School Of Technology
Course: BSD 2206
Project title: Dairy Farming Management System Implementation Strategy
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1.0 Introduction

Implementation is the process of converting a new or a revised system design into an operational
one.

There are several factors that need to be considered when choosing an implementation strategy for a Dairy Farming Management System. The first factor is the size of the dairy farm. If the dairy farm is large, it will require a different implementation strategy than if the farm is small. The second factor is the number of cows on the farm. If there are a large number of cows, the system will need to be able to handle a large amount of data. The third factor is the level of automation on the farm. If the farm is highly automated, the system will need to be able to interface with the farm's equipment. The fourth factor is the budget for the project. The final factor is the timeline for the project.

After considering all of these factors, the best implementation strategy for the Dairy Farming Management System is to use a phased approach. In the first phase, the system will be implemented on a small dairy farm. This will allow the team to test the system and make sure that it works as intended. In the second phase, the system will be implemented on a larger dairy farm. This will allow the team to test the system's ability to handle a large amount of data. In the third phase, the system will be implemented on a highly automated dairy farm. This will allow the team to test the system's ability to interface with the farm's equipment.

The phased approach is the best implementation strategy because it will allow the team to gradually increase the complexity of the project. This will minimize the risk of the project and increase the chances of success.

1.1 Implementation Phase Deliverables

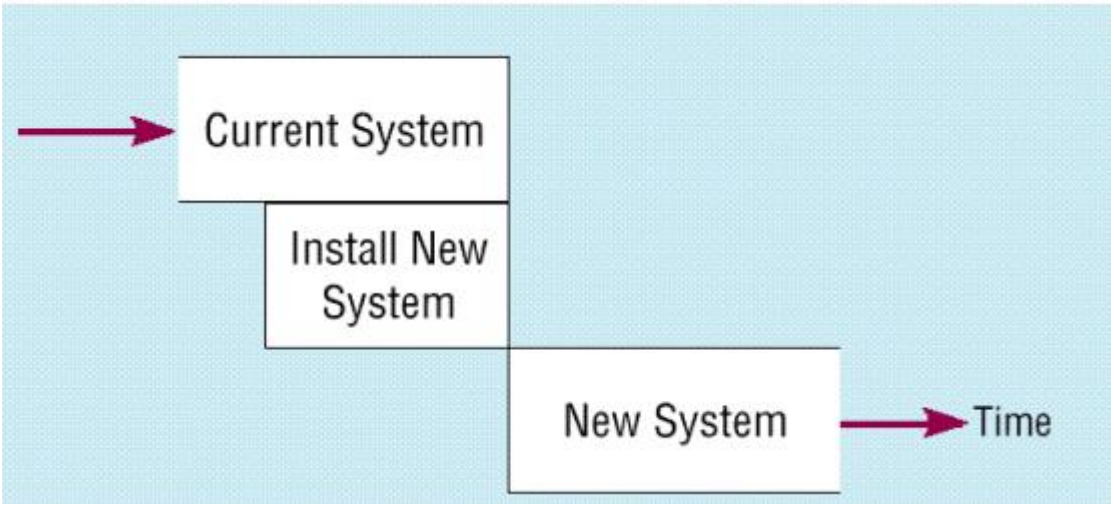
1.1.1 Installation & Conversion Plans

The aim of conversion is to put the tested system into operation. Conversion is the process of moving from old system to new system.
The installation and conversion plans will be used to install the system and convert the data from the old system to the new system. The software and hardware installation plan will be used to install the system on the dairy farm. The data conversion plan will be used to convert the data from the old system to the new system. The site and facility remodelling plan will be used to remodel the dairy farm to accommodate the new system. The training plan will be used to train the farmers on how to use the new system. The software maintenance plan will be used to maintain the new system.

1.1.2 Conversion Plan

For this System we will have a detailed meeting with the manager of Mbogoli farm and I will inform him about the conversion plan. For this System we will use Direct Installation.
The direct installation method will be used to install the new system on Mbogoli dairy farm. This method will involve installing the new system on the farm and then Feeding the data from the old system (Note Books) to the new system. This method is the best choice for the Mbogoli farm because it will allow the team to quickly install the new system and convert the data from the old system.

The diagram below illustrates direct installation



1.1.3 File Conversion

Since the farm has been using manual systems where they record data in A4 sized papers the main task in this section will be inputting the already data in the system commonly known as data entry. I will then train them how to do data entry in such a way the data will be captured in the database as the data stored in the database will be easily retrieved.

1.1.4 Creating Test Files

Once they get the flow of how to go about data entry, we will then create test files where I will then supervise them as they test. We will then delete the data from the database once the test is done.

1.1.5 Conversion Of physical facilities

A communication network is set of methods that users work to transfer a worth message.
The institution must ensure to have the following in place:
(i)Computer with windows operating system

(ii)Stable Network
(iii)Electricity

2.0 Training plan

For our system we will use the One-to-one training method which will consist the following:

The training plan will involve training the farmers on how to use the new system. The farmers will be trained on how to input data into the system, how to retrieve data from the system, and how to use the system to make decisions about the dairy farm. The farmers will be given a manual that will explain how to use the system. The farmers will be given a test at the end of the training to make sure that they understand how to use the system.

The training plan will be implemented over a period of two weeks. The first week will be spent training the farmers on how to use the system. The second week will be spent testing the farmers on their knowledge of the system.

The training plan is necessary because it will ensure that the farmers are able to use the new system. The training plan will also ensure that the farmers understand how to use the system to make decisions about the dairy farm.

3.0 Resistance to change plan

There are several ways to reduce resistance to the system change. these include Identifying the defects in the present system, convincing them that the changeover will improve quality of work, Opening communication between the users and project teams

The first way to reduce resistance to the system change is to identify the defects in the present system. The farmers should be made aware of the defects in the system so that they can see that the new system will be an improvement.

The second way to reduce resistance to the system change is to convince the farmers that the changeover will improve the quality of work. The farmers should be given a demonstration of the new system so that they can see the benefits of the new system.

The third way to reduce resistance to the system change is to open communication between the users and project teams. The farmers should be given a chance to voice their concerns about the new system.

The resistance to change plan is necessary because it will ensure that the farmers are willing to accept the new system. The resistance to change plan will also ensure that the farmers understand the benefits of the new system.

4.0 Software maintenance plan

The Software Maintenance will be as follows:
Identification-Whenever there is an issue the users will report the issue.
Analysis-The issue will then be analysed and solutions will be proposed.
Design-Depending on the solutions suggested, the best solution will be designed to meet the users' specification.
Implementation-Once the design is completed, the I will implement the changes.
System Testing-After the implementation of the changes required the whole system will be tested together with the changes made.
Use Testing-The user who raised the concern of the issue will be given the first priority for testing the system first after the implementation of the issues.
Deployment-Once the user test confirms everything is fine and working as expected the system will be released to all users.

For this System in order to enhance availability of maintenance the following shall be set up in the local area of the farm
Information Centre / Help desk: The information centre will be responsible for answering questions about the new system. The help desk will be responsible for providing support for the new system.

Resident expert: The resident expert will be responsible for providing support for the new system.

miscellaneous considerations: The other things to consider include providing recovery and backup, disaster recovery, and PC maintenance.

The software maintenance plan is necessary because it will ensure that the new system is supported. The software maintenance plan will also ensure that the new system is able to provide support for itself.

5.0 Conclusion

The above information outlines the best implementation strategy for a Dairy Farming Management System. The phased approach is the best implementation strategy because it will allow the team to gradually increase the complexity of the project. This will minimize the risk of the project and increase the chances of success.

6.0 References

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