**Lecture 1**

1

**Question**: What distinguishes "Jobs" from "Projects" in terms of tasks?

**Answer**: Jobs involve well-defined, routine tasks with little uncertainty, whereas projects involve non-routine, planned activities with specific objectives.

2

**Question**:How would you describe a project's characteristics?

**Answer**:Projects are non-routine, planned, aimed at specific targets, conducted for customers, involve temporary work groups with multiple specialisms, consist of several phases, are constrained by time and resources, and are often large and complex.

3

**Question**: What are the key phases in the project management cycle?

**Answer**: The key phases include feasibility study and analysis, planning for implementation, implementation/execution, termination, and evaluation.

4

**Question**: What are the primary activities involved in the "Requirements" phase of a project?

**Answer**: The "Requirements" phase includes requirements elicitation (identifying client needs), analysis (converting customer-facing requirements into developer-understandable equivalents), and addressing functions, quality, and resource constraints.

5

**Question**: What does SMART stand for in the context of setting project objectives?

**Answer**: SMART stands for Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-Constrained, guiding the definition of project objectives.

6

**Question**: What are the primary project management goals (Q, C, T, P)?

**Answer**: The primary project management goals are Q (Quality software product), C (Cost control), T (Timely completion), and P (Productivity optimization).

7

**Question**: What is the focus of the "Design and Code" phase in a project?

**Answer**: The "Design and Code" phase includes architecture design, code and test of individual components, integration of components, qualification testing of the entire system, installation to make the system operational, and acceptance support, including maintenance and enhancement.

8

**Question**: Why is it important to categorise different types of projects?

**Answer**: Categorising projects is important because different types of tasks require different project approaches, considering factors like voluntariness, system type (information vs. embedded), and objective-based vs. product-based projects.

9

**Question**: Who are stakeholders in a project, and why is their alignment crucial?

**Answer**: Stakeholders include users/clients and developers/implementers. Their alignment is crucial because they may have different/conflicting objectives, and defining common project objectives is necessary.

10

**Question**: What are the essential components of software project management?

**Answer**: The essential components include planning, organising, staffing, directing, monitoring, controlling, innovating, and representing, which are involved in managing a software project.