

IBM-Project-52445-1661004298

CUSTOMERCAREREGISTRY

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1.INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT

The Customer Service Desk is a web-based project.

Customer Service also known as Client Service is the provision of service to customers'. Its significance varies by product, industry and domain. In many cases customer service is more important if the information relates to a service as opposed to a Customer.

Customer Service may be provided by a Service Representative. Customer Service is normally an integral part of a company's customer value proposition.

PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

An online comprehensive Customer Care Solution is to manage customer interaction and complaints with the Service Providers over phone or through email. The system should have capability to integrate with any Service Provider from any domain or industry like Banking, Telecom Insurance, etc.

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2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Customer Care Registry implementing on Web development based on Cloud Application Development.

ABSTRACT

This Application has been developed to help the customer in processing their complaints. The customer can raise the ticket with a detailed description of the issue. An Agent will be assigned to the Customer to solve the problem. Whenever the agent is assigned to a customer, they will be notified with an email alert. Customers can view the status of the ticket till the service is provided.

ADVANTAGES

Improves customer services:

It makes it possible to develop a more personal and closer relationship with customer.

sand to offer them a personalized service, that fulfill their expectations, promoting affectivities between the customer and the company.

It promotes more effective marketing strategies:

Through the management and collection of data on customers, it is easier to discover their tastes, needs, expectations, and opinions. This information will help you design personalized strategies, adapted to your customers, which will be far more effective and profitable.

Increases sales volume and revenue:

The design of marketing campaigns tailored to customer translates into higher sales and, as a rule, more revenue.

Promotes more efficient communication within the company:

This solution promotes the creation of more effective communication channels between departments, which allows a better understanding of what is happening in each section involved and the detection and analysis of possible incidents that may arise.

Increases customer loyalty:

Just by meeting customer needs and expectations, we could be able to gain their retention and loyalty.

DISADVANTAGES

The price:

Some customer care registry plans are very expensive, even investing in a custom customer care registry software requires a significant investment but there are many free ones that even though they may not totally fit the needs of your company, we suggest you try them to know exactly which are the features that work best for you to build your own once you have the budget for it.

Training:

With a variety of options available, it is common for some customer carer registry to be more complex than others so they require some training in order to get the most out of them. The problem is that getting familiar with these programs requires a considerable amount of time and not everyone is willing to make that commitment.

Use:

If you are not going to use it then don't waste your time and money, just don't buy it.
A customer carer registry must be useful and for that.

Change:

Not everyone likes change, especially when it comes to their workflow, so by introducing a customer carer registry to your company's processes, not everyone will be able to swiftly adapt to the new changes.

EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system is a semi-automated data where the information is stored in the form of excel sheets in disk drives. The information sharing to the Volunteers, Group members, etc. is through mailing feature only. The information storage and maintenance is more critical in this system. Tracking the member's activities and progress of the work is a tedious job here. This system cannot provide the information sharing by 24x7 days.

References

1. helpdesk
2. live chat box support

Problem Statement Definition

A problem statement is a concise description of the problem or issues a project seeks to address. The problem statement identifies the current state, the desired future state and any gaps between the two. A problem statement is an important communication tool that can help ensure everyo

new working on a project knows what the problem they need to address is and why the project is important.

1. ***IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION***

Empathy Map Canvas

An empathy map is a collaborative tool teams can use to gain deeper insight into their customers. Much like a user persona, an empathy map can represent a group of users, such as a customer segment. The empathy map was originally created by Dave Gray and has gained much popularity within the agile community.

Ideation & Brainstorming

Ideation and the practise of brainstorming, a particular method for coming up with fresh ideas, are frequently closely related. The main distinction between ideation and brainstorming is that whereas brainstorming is nearly often done in groups, ideation is typically seen as being mo

re of a solitary endeavour. A group of people are frequently gathered for a brainstorming session to generate either fresh, general ideas or solutions to specific problems or circumstances.

On instance, a large firm that has discovered it is the target of a significant lawsuit might wish to consult with its top executives to come up with ideas for how to publicly respond to the case being filed.

In a brainstorming session, participants are encouraged to freely share any ideas that may come to mind. According to the theory, by coming up with a lot of ideas, the brainstorming group is more likely to find a workable solution to the problem they are trying to solve.

With the creation of various brainstorming software tools, such as Brightidea and Ideawake, the distinction between ideation and brainstorming has gotten a little bit more hazy. These software applications are made to inspire staff members to come up with fresh suggestions for enhancing business operations and, eventually, bottom-line profitability. The applications frequently mix the ideation and brainstorming processes in that they can be used by individual employees, but businesses can replicate brainstorming sessions by having multiple employees use the software to produce fresh ideas for a particular problem.

Proposed Solution

Problem Solution fit

Problem-Solution Fit-

this occurs when you have evidence that customers care about certain jobs, pains, and gains. At this stage you've proved the existence of a problem and have designed a value proposition that addresses your customers' jobs, pains and gains.

Unfortunately you still do not have clear evidence that your customer really cares enough about your value proposition enough to buy it.

2. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

What is Requirement Analysis: It is the process of determining user expectations for a system under consideration.

These should be quantifiable and detailed.

Requirement Analysis:

- Serves as a foundation for test plans and project plan
- Serves as an agreement between developer and customer
- Process to make stated and unstated requirements clear
- Process to validate requirement for completeness, ambiguity and feasibility

Functional requirement

Functional requirements specify what a system should be able to do through computations, technical details, data manipulation and processing, and other specialised functions. Use cases, which are used to represent behavioural requirements, explain all the instances in which the system makes use of the functional requirements. Non-functional requirements, commonly referred to as "quality requirements," which place restrictions on the design or execution, support functional requirements (such as performance requirements, security, or reliability). Non-functional requirements often take the form "system shall be," while functional needs are typically articulated in the form "system must do." While non-functional needs are defined in the system architecture, the plan for accomplishing functional requirements is detailed in the system design. Functional requirements, as used in requirements engineering, outline specified outcomes of a system

Functional requirements are product features or functions that developers must implement to enable users to accomplish their tasks. So, it's important to make them clear both for the development team and the stakeholders. Generally, functional requirements describe system

behaviour under specific conditions.

For example:

The system sends an approval request after the user enters personal information.

A search feature allows a user to hunt among various invoices if they want to credit a business invoice.

The system sends a confirmation email when a new user account is created

Non-functional requirements

In general, non-functional requirements outline what a system is supposed to be rather than what it should be able to perform.

Functional requirements are typically expressed as "system shall do," an individual action or component of the system, may be explicitly in terms of a mathematical function, or as a black box description of an input, output, process, and control functional model, also known as an IPO Model. Non-functional requirements, on the other hand, have the form of "system shall be," which refers to a general characteristic of the system as a whole or of a particular aspect rather than a specific function. The overall characteristics of the system frequently determine whether a development project is a success or a failure

Non-functional requirements, not related to the system functionality, rather define how the system should perform. Some

examples are:

- The website pages should load in 3 seconds with the total number of simultaneous users < 5 thousand.
- The system should be able to handle 20 million users without performance deterioration.
- Here's a brief comparison and then we'll proceed to a more in-depth explanation of each group

3. ***PROJECT DESIGN***

Data Flow Diagrams

Solution & Technical Architecture

TECHNOLOGY ARCHITECTURE

APPLICATION CHARACTERISTICS

USER STORIES

4. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

‘Project Planning and Scheduling’, though separate, are two sides of the same coin in project management. Fundamentally, ‘Project planning’ is all about choosing and designing effective policies and methodologies to attain project objectives.

While ‘Project scheduling’ is a procedure of assigning tasks to get them completed by allocating appropriate resources within an estimated budget and time-frame.

The basis of project planning is the entire project. Unlikely, project scheduling focuses only on the project-related tasks, the project start/end dates and project dependencies.

Thus, a 'project plan' is a comprehensive document that contains the project aims, scope, costing, risks, and schedule. A project schedule includes the estimated dates and sequential project tasks to be executed.

Project Planning

- Developing a project to make it ready for investment
- Determines the jobs/tasks required to attain project objectives

Sprint Planning & Estimation

- Sprint planning is an event in Scrum that kicks off the sprint.
- The purpose of sprint planning is to define what can be delivered in the sprint and how that work will be achieved.
- Sprint planning is done in collaboration with the whole Scrum team.
- In Scrum, the sprint is a set period of time where all the work is done.
- However, before you can leap into action you have to set up the sprint.
- You need to decide on how long the time box is going to be, the sprint goal, and where you're going to start.
- The sprint planning session kicks off the sprint by setting the agenda and focus.
- If done correctly,

it also creates an environment where the team is motivated, challenged, and can be successful.

- Badsprint plans to derail the team by setting unrealistic expectations.

Sprint1

- HOMEPAGE
 - LOGINPAGE(CUSTOMER)
 - ADMINPAGE(CUSTOMER_LIST)
1. AGENTLOGINPAGE

Sprint2

1. HOMEPAGE
 2. AGENTHOMEPAGE
 3. CUSTOMERHOMEPAGE
1. ADMIN
 2. WEBCHAT

Sprint3

1. HOMEPAGE
2. CUSTOMERCOMPLAINT_PAGE

3. CUSTOMERHOMEPAGE
4. ADMINPAGE(COMPLAINT_LIST)
5. AGENTALLOTMENT

Sprint4

1. *TESTINGTHE USERANDADMINLOGINPAGE*
2. *TESTINGTHE SIGNIN ANDSIGNUP*
3. *TESTINGTHE ALLPAGE*

5. ***CODING&SOLUTIONING***

Collegegraduateswithpriorprogrammingexpertiseortechnical degreesarerecruitedandtransitionedintoprofessionalpositions withAlabamafirmsan dorganisationsthroughthehighlycompetitiveCodingSolutionsjobacceleratorandtale ntrefinementprogrammeatnocosttothegraduates. Weprovide a poolof varied,well- trained, techs- savvyindividualsthatwantstolaunchandadvancetheircareerinAlabama.

Themissionof veteran- andwoman-owned CodingSolutionsistomobilisethenextgenerationof IT talentandprovidethem thetoolsandresourcestheyrequiretomakeyour businesssuccessful. Innovativetalentisnecessaryforinnovativetechnologies.

WewishtoprovideCodingSolutionsprospectstoassist

you expand your Alabama team.

Our applicants are swiftly hired at the top of the list by growing businesses for lucrative, long-term positions.

Features:

7 main types of customer needs:

- 1. Friendliness
- 2. Empathy
- 3. Fairness
- 4. Control
- 5. Alternatives
- 6. Information
- 7. Time

1. Friendliness

This is the most basic customer need that's associated with things like courtesy and politeness. Friendly agents are a top indicator of a good customer experience, according to the customers surveyed in our 2021 Trends Report.

1. Empathy

Customers need to know the organization understands and appreciates their needs and circumstances. In fact, 49% surveyed in our 2021 Trends Report said they want agents to be empathetic.

2. Fairness

Customers must feel that they're getting adequate attention and fair and reasonable answers.

3. Control

Customers want to feel like they have an influence on the outcome. You can empower your customers by listening to their feedback and using it to improve.

4. Alternatives

Customers want choice and flexibility from customer service; they want to know there is a range of options available to satisfy them. In fact, high-performing companies are more likely to provide customers with a choice of customer service channels. 50% of high performers

have adopted a omnichannel support strategy, compared to 18% of their lower-performing peers

5. Information

Customers want to know about products and services in a pertinent and time-sensitive manner; too much information and selling can be off-putting for them. A knowledge base is a great way to provide existing customers with the information they need, when they need it. And high performing CX teams are more likely to offer a knowledge base, according to our research.

6. Time

Customers' time is valuable, and organizations need to treat it as such. 73% of customers said resolving their issues quickly is the top component of a good customer experience. To deliver on that expectation, CX teams need customer service software that arms them with tools to respond to customers quickly and effectively.

8.RESULTS

9.ADVANTAGES&DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES :

1. Customer loyalty

Loyal customers have many benefits for businesses. 91% of customers say a positive customer service experience makes them more likely to make a further purchase (source: Salesforce Research).

Also, investing in new customers is five times more expensive than retaining existing ones (source: Investopedia).

Creating loyal customers through good customer service can therefore provide businesses with lucrative long-term relationships.

2. *Increase profits*

These long-term customer relationships established through customer service can help businesses become more profitable. Businesses can grow revenues between 4% and 8% above their market when they prioritise better customer service experiences (source: Bain & Company). Creating a better customer service experience than those offered by competitors can help businesses stand out in their market place, and in turn make more sales.

3. *Customer recommendations*

Providing good customer service can create satisfied customers, who are then more likely to recommend the business to others. 94% of customers will recommend a company whose service they rate as “very good” (source: Qualtrics XM Institute). This is useful, as 90% of customers are influenced by positive reviews when buying a product (source: Zendesk). Customers recommending a company through word of mouth or online reviews can improve the credibility of the business.

4. *Increase conversion*

Good customer service can help businesses turn leads into sales. 78% of customers say they have backed out of a purchase due to a poor customer experience (source: Glance). It is therefore safe to assume that providing good customer service will help to increase customer confidence and in turn increase conversion.

5. *Improve public image*

Customer service can help businesses to improve the public perception of the brand, which can then provide protection if there is a slip up. 78% of customers will forgive a company for a mistake after receiving excellent service (source: Salesforce Research). Meanwhile, almost 90% of customers report trusting a company whose service they rate as “very good.” On the other hand, only 16% of those who give a “very poor” rating trust companies to the same degree (source: Qualtrics XM Institute). Creating positive customer experiences is vital in gaining customer trust and creating a strong public image.

Disadvantage:

The Consumer Protection Act in India has numerous restrictions and drawbacks, which are listed in this article.

Only services for which a particular payment has been made are covered under the consumer protection act. However, it does not protect medical professionals, or hospitals, and covers cases when this act does not apply to free medical care.

This act does not apply to mandatory services, such as water supply, that are provided by state agencies.

Only two clauses related to the supply of hazardous materials are covered by this act. Consumer redress is not given any power by the consumer protection act.

The consumer protection act focuses on the supply of ineffective products, but there are no strict regulations for those who produce it.

10.CONCLUSION

It is a web-enabled project.

- a. With this project the details about the product will be given to the customers in detail within a short span of time.
 - b. Queries regarding the product or the services will also be clarified.
1. It provides more knowledge about the various technologies.

11.APPENDIX

Github id: IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-52445-1661004298