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| **PROGRAM** | **BACHELOROF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (BCA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **VI** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DCA3245 SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT** |
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**Set-I**

**1. Differentiate between 4P’s. What do you understand by Bruce Tuckman’s five-step paradigm? Also Explain Types of Organizational structures.**

**Ans 1.**

**Differentiating the 4P’s in Software Project Management**

The 4P's—People, Product, Process, and Project—are critical elements in software project management. Each plays a unique role in ensuring project success:

**People**: People are at the core of any project. This includes project managers, team members, stakeholders, and clients. Their skills, communication, and collaboration significantly influence the project outcome. Effective leadership and teamwork are vital to ensure that the team stays motivated and focused.

**Product**: The product is the output of the project, whether it is a software application, a system upgrade, or a mobile app. Clear understanding of the product’s requirements, goals, and objectives is essential. Misunderstanding product expectations can lead to failures, making precise requirements gathering crucial.

**Process**: Process refers to the methodologies and frameworks used to manage and deliver the

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**2a. Explain various project development phases, Project Closure and role of 3W’s in project management.**

**b. What is Work breakdown structure and explain incremental development?**

**Ans 2.**

**a. Project Development Phases and Project Closure**

The development of a project typically follows several phases, each designed to ensure systematic progress and alignment with objectives. These phases include:

1. **Initiation**: This phase involves identifying the project's purpose, goals, and scope. Key stakeholders are identified, and a feasibility study is conducted to assess whether the project is viable.
2. **Planning**: Once the project is approved, detailed planning begins. This includes defining tasks, setting timelines, allocating resources, and identifying risks. A project management

**3a. Explain Scheduling techniques. Give the difference between PERT and GANTT chart.**

**b. Explain Cost estimation methods. Discuss one case study in COnstructive COst MOdel under Organic mode.**

**Ans 3.**

**a. Scheduling Techniques and Differences Between PERT and Gantt Charts**

Scheduling techniques are essential for planning and managing project timelines. They help allocate resources, monitor progress, and ensure tasks are completed on time. Common scheduling techniques include:

**Critical Path Method (CPM)**: Identifies the sequence of critical tasks that must be completed on time to avoid delays. It calculates the longest path of dependent tasks and provides a clear

**Set-II**

**4a. Explain Project monitoring and control, also define Project Matrics and Earned Value Analysis.**

**b. What do you understand by RMMM (Risk Monitoring, Management and Mitigation) techniques?**

**Ans 4.**

**a. Project Monitoring and Control**

Project monitoring and control involve tracking, reviewing, and regulating project progress to ensure alignment with the planned objectives. This process is vital for identifying deviations, managing resources, and ensuring timely delivery.

Monitoring involves collecting real-time data on project performance, such as task completion, resource utilization, and costs. Control focuses on analyzing this data to implement corrective measures when necessary. Effective project monitoring and control rely on key performance indicators (KPIs) and tools like dashboards, progress reports, and meetings. This ensures that the

**5a. Mention the categories of the CASE Tools with their classification.**

**b. Define the quality parameters under various quality standards of the project.**

**Ans 5.**

**a. Categories and Classification of CASE Tools**

Computer-Aided Software Engineering (CASE) tools are software applications that support various phases of software development, enhancing productivity and quality. These tools are categorized based on their functionality and the stage of development they support.

**Upper CASE Tools**: These tools assist in the early stages of the software development lifecycle (SDLC), such as planning, analysis, and design. Examples include modeling tools like UML diagramming software, requirement analysis tools, and architectural design tools. They help

**6a. Give an example and discuss Software Configuration and change and version control. Differentiate between Black and White box testing.**

**b.What is Team organization types and conflict management? Compare between ISO 9001 & SEI-CMM**

**Ans 6.**

**a. Software Configuration, Change, and Version Control**

Software configuration management (SCM) involves systematically managing changes to software artifacts, ensuring consistency and traceability throughout the software development lifecycle. It includes configuration, change, and version control processes.

**Example**: In a web development project, a development team maintains versions of their source code in a Git repository. When a developer adds a new feature, it is committed as a new version, enabling traceability. If a bug is found in an older version, the team can revert to a previous,