



# CIS 422 Software Methodologies I

## Chapter 5 People Management and Organization

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## People Management and Organization

Main issues:

- People are key in software development
- Different ways to organize SD projects



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## People management

- People have different goals
- People and productivity ~ delivered functionality / time
- Group processes
- Coordination of work
- Importance of informal communication
  - Grows exponentially – not! It is combinatorial
- Cultural and sociological concerns

## Mintzberg's coordination mechanisms

- Simple: direct supervision
- Machine bureaucracy: standardization of work processes
- Divisionalized form: standardization of work products
- Professional bureaucracy: standardization of worker skills
- Adhocracy: mutual adjustment

## External and Internal forces

- Example context: a complex software development project in a new, not yet explored area, within a government agency
- External force: the bureaucratic context is likely to want to push a bureaucratic type of organization, with bosses, and hierarchical decision procedures
- Internal force: the project really requires a more democratic, consensus-based type of organization



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## Reddin's management styles

		task directedness	
		low	high
relation directedness	low	<b>Separation</b> (hierarchical)	<b>Commitment</b> (under pressure)
	high	<b>Relation</b> (motivated, coordinated and trained)	<b>Integration</b> (result is uncertain)



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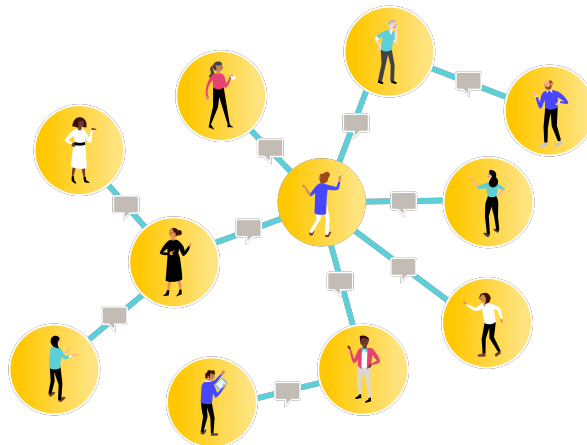
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## Team Organization

- Hierarchical organization
- Matrix organization
- Chief programmer team
- SWAT team
- Agile team/Extreme Programming (XP)
- Open Source Development

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## Hierarchical team

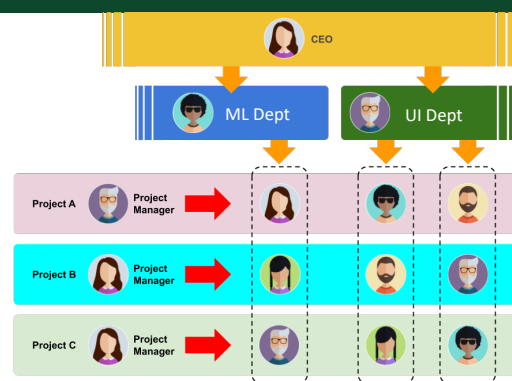





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## Hierarchical team

- bottom: we have severe troubles in implementing module X;
- level 1: there are some problems with module X;
- level 2: progress is steady, I do not foresee any real problems;
- top: everything proceeds according to our plan.

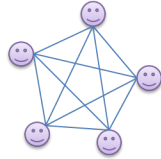
## Matrix organization



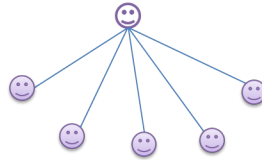
 Line management, also known as "orders"  
 Project tasks, another type of orders  
 Functional teams (e.g. "Engineering", "Design"), also known as tribal silos

## Chief programmer team

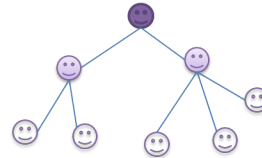
Democracy



Chief Programmer



Hierarchical



## Skilled Worker with Advanced Tools



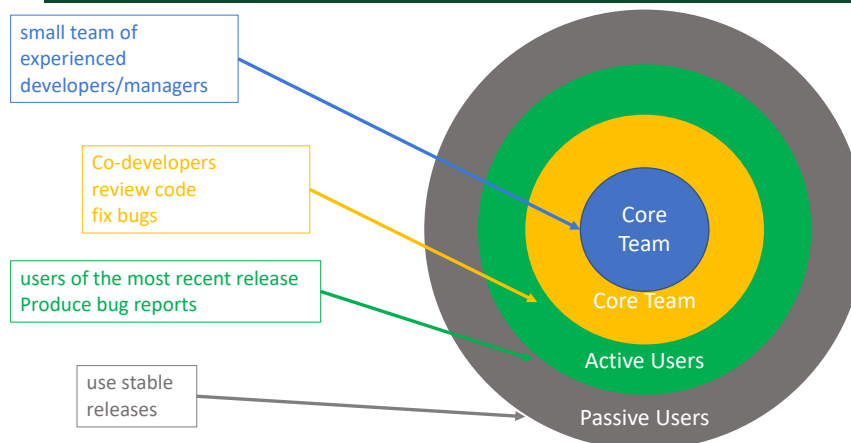
## Agile team

- A lot in common with iterative development
- People work in pairs without a hierarchy
- Needs more-skilled people
- No plan, no life-jacket



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## Open Source Software Development



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## Some general rules

- Use fewer, and better, people
- Fit tasks to people
- Help people to get the most out of themselves
- Look for a well-balanced team
- If someone doesn't fit the team: remove him



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## Summary

- Software is written by humans
- Coordination issues/management styles
- Common team organizations in software development:
  - Hierarchical team
  - Matrix organization
  - Agile team
  - Open source development



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