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## System design description template

This section must include a high-level description of why this system design document was created. It should also provide what is intended for the new or planned system. More detailed descriptions of geometry and system components will be described in all the following sections of the document as described in this template. This design document system was created to outline the proposed system design for the new Acme Maintenance Management System (MMS). MMS aims to replace the old maintenance tracking system currently used by Acme. By designing, testing and deploying MMS, Acme Corp. will improve its maintenance, tracking and reporting capabilities. This document and technical specifications mentioned herein comply with all technical standards and infrastructure of Acme Corp. The purpose of this section should provide a high-level description of the purpose of the system design document. This may include a description of how the system design document relates to organizational objectives and/or objectives, and how the new system will meet those objectives and objectives. The purpose of this design document system is to provide a description of how to create new MMS. The systems design document was established to ensure that the design of multimedia services met the requirements set out in the multimedia services project requirements documents as well as acme Corporation's executive bulletin, which refers to improvements in existing maintenance management practices and tools. The system design document describes system architecture, software, hardware, database design, and security. This section should describe an overview of the system, the objectives of the platform design, its functions and its geometry. It may include a high-level description of the approach used in the development of system design. It may also include high-level descriptions of hardware and software components, database and system security. Depending on the complexity of the system, this section may also include a component and/or contextual diagrams of the components of the system and system. Acme has historically faced many challenges and shortcomings in managing, tracking and reporting fleet maintenance measures. The proposed multimedia tool will use Acme's existing infrastructure and hardware to provide an institutional tool that will standardize and improve acme's maintenance management capabilities. MMS is designed as an enterprise software tool that is compatible with and benefits from acme existing hardware and infrastructure. In addition, MMS complies with all internal Acme Corporation network security protocols and policies as well as industrial regulatory policies. The MMS tool also corresponds to existing Acme software groups to include MS Office and SharePoint applications, as well as SAP. The MMS tool will provide different user interfaces that allow data, updates, tracking, and reporting generation. It also allows users to export data to existing software tools such as MS Excel and SharePoint for different uses. One of the main benefits of the MMS tool on the old system is its ability to integrate all maintenance data and generate real-time reports and analysis of fleet status, problem areas, chronic maintenance problems, and various other metrics. So far Acme has relied on old software with various reports, data restrictions and limited user interfaces resulting in poor reporting, tracking, and management, as well as a general lack of continuity among users. The new MMS tool will provide the following capabilities: automated pre-designed reporting at different intervals, as well as manually generated reports that integrate all maintenance data that allows real-time reporting to be generated and simplified the management of all maintenance activities, additional user interfaces that provide users with much simpler data entry, updates, queries, and other capabilities that allow users to export capabilities to export capabilities that allow users to export data to be used to different simplified reporting software tools and display capabilities Constraints This section should describe the limitations associated with system design. Restrictions are the result of different circumstances outside the scope of the project that affect and limit the design of the system. This may be due to hardware, software, business processes, regulatory/industry standards or other conditions that affect system design. This section should provide a description of what the limitations are and how they affect or limit system design. The MMS project team has identified several limitations that will affect and limit the design of the tool. These restrictions are outside the scope of the MMS project but must be done carefully in the design of the system. To date, the following limitations have been identified: MMS must be compatible with acme's existing infrastructure to include network tools, applications, security requirements, server capabilities, and network management devices. These limitations will affect the design because the team must ensure that MMS encoding and formats that meet infrastructure capabilities will limit MMS in certain areas - although the capabilities will continue to far exceed those of the old maintenance management system. MMS must adhere to all acme Corp. regulatory policies and guidelines and guidelines. These policies and guidelines will affect the tool by claiming certain standards of coding, user interfaces, security, and tool management. The MMS tool must be compatible with existing user software groups. This requires the team to design and code MMS in such a way that data can be imported and exported seamlessly between MMS and existing software tools. Roles and responsibilities can design the system across many different groups within an organization to ensure that requirements are collected and met for everyone. As such, it may be necessary to establish a role and responsibilities section to provide the Group with clarifications on who performs different roles. This section is also used as a list of contacts for the team and stakeholders in the event of issues and concerns that need to be addressed. The following table defines the roles and responsibilities of mms system design. This matrix also serves as a list of contact points for issues and concerns related to mms Design.NameRolePhoneEmailA. Director of WhiteProject (777) 555-1212a.white@acme.comB. BlackLead Designer - User Interface (777) 555-1213b.black@acme.comC. Designer Grey Led - Architecture (777) 555-1214c.gray@acme.comD. BlueLead Designer -Security (777) 555-1215d.blue@acme.comProject ReferencesThis section of the system design document should describe what existing references guide system design. These references may be internal or external. Examples of references are white papers. System analysis, regulatory standards, industry standards, meeting/summary minutes, and results. This section should include a list of these references, but the descriptions should be general and not in many details, as the documents on the list could be consulted separately if more information was needed. The MMS tool is designed in accordance with many regulatory guidelines, standards, analysis and results. These references form the basis for a new maintenance management system. Below is a list of references. It should be noted that some of these documents are being updated periodically and, if more detailed information is needed, they should be forwarded to each of them separately. Acme Corp. Information Security Policies and Guidelines, October 10, 20xxAcme Hardware & Software Catalog, June 2, 20xxAcme Corp. Software Management Office (PMO) Policies and Guidelines February 7, 20xxAcme Corp Legacy Maintenance Management White Paper July 8, 20xxAcme Corp. 20 strategic goals and targets December 27, 20xxAcme Corp. 20xx Network Engineering Guidelines 20 January 3, 20xxXx. 20xx Network Design Design Design, January 2, 20xx System ArchitectureThth section must describe the engineering needed to achieve system design for the project. This usually consists of both hardware and software engineering. Additionally, it may be that the existing structure (either hardware or software) already exists, in which case the requirements must remain documented. The description of the structure should include a list and a summary of each component, and, depending on the complexity of the design, it might be useful to include charts showing the relationship/connection between these components. Hardware: MMS design depends on the engineering of existing devices deployed across acme enterprise. This device consists of the following components: ABC quad array server consists of - 8GHz server suite - RAM: 16 GB fully stored - Controller - 4x 80GB 15,000 rpm hard drive - 4x Giga network adaptersCisco CSS 11500 content switching services series4 TB SAN Dell P3000 WorkstationsSoftware: MMS design is based on the individual design of different components that users will enter and query data. The software architecture is designed to integrate all data entries and modifications into an integrated database that tracks real-time maintenance data as manipulated. Components consisting of a software structure include - User data entry unit: This component provides user interfaces for all maintenance data entry. This component consists of several subcomponents, including: - New system data - current system maintenance updates, system location updates - system history reporting unit: this component provides all the capabilities of previously created automatic reporting. These are reports that are generated regularly and frequently at known intervals. Module Report Guide: This component provides a list of all searchable fields that a user can create a report as needed, so the database design should describe the database design or data hosting environment. A database is the repository where all the data used by the system is located. It is important that the design achieves interoperability between the user facing part of the system and the background data. This section should describe how the database is designed/configured to achieve this. Depending on the complexity of the system, diagrams that show the design of the database and/or the relationship between the database and the user interface may be useful. This section may also refer to other documents (documents) that may contain more detailed technical data. The MMS tool incorporates maintenance data in the old database into an improved new database with additional capabilities such as searchable and sortable fields and various improved reporting functions. The MMS database will also have the ability to import and export data to/from MS Office applications. The structured data stored in the database will be searchable and sortable in order to meet both automated and manual reporting requirements. As such, database field names are consistent with all fields included in the user data entry unit, automated reporting unit, and manual reporting fields. For various assets Fault class identification to provide more visibility in maintenance failure can find the technical specifications of database design can be found in the MSS database management system (DBMS) in addition to the project plan. Detailed terms. If this system is used for the current hardware or software design, it may not be necessary to redefine the current design in detailed terms. Again, like many other sections, the contents of this section may depend on the complexity of system design. The more complex it is, the more detailed it is needed to connect the design. High-level, complex systems may require conceptual diagrams and/or illustrations to convey understanding more easily. Hardware: MMS Device Structure solution and Acme company based. Additional MMS devices are not required. The existing detailed design devices can be found in Acme Corp. 20xx Architecture Network Design Document, on January 2, 20xx. Program: The MMS design is encoded by Acme Corp. IT engineers to provide customized functions for Acme Corp.' The concept was then divided into modules in order to separate different functions and fragmentation. User data entry unit: Several sections are encoded in the module user data entry based on the type of maintenance that the user seeks to perform. These sections help ensure that users enter the appropriate submodule (listed below) for their data entry activities. New system data — this subunit is encoded to contain specific fields required to enter new assets/equipment into the database for the first timesystem maintenance updates — this subunit is encoded to contain specific fields required to add, remove, or edit data already in the System Location Updates maintenance base - this subunit is encoded to contain geographic location fields including location, city, country, zip code, latitude, and longitude. As assets/equipment are moved, this subunit allows users to update locations according to the system history - this subunit is encoded to contain specific fields for previous reference maintenance activities. Coding includes different search fields by location, serial number, part number, or type of parent/equipment, composite reporting unit: This coding module includes a selection of previously created automated reports. Coding allows the user to select a report and uses this entry to start a prefabricated database query to pull the appropriate data from the database in response to the user's choice. Manual Reporting Unit: This module includes coding that gives users the ability to modify different reporting criteria such as search dates, locations, locations, and systems. Serial numbers. These user inputthen start a database query to implement the desired search algorithm. This section of the system design document should describe the measures included in the system design to ensure system security and maintain system and data integrity. This is an important consideration in the design of the system as failure to secure, control and data of the system can result in a significant loss of time, money and other resources. The MMS tool design includes many safety and security controls to ensure that the system and its data are constantly protected. This is done through a multi-level approach to ensure data integrity through only user functions and authorized functions. The first consideration of the design is user authorization or permissions. All MMS users will be granted a level of authorization and permissions to work within them. These users will not be able to perform any MMS transactions outside their designated areas. Managers will provide delegate levels and operating limits for each of their designated users. Considering the following design is to create control points. As MMS is a network tool, firewalls will be placed to split the functions of each group within acme company capable of performing within MMS. The purpose is to enhance designated work areas, permissions and access with physical barriers to prevent any duplication, unintentional changes, or harmful changes to maintenance data. The MMS design also includes an audit capability not available in the old maintenance system. This capability allows Acme IT staff to track the history of all MMS users in order to provide history, error identification, and accountability to system users. Consider the following design is data backup. The MMS database will be supported in accordance with Acme Corp. IT Security Policies and Guidelines on October 10, 20xx. This will provide the possibility of cross-failure to return to a state of database corruption or system failure. These MMS are also designed to perform in degraded operating conditions if maintenance is necessary in a particular module. Acme Corp.'s IT group also has the ability, if the system fails to be catastrophic, to return to the old system until the time the MMS system can be restored. Restore.

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