

PALLAVAN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING – THIMMASAMUDRAM
DEPT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING
IT2403 – SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT
UNIT – I
INTRODUCTION TO SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT
PART – A(2 MARKS)

1) What is a project?

The dictionary definitions put a clear emphasis on the project being a planned activity. A project is a unique venture with a beginning and an end, conducted by people to meet established goals within parameters of cost, schedule and quality.

2) How are S/w projects categorized?(or)What are the characteristics of a project? (Nov/Dec2012 & 2013)

- Non-routine tasks are involved
- Planning is required
- Specific objects are to be met or a specified product is to be correct
- The project has a predetermined time span.

3) What is the different software projects and other types of project? (May/June 2012)

- Invisibility- Software can't be represented with geometric models ,
- Complexity- The proposed model is based on the widely known and accepted
- Confirmity- The controlling document for a software
- Flexibility- project management performance

4) Define Contract Management. (May/June 2013)

Contract management or **contract administration** is the management of contracts made with customers, vendors, partners, or employees. Contract management includes negotiating the terms and conditions in contracts and ensuring compliance with the terms and conditions, as well as documenting and agreeing on any changes that may arise during its implementation or execution. It can be summarized as the process of systematically and efficiently managing contract creation, execution, and analysis for the purpose of maximizing financial and operational performance and minimizing risk.

5) What are the Technical Project Planning Methodologies

- Identify different approaches to planning technical projects: rolling wave
- Planning...stage gate process...critical chain project management
- Common construction project life cycle
- Common pharmaceutical project life cycle

6) What are the three successive processes that bring a new system?

- **The feasibility study**- Evaluate the cost of the software development against the Software Engineering.
- **Planning**- outline the structure of the project .

- **Project Execution-** Product Implementation Product implementation activities

7) What is meant by planning?

Planning as a process involves the determination of future course of action, that is, *why* an action, *what* action, *how* to take action, and *when* to take action. These *why*, *what*, *how*, and *when* are related with different aspects of planning process

8) What are the phases in software development life cycle?

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Requirement analysis | 2) Architecture design | 3) Detailed design |
| 4) Code and test | 5) Integration | 6) Qualification testing. |
| 7) Installation. | 8) Acceptance support | |

9) Differentiate Objectives Vs products. (Nov/Dec 2013)

Objectives are goals or aims which the management wishes the organization to achieve. These are the end points or pole-star towards which all business activities like organizing, staffing, directing and controlling are directed.

A project might be to create a product, the details of which have been specified by the client. The client has the responsibility for justifying the product.

10) What is management?

Management can be defined as all activities and tasks undertaken by one or more Persons for the purpose of planning and controlling the activities of others in order to achieve objectives or complete an activity that could not be achieved by others acting independently.

11) What are the activities of management?

1. Planning –deciding what is to be done.
2. Organizing – making arrangements.
3. Staffing-selecting the right people for the job
4. Directing-giving instructions.
5. Monitoring – checking on progress
6. Controlling- taking action to remedy hold-ups
7. Innovating-coming up with new solutions.
8. Representing – liaising with clients, users , developers , suppliers

12) What are the problems with software project from manager’s point of view?

1. Poor estimates and plans.
2. Lack of quality standards and measures.
3. Lack of techniques to make progress visible.
4. Lack of guidance about organizational decisions.
5. Poor role definition. 6. Incorrect success criteria

13) What are the problems with software project from student’s point of view?

1. Inadequate specification of work.
2. Lack of knowledge of application area.

3. Lack of standards.
4. Narrow scope of technical expertise.

14) What is meant by management control?

The process of setting objectives for a system and then monitoring the systems to see what is true performance, A change is proposed by anyone evaluating the software.

15) What are the steps involved in step wise planning?

1. Identify project scope and objectives.
2. Identify project infrastructure.
3. Analyze project characteristics.
4. Identify project products and activities.
5. Estimate effort for each activity.
6. Identify activity risks.
7. Allocate resources.
8. Review / publicize plan
9. Execute plan/ lower levels of planning.

16) How to identify project infrastructure?

- Establish relationship between project and strategic planning.
- Identify installation standards and procedures.
- Identify project team organization.

17) How to manage activity risks?

- Identify and quantify activity-based risks.
- Plan risk reduction and contingency measures where appropriate
- Adjust plans and estimates to take account of risks.

18) Define project stake holders.

Stakeholders are the people involved in or affected by the project activities
Stake holders' power-Integrate all expectations of several people

19) Define Process.

A software process provides the framework from which a comprehensive plan for software development can be established Process.

20) What are the elements of the product description?

- Name/identity of the product
- Purpose of the product
- Derivation of the product
- Composition of the product
- Form of the product

- The relevant standards
- Quality criteria

21) List some problems with software projects.(May/June2013)

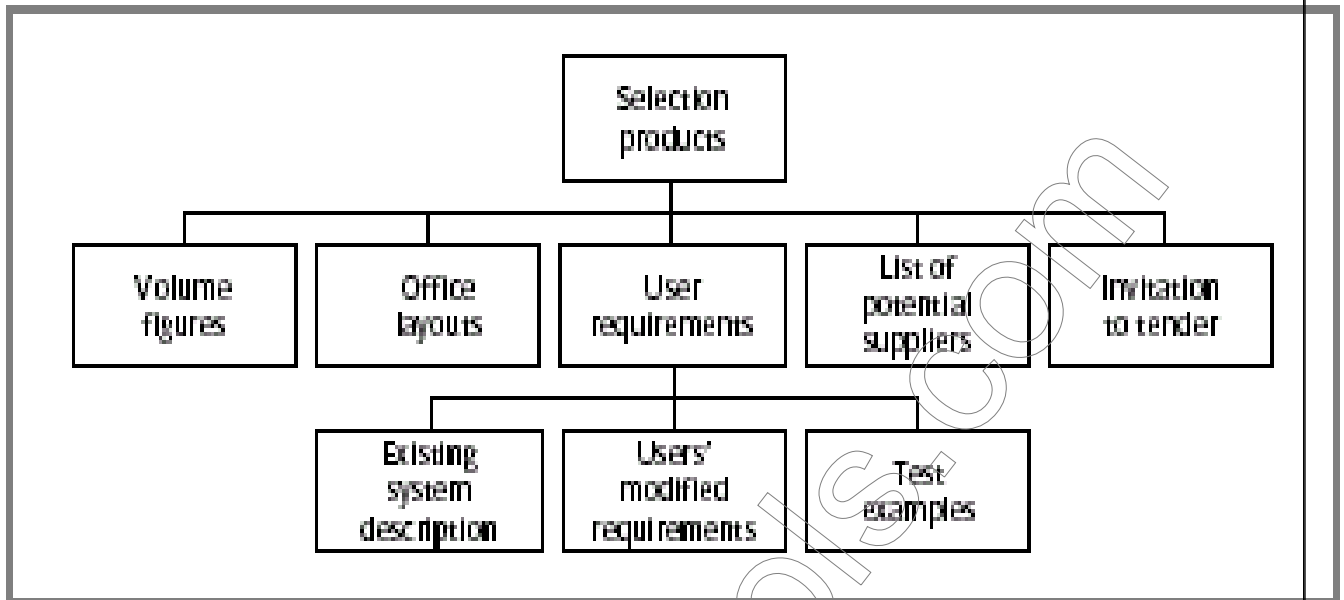
- Your Client Gives You Vague, Ever-Changing Requirements
- Your Client is Slow with Communication.
- The Project Doesn't Start on Time.
- You try to Manage Every Project the Same Way.
- The Client Doesn't Like What You Created.
- Your Point of Contact Doesn't Seem to Care about Your Project
- Too much time is spent solving problems after projects are "Live".

22) Which factor decides the Success of a Project?(Nov/Dec 2012)

A key factor in project success is having clear objectives. Different Stakeholders in a project, however, are likely to have different objectives. This points to the need for a recognized overall project authority.

23) What is a Product Breakdown Structure(PBS)? Show the hierarchical diagram of a Sample PBS.(May/June 2012)

- The **product breakdown structure(PBS)** is a tool for analyzing, documenting and communicating the outcomes of a project, and forms part of the product based planning technique.
- The PBS provides an exhaustive, hierarchical tree structure of deliverables (physical, functional or conceptual) that make up the project, arranged in whole-part relationship.
- This diagrammatic representation of project outputs provides a clear and unambiguous statement of what the project is to deliver.



PART – B(16 MARKS)

- 1) Give an overview of the “Step Wise Project Planning Activities” with a neat diagram.
- 2) Explain the various SDLC activities as outlined by ISO 12207 with a neat diagram.
- 3) Explain the various activities to be performed in “Analyzing the Project Characteristics”.
- 4) Explain the activities of software project management with example.
- 5) Illustrate few problems associated with software projects.
- 6) Discuss about in Contract Management.
- 7) If project cannot be delivered within the deadline, explain how it will be changed in stepwise project planning. Explain your answer with a suitable example.