

## Assignment-2

Q1 What are ERP Implementation methodologies?

Ans 1 When firms start looking into vendors or Re-sellers, one of the most crucial questions they must ask is, what methodology will be used to govern the ERP implementation? Although there is a relatively standard set of steps that are taken during ERP Software implementation, the approach you pick might not be the same. The typical phases of ERP Implementation are :-

- Process Analysis
- Process Organization
- Configuration
- Training
- Testing
- Go-Live.

There are Two primary Methodologies that Companies use to govern their ERP Systems

These are :-

Waterfall Model :- The waterfall approach is what might also be referred as "The Traditional Method" used to Implement ERP Software. The Name of this Methodology Can be Traced back to the structure of the method, with each step flowing seamlessly to the next. While requirements often change, making it impossible for ERP implementation to follow a linear progression, the waterfall methodology operates under the basis that there are specific steps that must happen in an ERP Implementation.

Agile Methodology :- The Agile methodology Recognises that challenges of ~~managing~~ managing technology for prolonged periods in an environment that's continually changing. This approach offers more flexibility and increased speed compared to the waterfall model. With the Agile method, rather than deal with the implementation in a linear progression, the project plan is divided into sprints, and testing occurs at the end of each sprint with adjustments being made accordingly.



Q2 How ERP Package is selected?

Ans2

The selection of ERP Package is an essential criterion for successful ERP implementation. Quality of selection will have a longer term impact on the processes of the organization. It is also not easy to switch to another product with large commitment scale of investment and complexity.

A pre-determined selection criteria should be ready before actual selection process commences. Selection criteria are normally in the form of questionnaire and point system, where each question represents a business or technical need. Weightage for each point or a group of points are predetermined which varies according to criticality of the issue. These processes help in making the selection process objective & transparent.

Selection process :- Selection process constitutes various stages as mentioned below :-

1. Short Listing of Vendors :- Hundreds of ERP packages are available in the market, which have different concept, architecture and sets of functionalities. Analyzing all the packages is not feasible. Organization need to identify a few best suited packages by looking at product literatures of vendors, finding out which product is being used by their peer organizations and getting help from external consultants. Once a few packages are short listed, respective vendors should be asked to respond to RFP, as per its format.
2. Demo & Presentation :- Responses from shortlisted vendors are evaluated by the selection committee after collecting scores or obtained by them and a consensus is reached about their final ranking. Anyone not fulfilling a pre-determined vital requirement is eliminated at this stage.
3. Site Visit and Contract Negotiations :- After committee has reached a decision on best suited package, visits to reference site are imperative. The vendor should provide reference sites of smaller size and industry, identical version and belonging to



Same geographical location. Team members should also have a look and feel the systems operating at Reference site and as pertinent Questions covering overall Satisfaction, functionality, cost/time over run, Support concerns etc. After Site Visit Committee feel that ~~their~~ <sup>their</sup> selection is Right, They proceed with final Negotiation and procurement. Negotiations are normally held on held on licence and annual maintenance cost, Payment plan and legal terms.

Q3 Write a brief note on Project Management.

Ans 3 Project management involves the planning and organization of Company's ~~Resources~~ Resources to move a specific task, event or duty towards completion. It can involve a one-time Project or an ongoing activity, and Resource managed includes Personnel, finances, Technology and Intellectual Property.

Project management is often associated with fields in engineering and construction and more lately, healthcare and ~~IE~~ IT which typically have a complex set of components that have to be ~~temporarily~~ completed and assembled in a set of fashion to create a functioning product.

No matter what ~~Industry~~ Industry

Industry is, the Project Manager tends to have a Roughly ~~the~~ Same Job, to help define the Goals and Objectives of the project and determine when the various project components are to be completed and by whom. They also create Quality Control checks to ensure completed components meets a certain standards.