



**Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Faculty of Engineering,
Bachelor of Information Systems Study Program**

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight	SEMESTER	Compilation Date																																																																																																					
Information Systems Project Management	5720103024		T=3 P=0 ECTS=4.77	5	July 17, 2024																																																																																																					
AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator																																																																																																						
	I Kadek Dwi Nuryana, S.T., M.Kom.																																																																																																						
Learning model	Project Based Learning																																																																																																									
Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program that is charged to the course																																																																																																									
	Program Objectives (PO)																																																																																																									
	PO - 1	Students are able to understand the concepts and framework of information systems project management																																																																																																								
	PO - 2	Students are able to initiate, plan, execute. controlling and closing the project																																																																																																								
	PO - 3	Students are able to skillfully use project management software																																																																																																								
	PO - 4	Students are able to work in teams																																																																																																								
	PLO-PO Matrix																																																																																																									
		<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>P.O</td></tr> <tr><td>PO-1</td></tr> <tr><td>PO-2</td></tr> <tr><td>PO-3</td></tr> <tr><td>PO-4</td></tr> </table>	P.O	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4																																																																																																			
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PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																																																																																																										
	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">P.O</th> <th colspan="16">Week</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th><th>6</th><th>7</th><th>8</th><th>9</th><th>10</th><th>11</th><th>12</th><th>13</th><th>14</th><th>15</th><th>16</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>PO-1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PO-2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PO-3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PO-4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	P.O	Week																1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	PO-1																	PO-2																	PO-3																	PO-4																				
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Short Course Description	The course aims to form and grow knowledge regarding the function of information systems project management, from a usage perspective starting from preparation, planning, implementation, control and termination of a project. It is hoped that students can utilize and develop information systems project management techniques so that the understanding they have can become a basis for designing and developing information systems.																																																																																																									
References	Main :																																																																																																									
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schwalbe, K. 2012 Information Technology Project Management 7 Edition, Course Technology 2. Project Management Institute. Project Management Body of Knowledge. Newtown Square, Pennsylvania USA. 2000 3. Heryanto,I Triwibowo T.2016 Manajemen Proyek Berbasis Teknologi Informasi. Informatika. Bandung 																																																																																																									
	Supporters:																																																																																																									
Supporting lecturer	Rahadian Bisma, S.Kom., M.Kom.																																																																																																									
Week-	Final abilities of each learning	Evaluation	Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]	Learning materials [References]	Assessment Weight (%)																																																																																																					

	stage (Sub-PO)	Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (offline)	Online (online)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Introduction to Project Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Explain and Understand project management needs 2.Explaining the meaning of a project, examples of IS projects, list of project attributes, project management constraints. 3.Explain project management and discuss key elements of the project management framework, including project stakeholders, project management knowledge areas, common tools and techniques, and project success 4.Discuss the relationship between project, program, and portfolio management and the contribution each makes to a company's success 5.Understand the role of a project manager by explaining what they do, what skills they need, and career opportunities for IT project managers 6.Describe the project management profession, including its history, the role of professional organizations such as the Project Management Institute (PMI), the importance of certification and ethics, and advances in project management software 	<p>Criteria: True = 1 False = 0</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation 3 X 50</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation 3 X 50</p>	<p>Material: Introduction to Project Management Library: <i>Project Management Institute. Project Management Body of Knowledge. Newtown Square, Pennsylvania USA. 2000</i></p>	4%

2	Project Management and Information Technology Context	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the systems view of project management and how it applies to information technology (IT) projects 2. Understand organizations, including the four frames, organizational structure, and organizational culture 3. Explain why stakeholder management and top management commitment are critical to project success 4. Understand the concepts of project phases and project life cycle, and differentiate between project development and product development 5. Discuss the unique attributes and diverse nature of IT projects 6. Describe the latest trends affecting IT project management, including globalization, outsourcing, virtual teams, and agile project management 	<p>Criteria: True =1 False =0</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation 3 X 50</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation 3 X 50</p>	<p>Material: Project Management and Information Technology Context Library: <i>Project Management Institute. Project Management Body of Knowledge. Newtown Square, Pennsylvania USA. 2000</i></p>	4%
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3	Project Management Process Grouping	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Describes the five groups of project management processes, the typical levels of activity for each, and the interactions between them 2.Understand how project management process groups relate to the project management knowledge area 3.Discuss how organizations develop information technology (IT) project management methodologies to meet their needs 4.case study of an organization implementing project management process groups to manage an IT project, describing the output of each process group, and understanding the contributions that effective initiation, planning, execution, monitoring and controlling, and closing make to project success 5.a similar case study of a project managed with an agile focus to illustrate key differences in approaches 6.Describe several templates for creating documents for each process group 	<p>Criteria: True =1 False =0</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation 3 X 50</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation</p>	<p>Material: Grouping Project Management Processes Library: <i>Project Management Institute. Project Management Body of Knowledge. Newtown Square, Pennsylvania USA. 2000</i></p>	4%
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4	Project Integration Management (Project Integration Management)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Describes an overall framework for project integration management as it relates to other project management knowledge areas and the project life cycle 2.Discuss the strategic planning process and apply different project selection methods 3.Explain the importance of creating a project charter to officially start the project 4.Describe project management plan development, understand the contents of these plans, and review approaches to creating them 5.Explains project implementation, its relationship to project planning, factors associated with successful outcomes, and tools and techniques to assist in directing and managing project work 6.Describes the project monitoring and control process 7.Understand integrated change control processes, planning for and managing changes to information technology (IT) projects, and developing and using change control systems 8.Explain the importance of developing and following good procedures for closing projects 9.Explains how software can help in integration project management 	<p>Criteria: True =1 false =0</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Assessment of Project Results / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation 3 X 50</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation 3 X 50</p>	<p>Material: Project Integration Management (Project Integration Management) Reference: Schwalbe, K. 2012 <i>Information Technology Project Management 7 Edition, Course Technology</i></p>	5%
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5	Project scope management (Project Scope Management)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the importance of good project scope management 2. Describe the planning scope management process 3. Discusses methods for gathering and documenting requirements to meet stakeholder needs and expectations 4. Explain the scope definition process and describe the contents of the project scope statement 5. Discuss the process for creating a work breakdown structure using analogies, top-down, bottom-up, and mind-mapping approaches 6. Explain the importance of validating scope and how it relates to defining and controlling scope 7. Understand the importance of controlling the scope and approach to prevent project information technology (IT) scope-related problems 8. Explains how software can help in project scope management 	<p>Criteria: True = 1 False = 0</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Assessment of Project Results / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation 3 X 50</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation 3 X 50</p>	<p>Material: Project Scope Management Reference: Schwalbe, K. 2012 <i>Information Technology Project Management 7 Edition, Course Technology</i></p>	5%
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6	Project time management (Project Time Management)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Understand the importance of project schedules and good project time management 2.Discuss the planning schedule management process 3.Defining activities as a basis for developing a project schedule 4.Explain how project managers use network and dependency diagrams to assist in sequencing activities 5.Understand the relationship between estimating resources and project schedules 6.Explain how various tools and techniques help project managers estimate activity duration 7.Use Gantt charts for planning and tracking schedule information, finding the critical path for a project, and explaining how critical chain scheduling and the Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) affect schedule development 8.Discuss how reality checks and discipline are involved in controlling and managing project schedule changes 9.Explain how project management software can help in project time management and review a word of caution before using this software 	<p>Criteria: true=1false=0</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Assessment of Project Results / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, 1 X 1 Presentation</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, 1 X 1 Presentation</p>	<p>Material: Project time management (Project Time Management) Reference: Schwalbe, K. 2012 <i>Information Technology Project Management 7 Edition, Course Technology</i></p>	5%
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7	Project Cost Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the importance of project cost management 2. Explain basic project cost management principles, concepts, and terms 3. Describe the planning cost management process 4. Discuss the different types of cost estimates and methods for preparing them 5. Understand the process of determining budgets and preparing cost estimates for information technology (IT) projects 6. Understand the benefits of earned value management and portfolio project management to assist in cost control 7. Explain how project management software can help in project cost management 	<p>Form of Assessment : Assessment of Project Results / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation 3 X 50</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation</p>	<p>Material: Project Cost Management Reference: <i>Schwalbe, K. 2012 Information Technology Project Management 7 Edition, Course Technology</i></p>	5%
8	UTS			UTS 1 X 1	UTS 1 X 1	Material: UTS Library:	20%

9	Project Quality Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the importance of project quality management for information technology (IT) products and services 2. Define project quality management and understand how quality relates to various aspects of IT projects 3. Explain quality management planning and how quality and scope management are related 4. Discuss the importance of quality assurance 5. Describe the main outputs of the quality control process 6. Understand tools and techniques for quality control, such as the Seven Basic Quality Tools, statistical sampling, Six Sigma, and testing 7. Summarizing the contributions of quality experts is important for modern quality management 8. Explain how leadership, cost of quality, organizational influence, expectations, cultural differences, and maturity models relate to improving quality in IT projects 9. Discuss how software can help in project quality management 	<p>Form of Assessment : Practice / Performance</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, 1 X 1 Presentation</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation</p>	<p>Material: Project Quality Management Reference: <i>Heryanto, I Triwibowo T. 2016 Information Technology Based Project Management. Informatics. Bandung</i></p>	5%
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10	Project Human Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Explain the importance of good human resource management on projects, including the current state of the global IT workforce and the future implications for it 2.Define human resource management projects and understand the processes 3.Summarize key concepts for managing people by understanding the theories of Abraham Maslow, Frederick Herzberg, David McClelland, and Douglas McGregor on motivation, HJ Thamhain and DL Wilemon on influencing workers, and Stephen Covey on how people and teams can become more effective 4.Discuss human resource management planning and be able to create human resource plans, project organization charts, task responsibility matrices, and resource histograms 5.Understand the important issues involved in staff acquisition projects and explain the concepts of resource assignment, resource loading, and resource leveling 6.Assists in team development with training, team building activities, and reward systems 7.Describes and applies several tools and techniques to help manage project teams and summarizes general advice about managing teams 8.Explain how project management software can help in project human resource management 	<p>Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation 3 X 50</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation 3 X 50</p>	<p>Material: Project Human Resource Management Reference: <i>Heryanto, I Triwibowo T. 2016 Information Technology Based Project Management. Informatics. Bandung</i></p>	5%
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11	Project Communications Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the importance of good communication on projects and the need to develop soft skills, especially for IT project managers and their teams 2. Key concepts related to communication 3. Explains the elements of communication project planning and how to create a communication management plan 4. Explain how to manage communications, including communications technology, media, and performance reporting 5. Discusses methods for controlling communications to ensure that information needs are met throughout the life of the project 6. List various methods for improving project communications, such as running effective meetings, using various technologies effectively, and using templates 7. Explain how software can improve project communications management 	<p>Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, 1 X 1 Presentation</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation</p>	<p>Material: Project Communications Management Reference: <i>Heryanto, I Triwibowo T. 2016 Information Technology Based Project Management. Informatics. Bandung</i></p>	5%
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12	Project Risk Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand risks and the importance of good project risk management 2. Discusses the elements of planning risk management and the contents of the risk management plan 3. List common sources of project information technology (IT) risk 4. Describe the process of identifying risks and creating a risk register 5. Discusses qualitative risk analysis and explains how to calculate risk factors, create probability/impact matrices, and apply Ten Risk Items techniques for risk ranking Tracking 6. Explain quantitative risk analysis and how to apply decision trees, simulations, and sensitivity analysis to quantify risk 7. Provide examples of using different risk response planning strategies to address both negative and positive risks 8. Discuss how to control risks 9. Explain how software can help in project risk management 	<p>Criteria: null</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation 3 X 50</p>	<p>Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation</p>	<p>Material: Project Risk Management Reference: <i>Heryanto, I Triwibowo T. 2016 Information Technology Based Project Management. Informatics. Bandung</i></p>	5%
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14	Project Procurement Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the importance of project procurement management and the increasing use of outsourcing for information technology (IT) projects 2. Describes the work involved in procurement planning for projects, including determining the appropriate type of contract to use and preparing procurement management plans, work reports, source selection criteria, and make-or-buy analysis 3. Discuss how to conduct procurement and strategies for obtaining seller feedback, selecting sellers, and awarding contracts 4. Understand procurement control processes by managing procurement relationships and monitoring contract performance 5. Describe the closing procurement process 6. Discuss the types of software available to assist in project procurement management 	Criteria: null	Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, 1 X 1 Presentation	Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation	Material: Project Procurement Management Library: <i>Project Management Institute. Project Management Body of Knowledge. Newtown Square, Pennsylvania USA. 2000</i>	0%
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15	Project Procurement Management	<p>1. Understand the importance of project procurement management and the increasing use of outsourcing for information technology (IT) projects</p> <p>2. Describes the work involved in procurement planning for projects, including determining the appropriate type of contract to use and preparing procurement management plans, work reports, source selection criteria, and make-or-buy analysis</p> <p>3. Discuss how to conduct procurement and strategies for obtaining seller feedback, selecting sellers, and awarding contracts</p> <p>4. Understand procurement control processes by managing procurement relationships and monitoring contract performance</p> <p>5. Describe the closing procurement process</p> <p>6. Discuss the types of software available to assist in project procurement management</p>	Criteria: null	Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, 1 X 1 Presentation	Approach: Scientific Model: Cooperative Method: Discussion, Presentation	Material: Project Procurement Management Library: Project Management Institute. Project Management Body of Knowledge. Newtown Square, Pennsylvania USA. 2000	0%
16	UAS			UAS 1x1	UAS 1x1	Material: UAS Literature:	25%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	17.84%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	15.84%
3.	Practice / Performance	18.34%
		52.02%

Notes

- Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program)** are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
- The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
- Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
- Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
- Indicators for assessing** abilities in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the abilities or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.

6. **Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
7. **Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
8. **Forms of learning:** Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
9. **Learning Methods:** Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
10. **Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
11. **The assessment weight** is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.