**Project Plan**

***Wired Space***

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| **Date : 28.02.2025** |
| **Version : 1** |
| **State : In progress** |
| **Author : A. Matviienko** |

#### Version history

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Version** | **Date** | **Author(s)** | **Changes** | **State** |
| 0.1 | February 28 | Andrii Matviienko | Setting up | Finished |
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**Distribution**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Version** | **Date** | **Receivers** |
| 0.1 | February 28 |  |
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# Project assignment

## Context

*<<Describe the company and context briefly. >>*

## Goal of the project

*<<Describe the goal of the project. Take into account:*

*The why, what is the reason for doing this project?*

*What would the new preferred situation look like?*

*What are the advantages of this project?*

*How does this project add value to the company/context?*

*Which possibilities does the ICT product offer that the project will realize?*

*>>*

## Scope and preconditions

*<<What activities and which end products (to what extent or quality) belong to the project, and which don’t.>>*

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| --- | --- |
| **Inside scope:** | **Outside scope:** |
|  |  |
|  |  |

*<< Indicate any preconditions. E.g., think of technology choices that have already been made by the company. Note that you are also expected to retain a critical, but constructive, mindset for choices already made >>*

## Strategy

*<< Describe the strategy for your project (the approach). E.g., waterfall, or an agile approach like scrum, and justify the choice. >>.*

## Research questions and methodology

*<<*

*Describe the research questions that are most relevant to your project. For each research question, describe the approach and/or methodology. Use the Dot Framework to specify strategies and methods - see* [*http://www.ictresearchmethods.nl*](http://www.ictresearchmethods.nl) *for details.*

*Note that research is not only part of the initial phases (like analysis) of the project, but runs throughout the whole project. E.g., in the realization phases, you will probably do research in the Workshop and Lab context.*

*Realize that during the project your research questions may change, and that new ones will come up. That normal for any project, and is not a problem as long as you involve the right stakeholders, and keep your deliverables updated.*

*>>*

## End products

*<< A Product Breakdown Structure (PBS) lists the end products that you realize, including a description of each product. In software engineering, the products are more than just the project plan and the application itself. E.g., requirements documents, architecture documents, research reports and test reports are all end products. These are all important products that are required for effective handover. They are also necessary for further maintenance and follow up-projects. The PBS can change during the course of the project.>>*



# Project organisation

## Stakeholders and team members

*<<Indicate all stakeholders and team members for your project. For each stakeholder indicate the role for your project. Note that the role that a person has for your project is different from the function the person has. E.g., someone with the function “department manager of department X” can have the role of product owner for your project.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Abbreviation** | **Role and functions** | **Availability** |
| *Contact name (and specify further detail as needed, e.g., email or tel nr).* | *Abbreviation can help, e.g., when using the name in tools like Jira or MS project.* | *See above.* | *When is the person available for your project (define this in the way most relevant for your project, e.g., which days are available, the amount of time, or in which phase of the project).* |

## Communication

*<< Indicate the meetings and other channels of communication that you have established, or that you use for your project. Think of communication with all stakeholders including company supervisor, teachers, etc.*

*In which manner does each communication take place? Think of the goals, the location (or whether it should be online), the timing and frequency, and the attendee list>>*

# Activities and time plan

## Phases of the project

*<< Describe the main phases of your project. Even in a scrum project, you should specify at least the components at the beginning and end phases like problem analysis in the beginning, as well as handover, evaluation, reflection, and wrap up at the end.*

*For internship projects, reserve sufficient time for developing/maintaining the portfolio/thesis.*

*>>.*

## Time plan and milestones

*<< For a waterfall project you can indicate the phases and milestones below (can be adapted as required).*

*For an agile project, describe how the artefacts are planned. E.g., length of sprint (with justification), organization of stand up, demo, retrospective.*

*>>*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Phasing** | **Effort** | **Start date** | **Finish date** |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

# Testing strategy and configuration management

## 

## Testing strategy

*<<Which testing strategy do you envision? E.g., on which levels will testing take place? Consider that you could choose unit, component, integration, system, or acceptance testing.*

*Justify your strategy, and also set goals where relevant. E.g., percentage code coverage for the relevant unit tests. For each of the planned tests, indicate what will be automated and what not.*

*Also think of quality testing setups like, e.g., Sonarqube.*

*>>*

## Test environment and required resources

*<< Describe the test environment. E.g., do you envision a DTAP (Development, Testing, Acceptance, Production) environment. Can you make use of a CI/CD environment or will you develop your own?*

*It often helps to use a picture to visualize the test environment.*

*If you already know, describe which resources are required for realization and testing. Think of hardware, cloud environments and specific tooling required for development and testing.*

*>>*

## Configuration management

*<< Describe the project approach with respect to version management (e.g. your GIT repository). This might include things like tooling, branching strategy, promotion-, release- and baseline strategy.*

*Also, when relevant, think of a mechanism to deal with change requests and problem reports.>>*

# Finances and risk

## Project budget

*<< If specific budget is required for your project, indicate it here, and also what needs to be done to get budget approval. Think of hardware, applications, libraries, development environments, etc.*

*Regular costs that have already been covered, like an internship compensation, do not need to mentioned.*

*>>*

## Risk and mitigation

*<< Investigate and define all risks affecting the project. For each risk indicate what has been done, or will be done during the project, to prevent the risk from being actualized, and define the mitigation actions, such as what you plan to do if the risk actually eventuates. Think both from an organizational perspective about risks (e.g. sudden unavailability of the company mentor) and also from a content perspective (e.g. what happens if your research shows that it is a better to purchase an application than to develop it as a major part of your internship).*

*In a more elaborate version, you can also label the risks with their chance of occurrence and impact. The advice is to focus on risks that have both a real chance of eventuating and some considerable impact. Direct risks, like what to do if your company supervisor is not available anymore, should always be described, as they have happened in the past quiet regularly.*

*>>*

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| **Risk** | **Prevention activities** | **Mitigation activities** |
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