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Prototype Android Model for Estimated Rate in Your Area-A Review

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Abstract - *Today's project management and building block are widely depending on Project management information systems. The nature of these systems has changed because they developed single-user single-project management systems to complex, distributed, multi-functional systems to cover only project planning. Information systems research has only partly reflected this evolution. Typical fields of research are algorithms in respect of operation research problems related to project management, the assessment and comparison of commercial project management solutions and corresponding assessment frameworks, the development of prototypes to test new kinds of functionality and research into the usage of project management software systems. Two specific problems are very rarely shows are become increasingly complex. Firstly, information system designers are facing a growing number of business processes that have to be supported with project management software. Secondly, information system users have difficulties in setting up corresponding organizational systems and selecting corresponding software products are become increasingly complex. This paper deals with some important literature reviews regarding application systems.*

Key Words: *Management, algorithms, information system, difficulties, software.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In construction projects, activities are operating independently by divided this into functional areas, which are performed by different disciplines (e.g. architects, engineers, and contractors) & each discipline makes decisions without considering its impact on others. These functional disciplines often develop their own objectives, goals, and value systems. That's why; each discipline has become dedicated to the optimisation of its own function with little regard to, or understanding of, its effects on the performance of the project with which they are involved. The interfaces that exist between functional disciplines have become a potential barrier for effective and efficient communication and co-ordination in projects. The source of the problem can be typically traced back along the supply chain and it often becomes evident that there were informational flow mishaps in the process to done this required to identified breakdown in communication.

A CIS provides information to common understanding of the facts: a prerequisite for collaboration. It's the cheapest way to gather information because it's only done once. It is the most reliable way to host information because many eyes scrutinize centralized data and mistakes are more likely to be found and corrected. The first line of defences against political or legal attack and a clear window into the project that leaders can use instead of relying on delayed or biased reports filtered through layers of information is helped using CIS. CIS measures a report card for both team members and most important, it educates the team and makes better managers because it tells true stories that's why its improves performance.

This is linked to information sharing and channelling. Information is inaccurate or delayed is seldom filtered and delegated to specified parameter. Consequently, an ineffective decision making it results quality failures due to the absence of an integrated and systematic information system. Moreover, many organisations develop local insular ways to maintain control over their own domains of responsibility because of absence of such a system. Thus, information gathering, reporting, and management in a project become uncoordinated and multiple re-drawing and re-keying of information must be undertaken. & this leads to time waste, unnecessary costs, increased errors, and misunderstanding, and thus rework, that's why the primary factor of time and cost overruns in construction projects. The ineffective use of information technology in communicating information exacerbates the amount of rework that occurs in a project & its need IS used to manage quality to monitor the performance of organisations and quality costs determined. This will enable organisations to implement strategies for preventing it required to determine their quality failure costs. The design and development of quality costing systems for construction projects has been limited, to date, because the complexity associated to manage information from a number of organisations with different approaches.

The voice of authority from a committed owner is essential to a successful CIS & there's always a bumpy start-up while the team adjusts to the routine discipline of entering and sharing information. Some team members will have a hard time accepting change and will neglect the responsibility to provide input. Initially, there will be glitches in the data that provide targets for criticism. Engineering the human system to maintain timely and reliable information flow is the hardest part. Success requires support from the top brass. Interoperability has been a problem but there is progress. CIS systems can be interfaced with different software used by other organizations to minimize the chores of data entry.

2. Problem Statement

A user-based interface of electronic information systems has been developed for the well established firms but the firms which cannot afford the same system so a normal rage based software covering all the basic needs of current firm work which can be easily used in practice. A system based on employed by managers in contemporary organizations as custom-made software solutions to plan, schedule, implement, control, report, communicate, forecast, review, and handle the cost of all aspects of a project, in pursuit of optimal project performance.

3. Review of Research Paper

3.1. Peter E.D. Love, Zahir Irani [2003], A prototype Project Management Quality Cost System (PROMQACS) was developed to determine quality costs in construction projects. The structure and information requirements that are needed to provide a classification system of quality costs were identified and discussed. The developed system was tested in two case study construction projects and implemented also to determine the information and management issues needed to develop PROMQACS into a software program. In addition, the system was used to determine the cost and causes of rework that occurred in the projects.

3.2. Pollaphat Nitithamyong, MirosClaw J. Skibniewski, [2004], This paper describes research conducted at Purdue University on the identification of factors determining success or failure of web-based construction project management systems, particularly through the use of application service providers utilized by construction firms without in-house expertise to develop such systems for exclusive company use. This paper presented the state-of-the-art of PMASPs for the construction industry, the current business models of PM-ASPs, and their supported features.

3.3. Rafiq M. Choudhry, Khurram Iqbal [2013], Risk management is a relatively new field in the construction industry of Pakistan, but it is gradually gaining prominence because of increased construction activity and competitiveness. This is an empirical survey-based study of risk management in the construction industry of Pakistan. It reports the findings of the importance of risks, their current management techniques, the existing status of risk management systems of the organizations, and barriers to effective risk management from the perspective of key stakeholders. The analysis of the results reveals that financial and economic factors, followed by quality, are the most important risks, and the industry generally tries to avoid or transfer these risks. Results indicated that the risk management system and practices of most of the organizations are reactive, semi permanent, informal, and unstructured with nonexistent and limited committed resources to deal with risks.

3.4. M. Braglia, M. Frosolini [2014], Project Management Information Systems (PMIS) are software applications that help managers track projects from their conception to their execution. They provide them with pertinent information and collaborative tools. Currently, most businesses use disconnected instruments which are not designed for managing complex projects. Increases in complexity, both due to the extent of scope and the fact that the users who contribute to the decision making process are physically separated, have led to initiatives that deal with cooperation, teamwork and continuous improvement. This work presents an integrated approach to improve PMIS applicability within the Extended Enterprise. The study regards the definition and the building of a management framework where planning, scheduling, and communicating are made immediate and effective by the adoption of common standards, shared communication and appropriate software tools for the management of whole Supply Chains. The proposed approach has been successfully applied within the shipbuilding industry.

3.5. Douglas M. Brito, Emerson A. M. Ferreira [2015], The application of Information Technology (IT) to construction project management (CPM) has become crucial to the completion of projects in accordance with the specifications of time, quality and costs. However, there are difficulties in visualizing the planning and work progress in space and integrating information between stakeholders. Building Information Modelling (BIM) can gather necessary information at different stages of a project's lifecycle, including production management. This study aims at discussing strategies for the representation and analyses of a building construction 4D Model for planning and control and evaluating the importance and applicability of 4D Modelling to CPM, based on the survey conducted with the professionals from the Brazilian construction sector using a Google Docs questionnaire.

3.6. Aynur Kazaz, Turgut Acıkara [2015] The success of a construction project mainly depends on the management of the highly correlated inputs like labor-force, materials and capital. Since labor-force varies from region to region, it contains many uncertainties. Therefore, among these inputs labor force is the most difficult one to manage. In this sense, it is important to determine the factors affecting labor-productivity to manage labor-force effectively. In the literature there are many studies in which the factors were identified from the managers' perspectives. In this study, it was argued that craft workers have the biggest impact on labor productivity and hence, their opinion should also be considered during identifying these factors.

3.7. Barbara Gładysz, Dariusz Skorupka, Dorota Kuchta, Artur Duchaczek [2015], this paper proposes a mathematical model supporting the management of project risk. The model distinguishes between risks which have to be accepted and risks which can be eliminated at some cost, helping to decide which risks should be eliminated so that the customer requirements with respect to project completion time can be satisfied at minimal cost. The model is based on a modification of the PERT method and can be reduced to a mixed linear programming problem. The model is illustrated by means of a real world case concerning a construction project. We propose a PERT-based model supporting time-

related project risk management. The newness of the model with respect to the existing literature is that it distinguishes between various project risk categories, depending on the existence or non-existence of risk elimination possibilities.

3.8. Ximena Ferrada, Daniela Núñez, Andrés Neyem, Alfredo Serpell, Marcos Sepúlved et.al. [2016], Construction companies are project-based organizations, since much of their knowledge is generated on site, from projects they carry out. In fact, projects are an important source of expert know-how and organizational knowledge, but lessons-learned from them are not systematically incorporated into subsequent projects, evidencing a lack of knowledge management and learning culture in local construction companies. This article describes a research effort that addressed this situation and developed a lessons-learned system to help construction companies to overcome these limitations. A multiple case-study methodology was applied to understand the knowledge and learning realities and needs of three Chilean construction companies. Based on these results, a mobile cloud-shared workspace to support knowledge management was developed. Results show that major concerns of users are associated with how the system acknowledges the particularities of construction projects and how it will be incorporated into daily activities.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Modern organizations have gradually transformed from single-project ventures to the information symmetry of numerous global projects. Informers are now mandated to integrate many and highly complex projects informed simultaneously and with unprecedented level of accuracy and detail-specific precision. Not only are projects requisite, but also an assortment of such projects at any one time, given that modern organizations are continually been involved in many projects as a competitive tactic to ensure that they remain relevant in their respective fields. In contemporary organizations, computer information system has now emerged as a multifaceted process of implementing assorted initiatives, all whose planning and control need a simultaneous nerve centre.

In order to achieve this, the first step was to understand how construction companies work on-site. For that matter, we used a multiple case study approach in the first stage of the research. This included understanding how they currently manage their knowledge, and how lessons- learned system should be to support the improvement of the management of construction projects. We chose this research strategy because we want to answer how questions, so they are more explanatory and likely to lead to the use of case studies. All the participating companies were medium size construction companies in geographical expansion. In each company, semi-structured interviews, direct observations, and review of documentation were conducted.

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