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(5.0) List and describe the major constituents of a project plan:

Solution -

The five major constituents of project plan are:

- Executive summary -> This includes the overview of the project, it includes the purpose and main objectives of the project such as cost and time. These objectives are used as success criteria as well. It also includes the strategy details and breakdown of tasks.
- Policy and procedures -> every team and organisation have their own procedures on how to they complete and do their tasks and policy and procedures help define it.
- Schedules -> It includes all the details about the plan with timeline of the project to map the progress
- Resource plan -> it includes matrices for responsibilities, authority delegation, structure breakdown and role descriptions. It also includes information about project sponsor and project manager.
- Budgeting and Cost management -> it includes cost plan and budgeting details of the project to help manage the money being spent on it.

2. (5.0) One of the reasons for using planning-driven approaches in software development projects is that the plan provides some structure to measure project progress. Do you think this measure is adequate? Can you think of better ways to measure progress?

Solution ->

Plan-driven approach in software development provides enough structure to measure project progress. The better way to do measure project progress is to use Agile development which is compatible for last minute changes and small projects. Agile approach allows users to measure progress using module development and different phases.

3. (5.0) Suppose you are involved in a large project concerning the development of a patient planning system for a hospital. You may opt for one of the two strategies. The first strategy is to start with a thorough analysis of user requirements, after which the system is built according to these requirements. The second strategy starts with a less complete requirements analysis phase, after which a pilot version is developed. This pilot version is installed in a few small departments. Further developments of the system are guided by the experience gained in working with the pilot version. Discuss the pros and cons of both strategies. Which strategy do you favor?

Solution ->

User requirements method :

- All the details are documented which will help design phase to develop good structures for development.
- All the requirements are complete

Polit Version method :

- Will allow users to input on requirements so avoid ambiguity between final product and desired product
- Will make the project long

I favour the User Requirements method.

4. (5.0) What are major differences in the external environment of an office automation system and that of an embedded system, like an elevator control system. What impact will these differences have on the requirements elicitation techniques to be employed?

Solution ->

The office automation system -

- Capable of finishing multiple tasks faster
- Requires less storage for data
- Allow Multiple users to to operate it

Embedded system

- A dedicated function to operate a specific task efficiently.
- Offer customization
- East to operate and manage, requires less power

These difference play their role when it comes to requirement workshops, brainstorming and prototyping as both offer a different set of features according to their domain.