



Project Management Supplemental Deck #1

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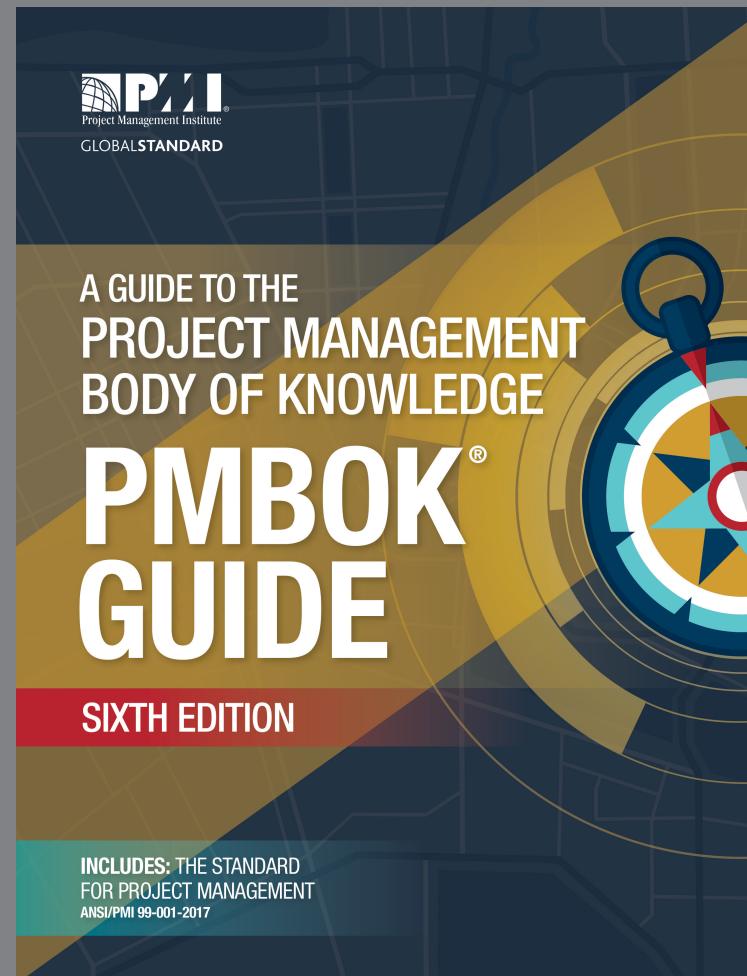


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Project Management

This is accepted in the Project Management Field as the main guide which is used to train and certify Project management Professionals

All Supplemental Slide decks will be relating to this and the information from them will be included on any possible tests/assignments etc...



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Chapter One

Introduction



What is a PMP



- Project Management Professional is an internationally recognized professional designation offered by the Project Management Institute. As of August 2019, there are 932,720 active PMP certified individuals and 300 chartered chapters across 218 countries and territories worldwide



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Who is the PMI?



Project Management Institute

Established in 1969 and headquartered outside Philadelphia, Pennsylvania USA ,the Project Management Institute (PMI) is the world's leading for project management professional association with 500,082 Project Management Professionals (PMP).



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PMP Certification Eligibility Requirements



Educational Background

High School Diploma
Associate's Degree or
Global Equivalent

PM Experience

- 60+ Months
- 7,500+ Hours

PM Education

35 Contact Hours

Educational Background

Bachelor's Degree or
Global Equivalent

PM Experience

- 36+ Months
- 4,500+ Hours

PM Education

35 Contact Hours



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Why you may want to certify later

- A widely recognized credential – currently the most sought after certification in the world. Certification has created a world-wide consistency for project terms, processes and standards.



Is it worth to be PMP Certified?

- **Salary:** The PMP certification has a positive effect on the Project Manager's salary.
- **Market Demand:** The demand for the PMP is big, and it's growing every day, and there is no sign that this demand will lessen in time. In fact the demand has actually increased even with the 2008-2009 recession.
- **Prestige and Recognition:** it is a prestigious certification, with difficult eligibility criteria, a hard test, as well as requiring constant maintenance (e.g. acquiring PDUs). The PMP certification is highly regarded both in the United States and internationally.
- **Increased Project Management Knowledge:** Studying for the PMP will help the applicant learn new Project Management concepts, or understand concepts better.

*** This course does NOT certify you as PMP but will help prepared you for a PMP exam later in your career and help you improve your project management abilities ***



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What is a Project ?



A Project is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique, product, service, or result.

Temporary endeavor : with a beginning and an end,
not an on-going effort + Progressive Elaboration.





Fulfillment of Project Objectives:

A unique service, a unique product, a unique result or a unique combination of one or more products, services, or results.



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Unique Product, Service, or Result

- Repetitive elements may be present in some project deliverables and activities. This repetition does not change the fundamental and unique characteristics of the project work.
- office buildings can be constructed with the same or similar materials and by the same or different teams. However, each building project remains unique in key characteristics (e.g., location, design, environment, situation, people involved).



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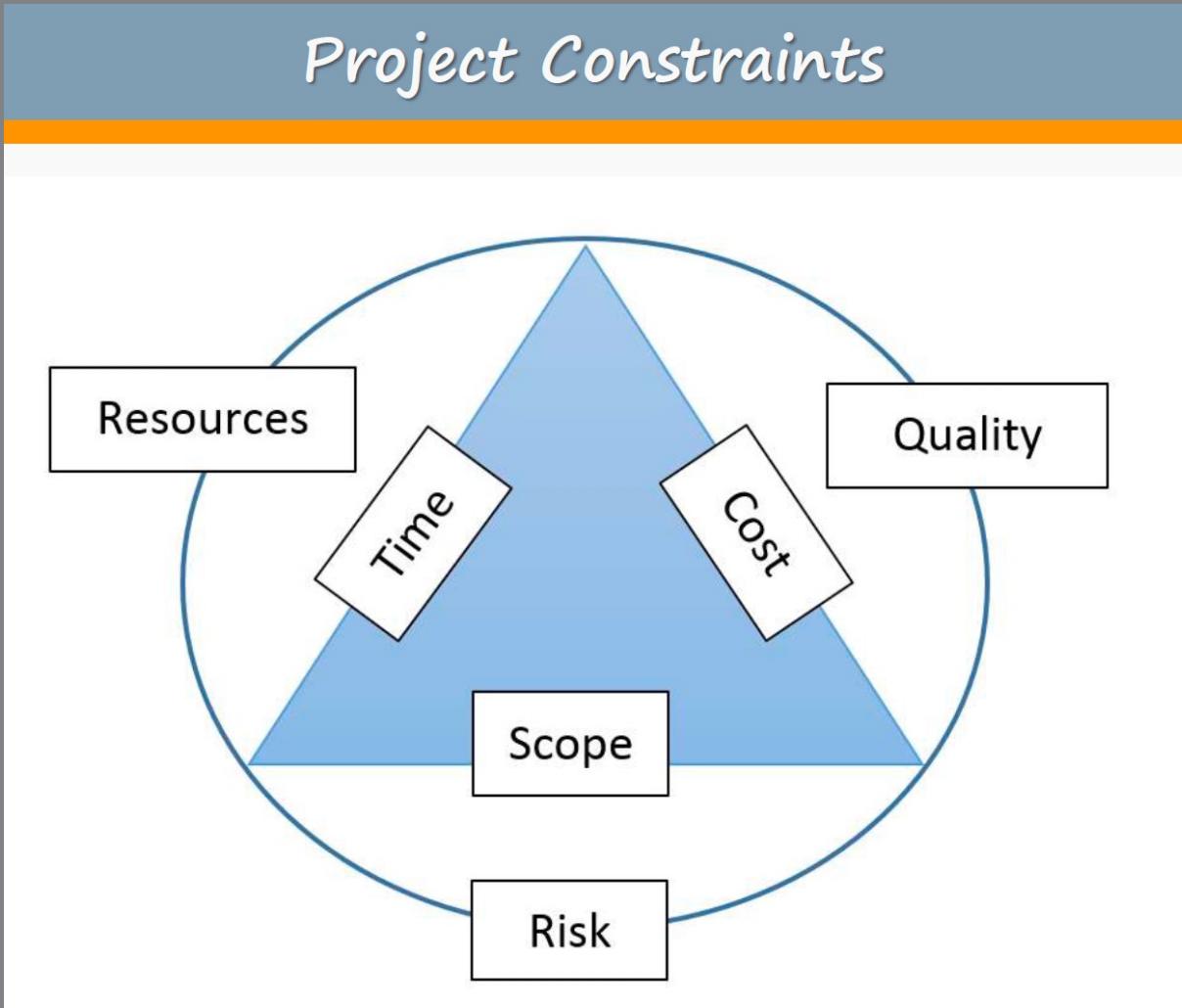


**The end of the
project is
reached when**

- The project's objectives have been achieved;
- The objectives will not or cannot be met;
- Funding is exhausted or no longer available for allocation to the project;
- The need for the project no longer
- The human or physical resources are no longer available;
- The project is terminated for legal cause or convenience



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Project management is not new



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The Importance of Project Management



- Meet business objectives
- Satisfy stakeholder expectations
- Be more predictable
- Increase chances of success
- Deliver the right products at the right time
- Resolve problems and issues
- Respond to risks in a timely manner





Poorly managed projects or the absence of project management

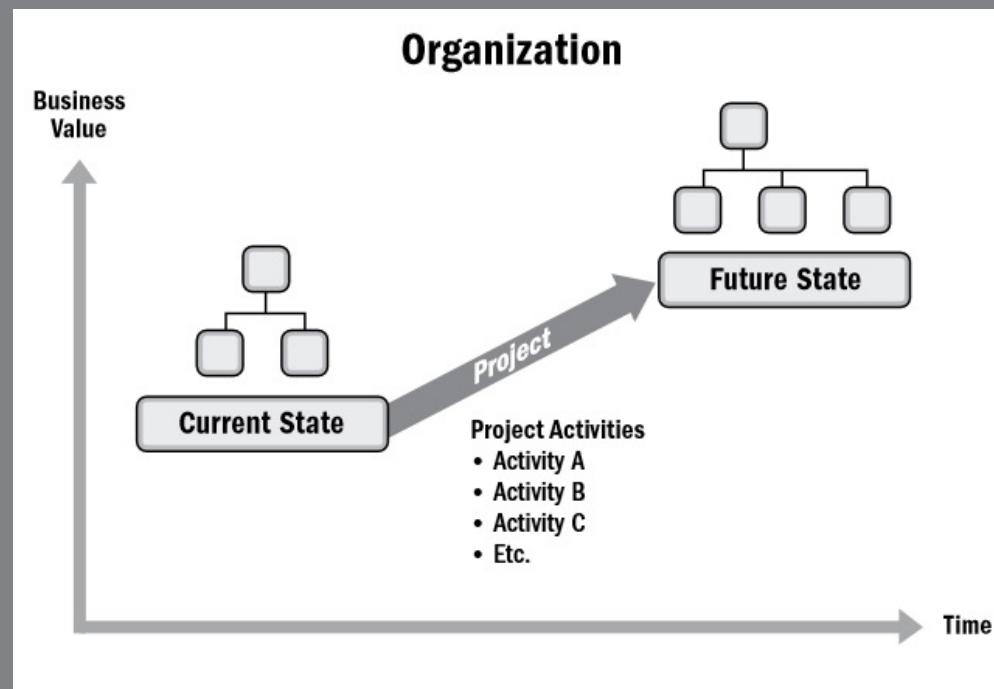
- Missed deadlines
- Cost overruns
- Poor quality
- Uncontrolled expansion of the project
- Loss of reputation for the organization
- Unsatisfied stakeholders
- Failure in achieving the objectives for which the project was undertaken



Projects Drive Change



- Projects drive change in organizations. From a business perspective, a project is aimed at moving an organization from one state to another state in order to achieve a specific objective



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Projects Enable Business Value Creation



- Value is the net quantifiable benefit derived from a business endeavor. The benefit may be tangible, intangible, or both

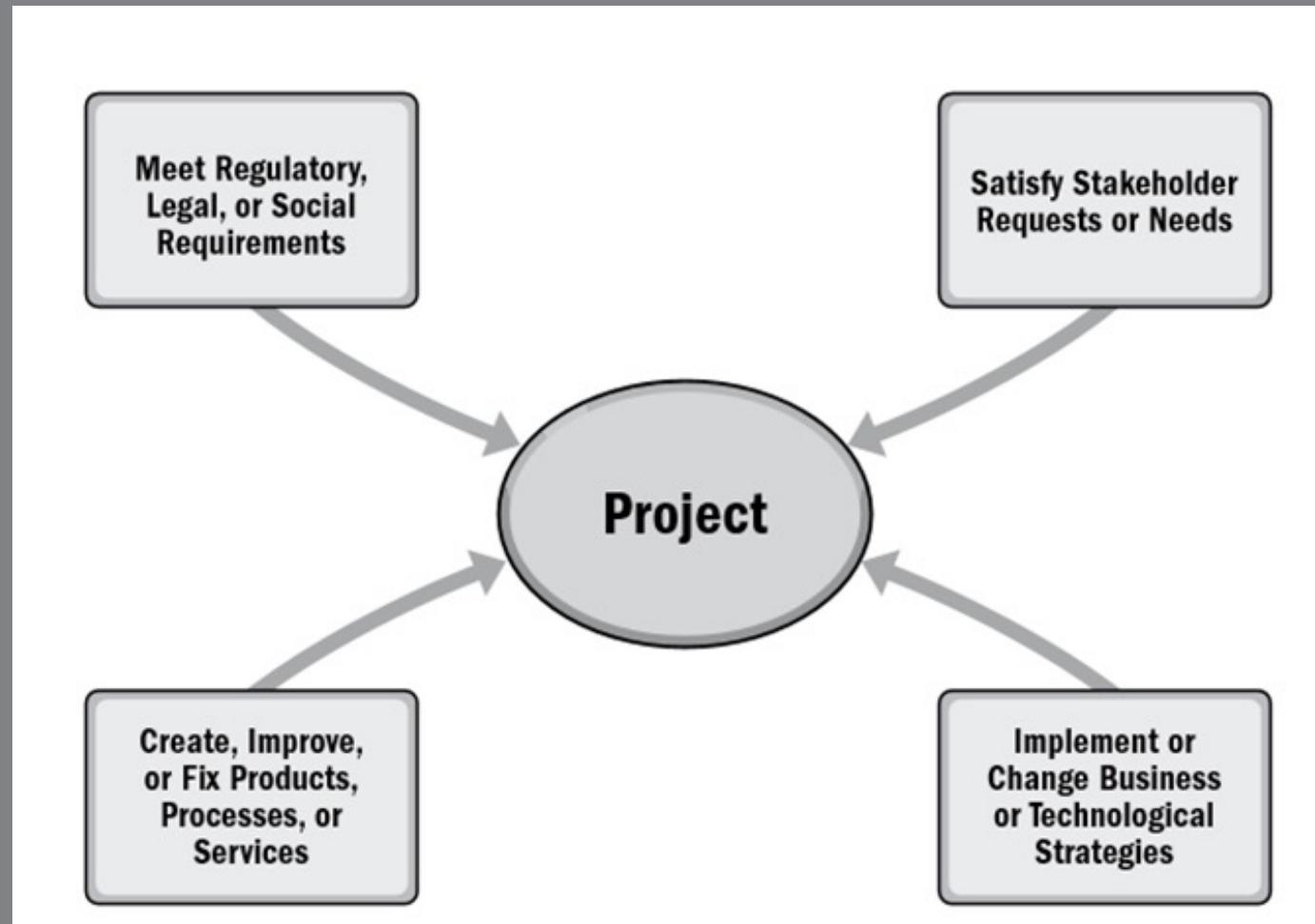
Examples of tangible elements include
Monetary assets
Stockholder equity
Utility,
Fixtures
Tools
Market share

Examples of intangible elements include
Goodwill
Brand recognition
Public benefit
Trademarks
Strategic alignment
Reputation

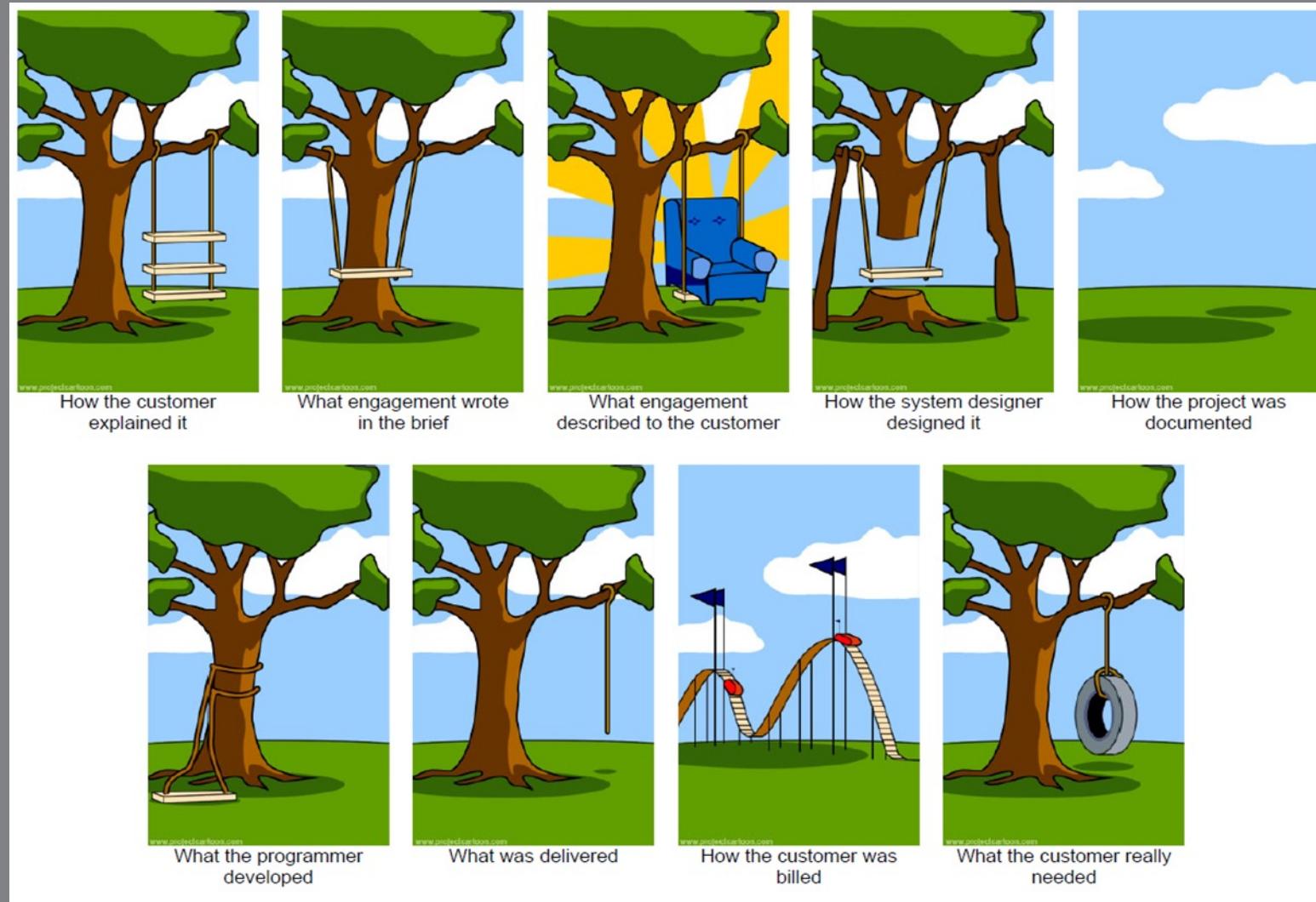


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Project Initiation Context



Importance of Project Management



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The Importance of Project Management



Meet business objectives

Satisfy stakeholder expectations

Be more predictable

Increase chances of success

Deliver the right products at the right time

Resolve problems and issues

Respond to risks in a timely manner

Optimize the use of organizational resources

Identify, recover, or terminate failing projects

Manage constraints (e.g., scope, quality, schedule, costs, resources)

Balance the influence of constraints on the project



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Example: The Website Creation Project

Consider a project authorized by a firm to create an intranet website that would display its employee related information.



The outcome of the project is the website, and the duration will depend on the complexity and size of the work involved. The project will come to an end when the website is posted on the server and is ready for use by appropriate users.



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Example: Operations in a Petrochemical Industry



One of the major petrochemical companies has set up a new refinery to meet its increasing market demand. The company plans to break-even in three years by achieving the desired volume of output from its new plant.



Once the new plant is set up, the operations to be carried out in the new branch include daily production, routine maintenance of the plant, wages and salary credits to employees, purchase of raw materials, grievance handling, logistics, and supply of finished products to the market.

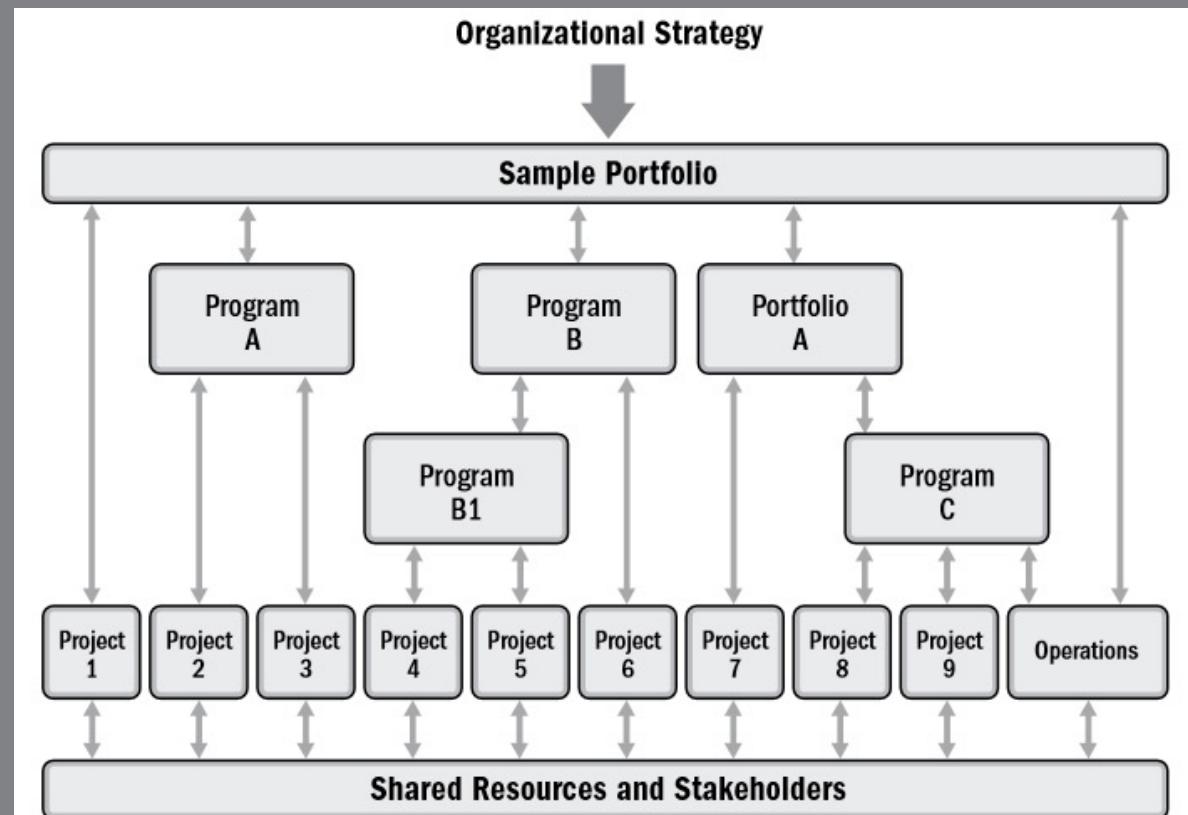


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Relationship of Project, Program, Portfolio, and Operations Management



- Program and project management focus doing programs and projects the “right” way; and Portfolio management focuses doing the “right” programs.



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Programs and Portfolio

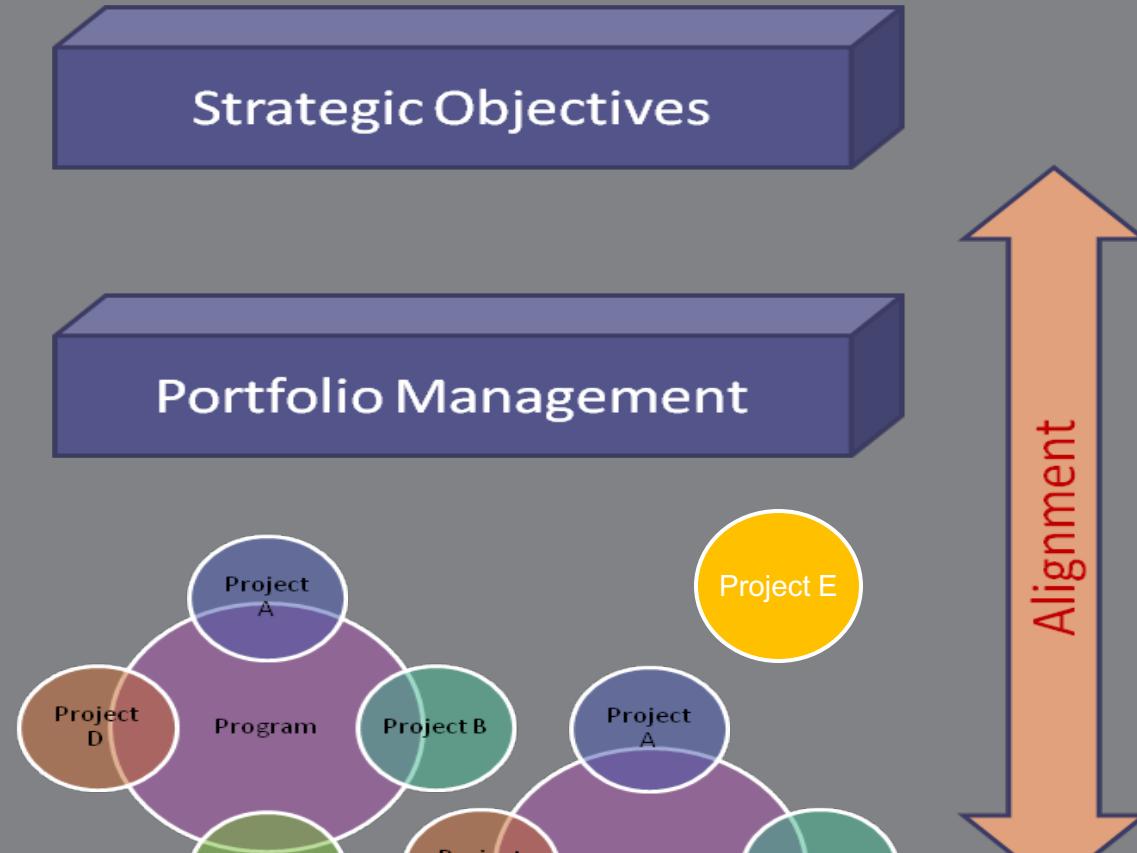


- A program is defined as a group of related projects, subprograms, and program activities managed in a coordinated way to obtain benefits not available from managing them individually.
- Project may or may not be part of a program but a program will always have projects
- Project within a program are related through the common outcome or collective capability.
- A portfolio refers to projects, programs, subportfolios, and operations managed as a group to achieve strategic objectives, The projects or programs of the portfolio may not necessarily be interdependent or directly related.



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Project, Program, Portfolio



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Comparative Overview of Portfolios, Programs, and Projects



Organizational Project Management			
	Projects	Programs	Portfolios
Definition	A project is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result.	A program is a group of related projects, subsidiary programs, and program activities that are managed in a coordinated manner to obtain benefits not available from managing them individually.	A portfolio is a collection of projects, programs, subsidiary portfolios, and operations managed as a group to achieve strategic objectives.
Scope	Projects have defined objectives. Scope is progressively elaborated throughout the project life cycle.	Programs have a scope that encompasses the scopes of its program components. Programs produce benefits to an organization by ensuring that the outputs and outcomes of program components are delivered in a coordinated and complementary manner.	Portfolios have an organizational scope that changes with the strategic objectives of the organization.
Change	Project managers expect change and implement processes to keep change managed and controlled.	Programs are managed in a manner that accepts and adapts to change as necessary to optimize the delivery of benefits as the program's components deliver outcomes and/or outputs.	Portfolio managers continuously monitor changes in the broader internal and external environments.
Planning	Project managers progressively elaborate high-level information into detailed plans throughout the project life cycle.	Programs are managed using high-level plans that track the interdependencies and progress of program components. Program plans are also used to guide planning at the component level.	Portfolio managers create and maintain necessary processes and communication relative to the aggregate portfolio.
Management	Project managers manage the project team to meet the project objectives.	Programs are managed by program managers who ensure that program benefits are delivered as expected, by coordinating the activities of a program's components.	Portfolio managers may manage or coordinate portfolio management staff, or program and project staff that may have reporting responsibilities into the aggregate portfolio.
Monitoring	Project managers monitor and control the work of producing the products, services, or results that the project was undertaken to produce.	Program managers monitor the progress of program components to ensure the overall goals, schedules, budget, and benefits of the program will be met.	Portfolio managers monitor strategic changes and aggregate resource allocation, performance results, and risk of the portfolio.
Success	Success is measured by product and project quality, timeliness, budget compliance, and degree of customer satisfaction.	A program's success is measured by the program's ability to deliver its intended benefits to an organization, and by the program's efficiency and effectiveness in delivering those benefits.	Success is measured in terms of the aggregate investment performance and benefit realization of the portfolio.



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Portfolios, Programs, and Projects

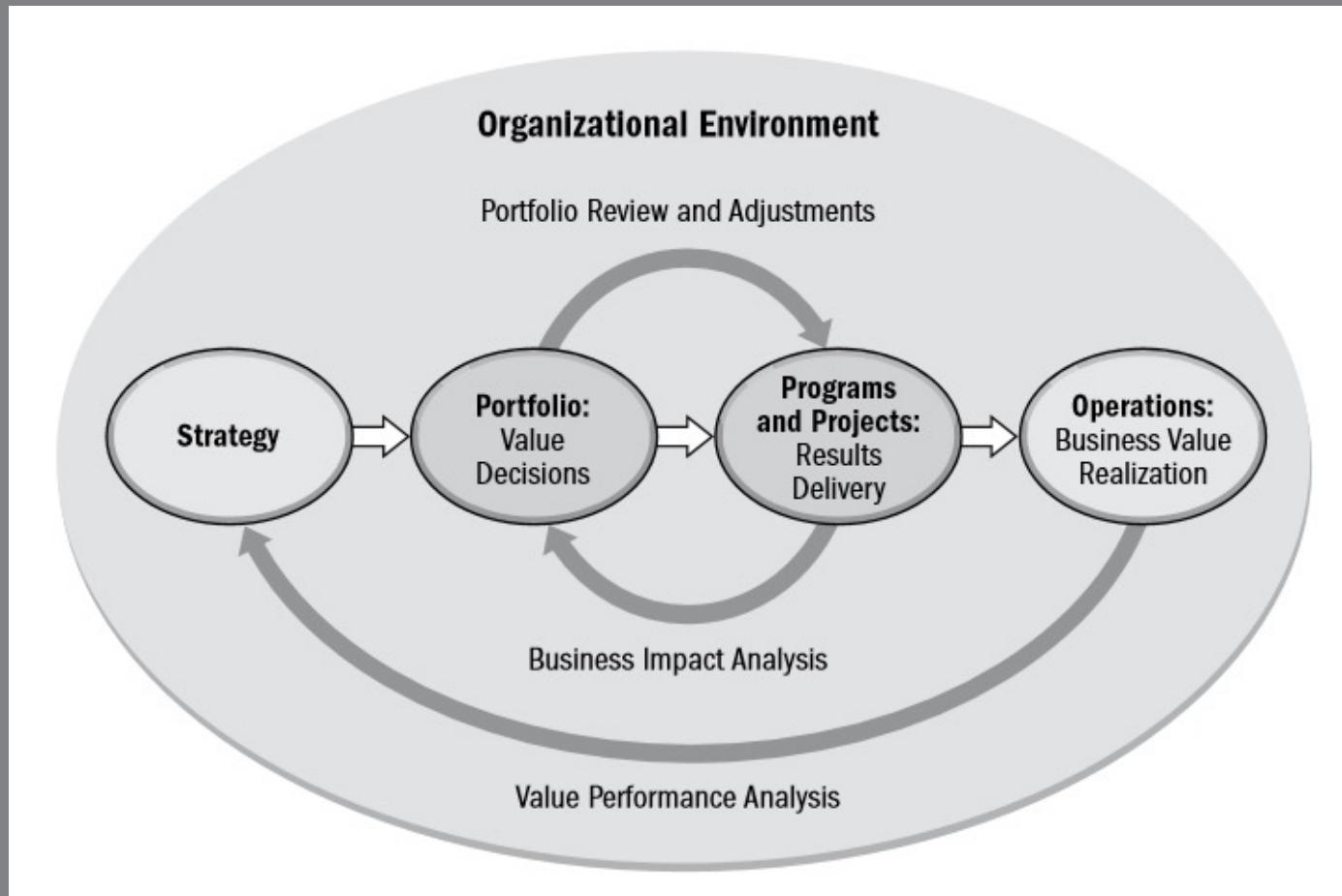


- Portfolio management aligns portfolios with organizational strategies by selecting the right programs or projects, prioritizing the work, and providing the needed resources.
- Program management harmonizes its program components and controls interdependencies in order to realize specified benefits.
- Project management enables the achievement of organizational goals and objectives



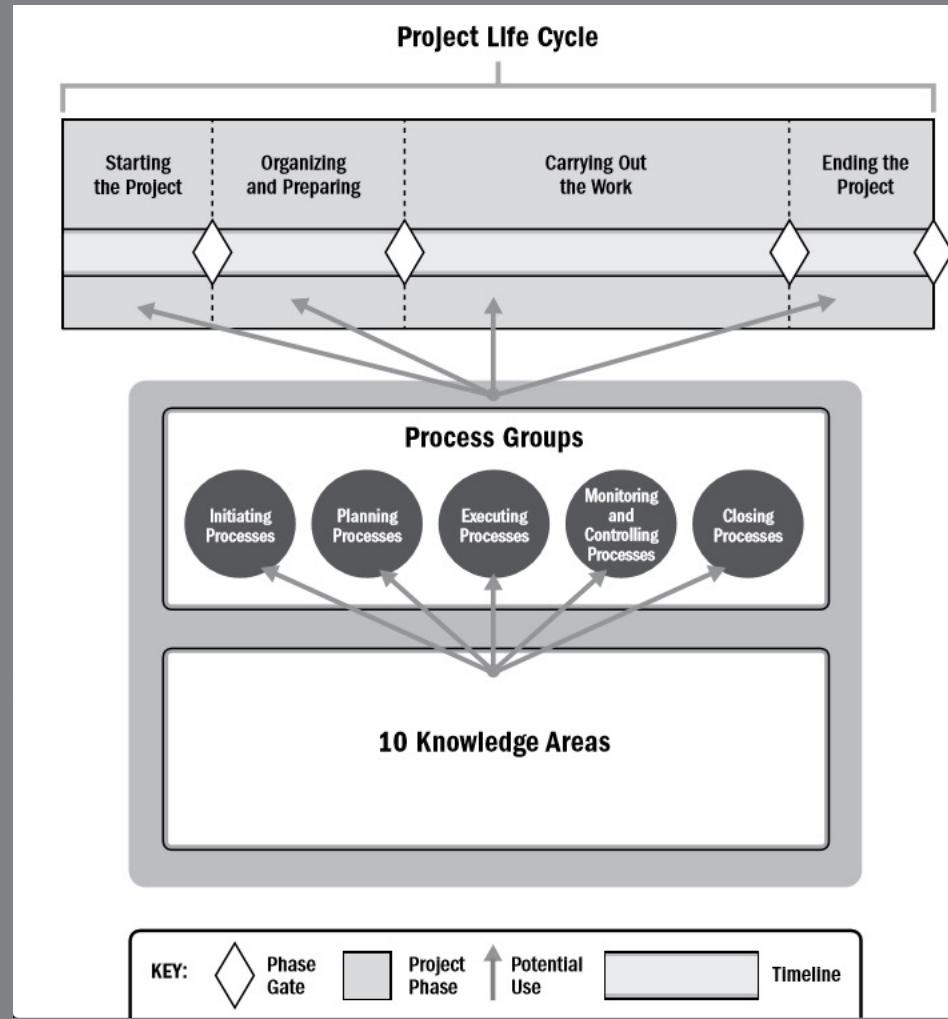
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Organizational Project Management

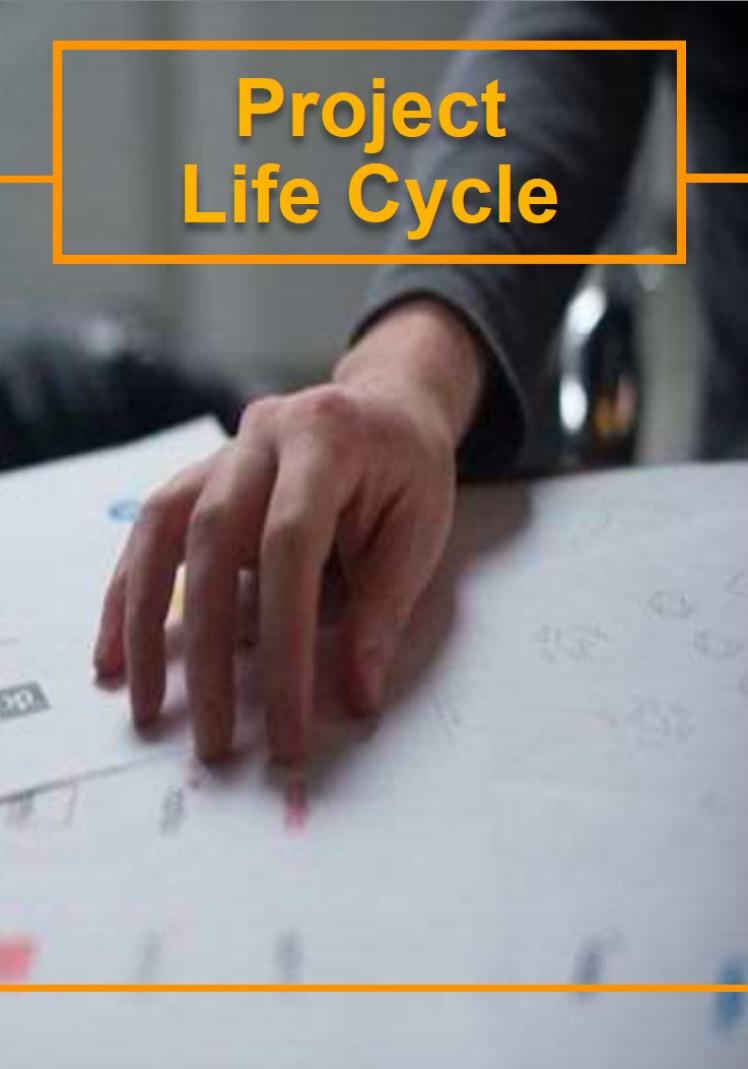


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Interrelationship of PMBOK® Guide Key Components in Projects



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A project life cycle is the series of phases that a project passes through from its start to its completion.

The phases may be sequential, iterative, or overlapping

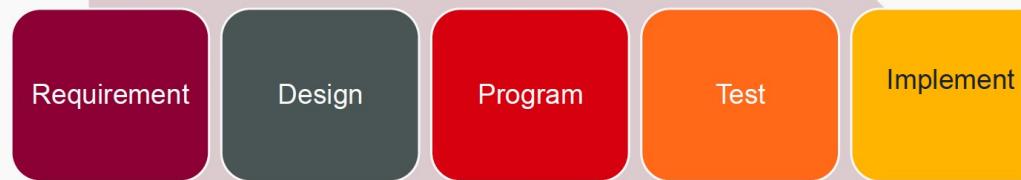
The product life cycle can include multiple project life cycles. Project life cycles will vary based on the industry, the organization, or even the type of project that is being conducted



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IT Project



Project phases differ from project to another

Construction



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What is Project Management?

The application of knowledge, skills, tools and technique to project activities to meet project requirements.



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Project Management Knowledge Areas



	Initiation Process Group	Planning Process Group	Executing Process Group	Monitoring & Control Process Group	Closing Process Group
Integration	4.1 Develop Project Charter	4.2 Develop Project Management Plan	4.3 Direct and Manage Project Execution 4.4 manage project knowledge	4.5 Monitor and Control Project Work 4.6 Perform Integrated Change Control	4.7 Close Project or Phase
Scope		5.1 Plan Scope Management 5.2 Collect Requirements 5.3 Define Scope 5.4 Create WBS		5.5 Validate Scope 5.6 Control Scope	
Schedule		6.1 Plan Schedule Management 6.2 Define Activities 6.3 Sequence Activities 6.4 Estimate Activity Duration 6.5 Develop Schedule		6.6 Control Schedule	
Cost		7.1 Plan Cost Management 7.2 Estimate Cost 7.3 Determine Budget		7.4 Control Costs	
Quality		8.1 Plan Quality	8.2 Manage Quality	8.3 Control Quality	



	Initiation Process Group	Planning Process Group	Executing Process Group	Monitoring & Control Process Group	Closing Process Group
Ressource		9.1 Plan Resource Mgmt. 9.2 Estimate Activity Resources	9.3 Acquire Resources 9.4 Develop Team 9.5 Manage Team	9.6 Control Resources	
Communication		10.1 Plan Communication Mgmt.	10.2 Manage Communications	10.3 Monitor Communications	
Risk		11.1 Plan Risk Management. 11.2 Identify Risk 11.3 Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis. 11.4 Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis. 11.5 Plan Risk Responses	11.6 Implement Risk Responses	11.7 Monitor Risks	
Procurement		12.1 Plan Procurement Mgmt.	12.2 Conduct Procurements	12.3 Control Procurements	
Stakeholder Management	13.1 Identify Stakeholders	13.2 Plan Stakeholder Engagement	13.3 Manage Stakeholder Engagement	13.4 Monitor Stakeholder Engagement	



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Project Business case



- The project business case is a documented economic feasibility study used to establish the validity of the benefits of a selected component lacking sufficient definition and that is used as a basis for the authorization of further project management activities.



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