Operating Systems
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Why IT projects continue to fail at an alarming rate:

Only 29% of all IT projects are found to be successful, and 19% are considered complete disasters for the businesses that host these projects; their clear strategies need to be focussed on what matters. Reducing custom code by using low-code or no-code platforms to reduce overhead costs of budgeting custom code development, this allows for six months of 50,000 lines of unsuccessful code to no longer become issues. IT projects aren't budgeting for overhead and third party services are rarely ever used. Turning to help from third party services and looking to minimize coding and development are the keys to maintaining a health merger to successfully supporting a new venture

ERP disaster zone: The mostly costly failures of the past decade:

Erp stands for Enterprise resource planning projects. Which can cause a lot of headache for all parties involved. Large organizations bring both a standardized solution but a lot of potential backlash from employees. Plus the potential for learning curves and additional costly training. But there is always a glimmer of light when massive ERP disasters can be analyzed and potential solutions gained. After all hindsight is 2020 and doesn't cost you billions if you can see through the glass being half full. The article focuses on six major disasters from various industries that failed to launch scalable technologies. The US Airforce contracted Oracle to build a combat support system that didn't offer any benefit and cost the US taxpayer one billion to produce. Lidl a german retailer spent over 500

million Euros on a merchandising system that would cost to much to deploy at scale in their stores so it was dropped. MillerCoors was trying to ship all its SAP for customer support to HCL an india based IT services company. HCL signed a deal and after sometime it was discovered that HCL was accused of not being able to "sufficiently staff" or maintain the project at scale. Revlon failed to produce and ship 64 million dollars worth of profits because of SAP ERP failures. UK research councils spent over 79 million on an Oracle Fujitsu project back office functionality that was never implemented at scale and wasted millions of grant funding for no resulting benefit. Finally Vondafone failed customers of Ofcom. The company overcharged Ofcom while migrating IT infrastructure involving 28,5 million customer accounts. Their systems wrongly charged and incorrectly dealth with client relations causing a PR nightmare for both companies.

Half of organisations are willing to be led into the first circle of hell. Or what Dante might call upgrading an ERP system

800 organizations were surveyed and found that 53% both have ERP systems and are looking to upgrade their current system. In fact in the UK only 45 percent of their businesses say their applications can keep up with their speed demands. About 26 per cent of companies use cloud computing to support core business applications. An estimate is that by 2023 about 70% of all infrastructure workloads will remain on-premise for these companies who have chosen to stay behind and not upgrade. 42% of companies form a DELL survey have trouble convincing leadership making the move to modernisation is worth the cost. This comes as around 40% believe they can achieve IT agility from making these purchases from ERP suppliers. The companies that are making modernizations towards an ERP system are spending 33% on modernisation and 32% on innovation.