

Evaluation of Software Product Concepts to Determine their Economic Viability

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Description

Software development is the ideation, specification, design, programming, documentation, bug fixing, and maintenance of software applications, frameworks and other components. Software development encompasses all processes from the conception of the desired software to the final manifestation of the software typically in a planned and structured process. Software development also encompasses research, new development, prototyping, modification, reuse, re-engineering, maintenance, and any other activities that result in software products. There are numerous sources of ideas for software products. The demographics of potential new customers, current customers, sales prospects who rejected the product, other internal software development staff, or a creative third party can all provide these ideas. Market research can also provide these ideas. Marketing personnel typically conduct the initial evaluation of software product concepts to determine their economic viability, compatibility with existing distribution channels, potential effects on existing product lines, essential features, and alignment with the company's marketing objectives. A decision is made early in the first phase as to whether, based on the more detailed information generated by the marketing and development staff, the project should be pursued further. Marketing students learn marketing, but rarely finance or engineering. The majority of us specialize in a single area. To make things even more complicated, few of us meet people working in interdisciplinary fields, so there are few roles to imitate. However, knowledge of multiple fields is absolutely necessary for software product planning, which is essential to development success. Planning process Requirements analysis is an essential part of software development. Typically, customers do not know what software should do, but they have an abstract idea of what they want as a result. At this point, skilled and experienced software engineers recognize requirements that are incomplete, ambiguous, or even contradictory.

Prototyping Modification

Despite the fact that a great deal of effort is made during the requirements phase to ensure that requirements are complete and consistent, this rarely occurs avoiding the software design phase entirely in order to minimize the effects of new or shifting

requirements. Because they have an effect on either ongoing or future development efforts, requirements volatility presents a challenge. A software developer is a person or business that participates in the software development process, which includes the research, design, programming, testing, and other aspects of creating computer software. Programmer, software analyst, and software engineer are alternative job titles with similar meanings. Software houses are businesses that focus on software. There may be employees in a large company who are only responsible for one of the disciplines. A few people, or even just one person, might be in charge of the entire procedure in smaller development environments.

In the software development process, a view model is a framework that provides viewpoints on the system and its environment. It is a graphical representation of a view's fundamental semantics. Human engineers use viewpoints and views to organize the components of a problem into domains of expertise and to comprehend extremely complex systems. Business process and data modeling a graphic representation of the current state of information is an extremely effective method for presenting information to both users and system developers in the engineering of physically intensive systems.

Secure Programming

Example of how data models and business processes interact. A business model shows how the organizations that carry out the functions of the business process being modelled. A foundation is built to visualize, define, comprehend, and validate the nature of a process. When the final product is the generation of computer software code for an application or the preparation of a functional specification to assist in deciding whether to purchase computer software, a data model provides the specifics of the information that will be stored. For an illustration of how data models and business processes interact, see the figure on the right. Typically, a business analysis, or interview, is used to create a model. A facilitator conducts the interview by asking a series of inquiries aimed at obtaining necessary process-related information. To emphasize that the participants are the ones who provide the information, the interviewer is referred to as a facilitator. The facilitator should be familiar with the process of interest, but this is less important than having a structured method for asking the process expert

questions. The technique is significant in light of the fact that normally a group of facilitators is gathering data across the office and the consequences of the data from every one of the questioners should fit together once completed. A non-evolving security posture, the absence of effective, secure software best practices, the knowledge gap between software developers and threat actors, and insecure legacy software are the most significant contributors to facilitating the ever-increasing number of software security flaws.

Due to constantly shifting threats, a successful security program requires an evolving security posture. Inadvertently increasing their customers risk portfolio, developing and deploying software while executing against a non-evolving security posture runs the risk of conflating internal compliance with an efficient secure software development lifecycle process. It is shortsighted to rely on internal compliance as evidence of secure software development in the context of a security policy that does not change. Over the long haul this reliance will make partners foster a misguided feeling of certainty in regards to the association's capacities to foster secure programming and diminish the product improvement group's capacity to sufficiently survey and consider developing dangers. It should come as no surprise that the majority of these businesses will not implement secure software design principles or have an

efficient patch management program. Additionally, it is highly unlikely that they have added security-related test scenarios to their test suites or incorporated secure software development best practices into their software development lifecycle. This was made possible by faster computers, algorithmic advancements, and access to large amounts of data. The narrow focus enabled researchers to produce verifiable results, utilize more mathematical methods, and collaborate with other fields such as statistics, economics, and mathematics. In a 2017 survey, one in five companies reported that they had "incorporated AI in some offerings or processes." The amount of research into AI measured by total publications increased by 50% in the years 2015–2019. Numerous academic researchers became concerned that AI was no longer pursuing the original goal of creating versatile, fully intelligent machines. Bloomberg's Jack Clark says that 2015 was a landmark year for artificial intelligence, with the number of software projects that use AI within Google increasing from a "Sporadic Statistics-based Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the focus of a lot of current research because it is often used to solve specific problems, even with highly effective methods like deep learning. The subfield of artificial general intelligence, or "AGI," has emerged as a result of this concern, and by the 2010s, there were several institutions with well-funded funding.