360-degree appraisal

A performance review completed by a person's peers, managers, and subordinates. It's called a 360-degree appraisal as it's a circle or reviews by people at different levels of an organization.



Acceptance

This is a response to a risk event, generally made when the probability of the event and/or impact are small. It is used when mitigation, transference, or avoidance are not selected.



Active listening

This occurs when the receiver confirms the message is being received by feedback, questions, prompts for clarity, and other signs of having received the message.



Activity attributes

Activities that special conditions, requirements, risks, and other conditions should be documented.



Activity cost estimates

The cost of resources including materials, services, and when warranted, labor should be estimated.



Activity list

A listing of all of the project activities required to complete each project phase or the entire project. This list is an input to the project network diagram.



Activity on node

A network diagramming approach that places the activities on a node in the project network diagram.



Activity sequencing

The process of mapping the project activities in the order in which the work should be completed.



Actual costs

The amount funds the project has spent to date. The difference between actual costs and the earned value will reveal the cost variance.



Adjourning

The final stage of team development; once the project is done, the team moves onto other assignments either as a unit or the project team ream is disbanded and individual team members go onto other work.



Affinity diagram

Clusters like ideas together and allows for decomposition of ideas to compare and contrast project requirements.



Analogous estimating

This relies on historical information to predict estimates for current projects. Analogous estimating is also known as top-down estimating and is a form of expert judgment.



Application areas

The areas of discipline that a project may center upon. Consider technology, law, sales, marketing, and construction among many others.



Assumption log

A document that clearly identifies and tracks assumptions that are made in the project. All assumptions need to be tested for their validity and the outcome of the test should be recorded.



Autocratic

The project manager makes all of the decisions.



Avoidance

This is one response to a risk event. The risk is avoided by planning a different technique to remove the risk from the project.



Benchmarking

A process of using prior projects within or external to the performing organization to compare and set quality standards for processes and results.



Benefit measurement methods

Project selection methods that compare the benefits of projects to determine which project the organization should invest its funds.



Benefit/cost analysis

The process of determining the pros and cons of any project, process, product, or activity.



Benefit/cost ratios

Shows the proportion of benefits to costs; for example 4:1 would equate to four benefits and just one cost.



Bid

A document from the seller to the buyer. Used when price is the determining factor in the decision-making process.



Bidder conferences

A meeting with prospective sellers to ensure all sellers have a clear understanding of the product or service to be procured. Bidder conferences allow sellers to query the buyer on the details of the product to help ensure that the proposal the seller creates is adequate and appropriate for the proposed agreement.



Bottom-up estimating

A technique where an estimate for each component in the WBS is developed and then totaled for an overall project budget. This is the longest method to complete, but it provides the most accurate estimate.



Brainstorming

The most common approach to risk identification; it is performed by a project team to identify the risks within the project. A multidisciplinary team, hosted by a project facilitator, can also perform brainstorming.



Budget at completion

The predicted budget for the project; what the project should cost when it is completed. Budget at completion represents 100 percent of the planned value for the project's completion.



Cause-and-effect diagrams

Used for root cause analysis of what factors are creating the risks within the project. The goal is to identify and treat the root of the problem, not the symptom.



Centralized contracting

All contracts for all projects need to be approved through a central contracting unit within the performing organization.



Change Control Board

A group of decision makers that review proposed project changes.



Change Control System

A predefined set of activities, forms, and procedures to entertain project change requests.



Change log

As changes to the project time, cost, or scope enter the project they should be recorded in the change log for future reference.



Change management plan

When changes are approved for a project, including time, cost, scope, or contract, then there needs to be a plan on how the project team will manage these new changes within the project.



Chart of accounts

A coding system used by the performing organization's accounting system to account for the project work.



Checklists

A listing of activities that workers check to ensure the work has been completed consistently; used in quality control.



Closing

The fifth of five project management process groups. It contains the processes responsible for closing a project, a project phase, or the procurement relationships.



Coercive power

The project manager uses fear and threats to manage the project team.



Collective bargaining agreements

These are contractual agreements initiated by employee groups, unions, or other labor organizations; they may act as a constraint on the project.



Communications formula

The formula "N (N - 1) / 2" shows the number of communication channels in a project. N represents the total number of stakeholders.



Communications management plan

A plan that documents and organizes the stakeholder needs for communication. This plan covers the communications system, its documentation, the flow of communication, modalities of communication, schedules for communications, information retrieval, and any other stakeholder requirements for communications.



Composite structure

An organizational structure that uses a blend of the functional, matrix, or projectized organization to operate and manage projects.



Compromising

A conflict resolution method; this approach requires both parties to give up something. The decision ultimately made is a blend of both sides of the argument. Because neither party completely wins, it is considered a lose-lose solution.



Confidentiality

A project manager should keep certain aspects of a project confidential; consider contract negotiations, human resource issues, and trade secrets of the organization.



Configuration management

The control and documentation of the project's product features and functions.



Conflict of interest

A situation where the project manager could influence a decision for personal gain.



Constrained optimization methods

Complex mathematical models to determine the likelihood of projects success in order to determine if the organization should invest its funds into the project.



Constraints

Anything that limits the project manager's options; for example, time, cost, and scope are always project constraints.



Contingency reserve

A time or dollar amount allotted as a response to risk events that may occur within a project.



Continuous process improvement

A goal of quality assurance to improve the project's processes and deliverables; meshes with the project's Process Improvement Plan.



Contract

A legal, binding agreement, preferably written, between a buyer and seller detailing the requirements and obligations of both parties. Must include an offer, an acceptance, and a consideration.



Contract administration

The process of ensuring that the buyer and the seller both perform to the specifications within the contract.



Contract change control system

Defines the procedures for how contracts may be changed. Includes the paperwork, tracking, conditions, dispute resolution procedures, and the procedures for getting the changes approved within the performing organization.



Contract closeout

A process for confirming that the obligations of the contract were met as expected. The project manager, the customer, key stakeholder, and, in some instances, the seller complete the product verification together to confirm the contract has been completed.



Contract file

A complete indexed set of records of the procurement process incorporated into the administrative closure process. These records include financial information as well as information on the performance and acceptance of the procured work.



Control charts

These illustrate the performance of a project over time. They map the results of inspections against a chart. Control charts are typically used in projects or operations that have repetitive activities such as manufacturing, test series, or help desk functions. Upper and lower control limits indicate if values are within control or out of control.



Cost baseline

This shows what the project is expected to spend. It's usually shown in an S-curve and allows the project manager and management to predict when the project will be spending monies and over what duration. The purpose of the cost baseline is to measure and predict project performance.



Cost budgeting

A process of assigning a cost to an individual work package. This process shows costs over time. The cost budget results in an S-Curve that becomes the cost baseline for the project.



Cost change control

This is part of the Integrated Change Control System and documents the procedures to request, approve, and incorporate changes to project costs.



Cost control

An active process to control causes of cost change, to document cost changes, and to monitor cost fluctuations within the project. When changes occur, the cost baseline must be updated.



Cost estimating

The process of calculating the costs, by category, of the identified resources to complete the project work.



Cost management plan

Explains how variances to the costs of the project will be managed. The plan may be based on a range of acceptable variances and the expected response to variances over a given threshold.



Cost of conformance

The cost of completing the project work to satisfy the project scope and the expected level of quality. Examples include training, safety measures, and quality management activities. Also known as the cost of quality.



Cost of nonconformance

The cost of not completing the project with quality; included wasted time for corrective actions, rework, wasted materials. Could also mean loss of business, loss of sales, lawsuits. Also known as the cost of poor quality.



Cost performance index

The process of calculating the costs, by category, of the identified resources to complete the project work.



Cost Plus Award Fee

This contract requires the buyer to pay for all the project costs and give the seller an award fee based on the project performance, meeting certain project criteria, or other goals established by the buyer. The award fee can be tied to any factor the buyer determines and the factor doesn't have to be exact.



Cost variance

The difference between the earned value and the actual costs.



Cost-reimbursable contracts

A contract that pays the seller for the product. In the payment to the seller, there is a profit margin the difference between the actual costs of the product and the sales amount.



Crashing

A duration compression technique that adds project resources to the project in an effort to reduce the amount of time allotted for effort-driven activities.



Critical chain method

A network diagramming approach that considers the availability or project resources and the project's promised end date to determine the critical path(s) in the project.



Critical path method

A network diagramming approach that identifies the project activities which cannot be delayed or the project completion date will be late.



Cultural norm

The accepted practices, culture, ideas, vision, and nature of an organization.



Culture shock

The initial reaction a person experiences when they're in a foreign environment.



Decision tree analysis

A type of analysis that determines which of two decisions is the best. The decision tree assists in calculating the value of the decision and determining which decision costs the least.



Decoder

This is a part of the communications model; it is the inverse of the encoder. If a message is encoded, a decoder translates it back to usable format.



Decomposition

The breakdown of the project scope statement into the project's work breakdown structure. The smallest item of the project's decomposition into the WBS is called the work package.



Deliverable

A thing that a project creates; projects generally create many deliverables as part of the project work.



Delphi Technique

A method to query experts anonymously on foreseeable risks within the project, phase, or component of the project. The results of the survey are analyzed and organized and then circulated to the experts. There can be several rounds of anonymous discussions with the Delphi technique The goal is to gain consensus on project risks, and the anonymous nature of the process ensures that no one expert's advice overtly influences the opinion of another participant.



Democratic

The project team is involved in the decision-making process.



Design of experiments

This relies on statistical "what-if" scenarios to determine which variables within a project will result in the best outcome; it can also be used to eliminate a defect. The design of experiments approach is most often used on the product of the project, rather than the project itself.



Dictatorship

A group decision process where the person with the most power forces the decision even though the rest of the group may oppose the decision.



Direct costs

Costs incurred by the project in order for it to exist. Examples include equipment needed to complete the project work, salaries of the project team, and other expenses tied directly to the project's existence.



Discretionary dependencies

The order of the project activities do not have to completed in a particular order so they can be done in the order of the project manager or the project team's discretion.



Duration estimates

The prediction of how long the project work will take to complete.



Earned value

The value of the work that has been completed and the budget for that work: EV=%Complete X BAC.



Earned value management

Earned value management integrates scope, schedule, and cost to give an objective, scalable point-in-time assessment of the project. EVM calculates the performance of the project and compares current performance against plan. EVM can also be a harbinger of things to come. Results early in the project can predict the likelihood of the project's success or failure. ©Instructing.com, LLC – Joseph Phillips, PMP, Project+, CTT+



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Effective listening

The receiver is involved in the listening experience by paying attention to visual clues by the speaker and to paralingual intentions and by asking relevant questions.



Encoder

Part of the communications model; the device or technology that packages the message to travel over the medium.



Enhance

To enhance a risk is to attempt to modify it probability to and/or its impacts to realize the most gains from the identified risk.



Estimate at completion

A hypothesis of what the total cost of the project will be. Before the project begins, the project manager completes an estimate for the project deliverables based on the WBS. As the project progresses, there will likely be some variances between what the cost estimate was and what the actual cost is. The EAC is calculated to predict what the new estimate at completion will be eating.com, LLC - Joseph Phillips, PMP, Project+, CTT+



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Estimate to complete

Represents how much more money is needed to complete the project work: ETC=EAC-AC.



Estimating publications

Typically a commercial reference to help the project estimator confirm and predict the accuracy of estimates. If a project manager elects to use one of these commercial databases, the estimate should include a pointer to this document for future reference and verification.



Ethics

Describes the personal, cultural, and organizational interpretation of right and wrong; project managers are to operate ethically and fairly.



Ethnocentrism

Happens when individuals measure and compare a foreigner's actions against their own local culture. The locals typically believe their own culture is superior to the foreigner's culture.



Evaluation criteria

Used to rate and score proposals from sellers. In some instances, such as a bid or quote, the evaluation criterion is focused just on the price the seller offers. In other instances, such as a proposal, the evaluation criteria can be multiple values: experience, references, certifications, and more.



Exceptional

The project manager only pays attention to the top ten percent of the project performers and the bottom ten percent of the project team performers.



Executing

The project management process group that carries out the project management plan to create the project deliverables.



Expectancy Theory

People will behave on the basis of what they expect as a result of their behavior. In other words, people will work in relation to the expected reward of the work.



Expert power

A type of power where the authority of the project manager comes from experience with the area that the project focuses on.



Exploit

The organization wants to ensure that the identified risk does happen to realize the positive impact associated with the risk event.



Facilitated workshops

A collection of stakeholders from around the organization that come together to analyze, discuss, and determine the project requirements.



Fast tracking

A schedule compression technique that allows phases to overlap in order to compress the schedule and finish the job faster. Fast tracking does increase project risk.



Feedback

Sender confirmation of the message by asking questions, requesting a response, or other confirmation signals.



Finish-to-finish

A relationship between project activities where the predecessor activities must finish before successor activities may finish.



Finish-to-start

A relationship between project activities where the predecessor activities must finish before the successor activities may start; this is the most common network diagramming relationship type.



Fixed costs

Costs that remain the same throughout the project.



Fixed Price with Economic Price Adjustment Contracts

A contract for long-term projects that may span years to complete the project work. The contract does define a fixed price with caveats for special categories of price fluctuation.



Fixed-price contracts

Fixed-price contracts are also known as Firm-Fixed-Price and Lump-Sum contracts. These contracts have a pre-set price that the vendor is obligated to perform the work or provide materials for the agreed price.



Float

A generic term to describe the amount of time an activity may delayed without delaying any successor activities start date.



Flowcharting

A chart that illustrates how the parts of a system occur in sequence.



FNET

A project constraint that requires an activity to finish no earlier than a specific date.



Focus groups

A conversation of stakeholders led by a moderator to elicit project requirements.



Force majeure

A powerful and unexpected event, such as a hurricane or other disaster.



Forcing

A conflict resolution method where one person dominates or forces their point of view or solution to a conflict.



Forecasting

An educated estimate of how long the project will take to complete. Can also refer to how much the project may cost to complete.



Formal power

The type of power where the project manager has been assigned by senior management to be in charge of the project.



Forming

The initial stage of team development; the project team meets and learns about their roles and responsibilities on the project.



Fragnets

A portion of the project that is usually contracted to a vendor to complete yet the project work is still represented in the project network diagram.



Function analysis

Related to value engineering, this allows team input to the problem, institutes a search for a logical solution, and tests the functions of the product so the results can be graphed.



Functional managers

The managers of the permanent staff in each organizational department, line of business, or function such as sales, finance, technology. Project managers and functional managers interact on project decisions that affect functions, projects, and operations.



Functional structure

An organization that groups staff according to their expertise. Entities that have a clear division regarding business units and their associated responsibility. Project managers in functional organization have little power and report to the functional managers and the project team all exist within one department.



Future value

A formula to predict the current amount of funds into a future amount of funds. The formula is: Future Value = Present Value(1+i)n where i is the value of return and n is the number of time periods.



Halo effect

When one attribute of a person influences a decision.



Hard logic

The project activities must be completed in a particular order; this is also known as mandatory dependencies.



Herzberg's Theory of Motivation

Posits that there are two catalysts for workers: hygiene agents and motivating agents. Hygiene agents do nothing to motivate, but their absence demotivates workers. Hygiene agents are the expectations all workers have: job security, paychecks clean and safe working conditions, a sense of belonging, civil working relationships, and other basic attributes associated with employment. Motivating agents are components such as reward, recognition, promotion, and other values that encourage individuals to succeed.



Histogram

A bar chart; A Pareto diagram is an example of a histogram.



Historical information

Any information created in the past that can the current project succeed.



Human resources plan

Defines the management of the project human resources, timing of use, and enterprise environmental factors the project manager must adhere to in the organization when it comes to human resources management.



Inappropriate compensation

The project manager is avoiding compensation, such as bribes. The project manager is to act in the best interest of the project and the organization.



Indirect costs

These costs can be shared across multiple projects that use the same resources—such as for a training room or piece of equipment.



Influence diagram

An influence diagram charts out a decision problem. It identifies all of the elements, variables, decisions, and objectives—and how each factor may influence another.



Initiating

The start and authorization of the project; the project manager is identified, the project is authorized through the charter, and the stakeholders are identified.



Internal rate of return

A benefit measurement formula to calculate the when the present value of the cash inflow equals the project's original investment.



Interviews

A requirements elicitation process to collect requirements from the project stakeholders.



Invitation for bid

A document from the buyer to the seller. Requests the seller to provide a price for the procured product or service.



Iron Triangle

A term used to describe the three constraints of every project: time, cost, and scope. The sides of the Iron Triangle must be kept in balance or the quality of the project will suffer.



ISO 9000

An international standard that helps organizations follow their own quality procedures. ISO 9000 is not a quality system, but a method of following procedures created by an organization.



Issue log

Issues are decision that are usually in disagreement among two or more parties. Issues are recorded in the issue log along with an issue owner designation, an issue date for resolution, and the eventual outcome of the issue.



Issues

Any point of contention, debate, or decision that has not yet been made in the project that may affect the project's success.



Iterative relationships of project phases

Ideal for projects like research. The next phase of the project is not planned until the current phase of the project is underway. The direction of the project can change based on the current work in the project, market conditions, or as more information is discovered.



Kill point

An opportunity to halt the project based on project performance in the previous phase. Kill points typically come at the end of a project phase and are also known as phase gates.



Knowledge areas

There are nine knowledge areas within project management; each knowledge area is a specific portion of the project, and all nine project management knowledge areas are interrelated.



Lag

Time added to a project activity to delay its start time; lag time is considered positive time and it is sometimes called waiting time.



Laissez faire

The project manager has a hands-off policy and the team is entirely self-led regarding the decision-making process.



Lead

Time added to activity to allow its start time to begin earlier than scheduled; lead time is negative time as it moves the activities closer to the project's start date.



Lessons learned

Ongoing collection of documentation about what has and has not worked in the project; the project manager and the project team participate in lessons learned creation.



Letter of intent

Expresses the intent of the buyer to procure products or services from the seller. Not the equivalent to a contract.



Majority

A group decision process where a vote is offered and the majority wins.



Make-or-buy analysis

Used in determining what part of the project scope to make and what part to purchase.



Management by Projects

An organization that uses projects to move the company forward is using the Management by Projects approach. These project-centric entities could manage any level of their work as a project.



Mandatory dependencies

Project activities must happen in a particular order due to the nature of the work; also known as hard logic.



Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

A theory that states that there are five layers of needs for all humans; physiological, safety, social, esteem, and the crowning jewel, selfactualization.



Matrix structure

An organization that groups staff by function but openly shares resources on project teams throughout the organization. Project managers in a matrix structure share the power with functional management. There are three types of matrix structures: weak, balanced, and strong to describe the amount of authority for the project manager.



McClelland's Theory of Needs

People have three needs: achievement, affiliation, and power. One of the needs drives the person's actions.



McGregor's Theory of X and Y

This theory states that "X" people are lazy, don't want to work, and need to be micromanaged. "Y" people are self-led, motivated, and strive to accomplish.



Medium

Part of the communications model; this is the path the message takes from the sender to the receiver. This is the modality in which the communication travels typically refers to an electronic model, such as e-mail or the telephone.



Mind mapping

A visual representation of like and opposing ideas, thoughts, and project requirements.



Mitigation

Reducing the probability or impact of a risk.



Monitoring and controlling

The project management process group responsible for ensuring that the project execution is completed according to the project management plan and expectations.



Monte Carlo analysis

A what-if scenario to determine how scenarios may work out given any number of variables. The process doesn't actually create out a specific answer, but a range of possible answers. When Monte Carlo is applied to a schedule, it can present, for example, the optimistic completion date, the pessimistic completion date, and the most likely completion date for each activity in the project. ©Instructing.com, LLC - Joseph Phillips, PMP, Project+, CTT+



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Murder boards

A group of decision makers that may determine to "kill" a proposed project before it is officially launched based on the board's findings on the likelihood of the project's success.



Net present value

A benefit measurement formula that provides a precise measurement of the present value of each year the project generates a return on investment.



Network templates

A network diagram based on previous similar projects that is adapted for the current project work.



Nominal group technique

A group creativity technique that follows the brainstorming model but ranks each brainstorm idea.



Nonverbal

Approximately 55 percent of oral communication is non-verbal. Facial expressions, hand gestures, and body language contribute to the message.



Norming

Project team members go about getting the project work, begin to rely on one another, and generally complete their project assignments.



Observation

A requirements elicitation process where the observer shadows a person to understand how they complete a process. Observers may be a participant observer or an invisible observer.



Oligopoly

A market condition where the actions of one competitor affects the actions of all the other competitors.



Operational definitions

The quantifiable terms and values used to measure a process, activity, or work result. Operational definitions are also known as metrics.



Operations

The ongoing work of the business. Operations are a generic way to describe the activities that support the core functions of a business entity.



Operations management

Operation managers deal directly with the income-generating products or services the company provides. Projects often affect the core business so these managers are stakeholders in the project.



Organizational breakdown structure

Though these charts are similar to the WBS, the breakdown is by department, units, or by team.



Organizational charts

These show how an organization, such as a company or large project team, is ordered, reporting structures, and the flow of information.



Ouchi's Theory Z

This theory posits that workers are motivated by a sense of commitment, opportunity, and advancement. Workers will work if they are challenged and motivated.



Overlapping relationship of phases

Allows project phases to overlap to compress the project duration. This is also known as fast tracking.



Paralingual

The pitch, tone, and inflections in the sender's voice affect the message being sent.



Parametric estimating

Ideal for projects with repetitive work where a parameter, such as five hours per unit, is used to estimate the project duration.



Parametric modeling

A mathematical model based on known parameters to predict the cost of a project. The parameters in the model can vary based on the type of work being done. A parameter can be cost per cubic yard, cost per unit, and so on.



Pareto diagrams

A Pareto diagram is related to Pareto's Law: 80 percent of the problems come from 20 percent of the issues (this is also known as the "80/20 rule"). A Pareto diagram illustrates problems by assigned cause, from smallest to largest.



Parkinson's Law

Work expands to fill the amount of time allotted to it.



Payback period

The duration of time it takes a project to earn back the original investment.



Performance reports

These formal reports define how the project is performing on time, cost, scope, quality and any other relevant information.



Performing

If a project team can reach the performing stage of team development, they trust one another, work well together, and issues and problems get resolved quickly and effectively.



Planned value

The worth of the work that should be completed by a specific time in the project schedule.



Planning

The iterative process group where the intention of the project is determined and documented in the project management plan.



Plurality

A group decision process approach allows the biggest section of a group to win even if a majority doesn't exist.



PMBOK Guide

The abbreviate definition for PMI's A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge.



PMI Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct

A PMI document that defines the expectations of its members to act responsibly, respectfully, fairly, and honestly in their leadership of projects and programs.



PMIS

A project management information system is typically a software system, such as Microsoft Project, to assist the project manager in managing the project.



PMP

Your goal. A PMP is certified by the Project Management Institute as a Project Management Professional.



Portfolio management review board

A collection of organizational decision makers, usually executives, that review proposed projects and programs for their value and return on investment for the organization.



Precedence diagramming method

The most common method of arranging the project work visually. The PDM puts the activities in boxes, called nodes, and connects the boxes with arrows. The arrows represent the relationship and the dependencies of the work packages.



Present value

A benefit measurement formula to determine what a future amount of funds is worth today. The formula is Present Value=Future Value/(1+i)n where i is the value of return and n is the number of time periods.



Problem solving

The ability to determine the best solution for a problem in a quick and efficient manner.



Process adjustments

When quality is lacking, process adjustments are needed for immediate corrective actions or for future preventive actions to ensure that quality improves. Process adjustments may qualify for a change request and be funneled through the Change Control System as part of integration management.



Process improvement plan

Identifies methods to track and eliminate waste and non-value—added activities.



Procurement

The process of a seller soliciting, selecting, and paying for products or services from a buyer.



Procurement audits

The successes and failures within the procurement process are reviewed from procurement planning through contract administration. The intent of the audit is to learn from what worked and what did not work during the procurement processes.



Procurement documents

All of the documents for purchasing, such as request for quotes, invitation to bid, request for proposal, and the responses are stored as part of the project documentation.



Procurement management plan

Describes the procurement process from solicitation to source selection. The plan may also include the requirements for selection as set by the organization.



Product life cycle

The unique life, duration, and support of the thing a project creates. Product life cycles are separate from the project life cycle.



Product scope

The attributes and characteristics of the deliverables the project is creating.



Program manager

Coordinates the efforts of multiple projects working together in the program. Programs are comprised of projects, so the program manager is a stakeholder in each of the constituent projects within the program.



Programs

A collection of projects working in unison to realize benefits that could not be achieved by managing each project independently of one another.



Progress reports

These provide current information on the project work completed to date.



Progressive elaboration

The process of starting with a large idea and through incremental analysis, actions, and planning the idea becomes more and more specific. Progressive elaboration is the generally-accepted planning process for project management, wherein the project management team start very broad and work towards a specific, detailed plan.



Project

An undertaking outside of normal operations to create a unique product, service, condition, or result. Projects are temporary while operations are ongoing.



Project baselines

There are three baselines in a project which are used to measure project performance: cost, schedule and scope.



Project calendar

A calendar that defines the working times for the project. For example, a project may require the project team to work nights and weekends so as not to disturb the ongoing operations of the organization during working hours. In addition, the project calendar accounts for holidays, working hours, and work shifts the project will cover.



Project charter

A document that authorizes the project, defines the high-level requirements, identifies the project manager and the project sponsor, and provides initial information about the project.



Project Communications Management

One of the nine project management knowledge areas; it is the planning and management of communication among project stakeholders.



Project Cost Management

One of the nine project management knowledge areas; it is the estimating, budgeting, and controlling of the project expenses.



Project customer/end user

The person or group that will use the project deliverable. In some instances, a project may have many different customers.



Project funding requirements

In larger projects this document identifies the timeline of when capital is required for the project to move forward. This document defines the amount of funds a project needs in order to reach its objectives and when the project funds are needed.



Project governance

Defines the rules for a project and it's up to the project manager to enforce the project governance to ensure the project's ability to reach its objectives. The project management plan defines the project governance and how the project manager, the project team, and the organization will all follow the rules and policies within the project.



Project Human Resource Management

One of the nine project management knowledge areas; projects are completed by people and the project manager generally oversees the management of the human resources on the project team.



Project Integration Management

One of the nine project management knowledge areas; this knowledge area coordinates the activities and completeness of the other eight knowledge areas.



Project life cycle

Unique to each project and comprised of phases of work. Project life cycles typically create a milestone and allow subsequent phases to begin.



Project management

The management of the projects within an organization. It is the initiation, planning, executing, monitoring and controlling, and closing of the temporary endeavor of the project.



Project management integration

A project management knowledge area that coordinates all of the effort of the project's initiation, planning, executing, monitoring and controlling, and closing.



Project Management Office (PMO)

Organizes and manages control over all projects within an organization. PMOs may also known as a program management office, project office, or simply the program office. Coordinate all aspects, methodology, and nomenclature for project processes, templates, software, and resource assignment.



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Project management team

People on the project team that are involved with managing the project.



Project manager

The person accountable for managing the project; guides the team through the project phases to completion.



Project plan

A comprehensive document comprised of several subsidiary plans that communicates the intent and direction of the project.



Project portfolio management

A management process to select the projects that should be invested in. Specifically, it is the selection process based on the need, profitability, and affordability of the proposed projects.



Project Procurement Management

One of the nine project management knowledge areas; this knowledge area oversees the purchasing and contract administration for a project.



Project Quality Management

One of the nine project management knowledge areas; this knowledge area defines quality assurance, quality control, and the quality policy for the project.



Project risk management

A project management knowledge area that creates the risk management plan, performs qualitative and quantitative risk analysis, plans risk responses, and monitors and controls the project risks



Project scope management

A project management knowledge area responsible for collecting project requirements, defining the project scope, create the WBS, performing scope verification, and controlling the project scope. The project scope statement includes the product scope description, product acceptance criteria, project deliverables, project exclusions, project assumptions and the project constraints.



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Project sponsor

Authorizes the project. This person or group ensures that the project manager has the necessary resources, including monies, to get the work done. The project sponsor is someone within the performing organization that has the power to authorize and sanction the project work, and is ultimately accountable for the project's success.



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Project team

The collection of individuals that will work together to ensure the success of the project. The project manager works with the project team to guide, schedule, and oversee the project work. The project team completes the project work.



Project time management

A project management knowledge area that defines the project activities, sequences project work, estimates resources and activity durations, and develops the project schedule. This knowledge area is also responsible for control the project schedule.



Projectized structure

Group of employees, collocated or not, by activities on a particular project. The project manager in a projectized structure may have complete, or very close to complete, power over the project team.



Proposal

A document from the seller to the buyer, responding to a Request for Proposal or other procurement documents. Proposals are an expose on ideas, suggestion, recommendations, and solutions to an opportunity provided by a vendor for a seller. Proposals include a price for the work and document how the vendor would provide the service to the buyer. ©Instructing.com, LLC - Joseph Phillips, PMP, Project+, CTT+



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Prototypes

A mockup of the project deliverable to confirm, adapt, or develop the project requirements.



Qualified seller list

The performing organization may have lists of qualified sellers, preferred sellers, or approved sellers. The qualified sellers list generally has contact information, history of past experience with the seller, and other pertinent information.



Qualitative risk analysis

An examination and prioritization of the risks based on their probability of occurring and the impact on the project if they do occur. Qualitative risk analysis guides the risk reaction process.



Quality assurance

An executing process to ensure that the project is adhering to the quality expectations of the project customer and organization. QA is a prevention-driven process to perform the project work with quality to avoid errors, waste, and delays.



Quality audits

A quality audit is a process to confirm that the quality processes are performing correctly on the current project. The quality audit determines how to make things better for the project and other projects within the organization. Quality audits measure the project's ability to maintain the expected level of quality.



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Quality control

A process in which the work results are monitored to see if they meet relevant quality standards.



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Quality function

A philosophy and a practice to fully understand customer needs—both spoken and implied—without gold-plating the project deliverables.



Quality management plan

This document describes how the project manager and the project team will fulfill the quality policy. In an ISO 9000 environment, the Quality Management Plan is referred to as the "project quality system."



Quality policy

The formal policy an organization follows to achieve a preset standard of quality. The project team should either adapt the quality policy of the organization to guide the project implementation or create its own policy if one does not exist within the performing organization.



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Quantitative risk analysis

A numerical assessment of the probability and impact of the identified risks. Quantitative risk analysis also creates an overall risk score for the project.



Quote

A document from the seller to the buyer; used when price is the determining factor in the decision-making process.



RACI chart

A chart designates each team member against each project activity as either Responsible, Accountable, Consult, or Inform (RACI). A RACI chart is technically a type of responsibility assignment matrix chart.



Receiver

Part of the communications model: the recipient of the message.



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Referent power

Power that is present when the project team is attracted to, or wants to work on the project or with, the project manager. Referent power also exists when the project manager references another, more powerful person, such as the CEO.



Request for proposal

A document from the buyer to the seller that asks the seller to provide a proposal for completing the procured work or for providing the procured product.



Request for quote

A document from the buyer to the seller asking the seller to provide a price for the procured product or service.



Requirements Documentation

A clearly-defined explanation of the project requirements. The requirements must be measurable, complete, accurate, and signedoff by the project stakeholders.



Requirements Management Plan

Defines how requirements will manage throughout the phases of the project. This plan also defines how any changes to the requirements will be allowed, documented, and tracked through project execution.



Requirements traceability matrix

A table that identifies all of the project requirements, when the requirements is due, when the requirements created, and any other pertinent information about the requirements.



Residual risks

Risks that are left over after mitigation, transference, and avoidance. These are generally accepted risks. Management may elect to add contingency costs and time to account for the residual risks within the project.



Resource breakdown structure

This type of chart breaks down the project by types of resources utilized on the project no matter where the resource is being utilized in the project.



Resource calendar

The resource calendar shows when resources, such as project team members, consultants, and SMEs, are available to work on the project. It takes into account vacations, other commitments within the organization, restrictions on contracted work, overtime issues, and so on.



Resource histogram

A bar chart reflecting when individual employees, groups, or communities are involved in a project. Often used by management to see when employees are most or least active in a project.



Resource leveling heuristics

A method to flatten the schedule when resources are over-allocated or allocated unevenly. Resource leveling can be applied in different methods to accomplish different goals. One of the most common methods is to ensure that workers are not overextended on activities.



Resource requirements

The identification of what resources are needed to complete the project work is needed as a supporting document for planning. This includes people, materials, equipment, facilities, and services.



Responsibility

The person that decides what will happen in a project about a particular area of the project.



Responsibility assignment matrix chart

A chart type designates the roles and responsibilities of the project team.



Reward power

The project manager's authority to reward the project team.



Risk

An uncertain event that can have a positive or negative influence on the project success. It can affect the project costs, project schedule, and often both. All risks and their status should be recorded in the risk register.



Risk management plan

A subsidiary project plan for determining: how risks will be identified, how quantitative and qualitative analysis will be completed, how risk response planning will happen, how risks will be monitored, and how ongoing risk management activities will occur through the project lifecycle.



Risk owners

The individuals or groups responsible for a risk response.



Risk register

A risk is uncertain event or condition that can have a positive or negative effect on the project. All risks, regardless of their probability or impact, are recorded in the issue log and their status is kept current.



Role

Who does what types of activities in a project.



Roles and responsibilities

Maps project roles to responsibilities within the project; roles are positions on the project team and responsibilities are project activities.



Run chart

Similar to a control chart, a run chart tracks trends over time and displays those trends in a graph with each plotted data mapped to a specific date.



Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

A theory that suggest there's a linkage between the language a person (or culture) speaks and how that person or culture behaves in the world.



Scales of probability and impact

Used in a risk matrix in both qualitative and quantitative risk analysis to score each risk's probability and impact.



Scatter diagram

Tracks the relationship between two or more variables to determine if the one variable affects the other. It allows the project team, quality control team, or project manager make adjustment to improve the overall results of the project.



Schedule control

Part of Integrated Change Management, schedule control is concerned with three processes: the project manager confirms that any schedule changes are agreed upon; the project manager examines the work results, conditions, and conditions to know if the schedule has changed; and the project manager manages the actual change in the schedule.



Schedule management plan

A subsidiary plan of the overall project plan. It is used to control changes to the schedule. A formal Schedule Management Plan has procedures that control how changes to the project plan can be proposed, accounted for, and then implemented Identifies circumstances that may change the project schedule, such as the completion of project phases or the reliance on other projects and outside resources.



Schedule performance index

This reveals the efficiency of work. The closer the quotient is to 1, the better: SPI=EV/PV.



Schedule variance

The difference between the planned work and the earned work.



Scope baseline

Comprised of the project scope statement, the work breakdown structure, and the WBS dictionary.



Scope management plan

Explains how the project scope will be managed and how scope changes will be factored into the project plan. Based on the conditions of the project, the project work, and the confidence of the project scope, the scope management plan should also define the likelihood of changes to the scope, how often the scope may change, and how much the scope can change.



Scope verification

An inspection-driven process led by the project customer to determine the exactness of the project deliverables. Scope verification is a process that leads to customer acceptance of the project deliverables.



Scoring models

A project selection method that assigns categories and corresponding values to measure project's worthiness of investment.



Secondary risks

Risks that stem from risk responses. For example, the response of transference may call for hiring a third party to management an identified risk. A secondary risk caused by the solution is the failure of the third party to complete its assignment as scheduled. Secondary risks must be identified, analyzed, and planned for just as any identified risk.



Sellers and business partners

Vendors, contractor, and business partners that help projects achieve their objectives. These business partners can affect the project's success and are considered stakeholders in the project.



Sellers list

A listing of the vendors an organization does business with. You might know this document as a preferred vendors list in your company.



Sender

Part of the communications model: the person or group delivering the message to the receiver.



Sensitivity analysis

This examines each project risk on its own merit to assess the impact on the project. Each risk is analyzed independently to see what its impact on the project may be while all other risks in the project are set at a baseline value.



Sequential relationship of phases

Each phase of a project relies on the completion of the phase before it can begin.



Share

Sharing is nice. When sharing the risk ownership is transferred to the organization that can most capitalize on the risk opportunity.



Should cost estimates

These estimates are created by the performing organization to predict what the cost of the procured product should be. If there is a significant difference between what the organization has predicted and what the sellers have proposed, either the Statement of Work was inadequate or the sellers have misunderstood the requirements.



Simulation

This allows the project team to play "what-if" games without affecting any areas of production.



Single source

A specific seller that the performing organization prefers to contract with.



Smoothing

A conflict resolution method that "smoothes" out the conflict by minimizing the perceived size of the problem. It is a temporary solution, but it can calm team relations and reduce boisterousness of discussions. Smoothing may be acceptable when time is of the essence or any of the proposed solutions would work.



SNET

A project constraint that demands that a project activity start no earlier than a specific date.



Soft logic

The preferred order of activities. Project managers should use these relationships at their "discretion" and document the logic behind making soft logic decisions. Discretionary dependencies allow activities to happen in a preferred order because of best practices, conditions unique to the project work, or external events; also known as discretionary dependencies ©Instructing.com, LLC – Joseph Phillips, PMP, Project+, CTT+



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Sole source

The only qualified seller that exists in the marketplace.



Source selection criteria

A predefined listing of the criteria to determine how a vendor will be selected. For example, cost, experience, certifications, and the like.



Staffing management plan

This subsidiary plan documents how project team members will be brought onto the project and excused from the project. This plan is contained in the human resources plan.



Stakeholder analysis

A process that considers and ranks the project stakeholders based on their influence, interests, and expectations of the project.



Stakeholder register

A document defines each stakeholder, their project requirements, influence on the project, phases of interest, details on the stakeholders' contributions, and their contact information for the project.



Start-to-finish

A relationship that requires an activity to start so that a successor activity may finish; it is unusual and is rarely used.



Start-to-start

A relationship structure that requires a task to start before a successor task activity may start. This relationship allows both activities to happen in tandem.



Statement of work

This fully describes the work to be completed, the product to be supplied, or both. The SOW becomes part of the contract between the buyer and the seller. The SOW is typically created as part of the procurement planning process and is used by the seller to determine whether it can meet the project's requirements.



Statistical sampling

A process of choosing a percentage of results at random for inspection. Statistical sampling can reduce the costs of quality control.



Status reports

These provide current information on the project cost, budget, scope, and other relevant information.



Storming

The second stage of team development; the project team struggles for project positions, leadership, and project direction.



Subprojects

A subproject exists under a parent project but follows its own schedule to completion. Subprojects may be outsourced, assigned to other project managers, or managed by the parent project manager but with a different project team.



Supporting detail for estimates

The project manager should document how time and cost estimates were created.



System or process flowcharts

These show the relation between components and how the overall process works. They are useful for identifying risks between system components.



Systems engineering

Focuses on satisfying the customers' needs, cost requirements, and quality demands through the design and creation of the product. There is an entire science devoted to systems engineering in various industries.



Teaming agreement

A contractual agreement that defines the roles, responsibility, considerations, and partnerships of two or more organizations that works together in a project. It's not unlike a partnership or subcontractor relationship.



Three-point estimate

An estimate that uses optimistic, most likely, and pessimistic values to determine the cost or duration of a project component.



Time and materials

A contract type where the seller charges the buyer for the time and the materials for the work completed. T&M contracts should have a not-to-exceed clause (NTE) to contain costs.



To-complete performance index

An earned value management formula that can forecast the likelihood of a project to achieve its goals based on what's currently happening in the project.



Top-down estimating

A technique that bases the current project's estimate on the total of a similar project. A percentage of the similar project's total cost may be added to or subtracted from the total, depending on the size of the current project.



Transference

A response to risks in which the responsibility and ownership of the risk is transferred to another party (for example, through insurance).



Trend analysis

Trend analysis is taking past results to predict future performance.



Triggers

Warning signs or symptoms that a risk has occurred or is about to occur (for example, a vendor failing to complete its portion of the project as scheduled).



Triple Constraints of Project Management

Describes the required balance of time, cost, and scope for a project. The Triple Constraints of Project Management is also defined by the Iron Triangle of Project Management.



Unanimity

A group decision process where all participants are in agreement.



Utility function

A person's willingness to accept risk.



Value analysis

Similar to value engineering, this focuses on the cost/quality ratio of the product. Value analysis focuses on the expected quality against the acceptable cost.



Value engineering

Deals with reducing costs and increasing profits, all while improving quality. Its focus is on solving problems, realizing opportunities, and maintaining quality improvement.



Variable costs

Costs that vary depending on the conditions within the project.



Variance

The time or cost difference between what planned and what was actually experienced.



Virtual teams

Project team that are not collocated and may rarely, if ever, meet face-to-face with other project team members. The virtual team relies on e-mail, video, and telephone conferences to communicate on the project.



Voice of the customer

The initial collection of customer requirements that serve as part of the quality function deployment in a facilitated workshop.



War room

A centralized office or locale for the project manager and the project team to work on the project. It can house information on the project, including documentation and support materials. It allows the project team to work in close proximity.



Withdrawal

A conflict resolution method that is used when the issue is not important or the project manager is out-ranked. The project manager pushes the issue aside for later resolution. It can also be used as a method for cooling down. The conflict is not resolved, and it is considered a yield-lose solution.



Work breakdown structure

A decomposition of the project scope statement into work packages. The WBS is an input to seven project management processes: developing the project management plan, defining the project activities, estimating the project costs, determining the project budget, planning the project quality, identifying the project risks, planning the project procurement needs MP, Project+, CTT+ Do not share! Encourage your colleagues to take our course on Udemy!



Work breakdown structure dictionary

A companion to the WBS, this document defines all of the characteristics of each element of the WBS.



Work breakdown structure templates

Based on historical information, this is a WBS from a past project that has been adapted to the current project.



Work performance information

The current status of the project work; includes the results of activities, corrective and preventive action status, forecasts for activity completion, and other relevant information.



Work performance measurements

These are predefined metrics for measuring project performance, such as cost variances, schedule variances, and estimate to complete.



Workarounds

Workarounds are unplanned responses to risks that were not identified or were accepted.

