CHAPTER V

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

This chapter discusses the components of the project management such as the details about the project cost, project cost-benefit analysis, project schedule, project resources that includes software requirements, hardware specifications, and staff requirements and qualification. It also shows the total cost used based on the development and implementation of the project. It also shows the hardware and software requirement for the project.

5.1 Project Cost Estimates

This section shows the budget cost of the system which includes the development cost and operating cost. The development cost includes software and hardware requirements that is compatible to the system. Operating cost is composed of all expenses that is used in maintaining the system.

The users of the system were fully aware of the cost to be spent in the system. The project cost estimate refers to the total amount of money which the company is willing to spend for the system. The development cost and implementation cost are equal to Php 77,730. This amount which includes all hardware which has a total price of Php 41,230 that includes one scanner, one-unit computer set, one printer and one uninterrupted power supply, and the software which has a total price of Php 3,000 for Windows 7 operating system. The system cost was Php 30,000 which was stated as the total amount spent in developing the system as seen in Appendix B. The annual operating cost of Php 3,500 that explained as the requirements needed for the user to operate the system. It also includes payments for the technician with the amount of Php 1,500 and payment for the system maintenance with the amount of Php 2,000 per year.

5.2 Project Cost-Benefit Analysis

The Inter-Pacific Study and Migration Consultancy Information System is estimated to gain some expenses in developing the system. It help to determine how well or poorly a planned action and how it turn out by using the Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA). It is used to consider that benefits the company receive as well as the benefits that accumulate for the larger stakeholders. To see the full details of the Cost-Benefit Analysis, see Appendix C.

The cost-benefit analysis specifically determines the planned cost and the total cost of the implementation of the system and the benefit of the organization gain. It also shows systematic approach to estimating the strength and weaknesses of the alternative transactions and functional requirements for the system. Large sums of money are involved in this area, and there are other approaches such as the use of net present value and internal rates of return.

Base on the table that is shown in Appendix C payback period is computed as cumulative time adjusted benefit over lifetime minus the cumulative lifetime adjusted cost benefit divided by the cumulative time adjusted benefit over lifetime. Payback period is defined as the length of time required for an investment to recover its initial outlay in terms of profits. The time value is computed as operational cost per annum multiplied by the default discount factor which is 8%. ROI is computed as last year of your cumulative time adjusted benefit over lifetime minus the last year cumulative time adjusted cost over lifetime divided by the last year cumulative time adjusted cost over lifetime. Net present define as the last amount that represent in the cumulative time adjusted benefit over lifetime based on the number of years.

5.3 Project Schedule

Time management is important in creating a project. It provides a timeframe in which developers should base to finish a system. The group discussed the issues regarding the system. These meetings were a gateway for the group to resolve issues necessary in the development of the system.

The Gantt chart illustrates the set of activities that the group conducted during the system development period. The activities that have been conducted were derived from the project development model, which is the Throwaway Prototyping. The first week started from June up to February, which gave us a total of 32 weeks. The chart shows the different parts or phases of the development model. The weeks were assigned to different activities to guide the group on what activity to conduct during the week.

To meet the schedule, the group conducted a Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) table and used the PERT table as the activity scheme which determines the predecessor of each activity. The PERT diagram was also created which consist of paths to transform the PERT table into a diagram representation.

5.4 Project Resources

This section consists of hardware and software specifications that were set for the system implementation. It may include different requirements for the completion of the project. Those software and hardware requirement that stated in this section are serve as a guide for the user in order that the system function in their computer. This are the following detail that stated under the project resources:

5.4.1 Software Requirements

The software requirements that the team be using in the in implementing the proposed system are PHP Language for the system process. PHP language is used because it is suited for web development and embedded into HTML. The team also use MySQL Database for the system’s database. The team chooses Google Chrome as the default browser to be used to display the proposed system. The team also recommends Windows 7 Home as a minimum requirement for the operating system to be used.

5.4.2 Hardware Specification

This section of the project management identifies the configuration of the different hardware for the development and implementation of the proposed system. The following are the specified minimum requirements needed to provide the needs of the software usage:

* Processor: Intel® Core™ i3
* Memory: Minimum of 2GB RAM
* Hard Disk: 100GB Storage Space
* Display: 1GB, 128-bit Graphics Card
* Drive: DVD/CD- RW ROM

5.4.3 Staff Requirements and Qualification

Another consideration in implementing this proposed system is the people involved and directly use the system. This consideration is important so that instead of slowing down the processes, the users worked well and generate needed reports as soon as possible. They should be knowledgeable and computer literate to operate the proposed system. The team recommends that the staff undergo training so that they familiarize the different processes and functions of the system.

This chapter discusses the development and the estimated budget of the system. It is important to identify the budget proposal of the system to maximize the resources and to avoid unnecessary expenses. Resources are identified to carry out project tasks as well as the system cost which includes the development and implementation cost of the system.