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In this chapter, we described the first major activity of the planning phase of the SDLC-project identification and selection. Project identification and selection consists of three primary activities: identifying potential development projects, classifying and ranking projects, and selecting projects for development. A variety of organizational members or units can be assigned to perform Lhis process, including top management, a diverse steering committee, business units and functional managers, the development group, or the most senior IS executive. Potential projects can be evaluated and selected using a broad range of criteria such as value chain analysis, alignment with business strategy, potential benefits, resource availability and requirements, and risks. The quality of the project identification and selection process can be improved if decisions are guided by corporate strategic planning and ISP. Corporate strategic planning is the process ofidentifying the mission, objectives, and strategies of an organization. Crucial in this process is selecting a competitive strategy that states how the organization plans to achieve its objectives. ISP is an orderly means for assessing the information needs of an organization and defining the systems and databases that will best satisfy those needs. ISP is a topdown process that takes into account outside forces that drive the business and the factors critical to the success of the firm. ISP evaluates the current inventory of systems and the desired future state of the organizationand its system, and determines which projects are needed to transform systems to meet the future needs of the organization. Corporate and IS planning are highly interrelated. Conceptually, these relationships can be viewed via various matrices that show how organizational objectives,locations, units, functions, processes, data entities, and systems relate to one another. Selected projects will be those viewed to be most important in supporting the organizational strategy. The Internet is a global network consisting of thousands of interconnected individual networks that communicate with each other using a common protocol.Electronic commerce   EC   refers to the use of the Internet to support day-to-day business activities. Internet-based EC refers to transactions between individuals and businesses. Intranet refers to the use of the Internet within the same organization. Extranet refers to the use of the Internet between firms.

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