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Course: Software Project Management

Section: BM

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Assignment 1

1. What is the difference or is there any difference between cost and effort?

Effort are defined as resource or man power used, Cost is directly depends on the effort.

2. What are the tools available for Software Project Scheduling?

- Resource Management by Smartsheet - Best for matching resources and team members to specific projects.
- monday.com - Best project scheduling tool for customization.
- Wrike - Best project scheduling tool for teams of all sizes.
- Mavenlink - Best project scheduling tool for workflow automation.
- Resource Guru - Best project scheduling software for optimizing resource utilization.
- Celoxis - Best for complex project scheduling.
- Hub Planner - Best for medium and large enterprises.
- Runn - Best project scheduling tool for growing IT and software teams.
- FunctionFox - Best for creative businesses and teams.
- GanttPRO - Best project scheduling software for usability and intuitive UX/UI.
- Zoho Projects - Best all-in-one project scheduling platform.
- TeamGantt - Best project scheduling tool for beginners.
- MS Projects - Best project scheduling software for general users.
- Workfront - Best for robust feature set.
- Microsoft Project Online - Best for general users.

3. What is Optimization?

Optimization problem: Maximizing or minimizing some function relative to some set, often representing a range of choices available in a certain situation. The function allows comparison of the different choices for determining which might be “best.”

4. What is WBS (Work-Breakdown Structure)?

Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) subdivides project work and deliverables into small components and this way, it makes the project more manageable. Create WBS process is the 4th process of the Scope Management knowledge area

5. What are COTS (Commercial of the Shelf Software)?

A COTS (commercial off-the-shelf) product is one that is used "as-is." COTS products are designed to be easily installed and to interoperate with existing system components.

6. Why we use SQL rather than MS Access?

Usability: Access is an excellent application for creating modest databases or for users who may not be familiar with technical language. SQL databases are much more technical but have far more capacity

7. Difference between ERP and SAP?

ERP are software solutions that helps organizations to manage their business processes. SAP is multinational company that sells ERP software solutions to business, **ERP** is a web-based application. **SAP** is developer that provides variety of options depending upon requirements.

8. Two case studies on ERP failure and SAP Success?

ERP failure

a. Hershey Candies:

A 147 year-old confectioner, headquartered in Hershey Pennsylvania. The enterprise saw the implementation of an ERP platform as being central to its future growth. Consequently, rather than approaching its business challenge on the basis of an iterative approach, it decided to execute a holistic plan, involving every operating center in the company. Subsequently SAP was engaged to implement a \$10 million systems upgrade, however, management problems emerged immediately.

b. PG&E:

As a major energy utility San Francisco's Pacific Gas and Electric should have know better. Its Oracle ERP implementation had gone well, and there had been no problems of note; until it came time to test the system. Apparently, a manager had chosen a live information database to use during pre-launch testing, although no one thought that the regime would uncover any sensitive company information. Unfortunately, this was untrue, and consequently created a host of costly recovery programs, in addition to losing public confidence in the company's brand.

SAP Success

c. Leaseplan:

After an initially successful SAP deployment at its Australian subsidiary, in 2016 vehicle management company Leaseplan commissioned HCL Technologies to develop a new SAP-based Core Leasing System (CLS) that was to be the heart of the group's IT transformation across 32 countries.

d. MillerCoors:

In 2014, MillerCoors was running seven different instances of SAP's ERP software, a legacy of the years of booze industry consolidation that had produced the alcohol behemoth. The merged company hired Indian IT services firm HCL Technologies to roll out a unified SAP implementation that would serve the entire company. Things did not go smoothly: The first rollout was marked by eight "critical" severity defects, 47 high-severity defects, and thousands of additional problems recorded during an extended period of "go-live hyper care." By March 2017 the project had gone so far south that MillerCoors sued HCL for \$100 million, claiming HCL had inadequately staffed the project and failed to live up to its promises.