Project Management for IETF WG Chairs

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What is Project Management?

- Project management (PM) is the application of processes, methods, knowledge, skills and experience to achieve project objectives¹
- PM is a discipline, complete with formal certifications
 - Full formality is overkill for most IETF needs
 - But the core ideas behind PM very much apply to managing IETF work
- WG Chairs should use and apply PM thinking to the management of WG activities

Key PM Activities

- Identify goals, i.e., where does WG want to be in 3-9 months? E.g.,
 - Have document ready to send to IESG in 3 months?
 - Have WG adopt single/merged document at next IETF?
 - Strawman proposal for WG to address topic X?
- Organize workplan to meet goals
 - Develop realistic timelines with checkpoints
 - Identify owners and get committments for each deliverable
- Execute the workplan
 - Monitor checkpoints, nudge parties, address problems that come up, adjust plan, etc.
- Key points:
 - Chairs actively manage their work
 - Don't be afraid to have WG review and provide feedback on work plan, especially on goals/priorities.

Setting Goals

- Look at big picture
- Don't confuse activity (lots of drafts) with progress
- A year from now, what does WG need to have done to be considered a "success"?
- Are there gaps where insufficient activity is taking place (e.g., security, management, ...)?
 - What does WG need in order to make progress?
- Keep your eye on the 8-ball
 - What are they key/core documents that MUST get finished?

Components of Project Management

Artifacts

- Artifacts are the *things* that are you managing.
- In the case of the IETF, these are mostly documents.
 - Some documents are formal, such as Internetdrafts
 - Some documents are living, such as wiki pages or version control repositories

Artifacts

- Tracking your artifacts is a big part of your job running working groups.
 - The chairs or the WG secretary ultimately own this tracking responsibility.
 - You care about *who* owns the document.
 - Where is the document? In most cases it's in someone's personal computer. In a better world, it'd be in a public version-control repository.

Artifacts

- Tracking issues is another artifacts maintenance chore.
 - IETF supports trac but I loathe it.
 - Some WGs, e.g. netmod, track their stuff in a text file in SVN.
 - Wiki pages aren't a bad place to do this, but they must be *actively* maintained.
 - datatracker actually does a good job tracking I-Ds throughout the RFC lifecycle.

Dependencies

- The RFC process describes most of our dependencies for a specific document.
- Groups of documents/work may share a fate. This fate tends to be:
 - Finish to Start. You can't begin work on B until A is complete.
 - Finish to Finish. This is very common in IETF document groups. A and B aren't done until they're both done.
 - Start to Start. B can't begin until A begins.
 - Start to Finish. B can't finish until A starts.
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dependency_%28project_ma nagement%29

Dependencies

- In practice, dependencies may exist not only in your WG but also on work elsewhere.
- Using standard PM dependency terminology is frustrating because IETF work tends to be highly parallelized. Ask yourself instead:
 - Can a piece of work start yet? If not, what is holding it up?
 - Is this piece of work finished? Does it finish alone or depend on a group of things?

Timetables and Milestones

- IETF too often falls into "1 draft per IETF meeting" cycle
 - PM can help break that cycle
 - Best progress is made when documents revised 2-3 times between meetings
- Develop workplan with reasonable checkpoints that keep key contributers and the WG active/engaged
 - Understand interdependencies of components

Timing

- Time management is highly frustrating for WG chairs and the WG as a whole. The idiom, "herding cats" is used for a reason.
- IETF work is often a lower-priority "second job" for many WG members. Their "day job" work and schedule pressures will frustrate getting things done.
- Be realistic about deadlines
 - E.g., don't expect any work during the week after IETF
 - We are all have day jobs, but that also does not excuse folk disappearing for weeks at a time

Timing

- Dates on the calendar impact work and should be included in the PM considerations:
 - IETFs. The dates for these are known in advance by quite some time. In practice, the cut-off date for documents is the real calendar date to track.
 - Holiday schedules should be understood to help coordinate people within task groups. Given the multi-cultural nature of IETF this can be tricky. Known big blocks of time:
 - End of year holidays for many cultures. This effectively blocks off the three weeks surrounding end of year and start of new year.
 - Lunar new year for eastern cultures, in February.
 - Much of Europe seems to take off the month of August.
 - Diwali, November.
 - This list isn't meant to be comprehensive. Ask those working on WG tasks what impacts their calendar. *Be understanding that they may not be able to tell you why.*

Timing

- It is useful to frame "buffer time" around the actual IETF conferences.
 - Work should be done two weeks *before* the conference to give people time to read things. Our cut-off date reflects this.
 - In reality, there's always last minute submissions. AKA the "IETF scramble".
 - The week after IETF is usually not a useful work week either due to collocated vacation with the conference site or simply catching up on missed day job work.
 - Depending on your WG, there may be other conferences to be mindful of. MPLS, IEEE, ITU-T, etc.

Herding the Cats

- Know who, what, when and what it interacts with.
 - The document owner(s) are to produce a revision for review for the WG by this date.
 - A slip in the completion of a sub-task has X impact on other work.
- Help remind people of their work.
 - You're not a manager in the traditional sense, but you all share responsibility for the work.
 - Dates, dependencies, etc.
 - Helpful nudge rather than scolding parent.
- Encourage work to happen publicly.
 - This is not only good IETF practice, but helps you track things even if you can't fully participate.
 - Provide resources for this: Public version control (git, svn), a secretary to maintain issues tracking, mailing lists with archive.

Execution and Follow Through

- Use the workplan to track activities
 - Be active, don't assume silence means everything is on track
 - Nudge authors, have status calls, etc.
- Adjust workplan as circumstances change
 But also be willing to find others to do the work
- Revisit goals on a regular basis

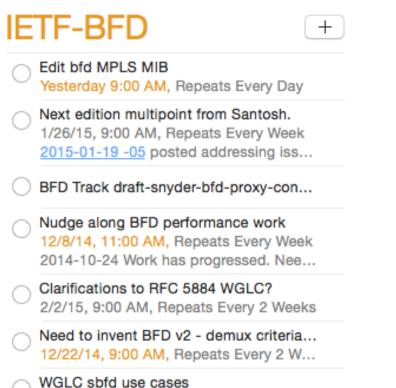
Tracking

- Tracking the work is the single most important thing you can do to manage the projects.
- Again: who, what, when, what dependencies?
- Build lists of the things.
 - WG milestones are helpful, but too coarse granularity in many cases.
 - WG documents in datatracker helpful once things are inprocess.
 - Public tracking of the list also provides opportunity for useful annotation. E.g. <u>http://trac.tools.ietf.org/wg/bfd/trac/wiki</u>
 - Entries on a calendar are a list

Tools (Jeff)

- The single biggest thing I find helpful to keep work moving when I am busy is to have my tools provide low-level nags to do something.
- For example, the Mac TODO application lets me build groups of work, place tasks in them, tell them to alert me on a given date and to repeat that alert at some appropriate time.
- There are opportunities for IETF to add tools that integrate with datatracker to do this work.

Tools



1/10/15, 9:00 AM, Repeats Every Day

From my Mac TODO app.

Tools

- "But what about Microsoft Project" (or your favorite PM software...)
 - If you know how to use such a tool effectively, this talk was probably not for you.
 - Our workflow and time tracking also make it difficult to give useful inputs for traditional projects.
 - Finally, exposing artifacts, timing and dependencies outside your tool of choice is something we need to do for WG participants.

Visualization

- No talk about PM would be finished without at least mentioning Gantt charts.
- <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gantt_chart</u>
- They are useful for modeling tasks, durations and dependencies along with interrupts due to calendar.
- They are difficult to use since our work is less effort-based and more coordination based.
- I do not personally recommend their use for IETF work.