System analysis

Lec5

………………… is someone who is responsible for overseeing all relevant tasks

a-system analyst

b-project manager

To manage a large-scale is project, specific tools and technique needed. A project manager is also needed.

a-true

b-false

Project management for IT professionals includes   …… on information system development

a- planning, scheduling, monitoring

b- controlling, and reporting

c-both of them

A successful project must be not completed on time, within budget, and deliver a quality product that satisfies users and meets requirements

a-true

b-false   completed on time

What is charcterstics of Systems development projects   ?

A- dynamic and challenging.

B-Static and challenging

There is always a balance between constraints and interactive elements such as project cost, scope, and time

a-true

b-false

If a project is fast and good =it wont be ………

    a-cheap

    b-expensive

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if a project is cheap and good=it won't be ………….

    a-fast

    b-slow

A project triangle, where the two legs are cost, scope, and time.

    a-true

    b-false three

Project managers typically perform four activities, or functions: planning, scheduling, monitoring, and reporting

    a-true

    b-false

In…………………identifying all project tasks Planning Scheduling Monitoring Reporting and estimating the completion time and cost of each.

    a-Planning

    b-Scheduling

Which of the following is not part of project trinagle ?

    a-cost

    b-scope

    c-time

    d-challenge

Who is responsible for performing four activities, or functions: planning, scheduling, monitoring, and reporting   ?

a-project manager

b-system analyst

………………identifying all project tasks Planning Scheduling Monitoring Reporting and estimating the completion time and cost of each

a-planning

b-scheduling

……..creation of a specific timetable and Project scheduling uses Gantt charts and PERT/CPM chart

a-Scheduling

b-Monitoring

……..guiding, supervising, and coordinating the project team's workload and monitor the progress, evaluate the results, and take corrective action

a-Scheduling

b-Monitoring

…………………includes regular progress reports to management, users, and the project team itself and Effective reporting requires strong communication skills and a sense of what others want and need to know about the project

a-   Reporting
b-   Monitoring

A work breakdown structure (WBS) involves breaking a project down into a series of smaller tasks

a-true

b-false

What is a primary goal of a Gantt Chart………………..

a-   it can simplify a complex project by combining several activities into a task group that contains subsidiary tasks.

b-   monitor the progress, evaluate the results, and take corrective action

Gantt chart is a horizontal bar chart that represents a set of tasks.

a-true

b-false

……….was developed by private industry to meet similar project management needs

    a-The Program Evaluation Review Technique (PERT)

    b-The Critical Path Method (CPM)

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which of this was developed by the U.S. Navy to manage very complex projects, such as the construction of nuclear submarines?

    a-The Program Evaluation Review Technique (PERT)

    b-The Critical Path Method (CPM)

PERT/CPM chart bottom-up technique because it analyzes a large, complex project as a series of individual tasks

    a-true

    b-false

…tasks to be performed on the vertical axis, and time intervals on the horizontal axis

    a-The Program Evaluation Review Technique (PERT)

    b-The Critical Path Method (CPM)

    c-both of them

Microsoft called PERT/CPM chart Network diagram

    a-true

    b-false

Any of the following must clearly identify each task and include an estimated duration.

    a- A work breakdown structure (WBS)

    b-The Critical Path Method (CPM)

…. any work that has a beginning and an end and requires the use of company resources such as people, time, or money

    a-task

    b-activity

    c-both of them

Every project has events, or milestones. An event, or milestone, is a recognizable reference point that can be used to monitor progress.

a-true

b-false

Which of the following is NOT apart of LISTING THE TASK?

a-First collect the bulk of steps using timing words (First-Then-After-When-Finally) shown in first version.

b-Then Highlight individual tasks, easy something start with verb shown in second version.

c-after Highlighting make them as bullets shown in Third version.

d- after Highlighting make them as tasks shown in Third version.

c-finally List them in a table to go to next step of time estimation

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Which term describes the work that one person can complete in one day..?

a-person day

b-person week

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if it will take one person 20 days to perform a particular task, it might not be true that two people could complete the same task in 10 days

a-true

b-false

Project managers often use a weighted formula for estimating the duration of each task.

Formula=b+4p+w6

a-true

b-false

The manager then assigns a weight, which is an importance value, to each estimate.

Wiegted formula=b+4p+w6

An optimistic, or best-case estimate (B), a probable-case estimate (P), and a pessimistic, or worst-case estimate (W)

a-true

b-false

When developing duration estimates, project managers consider four factors apart….

a-project size

b-Human resources

c-experience with similar projects

d- Constraints

e-time

Tasks in a work breakdown structure must be arranged in…… a called a task pattern.

a-logical design

b-physical design

A complex task pattern is a chain of multiple patterns, if it complete for a project it called a Network Diagram

a-true

b-false

In tasks patterns , tasks depends on each other and must be performed in a sequence, not unlike the commands in a software program.

a-true

b-false

In a……., project tasks are shown as rectangular boxes, arranged in the sequence in which they must be performed

a-The Program Evaluation Review Technique (PERT)

b-The Critical Path Method (CPM)

c-both of them

Task patterns can involve dependent tasks, multiple successor tasks, and multiple predecessor tasks

a-true

b-false

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any of the following ,project manager must keep track of the tasks and progress of team members, compare actual progress with the project plan?

a-Project scheduling

b-project Monitoring and control

A structured walk-through is a review of a project team member's work by other members of the team.

a-true

b-false

Structured walk-throughs take place throughout the SDLC and are called design reviews => System Design phase, code reviews => Implementation Phase, or testing reviews => Support & maintenance phase , depending on the phase in which they occur

a-true

b-false

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in ……………..Members of the project team regularly report their progress to the project manager, who in turn reports to management and users.

The project manager collects, verifies, organizes, and evaluates the information he or she receives from the team

a-reporting

b-project Monitoring and control

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any of the following Project managers, schedule regular meetings to update the team and discuss project status, issues, problems, and opportunities?

a-project status meetings

b-project Monitoring and control

The most important practice of Agile development is the daily SCRUM practice which called the Stand Up meeting

a-true

b-false

……………….among all team members and it is held roughly for 15 minutes.

a- daily status meeting
b- weekly status meeting

In daily status meeting ,Every member has to answer all this questions ,apart

a- What I did yesterday? •
b- What I'll do today?
c- What I'll do tomorrow?\
d- Any impediment I am facing.../ I am blocked due to..

Which term describes event that could affect the project negatively?

a-risk management

b-risk

……. the process of identifying, analyzing, anticipating, and monitoring risks to minimize their impact on the project

a-risk management

b-risk

The first step in risk management is to develop a specific plan that called. …………a review of the project's scope, stakeholders, budget, schedule, and any other internal or external factors that might affect the project.

A - a risk management plan

b-risk

…………the analyst lists each risk and assesses the likelihood that it could affect the project.

a- a risk management plan

b-Risk identification

………..evaluates each risk by estimating the likelihood or probability that it will occur and the degree of impact. And mapping the evaluation to the risk matrix

a- Qualitative risk analysis

b- quantitative risk analysis

…..is   to understand the actual impact in terms of dollars, time, project scope, or quality

a- Qualitative risk analysis
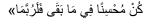
B-quantitative risk analysis   -c

In some situations, adding more people to a project actually might increase the time necessary to complete the project because of a principle called Brooks' Law

a-true

b-false

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