

CMMI: Project Monitoring and Control



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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



[Dev10]

Project Monitoring and Control

SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan



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SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan

SP 1.1: Monitor Project Planning Parameters



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SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan

SP 1.2: Monitor Commitments



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SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan

SP 1.3: Monitor Project Risks



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SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan

SP 1.4: Monitor Data Management



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SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan

SP 1.5: Monitor Stakeholder Involvement



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SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan

SP 1.6: Conduct Progress Reviews



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SG 1: Monitor the Project Against the Plan

SP 1.7: Conduct Milestone Reviews



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Project Monitoring and Control

SG 2: Manage Corrective Action to Closure



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SG 2: Manage Corrective Action to Closure

SP 2.1: Analyze Issues



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SG 2: Manage Corrective Action to Closure

SP 2.2: Take Corrective Action



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SG 2: Manage Corrective Action to Closure

SP 2.3: Manage Corrective Actions



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The WHAT: Project Monitoring and Control, by Tobias Stoll

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

- Scrum

- Extreme Programming

- Rational Unified Process

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



[AB06]



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)

industrial practices

Scrum - how it supports PMC



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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 (\Rightarrow 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

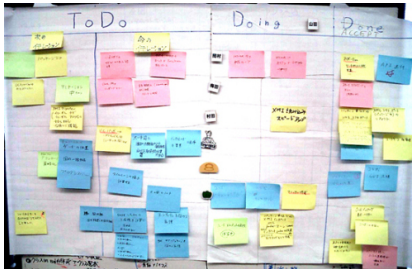


Abbildung : Scrum Taskboard

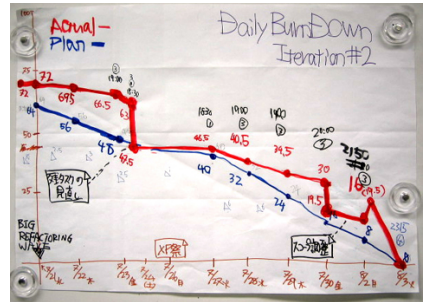


Abbildung : Scrum Burndown Chart

industrial practices

Extreme Programming - what it is



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Overview

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

industrial practices

Extreme Programming - what it is

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

Rational Unified Process



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The HOW (part 2): real-life examples, by Dominik Schreiber
at openLearnWare
at dimetis GmbH
at BASF IT-Services

real-life examples at openLearnWare - project overview

Project: material portal for students

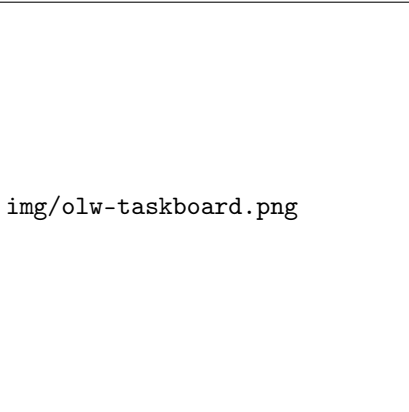
- ▶ webservice for lecture material
- ▶ development started in spring 2010
- ▶ team of 2 full-time employees, 5 HiWis
- ▶ scrum-like project structure



Abbildung : tu-darmstadt.de/olw, 7.1.13

real-life examples

at openLearnWare - project structure



img/olw-taskboard.png

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**

Abbildung : taskboard, december-sprint

real-life examples
at openLearnWare - project monitoring/control



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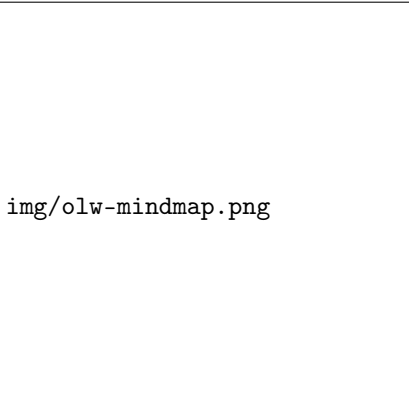
process items

- ▶ 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*

[illegible]

Abbildung : ticket system, ci-server

real-life examples at openLearnWare - how the process evolved



img/olw-mindmap.png

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 : taskboard-mindmap

real-life examples at dimetis GmbH



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real-life examples **at BASF IT-Services**



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Julio Ariel Hurtado Alegria and M. Cecilia Bastarrica.
Implementing cmmi using a combination of agile methods.
CLEI Electron. J., 9(1), 2006.



Cmmi Development.
Cmmi® for development, version 1.3 cmmi-dev, v1.3.
Engineering, (November):482, 2010.



Fine scale feedback

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

continuous process

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

shared understanding

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

programmer welfare

- ▶ sustainable pace