**Status Acounting**

The purpose of this document is to establish methods for implementing changes, monitoring, and evaluating results in a software development team. These practices are essential to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of development processes, as well as to maintain quality and customer satisfaction. By implementing these methods, the team will be able to effectively manage changes in the software, assess their impact, and make informed decisions to continuously improve the final product.

The following sections will be defined:

1. Estimation of resources to implement the changes.
2. Procedure for obtaining information about the implementation of the change.
3. Evaluation variables to measure the behavior of the implemented change.

**Mechanisms for estimating resources to implement changes.**

* Cost Estimation: Taking into account costs associated with team working hours, necessary infrastructure, and any other direct or indirect costs related to the changes.
* Function Point Estimation: If possible, employing the function point technique to estimate the size and complexity of the changes.
* Analogy Estimation: Using similar past experiences as a reference to estimate time and resources.
* Requirements Analysis: Carefully reviewing the requested changes to fully understand their scope and complexity.
* Task Breakdown: Breaking down the changes into smaller, more manageable tasks that can be estimated more accurately.
* Review and Adjust: Review and refine your estimates as you gather more information or encounter changes in requirements.
* Time Estimation: Utilizing techniques such as PERT (Program Evaluation and Review Technique) estimation to gauge the time needed to complete each task.
* Contingency Reserve: Incorporates a buffer of time and resources to address potential unforeseen or additional changes during implementation.

**Procedure to obtain the information about the implementation of change**

1. Identification of involved parties: Recognizing the entities involved in carrying out the proposed change.
2. Scheduling meetings: Setting dates for meetings with stakeholders to address the implementation of the change.
3. Evaluation of the change request: Thoroughly analyzing the change request to understand its scope, goals, and potential impact.
4. Analysis of the action plan: Discussing the action plan to implement the change, considering aspects such as schedule, available resources, and interdependencies.
5. Recording information: Recording all relevant details related to the execution of the change, including the agreed plan, schedules, resource needs, and potential risks or challenges.
6. Resource allocation: Assigning the necessary resources, such as personnel, equipment, and supplies, to carry out the implementation of the change.
7. Progress monitoring: Closely monitoring the progress of the implemented change, providing regular updates to stakeholders on the current status, and documenting any issues that arise.
8. Feedback collection: Obtaining feedback from stakeholders at all times during the implementation process to ensure that the change meets their expectations and requirements.
9. Review of execution: Assessing the implementation of the change to ensure its successful completion and the achievement of the objectives set forth in the change request.
10. Closure: Once the change has been successfully implemented, closing the change request and updating any relevant documentation or systems.

**Evaluation variables to measure the behavior of the implemented change.**

* **Duration of performed tasks:** Compare the total estimated duration of the tasks to be performed with the time it took to actually complete the tasks.

Two different approaches will be analyzed:

1. Total duration of the change request to complete its implementation:

This approach focuses on the total time taken from the beginning to the completion of the change request implementation.

1. Time for each activity that contributed to the implementation of the change:

In this approach, the implementation of the change is broken down into different activities or tasks. Each activity is individually analyzed to determine how much time it took to complete.

* **Cost of the change request:** Compare the estimated cost vs real cost. This element involves evaluating the difference between the estimated cost initially projected to carry out a change request and the actual cost incurred during its implementation. By comparing these two values, it can be determined if there were significant discrepancies between what was expected to be spent and what was actually spent.
* **Number of performed tasks:** Compare the initial task and the task performed. This metric involves assessing the variance between the tasks outlined in the initial plan and those that were executed during the implementation phase. By comparing these two sets of tasks, it becomes possible to identify any deviations or additional tasks that arose during the implementation process.
* **Resources used:** Compare estimated trained personnel, tools and technology with actual ones used. This aspect involves examining the variance between the resources initially projected for the implementation of a change and the resources actually employed during the process. By conducting this comparison, it enables the identification of any discrepancies or deviations between the planned and actual resource allocation.
* **Interdependencies with other project components:** Planned versus actual interdependencies used. This aspect entails evaluating the alignment between the interdependencies anticipated during the planning phase and those that were actually relied upon during implementation. Analyzing this comparison allows for identifying any discrepancies or deviations between the anticipated and realized interdependencies. It provides insights into the effectiveness of interdependency management strategies and highlights any unexpected dependencies that emerged during the project execution.