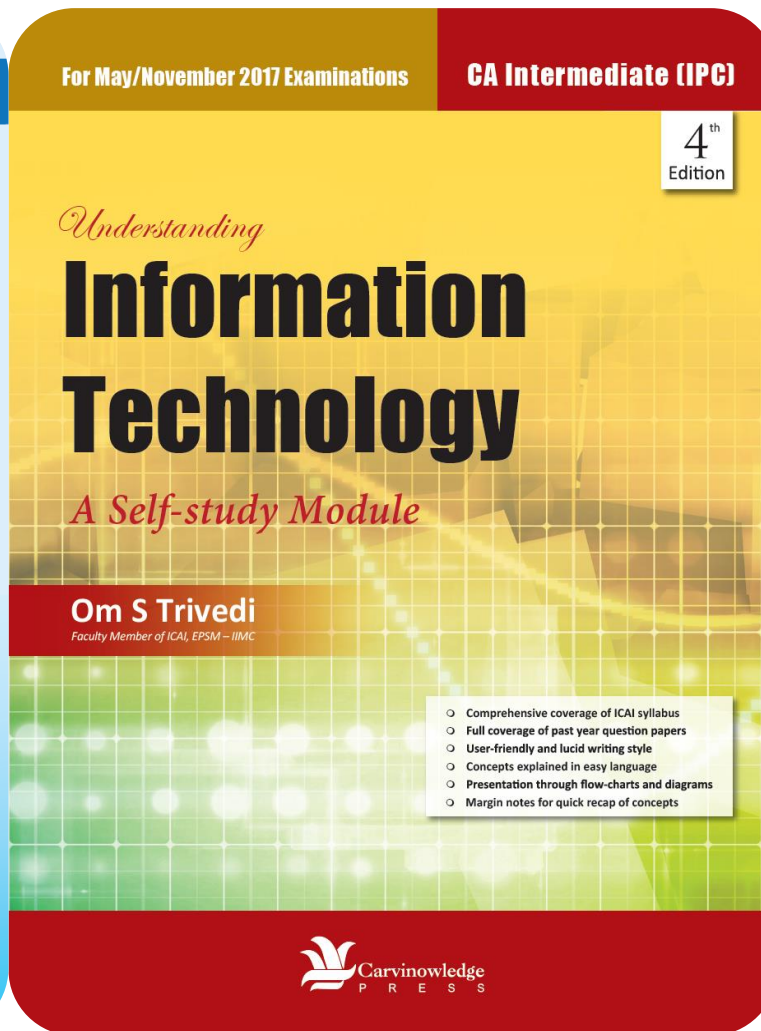
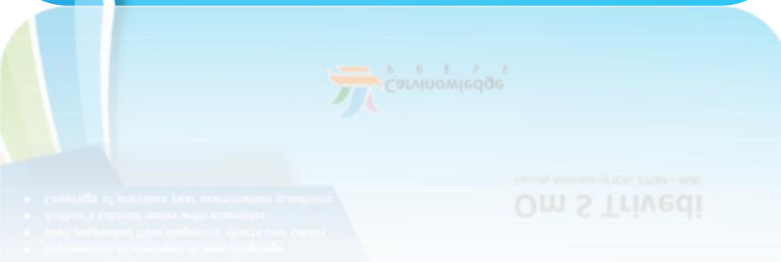
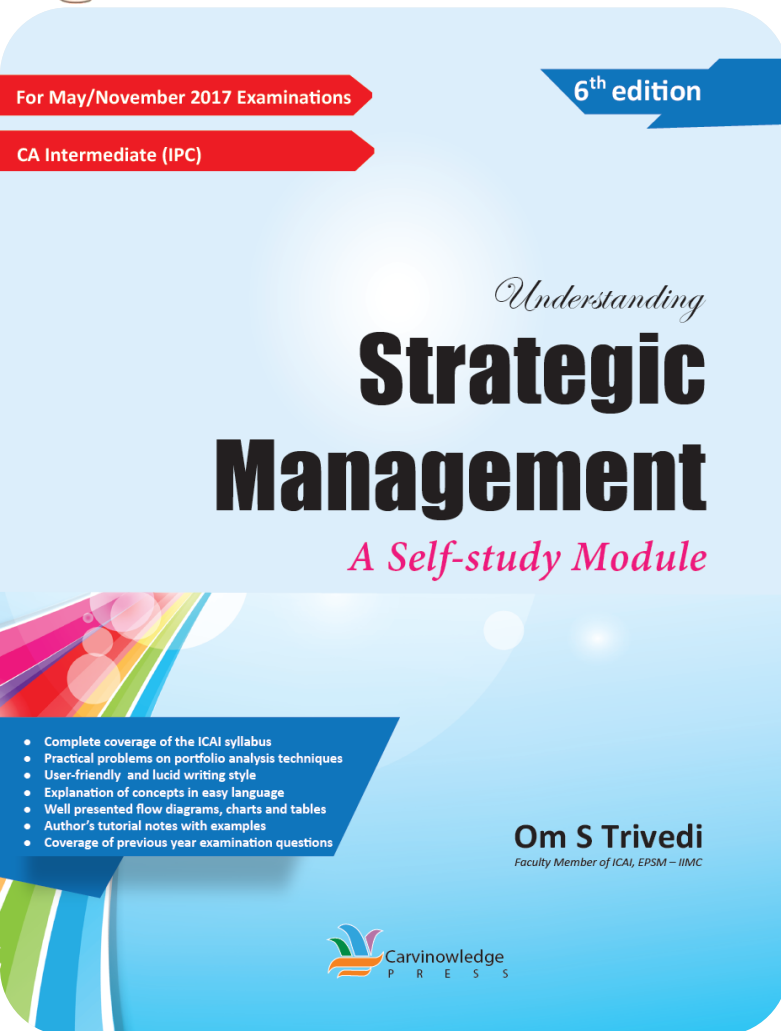




IT SM

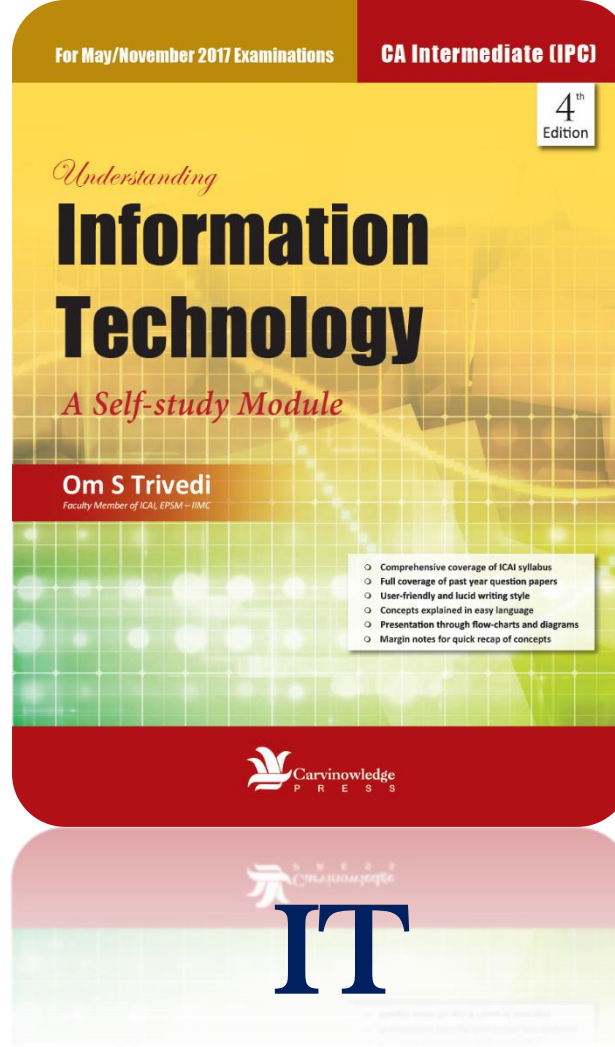
Question Paper

Analysis

November 2017

By:

Om Trivedi



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

By:

Om Trivedi



Risk involved in Implementing BPA

- ▶ **B**udgets
- ▶ **O**ptions of products, services and prices
- ▶ **B**uild and buy system
- ▶ **I**nterfaces/interactions with the customer





Mobile Computing Concerns

- ▶ Security of data
- ▶ Dangers of misrepresentation
- ▶ Power consumption
- ▶ Potential health hazards



Terminals

- ▶ Starting and stopping points in any telecommunication network
- ▶ An electronic or electromechanical hardware device that is used for entering data into, and displaying data from, a computer or a computing system.
- ▶ **Examples:**
 - ▶ Video Terminals
 - ▶ Microcomputers
 - ▶ Telephones
 - ▶ Office Equipment
 - ▶ Transaction Terminals



Data and Information

Data

- ▶ A collection of facts
- ▶ Consists of numbers, words, images, videos, audios, human voices, particularly as measurements or observations of a set of variables

Information

- ▶ Data that has been processed so that they are meaningful



One person's information can become another person's data



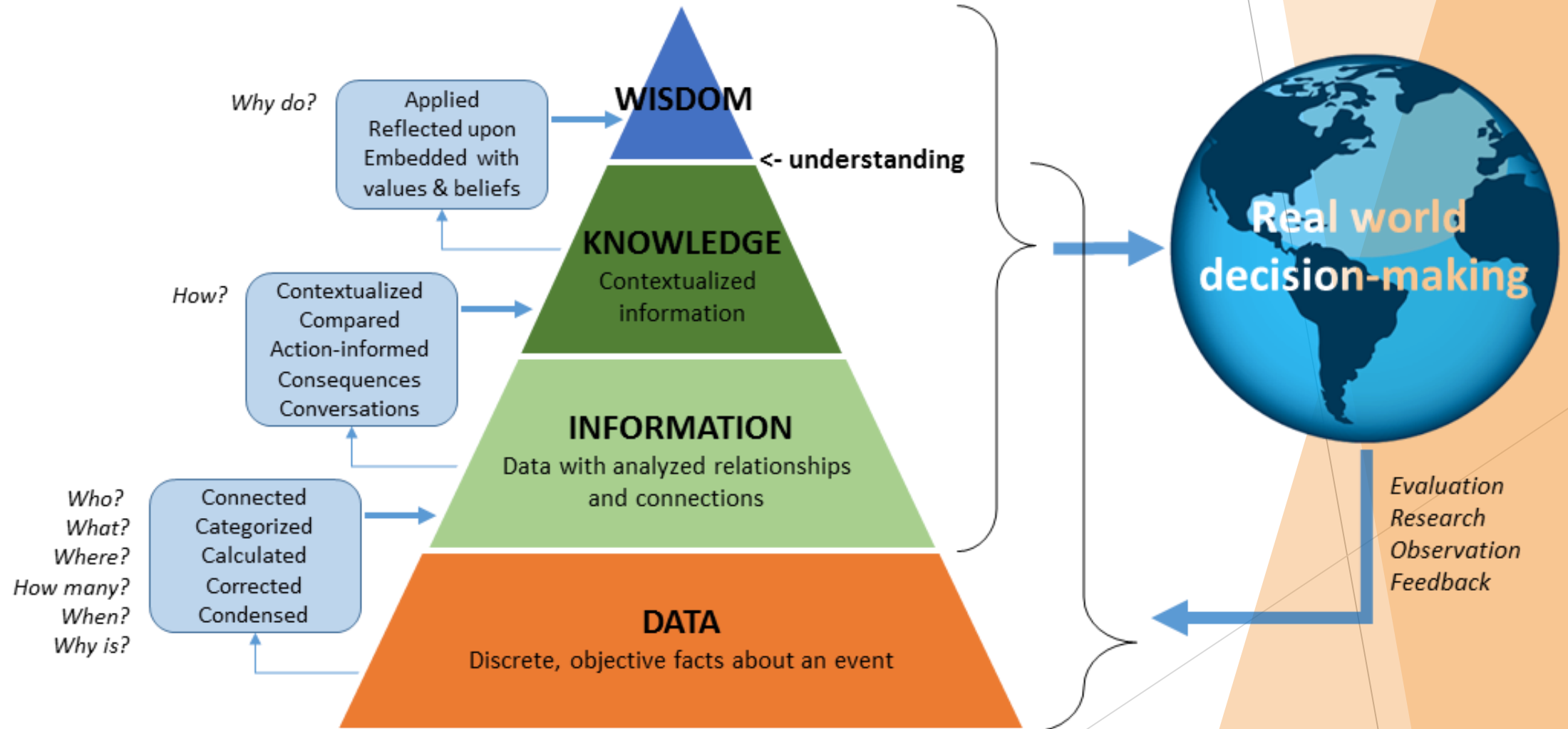
Data Vs. Information

Data	Information
Data is raw facts and figures.	Information is facts or figures ready for communication or use.
Data is unorganized.	Information is meaningful and recorded by human intellect.

Data		Information	
Name	Salary (RM)		No. of employees = 5
Om	4,300.00		Average Salary = 29
Manver	2,000.00		Total Salary = 14700.00
Gopal	2,500.00		Highest Salary = 4300.00
Amita	4,000.00		Lowest Salary = 1900.00
Eesha	1,900.00		



Data, Information, Knowledge and Wisdom





Online Processing and Real-time Processing

IT Book Page: **273-74**

Interactive or Online Processing

- ▶ Data is processed immediately while it is entered, the user usually only has to wait a short time for a response.

Example: Games, word processing, booking systems.

Real-time Processing

- ▶ A subset of interactive or online processing.
- ▶ Input is continuously, automatically acquired from sensors.
- ▶ **Example:** Warning systems on aircraft, alarm systems in hazardous zones, burglar alarms etc.



DBMS Operations

- ▶ Adding new files to database,
- ▶ Deleting existing files from database,
- ▶ Inserting data in existing files,
- ▶ Modifying data in existing files,
- ▶ Deleting data in existing files, and
- ▶ Retrieving or querying data from existing files.



Android

Android is an operating system based on the Linux kernel with a user interface based on direct manipulation, designed primarily for touchscreen mobile devices such as smartphones and tablet computers, using touch inputs, that loosely correspond to real-world actions, like swiping, tapping, pinching, and reverse pinching to manipulate on-screen objects, and a virtual keyboard. Despite being primarily designed for touchscreen input, it also has been used in televisions, games consoles, digital cameras, and other electronics. Initially developed by Android, Inc., which Google backed financially and later bought in 2005.



Android powers devices from some of the best handset and tablet manufacturers in the world, like Samsung, HTC, Motorola, Sony, Asus and more. Android devices come in all shapes and sizes, with vibrant high-resolution displays and cameras, giving the flexibility to choose the one that's just right for a user.

Exam Focus
May 2015, 2M



Network Computing

Centralized Computing

- ▶ Centralized computing is computing done at a central location, using terminals that are attached to a central computer.

Decentralized Computing

- ▶ Decentralized computing is the allocation of resources, both hardware and software, to each individual workstation, or office location which are capable of running independently of each other.



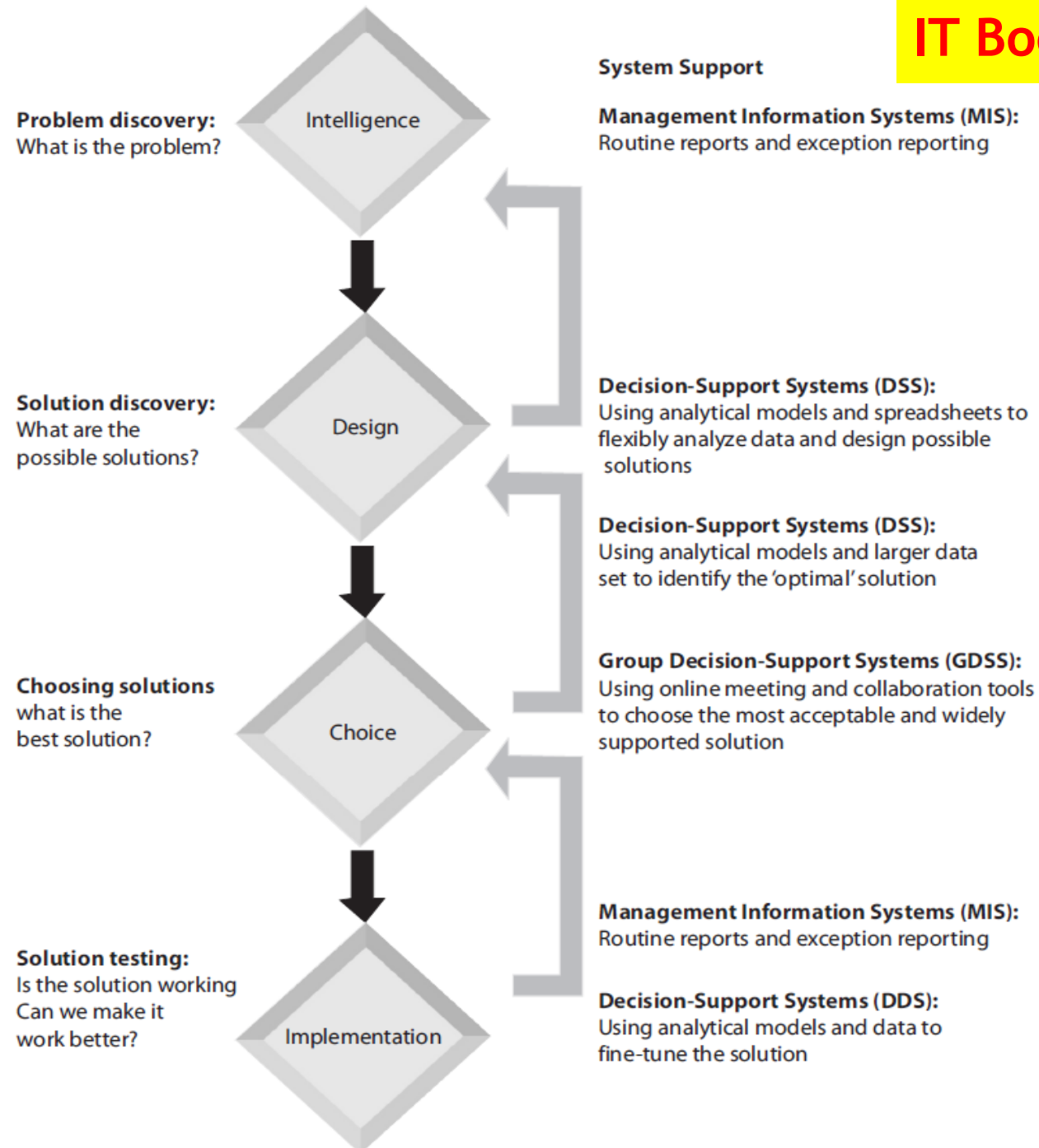
Intrusion Detection System (IDS)

IT Book Page: 197-98

- ▶ Network Intrusion Detection (NID)
- ▶ Host-based Intrusion Detection (HID)
- ▶ Hybrid Intrusion Detection (HID)
- ▶ Network-Node Intrusion Detection (NNID)



Phases of DSS

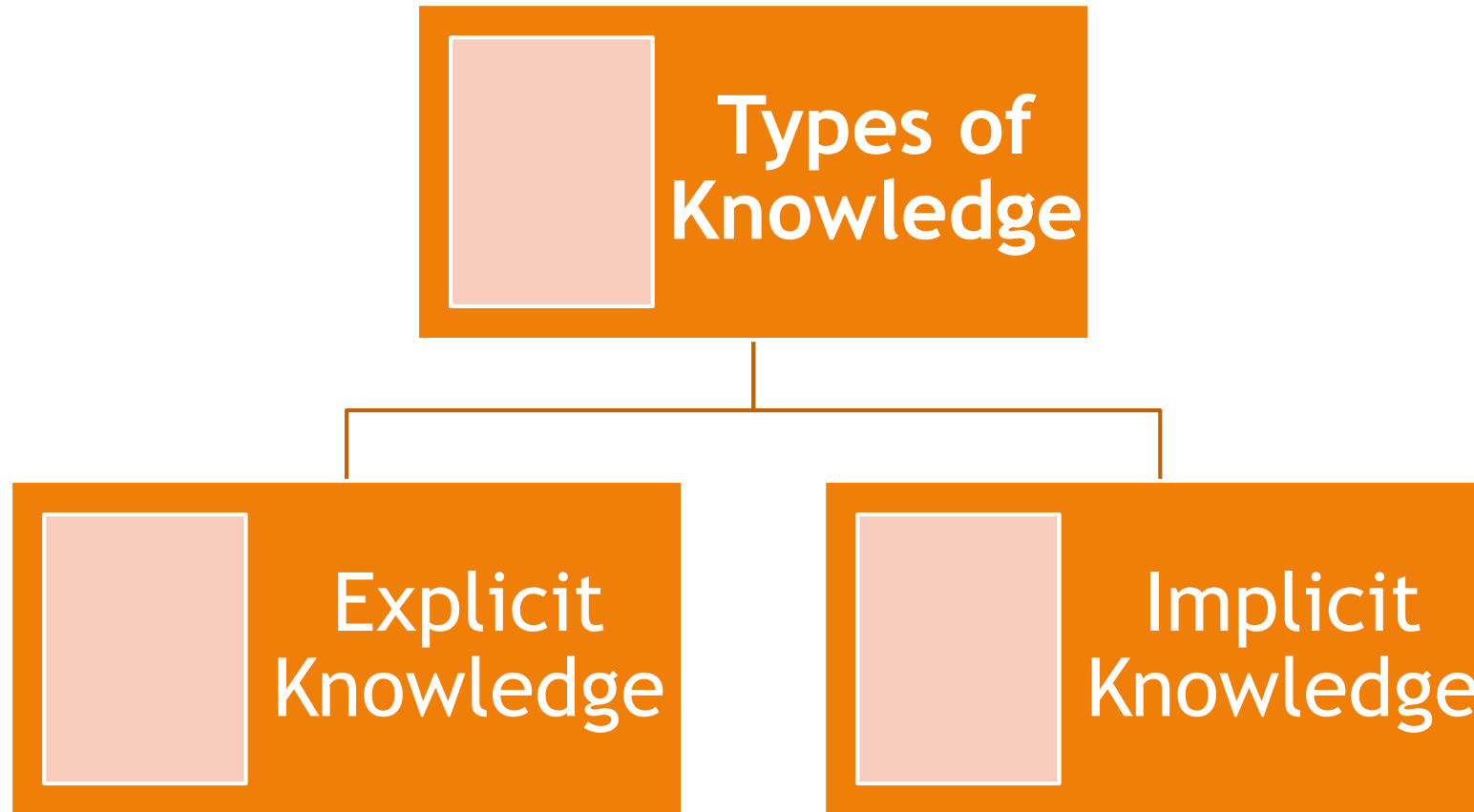




Knowledge Management System (KMS)

IT Book Page: 232-33

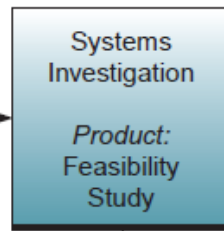
- ▶ Knowledge Management Systems (KMS) refer to any kind of IT system that
 - ▶ Stores and retrieves knowledge
 - ▶ improves collaboration
 - ▶ locates knowledge sources
 - ▶ mines repositories for hidden knowledge
 - ▶ captures and uses knowledge
 - ▶ or in some other way enhances the KM process.





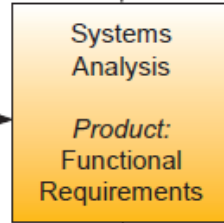
SDLC

Understand the
Business
Problem or
Opportunity

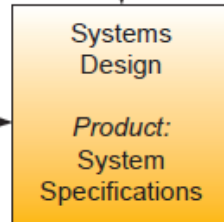


- Determine how to address business opportunities and priorities.
- Conduct a feasibility study to determine whether a new or improved business system is a feasible solution.
- Develop a project management plan and obtain management approval.

Develop an
Information
System
Solution

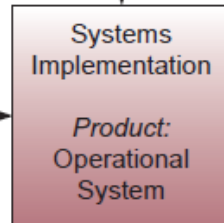


- Analyze the information needs of employees, customers, and other business stakeholders.
- Develop the functional requirements of a system that can meet business priorities and the needs of all stakeholders.
- Develop logical models of current system.

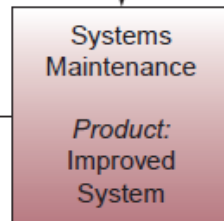


- Develop specifications for the hardware, software, people, network, and data resources, and the information products that will satisfy the functional requirements of the proposed business information system.
- Develop logical models of new system.

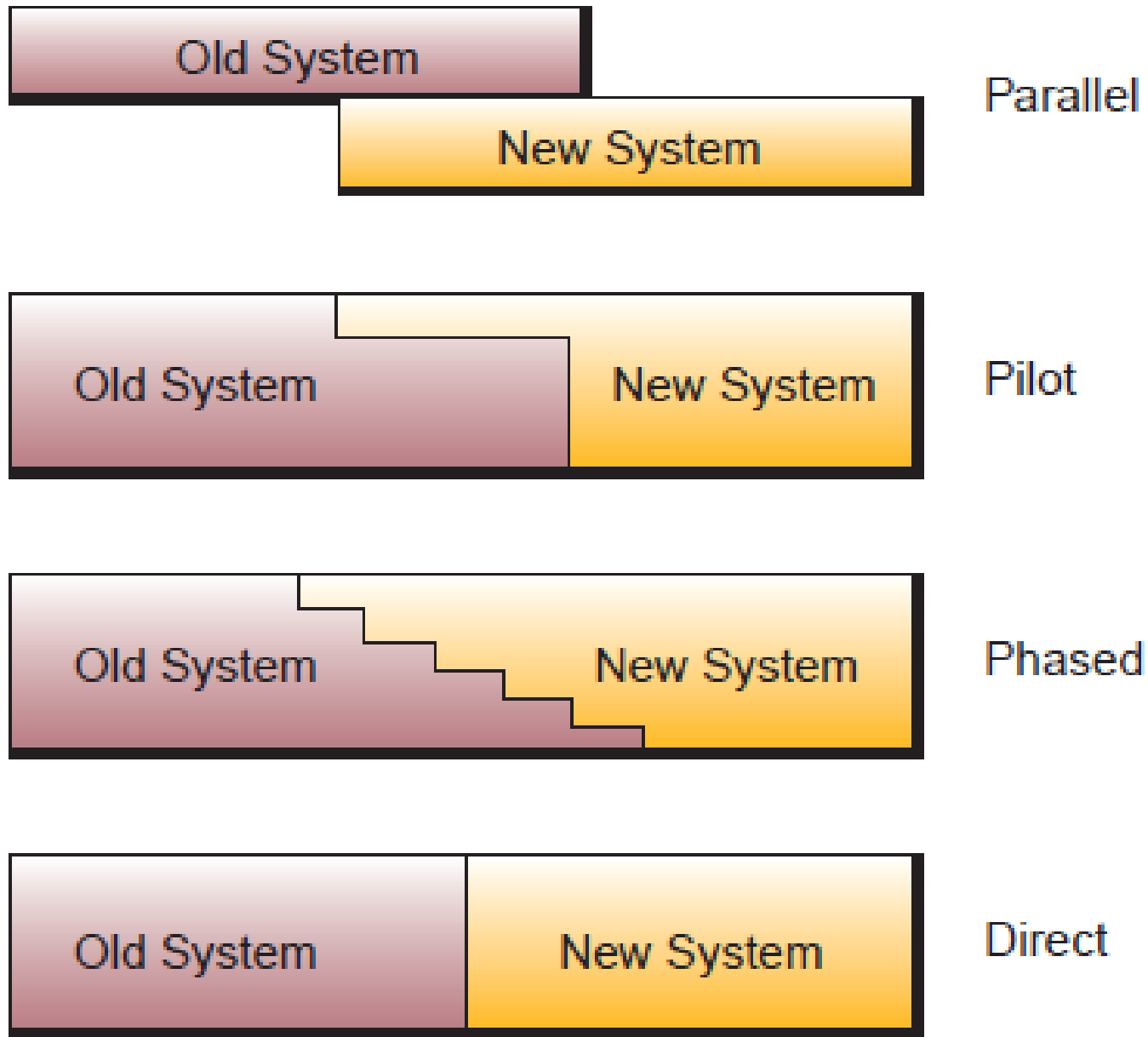
Implement
the
Information
System
Solution



- Acquire (or develop) hardware and software.
- Test the system, and train people to operate and use it.
- Convert to the new business system.
- Manage the effects of system changes on end users.



- Use a postimplementation review process to monitor, evaluate, and modify the business system as needed.



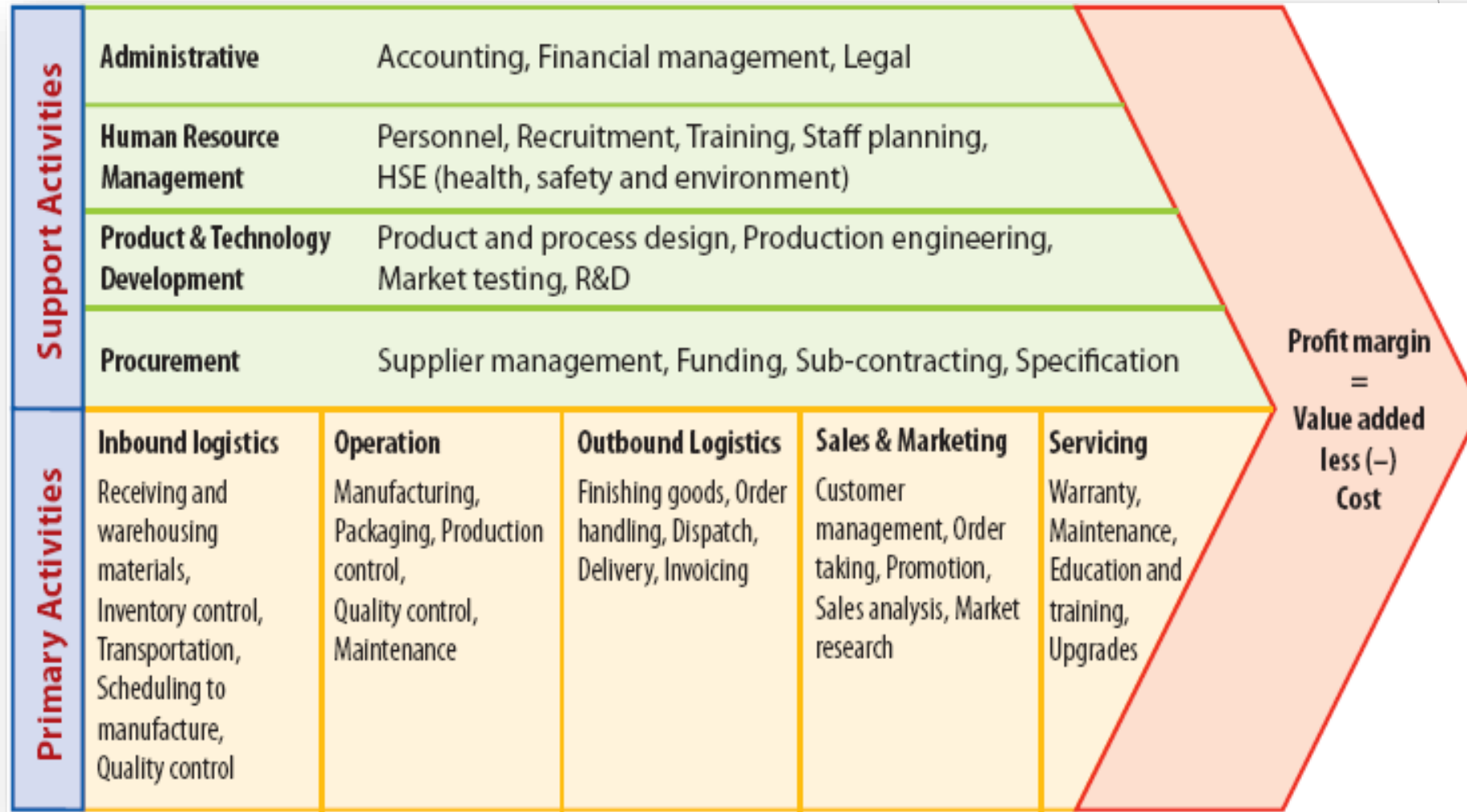


Applications of Grid Computing

- ▶ Civil engineers collaborate to design, execute, and **analyse shake table experiments**.
- ▶ An **insurance company** mines data from partner hospitals for fraud detection.
- ▶ An **application service provider** offloads excess load to a compute cycle provider.
- ▶ An enterprise configures internal & external resources to support **e-Business** workload.
- ▶ **Large-scale science and engineering** are done through the interaction of people, heterogeneous computing resources, information systems and instruments, all of which are geographically and organizationally dispersed.



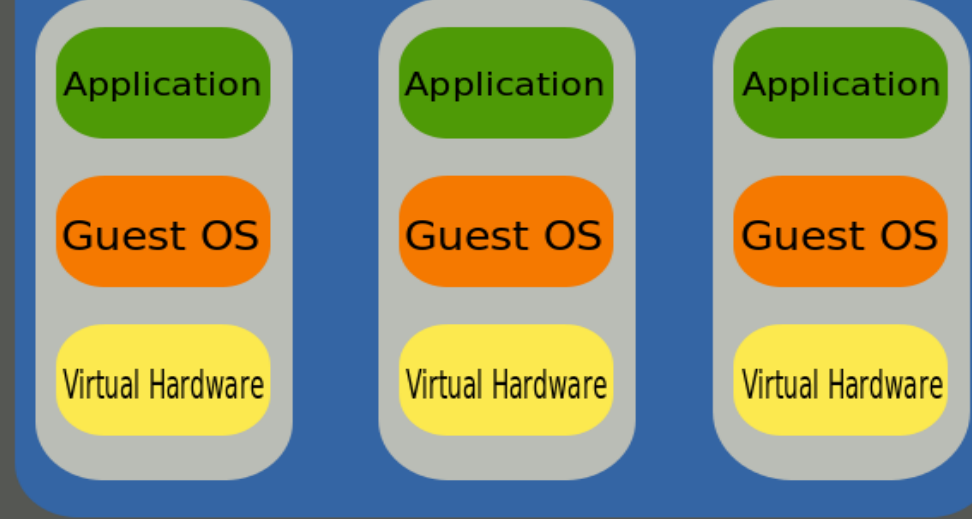
Value Chain Automation





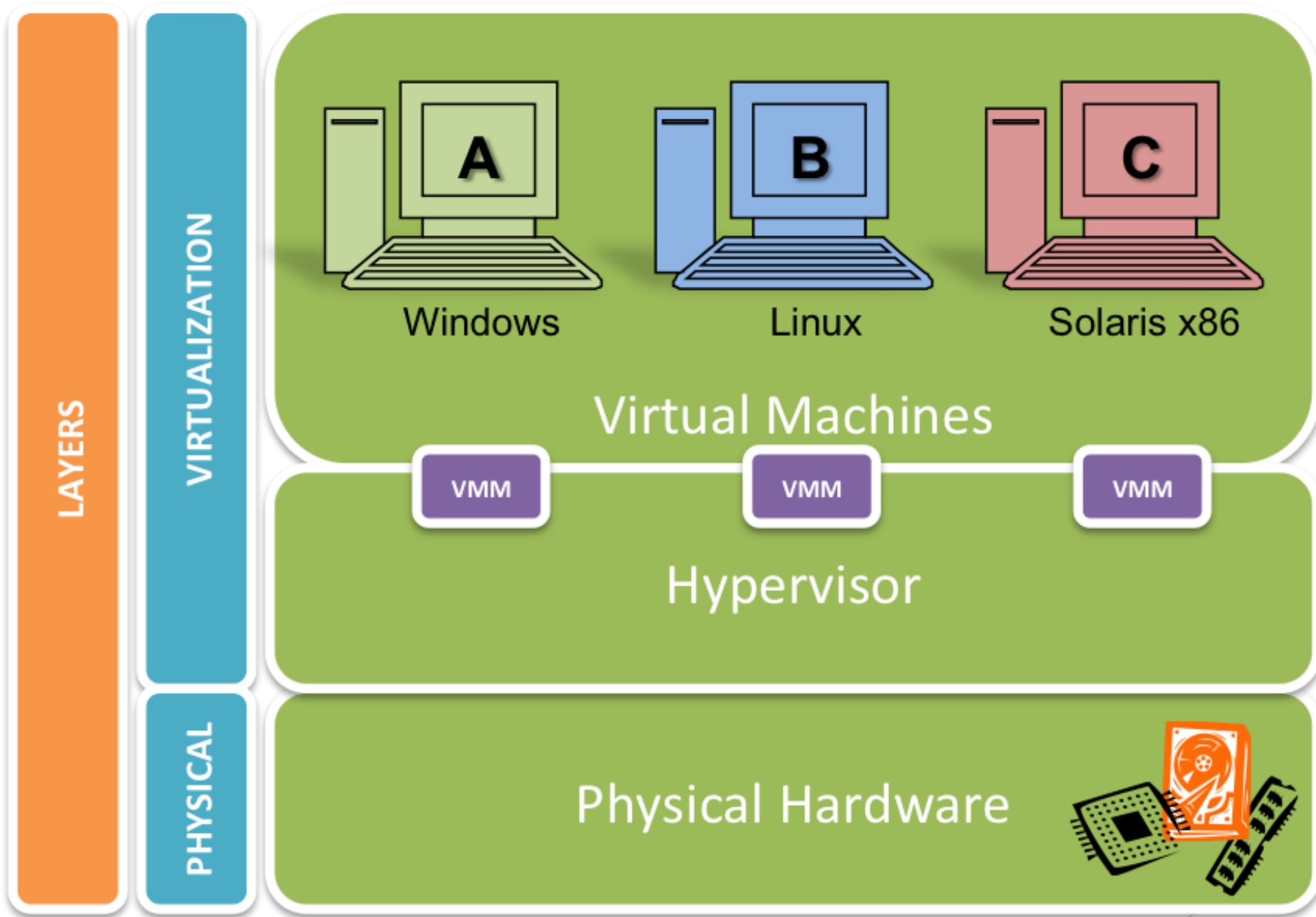
Hardware (CPU, Memory, NIC, Disk)

Hypervisor (Hyper-V, Xen, ESX Server)



IT Book Page: 119







Mobile Commerce

- ▶ M-commerce (mobile commerce) is the buying and selling of goods and services through wireless handheld devices such as cellular telephone and personal digital assistants (PDAs).
- ▶ Known as next-generation e-commerce
- ▶ M-commerce enables users to access the Internet without needing to find a place to plug in.



Privilege Controls

- ▶ A fundamental **principle of information security**, which refers to give only those privileges to a user account, which are essential to that user's work.

- ▶ **Least User Access or Least Privileged User Account (LUA):**
 - ▶ All user accounts at all times should run with as few privileges as possible, and also launch applications with as few privileges as possible.

- ▶ **Purpose:**
 - ▶ Security of Systems
 - ▶ Security of Functions
 - ▶ Security of Data



CA Intermediate (New Course)



EIS - SM

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