# **Project Lifecycle Phases**

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The Project Lifecycle is tight to the Project Management concept. *A PM plans, manages, monitors, and controls projects, whereas a consultant provides knowledge and experience in advising and assisting*.

In Project Management, identify the requirements and break them into Business Events using techniques is essential for any project to succeed. Siegel, N. G. (2019) describes requirements as the phase where often *75% of the time of the project is spent on understanding the needs*.

Robertson, S., Robertson, J. (2013). Describes detail cases about breaking up requirements into business models/events. Such a strategy helps *to manage the project's scope and allows you to focus on those specific cases that could impact the project execution*.

On the other hand, a PM. Must collaborate with all its pers and keep the requirements cohesive and natural. *Engineering is all about practical results. The PM must maintain the requirements authentic, reachable, and reliable*.

Every project needs to end and that’s what project completion is all about in the last phase of the project life cycle. The whole point of the project is to deliver what you promised.

## Project Manager

A Project Manager plays a crucial role in steering a project to success. He should manage the team and accommodate the resources accordingly to accomplish the goal. Siegel, N. G. (2019) argues that: "Being a project manager is about 'doing,' not 'consulting.'"

A PM executes a plan using the strategies and techniques described in the Project Lifecycle phases, addresses the client's needs by providing a solution, and driving the resources available to succeed. Even though a manager may need to involve consulting resources, the PM has the responsibility to release the project.

## Engineering Role in PM

Engineers base their work on facts, anything measurable. Engineers create realistic planning documents showing commitment to the success of the project. An engineer must be willing to learn about the customer, build relations, collaborate with the team to define the scope.

They must accept things could go wrong, solicit and act on advice, be willing to move in different directions if required, and try to be thinking ahead of the status, looking for what could go wrong and opportunities.

**Stages**

Siegel, N. G. expands the idea of the Project Lifecycle Phases into 9 stages to form his own version of the project life cycle.

* The need and the idea: Understand the stakeholders, their needs, and constraints.
* Requirements: Formal statement of what the new system is supposed to do.
* Design: How the requirements are supposed to be accomplished.
* Implementation: Construction phase.
* Integration: Putting all the pieces together.
* Testing: Validation.
* Production: High resources consumption / Mass production.
* Deployment: Release.
* Logistics: Use in actual operation.
* Phase out and disposal: End Date / Decommission.

## Requirements

Siegel, N. G. defines requirements as “The formal statement of what the new system is supposed to do.” The requirements phase is one of the most crucial areas for the PM. The requirements must be broken into pieces to measure the system complexity to meet the project goal. During the design, we define how the requirements are supposed to be accomplished. All requirements must be measurable and realistic.

## Conclusion

Siegel, N. G. made a significant contribution with the expansion of the Project Lifecycle Phases. I strongly agree with the author about breaking up the requirements. However, I found Robertson, S., Robertson, J. book more specific on gathering requirements and breaking them. I also preferred the strategy of detecting business events and business models. In my experience, not knowing the whole business model could lead to project changes during the design or implementation phase.

## References

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