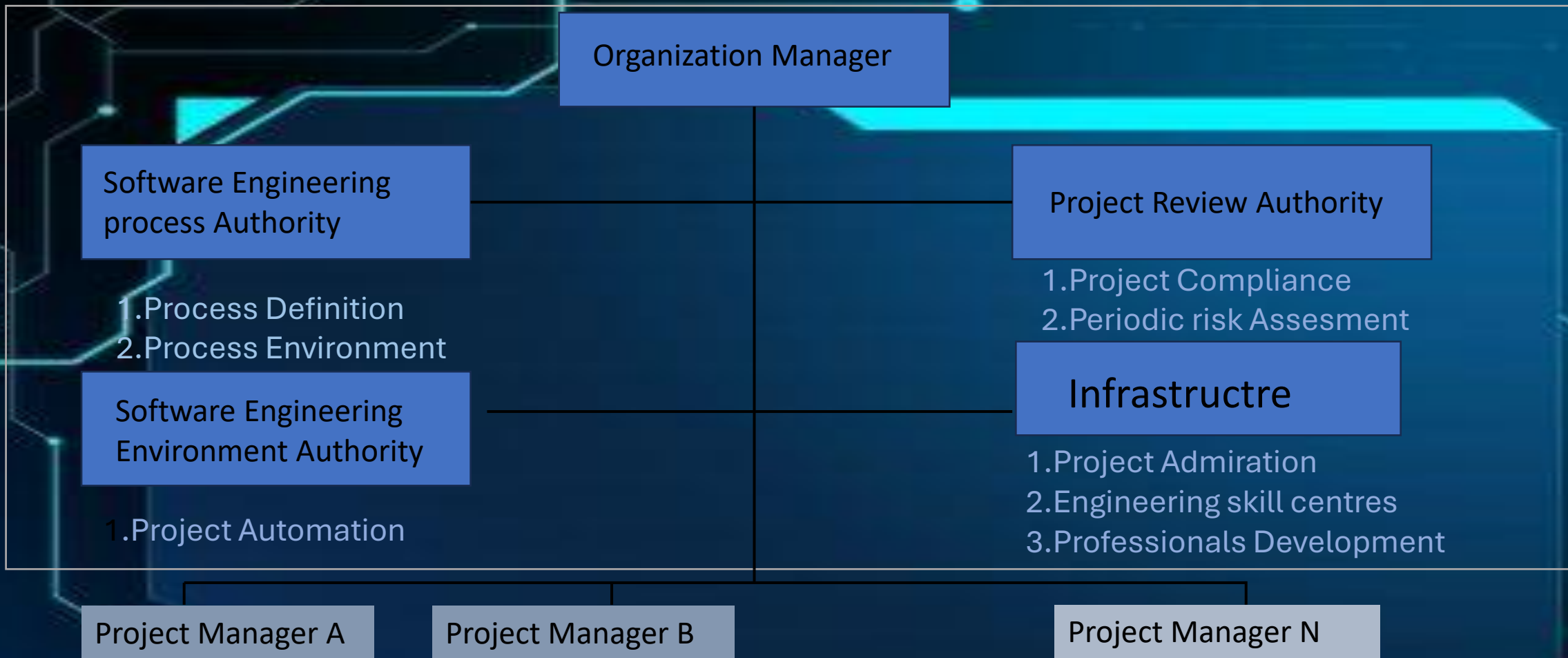


TOPIC :

Line-Of-Business Organizations

→ DHRUVA



The diagram is given that shows roles and responsibilities of a default line-of-business organization. Line business organizations need to support projects with infrastructure that are necessary and essential to make use of a common process

Line of business simply a general term that describes and explains products and services simply offered by a business or manufacturer. Software lines of the business are generally motivated and supported by Return of Investment (ROI), new business discriminators, market diversification, and profitability.

Responsibility of organization :

- They are generally responsible for definition of process even maintenance of project process.
- They are also responsible for process automation. This is an organizational role and it is equally important to that of role of definition of process.
- The responsibility of organization's role or role of process automation is taken and achieved by a single individual or various other teams.

Various authorities of Organization :

1. Software Engineering Process Authority (SEPA) –

It is team that is responsible for exchanging information and guidance of project both to and from project practitioners. The project practitioners simply perform work and are usually responsible for one or more process activities. SEPA is a very important and essential role or responsibility in any of organizations.

2. Project Review Authority (PRA) –

Project review is simply a scheduled status meeting that is taken on a regular basis. It includes project progress, issues, and risks. It is responsible for project review. The PRA generally reviews both conformance to contractual obligations and organizational policy obligations of project.

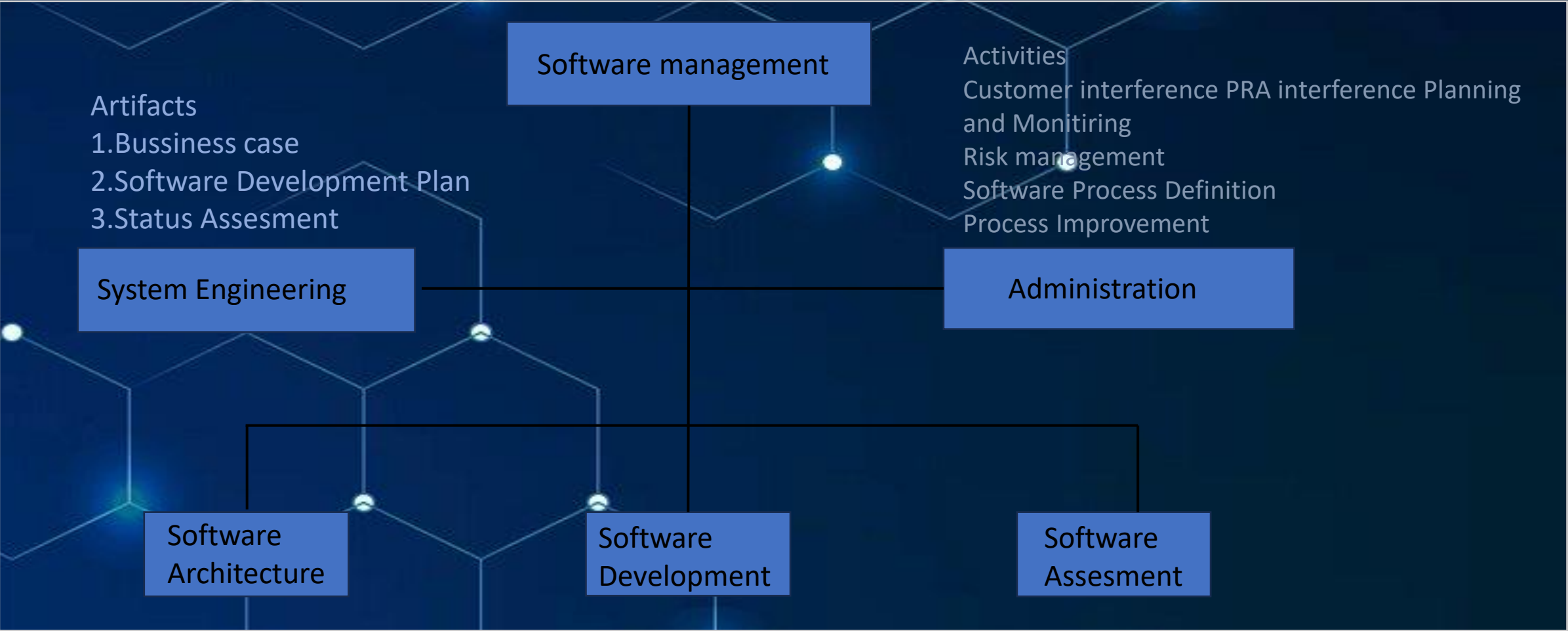
3. Software Engineering Environment Authority (SEEA) –

SEEA is a very important role and is very much needed to achieve an ROI for a common process. It is simply responsible for supporting and managing a standard environment. Due to this, different tools, techniques, and training can be effectively amortized across all types of projects.

4. Infrastructure –

Organizational infrastructure generally consists of systems, protocols, and various processes that provide structure to an organization, support human resources, supports organization in carrying out its vision, mission, goals, and values. It can range from trivial to largely entrenched bureaucracies. Various components of organizational infrastructure are Project administration, Engineering skill centers, and professional development.

Below diagram given that shows roles and responsibilities of a default project organization. Project organizations generally need to allocate artifacts and responsibilities across project team simply to ensure and confirm a balance of global (architecture) and local (component) concerns.



Teams of Organization :

- **Project Management Team**

It is an active and highly enthusiastic participant. They are responsible for producing, developing, and managing project.

- **Architecture Team**

They are generally responsible for real artifacts and even for integration of components. They also find out risks of product misalignment with requirements of stakeholders and simply ensure that solution fits defined purpose.

- **Development Team**

They are responsible for all work that is necessary to produce working and validated assets.

- **Assessment Team**

They are responsible for assessing quality of deliverables.

The background is a vibrant blue digital landscape. It features a perspective view of a tunnel or corridor formed by glowing blue lines and rectangular panels. The lines converge towards a bright light at the far end of the tunnel. On the sides of the tunnel, there are glowing blue arrows pointing in different directions (up, down, left, right) and some abstract circuit-like patterns. The overall effect is one of high-tech, futuristic connectivity.

THANK YOU