## 4th edition

# information systems development

methodologies, techniques & tools



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# David Avison & Guy Fitzgerald



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Dedicated to
Leone, Marie-Anne and Thomas
and
Lin, Anna and Jane
With love

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## **Preface**

Information systems development is at the core of the IS field and David Avison and Guy Fitzgerald's key text on the subject has been used by lecturers and students worldwide for over 18 years. Information systems development keeps evolving and changing and thus a fourth edition of Avison and Fitzgerald's classic text is now needed. Probably the biggest change in the last few years has been the increasing use of the rapid approaches to developing information systems, so much so that we now have a new theme, 'Rapid and evolutionary development' (Chapter 7). This encompasses a new section on agile development, as well as the revised sections on evolutionary development, prototyping, rapid application development and web-based development. This change is reflected also in revised sections on the methodologies Dynamic Systems Development Method (DSDM) and Extreme Programming (XP) in Chapter 23.

Other changes are related to issues that have been growing in importance, thus security issues, and data warehousing and data mining are two new sections that have been added in Chapter 8 to the Engineering theme. Similarly, the growing importance of the offshore outsourcing of systems development, sometimes referred to as offshoring, has led to the outsourcing section in Chapter 9 being expanded to reflect this important development. Some sections have expanded and this includes sections on component development, Oracle, PRINCE2 and SODA.

Changes for the new edition have been partly driven by existing readers and adopters and we are very grateful to them. Two (very different) topics in information systems development, that of professional aspects and requirements were identified as warranting specific sections rather than mere passing reference, and we have addressed this omission in Sections 1.11 and 5.6 respectively. Sections on component development (in Chapter 8) and open source (in Chapter 9) have also been greatly changed to reflect changes in practice.

In the last two chapters we compare methodologies and discuss issues concerned with their adoption in practice and problems associated with their adoption. At the end of Part V, we discuss the costs and benefits associated with the adoption of tools and toolsets. In previous editions we have not discussed the use of techniques in this way. They are typically seen as benign, very often as simple aids to help carry out a task and are used in many methodologies. But techniques may restrict understanding by framing the ways of thinking about the problem situation and some techniques may limit rather than enhance our understanding. We discuss this issue in a new chapter 17 and again in an expanded section on tools later in Chapter 18.

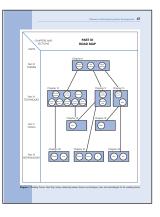
Of course we have also taken the opportunity to bring all sections up to date and to correct some errors kindly drawn to our attention by readers.

Despite all these changes, we have kept the basic structure of themes, techniques, tools and methodologies, but this structure does enable readers to use the book in a number of ways.

Because of its broad and effective content base together with its excellent structure, the text provides a sound basis for courses in information systems at all levels, from introductory through to specialist, and is relevant for courses with both an information technology and management perspective. It is of course particularly relevant for specialist courses in information systems development at both undergraduate and postgraduate level. It is both a theoretical and practical text with web-based support material available for both lecturers and students. The Online Learning Centre can be found at: <a href="http://www.mcgraw-hill.co.uk/">http://www.mcgraw-hill.co.uk/</a> textbooks/avison-fitzgerald — to learn more about what is available, look at page xviii detailing the technology to enhance teaching and learning.

#### XVi Guided tour

## **Guided tour**



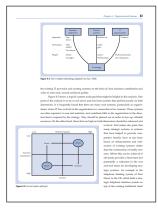
#### Part introductions

Each part opens with an introduction to the key themes of each section of the book, looking at the topics to be covered and placing them within a roadmap which helps you to navigate through the book.

#### **Key terms**

New terms and key words are highlighted in bold throughout the chapter as a useful reference for learning new terminology.





## **Figures**

Each chapter provides numerous figures to help you to visualize the various development models discussed in the book, and to illustrate and summarize important Information Systems concepts.

#### Summary

- · Systems theory has had widespread influence in information systems work. It suggests a holistic scientific approach.
- Information systems strategy is about the way in which the organization sees the role of information systems in the company and the general attempt to identify better ways of doing things, leading to increased revenues, greater functionality, better products and services, improved presentation or image, improvement to the organization's competitive positioning, etc. to gain competitive advantage. The overall aim is to emphasize effectiveness rather than merely efficiency.
- Business process re-engineering is the fundamental rethinking and radical redesign of business processes to achieve dramatic improvements in critical, contemporary measures of performance, such as cost, it has itself been re-engineered and it is less radical.
- Information systems planning involves top manage

#### Chapter summary

This briefly reviews and reinforces the main topics you will have covered in each chapter to ensure you have acquired a solid understanding of key themes and issues.

#### Review questions

These questions focus on important ideas that have emerged in the chapter and encourage you to review and apply the knowledge you have acquired.

#### Questions

- ational? What links these themes and what separa
- 2. What is 'strategic' about strategic information systems? softened or toned down. Do you think this change has reduced its potential?
- 4. For an organization of your choice, identify the 'stages of growth' that it passed through and discuss whether these are similar to any SoG model discussed in the
- 5. Discuss the difficulties related to making information systems flexible so that implementing future change is
- 6 How are large projects controlled in your organization? Address the question in relation to the role of people,

#### Further reading

Cadle, J. and Yeates, D. (2001) Project Management for Informa Systems, Prentice Hall, Harlow

Checkland, P. and Scholes. J. (1990) Soft Systems Methodology in Action. John Wiley, Chichester.

Currie, W.L. and Galliers, R. (1999) Rethinking Managem Information Systems, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Earl, M.J. (ed.) (1996) Information Management: The Organisation Dimension, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Galliers, R.D. and Sutherland, A.R. (1991) Information systems ma agement and strategy formulation: the 'stages of growth model' revisited, Journal of Information Systems, Vol. 1, No. 2.

Hammer, M. and Champy, J. (1993) Re-engineering the Corporation: A Manifesto for Business Revolution Harner Business New York Melao, N. and Pidd, M. (2000) A conceptual framework for under Information Systems Journal, Vol. 10, No. 2, 105-129

### Further reading

At the end of the chapter, the authors provide a list of further reading, pointing you to key journals, books and other sources where you can research topics in greater depth.

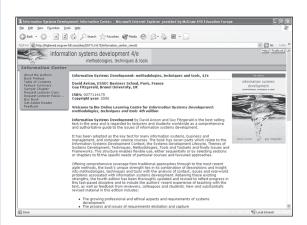
## **Bibliography**

A full bibliography at the end of the book provides a comprehensive scholarly reference list surveying the literature of Information Systems, an invaluable starting point for further research.



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Guy Fitzgerald is Professor of Information Systems at Brunel University and Deputy Head (Research) of the School of Information Systems, Computing and Maths. Before this he was Cable & Wireless Professor of Business Information Systems at Birkbeck College, University of London, and prior to that he was at Templeton College, Oxford University. He has also worked in the computer industry with companies such as British Telecom, Mitsubishi and CACI Inc, International. His research interests are concerned with the effective management and development of information systems and he has published widely in these areas. In addition he has undertaken a number of cases studies in organizations that have used information systems to enable significant organizational transformation. He has also undertaken research in relation to strategy, executive information systems, outsourcing, and flexibility. He is founder and co-editor, with David Avison, of the Information Systems Journal (ISJ) from Blackwell Science.