SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT

TUTORIAL LETTER 201

FOR

INF3708

Solutions (Highlighted)

Assignment 01: Due date 13 March 2015 Compulsory

Unique nr: 594086
Marks weight: 10%

ASSIGNMENT 01 - SEMESTER 1

ASSIGNMENT 01 - COMPULSORY	
Due date	13 March 2015
Study material	Hughes & Cotterell: Chapters 1 – 4 in most cases, but spread further to other chapter e.g., 7, etc
Total marks	14 marks = 100%

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

    1. System
    2. Scope
    3. **Project**
    4. Software
    5. Management

2. Software Project Management scope normally comprises the following:

    a. Project Feasibility
    b. Project Initiation
    c. Project Planning
    d. Project Execution
    e. Project Control
    f. Project Termination

    Which of the above combination is correct for Project Management scope?

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

5.   a, b, c, and e only.

3.   Within the *Project Execution* activity, project management scope certainly also encompasses the systems development life cycle as follows:

   i.   Systems Planning
   ii.   Systems/Requirements Analysis
   iii.   Systems Design
   iv.   Systems Implementation
   v.   Systems Maintenance and Support

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

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

4.   Similarities between General Project Management and Software Project Management in terms of the fundamental concepts include:

   i.   Scope
   ii.   Time and deadlines
   iii.   Cost / budget
   iv.   Human resources
   v.   Quality control
   vi.   Communication
   vii.   Setting and meeting objectives
   viii.   Requires a feasibility study and planning

Which of the above combination is true?

   1.   **All the eight statements are true.**
   2.   i, iii, v, and viii only.
   3.   ii, iv, vi, and vii only.
   4.   i, ii, iii, and viii only.
   5.   i, ii, iii, iv, vi, vii and viii only.

5.   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, and iii only.
   3.   i, and iv only.
   4.   ii, iii, and iv only.
   5.   **i, ii, iii, and iv.**

6.   When producing 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

~ 2 ~

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 end of each phase

Which of the process model has the above advantages?

1.   **Waterfall model.**
2.   Spiral model.
3.   Rapid Application Development (RAD).
4.   Component-Based Development (CBD).
5.   "b" Model.

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

1.   Strategic assessment
2.   Technical assessment
3.   Economical assessment
4.   **Objectives assessment**
5.   Risk assessment

8. The _____ is the difference between the total cost and the total income of a project over its lifetime. This includes both direct as well as indirect costs.

1.   Payback
2.   **Net profit**
3.   Net present value
4.   Cash flow
5.   All of the above

9. _____is 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.

1.   PERT
2.   Activity network
3.   **Net Present Value (NPV)**
4.   Present value
5.   Return On Investment (ROI)

10. _____, also known as accounting rate of return, provides a way of comparing the net profitability to the investment required.

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

11. 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 and c only.
5. **a, b, c, and d.**

12. 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**
5. Improve communication

13. Which of the following is taken into consideration by the Net Present Value?

1. **Cash flow timing, discount rate and net profit**
2. Net Profit, discount rate and IRR
3. Cash flow, DCF and IRR
4. Net profit, DCF and IRR
5. All of the above

14. Discount factors will change when the following changes:

1. Investment
2. Period over which to discount
3. Interest rate
4. **2 & 3**
5. All of the above