# Task-1

According to the scenario the explained case is unethical because they are going to develop the meeting fixing calendar which will track the activities of all the department heads. Where all the low level employee and other people will also be able to know the company departmental heads activities which is also the confidential data of the company.

Instead of that the managing director could have:

* Taken the advices from the client to know with what features and functions are need to be included on the system so that they fell comfortable to use.
* Consulted with client about the security of data protection.

ICCP

1. A high standard of skill and knowledge.
2. A confidential relationship with people served.
3. Public reliance upon the standards of conduct and established practice.
4. The observance of an ethical code.

# Task-2

The execution phase is the longest and the third phase on the agile software development life cycle and also this is the phase where developers should invest must of their effort in the project.

I have chosen the agile methodology thinking that this methodology is suitable for this project because agile get faster development process and also has quicker development approach in an operational and well-organized manner. Whereas software development life cycle (SDLC) has orderly approach to developing software in the direction of prosperous product within the timetable.

And Method which is based on iterative and incremental approach where solutions develop over the teamwork between self-organizing universalistic teams is known as Agile.

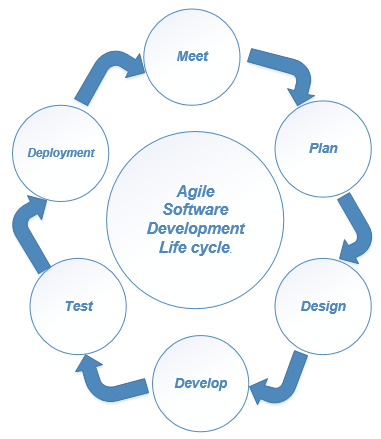


Fig 1: Agile software development life cycle.

All the above agile phases are applied to the scenario:

1. **Meet:** The managing director, department heads and the project manager are the main participants involved. But the end users should give the information to the main participants to include functions into the system.
2. **Plan:** All the department heads including the analyst, developer and end user should plan form where the project should start and then what functions should be included in the meeting fixing calendar. Like meeting length, meeting place and when the meeting should be taken etc. The department heads, managing director, project manager, programmer, analyst and end users are main participants involved here.
3. **Design:** Then the developers should start to make the prototype of the calendar and the real design should only start after end user confirms that. The developer are the main participant involved here.
4. **Develop:** After the completion of the design then the programmer start to integrate the functionality into the system. The programmer and project manager are the main participant involved here.
5. **Test:** When the programmers finish development parts then ‘Quality Assurance’ test the internal and external functionality of the system to assure whether the system’s function works efficiently, smoothly and well secured. The programmer and QA are the main participants involved here.
6. **Deployment:** After the completion of all the testing the team members carried out the demo version to the client and then they provide the feedback if the feedback response is positive then the system will be installed into their system otherwise again the above phase start from initial point.

The three advantages of agile methodologies are:

1. **Continuous involvement:** if departmental heads involve client in project all the time then their relationship to the product is going to evolve and bond to the product is going to increase where they will have greater ownership to the product.
2. **It is iterative development:** when the project is checked again and again it not only reduces the financial risk but also reduce the struggle over unnecessary features.
3. **Easier maintenance:** while developing the product there are multiple developers working in the each and every part of the system together which reduce the distinct point of failure, this is because of understanding of the code while working together in a team in every part of the system.

The three disadvantages of the agile methodologies are:

1. **Disjointed output:** When the team is working on the each modules in different series then the final product often became split rather than one solid unit.
2. **Incomplete documentation:** for developing products the documentation take place during a project but not at the start which becomes fewer detailed and often drops to the low priority.
3. **Additional time and energy:** The interaction between the developers and clients are compulsory. This includes frequent face-to-face discussion, which is the finest portion of the discussion. As a result, agile request more time and energy from every person.

# Task-3

**A**.

The five methods of identifying risk are as follows:

1. Ease of use of hardware, software, approaches and utensils.
2. Functionality requirements.
3. Technical requirements.
4. Customer contracts.
5. Development environment.
6. Known user.

**B**.

The explanation of the three possible risk based on part (a) are:

1. **Functionality requirements:** if the functional requirements is not identified then the risk could be rise in cost if some additional function should be add or improve in the system. for example:
2. **Known Users:** The team of TBTR Ltd should be given training if they are not at ease with using a computerized system.
3. **Technical requirements:** The condition of the computer would not permit the new system to function proficiently, if there is sarcasm in the size of completed system.

**C.**

**Proactive** refers to the activities that address observed risk before it actually occurs. It is usually maintained as the highest form of the risk management as proactive activities are observed before, if TBR Ltd use proactive then the team will be aware from the risk and can prepared for the reduction of risk which save their time, money and prestige as well.

**Re-active** refers to the movements in comeback after risk incident it is usually observed as the basic form of the risk management. if the organization uses the re-active then the team cannot prepare to reduce risk as re-active is done after the risk. So, the company’s will have high chance of losing time, money and prestige.

**D**.

The risk management framework according to the ISO 31000 refers to the traditional modules that maintain and tolerate risk management during the project. Replacing the all present principles, approaches to risk management and providing one common adjustment across all industries insensitive of business area are the objectives of the **Iso 31000**.

Currently the problem of the TBR ltd is resource management, not having have clear requirement so that product won’t finished in time or if finished also then the product will not developed as they want or the new developed product will not run in the current system or they are now facing the security problem. So, Iso 31000 should be used because it will reduce all this kind of problems.

* If the product need to be changed either in future or in present also then the product ca n be changed from the existing product they need not to develop new on again, because Iso 31000 is iterative, dynamic and then responsive to change and provide repetitive improvement of the organization. Which saves the organizations money and value.
* As per current situation company is having security and resource management problem. Talking about resource management if the organizations systems OS is outdated then the developed product won’t run in it. So, after using Iso 31000 it clearly address insecurity and then team would prepared to reduce and also manage resource by communicating with the client.

# Task-4

A.

The delivery of the last version of the application is known as software release. It is anticipate by the delivery of the beta and alpha version of the product. A decent release will make call and make a request of the genuine product before its official lunch. The release of product get valuable reactions from the user so it is important from the technical viewpoint. Which provide the time to fix bugs, reduce errors etc. before releasing to the public. There are four software development methods which are as follows:

* **Web-based methods:** it is typical in software organization because it does not require installation and is consistency. We are developing a desktop application not a website. So, web methods in not suitable for software release.
* **Pilot methods:** it is a distribution of production application but earlier in time to a full release of the application. This method is suitable for software release because it minimize the impact and identify the errors before installation.Due to this there won’t be any other errors in future regarding the software because it checks the errors before installation on the client system.
* **Big bang methods:** it refers togetting relieve from the current system and shifting all the users to the new system. It is not feasible to release software because it does not reduce impacts and taking about the data protection it is not secure as it shift all the users to the new system.
* **Parallel methods:** it is a policy for a system implementation where new system runs next to old one while system equally works at the same time. This methods is not possible to use in software release because the new software will be totally different with the organizations old software where the two software will not be user friendly.

**B.**

Finally, I have chosen the pilot method for software release because it minimize the impact and identify the errors before installation.Due to this there won’t be any other errors in future regarding the software because it checks the errors before installation. It also give chance to the project team to weigh the capability of the new application and make changes that make more efficient, which improve the process of the system.