**SERVICE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM  
LOGISTIC**   
(**PROCUREMENT, WAREHOUSING, ASSET MNGT. PROJECT MGMT. VENDOR PORTAL FLEET MGMT., AUDIT MGMT. VEHICLE RESERVATION, MRO**)

A Project Study  
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Bachelor of Science in Information Technology  
By

Marc Julius M. Barcinal

Romel B. Cabiling

Eunique Lambert L. Malang

Ronalyn M. Ramos

Fridalyn T. Lesigues

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# Project Management

## Business Case

### Executive summary

The Service Management System is a huge modular system that covers almost all aspects of a service-oriented corporation. In order to have a service-management mindset, an organization must understand the level of process maturity required to become a service-oriented corporation.

Logistics is the detailed process of planning and carrying out an operation. When it comes to business, that process refers to the flow of work from beginning to conclusion in order to meet customer and organizational expectations. Logistic Management assists the company in lowering costs and managing customer service more effectively.

#### Issue

#### Anticipated Outcomes

The employment agency will be able to cut transaction processing time by using the suggested project since it will have direct access to collected data, track documents, audit, and manage reservations with the swipe of a hand. Reports are also available at any moment. Because records would be immediately accessible in the system, keeping them will no longer be a burden for the employee. Transactions will be easier to complete, and the workload will be reduced.

#### Recommendation

### Business case analysis team

The business case analysis team consists of five (5) members that are prior set by the Scrum Master. In this section, these individuals are responsible for the development of this project. The names, roles, and descriptions are as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Role** | **Descriptions** |
| Mr. Khristian Hosena | Project  Sponsor | * Serves as an ultimate authority / * responsibility for the project * Provides strategic direction and * guidance * Approves changes to scope * Identifies and secures funding * Makes business / approaches * decisions for the project * Participates in key activities * Makes resources available * Approves work products, address * issues, and approve change * requests |
| Barcinal, Marc Julius | Scrum Master | * Professional in the field of project management. * Responsible for planning, procurement and execute of a project. * Undertaking that has a define start and a defined finish |
| Cabiling, Romel | Backend Developer | * Responsible for database development * Responsible for integration of the whole system |
| Malang, Eunique Lambert | System Designer / Frontend Developer | * Responsible for the designing of the UI/UX of the system * Responsible for the branding of the project |
| Ramos, Ronalyn | Frontend Developer | * Responsible for the UI/UX of the system |
| Lesigues, Fridalyn | Documentation / Frontend Developer | * Responsible for the UI/UX of the system * Responsible for the documentation of the project |

*Table 1****:*** *Business Case Analysis Team*

### Problem definition

#### Problem statement

#### Organizational Impact

The Tech-Trendz Human Resource will have a wide range of effects. The next section explains how the project's implementation will affect the organization, tools, processes, hardware, software, and roles and responsibilities.

Tools: The existing manual system will no longer be used as the project has been implemented. Authorized users will be required to be trained for a new useful tool of system project.

Processes: The Service Management System will make the process easier, for it will lessen the workload and the consuming time for processing the collection of such vehicles the accuracy of the record will be more maintainable and manageable.

Hardware/Software: The Service Management will be required to have the workstation that will meet the needs of the following:

**Hardware Minimum Requirements:**

* + - * + 166 MHZ Pentium IV or equivalent
        + 2 GB memory

**Software minimum requirements:**

* + - * + Latest Browser

**Internet Service Provider:**

* + - * + 10 Mbps
        + Unlimited Connections

#### Technology Migration

To effectively transition existing data to a web-based system project, a phased approach has been developed to discuss day-to-day processes.

A high-level overview of the stepwise strategy is provided below.

**Phase I:** Developed a web-based system that will be installed to the workstation and will be tested by our team.

**Phase II**: All Logistics staff will undergo training about the new web-based system implemented

### Project Overview

#### Project description

#### Goals and objectives

Several Logistics aims and objectives are directly supported by the Developed Project. The table below shows which business goals and objectives Service Management supports and how it does so.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **GOALS** | **OBJECTIVES** |
|  | * **Procurement** |
|  | * **Asset Management** |
|  | * **Project Management** |
|  | * **Vendor Portals** |
|  | * **Fleet Management** |
| To acknowledge and supervise competent admin’s according to required competencies | * **Vehicle Reservation**   To develop a system that gets valuable insight about the business and allows for maintenance scheduling |
| To recommend a new systematic approach to all users and wanted to build up a simple but a dynamic system that easy to use and understand the User Interface (UI) | * **Audit Management**   To develop a system that makes auditing easy and improves the performance and generates reports faster. |
|  |  |

*Table 2: Goals and Objectives*

#### Project performance

#### Project assumption

#### Project constraints

#### Major project milestones

The project milestones identified at this time are included in the table below. The project milestones and their target completion dates will be amended, adjusted, and finalized as needed to establish the baseline timeline as project planning progresses and schedules are identified.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Milestone/Deliverable** | **Target Date** |
| Project Charter | TBA |
| Project Plan Review and Completion | TBA |
| Project Kick-Off | TBA |
| Sprint 1 | TBA |
| Sprint 2 | TBA |
| Sprint 3 | TBA |
| Sprint 4 | TBA |
| Sprint 5 | TBA |
| Close Out/Project Completion | TBA |
| Project Charter | TBA |

*Table 3: Milestone / Deliverables*

### Strategic Alignment

### Cost-benefit analysis

### Approvals

## Project charter

## Stakeholder Strategy

### Introduction

### Identify stakeholders

### Key stakeholders

### Stakeholder analyst

# Project Planning

## Project management plan

### Introduction

Managing a project, regardless of its size or scope, is a difficult task. There's a lot that can go wrong, from planning the smallest details to meeting clients' ever-changing requests to delivering projects on schedule. When you break the project into reasonable stages, each with its own goals and deliverables, it’s easier to govern the project and the quality of the product. If you are in a position where you are required to manage projects for your firm and are feeling overwhelmed, start learning the basic stages of the project life cycle phases, according to a project management handbook. A project management life cycle, according to the Project Management Institute's (PMI) PMBOK Guide (Project Management Body of Knowledge), consists of five distinct phases that combine to turn a project idea into a workable product: initiation, planning, execution, monitoring, and closing.

### Project management approach

### The Scrum Master, *Barcinal, Marc Julius*, is hereby authorized to interface with management as needed, negotiate for resources, delegate responsibilities within the project framework, and communicate with all project team members and management as needed to ensure the project's success and timely completion. All project and company management strategies will be examined and approved by the product owner. The scrum team will report on their progress throughout the project. The Project Manager is also in charge of keeping the scrum team informed about their progress and project results.

### Project scope

**Procurement**

Is the process of purchasing products or services and is frequently in reference to company spending. Preparation, solicitation, and payment processing are all aspects of business procurement, and they frequently include numerous departments within an organization.

**Warehousing**

**Asset Management**

**Project Management**

To create a specific plan for a project. To create a timeline for the project plan. The project schedule is being monitored.

**Vendor Portal**

It's also known as a Supplier Portal; it's a web-based platform that allows you to engage with vendors and suppliers in real time. The vendor portal allows you to find a supplier for a common supply that the company requires.

**Fleet Management**

Is a management strategy that helps businesses to arrange and coordinate work vehicles in order to increase efficiency and lower costs. Fleet management includes following and recording mechanical diagnostics, albeit it is most typically used for vehicle tracking.

**Audit Management**

Recording transactions and adhering to internal control policies and procedures, as well as ensuring that board-approved audit directives are followed. It makes the audit workflow and collaboration process more efficient and organized.

**Vehicle Reservation System**

To reserve a vehicle from fleet management that the supplier selects, and to track where the vehicle goes and where it arrives.

**Maintenance Repair and Overhaul**

Have schedule maintenance to organize the task and preventive maintenance has able to monitor the mileage in order to set change oil for vehicle. System has repair history to review the previous transaction of maintenance or repair

### Milestone list

The important milestones for the Service Management System are listed in the table below. Only significant project milestones such as project phase completion and gate review are included in this table. Smaller milestones may not be seen on this table, but they are incorporated in the project schedule and work breakdown structure. If a scheduling delay threatens a milestone or delivery date, the project manager must be notified as soon as possible so that proactive measures can be taken to avoid date slips. Any approved changes to these milestones or dates will be communicated to the project team by the project manager.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Milestone | Description | Date |
| Requirements Gathering | All Requirements for Tech-Trendz must determine to base design upon | TBA |
| Designing | To design for the software. This the theoretical | TBA |
| Developing | All coding completed resulting in software prototype. | TBA |
| Testing and Debug | All functionally tested and all identified errors corrected | TBA |
| Transition of system | Completed software and documentation transitioned to operations group to begin production. | TBA |

*Table 4: Milestone List*

### Schedule baseline and WBS

### Change management plan

The following steps comprise the Tech-Trendz Human Resource change control process for the project and will be utilized on the Logistic project:

Step #1: Identify the need for a change (Any Stakeholder)

*Requestor will submit a completed change request form to the project manager.*

Step #2: Log change in the change request registers (Scrum Master)

*The project manager will maintain a log of all change requests for the duration of the project.*

Step #3: Conduct an analysis of the change (Scrum Master, Scrum Team, Requestor)

*The scrum master will conduct an evaluation of the impact of the change to cost, risk, schedule, and scope.*

Step #4: Submit change request to (Scrum Master)

*The scrum master will submit the change request and analysis to all the project team and stakeholders*.

Step #5: Scrum team and stakeholder decision

*The Scrum Master will discuss the proposed change and decide whether it will be approved based on all submitted information*.

Step #6: Implement change (Scrum Master)

When the changes approved by the project owner, team, and stakeholders. The Scrum master will update and set new guidelines project documentation as necessary to ensure any changes are clear to the team and stakeholders. If a change is approved by the scrum team and stakeholders, the project manager will update and re-baseline project documentation as necessary as well as ensure any changes are communicated to the team and stakeholders

### Communication Management Plan

### Cost management plan

### The Scrum Master will be in responsible of identifying and tracking project costs throughout its lifecycle. The Scrum Master will present and audit the project's cost and timeline at the review. The Scrum Master is in charge of cost variances and providing to the Project Sponsor solutions for getting the project back on track using earned value estimates. The logistical Project Sponsor has full financial and decision-making authority, including the ability to adjust the budget.

### Procurement Management Plan

### Project scope management plan

The Project Sponsor must formally acknowledge the project's final product. This permission is conditional on a thorough review of all project documentation, testing results, early access study findings, and the completion of all tasks/work packages and product functionality.

The Scrum Master, stakeholders, or any scrum team member can suggest scope adjustments. All change requests will be sent to the Scrum Master, who will assess the project's requested scope.

### Schedule management plan

### Quality management plan

### Risk management plan

### Risk Register

### Staffing Management Plan

### Cost Baseline

### Quality Baseline

## Risk management plan

### Introduction

### When a business starts a new project, it enters the world of uncertainty that comes with developing new and unique products or services. As a result, these companies take risks, which are essential in any risky endeavor.

### The objectives of a risk management strategy are to set the stage for the project team to identify risks and develop solutions to minimize or eliminate them. However, before the risks can be identified and managed, various basic project items must be completed. The strategy explains how to deal with the risks posed by these variables.

### Top three risk

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk Factor** | **Risk Probability** | **Risk Management Action** |
| Security Risk | High | * Secured a front and back end system |
| Technical Risk | Medium | * The team will provide a backup in the system, |
| Operational Risk | Low | * One of the team must provide at * least a data to access the * resources needed in * documentation as well as the * system |

*Table 5: Top three risk*

### Risk management approach

The scrum team identified, categorized, and positioned the numerous risks as part of the risk management strategy we employed for this project. The work timetable incorporated the most likely and substantial effect dangers to ensure that the demoted hazard supervisors could implement the moderation reaction at the proper time. Risk managers will make public statements about them. Risks are assigned every other week during project group meetings, but only if the meetings include their risk time frame. When the project is over, the project manager will break down each risk at the conclusion phase.

### Risk identification

### Risk Qualification ad Prioritization

### Each risk was assigned a likelihood and impact factor to help the team keep track of the important risks document. This activity gives the Scrum Master the ability to prioritize risks based on their impact on the project. The project manager used a probability and effect diagram to aid the team in relocating each risk to an acceptable point on the graph. After setting the risks and their impact and arranging them in the relevant area on the chart, the Scrum Master continues the process to the next level: risk mitigation / avoidance strategy.

### Risk Monitoring

High impact risks are included in the project plan when the project is presented to each risk to ensure that they are regularly monitored. Each risk is assigned to a risk manager at the appropriate point in the project timeline. During weekly scrum team meetings, each risk manager conveys the risk status; however, only hazards related to the current time period will be covered. Throughout the duration of this project, risk monitoring will be a continuous activity.

As the project deadline approaches, the scrum master will ensure that the relevant risk manager provides status updates, such as risk status, trigger identification, and risk response outcomes documentation.

### Risk Mitigation and Avoidance

The scrum master is in charge of developing a response to each risk identified by the project team. As new hazards are discovered, they are certified, and the team develops risk avoidance and mitigation strategies. These hazards are included in risk registration and project planning so that they may be tracked and managed as soon as possible.

Within the restrictions of time, scope, and budget, the project's risk will be managed and controlled. The impact of all identified dangers on this triple limitation will be evaluated. To ensure compliance with these restrictions, the scrum master will identify the best strategy to respond to each risk with the help of the project team.

### Risk Register

This project's Risk Register contains a list of all identified hazards, their probability and impact on the project, the classification to which they belong, a mitigation plan, and when the risk will occur. The scrum master led the initial project risk management meeting, which resulted in the establishment of the register. The scrum team identified and articulated each danger throughout this conversation. Aside from that, the team simply assigned a score to each risk based on its likelihood and potential consequences. The Risk Register also includes a mitigation strategy for each risk, as well as an estimate of when the risk is most likely to occur. Based on the identified risks and timelines in the risk register, each risk has been included to the project plan.

## Scope management plan

### Introduction

Scope Management is in charge of the project's scope framework. This part organizes the scope management strategy, roles and responsibilities related to project scope, system scope definition, verification and management procedures, scope management control, and the project's work breakdown structure. Each project communication that relates to the project's scope must be completed to adhere to the Scope Management.

This is the outcome of a study that conceived, built, and tested replacement software to improve hospital transaction and report creation. This includes the type of package, all programming and writing, as well as package testing and validation.

### Scope management approach

The Scrum Master sole significant job for this project is scope management unit planning. The scope statement, work breakdown structure (WBS), and WBS reference all establish the project's scope. The Scrum Master, Sponsor, and Stakeholders can create and approve project scope documentation that includes deliverable quality checklists and work performance measurements. The Scrum Master, stakeholders, or any member of the project team can initiate planned scope revisions. All requests for changes to unit planning must be presented to the Scrum Master, who will assess the requested scope change. The project manager can update all project documentation and convey the scope change to any or all stakeholders when the modification panel and the project sponsor approve scope revisions. The project sponsor is responsible for accepting the final word in project deliverables and scope, based on feedback and input from the project manager and stakeholders.

### Roles and responsibilities

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Role** | **Descriptions** |
| Mr. Khristian Hosena | Project  Sponsor | * Serves as an ultimate authority / * responsibility for the project * Provides strategic direction and * guidance * Approves changes to scope * Identifies and secures funding * Makes business / approaches * decisions for the project * Participates in key activities * Makes resources available * Approves work products, address * issues, and approve change * requests |
| Barcinal, Marc Julius | Scrum Master | * Professional in the field of project management. * Responsible for planning, procurement and execute of a project. * Undertaking that has a define start and a defined finish |
| Cabiling, Romel | System Analyst | * Responsible for system development * Responsible for maintenancing of the whole system |
| Malang, Eunique Lambert | System Designer / Frontend Developer | * Responsible for the designing of the UI/UX of the system * Responsible for the branding of the project |
| Ramos, Ronalyn | Frontend Developer | * Responsible for the UI/UX of the system |
| Lesigues, Fridalyn | Documentation / Frontend Developer | * Responsible for the UI/UX of the system * Responsible for the documentation of the project |

### *Table 6: Scope Mgmt. Roles and Responsibilities*

### Scope definition

The scope of this project was defined using the comprehensive need's assortment approach. First, a comprehensive review of the company's current package applications to support worker and user input. The scrum team used this data to develop a project needs and desires management system, as well as the required documentation matrix for the new package application's goals. The project description and deliverables, as well as feedback from specialists in package design, technical support, programming, and business applications, were produced and approach to support the intended system selection.

### Project scope statement

The scope of this project was determined using a comprehensive wants collection process. First, staff and user comments were used to conduct a thorough evaluation of the company's current package applications. The scrum team built the project based on information, and now they want documentation, management, and documentation for what the new package application should perform. The project description and deliverables were created to assist in the gathering of needs and material consultants in package design, technical support, programming, and business applications technique and input this method of expert opinion provided comments on the primary effect of providing a brand-new package platform from which the company can improve their documentation.

### WBS

### Scope verification

As the project progresses, the Scrum master can compare temporary project deliverables to the initial scope as described in the scope statement, WBS, and WBS language. After the Scrum master ensures that the scope meets the requirements defined in the project setup, the Scrum master and Sponsor can meet for official approval of the delivery. At this presentation, the Scrum master can present the deliverable to the Project Sponsor for official acceptance. The Project Sponsor can consent to the deliverable by signing a project deliverable acceptance paper. This may help to ensure that project work is completed within the project's scope on a continuous basis.

### Scope control

The scrum team can work together to keep the project's scope under control. The scrum team can make use of the WBS by using each WBS element as a work announcement. The project team may make sure that they only complete the work that is stated in the WBS and that they generate the deliverables that are specified for each WBS component. The scrum master may oversee the scrum team and, as a result, the project's progress to ensure that this scope management technique is followed. If a change to the project scope is required, the technique for suggesting scope alterations should be abandoned. Any project team member or sponsor can request changes to the project scope. All change requests should be delivered to the Project Manager in the form of a project change request document. After that, the Scrum master can assess the situation.

# Project Execution plan

## Implementation and migration plan

### Purpose

The Implementation and Migration Plan's goal is to maintain track of each system's performance and maintenance in order to increase productivity and make a firm run more smoothly. The goal of this implementation and migration plan is to outline how the Service Management Logistic project is set up, implemented, and transferred into its operational environment. The purpose of this project is to inform all stakeholders on the details, requirements, and responsibilities involved in completing the project and delivering the product to the operating group. Any suggested changes to the project must be implemented through the project change control process prior to evaluation and approval.

### Description of implementation

Because the company's current maintenance logistic systems are insufficient for expansion work, a Logistic Project will be undertaken to replace them. The implementation of this database is a deliberate and highly technological endeavor. This implementation description provides a clear picture of how the project will be implemented to all stakeholders.

### Points of contact

The table below lists all stakeholders and their points of contact in the event that they have any urgent inquiries or concerns.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Roles** | **Contact information** |
| Mr. Khristian Hosena | Project Owner | 00000000000 |
| Barcinal, Marc Julius | Scrum Master | xxxxxxxxxx |
| Cabiling, Romel B. | Back-end Developer | 09079116964 |
| Malang, Eunique Lamber | System Designer/Front-end Developer | xxxxxxxxxxxxx |
| Ramos, Ronalyn M. | Front-end Developer | xxxxxxxxxx |
| Lesigues, Fridalyn T. | Front-end Developer | xxxxxxxxxx |

*Table 7: Point of Contacts*

### Major task

The Scrum Team identified all Major Tasks required for successfully executing and migrating the Logistic Project in Tech-Trendz Human Resource. All of the Major Tasks have been double-checked by the Scrum master, and persons or groups have been assigned to each task. As a result, the project will stay on track and will be communicated to stakeholders in a clear and concise manner. The following is the Major Task for the Logistic Project: Implementation and Migration Plan:

1. **Complete Logistics Design:**

This task implies the conclusion of all system design works for the new Web-based System.

1. **Complete Testing.**

This task indicates the requirements of the system which is the installation of computer, software application, and internet service.

1. **Initial implementation:**

This task indicates the beta testing of the system in the business operation. This will include the calibrating of functionality, and adjustment on the system based on the evaluation.

1. **Full Implementation:**

This task indicates the training and coaching of personnel of proper handling of system and maintenance, including the capturing of existing data to the new database of the system.

1. **Launching of the system: Logistic Scrum Team and CCS Department.**

This task represents the official launch of the system into the business operation.

1. **Project Acceptance: CCS Department and Project Owner.**

This task involves formal acceptance of the Logistic Project and other project deliverables by the Project Owner and CCS Department.

### Implementation Schedule

The table below depicts the Logistic Project's implementation schedule. The above-mentioned Major Tasks are included in this schedule to keep the scrum team and stakeholders informed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Major Task** | **Target Date** |
| Complete Logistics Design | TBA |
| Complete installation of devices | TBA |
| Initial implementation | TBA |
| Full Implementation | TBA |
| Launching of the system | TBA |
| Project Acceptance | TBA |

*Table 8: Major Task*

### Security

Information security measures will be established and implemented by the CCS department. The logistics database will be protected by the present firewall and security procedures of the CCS department's security administrator. While historical systems will not have any additional or unique security features, the security manager will be involved in all aspects of design, testing, implementation, and migration.

### Implementation Support

In order to execute the project's tasks, the Scrum Master will facilitate all meetings and discussions. To do these tasks, the Scrum Master will collaborate with both the administrative and CCS departments. The CCS department constructs, tests, and installs the database on both the test server and the maintenance server based on the perspectives and needs of the operations and maintenance group. The CCS department also prepares and trains maintenance. The database's lead and helper operators are in charge of this task. The Management Operations Group provides all operational needs for the database's design and implementation to the CCS group. The maintenance operations group should also contribute to the test. All of the maintenance managers are also involved. If further support is required in database education, it is integrated with the Product Owner.

### Listing of hardware, software and facilities

### Performance Monitoring

### Implementation Requirements (Hardware/Software/ Personnel/ Facilities/ other capital investment:

### Back Out Plan

### Post Implementation Verification

# Project Closure

## Transition-out plan

### Executive Summary

### Transition Approach

### Transition Team Organization

### Work Transition

### Work Execution during Transition

### Subcontracts

### Property Transition

#### Government Furnished Equipment (GFE)

#### Incumbent Owned Equipment

#### Intellectual Property

#### User Accounts and Passwords

### Knowledge Transfer

### Schedule

### Handover and Acceptance

## Project acceptance

## Post project review

### Project Summary

#### Project Team and Staffing

#### Project Deliverable (Planned vs. Actual)

#### Transition to Operations

### Project Costs

### Project Schedule

### Recommendations

# Technical solution design

## Project Information

## Executive Summary

## Requirement Definition

## Solution Description

### Logical Architecture

### High-Level Architecture

### Process Flow

## Implementation Timeline

# System architecture

## Business Process Architecture

## Application Architecture

## Data Architecture

## Technology Architecture

# Product Backlog

## Product backlog (user stories) Table

## Product Backlog for EIS Information Security

## Product Backlog for EIS Standards

## UI/UX (Icons, color, etc.)

## Product Backlog for integration

## Product Backlog for analytics

## Application System Analytics

## EIS Analytics

# Sprint backlog

## Sprint backlog table

### User stories

### Information security

### EIS standard

### EIS integration

### Analytics

## Sprint Burndown Chart

### Sprint Backlog

# EIS Implementation Model

## Information and Data Management

### Data Integration Model

### Data Migration Strategies

#### Planning

#### Data Profiling

#### Data Backup

#### Migration Design

#### Execution

#### Testing

#### Post-Migration Audit

### Data Analytics (Business Intelligence Framework)

### Privacy and Security

### Backup, Retention, and Disposal

## Information Security

### Physical Security

#### Administrative Security Controls

##### Personnel Security

##### Account Management

#### It and Security Policy

#### Technical Security Controls

##### It Infrastructure Security

##### Software Security Management

##### Cloud Security

##### Cybersecurity

#### Network Security

#### Firewall Management

#### Network Devices Security

#### Software Patch Management

#### Malware Protection

## Network Design and implementation Model

### Design Architecture

#### Hardware

#### Transmission Media

#### Protocols

#### Topology

### implementation Framework

# Conclusion and Recommendations

# Appendices:

## Appendix A Detailed System Architecture/ Reference requirements

### A.1 Business Process Architecture (Business Process Model)

### A.2 Application Architecture

#### A.2.1 UML- Use Case Diagram

#### A.2.2 UML- Detailed Diagrams

#### A.2.3 UI Navigation Diagram

#### A.2.4 UIs (Design Layout)

### A.3 Data Architecture

#### A.3.1 ERD

#### A.3.2 Class Diagram

#### A.3.3 Data Dictionary

### A.4 Technology Architecture

# Appendix B Deployment Diagram

# Appendix C Adviser Acceptance (Functional)

# Appendix D Sprint Burndown Charts (per sprint) Signed by the adviser

# Appendix D.1 Individual burndown charts per member

# Appendix B Deployment Diagram

# Appendix E Requirements Traceability Matrix (PB, Test Scenarios, status

# Appendix F Panel Evaluation and Signature (Plus photo ops during defense)

# Appendix G Pilot Companies Background with proofs of interviews

# Appendix H USB Copy of the codes (reliable USB)

# Appendix I IMRAD Format Summary

# Appendix J Comparison of the EIS to existing EIS’s (5 Pages)

# Appendix K Operation Manual (10 Pages max, 5 Pages min)