

Planning a Project

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Project Schedule

- ▲ Definition
 - list of work to be done
 - who will do it
 - when they will do it
- ▲ Units
 - phases - analysis
 - steps - write domain level use cases
 - activities - have meeting with domain expert

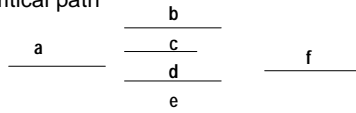
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Activities

- ▲ Some may be concurrent; other sequential

- critical path

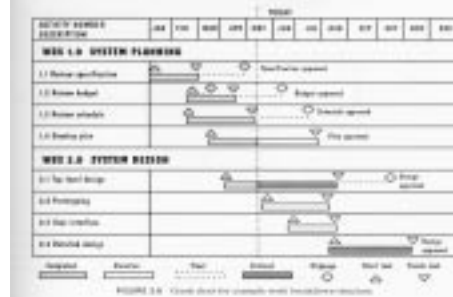


- ▲ Can not start f until b, c, d and e are finished. So a, e and f is the critical path.
- ▲ If e is delayed then completion will be delayed
- ▲ Roles doing b, c,d will be slack (maybe)

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Schedule



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Estimation

- ▲ A schedule is based on time estimates
- ▲ Estimate the time required for each activity
- ▲ Plot the activities taking into account
 - who will do what
 - when they are available
 - sequential nature of activities
- ▲ Have to know how long a task takes

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Problems with estimates

- ▲ Changing techniques often so that historical data is not available
- ▲ Requirements that change often or are fuzzy
- ▲ Insufficient analysis of the requirements before making an estimate
- ▲ Lack of macro-organization in company

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Influences on estimates

- ▲ Technical complexity
- ▲ Context within which the software will be sited
- ▲ Experience with the domain
- ▲ Project size
- ▲ Experience with tools/language

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Personnel

- ▲ Roles
 - analyst
 - architect
 - developer
- ▲ Attributes
 - experience
 - training
 - interests
 - personality

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Personality Types



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Meetings

- ▲ Cost money
- ▲ Are productive only if managed well
 - company culture
 - materials ahead of time
- ▲ Are productive if issues lists are used to track decisions
- ▲ Are held when needed, not every Monday

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Project Organization

- ▲ Responsibility/Authority
- ▲ Project manager role
- ▲ Lead "techie"
- ▲ Some companies have parallel tech/manager tracks

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Levels within levels

- ▲ Roles
 - Product Manager
 - Project Manager
 - Workstream leaders
 - Team leaders

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Risk

- ▲ Risk is a problem waiting to happen
 - product risk - consider during feasibility study
 - project risk - consider during planning
 - requirement risk - consider during scheduling
- ▲ Attributes
 - probability - how likely is it the risk will occur
 - loss - what is lost if risk becomes a problem
 - mitigation action - reduces probability or loss

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Risk Management Steps



FIGURE 3.13 Risk management (Brock, 1997)

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Risk Exposure

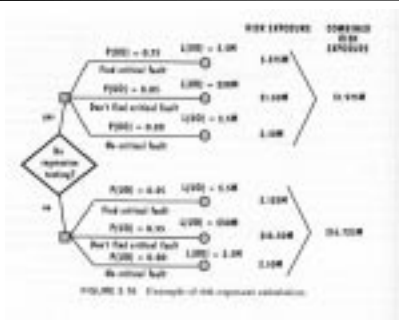


FIGURE 3.14 Example of risk exposure calculation.

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Risk Items

- ▲ Personnel shortfalls
- ▲ Unrealistic schedules/budgets
- ▲ Wrong functionality
- ▲ Wrong user interface
- ▲ Gold plating
- ▲ Volatile requirements
- ▲ Bad consultants
- ▲ Bad products
- ▲ Performance shortfalls
- ▲ Pushing the envelope

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Project Plan

- ▲ Project scope
- ▲ Project schedule
- ▲ Team organization
- ▲ Technical description
- ▲ Project standards and procedures
- ▲ Quality assurance
- ▲ Configuration management plan
- ▲ Documentation plan
- ▲ Data management
- ▲ Resource management
- ▲ Test plan
- ▲ Training plan
- ▲ Security plan
- ▲ Risk Management
- ▲ Maintenance plan

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Merging Models and Plans

- ▲ Process models must be tailored to realities
- ▲ Alpha APX project
 - vision enrollment - share vision
 - architecture
 - commitment delegation
 - "empower" team members
 - identify appropriate rewards
 - inspection support - public, frequent examination
 - acknowledgement learning - investigate failures

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SEI and Process Models

- ▲ Software Engineering Institute
 - An FFRDC
 - Devoted to research in software engineering
 - Origins in military software
- ▲ Capability Maturity Model
 - <http://www.sei.cmu.edu>
 - How well does a company manage the process of process?

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CMM

- ▲ Levels
 - Initial
 - Repeatable
 - Defined
 - Managed
 - Optimizing
- ▲ Process Improvement
 - move through the levels

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Process Improvement

- ▲ First, know where we are - a baseline
 - How long does it take to ...
- ▲ Then,
 - analyze the data to determine areas for improvement
 - make plans for change
 - track numbers
 - revise plans

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Conclusion

- ▲ Project planning requires a mixture of several disciplines
- ▲ Estimation requires data and knowledge
- ▲ Project plans and processes can be risk-driven
- ▲ The process model is adapted to the actual circumstances surrounding a project

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Quiz

- ▲ Define the concept of risk
 - How does it differ between the product planning phase and the project planning phase?
 - Give an example of a risk at each of these two points in the product development process.

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