



Computing Calamities: Lessons Learned from Products, Projects, and Companies That Failed, Robert L. Glass, Prentice Hall PTR, 1999, 0130828629, 9780130828620, 302 pages. In his follow-up To The best-selling Software Runaways, Robert Glass brings together 30 of the worst computer-industry failures of all time -- and shows how you can prevent disaster from happening to you. Computer Calamities is organized into six short sections, each featuring a collection of articles relating to a particular type of computer-industry disaster. All the biggest failures of the past decade are here: Cray's failed supercomputers; Citicorp's \$600 million blunder; the collapse of Wang; the failure of the Commodore Amiga; Jim Manzi's Nets, Inc., Unisys' mismanaged Usoft, and dozens more. If you enjoyed (and learned from) Software Runaways, you'll love Computing Calamities..

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Building quality software , Robert L. Glass, 1992, Computers, 369 pages. This book gets at the essence of software quality based on the premise that quality is at heart a technical problem, and that management's job is to create a facilitating

Apple Confidential 2.0 The Definitive History of the World's Most Colorful Company, Owen W. Linzmayer, Jan 1, 2004, Business & Economics, 323 pages. Chronicles the best and the worst of Apple Computer's remarkable story..

Exposed The Toxic Chemistry of Everyday Products and What's at Stake for American Power, Mark Schapiro, 2009, Business & Economics, 216 pages. Schapiro shows that Europe, by taking the environmental high road, is cleaning America's economic clock (not to mention exposing its people to much less pollution). The markets

A Theory of Cognitive Dissonance , Leon Festinger, 1962, Psychology, 291 pages. Leon Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance has been widely recognized as an important and influential concepts in certain areas of motivation and social psychology. The

Software engineering concepts and techniques : proceedings of the NATO conferences, Peter Naur, Brian Randell, J. N. Buxton, NATO Science Committee, 1976, Computers, 306 pages. .

CIO., Volume 15 , , 2002, Business & Economics, . A resource for information executives, the online version of CIO offers executive programs, research centers, general discussion forums, online information technology links

America's Best Value Colleges , Esq. Eric Owens, Princeton Review, Mar 1, 2004, Education, 336 pages. Provides a close up look at more than seventy-five lesser-known colleges and universities across the country that provide superb academic studies, top-notch facilities

Software runaways , Robert L. Glass, 1998, Computers, 259 pages. 67344-2 What you can learn from 16 colossal software disasters. If failure teaches more than success, imagine how much you can learn from the most catastrophic software

ComputingFailure.com War Stories from the Electronic Revolution, Robert L. Glass, Apr 1, 2001, Business & Economics, 289 pages. This book presents a collection of computing failure stories that have occurred amongst the most phenomenal success stories of our time..

DEC is dead, long live DEC , Paul J, Peter S, Michael M, 2003, Business & Economics, 319 pages. In a study of Digital Equipment Corporation, the author chronicles the four-decade arc of one of the most important companies of the computer age, revealing how the company

The Black O Racism and Redemption in an American Corporate Empire, Steve Watkins, Mar 1, 2012, Business & Economics, 300 pages. Presents a behind-the-scenes account of a 1988 lawsuit by several white managers against the Shoney's restaurant chain, which they accused of firing them for refusing to

Battle's end a Seminole football team revisited, Caroline Alexander, 1995, Sports & Recreation, 220 pages. 9 photographs in text..

Software project dynamics an integrated approach, Tarek K. Abdel-Hamid, Tarek Abdel-Hamid, Stuart E. Madnick, 1991, Computers, 264 pages. M->CREATED.

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The current buzz about the Millennium Bug is just the latest in a long line of "gotchas" that have plagued the computer industry since its beginning. Many great advances in technology have resulted from risky experimentation, but it's critical to remember and study the spectacular failures that also resulted from some of those risks.

Glass's book is an excellent & insightful book just like his previous book on software runaways. Having read academic and popular press literature on software risk & project risk with great interest, I would give this book 5 stars on its insightful organization. A MUST read for all of you folks suffering with lousy projects!

Robert L. Glass writes well and usually has something interesting and useful to say, but he wrote only 15% of the pages in this book. The rest of it is articles from publications such as the Wall Street Journal, CIO Magazine, Information Week, Global Technology Business, and Business Week. If you're a regular reader of these publications, as I am, much of this book is quite literally old news. The lack of original material is a disappointment.

Synopsis: 8286B-4 Super bloopers from the world of high technology! The current buzz about the Millennium Bug is just the latest in a long line of "gotchas" that have plagued the computer industry since its beginning. Many great advances in technology have resulted from risky experimentation, but it's critical to remember and study the spectacular failures that also resulted from some of those risks. Failures can be mundane, like the typical complaints of software projects that are behind schedule and over budget, while others can be much more extravagant. In Computing Calamities, Robert L. Glass has collected war stories from around the industry, including: The brilliant engineers whose software allowed viewers to play along with TV game shows, if only they could find a cable system that would support the bandwidth Supercomputing budgets that collapsed along with the Soviet Union, as Cold War funding dried up A French company that stole an American company's product design, then sued the American company for copying them The management team that put a former clothing manufacturer in charge of the inventors of Pong, nearly bankrupting a company that had held 80% of its market The "improved" HMO database that could reject 1,000 claims if one Social Security number was entered in the wrong field Laugh at these mistakes, and learn from them. Someone else's failure could be the foundation of your success.

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In his follow-up *To The best-selling Software Runaways*, Robert Glass brings together 30 of the worst computer-industry failures of all time -- and shows how you can prevent disaster from happening to you. *Computer Calamities* is organized into six short sections, each featuring a collection of articles relating to a particular type of computer-industry disaster. All the biggest failures of the past decade are here: Cray's failed supercomputers; Citicorp's \$600 million blunder; the collapse of Wang; the failure of the Commodore Amiga; Jim Manzi's Nets, Inc., Unisys' mismanaged Usoft, and dozens more. If you enjoyed (and learned from) *Software Runaways*, you'll love *Computing Calamities*.

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Robert Glass is an author and consultant on software quality issues who has written more than 10 books on the topic. He owns his own company, Computing Trends, and writes a column on software Engineering for ACM Communications Magazine. He is also author of *Software Runaways: Lessons Learned from Massive Software Project Failures*.

He is the emeritus editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Systems and Software*^[2] and also writes regular columns for *Communications of the ACM* and *IEEE Software*^[citation needed]. In 1995 he was awarded an honorary Ph.D. from Linkoping University of Sweden,^[3] and in 1999 he was named a fellow of the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) professional society.^[4]

After 45 years in the field Glass described himself as "my head is in the academic area of computing, but my heart is in its practice."^[5] Writing in *IEEE Software* in 2000, Glass criticized open-source software, predicting that it will not reach far, and "will be limited to one or a few cults emerging from a niche culture." Glass's basis for this bold prediction was that open-source software "goes against the grain of everything I know about the software field".^[6]