Introduction to PM

Saturday, February 8, 2025 9:27 AM

1. Introduction to Project Management

• Definition:

- Application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to meet project requirements.
- Ensures project objectives are met while balancing scope, time, cost, quality, and stakeholder expectations.

2. Project vs. Operations

Project Operations

Temporary, with a start and end date. Ongoing and repetitive.

Unique deliverables. Routine work.

Specific objectives and scope. Continuous outputs.

3. Project Lifecycle Phases (PMBOK Framework)

1. Initiating:

- Develop Project Charter.
- Identify stakeholders.
- Define high-level project scope and objectives.
- Obtain project authorization.

2. Planning:

- o Develop Project Management Plan.
- Define scope, schedule, budget, and risk management plans.
- Establish Work Breakdown Structure (WBS).
- Define activities and sequence them.
- Identify resources and develop a risk management plan.

3. Executing:

- o Coordinate people and resources.
- Manage stakeholder expectations.
- Execute the project plan.
- Monitor project quality and risk.

4. Monitoring and Controlling:

- Measure project performance (scope, schedule, cost, quality).
- Track project status and compare with baseline.
- o Implement corrective actions.
- Manage changes via Change Control Process.

5. Closing:

- Finalize all activities to formally close the project.
- o Confirm all deliverables meet acceptance criteria.
- o Document lessons learned.
- Release project resources.

4. Triple Constraints in Project Management (Iron Triangle)

- **Scope:** Defines the deliverables and work to be performed.
- Time: Specifies the project schedule and deadlines.
- Cost: Budget required for the project.
- Quality
- Resources

Risk

Balancing these constraints is critical:

- Increasing scope without adjusting time or cost can lead to project failure.
- Reducing time or cost may impact project quality.

5. Key Project Documents

- Project Charter:
 - High-level project description.
 - Objectives and deliverables.
 - o Milestones and budget overview.
 - o Key stakeholders and their roles.
- Project Management Plan:
 - Comprehensive document outlining how the project will be executed, monitored, and controlled.
- Work Breakdown Structure (WBS):
 - Hierarchical decomposition of the total project scope.
 - Identifies work packages and deliverables.
- · Risk Register:
 - o Identifies potential risks, their impact, and mitigation strategies.

6. Project Stakeholders

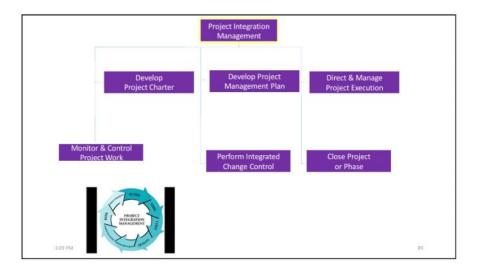
- Individuals, groups, or organizations impacted by the project outcome.
- Examples: Project Sponsor, Project Manager, Team Members, Clients, Suppliers, Regulatory Bodies.

Stakeholder Analysis:

- Identify all stakeholders.
- Assess their interest, influence, and expectations.
- Develop communication and engagement strategies.

7. Project Manager Roles and Responsibilities

- Define project scope and deliverables.
- Develop detailed project plans.
- Manage resource allocation.
- · Monitor project progress and adjust plans as needed.
- Manage communication and stakeholder engagement.
- Identify and manage project risks.
- Ensure quality control and project closure.



8. Project Success Criteria

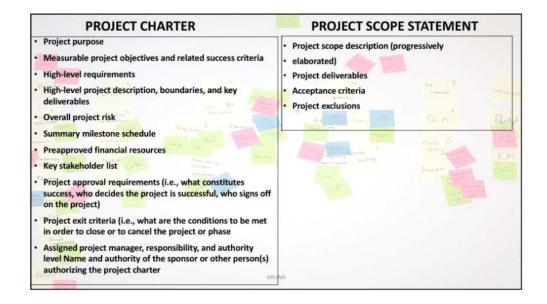
- Completing the project within scope, time, and budget.
- Delivering a product that meets the intended purpose.
- Satisfying stakeholder expectations.
- Meeting quality standards.

9. Common Project Management Methodologies

- Waterfall:
 - Linear and sequential.
 - o Each phase must be completed before the next begins.
- Agile:
 - o Iterative and incremental.
 - Focus on adaptability and rapid delivery.
- Scrum:
 - o Agile framework with defined roles (Product Owner, Scrum Master, Development Team).
 - o Focus on sprints and daily stand-ups.
- Kanban:
 - o Visual workflow management using boards.
 - o Emphasizes limiting work in progress.
- Lean:
 - o Focuses on value maximization and waste minimization.

10. Project Charter: Critical Elements

- Project Purpose/Justification:
 - Business case or rationale for the project.
- Objectives:
 - Specific, measurable goals the project intends to achieve.
- High-Level Requirements:
 - General project deliverables and key success criteria.
- Assumptions and Constraints:
 - o Assumptions about resources, timelines, and dependencies.
 - o Constraints such as budget limits or regulatory requirements.
- Stakeholder List:
 - o Identifies key project stakeholders and their roles.
- Approval Requirements:
 - Defines what constitutes project success and how it will be validated.



11. Integrated Change Control Process

• Purpose:

o To manage project changes effectively without disrupting project flow.

• Steps in Change Control:

- 1. Identify change request.
- 2. Evaluate the impact on scope, schedule, and cost.
- 3. Approve/reject the change request.
- 4. Update project documentation.
- 5. Communicate changes to stakeholders.

Tools & Techniques:

- o Expert judgment.
- Data analysis (cost-benefit analysis, alternatives analysis).
- o Meetings and decision-making.

12. Closing the Project/Phase

• Actions:

- Verify all deliverables meet acceptance criteria.
- Update project documentation (lessons learned, final project report).
- Release project resources.
- Transition final deliverables to the customer or operations.

Outputs:

- Final product, service, or result transition.
- o Project closure report.
- Lessons learned repository.

13. Key Terms and Definitions:

- **Deliverables:** Tangible or intangible outcomes of the project.
- Milestones: Significant points or events in the project timeline.
- **Risk:** Uncertain event or condition that may impact project objectives.
- Baseline: Original project plan used for comparison with actual progress.
- Change Request: Formal proposal to modify project scope, schedule, or budget.

Create WBS Inputs **Tools & Techniques** Outputs 1 Project management plan .1 Expert judgment .2 Decomposition .1 Scope baseline 2 Project documents updates Scope management plan 2 Project documents • Project scope statement Requirements documentation Requirements documentation 3 Enterprise environmental 4 Organizational process assets

