Seminar 12:
Implementation, Review, Maintenance
Introduction to HTML Authoring
Semester 1, 2005

IMS1501: Unit framework

Seminar Objectives
At the end of this seminar you should:
• Understand how the six phases of the SDLC are interrelated
• Assess the different implementation strategies for different system implementations
• Describe the review and maintenance phase of the SDLC
• Understand HTML authoring
SDLC

- What is it?
- How is it used?
- How are the six phases of the model interrelated?
- Why are feedback loops important to the model?

The phases in the SDLC

**Initiation**
- Project proposal
- Feasibility
- Risk assessment
- Project scope

**Analysis**
- Business requirements
- Feasibility study
- System needs

**Design**
- Physical system design
- Software design
- Database design
- Hardware design
- Operational plans

**Implementation**
- System design
- Hardware configuration
- Software configuration
- System build
- System test
- User training

**Review**
- System acceptance
- System evaluation
- System modification

**Maintenance**
- System repair
- System updates
- System documentation


Implementation

- The delivery of a system into production (day-to-day operations of the organisation)

### Implementation Phase

**At the Implementation phase**
- Installation planning and testing
- Data cleanup and conversion
- Training
- Testing
- Finalise documentation
- Interfaces Implemented between new and existing systems

### Implementation issues (Martin et al, 2005, p391)

**Data conversion**
- Building files and databases
- Converting relevant data (old to new system)
- Assessing the old data
  > Inaccuracies
  > Incompleteness
  > End users entering revised data

**Users trained on new system**
- Processes changed or removed
- Change management issues

This can be initiated **BEFORE** the implementation phase as this can take considerable time.


### Testing

**System Testing**
- The process of testing the integrated software in the context of the total system it supports
- Commences after all unit and integration testing is complete

**Acceptance Testing**
- Commences when the developers are confident that the system is ready to be used
- Is where the user decides if the system is ready for use
- This process is critical for business users’ end satisfaction and sign off.
Implementation (Installation) strategies

(Martin et al., 2005, p391)

Old System
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Parallel strategy

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Pilot strategy

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Phasing strategy

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Cutover strategy

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Implementation (Installation) strategies

(Martin et al., 2005, p391)

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Change management issues

- Lengthy implementation process
- Extra development work to interface new and old system components
- Costly

Advantages

- Can be done over the holiday period
- Attractive when not possible to run the old and new system together
- Moves the organisation forward quickly
- Phasing in the initial module can be quick and efficiencies can be readily recognised
- Less stressful on staff

Implementation - Production Mode

- The responsibility for the application is turned over to computer operations and technical support personnel (Martin et al., 2005)
- Documentation is provided
  - System documentation
  - User documentation
Review – Phase 5

- The system is reviewed by
  - The IT team, End users and sometimes External Auditors
- Does the system work?
- Does the system deliver what it was designed to deliver
- Do the expected results deliver the business benefits
- Is the system bug free?

HOW IS THIS ACCOMPLISHED?

Maintenance – Phase 6

There are a number of reasons for maintenance:

- Correct errors in the new software that were not detected and corrected prior to and during the initial implementation
  - Occurs with off the shelf software as well as custom built
- Adapting the system to organisational requirements
  - Regulations
- Enhance the current system

Maintenance issues

- Updates to System documentation
- Changes to one part of the system may require changes to another part of the system
  - Especially so if the input to another system is reliant on the output from the changed system
- A high proportion of operational problems are caused by errors introduced when making maintenance changes
- Repeated patching increases the probability of performance problems especially as the system ages
  - Leading to a request for a new system
  - Feedback into the SDLC phases
References


Introduction to HTML Authoring

- WWW - The World Wide Web
- What is an HTML File?
- How to write a basic html page
- How to view your basic html file in a web browser
- The elements of a page - Head & Body
- Tags – Q & A
- Manipulating text
- HTML Editors
- File naming conventions
WWW - The World Wide Web

- The WWW is a network of computers all over the world. The WWW is most often called the Web.
- The computers on the Web communicate using standard protocols and languages.
- The W3C (The World Wide Web Consortium) are making the rules and standards for the Web.

Introduction to HTML Authoring

What is an HTML File?

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- An HTML file is a text file containing small markup tags
- The markup tags tell the Web browser how to display the page
- An HTML file must have an .htm or .html file extension
- An HTML file can be created using a simple text editor

Introduction to HTML Authoring

If you are running Windows, start Notepad.
Start > Accessories > Notepad

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of page</title>
</head>
<body>
This is my first homepage. <b>This text is bold</b>
</body>
</html>
```
How to view a HTML File

• Save the file as "html".
• Start your Internet browser.
• Select "Open" (or "Open Page") in the File menu of your browser. A dialog box will appear. Select "Browse" (or "Choose File") and locate the HTML file you just created - "html" - select it and click "Open". Now you should see an address in the dialog box, for example "C:\MyDocuments\mypage.html". Click OK, and the browser will display the page.

Head & Body

• The first tag in your HTML document is <html>. This tag tells your browser that this is the start of an HTML document. The last tag in your document is </html>. This tag tells your browser that this is the end of the HTML document.
• The text between the <head> tag and the </head> tag is header information. Header information is not displayed in the browser window.
• The text between the <title> tags is the title of your document. The title is displayed in your browser’s caption.
• The text between the <body> tags is the text that will be displayed in your browser.
• The text between the <b> and </b> tags will be displayed in a bold font.

Q & A

• Q. Is the end tag for other commands simply the begin tag with the added slash?  
  A. Yup.
• Q. Will the tags show up on my page?  
  A. No. As long as your commands are inside the < and > marks, the tag is used to alter the text, but the actual code is hidden from the viewer.
• Q. Your bold tag uses a capital "B". Do all HTML tags use a capital letter?  
  A. The browser doesn’t care. In terms of tags, capitals and lowercase letters are equal.
• Q. Must everything have a tag to show up on the page?  
  A. No. If you just type in text, it’ll show up. But it will not have any special look.
Q & A … 2

- Q. What if I forget to add the end tag or forget to add the slash to the end tag command?
  A. That's trouble, but easy-to-fix trouble. It will be obvious if you've not placed an end tag when you look at the document in your browser. The entire document will be affected after the point where you forgot the end tag. Just go back into the document, add the slash, and reload the document into the browser.

- Q. Do all HTML tags require both a begin and end tag, like above?
  A. No. There are exceptions to the rule, but let's stay on the ones that do require both tags to work for now.

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HTML Source code

- If you are going to start writing HTML, I suggest you make a point of learning to look at other authors' HTML pages. You say you're already doing that, right? Maybe. What I mean is to look behind it at the HTML document.

- Why Would You Do That?
  Because you can.......... Let's say you run into a page that has a really neat layout. I'm not telling you to steal anything, but let's be honest, if you see a room layout you like, you will use the idea to help yourself. That's the point of looking at another page's HTML document. It's also a great way to learn HTML.
How to View Source Code

1. When you find a page you like, click on VIEW at the top of the screen.
2. Choose DOCUMENT SOURCE from the menu. Sometimes it only reads SOURCE.
3. The HTML document will appear on the screen.
4. Go ahead. Try it with this page. Click on VIEW and then choose the SOURCE.

HTML Editors

• You can easily edit HTML files using a WYSIWYG (what you see is what you get) editor like Dreamweaver, FrontPage, Claris Home Page, or Adobe PageMill instead of writing your markup tags in a plain text file.

• But if you want to be a skilful Web developer, it is strongly recommended that you use a plain text editor to learn your primer HTML.

File naming conventions

Some golden rules - which save you grief
– Use whole words or common abbreviations
– Use all lower case characters
– Don’t use spaces or non alpha-numeric characters
– Don’t use underscores - use a hyphen instead
– Use index files in all content directories
– Use the .html rather than .htm
### HTML Resources

- **HTML Goodies**  

- **W3School**  
  [http://www.w3schools.com/](http://www.w3schools.com/)

- **Monash Web Style Guide**  

- **W3C - HyperText Markup Language (HTML) Home Page**  
  [http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/](http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/)