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FA17-BSE-011

Question#02.

(a)-

Progress Review:

This type of review, held regularly to keep track of whether the schedule is accurate and to plan action if the project goes off the course of activities.

The result of this meeting is usually the adjusted project schedule.

Milestone Review:

These are the meetings held before start of an activity by project manager to agree with the project events.

It is commonly held before the start of a task and in other words, at the end of a task to decide about the course of events in next task.

Project Manager always writes up a report

at the end of milestone review meeting.

(b)-

Deskcheck Reviews:

It is a simple review, in which the author of the product distributes it to one or more reviewers.

The author sends a copy of product to the selected members.

No written logs developed at the end of the review.

There is no follow up meeting or approval process.

Inspection Reviews:

It is one of the most common form of review.

It is a formal type of reviewing a work product.

Its main goal is for all inspectors should reach on a consensus on a work product to use it in the project.

It is done, to inspect document to prevent

defects.

A proper meeting is conducted and at end of each meeting inspection log is created.

(c)- How to use inspection to manage commitments?

Inspections are the most commonly used reviews type for reviewing a work product. A proper inspection meeting is conducted for each work product, in this way, it is very easy to use to manage commitments because in each inspection session and check whether it is fulfilled by the work product or not. If not then some measures are divided to achieve it.

(d)- Purpose of discussion summary in requirement phase:

Discussion summary is used to validate the information/requirements elicited by the requirement analysts. It helps to the catch any potential defects before they make it

into the requirement documentation. It is used to tell and specify all the potential risks along with the measures that can be used to reduce risks and any future enhancements if if appliable. Also, lists all the open unresolved and pending issues.

Ques- How need, behaviour and design differ from each other.

Need:

It is something that is required to do to perform a particular task. like, for sending a email a user needs to lookup for contacts.

Behaviour: It is something that a system responds into when a user ask to do something, like, user ask a system to perform find & replace. System respond with find and replace window, user enters text and click submit and system performs a task.

Design: It is the interfaces that uses to perform/ allow a system to behave/work against a command. like, user click on Find & replace in menu, a dialog box opens, etc. All the buttons, boxes & ~~into~~ menus, are come user design.

Question#02:

(a)- CPI says about the project

CPI tells us that the estimated cost about the project was estimated correctly or not. It is measured in percentage and based on two elements:

BCWS (budgeted cost of work schedule) and ACWP (Actual cost of work performed). It is find out by the following formula:

$$CPI = \frac{BCWS}{ACWP} \times 100$$

If CPI is 100%, it indicated that the estimated cost was exactly right and project is exactly on budget.

If it is under 100%, the worked cost less than plan and if above 100%, work cost more than plan and estimate is not adequate.

CPI can be used to compare project Phase too.

Manager can create a chart of CPI of a project and compare it with other projects.

(b)-

Total months = 12,

budgeted of the project = 100,000 USD

After 6 months,

Spended amount = 60,000 USD

On closer review only 40% of work is completed.

As,

$$CPI = \frac{BCWS}{ACWP} \times 100$$

As mention in the problem, the project is to be completed in 12 months, but we are at 6 months interval.

Our completed work is 40%, which is 40,000/USD → earned value

The total spended cost is 60,000/USD

↑ Actual cost of work performed.

Since 6 months, have been passed in general the work completed should be 50%.

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which is 50% x 100,000 = 50,000/USD.

↑ Planned value

As our completed work is not as expected so, we use of earned value as budgeted cost.

So, cost performance cost will be:

$$CPI = EV/AC$$
$$= 40,000/60,000$$
$$= 0.67$$

And the percentaged value of CPI will be:

$$0.67 \times 100 = 67\% < 100\%.$$

which is why we will say that the project is underbudgeted.

And our estimated is not appropeviated.

Q#03

(a).

Change control:

Change control is a method for only implementing changes that are worth pursuing and for preventing unnecessary or overly costly changes from the derailing process.

It is basically an agreement between the project team and the managers that are responsible for decision making on the project ~~estimat~~. to evaluate the impact of chang before implementing.

help developers to maintain and evaluate effetive changes:

Sometimes there are changes in a project that sounds good ideas, but they are thrown out when there actual costs are calculated.

In change control, the potential benefit is written down and the project manager along with the team estimates the potential impact

of change on the project. It gives all the necessary information to do the real-time analysis for changes. This all done by change control board.

They deeply study a change and its impacts, In this way, change control helps developers to maintain and evaluate effective changes.

(6)- Following are the points when CCB meet regularly,

→ During the requirement phase, the CCB will need to ~~meet~~ discuss the scope of the project if it turns out that there are major areas that the vision and scope failed to cover.

→ During the design and implementation (programming) of the software, the team may discover that the requirements need to be changed.

→ During the testing phase, the testers may discover omissions in the SRS or design that cause defects.

→ The users or stakeholders may discover

during a design walk through, demo, user acceptance testing or beta testing that the software does not fulfill their needs.

During the meeting, manager explains the complete change to CCB. ~~and~~ Once the CCB brought up to speed, it must determine what project work products will be changed.