

Information Technology

FIT2002

Seminar 1

(Part 2)



Introduction to project management



Video 1:

Learning Objectives

- Introduction and the motivation to study IT project management
- Explain what a project is, provide examples of IT projects, list various attributes of projects.
- Difference between projects and operations

Question 1:

A _____ is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result.

- A. program
- ☒ B. Project
- C. process
- D. portfolio

Question 2:

Which of the following is a difference between projects and operations?

- A. Projects are undertaken to sustain an organisation's business whereas operations are not.
- B. Operations are undertaken to create unique products, services, or results whereas projects are not.
- ☒ C. Projects are temporary endeavours whereas an organisation's operations are ongoing in nature.
- D. Operations have well-defined objectives whereas projects do not need to have a unique purpose.

Question 3:

Projects should be developed in increments.



A. True

B. False

Video 2:

Learning Objectives

- What is project management?
- What is the triple constraint?
- Discuss key elements of the project management framework, including project stakeholders, the project management knowledge areas, common tools and techniques.

Question 4:

Which of the following is not part of the triple constraint of project management?

- A. meeting scope goals
- B. meeting time goals
- C. meeting cost goals
- ☒ D. meeting resource goals

Question 5:

_____ is the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities to meet project requirements.

- ☒ A. Project management
- B. Program management
- C. Project portfolio management
- D. Requirements management

Video 3:

Learning Objectives

- Discuss the relationship between project, program, and portfolio management and the contributions each makes to enterprise success
- How do we define project success?
- How can we ensure project success?

Question 6:

Project portfolio management addresses _____ goals of an organization, while project management addresses _____ goals.

- A. external, internal
- B. internal, external
- ☒ C. strategic, tactical
- D. tactical, strategic

Question 7:

Which of the following is true of program managers?

- A. They report to project managers who represent the next level in the hierarchy.
- B. They recognise that managing a program is simpler than managing a project.
- C. They are responsible solely for the delivery of project results.
- ☒ D. They provide leadership and direction for project managers heading the projects within a program.

Video 4:

Learning Objectives

- Understand the role of project managers by describing what they do, what skills they need, and career opportunities for IT project managers
- Describe the project management profession, including its history, the role of professional organizations like the Project Management Institute (PMI), the importance of certification and ethics, and the advancement of project management software

Question 8:

In order to be realistic, a project manager should always set discrete goals instead of a range of objectives.

A. True

☒ B. False

Question 9:

Which of the following is not a potential advantage of using good project management?

- A. Shorter development times
- B. Higher worker morale
- ☒ C. Lower cost of capital
- D. Higher profit margins

Summary

- A project is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result
- Project management is the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities to meet project requirements
- A program is a group of related projects managed in a coordinated way
- Project portfolio management involves organizing and managing projects and programs as a portfolio of investments
- Project managers play a key role in helping projects and organizations succeed
- The project management profession continues to grow and mature