PROJECT MANAGEMENT

CSE416-S01 - Software Engineering

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Formal Project Management

- Appropriate for large projects with multiple software engineers
- Tools help with the effort, especially for very large projects
- Examples
  - MS Excel
  - MS Project
  - Trello
  - GitHub Projects

Like the interface spec, a project plan helps to ensure that the project is completed on time

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Project Management Components

- Approach – break project work into components that can be tracked and used to estimate overall project completion date
- Details - Individual tasks (usually about 4-8 hours) are listed in some logical order, along with additional data helpful in tracking progress
- Estimates – labor estimates are usually based on experience with previous projects (e.g., lines of code per day) and are usually in small chunks (e.g., 4-8 hours)
- Updates - task list should be updated regularly - identify problems
- Adjustments – more resources can be put on critical tasks

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Project Management Component Items

- Task duration – typically stated in hours, but might also be a completion date
- Task workers – identify the team member(s) responsible for completion of the task
- Task dependencies – identify the other tasks that must be completed before this one can begin
- Milestones – identify measurable completion of groups of tasks
- Critical path – the sequence of tasks that best determines the finish time of a project

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Volunteer Presentation

- Show a breakdown of your remaining project work
- Format: anything that shows the details (e.g., MS Word, MS Excel, Trello, GitHub Project etc.)
- Components
  - Task groupings
  - Detailed subtasks with assignees, hours, and build # (if appropriate)
  - Subtask dependencies
  - Milestone review dates

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