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Answer

(a) Initiation

This is where all projects begin. The value of the project is determined, as well as its feasibility. Before the project is approved or rejected, these two documents are created to sell the work to stakeholders or sponsors. Business Case: Here is where you justify the need of the project which includes analyzing return on investment.

Feasibility Study: You need to evaluate what the project's goals are, the timeline to completion and how much the whole endeavor will cost. You also note what resources will be required to fulfill the project, and if it makes financial and business sense.

(ii) Planning

If the project is approved, then the next step is to assemble a project team and to start planning how to manage the project so it can achieve its goals within budget.

on time. The project plan will include what resources are needed, financing and materials. The plan also gives your team direction & the following:

- Scope: There will be a written scope statement that reiterates the need for the project, and what its deliverables and objectives are.
- Definition: Here you break down the larger deliverables into smaller ones, which will help with managing them.
- Tasks: Identify what tasks are necessary to produce the deliverables, figure out if any tasks are dependent on other tasks.
- Schedule: Determine the duration of the tasks and set dates for their completion.
- Cost: Estimate the costs involved across the ~~budget~~ project and formulate a budget.
- Quality: Make sure the quality objectives are met throughout the project.
- Organisation: Note how the project will be organised, including reporting on progress.

- Staff: Determine roles and responsibilities of the project team.

- Communications: Decide how information will be disseminated to whom and with what frequency.

- Risk: Determine what risks are likely, how they'll impact the project and then plan how to resolve them. ~~What are the risks?~~

- Procurement: Decide what work or materials will be contracted. Define those contracts and who they'll go to.

1b) Agile Project Management (APM)

APM is an iterative approach to planning and guiding project processes. APM breaks down projects into small pieces that are completed in work sessions that run from the design phase to testing and quality assurance. These sessions are often called sprints, the term for iteration used in one specific and popular Agile development method known as Scrum.

Sprints are generally short, running over days or weeks, they are typically two to four weeks long. The Agile methodology enables teams to release segments as they're completed. This continuous release schedule allows for teams to demonstrate that these segments are successful and if not, to fix flaws quickly. The belief is that this helps reduce the chance of large scale failures, because there is continuous improvement throughout the project lifecycle.

The main benefit of Agile Project Management is its ability to respond to issues as they arise throughout the course of the project. Making a necessary change to a project at the right time can save resources and ultimately, help deliver a successful project on time and within budget.

the study of

3) Importance of Project Management to computing and IT students

i) To enable them manage risks against any issue

ii) To ensure that the project is done in an orderly process; because it helps to clarify roles, streamline processes and inputs, anticipate risks and creates the checks & balances.

iii) To ensure continuous oversight, which ensures a project's progress to be tracked and reported properly.

iv) To ensure that they understand their work as a project manager and work with their teams to execute the platforms & systems they will use and the objectives of shareholders

v) To ensure the quality of whatever project is to be delivered to the clients.

vi) To ensure proper planning and expectations are set around what can be delivered by when, and at what cost.

2b) The situation will be handled by the following ways:

- i) Expert Judgment means bringing in an expert who has done this sort of work before and getting their opinions on what resources are needed.
- ii) Alternative analysis means considering several different options for how you assign resources. Many times, there's more than one way to accomplish an activity & alternative analysis helps decide among the possibilities.
- iii) Cost of Quality: The cost of all quality related activities into the overall budget.
- iv) Published estimating data is something that project managers in a lot of industries use to help them figure how many resources they need. Articles, books, journals & periodicals that collect, analyze & publish data from other people's projects.
- v) Project Management Software such as Microsoft Project will often have features designed to

help project managers estimate resource needs & constraints, ^{cost} and find the best combination of assignments for the project.

vi) Bottom-up estimating means breaking down complex activities into pieces and working out the resource and cost assignments for each piece.