business value to the organization How will it lower costs or increase revenues? 2-project management: project manager creates a work plan, staffs the project, and puts techniques in place to help the project team control and direct the project through the entire SDLC.</p>
Analysis	<p>who will use the system, what the system will do, and where and when it will be used?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis strategy: This is developed to guide the projects team's efforts. analysis of the current system. Requirements gathering: The analysis this information leads to the development of a concept for a new system. This concept is used to build a set of analysis models. System proposal: The proposal is presented to the project sponsor and other key individuals <p>" whether the project should continue to move forward."</p>
Design	<p>how the system will operate"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Design Strategy: whether the system will be developed by the company or outside the company. Architecture Design: This describes the hardware, software, and network infrastructure that will be used. Database and File Specifications: what and where the data will be stored? Program Design: what programs need to be written and what they will do?

Implementation	the longest and most expensive 1- System Construction: The system is built and tested to make sure it performs as designed. 2- Installation: Prepare to support the installed system. 3- Support Plan: Includes a post-implementation review
project sponsor	is someone who recognizes the strong business need for a system.
Tangible value	can be quantified and measured easily (reduction in operating costs).
InTangible value	is based on the belief that the system is important; however, benefits are hard to measure.
business requirements	refer to the business capabilities
business value	the benefits that the organization should expect from the system.
Special issues	document catchall category for other information that should be considered in assessing the project.
Feasibility analysis	determining whether to consider a system request, the approval committee may do a feasibility analysis. identifies the important risks
Technical Feasibility	Can we build it?" 1- Are you familiar with the technology 2- are you familiar with the application 3- project size 4- compatibility of the project with existing systems
Economic Feasibility	called a cost-benefit analysis, identifies the financial risk associated with the project. Should we build the system?"
Development Costs	Salaries - Hardware and software expenses - Consultant fees - Training - Office space and equipment
Operational Costs	Salaries for operation staff - Software licensing fees Equipment upgrades - Communications charges
Tangible Benefits	includes revenue that the system enables the organization to collect, such as increased sales also avoid certain costs, which may lead to another type of tangible benefit such as, cost savings.
Intangible Benefits	Intangible costs and benefits are more difficult to incorporate into the economic feasibility analysis
The return on investment (ROI)	is a calculation that measures the average rate of return on the money invested in the project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> suggests that the projects' benefits simple calculation commonly used in practice divides the project's net benefits (total benefits - total costs) by the total costs.
Break-even point is sometimes	referred to as the payback method. easy to calculate
The payback method	is the number of years it takes a firm to recover its original investments in the project from net cash flows.
Organizational Feasibility	how well the system ultimately will be accepted most difficult feasibility dimension to asses
Net present value (NPV)	used to compare the PV of all cash inflows and outflows for the project in today's dollar . NPV is simply the difference between the TPV of the benefits and the TPV of costs.