**What is the role of management in designing enterprise systems integration?**

Step 1:

The role names will undoubtedly vary depending on the firm you will be joining. To learn more about management's role in systems integration, think of a system analyst or business analyst. The key idea of integrated management systems is that the smaller systems that are primarily integrated together in a system must be taken care of. Therefore, this is the primary point that the role you have questioned will further support. You can always ask the elders for information as necessary in order to learn more about the specific position.

Step 2:

In e-integration, management is essential. Enterprise integration requires management assistance since people involvement and change management task can become very difficult.

The task of allocating resources to activities called management. Any significant undertaking consists of numerous tasks. The people who really carry out the work are aware of their particular aspect of the situation, but they are unaware of its entirety. The managers are aware of the components, but they are not necessarily aware of every task's specifics. They might be able to comprehend a few, particularly if they rose through the ranks. What managers do is choose individuals or teams to carry out the various tasks. Although managers need to know a decent lot of the specifics of their tasks, there is too much information for them to comprehend. They must cooperate with the people and recognize that they (the managers) don’t know everything.

Search the Internet for any new (2006 and beyond) ERP implementation methodologies. Provide the overview of the consulting firm, the details of the methodology, and case studies of the use of this methodology. Provide URLs, references, and an e-copy of the articles used for this project

I've chosen to adopt the SAP installation roadmap for this exercise, which includes the phases and subphases shown below:

Project planning

Setting the project's scope

Forming the team and the manager

Vendor choice

Identifying the affected business processes

Preparing the budget

Process for managing risks

Implementation

Business strategy

Understanding and

Final planning

Visit and provide support.

The case study is based on a Romania-based IT equipment and software integrator that began its business as the principal sales agent for a major manufacturer of scales and weighing scales for both manufacturing and retail. The business has locations in five of Romania's largest cities.

Project planning

Before the project started, the top management of the company spoke with all the stakeholders that the current system would not allow the company to go any further, hence there was a need for change. The CEO had a solid grip on the project but was also amenable to discussion and negotiation.

Four modules—Sales and distribution, Materials Management, Financial and Controlling, and Profitability Analysis—were put into place under the company's planning and management. According to the new system, the entire operational cycle was modified. The team was made up of department managers who were in charge of each software module and had a thorough understanding of their respective industries. This allowed for the early identification of the old system's shortcomings. The seasoned group had a compelling reason to contribute.

The main source of opposition was changes to organisational responsibilities and job descriptions, which required personnel to adjust to new ways of doing things or take on new tasks. Everyone in the organisation realised the need for change since it was so obvious. Having open lines of communication and being receptive to employee criticism has promoted ownership of the new system. The organisation took a more measured approach to risk because it was recognised early on in the project with the assistance of stakeholders.

2.5% of the company's typical annual turnover was spent on the project. The organisation opted to redesign its business process in accordance with SAP workflow, avoiding customization. The project began in 2008, and a launch in early 2010 was anticipated. The go-live was postponed to mid-2010 mostly because of changes in the implementation.

Implementation

All anticipated project consequences were discussed with all stakeholders during the implementation phase so that everyone is aware of what is happening.

The group stuck to the original strategy, minimising any additional expenses.

End users were included in the implementation process to help them adapt the new system and take responsibility of it.

Before the ERP switch, the rollout strategy was created and tested. Additionally, a backup strategy was developed in case the new system did not function well.

Launching and support

The majority of the company's suggested targets were met, and after the implementation, turnover increased by double. Many processes accelerated. Settlement of inventories took six instead of seven days. There were automated invoices. The business is a more reliable and flexible organisation.

The only benefits that the organisation did not receive were due to the challenges associated with integrating SAP's customer relationship management (CRM) with the new system. The business has budgeted funds to deal with the problem.

ASAP Methodology: SAP Implementation Phases (http://ktnptl.hubpages.com/hub/ASAP-Methodology-SAP-Implementation-Phases#)

ERP Solutions between success and failure (Stanciu, V, & Tinca, A 2013, ‘ERP solutions between success and failure’, Accounting & Management Information Systems, vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 626-649)