

# Feedback on the Project Management Plan

Applied Software Project  
Management  
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# Scope

- clearer scope definition: not necessarily at the level of detailed requirements, but sufficient to allow estimation of effort, WBS etc.
- for example, you might discuss some user stories



# Effort Estimation

- WBS, Gantt Chart, Resources etc.: should include project planning aspects (e.g. producing the project plan document itself)
- effort estimation should have some justification - while there wasn't time for a detailed analysis, "gut-feeling" isn't really acceptable
- assumptions and constraints were often poorly discussed: for example, there are two clear constraints that we (the lecturers) impose: a resource of 8 people, and a completion date



# Effort Estimation

- for effort estimation, don't work backwards from total resource available to you: instead estimate what your chosen scope will require and then compare against the resources and time you have available
- where the estimation technique is based on an estimate itself (e.g. LOC) you should explain how you estimated the LOC figure



# Resources



- resources should include hardware and software tools (both for development, testing, and management)
- a work-break down structure is still possible for iterative/agile lifecycle methodologies (e.g. in the form of a product backlog); it is instead the scheduling of the work that might not be clear early in the project
- your work schedules (e.g. Gantt charts) might also identify the resources (people) assigned to the tasks



# Progress Tracking

- your control plan should discuss how you will track progress against your plan
- there's no "right" answer for the choice of lifecycle, but the justifications were not all convincing
- be realistic about time for team members to get familiar with technologies: include this in your plan
- if you choose an agile approach, then your process model - including monitoring and control processes - should be consistent with this



# Testing and Risk Management



- testing is often discussed poorly: more details on when and what type of testing activities
- ... and testing should be part of a set of quality processes (such as code review, change control etc.)
- you could clarify the process by which you identified and evaluated risks

# Others

- some projects might consider deliverables other than the software itself (e.g. user manuals)
- roles and responsibilities should be clearly assigned
- project timeline could include key milestones that are defined for you (e.g. presentations and control meetings)
- - only a few teams included a closeout plan





# Questions?

