

IT project management

Project management is the process by which a project is planned, controlled, and measured in order to deliver the project work products.

Projects can fail for a number of reasons

- Ill-defined or changing requirements
- Unrealistic expectations or inaccurate estimates
- Poor project planning or management

Agile methodology overview

1. Planning
2. Execution
3. Go Live wrap up

Planning phase

Perform all the upfront work required before getting into the print phase, this provides the critical direction and scope of the project.

Identify project stakeholders

Who are they, what are their expectations.

Define and confirm project scope

What is the project deliverable? What are the high level requirements? What is the work to be done and how will we break it down into parts?

Estimate work

How much work will the project deliverables require?



Plan work

When will the work be performed? Who will perform the work?

Define metrics

How will we measure the progress of the project?

Create test approach

How will we test the deliverables, in sprint, in system test? What test environments will be used?

The planning phase provides a roadmap that represents how and when the project will deliver the products defined in the project scope by the project team.

The work defined in the plan will be

- Manageable
- Delivery focused
- Measurable in terms of progress

Execution phase

Monitor and control issues and risk management VS issue management.

Risk - describe what may happen.

Issues - describe what has already occurred.

Risk - are uncertain circumstances Or events that could stand in the way of an organisation achieving its objectives.

Issues - are problems that are currently impacting on the projects planned execution.

Risk - are managed by risk management, which is a systematic approach to identifying, evaluating and managing risks.

Issues - are managed by issue management, which is focused on resolving issues and monitoring progress.

Risk - management involves planning.

Issue - management involves responding.

Metrics

Metrics can be used to track a projects performance in many dimensions (Process efficiency, test effectiveness, quality of work) but the most commonly used metrics for tracking progress against a plan are:

- Base measures – the measure from which all other metrics are calculated
- Cost and schedule metrics (control metrics) measures the performance against baseline work plan and initial estimates

vCIO with principals of project management are followed

- Production of high quality deliverables on time and on budget
- Understanding of the big picture
- Efficient communication, advise on risk in a timely and persistent manner
- Deal in facts that have been verified first hand
- Follow methodology, use of industry proven methods and processes
- Know and understand the stakeholders

