SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Assignment 01 TUTORIAL LETTER

FOR

INF3708

Assignment 01: Due date 23 February 2018 Compulsory

Unique nr: 801201
Marks weight: 10%

ASSIGNMENT 01 - SEMESTER 1

ASSIGNMENT 01 - COMPULSORY	
Due date	23 February 2018
Study material	Hughes & Cotterell: Chapters: Questions are spread across chapters.
Total marks	15 marks = 100%
Note that this is a <u>COMPULSORY assignment!</u> 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:
801201

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. Identifying project products and activity include which of the following activity EXCEPT?

1. Modifying ideal to take into account need for stages checkpoints
2. Recognizing product instances
3. Analysing other project characteristics
4. Document generic product flows

Q2. Which of the following statements is NOT CORRECT about Projects?

1. Work is carried out in several phases
2. Non-routine tasks are involved
3. The project has a predetermined time span
4. The project is small and simple

Q3. Changing the level of resources on a project over time, particularly personnel generally affects the _____ of the project.

1. Cost
2. Functionality
3. Objective
4. Duration

Q4. Case-based reasoning is a good approach where:

1. Simple parametric calculation needed.
2. Expert judgement is needed.
3. More detail stages of project planning.
4. There is insufficient information available.

Q5 Which software effort estimation techniques are NOT really effort prediction methods :

1. Expert Judgment and algorithmic model.
2. Analog and bottom-up
3. Price to win and Parkinson
4. Algorithmic and price to win.

Q6. _____ consists of producing a product breakdown structure and a product flow diagram?

1. Hybrid approach.
2. Product based approach.
3. Activity based approach.
4. None of the above.

Q7. A quantitative measure of the degree of uncertainty of an activity duration estimate may be obtained by calculating _____ of an activity time?

1. Standard deviation.
2. Expected time.
3. Both 1 and 2.
4. None of the above.

Q8. Which of the following statement is NOT True?

1. PERT technique is very similar to CPM.
2. PERT was developed in an environment of low risk project.
3. PERT was developed to take account of the uncertainty surrounding estimates of risk.
4. None of the above.

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

Q10. The basis of successful project management is:

1. Accurate information.
2. Identifying the project stakeholder's objectives.
3. Ensuring that these objectives are met.
4. All of the above.

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

1. Project manager and Project steering committee.
2. Project management board or Project board and Project leader.
3. Project steering committee or Project management board or Project board.
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. Planned budget.
2. Baseline 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. Interfering float.
2. Total float.
3. Activity float.
4. None of the above.

Q14. Monitoring takes time and uses resources that might sometimes be put to better use. According to Hughes & Cotterell (2009), Which of the following is the priority list that might be apply in deciding levels of monitoring:

1. Critical path activities, high risk activities, activities with no free float, activities with less than a specified float, and activities using critical resources.
2. High-risk activities, activities with less than a specified float, activities using critical resource, critical path activities and activities with no free float.
3. Activities with no free float, high-risk activities, critical path activities, activities using critical resource, and activities with less than a specified float.

4. Critical path activities, activities with no free float, activities with less than a specified float, high risk activities and activities using critical resources.

Q15. The management activity that involves liaising with clients, users, developer, suppliers and other stakeholders is known as_____?

1. Controlling.
2. Monitoring.
3. Organising.
4. Representing.