**E.G.S PILLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, NAGAPATTINAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF MCA**

**SHORT ANSWER TEST – II**

**Answer Key**

**Subject Code/Name: MC9252/Software Project Management Marks: 30**

**Sem/Year: V/III Time: 1 Hr**

**Staff Name: Mrs.J.Vanitha Date: 19.09.2013**

 **Answer all the Questions (15 x 2 =30)**

1. What is strategic programme management?

Give example.

Strategic programme management is a different form of programme management where portfolio of projects contributes to a common objective. For example, the merging of two organizations could involve the creation of unified payroll and accounting applications. Each activity could be treated as a distinct project, but would be coordinated as a programme.

1. What is technical assessment? Why it is done?

Technical assessment of a proposed system consists of evaluating the required functionality against hardware and software available. Organizational policy, aimed at the provision of a uniform and consistent hardware and software infrastructure, is likely to place limitations on the nature of technical solutions that might be considered.

1. Calculate the ROI for a Project, the net profit at the 5th year is 50,000/- and the total investment is 1,00,000/-

ROI = (Average Annual Profit/Total investment) X 100

 = 50000/5 = 10%

 100000

1. Define discount rate.

Discount rate is the annual rate by which we discount future earnings.

1. What is sensitivity analysis?

Sensitivity analysis involves varying each of the parameters that affect the project’s cost or benefits that ascertain how sensitive the projects profitability is to each factor.

1. Write the contents of task catalogue.

The task catalogue contains

(i) Task Definition (ii) Task input and output (iii) Task related information

1. What are lagged activities?

Lagged activities are activities that we wish to undertake in parallel so long as there is a lag between the two. For example, in evaluating a prototype, document amendments can be done in parallel as and when testing completes.

1. Define hammock activities.

Hammock activities are activities that which in themselves have zero duration but are assumed to start at the same time as first hammocked activity and end at the same time as the last one. They are normally used for representing overhead costs or other resources that will be incurred or used at a constant rate over the duration of a set of activities.

1. How will you shorten the project duration?

To shorten the overall duration of a project we would normally considered attempting to reduce activity durations. In many cases this can be done by applying more resources to the task – Working overtime or procuring additional staff. By shortening the duration of critical path activities the project duration can be shortened.

1. What you mean by *‘near-critical’* path?

Near critical paths are those whose length are within, say, 10-20% of the duration of the critical or those with a total float of less than, say, 10% of the projects uncompleted duration.

1. Give example for risk related to actors.

High staff turnover leads to project being loosed.

1. What is casual mapping?

Casual mapping is one way of identifying possible threats to the success of a project and the measures that might eliminate or reduce them. Casual maps and diagrams represent the chains of causes and effects that will influence the outcomes in a particular area of activity.

1. How will you calculate the risk exposure?

Risk exposure can be calculated by using the formula:

Risk exposure=(potential damage) X (probability of occurrence)

For example software costing Rs.500000 developed for an application can be destroyed by flood which needs to develop them from scratch. However the probability of flood occurrence may be 1 in 100 chances, that is 0.01 probability. Then the risk exposure will be 500000 X 0.01 = 5000.

1. List out the three steps of PERT technique in calculating Probability of meeting the target date.

(i) Calculating the standard deviation of each project or event.

(ii) Calculating z values for each event that has a target date.

(iii) Converting z value to the probability.

1. Give the indications of *green,amber,red* zones in risk management.

Green – No action plan is required if project completion date creeps to this zone.

Amber – Action plain is formulated if project completion date moves to this zone.

Red – Action plan formulated is executed if the project completion date penetrates this zone.