

# **Informatik-Projektentwicklung**

## **– Lecture 11 –**

**Prof. Dr. Peter Müller**  
Software Component Technology

Wintersemester 04/05

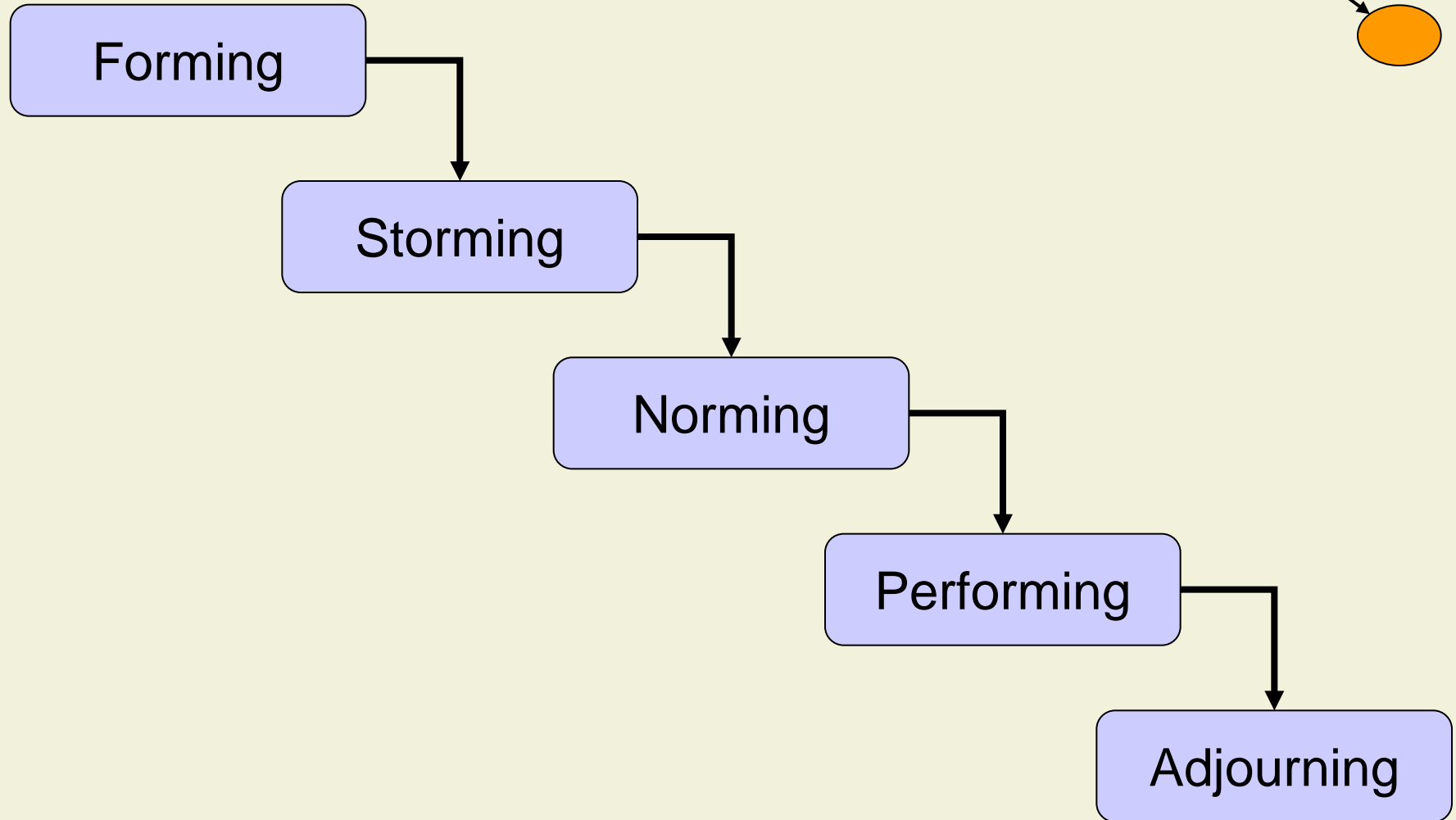
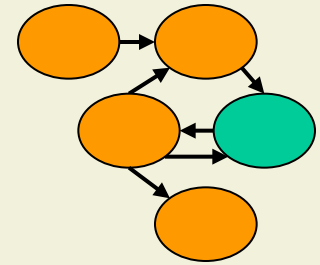


Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich  
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

# Exam

- Monday, January 31, 9:15-10:00
  - But lecture starts at 8:15!!
- 30 multiple choice questions
  - 4 answers, only one is correct
- Only simple calculator allowed
  - No books, documents or other material
  - No scientific calculator or other electronic equipment
- You should participate, even if you do not have enough points in the case studies

# Stages and Leadership Styles



# Stages of Group Development

## **Forming**

Awareness  
and  
orientation

Tasks need  
to be  
clarified

## **Storming**

Competition  
and conflict

Team leader  
needs  
conflict  
resolution  
skills

## **Norming**

Cooperation

Team willing  
to work  
together and  
establish  
procedures

## **Performing**

Trust and  
performance

Team  
focused on  
results and  
performance

## **Adjourning**

Separation  
and moving  
on

Team focus  
shifts to  
“what will I  
do next?”

## **Directing**

## **Coaching**

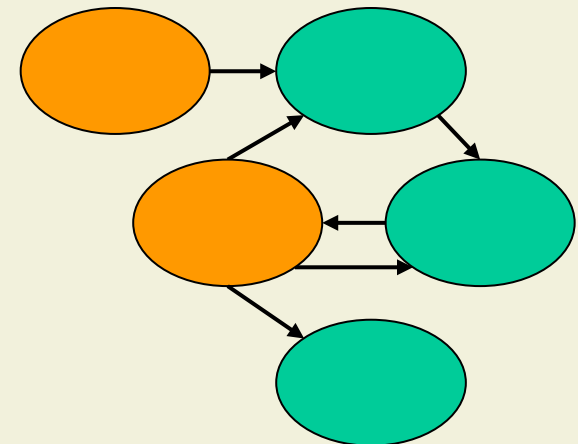
## **Supporting**

## **Delegating**

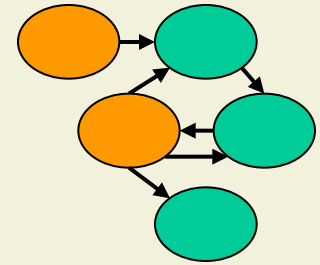
# Agenda for Today

## 11. Procurement Management

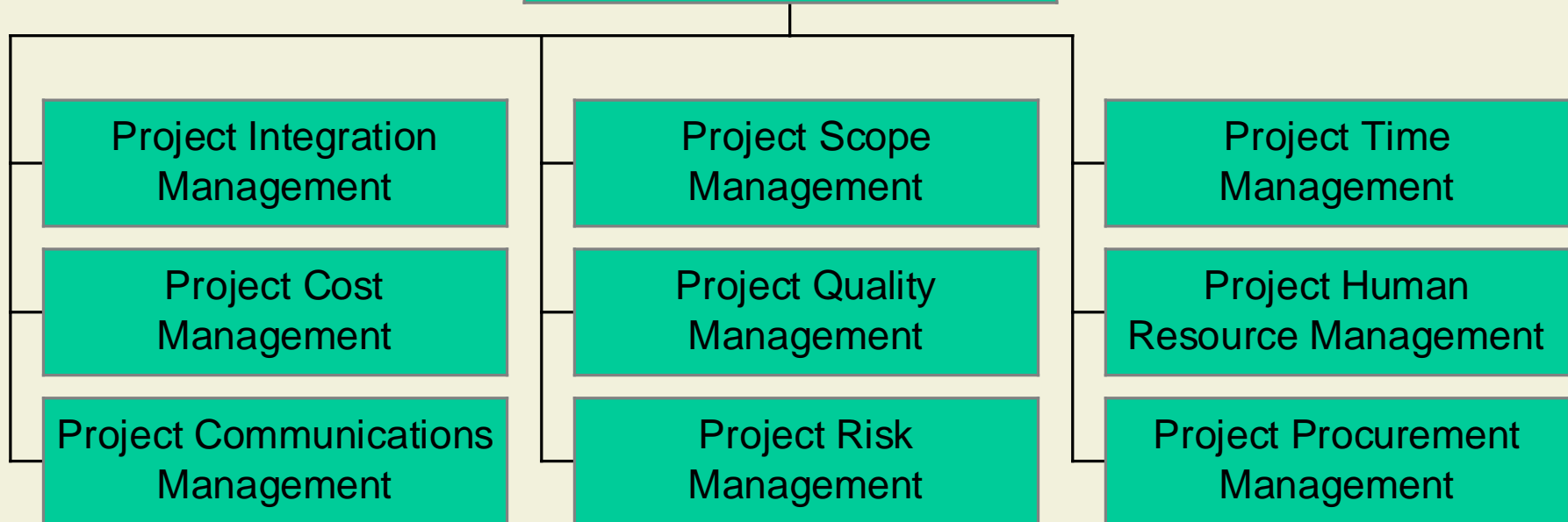
- Procurement Planning
- Solicitation Processes
- Contract Administration and Closeout



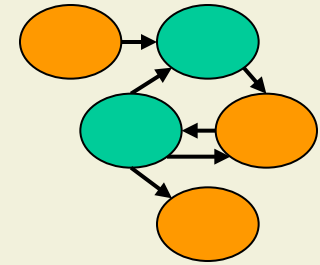
# Aspects of Project Management



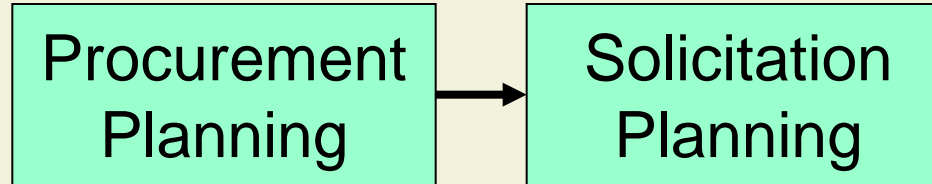
## Project Management



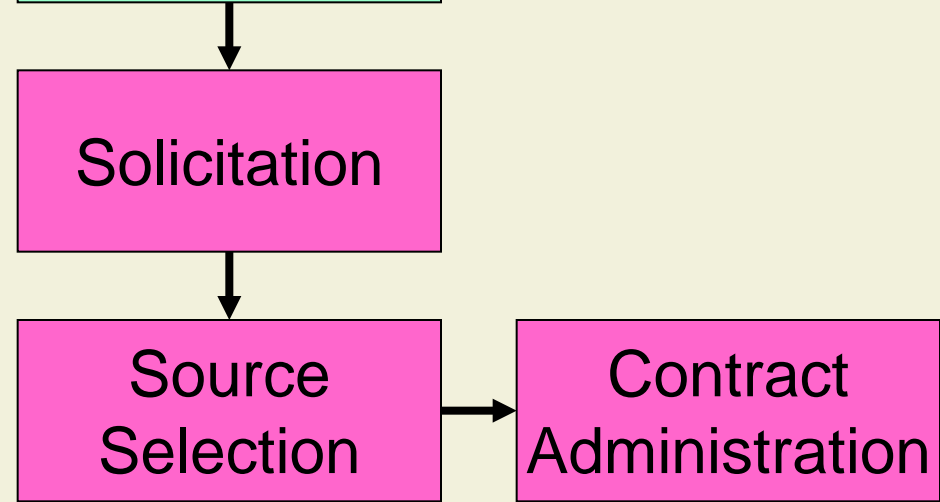
# Overview



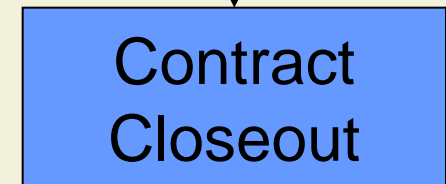
## Planning



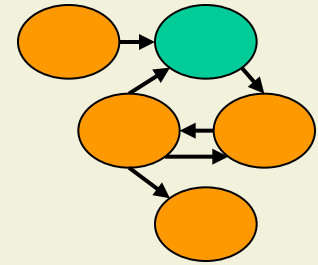
## Execution



## Closing



# Make-or-Buy Decisions



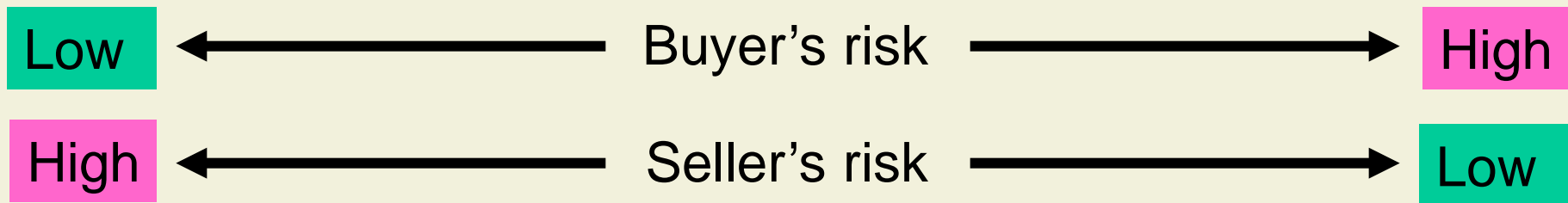
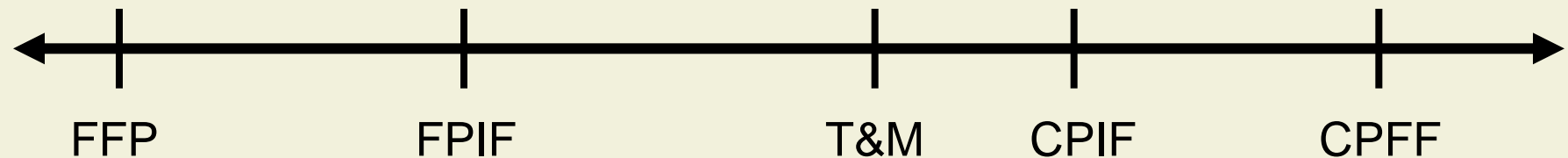
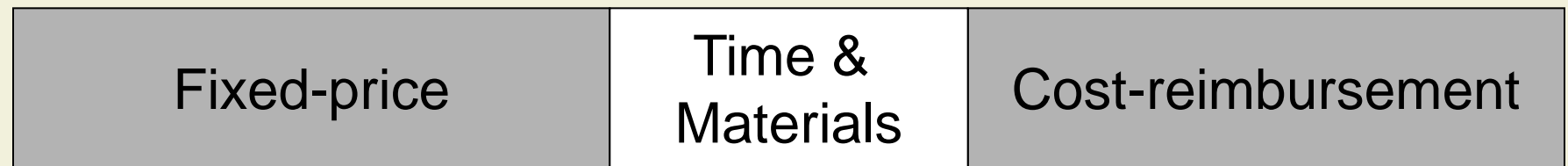
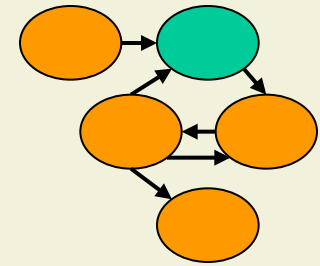
- Each component should be analyzed to determine whether it can be produced cost effectively by the performing organization
- Analysis should include direct and indirect costs
- Analysis must reflect
  - The immediate needs of the project
  - The perspective of the performing organization
- Often a decision between flexibility and cost



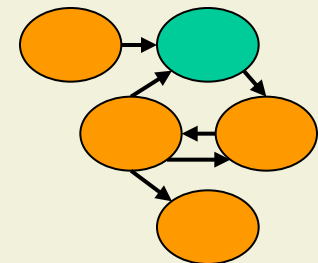
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# Contract Types and Risk

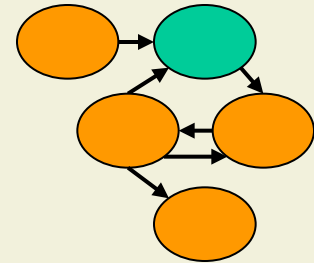


# Advantages of Contract Types



- Fixed-price
  - Buyer knows total price at project start
  - Seller has strong incentive to control costs
  - Less work for buyer to manage
- Time & Materials
  - Quick to create
  - Good choice when hiring “bodies”
- Cost-reimbursement
  - Simple scope of work (can start immediately)
  - Generally lower cost (less added for risk)

# Procurement Planning: Summary

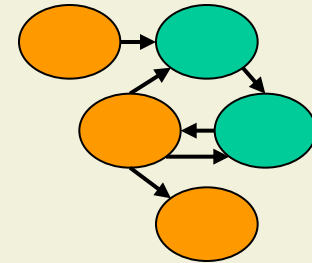


## ■ Purpose

- To identify which project needs can be best met by procuring products or services outside the project organization
- To consider whether, how, what, how much, and when to procure

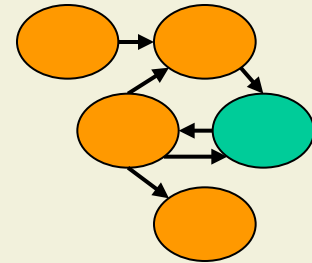
Inputs	Tools & Techniques	Outputs
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Scope statement</li><li>2. Product description</li><li>3. Procurement resources</li><li>4. Market conditions</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Make-or-buy analysis</li><li>2. Expert judgment</li><li>3. Contract type selection</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Procurement management plan</li><li>2. Statement(s) of work</li></ol>

# Solicitation Processes: Summary



- Solicitation Planning
  - To prepare the documents needed to support solicitation
- Solicitation
  - To obtain responses (bids and proposals) from prospective sellers
- Source Selection
  - To receive bids or proposals and to apply evaluation criteria to select a provider

# Contract Administration: Summary

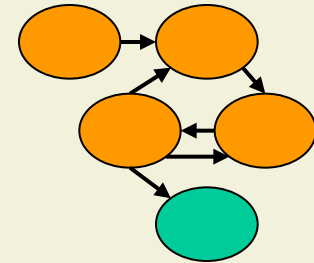


## ■ Purpose

- To ensure that the seller's performance meets contractual requirements

Inputs	Tools & Techniques	Outputs
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contract</li> <li>2. Work results</li> <li>3. Change requests</li> <li>4. Seller invoices</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contract change control system</li> <li>2. Performance reporting</li> <li>3. Payment system</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Correspondence</li> <li>2. Contract changes</li> <li>3. Payment requests</li> </ol>

# Contract Closeout: Summary



## ■ Purpose

- To verify products (was all work completed correctly and satisfactorily?)
- To update records to reflect final results and to archive such information for future use

Inputs	Tools & Techniques	Outputs
1. Contract documentation	1. Procurement audits	1. Contract file 2. Formal acceptance and closure



	Initiating	Planning	Executing	Controlling	Closing
Integration		Project Plan Dev.	Project Plan Execution	Integr. Change Ctrl	
Scope	Initiation	Scope Planning Scope Definition		Scope Change Ctrl	
Time		Act. Definition, Act. Sequencing, Schedule Dev.			
Cost		Resource Planning Cost Estimating Cost Budgeting			
HR		Organizational Pl. Staff Acquisition	Team Development		
Comm.					
Risk		Identification Analysis Response Planning		Monitoring and Control	
Procurement		Procurement Pl. Solicitation Pl.	Solicitation Source Sel. Contract Admin		Contract Closeout