



AARHUS
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SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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SOFTWARE AND SYSTEMS

- › Software Engineering is considered one of the specialty engineering disciplines (like mechanical engineering or electrical engineering)
- › Systems Engineering means “thinking big”
- › Some concerns and techniques of Systems Engineering are shared with Software Engineering
- › In Software Engineering one often needs to be aware of the “bigger picture”

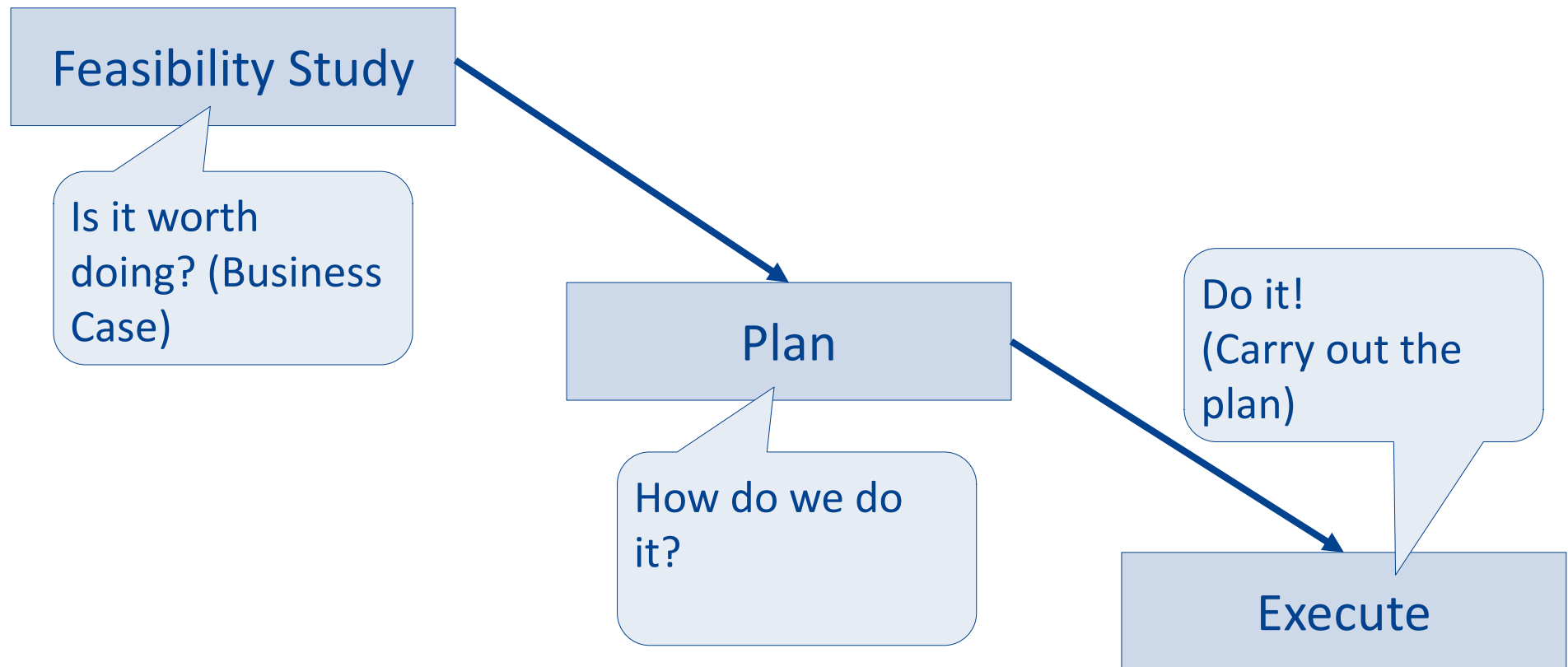
WHAT IS MANAGEMENT?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| › Planning | deciding what is to be done |
| › Organising | making arrangements |
| › Staffing | selecting (the right) people |
| › Directing | giving instructions |
| › Monitoring | checking on progress |
| › Controlling | taking action to remedy delays |
| › Representing | liaising with stakeholders |

PROBLEMS OF SOFTWARE PROJECTS

- › Poor estimates and plans
- › Lack of quality standards and measures
- › Lack of techniques to make progress visible
- › Poor role definition — who does what?
- › Incorrect success criteria

MAIN STEPS FOR A NEW PROJECT



CONTENTS OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY

- › Description of **current situation** and **problem description**
 - › Proposed **development**
 - › Business and financial aspects
 - › Technical aspects
 - › Organisational aspects
 - › Estimated **costs**
 - › Development costs
 - › Operational costs
 - › Envisaged **benefits**
 - › **Recommendation:** *should project go ahead or not?*
-

MAKING A BUSINESS CASE

- › **Cost-benefit** analysis
 - › Itemize and **quantify** costs and benefits
- › Create a **business model**
 - › **Explain** how the claimed benefits are generated
- › Project plan must **keep business case intact**
 - › Development **costs** must not exceed value of **benefits**
 - › Features must be maintained to **achieve benefits**
 - › Avoid delays that cause unacceptable **loss of benefits**

PLANNING ON ONE SLIDE

- › **Implement** methods and methodologies to
 - › realise **products** and
 - › achieve **objectives**
- › **Select** method to carry out activity and identify
 - › its start and end **dates**
 - › **who** will carry it out
 - › what **tools and materials** will be used

A PROJECT MAY AIM AT OBJECTIVES OR PRODUCTS

- › Product: e.g. New software feature
- › Objective: e.g. Improve service to customers

- › Often a project
 - › starts **objective**-driven
 - › specifies new software requirements
 - › continues **product**-driven

RISK CATEGORIES

› Project risks

- › affect project schedule or resources
- › *e.g. loss of an experienced designer*

› Product risks

- › affect quality and performance of the product
- › *e.g. under-performing purchased component*

› Business risks

- › affect the organisation developing or procuring the product
- › *e.g. a competitor introducing a new product*

ANALYSE PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

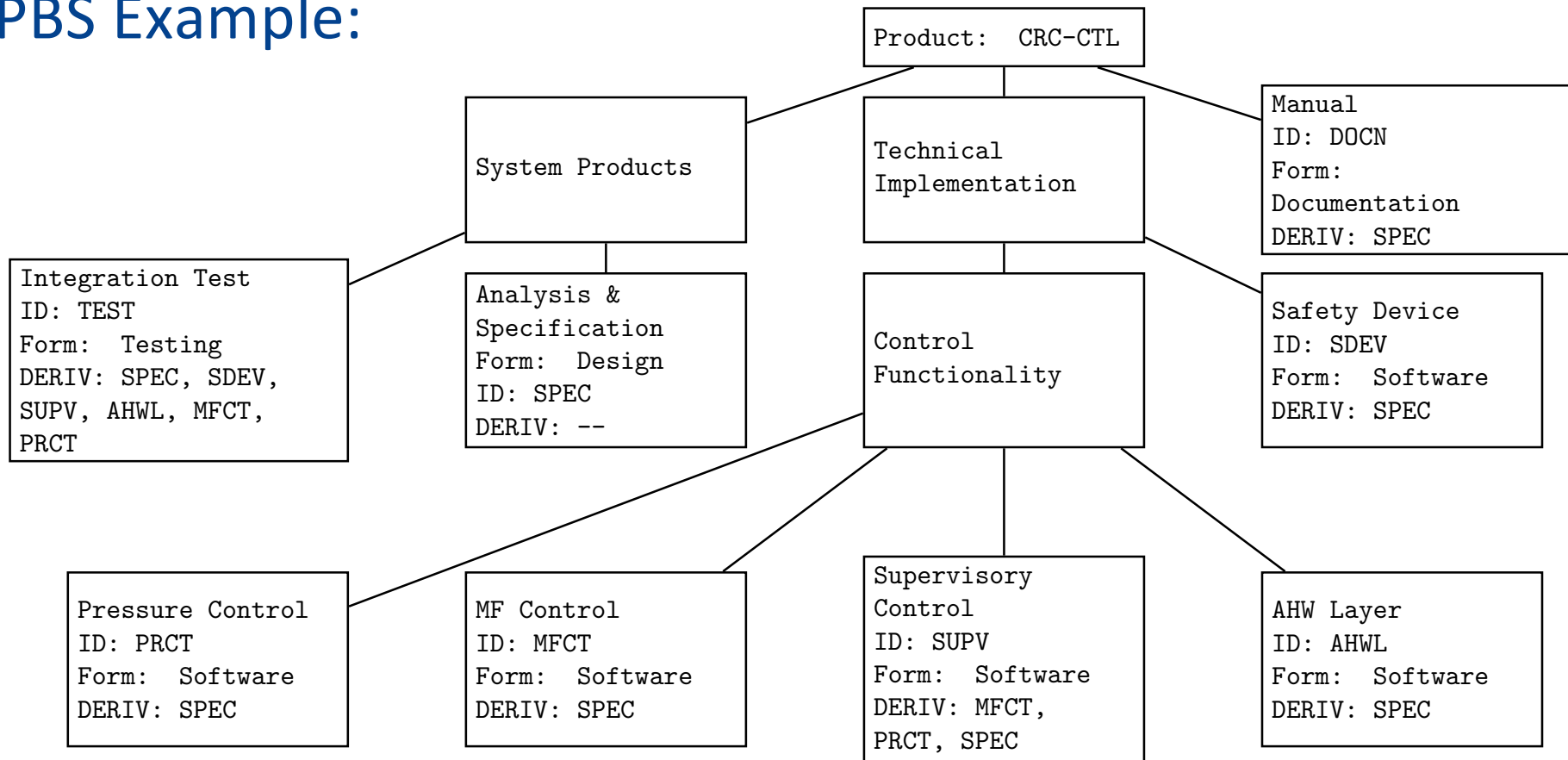
- › Analyse **characteristics**, e.g., safety critical
- › Identify high-level project **risks**
- › Consider user requirements concerning **implementation**
- › Select development methodology and **software process**
- › Review overall **resource estimates**

IDENTIFY PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

- › Identify and describe project **products**
(or deliverables)
- › Document generic **product flows**
- › Produce **ideal activity network**

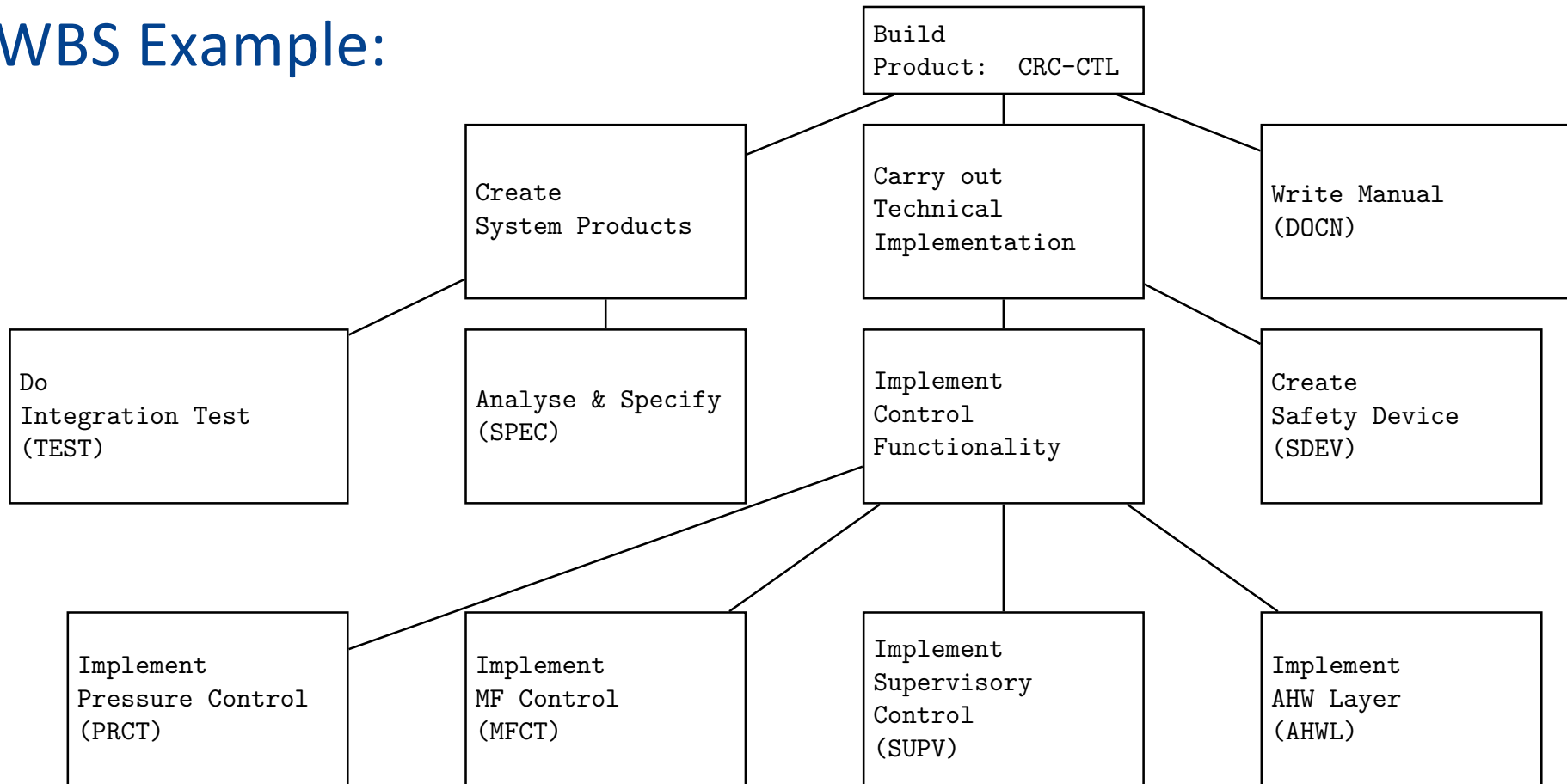
PRODUCT BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE

› PBS Example:



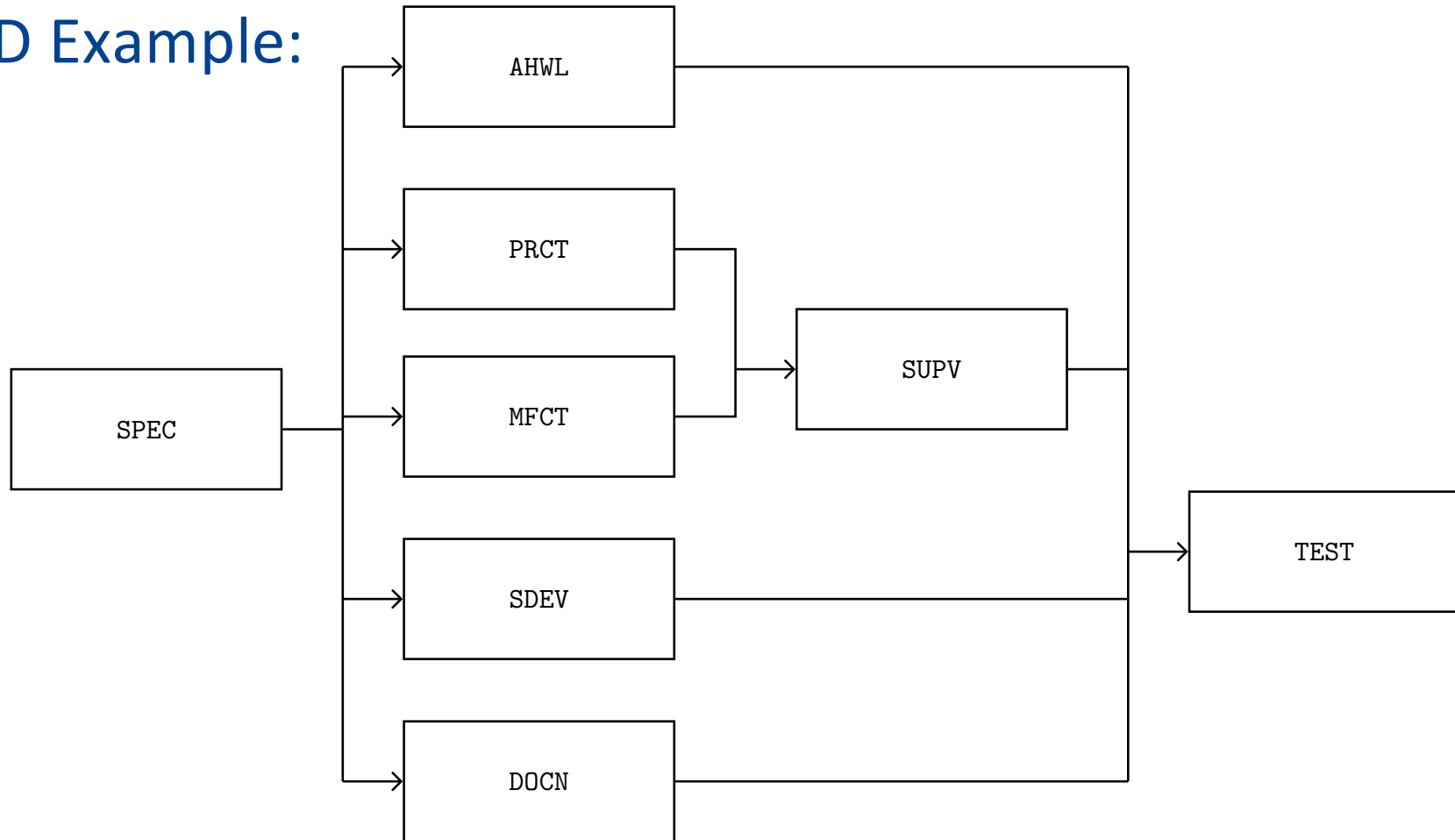
WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE

› WBS Example:



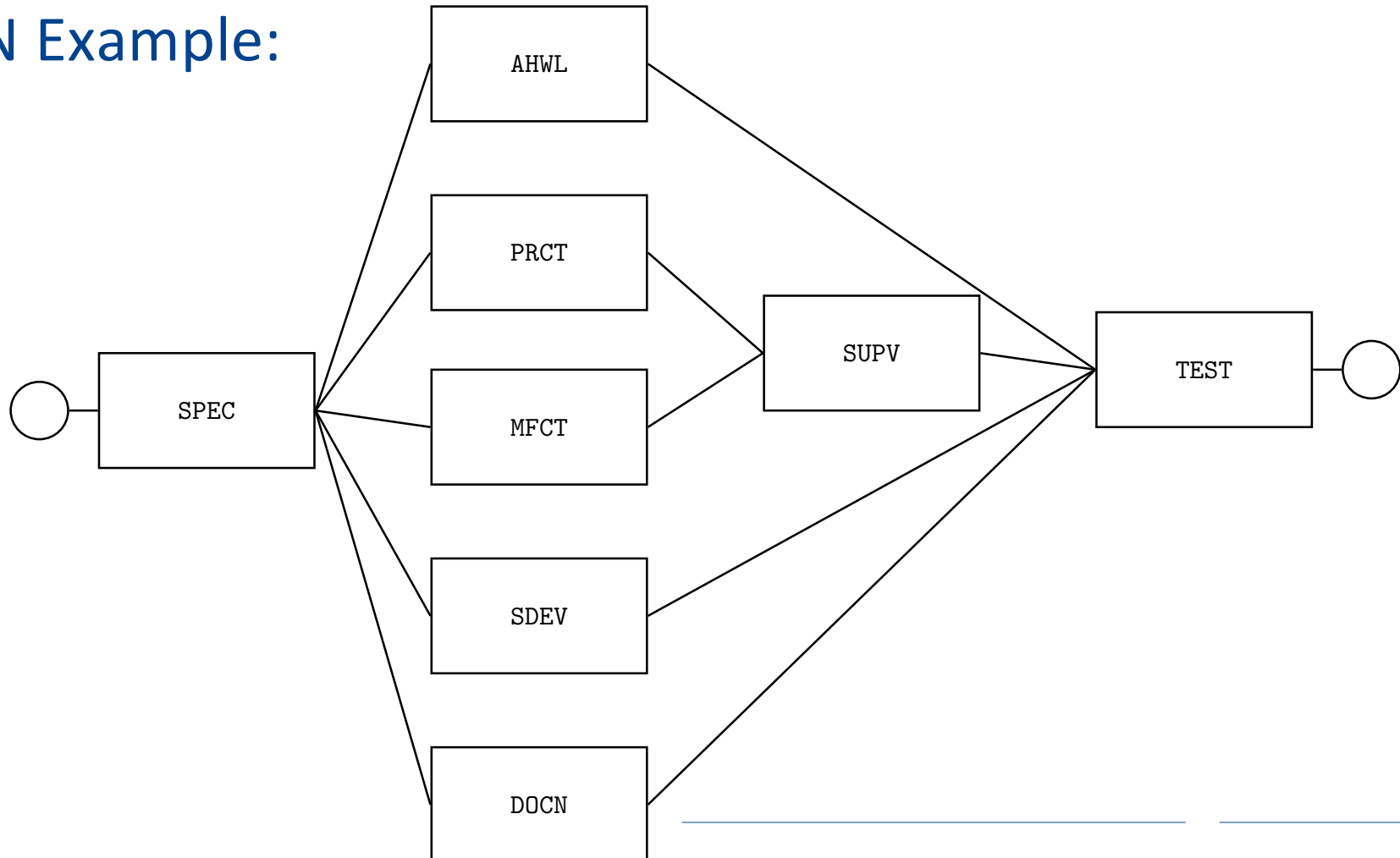
PRODUCT FLOW DIAGRAM

› PFD Example:



IDEAL ACTIVITY NETWORK

› IAN Example:



ESTIMATE EFFORT FOR EACH ACTIVITY

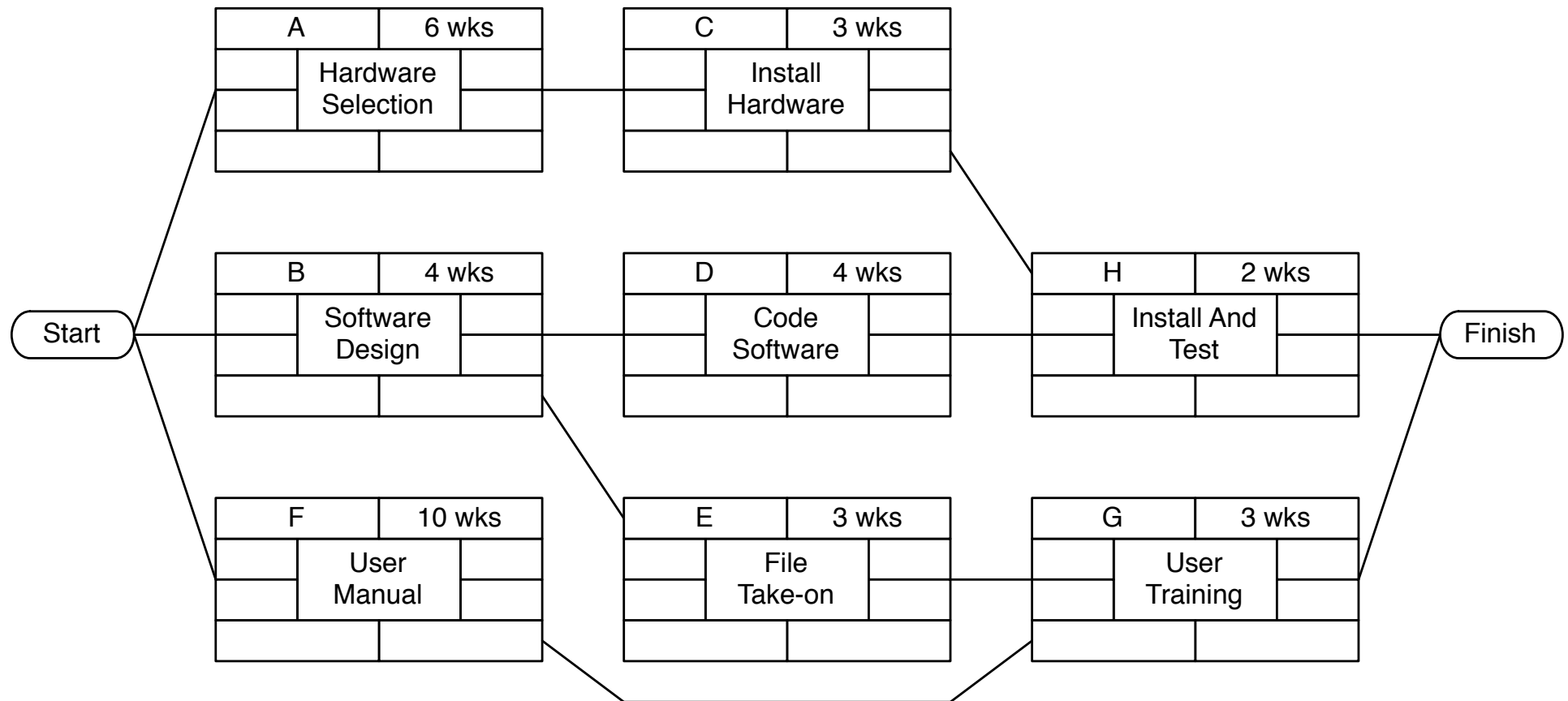
- › Carry out bottom-up estimates
- › Problems with estimates:
 - › Parkinson's law:
work expands to fill the time available
 - › Brook's law:
putting more people on a late project makes it later
 - › Weinberg's law:
*if a system does not have to be reliable,
it can meet any other objective*
- › Revise plan to create controllable activities

ACTIVITY PLANNING (ACTIVITY NETWORK)

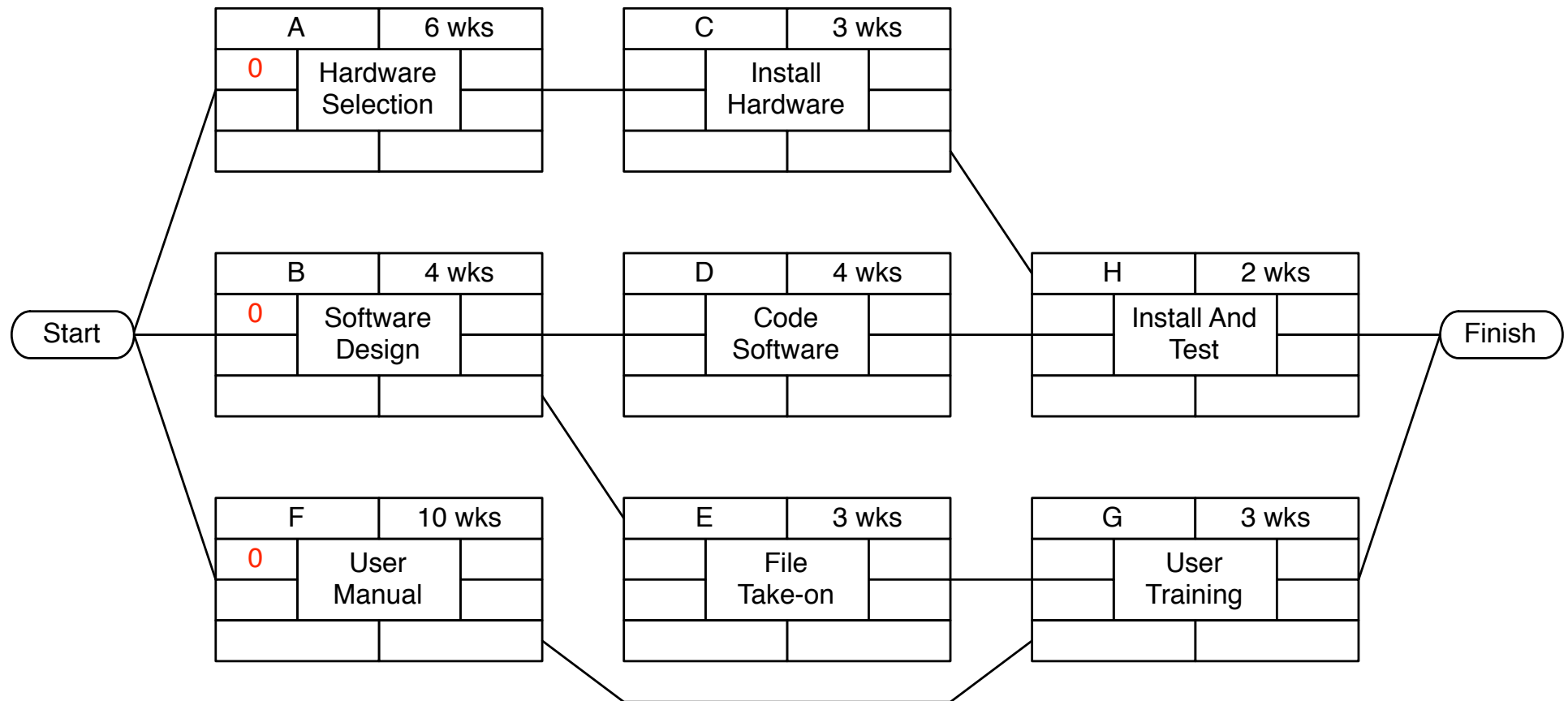
› Activity Network (AN) Node Syntax:

Activity label		Duration	
Earliest start	Activity description	Earliest finish	
Latest start		Latest finish	
Activity span		Float	

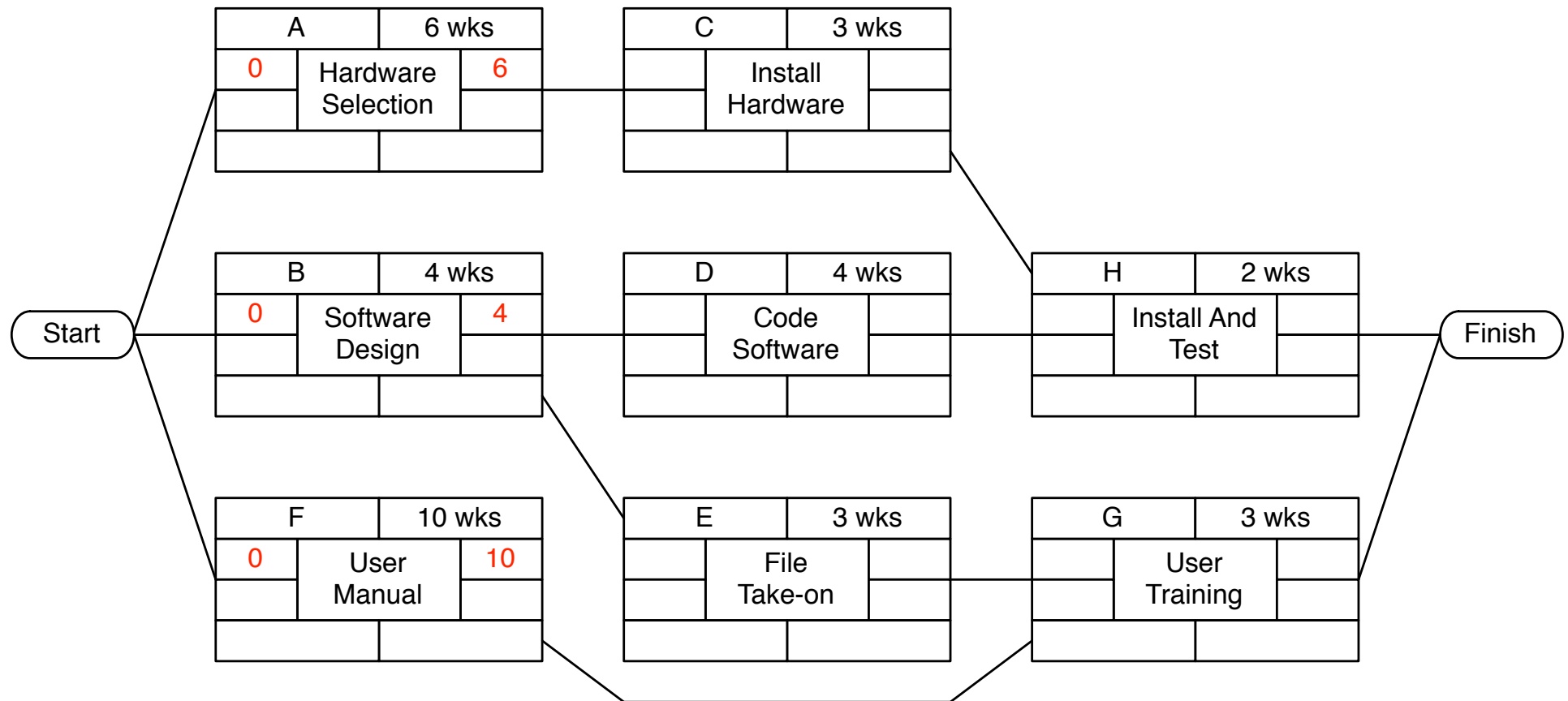
ACTIVITY NETWORK EXAMPLE



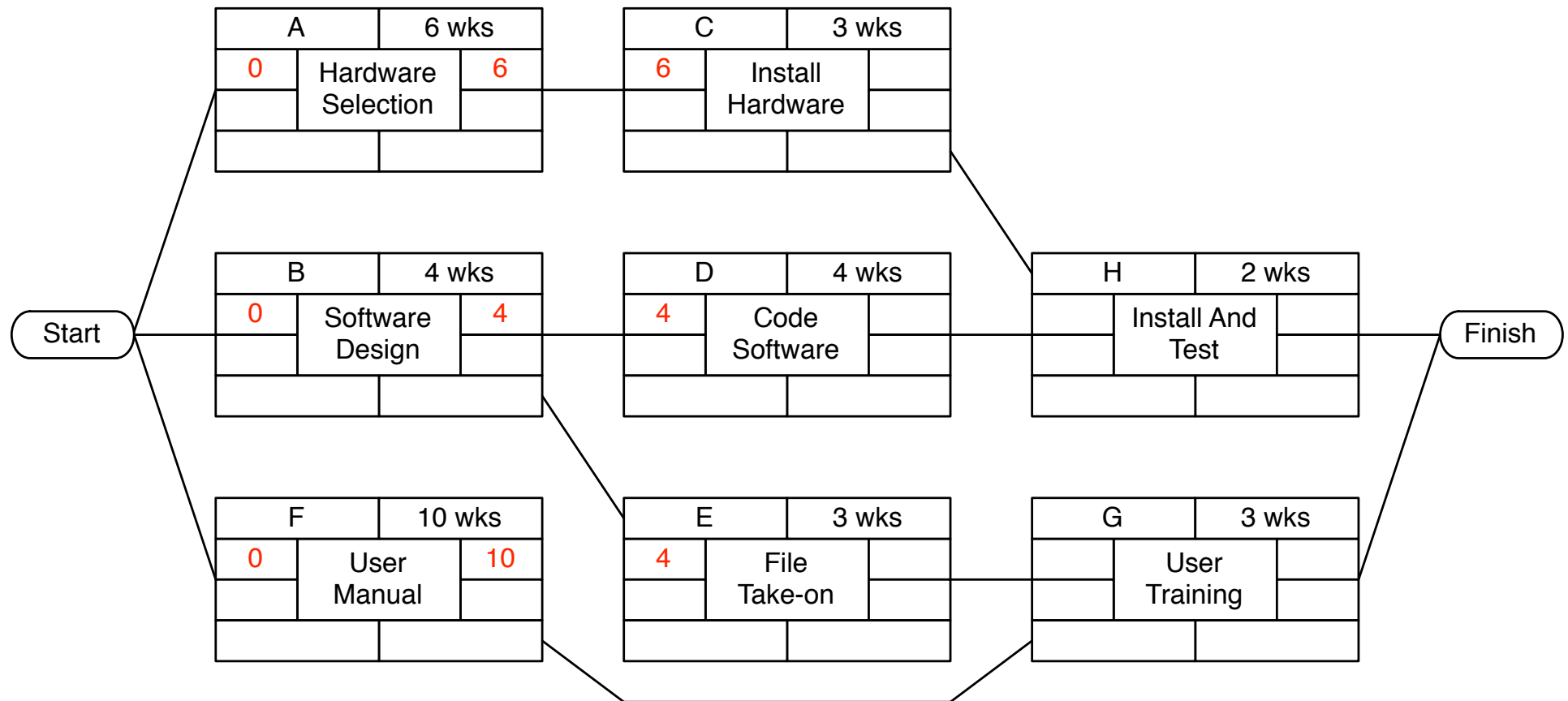
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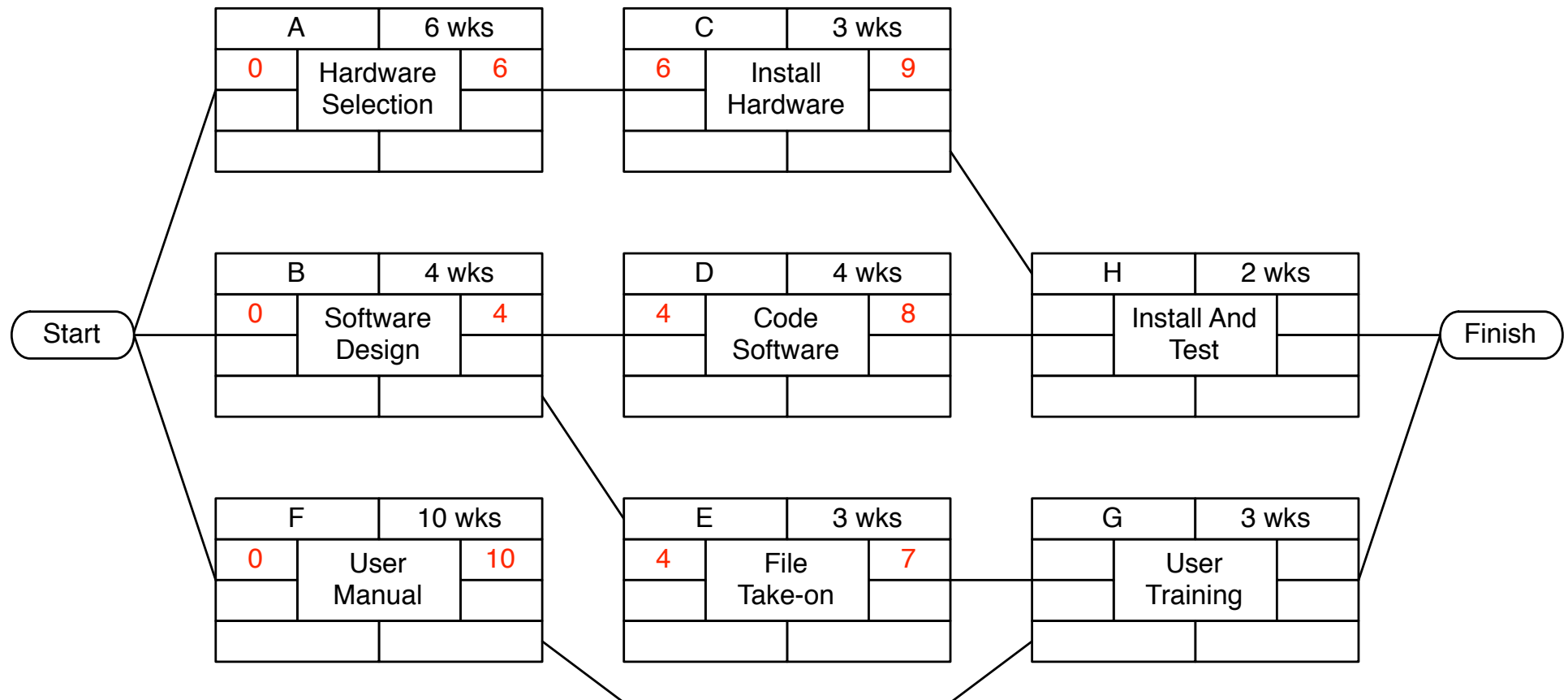
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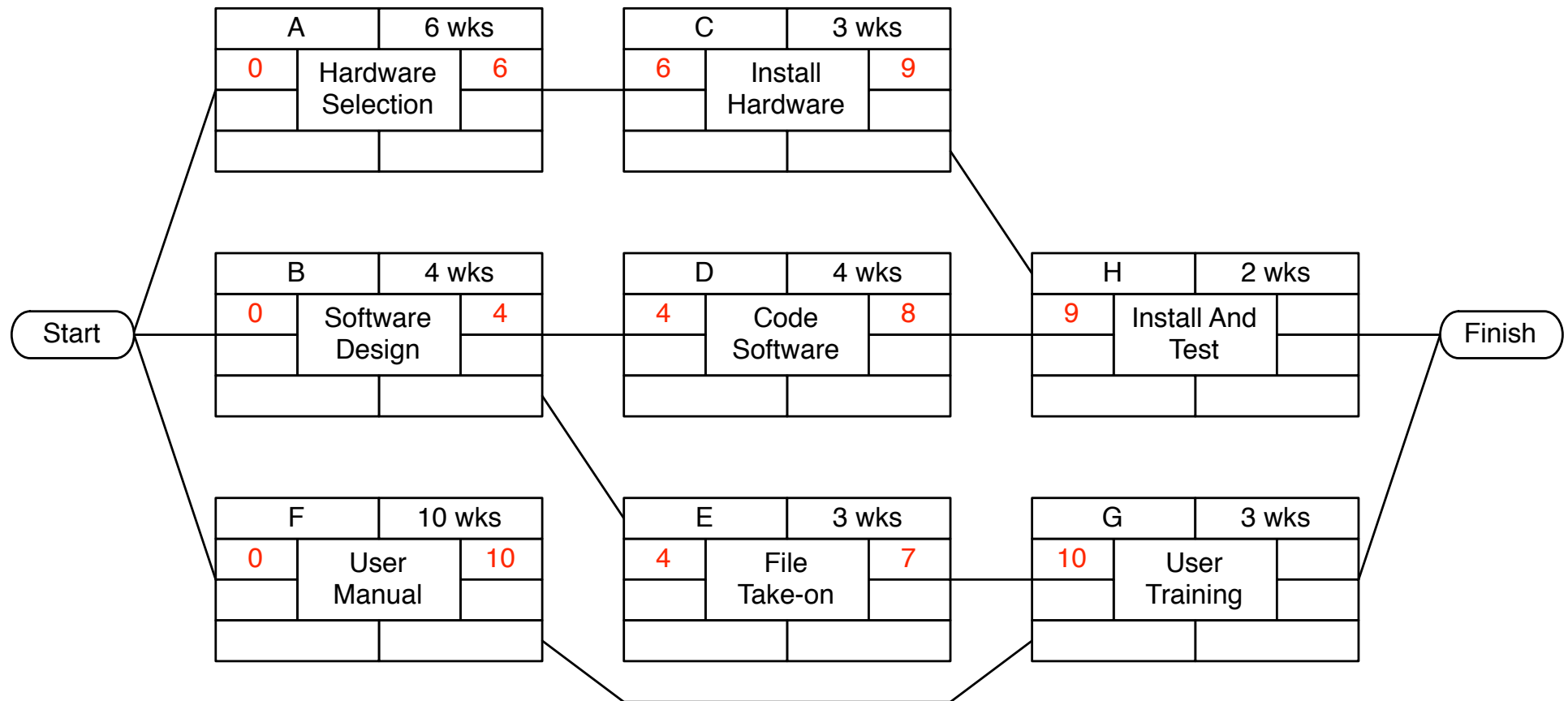
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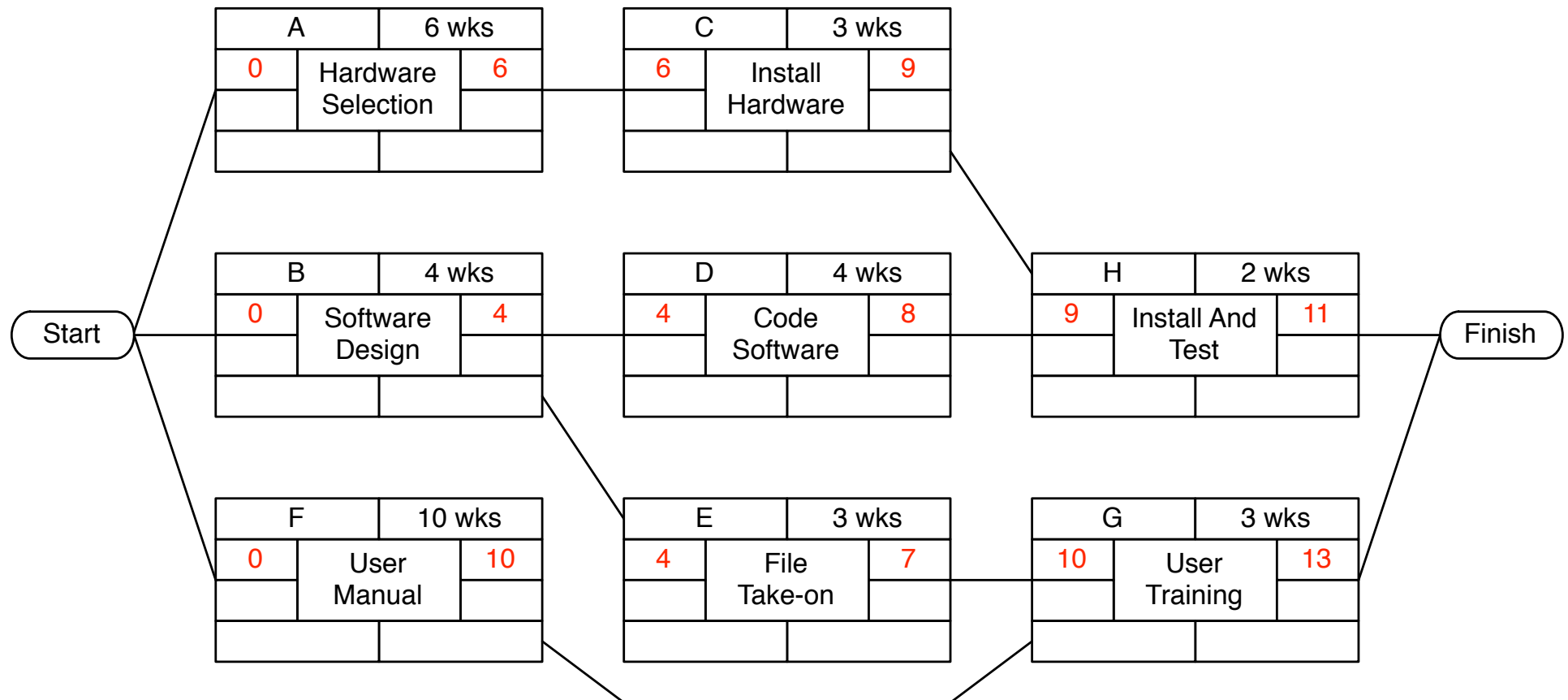
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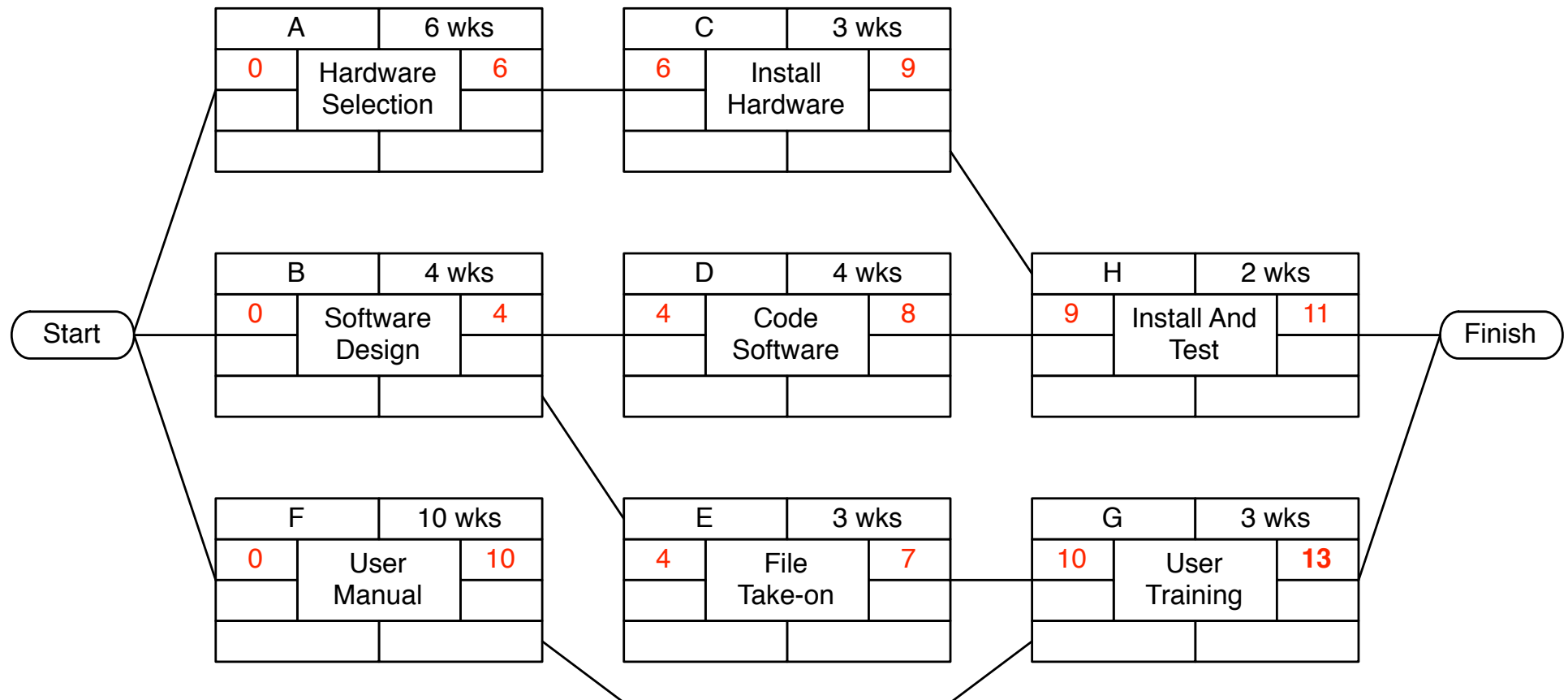
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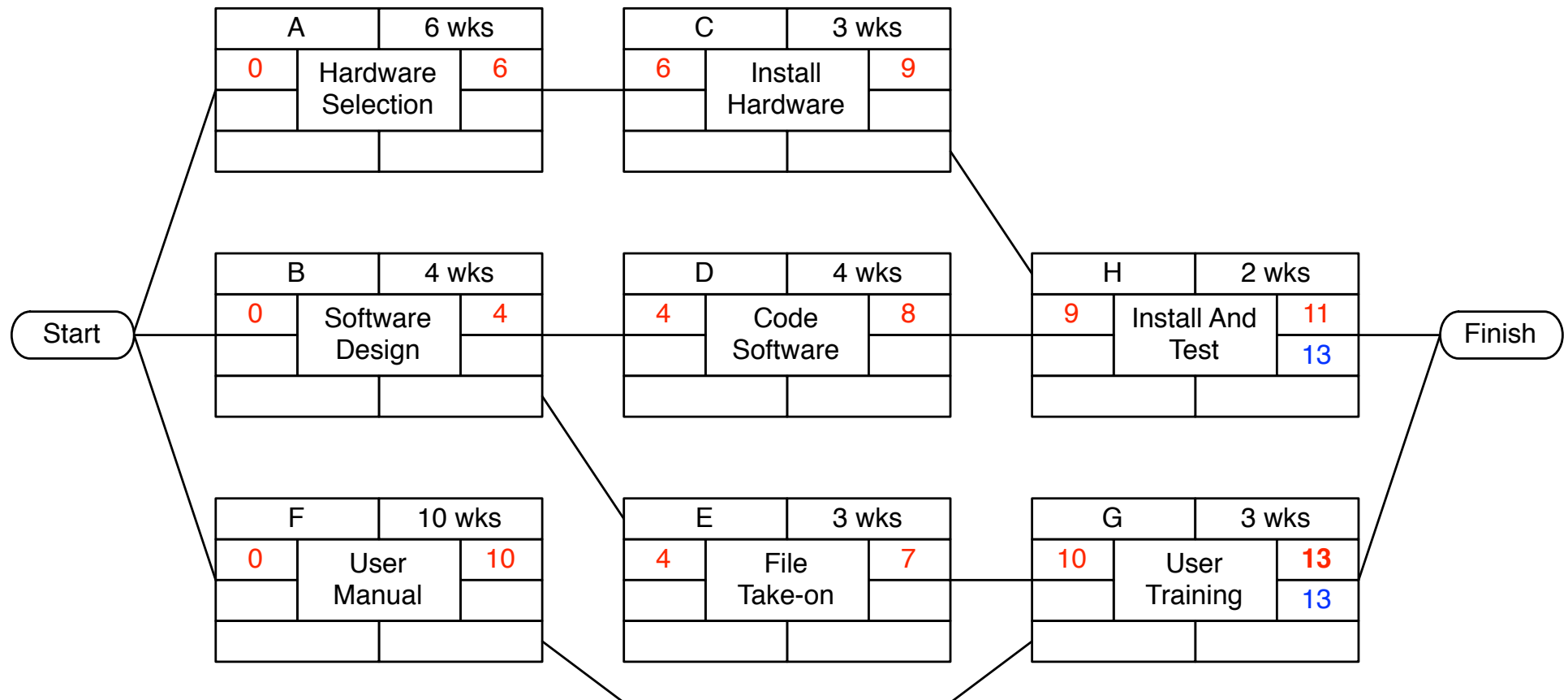
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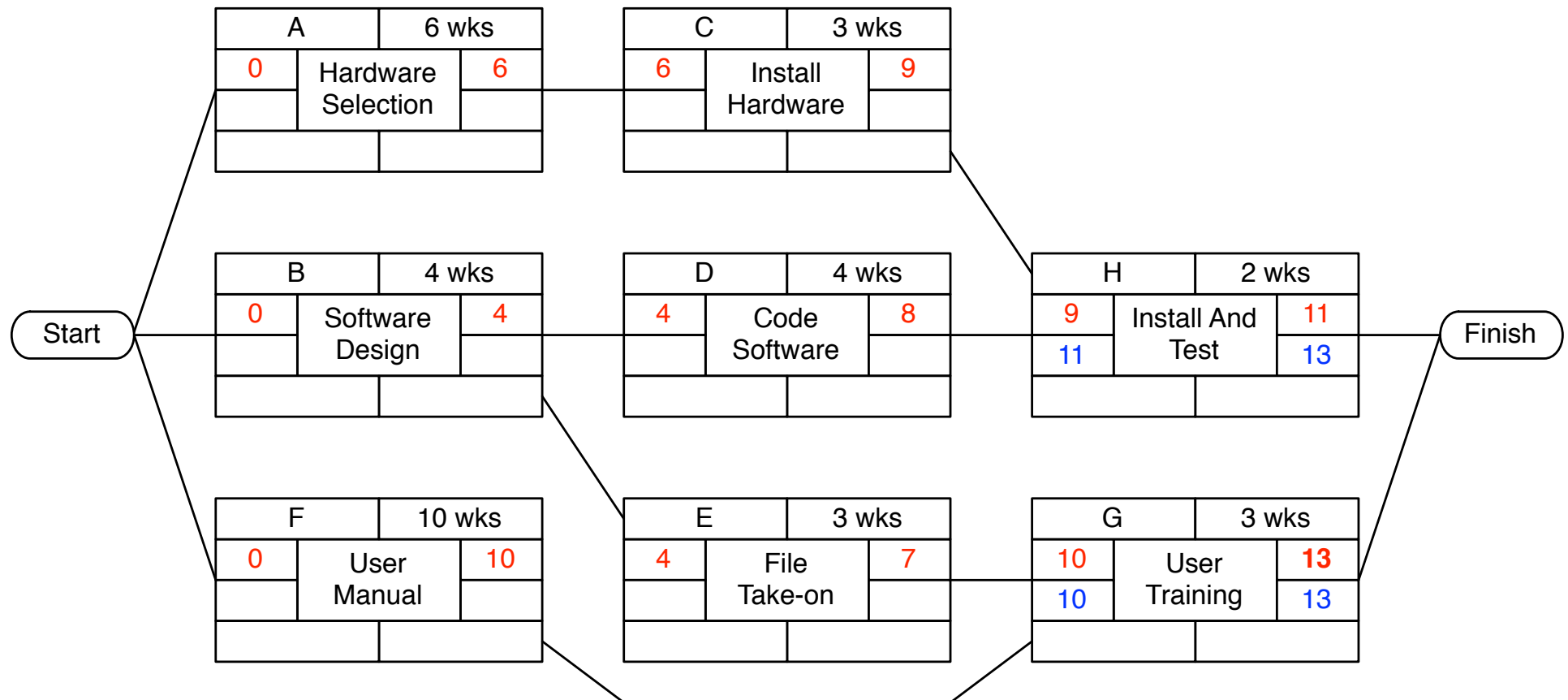
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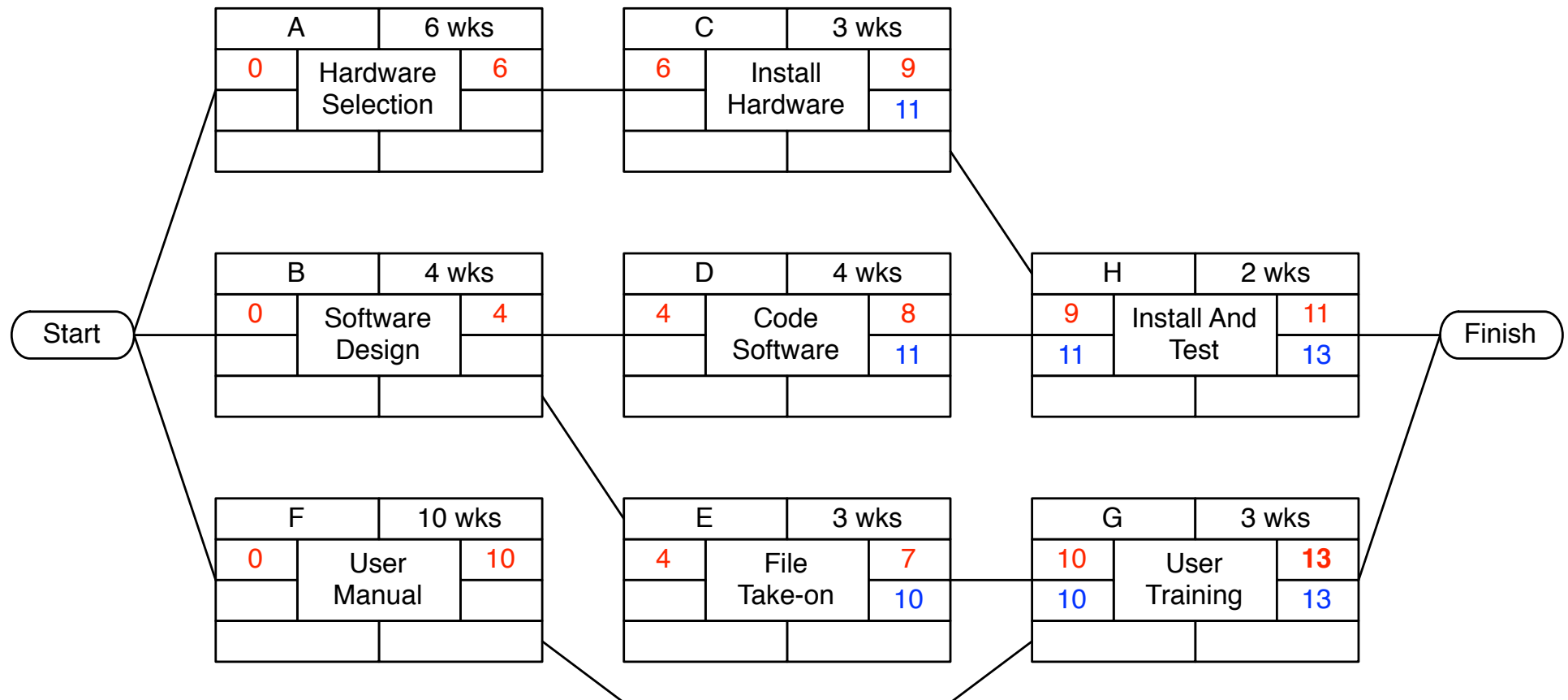
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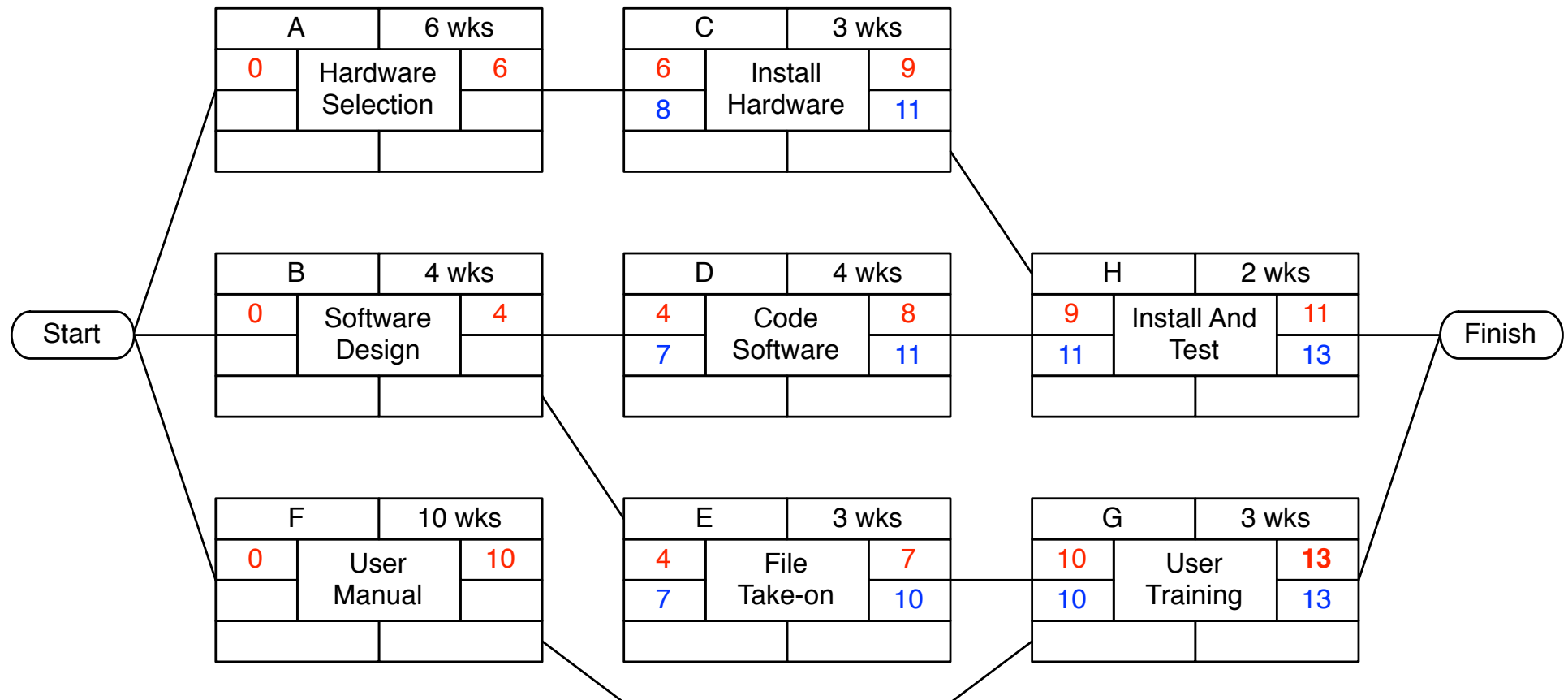
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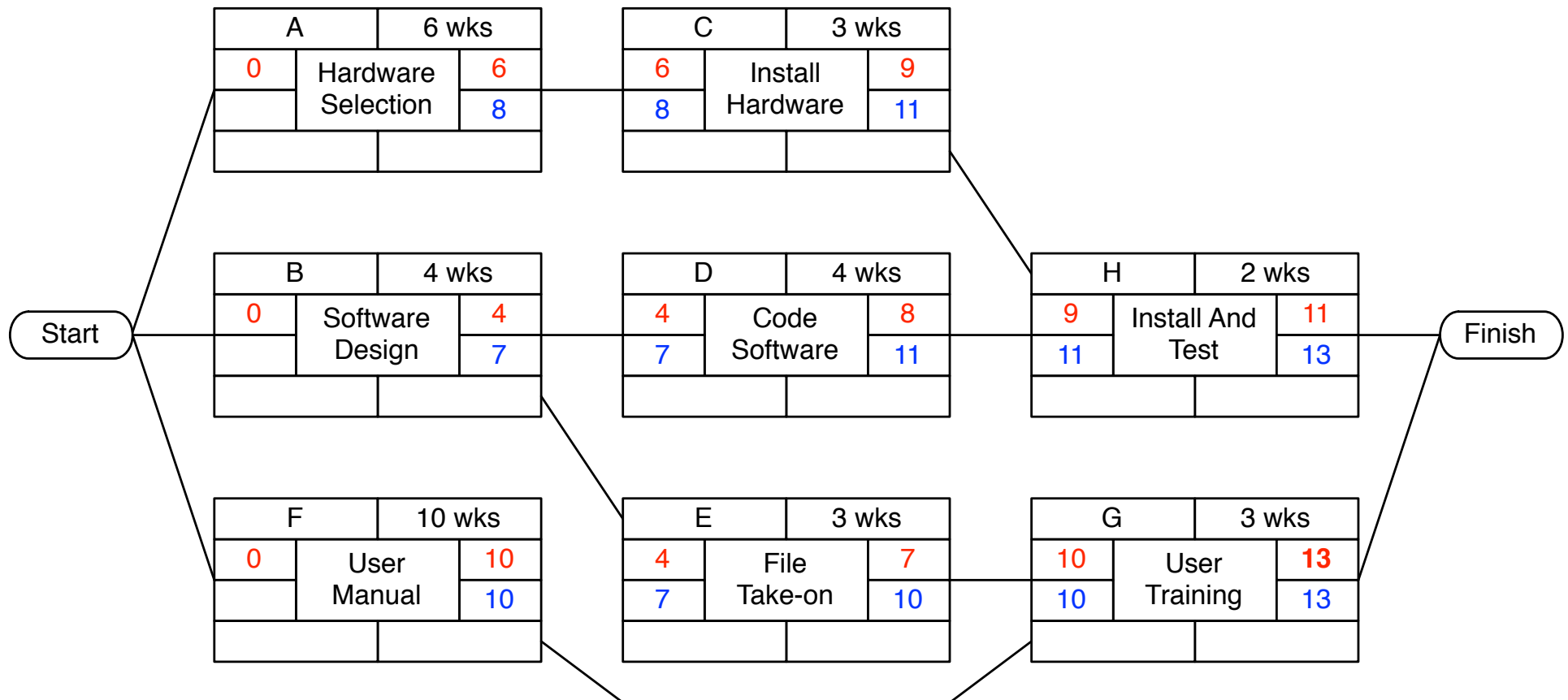
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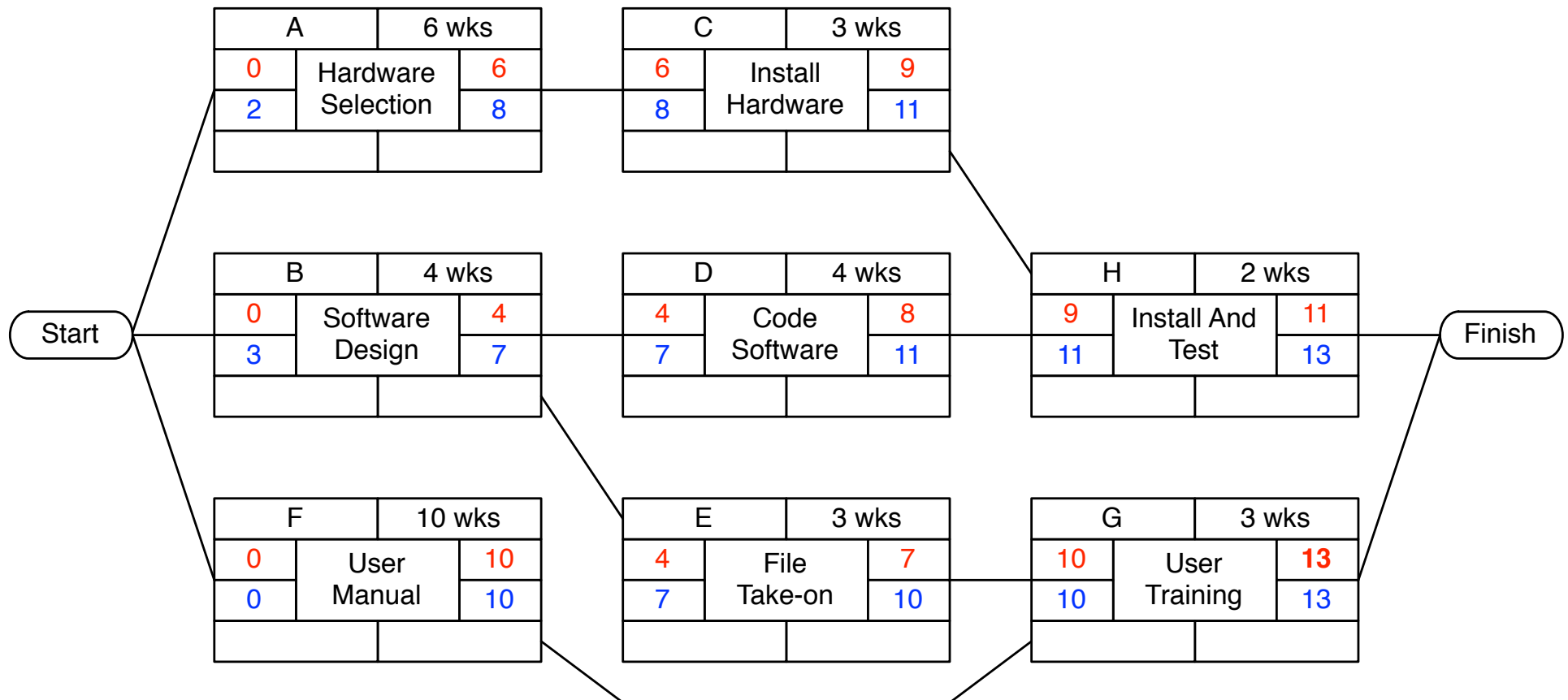
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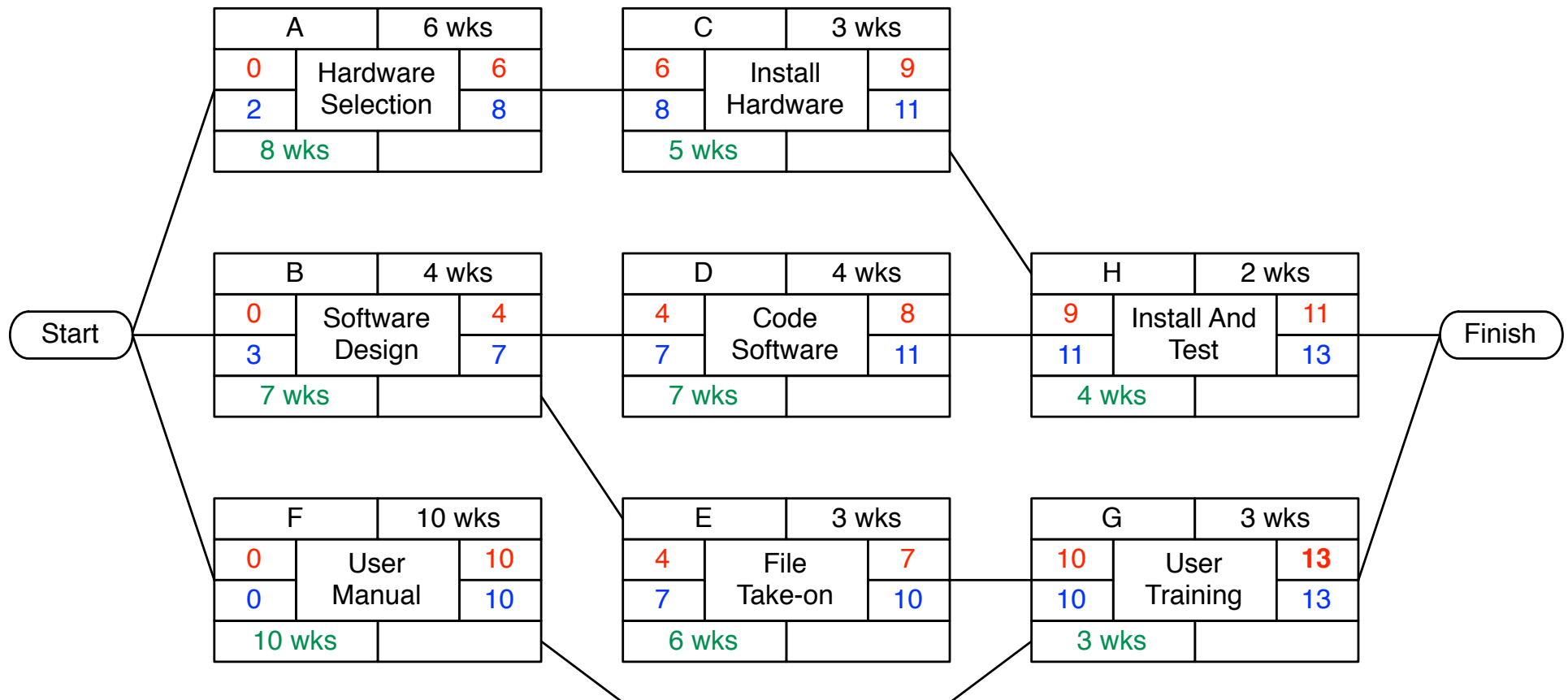
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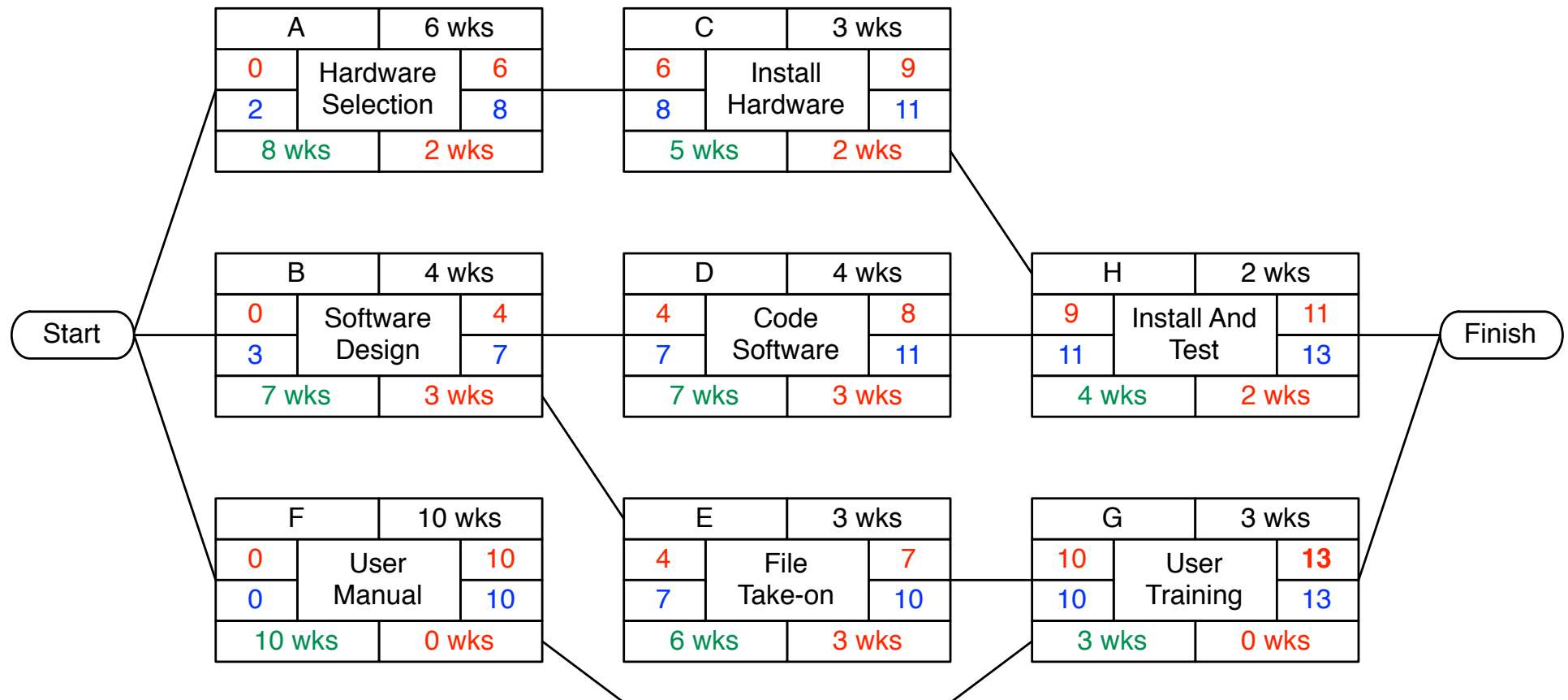
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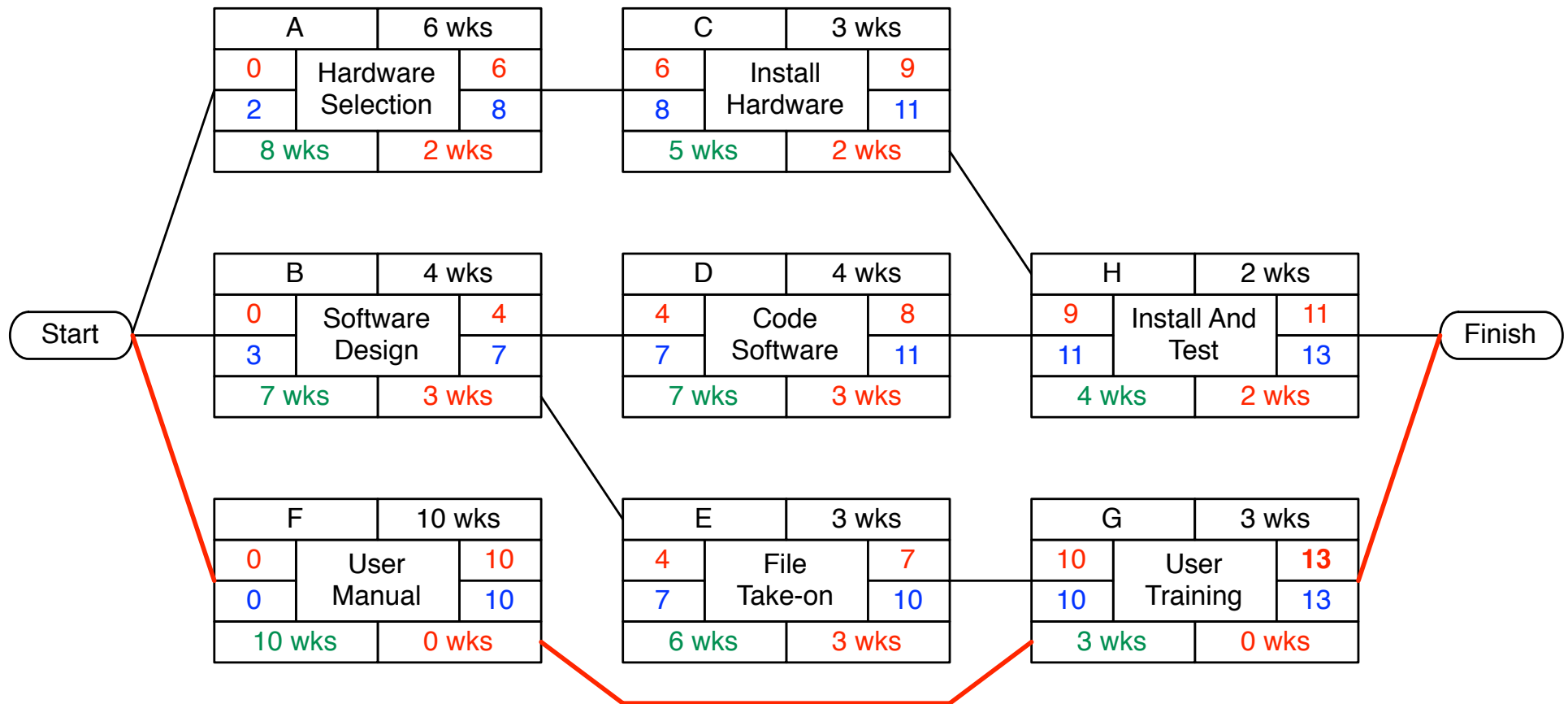
ACTIVITY NETWORK EXAMPLE



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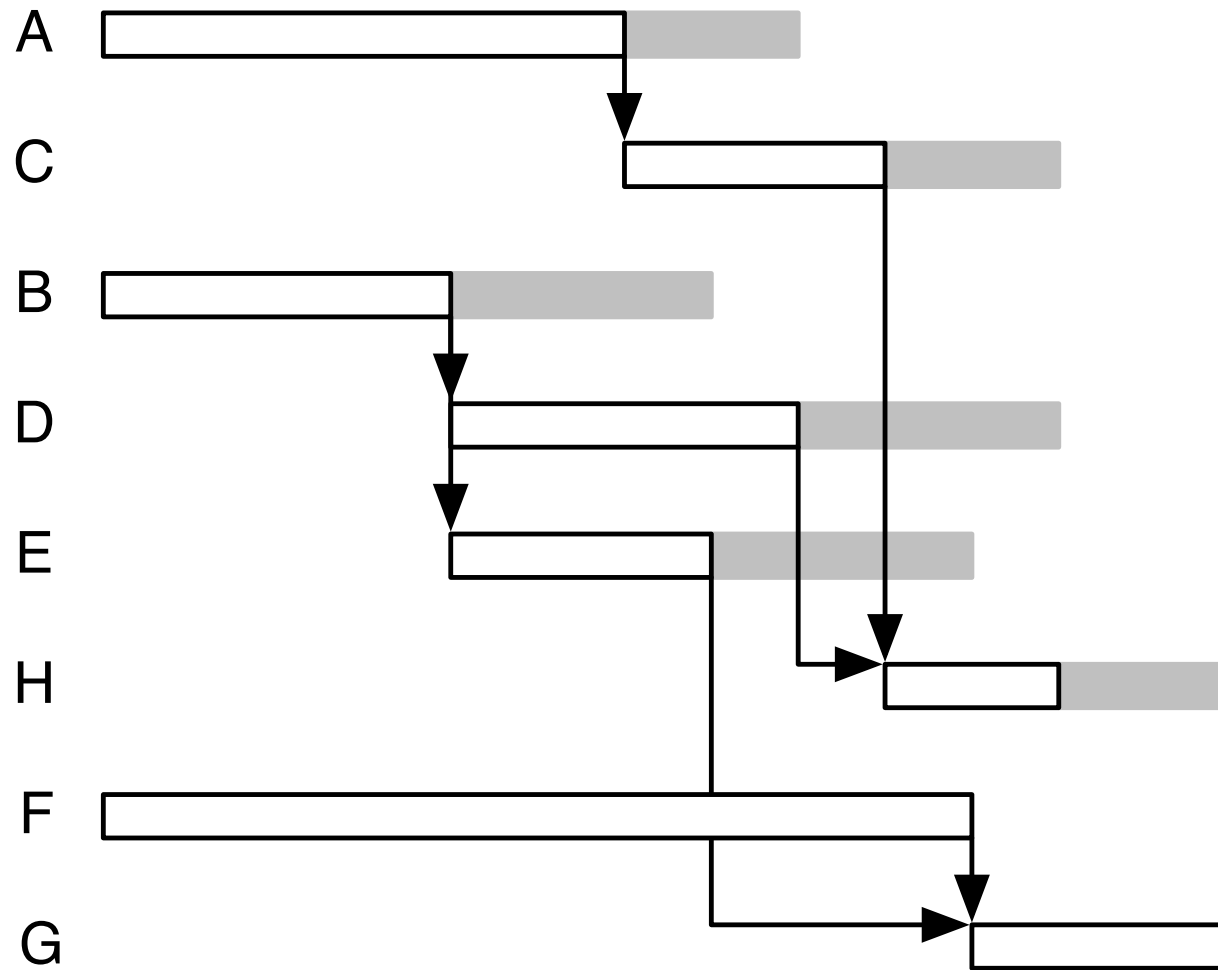


Critical Path

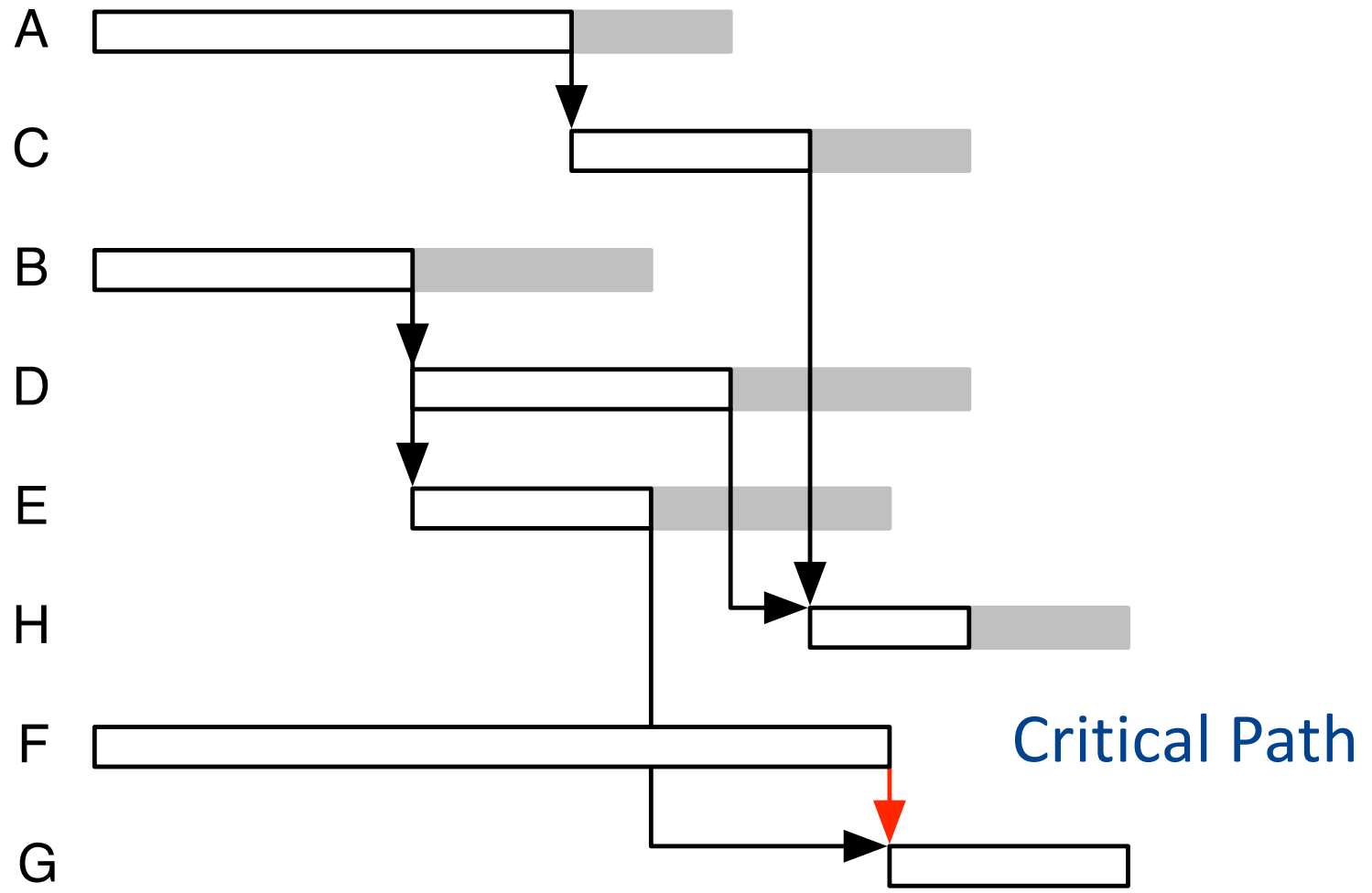
EXECUTE PLAN

- › Visualise progress
- › E.g. Gantt Charts
- › Set Milestones

GANTT CHART



GANTT CHART



GANTT CHART

