

Università degli Studi di Udine

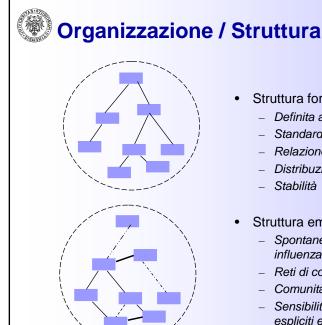
Pianificazione e controllo

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- Struttura formale
 - Definita a tavolino
 - Standard, organigrammi, ruoli
 - Relazione tra persone e mansioni
 - Distribuzione di potere
 - Stabilità
- Struttura emergente
 - Spontanea, può essere influenzata ma non determinata
 - Reti di comunicazione tra persone
 - Comunità di pratica
 - Sensibilità ai flussi informativi espliciti ed impliciti





Organizzazione / Struttura

- Struttura formale
 - Variazioni progettate e lente nel tempo
 - Determina la stabilità della dinamica dell'organizzazione
- Struttura emergente
 - Variazioni implicite e continue nel tempo
 - Determina la qualità della dinamica dell'organizzazione
- Struttura formale ed emergente coesistono sempre all'interno di un'organizzazione
 - Non basta definire la prima, è necessario riconoscere la seconda





Management activities

Inegegneria del software Progettazione e Laboratorio Pianificazione e controllo

- Problem building
- Problem solving (using available people)
- Motivating (people who work on a project)
- Organising (the way in which people work)
 - Group Organization
 - Group Staffing
 - Infrastructure
- Planning (what people are going to do)
- Estimating (how fast/well people will work)
 - Modelli di stima già analizzati
- Controlling (if and how people execute activities)





Problem building

- Non sempre un problema dato "è" il problema
 - Molto spesso è il sintomo di un problema
- Non sempre la soluzione ad un problema dato "è" la soluzione
 - La propria cultura influenza
 - La lettura del problema (vedo quello che riconosco)
 - L'identificazione della soluzione (è qualcosa di sperimentato con successo in casi analoghi)
- Dato un problema di partenza, costruire IL PROBLEMA evidenziando i propri preconcetti





- Input
 - Problema
 - Informazioni di contesto
 - Soluzione Parziale
 - Esperienza Passata
- Elaborazione
 - Conoscenza esistente
 - Conoscenza nuova
- Operatività
 - Singola
 - Collettiva
- Output
 - Soluzione del problema





- An important role of a manager is to motivate the people working on a project
- Motivation is a complex issue
- La motivazione fa leva su un mix individuale e solitamente non bilanciato di necessità
 - Primarie
 - Personali
 - Sociali









- Motivations depend on satisfying needs
- · It can be assumed that physiological and safety needs are satisfied
- Social, esteem and self-realization needs are most significant from a managerial viewpoint
- Difficoltà
 - Come riconoscere le necessità delle persone?
 - · Non espresse, implicite
 - Quale leva usare, sulle necessità intraviste?
 - Che effetto avrà l'azione, a livello personale e a livello dell'organizzazione?





Motivation - Need satisfaction

- Social
 - Provide communal facilities
 - Allow informal communications
- Esteem
 - Recognition of achievements
 - Appropriate rewards
- Self-realization
 - Training people want to learn more
 - Responsibility





- Needs hierarchy is almost certainly an over-simplification
- Must also take into account also different personality types:
 - Task-oriented, Self-oriented, Interaction-oriented, ...
- E' anche necessario tenere in considerazione il contesto in cui le persone si muovono
 - Relazioni con i colleghi
 - Cultura emergente
- Motivazione
 - Non deve essere vista come un'azione deterministica sulla singola persona
 - Stimolo alla costruzione di comunità di pratica



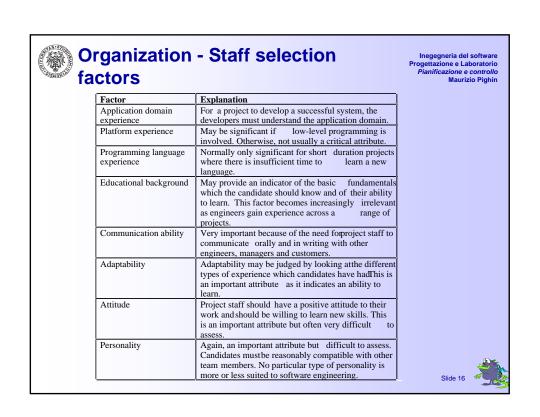


Organization - Project staffing

- Choosing people to work on a project is a major managerial responsibility
- Appointment decisions are usually based on
 - Information provided by the candidate
 - Information gained at an interview
 - Recommendations from other people who know the candidate
- Some companies use psychological or aptitude tests





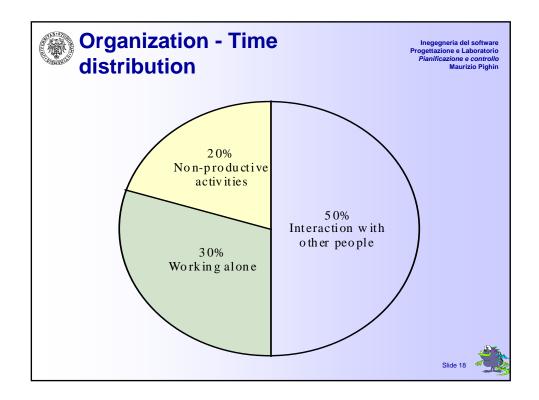




Organization - Group working

- Most software engineering is a group activity
 - The development schedule for most non-trivial software projects is such that they cannot be completed by one person working alone
- Group interaction is a key determinant of group performance
- Flexibility in group composition is limited
 - Managers must do the best they can with available people









- Leadership depends on respect not titular status
 - Modelli diversi di leadership
 - Condottiero (Carismatico)
 - Conduttore/Pastore (Attento)
- Natural leadership is more effective that autocratic leadership
- There may be both a technical and an administrative leader
- A career path based on technical competence should be supported





Organization - Group cohesiveness

- In a cohesive group, members consider the group to be more important than any individual in it
 - Comunità di pratica
- Advantages of a cohesive group are:
 - Group quality standards can be developed
 - Team members learn from each other and get to know each other's work
 - Egoless programming where members strive to improve each other's programs can be practised





Organization - Group loyalties

- Group members tend to be loyal to cohesive groups
- 'Groupthink' is preservation of group irrespective of technical or organizational considerations
- Management should act positively to avoid groupthink by forcing external involvement with each group





Organization - Group communications

- Fattori che influenzano l'efficacia della comunicazione
 - Status of group members
 - Higher status members tend to dominate conversations
 - Personalities in groups
 - · Avoid personality predominance in a group
 - Gender composition of group
 - · Mixed-sex groups tend to communicate better
 - Communication channels
 - · Communciations channelled though a central coordinator tend to be ineffective





Organization - Riunoni

- L'obiettivo delle riunioni influenza
 - La partecipazione (Figure coinvolte)
 - Andamento
 - Attese
- Di estrema importanza il conduttore della riunione
 - Stimola
 - Modera
 - Controlla i tempi
 - Sintetizza





Organization - Team structure

- Software engineering group sizes should be relatively small (< 8 members)
- Break big projects down into multiple smaller projects
- Small teams may be organised in an informal, "democratic" way
- Chief programmer teams try to make the most effective use of skills and experience

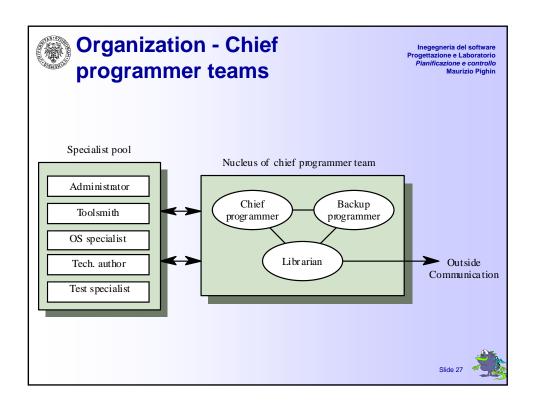




Organization - Chief programmer teams

- Consist of a kernel of specialists helped by others added to the project as required
- Reportedly successful but problems with this approach are:
 - Finding talented chief programmers
 - Disruption to normal organisational structures
 - De-motivating effect on those who are not chief programmers







- Extreme programming groups are variants of democratic organisation
- In extreme programming groups, some 'management' decisions are devolved to group members
- Programmers work in pairs and take a collective responsibility for code that is developed
- Vedremo in dettaglio la metodologia





Organization - Working environments

- Physical workplace provision has an important effect on individual productivity and satisfaction
 - Comfort
 - Privacy
 - Facilities
- Health and safety considerations must be taken into account
 - Lighting
 - Heating
 - Furniture

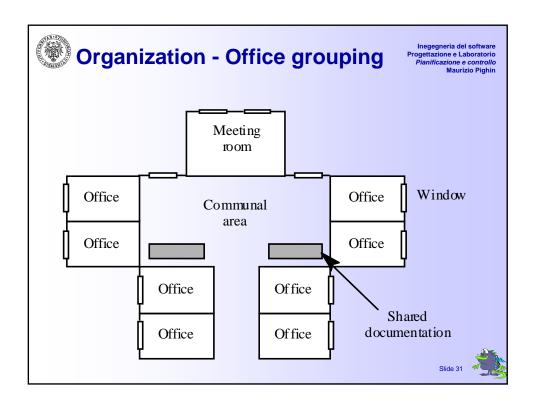




Organization - Environmental factors

- Privacy
 - Each engineer requires an area for uninterrupted work
- Outside awareness
 - People prefer to work in natural light
- Personalization
 - Individuals adopt different working practices and like to organize their environment in different ways







- Computers
 - Each engineer should have a personal workstation with access to software which is needed for his/her job
- Telecommunications
 - Telephone, fax, e-mail, networking facilities
 - Groupware systems such as Lotus Notes facilitate information sharing
 - Good telecomm. facilities can drastically reduce travel costs





