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RESPONSIBLE RIGHT TO MAINTAIN THE SYSTEM

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Abstract

This paper examines the issues of software change management. Such issues are resolved on the basis of systems that ensure the functioning of the development process throughout the entire life cycle. We are talking about system managers who are able to select from a variety of innovations a package of justified proposals, on the basis of which each new version would become more effective. Managers must have effective justification tools at their disposal. On the basis of such tools, not only the selection of proposals is carried out, but also areas of responsibility are determined. In other words, the organization has the opportunity to determine the reasons for the system's exit from a stable state, and to identify a place in the organizational structure.

Keywords: changes, interests, losses, dissatisfaction, efficiency, limitations, potential

1 Introduction

The software development industry requires professionals who can maintain complex systems for a long time. Their qualifications are directly related to the ability to provide the user with a new version of the system that would not only satisfy the client's wishes, but also increase the efficiency of the system itself. Such systems are created on the basis of a high-level organization based on a methodology for evaluating comparable versions. At the same time, system managers are assigned new limitations of responsibility and are given the right to participate in the disposal of profits. Modern evaluation tools increase the status of developers who are able to retain the right to develop new versions of the system. Distribution of responsibility rights puts forward increased requirements for the evaluation methodology itself. Based on it, different participants in the process must interpret the same situation in the same way. Otherwise, significant losses occur. Therefore, first it is necessary to distribute responsibility for decision-making, and only then proceed to assessing the problem. Making decisions based on profit figures causes conflicts between departments. Each department believes that it

contributes to profit. Knowing the contradiction allowed us to formulate the problem: “It is impossible to make accurate conclusions about the state of the organization if an approach to assessing the contribution of each participant to the formation of profits has not been developed.” The fact is that the idea of measuring instruments as a genuine means of assessing an organization is formed when, as business information changes, the assessment technology itself is modified.

The object of the study is a system of norms that ensured the finding of relationships between the ranges of indicators that are used in justified calculations. The subject of the study deals with the organization of the computing process is carried out on the basis of taking into account the sphere of interests of the organization's divisions.

2 Approach

In the context of the problem put forward, it has been established that if someone from the system begins to work for himself, notifications of an ineffective nature are received from his side [1]. In fact, the carrier of such a problem is the lack of means that allow the system manager to prevent access to ineffective proposals. This is the content of the object of study reduced to the fact that the role of the person responsible for the development of the system is to protect the system from unauthorized access [2]. The subject of the study is the adoption of technology that allows understanding the conflict of interests and finding the place of their occurrence [3]. We are talking about support, which is a process of improving and eliminating product defects after its transfer into operation, aimed at adding new functionality and improving usability. The purpose of the study is to develop a procedure that ensures the support of the organization while maintaining its features before and after improving the software that negatively affects the value of the performance indicator. The procedure application ensures the issuance of an objective conclusion about the current state of the system of analyzed assets and the prospects for its development. In this regard, four tasks were put forward.

Firstly, efforts are directed at defining a system of established standards developed for specific business conditions. Secondly, options for identifying the organization's weak link are selected. Thirdly, it becomes possible to develop a medium-term scenario for improving the organization. Fourthly, it ensures the development of long-term instructions for the organization's growth. In the course of solving the problems, a tool should be developed that allows identifying the link of the organization's destruction [4]. Thus, support is considered from the position of hidden software development and constitutes the largest part of the life cycle in terms of cost. During support, a method is determined that ensures not only the consistency of all elements of

the system, but also allows describing the stable functioning of the organization throughout the entire life cycle of the system.

3 Conclusions

In terms of the value of practical results, it should be noted that the developed approach allows for control over the distribution of resources at all stages of the organization's life cycle. During the distribution, the manager's skill in identifying the link in the organization's destruction is demonstrated. This is where his professional qualities are reflected, allowing him to find a way in a timely manner that ensures the organization's genuine growth. As a result, the contribution of management to the system's value increases. The novelty of the methodology lies in the fact that the developed system for assessing new proposals allows not only to automate the process of assessing the state, but also to develop measures to improve the business. In this regard, a way is found to show that identifying and eliminating conflicts of interest within the system is not only a guarantee of maintaining organizational efficiency, but also guarantees responsible maintenance, leading to an increase in the value of the system.

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