**Literature Review**

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| **Details of Paper** | **Description of Paper** |
| (1) Dong Cheul Lee, Ki Eung Kim, Jae Jin Lee.., “U-Worker Scheduling System: a Case Study at KT ”. | * In a telecom, field workers visit many customer sites to provide services and repair faults. * Scheduling the workers is hard because there are many tasks and the number of the workers is not sufficient. * To tackle this problem, KT had transformed the field workers into ubiquitous workers. * **Merits**:   + - Manages workers schedule efficiently.     - Optimal worker selection algorithm based on statistical information. * **Demerits**: Operator need to assign the work. |
| (2) Atsuo HAZEYAMA, Seiichi KOMIYA ..., “A Software Process Management system considering Workers’ Workload “. | * Workers in software projects are usually engaged in plural works, not only the main development works but also various other works, concurrently. Such other works might put pressure on the schedule of the whole project. * This paper clarifies a framework to support various type of works and different granularity of processes in an integrated management of the whole project by taking into consideration workers’ workload. * **Merits**: Who will doing what activities at how much workload at that time? * **Demerit**: Worker will not know the report how much time he has worked. |
| (3) Xianda Kong , Jing Sun2, Hisashi Yamamoto, Masayuki. Matsui., “Property of Worker Allocation Optimization with Two Professional Workers in Limited-Cycle Multiple Periods ”. | * Allocation of work between two skilled workers based on skills. Finding an allocation of workers to the line that minimizes total expected cost satisfying the demand. * **Merits**: Optimal worker allocation with two professionals. * **Demerits**: System suggests one among two workers , no chance for the user to select. |
| (4) Sujan Sarker, Md. Abdur Razzaque, Mohammad Mehedi Hassan.., “Optimal Selection of Crowdsourcing Workers Balancing their Utilities and Platform Profit”. | * In a Mobile Crowdsourcing System (MCS), a platform outsources sensing tasks to numerous mobile worker devices. * The platform pays the workers for the sensing data and earns money from the users receiving processed information services. * **Merit**s: Balancing the profit earned between the workers i.e.., Reasonable trade between workers. * **Demerits**: Allocating work to less skilled worker. |
| (5) Xianda Kong , Hisashi Yamamoto and Shiro Masuda., “Worker Assignment Optimization under Reset Limited-Cycled Model with Multiple Periods - Focus on Worker’s Clever Tasks”. | * In this task to workers can be assigned based on the cleverness of the worker. Workers efficiency is different in different tasks. * **Merit:** Optimal assignment problem with multiple periods. Some regularity of optimal workers assignment is proposed. * **Demerit:** All the workers not having the work. |
| (6) U. Dombrowski1 , T. Mielke1 , S. Schulze1., “Structural Analysis of Approaches for Worker Participation”. | * The participation of workers is one of the main topics of manufacturing enterprises. * In this evaluates the participation of the workers. This is helpful to improve the process of workers and reward workers for their commitment. The approaches for workers participation vary widely. Examples – surveys, participation of planning. * **Merit:** Increasing the satisfaction and productivity of workers. * **Demerit:** Based on performance of workers work can be assigned. |
| (7) Aditya Kurve, David J. Miller, Senior Member, IEEE, and George Kesidis., “Multicategory Crowdsourcing Accounting for Variable Task Difficulty, Worker Skill, and Worker Intention”. | * Crowdsourcing systems diverse skill sets of a large number of internet workers to solve problems and execute projects which provides a convenient way for requestors to post problems to a large pool of online workers and get them solved quickly. * **Merit:** Post problem to online workers. * **Demerit:** No selection of worker from the pool of online workers. |
| (8) Wuhui Chen, Incheon Paik., “Constructing a Global Social Service Network for Better Quality of Web Service Discovery”. | * Connecting the isolated service islands into a global social service network to enhance the services sociability on global scale. * **Merits:** Improve the quality of the service discovery from isolated services to linked social services. Solve the quality of service discovery problem. * **Demerit:** The limitations of the system does not involve users’ feedback such as positive and negative feedback. |