Status Accounting and Auditing

Title	Status Accounting and Auditing	
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Status Accounting

Status Accounting Task is a crucial component of the Software Configuration Management (SCM) process. It involves recording and tracking essential information related to the project's status, changes, and configuration items. This information serves several purposes, including providing a historical record of project activities, facilitating auditing processes, and ensuring compliance with standards and regulations.

Recording and documenting the status of various aspects of the project, such as requirements, risks, team skills, resources, methodology, communication, and adherence to standards, allows for comprehensive visibility into the project's progress and performance. It provides stakeholders, project managers, and auditors with the necessary information to assess the project's compliance, effectiveness, and overall health.

During auditing, the recorded information from the Status Accounting task serves as a valuable reference for verifying the project's adherence to established processes, standards, and guidelines. Auditors can review the documented data to assess whether the project activities are aligned with the defined plans, identify any deviations or non-compliance, and evaluate the effectiveness of the SCM process.

By maintaining accurate and up-to-date status accounting records, organizations can demonstrate transparency, traceability, and accountability in their project management practices. The recorded information serves as tangible evidence of the project's progress, decision-making processes, and adherence to regulatory requirements. It also helps identify areas of improvement, measure the impact of changes, and support informed decision-making during project evaluations and audits.

The following list contains the information that should be recorded during the Software Configuration Management (SCM) process according to the SCM plan:

Outcome:

- Number of new requirements verified by clients
- Total number of new requirements
- Number of new requirements validated

Risks:

- Number of high probability risks avoided
- Total number of high probability risks
- Number of medium probability risks avoided
- Total number of medium probability risks
- Number of low probability risks avoided
- Total number of low probability risks

Team skills:

- Time it took a member to complete an assigned task
    - The expected time for each task
- Time it took a team to complete an assigned task
- Number of tickets related to solutions developed by a member
- Number of tickets related to solutions developed by a team

Resources:

- Budget: Boolean value indicating whether more money was needed or not
- Time: Boolean value indicating whether more time was needed or not
- HR: Boolean value indicating whether more people were needed or not
- Infrastructure: Boolean value indicating whether more infrastructure was needed or not

Methodology:

- The number of date changes on meetings
    -The number of scheduled meetings

- The ratio of canceled meetings

- Number of formal complaints on the methodology

Communication:

- Number of formal complaints on communication pipelines

- Number of formal complaints on communication clarity

- Number of emails in each sprint

Standards:

- For each product delivered: Number of respective standards for which it was compliant

- Number of formal complaints on standards

By recording and tracking this information, project teams can have valuable data for evaluating performance, managing risks, allocating resources effectively, improving communication, and ensuring compliance with standards.

Auditing

The section pertains to the auditing process of a software development project, where various aspects of the project are evaluated to ensure that the implementation of requirements from change requests (CR) is successful. The audit assesses the outcome of the implementation of CRs, how risks were managed, team and team member performance, adequacy of resources, the effectiveness of the methodology used, and the impact of communication channels and standards on the project's success. The audit process uses a set of defined metrics to evaluate the project, including the percentage of successfully verified and validated requirements, the percentage of avoided risks, the ratio of expected time taken by team members or teams to complete assigned tasks, the number of tickets related to solutions developed by members or teams, and the number of formal complaints related to communication pipelines, clarity, and standards. Through the audit process, the project team can identify areas for improvement and implement corrective actions to ensure project success.

We need to assess the following:
1.- The outcome of the implementation of requirements from CR: success, failure %
2.- How were the risks managed
3.-Measure the performance of the teams and of each team member
4.-Were the resources sufficient for addressing the CR?

- Budget
- Time

- HR
- Infrastructure

5.-Was the methodology facilitating the implementation of the CR?
6.- Are the communication channels helping the implementation of the CR
7.- Are the standards helping the implementation of the CR

Metrics defined:

1. Outcome:
    a. Percentage of new requirements successfully verified
    b. Percentage of new requirements validated
2. Risks:
    a. Percentage of high probability risks avoided
    b. Percentage of medium probability risks avoided
    c. Percentage of low probability risks avoided
3. Team skills:
    a. The ratio of the expected time it took a member to complete an assigned task vs the expected time for that task.
    b. The ratio of the expected time it took a team to complete an assigned task vs the expected time for that task.
    c. Number of tickets related to solutions developed by a member
    d. Number of tickets related to solutions developed by a Team
4. Resources:
    a. bool: Budget: was more money needed?
    b. bool: Time: was more time needed?
    c. bool: HR: were more people needed?
    d. bool: Infrastructure: was more infrastructure needed?
5. Methodology:
    a. The ratio of date changes on meetings vs the number of scheduled meetings.
    b. The ratio of canceled meetings vs the number of scheduled meetings
    c. Formal complaints on the methodology
6. Communication:
    a. Number of formal complaints on communication pipelines
    b. Number of formal complaints on communication clarity
    c. Number of emails in a given sprint
7. Standards:
    a. For each product delivered:
        i. for how many of its respective standards was it compliant
    b. Number of formal complaints on standards