EVENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: GROUP NO 6

PART 2 PROJECT PLAN AND SCHEDULE

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1. Introduction

An event management system is used to plan and schedule the activities required to organize an event or events. It is an automated system that provides strategic schedule to organize the event in a smooth way. It has been developed to overcome the problems that prevail in a manual system to manage the evets which is very tedious. It eliminates the problems and obstacles that are faced in the existing system.

It manages all the statistical data and provides analytical status of the processing of events with maximum utilization. It has the ability to manage multiple events, host events at multiple locations and allows remote clients to make registrations online.

The status of the project can be viewed by generating reports and is based on the authorization of the various users using the system.

With such powerful features it can keep record of the various events that occur simultaneously with efficient processing and execution. It also has a competent user interface which is very flexible and user-friendly. Hence no prior knowledge or skills is required for using the system.

It is designed in such a way that is assists the various entities using the system are equipped with the optimum amount of information and manage the event.

The system is error free, reliable and helps the user to organize the event rather than focus on the keep record of the data. This helps the user to concentrate on the activities of organizing the event rather than maintaining records. Therefore, the system ultimately allows you to manage the resources of the event efficiently. Thus, the event management system focuses on better performance and providing better services to the clients.

2. Project Organization

Project organization is the project focused organizational structure where project manager has the final authority over the project to make project decisions, priorities, acquire and assign resources. It specifically refers to an organization structure that has been set up in a manner in which the project manager leads the group and in which the project manager has the ultimate authority to make any and all decisions involving the organization.

The main advantage of having a project organization is that decisions are made much faster due to shorter communication paths and the team is not disturbed by the problem of multiple managers

There are three types involved in the project organization:

1. Project Center
2. Stand Alone Project
3. Partial Project

1. Project center:

Is linked to the parent organization to draw resources and personnel as needed.

2. Stand Alone Project:

Newly created organization for this mission drawn from several organizations.

3. Partial project:

Project manager responsible for some activities and the other activities remain with functional divisions.

This is the metric which describes how the team members participated in the project.

(Note: Due to limited members in the group multiple roles are played by the same member)

2.1 Project organization chart

It is designed to make it easy to know who is working on the particular project. The project of designing Event Management System include the project manager and the various teams mentioned above. This is the stand-alone project in which the project manager takes care of all the activities going on and the employees are required to do the activities as ordered by the project manager.

The project organization chart for the Event Management System is:

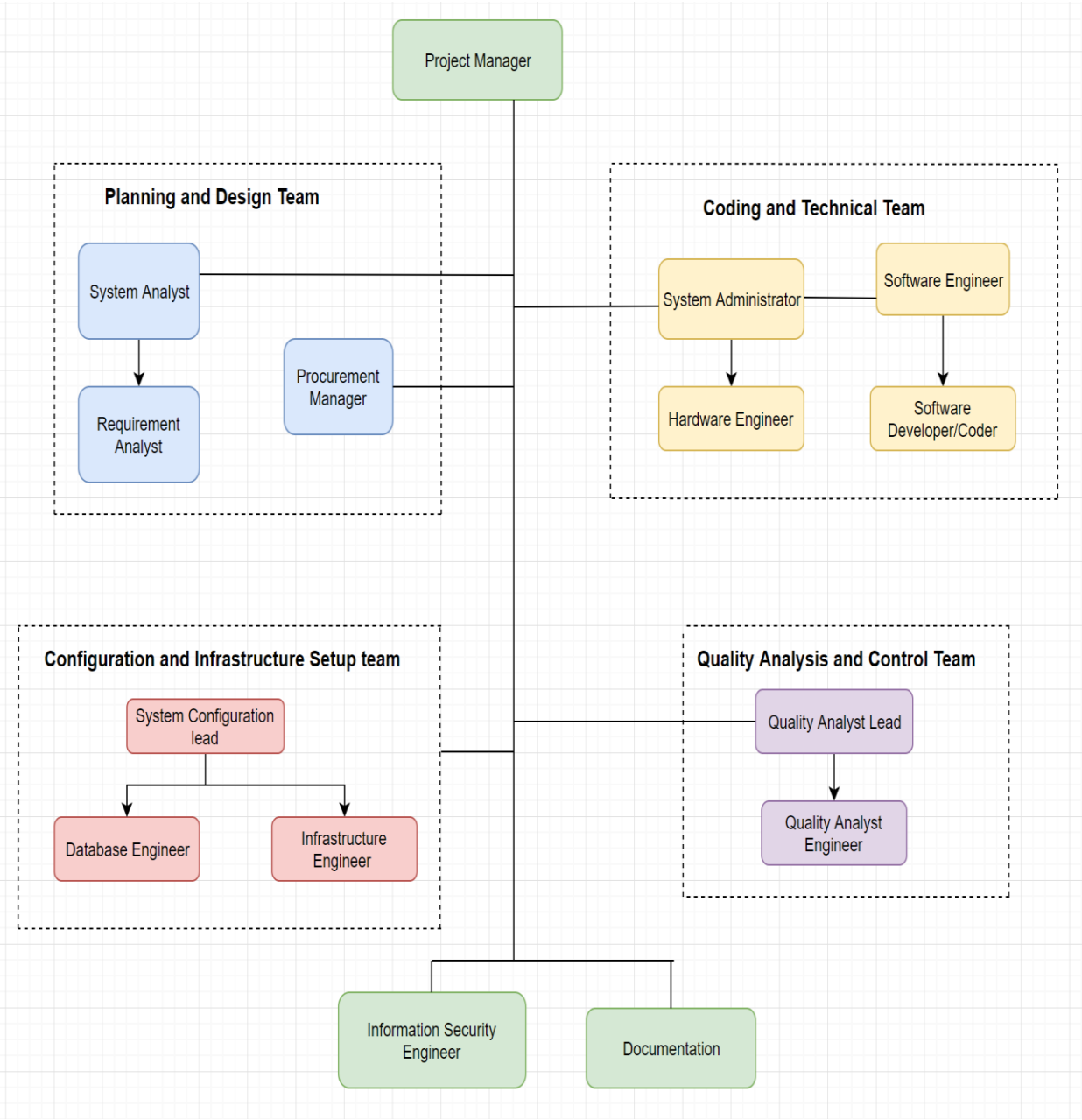

Figure 2.1 Project organization chart

1. **Project Manager:** They are the ones who are the experts in the field of project management. They design the project from start till the execution. They have their own way to tackle the project regardless of the organization and the industry.

The stepwise activities done by the project manager include:

- Gathering the ideas for developing the system
- Gathering the requirements of the system
- Designing the system
- Executing the project
- Controlling the project
- Closing the project

2. **Planning and Design:** The design and planning group is responsible to design the architecture of the project based on the user requirements.

- Systematically plan the schedule and flow for the project
- Get the requirements from the manager
- Prepare the plan

3. **Coding and Technical Team:** This team is team is responsible for all the coding and development of the management system. They are the ones which actually execute the running project based on the hardware and software requirements.

- Develop Logic for the code
- Do the actual coding
- Execute the project

4. **Configuration and Setup Team**: They are responsible for setting up the environment for the development of the project.

- Decide the configuration
- Make sure appropriate tools are available
- Setup the environment for the development as per the requirements.

5. **Quality Analysis and Control Team**: They are responsible to test the quality of the project and prepare an analysis for it.
    - Make sure the user requirements
    - Perform appropriate testing techniques on the system
    - Checking for the errors in the work
    - Prepare quality analysis report.
    - Finishing the project efficiently

3. Risk Analysis

In the risk analysis process, each identified risk is considered and a judgement about the probability and the seriousness of that risk is made. This judgement is made based on experience of previous projects and the problems encountered in them.

Each risk is assigned to one of the number of bands:

1. The **probability** of the risk might be assessed as: Very Low (< 10%), Low (10-25%), Moderate (25-50%), High (50-75%), or Very High (> 75%).
2. The **effects** of the risk might be assessed as: Catastrophic (threaten the survival of the project), Serious (would cause major delays), Tolerable (delays are within allowed contingency), or Insignificant.

ID	Risk Description	Probability	Effect		
			Schedule	Quality	Overall
1	Loss of data if database crashes	Moderate	Tolerable	Serious	Serious
2	Failure to show information to users about events	Moderate	Tolerable	Serious	Serious
3	Failure to generate monthly reports about the events	Moderate	Tolerable	Serious	Serious
4	The database used cannot process as many transactions per second as expected	Moderate	Tolerable	Insignificant	Tolerable
5	If the code crashes in between the project due to the changes done in the code.	High	Serious	Serious	Serious
6	Failure to authenticate the admin to login in to the system	Moderate	Tolerable	Tolerable	Tolerable
7	Shortage of resources required for the project	High	Serious	Serious	Serious
8	Customers recommend major changes halfway through the project	Moderate	Catastrophic	Serious	Serious
9	Shortage of skilled team members	High	Catastrophic	Serious	Serious
10	Size of the software is underestimated	High	Tolerable	Tolerable	Tolerable

Table 3.1 Risk Analysis

4. Hardware and software resource requirements

As proposed in plan-1 of the project there are some minimum requirements that the developer and the user should meet for successful execution of the project.

Following are hardware requirements that the developer needs to fulfill to develop the software system

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Minimum Requirements		Recommended Requirements
Ram	4GB	8GB
Processor	Pentium 3	Intel(R)Core TM I7 6600U 2.6 GHz
Hard Disc	500GB	1TB

Table 4.1 Hardware Specification

Following are the minimum software requirements that the developer needs to fulfill to develop the software system:

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Minimum Requirements		Recommended Requirements
Operating system	Linux/Windows	Windows 10
Database	MySQL	MySQL server Type 4
Connector	JDBC	JDBC
Wireless Networking	IEEE 802.11	802.11

Table 4.2 Software Specification

Operating System Requirements

Following are the supported and unsupported operating system for the Event Management System.

1. **Supported Operating System(s)**
    - Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 8.1, Windows 10
    - Unix, Linux

2. Unsupported Operating System(s)

- Beta or Build Preview versions of the newly released versions of any operating system cannot be guaranteed to work with the Event Management system.
- Windows Vista, Windows RT or older versions of windows
- Any MAC OS X

3. JDBC Drivers and Databases

JDBC Vendor	JDBC Driver Type	Supported Database Server
MySQL	Type 4	5.x

Table 4.3 Software Specification

4. Browsers:

Browser	Version
Chrome	Version 69.0.3497.100 (Official Build) (64-bit)
Internet Explorer	IE 10.0
Firefox (not sure)	1.x

Table 4.4 Software Specification

5. System Virtualization Support

System virtualization is a technology which enables multiple operating system (OS) instances to execute applications independently on shared hardware. However, the EMS cannot be fully executing on a virtual machine if there is no connection to the database

6. Other Requirements:

- **Free Space:** The temporary directory must have a least 1GB of free space for the installation of the IDE, SDK and MySQL server for database.
- **Free ports:** It is not necessary to have free ports however it is recommended to have free ports

5. Work break down:

Work breakdown is an important part of software development. Work break down is the decomposition of the work to be executed by the project team. The work breakdown structure divides complex projects into small, simple and manageable sections so that these small sections can be easily supervised and estimated. The project team members identify the major functional deliverables and sub-divide those deliverables into smaller systems and sub-deliverables. These sub-deliverables are further decomposed until a single person is assigned.

Why use a Work break down structure (WBS)?

- Work breakdown structure defines and organizes the project work.
- A project schedule and project budget can be easily and quickly developed from WBS.
- As the project progresses, specific sections of the WBS can be assessed to identify the cost of the project and to identify the issues in the project.
- WBS can be used to identify the potential risks in the project.
- If a project is lagging behind, WBS can help to identify which major deliverables are impacted by the late sub-deliverables.

Thus, the efficiency of the WBS can determine the success of a project.

Following chart specifies the work break down for the Event Management System

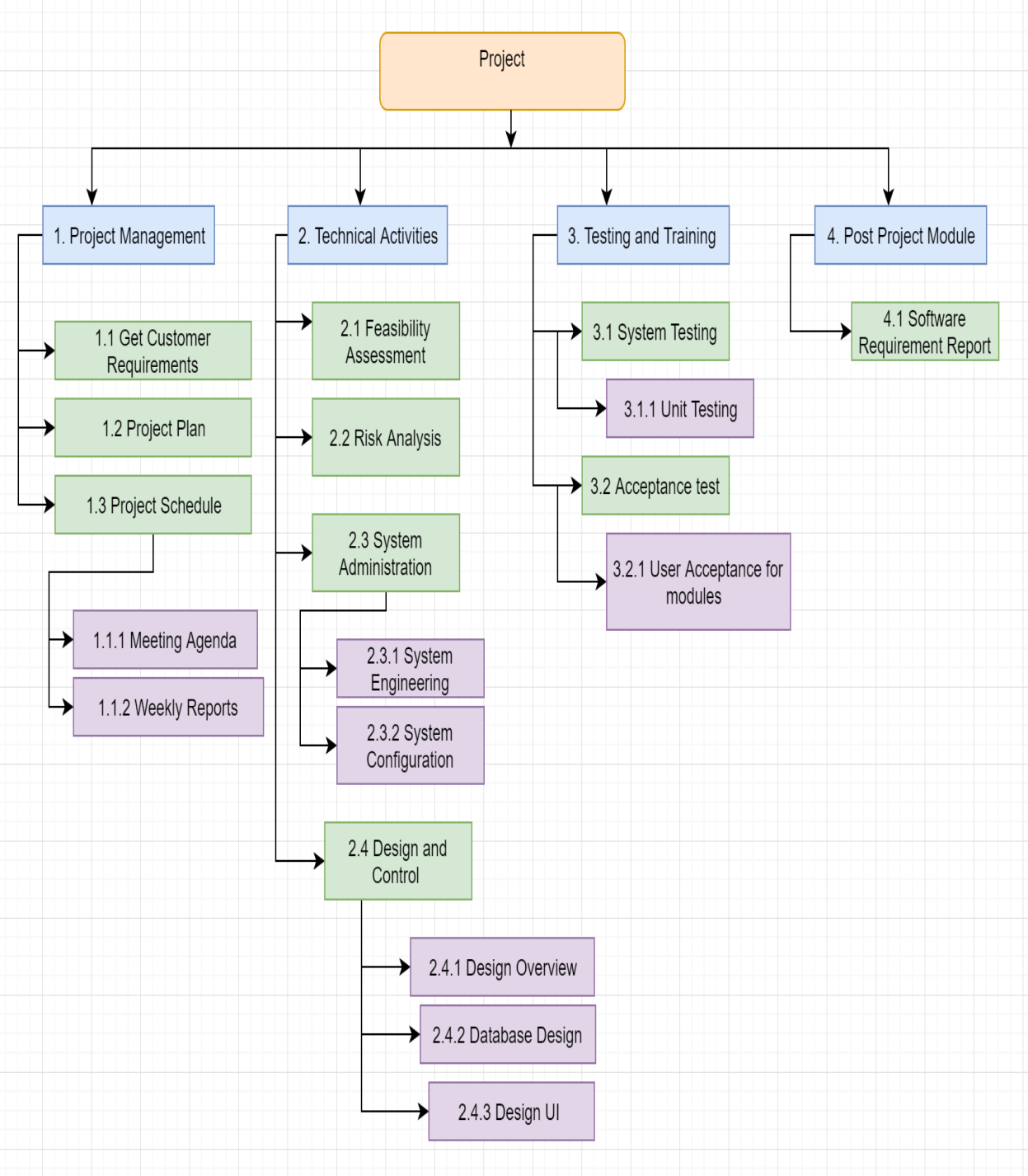

Figure 5 Work Breakdown Event Management System

6. Project Scheduling

Task	Effort (Person)	Duration (Days)	Dependencies
Event Management Module (RM)	1	20	
User Login Module (ULM)	1	20	
Admin Module (AM)	1	35	
Organizer Module (OM)	1	30	ULM (M1)
Attendee Module (AM)	1	25	RM, ULM (M2)
Password Module (PM)	1	20	ULM, AM(M3)
Logout Module (LM)	2	25	ULM, PM(M4)

Fig 6.1 Tasks, durations, dependencies

Here RM, ULM, AM are the tasks that are carried out independently and M1, M2, M3, M4 are milestones achieved at different stages which are dependencies of the independent tasks.

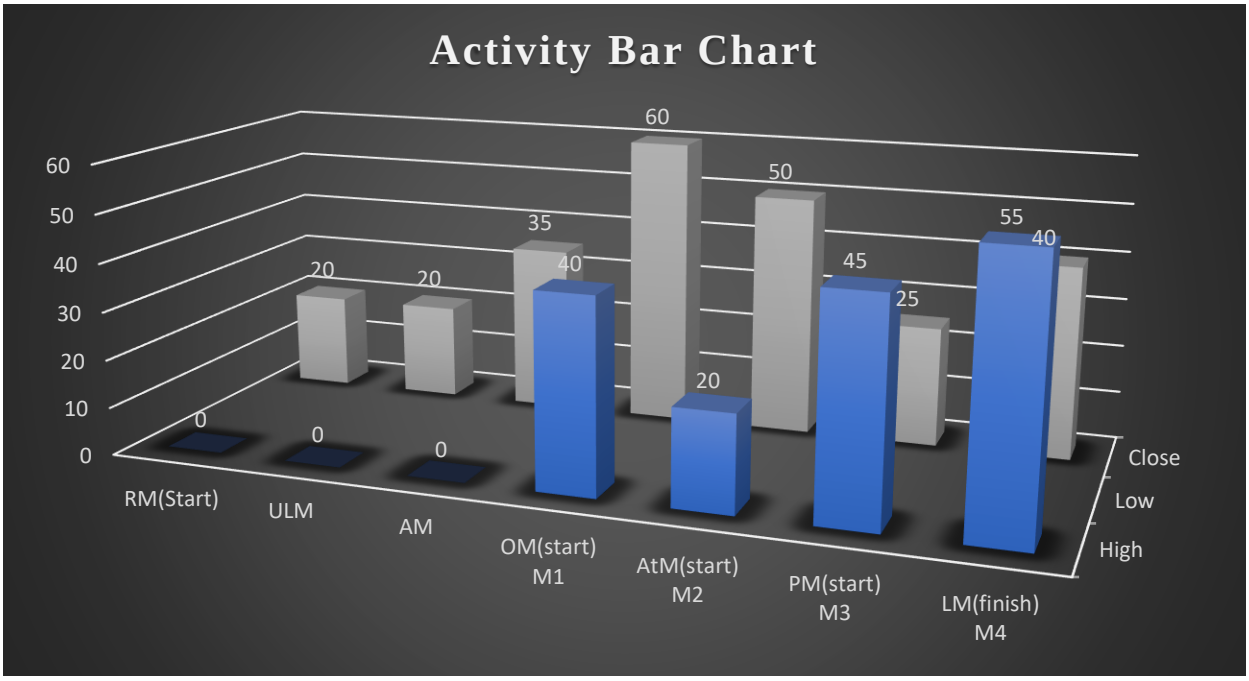

Figure 6.2: Activity bar chart

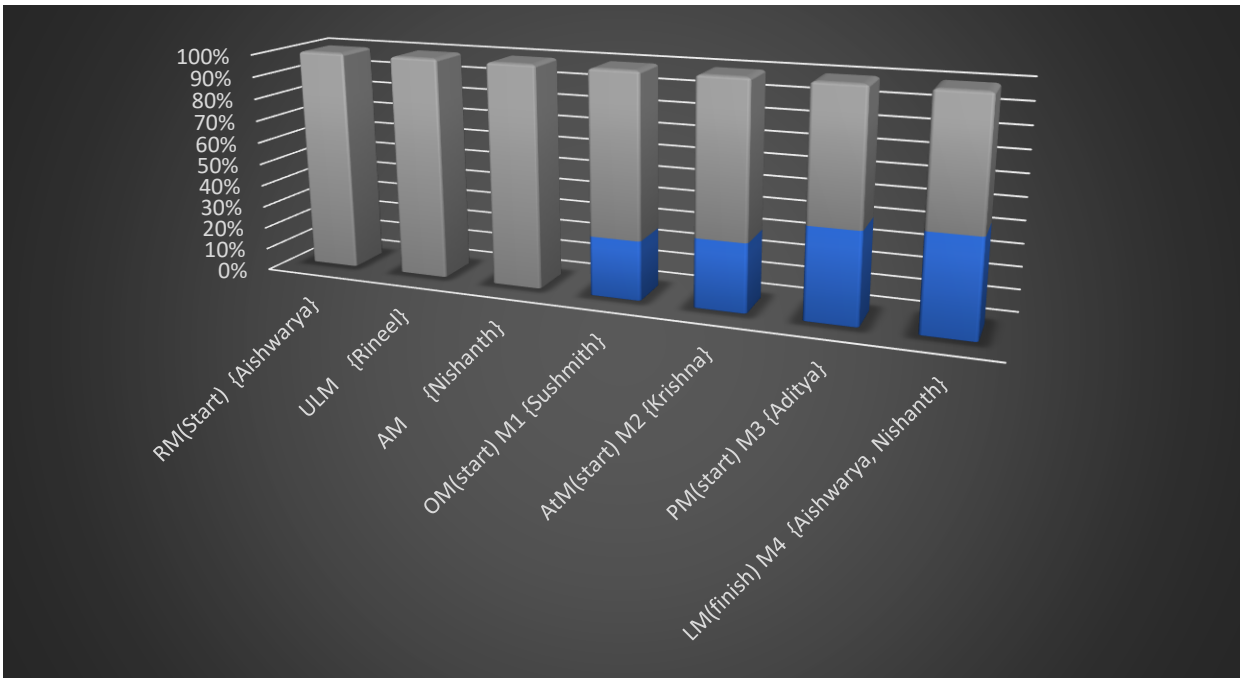

Figure 6.3: Staff Allocation bar chart