Project basics & team work, communication

Project course @ÅA

Agenda



- Projects
 - Goals, success, mistakes
- Teams
 - Team work
 - Team building
- Communication
 - Team communication

Reports from other universities



• "A software project course, without teaching project management, is a course in how to NOT do projects"

What is a project?



- Limited lifetime
- Defined goals
- Limited resources
- Defined project organization
- Uses project systematics
- First "modern" project: The Manhattan project?

Project systematics

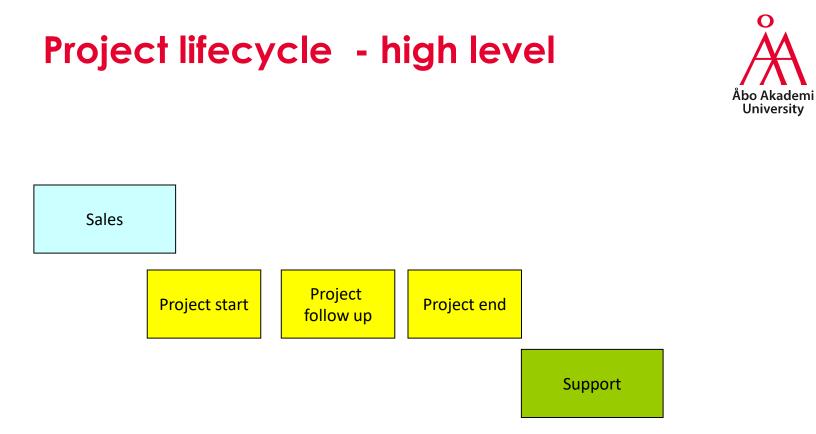


- Project plan
- Clear responsibilities (roles)
- Checkpoints / milestones
- Defined phases
- Control, risk management
- Reporting

Terminology

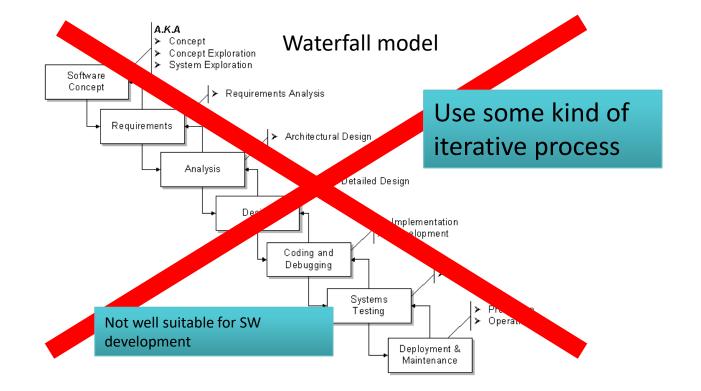


- Processes
 - defined ways of working
- Projects
 - well defined isolated things to do
- Teams
 - a group of people with a specific task / project
 - usually within organizational units
- Units/functions
 - structure in the organization



Project phases





Project goals



- Two types of goals
 - Visionary that is what we would like to have
 - Realistic goals that you know you can achieve using your present project organization
- Stepwise feature introduction
- "Baby-steps to the top"

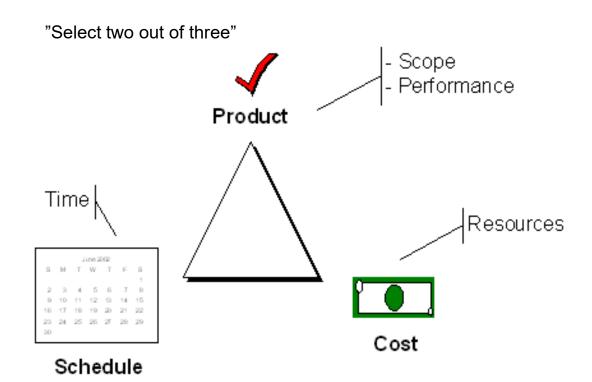
SMART Goals



- Specific
 - well defined, clear to anyone who has basic knowledge of the project
- Measurable
 - to know is the goal is reachable and how far away from completion we are
- Agreed upon
 - agreement between users and project team on goals
- Realistic
 - in relation to resources, knowledge and time
- Time-framed
 - how much time is needed to accomplish the goal

Trade-off Triangle





Project success

- In groups
 - 1. When is a project successfull?
 - 2. What is important?
 - Schedule / budget / features
 - 3. What is required to be successfull?



Project success



- Project must meet customer requirements
- Project must be under budget
- Project must be on time







Critical Success Factors and Their Importance for System Implementation (Listed in decreasing order of correlation)

[Pinto (1986), See Smith (2000), p. 60]

- 1. Project mission. Initial clearly defined goals and general directions.
- 2. **Top management support**. Willingness of top management to provide the necessary resources and authority/power for implementation success.
- 3. Schedule plans. A detailed specification of the individual action steps for system implementation.
- 4. **Client consultation**. Communication, consultation, and active listening to all parties impacted by the proposed project.
- 5. **Personnel**. Recruitment, selection, and training of the necessary personnel for the implantation project team.
- 6. **Technical tasks**. Availability of the required technology and expertise to accomplish the specific technical action steps to bring the project on-line.
- 7. Client acceptance. The act of "selling" final product to its ultimate intended users.
- 8. **Monitoring and feedback**. Timely provision of comprehensive control information at each stage in the implementation process.
- 9. **Communication**. The provision of an appropriate network and necessary data to all key actors in the project implementation process.
- 10. Troubleshooting. Ability to handle unexpected crises and deviations from plan.

Why top management support?



- Top management can help to:
 - Secure adequate resources
 - Get approval for unique project needs in a timely manner
 - Receive cooperation from people throughout the organization
 - Provide leadership guidance

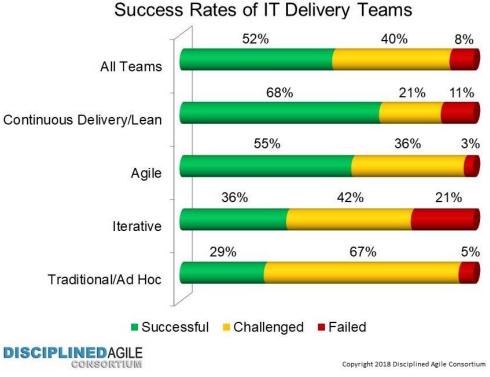
Project succeess rate

(Lewis, 2000, p. 109)



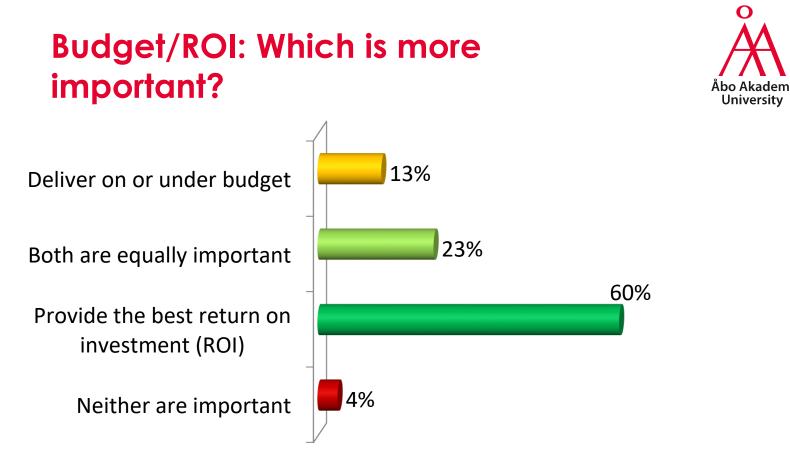
- 17% succeeded
- 50% revised
- 33% failed (never finished)
- 10% finished on time

Comparing Software Development Paradigms: 2018



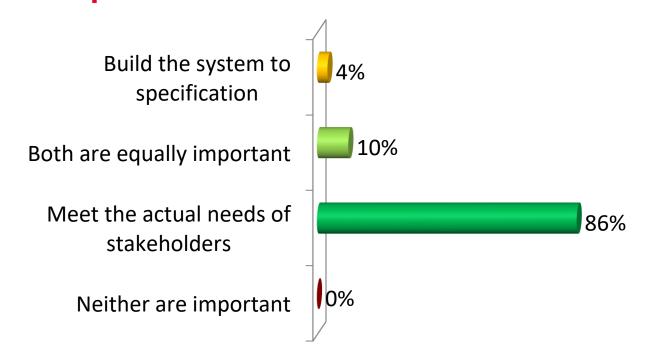
Åbo Akademi University

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Stakeholder Value: Which is more important?



Project failures

• What causes failures?



Project mistakes – people related



- Undermined motivation
- Weak personnel
 - Weak vs. Junior
- Uncontrolled problem employees
- Heroics
- Adding people to a late project
- Noisy, crowded offices
- Customer-Developer friction
- Unrealistic expectations
- Politics over substance
- Wishful thinking
- Lack of effective project sponsorship
- Lack of stakeholder buy-in
- Lack of user input

Project mistakes – process related



- Optimistic schedules
- Insufficient risk management
- Contractor failure
- Insufficient planning
- Abandonment of plan under pressure
- Wasted time during fuzzy front end
- Shortchanged upstream activities
- Inadequate design
- Shortchanged quality assurance
- Insufficient management controls
- Frequent convergence
- Omitting necessary tasks from estimates
- Planning to catch-up later
- Code-like-hell programming



Project mistakes – product related

- Requirements gold-plating
 - Further requirement enhancement without a real need
- Feature creep
- Developer gold-plating
 - Beware the pet project
- Push-me, pull-me negotiation
 - New tasks are added to an already late project
- Research-oriented development
 - Are you doing research, or are you developing a product?

Project mistakes – technology related



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



Team work & Communication

Why work in teams?



- Bring together complementary skills
- Problems are solved more quickly
- Provides a social framework for working
- Creates a fun atmosphere



Team forming

- Some physical exercise ;)
- Get yourself into a team that...



Team building



- High level of interdependence among team members
- Team leader has good people skills and is committed to team approach
- Each team member is willing to contribute
- Team develops a relaxed climate for communication
- Team members develop a mutual trust
- Team and individuals are prepared to take risks
- Team is clear about goals and establishes targets
- Team member roles are defined
- Team members know how to examine team and individual errors without personal attacks
- Team has capacity to create new ideas
- Each team member knows he can influence the team agenda



The Apollo syndrome (Meredith Belbin, 1981)



- Team of people with sharp, analytical minds and high mental ability not managing to perform well
 - spend time in abortive or destructive debate, trying to get other to adopt their view
 - difficulties in decision making
 - act along their own favorite lines
 - sometimes team notice what is happening, but react by over compensating – avoid confrontation



Team dynamics roles



- Task
 - Summarizer
 - Path-finder
 - Gatekeeper
 - Encourager

- Relationship
 - Harmonizer
 - Analyzer
 - Fact seeker
 - Initiator

Best friends do not necessarily make the best team. Sometimes this can even worsen the team work.

Team practical roles



- Team leader (=project manager)
- Product owner
- Development
- Planning / Design
- Process
- Support
- Testing manager
- Documentation

Most important comm. Skill?



- What are the communication skills needed in a project?
- What is the most important communication skill a person involved / manager should have?

About communication



- verbal communication
 - language, quality of spoken lang. , tempo rhythm, pitch articulation
- nonverbal communication
 - appearance, facial expressions
- written
 - books, journals, daily papers, memos etc, emails

Communication & Projects



- Group of experts
- Limited time resources
- Often problem solving situation
- Strong goal orientation
- Responsibilities for other parties

Small group communication



- Groupthink we do work together
- Norms we have some rules
- Agenda setting we are organized
- Roles (information giver, information seeker, elaborator, initiator, administrator)
- Leadership (authoritarian, consultative, participative, laissez-faire, shared etc.)

Team communication tools



- E-mail
 - e-mail lists?, who is responsible, moderator?
- Phone / Skype
 - fast problems solving
 - no "automatic" documentation
 - no memos to the rest of the team
- Chats / WhatsApp / etc.
 - history stored?, visible to all in team?
- Computerized project management system (AHA, Trac, Trello, MS Excel?, Google Docs, OneDrive, Dropbox....)

Types of communication



- Formal, impersonal approaches
 - Documents
 - Project milestones
 - Error tracking reports
 - Source code
 - Repository data
 - Project control tools
- Formal, interpersonal procedures
 - Design reviews
 - Requirements reviews
 - Status reviews
 - Code inspections

- Informal interpersonal procedures
 - Group meetings
- Electronic communication
 - Electronic mail
 - Project bulletins
- Interpersonal network
 - Discussions with peers

Effective team meetings



- Use an AGENDA, distributed in advance
 - People should know what is to be discussed
- Use team meeting for
 - Analyzing, reporting what has been done
 - Plan what should be done next
 - Making decisions
 - NOT FOR DOING THE WORK
 - Exception: "brain-storming activities", hackathons, team learning





GROUP A MEETING, DC 3101 Nov 7. at 10.15 Present: NN, NN, NN, NN

AGFNDA:

- * Code status (dev manager)
 * Decision on testing tools (testing manager)
- * The documentation templates (process manager)
- * Test plan (testing manager)

* Next meeting

Agenda distributed 1-10 days before meeting

Or send a calendar invitation !

