

Modern systems analysis and design

Design



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

The key activity of project planning is the process of defining clear, discrete activities and the work needed to complete each activity within a single project. The objective of the project planning process is the development of a Baseline Project Plan (BP) and the Project Scope Statement (ASS) 11

Elements of Project Planning n Describe project scope, alternatives, feasibility. n Divide project into tasks. n Estimate resource requirements and create resource plan. n Develop preliminary schedule. n Develop communication plan. 12 (Count.) n Determine standards and procedures. n Identify and assess risk. n Create preliminary budget. n Develop a statement of work.

Set baseline project plan. 13 Deliverables and Outcomes n Business Case " Justification for an information system. Presented in terms of the tangible and The technical and organizational feasibility of the proposed system. 14 Deliverables and Outcomes (Count.) n Baseline Project Plan (BP) A major outcome and deliverable from the PIP phase. Contains the best estimate of a project's scope, benefits, costs, risks, and resource requirements. 15 n Project Scope Statement (ASS) A document prepared for the customer.

Describes what the project will deliver. " Outlines ATA high level all work required to complete the project. 6 Assessing Project Feasibility n Economic n Technical n Operational n Scheduling n Legal and contractual n Political 17 18 n Economic feasibility: a process of identifying the financial benefits and costs associated with a development project. Often referred to as costiveness analysis. Project is reviewed after each OSDL phase in order to decide whether to continue, redirect, or kill a project. 9 Determining Project Benefits n Tangible benefits refer to items that can be measured in dollars

and with certainty. N Examples include: reduced personnel expenses, " lower transaction costs, or higher profit margins. 20 Most tangible benefits will fit within the following categories: " Cost reduction and avoidance Error reduction Increased flexibility Increased speed of activity Opening new markets and increasing sales opportunities 21 n Intangible benefits are benefits derived from the creation of an information system that cannot be easily measured in dollars or with certainty.

May have direct organizational benefits, such as the improvement of employee morale. May have broader societal implications, such as the reduction of waste creation or resource consumption. Determining Project Costs n Tangible costs: a cost associated with an information system that can be measured in dollars and with certainty.