4. Inputs and outputs: A system takes inputs from the environment, processes them, and produces outputs that are used by the system or sent back to the environment.
5. Processes: A system consists of processes that transform inputs into outputs. These processes can be manual or automated and can include tasks such as data entry, analysis, and decision-making.
6. Feedback: A system receives feedback from its environment, which is used to adjust its performance and improve its efficiency over time.

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Elements of system

A system is made up of several interdependent elements that work together to achieve a specific goal or objective. The elements of a system include:

1. Input: Input refers to the raw data or information that is fed into the system. The input can come from various sources, including users, other systems, sensors, or databases.
2. Processing: Processing refers to the activities or operations that are performed on the input to transform it into useful output. This can include data

analysis, calculations, sorting, filtering, and other functions.

3. Output: Output refers to the results or information that is generated by the system after processing the input. The output can be in various forms, including reports, graphs, charts, or data files.
4. Feedback: Feedback refers to the information that is received by the system after it generates output. The feedback can be used to modify or adjust the system's performance or to improve the quality of future output.
5. Control: Control refers to the mechanisms or processes that are used to monitor and regulate the system's performance. This can include checks and balances, error detection and correction, and other quality control measures.
6. Environment: The environment refers to the external factors that can affect the system's performance, including physical, social, and economic factors. The system must be designed to operate effectively within its environment.

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