

**UGANDA MARTYRS UNIVERSITY
NKOZI**

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE &
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

END OF MODULE ASSESSMENT

MICT-I & II, 2023/24

Design Selection & Mgt
ICT ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT

COURSE CODE: MICT 6202

DATE: 24TH FEBRUARY 2024

TIME: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS:

- ATTEMPT ANY **FOUR** QUESTIONS
- ENDEAVOUR TO ANSWER THE EXAMINATION BY EXPLAINING YOUR POINTS THROUGH EXAMPLES AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.
- START ANSWERING EACH NUMBER ON A SEPARATE PAGE

QUESTION ONE:

There has always been this common adage that "System Design is a Process".

(a) Outline those factors that we should consider when selecting a system. (5 marks)

(b) Discuss the activities (system design components) that entail the system design process.

In your discussion clearly explain the consequences of wrongly handling or missing out that activity.

(20 marks)

QUESTION TWO:

From the basics, system design takes on two levels namely: High-Level System Design (HLD) and Low-Level System Design (LLD). Make a brief discussion of when each of these levels is applied. Compare and contrast each of these design levels and emphasise how useful each is to the design process.

(25 marks)

QUESTION THREE:

When designing a System, we often choose between different alternatives. Since each of the alternatives has pros and cons, it is the role of the ICT Manager to compare them and select the best that fits the goals of the organisation and the constraints available.

Discuss the steps that you as ICT manager needs to undertake to effect this comparison.

(25 marks)

THE END

Question Four:

Gopal K. Kapur (1999) of the AIS (Association for Information Systems) believed that the principles and practices of project management have been developed by the engineering profession. Based upon his experience, first as a civil engineer and then as an ICT project manager, Kapur strongly believed that ICT projects are more difficult to manage than engineering projects. For ICT project management to work, the ICT profession must adapt and expand the engineering Project Management Body of Knowledge. With examples where possible, use our knowledge of the two professions to make an in-depth comparison of the ICT projects and the Engineering projects.

(25 marks)

Question Five:

- (a) Most Projects (whether ICT or not) result into CHANGE. With examples, explain the categories of the most common ICT changes. (12 marks)
- (b) Most ICT managers see Change Management as a formalized set of processes for reviewing a proposed ICT system, technology or service. Discuss the benefits of change management from an ICT perspective. (13 marks)

END