**Part I - Question 2**

My first presentation only received only a slightly above average score, so there was much to be improved upon. Three things I should have done were: recite the speech, research beyond the requirements, and be more realistic.

Just the words *presentation* make my heart beat. I am shy and experience stage fright every time I present. Therefore I should have recited my speech several times, which would have at least helped make me feel comfortable if not memorize parts of my speech. Doing this wouldn’t have only helped my first presentation, but all future presentations. Each time I present I feel I am getting less shy around large audiences which gives me flexibility in my presentations.

For my first presentation I only researched what was required in the rubric, limiting my knowledge of the subject to a sheet of questions. Although this was enough to get by for the presentation, this did not help in field questions. Nor does it help for future presentations, where more knowledge would have boosted the project’s progress. I believe you can never do too much research, because eventually you just become better at researching.

The third improvement is one where student’s dreams get crushed, because everything we do in college it simply outputted to a grade. Many students don’t want to face the reality of the situation, in this case, the feasibility of the project. We’re taught to present only the “good” and lie about the statistics similar to a political debate. I should have been more realistic about my project. I should have shown more cons, more flaws and deliver an honest estimate of the project’s success.

With these improvements, I sincerely feel I would have not only scored better but felt better as an improved presenter and an improved person.

**Part II - Question 3**

The three primary goals of a project are named scope, time and cost. The scope of the project shows how far in terms of progression the project will be covered which includes the product and what customers want. Time is not only the amount of time to complete the project but also a detailed schedule of how time is allocated throughout the project. Like time cost is not only an estimate of the entire project but also a detailed budget of how money is distributed for the project.

Scope definitely needs to be considered during a feasibility study. Scope and feasibility practically correlate. The less feasible the project is, the larger the scope of the project is. Similar the third improvement listed above, the study has to face reality. The team has to ask themselves “Can it be done” and “Should it be done”. To attack these questions, the team must take into consideration the feasibility factors - technology and resources. Researching these factors will give a good estimate of how feasible the project actually is. The team can use a work breakdown structure to distribute project work and outline the scope itself. Finding the scope is the core of feasibility, as it can make or break the project.

Another factor that can make or break the project is time. Without a realistic schedule, the project will never be completed. Many projects in the world are just left unfinished and never heard about again. It is very important to take the time during this phase to create a schedule of the amount of time each phase is estimated to take considering how much time each group member has to offer. Don’t let your project be one of those that have been scrapped due to constraints!

Finally the cost can be calculated after time is finished because time is money. Cost is traditionally the hardest factor to estimate because it depends on variables such as technology and time. Both of which can change by a large amount and complete throw off the cost. Still, with the use of cost estimating and budgeting skills a narrow enough scope can be found and will be needed in formal presentations in front of corporate panels.

**Part III- Question 6**

As mentioned before, time is responsible for many horror stories about projects being uncompleted. Schedule related issues often cause the most conflicts on projects for one reason. Time passes no matter what, and deadlines need to be met. There are many factors that can create an issue in the schedule such as work style and emergencies. These factors contribute to the deviation of the time estimate of a project which alone can cause the failure of a project

Everyone has a different work style whether it’s working ahead of time or the night before. Each individual has built these work habits over their entire life, and it’s tough for them to meld into the schedule the project leader requires. If a college student has always done their work the night before, or maybe even the night of, that student will have troubles a schedule radically different is required.

People have lives. Emergencies do occur. No one can predict the future. Although this is a rarity, it has become more popular in the American work culture. Sick days are given without evidence and events such as weddings are count as “emergencies”. As long as the project leader scrutinizes each team member, this should not be allotted as much time as other workers are given.

With factors like work style and emergencies, it’s very hard to create a time frame in which the project will be completed, which is required for the customer who’s funding your project. Each time there is a schedule conflict, the project manager has to settle out the issue with the customer hopefully come up with an agreement. Depending on the customer, it may result in a lower payment or even offering the project to another team, leaving the previous team with a bad record.

**Part IV - Question 7**

Of the several goals of interviewing, the most important one is fact finding. Personally talking to experts can reveal facts otherwise unattainable. Experts have more than just facts they have years of experience and insight and offer general knowledge around their field of work. The experts alone may know exactly how feasible the project is. They can direct you to more experts or name local merchants they have had good experiences with. All of this advice is useful in project management.

The next most important goal is fact verification. The interviewer could come with a sheet of facts instead of questions and ask for verification. This would make sure the project is on track with reality and the current situation of the world. Verification can also generate enthusiasm if it results positive. If the interviewee thinks the project sounds great, then the team should feel much better.

Another fact-finding tool is surveys. Surveys can provide crucial statistics such as how many customers would use the product. Not every statistic is analyzed by government bodies, and not all statistics by them are done properly. Surveying can provide a very good statistic if deployed properly. If the survey is not done properly, it can result in improbable data.

Surveys need to follow some guidelines to confirm the responses are accurate. Surveys should be clear and concise. If grammar is tricky or the survey is simply too long, surveyors may give the wrong response on accident or even on purpose. The questions should not require in-depth knowledge of the subject. Finally and most importantly the place of surveying should be the highest priority. Try to survey in a very equal and bias-free environment that’s appropriate to the survey subject.

**Part IV - Question 9**

Risk management is vital to the feasibility studies in project management. There are uncertainties and threats to the project which need to be evaluated. If these risks are not identified in time, the project can fall to a competitor without the team knowing it. By identifying risks, the team can become more familiar with the flaws and weaknesses of their project. If the team uses risk management, the project may not fail entirely, but instead just suffer a small loss. If there are too many risks for the team to avoid or mitigate, then the feasibility of the project lessens.

Our largest risk is similar to that of any novel project. It is simply the risk of competition solving the problem first. The problem is enlarged because the competitors are large businesses and governmental bodies and they can fund the project easily. It can be further enlarged if the competition has a better working project rendering our project obsolete. With these possibilities the risk has multiplied itself well enough to put it in the extreme area of the risk matrix. We are only a small group of five students facing the four billion dollar per year problem of lost luggage. Competition is easily our largest risk.