



IS221: Project Management

WEEK-02: Project Life-Cycle

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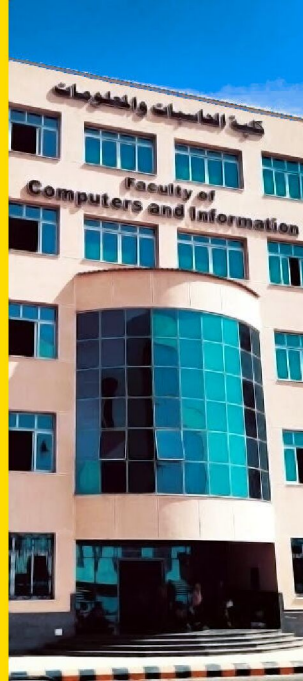


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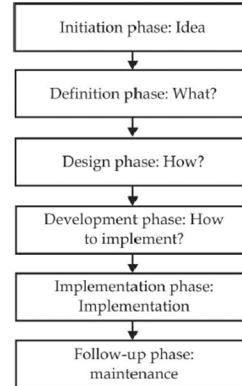
- 1** Initiation phase
- 2** Definition phase
- 3** Design phase
- 4** Development phase
- 5** Implementation phase
- 6** Close Out Phase
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Project Life-Cycle

The following paragraphs describe a phasing model that has been useful in practice. It includes six phases:

- 1 Initiation phase
- 2 Definition phase
- 3 Design phase
- 4 Development phase
- 5 Implementation phase
- 6 Close Out Phase



Initiation phase

In this phase

- the idea for the project is explored and elaborated.
- The goal of this phase is to examine the feasibility of the project
- decisions are made concerning:
 - who is to carry out the project,
 - which party (or parties) will be involved and
 - whether the project has an adequate base of support among those who are involved.
- project leader writes a proposal (include business plans) , which contains a description of the above-mentioned matters



Initiation phase

Questions to be answered in the initiation phase include the following:

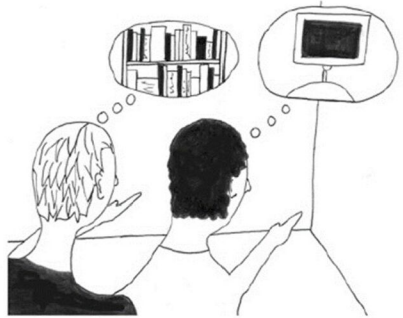
- 1 Why this project?
- 2 Is it feasible?
- 3 Who are possible partners in this project?
- 4 What should the results be?
- 5 What are the boundaries of this project (what is outside the scope of the project)?



Definition phase

In this phase

- requirements that are associated with a project result are specified as clearly as possible.
- identifying the expectations that all of the involved parties have with regard to the project result.



'After the brain-storming session, all of the members of the "New Archive" project team were in agreement about the desired outcome'.



Design phase

The list of requirements that is developed in the definition phase can be used to make design choices. In the design phase one or more designs are developed. the products of the design phase can include:

- Dioramas
- Sketches
- flow charts
- site trees
- HTML screen designs
- prototypes
- photo impressions and
- UML schemas



Development phase

During the development phase:

- everything that will be needed to implement the project is arranged.
- Potential suppliers or subcontractors are brought in.
- a schedule is made
- materials and tools are ordered, and
- instructions are given to the personnel and so forth

In some projects, particularly smaller ones, a formal development phase is probably not necessary



Implementation phase

During the development phase:

- The development phase is complete when implementation is ready to start.
- This phase involves the construction of the actual project result.
 - Programmers are occupied with encoding.
 - designers are involved in developing graphic material
 - contractors are building.
- the project becomes visible to outsiders

At the end of the implementation phase, the result is evaluated according to the list of requirements that was created in the definition phase






Close Out Phase

the Close Out phase is often neglected. During this phase

- everything is arranged that is necessary to bring the project to a successful completion
- Examples of activities in the Close Out phase include:
 - writing handbooks
 - providing instruction and training for users
 - setting up a help desk
 - maintaining the result
 - evaluating the project itself
 - writing the project report



References

-  **R. Burke, *Project Management: Planning and Control Techniques*.**
wiley, 5th ed., 2013.
-  **S. J. M. Jr., *Project Management in Practice*.**
wiley, 4th ed., 2010.
-  **C. Petersen, *The Practical Guide to Project Management*.**
bookboon, 2017.

