ESSAY on PROFESSIONALISM

SOEN 384 - Fall 2015

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**1.1** What standards are relevant to software project managers?

ISO/IEC 15939:2007(E) :

* This international standard aids in identifying a suitable process for gathering, measuring, analyzing, and interpreting relevant data in regards to software maintenance, quality management, development and integration amongst others. It does this primarily by ;

1. Establishing and sustaining measurement
2. Planning the actual measurement process
3. Performing the measurement process
4. Evaluate the measurement

ISO/IEC 16085:2006(E) :

* This international standard aids in identifying the well appropriated role of successfully implemented risk management within a given project. The standard goes on to further extend the definition, and process of risk management through disposition of ;

1. The risk management process
2. Establishing risk management policies
3. Managing the project risk file
4. Performing risk analysis
5. Performing risk treatment
6. Performing risk monitoring
7. Evaluating the the risk management process altogether

ISO/IEC 25022.4 :

* This international standard aids in formatting, documenting, and identifying the appropriate uses of measuring the quality production of a given project. Quality measurement is applied by way of identifying and ;

1. Applying the metrics in use measures (i.e. Effectiveness, efficiency, satisfaction, trust, etc.)
2. Freedom from risk measures (i.e. economic, health & safety, environmental, etc.)
3. Context coverage measures (i.e. flexibility, context-completeness, etc.)

ISO/IEC 19761:2011(E) :

* This international standard aids in defining and describing the use of the COSMIC functional size measurement method, unit denoted by CFP (i.e. COSMIC function point). These points are calculated on various factors, depending on and not limited to ;

1. Software boundaries
2. Functional processes
3. Data groups
4. Data movements

And finally, this amounts and aggregates to the actual calculation of the functional size. This size, once all specified variables/terms are identified is calculated by a particular formula (not pasted here due to copyright).

ISO/IEC 25010 :

* This international standard aids in identifying the fundamental SQauRE series’ quality divisions model in regards to project stakeholders organizational model. These divisions include ;

1. Quality management division: defines all common terms, models, and definitions. Also provides requirements and guidance.
2. Quality model division: presents detailed quality models for software, etc.
3. Quality measurement division: provides software product for quality measurement models and mathematical models to adhere to such standards.
4. Quality requirements division: aid in requirement specification, based on quality models and measurements.
5. Quality evaluation division: provides requirements, specifications, and guidelines for products.
6. SQuaRE extension division: standards that include commercial software common formats for usability reports.

**1.2** For each standard listed in **1.1**:

* Give an example of how it can be applied to the SOEN 390/490 project management.

ISO/IEC 15939:2007(E) :

* Almost goes hand in hand with risk management. Seems like a plan before the plan, *for* the plan. Odd. But, extra steps taken into planning out scope, metric, measurement approaches and techniques, etc. will almost always result in more effective products and team chemistry/synchronicity.

ISO/IEC 16085:2006(E) :

* Aids in foreseeing/postponing/overcoming certain developmental roadblocks a team may reach due to either team experience, a technological mishap/buggy infrastructure/development stack, anything, risk management and looking further and analyzing a project’s scope more precisely will always save a few headaches.

ISO/IEC 25022.4 :

* Gives a relatively solid/simplistic metric of who’s doing what, when, and if it’s even significant. Perhaps aids in managing team workload equality so all may participate and earn their resulting product.

ISO/IEC 19761:2011(E) :

* Can be used to track effect/logical impact developers may having on the project. By tracking his/her written processes, data groups, data movements, etc.

ISO/IEC 25010 :

* May not apply to either of these projects as they are done teams of 8-12 approximately. However, miniature sub-divisions within each student team may be in charge of rudimentary version of what the fully-fledged ISO document prescribes. Perhaps mini teams of 2-3 to separately take over quality management, risk management, etc.

**2.1** As an Agile software project manager, what methods will you use to communicate with:

**A)** your team members;

* From the get-go, before planning, production, or brainstorming even hints that it may begin, I, personally, would announce a given day of the week dedicated to a one-hour meeting, and then 20-minute team meetings every morning (and if team members are on the same page, the morning meetings would be between team leads/managers.).
* Notice board, displaying all of the daily, weekly, and then iterative goals.
* Working relatively close with the team as well as the client will be an asset in terms of organization.

**B)** clients/product owners - throughout your project? (Eg.: Meetings with agenda and minutes, email, skype, conference call, etc.)

* Depending on availability of client/other stakeholders; phone calls and skype video conferences would play a nice role.
* Also, a weekly, or bi-monthly personal meeting to touch base, review specifications, see everything is one track, etc.

**2.2** Justify your selection of communication methods in the context of the Agile Project Development Model.

* Given that Agile development requires close interaction with the stakeholder/client, it is important to consistently and regularly keep in contact with them to assure progress is smooth and things are happening.
* However, that is no excuse for an Agile manager to be distant from the his/her team. Everyone is equal, and Agile is very involved. Having scheduled meetings and constant check ups with team leads and team members give value to their input, increase team chemistry, organization and workflow more effective.

Citations

[1] ISO/IEC 15939 : 2007, *Systems and Software Engineering* -- *Measurement Process*

[2] ISO/IEC 16085 : 2006, *Systems and Software Engineering -- Life Cycle Processes -- Risk Management*

[3] ISO/IEC 25022.4, *Systems and software Engineering – Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) – Measurement of quality in use*

[4] ISO/IEC 19761 : 2011(E), *Software Engineering -- COSMIC: A Functional Size Measurement Method*

[5] ISO/IEC 25010, *Systems and Software Engineering -- Systems and Software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQauRE) -- System and Software Quality Models*