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Identify two new myths under any of the categories (customer, developer & management). Explain each myth as detailed as possible

Myths have accompanied man since ancient times and still exist in our high-tech world. So despite the fact software development is a fairly formal science, this does not prevent the existence of many myths and misconceptions in this industry. In this article, we will discuss just some of them. There are many myths and false assumptions that continue to loom around software development. Even though the first programming language, Fortran, was created in 1957 and the World Wide Web has eclipsed the quarter-century mark, software development is still viewed as some sort of dark magic, thus making people hesitant to embrace new technology. There are also lots of myths out there which prevent us from fully comprehending how business processes can be automated or improved by top quality programming which can lead to significant time and cost savings. Let's consider ten of these myths that need to be challenged in the name of improving business efficiency.

Here are two myths that revolves around the developer;

1. Software Development Comes with a Hefty Price Tag

Perhaps this is the most popular myth about software development. It is because of this myth companies do not harness the potential that custom software can provide which can improve their organization's efficiency. Instead, they opt for purchasing some "one size fits all" solution which, of course, doesn't fit their requirements and they have to find other means to work around it.

Also, consider the investment loss if the company outgrows the software and it just becomes unworkable. If you combine this with hidden costs such as upgrade fees, licensing and support costs, custom software doesn't seem so expensive.

2. Programmers can only write code.

The creators of such myths about programming are undoubtedly very far from this sphere and do not know how the development process takes place. Usually, the problems solved by computer programs go far beyond the field of information technology. For example, let's take the tools for accounting. In order to create a quality product, the programmer should, in general, understand this subject area. The ideal is the option of cooperation of a professional accountant who knows what he wants and a coder who understands programming and knows how to explain to a machine what to do. However, an accountant in most cases is too far from computer science and is simply unable to explain in detail what he expects from the product. So, the programmer has to go into economic concepts and schemes on his own.