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17/SCI01/083

CSC322 ASSIGNMENT

**1a**

1. Method:- If one team is developing software following a Waterfall approach while a second is using an Agile practice and a third is using Kanban, each method is different.
2. Mother Nature “Environmental”:- Offices in the north are more lenient to snow days than those in the south.
3. (Man) People:- People untrained in 6 Sigma tend to focus on the ‘Man’ portion of the 6Ms when looking at a process. A manager who is unenlightened in six sigma is most likely going to focus on Man. Unenlightened managers tend to think of the process performance being influenced more by the person component than by the other five components of the six Ms of machine, material, method, measurement, or Mother Nature. (Don’t ask whom, ask why.)
4. Measurement:- It’s difficult to evaluate teams evenly if each team lead rewards their teams for different behaviors.
5. Machine:- Software development productivity may be different if developers have slower machines or worse tools to use.
6. 6 Materials:- Employees can only build a product as good as the raw materials they get.

1b

**Information** can be thought of as the resolution of [uncertainty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uncertainty); it is that which answers the question of "what an entity is" and thus defines both its essence and nature of its characteristics.

1C

A **system** is a group of interacting or interrelated entities that form a unified whole. A **system** is delineated by its spatial and temporal boundaries, surrounded and influenced by its environment, described by its structure and purpose and expressed in its functioning

1d

**Management information system**, or MIS, broadly refers to a computer-based **system** that provides **managers** with the tools to organize, evaluate and efficiently manage departments within an organization.

1b

Computer Systems Design

Finance

Government

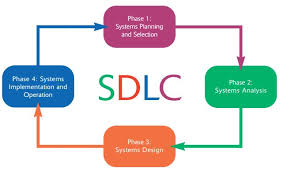
Larger Corporations and Other Businesses

Marketing

1c

1. **System** approach
2. **Management**-oriented:
3. As per requirements:
4. Future-oriented:
5. Integrated

2a



2b

The Capital Budgeting process is the process of planning which is used to evaluate the potential investments or expenditures whose amount is significant. It helps in determining the company’s investment in the long term fixed assets such as investment in the addition or replacement of the plant & machinery, new equipment, Research & development, etc. This processes the decision regarding the [sources of finance](https://www.wallstreetmojo.com/external-sources-of-finance/) and then calculating the return that can be earned from the investment done.

Steps to capital budgeting process

To Identify Investment Opportunities

Gathering of the Investment Proposals

Decision Making Process in Capital Budgeting

Capital Budget Preparations and Appropriations

Implementation

Review of Performance

3a

Information technology is the use of computers to store, retrieve, transmit, and manipulate data or information. IT is typically used within the context of business operations as opposed to personal or entertainment technologies. IT is considered to be a subset of information and communications technology.

3b

Communication Channels

A teleconference can be described as a telephone meeting that's held with a group of individuals between two or more locations. This mode of communication can also be referred to as telephone conferencing or. To establish a connection, the group might use telephones, radios, computers, telegraphs, Internet and more.

On the other hand, videoconference refers to a type of meeting where people in different locations can interact over a live video feed via computer networks. Participants may require a webcam, computer, Internet and/or in order to connect.

Transmission of Data

In a [teleconference system](https://www.eztalks.com/teleconferencing/top-3-video-teleconference-systems-in-the-market.html), people can communicate via voice-only or audio-video communication. That means if one uses the audio-only option to make a call, he or she cannot see the person making a presentation on the other end. Teleconferencing system may transmit data using a PBX (Private Branch exchange) system or [VoIP](https://www.eztalks.com/voip/) (Voice over Internet Protocol). The advantage to this form of communication is that it consumes less bandwidth。

Video conferencing exclusively supports both video and audio transmissions. With that, attendees of a meeting are capable of seeing and hearing what other participants are saying in the live video. This form mode connection largely utilizes VoIP services and tends to be more bandwidth intensive.

Level of Interaction

With a teleconferencing system, people can interact either through an audio call or video call. One of the advantages that come with this mode of communication is flexibility. Participants don't need to have sophisticated equipment like webcams, webcams or servers. Everything is done via a phone. However, that limits the level to which participants in a meeting can interact. That's because a person cannot ready the body language of the person speaking from another location.

On the other hand, video conferencing allows people to communicate face-to-face on the screen in real-time. This gives participants the opportunity to understand what the presenter is saying, including the facial expression and body language. That can facilitate better communication and give participants deeper insight on the point of discussion.

3c

ATM,

Electronic data

Telemedicine,

4a

(i) A **capital project** is a long-term, **capital**-intensive investment **project** with a purpose to build upon, add to, or improve a **capital** asset. **Capital projects** are defined by their large scale and large cost relative to other investments that involve less planning and resources.

**Capital budgeting** is the process that a business uses to determine which proposed fixed asset purchases it should accept, and which should be declined. This process is used to create a quantitative view of each proposed fixed asset investment, thereby giving a rational basis for making a judgment.

**Capital rationing** is the act of placing restrictions on the amount of new investments or projects undertaken by a company. This is accomplished by imposing a higher cost of **capital** for investment consideration or by setting a ceiling on specific portions of a budget.

**Budgeting** is the process of creating a plan to spend your money. This spending plan is called a budget. Creating this spending plan allows you to determine in advance whether you will have enough money to do the things you need to do or would like to do. **Budgeting** is simply balancing your expenses with your income.

5a

In the explanation offered by INEC, there was some reference to the “weather”. When I got to that line, I was afraid that the author of the press release would soon end up blaming God for the postponement, but well, INEC didn’t – at least not yet! But the explanations are obviously unsatisfactory, given how INEC had consistently assured the Nigerian people and the international community that it was ready and prepared. If the postponement was inevitable, it would have certainly been foreseeable, and it could have been announced a few days earlier. Indeed, a few days to February 16, Professor Yakubu was still on television swearing that the dates for the election were sacrosanct. Was he deliberately lying to Nigerians when he said that? The Nigerian Airspace Management Agency (NAMA) has for record purposes, pointedly accused the INEC Chairman of lying about the weather. NAMA insists that there was no disruption in air traffic services as claimed by Professor Yakubu.

By that token, INEC may have inadvertently set the people against the government of the day. What was meant to be a normal process has been turned, more or less into a referendum on the Buhari government. The people are not blaming Professor Mahmoud Yakubu. They don’t even know him: he has not yet attained that level of importance. The man they blame is President Muhammadu Buhari and the APC. Which is why I think the APC has played very clever politics by immediately distancing itself from INEC and the postponement. The witches in APC have mastered the game of not allowing their mouths to be publicly smeared with blood. They have chosen the best strategy in the circumstance, and I applaud them for that.

5b

What-**If Analysis** is the process of changing the values in cells to see how those changes will affect the outcome of formulas on the worksheet. Three kinds of What-**If Analysis** tools come with Excel: Scenarios, Goal Seek, and Data Tables. Scenarios and Data tables take sets of input values and determine possible results.

**Sensitivity analysis** is the study of how the uncertainty in the output of a mathematical model or system (numerical or otherwise) can be divided and allocated to different sources of uncertainty in its inputs.

In computing, **goal seeking** is the ability to calculate backward to obtain an input that would result in a given output. This can also be called what-if **analysis** or back-solving. It can either be attempted through trial and improvement or more logical means.

6a

A decision support system (DSS) is a computerized program used to support determinations, judgments, and courses of action in an organization or a business. A DSS sifts through and analyzes massive amounts of data, compiling comprehensive information that can be used to solve problems and in [decision-making](https://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/111113/advanced-game-theory-strategies-decisionmaking.asp).

b6

* **Facilitation**. DSS facilitate and support specific decision-making activities and/or decision processes.
* **Interaction**. DSS are computer-based systems designed for interactive use by decision makers or staff users who control the sequence of interaction and the operations performed.
* **Ancillary**. DSS can support decision makers at any level in an organization. They are NOT intended to replace decision makers.
* **Repeated Use**. DSS are intended for repeated use. A specific DSS may be used routinely or used as needed for ad hoc decision support tasks.
* **Task-oriented**. DSS provide specific capabilities that support one or more tasks related to decision-making, including: intelligence and data analysis; identification and design of alternatives; choice among alternatives; and decision implementation.

6c

Top Level Management

[Top-Level Management](https://www.managementstudyhq.com/importance-features-activity-management.html) is also referred to as the administrative level. They coordinate services and are keen on planning. The top-level management is made up of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Chief Operating Officer (COO) or the President and the Vice President.

The Top-level management controls the management of goals and policies and the ultimate source of authority of the organization. They apply control and coordination of all the activities of the firm as they organize the several departments of the enterprise, which would include their budget, techniques, and agendas.

Middle Level of Management

[Middle-level Management](https://www.managementstudyhq.com/what-why-objectives-benefits-performance-management.html) is also referred to as the executory level; they are subordinates of the top-level management and are responsible for the organization and direction of the low-level management. They account for the top-level [management for the activities](https://www.managementstudyhq.com/activity-management-importance-features.html) of their departments.

The middle-level managers are semi- executives and are made up of the departmental managers and branch manager. They could be divided into senior and junior middle-level [management if the organization](https://www.managementstudyhq.com/organization-management-meaning-need-and-its-features.html) is big. They coordinate the responsibilities of the sub-unit of the firm and access the efficiency of lower-level managers.

Lower Level of Management

[The lower level Management](https://www.managementstudyhq.com/change-management-levels-barriers-importance.html) is also referred to as the supervisory or the operative level of managers. They oversee and direct the operative employees. They spend most of their time addressing the functions of the firm, as instructed by the managers above them.

The [lower-level managers](https://www.managementstudyhq.com/leadership-styles.html) are the first line of managers as they feature at the base of operations, so they are essential personnel that communicate the fundamental problems of the firm to the higher levels. This management level is made up of the foreman, the line boss, the shift boss, the section chief, the head nurse, superintendents, and sergeants.

They are the intermediaries; they solve issues amidst the workers and are responsible for the maintenance of appropriate relationships within the organization. They are also responsible for training, supervising and directing the operative employees.

7a

**Net present value** (NPV) is the difference between the **present value** of cash inflows and the **present value** of cash outflows over a period of time. NPV is used in capital budgeting and investment planning to analyze the profitability of a projected investment or project.

7b

yes the project is feasible