

Learning Journal

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Course: Software Project Management

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Key Concepts Learned:	Application in Real Projects:	Peer Interactions:	Challenges Faced:	Personal development activities:	Goals for the Next Week:
<p>In Chapter 3 we discussed the difficulties of software project effort and cost evaluation by explaining that results generally follow intangible measures. The discussion described two cost modelling approaches that involve judgment while performing the cost estimates. Project requirements determined which essential estimation techniques including Function Point Analysis, Wide Band Delphi and COCOMO would be used. The project requires modification of these methods because they prove unreliable throughout development. Function Point Analysis is most effective when historical database information is available, whereas Project Delphi and COCOMO can function without such inputs. The precision of projected figures strengthens through continuous evaluation accompanied by adaptations. Chapter 4 explains that project risk assessment should occur early. It discusses how quality and productivity levels are influenced by risks, which are defined based on their impact and likelihood. The risk management process requires identification followed by evaluation and prioritization of risks for which</p>	<p>The estimation techniques Function Point Analysis and COCOMO help organizations distribute their resources properly and regulate project expenses. Project execution requires risk management to follow three essential steps of identification and priority setting followed by risk reduction efforts. The project industry utilizes AARM methodology and risk reduction leverage techniques extensively to address uncertainties when</p>	<p>We discussed the difficulties of implementing Function Point Analysis alongside COCOMO because these techniques require changes when project environments transform. During our discussions, we debated whether Function Point Analysis or COCOMO would be more practical in real-world scenarios. We also reviewed real case studies where incorrect risk prioritization led to project failures. We also discussed performance budgeting and executing quality assurance</p>	<p>One key challenge was determining the most suitable estimation method. Function Point Analysis required historical data, while COCOMO worked well with abstract inputs. We struggled to balance their strengths and weaknesses. The evaluation</p>	<p>The lessons from this week enabled me to learn risk classification procedures and assessment methods that I used directly in my real-world projects. My methods improved through the process of analyzing other project approaches. Reading articles about project change control management allowed me to enhance my comprehension in this area. I recorded notes which will benefit my</p>	<p>I will study Chapter 7 during the upcoming week to grasp new material and resolve any questions I have. I will continue working on my project with my teammates while implementing all knowledge from Chapters 1 to 6. My dedication to practical experience and real-world application comprehension will increase through this approach.</p> <p>I will review all former topics while creating detailed study notes to succeed in the upcoming midterm exam. Devoting one hour daily for key point summary work will optimize my revision process. These steps will make sure I retain significant</p>

<p>technology and people and time component and budget and resources represent distinct classification areas. AARM stands for the four possible options when addressing risks which start with Acceptance followed by Avoidance and then Risk Transfer and ending with Mitigation. The Risk Reduction Leverage formula along with both qualitative and quantitative risk assessment methods help organizations make evaluations. Project failure occurs due to incorrect user requirements in waterfall models.</p> <p>Chapter 5 covered project scheduling and organization in detail. A basic project scheduling system starts with dependent tasks and their representation through activity networks and bar charts. Critical Path Method (CPM) was presented as an analysis tool to identify tasks which determine the overall duration of the project. The project identified crucial task priorities to perform significant tasks before lesser ones.</p> <p>Resource leveling was developed to solve scheduling conflicts that resulted from resource overallocation. Teams must use milestones as progress trackers according to the presentation. The chapter stressed both effective communication methods alongside routine project progress evaluations to maintain ongoing project progress.</p> <p>Chapter 6 covered budgeting, quality assurance, and resource management in software projects. It emphasized budget forecasting to control costs and avoid unexpected expenses. Quality assurance (QA) was discussed,</p>	<p>planning software releases. Project scheduling depends on Critical Path Method (CPM) together with resource levelling technology and milestones for both tracking progress and plan adjustment. The Configuration Management system helps teams perform effective change requests while preserving software system stability. The combination of budgeting and quality assurance (QA) and resource management safeguards financial resources and develops testing frameworks with ongoing integration and supports staff deployment efficiency. These approaches help teams</p>	<p>and resource management tasks in actual projects. The use of automated quality checks and financial planning processes proves essential for both cost management and software quality demands. We investigated resource-to-task relationships since proper allocation prevents delays, also focused on open-source risk management alongside code reliability features of Git as it keeps track of issues and maintains code stability. All in all we gained concrete knowledge about how existing software development teams handle risk management and resource distribution activities.</p>	<p>ion of risks posed difficulties because of different individual approaches risk assessment uniquely which demands specific evaluation standards. Version control together with software change management proved to be a difficult task since proper configuration management systems are essential to track modifications and smooth integration of changes. To</p>	<p>examination while solving advanced problems to develop stronger project challenge skills.</p>	<p>material for dependable exam performance.</p>
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<p>highlighting testing, code reviews, and automated testing to ensure software meets standards. The chapter also focused on resource management, ensuring the right skills are assigned to the right tasks. Managing external suppliers and contracts was covered to prevent delays. Finally, the chapter stressed clear communication and proper planning to minimize risks related to budget, resources, and quality.</p>	<p>combine risk reduction with schedule adherence and budget delivery of high-quality software.</p>		<p>simplify resource allocation and budget planning teams needed to maintain an equilibrium among budget costs and product quality and project operational effectiveness. So, I studied tutorials and case studies for better comprehension of project estimation and risk management and project change responses.</p>		