

## CNET 307 – IT Project Management Practice Test

### Choose the correct answer

1. Project management is the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities in order to meet project requirements.  
a. True  
b. False
2. The project manager is  
a) responsible for ensuring that all management and technical processes are in place and carried out.  
b) the client, customer, or organizational manager who acts as the project champion and provides organizational resources and direction.  
c) the user or client who has specific knowledge, expertise, or insight in a specific functional area needed to support the project.  
d) provides the technical solution to the organizational problem and may include systems analysts, network specialists, or programmers.  
e) the person responsible for final acceptance of the application.
3. A methodology provides a systematic way to plan, manage, and execute projects.  
a. True  
b. False
4. A project plan includes which of the following:  
a) Project Objectives  
b) Resources  
c) Controls  
d) All of these  
e) None of these
5. A business case is a deliverable that documents the project's goal, as well as several alternatives or options.  
a. True  
b. False
6. Scope and schedule are examples of:  
a) Project Management processes.  
b) Project Management tools.  
c) PMBOK® areas of knowledge  
d) Project Management objectives  
e) Project Management infrastructure.
7. Stakeholders have only a positive interest in the project's outcome.  
a. True  
b. False
8. Which of the following attributes is least important for successful project managers:  
a) ability to communicate with people  
b) ability to deal with people  
c) ability to create and sustain relationships  
d) ability to learn new technical skills  
e) ability to organize
9. According to the PMBOK® area of scope management, one of the processes is scope planning which means ensuring that authority and resources are committed to developing a scope management plan.  
True  
False

10. Project success will be determined in large part by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) familiarity with project management software.
  - b) producing nice looking reports for management.
  - c) **thinking carefully through activities and estimating their durations.**
  - d) determining exact estimates of activity durations.
  - e) the skill sets of the project team.
11. Project network diagrams provide valuable information about the logical sequence and dependencies among the various activities and tasks so that a completion date or deadline can be determined.
  - a. **True**
  - b. False
12. Which of the following statements are true?:
  - a) Milestones are logical units of work.
  - b) **Baseline plans are approved project plans.**
  - c) All tasks are linear, i.e. have to be completed in a particular sequence.
  - d) The kick-off meeting typically begins the planning phase of a project.
  - e) MOV are readily changed through change control processes.

**Answer the question briefly:**

1. What are the attributes of a project?  
**Ans:** The attributes of a project are: time frame, purpose, ownership, resources, roles, risks and assumptions, interdependent tasks, organizational change, and operating in an environment larger than the project itself.
2. Why does a project need subject matter experts (SMEs)?  
**Ans:** A subject matter expert may be a user or a person who has specific knowledge, expertise, or insight in a specific functional area needed to support the project.
3. Give some examples of resources that may be required for an IT project?  
**Ans:** Resources include time, money, people, facilities, and technology.
4. Describe the project life cycle (PLC).  
**Ans:** The project life cycle (PLC) is a collection of logical stages or phases that maps the life of a project from its beginning to its end. Each phase should provide one or more deliverables
5. What is fast tracking? When should fast tracking be used? When would fast tracking not be appropriate?  
**Ans:** Fast tracking is starting the next phase of the project before approval is obtained for the completion of the current phase of the project. The purpose of this is to reduce the project's schedule. Overlapping of phases can be risky and should only be done when the risk to the project is deemed acceptable.
6. What is Project Integration Management?  
**Ans:** Integration focuses on coordinating the project plan's development, execution, and control of changes.
7. What is Project Scope Management?  
**Ans:** Scope management provides assurance that the project's work is defined accurately and completely and that it is completed as planned. In addition, scope management includes ways to ensure that proper scope change procedures are in place.
8. What is a business case?

**Ans:** A business case provides an analysis of the organizational value, feasibility, costs, benefits, and risks of several proposed alternatives or options.

9. Who must verify whether the project's MOV is doable and worth doing?

**Ans:** The stakeholders in the organization should evaluate the MOV in order to know whether it received the value it envisioned for the time, money, and resources invested in the project.

10. What is a project's infrastructure?

**Ans:** The project's infrastructure is documented in the project charter and identifies the project's governance structure and all of the project resources.

11. What is a project management office (PMO)? What purpose does it serve?

**Ans:** A project management office (PMO), which is a group or department within the organization that oversees all of the project management standards, methods, and policies based on, for example, either PMBOK® or PRINCE2®

12. What is the triple constraint?

**Ans:** The Triple Constraint describes the relationship among scope, schedule, and budget.

13. Describe the relationship among scope, schedule, and budget.

**Ans:** The project is balanced or "in harmony" when the schedule and budget support the project's scope in order to achieve the MOV. The project becomes imbalanced when scope increases without adjusting schedule and budget accordingly.

14. What is meant by project scope?

**Ans:** The term scope is used to define the work boundaries and deliverables of the project so what needs to get done, gets done—and only what needs to get done, gets done.

15. What is the purpose of a Gantt chart?

**Ans:** A Gantt chart visually depicts the general sequence of activities or work tasks. Gantt charts can also be useful for tracking and monitoring the progress of a project.

16. What is a project network diagram?

**Ans:** Project network diagrams provide valuable information about the logical sequence and dependencies among the various activities or tasks. In addition, project network diagrams provide information concerning when specific tasks must start and finish, and what activities may be delayed without affecting the deadline target date. In addition, the project manager can make decisions regarding scheduling and resource assignments to shorten the time required for those critical activities that will impact the project deadline.