<Company Name>

<The liquor Library>Configuration Management Plan

Version <1.0>

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Configuration Management Plan	Date: 02/06/191	
Plan para el manejo de la configuración		

Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
02/06/19	1.0	-	Bryan Naveja

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Configuration Management Plan

1. Introduction

El propósito de este documento es el proporcionar una visión más general sobre el plan de gestión de la configuración de un software además se espera que este documento tenga aun alcance y sirva como referencia para el equipo de desarrollo del mismo.

1.1 Purpose

El propósito de este documento es el proporcionar una visión mas general sobre el plan de gestión de la configuración de un software.

1.2 Scope

El alcance de este documento tiende a que sirva como referencia para el desarrollo del software.

1.3 Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

[This subsection provides the definitions of all terms, acronyms, and abbreviations required to properly interpret the **Configuration Management Plan**. This information may be provided by reference to the project's Glossary.]

1.4 References

[This subsection provides a complete list of all documents referenced elsewhere in the **Configuration Management Plan**. Identify each document by title, report number (if applicable), date, and publishing organization. Specify the sources from which the references can be obtained. This information may be provided by reference to an appendix or to another document.]

1.5 Overview

Este documento esta desarrollado y organizado de la siguiente manera:

- Organización, responsabilidades e interfaces.
- Herramientas, ambientes de desarrollo e infraestructura.
- Identificación de configuración.

2. Software Configuration Management

2.1 Organization, Responsibilities, and Interfaces

La persona encargada de la administración de la configuración se deberá hacer cargo de las diversas actividades de la administración de la configuración; en este caso en el equipo la persona encargada será: Bryan Jared Naveja Zermeno.

2.2 Tools, Environment, and Infrastructure

Durante el desarrollo del software se utilizaron diferentes tecnologías para la realización del mismo; aquí enlistaremos las que fueron utilizadas más una breve descripción del en que fueron utilizadas:

- -C#: En C# fue echo tanto el Back end como la interfaz del programa.
- -MySql: Esta tecnología fue en la que se realizaron todas las tablas para la base de datos.
- -Dia: Programa en el cual se crearon todos los diagramas pertinentes para la arquitectura de software.

3. The Configuration Management Program

3.1 Configuration Identification

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3.1.1 Identification Methods

[Describe how project or product artifacts are to be named, marked, and numbered. The identification scheme needs to cover hardware, system software, Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) products, and all application development artifacts listed in the product directory structure; for example, plans, models, components, test software, results and data, executables, and so on.]sdfsdfsdfsdfsdfsdfsdf we we we

3.1.2 Project Baselines

Para nosotros el establecimiento de un base line primero tendrá que quedar finalizada los diagramas de cada modulo que se esté realizando; una vez esto se empezara a codificar y una vez terminada la fase de codificación empezaremos la etapa de pruebas. Ya después de todo esto y que el programa no presenta falla alguna ahí es cuando establecemos una base line.

3.2 Configuration and Change Control

3.2.1 Change Request Processing and Approval

Cuando se tiene un problema con el software pasa por un proceso de revisión y depspues se genera un reporte en el cual se relata el problema y cómo fue que se encontró y resolvió la problemática.

3.2.2 Change Control Board (CCB)

Para solicita un cambio realmente no existe una métrica solo se realiza el cambio.

3.3 Configuration Status Accounting

3.3.1 Project Media Storage and Release Process

Para el almacenamiento del proyecto simplemente lo mantenemos dentro de la plataforma de Git Hub que es una plataforma sencilla y fácil de usar.

3.3.2 Reports and Audits

[Describe the content, format, and purpose of the requested reports and configuration audits.

Reports are used to assess the "quality of the product" at any given time in the project or product lifecycle. Reporting on defects based on change requests may provide some useful quality indicators and, thereby, alert management and developers to particularly critical areas of development. Defects are often classified by criticality (high, medium, and low) and could be reported on the following basis:

- Aging (Time-based Reports): How long have defects of the various kinds been open? What is the "lag time" between when defects are found in the lifecycle and when they are fixed?
- Distribution (Count Based Reports): How many defects are there in the various categories by owner, priority or state of fix?
- Trend (Time-related and Count-related Reports): What is the cumulative number of defects found and fixed over time? What is the rate of defect discovery and fix? What is the "quality gap" in terms of open as opposed to closed defects? What is the average defect resolution time?]

4. Milestones

[Identify the internal and customer milestones related to the project or product CM effort. This section includes details on when the **Configuration Management Plan** itself is to be updated.]

5. Training and Resources

[Describe the software tools, personnel, and training required to implement the specified CM activities.]

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6. Subcontractor and Vendor Software Control

[Describe how software developed outside of the project environment will be incorporated.]