

# Information System Development Methodologies - Project

Presentation Video Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v7PzdW8aGaU>

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## **Executive Summary**

The existing problem that needs to be addressed is that relationship managers (RMs) require operational assistance in the in-house call management centre to serve their end-customers based according to the RMs' experience and customers profiles. Currently, the system operation is complicated by the varying number and nature of holiday packages offered by the travel company. Objectives of this project include creating an information system which improves the operation of the call flow rate in the CMC as well as having a new and improved system that will provide services from RMs to customers through criteria based call flow control and improved call routing. A design thinking approach will be used to achieve these objects, using modelling tools such as user stories, use case diagrams, class diagrams and collaboration diagrams. The project is also to be carried out by utilising particular scrum activities. It has been found that the existing system should adopt a more streamlined approach (such as pairing RMs with customers suitable to their level of expertise and experience) to undergo processes between the RMs and customers to achieve a greater competitive advantage over other firms in the industry.

## **Problem Definition**

### **Definition of the Problem**

The Relationship Managers (RMs) require operational assistance in the in-house call management centre (CMC) to serve their end-customers based according to the RMs' experience and customers profiles. Currently, the system operation is complicated by the varying number and nature of holiday packages offered by the travel company.

### **Objectives**

The objectives include: \* Creating an information system which improves the operation of the call flow rate in the CMC. \* Having a new and improved system that will provide services from RMs to customers through criteria based call flow control and improved call routing. \* Criteria will be formed based on a questionnaire which will also create a 'target list' based on RMs' skills and profiles. The target list would then list potential customers and suggest suitable holiday packages to be sold from RM's. \* The system will also match and prioritise customers to specific criteria based on details retrieved from the database. Details from the database include the customers' likelihood to purchase the product with factors such as if they are repeat customers. \* The information system will give a score to RM's based on a questionnaire, with the score adjusting based on factors such as the effectiveness of serving customers and past performance to match relationship manager. \* A script and guideline

will be provided to the RMs to assist them in providing end-customer service. The outbound calls will be taken by RM's with similar skill and cultural factors.

### **List of Stakeholders**

- Customers
- Companies involved with the holiday packages, including:
  - Airlines/Flight Companies
  - Hotels/Resorts
- Travel Agents
- Employees
- Relationship Managers
- Call Centre Workers/Manager

## **Design Thinking Approach**

### **Reflection**

### **Design Thinking Process**

#### **Stage 1 - Empathy**

This process allowed us to view the system from the perspective of the customer and the relationship manager, giving us a better idea of what the needs and wants of the stakeholders are (see Appendix A). We noticed a general negative outlook on the time-wasting call process of the existing system.

We found that customers were not satisfied with the core process of the call management system as there were long waits with the customers being paired with less suitable relationship managers. As shown in the Point-Of-View (POV) statements (see below), customers were also more inclined to utilise online services as inbound calling resulted in longer wait times.

We also noticed that the RM's work was less efficient with more unsuccessful sales as the managers were paired up with customers less likely to purchase the holiday packages. RM's noticed that their competitors were able to make more sales due to their easier to use processes. From the 'How Might We' statements (see the below POV Statements), managers believed that having some automated voice response systems for less important tasks will help improve the call flow rate.

#### **Stage 2 - Define**

Through empathizing with the customers and the RM's, we can see that the call management system needs improvement on shortening the wait times for

inbound calls as well as increasing call efficiency. This will increase customer and RM satisfaction and improve the call flow rate.

## **Point of View Statements**

### **Customers**

#### **User**

Customers who wish to purchase the companies holiday packages. ##### Need To purchase holiday packages from the Relationship Managers. ##### Insight The current situation with inbound calls prevents many suitable customers from being served due to time constraints.

### **Relationship Managers (RM)**

#### **User**

Employees at the company who aim to make sales from inbound and outbound calls. ##### Need To make informed calls to customers likely to produce sales and to receive calls primarily from those likely to purchase packages. ##### Insight A more efficient system which matches manager skills with similarly skilled customers will help increase sales.

## **How Might We Statements**

- How might we prioritise customers likely to make a purchase
- How might we improve the call process for customers
- How might we increase the efficiency of our calls
- How might we improve the call flow rate
- How might we automate less important actions
- How might we improve the matching process between customers and relationship managers

## **Reflections and Brainstormed Ideas**

### **Reflections**

It has been a bit difficult at first to identify how we can address the problem when taking into account the complexity and detail of the existing system that the travel company is currently using.

### **Brainstormed Ideas**

- The profiling tool used in the current system will also be used to match relationship managers to customers based on their level of experience and expertise with the various packages that the travel company has to offer.
- Customers will also be prioritised based on how likely they will be likely to make a purchase from the travel company.

### **Assumptions Made**

- Customers listed their information upon registering to the company
- Employees listed their information upon joining the company
- Customers' details are stored in a database ready for retrieval
- Relationship managers' details are stored in a centralised database ready for retrieval
- The profiling system will be functional with customer and employee details stored in a database ready for retrieval.

## **Workproducts, Models and Descriptions**

### **User Stories**

As a customer, I want a more efficient call process so that I am not waiting a long time to purchase a holiday package.

As a customer, I want to be matched with a relationship manager that best matches my customer profile, so that I can find the most relevant holiday packages to purchase.

As a relationship manager, I want to be matched with customers that match my level of expertise so that I can make sales more effectively and efficiently.

As a relationship manager, I want to be able to fill out a 10 minute questionnaire, so that an RM profile will be created for me that will match me with customers that have a corresponding profile.

As a relationship manager, I want repeat customers so that more customers are in high demand to purchase a holiday package.

### **Use Case Diagram**

### **Activity Diagrams**

### **Inbound Calls**

### **Profiler**

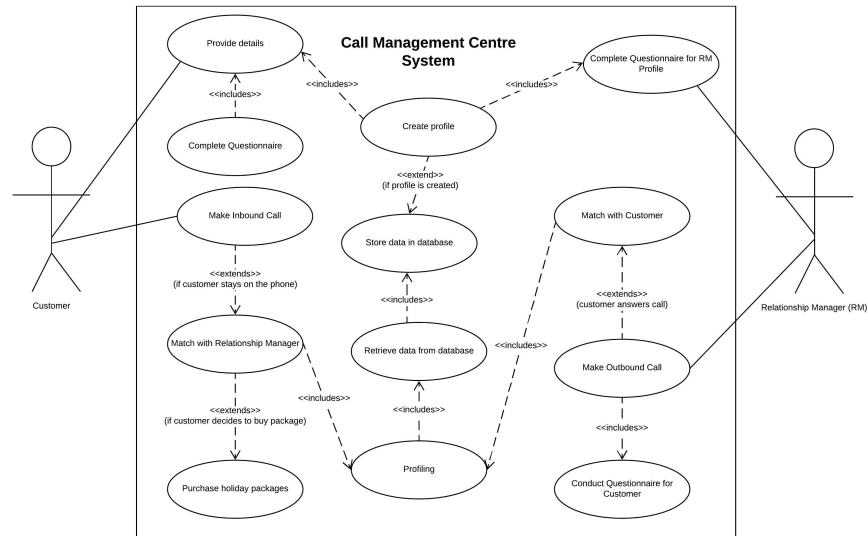


Figure 1: Use Case Diagram

## Class Diagram

## Collaborative Diagrams

## Inbound Calls

## Outbound Calls

## Competitive Advantages and Possible Effects if the project fails

### Competitive Advantages

Should the project be successful, the call flow rate of the call management centre will improve significantly. Such improvements will allow the travel company to hold a competitive advantage against competitors because of the increased efficiency of the processes that are to be carried out in the new and improved system. Increased efficiency in the system could also be linked to an increased level of customer satisfaction.

The efficiency of the processes within the new system is improved by the system prioritising customers with a higher likelihood of making a purchase. The criteria for having a higher likelihood of making a purchase is based on factors such as

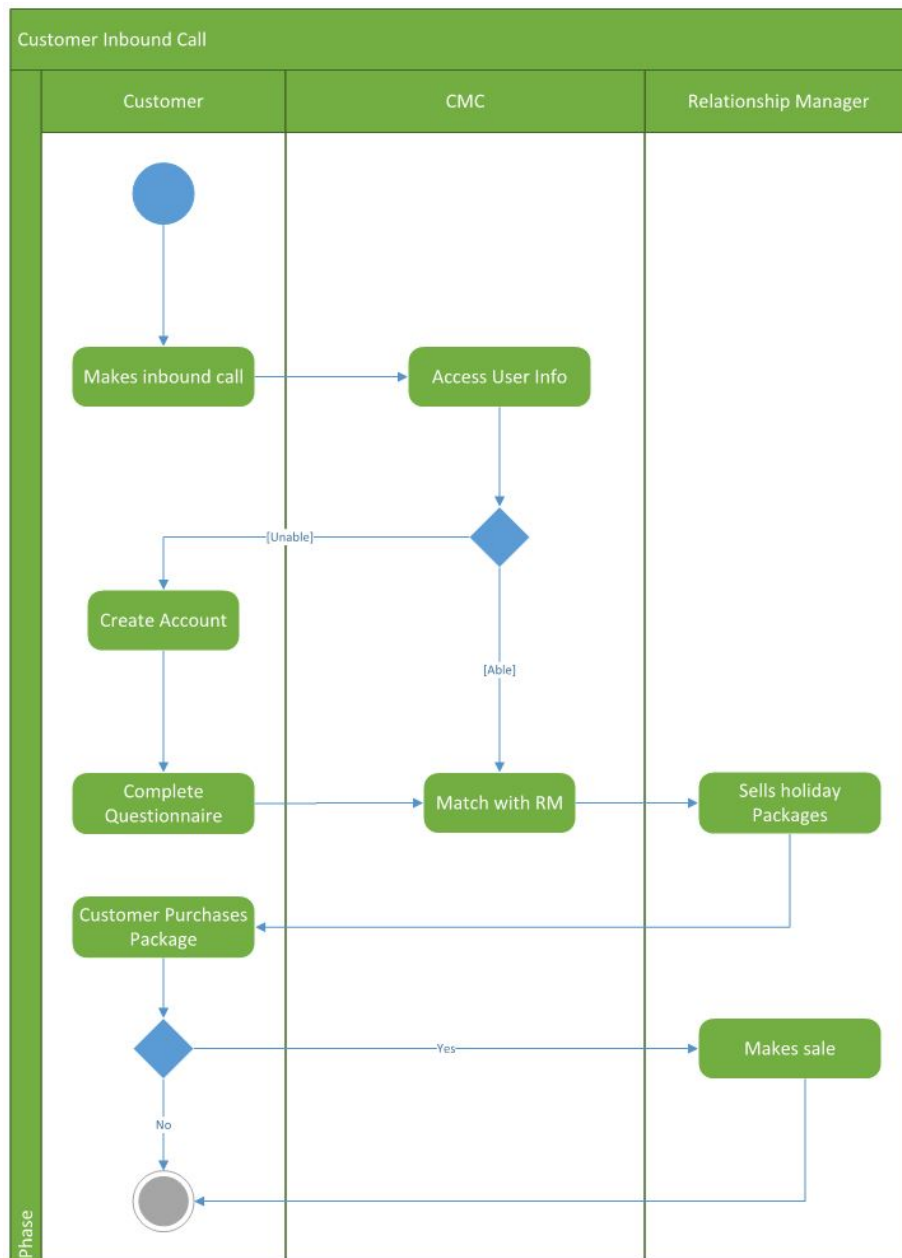
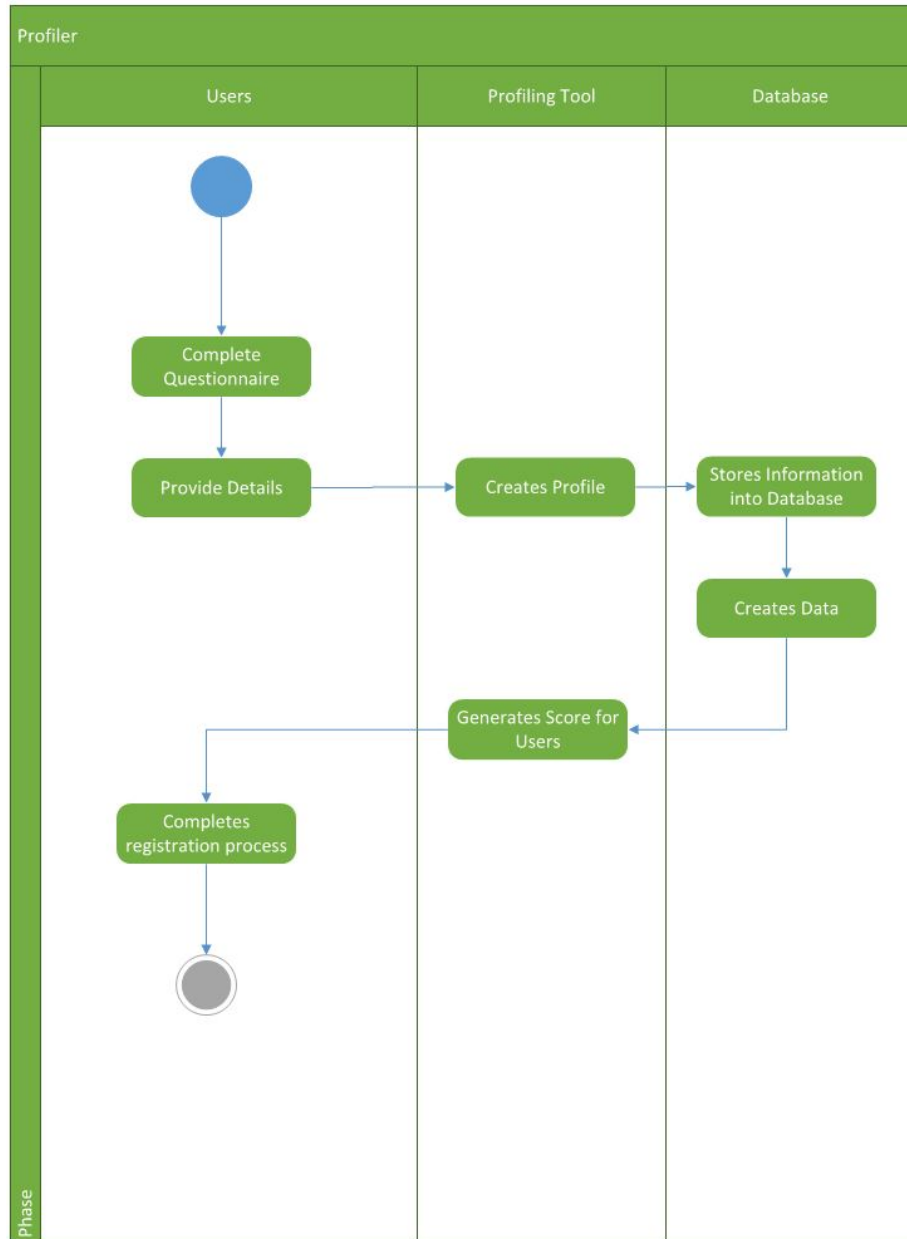


Figure 2: Activity Diagram Inbound Calls



This model applies to Customers and Relationship Managers registering into the system

Figure 3: Activity Diagram Profiler



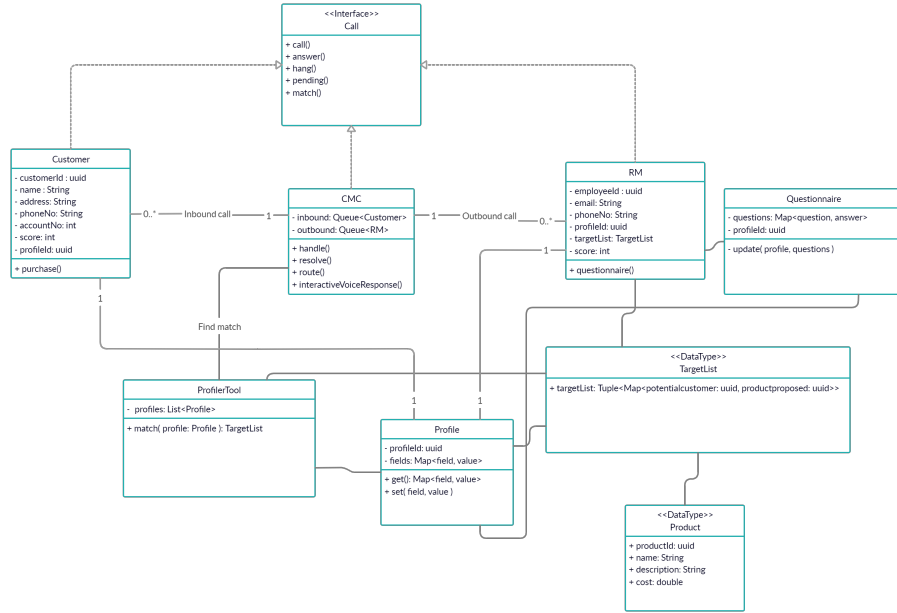


Figure 4: Class Diagram

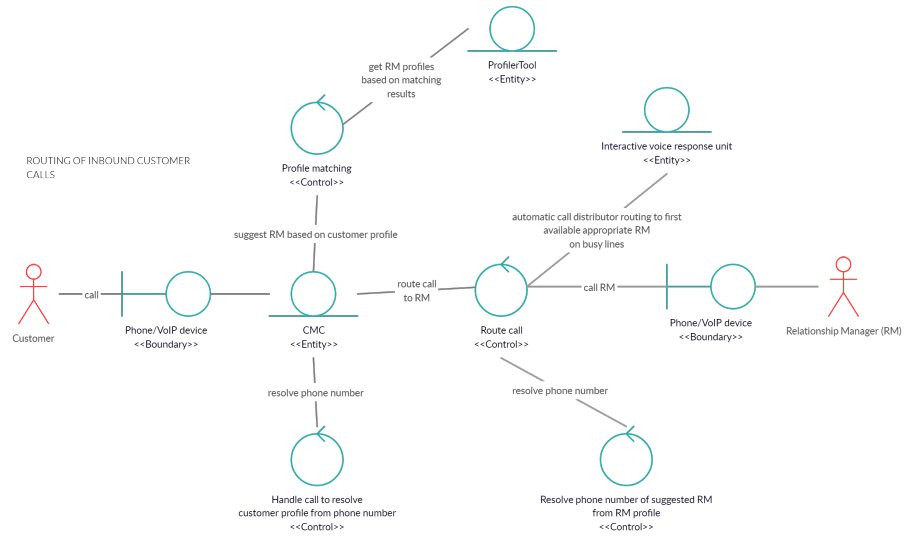


Figure 5: Collaboration Diagram Inbound Calls



### **Possible effects if the project fails**

If the project does not turn out to become a success, consumers could mistrust the company's profiling tool and the call management centre because of the lack of competency which the system has compared to other competitors' systems. A high level of mistrust in the travel company could lead potential customers to be more likely to use an alternative service.

A low-quality system would be produced if the project were to fail. A low-quality service being provided to the customer may cause mistrust of the call management centre, which may hinder the reputation of the business, leading to the loss of potential business for the travel company (Pressman & Maxim 2015). Therefore, it will make customers less inclined to follow through the call management centre's processes and complete the mandatory prerequisites required by the system, resulting in a decline of sales being made for the travel company.

Should the existing problem of the current system still exist as a result of project failure, customers are extremely likely to remain unsatisfied with the inefficiency and lack of quality service provided by relationship managers in the system. This would result in customers to most likely switch to an alternative competitor of the travel company. Losing customers is a cost for the company as there is a loss of potential ongoing revenue and reputation as a result.

Therefore, it is extremely vital that project failure does not occur in the new and improved system for the travel company as the costs could prove to be profoundly impactful on the overall health and performance of the business.

## **Using GitHub to role-play agile methodologies**

### **Explanation and outline of Scrum Activities used**

#### **Product Backlog**

The product backlog lists the requirements which need to be implemented for the product to achieve the vision. This provides us with a general idea of what is missing in the project and what needs to be improved on. The backlog also allows the team to prioritise certain issues, allowing for smoother product development.

The backlog gave us a rough idea of how many tasks needed to be completed before the due date, allowing us to efficiently prioritise the completion of the more lengthy tasks such as the diagrams by collaborating as a group. This helped save time as issues could be resolved through collaboration amongst peers.

#### **Sprint Review**

The sprint review is a meeting held at the end of the sprint where the team shows the client what has been finished. After multiple meetings, once all issues have been erased and any further issues resolved, the project is then complete and ready for release. This is an important activity to ensure that the project is still on track and that the project is currently meeting the client's requirements.

## References

Pressman, R.S. & Maxim, B.R. 2015, Software engineering: a practitioner's approach, 8th edn, McGraw-Hill Education, New York, NY.

## Appendix

### Appendix A - Empathy Map

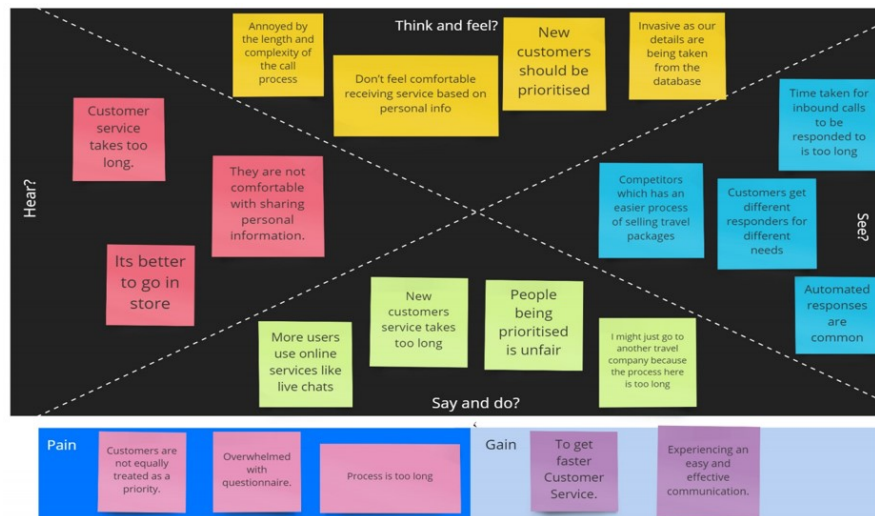


Figure 7: Empathy Map