Chapter 8: Project Quality Management

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Note: See the text itself for full citations.

Learning Objectives

- Understand the importance of project quality management for information technology (IT) products and services
- Define project quality management and understand how quality relates to various aspects of IT projects
- Describe quality management planning and how quality and scope management are related
- Discuss the importance of quality assurance
- Explain the main outputs of the quality control process

Learning Objectives

- Understand the tools and techniques for quality control, such as the Seven Basic Tools of Quality, statistical sampling, Six Sigma, and testing
- Summarize the contributions of noteworthy quality experts to modern quality management
- Describe how leadership, the cost of quality, organizational influences, expectations, cultural differences, and maturity models relate to improving quality in IT projects
- Discuss how software can assist in project quality management

The Importance of Project Quality Management

- Many people joke about the poor quality of IT products (see cars and computers joke on pages 312-313)
- People seem to accept systems being down occasionally or needing to reboot their PCs
- But quality is very important in many IT projects

What Went Wrong?

- In 1986, two hospital patients died after receiving fatal doses of radiation from a Therac 25 machine after a software problem caused the machine to ignore calibration data
- In one of the biggest software errors in banking history, Chemical Bank mistakenly deducted about \$15 million from more than 100,000 customer accounts
- In August 2008, the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse stated that more than 236 million data records of U.S. residents have been exposed due to security breaches since January 2005
- In March 2012, Consumer Reports listed several recalls on its Web site in less than 10 days, including LED lights overheating five different models of cars having problems

What Is Project Quality?

- The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) defines quality as "the degree to which a set of inherent characteristics fulfils requirements" (ISO9000:2000)
- Other experts define quality based on:
 - Conformance to requirements: The project's processes and products meet written specifications
 - Fitness for use: A product can be used as it was intended

What Is Project Quality Management?

- Project quality management ensures that the project will satisfy the needs for which it was undertaken
- Processes include:
 - Planning quality manasgement: Identifying which quality standards are relevant to the project and how to satisfy them;
 a metric is a standard of measurement
 - Performing quality assurance: Periodically evaluating overall project performance to ensure the project will satisfy the relevant quality standards
 - Performing quality control: Monitoring specific project results to ensure that they comply with the relevant quality standards

Figure 8-1. Project Quality Management Summary

Planning

Process: Plan quality management

Outputs: Quality management plan, process improvement plan, quality metrics,

quality checklists, and project documents updates

Executing

Process: Perform quality assurance

Outputs: Change requests, project management plan updates,

project documents updates, and organizational process

asset updates

Monitoring and Controlling

Process: Perform quality control

Outputs: Quality control measurements, validated changes,

validated deliverables, work performance information, change requests, project management plan updates,

project documents updates, and organizational

process asset updates

Project Start

Project Finish

Planning Quality

- Implies the ability to anticipate situations and prepare actions to bring about the desired outcome
- Important to prevent defects by:
 - Selecting proper materials
 - Training and indoctrinating people in quality
 - Planning a process that ensures the appropriate outcome

Scope Aspects of IT Projects

- Functionality is the degree to which a system performs its intended function
- Features are the system's special characteristics that appeal to users
- System outputs are the screens and reports the system generates
- Performance addresses how well a product or service performs the customer's intended use
- Reliability is the ability of a product or service to perform as expected under normal conditions
- Maintainability addresses the ease of performing maintenance on a product