**Project Management Part 1**

**Team Members:**

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**1A)**

**The Agile Principles**

**Develop the project charter:**

In accordance with an Agile perspective, the development of the project charter remains pertinent in Agile project management, serving to delineate the project's overarching objectives and furnish essential context for project initiation.

**Develop the project management plan:**

The formulation of the project management plan in Agile projects may not necessitate an exhaustive, detailed plan at the outset. Agile teams commonly generate a high-level plan initially and subsequently refine it iteratively as they gain a deeper understanding of the project. This process can be tailored to accommodate a more streamlined planning approach.

**Direct and manage project work:**

The directing and management of project work in Agile methodologies, such as Scrum, incorporate their own mechanisms, such as daily stand-up meetings and sprint planning. While certain facets of this process are addressed differently in Agile, the fundamental concept of managing project work remains applicable.

**Manage project knowledge:**

Agile practices promote knowledge-sharing and collaboration within the team, emphasizing effective communication among all stakeholders. While not explicitly outlined as a process in Agile, knowledge management is seamlessly integrated into Agile practices. It is imperative to document lessons learned and share knowledge to enhance future iterations.

**Monitor and control project work:**

The process of monitoring and controlling project work aligns well with Agile principles, particularly in iterative development. Agile teams continually monitor and control work through frequent inspections, reviews, and adaptations, relying significantly on feedback mechanisms.

**Perform integrated change control:**

In Agile methodologies, the handling of change differs from traditional methods. Rather than following a formal change control process, Agile teams embrace change as an inherent aspect of the development process. The flexibility of Agile and its capacity to adapt to change diminish the relevance of this process in its traditional form.

**Close the project or phase:**

The closure of a project or phase remains applicable in Agile. Even in iterative development, there comes a juncture when formal closure of the project or phase becomes necessary. This process is indispensable to ensure that all objectives have been achieved, and the project is deemed complete.

**2A.**

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| **Project Title:** Third Avenue Software Health-Care App Project |
| **Project Objectives:**   * Develop a comprehensive health-care app with features including fitness tracking, medication tracking, physicians list, emergencies list, emergency information list, resource feature, and payment feature. * Ensure usability for an older demographic, addressing issues such as text display size and privacy concerns. * Monetize the app effectively, considering options such as ads, premium services, and subscription models. |
| **Project Duration**: Four months |
| **Project Budget**: $350,000 |
| **Project Manager**: To be determined |
| **Stakeholders:** Third Avenue Software, Marketing Staff, Programmers, Customers Project Complexity Rating: Agile with a complexity rating of 4 (on a scale of 1 to 8) for usability issues. |
| **Approach:** Scrum will be the preferred approach, aiming for a working version of the application quickly, with multiple iterations leading to the final release. |
| **Challenges:** Balancing customer privacy with emergency information sharing, determining effective monetization strategies. |
| **Success Criteria:** Delivery of a fully functional and user-friendly health-care app within the budget and timeframe. |

**3A.**

**Scrum Master vs. Traditional Project Manager: A Comparative Analysis**

Within the dynamic landscape of project management, distinct leadership styles emerge to guide teams towards successful completion. This analysis contrasts the roles of a Scrum Master, championing the agile/Scrum approach, with that of a traditional project manager, upholding established methodologies.

**Scrum Master:**

Servant Leader and Facilitator: Unlike a traditional manager dictating tasks, the Scrum Master fosters an environment of self-organisation. Their primary function is to remove obstacles and empower the team, acting as a servant leader who guides rather than controls. This necessitates exceptional facilitation and coaching skills.

**Empowerment Architect:** The Scrum Master believes in the inherent capabilities of the team. They foster autonomy and self-management, nurturing an environment where individuals thrive and take ownership. This necessitates expertise in empowering teams and cultivating a culture of self-organization.

**Continuous Improvement Advocate:** The Scrum Master champions the concept of constant evolution. Regular retrospectives, facilitated by their expertise, become steppingstones for the team to learn, adapt, and refine their processes. A growth mindset and facilitation prowess are crucial for this role.

**Conflict Navigator:** Inevitably, disagreements arise. The Scrum Master adeptly navigates these conflicts, fostering productive resolutions while maintaining a positive team dynamic. Strong conflict resolution skills and the ability to de-escalate situations are paramount.

**Influencer, Not Authoritarian:** Unlike a traditional manager who wields direct authority, the Scrum Master's influence stems from their expertise and collaborative spirit. They inspire and guide, fostering a culture of trust and respect rather than relying on hierarchical power.

**Traditional Project Manager:**

**Command and Control Conductor:** This leadership style prioritizes clear directives and resource management. The traditional project manager operates with a firm hand, meticulously planning each step and ensuring adherence to the established roadmap. Strong organizational and planning skills are the hallmark of this approach.

**Hierarchical Architect:** Traditional project management thrives on established structures. The manager oversees a hierarchical reporting system, often making decisions on behalf of the team and holding individuals accountable. Expertise in managing organizational hierarchies and making decisive choices is essential.

**Risk Management Aficionado:** Proactive risk mitigation is a cornerstone of this approach. The traditional project manager meticulously identifies and addresses potential pitfalls, leveraging their strong analytical and risk management skills to safeguard the project.

**Detailed Planning Devotee:** Upfront, meticulous planning is the cornerstone of this methodology. The traditional project manager diligently maps out every stage, relying on established project management methodologies to execute the plan with precision. Expertise in project planning and execution is a critical requirement.

**Resource Allocation Maestro:** Efficiently allocating resources and ensuring tasks are completed according to plan is a key responsibility. The traditional project manager excels in resource management and allocation, ensuring every team member contributes their expertise where needed.

**Authority Figure**: The traditional project manager exercises direct control over the team and project resources. Leadership in this style emphasizes accountability and adherence to established structures.

In conclusion, the Scrum Master and the traditional project manager represent two distinct approaches to leading teams towards project completion. While the Scrum Master champions collaboration, empowerment, and continuous improvement through a facilitative and servant leadership style, the traditional project manager thrives on structure, hierarchy, and risk mitigation through a command-and-control approach. Ultimately, the choice of leadership style hinges on the specific project's needs and the desired team dynamics.

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First, we have the **Product Owner (PO)**, the conductor of the product vision. They gather whispers from customers and stakeholders, translating them into features that sing the song of user needs. The PO shepherds the product backlog, a never-ending playlist where features wait their turn to shine.

Next comes the **Scrum Master.** They keep the tempo, facilitating ceremonies like the product backlog refinement. Here, the PO, the Scrum Master, and the development team – a chorus of developers, designers, and testers – become a chamber group, refining the backlog's melody. Features are broken into bite-sized user stories, clear and concise notes in the app's score.

Thereafter, it's time for the **sprint planning**, a huddle before the performance. The team selects high-priority features for the upcoming sprint, a two-week movement in the app's concerto. They define the "Definition of Done" for each user story – the crescendo they must reach.

Each day, the team gathers for the daily scrum, a **15-minute improvisation**. They share their progress, roadblocks, and plans, a vocal exchange that strengthens their bond. Transparency and collaboration become the bassline, keeping everyone in rhythm.

As the sprint unfolds, the team tackles user stories, guided by the **Scrum board**, a visual roadmap. Features move from "to do" to "in progress" to "done," a visual symphony conducted by sticky notes. Estimation techniques like relative sizing or planning poker help them anticipate each note's duration.

The **burndown chart**, a real-time countdown, adds a touch of suspense. It tracks the remaining work, a visual reminder of the collective goal. Like a pre-show countdown, it keeps the team focused and motivated.

After the Feedback provides the clarity that is necessary bringing all the parties on the same page, A clear picture of the expectations and product are discussed.

Finally, the **sprint retrospective** becomes a backstage reflection. The team identifies areas for improvement, ensuring the next sprint is a tighter performance.

**5A.**

Competitor: **CharmHealth**

CharmHealth is a digital health company that provides a suite of healthcare services to individuals and organizations. The company's services include:

Personalized health coaching: CharmHealth's coaches work with individuals to develop personalized health plans that meet their unique needs. Coaches provide support and motivation to help individuals achieve their health goals.

Virtual care: CharmHealth offers virtual care services, including video visits with doctors and therapists. This allows individuals to access healthcare services from the comfort of their own homes.

Chronic care management: CharmHealth helps individuals manage chronic conditions such as diabetes, heart disease, and asthma. The company provides education, support, and coaching to help individuals manage their conditions and improve their health outcomes.

Population health management: CharmHealth works with organizations to improve the health of their employees and members. The company provides data analytics and other tools to help organizations identify and address health risks.

There are couple of things which can be adopted from CharmHealth like Personalized Health Coaching and Health management.

6A.

It is assumed that the team had its Project Kickoff Meeting discussing customer requirements, time pressure, the competition, the quality that is required, the vision and our resources. Thus, we will conduct a Sprint Planning meeting to create a product backlog detailing the features and functionalities needed for the first software iteration. We would discuss assignments and schedule a Sprint Planning meeting to create a sprint backlog.