CH22-Project management

* Differences between software project management and other types of project management

1. The product is intangible.
2. Software processes are variable and organization specific.
3. Large software projects are often one-off projects.

* Factors influencing project management

- ✧ Company size
- ✧ Software customers
- ✧ Software size
- ✧ Software type
- ✧ Organizational culture
- ✧ Software development processes

* Project management activities:

1. Project planning.
2. Reporting, Risk management.
3. People management.
4. Proposal writing.

* Categories of risk:

1. Project risks.
2. Product risks.
3. Business risks

* The risk management process:

- ✧ Risk identification
- ✧ Risk analysis
- ✧ Risk planning
- ✧ Risk monitoring

* Suggest four risks that may threaten the success of a software project?

- staff turnover.
- management change.
- requirements change.
- technology change.
- hardware unavailability.
- product competition.
- specification delays.
- size underestimate.
- CASE tool under-performance

* Examples of technology risks that may arise in a software project:

1. The system database cannot process as many transactions as expected;
2. Reused software components are defective

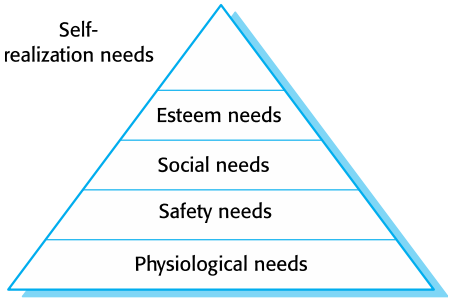
* What is involved in risk monitoring?

Regularly assessing the project risks to decide whether or not the risks are becoming more or less probable and whether the effects of the risks have changed.

* People management factors:

1. Consistency.
2. Respect.
3. Inclusion.
4. Honesty.

* Levels in Human needs hierarchy:



- Self-realization needs.
- Esteem needs.
- Social needs.
- Safety needs.
- Physiological needs

* Advantages of a cohesive group

- Group quality standards can be developed by the group members.
- Team members learn from each other
- Knowledge is shared
- Refactoring and continual improvement is encouraged

* Five factors that might be considered when selecting people for a software development team?

1. Domain experience.
2. Platform experience.
3. Programming language experience.
4. Problem solving ability.
5. Educational background.
6. Communication ability.
7. Personality.

* Five key factors that influence the effectiveness of group communications:

- Group size
- Group structure
- Group composition
- The physical work environment
- The available communication channels.