**2. Project Management**

**2.1 PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING**

**2.1.1 Project Development Approach:-**

**Process Model :- iterative waterfall model**

Operation and maintenance

Integration and system testing

Implementation and unit testing

System and software design

Requirement

Defination

**2.1.2 ProjectPlan**

Roles & Responsibilities Of Developer:-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **RESPONSIBILITIES** | **ROLES** |
| Analysis | Bhakti, Drashti |
| Design | Bhakti, Drashti |
| Coding | Bhakti, Drashti |
| Front-site Design | Bhakti, Drashti |
| Testing | Bhakti, Drashti |
| Documentation | Bhakti, Drashti |

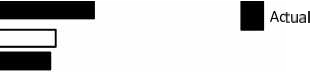
**2.1.3 Schedule Representation:-**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Description | Estimated days | Actual Days |
| System Study | 10 days | 17days |
| Requirement Gathering | 12 days | 9 days |
| Analysis | 11 days | 14 days |
| System Design | 17 days | 22 days |
| Coding | 45 days | 31 days |
| Testing | 9 days | 19 days |

**(*Schedule Project Working Days*)**



# Gantt cart:















**2.2. Risk Management**

Risk analysis and management are a series of steps that help software are team to understand and manage uncertainty. Many problems can plague a software project. A risk is a potential problem–it might happen, it might not. But, regardless of the outcomes, it’s really good idea to identify it, assess its probability of occurrence, estimate its impact, and establish a contingency plan should the problem occur.

Software is difficult undertaking. Lots of things can go wrong, many often do. It’s for this reason that being prepared–understanding the risks and talking proactive measures to a void or manage them–is a key element of good software project management. Different steps in risk analysis and management are Risk Identification, Risk Analysis and Risk Planning& Management.

**2.2.1. Risk Identification**

* Risk identification is the first stage of risk management. It is concern with discovering possible risks to the project. In principal, these should not be assessed or prioritized at this stage, although in practice risks with very min or consequences or very low probability risks are not usually considered.

**Dependencies**

* Availability of trained, experienced people
* Intercommoning or inter-group dependencies
* Students event or information
* Internal and external subcontractor relationship

**Requirement Issues**

* Technical staff conflict
* Un prioritized requirements
* New event with uncertain needs.
* Rapidly changing requirements
* Inadequate impact analysis of requirements changes

**Management Issues**

* Inadequate planning and task identification
* Inadequate visibility into actual project status
* Unclear project ownership and decision-making
* Unrealistic commitments made, sometimes for the wrong reasons
* Managers or customers with unrealistic expectations
* Staff personality conflicts
* Poor communication
* **Business Risks:-** threaten the viability of the software to be built. Business risks often jeopardize the projector the product .Candidates for the top five business risks are(1)building a excellent product or system that no one really wants(market risk),(2)building a product that no longer fits into the overall businessstrategyforthecompany(strategicrisk),(3)buildingaproductthat the sales force doesn’t understand how to sell,(4)losing the support of senior management due to a change in focus or a change in people(management risk),and(5)losing budgetary or personnel commitment(budget risks).It is extremely important to note that simple categorization won’t always work. Some risks are simple unpredictable in advance.
* Another general categorization of risks has been proposed. Known risks are those that can be uncovered after careful evolution of the project plan, the business and technical environment in which the project is being developed, and other reliable information sources. Unpredictable risks are the joker in the deck. They can and do occur, but they are extremely difficult to identify in advances.

**2.2.2 Risk Planning:-**

Here is how we deal with all the above said risks:

* **Technological Risk:** to avoid this risk, I planned that use PHP Script whenever it must be required and avoiding use of flash.
* **Economical Risk:** there is no need to solve economical risk. Because there is no problem about economical problem.
* **Political Risk:** permitting of the organization to display or advertisement information is solves this problem.

**2.3. ESTIMATION:-**

**2.3.1 Effort Estimation:-**

* Development in such applications requires programming skills and sound knowledge in the vb.net with various others functionalities and tools used with it.

**2.3.2. Cost Analysis:-**

* The cost spent in the making of the project is categorized into two parts:

1. **Direct cost**: This is in terms of money.

In our project it is the estimated cost of:

* Hardware(Computer)
* Software(Dream viewer)
* MS SQLServer2005
* Documentation Cost.

1. **Indirect cost:** This is in terms of lab our or the manual work.

In our project it is the estimated cost in terms of:

* Time spent in system analysis and design
* Managing time for coding.
* Generating Report
* Referring other sources like the internet.