

Web-application for managing clientele information in OCS-Consulting B.V. by Muhammad Tariq Arif Hussain

Contents

- Objective and problem-framing.
- Planning
- Decision-analysis.
- Feasibility Study.
- Challenges and results.
- Code Analysis.



Objective and problem-framing

Objective

To develop a customized database driven web-application for managing clientele information at OCS-Consulting B.V.



Problem Framing

- Monitoring status of projects, follow-up on the approval of contracts (labor intensive)
- Clientele information stored in multiple sources (error-prone activity)
- Generate contracts with variable formats (labor intensive)



Planning

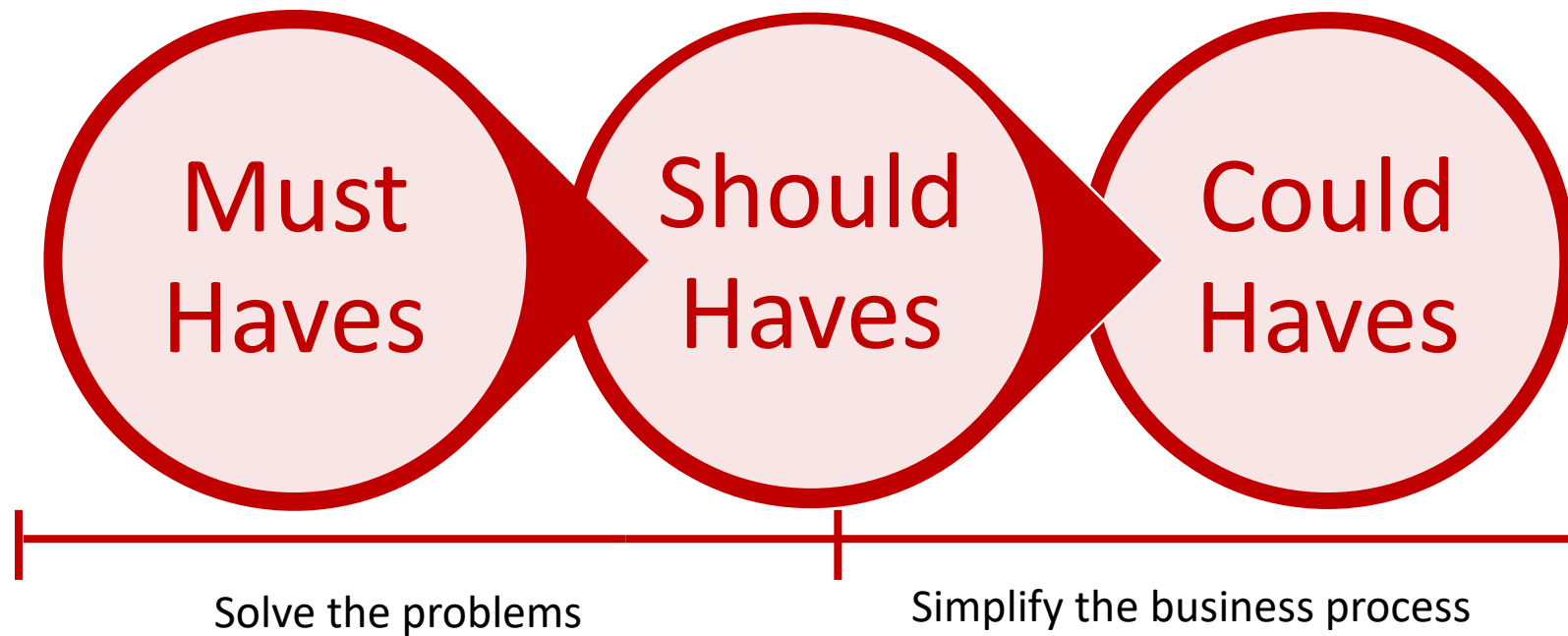
Planning

- Use AGILE methodology
- Made the plan in 5 stages
- STAGE 1- planning
- STAGES 2 and 3- gathering and prioritizing requirements, design and development, testing and implementation
- STAGE 4- use a data-visualization tool
- STAGE 5- deliver final report and presentation

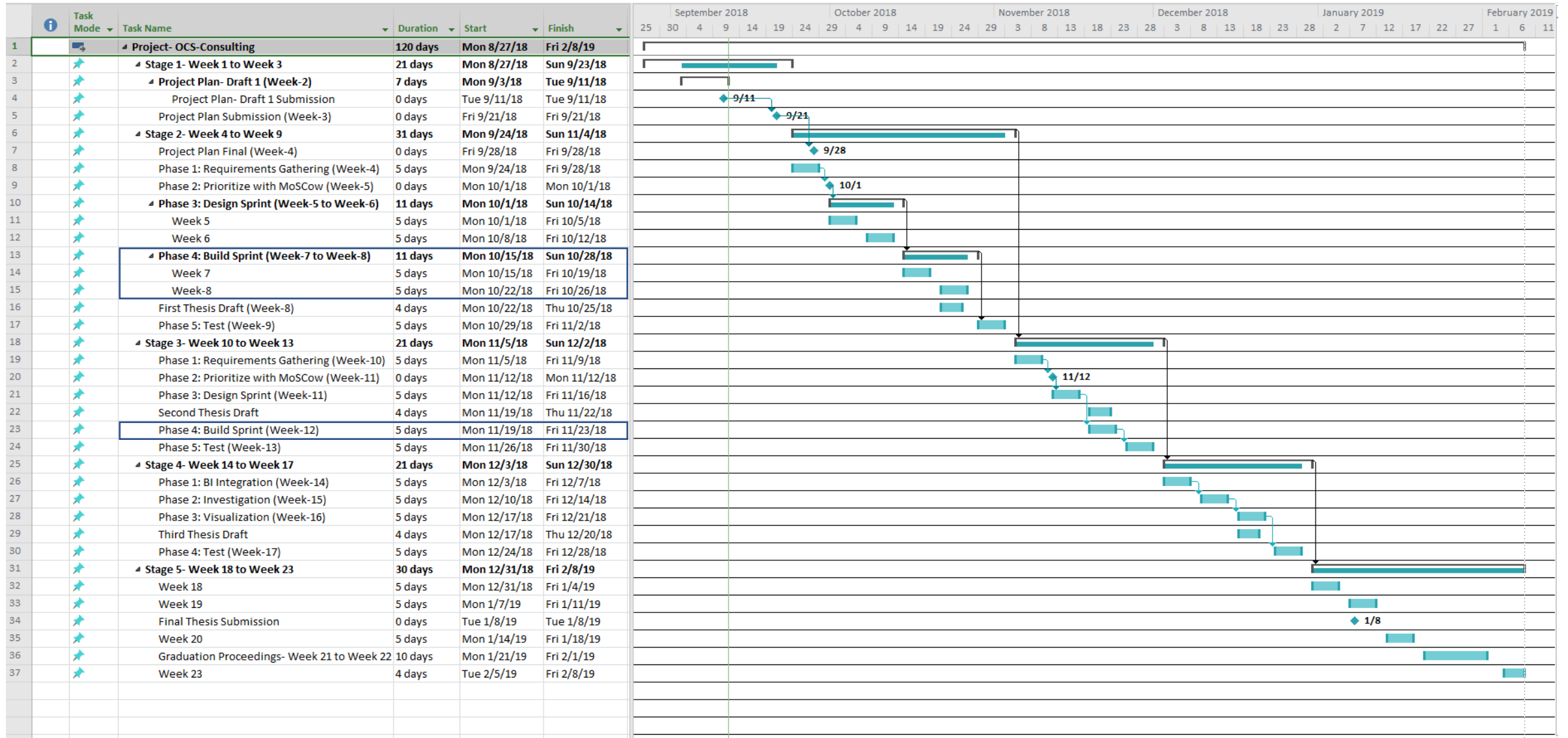


MoSCoW Analysis

Objective: To prioritize solving of problems and meet the as many requirements as possible within set deadlines



Project Plan- Critical Path

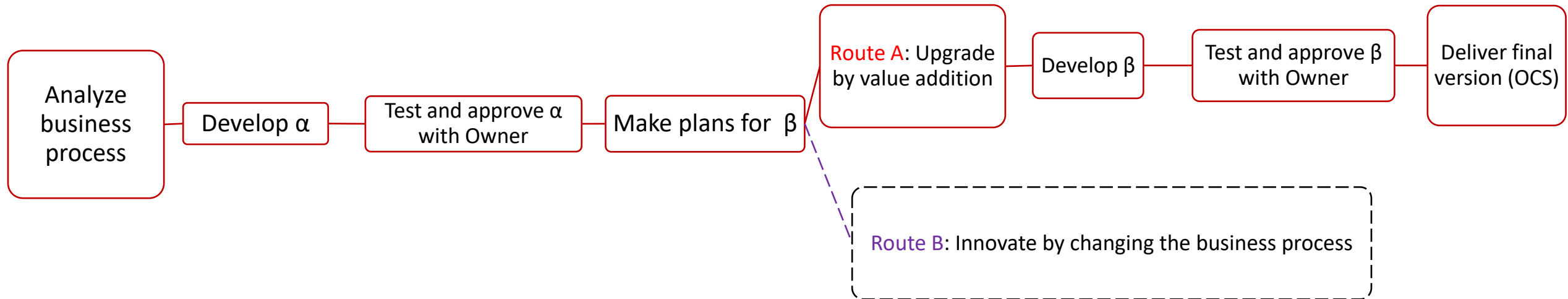


Decision-analysis

Decision Analysis

α - Alpha Functional Model (Stage-2)

β - Beta Functional Model (Stage-3)



Strategies Considered and their trade-offs



STRATEGY A: USE A SUITABLE
CODE-GENERATOR



STRATEGY B: BUILD FROM
SCRATCH



Feasibility Study

Feasibility Report

Based on feasibility studies for each design-decision, **Strategy A-code-generator with AppGini** is the best approach to meet all requirements.

Overview of requirements fulfilled in STAGE 3:

- MUST HAVES: ALL
- SHOULD HAVES: ALL
- COULD HAVES: ALL



User Acceptance Strategy

- Develop with AGILE
- Test with PO for approval
- Take on to PO's modification request
- Decide on the naming of product
- Provide deployment strategies



Testing with Product Owner (PO)



USABILITY: PO's Approval
acquired



Routines: PO's approval
acquired



FEEDBACK: In Questionnaire



RESULT: Approval from PO



Challenges

- Developing a web-application within 15 business days
- Utilizing relational aspects of a database
- Interviewing PO effectively
- Adjusting the plan to changes
- Meet overall expectations
- Analyzing current process for value addition



Results

- Established communication channels between stakeholders
- Used software development frameworks like MoSCoW
- Also incorporated AGILE methodology for successful completion
- Developed a web-application to fulfill client requirements
- Established interviewing techniques
- Delivered according to project-plan in critical path
- Deliver a cohesive solution



Code Analysis



Code Analysis-1

```
<?php
// Create connection
$conn = new mysqli($dbServer, $dbUsername, $dbPassword, $dbDatabase);
// Check connection
if ($conn->connect_error) {
    die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);
}

$order_id1 = intval($_REQUEST['ContractID']);

$sql = "SELECT resources.Name FROM resources JOIN assignments ON assignments.ResourceId = resources.Id
        WHERE assignments.ProjectId={$order_id1}";
$result = $conn->query($sql);
?>
```

- This is the php code injected into the custom HTML pages used to generate the contracts in EN & NL. This allowed me to circumvent the constraint of atomic-values with Alpha Functional Model. A direct connection with the MySQL database had to be created to keep the variability of the other attributes intact. It was a simple yet effective work-around solution.
- The SQL code is used to join the *resources* and *assignments* tables of the concerned MySQL database *client_information*.



Code Analysis-2

```
1 Date =  
2 ADDCOLUMNS (   
3 CALENDAR (DATE(2019 , 1 ,1), DATE(2020 , 12 ,31)),  
4 "DateAsInteger", FORMAT ( [Date], "YYYYMMDD" ),  
5 "Year", YEAR ( [Date] ),  
6 "Monthnumber", FORMAT ( [Date], "MM" ),  
7 "YearMonthnumber", FORMAT ( [Date], "YYYY/MM" ),  
8 "YearMonthShort", FORMAT ( [Date], "YYYY/mmm" ),  
9 "MonthNameShort", FORMAT ( [Date], "mmm" ),  
10 "MonthNameLong", FORMAT ( [Date], "mmmm" ),  
11 "DayOfWeekNumber", WEEKDAY ( [Date] ),  
12 "DayOfWeek", FORMAT ( [Date], "dddd" ),  
13 "DayOfWeekShort", FORMAT ( [Date], "ddd" ),  
14 "Quarter", "Q" & FORMAT ( [Date], "Q" ),  
15 "YearQuarter", FORMAT ( [Date], "YYYY" ) & "/Q" & FORMAT ( [Date], "Q" )  
16 )
```

```
1 is work day = IF(WEEKDAY('Date'[Date],2)>5,0,1)
```

```
1 is Holiday = IF(ISBLANK(RELATED('client_information holidays'[date])),0,1)
```

- First snippet (1 to 16) is the DAX code used to create the CALENDAR view on Microsoft POWER BI
- Second line i.e. 'is work day' is the DAX measure used to calculate all weekdays in the CALENDAR
- Third line i.e. 'is Holiday' is the DAX measure used to calculate all holidays of the Netherlands, including weekends.



Code Analysis-3

```
1 NetworkDays =
2     IF (
3         'client_information assignments'[StartDate] <='client_information assignments'[EndDate],
4         CALCULATE (
5             SUM ( 'Date'[is work day]) - SUM ( 'Date'[is Holiday]),
6             DATESBETWEEN ( 'Date'[Date], 'client_information assignments'[StartDate], 'client_information assignments'[EndDate] )
7         ),
8         CALCULATE (
9             COUNT ( 'Date'[is work day]) - COUNT ( 'Date'[is Holiday]),
10            DATESBETWEEN ( 'Date'[Date], 'client_information assignments'[EndDate], 'client_information assignments'[StartDate] )
11        )
12    )
13
```

- This is the DAX formula used to calculate NetworkDays i.e. the figure that represents the number of days between the start and end dates of an assignment.
- *client_information* is the name of the concerned MySQL database and *assignments* is a the table from which this information needs to be extracted.



Code Analysis-4

```
1 Total Utilization(in percentage) =  
  ('client_information assignments'[billable_hours] + 'client_information assignments'[non_billable_hours])/ 'client_information assignments'[NetWorkingHours]
```

```
1 NetWorkingHours = ('client_information assignments'[NetWorkDays])*8
```

```
1 Sum B and NB = 'client_information assignments'[billable_hours] + 'client_information assignments'[non_billable_hours]
```

- The Average Utilization(in percentage) of each consultant (resource) is based on the formula 'Total Utilization(in percentage)' as mentioned above. It is basically the sum of the billable (payable) and non-billable (nonpaid) hours divided by the total number of hours spent by a consultant or the NetWorkingHours. A 'Line and clustered column chart' is used to visualize this data with Average Utilization(in percentage) being a line over the billable and non-billable hours clustered into columns.
- The 'NetWorkingHours' is calculated as the number of NetworkDays times 8. This is due to the employed standard of each business day being allocated a maximum of 8 hours.
- Finally 'Sum B and NB' is the formula that adds the number of billable hours and non-billable hours of work done by a consultant.



Summary

- Analyzed the business process
- Delivered according to plan
- Solved the problems addressed
- Simplified business process
- Organized data to provide business intelligence
- Planned for user acceptance
- Planned for independent professionalism
- Planned to share the engineering details behind the application(s) in the Process Report.
- Accomplished the personal learning goals
- Recorded daily-updates



Demo



ICT and Business



Supply Chain Management

Kanban, kaizen, customer needs prioritization



System Development in practice (Project)

AGILE, MoSCoW, critical path analysis



Data Visualization (Minor)

Getting and cleaning data



EDB2 and EDB3

Normalization of tables, joining tables with queries



Project Management

Creating project-plan



UID for Business

No opinion steering technique



Data driven business lab

Microsoft POWER-BI integration with LimeSurvey



Web Development 1 and 2

HTML and wire-framing

