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22IT0530

MCQ questions

1. What is a key characteristic of enterprise software compared to general-use software according to the lecture?

a) Enterprise software is designed for an individual user

b) Enterprise software offers a single wholesome solution

c) Enterprise software is an open-ended solution for organizations

d) Enterprise software is always free to implement

2. What is the primary purpose of Enterprise Software Development?

a) To develop games for entertainment

b) To create applications for individual users

c) To develop applications for large businesses or organizations

d) To design websites for small businesses

3. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems are designed to:

a) Plan employee vacations

b) Tie up all internal aspects that businesses need to run and manage

c) Only handle financial transactions

d) Replace human resources completely

4. According to the lecture, what methodology is mentioned for implementing Enterprise Software Development?

a) Waterfall methodology only

b) SDLC with Agile methodology

c) DevOps methodology only

d) Scrum methodology only

5. Which of the following is identified as a challenge in Enterprise Software Development?

a) Compatibility issues between versions

b) Too much user training

c) Limited feature sets

d) Excessive security measures

Essay Questions

1. Compare and contrast enterprise software development with regular software development, focusing on architecture, security, performance, format, and costs. How do these differences impact the overall development process?

- **Architecture:**
  - **Enterprise:** Often requires a multi-tier architecture to support scalability, availability, and maintainability. Designed to handle large volumes of transactions and users.
  - **Regular:** Usually has a simpler architecture, possibly single-tier or two-tier, designed for smaller user bases and less complex processes.
- **Security:**
  - **Enterprise:** Stringent security measures, including access control, data encryption, compliance with industry regulations such as GDPR, HIPAA.
  - **Regular:** Basic security features, may not need to comply with strict regulations.
- **Performance:**
  - **Enterprise:** High-performance requirements to handle extensive data processing and user interactions.
  - **Regular:** Performance requirements are less demanding.
- **Format:**
  - **Enterprise:** Highly customizable, designed to integrate with other enterprise systems such as ERP, CRM.
  - **Regular:** Generally off-the-shelf solutions with limited customization.
- **Costs:**
  - **Enterprise:** High development and maintenance costs due to complexity and scale.
  - **Regular:** Lower costs, often with fixed pricing.

2. Analyze the various enterprise functional areas (Financials, HR, Engineering, etc.) discussed in the lecture and explain how enterprise software solutions address the specific needs of each area. Choose three functional areas and discuss in detail.

- **Financials:** Enterprise software solutions like ERP handle financial management, accounting, and reporting. They provide real-time financial data, ensure regulatory compliance, and support budgeting and forecasting.
- **HR:** Solutions like HRMS (Human Resource Management System) manage employee data, payroll, recruitment, performance management, and compliance with labor laws.
- **Engineering:** PLM (Product Lifecycle Management) software helps manage product design, development, and manufacturing processes. It supports collaboration, reduces time-to-market, and ensures product quality.

3. Describe the key roles in enterprise software projects (Project Manager, Business Analyst, System Architect, etc.). Explain how these roles collaborate during the software development lifecycle and why each is essential to project success.

- **Project Manager:** Oversees the project, ensures it stays on schedule and within budget, coordinates between teams.
- **Business Analyst:** Gathers and analyzes business requirements, acts as a bridge between stakeholders and the development team.
- **System Architect:** Designs the system architecture, ensures scalability, security, and performance.

4. Evaluate the benefits and challenges of implementing enterprise software in a large organization. Using the Brown & Company PLC case study from the lecture, discuss how enterprise software could address their specific business needs across multiple divisions.

- **Benefits:** Improved efficiency, better decision-making, streamlined processes, enhanced collaboration.
- **Challenges:** High costs, complex implementation, resistance to change.

5. Explain the importance of best practices in enterprise software development. How does adherence to these practices impact project outcomes, and what could be the consequences of overlooking them? Provide specific examples from the lecture to support your answer

- **Impact on project outcomes:** Adherence to best practices ensures high-quality software, reduces risks, improves maintainability, and enhances user satisfaction.
- **Consequences of overlooking:** Poor-quality software, increased risks, higher costs, and user dissatisfaction