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| **SESSION** | **APRIL 2025** |
| **PROGRAM** | **BACHELOROF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (BCA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **VI** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DCA3245 SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT** |
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**Set-I**

**Q1. Differentiate between 4P’s. What do you understand by Bruce Tuckman’s five-step paradigm? Also Explain Types of Organizational structures. 5+5**

**Ans 1.**

**Differentiation of the 4Ps in Software Project Management**

The concept of the 4Ps in software project management refers to People, Product, Process, and Project. Each of these plays a critical role in the successful delivery of a software project. People represent the human resources involved, including project managers, developers, testers, and stakeholders. Effective management of people is essential for team coordination, communication, and productivity. Product refers to the software or system being developed. This includes understanding requirements, user needs, and business objectives. The Process defines the methodology or framework, such as Agile, Waterfall, or DevOps, used to manage and control

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**Q2. a. 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? 5+5**

**Ans 2.**

**Project Development Phases and Closure in Software Project Management**

Software projects typically follow a structured lifecycle that includes several critical phases. The first is the Initiation phase, where the project’s goals, scope, and feasibility are determined. This is followed by the Planning phase, where schedules, budgets, risk assessments, and resource allocations are documented. The Execution phase involves actual development and coding. During this phase, teams implement project plans and build the software product. The Monitoring and Control phase runs parallel to execution, where the project’s progress is tracked, and necessary

**Q3. a. 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. 5+5**

**Ans 3.**

**a. Scheduling Techniques and Difference Between PERT and Gantt Chart**

Project scheduling is a fundamental aspect of software project management used to plan, track, and control time-related aspects of a project. Several scheduling techniques are utilized to ensure tasks are executed on time and project deadlines are met. The most commonly used techniques include Work Breakdown Structure (WBS), Network Diagrams, Gantt Charts, and Program Evaluation Review Technique (PERT). These techniques help project managers visualize

**Set-II**

**Q4. a. 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? 5+ 5**

**Ans 4.**

**a. Project Monitoring and Control, Metrics, and Earned Value Analysis**

**Project Monitoring and Control** is a critical phase in software project management where ongoing activities are tracked to ensure that the project progresses as planned. This involves evaluating the current status, comparing it with the baseline, and implementing corrective actions where deviations occur. Monitoring includes tracking time, cost, quality, and scope. Control ensures that any divergence from the project plan is managed promptly to maintain alignment with

**Q5. a. Mention the categories of the CASE Tools with their classification.**

**b. Define the quality parameters under various quality standards of the project. 5+5**

**Ans 5.**

**CASE Tool Categories and Software Project Quality Parameters**

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

CASE (Computer-Aided Software Engineering) tools are software applications that support various stages of software development and project management. These tools are designed to increase productivity, improve design quality, and promote consistency in development practices. CASE tools are generally classified into three categories: Upper CASE, Lower CASE, and Integrated CASE tools.

**Upper CASE tools** support the early phases of the software development life cycle, such as

**Q6.a.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 5+5**

**Ans 6.**

**a. Software Configuration, Change and Version Control with Testing Comparison**

Software Configuration Management (SCM) is a discipline focused on systematically managing changes in software products during the development lifecycle. It involves identifying configuration items, tracking changes, and maintaining version integrity. A key component of SCM is version control, which helps maintain multiple versions of a software system, enabling rollback, parallel development, and documentation of changes.

For example, in a web application project, developers may use Git as a version control tool. Every update—whether adding a feature or fixing a bug—is committed with a version tag. When a feature