

E-course

KSRA Learning Academy

KSRA Learning System

Computer
Object Oriented
Software
Engineering
**Object Oriented
Technique**



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In This Lecture You Will Learn:

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- The main players in an IS project
- The problems in IS development
- The underlying causes of these problems
- How the *stakeholder* concept helps identify ethical issues in IS development
- The costs of problems and ethical issues



Problems in Software Development

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Difficulties in developing large-scale software systems:

- Long development time => technology changes, requirement changes
- Large team => communication problem



The Main Players

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Three main types of player are involved in an IS development project:

- Those who will benefit from the system's outputs, directly or indirectly (end-users)
- Those who commission the project, pay for it or have the power to halt it (owners or sponsors)
- Those who will produce the software (developers)



What Do We Mean by Problem?

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- An IS project may fail before delivery
 - ❖ The LSE Taurus project was cancelled
- An IS may fail after delivery
 - ❖ The LAS system was withdrawn after implementation
- An IS may be continue to be used, despite causing problems to its users, its owners or its developers



End-user View

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- ❖ End-users may directly operate the software, or may be more remote, e.g. a manager who receives printed reports
- ❖ Typical concerns include:
 - A system that is promised but not delivered
 - A system that is difficult to use
 - A system that doesn't meet its users' needs



Owner View

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- ❖ Owners care about meeting business needs and about value for money
- ❖ Typical concerns include:
 - Projects that overspend their budget (may no longer have a net benefit)
 - Systems that are delivered too late
 - Badly managed projects
 - Systems that are rendered irrelevant by events



Developer View

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- IS developers sometimes have a difficult time
 - ❖ Budget and time constraints often conflict with doing the job properly
 - ❖ Users and owners may not know how to ask for what they really want
 - ❖ Technologies, development approaches and business needs all constantly change



Why Things Go Wrong

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- Whether a system is delivered or not, many things can go wrong
- Flynn (1998) categorizes the main causes as:
 - ❖ Quality problems
 - ❖ Productivity problems



Quality Problems

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- The wrong problem is addressed
 - ❖ Failure to align the project with business strategy
- Wider influences are neglected
 - ❖ Project team or business managers don't take account of the system environment
- Incorrect analysis of requirements
 - ❖ Poor skills or not enough time allowed
- Project undertaken for wrong reason
 - ❖ Technology pull or political push



Productivity Problems

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- Users change their minds
- External events
 - ❖ E.g. introduction of the Euro currency
- Implementation not feasible
 - ❖ May not be known at start of the project
- Poor project control
 - ❖ Inexperienced management or political difficulties



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Ethics Issues and Stakeholder Problems

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- Some IS may affect people far beyond obvious users and owners of the system
 - ❖ Cellophane companies collect data about subscribers' calls and physical movements
 - ❖ This data can be passed to police and many other government agencies
 - ❖ Do you know what data is stored about you? Who by? And what it is used for?



Stakeholder Analysis

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- This approach tries to identify everyone affected by a proposed IS
 - ❖ Who are the stakeholders?
 - ❖ How does the system affect each group?
 - ❖ What are their legitimate concerns?
 - ❖ Are there any legal implications, e.g. Data Protection Act in the UK?



References

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- ❖ Flynn (1998)
- ❖ Curtis H.K. Tsang, Clarence S.W. Lau and Y.K. Leung (2005) (For full bibliographic details, see Bennett, McRobb and Farmer)
- ❖ See also www.ccsr.cse.dmu.ac.uk



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