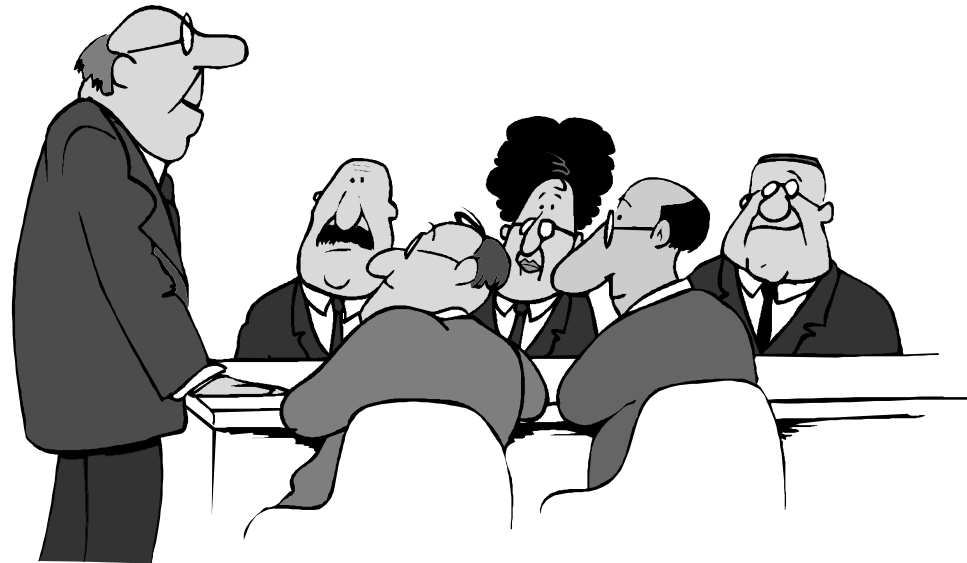


## Lesson Learned from implementing SPI initiative for traditional IT organization



**Hyuksoo Han**

Sangmyung University

(SEI Authorized CMMI Appraiser / Instructor)

- Situation at the beginning
- Approaches
- Lesson Learned

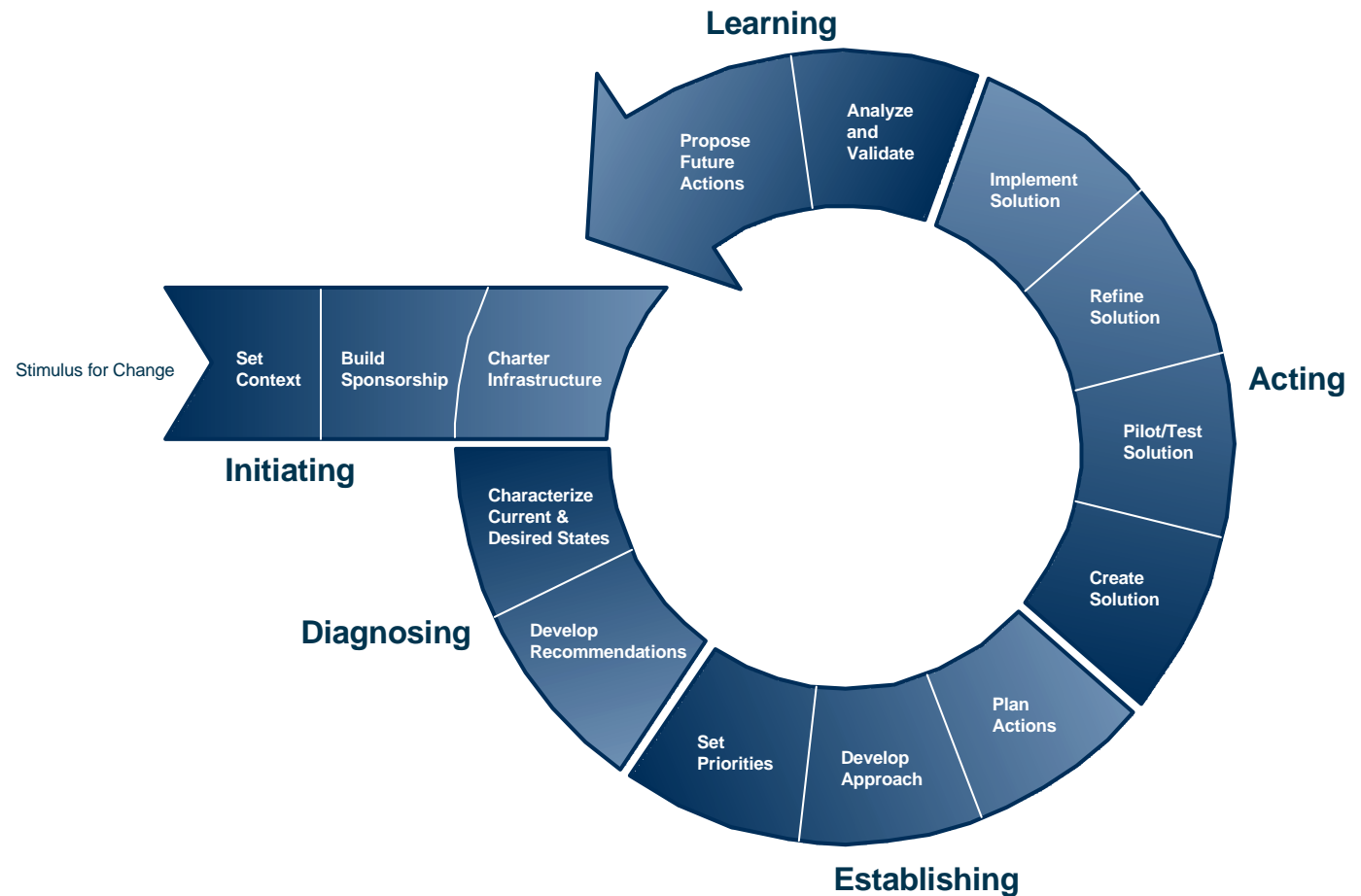


- The Companies had tried to implement ISO 9000 and SW-CMM
- The several team leaders have heard about CMM/CMMI and some success story with them
- They had bad impression about CMM/CMMI



- The model consists of five phases

- 1) Initiating
- 2) Diagnosing
- 3) Establishing
- 4) Acting
- 5) Learning

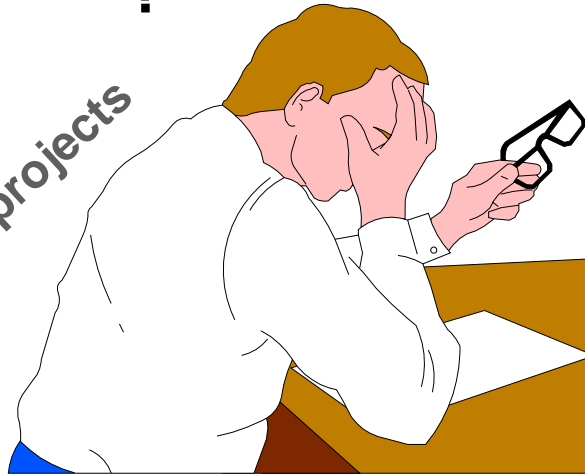


\* Source: "IDEALSM: A User's Guide for Software Process Improvement", Bob McFeeley

Achieve the sponsor's commitment

Form the respectable EPG  
(Engineering Process Group)

Involve many people in SPI projects



Provide CMMI-related training continuously

Make SPI activities visible to everybody

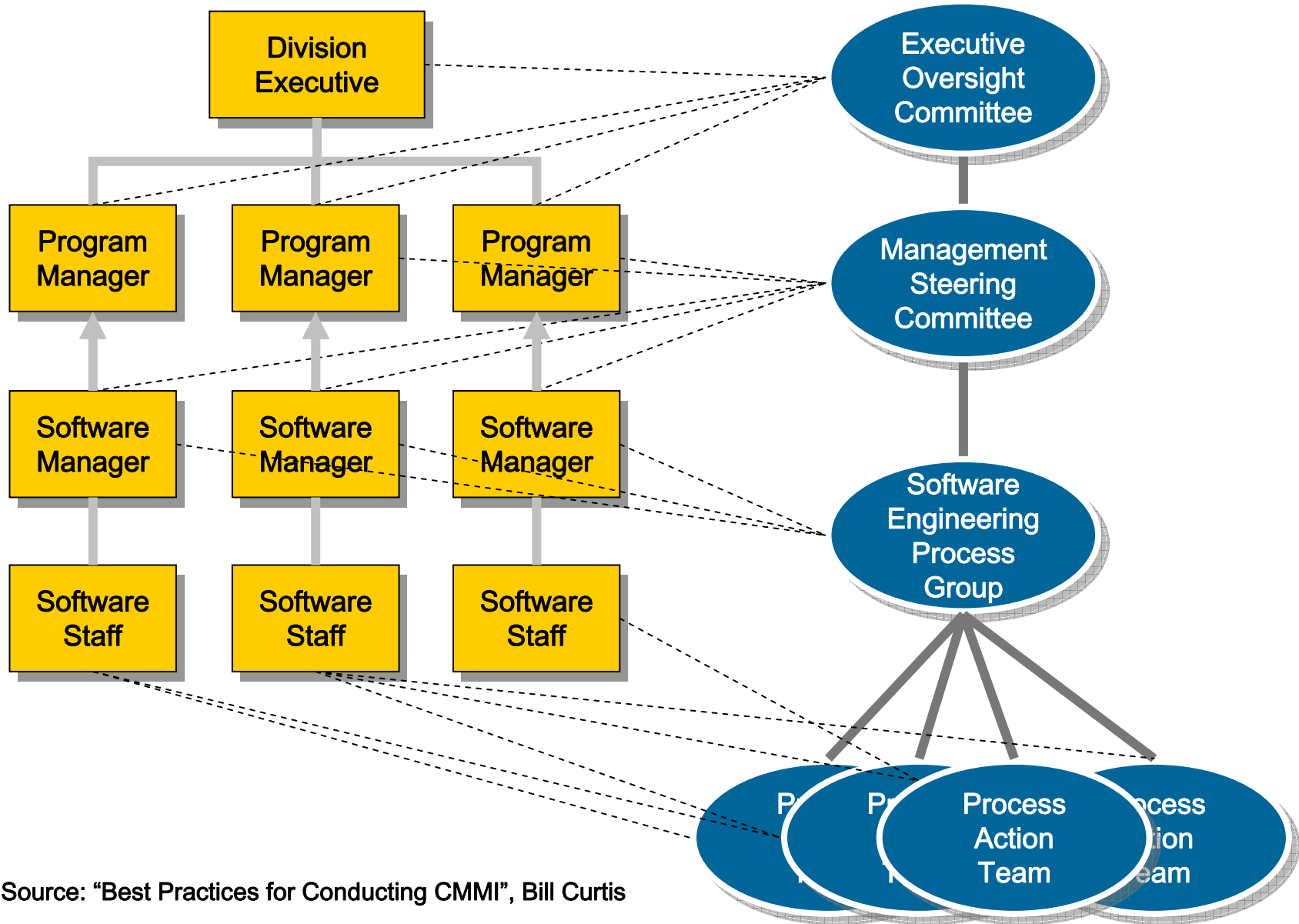
- The sponsor must support and own the change before the organization accept the change
- Performed gap analysis based on CMMI Level 2 to convince the sponsor that they need to invest SPI
- Make them understand the difference between “Performed” and “Managed”
- Explain the behavioral characteristics of immature organization

- EPG provide a process focus for the organization
- Must be a highly skilled change agents
- Have respect of the people
- The leader of EPG must have support of sponsor

- Formed a SPIN group inside the organization
  - SPIN group was volunteer group for reviewing the newly developed processes.
- Formed action teams to find best suitable processes for their work

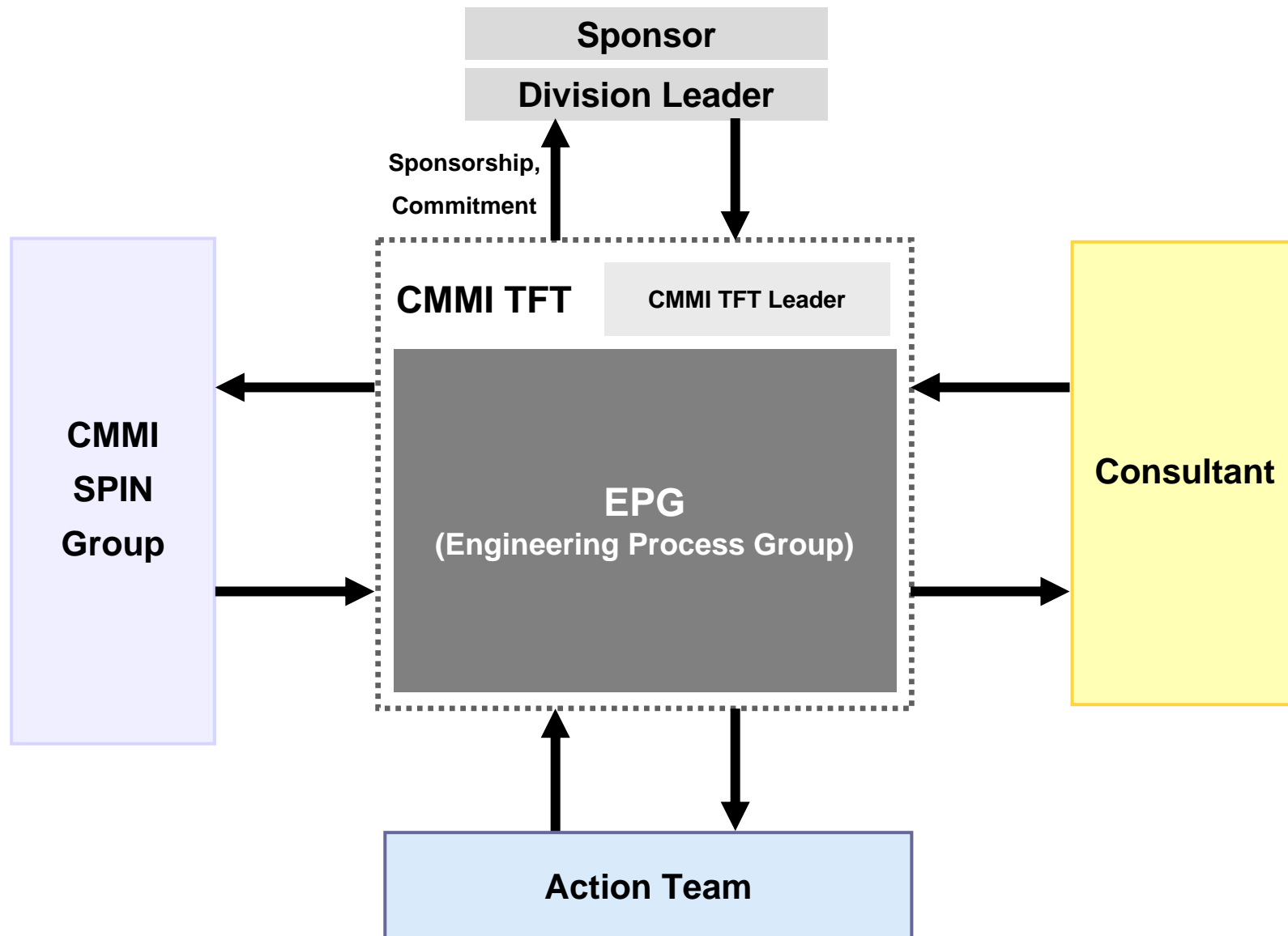


# Organizational Structure for SPI



\* Source: "Best Practices for Conducting CMMI", Bill Curtis

# Organization Structure for CMMI Project



- To correct misconception
- To satisfy the diverse needs of a diverse organization
- When you want to talk about Project Planning, you better start from PMBOK which they are already familiar with

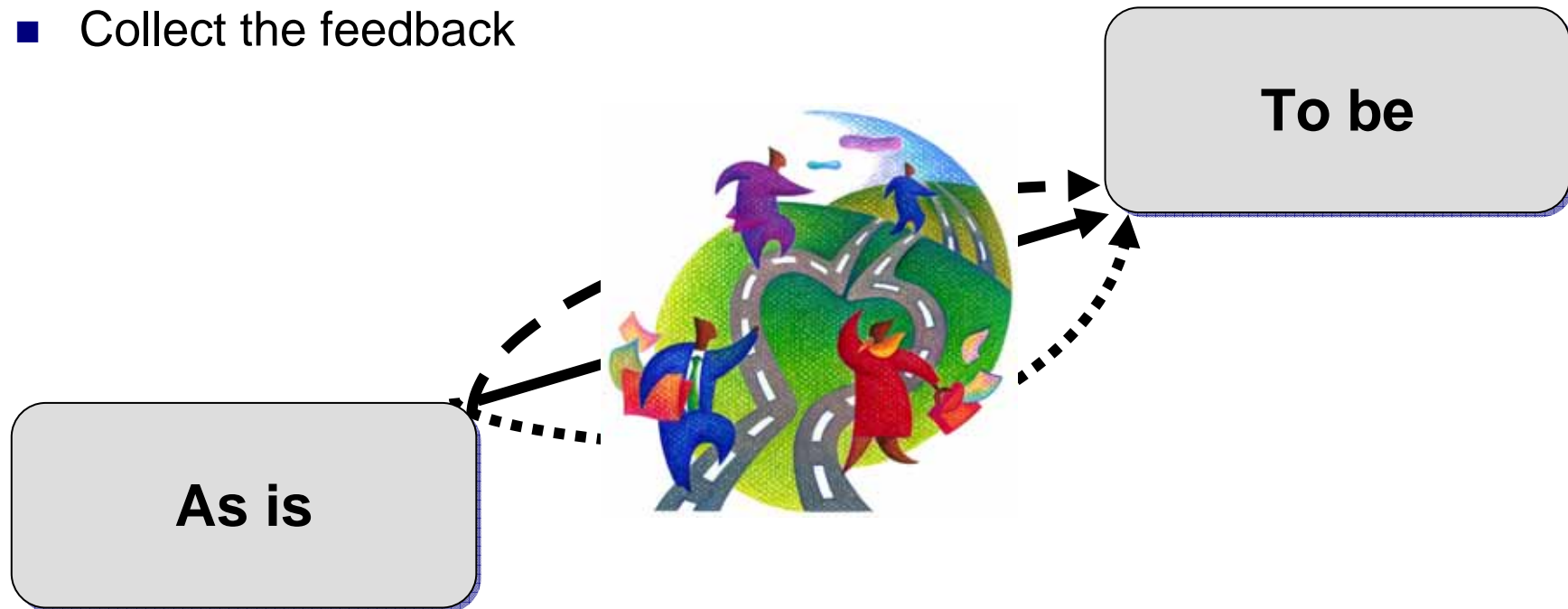


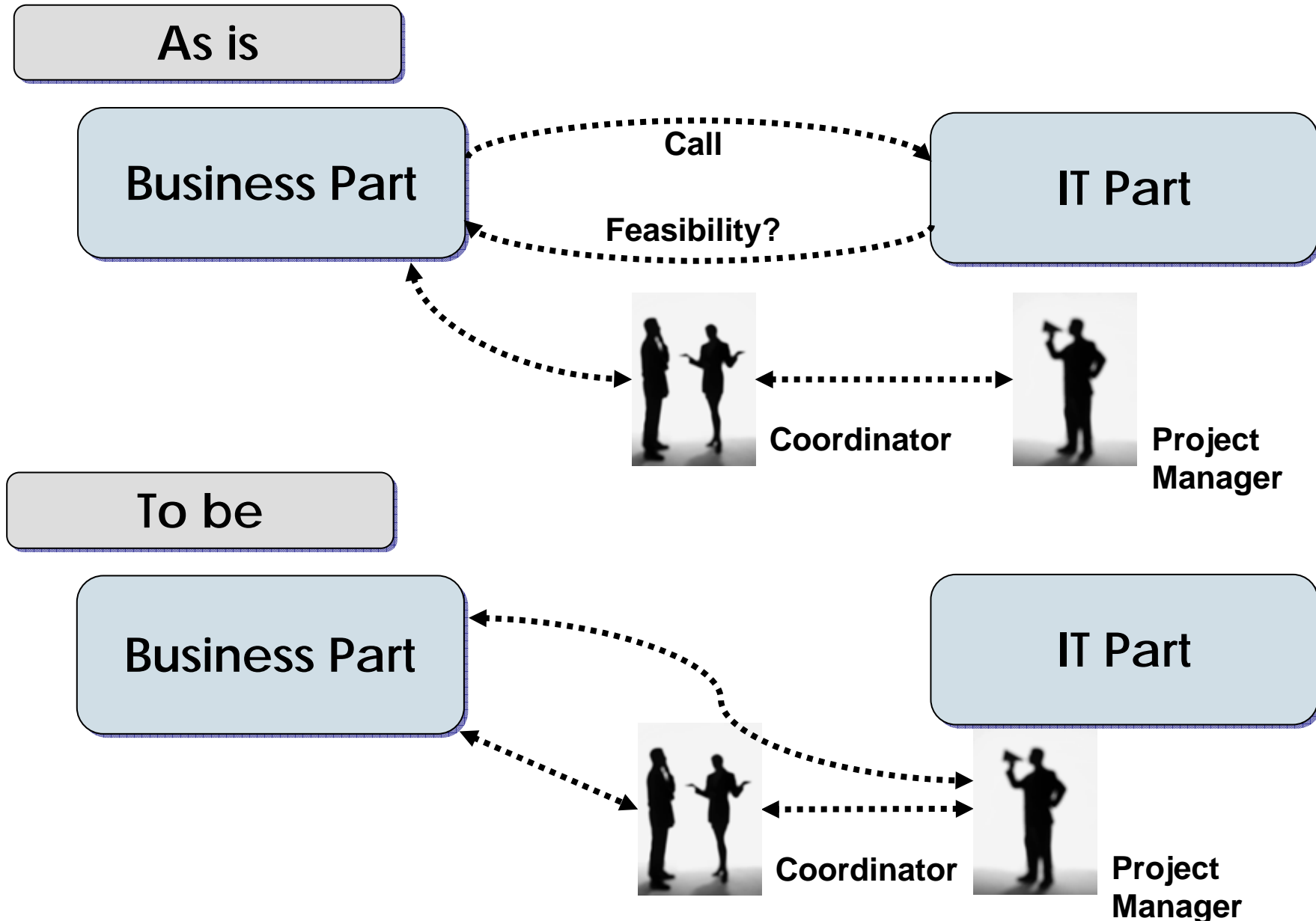
“The quality of a software system is governed by the quality of the process used to develop and evolve it.”

—Watts Humphrey

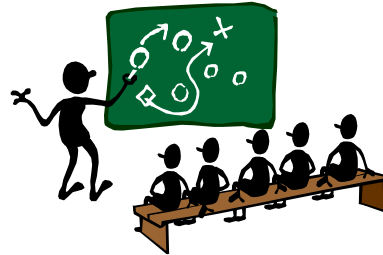
\* Source: “Managing the Software Process”, Watts S. Humphrey

- Regularly provide the report seminar where new process is presented
  - The problems with the current processes
  - The explanation of improved processes
  - The advantages of new processes
  - The opinions of action teams and spins
- Collect the feedback

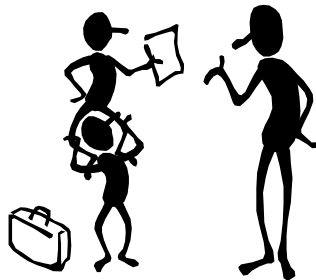




**Facilitator**  
- Regular or special team meeting



**Executive coach**  
- Coaching sponsors and CMMI TFT



**Process consultant**



- A process framework for Enterprise wide integration is needed.
  - CMMI + managerial processes
- Combine CMMI Staged Representation and Continuous Representation properly
  - Level 2 PAs and Some of Level 3 PAs
- Provide benefits of applying CMMI in a short term period
  - 6 Month or Less than 1 year
  - It will make SPI activities continue
  - Unless, the executive may try another model

- Bob McFeeley, "IDEALSM: A User's Guide for Software Process Improvement", Software Engineering Institute at Carnegie Mellon University, 1996
- Bill Curtis, "Best Practices for Conducting CMMI", 2004 Korea SEPG
- Watts S. Humphrey, "Managing the Software Process", Addison-Wesley, 2002
- <http://sei.cmu.edu/cmmi>
- <http://seir.sei.cmu.edu/seir/>

\* Source: "Managing the Software Process", Watts S. Humphrey





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