System implementation, follow up and maintenance

(EXPL 413)

Unit 2

Submitted By:

Solanki Hemit K.

Sem: 7th semester

Reg.no: 06-0105-2012

Roll No: 16

Submitted To:

Dr. D.R.Kathiriya

College of Agricultural Information Technology,

Anand Agriculture University,

Anand-388001

Contents

1. Site preparation: 3
1.1 Objective 3
1.2 Method 3
1.3 Working Documents 3
1.4 Tools 3
2. Installation of new equipment: 4
2.1 User's training: 4
2.1.1 Importance: 4
2.2.2 Seminars and meetings to gain user support: 5
3. Use of inputs and procedures: 5
3.1 Example 5
4. Trial and parallel runs of the system on the computer: 6
5. Gradual phasing out of the old system: 7

1. Site preparation:

Scheduling of site preparation activities, especially those of contractors, requires precision planning. Some activities can be interleaved, while other tasks must wait on the completion of a dependent task. The plan must be logically sequenced to make the most effective use of contractor involvement. In the contracting trades, the cost of materials is usually a fixed cost for a project, but contractor time is variable. Without precise scheduling work, crews might find themselves idle and expending contract funds needlessly. Good scheduling is not an exact science and therefore requires experienced fine tuning throughout the project.

1.1 Objective

- To prepare a detailed facilities implementation plan.

1.2 Method

- Identify all outstanding issues and action items
- Develop and refine project schedule
- Review and sign-off with the customer.
- Select contractors to perform modifications and/or facility construction
- Set up phases/activities/tasks and identify dependencies
- Assign resources to tasks

1.3 Working Documents

- Interim plans and schedules.

1.4 Tools

- Project Management software
- GANTT CHARTS, bar charts, PERT, etc.
- Guidelines for Contractor Selection

2. Installation of new equipment:

In the project of transformation of information through multimedia based interactive media for Desi Cotton crop, can be installed in any PC easily. The fonts used in project should not be installed in a any specific PC as it creates the object of flash player and link it with SWF file.

2.1 User's training:

2.1.1 Importance:

Develop Intelligence specializes in delivering highly-customized, dedicated, role-based Software Engineering Training courses to technical teams and organizations. Systems software engineers coordinate the creation, maintenance and expansion of an organization's internal computer systems. They organize the computing needs of each department, such as sales, inventory, billing & payroll, and control the technical direction of the computer system's development. Systems software engineers may also be responsible for developing a company's intranet and ensuring system security. That is why it is necessary to train the end user about the functionalities of software, technical terms and maintenance procedures and terms.

Design of training

- Training Design
    - Identify Training Needs
    - Design Training Materials/Documents
    - Finalize Design Document
    - Update Training and Support Materials Plan
- Training Development:
    - Develop Training Materials/Documents
    - Develop Support Materials

Users training in steps for Training guidelines

Consider who will be the trainer and trainee

- Establish measurable objectives
- Use appropriate training methods
- Select suitable training site
- Use understandable training materials

2.2.2 Seminars and meetings to gain user support:

For user training the seminar or workshop should be organized for the getting more user support and successful deployment of system. These programs play an important role in to get to know and successful implementation of newly proposed system.

3. Use of inputs and procedures:

A procedure is a set of instructions that perform a specific task or tasks. It may also be called a function. The inputs are main arguments which are set as a constrain or a variable where as the function is the method or procedure which should be accept certain inputs and give some outputs after doing some mathematical function or analysis.

3.1 Example

If one MNC company want to maintain their daily sales and transaction then the company should some store procedures for data entry rather than using separate function or query for each entry. The store procedure certain unnamed and undefined variable so that they can accept any type of variable or arguments. These kind of store procedures is helpful to accept multiple similarly inputs and avoid the heavy load of data.

4. Trial and parallel runs of the system on the computer:

This forms a part of User Acceptance Tests. The trial run should be carried out by the users, to establish the functionality of the product vis-à-vis their expectations. Further, the various cross links and parameters set up during database design and inputs are tested. This is a crucial phase since the sign-off from the customer depends on the successful completion of the trial run. Another objective of the trial run is to help the end-users get familiar with the system.

Parellel run: The basic objective of this activity is to ensure stability of the new system, enable the users to become comfortable with the new processes and to develop confidence leading to complete switch over. However, the parallel stage places tremendous pressures on resources, time constraints and co-operation by system user. Therefore, careful considerations must be made to all activities, to ensure that all tasks and resources are evenly distributed. It should be ensured that the users understand their responsibilities, and differences in the operation procedures, on the two systems. Remember the users have to use two systems simultaneously, and this alone is enough to cause confusion if not properly planned. In fact, even the movement of paper - tickets, contracts, etc. must be planned.
To implants the system to larger level it is necessary to maintain multiple server level variables like session, cookies and etc. The parallel runs of the system on the computer are necessary to be tested while developing the software or application. The trial run should establish the following:

- Compatibility with the hardware
- The functionality of the Operating System (system utilities, recovery of data files, response time, especially for large volumes, back-up and restoration of data)

An important trial in trial/parallel runs is determining which criteria are the basis for making switch and turning the service on. The task manager has an important role in this determination: putting together goes to a live report. Following suggestions for go-live criteria based on Trial/Parallel running:

- There are no blocking issues in parallel process.
- The service delivers the same result as the original system.
- The parallel processes from failure from pre-defined amount of time.

5. Gradual phasing out of the old system:

With the all above mentioned step we have a situation where a completely new and advanced system has been developed. The use of this system will lead us to a new phase leaving behind the old system and tradition. Now this could further emerge as positive and negative. The positive thing come out this could be that now user will have more ease of doing work as compared to the old system. And negative thing would be just reverse. Failing in fulfilling any of the requirements can lead to the non-usable system.

Parallel adoption is a method for transferring between a previous systems to a targeted system in an organization. In order to reduce risk, the old and new system run simultaneously for some period of time after which, if the criteria for the new system are met, the old system is disabled. The process requires careful planning and control and a significant investment in labor hours.

****