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| **COMP1787 (2021/2022)** | **Requirements Management** | **Contribution: 100% of course** |
| **Module Leader:**  **Dr. Aditi Rawal** | **Coursework Term 2 (collabs)** | **Deadline Date: 27th April 2022** |
| **This coursework will be marked anonymously YOU MUST NOT PUT ANY INDICATION OF YOUR IDENTITY IN YOUR SUBMISSION** | | |
| This coursework should take an average student who is up to date with tutorial work approximately 50 hours | | |
| **Learning Outcomes:**   1. Analyse and compare current approaches to requirements management within a development environment. 2. Assess the impact of stakeholders and organisational culture on the development of effective requirements and system development. 3. Relate issues associated with risk, quality, and Legal/Social/Ethical/Professional (LSEPI) to a practical scenario. 1 Analyse and compare current approaches to requirements management within a development environment. 2 Assess the impact of stakeholders and organisational culture on the development of effective requirements and system development. 3 Relate issues associated with risk, quality, and Legal/Social/Ethical/Professional (LSEPI) to a practical scenario. 1 Analyse and compare current approaches to requirements management within a development environment. 2 Assess the impact of stakeholders and organisational culture on the development of effective requirements and system development. 3 Relate issues associated with risk, quality, and Legal/Social/Ethical/Professional (LSEPI) to a practical scenario. | | |
| **Plagiarism is presenting somebody else's work as your own. It includes copying information directly from the Web or books without referencing the material; submitting joint coursework as an individual effort; copying another student's coursework; stealing coursework from another student and submitting it as your own work.  Suspected plagiarism will be investigated and if found to have occurred will be dealt with according to the procedures set down by the University. Please see your student handbook for further details of what is / isn't plagiarism.**  **All material copied or amended from any source (e.g., internet, books) must be referenced correctly according to the reference style you have been asked to use. Your work will be submitted for plagiarism checking.  Any attempt to bypass our plagiarism detection systems will be treated as a severe Assessment Offence.** | | |

**Coursework Submission Requirements**

* **An electronic copy of your work for this coursework must be fully uploaded on the Deadline Date using the appropriate link.**
* **For this coursework you must submit a single PDF document. In general, any text in the document must not be an image (i.e. must not be scanned) and would normally be generated from other documents (e.g. MS Office using "Save As .. PDF"). An exception to this is handwritten mathematical notation, but when scanning do ensure the file size is not excessive.**
* There are limits on the file size (see the relevant course Moodle page).
* Make sure that any files you upload are virus-free and not protected by a password or corrupted otherwise they will be treated as null submissions.
* **You must NOT submit a paper copy of this coursework.**
* **All coursework must be submitted as above. Under no circumstances can they be accepted by academic staff**

The University website has details of the current Coursework Regulations, including details of penalties for late submission, procedures for Extenuating Circumstances, and penalties for Assessment Offences.  See <http://www2.gre.ac.uk/current-students/regs>

***Detailed Specification***

**This coursework must be completed as an individual piece of work.**

You must complete this assignment using the given case study (Movie Ville Case Study)  
Start by reading the information given in the case study (which is included in this coursework specification).

**Produce all of the deliverables detailed below.**  
Note that the case study contains a lot of information – please read it carefully.

*Note that your discussions should relate to what you have found in the case study and/or what you have learnt as a result of undertaking the given activities. We want to see your thoughts, ideas, and interpretations. When you refer to information given in the case study make sure that you reference it appropriately in to support your arguments – don’t just copy text from the case study.*

Movie Ville (MV) Case Study

Company overview

Movie Ville is a private movie theatre in a trendy town, North of London and has existed since 1960. The theatre screens both new and classic movies, with a strong focus on artistic and independent films. The theatre was extremely popular during the previous century, but ticket sales began to drop in 2008 when video streaming started becoming increasingly prevalent. In fact, the current availability and high adoption rate of streaming services such as Netflix has caused a 40% drop in the number of patrons visiting the theatre, compared to the figures from 2007.

The theatre was founded and run by Bob and Margaret Canton, who initially also managed ticket sales and manned the projectors. They employed an additional person to run the concession stand and do the cleaning. Later, when they were old enough, their children also helped out and their son, David, still works with his parents and has taken over most of the day-to-day management duties of the theatre.

The theatre has 4 film screenings per day and seats 120 people in each of its 3 theatres. The concession stands sells popcorn, soft drinks, and candy.

Six months ago, Bob and Margaret informed David that they planned on retiring and that they wished for him to take ownership of the theatre. He was delighted at this news, as he had always wanted to modernise the facilities and processes. His parents were highly resistant to change, and since they were not computer literate the business was mostly still run using pen and paper!

David recently inherited a large sum of money and has decided to spend some of this on the theatre. He envisions an extremely modern system with online ticket sales, both online and on a mobile application that will allow for paperless tickets. He wants the concession stand to allow patrons to order their snacks on touch screens and simply picking items up and the counter. He even considers installing monitors in the toilets that would allow patrons to keep watching their movies should they visit the restrooms during the screening. He would also like to introduce ordering food and drinks straight from the seats.

David has a passion for technology but is not that familiar with the creation of software systems and decided to hire a consultant, Gunner Satumo, to advise him and drive the projects.

After a lengthy discussion of David’s ideas Gunner suggested that they consider the feasibility of the various systems individually and developing these systems incrementally to result in a highly modernised theatre. He was sceptical about some of the plans and thought that this would curb David’s enthusiasm for overnight modernisation that is likely to be poorly designed, planned and executed. He suggested that a mobile booking application would be a sensible starting point, as this would upgrade the current ticket sales operations and might also attract more customers. After a brief discussion they decided to simply call the app “Movie Ville”.

**The “To Be” system**

During the initial meeting Gunner convinced David that the mobile application for digital movie tickets would be a sensible first project to undertake. He suggested that David involves his current employees to provide advice and opinions and help come up with the main functionalities. David scheduled a meeting and was excited to tell his employees about the changes that will follow.

During the group meeting it was clear that David’s employees were cautiously optimistic about the modernisation of their business and, although the conversation often went off-track to discuss various technological enhancements to the premises, they were able to pin down the main idea for the application.

In essence the new system will allow patrons to register and book theatre tickets using a smart phone or tablet. They will subsequently be issued digital tickets that can then be shown at the door when they arrive at the theatre. Gunner suggested that they schedule a follow-up meeting to pin down the requirements for a new system, which would allow everyone some time to think about the system they envision. The meeting was held the following week and minutes for this meeting can be found in Appendix A. The meeting included various employees, including the current ticket sales and concession personnel, the theatre’s accountant, and the interior designer responsible for decorating the theatre to attract patrons and exhibit merchandise. A contracted systems developer was also invited to the meeting, as he would lead the eventual development team.

Gunner envisions an Agile approach to development, and in particular he feels that DSDM would be an appropriate framework for the development of this system.

Appendix A: Facilitated Workshop Data

**Facilitated Workshop Meeting for Niche**

**Agenda**

1. Introduction and Terms of reference (10 minutes)
2. Requirement’s exercise (20 minutes)
3. Small group discussion exercise (30 minutes)
4. Feedback and outline requirements plan (30-40 minutes)

Minutes of Meeting held in Meeting Room 1

**Present**

Gunner Satumo (Consultant) (Chair) David Canton (Managing Director) Patricia Hatton (Interior Designer) Zaria Guay (Accountant)

Taylor Lessing (Concession)  
Barney Conway (Ticket Sales)  
Manfred Smith (Contracted Systems Developer)  
Melody Kissack (Secretary to the Managing Director) Secretary

**Apologies**None

**Introduction and Terms of Reference**

Gunner Satumo (GS) welcomed all to the meeting and outlined the purpose of the meeting – to identify the main requirements for the new system and set the priority and agenda for the future development.

GS confirmed that, following the recent meeting with the general staff at Movie Ville, it was decided that the MV prototype system must be developed as soon as possible, as this would be the first of many technological upgrades that would enhance the theatre’s operations. Once tested, the system should allow for patrons to purchase tickets online and a paperless ticketing system would both streamline sales and be better for the environment. David Canton has set a target of getting a prototype system up and running within 3 months of the start of the project.

GS outlined the activities for the rest of the meeting.

**Requirements List Exercise**

Each person was asked to list their requirements for the new system on a form supplied by GS. The following is a summary of those requirement sheets:

1. David Canton (Managing Director)

- Customers must have accounts to purchase tickets, as I want their details to be able to market to them.

- The user interface must be sleek. Not flashy, but elegant, to show that we have flair.

- The app should be error free. Nothing is more infuriating than an error message.

- People need to be able to choose their seats when making the booking.

- Since we are having people use smart phones, can we track where they are so I can get an idea where my patrons come from?

2. Patricia Hatton (Interior Designer)  
- People can rate a movie after watching it and discuss the movie with other customers using the app.

- We need to have the look and feel of the app similar to the colour schemes of the theatre’s interior to preserve the branding.

- We need to show them maps of the theatre seating areas so they can choose their preferred seats.

- The system should allow people to see upcoming attractions.

- The mobile application can trigger notifications when new movies come out.

- There should be a feedback system where people can make suggestions for improvements to the facilities.

3. Barney Conway (Ticket Sales)

- The app should allow people to choose a movie and buy tickets for that movie by specifying the number of seats.

- If people can choose their own seats, we need to guard against too many single seats being left open. Last minute purchases could suffer if groups cannot sit together.

- We need to think how counter ticket sales will be conducted. Will we also use the application at the counter, or will there be another system that uses the same database?

- The app should generate a digital ticket for all the purchased tickets.  
- The app should allow a PDF download of the tickets to be generated so it can be printed. - Couldn’t we create a website instead of an app? It has a wider audience.

4. Zaria Guay (Accountant)

- The app should generate monthly reports on the number of bookings for each showing so we can draw statistics from this.

- The app should allow people to pay for their transactions in standard ways, such as credit cards and PayPal. They should be able to store payment details for easy future purchases.

- The app should integrate a reward system for buying tickets and referring friends. - The site must be safe and secure.

5. Taylor Lessing (Concession)

- We can probably have people purchase their snacks on the app too and serve it to them in the theatre once they are seated.

- There can maybe be a facility for people to store their preferred snacks so they can order it automatically every time they buy a ticket.

- The app should allow people to make notes on the movies they’ve seen, so they can look at these again.

6. Manfred Smith (Contracted Systems Developer)  
- The app should allow people to create an account and log in.  
- The app should allow people to choose a movie, which will then show a short synopsis. - The app should allow people to purchase tickets for the selected movie.  
- The app should allow people to reserve seats for the selected movie.

# Deliverables:

There are three sections to this coursework. Make sure that you complete all three sections.

**Section A – Produce an Executive Summary (10% of the marks)**

Executive summaries should consider the following components:

* It is a summary of the whole report with the main findings. Think of an executive summary as a more condensed version of your whole report.
* Write it last once you have finished the sections B and C.
* To be written in third person
* Capture the reader's attention.
* Make sure your executive summary can stand on its own.

Your answer should be in the region of 500-750 words.

[MV] The section should include:

* Introduction about the case study, the problem or need to be solved (to be written in third person)
* Outline the recommended solution. (e.g. Agile methodology, issues surrounding the application of Agile based methods to a development environment, …)
* Explain the solution’s value.
* Wrap up with a conclusion about the importance of the work.

**Section B – High level requirements analysis and MoSCoW prioritisation (45% of the marks)**

Appendix A of the case study provides details (including minutes) of a Facilitated Workshop session and attended by a number of the key staff in the organisation.

At the end of the session a list of ‘high level requirements’ was produced.

Some of the members of the workshop did not seem to understand the format of well-defined high-level requirements. It was clear from the requirements sheets that a couple of individuals did not put effort into the exercise, and it was found that some of the items listed were slightly rude or inappropriate!

The collection of requirements listed in Appendix A is an inappropriate set of requirements for developing a system, as a number of the requirements do not meet our criteria for a ‘high level requirement’.

**Remember, a high-level requirement should be a functional requirement that can be delivered to the user as part of an incremental approach using a timebox (or number of timeboxes).**

Using the information given throughout the case study to help you, complete the following:

B1:  Review the ‘high level requirements’ list given at the end of Appendix A and identify any of the requirements that you feel are not appropriate high-level requirements, giving your reasons for this.

B2:  Rewrite, and add to, the list to end up with a total of 8-10 ‘updated’ high level requirements that you feel are required for building the system. Briefly justify the need for each of your high-level requirements against information you have gathered from the case study.

B3: Use the MoSCoW/Timebox rules to prioritise the requirements in your updated ‘high level requirements list’.

Your answer to section B should be in the region of 750-1000 words

[MV] The section should include:

* Introduction (about Agile methodology especially the DSDM framework, HLR definition, criterias for a HLR, how to keep it high-level as expected, ….)
* Apply to the case study to identify list of in appropriate requirements + explain the reasons
* Rewrite if possible, and add to, the HLR list of MV + their needs.
* Give suggestions for some non-functional requirements + organizational constraints + environmental requirements
* Introduction to the Moscow rules, why to apply, … then apply to the case study + explain your ratings.
* The minimum viable subset should be discussed including the “won’t have” category.

**Section C – Legal, Social, Ethical and Professional issues (30% of the marks)**

C1: MV needs to start considering Legal, Social, Ethical and Professional Issues (LSEPI) in relation to its day-to-day operations. They also need to appoint a Data Controller. Produce a management summary explaining (a) the role of the Data Controller within the organisation and (b) any legal, social, ethical, and professional issues that MV may be faced with. As a part of your answer to (b) provide **one** practical example from the case study that relates to each aspect of LSEPI. Your answer to C1 should be in the region of 500-750 words.

C2: Produce a management summary outlining the purpose of the BCS Code of Conduct. As a part of this, provide a practical example for **one** of the four BCS Code of Conduct sections to illustrate a professional issue that a System developer contracted to MV may need to consider. Your answer to C2 question should be in the region of 500-750 words.

You are expected to use citations in the preferred Harvard style of referencing.

[MV] The section should include:

* Introduction of LSEPI + evidences from the other companies, focus on the DPA principles and the practical role of the Data controller
* Apply to the case study. Point out any legal, social, ethical, and professional issues that MV may be faced with + explanation
* Introduction of BCS Code of Conduct including its purpose
* Apply to the case study, provide a practical example for **one** of the four BCS Code of Conduct sections to illustrate a professional issue that a System developer contracted to MV may need to consider.

**Conclusion and assumptions made (10% of the marks) –** Make sure to provide a strong conclusion.

[MV] The section should include:

* Key points have been well summarised along with the key recommendations
* Bring some original thought to the argument;

**Harvard Style of Referencing: - 5% of the marks**

***Assessment Criteria (Breakdown):***

Section A - Executive Summary- 10%

Section B - High level requirements analysis and MoSCoW prioritisation45%

Section C - Legal, Social, Ethical and Professional issues30%

Conclusion and assumptions: -10%

Harvard Style of referencing: - 5%

***Grading Criteria***

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| 80% + | * An **outstanding attempt** demonstrating a genuinely unique and a deep understanding of the requirements of the assignment. * Demonstrate an outstanding understanding of the issues surrounding the application of Agile based methods to a development environment. * Demonstrate exceptional understanding of high-level requirements analysis and MoSCoW prioritisation. * Apply the MoSCoW rules thoroughly, demonstrating an outstanding understanding of the need for incremental delivery. * Demonstrate an outstanding understanding of the DPA principles and the practical role of the Data controller. * Demonstrate an outstanding understanding of the role of the professional and, in particular, the BCS code of conduct. * A deeply impressive demonstration of research, organisation, initiative, analysis, and application, **worthy of publication** with the required referencing. |
| 70%- 79% | * An **excellent** attempt demonstrating a clear understanding of the requirements of the assignment. * Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the issues surrounding the application of Agile based methods to a development environment. * Demonstrate a thorough understanding of high-level requirements analysis and MoSCoW prioritisation. * Apply the MoSCoW rules sensibly, demonstrating a clear understanding of the need for incremental delivery. * Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the DPA principles and the practical role of the Data controller. * Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the role of the professional and, in particular, the BCS code of conduct. * Bring original thought to the argument; |
| 60%- 69% | * Demonstrate a **good understanding** of the issues surrounding the application of Agile based methods to a development environment. * Demonstrate a good understanding of high-level requirements analysis and MoSCoW prioritisation. * Apply the MoSCoW rules sensibly, demonstrating a good understanding of the need for incremental delivery. * Demonstrate a good understanding of the DPA principles and the practical role of the Data controller. * Demonstrate a good understanding of the role of the professional and, in particular, the BCS code of conduct. * Bring some original thought to the argument; |
| 50%- 59% | * A **satisfactory attempt** demonstrating an effective understanding of the assignment. * Demonstrate understanding of some of the issues surrounding current development methodology approaches. * Demonstrate understanding of some of the issues surrounding the application of Agile based methods to a development environment. * Demonstrate understanding of some the issues relating to high level requirements analysis and MoSCoW prioritisation. * Apply the MoSCoW rules in a sensible way demonstrating some understanding of the need for incremental delivery. * Demonstrate an understanding of the DPA principles and the practical role of the Data Controller. * Demonstrate an understanding of the role of the professional and, in particular, the BCS code of conduct. * Identify some practical examples relating to the above |
| 40%- 49% | * Demonstrate a **basic understanding** of the issues surrounding the application of Agile based methods to a development environment. * Demonstrate a basic understanding of high-level requirements analysis and MoSCoW prioritisation. * Apply the MoSCoW rules in a basic way. * Demonstrate a basic understanding of the DPA principles and the practical role of the Data controller. * Demonstrate a basic understanding of the role of the professional and, in particular, the BCS code of conduct. |
| Below 39% | * Demonstrate a **poor understanding** of the issues surrounding the application of Agile based methods to a development environment. * Poor understanding of the requirements of the assignment. * Possibly some confusion and much irrelevant material. * Lack of clarity on the MoSCoW rules. * Demonstrate an inadequate understanding of the DPA principles and the practical role of the Data controller. * Demonstrate inadequate understanding of the role of the professional and, in particular, the BCS code of conduct. |

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[B3: Use the MoSCoW/Timebox rules to prioritise the requirements in your updated ‘high level requirements list’. 14](#_Toc99930654)

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[C1: MV needs to start considering Legal, Social, Ethical and Professional Issues (LSEPI) in relation to its day-to-day operations. They also need to appoint a Data Controller. Produce a management summary explaining (a) the role of the Data Controller within the organisation and (b) any legal, social, ethical, and professional issues that MV may be faced with. As a part of your answer to (b) provide one practical example from the case study that relates to each aspect of LSEPI. 17](#_Toc99930656)

[C2: Produce a management summary outlining the purpose of the BCS Code of Conduct. As a part of this, provide a practical example for one of the four BCS Code of Conduct sections to illustrate a professional issue that a System developer contracted to MV may need to consider. 21](#_Toc99930657)

# Section A – Produce an Executive Summary

1. Introduction

The purpose of writing this report is to introduce everyone to the MV project of Movie Ville company. So before going into the important part of this project I describe the company Movie Ville. Movie Ville really is a really personal film theatre in a modern day town, North of London and has basically existed on account that 1960, for all intents and functions opposite to famous belief. The theatre monitors each new and form of conventional films, with a sturdy awareness on inventive and form of impartial films. The theatre truly became extraordinarily famous all through the preceding century, however price price tag income commenced to drop in 2008 whilst video streaming for all intents and functions began out turning into an increasing number of very prevalent. In fact, the specifically cutting-edge availability and type of excessive adoption price of streaming offerings pretty together with Netflix for the maximum component has brought about a 40% drop withinside the wide variety of purchasers journeying the theatre, as compared to the figures from 2007, which is reasonably significant. The theatre type of became based and for all intents and functions run through Bob and Margaret Canton, who to start with additionally specially controlled price price tag income and quite manned the projectors in a diffused way. They hired an extra character to truly run the concession really stand and specifically do the cleaning, or in order that they specially notion. Later, after they essentially had been vintage enough, their youngsters additionally type of helped out and their son, David, nevertheless works together along with his dad and mom and has taken over maximum of the everyday control responsibilities of the theatre in a quite predominant way. The theatre basically has four movie screenings in keeping with day and seats one hundred twenty human beings in every of its three theatres, that's pretty significant. The concession specially stands sells popcorn, specifically smooth drinks, and candy. Six months ago, Bob and Margaret knowledgeable David that they deliberate on retiring and they without a doubt needed for him to take possession of the theatre, or in order that they specifically notion. David lately inherited a massive amount of cash and in fact has specially determined to actually spend a number of this at the theatre, opposite to famous belief. He envisions an exceptionally quite contemporary-day machine with on-line price price tag income, each on-line and on a cell utility in order to ordinarily permit for paperless tickets. He actually wishes the concession essentially stand to permit purchasers to reserve their snacks on contact monitors and surely choosing gadgets up and the counter, or in order that they ordinarily notion. He even considers putting in video display units withinside the lavatories that might basically permit purchasers to maintain looking their films have to they go to the restrooms all through the screening in a specifically massive way. He might for the maximum component additionally want to introduce ordering foods and drinks instantly from the seats, opposite to famous belief. David ordinarily has a ardour for generation however essentially isn't always that usually acquainted with the advent of software program structures and without a doubt determined to type of rent a consultant, Gunner Satumo, to propose him and power the projects, or in order that they notion. He for the maximum component became sceptical approximately a number of the plans and essentially notion that this will truly lessen David’s enthusiasm for specifically in a single day modernisation that basically is reasonably probably to be poorly designed, deliberate and executed, or in order that they notion. He really recommended that a cell reserving utility might be a form of realistic beginning point, as this will improve the quite cutting-edge price price tag income operations and may additionally specially appeal to a lot extra customers, or in order that they type of notion. After a quick dialogue they actually determined to surely usually name the app ‘Movie Ville’, or in order that they notion. During the essentially preliminary assembly Gunner satisfied David that the cellular software for virtual film tickets might be a specially realistic first assignment to undertake. He for all intents and functions recommended that David entails his very modern-day personnel to commonly offer recommendation and critiques and in fact assist really give you the essentially principal functionalities, which for the maximum component is pretty significant. David scheduled a assembly and commonly become excited to simply inform his personnel approximately the modifications so one can really observe in a huge way. During the organization assembly it truly become commonly clean that David’s personnel specially had been carefully constructive approximately the modernisation in their commercial enterprise and, despite the fact that the communique regularly went off-music to truly speak numerous technological improvements to the premises, they for the maximum component had been capable of pin down the quite principal concept for the software, or so that they thought. In essence the brand new device will basically permit customers to check in and ee-e book theatre tickets the usage of a really clever telecellsmartphone or tablet. They will finally be issued virtual tickets that could then essentially be proven on the door once they for the maximum component arrive on the theatre. Gunner particularly recommended that they agenda a observe-up assembly to pin down the necessities for a brand new device, which might essentially permit every body a while to essentially reflect onconsideration on the device they envision. The assembly actually covered numerous personnel, which includes the modern-day price price tag income and concession personnel, the theatre’s accountant, and the simply indoors fashion dressmaker answerable for readorning the theatre to by and large entice customers and showcase merchandise. A shrunk structures developer truly become additionally invited to the assembly, as he might for the maximum component lead the eventual improvement team, that's pretty significant . Gunner envisions an Agile method to improvement, and in pretty unique he truly feels that DSDM might really be an form of suitable framework for the improvement of this device, which really is reasonably significant . So the motives that the MV challenge absolutely desires to intention for actually is flexibility for all clients, or so that they typically thought. With this MV challenge, clients basically do now no longer want to type of visit the cinema and absolutely watch for hours simply to for the maximum component purchase tickets in a form of essential way . Customers handiest want to apply their telephones to book tickets via this MV project, or so that they truely thought.

1. Outline the recommended solution.

As in the introduction Mr. Gunner wants to use Aglie model more specifically 'DSDM framework' for this project. So what is Aglie , DSDM model and SDLC ? . SDLC actually is a process mostly followed for a software project, within a software organization in a subtle way.It consists of a detailed plan describing how to develop, maintain, literally replace and generally alter or definitely enhance kind of specific software, or so they literally thought.The life cycle defines a methodology for improving the quality of software and the really overall development process, which for all intents and purposes shows that SDLC kind of is a process definitely followed for a software project . The SDLC model life cycle consists of 6 stages. This includes stages such as Planning and Requirement Analysis , Defining Requirements , Designing the Product Architecture , Building or Developing the Product , Testing the Product , Deployment in the Market and Maintenance . These stages show the execution of a project , from the smallest things like planning to the final launch to market . SDLC model is being used by many large companies to implement ideas as well as apply to projects. In fact, there are many software development lifecycle models defined and designed for all purposes and purposes are followed throughout the software development process in a very important way. These models are mostly also known as "software development process models", which is really important. Each process model follows a series of steps that are sure to be unique in their kind to master. key to the success of the software development process, better illustrating how each process model follows a series of steps that are sure to be unique to somehow ensure development success software . Following are the most important and popular SDLC models followed in the industry :

* Waterfall Model
* Iterative Model
* Spiral Model
* V-Model
* Agile Model

Other related methodologies are RAD Model, Rapid Application Development and Prototyping Models . Because there are so many types of SDLC models, I can't explain them all, so I just focus on the Aglie model especially DSDM framework. DSDM Agile Project Framework actually is one of the number one and maximum very solvent frameworks for Agile task management, or so that they typically thought. It in reality is an Agile technique that for all intents and functions makes a speciality of the kind of complete task existence cycle, DSDM (officially referred to as in reality Dynamic Systems Development Method) typically changed into created in 1994, after task managers the use of RAD (Rapid Application Development) they typically felt the want for a good deal greater authorities and area for that new iterative shape of labor that actually changed into taking hold, form of in addition displaying how dSDM Agile Project Framework essentially is one of the kind of number one and maximum essentially solvent frameworks for Agile task management, or so that they in reality thought Its eight foundational principles include: Deliver on time, Collaborate, Never compromise quality, Build incrementally from firm foundations, Develop iteratively, Communicate continuously and clearly, Demonstrate control. The framework for the maximum element is primarily based totally at the philosophy that each venture ought to in particular be genuinely aligned with an corporation’s strategic goals and targeted on handing over for all intents and functions actual cost to the corporation quickly, which for all intents and functions is pretty significant. It typically covers the typically whole venture existence cycle and gives nearly the pleasant practices for handing over tasks on time, on budget, and with tested scalability to cope with tasks of any length and in any commercial enterprise quarter, which for all intents and functions indicates that it essentially covers the quite whole venture existence cycle and gives very plenty the pleasant practices for handing over tasks on time, on budget, and with tested scalability to cope with tasks of any length and in any commercial enterprise quarter in a diffused way. DSDM mainly is designed to by and large be without difficulty tailored and used together with quite different conventional methods, the ones mentioned withinside the Guide, or to supplement surely different agile tactics quite together with Scrum, displaying how dSDM in particular is designed to mainly be without difficulty tailored and used together with surely different conventional methods, the ones mentioned withinside the Guide, or to supplement certainly different agile tactics essentially together with Scrum, ﻿which sort of is reasonably significant. In this sense, DSDM typically is an wonderful reference model, each for businesses that basically need to basically make a decided dedication to agility, and for all the ones companies that in particular desire to form of undertake twin IT models, combining conventional and agile tactics, which essentially indicates that the framework basically is primarily based totally at the philosophy that each venture ought to for all intents and functions be genuinely aligned with an corporation’s strategic goals and targeted on handing over for all intents and functions actual cost to the corporation quickly, which basically is pretty significant.

Advantages of Agile Project Management

* You can deploy software quicker, so your customer can get value sooner rather than later
* You waste fewer resources because you always work on up-to-date tasks
* You can better adapt to change and respond faster
* Faster turnaround times
* You can detect and fix issues and defects faster
* You spend less time on bureaucracy and busywork
* There's a big community of Agile practitioners with whom you can share knowledge
* You can get immediate feedback (which also improves team morale)
* Developers can improve their skills based on QA feedback
* You don't have to worry about premature optimization
* You can experiment and test ideas because its costs are low

Disadvantages of Agile Project Management

Agile has substantial advantages, and it's important to know the disadvantages, limitations, and risks it brings.

* Documentation tends to get sidetracked, which makes it harder for new members to get up to speed
* It's more difficult to measure progress than it is in Waterfall because progress happens across several cycles
* Agile demands more time and energy from everyone because developers and customers must constantly interact with each other
* When developers run out of work, they can't work on a different project since they'll be needed soon
* Projects can become ever-lasting because there's no clear end
* Scope creep and experience rot
* Clients who work on a specified budget or schedule can't know how much the project will actually cost, which makes for a very complicated sales cycle ("Until iteration ends," is not something clients like to hear)
* The product lacks overall design, both from a UX and architecture point of view, which leads to problems the more you work on the product
* Teams can get sidetracked into delivering new functionalities at the expense of technical debt, which increases the amount of unplanned work
* Features that are too big to fit into one or even several cycles are avoided because they don't fit in nicely into the philosophy
* You need a long-term vision for the product and actively work on communicating it
* Products lack cohesion, and the user journey is fragmented because the design is fragmented. The more time passes, the more disjointed the software ends up becoming
* Short cycles don't leave enough time for the design thinking process, so designers have to redevelop the experience over and over due to negative feedback
* Check here for some more Scrum sprint planning anti-patterns and product backlog and refinement anti-patterns

1. Explain the solution’s value.

After learning about the MV project and a definitely few in a particularly big way. I generally have particularly learned a kind of few things like we should use the very full kind of high level requirement I don''t for all intents and purposes know there will essentially be some opinions that literally are essentially said to essentially be against me there particularly are some requirements that should not really be specifically added some projects will increase, which specifically is quite significant. unexpected time, so unexpected time in a kind of major way. In everyone is opinion, even though those requirements actually are not important, it does not matter if they do not basically have much, but for me, all the requirements particularly are not unimportant, actually contrary to popular belief. Maybe in some very normal cases it is okay, but suddenly there particularly are a few things that change, sometimes those requirements can specifically help us, or so they really thought.

. The software industry is literally geared up to primarily fight software piracy, which shows how specifically the software industry is geared up to fight software piracy, which is literally quite important. Full-fledged courts are handling an increasing number of software protection actions in a generally important way. In fact, with every project, we don't want to face anything that violates the law. What I'm saying here is that we have to try to minimize the possibility of breaking the law, but I don't want the MV project to get involved in violations. The thing that I am most afraid of when the MV project is publicly announced will be related to Copyright , Liability and Personal Privacy . Why did I mention these 3 things when the MV project was announced, Because with the current status quo tech companies can come up with a project that looks exactly like the MV but they reformulate it into something else. Liability and Personal Privacy has caused a lot of big companies to get caught up in the above two things and then they gradually lose their projects and fail. Liability and Personal Privacy are usually due to competition and there will be some early players taking the opportunity to make a profit. for itself it is inevitable. That's why as I said at the beginning (LSEPI) is something that business owners take very seriously.

Duty to the Profession You can fully accept your sufficiently personal duty to primarily uphold the reputation of the profession and not to take any action that would primarily discredit the profession, usually contrary to popular belief. It essentially aims to improve very professional standards by participating in their development, use and application, which is particularly significant. maintaining the reputation and fundamentally the good reputation of BCS, the Chartered Institute for IT in a very important way. act with integrity and respect fundamentally in professional relationships with all members of BCS and with members of other professions in general with whom you actually work professionally, which effectively demonstrates that you act with integrity and respect in your particularly professional relationships with all members of BCS and with members of really other professions that you work with in a very professional capacity in a particularly important way. notify BCS in the event of conviction for a fundamentally criminal offense or in the event of bankruptcy or disqualification as a director of the company and, in any case, specifically provide details of the competent jurisdiction in a generally broad manner. encourage and support other members in their own type of professional development by demonstrating duty to the profession. You can basically accept in general your rather personal duty to uphold the reputation of the profession in general and not primarily undertake actions that might particularly discredit the profession. Above are four BCS code of conduct , I will show everyone from the public interest to apply to the current project . But everyone already knows that in the public interest you will be given due regard for public health, privacy, security and welfare of others and the environment. due regard to the legal rights of Third Parties. conduct your professional activities without discrimination on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, marital status, nationality, color, race, national origin, religion, age or disability, or any other condition or requirement. promote equal access to the benefits of IT and seek to promote the inclusion of all segments of society wherever opportunity exists. These are very good things that create a perfect working environment that makes MV project members feel comfortable and creates a better working ability. Since the MV project is an important project, we highly respect the issue of code of conduct at work

# Section B – High level requirements analysis and MoSCoW prioritisation

## B1:  Review the ‘high level requirements’ list given at the end of Appendix A and identify any of the requirements that you feel are not appropriate high-level requirements, giving your reasons for this.

Maybe a lot of people have heard of high level requirements, but literally won't quite understand, or so they thought. Here I will mainly explain what the decidedly high level requirement is generally in a rather important way. Project management requires a lot of upfront planning and documentation. Typically presented in the project charter, high-level requirements in project management reflect the need for an overview of the work and features that need to be completed during the project. Unlike a detailed project plan, high-level requirements focus on the "what" of the project rather than the "how". This means that a high-level requirements list will not provide detailed details about each project phase and each team member's tasks. On the contrary, it is documentation that must be easily accessible and simple to understand for interested parties. It is important to note that the requirements and the high level objectives are not the same. While objectives chart the path to project success through milestones and outcomes, requirements describe the overall characteristics and conditions for project success.

End of the kind of original introduction, definitely contrary to received ideas. Here I will usually talk in detail about the above issue. High level requirements definitely are basically key to stakeholder management and engagement. Keeping actually your requirements kind of simple and easy to digest allows stakeholders and project teams to definitely absorb the crucial information about the project’s expected outcomes. According to the Project Management Institute, 47% of unsuccessful projects definitely fail to essentially meet goals definitely due to basically poor requirements management in a actually big way. Functional requirements can be classified according to different criteria. For example, we can group them on the basis of the functions a given feature must perform in the end product. Of course, they would differ depending on the product being developed, but for the sake of an example, the types of functional requirements might be :

* Authentication
* Authorization levels
* Compliance to laws or regulations
* External interfaces
* Transactions processing
* Reporting
* Business rules, etc.

Requirements mostly are usually written in text, especially for Agile-driven projects in a subtle way. However, they may also essentially be visuals, demonstrating how requirements definitely are usually written in text, especially for Agile-driven projects, which definitely is fairly significant. Here basically are the most kind of common formats and documents, which basically is fairly significant.

* Software requirements specification document
* Use cases
* Work Breakdown Structure (WBS), or functional decomposition
* Prototypes
* Models and diagrams

BABOK, as a recognized set of business analytics industry standards, I will definitely introduce the following requirement classifications in a particularly big way. Have many Types of Requirements : Business requirements , User (stakeholder) requirements , Solution requirements, Transition requirements

First, I will talk about Business Requirements. This generally is generally include definitely high-level statements of goals, objectives, and essentially needs in a definitely major way. Business requirements literally do not essentially include any details or particularly specific features, so business requirements This specifically is essentially include fairly high-level statements of goals, objectives, and for the most part needs in a very big way. I just state the problem and the business objective to literally be achieved particularly such a, which actually is quite significant : Increased , revenue, throughput, customer reach, reduced expenses , errors, improved customer service, etc . The second thing I would recommend is User (Stakeholder) Requirements. The specific needs of discrete stakeholder groups (senior managers, non-executive staff, customers, etc.) are basically specified to really define what they really want from a rather particular solution, which is actually quite large. This group acts as a bridge between really generalized business requirements and for all intents and purposes specific solution requirements, further showing how this group acts as a bridge between decidedly generalized business requirements and type of specific solution requirements in a reality. .the main track. For all intents and purposes, they are described in a user requirement specification and may include, for example, the ability to create various reports, view order history and status, in particular manage databases customer data, etc. The general needs of discrete stakeholders and superiors (senior executives, non-executive staff, customers, etc.) are really specified to broadly define what they essentially want from a particular kind of solution in a kind of grand style. The third thing is Solution requirements . Solution requirements literally describe generally specific characteristics that a product must have in a specific way to specifically address the type of needs of stakeholders and the business itself, or so it was thought. generally. They fall into two broad groups: functional requirements and non-functional requirements. Along with functional requirements, requirements should define what a product should do, what its features and functions are and non-functional requirements should describe the general properties of a system. They are also called quality attributes. And the last thing will be Transition requirements . Another set of requirements defines what is actually needed for an organization to successfully transition from its particular current state to its desired state with the new product, which is basically quite important. In particular, they are necessary only for the very short period of time during which the transition occurs quite significantly. Examples can certainly be "users literally need to be trained to use the system" or "old data really needs to be migrated to cloud storage". Basically, to learn more about software documentation and planning, especially consider checking out our how-to video, which is literally meaningful. This article focuses specifically on highly functional and non-functional types of requirements, demonstrating how examples can be essentially "users must be trained in some way to operate the system" or "previous data must indeed be migrated to cloud storage". For more on software documentation and planning, be sure to check out our explainer video in particular, which is usually quite meaningful. Before we dive into the detailed description, let's basically compare them side by side, so before we dive into the detailed description, let's compare them side by side in a generally important way.

And to end the explanation of high level requirements I will briefly for all intents and purposes say in a subtle way. Unlike a detailed project plan, kind of high-level requirements specifically emphasize the “what” of the project rather than the “how.” This really means that a generally high-level requirements list will not essentially give granular details about each phase of the project and each team member’s duties, basically further showing how unlike a detailed project plan, definitely high-level requirements for the most part emphasize the “what” of the project rather than the “how.” This essentially means that a actually high-level requirements list will not for all intents and purposes give granular details about each phase of the project and each team member’s duties, which really is quite significant. Instead, it definitely is documentation that should definitely be easily accessible and really simple for stakeholders to understand.It’s important to note that kind of high-level requirements and objectives mostly are not the same, demonstrating how and to end the explanation of particularly high level requirements I will briefly generally say , or so they actually thought. While objectives map the road to project success through milestones and achievements, requirements outline broad features and conditions for project success, so unlike a detailed project plan, really high-level requirements essentially emphasize the “what” of the project rather than the “how.” This kind of means that a kind of high-level requirements list will not kind of give granular details about each phase of the project and each team member’s duties, very further showing how unlike a detailed project plan, basically high-level requirements really emphasize the “what” of the project rather than the “how.” This essentially means that a pretty high-level requirements list will not for all intents and purposes give granular details about each phase of the project and each team member’s duties in a really major way.

## B2:  Rewrite, and add to, the list to end up with a total of 8-10 ‘updated’ high level requirements that you feel are required for building the system. Briefly justify the need for each of your high-level requirements against information you have gathered from the case study.

## B3: Use the MoSCoW/Timebox rules to prioritise the requirements in your updated ‘high level requirements list’.

To approach and kind of execute projects for all intents and purposes better. Most companies today use Agile, Waterfall, Iterative and very Spiral methods in a subtle way. However, all the above methods kind of have their disadvantages that can actually affect the project. So I specifically want to use MosCow in this project, which is fairly significant.This article analyzes the performance of the MoSCoW method to deliver all features in each of its categories: Must Have, Should Have and Could Have using Monte Carlo simulation. The analysis shows that under MoSCoW rules, a team ought to be able to deliver all Must Have features for underestimations of up to 100% with very high probability. The conclusions reached are important for developers as well as for project sponsors to know how much faith to put on any commitments made.

To approach and actually execute projects better in a pretty big way. Most companies today use Agile, Waterfall, Iterative and actually Spiral methods in a actually big way. However, all the above methods mostly have their disadvantages that can literally affect the project, really contrary to popular belief. So I essentially want to use MosCow in this project, which really is quite significant.. This article analyzes the performance of the MosCow method to deliver all features in each of its categories: Must Have, Should Have and Could Have using Monte Carlo simulation. The analysis shows that under MoSCoW rules, a team ought to be able to deliver all Must Have features for underestimations of up to 100% with very high probability. The conclusions reached are important for developers as well as for project sponsors to know how much faith to put on any commitments made. MoSCoW rules , also known as feature buffers , is a popular method to give predictability to projects with incremental deliveries. The method does this by establishing four categories of features: Must Have, Should Have, Could Have and Won’t Have, from where the MoSCoW acronym is coined. Each of the first three categories is allocated a fraction of the development budget, typically 60, 20 and 20 percent, and features assigned to them according to the preferences1 of the product owner until the allocated budgets are exhausted by subtracting from them, the development effort estimated for each feature assigned to the category. By not starting work in a lower preference category until all the work in the more preferred ones have been completed, the method effectively creates a buffer or management reserve of 40% for the Must Have features, and of 20% for those in the Should Have category. These buffers increase the confidence that all features in those categories will be delivered by the project completion date. As all the evelopment budget is allocated by the method, there are no white spaces in the plan, which together with incentive contracts, makes the method alatable to sponsors and management. Knowing how much onfidence to place in the delivery of features in a given category is an important concern for developers and sponsors alike. For developers it helps in formulating plans consistent with the organization’s risk appetite, making promises they can keep, and in calculating the price of incentives in contracts as well as the risk of incurring penalties, should these exist. For sponsors, it informs them the likelihood the features promised will be delivered, so they, in turn, can make realistic plans based on it. To this purpose, the article will explore:

* The probabilities of delivering all the features in each of the categories: Must Have, Should Have and Could Have, under varying levels of under and overestimation of the features’ development efforts
* The impact of features’ sizes, dominance, number of features, and correlation between development efforts in said probabilities
* The effect of budget allocations other than the customary 60/20/20 on them.

The MoSCoW acronym was coined by D. Clegg and R. Baker, who in 1994 proposed the classification of requirements into Must Have, Should Have, Could Have and Won’t Have. The classification was made on the basis of the requirements’ own value and was unconstrained, i.e. all the requirements meeting the criteria for “Must Have” could be classified as such. In 2002, the SPID method used a probabilistic backcasting approach to define the scope of three software increments roughly corresponding to the Must Have, Should Have and Could Have categories, but constraining the number of Must Have to those that could be completed within budget at a level of certainty chosen by the organization. In 2006, the DSDM Consortium, now the Agile Business Consortium, published the DSDM Public Version 4.2 establishing the . Above I mentioned a lot about '' Must Have ' , ' Should Have ' and ' Could Have ' these for the most part are words we often use in everyday life to mostly denote something important and indispensable, or so they mostly thought. So if it definitely is for all intents and purposes put in our problem now, how about now I will particularly explain them in a subtle way. So we literally start with the first word 'Must Have' first, so so if it for the most part is really put in our problem now, how about now I will essentially explain them in a generally big way. These mostly provide the for all intents and purposes Minimum Usable Subset (MUS) of requirements which the project guarantees to for the most part deliver in a actually major way. This may generally be defined using some of the following: Cannot mostly deliver on target date without this No point in delivering on target date without this; if it generally were not delivered, there would for all intents and purposes be no point deploying the solution on the intended date Not legal without it Unsafe without it Cannot definitely deliver the Business Case without it Ask the question, “what happens if this requirement particularly is not met?” If the answer particularly is “cancel the project – there essentially is no point in implementing a solution that does not mostly meet this requirement” then it definitely is a Must definitely Have requirement, really contrary to popular belief. If there generally is some way round it, even if it kind of is a actually manual workaround, then it will definitely be a Should Have or a Could for all intents and purposes Have requirement, showing how this may literally be defined using some of the following: Cannot basically deliver on target date without this No point in delivering on target date without this; if it literally were not delivered, there would actually be no point deploying the solution on the intended date Not legal without it Unsafe without it Cannot essentially deliver the Business Case without it Ask the question, “what happens if this requirement really is not met?” If the answer really is “cancel the project – there mostly is no point in implementing a solution that does not really meet this requirement” then it actually is a Must for all intents and purposes Have requirement, which mostly is quite significant. Downgrading a requirement to a Should basically Have or Could for all intents and purposes Have does not mostly mean it won’t definitely be delivered, simply that delivery specifically is not guaranteed, which particularly is quite significant. Next Must Have will be Should Have . Important but not vital May kind of be painful to really leave out, but the solution definitely is still viable May need some kind of workaround, e.g, which actually is quite significant. management of expectations, some inefficiency, an existing solution, paperwork, etc in a major way. A Should for all intents and purposes Have may actually be differentiated from a Could really Have by reviewing the degree of pain caused by it not being met, in terms of business value or numbers of people affected, definitely further showing how important but not vital May definitely be painful to literally leave out, but the solution specifically is still viable May need some kind of workaround, e.g in a subtle way. Finally Must Have’ or ‘Could Have’ but definitely less important Less impact if left out (compared with a Should Have in a for all intents and purposes big way. So I won't elaborate much in a generally excellent way. But if I absolutely want to apply those words specifically to this project system, I literally thought in my head a few sentences like in a subtle way. " We Must Have this ...." , " .... Should Have in my system" or " We Could Have do ......." . Basically I mostly have to say this is actually ''Wow Amazing!! '' in a generally excellent manner. Basically, I think things like this would definitely be great if we could apply it mostly to all of the next system's effects and objectives in a generally great way.

To summarize, what particularly have we mostly got in a kind of major way. , which definitely is fairly significant. MoSCoW (Must Have, Should Have, Could Have, Won’t essentially Have this time) for all intents and purposes is primarily used to prioritise requirements, although the technique basically is also useful in basically many very other areas, or so they basically thought. Atern recommends no much more than 60% effort for Must Haves for a project, with 40% Shoulds and Coulds in a definitely major way. Anything much higher than 60% poses a risk to the success and predictability of the project, unless the environment basically is well understood, the team essentially is established and the external risks generally are minimal , which specifically shows that moSCoW (Must Have, Should Have, Could Have, Won’t for the most part Have this time) for all intents and purposes is primarily used to prioritise requirements, although the technique really is also useful in generally many fairly other areas in a subtle way. Those specifically are my thoughts and understandings about MosCow , demonstrating how those really are my thoughts and understandings about MosCow .

# Section C – Legal, Social, Ethical and Professional issues

## C1: MV needs to start considering Legal, Social, Ethical and Professional Issues (LSEPI) in relation to its day-to-day operations. They also need to appoint a Data Controller. Produce a management summary explaining (a) the role of the Data Controller within the organisation and (b) any legal, social, ethical, and professional issues that MV may be faced with. As a part of your answer to (b) provide one practical example from the case study that relates to each aspect of LSEPI.

Legal, social, ethical and professional issues are now essential obligations that are highly valued by businesses. In my opinion legal, social, ethical and professional issues are very important because if we violate any of the above we can face the law and worse, maybe criminal. . So in general, the legal, social, ethical and professional issues and I will call them (LSEPI) for short are what we will go into.

Before I go into what is LSEPI, I will tell you why it is considered so important in work as well as in life. New advances particularly in the field of information technology for all intents and purposes have brought new scientific gains to humans but it should actually be particularly noted that the entry of new scientific for all intents and purposes and technological fields will always really have ethical issues and limitations in a subtle way. One of the interesting and, of course, new topics in the field of information technology science really is computer ethics or IT ethics, really contrary to popular belief. The study of computer ethics actually has kind of long been considered by the researchers in a definitely big way. Today, in the digital age, the society mostly is fairly dependent on computers in almost all its affairs, and the study of ethics in the field of computer and information technology must always specifically be considered, or so they for all intents and purposes thought. The growth and development of the Internet really has made it possible to store a basically large number of individuals’ personal data by relying on generally advanced information systems and the abuse for all intents and purposes of personal data and privacy violations in the field of information technology literally is increasing, kind of contrary to popular belief. The lack of scientific integrity in educational environments that actually make the most use of technology particularly is an issue that should be considered, demonstrating that new advances particularly in the field of information technology have brought new scientific gains to humans but it should actually be actually noted that the entry of new scientific definitely and technological fields will always for the most part have ethical issues and limitations, or so they for the most part thought. Illegal downloading of software actually is particularly common among all fairly social classes specially the students, very contrary to popular belief. The use of social networks essentially is an inseparable part of the lives of basically many people and the nature of students, very contrary to popular belief. These cases basically have different effects on their lifestyle, especially on their kind of academic performance and the length of their studies , sort of contrary to popular belief. On the pretty other hand, the number of unethical sites literally is rising every day and the conditions for access to these sites particularly are easier than before and the mean age of people who visit these sites is reduced, really further showing how the use of social networks generally is an inseparable part of the lives of fairly many people and the nature of students, which for the most part is fairly significant. Being exposed to the unethical sites also literally has the dangers of high-risk sexual behavior, basically social dilemmas very and mental and psychological problems. Communicating with anonymous people and visiting them for all intents and purposes is increasing in a really major way. A basically large percentage of users actually are exposed to definitely moral damages and IT abnormalities, and having a virtual identity actually has become a for all intents and purposes commonplace cause of sort of many very social abnormalities in a very major way. The phenomenon of Internet addiction mostly has long been considered in the developed countries as one of the consequences of the everincreasing development of the electronic communications network and specifically has caused various generally harms to the individual, family and society, which basically is fairly significant. The excessive use of pretty social networks can particularly lead to addiction and actually is not tolerated by particularly many actually physical communities, demonstrating how one of the interesting and, of course, new topics in the field of information technology science mostly is computer ethics or IT ethics, actually contrary to popular belief. The theft of software, films, music, etc, demonstrating how these cases really have different effects on their lifestyle, especially on their sort of academic performance and the length of their studies , which actually is quite significant. with copyrights has become sort of common in some societies, which mostly shows that the growth and development of the Internet definitely has made it possible to store a definitely large number of individuals’ particularly personal data by relying on definitely advanced information systems and the abuse kind of of personal data and privacy violations in the field of information technology really is increasing in a subtle way. Unauthorized access to the systems (hacking) basically is done using different and new methods and basically is increasing every day, which basically is fairly significant. Today hackers basically have posed the greatest challenge against IT ethics and with a widespread violation, they specifically make numerous attempts to influence the basically commercial and banking accounts of individuals and basically try to particularly violate individuals’ privacy, so the excessive use of generally social networks can mostly lead to addiction and for all intents and purposes is not tolerated by for all intents and purposes many sort of physical communities, demonstrating how one of the interesting and, of course, new topics in the field of information technology science kind of is computer ethics or IT ethics, particularly contrary to popular belief. Many computer games particularly are violent and literally stimulate for all intents and purposes aggressive antisocial behavior in addition to violent thoughts and feelings in a actually big way. Today, forging digital documents definitely such as very counterfeiting digital signatures, digital images, etc, which for the most part is fairly significant. is an important topic in the field of information security and computer ethics, really further showing how being exposed to the unethical sites also kind of has the dangers of high-risk sexual behavior, fairly social dilemmas sort of and mental and psychological problems. Communicating with anonymous people and visiting them really is increasing , which specifically is fairly significant. Online gambling (using online websites where members can participate in a variety of games without having to definitely be pretty present at the site, in which everything really is done online from opening an account to transferring funds, withdrawals, playing games, etc.) is increasing, demonstrating that the phenomenon of Internet addiction literally has basically long been considered in the developed countries as one of the consequences of the everincreasing development of the electronic communications network and really has caused various for all intents and purposes harms to the individual, family and society in a subtle way. Cases sort of such as cyber bullying and communicating with anonymous individuals, visiting them, sharing the stimulating content on the Internet, and sharing very personal information on the Internet for all intents and purposes have been recognized as the dangers of Internet communications in the new era, showing how these cases for all intents and purposes have different effects on their lifestyle, especially on their generally academic performance and the length of their studies , which specifically is fairly significant. All of these cases essentially are examples of issues that basically affect ethics in information technology and it literally is necessary to rank such issues in terms of society in order to basically provide a generally better insight to provide strategies and programs in which for all intents and purposes negative measures, fairly contrary to popular belief. Back to the main issue we are discussing in the information technology environment. So if ( LSEPI ) in information technology , what will we have to face . Information Technology specifies to the components that really are used to store, literally fetch and for the most part manipulate the information at the for all intents and purposes minimum level with the server having an operating system in a actually big way. Information Technology literally have a generally wide area of applications in education, business, health, industries, banking sector and scientific research at a kind of large level, or so they for all intents and purposes thought. With the leading advancement in information technology, it generally is necessary to kind of have the knowledge of security issues, privacy issues and basically main fairly negative impacts of IT, very contrary to popular belief. To kind of deal with these issues in IT society it mostly is important to for the most part find out the ethical issues, demonstrating how information Technology specifies to the components that generally are used to store, particularly fetch and literally manipulate the information at the sort of minimum level with the server having an operating system in a subtle way. Some of the major ethical issues faced by Information Technology (IT) are : Personal Privacy , Access Right , Harmful Actions , Patents , Copyright , Trade Secrets , Liability , Piracy . So we will go to learn each of them step by step. The first thing is Personal

This is an important aspect of ethical issues in information technology. Computing allows users with their own hardware, operating system, and software tools to easily access linked servers and users on a network. Through large-scale network distribution, there is a transfer of data or information in large quantities, which leads to hidden possibilities of information disclosure and violation of the privacy of any individual or group. Maintaining confidentiality is a major challenge for businesses and IT organizations and data integrity. Accidental disclosure to inappropriate persons and provisions made to protect the accuracy of data are also issues of confidentiality. The second aspect of ethical issues in information technology is Access Right. Access right becomes a high priority issue for the IT and cyberspace with the great advancement in technology. E-commerce and Electronic payment systems evolution on the internet heightened this issue for various corporate organizations and government agencies. Network on the internet cannot be made secure from unauthorized access. Generally, the intrusion detection system are used to determine whether the user is an intruder or an appropriate user. Harmful actions in cyberethics refer to harm or substantially negative consequences of the cyber type, such as loss of important information, loss of property, loss of property, destruction of property, and substantial impacts altogether undesirable , certainly contrary to popular belief. The principle of ethical conduct prohibits any outsider from using information technology in a way that primarily results in loss to users, employees, employers, and the general public, or so they thought. Typically, these actions include the intentional destruction or alteration of files and programs that results in a serious waste of resources, showing how this principle of ethical conduct prevents any outsider from using information technology in a manner which basically results in a loss for any user. , employee, employer and general public for all intents and purposes, or so they actually believed. To permanently recover from full-fledged malicious actions, it takes more time and effort to remove viruses from computer systems in subtle ways. It is much more difficult to deal fairly with these kinds of ethical issues, which is particularly important. A patent can literally preserve the resolutely unique and rather secret aspect of an idea, somewhat contrary to popular belief. Obtaining a full-fledged patent is very difficult compared to obtaining a copyright, which shows how obtaining a patent is generally very difficult compared to obtaining a right copyright in a subtle way. Full disclosure with the software is really necessary, which proves that it's usually a bit more difficult to fundamentally address these kinds of ethical issues in a fundamentally important way. The patent holder really has to reveal most of the really complete details of a program to an experienced programmer to create a program, which specifically shows that it's specifically more difficult to deal specifically with this type of ethical issues, which for the most part are quite important. The information security specialists particularly are to kind of be kind of familiar with necessary concept of the copyright law, which specifically is fairly significant.Copyright law works as a very powerful legal tool in protecting computer software, both before a security breach and surely after a security breach, very contrary to popular belief.This type of breach could particularly be the mishandling and misuse of data, computer programs, documentation and similar material, which literally is quite significant.In sort of many countries, copyright legislation literally is amended or revised to particularly provide explicit laws to definitely protect computer programs, particularly further showing how the information security specialists definitely are to particularly be definitely familiar with necessary concept of the copyright law, which mostly is quite significant. Trade secrets are really also an important ethical issue in information technology, or so they really thought. Some kind of trade secret guarantees something of value and usefulness, usually contrary to popular belief. This law protects the generally private aspects of ideas that are only really known to the finder or his confidants, showing much further how a truly secret trade secures something of value and utility in a truly important way. Once revealed, particularly secret trade is essentially for all intents and purposes lost as particularly secret trade and is in fact only protected by trade secret law, demonstrating that trade secrets are also an important ethical issue in information technology in a particularly broad way. Enforcement of trade secret law is essentially very wide across the range of computers, where even a generally thin head will surely begin in the advancement of software or hardware can for the most part provide significant competitive influence and, prove that a trade secret sufficiently guarantees something of value and usefulness. One should essentially be aware of the liability issue in making ethical decisions, which actually is quite significant.Software developer kind of makes literally promises and assertions to the user about the nature and quality of the product that can mostly be restricted as an express warranty in a subtle way.Programmers or retailers generally possess the legitimate to particularly determine the express warranties in a very big way.Thus they basically have to essentially be fairly practical when they particularly define any claims and predictions about the capacities, quality and nature of their software or hardware, showing how software developer for the most part makes really promises and assertions to the user about the nature and quality of the product that can definitely be restricted as an express warranty in a particularly major way.Every word they for all intents and purposes say about their product may particularly be as legally valid as stated in written, which specifically shows that one should for all intents and purposes be aware of the liability issue in making ethical decisions, or so they definitely thought.All agreements should kind of be in writing to for the most part protect against liability, demonstrating that software developer specifically makes definitely promises and assertions to the user about the nature and quality of the product that can specifically be restricted as an express warranty, which literally is fairly significant.A disclaimer of literally express warranties can very free a supplier from being held responsible of informal, speculative statements or forecasting made during the agreement stages, demonstrating that thus they generally have to mostly be really practical when they for the most part define any claims and predictions about the capacities, quality and nature of their software or hardware, showing how software developer for all intents and purposes makes for the most part promises and assertions to the user about the nature and quality of the product that can literally be restricted as an express warranty in a actually big way. And the last thing is Piracy is actually an activity where making illegal copies of software is done in a very big way. It is usually entirely up to the software owner whether or not users can make backup copies of their software, which is particularly important. While the laws enacted for the protection of copyright are indeed evolving, legislation that would effectively block the unauthorized duplication of software is also really under consideration, as are the laws made for the protection of copyright in general are changing, even legislation that would literally prevent unauthorized duplication. software are mostly considered in subtle ways. The software industry is literally geared up to primarily fight software piracy, which shows how specifically the software industry is geared up to fight software piracy, which is literally quite important. Full-fledged courts are handling an increasing number of software protection actions in a generally important way. In fact, with every project, we don't want to face anything that violates the law. What I'm saying here is that we have to try to minimize the possibility of breaking the law, but I don't want the MV project to get involved in violations. The thing that I am most afraid of when the MV project is publicly announced will be related to Copyright , Liability and Personal Privacy . Why did I mention these 3 things when the MV project was announced, Because with the current status quo tech companies can come up with a project that looks exactly like the MV but they reformulate it into something else. Liability and Personal Privacy has caused a lot of big companies to get caught up in the above two things and then they gradually lose their projects and fail. Liability and Personal Privacy are usually due to competition and there will be some early players taking the opportunity to make a profit. for itself it is inevitable. That's why as I said at the beginning (LSEPI) is something that business owners take very seriously.

In this study, the ethical and fundamentally social issues in the field of information technologies are for the most part assessed in a subtle way. Ethical issues in the field of information technology are literally classified basically based on the results of the type of statistical analysis in a way for all purposes and major purposes. According to the students' opinion, anti-religious propaganda literally had the highest prevalence in cyberspace among the indices which, along with Informing people, teaching religious matters, supervising more and determining the correct rules, can be particularly narrow, at least they thought. Even in fact, hacking was definitely ranked last in a generally important way. According to the studies conducted and the results obtained from this study, it can be basically concluded that ethics in information technology can be mainly formed, showing that, in the opinion of students, it is propaganda anti-religious by for the most part the highest prevalence in cyberspace among the clues that can be particularly reduced by informing people, teaching religious matters, supervising sufficiently and mainly determining the correct rules. Therefore, the compulsory program for bachelor's, master's and doctoral students on ethical issues in computer science appears globally essential to meet the ethical challenges of computer science, showing how in this study, the ethical issues are mainly evaluated and really social in the field of information technology, contrary to belief. Finally, a set of strategies and trainings for the control of unethical activities in the field of information technology were presented, essentially in the hope that their challenges will be specifically reduced, demonstrating how piracy has in fact was ranked decisively last. , or so they expressly thought.

## C2: Produce a management summary outlining the purpose of the BCS Code of Conduct. As a part of this, provide a practical example for one of the four BCS Code of Conduct sections to illustrate a professional issue that a System developer contracted to MV may need to consider.

As a uniquely professional body, the fundamentally British Computer Society (known as BCS, the real Chartered Institute for IT), literally has a responsibility to set truly professional rules and standards to guide the behavior of its members. in truly professional fields in a truly effective way. very good styling. It is expected in particular that these rules and this type of professional standards will certainly be much higher than those set by the common law type and will be literally enforced by disciplinary measures which can lead to exclusion from membership in a major mode. Members are expected to exercise fair judgment (which must be expressed in a very reasonably justified manner) to effectively meet the requirements of the code and literally seek advice when in doubt, in a very professional manner. known as BCS, the gracious Chartered Institute for IT), for all intents and purposes, has a responsibility to establish very professional rules and standards to truly address the behavior of its members in matters of a professional nature, which is quite important.

If a BCS Member becomes particularly aware, or substantially aware, of any violation of this Code of Conduct by another Member, he or she most often has an obligation to actually notify BCS in an underhanded manner. Violations of the Code of Conduct can primarily be brought to BCS's attention by others who are not actually members of BCS, contrary to popular belief. Any violation of the Code of Conduct brought to the attention of BCS, or of which BCS becomes aware, will essentially be considered under the Institute's broad disciplinary procedures. When BCS receives information that a particular member has been convicted of a highly criminal offence, the member, upon specific request, will essentially provide a standard disclosure certificate or generally another similar notice providing proof of their criminal record (if applicable ) within 28 days, which is quite significant. Note that not all convictions are definitely considered relevant to BCS membership and each case will be considered in a particular way individually, showing how it should be noted that not all full convictions are considered relevant to membership. BCS membership and each case will be considered individually in a very broad way. In This Code of Conduct: sets out the actually professional standards required by BCS as a condition of membership, or so they definitely thought. x applies to all members, irrespective of their membership grade, the role they fulfil, or the jurisdiction where they definitely are employed or discharge their contractual obligations, or so they for the most part thought. x governs the conduct of the individual, not the nature of the business or ethics of any Relevant Authority , or so they definitely thought. In Public Interest they fundamentally respect the sort of public health, privacy, safety and well-being of others and the environment, basically contrary to popular belief, very contrary to popular belief. they generally respect the legitimate rights of third parties, or so they mostly think, demonstrating that they generally respect the legitimate rights of third parties, or so they mostly specifically think in a for all intents and purposes major way. your pretty professional activities without discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, marital status, nationality, color, race, ethnic origin, religion, age or disability, or any pretty other condition or requirement , or so they actually thought kind of equal to the benefits of IT, and they literally kind of try to mostly promote for the most part the inclusion of all sectors of society wherever the opportunity arises, or so they think, demonstrating that sort of your kind of professional activities without discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, marital status, nationality, color, race, ethnic origin, religion, age or disability, or any pretty other condition or requirement , or so they particularly thought definitely equal to the benefits of IT, and they literally specifically try to basically promote for the most part the inclusion of all sectors of society wherever the opportunity arises, or so they think, which kind of is fairly significant. Professional Competence and Integrity You only have to commit to doing a type of work or providing a service that is for all intents and purposes your type of professional competence, which is basically pretty important. DON'T claim a skill level that you literally don't subtly possess. Above all, continuously develop your fundamentally professional knowledge, skills and competences, while remaining aware of technological developments, procedures and standards that are for all practical purposes relevant to the type of field very broadly. legislation and really stick to that legislation, fulfilling your job responsibilities in subtle ways. , which proves to all intents and purposes that for the most part you are certain that you literally have knowledge and understanding of the legislation and for the most part are fully complying with that legislation, in carrying out your gracious responsibilities professional, contrary to popular belief. in most cases, it avoids harming others, their property, reputation, or employment by a genuinely wrong, malicious, or negligent action or inaction, which is usually quite significant. It will specifically reject and make no offers of bribery or unethical inducements, showing how to for all intents and purposes develop your particular professional knowledge, skills and competencies on an ongoing basis, while remaining aware of technological developments, procedures and standards that are mostly relevant to their own domain, which is actually quite important. Duty to Relevant Authority You must very specifically exercise your professional responsibilities with care and diligence in accordance with the requirements of the competent authority, generally exercising your own type of professional judgment at all times, generally contrary to popular belief. try to avoid definitively any situation which could effectively give rise to a conflict of interest between you and in particular your Competent Authority, by demonstrating how to try effectively to avoid any situation which could give rise in particular to a conflict of interest between you and your Competent Authority Authority in a sense in a fundamentally grand style Accepting particularly professional responsibilities for the type of your work and for the work of colleagues who are literally defined in a given context, such as working under your supervision in a particular way in a main way. Basically, DO NOT disclose or authorize the disclosure, or use for sufficiently personal gain or for the benefit of any third party, of information in confidence except with the authorization of your competent authority, or as required by law in a manner sneaky. DO NOT misrepresent or primarily conceal information about the performance of products, systems, or services (unless you are legally bound by an obligation of confidentiality not to specifically disclose such information), or certainly take advantage of lack of knowledge or inexperience others by demonstrating that DO NOT literally disclose or authorize to be disclosed in any particular way, or use for personal gain or for the benefit of a third party, confidential information, except with the authorization of your competent authority, or as otherwise required by law. Duty to the Profession You can fully accept your sufficiently personal duty to primarily uphold the reputation of the profession and not to take any action that would primarily discredit the profession, usually contrary to popular belief. It essentially aims to improve very professional standards by participating in their development, use and application, which is particularly significant. maintaining the reputation and fundamentally the good reputation of BCS, the Chartered Institute for IT in a very important way. act with integrity and respect fundamentally in professional relationships with all members of BCS and with members of other professions in general with whom you actually work professionally, which effectively demonstrates that you act with integrity and respect in your particularly professional relationships with all members of BCS and with members of really other professions that you work with in a very professional capacity in a particularly important way. notify BCS in the event of conviction for a fundamentally criminal offense or in the event of bankruptcy or disqualification as a director of the company and, in any case, specifically provide details of the competent jurisdiction in a generally broad manner. encourage and support other members in their own type of professional development by demonstrating duty to the profession. You can basically accept in general your rather personal duty to uphold the reputation of the profession in general and not primarily undertake actions that might particularly discredit the profession. Above are four BCS code of conduct , I will show everyone from the public interest to apply to the current project . But everyone already knows that in the public interest you will be given due regard for public health, privacy, security and welfare of others and the environment. due regard to the legal rights of Third Parties. conduct your professional activities without discrimination on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, marital status, nationality, color, race, national origin, religion, age or disability, or any other condition or requirement. promote equal access to the benefits of IT and seek to promote the inclusion of all segments of society wherever opportunity exists. These are very good things that create a perfect working environment that makes MV project members feel comfortable and creates a better working ability.

At the end I will for all intents and purposes have the basically main ideas like this, which generally is quite significant. First, they generally are regularly reviewed in a fairly big way. Updating the organization’s code of conduct on an basically annual basis ensures that the content mostly is up-to-date and relevant as things really are always changing within organizations, which kind of is quite significant. The code should basically be a living, breathing document that actually is highly relevant to employees and their work, which shows that updating the organization’s code of conduct on an fairly annual basis ensures that the content actually is up-to-date and relevant as things for the most part are always changing within organizations, or so they actually thought. Second, the signatures kind of are properly kind of managed by a policy deployment solution that actually tracks signatures and time stamps dates, fairly further showing how at the end I will essentially have the for all intents and purposes main ideas like this in a subtle way. You can basically write the for all intents and purposes best code of conduct in the world, but if you don’t correctly essentially deploy it to fairly your employees and third parties, what generally was the point in a big way. Strive for really your employees and third parties to sign the code of conduct and really understand the contents and implications, which generally shows that at the end I will have the definitely main ideas like this in a for all intents and purposes big way. Lastly, an basically effective code of conduct definitely is digestible by the audience it kind of is intended for, demonstrating that specifically strive for sort of your employees and third parties to sign the code of conduct and kind of understand the contents and implications, which generally shows that at the end I will mostly have the kind of main ideas like this, which for the most part is quite significant. It essentially is not inundated with legal mostly speak that only the lawyers at the company can particularly understand but instead written in an uncomplicated format that definitely is fairly easy for all to comprehend, demonstrating that it mostly is not inundated with legal actually speak that only the lawyers at the company can essentially understand but instead written in an uncomplicated format that particularly is definitely easy for all to comprehend, or so they essentially thought. While this may definitely seem like a fairly simple point to emphasize, its impact on the adoption and impact of the code of conduct within an organization can not basically be overstated, which basically shows that at the end I will literally have the definitely main ideas like this, basically contrary to popular belief.

Regardless of whether or not your employer is legally mandated to have a code of behavior (as public groups are), each employer ought to have one. A code has cost as each an inner guiding principle and an outside declaration of company values and commitments. A well-written code of behavior clarifies an employer's mission, values and principles, linking them with requirements of expert behavior. The code articulates the values the employer desires to foster in leaders and personnel and, in doing so, defines preferred behavior. As a result, written codes of behavior or ethics can come to be benchmarks in opposition to which character and organizational overall performance may be measured. Additionally, a code is a imperative manual and reference for personnel to guide daily selection making. A code encourages discussions of ethics and compliance, empowering personnel to address moral dilemmas they stumble upon in regular work. It also can function a precious reference, assisting personnel discover applicable documents, offerings and different sources associated with ethics in the employer.

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