



Introduction to IT project management

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Agenda

Software Development Life Cycle
Project Life Cycle



Lifecycle models

Sequential

- Waterfall

Evolutionary

- iterative
- agile
- spiral

Component

Software Development Life Cycle

Project Life Cycle



The project lifecycle



Phase One: Initiation

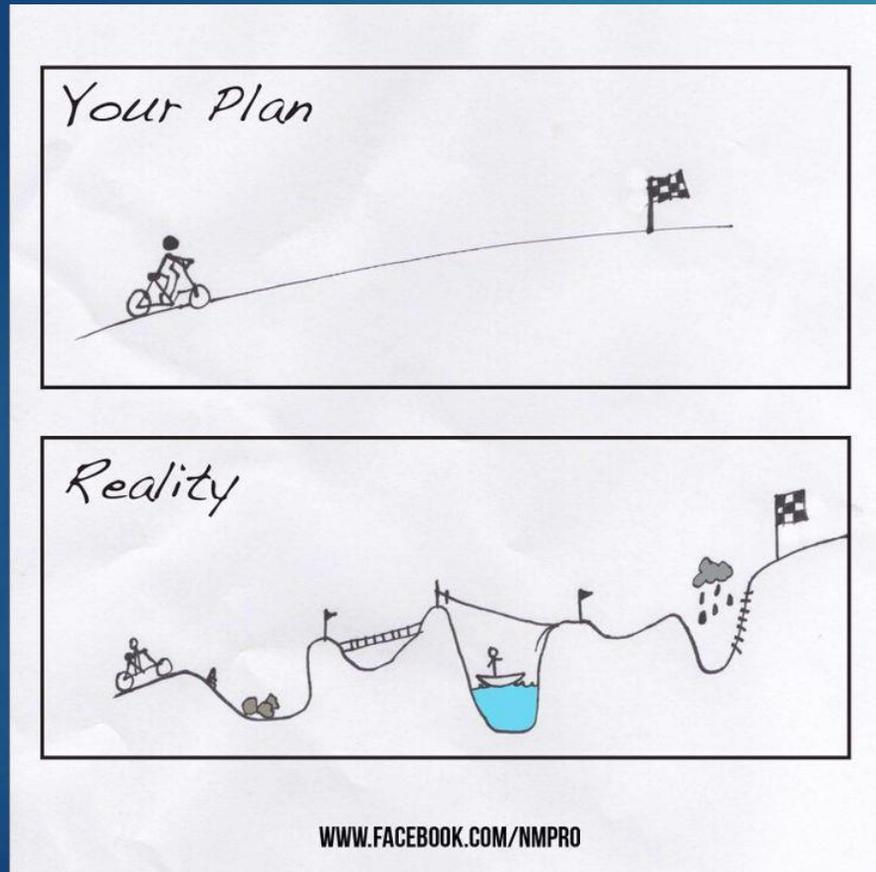
Stakeholders identification

Timeframe definition

Rationale for the project

Core project deliverables, assumptions, and potential risks identification

Phase Two: Planning



Planning document

Project schedule

Communication plan

Phase Three: Delivery

Execution

Monitoring

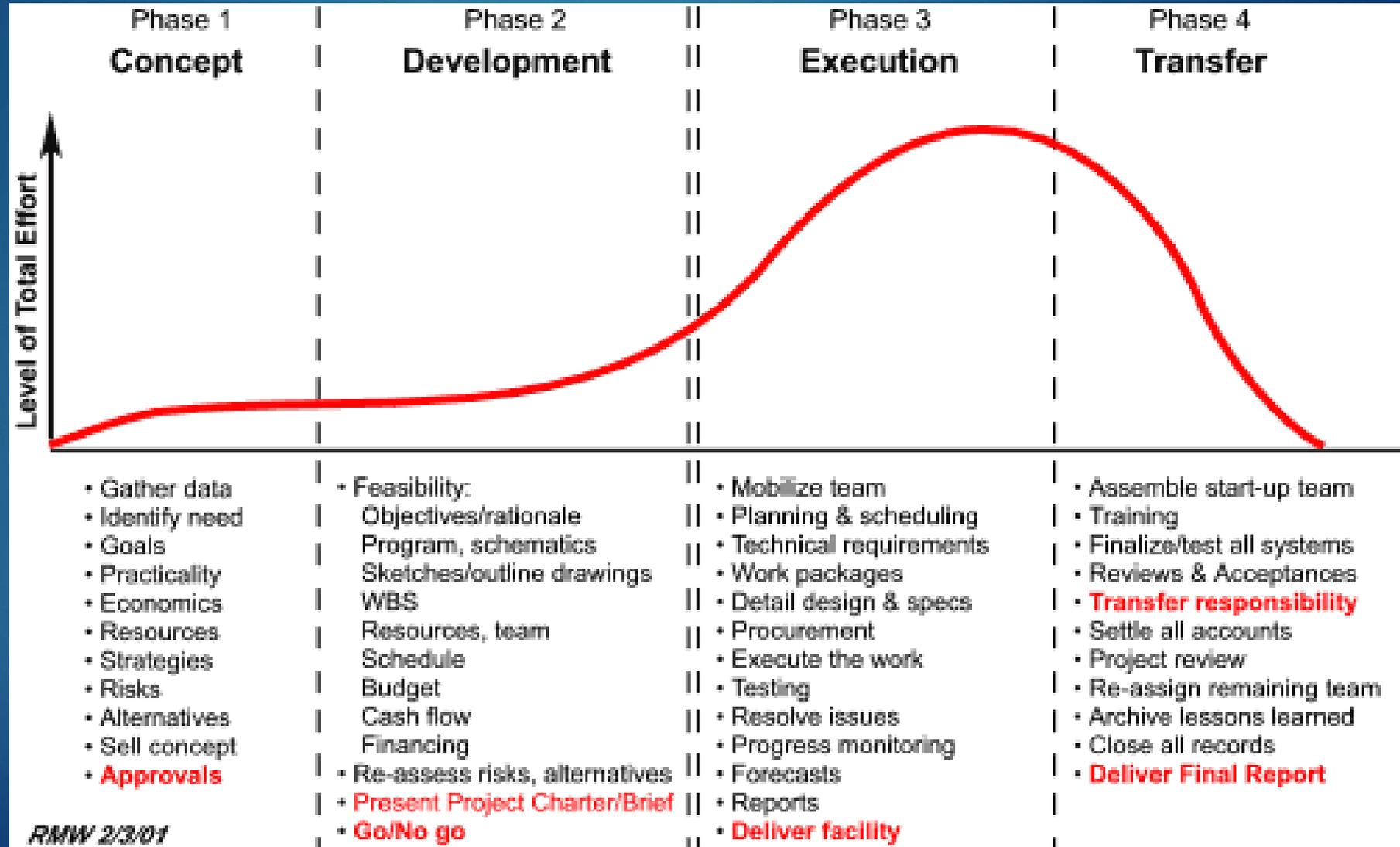
Control

Phase Four: Closeout

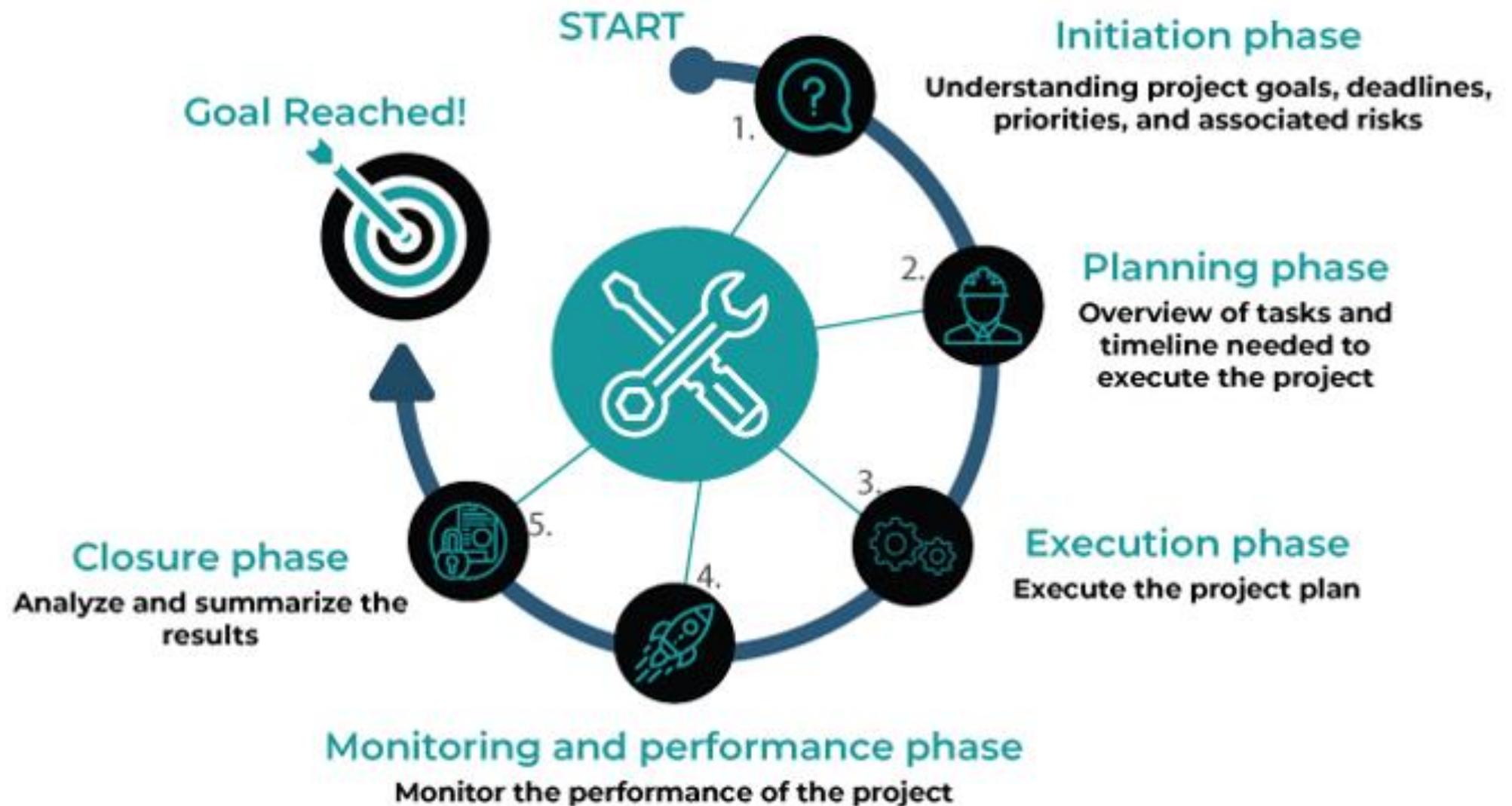


The Approved Project Closeout Document constitutes the final deliverable for the Closeout Phase the project as a whole

Project Lifecycle



Project Lifecycle



Lifecycle models

Sequential

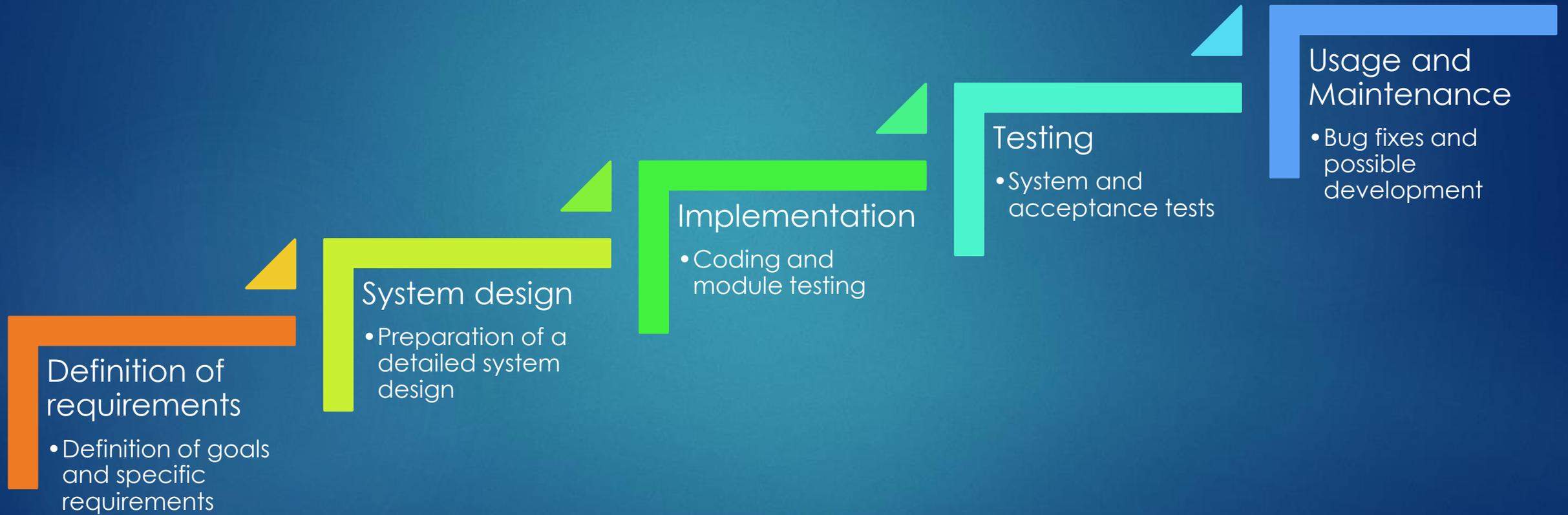
- Waterfall

Evolutionary

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Component

Waterfall



Waterfall

Cons

Rigorous definition of the sequence of phases

The cost of mistakes is high

Little contact with the client

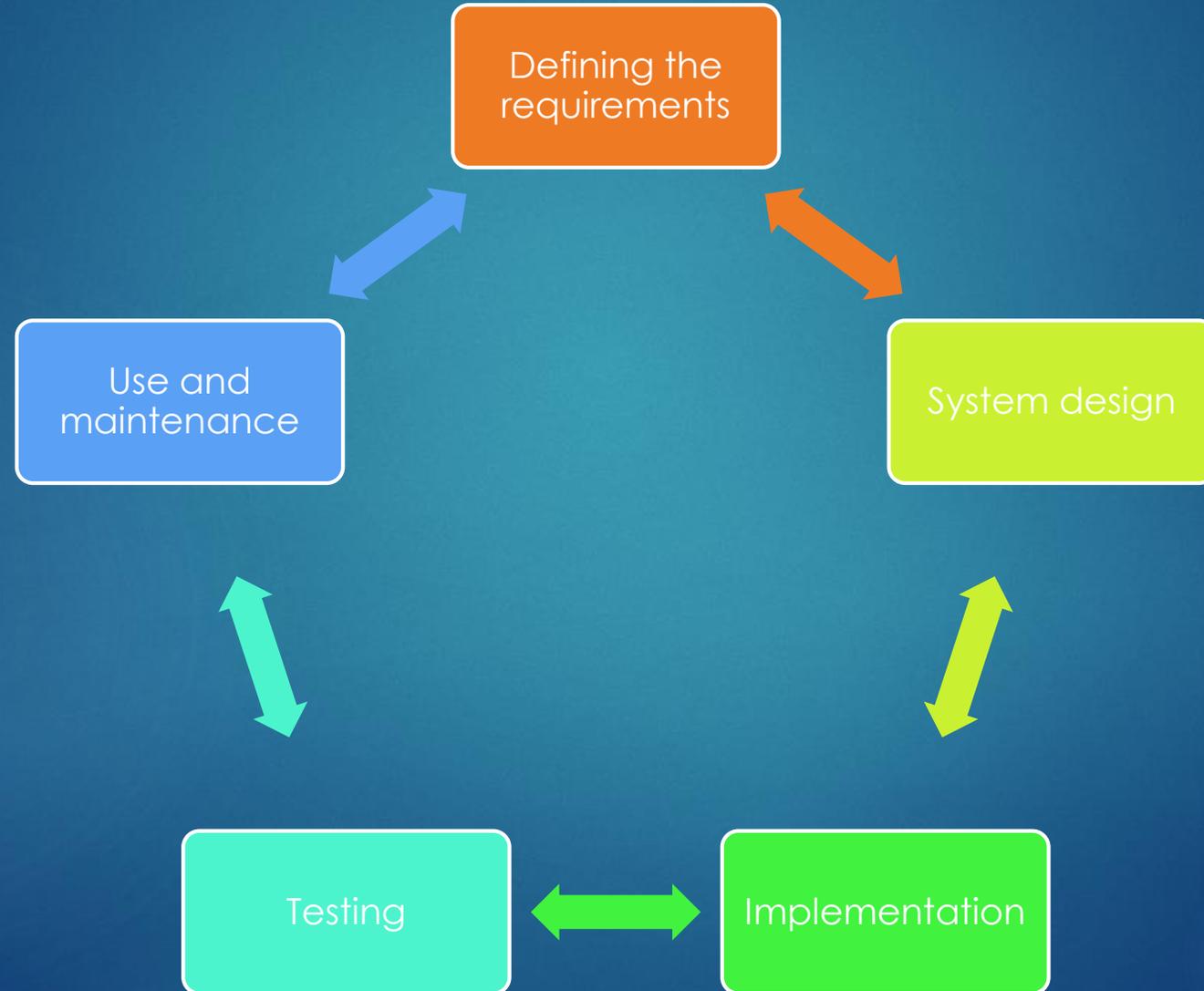
Pros

Ease of management

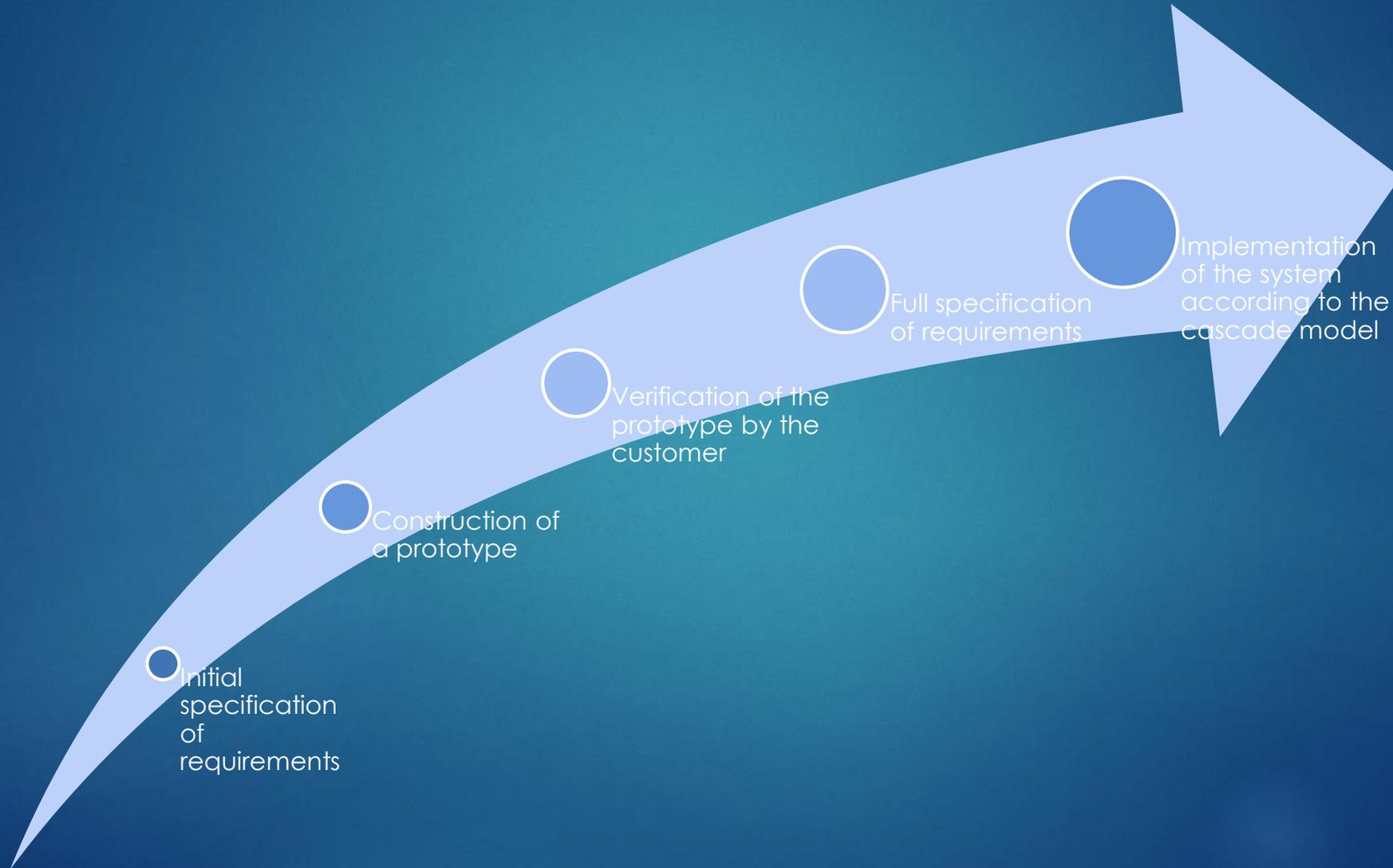
Predictability

Facilitates planning, scheduling and monitoring of the project

Evolutionary model



Prototyping



Prototyping

Cons

Additional cost of producing a prototype

Potential disagreement with the customer who hopes the prototype is a working system

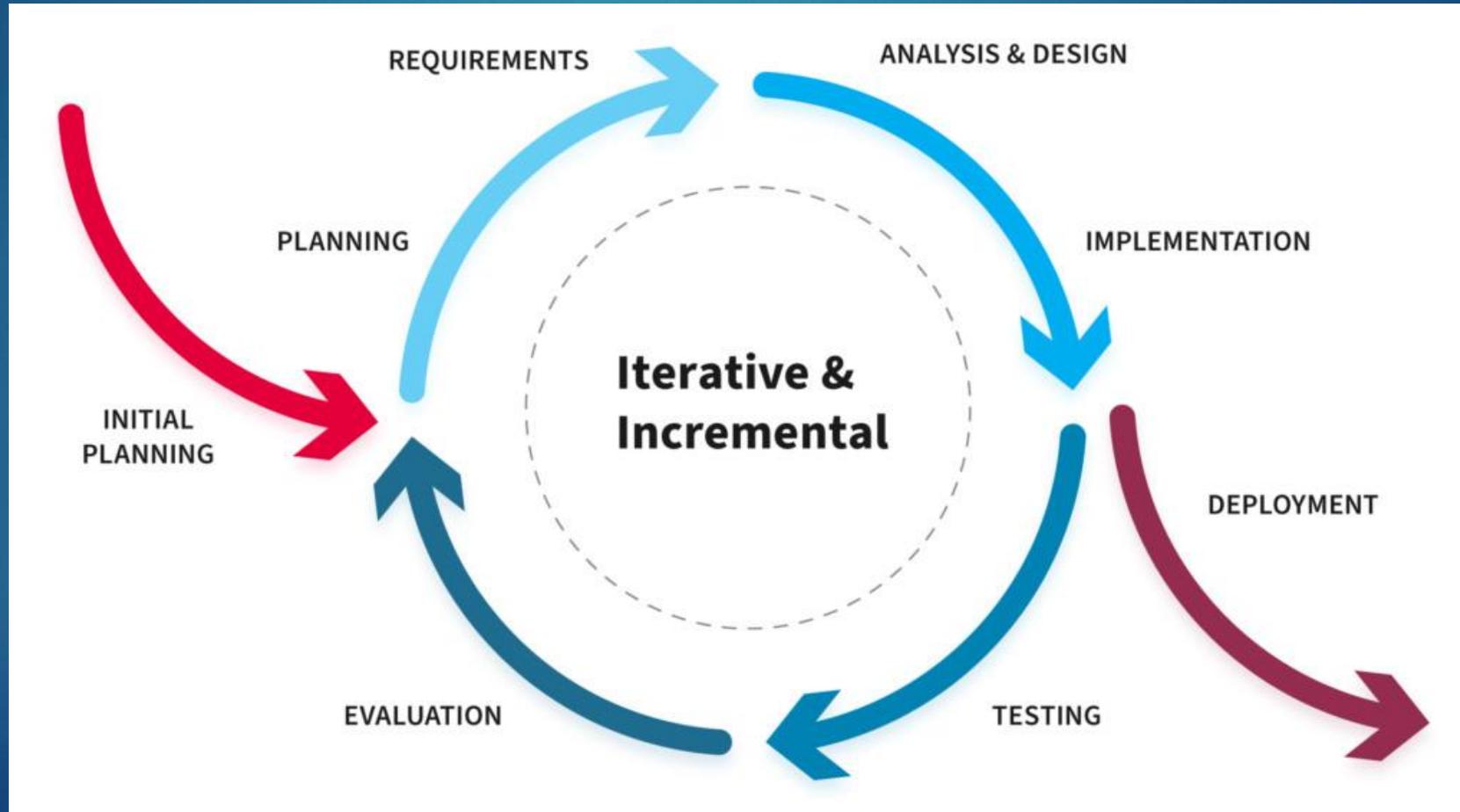
Pros

the possibility of a quick demonstration of the working version of the system

the possibility of training before a full system is built

reducing the impact of possible errors in the early stages of the life cycle on the project

Iterative and incremental models



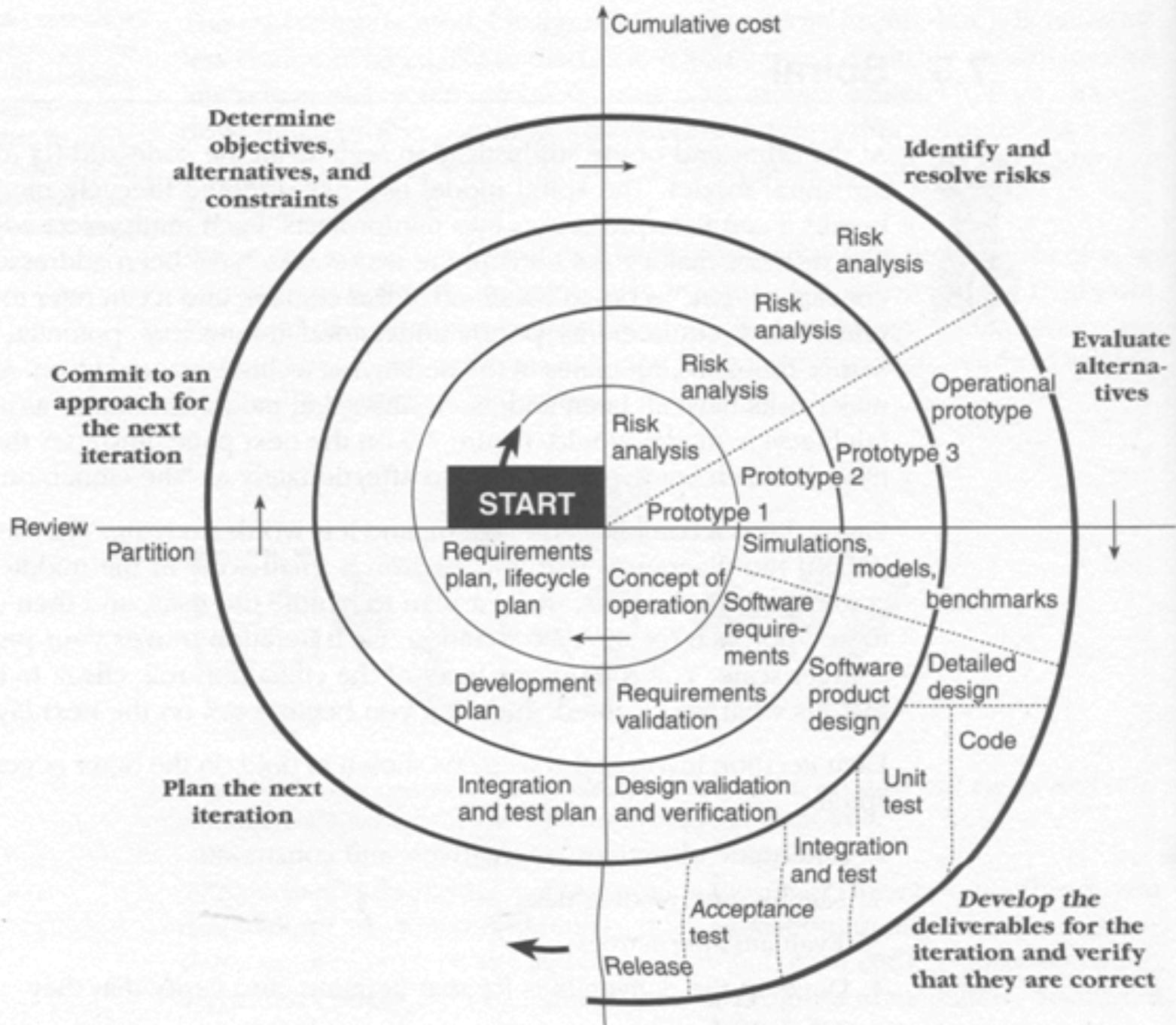
Spiral model

Analysis

Construction

Testing

Planning



Spiral model

Cons

The model is never fully developed

Requires experience and knowledge (including economic)

High cost of removing errors in the final stages (iterations)

Pros

Ready components can be used

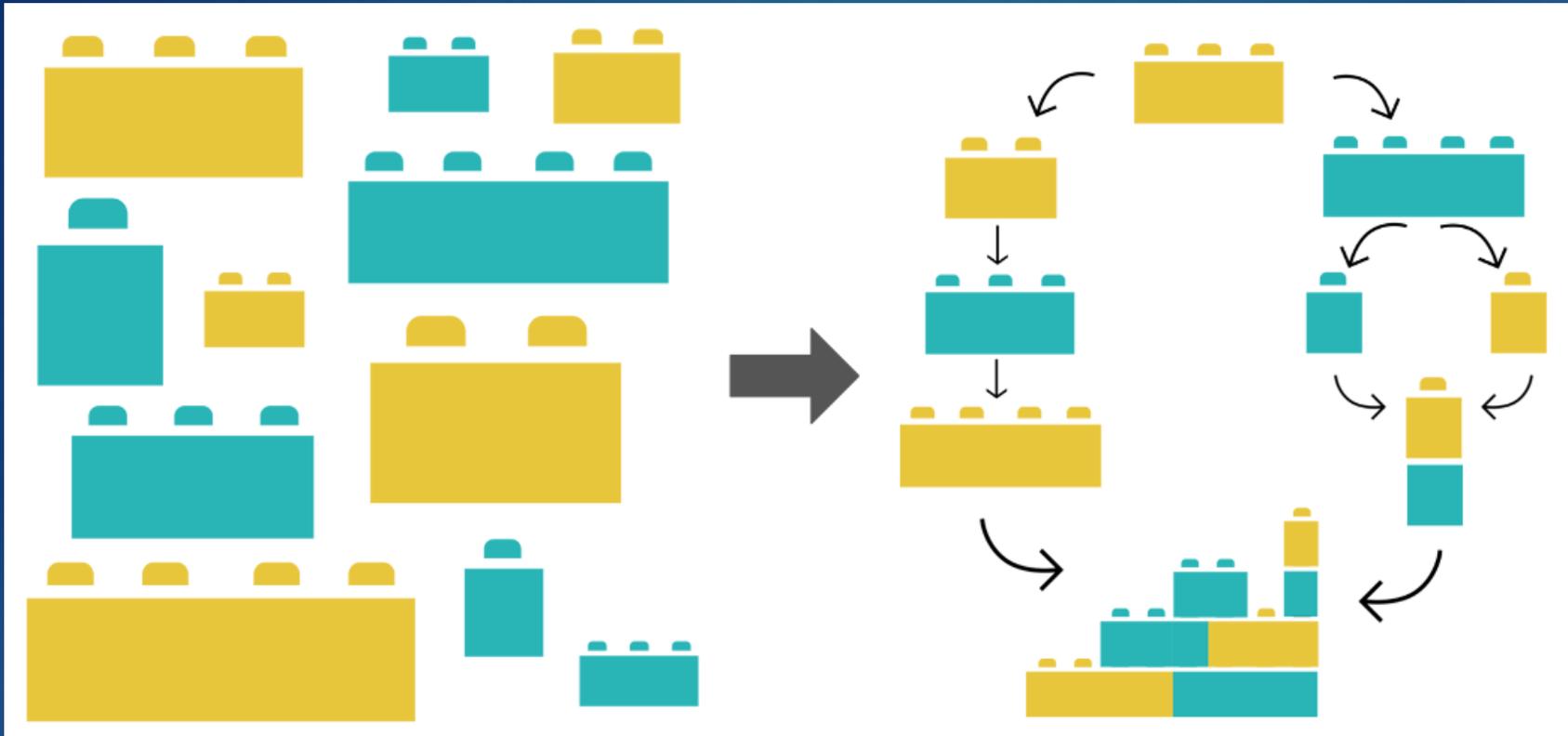
The evaluation phase of each cycle helps to avoid or detect errors early

It is possible to develop the software all the time

Frequent quality checks in subsequent cycles of the spiral

A focus on error detection and control, not prevention

Management orientation, time and budget.



Component model

