## Project Management

**Brief Outline** 

#### What is a project?

- It's a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service or result. PMBOK
- A project is **temporary** in that it has a defined beginning and end in time, and therefore defined scope and resources.
- And a project is **unique** in that it is not a routine operation, but a specific set of operations designed to accomplish a singular goal. So a project team often includes people who don't usually work together sometimes from different organizations and across multiple geographies.
- The development of software for an improved business process, the construction of a building or bridge, the relief effort after a natural disaster, the expansion of sales into a new geographic market

#### What is Project Management?

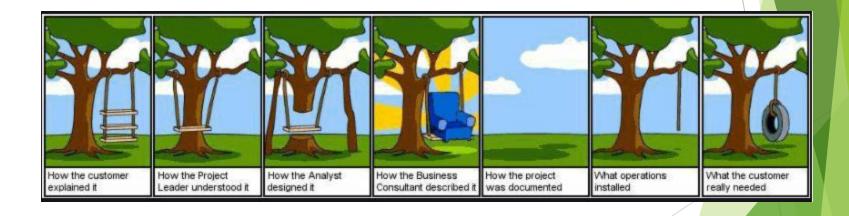
- Project management, is the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities to meet the project requirements.
- Project management processes fall into five groups:
  - Initiating
  - Planning
  - Executing
  - Monitoring and Controlling
  - Closing

#### Project Management Knowledge Areas (PMBOK)

- Project management knowledge draws on ten areas:
  - Integration
  - Scope
  - Time
  - Cost
  - Quality
  - Procurement
  - Human resources
  - Communications
  - Risk management
  - Stakeholder management

#### Project Management

Project Management is a set of procedures and disciplines to translate the project objectives into outputs ensuring project requirements are met.



## **Project Initiation**

- What would you look for in the Scope of Work in a project ?
- What would you be concerned about in initiating a project ?

#### Initiation

- Essential Inputs
  - Written SoW (No exceptions)
  - Project Workings / Back Papers
- Outputs
  - Action items based on review
  - Draft Project Plan / Key inputs for Project Plan

#### Initiation

- Business Review
  - Schedule
  - Resources
  - Acceptance Criteria
  - Cost
  - Training
  - Scope
  - SLAs
  - Customer CTQs

#### Initiation

- Technical Review
  - Scope
  - Hardware
  - Software
  - Customer Supplied Items
  - Test Data
  - Technology
  - Standards
  - Reuse Opportunities

#### Scope

- Scope refers to the generic and aggregated representations of requirements (and/or environments) elaborated to achieve the defined objectives of the project.
- Business Scope outlines the needs of the organization or institution in which business operations are carried out.
  - The financial system should comply with taxation policy of Nepal.
  - The system should support Double Entry system for transactional recording.
  - The system should support financial calculations based on both BS and AD Calendar.
- Technical Scope defines the technical necessity based on which the expected deliverables and outputs should be carried out.
  - The system should have audit trial against each transactional update and provide an interface to govern transactions.
  - The system should be built on policy of creator-reviewer-approval as three level authorization system against each transactions.
  - The system should adopt soft delete policy where any committed data would never exit the system.

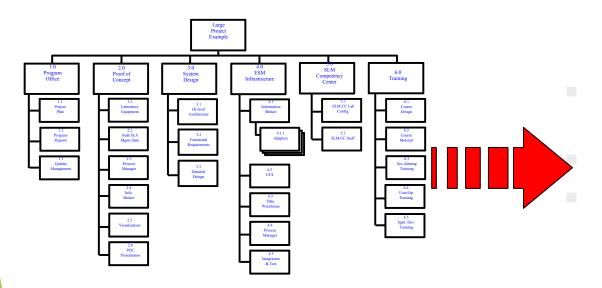
#### Scope

- Scope is comprised of the following essential components
  - What are we doing, what are the deliverables?
  - What dependencies do we have on the customer or other "external" parties?
  - What assumptions have we made?
  - ► How do we know we're done? acceptance criteria
- Scope Definition forms the basis for contract with the customer!
- Clarity is key!

### Scope



#### Relationship to WBS



WBS Provides the outline for the scope statement
Narrative in nature
Scope statement clearly and completely describes each deliverable in the WBS

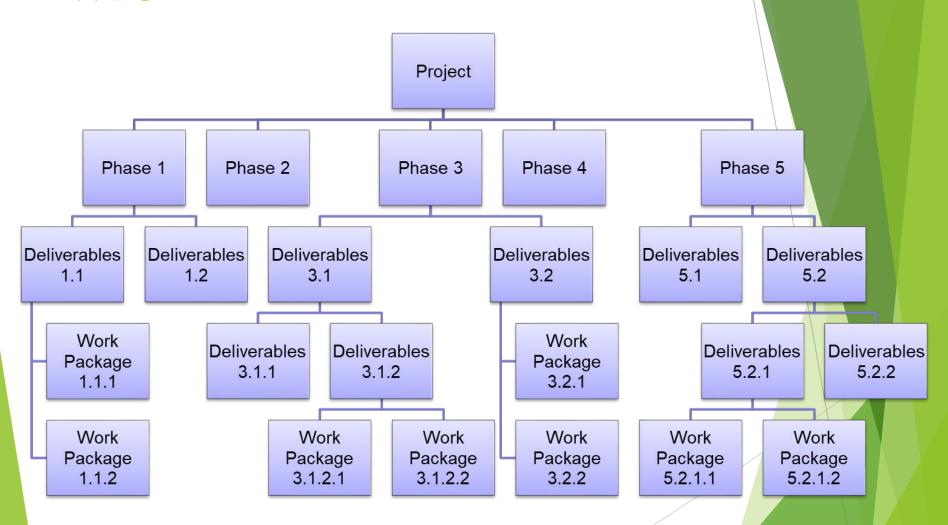
WBS

Outlines Deliverables

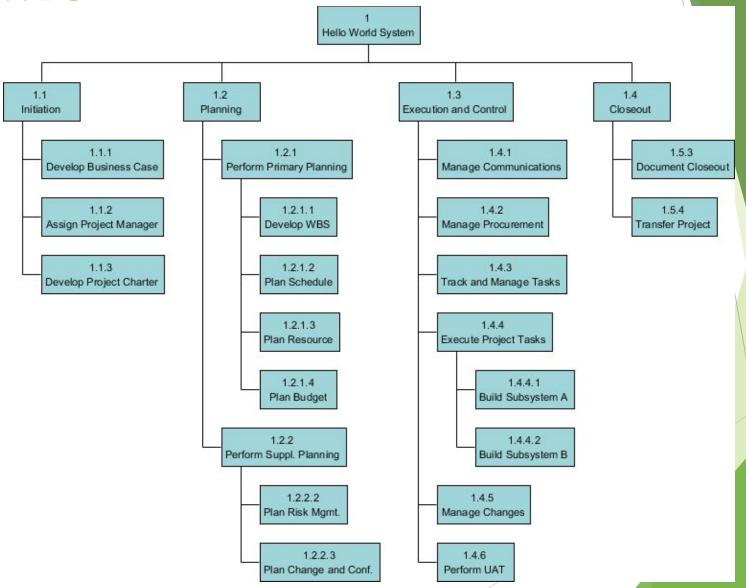
SOW

Statement of Work Defines Deliverables

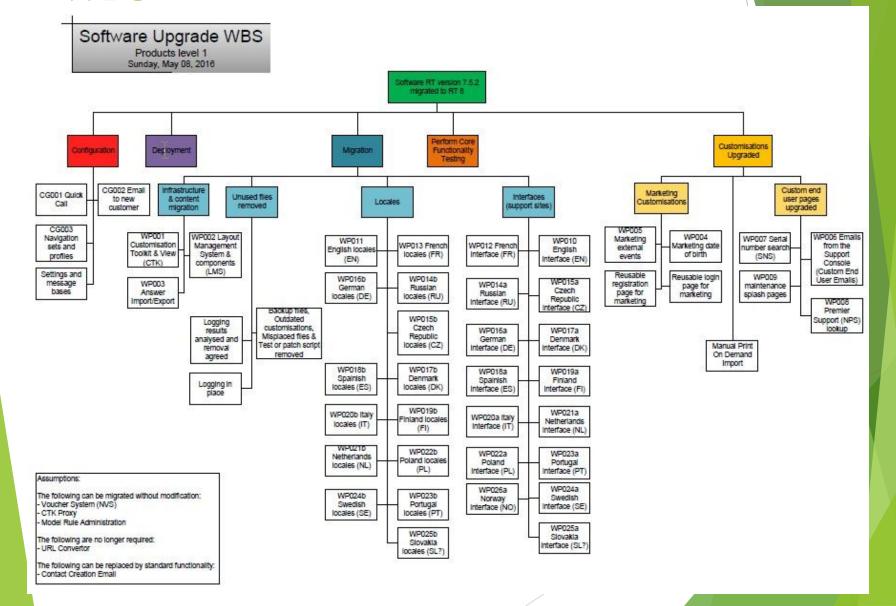
#### **WBS**



#### **WBS**



#### **WBS**



#### **Deliverables**

- Dos
- Be precise & concise
- Define measurable acceptance criteria
- Avoid adjectives like "fast, complete, etc."
- Include a documentation review process
- Do an independent review
- Review verbally with customer

- Don't
- Use words like:
  - by mutual agreement
  - optimize
  - will be defined later
  - of the highest quality
- Offer performance guarantees (unless you must!)
- Assume customer has same expectations as you
- Say its "secure"

#### **Acceptance Criteria**

- Acceptance Criteria must be measurable and objective.
   They should relate back to agreed upon requirements.
- Good:
  - Accepted upon delivery
  - Accepted upon completion of document review process
  - Accepted upon passing acceptance test suite as defined in document XYZ
  - Accepted when it is used (e.g. put in production)
- Bad:
  - Accepted when approved by customer project manager
  - Accepted when bug count is zero
  - No criteria at all

#### **Acceptance Criteria**

- 4 Categories of acceptance criteria
  - Test (e.g. a system test to verify data)
  - Demo (e.g. showing them a GUI works)
  - Analyze (e.g. the data is right so the program must be OK
  - Inspect (e.g. looking at documentation)

#### Opportunities for Reuse

- Watch out from project commencement
- And monitor throughout
- Reuse can be for
  - Technical Aspects Domain aspects, Design aspects, Code Snippets, Test Cases, ...
  - Project Management Aspects Estimation models, Configuration Methods, Coding Standards, Review Checklists, .....
- Reuse can be a powerful aid in Acheiving Quality,
   Managing Schedule, Improving Productivity

#### **Defect Prevention**

- Focus on prevention before you start the work
- Traditional Root Cause Analysis happens after the work is done and defects have occurred
- Use past data / past experiences
- Use judgement around current project context
- Ensure actions to prevent defects
  - Impact the project's process
  - Are present in the WBS
  - Are specific, implementable, verifiable

## Project Planning

- Project's Process
  - What should I do?
  - What should I not do?
  - What should I do differently?
  - What should I not do differently
  - Work backwards from the desired results to the project's (defined, tailored) process
- Assumptions / Constraints / Dependencies How do they relate / differ ?

- Schedule Characterestics
- Near Term Granularity
- Long Term Vision
- Integration Dependencies, Risk Management Steps, Defect Prevention Steps, Issue Resolution Steps
- Milestones
  - Major / Minor / Customer Touching
  - Completion should be determinable in binary terms

- Size
- Effort
- Resources
- Trainings
- Configuration Management
- Quality Management

- Elaboration of all aspects identified during initiation
- Traceability to SoW; SoW is the basis for project planning
- Revisit to opportunities for reuse
- Approach for preventing defects
- Deliverables

#### Responsibility Assignment Matrix

Note: List all the activities and then assign the role for all the stakeholders in the project. For each Activity the R = Responsible (Responsible to execute the job), A = Accountable (Person who is held accountable), S = Superior (Responsible)

Role Activity	- coo	VP	SEPG	QA Manager, MR	QA Group	Metrics & Estimation Group	DP Group
Audits and MRM	I	С	I	R,A	R	I	I
Causal Analysis and Resolution	I	I	I	С	I	I	R,A
Configuration Management	-	R	R	R,A	R	2	
Defining SPI Processes	I	С	R	А	S	C,I	I
Metrics Baselines	-	С	С	R,I	I	R	-
OID	I	С	R	I	I	9	12
Process Improvements	I	R	I	I	S	C,I	I
Project Planning and Management	I	С	С	R,A	S	2	-
Risk Management	С	R	R	R,A	S	R	R

#### Reusable Components/Artifacts

Artifact Reference Id		Artifact Description	Derived or Developed			
1	////	Datacom usage sheet used for impact analysis	Developed			
2		XRDSB303 Template for Business layer program	Developed			
3		XRDSD301 Template for CRUD program	Developed			
4		XRDSD401 Template for Cursor program	Developed			
5		XRDSEKXP Template for event coordinator	Developed			
6		XRDSP100 Template for presentation layer program	Developed			
7		XRDSMXT Template for Mainline program	Developed			

- Goals for team members, based on project goals
- Goal setting is key to managing expectations
- While setting goals, While Planning Negotiate, always
- Negotiation is the key to achieving buy in

#### **Planning Review**

- Sr. Management Review and Approval is essential
- Sr. Management signoff implies commitment

Why Planning and its review is important?

Shoe Tower Construction Concept

#### **Shoe Tower**







		Setup ▼	Document	<b>-</b>	F	Reports		
Task Name	Document QuickUpload : RD R 🖺	Parent Review	v Task					
Source Task  Document QuickUpload : RD  Developer  Gopala, Venu M N;  Start Date  Apr 26, 2007		Status Reviewer End Date		Prakash, Prashanth Nandinathi Apr 26, 2007				
eview Round - 2		Check List						
	H	em		Yes	No	NA	Note	LED Entry
1 Has the purpose of the requirement been mentioned clearly?				•	0	0		
2 Is the requirement gathered complete ?				•	0	0		
3 Is the scope of the requirement proper ?				•	0	0		
4 Is the screen Requirements Clear?			<b>()</b>	0	0			
5 Does the RD provide sufficient details about Acceptance criteria?			•	0	0			
6 Is the Chang	e details mentioned ?			•	0	0		

# Project Tracking and Management

## Project Tracking and Management

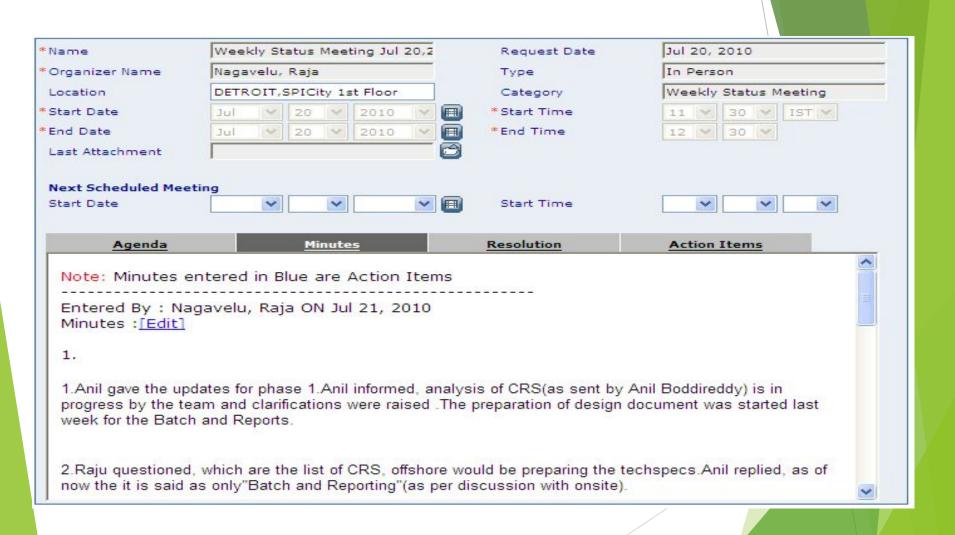
- Project Tracking / Project Reviews consume time!
- What if I don't have time for project tracking / project review ?

#### Project Tracking ...

- Per PMIBOK (dated)
  - Scope
  - Time
  - Cost / Revenue
  - Quality
  - Resource
  - Communication
  - Risk
  - Contract
  - Client Satisfaction

#### Project Tracking ...

- Everything that you had planned for
- Weekly Reviews
  - Ongoing progress monitor
  - Operational issue resolution forum
  - Negotiations on short term objectives
  - Focus on achieving short term objectives
  - Trigger for a Milestone review / Detailed Review



#### Project Tracking ...

- Monthly Reviews / Milestone Reviews
  - Opportunity to take stock
  - Replan
  - Negotiations on achieving medium term objectives
  - Evaluate Options
  - Opportunity to take a view on overdue issues
- Project Health Visual Indicators to declare project health

Project Milestone review Date (Offshore): Overall remarks of the project during this duration: \* Mandatory ■ 🖪 🗏 🖠

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- Customer Satisfaction and

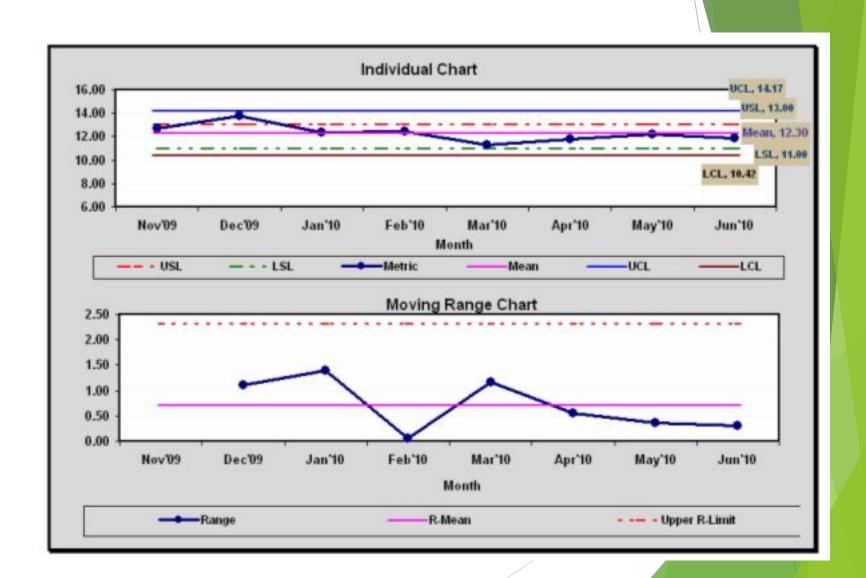
#### Project Tracking ...

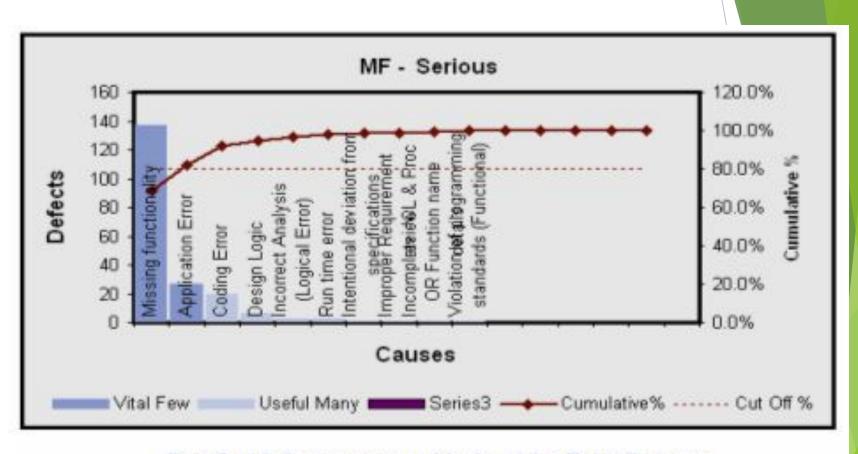
- Importance of planning / replanning is essential
- Replanning is the output of tracking
- Leverage on flexibility analysis prior to replanning
- Issue tracking and closure is important
- Better the plan, easier to track and manage
- Use planning / replanning to bubble up the high priority aspects to track and manage

SL	Metric	Units	Organization Norms		Project Norms		T - 10	T 140
No.	Metric		USL	LSL	USL	LSL	Jun-10	Jul-10
1	Effort Variance : Analysis activity	%	10%	-10%	10%	-10%	-0.3%	0.7%
2	Effort Variance : Requirement activity	%	10%	-10%	10%	-10%		
3	Effort Variance : Design activity	%	10%	-10%	10%	-10%	1	
4	Effort Variance : Coding activity	%	10%	-10%	10%	-10%		
5	Effort Variance : Testing activity	%	10%	-10%	10%	-10%		
6	Effort Variance : Development activity	%	10%	-10%	10%	-10%	-0.3%	0.7%
7	Effort Variance : Maintenance activity	%	10%	-10%	10%	-10%		
8	Effort Variance : Engineering activity	%	10%	-10%	10%	-10%	-0.3%	0.7%
9	Effort Variance : Overall Effort Variance	%	10%	-10%	10%	-10%	-0.3%	0.7%
10	Effort Variance : Analysis Review	%	10%	-10%	10%	-10%	-4.2%	5.3%
11	Effort Variance : Requirement Review	%	10%	-10%	10%	-10%		
12	Effort Variance : Design Review	%	10%	-10%	10%	-10%		
13	Effort Variance : Coding Review	%	10%	-10%	10%	-10%		
14	Total Development Effort	Hrs					1755	1360
15	Total Maintenance Effort	Hrs					0	0
16	Total Engineering Effort	Hrs					1755	1360
17	Total Non-Engineering Effort	Hrs					40	80

:: CTQ Metrics

Metrics Name	Target 5 Most Recent A
	USL LSL
Productivity - MF	<u>4</u> <u>2.5</u> <u>1.13</u> <u>1.17</u> (7/31)
Defect Density	0.8 0.01 0.00 0.00 (7/31)
Effort Variance	<u>10</u> -10 0.00 0.00 (7/31)
ProductivityNet	<u>11.59</u> <u>9.48</u> <u>9.51</u> (7/31)





The first 2 Causes cover 82. % of the Total Defects

## Risk Management

#### Risk Identification

- Based on risk originating Sources
  - Customer, Technology, .....
- Scan the SoW, WBS, Project Plan contents including tailoring
- Leverage on Past experience
- Risks are dependent on the context; they may not be absolute

#### Risk Categorization

- What does the risk impact
  - Customer, Quality, Schedule, Productivity, Cost?
- When does the risk occur
  - Requirements, Design, Code, Test, .....

#### Risk Assessment

- Probability/Likelihood Measured on a scale (1-5; 1-10)
- Severity / Magnitude Measured on a scale (1-5; 1-10)
- Risk Priority as a product of the above (RPN) Ranges can be named as High, Moderate, Low

#### Filtered for : All Risks

	Analysis				
Risks Identified	Likelihood	Impact	RPN	Status	
	(1-10)	(1-10)			
Category : Configuration Management					
Version control on source Code	3	3	9	Not Occurred	
Category : Resource Risk					
CICS competency with the resources	5	5	25	Not Occurred	
Category : Testing Risk					
Access to new Db2 Table	3	7	21	Not Occurred	
Category : Schedule and Estimation Risk					
Issues not resolved	3	3	9	Not Occurred	

Note: Risks marked in RED Color are Critical

Threshold value - 25

#### Role of measurements

- Typically, Metrics does not change what you manage
- Metrics results in a change to how you manage

#### Risk Management

- Avert Build Fire Proof Building
- Mitigate Ban smoking, Careful handling of inflammable substances, Educate People
- React (Contingency) Call Fire Service / Use Fire extinguisher
- Revisit to take stock of existing risks
- Revisit to identify and add new risks

#### Risks vs Issues

- If it has hit you, it is an issue
- If it is likely to hit you, it is a risk

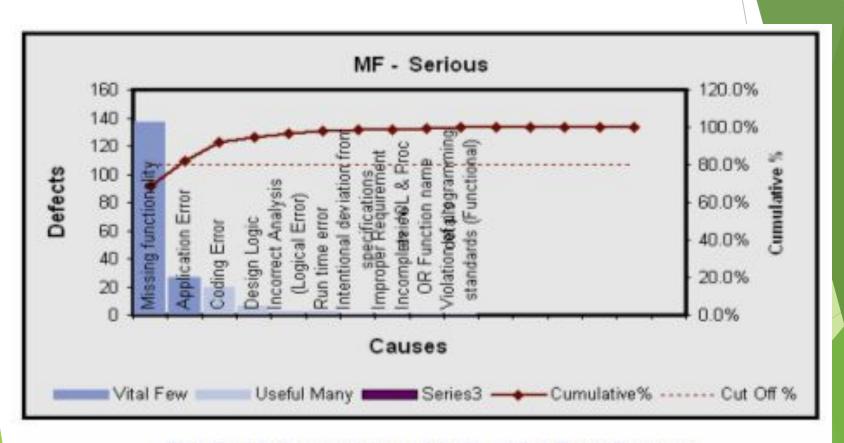
# Tracking and Management Case Study

#### Measurement

<u>Hypothesis</u> :	H0 : There is no significant improvement in the Error types between the quarters			
	Vs			
	H1 : There is a significant improvement in the Error types between the quarters			

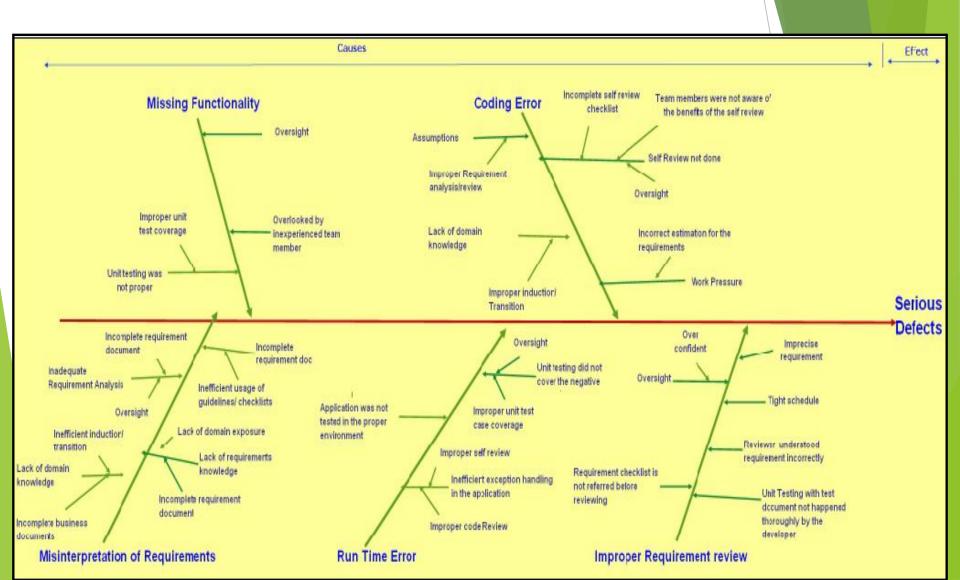
	The second secon		Last Quarter 09 vs Quarter 1 -			
	Last Quarter 09		Qua	arter 1	Comparison	
		Defects		Defects		
Error Types 🔻	Month 🕶	Oct 09 - Dec0! 🕶	Month 🔻	Jan10 - Mar1 →	t-Test 🔻	Improvements 🕶
	Oct-09	29	Jan-10	6		2
Missing Functionality	Nov-09	25	Feb-10	7		
	Dec-09	14	Mar-10	8	0.03	Yes
	Oct-09	2	Jan-10	1		
Application Error	Nov-09	1	Feb-10	1		
	Dec-09	4	Mar-10	2	0.35	No
	Oct-09	4	Jan-10	3	6	
Improper Requirement Revi	Nov-09	5	Feb-10	1		
	Dec-09	0	Mar-10	5	1.00	No

#### Quantification



The first 2 Causes cover 82. % of the Total Defects

### Fish Bone Analysis



#### Prevention/Correction

SLNe.	Error Types	Root Causes	Corrective/Preventive Actions		
1	Coding Error	Team members were not aware of the benefits of self review Oversight	Project team needs to educate the resources on the importance of self review		
		Oversight	Teview		
		Incomplete self review checklist	Project teams needs to update the review checklist to cover all the scenarios of the application with the help of Engineering group		
		Incorrect estimation for the requirements	Project team need to do proper estimation for the requirements and get it reviewed by the Estimation Review Team before they start any activity		
		Improper requirement analysis/ review	Projects can plan for a joint discussion on the requirements received     Project team needs to raise clarifications during the requirement review phase in order to obtain more clarity on the requirements		
		Improper Induction/ Transition	Training needs to be provided to the team members to increase their level of competency by project teams with the help of training dept.  SPC training was given to the resource to make aware of the statistical analysis and how to take corrective measures at project level.		
2	Improper Requirement review	Overconfidence	Project manger need to guide their resources to perform proper review using the checklists and not be overconfident		

#### **Prevention and Correction**

Sl.No.	Error Types	Root Causes	Corrective/Preventive Actions
		Team members were not aware of the benefits of self review	Team members need to be make aware of the benefits of the self review by giving the training on weekly/monthly basis
		Incorrect estimation for the requirements	Formation of estimation team has been done at the org level
		Improper requirement analysis/ review	Requirements needs to be understood properly and analysis needs to be done throughly. Knowledge on requirement analysis and reviews needs to be shared to the resources from seniors
1	Coding Error	Improper Induction/Transition	Resources needs to be trained on the domain knowledge at the beginning of the activities and whenever requried
		Improper design review	Design document need to be updated complete based on the business of the project and resources need to be asked to follow the design douments and checklists during the time of design and review
2	Application Error	Improper test scenario coverage	Boundary condintions need to be tested before peer testing happens and all the test scenarios need to be covered before testing starts

# Project Closure

- Armed with the power of hindsight
  - What would you continue to do?
  - What would you stop doing?
  - What would you start doing?

#### **Project Closure**

- A postmortem process
- Not a performance Appraisal Session
- Not a blaming session
- Opportunity to take stock and learn to improve future performance
  - Learn and Adopt
- Timing is of essence
  - Do this before ramping down the team
  - Do this every six months for long running projects

#### Methods

- Survey with Team
- Independent collation and team session
- Presentation with stakeholders
- Project Artifacts Review
- Project Indicators Review

#### **Project Closure**

- Reuse possibilities
- Best Practices
- Lessons Learnt
- Risks That hit / hurt
- Customer / Project / Process / Product measurements
- Customer report defect data analysis
  - Input for preventing defects in subsequent phases / projects
- Customer Satisfaction Survey Analysis

#### **Project Closure**

- Performance Management is important
- Conduct Project End Appraisals / Provide Project End Feedback seperately
- Can be clubbed into periodic appraisal cycles (if appraisal cycles are 6 monthly)