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2B Web

Chapter 1: Introduction

Legacy system

•A legacy system, in the context of computing, refers to outdated computer systems, programming languages or application software that are used instead of available upgraded versions.

•A legacy system is not necessarily defined by age.

–Legacy may refer to lack of vendor support or

–A system's incapacity to meet organizational requirements. For example, a large main frame may use a 64-bit Java, while a Linux platform might utilize code from the1960s.

–Legacy conditions refer to a system's difficulty (or inability) to be maintained, supported or improved. A legacy system is usually incompatible with newly purchased systems.

•An organization might continue to use legacy systems for a wide range of reasons, such as the following:

–"If it is not broken." The system might work adequately.

–The system is complex, and documentation is poor. Simply defining scope can be difficult.

–A redesign is costly, due to complexity or monolithic architecture

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**Integrated system vs. Legacy system**

•Integrated system–

Technology dependency: independent of plate forms, programming languages, database programming, database schema and etc.

–Competitive advantage: integrated system let an organization be competitive in a time in which Technology is changed from time to time, growing needs for information availability and accessibility is happened, and etc.

–Integrated system designed with consideration modification an devolution to meet new and constantly changing business

Overview

**System integration**

Given two or more systems, subsystems or components, each of which function properly (satisfying their requirement within their environment). The problem is to

integrate them into one larger system satisfying the combined requirements within the newly formed environment.

**Functional integration or technology integration**

Given a software system, this may have been functioning properly in the field for a

significant period. The problem is to integrate a new function or a new technology

within the system. The integrated system should provide the new functionality or use

the new technology, while preserving the original system functionality.

**Incremental engineering**

A software system can be developed and delivered using available technologies and

with less functionality than it is intended to finally provide. New technologies and or

more functions then can be integrated within the system. The problem is to design the system with such future integration in

**Benefits and challenge of integrative programming**

Integrative programming deals with an integration approaches and techniques that connect different components of IT infrastructure- people, applications, platforms and databases to enable a secure, intra and inter application collaboration