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1)

Project management is "the application of knowledge, skills, tools and techniques to project activities to meet project requirements". Project management framework: Stakeholders are the people involved in or affected by project activities. Stakeholders include the project sponsor, the project manager, the project team, support staff, customers, users, suppliers and opponents to the project. There are 10 knowledge areas: Scope management, Time management, Cost management, Quality management, Human resource management, Communications management, Risk management, Procurement management, Stakeholder management, Project integration management. Project management tools and techniques assist project managers and their teams in various aspects of project management. Some required tools are as follows: Project charter, scope statement, and WBS (scope) Gantt charts, network diagrams, critical path analysis, critical chain scheduling (time) Cost estimates and earned value management (cost).There are several ways to help project success: Executive support, User involvement, Clear business objectives, Emotional maturity, Optimizing scope, Agile process, Project management expertise, Skilled resources, Execution, Tools and infrastructure.

2)

Project managers strive to meet the triple constraint (project scope, time, and cost goals) and also facilitate the entire process to meet the needs and expectations of project stakeholders.IT project managers should learn how to planning, scheduling, coordinating, and working with people to achieve project goals. Meanwhile, IT project managers also need the Project Management Body of Knowledge Application area knowledge, standards, and regulations, Project environment knowledge, General management knowledge and skills and Soft skills or human relations skills.

3)

Taking a system view of a project means that you're taking a step back to look at the entire scope of the project. It means you want to understand all the operations involved the project as well as how everything will work and function.

It applies to project management because it allows you to have further understanding of a project and different scenarios that may occur which will lead to an overall better performance in project management. Taking a systems view allows systems analysts to start broadly clarifying and understanding the various businesses with which they will come into contact.

4)

1.The target is not accurate. Most IT projects have imprecise goals and often have fuzzy task boundaries. For example, in the development of information system, customers often have only some preliminary functional requirements at the beginning of the project, without clear ideas or specific requirements. As the client is not familiar with various performance indicators of information technology, the information system project is more defined by the project team, and the client is responsible for the review task. In

this regard, IT project managers should regularly follow up the progress of the project, communicate with customers more, and make sure that what developers do is really what customers want to avoid rework.

2.The demand changes frequently. With the development of IT projects, the requirements of customers will also change, resulting in the frequent modification of programs, interfaces and related documents. This requires the project manager to constantly monitor and adjust the implementation of the project plan.

3.Intelligence intensive. Its project work is highly technical and requires a lot of high-intensity mental labor. These labors are meticulous, complex and error prone. Therefore, it projects are more intelligence intensive than other projects and are most affected by human resources. Therefore, project managers must pay enough attention to the problems of talent motivation and team management.

5)

1.Globalisation means that people, companies or other groups all over the world are connected. It is a process of interaction and has its own advantages and dis advantages. Economics, culture，environment and many other factors can affect globalisation.

2.Outsourcing means that a company employ other company or people to finish some tasks or activities. They have an employment relationship. Outsourcing can solve the problems of manpower shortage.

3.Virtual teams mean that a team of people work together in different locations by using related technology. They use tools (always information technology) to communicate with each other, aiming to finish their own tasks.

4.Agile project management is different from traditional project management method. In agile project management, it is important to focus on the changes of customers' demand and continuously optimize the products of the project.

5.Under the background of globalization. IT companies can outsource their work to other IT workers so as to lower the cost of IT project management. Virtual team is a way for people from different countries to work together. People do not have to work face-to-face and they can work in different areas by using Internet resources. Moreover, for agile project management, the IT team should continuously deliver valuable software to the customers and accept the change of the demand of IT project.