

—: Short Answer:—

1- Define Software project Management?

Software project Management is the art & science of planning and leading software projects. It is a sub-discipline of project Management.

2- Define project?

A project is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result.

The temporary nature of projects indicates a definite beginning & end.

⇒ Following characteristics distinguish projects?

(i) Non-routine tasks are involved;

(ii) planning is required;

(iii) Time span

(iv) Work is carried in several phases;

(v) The project is large or complex.

3) What is Management?

Management is a set of principles relating to the functions of planning, organization, directing & controlling, & the application of these principles in harnessing physical, financial,

human, & informational resources efficiently & effectively to achieve organizational goals.

#### 4) What is Management control?

Management control can be defined as a systematic effort by business management to compare performance to predetermined standards, plans, or objectives in order to determine whether performance is in line with these standards & presumable in order to take any remedial action required to see that human & other.

5) **project success:-** The achievement of something desired, planned or attempted. It is also said that success is an event that accomplishes its intended purpose.

- **project failure:-** A project that fails to perform a duty or an expected action, non-occurrence or non-performance.

#### 6) Define Stakeholder,

A stakeholder defined as an "individual or group that has an interest in any decision or activity of an organization."



## 7) Business case?

The business case or similar document describes the necessary information from a business standpoint to determine whether or not the project is worth the required investment. It is commonly used for decision making by managers or executives above the project level.

→ **Stakeholders:** - The individuals whose interest may be positively or negatively affected as a result of project execution or successful project completion.

## 8) Define Activity?

A distinct, scheduled portion of work performed during the course of a project is called activity.

## 9) List different stages of project life cycle?

- i) Initiation
- ii) Planning
- iii) Execution
- iv) Closure

## 10) What are different types of contract?

- i) Fixed-price contract
- ii) Cost-reimbursable contract.

3) time & material contract (T&M)

4) Cost plus fixed fee contract (CPFF)

5) Cost plus Incentive fee contract (CPIF)

6) Cost plus Award fee contract (CPAF)

Q No 1) Write a detailed note on step wise project planning with diagram?

→ Step 0: Select project.

→ Step 1: Identify project scope & objective.

→ Step 2: Identify project infrastructure.

→ Step 3: Analyse project characteristics.

→ Step 4: Identify project products & activities.

→ Step 5: Estimate effort for each activity.

→ Step 6: Identify activity risk.

→ Step 7: Allocate resources.

→ Step 8: Review/publicize plan.

→ Step 9 & 10: Execute plan & lower level of planning.

→ This is called step 0 because in a way of project planning, it is outside the main project planning process. Possibility study suggests whether the project is worthwhile or not.

∴ The activities in this step ensure that all parties to the project agree on the objectives & are dedicated to

the success of the project.

- Identify objectives and practical measures of the effectiveness in meeting those objectives.
- Establish project Authority.
- Stakeholders analysis - identify all stakeholders in the project & their interest.
- Establish method of communication.

P:- project are rarely carried out in a vacuum. There is usually some kind of infrastructure into which the project must fit. Where the project managers are new to the organization, they must find out the precise nature of this infrastructure.

- Identify relationship b/w the project & strategic planning.
- Identify installation standards & procedures.
- Identify project team organization.

P:- The general purpose of this part of planning operation is to ensure that the appropriate methods are used for the projects.

- Distinguish the project as either objective-product driven.

• Analyze other project characteristics.

- Identify high level project risks

- Select development methodology & life cycle approach.

- Review overall resources estimates.

P:- The more detailed planning of the individual activities now takes place. The longer term planning is broad & in outline, while the more immediate tasks are planned in some detail.

- Identify & describes project products.

- Document generic product flows.

- Record product instance.

- produce ideal activity network.

P:- Carry out bottom-up estimates.

- Revise plan to create controllable activities.

P:- Identify & quantify activity based risks.

- plan risk reduction & contingency measures where appropriate.

- Adjust overall plans & estimates to take account of the risks.

P:- Identify & allocates resources.

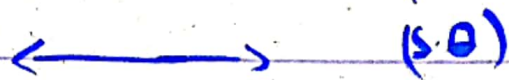
- Revise plans & estimates to take into account resource constraints.

P:- Review quality aspects of the project plan.

- Document plans & obtain agreement.



?:- Once the project is started, plans will need to <sup>be</sup> drawn up in greater detail for each activity as it become due. Detailed & lower level of planning of the soon stages will need to be delayed because more information will be available nearer the start of the stage.



Q What is the object driven or product driven?

In object driven projects the main objective of the final outcomes is considered. But doesn't take much effort to build the finalized fully functioning expected version at the initial iteration.