

DISCOVERING AND PRIORITIZING IT NEEDS

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INTRODUCTIONS

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TODAY'S AGENDA

- Brief Introduction to Systems Analysis/Design Tools
 - Modeling
 - Prototyping
 - Computer-Aided Systems Engineering (CASE) Tools
 - Methods
 - Structured Analysis
 - Object-Oriented Analysis
 - Agile/Adaptive Methods
- Discovery Tools
 - Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (SWOT)
 - Continuous Improvement Model (CIM)


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TODAY'S AGENDA CONTINUED

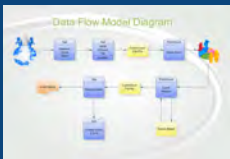
- Prioritizing IT Projects
 - Operational Feasibility
 - Technical Feasibility
 - Economic Feasibility
 - Schedule Feasibility
 - Organizational Goals
 - Weighted Methods
- IT Project Requirements
 - Gathering
 - Documenting
 - Validating

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MODELING


"Modeling produces a graphical representation of a concept or process that system developers can analyze, test, and modify. A system analyst can describe and simplify an information system by using a set of business, data, object, network, and process models." (Shelly & Rosenblatt, 2012).




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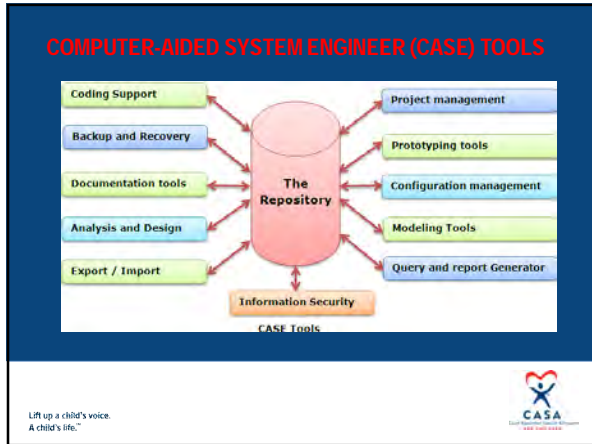


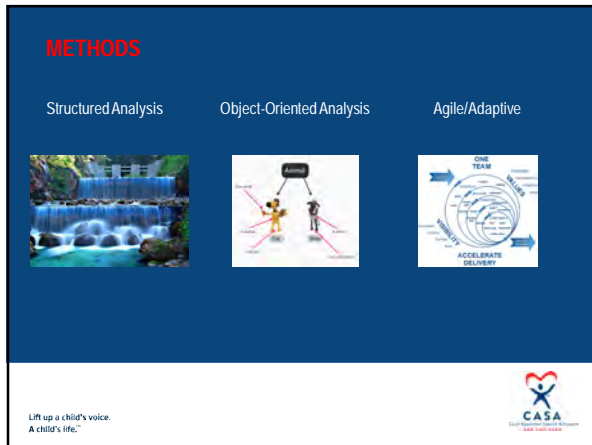
PROTOTYPING

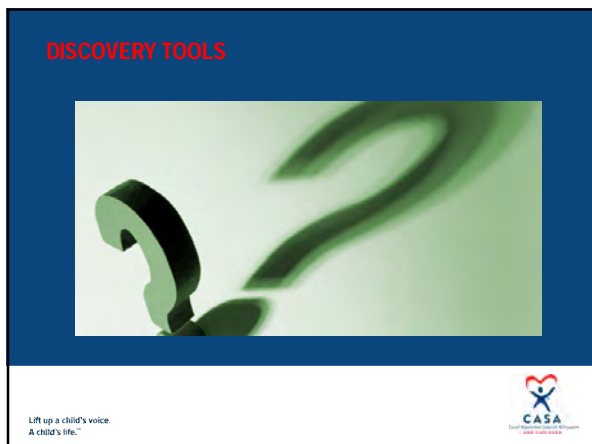


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SWOT ANALYSIS


STRENGTHS: Our organization has great community support

WEAKNESSES: We lack sufficient IT resources and funding


OPPORTUNITIES: Could we ask our champions in the community to assist us with funding our IT needs?

THREATS: Without IT we won't be able to serve as many children and might lose volunteers

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CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT MODEL (CIM)



Decide on changes needed to improve process.

Identify aspects and impacts by implementing goals and objectives.

Implement; including training and operational control measures.

Assess the measurements and report results to decision makers.


Act

Plan

Check

Do

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SELECT AN IT PROJECT

- Upgrading hardware
- Upgrading software (MS Office)
- Setting up a share (file server)
- Providing secure email for staff and volunteers
- Creating / modifying web presence
- CRM/DRM implementation
- Program management system implementation




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OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

"Operational feasibility means that a proposed system will be used effectively after it has been developed." (Shelly & Rosenblatt, 2012)




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TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

What technical resources will be needed to develop, purchase, install, and operate the system?




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ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Proposed system's benefits outweigh the estimated total cost of ownership (TCO).




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TCO

The Gartner Group stated in 2008 an unmanaged PC could have a TCO of **\$5,867** compared to a locked and well managed PC costing **\$3,413**. (Gartner, 2008)




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WAYS TO LESSEN CTO

- Standardize equipment
- Automate or outsource – reduce labor costs
- Only pay for what you use
- Shift to cheaper equipment
- Get rid of old equipment (Gruman, 2006)




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CALCULATING RETURN ON INVESTMENT (ROI)

$$\text{ROI} = \frac{\text{Total Benefits} - \text{Total Costs}}{\text{Total Costs}}$$


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NET PRESENT VALUE (NPV)

"The NPV of a project is the total value of the benefits minus the total value of the costs, with both the costs and the benefits being adjusted to reflect the point in time at which they occur." (Shelly & Rosenblatt, 2012)


$$NPV = \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{(\text{Benefits} - \text{Costs})_t}{(1 + r)^t}$$

where:
 r = discount rate
 t = year
 n = analytic horizon (in years)


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TURNING INTANGIBLES TO TANGIBLE BENEFITS



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SCHEDULE FEASIBILITY



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ORGANIZATIONAL GOALS



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PRIORITIZING YOUR IT PROJECTS

- Aligns with Goals
- Competitive Advantage
- Customer Satisfaction
- Estimated Project Cost
- Potential Revenue
- Ease of Implementation
- Change in Image/Reputation



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BASIC PRIORITIZING

Project	Strategic Value	Ease	Financial Benefit	Cost	Resource Impact	Overall Priority	Notes
Project A (Example)	5	4	5	3	2	2.5	
Project B (Example)	2	2	4	4	4	2.8	
Project C (Example)	3	4	3	2	3	2.8	
Project D (Example)	2	3	4	3	2	3.0	
Project E (Example)	3	4	5	3	2	3.0	
Project F (Example)	1	2	2	5	4	2.8	
Project G (Example)	4	3	1	2	3	1.8	

Example Value! Is the project/strategy for overall strategic? 1 = Highly Strategic, 2 = Not Strategic

Ease? Will this project be fairly easy to complete? 1 = Very easy, 5 = Very difficult


Financial Benefit? Will the project's advantages there with financial benefit? 1 = High Benefit, 5 = Low Benefit

Cost? Will this project likely cost a lot? 1 = Low cost, 5 = High cost

Resource Impact? Will this project have a great impact on our resources (people, equipment, etc.)? 1 = Low impact, 5 = High impact

Overall Priority: Average score. 10 = High priority
NOTE: The lower the score, the higher the project's priority.

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SCRUM REQUIREMENTS MANAGEMENT

High Priority

Low Priority

Product Backlog

Each iteration implement the highest-priority requirements

Each new requirement is prioritized and added to the stack

Requirements may be reprioritized at any time

Requirements may be removed at any time

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UNDERSTANDING & DOCUMENTING REQUIREMENTS

SO I UNDERSTAND YOU NEED A HORSE?

THAT'S RIGHT, A HORSE. RIGHT AWAY.

BUT YOU DON'T NEED TO RIDE IT.

OF COURSE NOT. I SAID I NEED A HORSE.

AND IT SHOULD HAVE HORNS, AND YOU'RE GOING TO NEED TO MILK IT.

WHAT ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT? ELSE HOW DO I DO WITH A HORSE?

I'LL SEE WHAT I CAN DO.

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USE CASES

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QUESTIONS / DISCUSSIONS



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REFERENCE(S)

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