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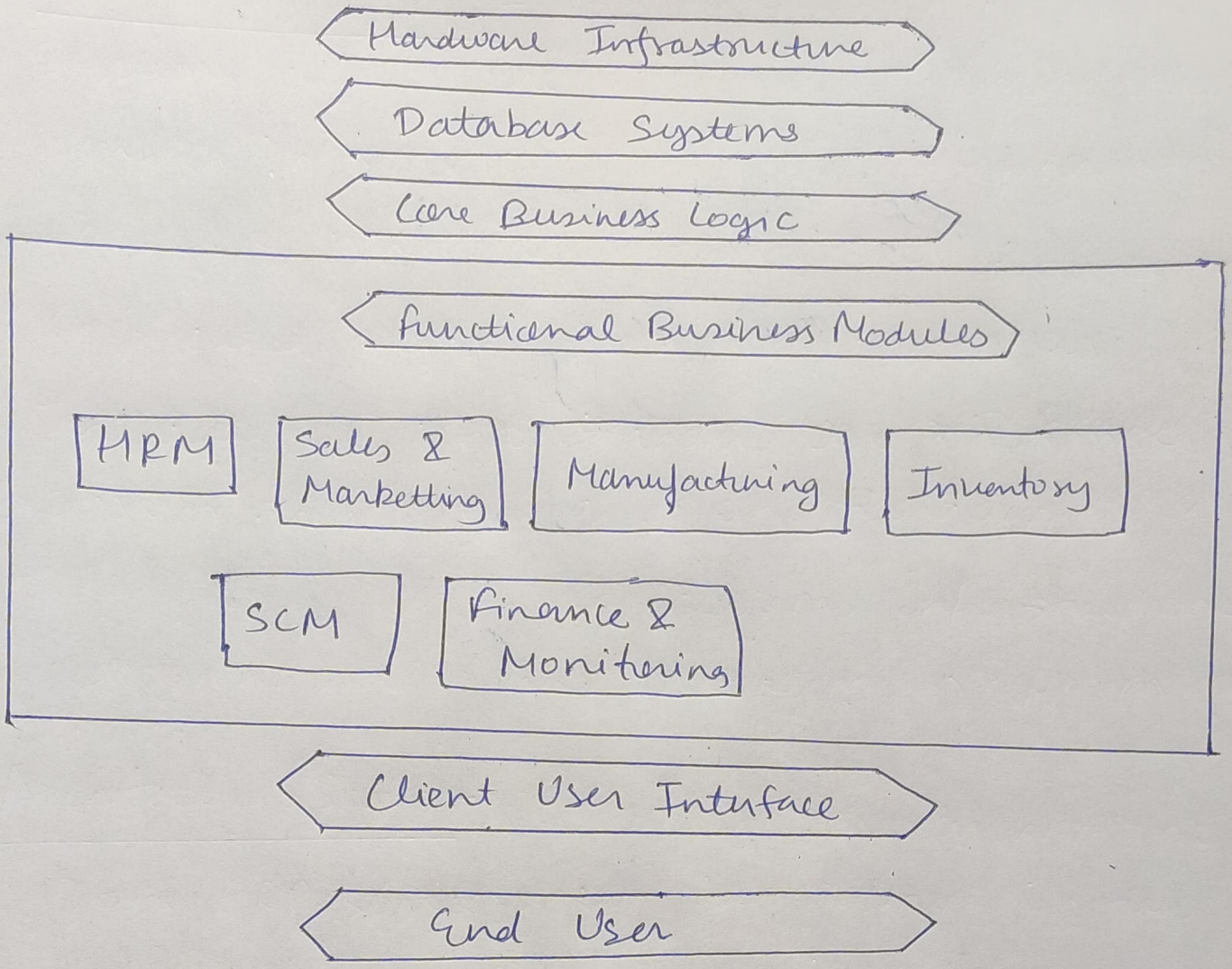
Q.4 ERP Architecture - The architecture of ERP Systems defines the relationships among the complex information technology, components including hardware, software and data with complicated organization components as company structures, business rules & people. In addition, understanding the enterprise system architecture gives the management a clarified vision in the systems infrastructure, training and change management requirements.

Architecture Styles - Generally, the architecture of the ERP systems can be defined in two types : logical architecture and physical (oriented) architecture.

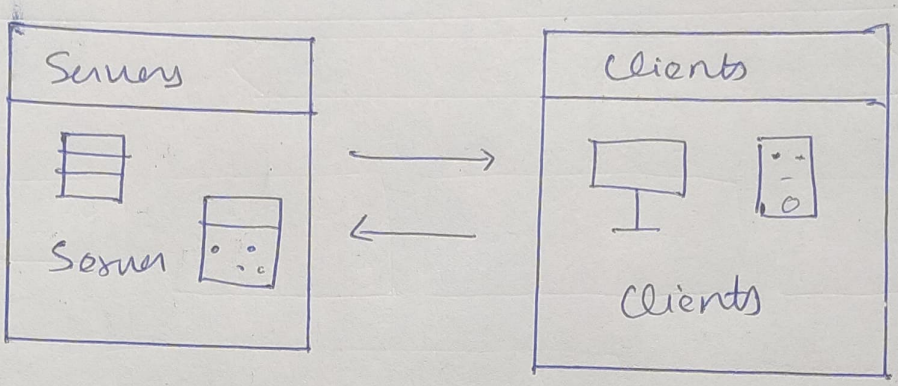
The logical architecture given below demonstrates how the system is organized to support the functional business organization requirements & related end users -



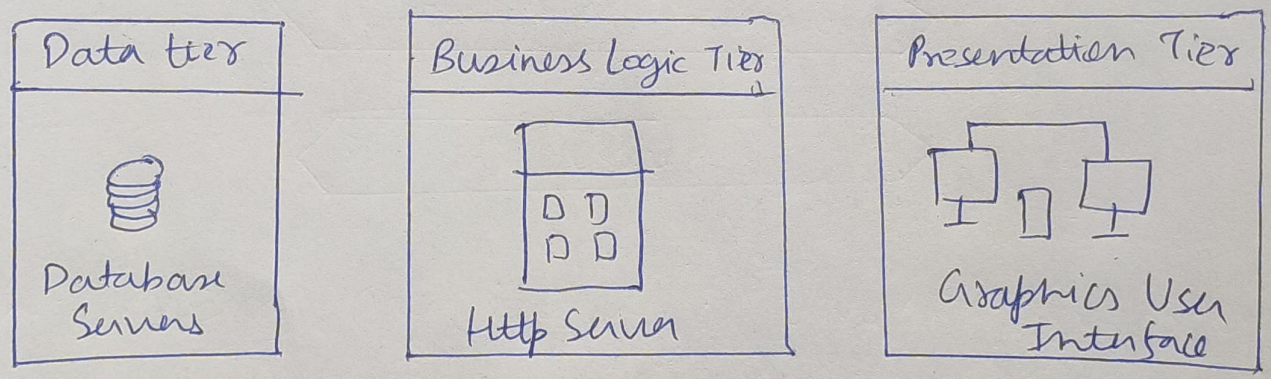
The physical architecture of the ERP system is usually designed in a layered style based on the client - server model also called multi tier or N-tier architecture.

Traditionally, ERP architectures has followed the same pattern of the software architecture within the last decade. In early days, ERP systems were build upon two - tier architectures in the form of client - server interaction. The pressure of adding more efficient and

effective functionalities used ERP vendors to move to three tier architecture. The three tiers are - Data Tier, Business Logic tier & presentation or Web tier



Two tier Architecture

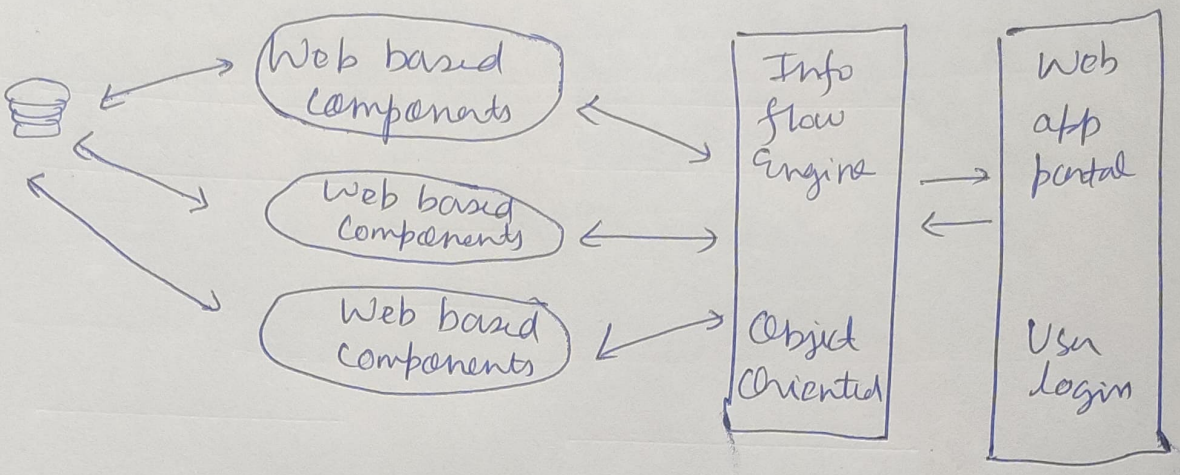


Three tier Architecture

Web-Based Architecture - It makes use of web tahnologies to deliver simple, pesrvance & relative access to ERP modules. The ~~feed~~ flow of information in this is streamlines. These architecture provide functionality using 4 components:

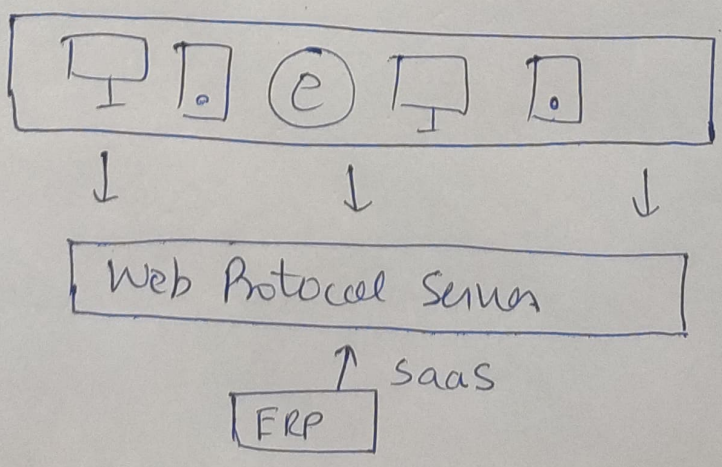
- Web Server

- ERP portal
- Backend Server Integration
- Browser Plugins or applets

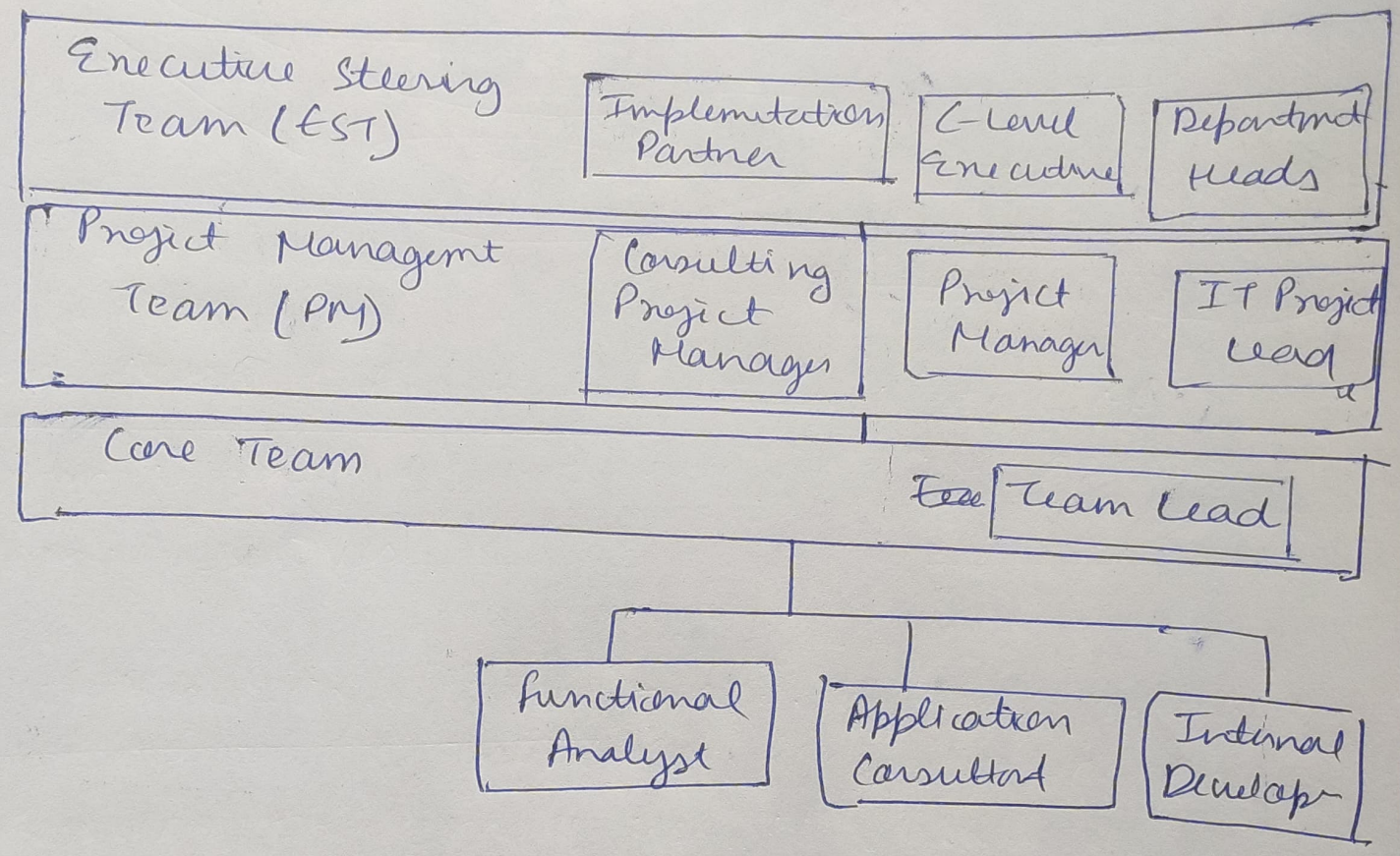


Service Oriented Architecture - It is a style of softwa design where different functions are provided in form of services.

Cloud Based architecture - Since the costs attached with local ER systems are large, we need systems that make use of virtualizations to facilitate access to computing resources without much cost. Cloud based architecture are used here



ERP implementation requires an investment in human & financial resources, regardless of size or scope of project. There are typically three team structures within an ERP implementation team:



Project Team manages the whole project and are responsible for the collaboration & dynamic implementation of the ERP across the organization. It is involved in the selection of solutions that aligns with business goals and can provide the functionality and usability the organization needs. They map out requirements for the ERP system,

Sets key milestones and tests the software before it goes live. As indicated by the diagram the key members of a project team are -

1) Executive Sponsor
2) Project Manager
3) End User
4) Core - Cross functional Team Members
5) Implementation Partner.
