

**PALLAVAN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING – THIMMASAMUDRAM**  
**DEPT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**  
**IT2403 – SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**UNIT – III**  
**ACTIVITY PLANNING**

**PART – A(2 MARKS)**

- 1) What are called “Free Floats” and “Interfering Floats”? How are they calculated?  
(May/June 2012)

**Free Floats:**

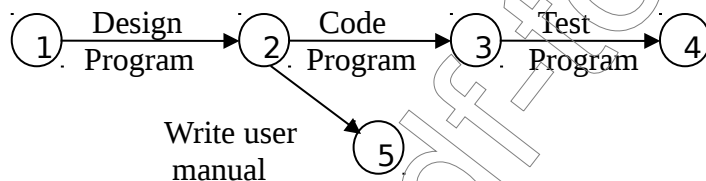
It is the time by which an activity may be delayed with out affecting any subsequent activity. It is calculated as the difference between the earliest completion date for the activity and the earliest start date of the succeeding activity.

**Interfering Floats:**

It is the difference between total float and free float.

- 2) What is a “Dangle” in an Activity Network? Show an example.(May/June 2012)

A dangling activity, such as ‘Write user manual’.



- 3) Define the objectives of activity planning.(Nov/Dec 2012) & (May/June 2013)

The Factors used to identify risks are:

- Feasibility Assessment
- Resource Allocation
- Detailed Costing
- Motivation
- Co-ordination

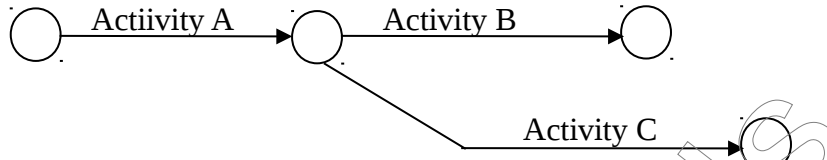
- 4) List the factors used to identify the risk.(Nov/Dec 2012)

The Factors used to identify risks are:

- Application
- Changeover
- Staff
- Type of project
- Health and Safety
- Environment
- Supplier

- 5) Give an example of activity on arrow networks.(May/June2013)  
**Activity on Arrow Network:**

Activity	Prior Activity
A	None
B	A
C	A



- 6) Define Hammock activities.(Nov/Dec 2013)

Hammock activities which, in themselves, have zero duration but are assumed to start at the same time as the first 'hammocked' activity and to end at the same time as the last one.

- 7) What are the risks to business impact?(Nov/Dec 2013)

- Affect of this product on company revenue?
- Reasonableness of delivery deadline?
- Number of customers who will use this product
- Interoperability constraints
- Sophistication of end users?
- Costs associated with a defective product?

- 8) List any two risk planning and control methods.(April 2014)

Risk Planning:

- Risk Acceptance
- Risk Avoidance
- Risk Reduction and mitigation
- Risk Transfer

- 9) How do you identify hazards in software Project Management?(April 2014)

- Checklists
- Brainstorming

**10) What are the risks to business impact?(Nov/Dec 2013)**

- Affect of this product on company revenue?
- Reasonableness of delivery deadline?
- Number of customers who will use this product
- Interoperability constraints
- Sophistication of end users?
- Costs associated with a defective product?

**PART – B (16 MARKS)**

- 1) List the top 10 software project risks and explain the strategies for reducing each of the risks.
- 2) Calculating the earliest start and completion dates of the activity using the Forward Pass and Backward Pass of the Critical Path method for the following project details and draw the activity network at the completion of the Forward Pass and Backward Pass. Clearly indicate the steps followed in calculation

Activity -ID	Activity Description	Duration (Weeks)	Precedents
A	Hardware selection	6	
B	Software design	4	
C	Installing hardware	3	A
D	Code and test software	4	B
E	File take on	3	B
F	Write user manuals	10	
G	User training	3	E,F
H	Install and test system	2	C,D

- 3) Explain the different network planning models. Give example for precedence construction.
- 4) Explain how you will identify the major risks that might affect your project and identify the strategies for minimizing each of those risks.
- 5) Draw an activity network using precedence network conventions for organizing and carrying out a survey on users opinion of an information system. Assuming your own durations, identify the critical path on your network and calculate the earliest completion date for the project.
- 6) Define the term risk. Discuss the issues related to managing the risk. Give example.
- 7) How does PERT work in activity planning while tracking the project? Discuss.