Senior Project

Week 1 - Project Management

Project Management

- · What's a project?
- · PMI definition
 - A project is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service
- · Progressively elaborated
 - With repetitive elements
- A project manager
 - Analogy: conductor, coach, captain

Project vs. Program Management

- · What's a 'program'?
- · Mostly differences of scale
- · Often a number of related projects
- · Longer than projects
- · Definitions vary
- Ex: Program Manager for MS Word

Interactions / Stakeholders

- · As a PM, who do you interact with?
- · Project Stakeholders
 - Project sponsor
 - Executives
 - Team
 - Customers
 - Contractors
 - Functional managers

PMI's 9 Knowledge Areas

- Project integration management
- Scope
- Time
- CostQuality
- Human resource
- · Communications
- Risk
- Procurement

First Principles

- · One size does not fit all
- · Patterns and Anti-Patterns
- · Spectrums
 - Project types
 - Sizes
 - Formality and rigor

Why Rapid Development

- · Faster delivery
- · Reduced risk
- · Increased visibility to customer
- · Don't forsake quality

Strategy

- · Classic Mistake Avoidance
- · Development Fundamentals
- · Risk Management
- · Schedule-Oriented Practices

Four Project Dimensions

- People
- Process
- Product
- Technology

Trade-off Triangle

· Fast, cheap, good. Choose two.



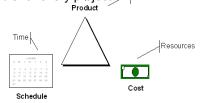
Trade-off Triangle

Know which of these are fixed & variable for every project Product

- Scope Product

- Performance Product

-

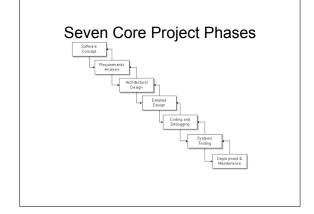


Technical Fundamentals

- Requirements
- Analysis
- Design
- Construction
- · Quality Assurance
- Deployment

Project Phases

- · All projects are divided into phases
- All phases together are known as the Project Life Cycle
- Each phase is marked by completion of Deliverables
- Identify the primary software project phases



Project Phases A.K.A. A Cancept Concept Exploration Software Concept Requirements Analysis Archectural Design Design Design Systems Systems Development Development Development Maintenance

People-Related Mistakes Part

- · Undermined motivation
- · Weak personnel
 - Weak vs. Junior
- · Uncontrolled problem employees
- Heroics
- · Adding people to a late project

People-Related Mistakes Part 2

- · Noisy, crowded offices
- · Customer-Developer friction
- · Unrealistic expectations
- · Politics over substance
- · Wishful thinking

People-Related Mistakes Part 3

- · Lack of effective project sponsorship
- · Lack of stakeholder buy-in
- · Lack of user input

Process-Related Mistakes Part 1

- · Optimistic schedules
- · Insufficient risk management
- · Contractor failure
- · Insufficient planning
- · Abandonment of plan under pressure

Process-Related Mistakes Part 2

- · Wasted time during fuzzy front end
- · Shortchanged upstream activities
- · Inadequate design
- Shortchanged quality assurance

Process-Related Mistakes Part 3

- · Insufficient management controls
- Frequent convergence
- Omitting necessary tasks from estimates
- · Planning to catch-up later
- · Code-like-hell programming

Product-Related Mistakes

- · Requirements gold-plating
 - Gilding the lily
- · Feature creep
- · Developer gold-plating
 - Beware the pet project
- · Push-me, pull-me negotiation
- · Research-oriented development

Technology-Related Mistakes

- · Silver-bullet syndrome
- Overestimated savings from new tools and methods
 - Fad warning
- · Switching tools in mid-project
- Lack of automated source-code control