

Project Management Tool

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ABSTRACT

Software for project planning, scheduling, resource allocation, and change management is known as project management software. It enables cost control, quality management, and document management for project managers (PMs), stakeholders, and users. It may also be used as an administration system. Software for project management is also utilized for stakeholder participation and communication. Project management tools are a collection of software created to assist project teams in project planning, project tracking, and project management in order to meet project goals within a certain time frame. Additionally, it fosters productive teamwork and speeds up tasks so they can be completed within the given deadlines.

Project management discusses project management and control. The client's accountant will use discounted cash flow to value a project. This puts pressure on the project manager to deliver useful software as early as possible. In addition, if a project involves risk, its expected value is reduced, and it may be uncertain whether the project will have a positive present value. Therefore, a preliminary technical feasibility study is sometimes needed to reduce such uncertainty. Using critical path analysis as a tool, the project manager must find a development structure that allows the regular delivery of products to the client while suiting the capabilities and motivations of their implementors, concerning which it discusses achievement motivation and management by objectives. The chapter culminates by describing how the various tools discussed in earlier chapters can be put together as a successful methodology for system development.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem Statement

Topic: Project Management Tool

Description: Project management tools are a collection of software created to assist project teams in project planning, project tracking, and project management in order to meet project goals within a certain time frame. Additionally, it fosters productive teamwork and speeds up tasks so they can be completed within the given deadlines. We made the decision to create a web application using the MERN stack to implement the functions listed above.

1.2 Background Study:

It's easy for project management to get out of control. It's easy to get lost in the eerie, dark micromanagement alley. and you wind up wasting your time and annoying your colleagues. Modern tools can be useful, but they mostly just make the burden heavier. Many of these tools require extensive training. Even after using the product for a while, the majority of your team still isn't proficient. Or, often worse, it has altogether stopped utilizing the instrument. To manage projects without overwhelming yourself, here are some easy to use and user-friendly tools:

1.2.1 SmartTask

Users can keep all of their work in one place with the aid of SmartTask. Task lists, boards, timelines, and calendars are included. Using task lists or boards, users can manage tasks in SmartTask. Additionally, task workflows can be modified to fit your working style. Tracking project progress and milestones is simple with the use of project timelines. Furthermore, users can assess success or failure by comparing the timelines of your planned and actual projects.

1.2.2 Yodiz

Yodiz includes tools for managing backlogs, sprints, and epics. Additionally, you can schedule and oversee releases. Within Yodiz, users can design unique procedures for issue management. It can then be tailored to fit your issue tracking workflows in this way.

1.2.3 Hitask

Hitask is a straightforward project management tool. You can divide your work into projects, tasks, and events with Hitask. Simple task lists allow users to organize their tasks. Workflows for tasks, however, cannot be modified. There are just two possible states for tasks: to-do and done. Using shared papers and file attachments, team members can communicate.

1.2.4 Todoist

A basic project management tool is Todoist. It has clear task-lists rather than graphic timelines and boards. Each project on Todoist consists of a group of tasks. Tasks can have subtasks. Priority can be set by users. Furthermore, you can divide jobs into portions. Users can give team members tasks. Additionally, comments allow other team members to contribute to the work.

1.3 Motivation:

On paper, project management may seem unnecessary. Many people think that project management is a waste of time and money. Yes, project management is expensive and time consuming but project management is needed to deliver a product within the planned scope, time, and budget. Sometimes the teams working on a project may deviate off topic and may spend energy on unnecessary tasks. This is where project management comes into play, it helps organizations concentrate their resources and energy on the tasks that will help in completing the project in the most effective way.

1.4 Objective:

- To specify a project plan for the associated activities and to visually depict task interactions.
- To create and assign tasks, in addition to its deadlines and status reports
- To track time for all tasks and maintain records for third-party consultants.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

Paper Title	Citation	Description
Website Design and User Engagement	<p>ElevateU, Los Angeles, CA, USA</p> <p>²University of California Institute for Prediction Technology, Department of Family Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA</p> <p>³UCLA Center for Digital Behavior, Department of Family Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA</p>	<p>The seven website design elements most often discussed in relation to user engagement in the reviewed studies were navigation (62.86%), graphical representation (60%), organization (42.86%), content utility (37.14%), purpose (31.43%), simplicity (31.43%), and readability (31.43%). These seven elements exceeded our threshold level of 30% representation in the literature and were included into a short list of website design elements to operationalize effective website design. For further analysis, we reviewed how studies defined and evaluated these seven elements.</p>
Technologies for Web Application Development	<p>BARRY DOYLE University of California, Irvine and CRISTINA VIDEIRA LOPES University of California, Irvine</p> <p>Apache Software Foundation 1996–2003. Apache HTTP Server Version 1.3: Apache API Notes. Apache Software Foundation. Apache Software Foundation 1999-2004. Apache HTTP Server Project. Apache Software Foundation.</p>	<p>The earliest technical elements that allowed for interactive and dynamic content were HTML forms, the HTTP POST request method, and the Common Gateway Interface (CGI). HTML forms are used to collect user input data that is submitted to a forms processor on a Web server in a GET or POST message. By 1993, the availability of CGI completed the forms processing path by providing a means by which Web servers could process and respond to submitted data. CGI is functional but not scalable; as its limitations became clear other solutions were developed that were more efficient but more complicated.</p>