

Ans 9

Top 5 important factors:

- ① Security and data protection
- ② Banking standards, Regulations & compliance
- ③ Application Integration Services
- ④ Cutting edge & competitive price
- ⑤ Performance & Efficiency.

(b) Evaluation Criteria:

- ① Banks top most priority is data protection from cyber breach so the vendor must have an end to end data encryption services and must provide firewall encryption services
- ② As a bank there are multiple business partners which require you to comply to extremely strict standards. So using cloud a vendor must be compliant to all those security and banking standards and must ~~be~~ provide certified global banking and financial standards.
- ③ As a bank there are external global services like Visa, ATM and interbank transactional

System applications which needs to be integrated with individual banking services. So the vendor must provide a consortium of all those service integration leverage which may require extra control of OS, network and middleware from the vendor.

- ④ As due to current pandemic situation all across the globe the vendor should also take into account as a corporate social responsibility and provide very much competitive prices for the service subscription.
- ⑤ As banking sector has thousands of users /customers using multiple services concurrently across the country and world wide so vendor must provide and have a load balancing services and concurrent users must be entertained without any disruption.

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Prototyping is a mockup or initial slice of a new system in front of users to simulate their thinking and clarify the picture of the requirements. Primary reason of prototype is to resolve uncertainties early in the development. So considering the e-learning portal in which we don't know the scope clearly we would go with "Proof of Concept" because it implements core part of application functionality from the user interface through all technical service layers.

A proof of concept prototype work like the real system is supposed to work because it touches all levels of the system implementation. So with the current UI frameworks like React's, Angular's proof of concept helps us frame the development process. This gives us a minimum viable product as an end result which can be later extended using Agile development practices to a full ~~prod~~ and releasable product.

## ⑥ Risks:

### ① Quantity not priority:

As normally we have less time to develop a proof of concept we don't prioritize the design screens and try to create as much screens as possible which results in missing important screens.

#### Mitigation:

We need to prioritize the screens and decide which screens are important and developed first even if they take more time to develop. Then the rest of the screens need to be developed which are less important.

### ② Stakeholders expectation too early in implementation:

Some time stakeholders expect too much from the initial Minimum Viable product development and they expect to see all the screens working when they see the design and they want all to be a working product. Sometime they give extra

feedback incorporation after seeing the designs.

Mitigation: We need to set the client expectations up-front and let him know that this prototype doesn't mean a complete working prototype but just a visual flow of the application which will be enhanced and extended in the later stages of formal development process.

### ③ Implementation compromises:

During the screen designs of a working prototype as designer has a very raw idea or scope of the product in his mind so they miss the solid construction techniques which can be robustness, components reusability, design best practices and maintainability.

#### Mitigation:

We need to be very clear regarding the implementation.

- Design components should be reusable
- Best practices should be used to develop the design

→ Code structure and clean code standards  
including conventions should be followed for maintainability purpose.

Ans From the current situation of the product development the issue or problem generated from the top hierarchy of the scrum team member which is Product owner. He doesn't have the expertise in scrum framework which lead to such chaotic situation. At this stage as a director and coach I would personally take the charge as a product owner and scrum master role ~~and~~ and carry forward both of them with the team to upcoming sprints and will work on below in scrum artifacts to streamline the project.

① Product Backlog: I would call upon the sprint retrospect meeting of the team to discuss the issues which ~~were~~ caused ~~all~~ all the three sprints delay and incomplete work.

As the remaining or incomplete tasks were moved back to product backlog so I would re-prioritize all these tasks after discussing with the customer and add description against them and missing acceptance criteria. I will discuss the product backlog items with the team and see why they missed those tasks in the previous sprints and remained incomplete. Then I would clarify ~~the~~ the team against all those tasks. ~~Backlog~~ User stories that were created as product backlog items.

### Sprint Backlog:

I would call upon an eight hours sprint planning meeting with the team including scrum master ~~and~~ with key discussion points:

We would discuss the next deliverable increment and as we are already late as per the expectation so we would run two parallel

sprints by creating them based on the delayed prioritized tasks and the current sprint tasks to meet the client expectation.

② Team should be very clear on the task while moving to sprint backlog and make sure every member add user story points for estimation.

③ Product Increment:-

I would be personally conducting the daily standups with the team to see the current progress of the tasks that have been completed and the upcoming or next prioritized tasks assigned to every team member. If there is any bottleneck then I would clarify it ~~as~~ ~~the~~ ~~issue~~ ~~be~~ by discussion. I would make sure that the defined sprint must have a potentially releasable and shippable increment at the end of sprint which would add some value to the product with all the deliverable achieved.

#### ④ Burn Down Chart:

I would be constantly looking into the burn down chart to see the remaining sprint backlog items. For this I need to make sure that team is religiously following and understood the concept of "Done" and moving the task to done when its fully completed and acceptance criteria was implemented.

Ans

For a project manager proper integration management plan is very crucial as it ensures the entire team is working towards a shared goal while staying within the given time frame, scope and budget for successful project completion. So there are certain disadvantages if the project integration management is not practiced. Project integration plan has key processes which are discussed below, if not practiced then what will they have

Some serious disadvantages:

- ① Develop Project Charter: Disadvantages
  - ① If there is no project charter then there would be no proper business needs be defined of what is going to be developed. What are the needs or product scope will not be clarified.

- ② There would be a serious contract issues ~~problem~~ in case of external sponsor or client if the agreed requirements are not clearly defined and situation may arise when unclear requirements may be increased after MOU signed of which would lead to time and cost overrun.

## ② Develop project Management Plan: Disadvantages

- ① If there is not project management plan practiced then it would lead to managers lack in goal setting of what to be achieved. There would not be a central document that has all the project work. This would lead to project execution issues

of risks, communications, resource allocation and wrong cost estimation

## Monitor and Control work project:

BIGGEST disadvantage of not practicing this process is there would be unclear picture of the projects current state to the stakeholders. There would not be any baseline defined for ~~cost~~ scope, quality or Risk management plans.

There would not be any cost baseline to complete the deliverables, and no tracking of change control process as changes are inevitable in ~~every~~ every project phase.

## ④ Integrated Change Control:

- ① If there is not change control board to review changes regularly then there will be no track of the changes, estimation, its impacts risks and time & cost overrun calculation.
- ② There will not be any documentation and written or documented change requests which can lead to unauthorized or not accepted by the stakeholders because of no documented proof.