NETACODE -A SOFTWARE COMPANY VISITING REPORT

The report is visiting a software company for **Course tittle:Information System Design with industrial attachment Sessional** Course and **Course Code:CSE 3210** in Computer Science and Engineering.

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Chapter 1

Systems Concepts and the Information Systems Environment

1.1 INTRODUCTION

System analysis and design is a process that many companies use to evaluate particular business situations and develop ways to improve them through more optimal methods.

1.2 Characteristic of System:

Organization Their organization has a branch in Dinajpur district. Netacode is a multinational software company. Main office in Dhaka in Bangladesh. Their organizations are certainly very beautiful. 4 storied building and their number of rooms is 7.

Interaction It is defined by the manner in which the components operate with each other. For example, in an organization, purchasing department must interact with production department and payroll with personnel department.

Interdependence Interdependence means how the components of a system depend on one another. For proper functioning, the components are coordinated and linked together according to a specified plan.

Integration Integration is concerned with how a system components are connected together. It means that the parts of the system work together within the system even if each part performs a unique function.

Central Objective The objective of system must be central. It may be real or stated. It is not uncommon for an organization to state an objective and operate to achieve another.

Figure 1.1: Task Interdependence in a Computer – Based Subsystem

1.3 Elements of System

Outputs and Inputs

- The main aim of a system is to produce an output which is useful for its user.

- Inputs are the information that enters into the system for processing.

- Output is the outcome of processing.

Processor(s)

- The processor is the element of a system that involves the actual transformation of input into output.

- It is the operational component of a system. Processors may modify the input either totally or partially, depending on the output specification.

control

- The control element guides the system.

- It is the decision–making subsystem that controls the pattern of activities governing input, processing, and output.

Feedback

- Feedback provides the control in a dynamic system.

- Positive feedback is routine in nature that encourages the performance of the system.

- Negative feedback is informational in nature that provides the controller with information for action.

Environment

- The environment is the "supersystem" within which an organization operates.

- It is the source of external elements that strike on the system.

Boundaries and Interface

- A system should be defined by its boundaries. Boundaries are the limits that identify its components, processes, and interrelationship when it interfaces with another system.

- Each system has boundaries that determine its sphere of influence and control.
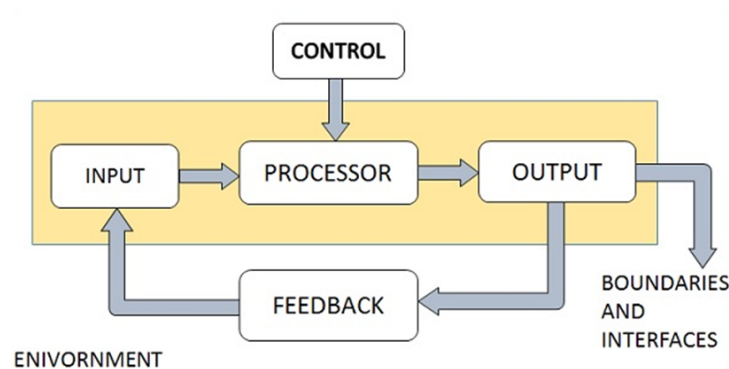
1.4　Types of Systems

The systems can be divided into the following types **Physical or Abstract Systems**

- Physical systems are tangible entities. We can touch and feel them.

- Physical System may be static or dynamic in nature. For example, desks and chairs are the physical parts of computer center which are static. A programmed computer is a dynamic system in which programs, data, and applications can change according to the user's needs.

- Abstract systems are non-physical entities or conceptual that may be formulas, representation or model of a real system.

Open or Closed Systems

- An open system must interact with its environment. It receives inputs from and delivers outputs to the outside of the system. For example, an information system which must adapt to the changing environmental conditions.

- A closed system does not interact with its environment. It is isolated from environmental influences. A completely closed system is rare in reality.
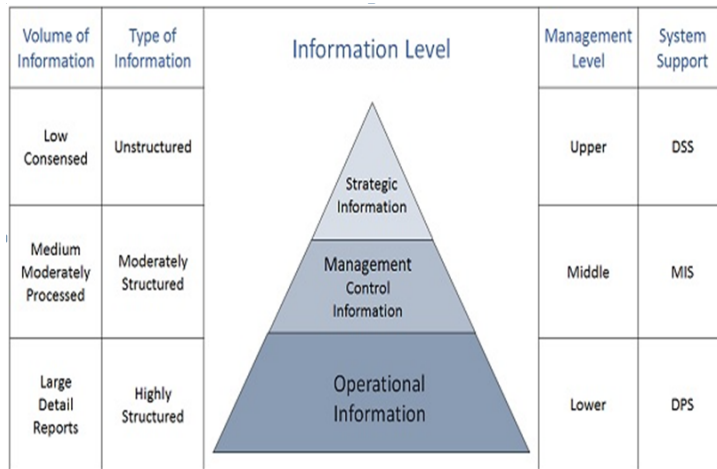
Volume of Information	Type of Information	Information Level	Management Level	System Support
Low Consensed	Unstructured	Strategic Information	Upper	DSS
Medium Moderately Processed	Moderately Structured	Management Control Information	Middle	MIS
Large Detail Reports	Highly Structured	Operational Information	Lower	DPS

Figure 1.2: Categories of information related to managerial levels and the decision managers make.

Goals

To provide trouble-free, customer-focused, reliable, and affordable web hosting services. WE simply want to continue to operate a profitable web hosting company that makes customers happy. Since the beginning, we have backed our rock solid hosting solutions and top-notch infrastructure with the best customer service and technical support. A common feeling about the technology field is it's all about machines, yes, It does take machines but, Host Pair also knows it takes good people to run a well-oiled machine. Yes, a successful business needs to be committed to client solutions, innovation, creativity, and a warm, caring attitude to all of our customers' business needs. We don't just provide 24x7 support. We really do listen and care.