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## **GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

MBA – SEMESTER (3) – EXAMINATION – WINTER- 2017

-	•	Code: 2830402 Nome: System Analysis & Des	ian	Date: 09/JAN/2	2018
-	-	Name: System Analysis & Des 0:30 AM TO 01:30 PM	ıgn	(SA & D)  Total Marks	: 70
Instr	2.	s: Attempt all questions. Make suitable assumptions wherever Figures to the right indicate full mark		essary.	
<b>Q.1</b> 1.		(a) Answer the following multiple choice questions: level supply information to strategic tier for the use of top management.			06
2.	C.	Operational Competitive DFD external entities are represented	B. D.		
3.	C. tech A.	Rectangle Diamond shape can be defined as most recentique for solving computer problems System Data System Procedure		d perhaps the most comprehensive  System Analysis	
4.		is a tabular method for des		•	
5.	A. C. Prob	Decision table Decision method blem analysis is done during	D.		
6.	C.	System design phase System Testing phase primary tool used in structured desig	D.	All of the above	
Q.1	C.	Data-flow diagram Structure chart  Define following terms briefly:  1. Inheritance 2. RFP 3. COCOMO 4. Primitive DFD	B. D.	8	04
Q.1	(c)	Discuss difference between MIS &	DSS		04
Q.2	(a)	Discuss Traditional Waterfall S associated with traditional SDLC.	SDL	C. Also list down disadvantages	07
	<b>(b)</b>	What do you mean by "Software"?	Disc <b>OF</b>		07
	<b>(b)</b>	Describe value chain analysis and evaluate and compare projects.	_	organizations use this technique to	07
Q.3	(a)	•		& explain the steps in creating a structured English & decision table	07

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<b>(b)</b>	What are the guidelines one should follow to decompose the DFDs to its	<b>07</b>		
lowest logical level?				

#### OR

- Q.3 (a) Explain the difference between a Structured Interview and an Unstructured 07 Interview. When is each type of interview appropriately used?
  - (b) Distinguish between unary, binary, and ternary relationships and give an example of each.
- Q.4 (a) Describe five methods of interacting with a system and list down various 07 hardware devices for interacting with an information system.
  - (b) What is the difference between evolutionary and throwaway prototyping? 07 How does a traditional design specification differ from Agile design specification?

#### OR

- Q.4 (a) Discuss software testing in detail. What is acceptance testing and give your thoughts regarding why should this testing be done?
  - (b) What are the different approaches to installation? Explain the most **07** expensive method and also discuss most risky method for the same?

# Q.5 Discuss the case study with answers of following questions. Security Loopholes

Utpal had just joined SystemX as Systems Manager. But he was a worried man looking at the current state of affairs at SystemX. As a part of assessing hardware and software requirements, it was found that out of the 364 desktops at the corporate office; more than half did not have their antivirus software updated with recent virus signature files. Three - fourths had not changed the default e-mail password (it was the user name) and no one had installed OS patches. And one of its local mail servers seemed to be an open relay! For a fleeting moment, he wondered about the situation at the seven branch offices across the country.

SystemX used the Net extensively in dealing with its branches, customers and suppliers. Information like contract documents, marketing plans, Cheque and Draft numbers, bank account details and collection details were regularly transmitted by e-mail. Utpal's first thought was that he would recommend that SystemX bring in a security consultant. But the budget constraints meant that his recommendation was unlikely to find favour. He was beginning to feel a bit out of depth and was wondering what he should do to ensure that SystemX's data remained safe and secure.

### **Questions:**

- 1. What security loopholes come to the fore in the situation described? How can these be plugged?
- 2. What is the importance of a "security budget" in the context of the given situation?

### OR

### Q.5 Discuss the case study with answers of following questions.

Order fulfillment is a common process found in practically every company in the USA. The process begins when a customer places an order, ends when the goods are delivered, and includes everything in between.

**Order Fulfillment Process** 

Typically, the order fulfillment process involves a dozen steps performed by different people in different departments. First, someone in

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customer service receives the order, logs it in, and checks it for completeness and accuracy. Then the order goes to finance, where someone else runs a credit check on customer. Next, someone in sales operation determines the price to charge. Then, the order travel to inventory control, where someone checks to see if the goods are on hand. If not, the order gets routed to production planning, which issues a back order.

Eventually, a warehouse operation develops a shipment schedule. Traffic determines the shipping methods such as rail, truck, air, or water, and picks the route and carrier. Product handling picked the products from the warehouse, verifies the accuracy of the order, assembles the pickings, and loads them. Finally, traffic releases the goods to the carrier, which takes responsibility for delivering them to the customer.

Common complaints that most companies received are: first, once an order enters the process, no one can tell the customer where the order is & when it will arrive. Second, errors are investable with so many people having to handle and act separately on the same order. Thirdly, even if every person involved in it did his or her job perfectly and in exactly the time allotted, the process would still be slow & error-prone. Finally, the process can't be made flexible enough to deal with special requests or to respond to inquiries.

#### **Questions:**

- 1. What are the root causes of the problems?
- 2. If you are a manger, how you can resolve all such problems? Discuss in detail.

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