



Technical Review of National Accounting Software

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Received: 15 December 2019

Accepted: 09 February 2020

Published: 01 March 2020

Abstract

Today's software talks the first word in accounting, and corporate executives expect the software to meet all their needs and goals. But due to the wide range of accounting software, the existence of a comprehensive software program between the countries allows the software to be fixed and adapted to each country and its accounting conditions to make changes to its software settings. In this case, the work with the software is easier and easier and can be considered as one of the ways to help internationalize its accounting. The software also has different categorization and accounting. So in this research, we are looking for a preliminary study to create a comprehensive accounting software across countries that can be easily used.

Keywords: Accounting Software; Creation; Comprehensive

How to cite the article:

N. Zahed, O. Al Rafat, *Technical Review of National Accounting Software*, *J. Hum. Ins.* 2020; 4(1): 011-015, DOI: 10.22034/jhi.2020.105769.

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1. Introduction

Software, is a collection of computer programs and documentation that perform various tasks on a computer system. The term software was first used by John Tukey in 1958. Computer software is a language known as a computer. And the software has specific categories and clicks that each of these divisions has its own philosophy and varies according to each specialty. On the other hand, software can be categorized from two technical and legal dimensions as well. Software is being released by programmers that today every software must be written by an expert programmer who has enough knowledge about the program he writes. For example, for accounting, it's best to program an accounting software accounting graduate. The specialized accounting software is designed for ease of accounting purposes, and this ease of use of the software allows us to provide each report in a very short time. And the more one software is more comprehensive, the more attention is paid to the managers of the companies and institutions. Now, if a software is working comfortably and

comprehensively, that it can be used in other countries and changing its settings according to its conditions, it will be considered more and more.

Over the last decades, the use of software has become customary in accounting, many specialized software have been developed, each of which has a special shape and appearance, and designed according to that country, and each time should be time-consuming to learn. To get familiar with the terms of the software and how it functions and outputs it. There are also comprehensive software that can be used for all accounting operations, but there is a difference between a comprehensive software with other software, which in some of the companies there are many differences between them, for example about performance, How to get output, the ability to perform operations, etc. If there is a single integrated software, many of these differences will be eliminated and will make it easier to work. Accounting software should not only be viewed as an input, but must also be developed with the output of the company or institution.

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2. The research history

Due to the progress of accounting and the complexity of its work, it is impossible to use the software in the previous years when traditional accounting was done, the error rate and the possibility of unrealistic reports so much that today due to the advent of software, many of these problems Has been fixed. Software should, if made comprehensively, be specifically linked to the information and communication technology behaviors its affiliates use to utilize computer and telecommunications to collect, process, and store and distribute audio, video, text and Is numerical and the technology of communication relates to the use of equipment, ie the use of technology for business processes, the collection of data and the production of valuable information for managers [1].

The design of the first accounting software in Iran dates back to the 1990s. The first operating systems running computers and computer software was the Dos operating system, and the first programming languages under the Dos operating system that were taught and used were Fortran, Pl1, Cobol and Pascal, followed by quatropro and foxpro Used for programming. Due to the difficulty of programming and learning, programming specialists were very small in the country, and perhaps not a handful of fingers. Because the computer was a fast and accurate calculator, people who knew programming were trying to write software that would help them with accounting and financial affairs, and write programs that would make accounting and computing more for the computer. The Indian state also today, in addition to software production, there is a massive export of software that has grown significantly in recent years and has led to the development of software industry in the country [2-5].

3. The importance and necessity of reaserach

The use of a comprehensive software that can be used in other countries also has some features that can be considered as an appropriate software. But what is appropriate? And does the best accounting software have a definition? Perhaps one cannot provide a single definition for the best software, since an ideal software should have some of the following features in order to be considered an ideal software. :

- Learn quick and easy
- Proper user interface
- Flexibility
- Suitable Appearance
- Good support and access
- Backup option

And remember that a comprehensive accounting software should not be the best accounting

software, but should have a series of features mentioned.

4. Overview of Comprehensive Software

For technical and related aspects of computer science, software can be categorized according to various criteria such as the purpose and the software mission, the field of use, the type of role and function, or the user of the software. Following are the criteria above to examine the types of software in technical terms [6-8].

4.1. Programming Software

This category of software is one of the most commonly known, popular and popular users among computer software. This software is in the form of a tool and helps the programmer to write computer programs. Computer programs are a set of logical commands that perform specific tasks for a computer system. Tools that help programmers create a computer system include text editor, compilers, and translators. Compilers (interpreters) translate the source code, written in the form of a programming language, into the language the computer understands (often in two ways) [9].

Compilers generate things that are interconnected and converted by interfaces. The debugger (debugger) is used to check and debug code. The source code is simulated either partially or completely for the debugging tools that run on them and are used to resolve any possible forms. Translators (Interpreters) run programs. They run the source code or a precompiled code or translate the source code into an intermediate language before it runs.

4.2. System Software

These types of software help launch and run computer hardware and computer systems. System software refers to operating systems, drivers, servers, and system utilities (utilities). System software helps an application developer to isolate and abstract the programming language of hardware, memory, and other components of the internal computer of a computer, not to be involved with machine language. An operating system provides users with a platform with the ability to run high-level applications. The middleware and the BIOS input and output system provide tools for the hardware to be deployed.

4.3. Application Software

This software allows the end-user to perform certain tasks. Business software, databases, and educational software are some forms of application software. Also, various word processors that should

be assigned by the user to do specialized work are examples of other software applications.

4.4. Inventory Management Software

This type of software helps an organization track its goods and materials based on quality and quantity. The inventory management functions include storage and internal storage transfers. This Anbar software helps a company to better organize its inventory and optimize the flow of goods in its organization, and as a result, it will improve customer service.

4.5. Utilities Software

As they are commonly known as software services, this kind of software helps to manage computer hardware and software. This software process has a limited range of tasks and functions. A hard disk drive (Defragmenter), side system software and virus scanners are some of the most common examples of side software.

4.6. Data Backup and Recover Software

An ideal backup and recovery software provides features beyond simple copy of data files. This software often fixes the user's needs for identifying cases and time for program support and support. Support and recovery software maintains the original organization of the file and allows any easy recovery of supported data.

4.7. Simulation and modeling software

In terms of economics and safety and saving time, for training and research in many cases, this feature is used on computers. Pilot training, car body design and the like are examples of this category.

4.8. Custom Software

The software is designed for a particular user or organization, and since it is made for a particular user, its features and features are in accordance with the user's requirements.

4.9. Off-the-Shelf Software

Unlike custom software, general software, regardless of the category and user, is purchased. This software may be designed for specific use or for specific user needs, or not produced for this purpose, but is usable, and a wide range of users can use it to meet the needs of the desirable field. They will fix themselves without any coordination and communication with the software designer. In fact, when you purchase this software, you agree to the terms of your license [10].

4.10. Open Source and Closed Source Software

In source software packages, the software source has not been released to the public; while in open source software, its source code is available for modification and use. Open source software is available in the form of their source code, and the right to change, improve, and upgrade, and sometimes the right to publish the code, is granted through the license of the software. Where the software is produced to the public, it refers to that open source software, whether the software is produced by a company or by a person [11].

4.11. Free Software

Software is a software user that is free to use, modify, and distribute. Free software is generally free of charge. However, the costs include distribution, provision of services, and maintenance and support. The free word refers to the freedom to use the software from the copyright system, distribution, and exploitation. Of course, free software can be downloaded and used free of charge, but it may not necessarily be reusable or modified by the user. . Both open source software and open source software share a common feature: All users must have access to source code. This means that the source code for these software is not dedicated to a particular person or company and can be shared.

4.12. Proprietary Software

In proprietary software, legal rights remain exclusive to the copyright holder, and most proprietary software is available as a source of protection.

4.13. Patent software and copy right software

The software is categorized as the legal function of the rules of the judgments. There are two well-known and relatively established legal systems of immaterial property that have been internationally recognized and many conventions have been passed on them. Copyright or copyright system and patent system

5. Steps to create a comprehensive software

5.1. Idea

A good comprehensive application of a good idea stems from any idea, even if it looks stupid and strange, may turn out to be a useful tool.

5.2. Check other software

Check out how other software work, their negative points, and their status

5.3. Create an algorithm

The algorithm, the steps for solving a problem in speech and flowchart, is the process of solving an issue using symbols, shapes, and diagrams. This document will outline the overall purpose and features of your project. Having a general idea of the software, before programming, can help you a lot.

5.4. Review the programming language

All software is built with programming. If you want to create your own programs, at least you need to know a programming language, including programming languages can be C, C ++, Java ...

5.5. Earn information resources

For a proper programming, we need to have enough information about the subject so that we can program the best software with the proper programming features.

5.6. Sample Trial

We tested the software we tested and tested it tentatively.

5.7. Provide testing software to get criticisms

Provide software for testing users to determine its weaknesses.

5.8. Reforms

Regarding receiving comments and criticisms, we will make the necessary corrections on the software.

5.9. Publishing software

Provide the software officially and provide support terms for it.

6 Purchasing comprehensive software by companies

The question is: what kind of software companies do they prefer and how to prioritize the choice of a kind of software, which is mentioned here in several cases during the research:

- The price is right
- Easy installation
- Appropriate appearance
- The ability of the software to adapt to the company
- ease of use
- Good speed
- Ability to backup
- Ability to document
- History of software company
- after sales service

7. Problems and costs of generating comprehensive software

The use of mechanized systems, while being regarded as inevitable for all today's organizations, however, is the same as any other investment in relation to a set of cost and benefit items.

Hardware and software costs, employee training, maintenance, and the like are imposed on the company. On the contrary, such interests as: timely provision of information, provision of information for different levels of management, increased speed of provision of accounting information, as well as the amount of trust in this information, and the reduction of costs and the number of accounting unit staff, are items that can cost relatively high costs. To justify the implementation of the accounting systems and increase the value added of the organization from the surplus of these benefits to expenditures.

Research has shown that with corporate size increasing, security measures and support systems support the most important factors in software selection. Many companies, even large corporations, do not have a proper definition of their criteria for software selection, and this is one of the problems with software development, which includes general criteria for selecting software in large companies, including system support, flexibility and knows the hardware requirements.

8. Conclusion

Creating a comprehensive software application that can be implemented and implemented in many countries is an interesting idea because these ideas are the engines of success. It is true that the creation of a comprehensive software has costs, but its benefits in the long run shows itself and makes significant progress in the company or institution. In this regard, all conditions, including appropriate and accurate information, and the use of experts from several countries, should be taken into account, including some other factors, such as cultural conditions, general IT policies, software production conditions, etc. At the end, it is suggested that a team of professionals and students carry out the initial design of a comprehensive accounting software and test them to users in several countries in order to collect comments and criticisms and to be able to use it as a comprehensive accounting software Achieved unit.

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