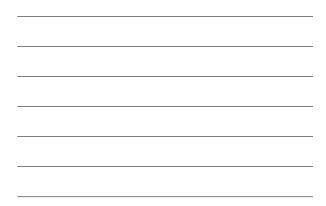
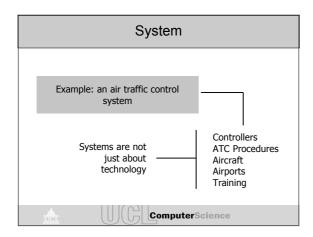
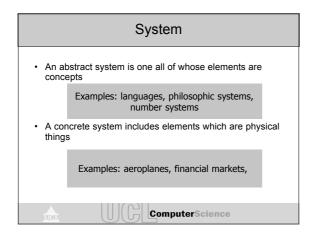


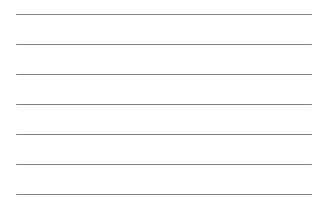
System	
<ul> <li>"A system is an organised or complex whole: an assemblage or combination of things or parts forming a complex or unitary whole." (Kast &amp; Rosenzweig)</li> <li>"A system is a set of interrelated elements" (Ackoff)</li> </ul>	
Example: an air traffic control system	
	Communications Display Radar Flight Plan Database

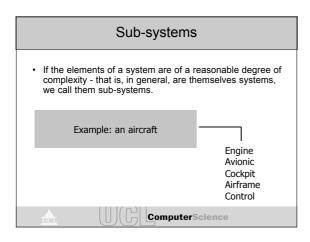


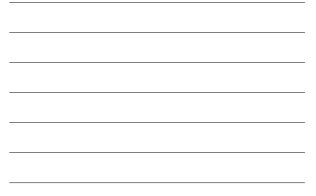


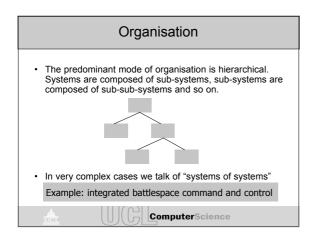




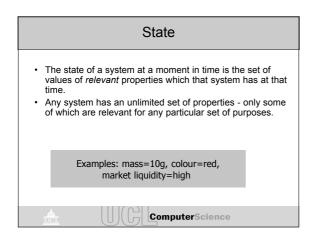


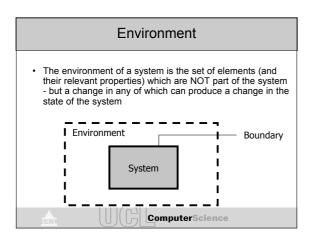




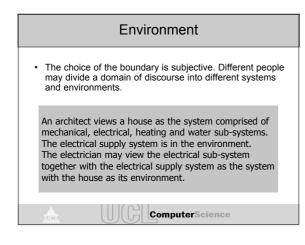


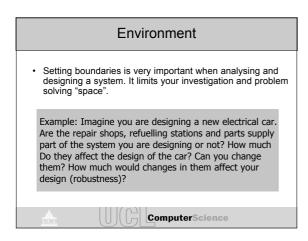




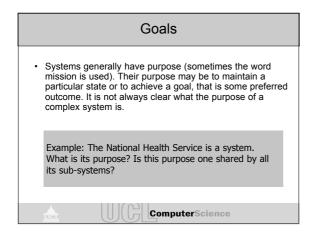


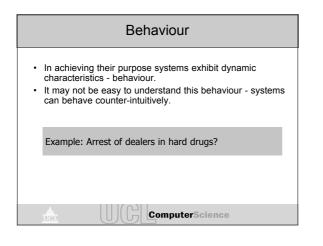


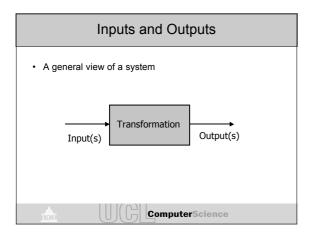




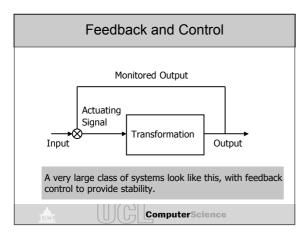
Closed and Open	
<ul> <li>Systems can be considered closed or open.</li> <li>Closed systems do not interact with their environment. Any closed system tends to move towards a chaotic or random state in which there is no further potential for energy transformation or work - an increase in entropy.</li> <li>Open systems have a dynamic relationship with their environment, receiving inputs, transforming these inputs and exporting outputs. They adapt to their environment by changing the structure and nature of their components - they can be said to be in equilibrium.</li> </ul>	

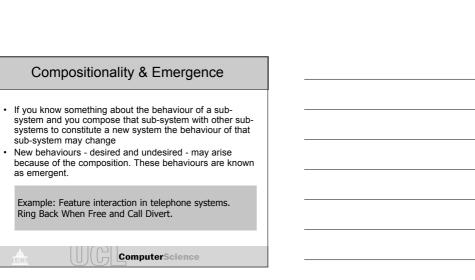


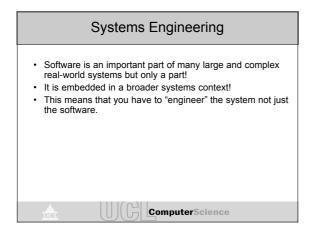


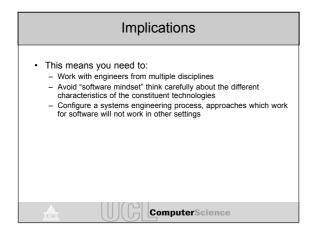


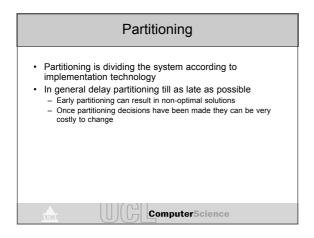












Key Points	
<ul> <li>Throughout the Units which follow you should "think systems" not just software.</li> <li>Very few <i>real problems</i> are amenable to being solved by software alone they require <i>systems</i> solutions.</li> </ul>	