RESPONSIVE WEBSITE DESIGN

Responsive design is a layout that automatically adjusts based on the device the viewer sees it in. The purpose of responsive design is to have one site, but with different elements that respond differently when viewed on devices of different sizes. For example the fixed website.  When viewed on a desktop computer, the website might show three columns. But when you view that same layout on a smaller tablet, it might force you to scroll horizontally, which is something users don’t like. Elements might be hidden from view or look distorted.  The impact is also complicated by the fact that many tablets can be viewed either in portrait orientation, or turned sideways for landscape view. On a tiny smartphone screen, websites can be even more challenging to see. Large images may break the layout. Sites can be slow to load on smartphones if they are graphics heavy. However, if a site uses responsive design, the tablet version might automatically adjust to display just two columns. That way, the content is readable and easy to navigate. On a smartphone, the content might appear as a single column, perhaps stacked vertically.  Or possibly the user would have the ability to swipe over to view other columns.  Images will resize instead of distorting the layout or getting cut off.

Reasons why responsive sites are important are; (1)Responsive sites work well across many existing devices on the market and should be a safe bet that it will be this way for a considerable time to come. (2)When you optimize your site no matter what the end user decides to view it on will make their life easier. Happier customers makes for happier business. (3) Mobile Responsive sites take a bit longer to design and develop, but they survive longer however management, upgrades and support only need to be applied to a single place. This will save time and money. (4) Managing SEO for separate desktops and mobile sites is hard and it does not produce as great of results. Google recommends a responsive approach. Consolidating the view of your results means more focus. (5) Having your site consistent and optimized no matter what platform you are using to view it from, will provide a better experience to the user which in turn will lead them to engage with you than deciding to go elsewhere.

ANILE HISTORY AND METHODOLOGY

The agile movement aims to improve project direction by applying certain methods and introducing new ideas where people can be at one with each other while managing time, and make it as simple and flexible as possible. Agile Scrum is one example.

The Scrum involves several groups- the consumer, the owner, time manager developer, tester and executor. Each of them plays significant roles. The consumer chooses a list of features called user stories which is featured in the product backlog. From this the owner chooses the necessary feature and puts them in the release backlog. The necessary are then categorized and are put into different sprints which are milestones. Each feature has a designated amount of time to complete. If the developer does not make it in time he/she is late. Burndown charts and Scrum meeting are used to determine whether the developer would be able to finalize the product during the sprint.

SIX SIGMA HISTORY AND METHODOLOGY

The roots of Six Sigma as a measurement standard can be traced back to Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855) who introduced the concept of the normal curve. Six Sigma as a measurement standard in product variation can be traced back to the 1920’s when Walter Stewart showed that three sigma from the mean is the point where a process requires correction. Motorola developed this new standard and created the methodology and needed cultural change associated with it. Six Sigma helped Motorola realize powerful bottom-line results in their organization. Since then, tens of thousands of companies around the world have adopted Six Sigma as a way of doing business. Six Sigma has evolved over time. It’s more than just a quality system like TQM or ISO, it’s a way of doing business.

The two main methodology for Six Sigma is as follows; DMAIC: It refers to a data-driven quality strategy for improving processes. This methodology is used to improve an existing business process. This methodology consists of the following five steps. Define: Define the problem or project goal that needs to be addressed. Measure: Measure the problem and process from which it was produced. Analyze: Analyze data and process to determine root causes of defects and opportunities. Improve: Improve the process by finding solutions to fix, diminish, and prevent future problems. Control: Implement, control, and sustain the improvements solutions to keep the process on the new course. DMADV: It refers to a data-driven quality strategy for designing products & processes. This methodology is used to create new product designs or process designs in such a way that it results in a more predictable, mature and defect free performance. This methodology consists of five steps: Define: Define the Problem or Project Goal that needs to be addressed. Measure: Measure and determine customers’ needs and specifications. Analyze: Analyze the process to meet the customer needs. Design: Design a process that will meet customer’s needs. Verify: Verify the design performance and ability to meet customer needs.