Motivation for Controls

- It is very important to ensure the reliability of reports produced by an information system
- If unreliability is seen by users the entire credibility of the system is lost
- Ensuring reliability is not difficult for small systems but when a system has to handle massive data it is a challenge
- Systematic controls are thus essential when a system is designed

Motivation for Audits

- Many organizations are now entirely dependent on computer based information system
- These information systems contain financial data and other critical procedures
- It is essential to protect the systems against frauds and ensure that sound accounting practices are followed
- It is necessary to trace the origin and fix responsibilities when frauds occur
- Audit methods primary purpose is to ensure this.

Motivation for Testing

- Systems contain many individual subsystems
- Usually sub-systems and programs are individually tested
- However when a whole system is integrated unforeseen errors may be seen
- Thus before releasing a system the entire operational system should be tested for correctness and completeness

Motivation for Security

- Systems contain sensitive data about the organization and also about persons working in the organization
- Sensitive data should be protected from spies, thieves or disgruntled employees.
- Thus access should be carefully controlled and provided only on a need to know basis
- When computers are networked corruption/erasure may take place due to viruses
- Services may be disrupted due to denial of service attacks
- Thus systems should be designed with appropriate security measures.

Motivation for Disaster Recovery

- Organizations depend on Information systems for their entire operations
- It is thus essential to ensure continuity of service when unforeseen situations such as disk crashes, fires, floods and such disasters take place.
- Thus it is essential to ensure quick recovery from disasters and ensure continuity of service.