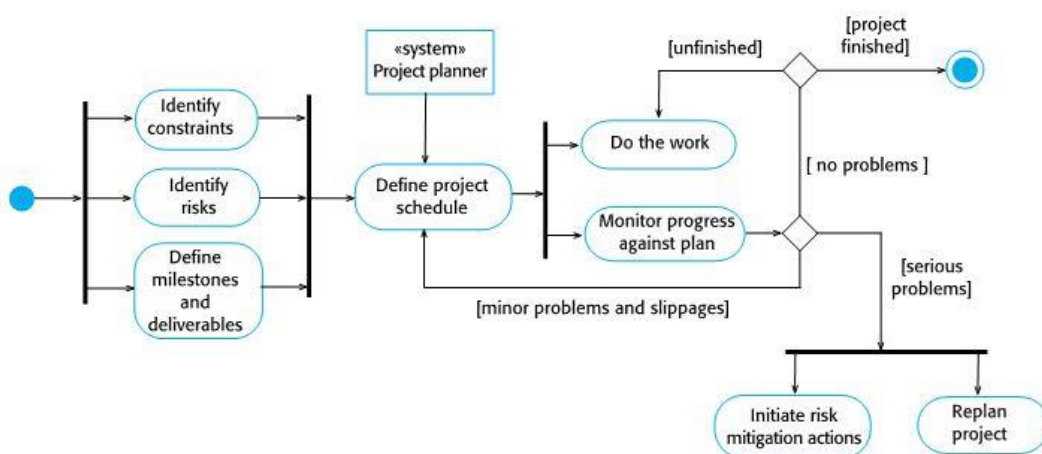## Question 1:

a) - to ensure that the software project meets the user expectations
 - responsible for planning, estimating and scheduling project development and assigning people to tasks
 - assess the risks that may affect a project, monitor these risks and take action when arise.
 - managing a team of people. choose people for their team and establish ways of working.
 - reporting on the progress of a project to customers and managers.

b) - As the software is developed and delivered to customers in increments.
 - The customer's priorities and requirements change so it makes sense to have a flexible plan

c) - project
 - product
 - business

Question 2:

a) – contractual terms
 - cost estimated uncertainty
 - financial health
 - market opportunity
 - requirement changes

b) – introduction
 - project organization
 - risk analysis
 - hardware and software resource requirements
 - work breakdown
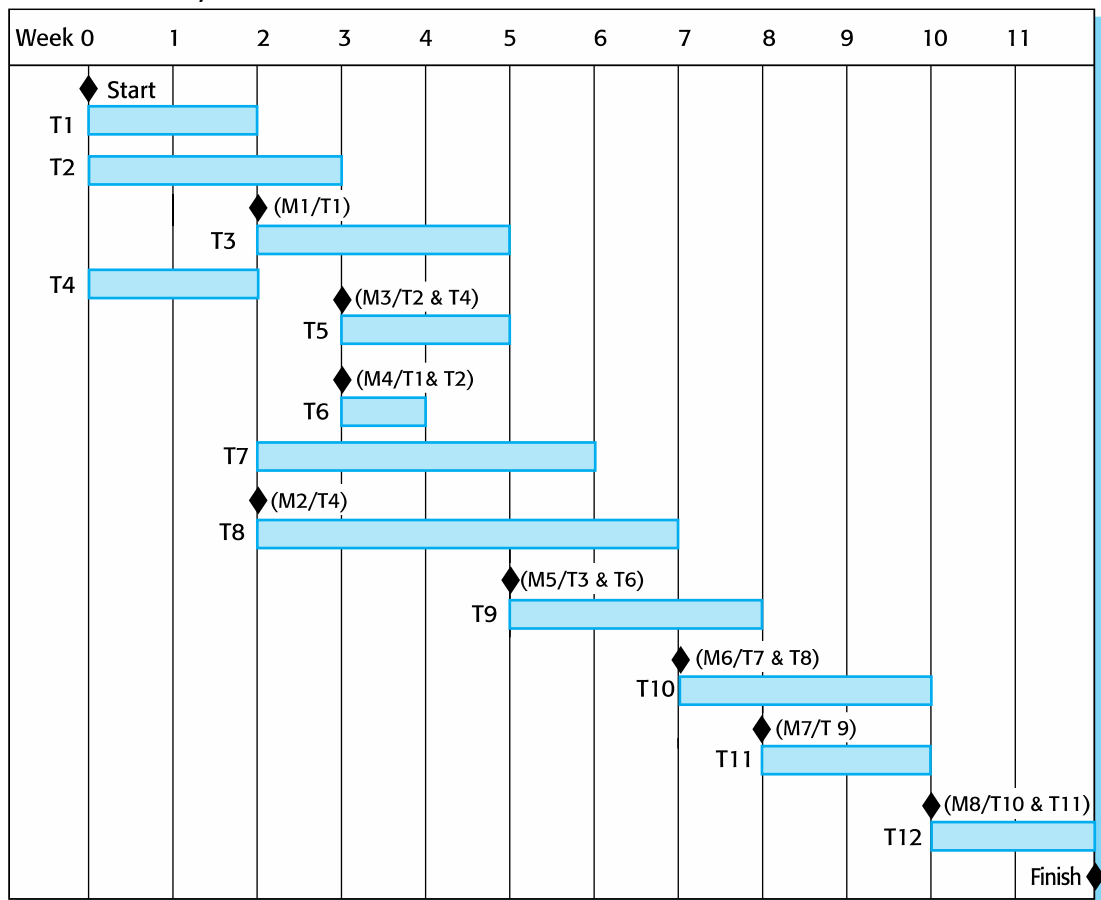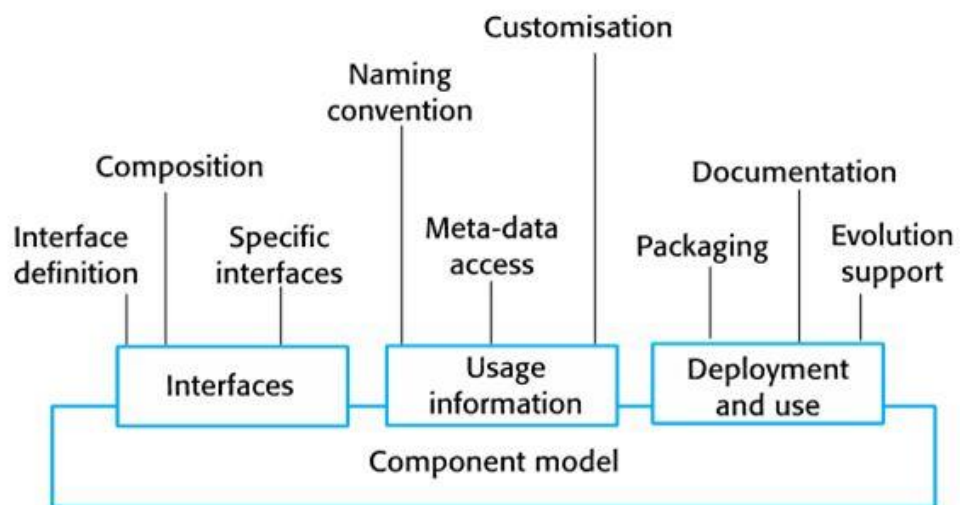 - project schedule
 - monitoring and reporting mechanisms

c)

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a) Duration = 60 days

| Week 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |

◆ Start

T1

T2

◆ (M1/T1)

T3

T4

◆ (M3/T2 & T4)

T5

◆ (M4/T1& T2)

T6

T7

◆ (M2/T4)

T8

◆ (M5/T3 & T6)

T9

◆ (M6/T7 & T8)

T10

◆ (M7/T 9)

T11

◆ (M8/T10 & T11)

T12

Finish ◆

b)

Basic elements of a component model

Customisation

Naming convention

Composition

Documentation

Interface definition — Specific interfaces — Meta-data access — Packaging — Evolution support

Interfaces

Usage information

Deployment and use

Component model

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c) -   <u>Sequential composition</u>: where the composed components are executed in sequence.
    -   <u>Hierarchical composition</u>: where one component calls on the services of another.
    -   <u>Additive composition</u>: where the interfaces of two components are put together to create a new component.

Question 4:

a) – resource sharing
    - openness
    - scalability
    - fault tolerance
    - concurrency
b) 1. Multi-tier
    2. Two tier with fat client
    3. Two tier with thin client
c) 1. False   consistent -> Respect
    2. False   Task oriented -> Interaction oriented
    3. False   Deliverable -> Milestones
    4. True
    5. False   Reuse model -> Application Model