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ANSWERS

1i) Project Initiation is the place to begin the project. During this process, all the activities associated with winning a project takes place. Usually, most activity of this phase is the pre-sale.

During the pre-sale period, the service provider proves the eligibility and talent of completing the project to the client and eventually wins the business. Then, it's the detailed requirements gathering which comes next.

During the wants gathering activity, all the client requirements are gathered and analyzed for implementation. During this activity, negotiations may occur to vary certain requirements or remove certain requirements altogether.

Usually, the project initiation process ends with requirements sign-off. Project Planning is one in all the most project management processes. If the project management team gets this step wrong, there may be heavy negative consequences during the subsequent phases of the project.

Therefore, the project management team will pay detailed attention to the present process of the project.

In this process, the project plan springs too deal with the project requirements like requirements scope, budget, and timelines. Once the project plan springs, then the project schedule is developed.

Depending on the budget and also the schedule, the resources are then allocated to the project. This phase is the most significant phase when it involves project cost and energy.

1ii) Agile method

One of the more recognizable project management methodologies, Agile is best suited to projects that are iterative and incremental. It’s a kind of process where demands and solutions evolve through the collaborative effort of a self-organizing and cross-functional team and their customers. Created for software development, it was established as a response to the inadequacies of the Waterfall method (info thereon later below), the processes of which failed to meet the strain of the highly competitive and constant movement of the software industry.

Agile project management stems from the value, and principles of the Agile Manifesto. A declaration cemented in 2001, by 13 industry leaders, its purpose is to uncover better ways of developing software by providing a transparent and measurable structure that fosters iterative development, team collaboration, and alter recognition.

Made from four fundamental values and 12 key principles, here’s what they are:

Values

 1. Individuals and interactions over processes and tools

 2. Working software over comprehensive documentation

 3. Customer collaboration over a contract negotiation

 4. Responding to vary over following a thought

Principles

 1. Customer satisfaction through early and continuous software delivery

 2. Accommodate changing requirements throughout the event process

 3. Frequent delivery of working software

 4. Collaboration between the business stakeholders and developers throughout the project

 5. Support, trust, and motivate the people involved

 6. Enable face-to-face interactions

 7. Working software is the primary measure of progress

 8. Agile processes to support a uniform development pace

 9. Attention to technical detail and style enhances agility

10. Simplicity

11. Self-organizing teams encourage great architectures, requirements, and styles

12. Regular reflections on a way to become simpler

Because of its adaptiveness, Agile methodology is often wont to deliver more complex projects. It uses six main deliverables to track progress and make the merchandise which are the merchandise vision statement, product roadmap, product backlog, release plan, Sprint backlog, and increment. With these features, it establishes itself as a strategy that places stress on collaboration, flexibility, continuous improvement, and top quality results.

3) Project management for information systems provides practitioners who have current information technology skills with an understanding of the speculation and practice of project management through an integrated view of the concepts, skills, tools, and techniques involved within the management of data technology projects. Much of the knowledge needed to manage projects is exclusive to the discipline of project management. Project managers must even have knowledge and skill generally management and must understand the applicability of the project to figure effectively with specific industry groups and technologies.

Project management for information systems focuses on information technology projects. While IT project managers are generally selected due to their expertise in information technology, they often spend longer becoming better project managers and fewer present information technology, experts