

1995年SEI统计，美国共取消了810亿美元的商业软件项目，其中31%的项目未做完就被取消，53%的软件项目进度通常要延长50%的时间，只有9%的软件项目能够及时交付并且费用也控制在预算之内。

2003年Tech Republic公司发表了有关IT项目的调查结果。该调查是以北美的1375个IT专家为对象实施问卷调查进行的。根据此调查，IT项目中有40%失败，这些项目的平均成本每年花费100万美元。（近十五年来软件成功率提高了，失败率降低了，但同时软件工程利润下降了【见下页图】）

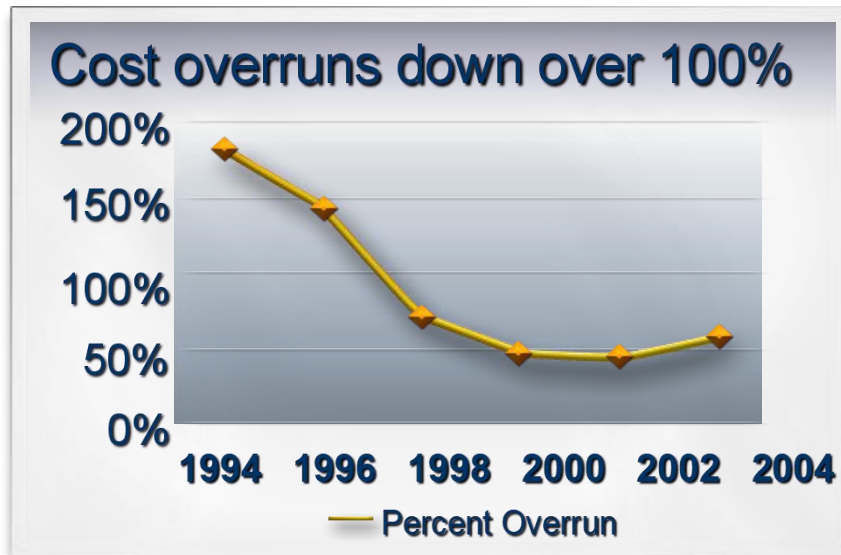
....., if a postmortem were to be conducted for every project, it is very likely that a consistent theme would be encountered: **project management was weak !**

- 问题：
1. 什么是软件项目管理？
  2. 软件项目管理的内容是什么？
  3. 如果我是项目经理，我应该做什么？
  4. 我可以胜任软件项目管理吗？

# Software Development

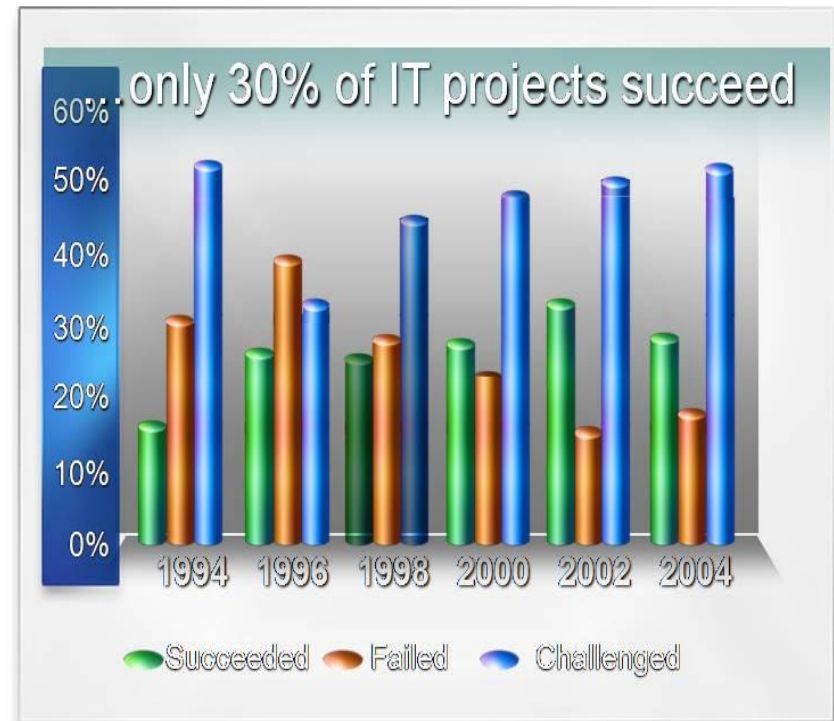
## The Last Ten Years

Are we getting better?



Source: Standish Group, 2004 Third Quarter Research Report, CHAOS Research Results

另注：2016统计：成功率约47%



Good news!

*It now costs less to fail*

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

**Notes:** A: the position in SE(本章内容在SE中的位置)

B: cost/effort(工作量)  
time(完成时间) } estimation

C: goal of the chapter----necessary activities to plan and manage a software developing project

## Contents:

A: tracking project progress (time estimation)

B: project personnel and organization

C: effort and schedule estimation

D: risk management

E: using process modeling with project planning

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## 3.1 Tracking Project Progress(项目进展跟踪)

### 1. Introduction:

①project beginning: { customer  
A: meeting { users } discuss a need  
                  { developers }

B: questions from customers (1---- 4 (P82))

{ understand the problem and the need ?  
can ? ----大型/复杂项目需要一系列验证!  
how long? how much ?----需深思熟虑 !

②project schedule (项目进度):

A: necessity: (to answer how long and how much )

# 我们在本章中的角色与任务：

-----每章都可能切换角色

本章角色定位：我们是“**Manager**”！

是**大型软件工程**的管理者！

必须有信心，尽力掌控软件项目的全部实施过程！

必须关注各个子过程技术攻关、节点进度、预算完成等主要问题。

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

**B: schedule** : 项目进度是对特定项目的软件开发周期的刻画。包括对项目阶段、步骤、活动的分解, 对各个离散活动的交互关系的描述, 以及对各个活动完成时间及整个项目完成时间的初步估算。 (P83) (和过程的关系?)

**C: SE approach: (by the way of system engineering)**  
**analysis+synthesis → documents/deliverables**  
**generate (1—5 see P83)**

途径之一:

- X:** 先确定提交物 (一般性文档, 功能模块的说明, 子系统的说明和展示, 精确度的说明和展示, 可靠性、安全性或性能说明或展示文档)
- Y:** 再确定完成上述提交物必须要执行的活动。
- Z:** 弄清活动之间的彼此依赖关系。

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

与潜在用户一起工作，确保他们对我们掌握的需求知识感到满意

D: task: analysis of the project---important task  
← phases → steps → activities (P84 [fig3.1](#))

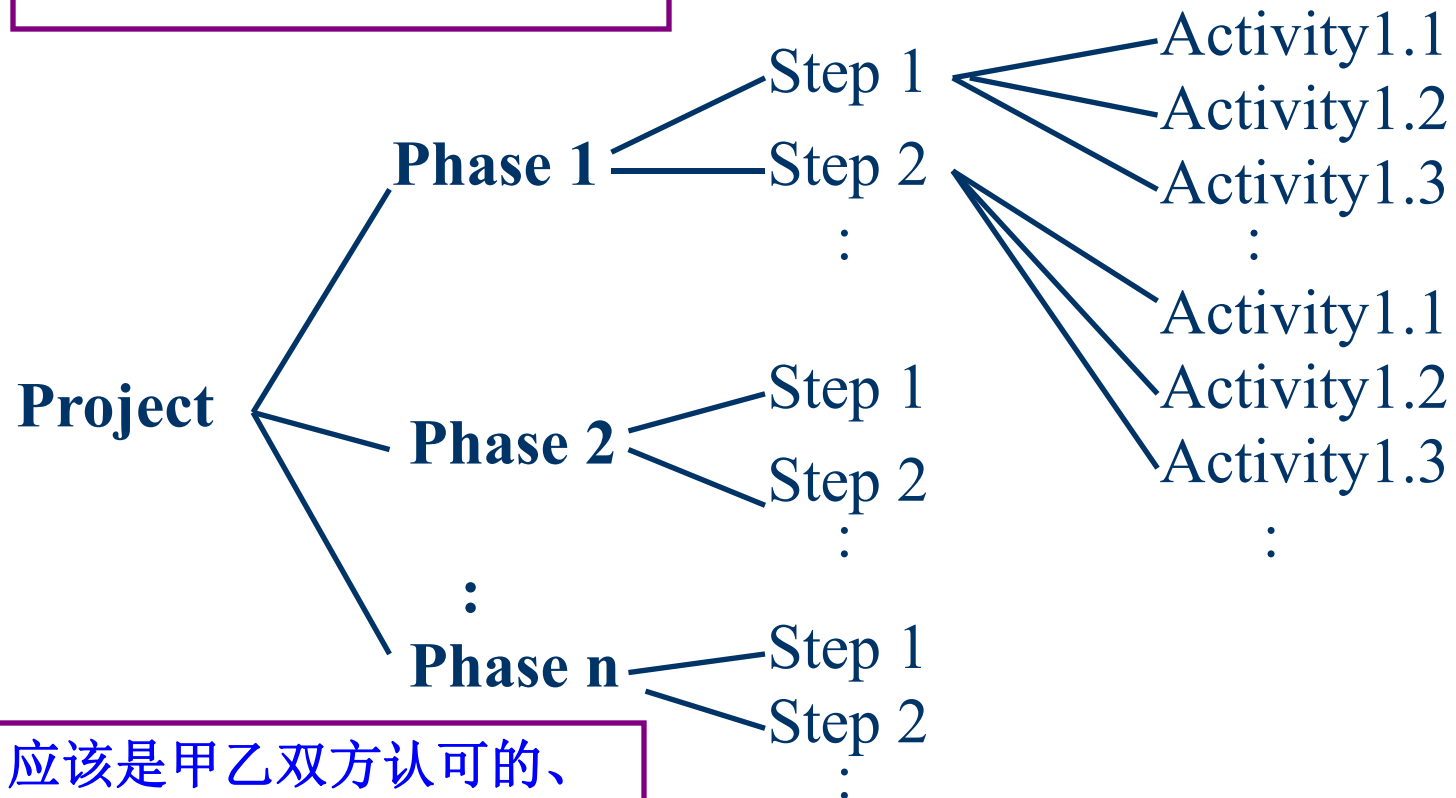
E: notions:

X: activity(P83): 项目的一部分，一般占用项目进度计划中的一段时间。

Y: milestone: 指特定的时间点，标志着活动的结束，通常伴随着提交物( [milestone ≈ deliverables](#) )

F: significance of analyzing a project(P84--Segment 2)  
← ---- we and customer will have a better grasp of what is involved in building and maintaining a system

## Work breakdown structure



应该是甲乙双方认可的、合乎逻辑的任务分解结果



# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## 2. Work Breakdown and Activity Graphs

(工作任务分解和活动图的含义)

①drawback for purely work breakdown:

(单纯的任务分解的缺点)

activities(活动) v

interdependence(相互依赖性) x

concurrency(并发性) x

其他复杂操作关联等（如:各个平台数据的协调问题等） x

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## ②activity graph（活动图）

A: meaning: describe activities and interdependencies in which the **nodes** are the project milestones, and the **lines** represent the activities involved.

B: several notions/parameters for describing an activity: (P84)

**precursor**(前驱)—本次活动完成之前必须要完成的活动

**duration**(工期)—完成本次活动所需时间

**due date**(截止日期)—合同规定的本次活动的预定完成日期

**endpoint**(终点)—活动完成的标志, 通常是里程碑/提交物

**node**(结点)—项目活动完成标志(里程碑). (时间点标记)

**line**(线段)—代表本次活动. (活动名称及详细说明)

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

**C: explain about activity graph (P87—s1)**

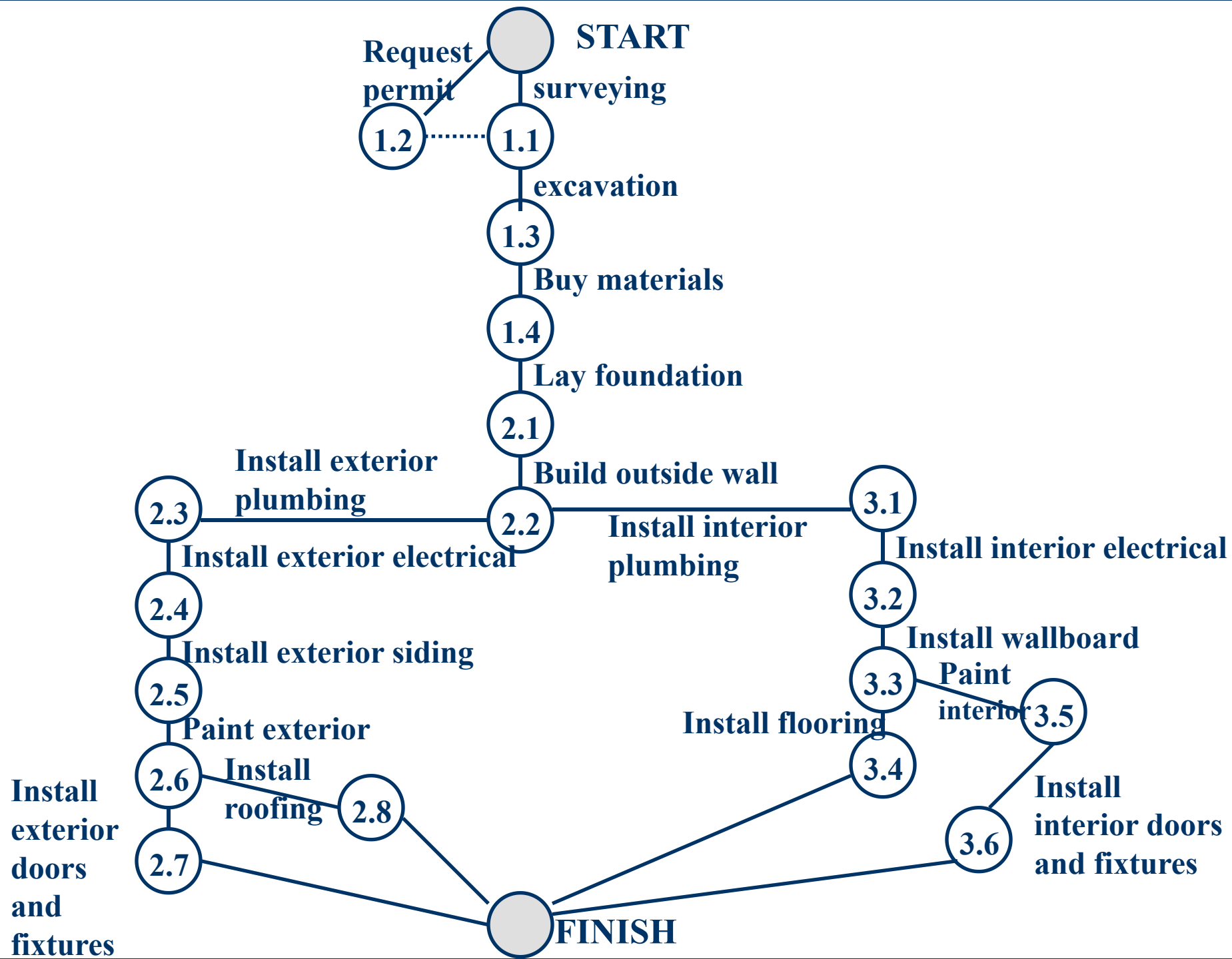
----- (建造房屋的活动图详见fig3.2)

----- 活动的阶段性和顺序性

----- 活动的并行性

----- 虚线的具体含义（类似“小标志”还有若干种，需要特殊说明时，有的团队会添加特定标记，回头文字说明）

**D: significance: the parallel nature of tasks in activity graph.**



# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## 3. Estimating completion (估算项目完成时间)

### ① improvement to activity graph

A: explain: adding information about **estimated duration** (添加预估的权值信息)

B: 附有时间权值的活动图见Fig3.3 (P89)

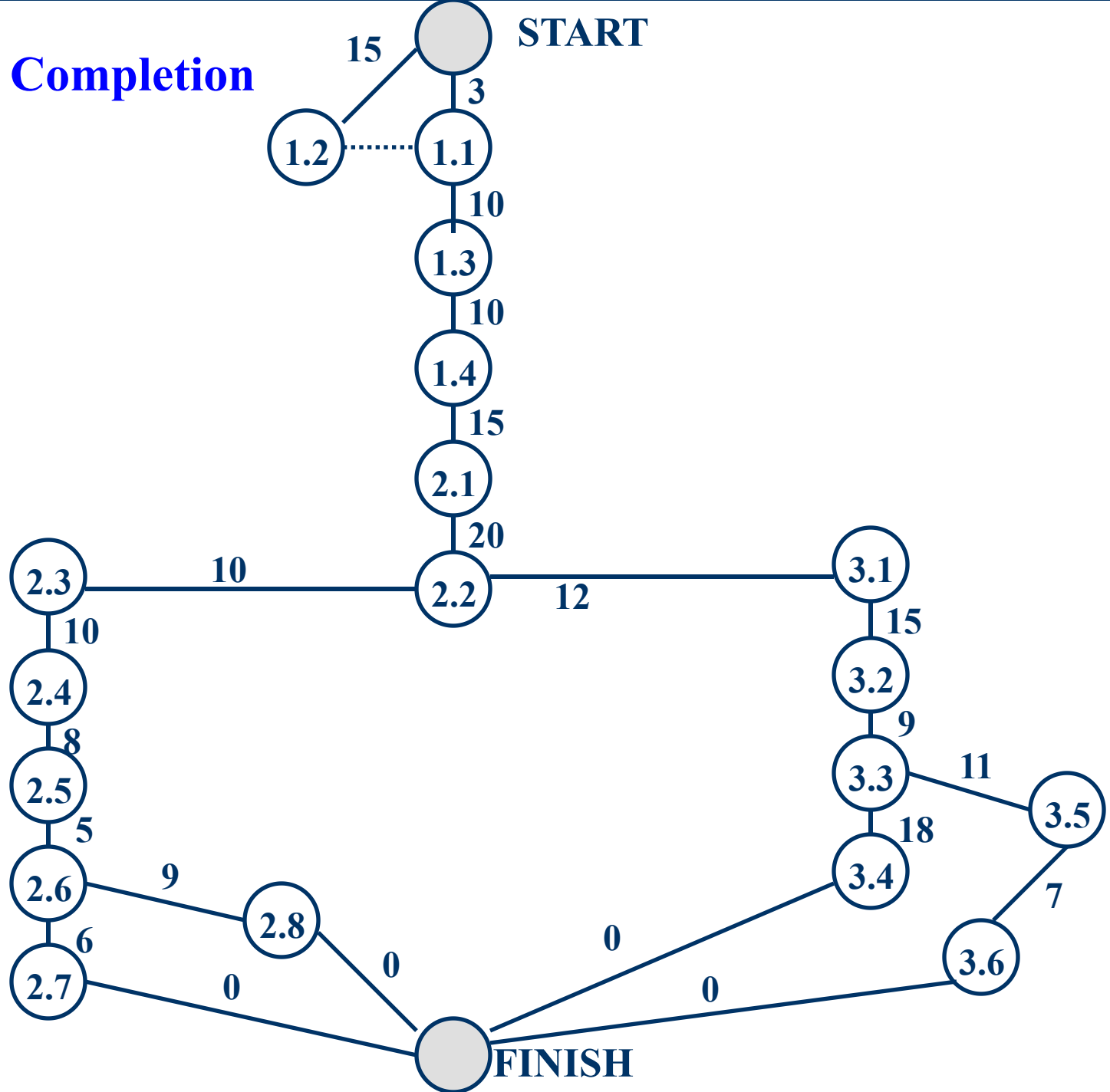
工作量,  
风险量或  
风险累积  
量等

② **CP**(critical paths): The paths can show us the minimum amount of time it will take to complete the project, given our estimates of each activity's duration (根据每个活动持续时间的估算, 关键路径将能够标明或计算出完成整个项目所需的最少时间的路径)

**CPM**: analyzing paths in graph → find critical paths  
→ master project progress/schedule

A: several notions

## Estimating Completion



# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

----available time, real time, slack time (P88)

😊 **Slack time**=available time–real time(结合结点1.1和1.2)

B: computing for slack time, latest start time, earliest start time

😊 **slack time** = latest start time - earliest start time

**steps of finding critical path (CP):** (P89,90)

X: find earliest start time

Y: find latest start time

Z: computing for slack time (Table3.4)

C: CP(critical path ): slack time = 0 (P90)

D: influence ( by CP ) (项目完成时间受关键路径上的活动影响)

E: loops in activity graph(hard to estimate schedule)

F: transmutation to activity graph---Bar Chart(Fig 3.4)

| Activity | Earliest Start time | Latest Start Time | Slack time |
|----------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1.1      | 1                   | 13                | 12         |
| 1.2      | 1                   | 1                 | 0          |
| 1.3      | 16                  | 16                | 0          |
| 1.4      | 26                  | 26                | 0          |
| 2.1      | 36                  | 36                | 0          |
| 2.2      | 51                  | 51                | 0          |
| 2.3      | 71                  | 83                | 12         |
| 2.4      | 81                  | 93                | 12         |
| 2.5      | 91                  | 103               | 为什么不是114？  |
| 2.6      | 99                  | 111               |            |
| 2.7      | 104                 | 119               | 15         |
| 2.8      | 104                 | 116               | 12         |
| 3.1      | 71                  | 71                | 0          |
| 3.2      | 83                  | 83                | 0          |
| 3.3      | 98                  | 98                | 0          |
| 3.4      | 107                 | 107               | 0          |
| 3.5      | 107                 | 107               | 0          |
| 3.6      | 118                 | 118早晨             | 0          |
| Finish   | 124                 | 124下午             | 0          |



以下时间窗口是按活动图计算出来的：  
按概率分布计算出来的，有冗余度

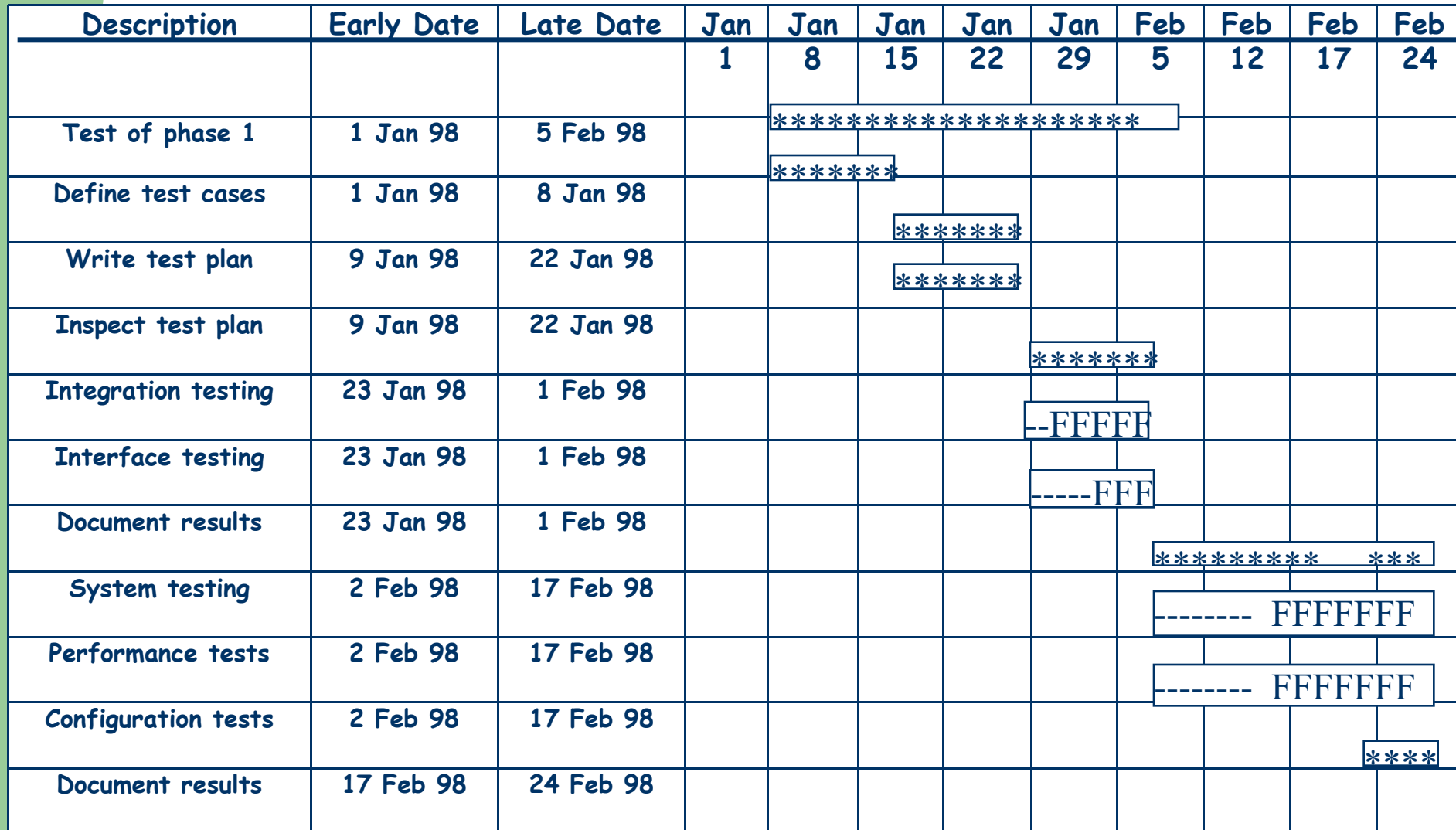
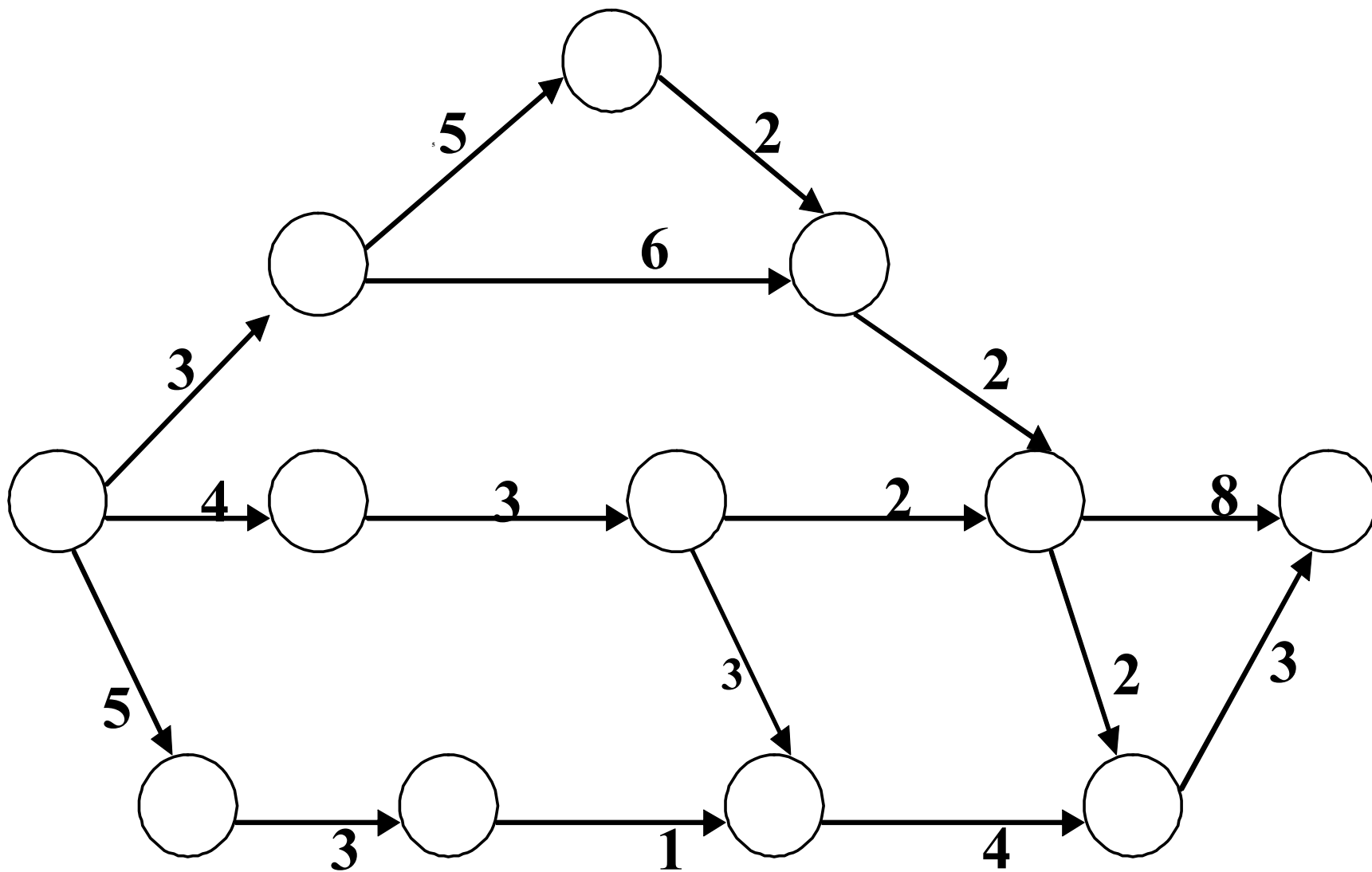


Fig3.4 CPM bar chart



- 实例：针对上述活动图的“课程/毕业设计”目标
  - 课题名称：项目管理之活动图系统设计与实现
  - 基本功能：
    - 活动图的增、删、查、改等基本功能。
    - 备注1：最好提供系统多种输入形式，建立各个活动图。
    - 备注2：高效存储活动图以备翻阅。
    - 备注3：项目活动图关键路径的计算和展示。
  - 设计要求：基础文档俱全，并有完善的测试计划与测试报告等（也许是工程设计重点之一）（输入数据:图）
  - 设计基础：掌握一定的树、图等二维结构的计算基础。
  - 拓展功能：复杂图形展示、活动图的变形展示（棒图、甘特图等）（关注某些数学模型的建立和应用）

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## 4. Tools to track progress

①focus on: project begin in “work breakdown” (Fig3.5)

-----many project management software can draw these structures

②several tools for tracking progress

(can also be drawn by project management software)

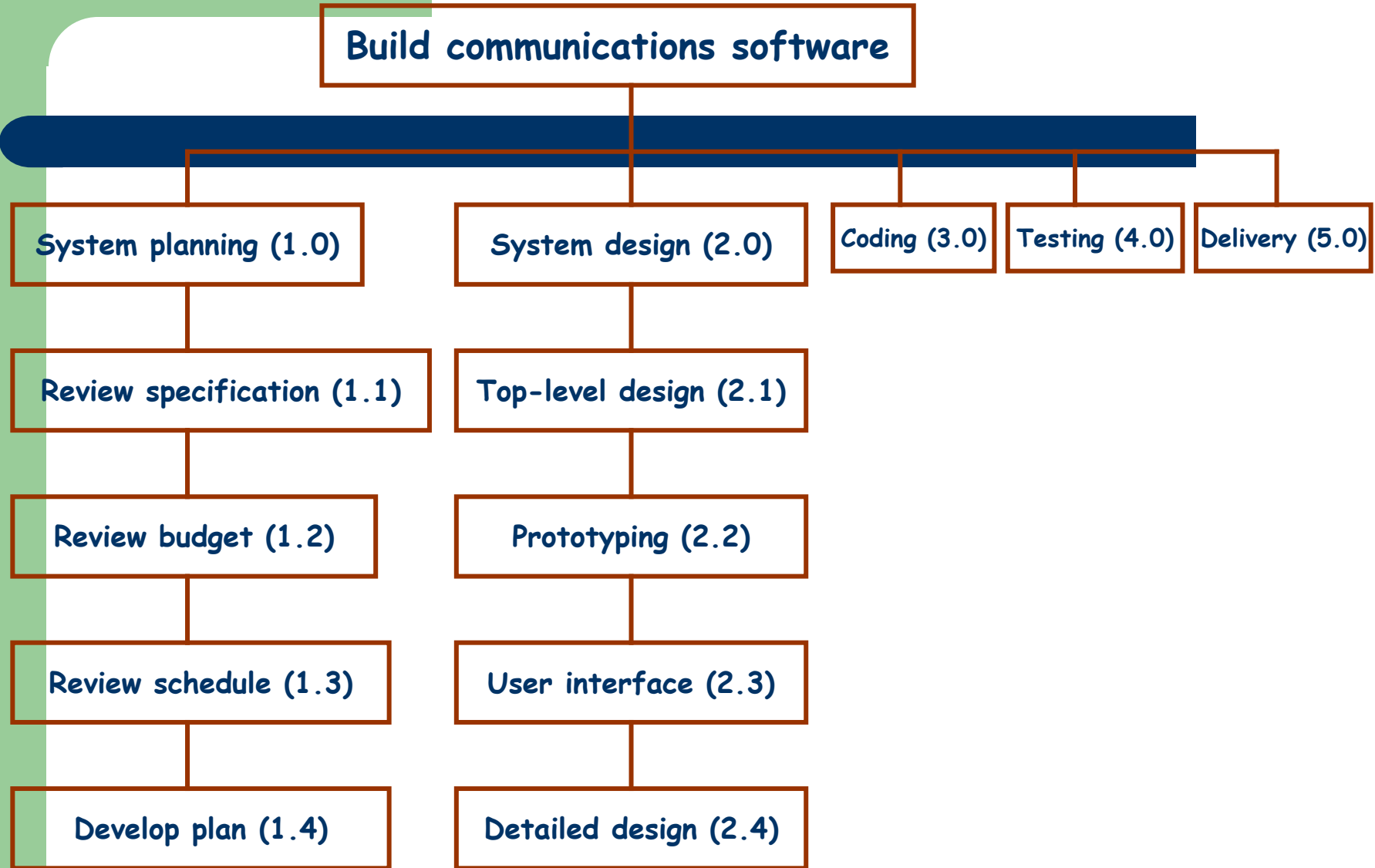
A:Gantt Chart X:meaning (dynamic graph)

Y:role --identify concurrent activities and CP

Z:explain to Fig3.6 (甘特图)

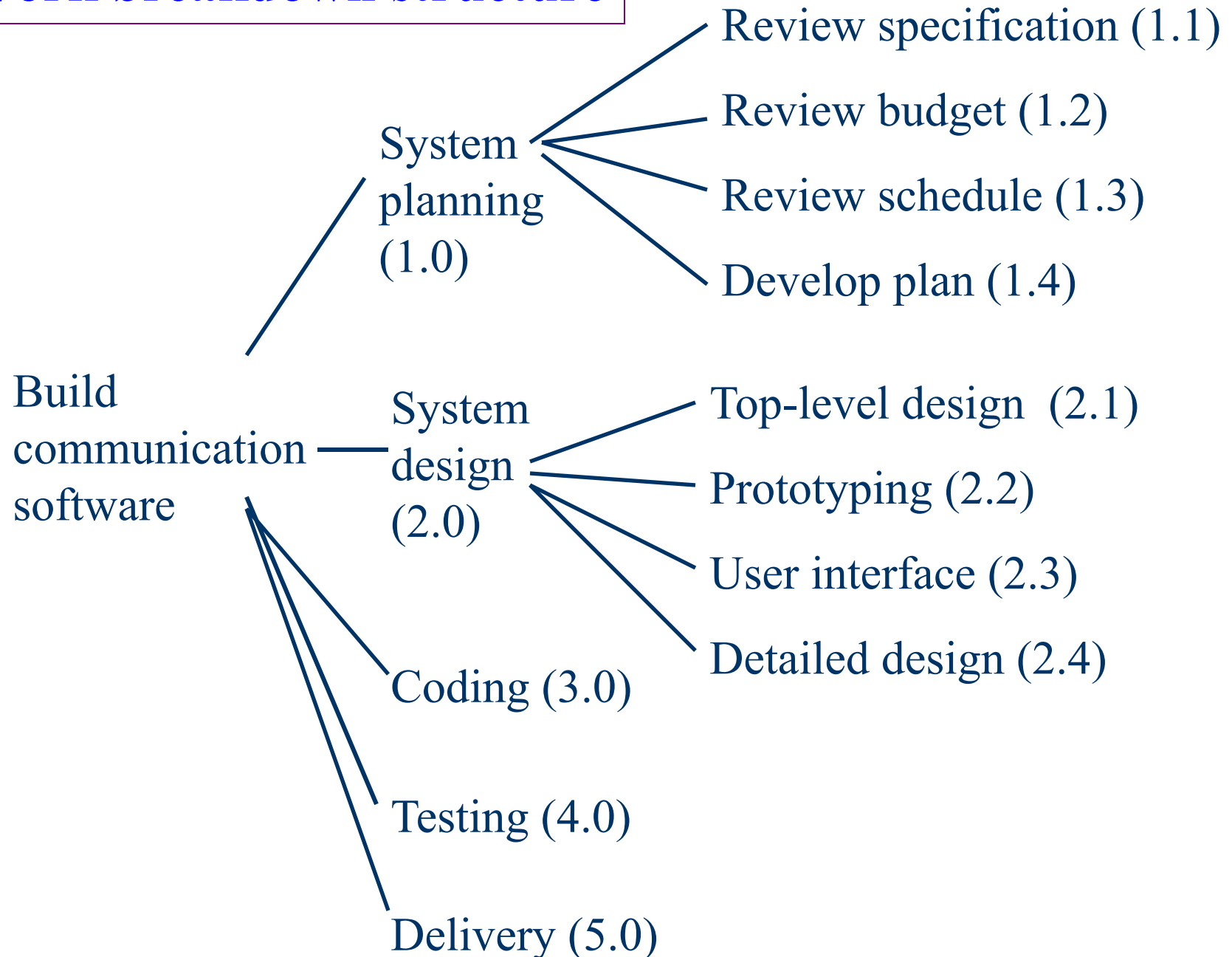
B: resource histogram (Fig3.7) (资源直方图)

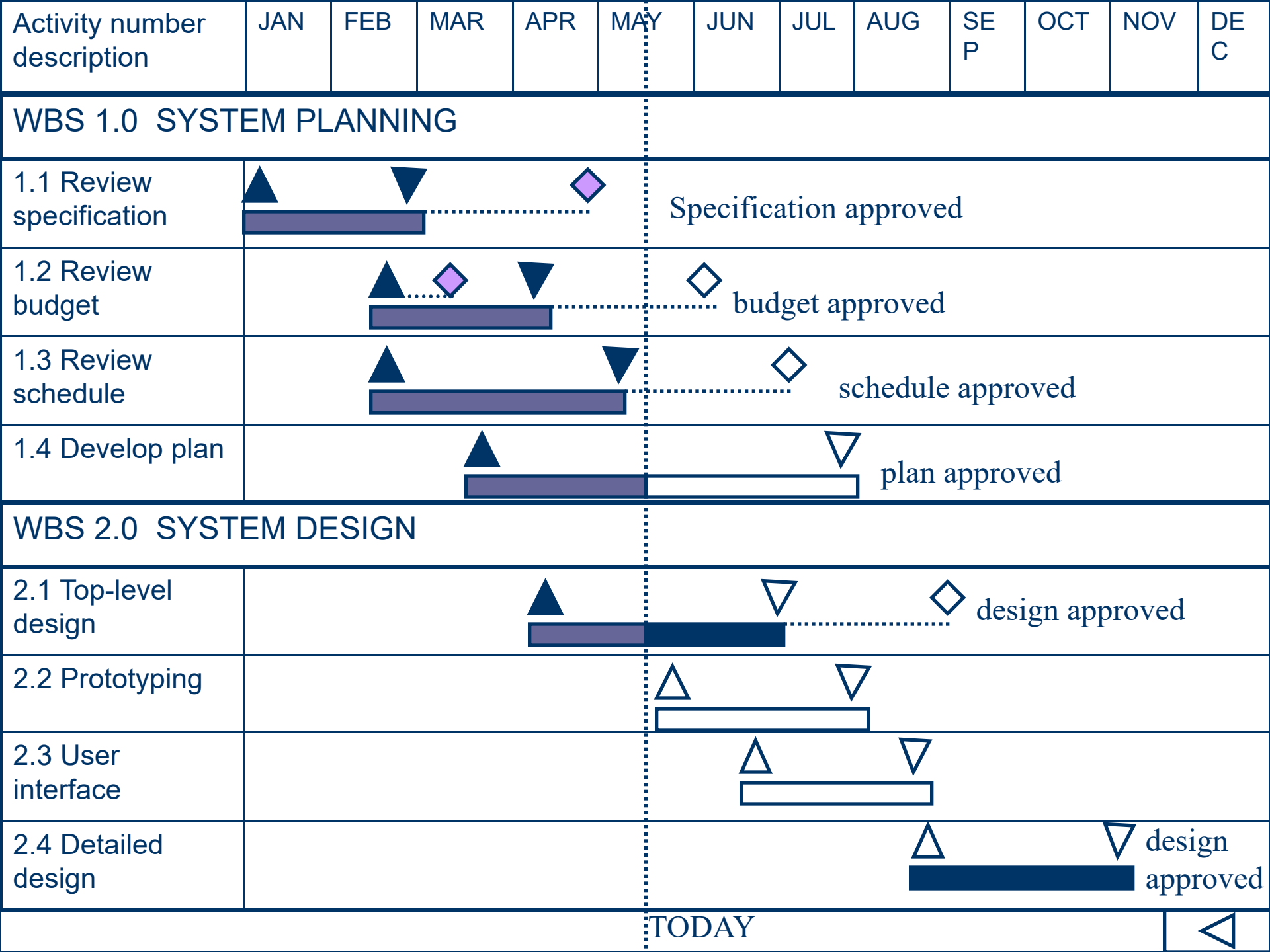
C: cost/expenditure graph ---Fig3.8 (开销对比图)



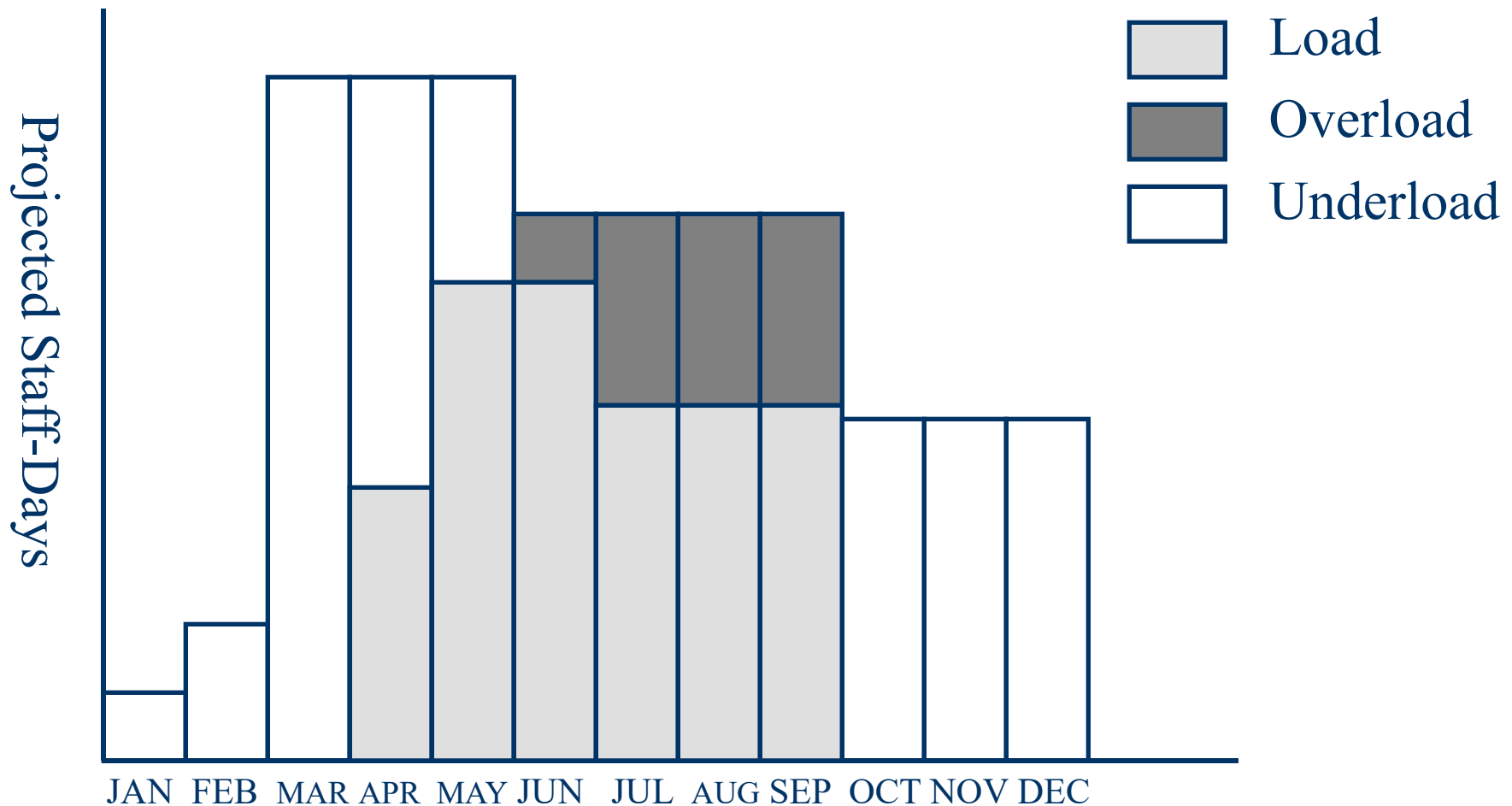
**Fig3.5 Example work breakdown structure**

# Work breakdown structure

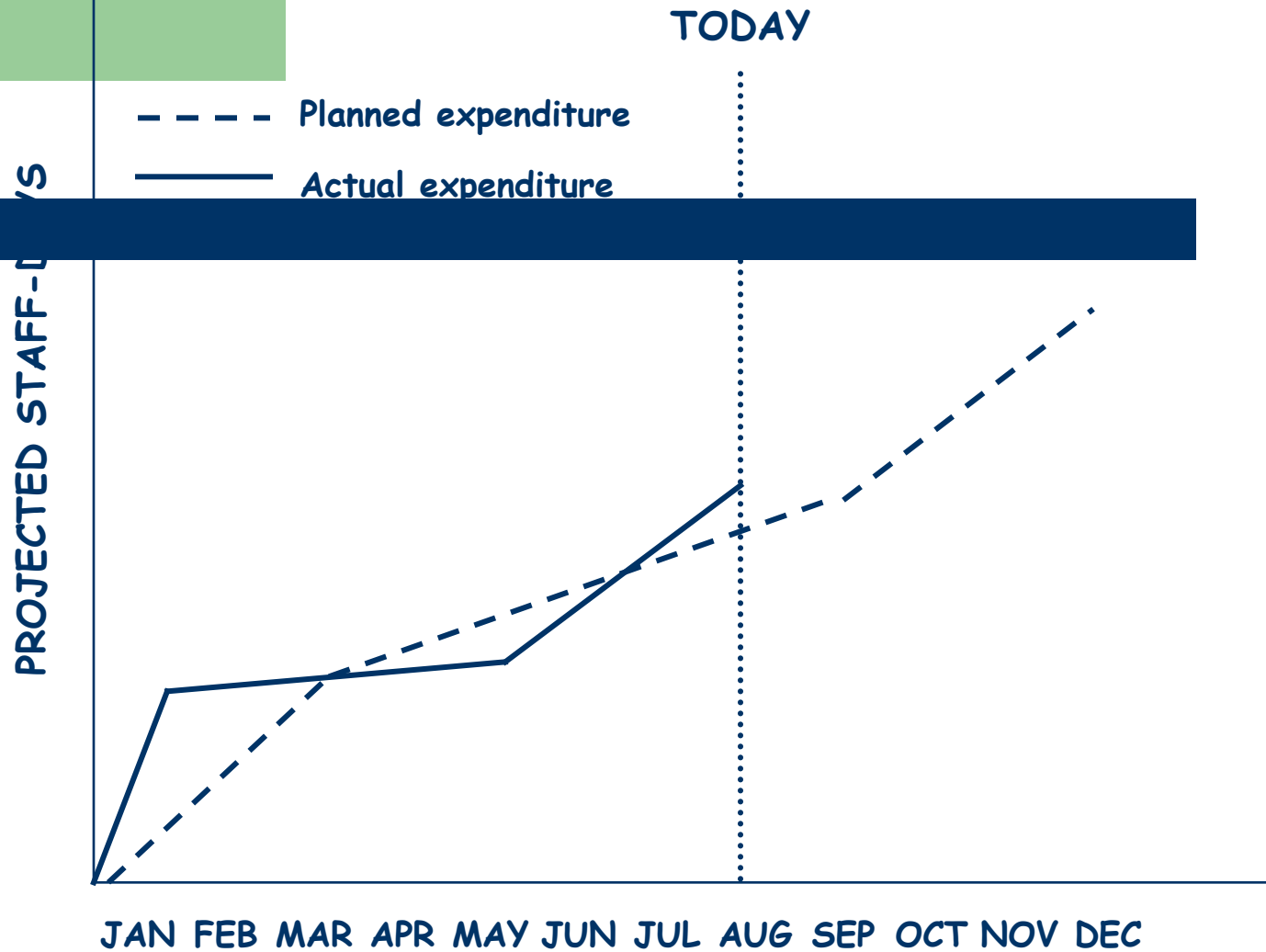




**Gantt Chart:** a depiction of the project where the activities are shown in parallel, with the degree of completion indicated by a color or icon, the chart helps to understand which activities can be performed concurrently, and also to see which items are on the critical path.(另外：菱形代表因为某种原因的偏移)







**Fig3.8 Tracking planned vs. actual expenditures**

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## 3.2 Project Personnel(项目人事组织)

### Brief Introduction:

project schedule  
costs estimation

all  
need to  
know

project personnel

```
graph LR; A[project schedule  
costs estimation] --> B[all  
need to  
know]; B --> C[project personnel]
```

### 1. Staff Roles and Characteristics(人员职责和特点)

①key activities requiring personnel(关键活动需要特定职责和特点的团队成员)

Key activities (P95):

1. requirements analysis
2. system design
3. program design
4. program implementation

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

- 5. testing
- 6. training
- 7. maintenance
- 8. quality assurance

## Note:

**A:** neighbored activities performed by different staffs

**B:** test team → independent

**C:** review → by neighbored activity → { keep continuity  
double checking  
participators

**D:** 实际的项目人力资源组织是一件复杂的工作。其影响来自很多方面，其生产方式的个体性与软件的巨大规模带来的结构性矛盾，使得软件生产组织特别复杂多变。

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## ② **choosing personnel** (P96) ( 人员选择的要求 )

**A: ability to perform work** ---- (具体哪个方面的能力?)

**B: interest in work** (无论能力、经验还是兴趣等都强调舒适度的感觉! )

**C: experience** (每个软件生产单位的经验有所不同! )

**D: training**

**E: ability to communicate with others**

**F: ability to share responsibility**

**G: management skills**

**note:** 图3.9----交流的途径很复杂，充分交流很不容易，而交流程度和能力对项目进程有大的影响。

(根据图3.9可以看出软件项目不可以随便增加人手)

Two people



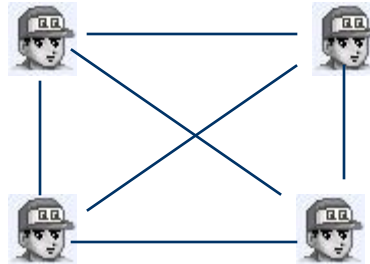
1 line of communication

Three people



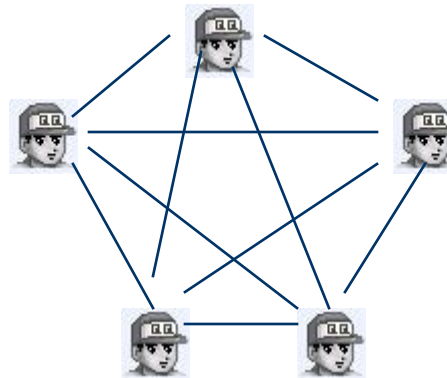
3 lines of communication

Four people



6 lines of communication

Five people



10 lines of communication

n people

$n(n-1)/2$  lines of communication

**Fig3.9 Communication paths on a project**

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## ③SideBar3-1(P97): 让会议促进项目进展:

**A:** 无效会议的代价: 8个人, 薪水: 4万美元/每人每年。

-----**耗费: 320美元/小时, 即6美元/分钟。**

**B:** 低效会议的原因: 会议目的不明、与会者无准备、谈话内容和讨论问题没有针对性、会议决策不能得到贯彻。


**C:** 确保会议高效的办法: 项目团队都要清楚谁应该参加会议及会议档期、事先明确会议议程、确保会议内容不偏离主题、会议决议得到实施。


-----交流之前要有充分的内容准备。

-----力争办成积极的、主动的会议。

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## ③ conclusion(P98)

project manager <sup>should</sup>  personnel's interesting and ability,  
know experience, etc.

 get workers working  
together perfectly

## 2. Work styles (工作风格/方式) (P99)

① 说明：人们的工作方式一般由两方面决定：

A：交流思想和收集信息的方式；

B：感情影响决策的程度。

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

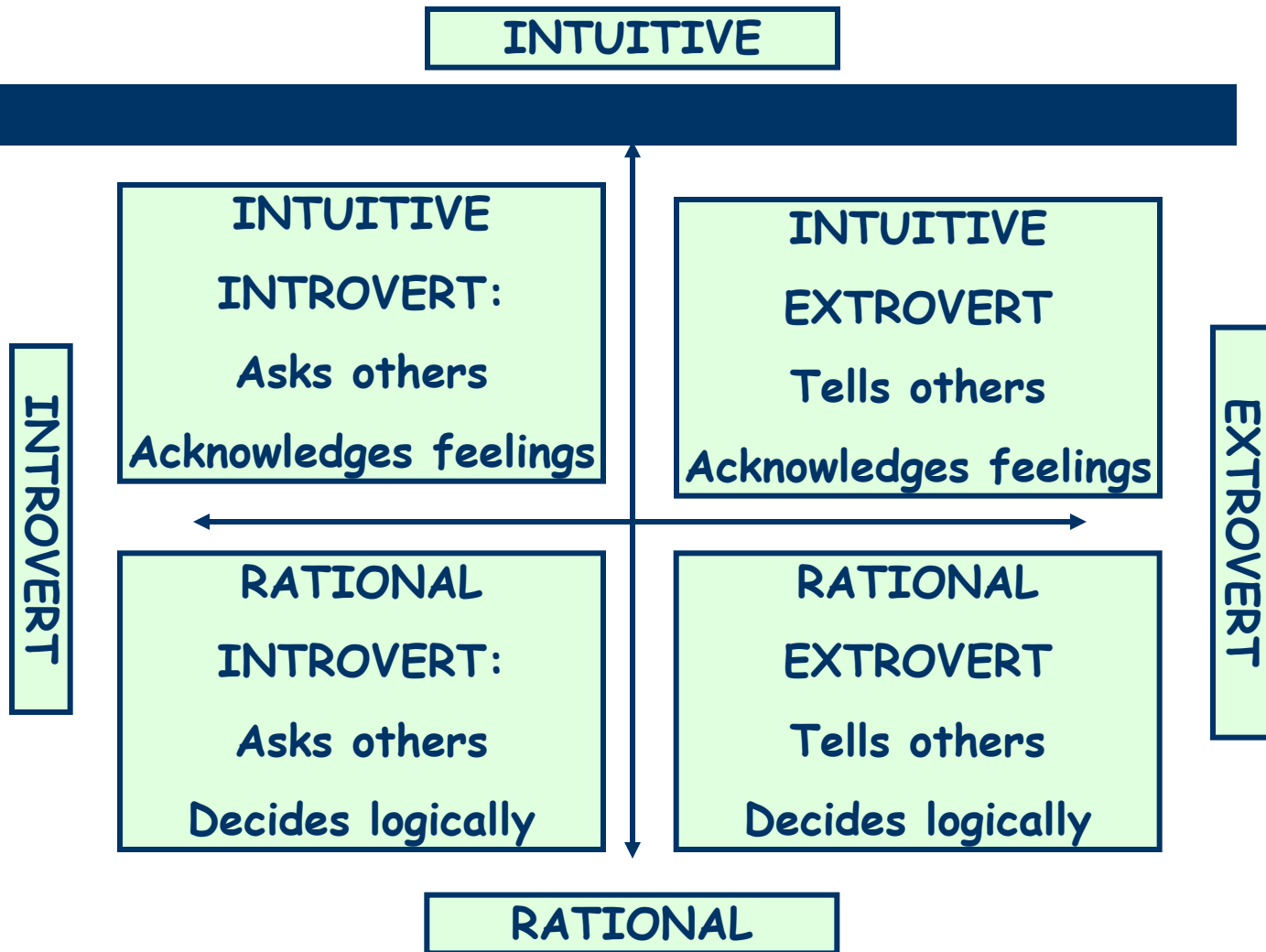
## ② Work styles

- A: Extroverts (外向性格的人): tell their thoughts
- B: Introverts (内向性格的人): ask for suggestions
- C: Intuitive (感性的人): base decisions on feelings
- D: Rationales (理性的人): base decisions on facts or options

## → ③ advantages (of knowing work style)

- A: be useful for communication and understanding between colleagues or developers and customers  
---- is critical to project success.
- B: get best choice for workers(to perform task)  
---- ( reasonable arrangement)





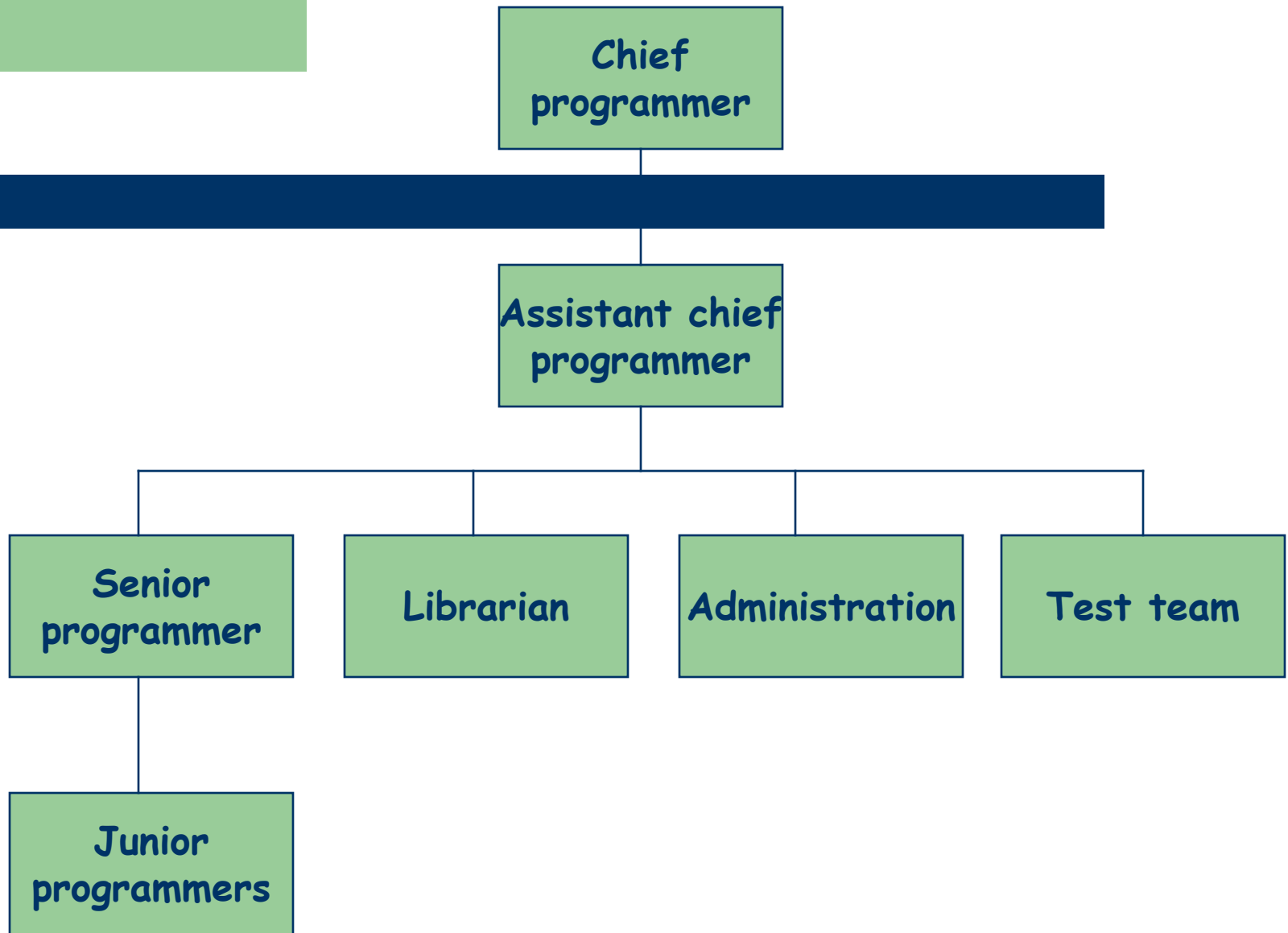
**Fig3.10 Work styles**

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## 3. Project organization (项目(团队)组织)

- ① Three factors (the choice of project structure depends on)
  - A: backgrounds and work styles of team members
  - B: number of people on team
  - C: management styles of customers and developers
- ② Examples---- organizational structure (组织结构)
  - A: chief programmer team (主程序员组) (IBM)
    - x: brief introduction (P101)
    - Y: advantages: (1) minimize communication  
(2) making decisions quickly
  - B: egoless approach: making decision by all team member, share responsibility by all team member

两个极端



**Fig3.11 Chief programmer team organization**

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## ③ 项目组织的结构化与创造性(Sidebar3-2)(建设旅馆的实验)

**A:** 结构化较强的团队: 能按时完成任务, 但工作比较循规蹈矩, 完成的项目普通但功能完备。

----- 一般当项目组人员较多、或项目有较高稳定性和一致性时或较大规模时, 使用较正规的结构。

**B:** 结构化较弱的团队: 经常性的不能按时完成任务, 但“未经组织的小组总是具有令人难以置信的创造性”。但有很多时候这样的团队比较任性, 难以管理。

----- 一般项目涉及大量的不确定性因素时, 采用较为民主的方法和相关的团队结构。事实上, 很多软件创新是由这样的团队来完成的, 如“微信”的开发。

**C:** 就项目管理而言, 营造良好的团队创作生态至关重要。

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## 3.3 Effort estimation (工作量估算)

### 1. Introduction

① importance for cost estimation(费用估算)

A: it's a crucial aspects in project plan stage

B: inaccurate estimate { cost overrun(超限)  
cost underestimates(过低)

#### Sidebar 3.3

→ C: there are many reasons for inaccurate estimate

D: good cost estimate → help manager to make appropriate arrangement

② several types of costs [软件项目成本的类型]

A: facilities costs(设施成本): provide the physical environment (乔布斯的车库。)

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

**B: project costs:** involve purchasing software and tools to support development , and efforts/payload (工作量/工资)

(为支持软件开发而购买软件和工具的开支,用于支持需求分析,设计,编码,测试,处理需求变更等等,另外加上工作量开支)

**C: effort (工作量)** (is a large part in project costs)

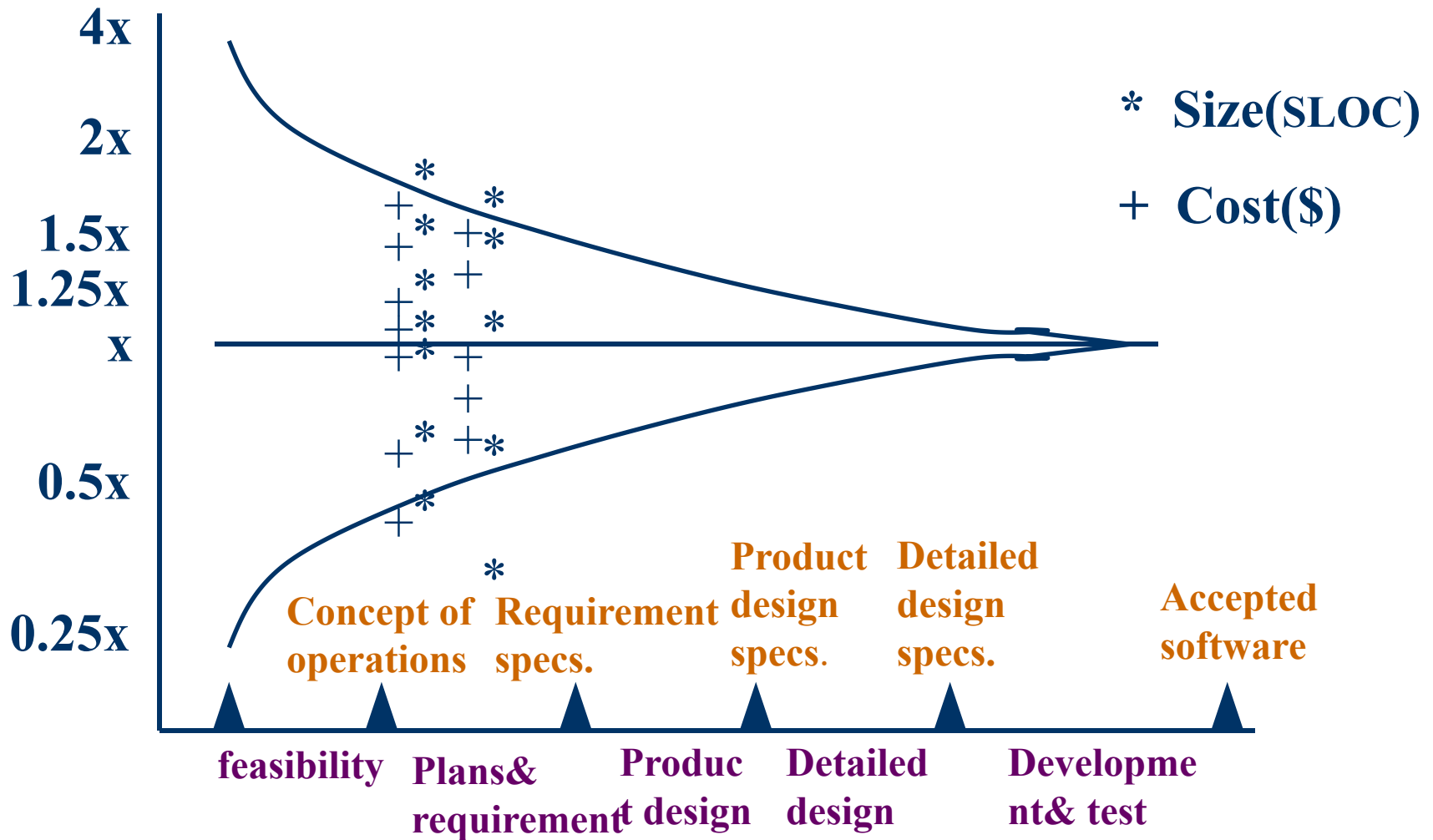
----staff days / staff months / staff years

----flexible cost\_ ( 软成本/软费用/可变成本 )

③ **uncertainty** (不确定性) of cost estimation

---- (see **fig3.12: estimation should be done repeatedly throughout the life cycle** )

④ **focus on:** ---- effort (工作量) (in later sections)



# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

虽然是传统方法，但是目前依然必不可少

## 2. Expert judgment (专家评判法)

- ① **explain:** effort estimation----rely on expert's judgment  
(accuracy –rely on competence, experience, objectivity, etc.)
- ② **analogy(类推法):**A(have completed)→B(will perform)  
formula:  $(x+4y+z)/6$
- ③ **Delphi technique(Delphi 技术)** ----目前还在使用。  
results from several experts→get average
- ④ **Wolverton model (Wolverton 模型) (P102, table3.6)**  
O---old, N---new; E---easy, M---moderate, H---hard
- ⑤ **drawback(该方法的缺点)**
  - variability(可变性) and subjectivity(主观性)
  - influenced by current data(当前经验数据)



# Wolverton model software cost matrix

## Difficulty

| Type of software   | OE | OM | OH | NE | NM | NH |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Control            | 21 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 40 | 49 |
| Input/output       | 17 | 24 | 27 | 28 | 35 | 43 |
| Pre/post procedure | 16 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 34 | 42 |
| Algorithm          | 15 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 30 | 35 |
| Data management    | 24 | 31 | 35 | 37 | 46 | 57 |
| Time-critical      | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |

**A system** { Old and Easy I/O module: 100 LOC  
New and Hard Algorithm module: 200 LOC  
Old and Medium Data management module: 100 LOC  
**Cost**=(100×17)+(200 ×35)+(100 ×31)=11800\$

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## 3. Algorithmic methods (算式估算法)

① basic equation :  $E = (a + bS^c) m(X)$  (各因子的含义)

② Walston and Felix model: (IBM)

$$E = 5.25S^{0.91} \longrightarrow E = 5.25S^{0.91} m(X) \longrightarrow (\text{table 3.7})$$

元模型

③ Bailey and Basili model ( meta-model )

$$A: E' = (5.5 + 0.73S^{1.16}) m(X)$$

$$R = E(\text{actual effort}) / E'(\text{predicted effort})$$

Project A  
has finished

$$ER_{adj} = R - 1 \quad \text{if } R \geq 1$$

$$= 1 - 1/R \quad \text{if } R < 1$$

Use on next project B

$$E_{adj} = (1 + ER_{adj})E \quad \text{if } R \geq 1$$

$$= E / (1 + ER_{adj}) \quad \text{if } R < 1$$

B:note: project A (finished)  $\longrightarrow$  project B(will be realized)

# Watson and Felix Model Productivity Factors

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Customer interface complexity   | 16. Use of design and code inspections   |
| 2. User participation in requirements definition   | 17. Use of top-down development  |
| 3. Customer-originated program design changes  | 18. Use of a chief programmer team   |
| 4. Customer experience with the application area   | 19. Overall complexity of code   |
| 5. Overall personnel experience  | 20. Complexity of application processing   |
| 6. Percentage of development programmers who participated in the design of functional specifications | 21. Complexity of program flow   |
| 7. Previous experience with the operational computer   | 22. Overall constraints on program's design  |
| 8. Previous experience with the programming language   | 23. Design constraints on the program's main storage   |
| 9. Previous experience with applications of similar size and complexity                              | 24. Design constraints on the program's timing   |
| 10. Ratio of average staff size to project duration (people per month)                               | 25. Code for real-time or interactive operation or for execution under severe time constraints |
| 11. Hardware under concurrent development  | 26. Percentage of code for delivery  |
| 12. Access to development computer open under special request  | 27. Code classified as nonmathematical application and input/output formatting programs        |
| 13. Access to development computer closed  | 28. Number of classes of items in the database per 1000 lines of code                          |
| 14. Classified security environment for computer and at least 25% of programs and data               | 29. Number of pages of delivered documentation per 1000 lines of code                          |
| 15. Use of structured programming  |  |

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## ④ COCOMO II (Constructive Cost Model) (1990s)

-----introduce basic thought

A: note: { giving estimation at beginning (P111)  
get three normal estimation in software process (at least)

B: stage 1:  $E = bS^c m(X)$  (plan stage)

X: **projects build prototypes to resolve high-risk issues** involving user interfaces, software and interaction, performance, or technological maturity.

Y: **Size estimation---by AP(应用点/各种命名)----**估算的屏幕数、报表数、组件数等。

从工程和经济两方面估算，其成本驱动因子有人员、项目、产品、开发环境等多种属性。

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

**Z:  $m(X)$ ----**see table 3.9 （第二列：应用组装。）

**W: other ----** see table 3.10, 3.11 （根据应用点的复杂性等级和权重，进行加权调整）

**C: stage 2:  $E = bS^c m(X)$**  (in early design) (P111, P112)

**X: the designers must explore alternative architectures and concepts of operation**

**Y: Size estimation---by FP(需求文档中的功能点)**  
(由IFPUG(1994a and b)参考文献所推荐讨论)

**Z:  $m(X)$ ----**see table 3.9,  
**others----**see table 3.12 （Bailey-Basili的工作量修改因子表：平台难度、人员能力和经验等。）

| Model Aspect  | Stage 1:<br>Application Composition     | Stage 2:<br>Early Design   | Stage 3:<br>Post-architecture  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Size  | Application points                      | Function points (FP) and language  | FP and language or source lines of code (SLOC)   |
| Reuse   | Implicit in model                       | Equivalent SLOC as function of other variables   | Equivalent SLOC as function of other variables   |
| Requirements change   | Implicit in model                       | % change expressed as a cost factor  | % change expressed as a cost factor  |
| Maintenance   | Application Point Annual Change Traffic | Function of ACT, software understanding, unfamiliarity   | Function of ACT, software understanding, unfamiliarity   |
| Scale (c) in nominal effort equation  | 1.0                                     | 0.91 to 1.23, depending on precedentedness, conformity, early architecture, risk resolution, team cohesion, and SEI process maturity | 0.91 to 1.23, depending on precedentedness, conformity, early architecture, risk resolution, team cohesion, and SEI process maturity |
| Product cost drivers  | None                                    | Complexity, required reusability   | Reliability, database size, documentation needs, required reuse, and product complexity  |
| Platform cost drivers   | None                                    | Platform difficulty  | Execution time constraints, main storage constraints, and virtual machine volatility   |
| Personnel cost drivers<br>programmer experience, experience, and personnel continuity | None                                    | Personnel capability and experience  | Analyst capability, applications experience, programmer capability, language and tool  |
| Project cost drivers  | None<br>environment                     | Required development schedule, development multisite development   | Use of software tools, required development schedule, and  |

| For Screens                      |                                     |                                       |                                    | For Reports                      |                                     |                                       |                                    |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Number and source of data tables |                                     |                                       |                                    | Number and source of data tables |                                     |                                       |                                    |
| Number of views contained        | Total < 4<br>(<2 server, <3 client) | Total < 8<br>(2-3 server, 3-5 client) | Total 8+<br>(>3 server, >5 client) | Number of sections contained     | Total < 4<br>(<2 server, <3 client) | Total < 8<br>(2-3 server, 3-5 client) | Total 8+<br>(>3 server, >5 client) |
| <3                               | simple                              | simple                                | medium                             | 0 or 1                           | simple                              | simple                                | medium                             |
| 3 - 7                            | simple                              | medium                                | difficult                          | 2 or 3                           | simple                              | medium                                | difficult                          |

| Object type   | Simple |  | Medium |  | Difficult |  |
|---------------|--------|--|--------|--|-----------|--|
| Screen        | 1      |  | 2      |  | 3         |  |
| Report        | 2      |  | 5      |  | 8         |  |
| 3GL component | -      |  | -      |  | 10        |  |

|                                       |          |     |         |      |           |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----|---------|------|-----------|
| Developers' experience and capability | Very low | Low | Nominal | High | Very high |
| CASE maturity and capability          | Very low | Low | Nominal | High | Very high |
| Productivity factor                   | 4        | 7   | 13      | 25   | 50        |

**D: stage 3:  $E = bS^c m(X)$**

**-----postarchitecture (P111, P114)(后体系结构)**

**X: project is under developing, software is partially implemented .**

**Y: Size estimation---by FP(需求文档中的功能点)  
+LOCs**

**Z:  $m(X)$ ----see table3.9, others----see table 3.13**

**(细化了平台难度和人员经验等的校正参数，添加了对开发工具的成熟度评级等)**

**E: note: using the model should consider own situation , then make tailoring (P115)**

**F: COCOMO II: 选修课内容涉及简单、中等、复杂模型。**



# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## 4. Finding the Model for Your Situation

----- (Evaluating Models)

### ① Mean magnitude of relative error (MMRE)

(MMRE: 相对误差的平均幅度)

A:---- absolute value of mean of  
[(actual - estimate)/actual]

B: goal: should be 0.25 or less ( $\leq 0.25$ )

### ② Pred(x/100):

A:percentage of projects for which estimate is within  
x% of the actual (估算实际值在x%范围内的项目的百分比)

B:goal: should be 0.75 or greater for x = .75 ( $\geq 0.75$ )

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## 3.4 Risk management

**Cause:**项目管理所涉及的远非仅仅是工作量和项目进度跟踪, 而是更要有一套完整的应对意外事件(风险)的计划.

### 1. What is risk

① notion: ----**risk** (P119)

(在软件生产过程中不希望看到的、有负面结果的事件)

----**risk management**

(了解和控制项目风险的各种活动)

②aspects (the risk involves)

A: 与该风险事件有关的损失 (**Risk impact**----风险影响)

B: 事件发生的可能性

(**Risk probability**----风险概率 ----**the likelihood**)

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

C: 我们能改变结果的程度( the degree to which we can change the outcome )

Risk control----风险控制 ---- a set of actions taken to reduce a risk

Risk exposure = (risk probability) x (risk impact)  
(风险暴露/风险成本)

## ③ Boehm's top ten risk items

(人员短缺、不切实际的进度与预算、持续的需求变化、实时性能达不到要求等等。)

(P119 sidebar3.4 )

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## 2. Risk Management Activities

① steps and activities:



② risk assessment

-----risk prioritization (by “risk exposure”)  
(see P122, example---figure 3.16)

# Risk Management Activities



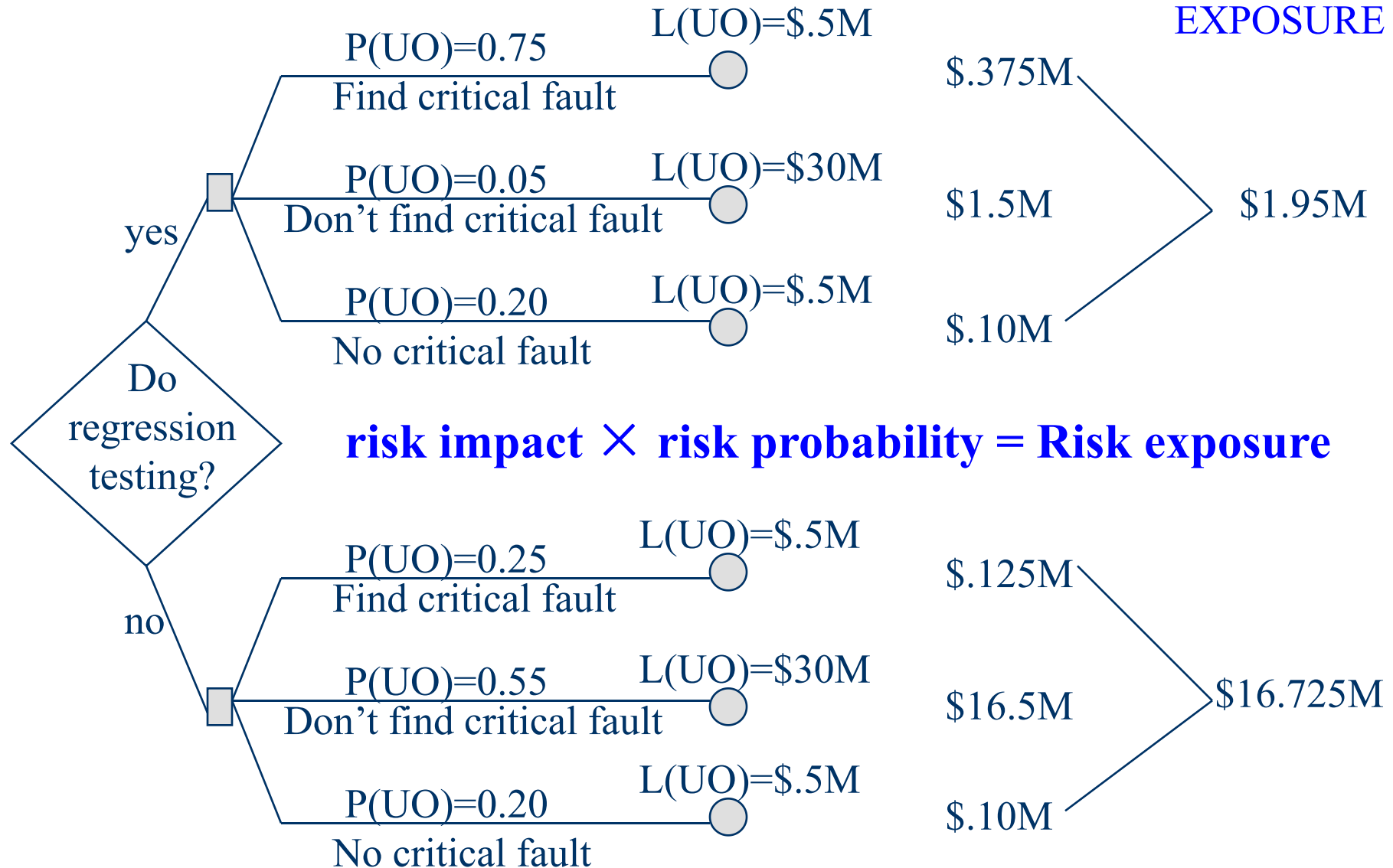
要求了解该图  
各个步骤及构成(设计师考试)

**The probability of an unwanted outcome:  $P(UO)$**

**The loss associated with unwanted outcome:  $L(UO)$**

**RISK  
EXPOSURE**

**COMBINED  
RISK  
EXPOSURE**



# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## ③risk control

### A: Three strategies for risk reduction

X: avoiding the risk: change requirements for performance or functionality

Y: transferring the risk: transfer to other system, or buy insurance

Z: assuming the risk: accept and control it (by project resource)

B: risk leverage=difference in risk exposure divided (风险杠杆) by cost of reducing the risk

风险杠杆=(降低前的风险成本—降低后的风险成本)/(降低风险所需成本)

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## 3. Risk Management discussing

### ① 讨论

- 在软件工程早期的过程中，最基本的目标就是尽量减少风险。
- 最可能出现的风险：
  - ❖ 试图设计一个过大的产品，导致你的时间不足。
- 其他可能的风险：
  - ❖ 你可能遇到一种或更多的、你不会设计的功能；（需要建立原型来验证等等）
  - ❖ 你可能遇到系统支持问题而延误工作；（版本支持等）
  - ❖ 产品缺陷太多，测试时间太长；（过程不规范，测试技术不够先进等等）
  - ❖ 你无法控制产品或改变产品，在你已经开发过的程序上浪费时间；（没有好的配置管理）
  - ❖ 你的小组没法有效率地一起工作。



# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## ② 风险管理活动:

### ■ 针对以上各种风险的有效缓解措施:

- ❖ 产品过大。从一个小的产品内核开始，在以后的开发循环中再添加各种功能。
- ❖ 过难或是复杂的功能。在工程开始时化简这些功能，再考虑它们的代替品。
- ❖ 系统支持问题。建立一个早期原型或者小产品版本，以确定你了解支持系统是如何工作的。（通过对核心功能的测试，可以确定其他系统对本软件的系统支持程度）
- ❖ 测试时间。按照TSPi进行工作，使用规范的PSP方法。
- ❖ 产品控制。这就是在工程开始时进行配置管理的原因。
- ❖ 协同工作问题。（工作人员合理搭配问题）

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## 3.5 The Project Plan

### 1. Project Plan (P123)

a document includes

{ risk analysis management  
project cost estimates  
schedule  
project organization

### 2. Contents (P123-124-125)

(1) project scope

.....

(14) risk management plan

(15) maintenance plan

# Chapter 3 Planning and Managing the project

## 3. 项目计划文档举例

### (4) 技术描述:

罗列硬件和软件，包括编译器、接口、专用设备和专用软件。对布线、执行时间、响应时间、安全性、功能和性能的特殊限制，等等。

另外计划还列出必须使用的标准和方法：

- 算法，
- 工具，
- 评审或审查技术，
- 设计语言或表示，
- 编码语言，
- 测试技术

# 欲擒故纵——微软的自由作息时间制度

微软给予每位员工的充分自由，事实上他们完全让员工自己安排作息时间。听起来很美，是吗？

## 一. 自由来自于严格的制度

管理一群软件设计师，就像放牧一群骄傲的猫，如果缺乏有效的约束，必然是猫跑了个光光，公司随之完蛋。

我们看到微软相当自由化、个人化的人才管理，但是，应该看到另一方面，微软是一个整体CMM2级，局部CMM3级的公司。试想，一个公司没有完备而严格的管理制度，如何能达到CMM2级以上？

要知道在中国真正CMM2级以上的公司绝对是凤毛麟角。

每个财年Scrub开始前，微软的经理们都会召集手下，总结他们过去一个年度的得失，并且共同制定出下个阶段应该达到的目标。之后的一个年度，员工就把完成这个目标作为自己的任务。假如员工的目标达到了，那么奖励将是丰厚的，如果做不到，惩罚也是严厉的，甚至有可能失去在微软的工作。

共同制定计划，奖惩严明，这就是微软管理的真面目。

微软员工能够自由安排时间，恰是因为他们有了更严格的约束：年度目标。

## 二 优秀人才渴望的是认可

优秀人才渴望什么？钱？名誉？错了。他们渴望的是认可。真正优秀的人才，总是希望能够被同样优秀的人才接纳，这是对他们最大的认可。微软一贯秉承的传统，就是用人才来吸引人。

比尔盖茨说：我的员工会不满，但是他不会愿意和其他公司的员工交换工作。唐骏的经历告诉我们，每一个员工在微软，都有机会接触到更高层次的挑战。1975年以来，微软一直保持了很高的淘汰率(85%以上)，但是工作5年以上的人员，几乎都会选择继续留在微软，这些人构成了微软稳定的主力开发人员群体。

在微软，竞争随处存在，你会发现周围的每一个人都极其优秀，进而感到一种由衷的自豪，最终转化为前进的动力。这样的环境里，员工犹如欧洲五大联赛的球员，自豪的同时，不敢有丝毫的懈怠，同时又充满激情。

事实上微软的工资并不高，但是充满挑战的环境、高额的目标完成奖励，都是对人才极大的吸引。到1992年，依靠公司为奖励目标达成配送的股票，微软有近3000名员工成为百万富翁。

### 三 优秀制度总是面向全局

软件开发要讲究模块化，力求把问题局限在小范围内解决。但是，对于人才的管理，却不是这样。一个举措一旦实施，其影响必然是广泛而深远的。可以说每一个局部变化都会牵扯到全局。制度的制定必须总关全局，根据具体的情况选择最佳的方案。这里我想对比一下印度和日本软件业的管理。

印度和日本是标准的分工型软件业，编码就是编码，永远接触不到上层。对于程序员，他们的管理近乎于军事化，目的就是要你按时写出代码，至于个性什么的，统统不重视。很多人说要学习日本、学习印度，另一种声音想效法MSF(微软开发管理体系)。不错，他们都很先进，但都是根据自身特点推出的。

中国程序员强调个性，但是又缺乏美国程序员的高技术和创造力，因此，照搬哪一套都将是失败的。

这里我不尝试讨论什么样的制度最合适中国人，不过我认为，微软的今天，是最接近我们的明天的。对于中国人，微软强调个性，加大个体自由度的方法，肯定更受欢迎。

结论：微软的“完全自由作息时间”，实际上只是一种欲擒故纵的手段，这个制度的背后，有一个完备的管理体系支持，甚至可以说，是微软管理体系在“呼唤”完全自由作息时间制度！

这种手段，非常适合以充满个性为特色的中国程序员群体，当然，对印度、日本的工业化软件管理，也有必要适当借鉴。

- 信息系统项目管理师考试题目01:

- 如果一个案例中涉及到合同管理，项目管理控制和项目沟通等诸多方面，在项目实际运行过程中，出现了甲方随意变更、不配合验收、甲乙双方沟通存在障碍等情形，试问如何从合同管理、过程控制和项目沟通管理三个方面来应对？

- 来自教材第三章:

- 练习题 2，练习题 3，练习题12。

- 信息系统项目管理师考试题目02: X
  - 信息系统项目管理师合同变更范例题目: (简述题)  
详见邮件。