



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Project (Spring 2021)

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Section

Course

Code

Thursday

Master

Date

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(PMG506)

Advanced project Management

Instructions:

- اخر موعد للتسليم هو يوم الخميس 2021-05-20 في تمام الساعة 9 مساءً.
- الإجابة متاحة باللغة الإنجليزية أو اللغة العربية مع مراعاة أن تكون المصطلحات العلمية باللغة الإنجليزية.
- يتم تسليم المشروع في صيغة ملف pdf مع الالتزام نموذج الجامعة ولن تقبل أي مستندات أخرى.
- يجب مراعاة أقسام البحث الرئيسية (مقدمة Introduction، دراسات علمية سابقة Literature Review، طريقة البحث Methodology، النتائج والمناقشة Results and Discussion، وأخيراً المراجع References. وان كان هناك ملحقات Appendices يتم إضافتها)
- يجب الالتزام بـ Theme موحد كما يلي:
- حجم الخط 12.
- نوع الخط Arial.
- لون الخط أسود.
- المسافة بين الأسطر 1.5 line spacing

• عدد صفحات البحث (لا يقل عن ثلاث صفحات ولا يزيد عن ست صفحات).

Instructor's Name: ~~Eng. Amaal Aburumman~~ **Eng. Dr. Akram M. S. Ali**

Project:

You are required to document your role in administering a project. The project may be set in a business, social, sporting, or family environment but must be of a significant size and scale. If you do not have an actual project to write about you may complete the project hypothetically.

This report will be between three to six pages in length. This is a significant research project.

Your report must address ~~each~~ **ONE** of the following issues:

1. Identify and describe the purpose, scope, and objectives of the project. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
2. Describe how the team is given an outline of the project.
3. Describe the strategies that are going to be set up to maintain communication with the team members.
4. Describe the tools that are going to be used to monitor the goals, time frames or milestones.
5. Identify project milestones and activities. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
6. Create a budget and link the costs to the key milestones for a project.
7. Describe how you are going to divide tasks and resources amongst a project team. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
8. **Briefly describe how the progress will be monitored.**
9. How are current project records maintained? Who has responsibility for this? provide some recommendations on how this process could be improved.
10. Describe the current procedure for finalizing projects. Create your own procedure and identify how you will evaluate the success of the project.
11. Legislation that may affect the project including health and safety, and anti-discrimination legislation.

Best of luck...

المشروع:

مطلوب منك توثيق دورك في إدارة مشروع. قد يتم تعيين المشروع في بيئة تجارية أو اجتماعية أو رياضية أو عائلية ولكن يجب أن يكون بحجم مناسب. إذا لم يكن لديك مشروع فعلي لتكتب عنه ، فيمكنك إكمال المشروع افتراضياً. سيكون هذا التقرير من ثلاث إلى ست صفحات .

يجب أن يعالج تقريرك ~~كل~~ **احد** القضايا التالية:

1. تحديد ووصف الغرض والنطاق والأهداف من المشروع. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
2. صف كيف يتم إعطاء الفريق مخططاً تفصيلياً للمشروع.
3. وصف الاستراتيجيات التي سيتم وضعها للحفاظ على التواصل مع أعضاء الفريق.
4. صف الأدوات التي سيتم استخدامها لرصد الأهداف أو الأطر الزمنية أو المعالم.
5. تحديد معالم المشروع والأنشطة. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
6. إنشاء موازنة وربط التكاليف بالمعالم الرئيسية للمشروع.
7. صف كيف ستقوم بتقسيم المهام والموارد بين فريق المشروع. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
8. **صف بإيجاز كيف سيتم رصد التقدم.**
9. كيف يتم الاحتفاظ بسجلات المشروع الحالية؟ من المسؤول عن هذا؟ تقديم بعض التوصيات حول كيفية تحسين هذه العملية.
10. وصف الإجراء الحالي لإنهاء المشاريع. قم بإنشاء الإجراء الخاص بك وحدد كيفية تقييم نجاح المشروع.
11. التشريعات التي قد تؤثر على المشروع بما في ذلك الصحة والسلامة ، وتشريعات مكافحة التمييز.

مع تمنياتي بالتوفيق..

Programing and Software System Est.

Introduction:

Security is about managing risks. The moment you connect your computer to the Internet, you are exposing your computer to all kinds of attacks and risks from the Internet. The most secure computer is one that is never switched on and always locked up in a box and buried 200,000 meters under the seabed of the Atlantic Ocean. But this does not work in reality as today's world has become heavily dependent on information technology and communications to process, store and transmit information and deliver services to the people. In order to set up an infrastructure that is operational and secure, not only must one understand the business requirements, he must also know what are the risks and how to best secure them with the assigned budget. This would require a proper information security risk assessment to be conducted.

Literature Review

The term "case study" appears every now and then in the title of software engineering research papers. However, the presented studies range from very ambitious and well organized studies in the field, to small toy examples that claim to be case studies. Additionally, there are different taxonomies used to classify research. The term case study is used in parallel with terms like field study and observational study, each focusing on a particular aspect of the research methodology. For example, Lethbridge et al. use field studies as the most general term (Lethbridge et al. 2005), while Easterbrook et al. (2008) call case studies one of five "classes of research methods". Zolkowitz and Wallace propose a terminology that is somewhat different from what is used in other fields, and categorize project monitoring, case study and field study as observational methods (Zolkowitz and Wallace 1998). This plethora of terms causes confusion and problems when trying to aggregate multiple empirical studies.

The case study methodology is well suited for many kinds of software engineering research, as the objects of study are contemporary phenomena, which are hard to study in isolation. Case studies do not generate the same results on e.g. causal relationships as controlled experiments do, but they provide deeper understanding of the phenomena under study. As they are different from analytical and controlled empirical studies, case studies have been criticized for being of less value, impossible to generalize from, being biased by researchers etc. This critique can be met by applying proper research methodology practices as well as reconsidering that knowledge is more than statistical significance (Flyvbjerg 2007; Lee 1989). However, the research community has to learn more about the case study methodology in order to review and judge it properly.

Case study methodology handbooks are superfluously available in e.g. social sciences (Robson 2002; Stake 1995; Yin 2003) which literature also has been used in software engineering. In the field of information systems (IS) research, the case study methodology is also much more mature than in software engineering. For example, Benbasat et al. provide a brief overview of case study research in information systems (Benbasat et al. 1987), Lee analyzes case studies from a positivistic perspective (Lee 1989) and Klein and Myers do the same from an interpretive perspective (Klein and Myers 1999).

What is project monitoring and evaluation?

Project monitoring and evaluation is used to measure a project's progress. It's important because it lets you keep tabs on a project and identify potential problems.

Let's take a closer look at these two concepts.

A project can be divided into five phases: Initiating, Planning, Executing, Closing, and Monitoring and Control.

Let's take a closer look at each of these phases:

- **Initiation:** The initiation phase outlines the steps and processes that must be approved before any planning begins.

- **Planning:** The planning phase determines the project scope and details the processes for the execution phase.
- **Executing:** The execution phase involves carrying out the activities defined in the planning phase.
- **Closing:** The closing phase finalizes the project and its completion is communicated to all stakeholders.
- **Monitoring and control:** The monitoring and control phase involves making sure the project is on track and incorporating any necessary changes. This happens at the same time as the planning and execution phases.

Project monitoring is the 'monitoring part' of the monitoring and control phase.

It involves measuring project-related details (e.g., budgets, schedules, scope, etc.) against your goals to ensure you're on the right track.

Methodology:

Project monitoring and evaluation enables you to make better decisions about ongoing and future projects. Here's some framework and steps you can follow to get started.

1 Create a plan for monitoring and evaluating

The first step is to create a process for how you will monitor and evaluate your projects. Start with the following steps:

- **Organize your projects:** You need a platform or system to capture and organize your data in one place. Use [project management software](#) to keep tabs on different phases of a project.
- **Identify responsibilities:** Who will be responsible for monitoring each phase of the project and conducting evaluations? How will they determine and measure project success? Designate stakeholder roles as early as possible and create a checklist of their responsibilities.

- **Record project bottlenecks:** What were some issues that you or your project team experienced? Make sure to record those incidents, including how you addressed them and what the outcome was.
- **Create an evaluation plan:** Will you conduct evaluations every week or after each phase of the project is complete? Collect feedback from your team to get their thoughts on how workflows can be improved.

2 Monitor performance in real-time

Whether you're managing a construction project or launching a new product, you need a real-time view of what's happening to monitor your projects and make informed decisions.

Monitoring performance in real-time enables you to track each team member's progress and allocate resources accordingly.

3 Evaluate project reports

Was the project delivered on time? Or were there unexpected setbacks?

Answering these questions is what project monitoring and evaluating is all about. But you need to collect the right data and assess the results to find the answers.

Reviewing reports can help you understand how your team is performing against their goals and pinpoint where timelines started to deviate.

4 Improve workflow processes

If a project didn't meet the deadline, dig deeper to find out why. What were some of the setbacks? How were they eventually resolved?

5 Focus on learning and improving

Project monitoring and evaluation lets you keep tabs on projects, evaluate their progress, and improve processes. Just making one change can have a huge impact on future projects

the team is constantly focusing on learning and improving. That's the additional reward of project monitoring and evaluation.

Even after implementing a new change, don't celebrate just yet. Continue learning from and optimizing your evaluation system to make your work processes even more productive.

Conclusion

In a perfect world, all of your projects would go according to plan. Everything would be completed on time and within budget.

But that doesn't always happen in reality — employees may miss deadlines due to personal emergencies, external stakeholders may back out without explanation, etc.

Project monitoring and evaluation enables you to identify and mitigate issues that may impact the project scope, quality, timeline, or budget. You can then take those insights and use them to optimize processes for future projects.

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