Unit 3 - Reflections

Habilidades Técnicas para Gestión:

Technical skills or hard skills are the skills and knowledge that a professional must possess. These can be directly related to management activities, below I will list three technical skills and how they relate to one of several management activities.

1. Calculation skills: We can relate this skill to estimating a project, being more specific, to estimating the size of the software. The way they are related is because estimating requires some ability to perform calculations with the number of function points in software.

2. Writing skills: We can relate this skill to planning, because if you want a project to be successful, concise planning is required to be expressed precisely, so having good writing skills is of great importance to keep the expected scope of the project well defined.

3. Management of computer equipment: This ability can be related to control, since in order to ensure that the objectives are being met and the expected results are being obtained, a leader who has the ability to manage the teams in charge of the project development is needed.

Habilidades Blandas para Gestión:

Soft skills are the skills, attitudes, and professional attributes, which are considered when hiring a person, these help to measure how well an individual can relate to his work team. In the same way as in the reflection above, I will list three soft skills and how they relate to one of the management activities.

1. Leadership: This soft skill can be related to the control of the project, because it is necessary for someone to take charge of supervising the workers and make sure that everyone is fulfilling their responsibilities, however, they

must also be able to motivate them and gain their confidence, in order to maintain a healthy work environment.

2. Organizational capacity: This soft skill can be related to project planning, this skill refers to both individual and team organization, since, at the time of starting to plan the project structure, objectives, scope, among other things, it is essential to have this soft skill, which facilitates the process of planning the project and ensures that satisfactory results can be obtained.

3. Teamwork: This soft skill can be related to project estimates, because the estimate of a project includes more than one aspect, being able to have such a basic and useful soft skill, such as being able to work in a team, can help speed up this management activity. When making specific estimates, it is necessary to have knowledge of previous estimates that may have been made by another person, so being able to work as a team can speed up the process of estimating what is necessary for the project.

Sprint:

The way in which we carried out the planning of the sprints in my team was through the identification of the objectives for the sprint, later we established the tasks that were necessary to meet said objectives, and after this, we distributed the activities that each one of the members had to carry out and a time limit was established to finish them. Following those steps is how we organized ourselves regarding the planning of the sprints.

The way in which we worked on the sprints led us to obtain good results with our project, for the most part everything was quite agile, since despite being very limited in time, we always managed to meet the objectives of the sprints in a timely manner. However, the only modification that I would make to our planning, to obtain better results and contribute to an even more agile process, would be that after reaching the deadline to finish our activities, we would have a meeting to verify that everything is in order, and to see if anyone had any trouble performing their respective activities.

Tema libre:

In this article, Ana Alberta Canepa Sáenz and Christian Erika García González gave us an introduction and a comparison of the different software life cycle models, talking about the advantages and disadvantages of each of the models. In the same way, they tell us about their characteristics, the stages they go through, and an image with a graphic organizer to better differentiate them. Something that I liked about the article is that they organized the differences between the models with tables, starting with the advantages and disadvantages, and continuing with others such as the level of difficulty, types of projects where they can be used, types of migrations they support, etc.

The conclusion of their research is to my liking, due to the fact that they emphasized the importance of life cycle models, in software engineering.

In general, I quite liked their work, you can see by looking at their bibliography that they were informed enough for the preparation of the document, in addition to that I felt that they fulfilled the objective of their research quite well, since they are constantly comparing the models so that you can understand and realize how they are so different from eachother.

Bibliografía

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