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Software Project Management (CO3012)

LAB 3

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RESOURCE BALANCING

Exercise:

I. MS Project

II. MS Project

III. Risks and Resolve Method of the Project:

1. Lack of technically trained manpower:

This is an obvious risk from the very beginning of the project. Therefore, project managers can actively offer solutions instead of being passive like other objective risks.

How to fix:

- Spend a part of the cost to train personnel right from the start
- Set aside a buffer for additional personnel
- Create a separate training program for the project
- Organize cross-training sessions between skilled members and newbies
- Requests to change too much

2. Risks come from customers:

This risk comes from the client side, when they make changes out of order. Many project managers get caught up in these erratic requirements, messing up the project.

How to fix:

- There is a contract, signed by the customer in writing for specific requirements when receiving the project.
- Warn customers about the risk of delay if they follow unexpected changes.
- Build a specific process, clear procedures (signatures of important clues involved) if you want to change. Negotiate clearly for compensation commensurate with non-contractual changes.

3. Unclear requirements

How to fix:

- Make some hypothetical cases to give customers reference, then follow the available samples.
- Develop software prototype (prototype), request detailed description and send to customer

4. Personnel leaving the project

How to fix:

- Ensure all personnel are responsible for the important part of the project
- Annual meeting (outside work) to build solidarity, teamwork
- Occasionally rotate personnel into different areas of work
- Have from 1, 2 employees timely backup for the project at any time
- There is a mechanism to store and manage work documents of all employees

5. Many external decisions affect the project

During the project implementation, some objective decisions (laws, partners, company regulations...) may negatively affect the project.

How to fix:

- Make a list of adverse decisions, along with relevant information.
- Discuss with employees directly affected by these decisions. If necessary, identify this as a required risk and plan for long-term mitigation.

6. Performance is not guaranteed

How to fix:

- Define performance standards clearly and give them back to the client for review.
- Make sure everyone on the project understands the specific requirements for individual performance.

- Build sample performance for critical transactions.
- Test with sample data if possible.

7. Risk type: Schedule

Analysis of the causes: Unrealistic schedule, only "best case" Important mission missed from schedule

A delay in a task causes a delay in dependent tasks in the project

Unfamiliar products work takes longer than expected to design and implement

As such, we need to keep in mind: The larger the project, the greater the risk. Risk forecasting depends on the experience of the Project Manager Risk control is not intended to eliminate risk, only to minimize the loss of risk. It cannot be completely ruled out It is not good to just focus on preventing and hedging risks, because there can be heavy costs, if the risk does not happen. Therefore, it is necessary to forecast the risk accurately.

Risk management is not only done in a project phase but must proceed throughout the project management process. To carry out the implementation of risk management really effectively, it requires the determination of the PLs and the consensus from the leaders.