**QUESTION 1**

The major advantage of Solution 3 is that it has a very low cost.

Answer: **True**

As described in the criteria comparison matrix, both the Upfront and recurring costs being a feasibility issue has 1 as its value and the smallest of all other solutions. This means that though it may cost our project, its cost in terms of the expense that are charged or incurred at the beginning of the project, and the cost of maintaining the operation of the project during and after completion of its initial financing.

**QUESTION 2**

What is most important to the client is that their customers are satisfied with the solution.

Answer: **True**

As deducted from the criteria comparison matrix, the customer dissatisfaction from both the solutions except Solution % remains smaller as compared to other project risks and issues. This means that the clients value their customer satisfaction and are trying the best to keep many customers satisfied.

**QUESTION 3**

There is an error in the matrix weights.

Answer: **False**

The total matrix weights are any comparative value that presents the associated difference in different compared solution. It basically shows the importance or the possible effects of a risk to the entire project. Since the values are not calculated from any other value

**QUESTION 4**

There is an error in the matrix totals.

Answer: **True**

The totals need to be derived from the clustered risks and issue of a particular solution and need to reflect the total of points of the respective solution. Hence, the totals are wrong.

**QUESTION 5**

If Solution 3 required only technical expertise that was already available in-house, then it would no longer be the “winner” of this analysis.

Answer: **True**

The main problem as portrayed in the criteria matrix is the availability of technical expertise that may lead to Solution 3 not satisfying to most of the customers. It has 1 as the available expertise and this is the only driving feature that can be derived from the matric.

**QUESTION 6**

If cost were a much more important criterion, then Solution 3 might no longer be the “winner” of this analysis.

Answer: **False**

Since the upfront cost and recurring cost estimates are much low for solution 3 as compared to the others, this means that if the cost was considered then solution 3 could be the lead solution that is least costly. Also, the uncertainty of cost estimates for solution 3 is low meaning that we have a lot of cost information about solution 3 as compared to the others. Thus, if the cost could be a determining factor then project 3 could be the winner of the analysis.

**QUESTION 7**

Solution 3 is not likely to require more technical expertise than is available.

Answer: **False**

Due to the poor performance of solution 3 and the 1 available expertise, it can be deduced that this solution required much more expertise in order to be much acceptable. As the low number of available expertise may mean that the solution was substandard as done by one or few experts.

**QUESTION 8**

With Solution 1, we are very sure we know exactly how much it’s going to cost.

Answer: **False**

Solution 1 has the highest figure in terms of the uncertainty of the cost estimates. This means that we know little about the cost implementation of this solution and we can hardly deduce how costly the solution is. Many of its cost is unknown.

**QUESTION 9**

Customers are probably going to like Solution 2 more than Solution 1.

Answer: **False**

This is clear in the Customer dissatisfaction as the number is high for the customers who are not satisfied with solution 2 than solution 1 and hence many customers like and are satisfied with solution 1 than Solution2.

**QUESTION 10**

We have more information about the costs of Solution 2 than about the costs of Solution 1.

Answer: **True**

From the uncertainty of the cost estimates, we derive that the uncertainty for solution 2 is low and thus we know much of its estimated cost that for Solution one.

**QUESTION 11**

What is the difference between a requirement and a constraint?

**Answer:**

A constraint refers to any restriction that occurs on the degree of freedom one has in providing a solution to a problem. Constraint on the other side refers to the effective global requirements like limited resources to be used in the development or a decision by a senior management which restricts the project development methodology.