

## Learning Journal Template

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**Course:** Software Project Management

**Journal URL:** [https://github.com/BhartiChh/SOEN-6481\\_software-project-management](https://github.com/BhartiChh/SOEN-6481_software-project-management)

**Dates Range of activities:** 6 October- 26 October

**Date of the journal:** 26 October, 2024

Key Concepts Learned:	Application in Real Projects:	Peer Interactions:	Challenges Faced:	Personal development	Goals for the Next Week
<p>The Project Plan is covered in detail in Chapter 6. Project planning includes scheduling, budgeting, personnel, communication, and quality planning, among other things. Work breakdown structure is a methodical approach to decomposing the entire project work into smaller jobs. To determine which activities come before others and which cannot begin before another work is finished. It ensures organized method of allocating resources and clarifies dependencies. Project scheduling can be carried out in two ways: Bottom-up planning starts with assigning duration to individual tasks and aggregates them into overall project timetable, top-down planning starts with allocating time duration for entire project and then cascades down to smaller tasks with assigning task duration. Allocating resources should be predicated on closely matching the abilities that are needed with those that are available. Project's difficulty is determined by how much it costs to discover a solution. Project's activities should be planned to yield measurable results so management can assess progress. Activity should have effort, deadline, length and end-point. Milestones are where a process activity ends. Project schedules are represented using graphic notations. Schedules are displayed against calendar times in bar charts. The longest path in the project is found by</p>	<p>When it comes to effectively allocating resources in large software development projects, WBS is crucial. It ensures that each team member is given tasks that are appropriate for their skill set while upholding the overall project structure. Using activity networks to visualize task interdependence can help complicated projects avoid bottlenecks by emphasizing</p>	<p>We explored the advantages and disadvantages of bottom-up planning in our group conversations for around 35 minutes. Following a provocative discussion, one peer proposed that Agile teams benefit from bottom-up planning because of its granular task concentration. Their reasoning made me re-evaluate top-down planning's suitability for iterative project cycles, even if I had previously supported it. A peer also</p>	<p>Regarding Chapter 6, concepts were rather simple in comparison to Chapter 5 because I was previously familiar with some of topics, such as GANTT chart, from completing an assignment for another course. Using an example and explaining how difficulty is judged, less on was very clear, and students also learned more by reading the textbook. Although the correct meaning</p>	<p>Devoting at least 1 hour a day for more expertise with bar charts will help me better visualize task dependencies and timetables. In order to improve my estimations for both small- and large-scale activities, I intend to simulate different</p>	<p>Since the tests will consist of multiple-choice questions (MCQs) to fill in the gaps, I must thoroughly read the textbook. I have already highlighted a few topics on which I am unsure. My goal is to get better at tracking project performance with EVM tools. Finding early warning indicators of</p>

<p>aggregating the timings for the tasks in each sequence to establish the critical path. Overall calendar time needed for the project is determined by the critical path. In addition to supplier planning for any hardware or software, quality planning should be explicitly discussed with the supplier. A project's quality assurance is one of its most crucial components. Once more, one of the most crucial project planning responsibilities is creating a budget. Complete project plan is spread across multiple iterations in iterative projects. Chapter 7 discussed project monitoring: gathering enough information to gauge the project's progress and make sure the team is operating according to the plan. Control : process of making sure that the project meets all of its goals in terms of scope, cost, acceptable risk, schedule etc. 4 steps for project monitoring and control were covered. monitoring and control tools like Earned Value Management and S curve were covered. By combining schedule and cost performance, EVM is technique to provide a clear picture of project progress through variance (cost &amp; schedule) and project health. Monitoring includes comparing performance to time, cost, and scope baselines as part of risk control and baselines. Project execution performance is measured using performance indicators in relation to the project's baseline plan. Other name for performance indicators is project metrics. Since risk control is a dynamic process, it needs to be updated frequently as the project develops. Corrective actions are available when there are deviations from the plan. Schedule optimization can be utilized to cut down on needless slack in the project timeline and finish the project faster. This implies that the baseline</p>	<p>g essential paths and guaranteeing that high-priority jobs are finished on time. Through the evaluation of both time and budget performance, EVM offers an organized method for maintaining project momentum. In actual projects, I would use this technique to spot deviations early and alter the plan of action. By just reading the company's product, I attempted to determine the extent and effort required to relate the ideas covered in class.</p>	<p>described how they used schedule variance in their previous project to identify items that were behind schedule during the discussion of chapter 7. A greater comprehension of how minor deviations might worsen if they are not addressed promptly resulted from this. My understanding of the significance of variance analysis was aided by the peer debate. Through their experience, I was able to understand how proactive tracking can save minor setbacks from becoming more significant project problems.</p>	<p>Time Duration Estimation: It was difficult to assign precise time frames to jobs, particularly when using top-down method, as high-level estimations may be too general to handle smaller tasks efficiently. It can be challenging to manage several dependencies in projects since they require careful monitoring and knowledge of potential changes. As project I'm working on for this course develops and iterations continue, tracking time and budget might feel</p>	<p>t project scenarios and practice assigning more precise durations. My understanding of chapter 5 principles, such as the objective of CM, has improved significantly when the professor or to clarify the purposes during lecture with an example that I analyzed deeply.</p>	<p>schedule or budget overruns is what I want to concentrate on. For dynamic projects, I want to test out project management software that allows for real-time tracking of EVM parameters. Long-term objectives include deepening my knowledge of risk management in monitoring procedures so I'll be able to manage project risks more skillfully.</p>
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dates for milestones and the start and finish dates of tasks should be revised together with the rest of the project plan.			like striking a moving target.		
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