

Software Project Management

Home Assignment-1

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1. Define some key events in the history of project management. What role do the project management institute and other professional societies play in helping the profession?

A. Some people argue that building the Egyptian pyramids was a project, as was building the Great Wall of China?

Most people consider the Manhattan project to be the first project to use "modern" project management that developed the atomic bomb in World War II? The manhattan project involved many people with different skills at several locations.

The project Management Institute (PMI) is an international.

professional society for project managers
founded in 1969? PMI has continued to attract
and retain members,
reporting more than 380,000 members worldwide
by 2012? There are communities of practices in
many areas, like
information systems, financial services, and
health care? Project management research
and certification programs
continue to grow.

2. Explain how organizational culture is related to project management. Explain what type of culture promotes a strong project environment?

A. Organizational culture shapes how people work together in pursuit of common goals. It is a set of shared assumptions, values, and behaviors that characterize the functioning of an organization.

Many experts believe the underlying causes of many companies.

Organizational culture promotes a strong project environment.

Ten Characteristics of Organizational Culture

Member identity:

The degree to which employees identify with the organization as a whole rather than with their type of job or profession.

Group Emphasis: The degree to which work activities are organized around groups or teams, rather than individuals.

People focus: The degree to which management's decision take into account the effect of outcomes on people within the organization. Project manager might assign tasks to certain people without considering their individual needs.

Unit Integration: The degree to which units or departments within an organization are encouraged to coordinate with each other.

Control: The degrees to which rules, policies, and direct supervision are used to oversee and control employee behaviour.

Risk tolerance: The degree to which employees are encouraged (and salary) to be aggressive, innovative, and risk seeking.

Reward criteria - The degree to which rewards, such as promotions and salary increases, are allocated based on performance.

Conflict tolerance - The degree to which employees are encouraged to air conflicts and criticism openly.

Means-ends orientation - The degree to which management focuses on outcomes rather than on techniques and processes used to achieve results.

Open-Systems focus - The degree to which the organization monitors and responds to changes in the external environment.

3. What functions can you perform with project management software? What are some popular names of low-end, midrange and high-end project management tools?
4. Good project management software features include: Project planning and scheduling, Team collaboration, Time tracking, Planning and scheduling, collaboration, Documentation, Reporting, Resource management, Managing the project budget.

Tools - IT plays a vital role in globalization, especially in enhancing communications and work practices. Many people use free tools such as skype, Google Docs, or social media to communicate.

4. Explain the different project constraints the developer may face during the development of software?

- A.
1. Integration Issues - It can be challenging to integrate what you are making with tools your audience may already be using. You need to find ways to make your product compatible using application program interfaces (APIs).
 2. Communication Break downs - Software development requires a team collaborating to address consumer needs. Every member has to know a project's coding strategy, objectives and goals. Otherwise, the fallout affects the manager's reputation and the team's output.
 3. Unrealistic Timelines - Being realistic in setting timelines with projects is critical. One of the best ways to avoid delay in timelines is to brainstorm at the beginning of the project.

4. Feature Overload - When it comes to launching a new software package is the desire to put too much into one application. To overcome this, be more specialized rather than more general.

5. Security-Related Release Delays - Developers are often focused on getting good, working code (software) out the door. Often times, security is an after thought that can ~~re~~ really delay your ability to release code.

6. Underestimating The Demand - Companies understanding the volume of traffic their infrastructure may experience with the launch of a new product

5. Explain the project management tools and techniques for assisting project manager during their development?

A. 10 useful Project Management Tools and Techniques

Integration management: Project selection methods, project management methodologies, stakeholder analysis, project charters, project management plans, project management software, change requests, change control boards, project review meetings, lessons learned reports.

Scope management: Scope statements, work breakdown structures, statements of work, requirement analysis, scope management plans, scope verification techniques, and scope change controls.

Time management: Gantt charts, project network diagrams, critical path analysis, crashing, fast tracking, schedule performance measurements.

Cost management: Net present value, return on investment, payback analysis, earned value management, project portfolio management, cost estimates, cost management plans, cost baselines.

Quality management - Quality metrics, checklists, quality control charts, pareto diagrams, fishbone diagrams, maturity models, statistical methods.

Human resource management - Motivation techniques, empathic listening, responsibility assignment matrices, project organizational charts, resource histograms, team building exercises.

Communications management - Communication management plans, kick-off meetings, conflict management, communications media selection, status and progress reports, virtual communications, templates, project Web sites.

Risk management - Risk management plans, risk registers, probability/impact matrices, risk rankings.

Procurement management - Make-or-buy analyses, contracts, requests for proposals or quotes, source selections, supplier evaluation matrices.