

System Analyst:

A system analyst is a person responsible for the development of software and hardware solution to the efficient working of the organization. Analysts study the environment and problems of an organization to determine whether a new information method can provide solution to the problem. The main job of system analyst is to provide right type of information, in right quantity at the right time in post effective manner to the management or the end user.

Roles of System Analyst:

- Defining IT requirements of organization
- Gathering Data/Facts
- Analyzing the problem
- Setting priority amongst requirements
- Problem solving
- Creating Software Requirement Specification
- Designing System
- Evaluating System

1. Defining IT requirements of organization:

The most imp and difficult task of an analyst is to understand the organization's requirement's information. It includes interviewing users finding out what information is they are using in the current system.

2. Gathering Data/Facts:

For gathering data or facts, written documents are important because these documents represent the formal information flow in the system. The analyst studies documents such as input forms, output records, invoices etc to understand how data are passed and used in the present system.

3. Analyzing the problem:

After gathering data or facts the analyst analyses the working of current system and find out to what extent it meet the user's needs.

4. Setting priority amongst requirements:

In the organization there are many types of users, each user has different types of information needs. It may not e possible to satisfy the requirements of everyone due to limited availability of resources so it is necessary to give priority. The priorities are set on the basis of urgency and importance of user's need.

5. Problem solving:

The system analyst helps IT users to solve their information problems. In that role he must understand the problem and suggest solutions.

6. Creating Software Requirement Specification:

The analyst obtains the input and output specification for optimal functioning of the system to be developed.

7. Designing system:

Once the specifications are accepted by the management the analyst gets on to the design of the

system. The analyst must be aware of the latest design tools for the system design so analyst also knows as architect.

8. Evaluating system:

An analyst must critically test the performance of the designed system with specifications after it has been in use for a reasonable period of time.

Qualities of the Systems Analyst

From the foregoing descriptions of the roles the systems analyst plays, it is easy to see that the successful systems analyst must possess a wide range of qualities. Many different kinds of people are systems analysts, so any description is destined to fall short in some way. There are some qualities, however, that most systems analysts seem to display.

Above all, the analyst is a problem solver. He or she is a person who views the analysis of problems as a challenge and who enjoys devising workable solutions. When necessary, the analyst must be able to systematically tackle the situation at hand through skillful application of tools, techniques, and experience. The analyst must also be a communicator capable of relating meaningfully to other people over extended periods of time. Systems analysts need to be able to understand humans' needs in interacting with technology, and they need enough computer experience to program, to understand the capabilities of computers, to glean information requirements from users, and to communicate what is needed to programmers. They also need to possess strong personal and professional ethics to help them shape their client relationships.

The systems analyst must be a self-disciplined, self-motivated individual who is able to manage and coordinate other people, as well as innumerable project resources. Systems analysis is a demanding career, but, in compensation, an ever-changing and always challenging one.