**Module 9 (30 points) – Chapter 10**

1. (Whitman & Mattord, 2016, p. 543) What is a project plan? Why is a security related project plan often far more complicated than other plans?

A project plan is a document that gives participants and stakeholders a rundown of what the project entails. A security related project plan is more complicated because the plan needs to go through and explain the security measures while not giving enough information for someone to break through the security.

1. (Whitman & Mattord, 2016, p. 543) What categories of constraints to project plan implementation are noted in the chapter? Give an example. Why does the scope of a security project need to be maintained?

Categories of constraints are start/end dates, amount of effort required, capital expenses, noncapital expenses, and identification of dependencies between tasks. An example of a constraint would be a project that has a time limit of two months which would fall under the constraint, start/end dates. The scope of security needs to be maintained because the constraints can be strict and nonflexible. If there is a flaw within the security, it could lead to the project not being able to be finished within the allotted timeframe or not have enough capital as the expense to fix the security breach would be costly.

1. (Whitman & Mattord, 2016, p. 543) List and describe the three major steps in executing the project plan. Name an organization that has helpful security project planning information.

The three major steps in executing the project plan are planning the project, supervising the tasks, and wrapping up. Planning the project involves determining the constraints for the project and what it needs to work. Supervising is during the project to make sure that the project is running and can meet the deadline. Wrapping up goes over what was done during the project. One organization that has a helpful security project planning information is UNIX.

1. (Whitman & Mattord, 2016, p. 543) Why is it a good practice to name specific individuals as resources early in the planning process? Why is it a good practice to assign start and end dates in the early stages of project planning?

This is a good practice because it gives a list of people who can complete certain tasks that are needed for the project. By assigning a start and end date it gives a time limit that the project will need to be done within so it can be prepared and finished without being put off or forgotten.

1. (Whitman & Mattord, 2016, p. 543) List and describe the four basic conversion strategies (as described in the chapter) that are used when converting to a new system. Under which circumstances is each of these the best approach? What are possible failures during conversions?

The first basic conversion is the direct changeover which involves stopping the old system then starting the new once the old has been stopped. The second is parallel operations where the old system will run the same time the new system runs. The third is the phased implementation where parts of the system are dealt with before the next piece can be implemented. The final conversion is the pilot implementation where the system is set up to a single office to solve issues with before expanding to the rest of the organization. The direct changeover is best for smaller changes like changing to a new password or procedure. The parallel operations are best when for information security and setting up the old system as a backup incase something happens to the new system. Phased implementation is best used when updating parts such as a new VPN. The pilot implementation is best with having a small group that can test the system for the organization. Possible failures for basic is loss of a bug in the new system and loss of old. The parallel could have failure where the systems overlap and cause problems for one another. The phased would be that it could fail halfway during implementation. The pilot implementation could have failure as they could miss a problem on the small scale and loose a lot of information when moved to large scale.

**Bibliography**

Whitman, M. E., & Mattord, H. J. (2016). *Principles of Information Security*. Course Technology.