Learning Journal Template

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Course: SOEN 6841-Software Project Management

Journal URL: https://github.com/SiddharthOza00/SOEN-6841-Learning_Journal

Week 2: Feb 23 – Mar 9

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Key Concepts Learned:
- Monitoring is comparing the actual performance of a project to its planned performance. Progress in terms of scope, schedule, cost, quality, and other pertinent metrics are tracked in this way.
- Any changes from the project plan or baseline must be noted by project managers. This entails finding differences or conflicts between planned and actual progress.
- After variations are found, project managers need to examine their underlying reasons.
- Project monitoring and control depend on effective communication.
- Project success depends critically on tracking and managing project risks.
- Managing modifications to the project's scope, budget, or timeline is another aspect of project monitoring and control.
- Stakeholders must receive regular updates on project performance in order to be aware of its progress.
- It's crucial to monitor and manage project quality to make sure deliverables fulfill client expectations and necessary requirements.
- Rather of being viewed as a one-time event, project monitoring and control should be considered a continuous process with the goal of continual improvement.

Reflections on Case Study/course work:
- This week I studied the case study from the reference book's chapter-7.
- The case study emphasizes how crucial iteration and project control are to the management of software development projects. The SaaS provider has a systematic methodology, with significant releases aligned with annual project objectives and their iterations.
- The project team is prepared to handle problems and hazards that may come up while the project is being carried out. Meetings for the weekly iteration review are used to talk about problems that have come up, identify possible hazards, and create plans of action to reduce them.
- The steps in the risk mitigation action plan are causation analysis, root cause analysis, appropriate solution implementation, and efficacy assessment. Risks' effects on the

project timeline are evaluated through impact analysis, and any required modifications are made as a result.

- The case study highlights the limitations of available resources and the significance of taking risks into account when estimating project completion dates. To reduce risks and accommodate schedule modifications, adjustments are performed within the project's current resources rather than adding new ones.
- Microsoft Project is used by the project manager to keep track of timelines, resources, and plans. Microsoft Project's Gantt chart facilitates project monitoring and control. Defect tracking is also done with TestTrack Pro from Seapine Software.
- The case study describes a difficult problem with component development and how skilled business analysts worked together to successfully solve it. It emphasizes how crucial it is to have knowledgeable personnel and efficient testing techniques when tackling difficult technological problems.
- The appointment scheduling engine problem was successfully resolved, highlighting the value of careful requirements analysis, efficient testing procedures, and the utilization of seasoned personnel. The project team enhanced their procedures for upcoming projects after taking lessons from this one.

Collaborative Learning:
- Before coming to the lecture, I skimmed over the 7th chapter ppt and got an introduction of Project Monitoring processes and problems. This week we arranged a meeting to distribute the responsibilities among the team for the upcoming submission. After that we received the poster topics so I contacted my friends regarding groups and after the group was decided we started discussing which topic to work on.

Further Research/Readings:
- I found a research paper "**Project Monitoring and Control**" by Gaurav Kumar, Ashu Kumar.
- When performance significantly deviates from the project plan, PMC seeks to provide an understanding of the project's progress and take appropriate remedial action.
- The project plan is the foundation for tracking progress, sharing information, and making any adjustments.
- PMC is comparing the project plan to the actual work progress, effort, cost, and schedule at predetermined control levels or milestones.
- Corrective action is swiftly implemented to remedy deviations from the plan when they occur.
- If a deviation makes it impossible for the project to achieve its goals, it is deemed significant.
- A thorough process flow for PMC is described in the paper, including with steps for tracking project progress, holding status meetings, evaluating milestones, and concluding work packages.
- Activities include keeping an eye on the project's progress in relation to the timeline, maintaining data, assessing commitments, and involving stakeholders.
- PMC heavily relies on a variety of meetings, including work package closing meetings, Scrum meetings, status meetings, and milestone review meetings.
- These gatherings help project stakeholders communicate, report on progress, resolve problems, and make decisions.

- The project lead (PL), quality manager (QM), and senior management are among the important parties involved in PMC whose roles and responsibilities are outlined in this document.
- Monitoring project progress, holding meetings, addressing problems, and updating stakeholders on status are among the responsibilities.
- The report admits that PMC procedures can differ from business to business and can be modified to meet the demands of certain projects and organizational guidelines.

Adjustments to Goals:
- After the mid terms and the spring break, this week there I am shifting my focus towards the upcoming submission of the project deliverable. During that we were also informed to create groups for the posterathon and also select the topic. So, now I am also going to work on the poster.