

SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Assignment 01 TUTORIAL LETTER

FOR

INF3708

Assignment 01: Due date 17 August 2018 Compulsory

Unique nr: 852510
Marks weight: 10%

ASSIGNMENT 01 - SEMESTER 2

ASSIGNMENT 01 - COMPULSORY	
Due date	17 August 2018
Study material	Hughes & Cotterell: Chapters: Questions are taken from various chapters.
Total marks	15 marks = 100%
Note that this is a <u>COMPULSORY</u> assignment! If you do not complete this assignment and submit it by the due date, you will NOT gain examination admission!	
If your assignment is late, please DO NOT PHONE OR E-MAIL asking for an extension but include a note in your assignment stating the reason for the late submission and we will decide whether or not it will be marked.	

Instructions:

1. The following unique number has to be assigned to the assignment:

UNIQUE NUMBER:
852510

2. Each question has only ONE correct answer.
3. This assignment consists of 15 compulsory questions.

Marks are awarded according to the number of correct answers provided by the student.

Q1. Which of the following is a difference between projects and operations?

1. Projects are temporary endeavours whereas an organization's operations are ongoing in nature
2. Operations are undertaken to create unique products, services, or results whereas projects are not.
3. Projects are undertaken to sustain an organisation's business whereas operations are not.
4. Operations have well-defined objectives whereas projects do not need to have a unique purpose.

Q2. Which of the following is true of projects?

1. They have an indefinite beginning and end.
2. They are permanent in nature.
3. They are developed using regressive elaboration.
4. They have a unique purpose

Q3. _____ is a project visualization method that records and displays the way in which targets have changed throughout the duration of the project.

1. Slip chart
2. Timeline
3. Gantt chart
4. All of the above

Q4. The main technique used in creating a WBS is _____, which involves subdividing project deliverables into smaller pieces.

1. Decomposition.
2. Accumulation.
3. Conglomeration.
4. Catalyzation.

Q5. In a WBS _____ is the stage the major work items, or collections of related tasks, are required to produce a component.

1. Variance.
2. Objective.
3. Work package.
4. Deliverable.

Q6. _____ involves prioritizing risks based on their probability and impact of occurrence.

1. Identifying risks.
2. Performing risk analysis.
3. Planning risk responses.
4. Performing risk prevention.

Q7. _____ in risk management process involves risk transfer, risk avoidance, risk acceptance and risk reduction.

1. Risk planning.
2. Risk Identification.
3. Risk monitoring.

4. Risk analysis.

Q8. Which of the following statement is NOT True?

1. PERT technique is very similar to CPM.
2. PERT was developed to take account of the uncertainty surrounding estimates of risk.
3. PERT was developed for both high risk and state of the art projects.
4. PERT was developed in an environment of low risk project.

Q9. A project evaluation technique that takes into account both the profitability of a project as well as the timing of the cash flow that are produced is known as _____.

1. Critical Path Method (CPM).
2. Payback period.
3. Return On Investment (ROI).
4. Net Present Value (NPV).

Q10. _____ is the difference between the time when the achievement of the current earned value was planned to occur and the time now?

1. Schedule variance.
2. Cost variance.
3. Time variance.
4. Performance variance.

Q11. The overall responsibility for ensuring satisfactory progress on a project is often the role of ?

1. Project steering committee or Project management board or Project board.
2. Project management board or Project board and Project leader.
3. Project manager and Project steering committee.
4. Project leader and Project manager.

Q12. In setting up an earned value analysis, the first stage project team should engaged with is to create:

1. Baseline budget
2. Planned budget.
3. Budgeted cost.
4. All of the above.

Q13. _____ is used when free float is zero to tell us by how much the activity may be delayed without delaying the project end date-even though it will delay the start of subsequent activities.

1. Total float.
2. Interfering float.
3. Activity float.
4. None of the above.

Q14. The step after identifying project infrastructure is to _____.

1. Identify project scope and objectives.
2. Identify activity risk.
3. Analyse project characteristics.
4. Estimate effort for each activity.

Q15. Expenditure that an organisation incurs which cannot be directly related to individual projects or jobs, including interest charges is known as:

1. Contingence costs.
2. Usage costs.
3. Staff costs.
4. Overheads cost.

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