Team Activity Tracker and Analysis

Project report submitted in fulfillment of major project of

BACHELORS OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

Computer Science and Engineering

By
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UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

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Certificate

Candidate's Declaration

I, Bhavya Sengar
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As per procedure I must submit my project report to the university related to the work that I have done during this internship.

I have compiled my project report. But due to COVID-19 situation
my project mentor in the company is not able to sign my project report.

So, I hereby declare that the project report is fully designed/developed by me and no part of the work is borrowed or purchased from any agency. And I'll produce a certificate/document of my internship completion with the company to TnP Cell whenever COVID-19 situation gets normal.

Name: Bhavya Sengar

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Bhavya Sengar
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ABSTRACT

Due to the rapid growth of new technologies, the Business Intelligence (BI) market is growing as well that forces companies to accept their contributions to customer needs. Discovery of the Business Intelligence program has become one of the most important technologies as well organizational innovations in the modern organization that promotes the dissemination of information, and the cornerstone of business decision-making processes. As the BI method is also integrated initiatives are very different from organizations, it is important to refer to BI books in BI application preparation and implementation, BI developers, and BI operational features projects. In addition, we will also discuss how user-like technical skills are access, data quality and BI integration with other systems in the firm, as well as organizational skills such as flexibility and risk management support, are essential to BI success, no matter what the decision. Finally, this paper will discuss it again how the concept of BI is constructed in the school of thought. We expect the results to create the number and inclusion of businesses that plan to use the BI system in their organization.

Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

Work management is defined as the process of managing a lifetime of work-plan, to follow-up to completion. It helps teams in tracking assignments from scratch, set deadlines, prioritize duties, and assign them to the best people. This Ensures projects heading in the right direction and are achieved on time.

Project management, or activity tracking is a very straightforward notion. It is how one divides intricate ventures into easy, complex chores so that team members can easily manage those.

Projects should have a clear beginning and ending dates and have important things midway to know how close the teams are to finishing them. Tasks, in contrast, are smaller units of work. It is an action that needs to be done as the project progresses. Create a continuous procedure that methods parts from our respective daily routines.

Task management needs to focus on job planning (which could be extended to many ventures), prioritizing it, establishing targets, and sending responsibilities. Management is very inclusive.

Including job supervision, it also has to focus on source allotment, accounting, and enslavement. Often, project managing skills have to be built into supervision software.

Why do teams need Team Activity Tracker?

An easy way to work with a pen and paper task management solution. It is an economical and successful way to organize all activities and continue being organized.

Nevertheless, using such tracker to keep up with tasks and activities below helps with several things:

Every member's work is in the exact same order which ensures that everybody knows what others have been working for.

All activities are well organized, therefore it is easy getting information and work together.

You can access your jobs being anywhere and at possible anytime.

Members can easily save respective jobs and know which ones have to be given urgent consideration.

Put subtasks first, set deadlines for them, and then assign people with jobs.

Generate reports to identify obstacles.

What are some major gains of using team activity tracker?

Holds jobs in a single space. With its help, members save their time, beat deadlines, send others, follow their own jobs to keep up with the schedule and prevent missing work information.

Members put their work first. Tracking one's activities with the help of team activity tracker, they understand which ones are the most critical and which require the most time and effort.

Improves interaction. Team Activity Tracker allows you to share documents, ideas, and feedback, so that the team members can access the same information whenever needed.

1.3 Tools & Technologies Used

Business Technology

Business intelligence (BI) combines software package and customer services to convert data to possible information that informs business decisions and strategic plans.

The term business intelligence often implies to a series of tools that offer quick and easy access to the understanding of the current state of an organization, based on available information.

BI is not just about reporting. Instead, BI provides a path for people to evaluate data in order to identify trends and obtain information by disseminating the necessary effort to find, integrate and question the data needed to get to sensible business decisions.

For example, a company that wants to manage its assets better needs BI skills to verify where delays occur and that there are variables between the shipping process, says WCI Consulting vice president of operations, BI-focused advice, Chris Hagans. That company can use BI skills to determine what products are the most likely to be rescheduled or which routes are most often engaged in delays.

BI use cases could be more than just business execution metrics for better sales and reduced costs, said Cindi Howson, vice president of research at Gartner, a research and IT consulting firm.

Microsoft Excel

Since its first release in 1985, Microsoft Excel has been the world's most popular spreadsheet tool. For businesses, it is equivalent to, say, an excellent website or a trusted accountant. It is an important tool, regardless of the industry you work in or the size of your project. While it is not the only program to provide pivot formulas and tables in terms of business intelligence, Excel is still one of the most widely used BI tools.

Much of its success is due to its standard interface and short learning curve. It sounds like Excel is unchanged Its core functions remain the same, as the volume of data managed by businesses continues to grow exponentially. No matter how big or complex the databases may be, users can use their tried and tested basic tools to easily test and analyze their data.

Benefits

Data Connectivity: BI tools come with built-in data connectors to pull from a wide range of different data sources, from databases to files, to supported data factories and cloud and business applications for 360-degree analysis.

Data Visibility: With rich libraries that include charts, graphs and tables, and tools for communication and data management tools where needed, BI tools enable users to visualize and analyze their data as they produce.

Quick Decision Making: Users can share insights with others and participate in feedback on comments and annotations within their business applications, which improve productivity and speed up decision-making. They can also set real-time alerts when certain KPI values fluctuate above certain predefined values and take immediate action.

Data Security: BI tools ensure data integrity and security through encryption, transformation, field-based permissions and granular access control at line

and column levels. Let's face it - with data taken from many different sources, data security is not one of Excel's strongest points.

Big data management: BI tools are built from the ground up to handle large amounts of large data sets and allow easy automation of duplicate tasks such as data recovery and sharing reporting that helps save time and effort.

SSMS

SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) is an incorporated platform for handling any SQL structure. Use SSMS to access, configure, manage, manage, and upgrade all SQL Server objects, Azure SQL Database, and Azure Synapse Analytics. SSMS offers one comprehensive service that includes a wide group of graphical tools with a number of rich script editors to provide access to SQL Server developers and data managers at all skill levels.

SSIS

SQL Server Integration Services is a program for developing venture-class data incorporation and data conversion resolutions. Use Integration Services to solve complicated business problems by copying or downloading files, uploading data warehousing, cleaning and mining data, and managing items and SQL Server data.

Integration Services can be used to obtain and modify data from various sources such as XML data files, flat files, and associated data sources, and then upload the data to one or more locations.

Integration Services include a powerful set of built-in functions and conversions, graphic tools for building packages, and Integration Services Catalog data, where you can store, operate and manage bundles.

You can use click Merge Services tools to create solutions without writing a single line of code. You can also edit an Integration Services model model to create packages systematically and list custom functions and other package items.

Features

The SSIS Import / Export Wizard allows the user to create packages that move data from a single data source to a fixed location. The Wizard can quickly move data from a variety of sources to a variety of destination sources, including text files and other SQL Server cases.

Engineers assigned to create or maintain SSIS packages use a visual development tool based on Microsoft Visual Studio called SQL Server Business Intelligence Development Studio (BIDS). Allows users to edit SSIS packages using the user's drag-and-drop interface. The encoding environment for programming code is available in the tool. The package contains various items that describe the work-flow. When packaging, the tool provides real-time color monitoring. (Note: In most recent versions of MS SQL Server, BIDS has been replaced by "SQL Server Data Tools - Business Intelligence" (SSDT-BI).

SSRS

SSRS is Microsoft's response to business reporting. It provides a compact, server-based, scalable, and awesome platform where you can move and present data. Its scope comes from traditional paper reports on web-based delivery and interactive content. SSRS can also be configured to submit reports to people's inboxes, file shares, and so on. SSRS is able to generate reports in a variety of ways, such as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

format and web-based desktop application (Microsoft Excel and CSV), thus allowing users to use their data in any format required. In addition, SharePoint can be used as a front-end SSRS, allowing reports to be delivered directly to corporate portals.

SSRS is one of the features of the Microsoft Business Intelligence (BI) platform. Taken together, those items offer an excellent business data analysis platform.

Here is a summary of SSRS features:

- Retrieve data from managed providers, OLE DB, and ODBC connections
- Display data in a variety of ways, including tabular, free form, and charts.
- Export to many formats, including HTML, PDF, XML, CSV, TIFF, Word reports, and Excel.
- Compiling and summarizing data
- Add to report navigation.
- Create ad reports and save them on server.
- Create custom controls using the report processing extension.
- Embed graphics and photos with external content.
- Merge with SharePoint
- Provide Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) application programming interface (API) and linked structures.
- Provide subscription-based reports and demand reports.
- Allow users to store and manage their custom reports built with SSRS's Report Builder 2.0 and manage subscription reports.
- URL-based report access
- Gauge and Chart controls to display KPI data.

SSRS also allows end users to design reports via SSIS. Three tools make this possible: Report Builder and Model Builder, and the new Report Builder 2.0. For those familiar with SSRS 2K5, Report Builder and Model Builder is a carryover with little modification. Report Builder 2.0, however, has added a brand new one, which is a break from the previous version. It is an intelligent client application that enables users to design reports with the full power of SSRS. It works directly against the customer database.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

There is another issue with a larger number of definitions; they tend to change over time, in the light of the fact that the way they think changes. This is the case with BI for example. Initially, a software business that worked with BI, BI was often seen as confidential, rather than disclosing or disclosing information. Even after many years, BI is still used by engineers

and program producers (Solberg Søilen, 2015).

BI is seen as a framework for collecting, modifying, and disclosing structured data from a variety of sources that reduces the time required to obtain important business data and enables its effective use in management decision-making process (Den Hamer, 2004), ze

administrative choices (Nofal and Jusof, 2013).

As pointed out by Tyson (1986), BI focuses on collecting, processing and presenting information relating to customers, competitors, business sectors, technology and products. Pirttimäki (2007) presents the BI as a process that involves a series of tasks, driven by specific data requirements for decision makers and the goal of competitive advantage.

BI is a framework that converts information into data and later into learning, thereby enhancing the basic decision-making process of a company (Singh and Samalia, 2014).

BI is expressed as a framework that collects, converts and displays systematic information from a variety of sources. BI is a system and response that helps decision makers understand the economic situation of a company (Nofal et al., 2013).

BI is referred to as a set of numerical models and test methods used to extract data and valuable information from raw material to be used in preparation for

confusing basic leadership (Vercellis, 2013). Similarly, Wixom and Watson (2010, p. 14) point out that intelligenceBusiness intelligence (BI) is a broad field of technology, applications, and processes for collecting, storing, accessing and analyzing data to help its users make better decisions. We can

develop the pieces of information provided by BI programs - especially through information mining processes, by imitating and modeling the real world under the "thinking" approach, raising forecasts, and adding to the higher understanding of any business continuity (Raisinghani, 2004).

The BI assists managers by separating information from different services into better leadership at both levels of strategy and strategy, so that it can be used in traditional, standard data framework frameworks, but in higher planning and efficiency; new tools are needed in business analysis (Rasoul and Mohammad, 2016).

Fink et al., (2017) developed and evaluated a research model for the construction of a BI value that is firmly entrenched in both research streams. The analysis draws on resource-based perspectives and organizational learning thinking to consider the ways in which BI assets and BI skills build value for an entity. The research model was first tested in the analytical analysis of the data collected through interviews with the three companies and then tested in a validated analysis of the data collected through the survey. They first assess the model with quality data collected from the three organizations, and then evaluate the hypotheses with the separate data collected from management.

Vajirakachorn & Chongwatpol (2017) has learned how to integrate the BI framework

managing and converting data into festive events in Thailand. They have translated big data about the purchase of guest products, the services they receive, their choice of venues, and the venues they choose for events into relevant details to increase satisfaction and improve income and profitability.

They include data management structure, business analysis, business performance management, and data recognition.

Lennerholt et al., (2018) have studied the challenges of implementing SelfService Business Intelligence focused on book reviews. Users of IT power will have problems when usage frequency from traditional BI increases.

Thereafter a Self-Service Business Intelligence (SSBI) approach was developed that would enable users to become more independent and more dependent on power users. Although the SSBI approach promises many benefits compared to the traditional BI system, many organizations fail to implement SSBI. Then in their paper we also discuss six SSBI challenges related to "Availability and use of data" and four challenges related to "Confident Users".

Awareness of these ten challenges can help staff avoid common pitfalls when using SSBI, as well as guide SSBI researchers to focus on their future research efforts.

Bordeleau et al., (2018) studied using two systematic literature reviews

objectives in mind: to understand the creation of value through BI in the context of Industry 4.0 (I4.0) and to identify major research contributions and gaps. The results show that most studies focus on real-time use and aggregation of powerful and informal data. In business research, much is needed to change the business model, methods of managing technical implementation, and staff training management frameworks.

Gowthami & Pavan Kumar (2017) conducted a study on comparing research into the design of a business dashboard using a few of the most popular Business Intelligent (BI) tools namely SpagoBI, Power BI, Tableau, Qliksense, and Jaspersoft. All comparable tools are SSBI tools. It was based on easy use, support in terms of training and low initial costs. At the end of the result, a sample dashboard was found using one of the Power BI tools to show the same effect on Business data visibility.

Vamsi & Bose (2018) studied a novel research based on the process and suggested that

allow end-to-end performance evaluation system (PMS) implementation in the organization. To verify their proposed framework using a case-based approach. The framework has been used to study the implementation of PMS in a large manufacturing company in India. The case analysis provides important lessons on the effective planning, implementation and adoption of a BI-based PMS and the identification of critical aspects of success (CSF) in the implementation of the PMS, which may be of interest to organizations planning to implement the same program.

D'Arconte (2018) studied the adoption of BI embedded in a small profit size companies. They have tried to find a way to use it in small size companies that focus on two critical aspects, namely customer benefits and their level of satisfaction which, especially when viewed in their reconciling partnerships, can have a significant impact on corporate outcomes even with simpler technology.

Schlesinger & Rahman (2015) conducted a study on Self Service Business

Intelligence of disruptive technology. They proposed a data-based reconfiguration method using a broad semantic layer of Self-Service Business Intelligence to provide a consistent business view of data including all business terms and conditions. Identify keywords, definitions, and names of business data naming based on practical information in the implementation of the Self-Service Business Intelligence project.

Radenkovic et al., (2018) learned about integrating BI into smart grids: The case of the electricity market. They analyzed the analytical features of the smart grids and provided insight into BI development. They designed a BI solution for the Serbian-based electricity company "Elektromreža Srbije". Research results have shown that this proposed approach has led to more efficient market management in rich data grid environments, while still strong

enough to adapt to changes in general rules for developing grids and their markets.

Gaardboe et al., (2017) examined BI in Government hospitals. In this study, it was

was rigorously tested at 12 public hospitals in Denmark. The study aimed to investigate the factors that contributed to the success of the BI. The results of this study showed that there are a number of factors that affect the success of BI, providing strong support for the role of user satisfaction as a means of mediating the quality of information, program quality, and individual impact.

(Sidiqui & Mukhi, 2011) conducted an independent study dealing with

a comparison between the available BI tools. They conducted a comparative study between Microsoft SQL Server and Pentaho Open Source. The study provides an insight into BI's leading tools and suggests a BI solution such as ease of use and other considerations namely: BI deployment challenges in the organization, BI tools and communication facilities, cost of BI software and individual user licenses, difficulty finding relevant information , timely or reliable. The study provided a better understanding of BI tools in relation to the needs of the Industry at the time.

Shrivastava et al., (2018) studied a comparative study of BI tools on the market.

They have developed a report based on several studies that make comparisons and in-depth analysis of BI tools. The survey report analyzed the literature review of each author's books and their purpose. They concluded that there are indeed BI tools on the market and they should consider depending on the purpose of the business and organizations.

Based on the previous research conducted above, it can be seen that

The use of BI can be used in various sectors such as education, economics and business, tourism and government especially in business itself to increase their sales.

The purpose of the BI is to make the organization work when making decisions so that the use of BI can be a useful thing to do during this time. Back in the previous research above, there were no studies on comparing or comparing studies of SelfService Business Intelligence Tools tools while in this era SSBI tools are a key software not only for startups and SME companies but also for large and developing businesses.

Chapter 3

Team Activity Tracker Development Life cycle

Project Management Methods used:

Depending on the sector, the goals and needs of the participants, project managers can use a variety of project management methods to manage the five phases and achieve effective outcomes. Here are some of the most popular:

Agile

Agile is commonly used in software projects but is becoming increasingly common in other types of projects, such as marketing. It involves working in retaliation for short bursts called "sprints." The employee has a time punch and the team does as much as they can before moving on to the next set of requirements.

Agile principles have been used to develop methods such as scrum, overriding systems, crystal, among others.

Scrum

A scrum is a short "sprint" way of managing projects. Ideal for project management teams of no more than ten people, and is often combined with two-week cycles with short daily meetings, known as daily scrum meetings. It is led by a so-called Scrum master. The scrum operates within the agile framework and consists of time boxes, integrated team interactions, product backlogs, and response cycles.

Kanban

Kanban is a visible means of project management. Manages workflow by placing jobs on the Kanban board where workflow and progress is clear to all stakeholders. Kanban promotes inefficiency, and has been used to organize small-scale production in Agile projects.

With the advent of software visualization boards in our time, like Trello, there is now a new use of Kanban tools and Kanban methods. Agile teams use Kanban boards for user issues that organize news and back-to-back software development.

Roles involved in Management:

A project works best when the project management roles are well defined. While there are project management methods that allow for more fluid, these are the key roles in the project:

Project Sponsor: This is the person who responds with the result. Project sponsors are usually the top manager who comes up with a project idea and their team will benefit. Finally, they represent the client of the project. Depending on the organization, there may be different levels of project sponsors, such as senior project sponsors.

Provider: Someone is doing the work, and that could be an internal supplier such as a development team or an external contractor. The supplier is represented on the project team by their contact point which can be their technical expert, account manager or project manager.

Team Member: This is the person assigned the task of completing a portion of a project. Team members are skilled professionals, working to contribute to the process of achieving the goals and objectives of the project. They usually have the task of writing down the process, too.

Stakeholders: This is a person or group who has an interest or "participation" in a project. It could be an internal group or an organization within an organization or it could be an entire community of community service project. The project manager communicates the project progress to stakeholders throughout the life of the project and seeks feedback on project implementation and implementation.

Clients: This is the group or person that the project brings or the main part of the project.

Project Management Procedures

Each process has a specific purpose for the life cycle of the project and if done properly, ensures the successful completion of projects.

Site Management

Scope refers to all the work required to complete a project defined by a work classification structure during the planning phase. In simple terms, rate management involves including all functions, and specifying what cannot be done. This is the basis for planning, budgeting, and project management.

Performance Management

This process begins with careful planning. Once the job structure is built, one does not know all the work required to complete the project. After that, tasks can be assigned to team members. It is important to understand the dependence of the work so that the tasks are set in the right order to be completed.

Resource Management

This process consists in the successful identification, acquisition and provision of resources such as people, funds, equipment and building materials to complete the tasks and production that are being delivered. Once the size of the project is defined, the resources required for each project may be determined. As the project progresses, resource utilization should be controlled.

Schedule Management

The schedule management process can be divided into 3 sub-processes: measurement, planning and control. First, guess the time of each activity, the milestone and the delivery. Then make schedules according to those time estimates. When the start phase begins, monitor the project schedule regularly.

Risk Management

The disaster risk management process identifies the possibility of dropping a project in line and defining the response so there are action plans in place.

This is often done on larger projects, rather than smaller ones. Even in small groups, a brief synchronization with the group to identify potential problems in the system can be helpful in unexpected monitoring and having applications in place. There are many types of risks, but the most important are the ones that affect the triple limit.

Quality Management

During the first phase, participants expressed their quality needs in what the project is doing. Accordingly, project managers develop a standard policy that outlines quality control procedures that will ensure quality assurance.

Stakeholder Management

Stakeholders are the soul of the project. By understanding their needs and communicating regularly with them throughout the life cycle of the project, their needs can be easily met.

Cost Management

This process is applicable to all stages of the project life cycle. It includes cost estimation, budget setting and cost management. Start by estimating the costs associated with each activity, and then make a budget to cover those costs. When the first stage of implementation, monitor the cost of the project as it progresses.

Problem Management

Risk is a project-related problem. Problem management how to deal with problems when they come up with a project and it is worth considering what this will look like because something is going to go wrong.

The process will look at who needs to be informed, how to make decisions about what to do next, and who has the authority to take action.

Change Management

Every project has changes. Sometimes it is because the purpose is not clearly defined at first. Or because the business plan has changed and the project needs to be updated accordingly. A change management plan must be developed, which will include project management procedures and forms.

Procurement Management

Many projects involve working with suppliers and often there is a process around how you can share and work with them so that everyone knows what to expect and what they get with their money.

Communication

Yes, communication is a process! Identify who needs to find out which message is there and which method of communication is most appropriate. The communication system does this.

These are the most common project management processes, but teams can create bespoke systems within-house to deal with their organization's quirks. The important thing is to avoid starting from scratch, and that there is a level of goal setting for how projects are managed as much as possible.

Project Management Tools:

There are a variety of project management tools, both online and mobile, available for project management:

Gantt chart

Gantt Charts is a collaborative and collaborative tool that displays a project as a spreadsheet on the left and a timeline on the right. Tasks are written on the left and complement the timeline, the status line from the first date to the last date. They are used to plan and organize projects.

But there is a lot more that a Gantt chart can do, such as fixed grades, sharing and coordinating dependent tasks, so that if one day's work changes, all the tasks below will adjust as well. Editing is easily done by dragging and dropping.

Dashboard

Project Dashboard is a widget that displays project data points such as budget, job status, team responsibility and general plan status. It provides a high-level view of the project and its progress as it is mapped by multiple metrics.

Some dashboards were created taking separate project reports and integrating them into an external program. Many project management tools have a feature that automatically creates a project dashboard from your project data.

The dashboard is an ideal tool for keeping stakeholders updated on a project, as they usually do not want to go into too much detail.

Task List

The task list is used to manage, assign and track activities during the project to ensure they meet the requirements of the project plan.

Kanban Board

A kanban board is a board (either physical or digital) with columns representing the production cycle and cards under those columns representing activities. Cards are moved from column to column as activities are organized, executed and completed.

Project Reports

Project reports are used to compile and share information on key project indicators, such as actual progress compared to baseline, cost, time, workload and much more.

Step by step project:

Getting Started Phase

Texts:

Every project has documentation that must be completed before a project can be initiated, such as a business case, that lists the reasons why the project is needed, the objectives of the project and what the return on investment will be. There is a possible study to determine whether a project is feasible in terms of organizational resources and business objectives.

Assemble the Project Team:

Resources are needed to do any project. Before a project schedule is developed, a project team should be formed to cover the skill sets and hear the needs of the project. This includes creating job descriptions, what the

purpose is and what their tasks will be in the project. All of these details can be added later to the group document.

Planning stage

Create a Task List:

Tasks are small tasks that build at the end of a project delivery. They are actually small projects and identifying them is a critical step in project planning. Improve the list of tasks by placing the final project that can be brought to the top of the degradation framework, which is a tree diagram showing how to complete the project without losing important steps along the way.

Create a Budget:

Jobs are expensive. They need team members to use other resources, which can include building materials, tools, etc. A budget is a way of estimating the cost of a project.

Risk Management Program:

If only the project would go hand in hand with the plan. But there are always changes; others in your control and others outside your control. Before starting a project, you need to try to identify the risks and have a disaster risk management plan in place to monitor and respond quickly to them.

Create a Project Plan:

The Gantt chart is a preferred method used by project managers to plan their projects. Some tasks depend on others before they start or end, and this dependence on tasks can create problems later in the project. By linking to

Gantt, the head was made to avoid lowering the system. Projects can be divided into large stones, diamond symbols, which mark the end of one phase and the beginning of the next.

Assign Tasks:

Tasks are only ideas until given to a group member to complete. All the preparation put into the organization depends on getting that assignment in the team, so that they can do what they were hired to do.

Execution Category

Performance Management:

To ensure that the work is done properly, it must be managed every step of the way, from planning to completion. This includes monitoring and reporting to ensure that work is done within the stipulated timeframe. Project managers and team members need to manage their operations. Task list and kanban boards are two popular job management tools.

Schedule Management:

Once the plan has been created, project implementation should be monitored to ensure it stays on track. Appropriate schedule management includes workflow charts, objectives, priorities and deadlines associated with the plan. Effective schedule management means greater productivity. Project management software should have time tracking features to assist with this process.

Cost Management:

As the plan is planned, so is the budget. But that doesn't mean the job is over. As anyone with a wallet knows, money has a tendency to disappear. The cost of the project must be managed to keep it within the agreed budget.

Quality Management:

Delivery should be produced on time and within budget, but if quality is lacking then the project is unsuccessful. Therefore, make sure that any means of success and quality requirements set by stakeholders are met.

Change Management:

In general, change management is the process of improving business processes, budget allocation and organizational performance. However, when incorporated into project management, focus is reduced to the project itself and to control changes in scope during the implementation phase.

Resource Management:

Resources are anything needed for a project. That includes group, goods, equipment, equipment, etc. Resource planning includes roles and responsibilities of the team, what they will need and where they will work.

Interaction:

As soon as project implementation begins, planning takes the lead, but team members need to have the tools to work together to stay in touch. This leads to greater production. Collaboration can be facilitated by practicing team building and tools that connect team members, whether they are in the same office or working remotely.

Monitoring and Control Phase

Monitor Process:

When designing a project, one looks at its progress in all aspects and does everything possible to control the schedule and budgeting process. This approach can be summarized as a regular evaluation of the actual performance of the project compared to the planned performance. When something goes wrong, this gives them a chance to catch up quickly and fix it quickly to maintain control. There are many project controls, such as project plan, approach, risk management, quality and resources, to name a few.

Reporting:

Reporting has a double impact on the project. The first is that it allows project managers to track progress, and secondly, it provides information to participants during the presentations so that they can stay informed. Project reports can range from continuity of work to variation and cost. There are reports on project status and portfolio, timesheets, workload, allocation and costs. All reports can be customized to get the required data.

Closing phase

Forwarding Delivery:

The project is about delivery. That marks the end of project implementation and the start of the project is closed. Therefore, make sure that all deliveries are identified, completed and transferred to the appropriate team.

Confirm completion:

At this stage, assurance is required for all stakeholders, clients, and even the team. That means signing up, so there is no confusion with last minute change requests.

Update Documents:

Usually, the project manager is obliged to go through all the contracts and documents to ensure that everything goes smoothly and signed. Sometimes in large organizations there is a dedicated manager of this work. Whoever does it, the import confirmation that all i have dots and is not crossable cannot be exceeded.

Chapter 4

Working of the project

User Story creation:

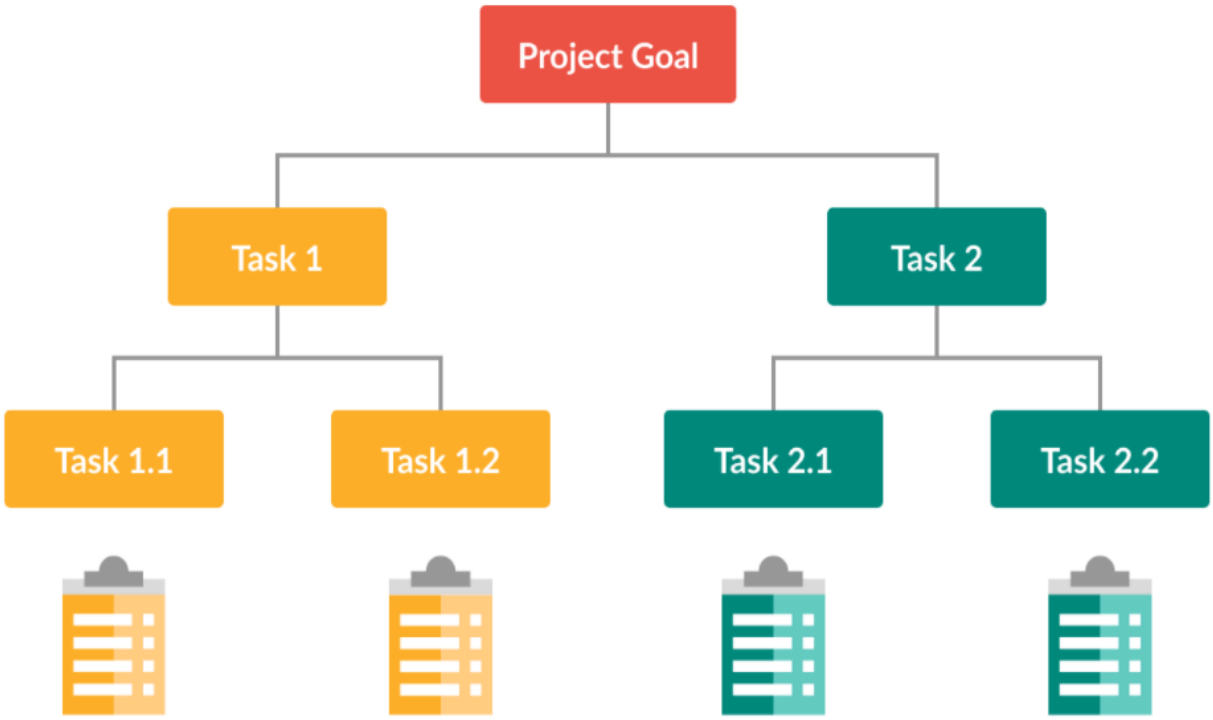
	US_Desc.	AllotedTime	DifficultyLevel	Feedback
2	If the customer is new to the application, he has to signup first by providing his minimal personal details like name,gender,DOB,a	30 hrs	Medium	NULL
3	If the customer has no previous bookings, he will see "No trips found" otherwise he will get a list of all the previous bookings with	40hrs	Hard	NULL
4	Customer can check the offers page so that he/she can use any offer and get discount/cashback on the booking.	30 hrs	Medium	NULL
5	If the customer wants to travel to someplace and he is in need of cab or taxi , he can select any vehicle that is available near him.	30hrs	Medium	NULL
6	Registered customers can view their details like name,gender,DOB,address,username,password and change/update them.	40 hrs	Hard	NULL

Description and subtasks:

	US_ID	Emp_ID	[As a]	[I want to]	[So that]
2	1	568460	new customer	signup and login to the application	I can make full use of the application
3	2	568338	Customer	view my bookings	I can verify my information(drop , pickup) shared is correct
4	3	568464	Customer	view my offers	I can check and apply any coupons if I have
5	4	568459	Customer	search for cabs	I can reach destination
6	5	568459	Customer	view my account details	I can update my details if I want
7	6	568460	Customer	view the cashbacks I earned	I can use them for next bookings

Project development and implementation structure:

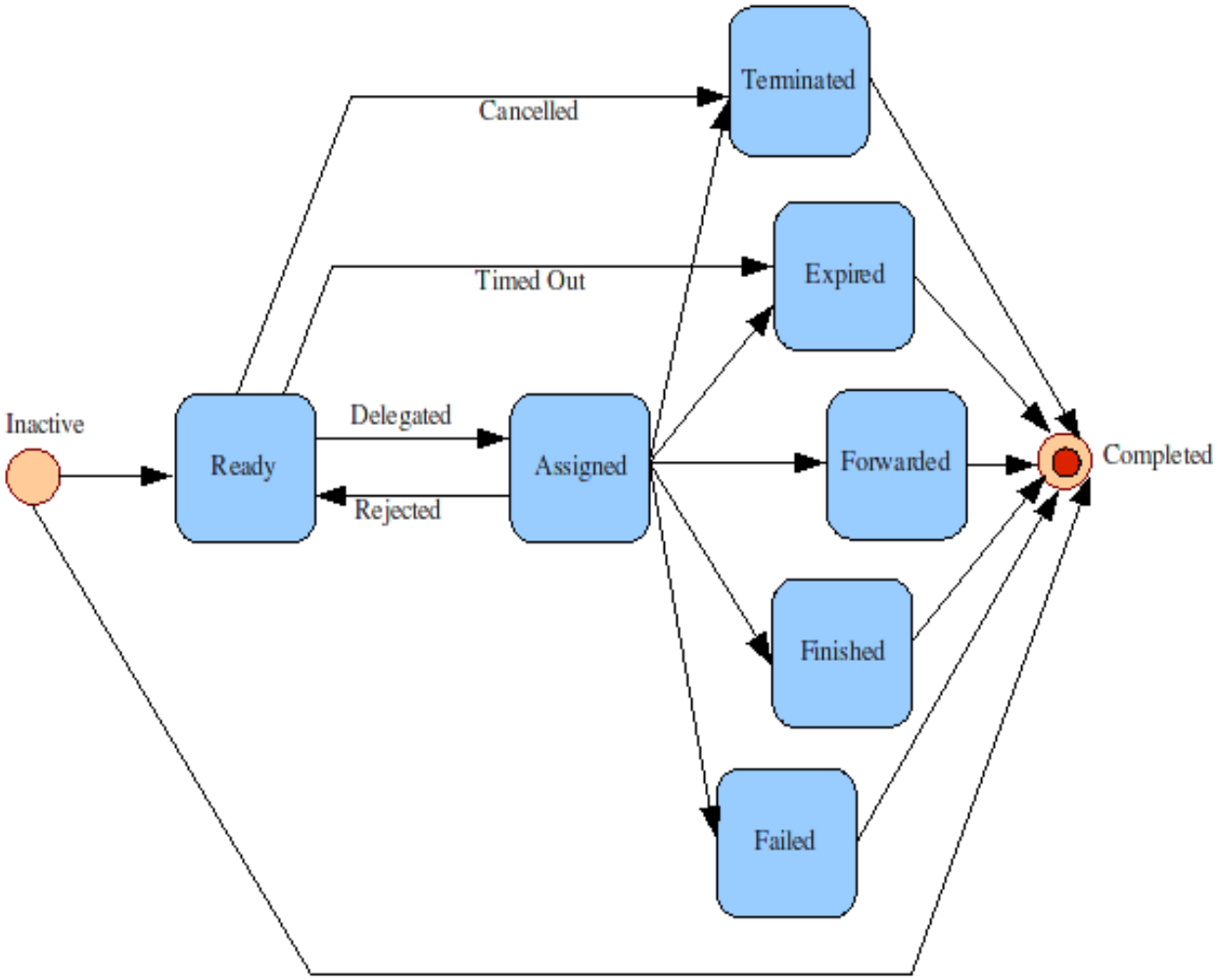
The whole project is segregated into multiple user stories, which in turn, are to be divided further into subtasks, which the team members look for in their respective dashboards. After completion of each of the subtasks the team member in-charge has to update the same in the Kanban chart, which after verification by the project manager, is updated to the central server.



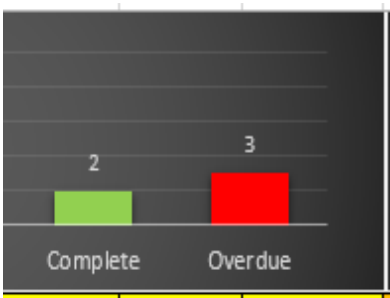
Task life cycle:

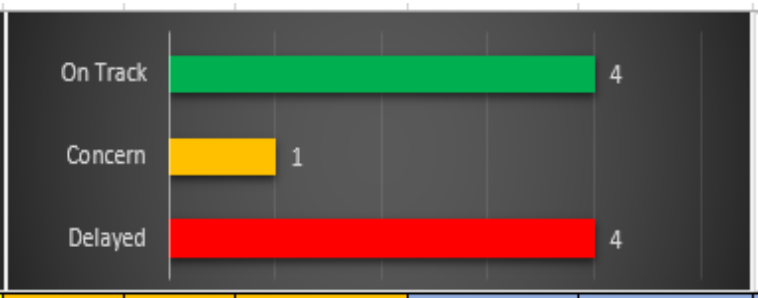
After dividing the user stories into subtasks to be completed by developers, or testers, designers, or analysts, the manager allocates members to their jobs and validates each step involved in the process.

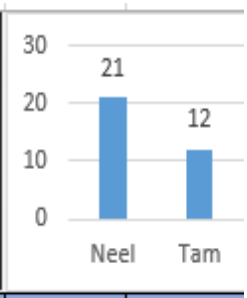
It is the duty of the team members to update their Kanban charts for the manager to know about their respective progress. This is followed by the manager cross-checking the tasks for any potential errors. If found, the task either has to be restarted, or is completely rejected by the manager.



Manager Dashboard:





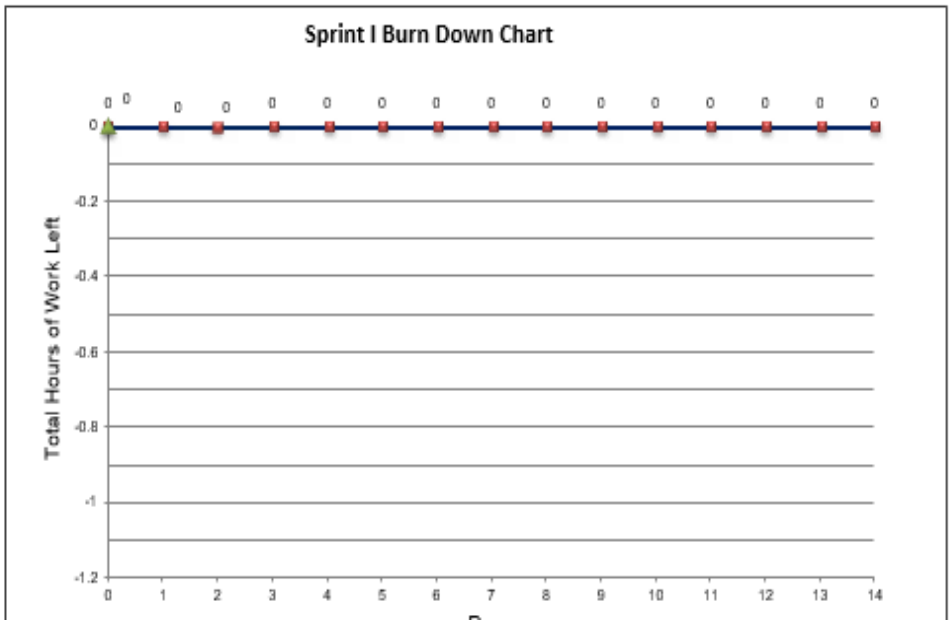


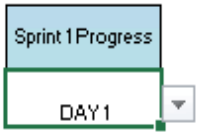
	Assigned	Project	Start Date	End Date	% Complete Actual	% Complete Forecast	Duration Days	Progress	Overdue
	Neel	Project X	2-Jan	5-Jan	100	100	2		
	Tam	Project Y	21-Aug	25-Aug	100	100	3		
	Sam	Project K	25-Aug	29-Aug	73	100	4		
	Neel	Project X	15-Aug	10-Sep	51	53	19		
	Ram	Project X	3-Sep	25-Sep	0	0	17		
	Kam	Project X	3-Aug	5-Aug	59	100	3		
	Ram	Project X	22-Aug	25-Aug	50	100	2		
	Tam	Project X	22-Aug	27-Aug	61	100	4		
	Tam	Project X	5-Sep	12-Sep	0	0	5		

Employee Dashboard:

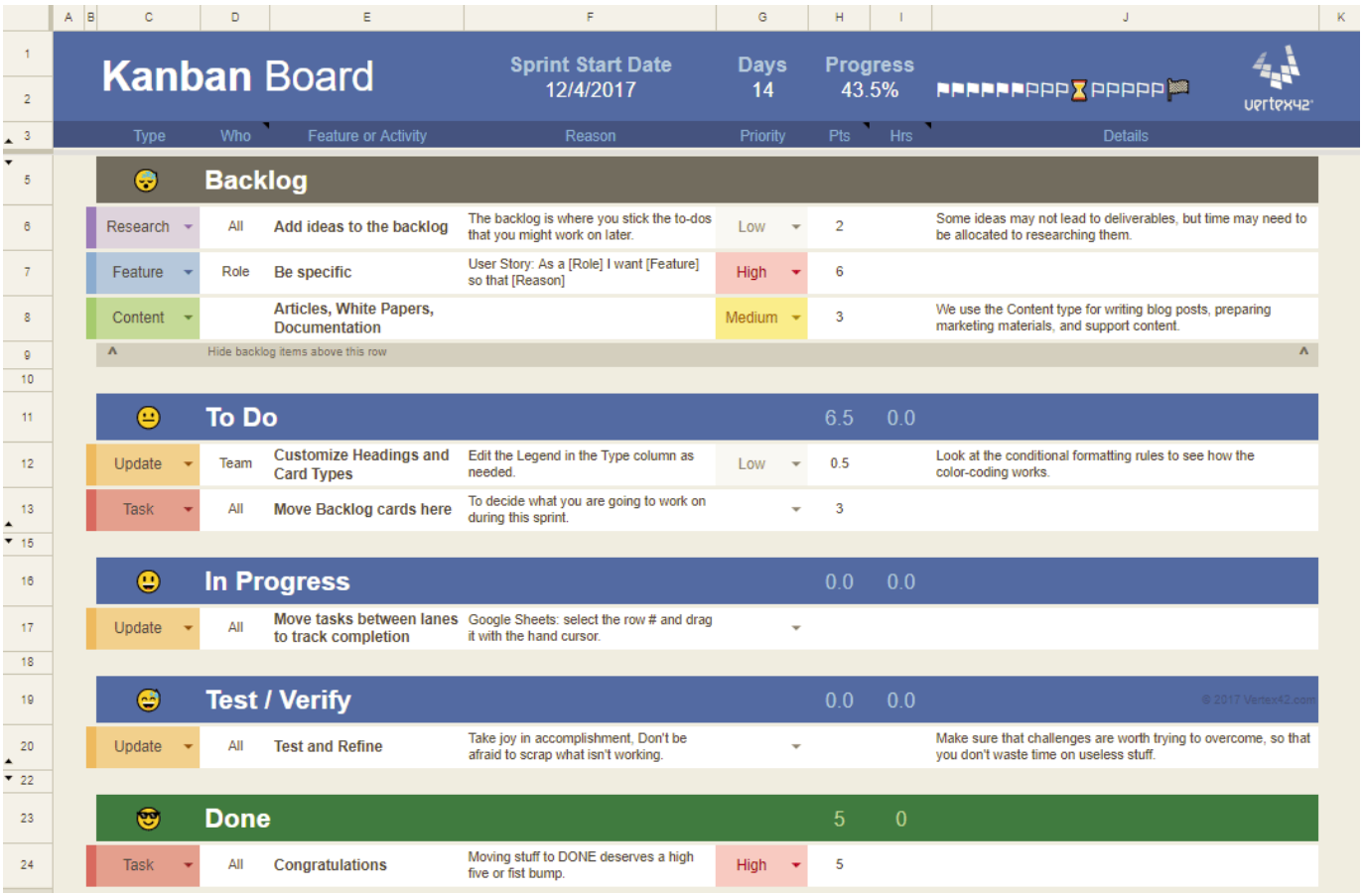
DATE	23-May-21	TOTAL ITERATION	2	ITERATION DURATION	14	TEAM SIZE	6		SPRINT 1 START DATE	00-Jan-00	SPRINT 2 START DATE	00-

Note:- To view the Burndown chart for a particular day the next day should be selected in the Sprint Progress dropdown. For viewing the complete Sprint Burndown chart the status should be set to completed in the dropdown





Kanban Chart:



Kanban Board

Sprint Start Date 12/4/2017 | Days 14 | Progress 43.5%

Type	Who	Feature or Activity	Reason	Priority	Pts	Hrs	Details
Backlog							
Research	All	Add ideas to the backlog	The backlog is where you stick the to-dos that you might work on later.	Low	2		Some ideas may not lead to deliverables, but time may need to be allocated to researching them.
Feature	Role	Be specific	User Story: As a [Role] I want [Feature] so that [Reason]	High	6		
Content		Articles, White Papers, Documentation		Medium	3		We use the Content type for writing blog posts, preparing marketing materials, and support content.
Hide backlog items above this row							
To Do					6.5	0.0	
Update	Team	Customize Headings and Card Types	Edit the Legend in the Type column as needed.	Low	0.5		Look at the conditional formatting rules to see how the color-coding works.
Task	All	Move Backlog cards here	To decide what you are going to work on during this sprint.		3		
In Progress					0.0	0.0	
Update	All	Move tasks between lanes to track completion	Google Sheets: select the row # and drag it with the hand cursor.				
Test / Verify					0.0	0.0	
Update	All	Test and Refine	Take joy in accomplishment, Don't be afraid to scrap what isn't working.				Make sure that challenges are worth trying to overcome, so that you don't waste time on useless stuff.
Done					5	0	
Task	All	Congratulations	Moving stuff to DONE deserves a high five or fist bump.	High	5		

Product and sprint backlogs:

US ID	Task ID	Task Description	Task Start Date	Task Completion Date	Team Member	Activity	Status	Original Estimate Effort (In Hours)	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	D
								0	0	0	0	
								SPRINT 1 BACKLOG				
US#01												
	1	Table Structure Planning	28-Apr-21	28-Apr-21		Others	3- Completed					
	2	Table Creation and Connection	1-May-21	1-May-21		Design	1- Not Started					
US#02												
	1	Data Insertion to tables	29-Apr-21	29-Apr-21		Build	3- Completed					
US#03												
	1	Creation of UserStory Description, task and their description	30-Apr-21	30-Apr-21		Coding	1- Not Started					
	2	Manager assigning tasks to all the employees										

References

- https://www.projectmanager.com/templates/project-task-tracking-template
- https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/bi-capabilities-in-excel-and-office-365-26c0548e-124c-4fd3-aab3-5f64568cb743
- https://ecapitaladvisors.com/blog/data-analysis-excel-business-intelligence/
- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/ssms/download-sql-server-management-studio-ssms?view=sql-server-ver15
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_Server_Management_Studio
- https://www.guru99.com/ssrs-tutorial.html#:~:text=SQL%20Server%20Reporting%20Services%20(SSRS)%20is%20a%20reporting%20software%20that,parameters%20defined%20by%20the%20users.
- https://www.javatpoint.com/ssrs
- https://www.red-gate.com/simple-talk/sql/bi/ssrs-reporting-basics-when-is-ssrs-the-right-tool/