Project managment life cycle:

- Project managment life cycle is a framework for managing any type of project
- The framework that all project share is called the project managment life cycle. It's universe to all projects in the world
  (It's work in - Project initiate, and ----)
- The project managment life cycle describes the evolution of project process groups that will move a project from intiation to project close

Project life cycle phases:

1. intialing the project (Initiation): Define the Authority Project information include are -
   - Purpose, vision, and mission.
   - objective and success criteria.
   - Schedule and budget
   - Name and Authority of Sponsen.
   - cheeks the resources available with the business.

2. planning the project (planning): determine the approach you will take and define all the details of how product will be done.
   - Good project need good plan
   - Planing is an iterative project

processes that show which process will be used in

the project, How the project work will be excuted how you will control the project work and finally how you will close down phases.

Require plan, time, resources and budget for testing, experimenting and monitoring.

2 type of planning

① implemantion plan:

(ii) Strategy : Develop overall approach of the project

(iii) figure out all the details of how the project will be done.

(iii) Excution the project: carry out activities defined during planning phase.

Here, ~~to fullfill all the stakeholder need~~. ~~Most of the resources are used here only~~

3. Excution the project:- carry out activities defined during planning phase.

- Most of the resources are used here only time, money and people.

- Here a tract record need to be maintain to check progress and for adjusting plan according to needs.

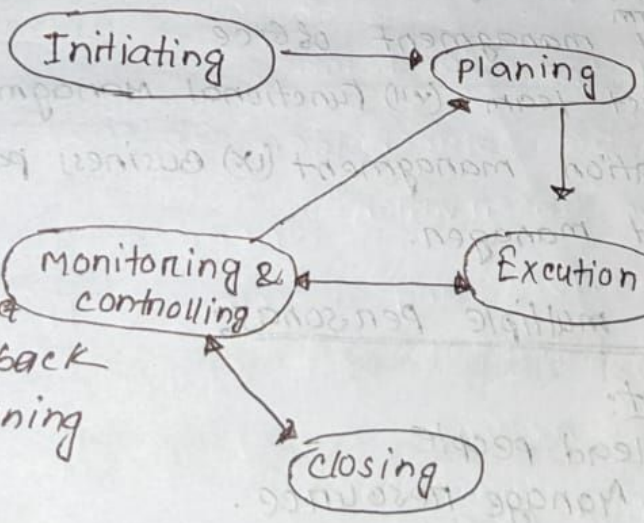
Here fullfill all stackeholder need is the main-

4. Monitoring and controlling product: set of process ensure that the project work your team is doing is being completed accurately and according to plan and shifting condition within the project.

closing the project:-

- Formal closen of project is done Here
- verifing the completion criteria are met.
- create closen repont

Project life cycle stage diagram:



The product shift back into planing

The project can move between excuting and monitoring and controling

Establishing the project requirments:
Before the actual project work can being the managen most establish the project requirements with the project stack hodens
- stakeholdens are any individuals groups on ~~comman~~ communities that have a vested intenest in the outcome of the project.

stakeholden include:

(I) customen (II) project spensen
(III) protfolio nevies board
(IV) ~~progr~~ program managens
(V) project managment office
(VI) project team (VII) functional Managment
(VIII) operation managment (IX) Business pantnen
(X) Project managen.

processing multiple pensonas:

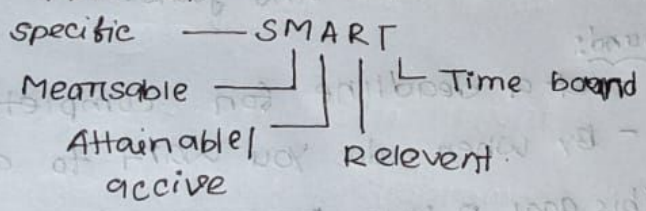
optimist:
- Lead people
- Manage resource.
- Implement the technology according to plan.

pressimit/ negativity:
- secnatly need to look at the worst case scenario for each piece of the

technology implementation

Realist: Need to look at the fact of the project (Emotion বাদ দিয়ে শুধু তথ্য বা বাস্তবতা দেখা)

Interviewing Managment: A project goals, requirements and objectives must be examined in such way that will feed into the project scope, called the SMART approach.



Specifics:
- Add as many details as possible on cleanly state your goal is direct, detailed you meaningful.
- What will you do? | Why | By When?

Measurable:
- Make sure your goals is trakeable
- How will you measure your goal.

Alternative:
- Take time to reflect
- can you realistically accomplish this goa within a certain timeline.

Attainable:
- Take time to reflect.
- can you realistically accomplish this goal within a certain timeline.

Relevent:
- Think about what is important to you.
- Does this goal aling with youn values and objectives and goals.

Time-bound:
- set a deadline for completion
- By when do you want to accomplish this goal ? How long will it take?

Interviewing the Stakeholden:

Two type of stakeholden observation

① pasive observation: Where to observer simply observes and documents the work and does not interact with stakeholden at all
- It's sometime called invisible observation

② Active observation: Where the observer interacts with the users, stops their work to ask questions and can get involved in actual work
- It is sometimes called visible observation

Choosing the best software Development Model for project?

- In the software industry we start every project with the intentions to create the unique software.
- We have some selection criteria to choose the best life cycle model for any project.

(1) Is the life cycle suitable for the team.

(2) Is the SDLC suitable for the technology we are going to use in project?

(3) Is the SDLC suitable for the clients / stakeholder concerns?

(4) Is your development team is distributed geographically?

(5) Is the SDLC good to deal with risks of the project?

(6) Is the SDLC good to deal with the quality of the project?

Estimation Techniques.

(1) Usecase point:

- It's software size estimation technique it tells the size of the software. after making lots of calculation then we can find out how much time it will take to get develop.
- Formula to find out usecase point is:

UCP = ~~Usecasepoint~~ UUCP X TCF X EF

- In the avobe formula,

UCP = Usecase point

UUCP = Unadjusted use case point

TCF = Technical complexity factor
EF = Enviromental factor

UUCP :-

- It is the combination of two think UUCW and UAW.

UUCW = Unadjusted usecase weight
UAW = Unadjusted Actor weight.

Formula to find out UUCP is,

UUCP = UUCW + UAW

UUCW :-

Weight finding formula for usecase:

Name	Number of Transaction	weight
Simple	3 or less	5
Avarge	4 to 7	10
complex	More than 7	15

UUCW :-

Category	Weight	Number of use case	product
simple	5	15	75
Avarge	10	18	180
complex	15	14	210

total = 465

UAW :- ~~সহজ~~ user weight - গণনা

Category	Weight	Actors	Product
simple	1	6	6
Avarge	2	9	18
complex	3	5	15

total = 39

UUCP = UUCW + UAW
= 465 + 39
= 504

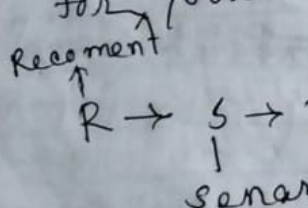
Tracking Matrix :-

→ It allows if a requirment is fully documented or not.

→ A requirment traceability matrix can ever call attention to missing requirments

→ It ensure that the software are completly meets the customer's.

→ A traceability matrix can help in the effort to provide proper and consistent documentation for your team.



SDLC model choosing →

Traceability matrix template :-

Sl No.	Req. ID	Req. Desc	Scenario	Tc desc	Tc id	Test Result	Defect id	Defect status
1	BR-1	INBOX	Mails	-check the mail in inbox	1	Pass		
				-Verify the open mail.	2	Fail	Def-01	open
				-verify the unread mail	3	Pass		
				-Verify the download an documents	4	fail	Def-02	open

Scenario দেওয়া থাকবে সেটার defect বের করতে হবে।

Scenario দেওয়া থাকবে সেটার defect বের করতে হবে।