

SWEN90016

Software Processes & Project Management

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Lecture 1 - Recap

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- ✓ Understand Assignments and our expectations
- ✓ Understand key elements of a Project and why organisations use them
- ✓ Understand the foundational components of Project Management
- ✓ Understand key skills, responsibilities & activities of a **Project Manager**
- ✓ Understand key elements of how to manage Projects
- ✓ Exposure to some Project Management Methodologies



Lecture 1 - Recap

Lecture 1 – Recap

- Explore key drivers in why projects fail / succeed
- ✓ Understand how organisations select the best / right projects
- ✓ Understand the Project Initialization process, Business Case structure and why organisations use them
- ✓ Explore various Investment techniques and financial models.
- Understand responsibilities associated with building a Business Case and the accountable group / individual
- ✓ Understand what a Project Charter is and how it is used.



L1 - Recap



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Intended Learning Objectives

Module 4 – Process & Project Management Plan.

Module 5 – Stakeholder Management.

Module 6 – Communication Management.



Module 4.1 – Empirical and Defined Process

Empirical process control expects the unexpected, while defined process control expect every piece of work to be completely understood in upfront.

PROCESS CONTROL

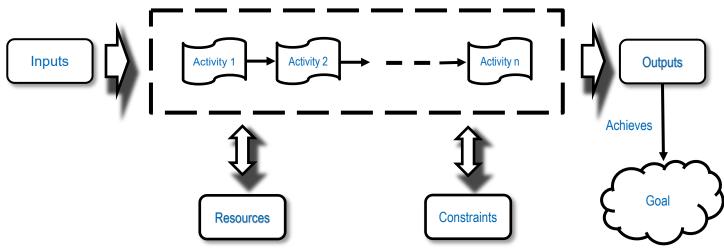
DEFINED KNOWN WATERFALL AGILE LEAN UNKNOWN STEPS SIMPLE COMPLEX



Module 4.1 – Defined Process Control

A process with a well-defined set of steps. Given the same inputs, a defined process should produce the same output every time.

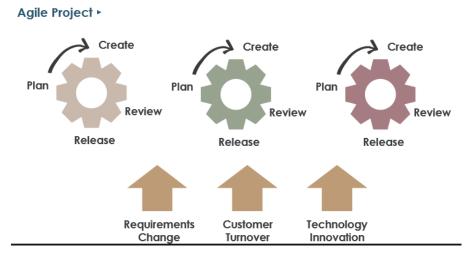
Great when in an environment with relatively low volatility that can be easily predicted; given the same inputs, a defined process should produce the same output every time based on its repeatability and predictability nature.



Module 4.1 – Empirical Process Control

In empirical process control, you expect the unexpected. Empirical process control has the following characteristics:

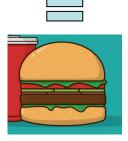
- Learn as we progress
- Expect and embrace change
- Inspect and adapt using short development cycles
- Estimates are indicative only and may not be accurate



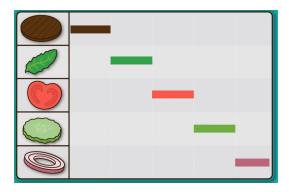


Module 4.1 – Defined v Empirical





Defined / Repeatable Process

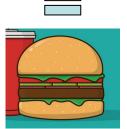


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Module 4.1 – Defined v Empirical



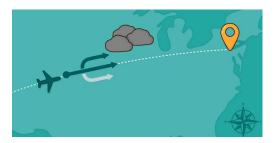


Defined / Repeatable Process



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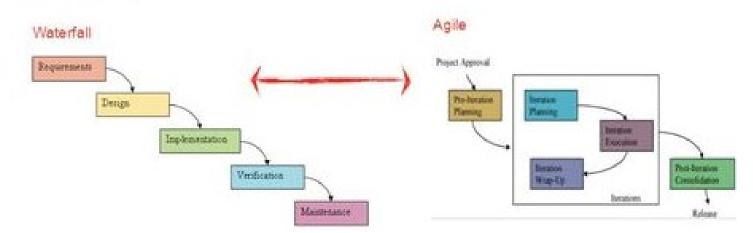




Module 4.1 – Defined v Empirical



Requires that every piece of work be completely understood. Given a welldefined set of inputs, the same outputs are generated every time. A defined process can be started and allowed to run until completion, with the same results every time. Provides and exercises control through transparency, frequent inspection and adaptation for processes that are imperfectly defined and generate unpredictable and unrepeatable outputs.





Module 4.1 – What does a Process have to do with Project Management and Software Engineering?

1. Project Management is a process as it defines a series of tasks (Planning, Executing and Controlling) to deliver a specific / an agreed set of outcomes.

2. System Development Lifecycle (SDLC) is a term used in Software Engineering. It describes a process for planning, creating, testing, and deploying an information system. SDLC can be composed of hardware only, software only, or a combination of both.



Module 4.1 – Project Management Plan (Formal)

Almost every organisations will have it's own "version" of a Project Management Plan (PMP), however the reasons they have and use them are the same.

A PMP is a formal approved document that defines how the project is executed, monitored and controlled. It may be a summary or a detailed document.

It is a document that is owned, controlled and populated by the Project Manager and is used throughout the project.

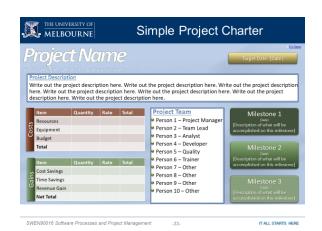
A good PMP provides the required level of detail across key project components and is the one source of truth for all parties involved across the project.



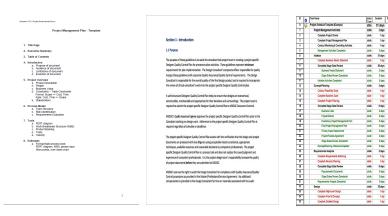
Module 4.1 – Project Charter V Project Management Plan

A Project Charter is a summary project proposal to secure approval for the project goals and terms (useful as part of Business Case).

A PMP is an approved document showing how to achieve the approved project goals / benefits and provides the details on how to execute and manage the project (used as part of mobilisation and on-going management of the project).



Primary Use: Summary (few pages) of key information used to communicate, engage, gain buy-in and obtain approvals.



Primary Use: Detailed document used to establish and manage the project. Defines all key items the project needs to consider.



Module 4.1 – Project Management Plan (Formal)

A typical PMP consists of all / or most of the following categories.

- Project Information
 - Executive Summary
 - Financial Authority to proceed
 - Key Stakeholders
 - Scope
 - Delivery approach / SDLC Waterfall or Agile
 - Resources / People
 - Key Milestones
 - Project Budget
 - Lessons learned applied to this project
 - Constraints



Module 4.1 – Project Management Plan (Formal)

And.....

- Project Governance
 - Roles and Responsibilities
 - Mandatory Project Planning / Key Additional Activities
 - Schedule
 - Risk Management
 - Cost Estimation
 - Quality Assurance
 - Configuration Management (Change Management)

The PMP is a large multi-page document that takes time to prepare, review and complete. Multiple people (subject experts) are involved and prepare the specific details. The Project Manager coordinates all items and has ultimate accountability for the quality and final outcome.