Object oriented analysis and modeling Project initiation

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M-255

Reasons to start a project?

- We have a great idea and it will make us a lot of money!!!
- Many of our customers want this feature.
- A customer wants us to build it.
- It would speed up our internal processes and we see no good existing alternative.
- It seems cool
- •

Key questions

- Should we do it?
- How to do it?

The project is well defined, the solution is well understood.

- Suggests waterfall-like process
- It is hard to imagine business analysis without iterations and get everything right.
- The customer is always right? Probably a good idea to follow.
- Risks: costumer takes risk associated with bad requirements, we take risk associated with development.
- Fixed cost contracts

The project is well defined, the solution is NOT well understood.

- Suggests iterative process
- The customer is always right?
- Customer cannot know what he wants without seeing costs.
- A cooperation with customer is probably necessary to maximize benefits for both sides.
- Agile.
- Agile contracts (e.g. fixed man/hour rate).
- The decision what to build still primarily on the the customer, but he should decide after we produce a HONEST plan/estimate, including risks.

The project is well defined, the solution is NOT well understood. (cntd.)

- Good idea is to start with feasibility study that requires a limited amount of resources (It is good idea to have a separate contract for this).
- It is the work for most experienced people from both the customer and SW company as a bad assessment can cause serious losses (to one or to both sides).
- Risk: we can partially accept risk associated with bad estimates.
- Risk mitigation is attained by honest estimates, most valuable features first principle and the ability of halt the project.

My customer knows what he wants to attain, but the project is NOT well defined.

- Suggests iterative process.
- Starts with feasibility study.
- Business analysis is a significant part of the process.
- Project goals on business requirements.
- The customer mostly has some idea how to attain them.
- The customer is always right? No.
- Agile.
- Tight cooperation with the customer required.

My customer knows what he wants to attain, but the project is NOT well defined. (cntd.)

- Agile contracts, risks and rewards shared.
- Risk mitigation is attained by honest estimates, frequent delivery, ability of both sides to halt the project.
- LEAN startup ideas may be (partially) applicable.

I have a great idea. Who is the customer?

- If you believe that and you have the necessary resources, you probably should start it.
- The whole risk is on you and (the investors).
- Investors and developer decide whether they believe the idea.
- LEAN startup.
- What is a MVP that can be used to test your idea?
- Test hypotheses, pivot, learn, pirate metrics.

How to do it?

The project is well defined, the solution is well understood.

- Do it. You know what to do.
- Reusability. Less coding, more configuration. Refactorization.
- LEAN (you may need much less information to initiate project)

How to do it?

Feasibility study, Project initiation

- (Try to falsify basic assumptions)
- Identify major aspects of the projects
- Get the principal requirements (of all types!!!) / Basic business analysis
- Create a project "skeleton"
- Setup project infrastructure

More or less in both cases a iteration is required, you may merge the two steps.

Prince2: Project Brief (mostly stuff for managers)

- Project Definition. Background, objectives etc.
- Outline Business Case. Describing the reasons why the project is needed.
- Project Product Description. The description of the end deliverable of the project.
- Project Approach. Defining the choice of solution.
- Project Management Team Structure.
- Role Descriptions.

Prince2: Prince2: Project initialization document (A lot of stuff for architects, designers, ect.)

- What the project is aiming to achieve.
- Why it is important to achieve it.
- Who will be involved in managing the process and what are their responsibilities.
- How and when the project will be undertaken.
- Background, explaining the context of the project, and how we have arrived at the current position of requiring a project.

Prince2: Prince2: Project initialization document (cntd.)

- Project Definition, explaining what the project needs to achieve. Under this heading will be:
 - project objectives
 - defined method of approach
 - project scope what is included and what not
 - project deliverables and/or desired outcomes
 - exclusions
 - constraints
 - interfaces
 - assumptions
- Project organization structure, detailing who is going to be involved and what their responsibilities are.

Prince2: Prince2: Project initialization document (cntd.)

- Communication plan, describes how the project stakeholders will be kept informed during the project.
- Project quality plan.
- Project controls, laying down how control is to be exercised within the project, and the reporting and monitoring mechanisms.
- Business case, covering the estimated costs, risks and benefits.
 The Business Case will require regular review.
- Initial project plan. The plan will be reviewed and further developed at regular intervals during the project.
- Risk register containing details of the identified risks so far.
 The Risk Register reviewed at regular points.

Agile Project Initiation (the same link, second part of the post)

- Find/Write Project Brief
- Form the team
- Initial Plan (includes Risks and Issues)
- Initial Requirements
 - High level requirements for the entire project
 - Detailed Requirements for Timebox One
- Initial Infrastructure (see the link)

Other approaches

• Nine Steps to Start a Software Project

Business analysis

- OO aproach applicable
- Ideas and tools are similar to domain analysis.

Modeling and visualization

 Business analysis - various diagram applicable, make sense to add domain specific profiles