Assignment 01: Due date 26 August 2016 Compulsory

Unique nr: **717476**
Marks weight: 10%

ASSIGNMENT 01 - SEMESTER 2

ASSIGNMENT 01 - COMPULSORY	
Due date	26 August 2016
Study material	Hughes & Cotterell: Chapters 1 – 7
Total marks	15 marks = 100%
Note that this is a COMPULSORY 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. **Download and complete** this assignment. The assignment should be completed via myUnisa site options.

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

UNIQUE NUMBER:
717476

3. Each question has only ONE correct answer.

4. This assignment consists of 15 compulsory questions.

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

1. The classical life cycle model of software development is

1. A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined.
2. A good approach when a working program is required quickly.
3. The best approach to use for projects with large development teams.
4. An old fashioned model that is rarely used any more.

2. The prototyping model of software development is:

1. The best approach to use for projects with large development teams.
2. A risky model that rarely produces a meaningful product.
3. A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined
4. A useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly

3. Projects must be evaluated on the following grounds:

1. Strategic, political and economical grounds
2. Strategic, technical and cultural grounds
3. Strategic, technical and economical grounds
4. Technical, and economical grounds

4. When processing a system in a project, different models can be chosen. The following are advantages of one of the process models:

i. Large projects may benefit from the limited iteration process allowed

ii. Logical flow aids in understanding

iii. Sequential project processes are easier to plan and implement

iv. Allows project completion times to be forecast with a relative degree of accuracy

v. It is relatively simple and easy to understand

vi. Enables allocation of tasks within a phase

vii. The progress can be evaluated at the of each phase

Which of the process model has the above advantages?

1. Rapid Application Development (RAD).
2. Spiral model.
3. Waterfall model.
4. Component-Based Development (CBD).

5. Embedded systems are also known as:

1. Industrial systems
2. Information systems
3. Real-time systems
4. 1 & 3

6. The project steering committee _____

1. authorizes changes to the activity networks of the project
2. consists of users, developers and managers
3. has the responsibility of running the project on daily basis
4. reports to the project manager

7. Net Present Value takes into consideration the following items:

1. Cash flow, DCF and IRR
2. Net Profit, discount rate and IRR
3. Cash flow timing, discount rate and net profit
4. Net profit, DCF and IRR

8. The first step in software project planning is to:

1. Determine the budget of the project.
2. Select an organisational model for team work.
3. Determine the project constraints.
4. Establish the objectives and scope of the project.

9. The rapid application development model is:

1. Another name for component-based development.
2. A useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly.
3. A high speed adaptation of the linear sequential model.
4. All of the above.

10. Prototypes can be used to eliminate risk and facilitate communication by:

a. Specific assumptions, dependencies or concepts are tested thus resulting in a better understanding of the system.
b. Encourage end-user participation during all stages of development thereby largely reducing product uncertainty.
c. The systems development process becomes clear to all stakeholders and tangible deliverables are produced on a continuing basis allowing for regular end-user assessment and testing.
d. The iterative approach may identify possible risk areas early in the life cycle that will alert the project manager to apply risk management criteria to reduce the possible influence thereof on the project.

Which of the above statement (s) is/are true?

1. a, b and d only.
2. b and c only.
3. b, c, and d only.
4. a b, c and d.

11. Discount factors will change when the following changes:

1. Investment
2. Period over which to discount
3. Interest rate
4. 2 & 3

12. A _____ is said to be "A specific plan or design" or "A planned undertaking"

1. System
2. Scope
3. Project
4. Software

13. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true concerning the differences between General Project Management and Software Project Management in terms of inherent characteristics of software and the software environment are:

i. Invisibility
ii. Complexity
iii. Conformity
iv. Flexibility

Which of the above combination is true?

1. ii, and iii only.
2. i, ii, iii and iv only.
3. i, and iv only.
4. ii, iii, and iv only.

14. Which of the following is NOT one of the different criteria that can be used for assessing and evaluating a project?

1. Objectives assessment
2. Technical assessment
3. Economical assessment
4. Strategic assessment

15. Which of the following reasons that have been put forward for prototyping is FALSE?

1. Improve user involvement
2. Clarification of partially known requirements
3. Reduce need for documentation
4. Increase maintenance costs