Q1

1] What is software project management? Why is it important?

Ans

- Software project management is the planning, organizing, controlling and implementing procedures in order to achieve a project's scope, objectives, goals, etc.
- Software project management is important because projects needs to be completed in a particular constraints.
- These constraints are time, effort and cost.
- Customer require projects or time, with lower cost which indirectly means to have put-in lower effort.
- Software project management apply techniques tailored to the project need and accordingly set project objectives, deadlines and team to ensure efficient and accuracy of project completion.

Q1

3] What is risk evaluation and how is it performed in project management?

Ans

- Risk evaluation is the process to evaluate risks in software development.

- Identifying the estimated cost, the estimated deadline and the amount of human effort are all part of risk evaluation.

- Risk evaluation often involves risk management to minimize software development blocks.

- Risk evaluation is performed in multiple steps:

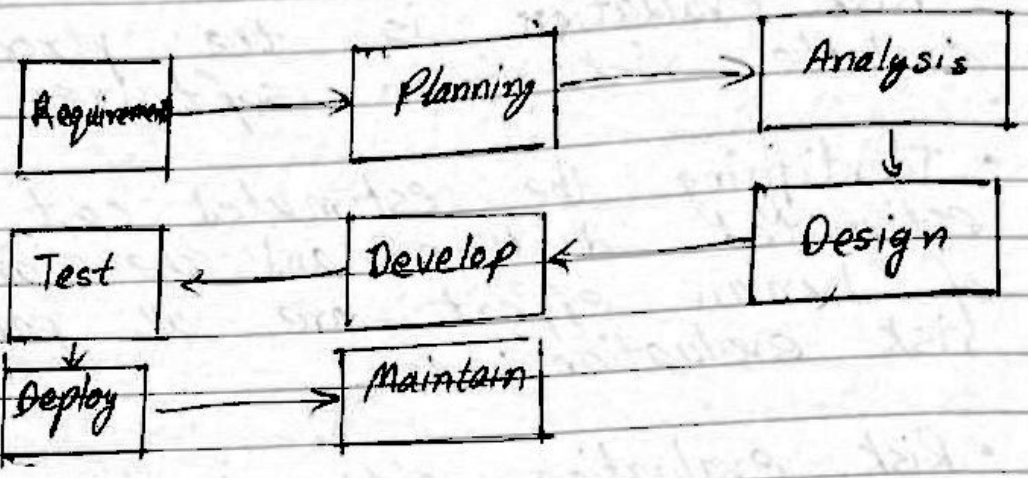
1] All the necessary information is collected from the stake holders.
2] Thorough Analysis is done on the information procured.
3] Then all risks are listed in a document.
4] Risk evaluation takes place keeping Time and Cost as the primary factor.

- In conclusion, risk evaluation is the process to priotize the biggest or significant risks for risk management.

Q2

2] What is Waterfall model? Explain its phases and limitations.

As



Phases of waterfall model

- Waterfall model is a software development life-cycle model that was popular and still is for large scale software development. It is a sequential approach in SL
- Waterfall model consists of the following phases :-

a] Requirements :- In this phase, the developers or the team elicitate the requirements from the stakeholders to generate project goals and to perform risk analysis.

b] Planning: Planning and risk analysis is done after ~~obtaining~~ obtaining the requirements

c] Analysis: Risk Analysis is performed for the plan mapped, to evaluate risks.

d] Design: Software is designed with the help of software designing tools.

e] Develop: Development starts and most of the implementation takes place in this phase.

f] Test: Testing is performed to ensure that the project meets system as well as user requirements.

g] Deploy: The product is deployed in the targeted environment.

h] Maintain: Product is maintained and maybe updated.

Limitations:

- Poor quality products as the requirements maybe unclear.
- No customer feedback
- Longer development time.
- Unclear requirements.

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Q2
3] What is the Spiral Model? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.

As

- Spiral model is a mix of waterfall model but with the incremental and iterative approch to Software Development.

- Advantages of spiral model:

a] Spiral models are flexible as the requirements are changed at each iteration.

b] Spiral models can be used for medium and large complexity projects.

c] Spiral models are cost effective and keep providing deliverables on short dead lines.

d] Its short deliveries result in quicker feedback mechanism.

- Disadvantages of spiral model:

a] Projects might not progress unless one step is not completed before jumping to next.

b] Requires more time to ~~develop~~ complete Software development because of its iterative approach.

c] Risk Analysis is hard, as well as risk management as the cycle keeps on going.

Q3

4] What is incremental delivery? Explain its advantages and disadvantages

-B

• Incremental delivery is a part of software development life cycle models that use incremental approach to develop softwares.

• In this approach softwares are delivered after each successful life-cycle with newer features then the previous delivery.

Advantages:

• Incremental delivery ensures progress tracking.

• Customer feedbacks are quicker to implement

• Risk can be identified & after or

Disadvantages:

- Deliverables might not predict the stability of the current Next ~~ones~~ deliverables.
- As the newer versions are developed, software breaking curve also increments leading to bigger risks in later stages of development.
- Complete shift in initial requirements can breakdown the project.

Q3

i) Explain the concepts of sequencing and scheduling activities in software project management.

A3

1) Sequencing activities are performed to sequence project tasks in their right order, adjacent tasks that depends on the completion of the other are arranged in the appropriate orders.

2) Scheduling activities are performed to schedule project tasks after sequencing is done. It is also used to priotize project tasks and prevent dead locks.

Q3

5] Explain the process of risk identification, assessment, planning, and management in software project management.

Ans

Q5

6] What is a project closeout report? Explain its purpose and components.

Ans

- A project closeout report is documented when the project is completed or at the brink of completion.

- It includes the spec documentation of project scope, objectives achieved, cost, time, effort, feedback or improvements in methodology for future.

- The purpose of project closeout report is to assess the project's original requirements meets the current state of the project.