**CS507 ASSIGNMENT NO 2 SOLUTION Fall 2019**

**QUESTION NO 1 SOLUTION:**

How decision support system helps to organization:

* **Helps in Decision Making.** Decision support systems (DSS) are **interactive software-based systems** intended to help **managers in decision-making** by accessing large volumes of information generated from various related information systems involved in organizational business processes, such as office automation system, transaction processing system,
* **Enhance effectiveness**. A second category of advantage that has been widely discussed and examined is improved decision making effectiveness and better decisions. **Decision quality and decision making** effectiveness are however hard to document and measure. Most researches have examined soft measures like perceived decision quality rather than objective measures. Advocates of building data warehouses identify the possibility of more and better analysis that can improve decision making.
* **Improve interpersonal communication**. DSS can improve communication and collaboration among decision makers. In appropriate circumstances, communications- driven and group DSS have had this impact. **Model-driven DSS provides a means for sharing facts and assumptions**. **Data-driven DSS make "one version of the truth"** about company operations available to managers and hence can encourage fact-based decision making. Improved data accessibility is often a major motivation for building a data-driven DSS. This advantage has not been adequately demonstrated for most types of DSS.
* **Competitive advantage**. Vendors frequently cite this advantage for business intelligence systems, performance management systems, and web-based DSS. Although it is possible to gain a competitive advantage from computerized decision support, this is not a likely outcome. Vendors routinely sell the same product to competitors and even help with the installation. Organizations are most likely to gain this advantage from novel, high risk, enterprise-wide, inward facing decision support systems. Measuring this is and will continue to be difficult.

Part-(b)

Identify the techniques & DSS model in each of the following example scenario

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.NO** | **Scenario** | **Technique** | **DSS MODEL** |
| 01 | What would happen to sale when you cut down advertising cost 20 % | What if analysis | **Model Driven Model** |
| 02 | Increase the cost of advertisement until sale reach to $ 2 million | Goal Analysis | **Model Driven Model** |
| 03 | Find out about this year revenue in compare to previous year | Data Mining | **Data Driven Model** |
| 04 | Past admission analysis using exploration of data and discovering features and pattern | Data Mining | **Data Driven Model** |
| 05 | To receive 950 dollars what number of item must be solved at the cost of 10$ | Data Mining | **Model Driven Model** |
| 06 | What is the prediction on sale of next year | Data Mining | **Data Driven Model** |

**Question no 2:**

Identify the type of information system or related sub system that describe the following scenario

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| --- | --- |
| 01 | **Management information system** to measure the success of your client with your product service |
| 02 | **Content Management System** used to manage contacts, forecast and generate reports for sale |
| 03 | **Management information system** that maintain the correct amount of inventory and notify when under stockage occur. |
| 04 | **Management information system** that guaranteed that produced or completed material shipped to the consumer complies with the company’s quality standards |
| 05 | **CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM** used to notify the customers about product recommendation based on the previous order |
| 06 | **Material requirement planning system** Tracks the whole conversion process of raw material into the finished goods |

**Part-(b)**

**Three point between project life cycle and software development life cycle (SDLC)**

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| --- | --- |
| **PDLC** | **SDLC** |
| *PDLC* is defined as a process that is responsible for bringing to market a new product and generally includes the business units. | *SDLC* on the other hand, is used for developing particular software products. SDLC is primarily aimed at solving a specific software problem that may arise. |
| PDLC Phases Are As Follows   1. Idea generation and screening 2. Research 3. Development 4. Testing 5. Analysis 6. Introduction | SDLC Phases Are As Follows   1. Requirements gathering or analyzing user requirements 2. Designing the program 3. Coding the program 4. Documentation and testing of the system |
| The project lifecycle concerns itself more with the planning and user facing aspects such as Plan, Execute, QA, UAT, Go Live! | The SDLC involves steps such as develop, build, test, and promote, debugging/fix. |