

Project planning

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Planning process

- Planning is the processes for the processes
- Planning is also a development perspective
- Planning is about refining processes:
 - the worldly level assigns activities to the process model, defines tasks and measures
 - the atomic level is detailed description of input and output

What is a project?

- A temporal organisation with specific goals:
 - Functions
 - Quality
 - Time
 - Resources

The project plan

- Shall always be written down.
- Shall be readable to all stakeholders of the project.
- We'll go through some important parts of a project plan with theory and recommendations.

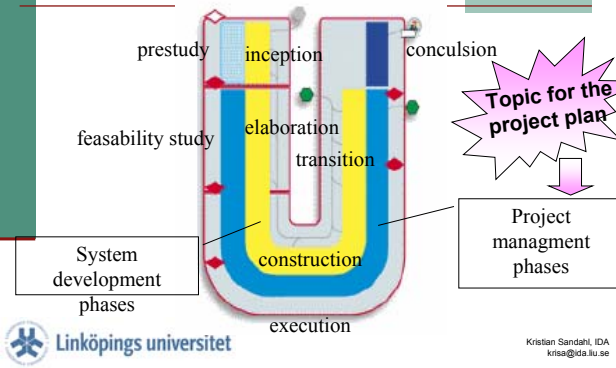
Administrative information

- Project identity
- Members: name, role, phone, email
- Version number
- Mailing lists
- Home pages
- Customer contact
- Table of contents

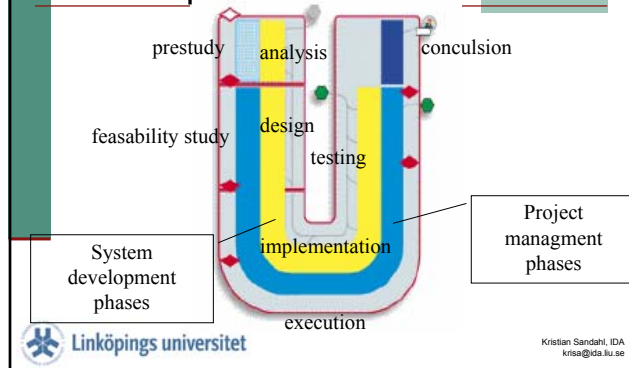
Overview

- Purpose
- Prioritised goal(s), sub goals, internal goals
- Limitations and constraints:
 - Hardware
 - Resources
 - Time
 - Technology
 - Knowledge
- Stake-holders: primary, secondary, indirect

Phase plan



Same management, different development



Organisation

- Place of the project
- Teams
- Roles
- Responsibilities
- Authorities
- Communications
- Documents
- Recommended roles:
 - Project leader
 - Lead analyst
 - Architect
 - Test leader
 - Librarian/Knowledge manager
- Testers should be independent

Project manager

- Has the final word on all matters
- Manages resources
- Ensures goals
- Makes staffing
- Plans
- Reports internally, externally
- Leadership
- Social skills
- High technical skill

Lead analyst

- Defines services provided
- Captures requirements
- Models the forthcoming system
- Handles contacts with customer and users
- Has the final word on requirements interpretations
- Assists marketing
- Writes requirements specification
- Very good communication skills
- High analytical skills
- Good domain and business knowledge

Architect

- Has the final word in technical matters
- Decide and specifies:
 - target environment
 - high-level architecture
 - sourced components
 - external interfaces
- Ensures requirements
- Highest possible technical skills
- Leadership
- Social skills

Test leader

- Evaluates requirements
- Creates and selects test cases
- Creates and maintains a test environment
- Feed-back test results
- Decides the status of the product
- Very high analytical skills
- Very high technical skills
- Skills in statistics
- Sometimes the default deputy PL

Librarian/Knowledge manager

- Keeps documents in good order
- Makes documents available
- Follow-up on administrative decisions¹
- Collects time-reports
- Identifies reusable components
- Creates common experience
- Very high sense for good order
- Experience as developer

Other useful roles

- Development manager
- Procurement manager
- Economic controller
- Quality coordinator
- Deployment responsible
- Technical writer
- Course developer

Documentation plan

Internal:

- Minutes of meetings
- Meeting agendas
- Time reports
- Experience build-up
- Inspection records
- Accounting
- Group contract
- Mile-stone review

External:

- Requirements specification
- Design specification
- Test report
- Manuals
- Economic communication
- Promotion material
- Toll-gate preparation

Training and education

- Internal:
 - Tools
 - Techniques
 - Methods
 - Maturity
- External:
 - Customers
 - Users
 - Operation

Resource plan

- People:
 - Expertise
 - Availability
- Premises
- Hardware
- Software
- Testing equipment
- Travelling
- Customer time
- Budget

Meeting plan

- Type of meeting
- Frequency
- Process
- Participation

Communication genres

- Negotiations:
 - Constructive
 - Side-effects
- Workshops:
 - Reduced lead-time
 - First-hand information is spread

Quality and Change

Quality plan:

- Tests:
 - unit test
 - system test
 - integration test
 - acceptance test
- Inspections
- Reviews
- Measurements
- Follow-up
- Experience feed-forward

Change plan:

- Request
- Process
- Decision
- Documentation
- Configuration management
- Follow-up

Risk analysis

risk	probability	severity	risk
PL ill	3	2	6
delay	1	4	4

risk	risk	remedy cost	threat
PL ill	6	2	12
delay	4	4	16

Introduction of project plan

- Project overview
- Main deliverables
- Main milestones
- Library for documents and code
- Definitions
- Communication with stake-holders

Project management process

- Staffing
- Priorities
- Philosophy
- Risk management
- Task refinement
- Routines for reporting

COCOMO

- $\text{Effort} = C1 \text{ EAF (Size)}^{P1}$
 - Effort = number of staff months
 - C1 = scaling constant
 - EAF = Effort Adjustment Factor
 - Size = number of delivered, human produced source code instructions (KDSI)
 - P1 = exponent describing the scaling inherent of the process

COCOMO

- $\text{Time} = C2 (\text{Effort})^{P2}$
 - Time = total number of months
 - C2 = scaling constant
 - P2 = Inherent inertia and parallelism in management

DELPHI

- Present information for expert panel
- Meet to discuss a common view
- Independent, personal estimates
- Summary
- Discussion and second round