INTRODUCTION:

In our project our task is to use global software engineering techniques and optimise the value of the product delivered to the customer using less expenses. Hence the strategy is to achieve high quality at optimum cost by capturing the benefits of GSD while minimizing the risks involved.Also it is Important to note that the plan proposed is specific to the given project and may not even be applicable to other similar projects. The Research shows that half the companies that shif to Global software Development either fail to achieve the desired benefits or fail completely.The complexity in achieving the expected benefits and the challenges faced while doing so may lead to poorer performance and quality than collocated teams.

1) Selected sites for our global software project are only two.They are Sweden and Australia.

i) Sweden is having five teams for each and every phase.

ii) Australia is having three teams for each and every phase.

2) The task distribution of our project is phase based.

3) As the sites involved for the project are only two the risk involved is low.The whole project work breakdown is distributed between these two sites only.

BUDGET SUMMARY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Item | Amount(EUR) |
| Human capital | 7,324,000 |
| Travel costs | 14,660 |
| Other costs | 100,000 |
| Grand total | 7,438,660 |

The total budget of our project is 7,438,660.We have less than 10% of profits but the project will be successful.

Risk of deviation

The budget of our project is high with less amounts of profits.The risk of deviation is low and hence the outcomes of the project are having high productivity.As the project work breakdown is distributed between the sites of good experience.There will be no need of extra costs for this selection.The work done is also of more accuracy.Hence risk of deviation is less.

TASK DISTRIBUTION STRATEGY FACTORS

The factors that are considered are only productivity and time.For each and every phase we have considered productivity and accuracy of deliverable in time.

TASK DISTRIBUTION STRATEGY

In our task distribution strategy for each and every phase we have assigned both the sites(Sweden and Australia).All the teams from selected sites are assigned to each and every phase.

Analysis phase: we have assigned both the sites based on the productivity.In the work breakdown structure Sweden sites are assigned intial stages(task1-task2) and later Australia(task3-task4) was introduced.In some tasks one of the sites may be combined.

Design phase: we have assigned both the sites based on the productivity.In the work breakdown structure Sweden sites are assigned intial stages(task1-task2) and later Australia(task3-task4) was introduced.In some tasks one of the sites may be combined.

Development phase: we have assigned both the sites based on the productivity.In the work breakdown structure Sweden sites are assigned intial stages(task1-task2) and later Australia(task3-task4) was introduced.In some tasks one of the sites may be combined.

Test planning phase: we have assigned both the sites based on the productivity.In the work breakdown structure Sweden sites are assigned intial stages(task1-task2) and later Australia(task3-task4) was introduced.In some tasks one of the sites may be combined.

Test execution phase: we have assigned both the sites based on the productivity.In the work breakdown structure Sweden sites are assigned intial stages(task1-task2) and later Australia(task3-task4) was introduced.In some tasks one of the sites may be combined.

The above information is similar for all the phases while Development phase,Test Execution phase has more teams involved.Hence this is in brief about task distribution strategy.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN:

PM is responsible for tracking and coordinating tasks in a project.so that it is completed within the allocated time and budget.In this project Sweden site is given the overall Project responsibility.This decision is based on the sweden site that is the head office responsible for the delivery of the end product to the customer. This site is also involved in all phases of the lifecycle but for the development of the prioritized module of the system.Also frequent interactions with the customer are essential to understand and analyse their requirements.Better understanding of the customer indicates higher chances of projects success. Therefore successful PM requires frequent interactions with the customer.

Analysis phase:In analysis phase Sweden and Australia need 1 manager for every site.Totally for analysis we have 2 managers.Hence this is in brief about analysis phase.

Design phase:In design phase Sweden and Australia need 1 manager for every site.Totally we have 2 managers for design phase.

Development phase:In development phase we have 2 managers for every site.Totally we have 4 managers for development phase.

Test planning:In test planning phase we have 1 manager for every site.Totally we have 2 managers for test planning phase

Test execution:In test execution phase we have 2 managers for every site.Totally we have 4 managers for test execution phase.

INTEGRATION EFFORT STRATEGY:

As the tasks will be completed by different people and perhaps even in different sites some

integration effort will be required in this project.Integration for this project will be conducted at the end of every phase of development.Most of the software projects are delayed during testing because of integration problems like incompatibilities found between the modules.Hence to prevent

such a pile up of integration issues that become very complex costly and error prone to

solve integration process should be carefully conducted at the end of every phase.

Analysis phase:As Sweden is the headquarters there will be the teams that come from other country to Sweden for integration.Hence Australia will integrate the work.Hence it is marked one time.

Design phase:In design phase Australia has integration in Sweden.Hence Australia is marked integration for one time.

Development phase:In development phase Australia marked for integration.It can be marked one time for every three months.

Test planning:In test planning phase Australia is marked one time for integration.

Test execution:In test execution phase Australia is marked two time for integration for every three months.

Hence in the integration in all phases Australia totally have seven integrations.Hence this is in brief about Integration strategy.

COMMUNICATION PLAN:

Global SoftwareDevelopment( GSD) projects are effected by temporal,geographical and socio culture distances.It means it includes the working hours,distance between the teams etc.

Geographical distance increases cost of organizing face to face interactions.Communication plan is quite essential.

This section describes events meetings and training sessions held within the project.

Event1 Project Initiation Meeting

In project initiation meeting all the teams have a face to face meeting for analyzing all the requirements and some other assessments.A discussion is made through all the aspects of the project.

Event2 Training Sessions

In the training sessions the newly employed persons will get training regarding the task they are going to perform.Hence training sessions play a vital role for the task completion in case of the newly employed people.

Event3 Regular Virtual Meetings

These meeting are done by video conference calls and audio calls between two different sites so that there should not be any mis communications.

Event4 Regular Team Meetings onsite

Face to face meetings and informal communication between work hours are the sources of

trust between team members.Hence onsite meetings are held regularly in order to discuss the progress and address any concerns or issues of the team members.These meetings involve

the project manager and all the team members.

Event5 Reporting status of Phase Milestones

This is nothing but reporting the status of the task completed by the phases from time to time.Hence by knowing our milestones we can complete the tasks and also the present status of our work is useful for defining the way to complete the task.

Event6 Integration Meetings

Integration meetings are conducted for including the integration of the work that is done over all the project.Hence this is very much useful for combining the work done by various sites to deliver the product.

Event7 Final Meeting for delivery of Product

This meeting describes the end of the development of the product after test execution.A meeting is held to point or kneen observation the product that is to be delivered to the customer.This meeting is conducted in Sweden where all the sub-branches also mention their views regarding the product.

Event8 Delivery of product to Customer

The delivery of the product to the customer is done face to face'meeting at the site responsible for the delivery that is the head' office sweden.This meeting involves the discussion of any issues related the product delivered to the customer.Hence this is in brief about communication plan.

Additional costs:

In additional costs for integration of work one person from the site.Therefore seven times he has to fly to Sweden which is headquarters.Hence Australia to Sweden for unit is 1380\*7=9,660 Eur.Hence this is the additional cost.

The other additional costs include for the co-ordination and communication.Lets assume it to be 5,000 Eur.

The total additional costs are 9,660+5,000=14,660.

Hence the total additional costs are 14,660.

RISKS:

1)Insufficient quality standards:If there is no quality in the productivity then it does not satisfy the customer.

Prevention:To check every task and every phase regularly for the quality regarding work products.

2)Insufficient time for completion of work in any phase

Prevention:By estimating and managing the work from time to time we can avoid it.

3)Staff turnover

Prevention:Providing extra benefits for the employees to engage for longer term especially new employees.

4)Issues with integration of the modules

Prevention:By using the mentors for integration and they are responsible for integrating the new people.

5)lack of compatability

Prevention:By making the people to fly to head office in the critical phase of integration can be used for prevention.

6)language issues causing misunderstanding and misinterpretations

Prevention: By formalized communication or selecting a common language for information can help to avoid this risk.

7)lack of vision on the project at all the sites.

Prevention: This risk can be avoided by face to face interaction between the project managers and the staff at regular intervals.

8)communication and co-ordination constraints based on the time in different places

Prevention:This risk can be avoided by using the flexible time between the two sites and also team spirit in the distributed teams.

Hence these are some of the risks and the precautions for controlling the risks.