

CMMI: Project Monitoring and Control



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Outline



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The WHAT: Project Monitoring and Control, by Tobias Stoll

SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan

SG 2: Manage Corrective Action to Closure

The HOW (part 1): industrial practices, by Dominik Schreiber

The HOW (part 2): real-life examples, by Dominik Schreiber

Project Monitoring and Control



[Dev10]

Project Monitoring and Control

SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan



Goal

- ▶ identify **actual** progress and performance against plan
- ▶ **contrast** results with project plan

SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan

SP 1.1: Monitor Project Planning Parameters



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- ▶ measure **actual** project planning parameters
- ▶ identify **significant** deviations to the estimates in the plan
- ▶ record results

SubPractices

- ▶ Monitor progress against schedule
- ▶ Monitor the projects cost and expended effort
- ▶ Monitor the attributes of the work products and tasks
- ▶ Monitor resources provided and used
- ▶ Monitor the knowledge and skills of the project personnel
- ▶ Document the significant deviations in the project planning parameters

SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan

SP 1.2: Monitor Commitments

- ▶ look at commitments
- ▶ compare them to identified commitments in the plan

SubPractices

- ▶ Regularly review commitments
- ▶ Identify commitments that have not been satisfied
- ▶ Document the results of the commitment reviews

SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan

SP 1.3: Monitor Project Risks



- ▶ Monitor risks against those in the plan

SubPractices

- ▶ Periodically review the documentation of the risks
- ▶ Revise the documentation of the risks
- ▶ Communicate risk status to relevant stakeholders

SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan

SP 1.4: Monitor Data Management

- ▶ check data management activities
- ▶ ensure compliance of data management plans

SubPractices

- ▶ Periodically review data management activities
- ▶ Identify and document significant issues and their impacts
- ▶ Document the results of data management activity reviews

SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan

SP 1.5: Monitor Stakeholder Involvement

- ▶ detect involvement of identified stakeholders
- ▶ ensure that the right interactions occur

SubPractices

- ▶ Periodically review the status of stakeholder involvement
- ▶ Identify and document significant issues and their impacts
- ▶ Document the results of the stakeholder involvement status reviews

SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan

SP 1.6: Conduct Progress Reviews



- ▶ project reviews to inform stakeholders
- ▶ may not be specified in project plan

SubPractices

- ▶ Regularly communicate status on assigned activities and work products to relevant stakeholders
- ▶ Review the results of collecting and analyzing measures for controlling the project
- ▶ Identify and document significant issues and deviations from the plan
- ▶ Document change requests and problems identified in any of the work products and processes
- ▶ Document the results of the reviews
- ▶ Track change requests and problem reports to closure

- ▶ review of results at selected milestones
- ▶ typically formal and planned

SubPractices

- ▶ Conduct reviews at meaningful points in the projects schedule
- ▶ Review the commitments, plan, status, and risks of the project
- ▶ Identify and document significant issues and their impacts
- ▶ Document the results of the review, action items, and decisions
- ▶ Track action items to closure

Project Monitoring and Control

SG 2: Manage Corrective Action to Closure



Goal

- ▶ react with significant deviations from plan
- ▶ take corrective actions

SG 2: Manage Corrective Action to Closure

SP 2.1: Analyze Issues



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- ▶

SubPractices

- ▶ Gather issues for analysis
- ▶ Analyze issues to determine need for corrective action

SG 2: Manage Corrective Action to Closure

SP 2.2: Take Corrective Action

- ▶

SubPractices

- ▶ Determine and document the appropriate actions needed to address the identified issues
- ▶ Review and get agreement with relevant stakeholders on the actions to be taken
- ▶ Negotiate changes to internal and external commitments

- ▶

SubPractices

- ▶ Monitor corrective actions for completion
- ▶ Analyze results of corrective actions to determine the effectiveness
- ▶ Determine and document appropriate actions to correct deviations

Outline

The WHAT: Project Monitoring and Control, by Tobias Stoll

The HOW (part 1): industrial practices, by Dominik Schreiber

Scrum

Extreme Programming

methodology-independent representations of progress

Earned-Value Analysis

The HOW (part 2): real-life examples, by Dominik Schreiber



classical approaches

- ▶ **waterfall model** does one step after the other
- ▶ problem: each step is considered to be **finished** after moving to the next step
- ▶ ⇒ bad monitoring/control leads to **heavy setbacks**

agile approaches

- ▶ iterations, small releases, . . . should minimize this risk
- ▶ setbacks are *possible* but **less heavy**
- ▶ [AB06] shows ways to implement CMMI with agile methods

Overview

- ▶ **agile** software-engineering process
- ▶ **iterative**: thinking in *sprints*
- ▶ **slim**: 3 *roles*, 4 *artifacts*, small set of *rules*
- ▶ **communicative**: daily meetings, planning, reviews (but less paperwork)



Abbildung : origin of the name “Scrum”



Regular meetings

- ▶ **Sprint planning meeting** (part 1: whole team):
 - ▶ clean product backlog, prioritize entries
 - ▶ choose entries for next sprint
- ▶ **Sprint planning meeting** (part 2: developers):
 - ▶ convert entries to 1-day tasks (⇒ sprint backlog)
 - ▶ extract sprint-goal from entries
- ▶ **Sprint Review:**
 - ▶ present product to product owner, check sprint-goal
 - ▶ give feedback for last sprint, update product backlog
- ▶ **Sprint Retrospective:**
 - ▶ concrete improvements based on
 - ▶ feedback for the last sprint

industrial practices

Scrum

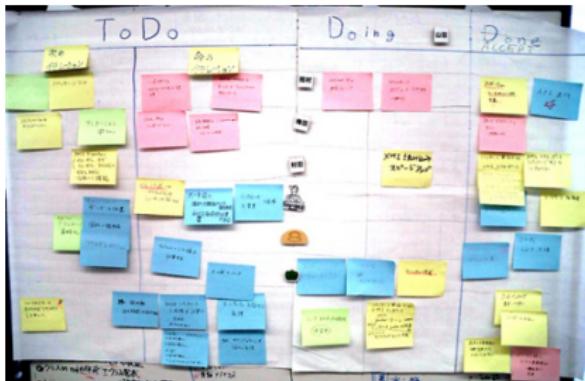


Abbildung : Scrum Taskboard

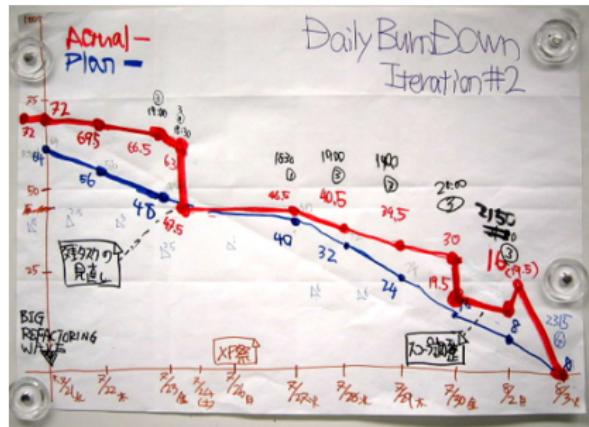


Abbildung : Scrum Burndown Chart



Overview

- ▶ **agile** software-engineering process
- ▶ strong **principles**: Pair Programming, Test-driven Development, Continuous Integration, ...



Overview

- ▶ **agile** software-engineering process
- ▶ strong **principles**: Pair Programming, Test-driven Development, Continuous Integration, ...

Differences to Scrum

- ▶ **iteration length**: week (XP) ↔ month (Scrum)
- ▶ **change adaption**: always (XP) ↔ not in current sprint (Scrum)
- ▶ **work order**: customer chooses (XP) ↔ team chooses (Scrum)
- ▶ **engineering practices**: given (XP) ↔ not given (Scrum)



through the engineering process

- ▶ **Planning Game:** release+iteration planning match results with plan constantly, split up in 3 phases:
 1. *exploration phase*
create user stories/split them into tasks
 2. *commitment phase*
commit to functionalities/assign tasks
 3. *steering phase*
adjust plan/perform tasks, match result to plan
 - ▶ **Test-driven Development:** all productive code is written to make failing unit tests pass → unit tests describe the plan
 - ▶ **Continuous Integration:** automated unit tests match every commit to the plan
- it is the **combination** of the 12 principles that makes XP work

industrial practices

methodology-independent representations of progress



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gantt chart

- ▶ illustrates project **schedule**
- ▶ project is broken down into elements
- ▶ each element has **start** and **end**
- ▶ progress of each element can be illustrated

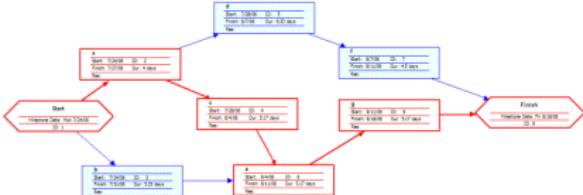
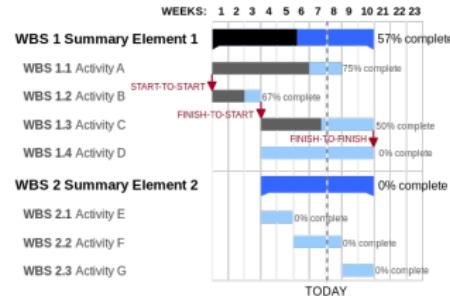
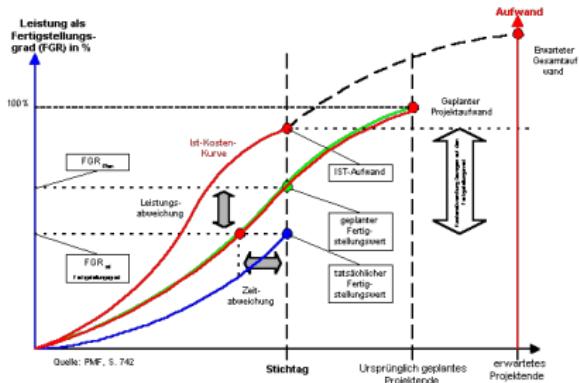


Abbildung : gantt chart, network diagram



project controlling tool

- ▶ allows **monitoring** of scope, schedule and cost of a project
- ▶ allows **forecasts** for the evolving project
- ▶ not restricted to software engineering, works for **all kinds of projects**

Abbildung : combined values in EVA



measured values

- ▶ **planned cost (PC)**: pre-defined cost for the *whole project*
- ▶ **actual cost (AC)**: actual cost *until now*

metrics

- ▶ **earned value (EV)**: actual *value* of the work until now

simple metric: $EV = \text{Budget} \cdot \% \text{Progress}$

derived values

- ▶ **schedule variance:**
 $SV = EV - PC$
- ▶ **cost variance:**
 $CV = EV - AC$
- ▶ **schedule performance index:**
 $SPI = \frac{EV}{PC}$
- ▶ **cost performance index:**
 $CPI = \frac{EV}{AC}$



your task

- ▶ list of **500** hand-written mail addresses
- ▶ insert this into **mailing list**
- ▶ you need **2h**, get **€20** ($= 10 \frac{\text{€}}{\text{h}}$)
- ▶ **half time!** 1h left

measured values

- ▶ **PC** = $20\text{€} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 10\text{€}$
- ▶ **AC** = $10 \frac{\text{€}}{\text{h}} \cdot 1\text{h} = 10\text{€}$

metrics

- ▶ you were **fast!** Did 300 already!
- ▶ **EV** = $20\text{€} \cdot \frac{300}{500} = 12\text{€}$

derived values

- ▶ **SV** = $12\text{€} - 10\text{€} = 2\text{€}$
- ▶ **CV** = $12\text{€} - 10\text{€} = 2\text{€}$
- ▶ **SPI** = $\frac{12\text{€}}{10\text{€}} = 1.2$
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If you stay that fast, you'll finish **20min early**. Means: you'll get **€3,30** for free.

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at openLearnWare

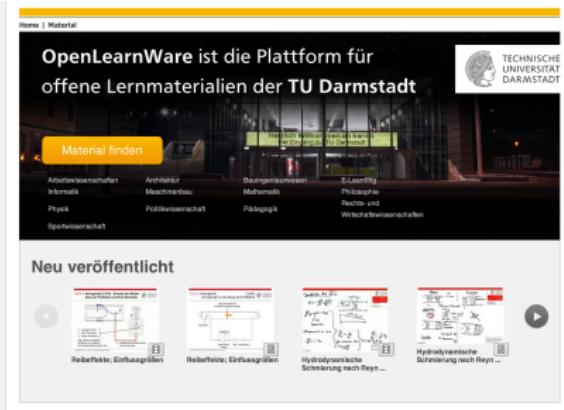
at dimetis GmbH

at a major-client software-engineering company

real-life examples at openLearnWare - project overview

Project: lecture material for students

- ▶ webservice for lecture material
- ▶ development started in spring 2010
- ▶ team of 2 full-time employees, 5 HiWis
- ▶ scrum-like project structure



The screenshot shows the homepage of the OpenLearnWare platform. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Home' and 'Material'. Below this, a banner features the text 'OpenLearnWare ist die Plattform für offene Lernmaterialien der TU Darmstadt' and the university's logo. A large yellow button labeled 'Material finden' is prominently displayed. Below the banner, there are categories for different academic fields: Arbeitswissenschaften, Informatik, Physik, Architektur, Maschinenbau, Politikwissenschaft, Bauingenieurwesen, Pädagogik, e-Learning, Philosophie, Sprache und Wirtschaftswissenschaften. Under the heading 'Neu veröffentlicht', three thumbnail images of recently published materials are shown: 'Reibefaktor; Einflussgrößen', 'Reibefaktor; Einflussgrößen', and 'Hydrodynamische Scherung nach Reay...'. Each thumbnail includes a small video camera icon.

Abbildung : tu-darmstadt.de/olw, 7.1.13

real-life examples at openLearnWare - project structure

team members

- ▶ “Intellectual head” – like Scrum’s **product owner**, responsible for all “non-technical stuff”
- ▶ “Technical head” – like Scrum’s **scrum master**, responsible for all “technical stuff”
- ▶ 5 HiWis, working 8-20 hours a week – the **scrum team**

real-life examples

at openLearnWare - project monitoring/control



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process items

- ▶ weekly **scrum meeting** – about an hour, with all team members
 - ▶ weekly **planning meeting** – about 2 hours, intellectual+technical head
 - ▶ **taskboard** as a mirror of the redmine *ticket system*
 - ▶ **tickets** as a *sprint backlog*
 - ▶ current **QSL-Request** as *product backlog*
 - ▶ **Jenkins** as *Continuous-Integration Server*

Abbildung : ticket system, ci-server

real-life examples at openLearnWare - how the process evolved



change as the only constant

- ▶ no current team member from the **founder team**
- ▶ began with **giant mind-maps** as product/sprint backlogs
- ▶ had 2-3 nearly **complete restarts**
- ▶ in the beginning: **no documentation** at all (except backlogs)

Abbildung : former product backlog

Project: broadcasting software for major carriers

- ▶ developing with **multiple Scrum teams** on one project
- ▶ **adapted Scrum** to fit to multiple teams:
 - ▶ **Scrum master**: assigned by head of engineering, could be any developer
 - ▶ **architecture**: *raw design* is made before assigning tasks to backlogs, design changes are discussed with all scrum masters (+ overall design documentation)
 - ▶ **code ownership**: component/module-based with backup owners, code changes are discussed with owner
 - ▶ **assignments**: task→team: close related requirements to the same team, person→team: engineering head+scrum masters assign teams

real-life examples at dimetis GmbH

a single Scrum team

- ▶ 2-3 Developers + QA
- ▶ 1-5 Sprints per Scrum
- ▶ 2-4 Weeks per Sprint
- ▶ same svn for all teams, branches for single team



Abbildung : scrum taskboard at dimetis

real-life examples at dimetis GmbH



conclusion at dimetis

Scrum has interesting approaches that allow reaching high cmmi-levels in theory. In practice, the goal of putting as less overhead as possible on the developers stands against this.

real-life examples at a major-client software-engineering company

Project: Web-based software for the government

- ▶ up to 1.5 years **specification phase**
- ▶ teams of **<10 members**
- ▶ project head spends **1 day a week** with the customer

real-life examples at a major-client software-engineering company

the process

- ▶ **specification phase**: before the project starts, it gets strongly *specified* (customer reviews this)
- ▶ **implementation**: according to system specification, features are implemented
- ▶ **internal reviews**: code is reviewed twice: once technical, once specialist
- ▶ **small releases**: working features are shipped to the customer early, loaded with unit tests/performance tests/specific tests
- ▶ **issue tracking**: customer show occurring bugs to developers or reports them in the issue tracker

Thank you for your attention!



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Thank you for your attention!



I want to hear at least **3 questions** from you.

Start now!

Bibliography

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CLEI Electron. J., 9(1), 2006.
-  **Cmmi Development.**
Cmmi® for development, version 1.3 cmmi-dev, v1.3.
Engineering, (November):482, 2010.

More about Extreme Programming: the Principles



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Fine scale feedback

- ▶ pair programming
- ▶ planning game
- ▶ test-driven development
- ▶ whole team

shared understanding

- ▶ coding standards
- ▶ collective code ownership
- ▶ simple design
- ▶ system metaphor

continuous process

- ▶ continuous integration
- ▶ refactoring/design improvement
- ▶ small releases

programmer welfare

- ▶ sustainable pace