

Project's Definition and Life Cycle



Project vs Non Project

Project's Definition

- ❑ Projects are unique and non-repetitive.
- ❑ A project must have a substantial goal.
- ❑ Projects are temporary in nature and have a definite beginning and ending date.
- ❑ Projects are completed when the project goals are achieved.
- ❑ A successful project is one that meets or exceeds the expectations of your stakeholders.

A project is defined as a “temporary endeavor with a beginning and an end and it must be used to create a unique product, service or result”.

Triple Constraints

□ Time

□ Cost

□ Scope



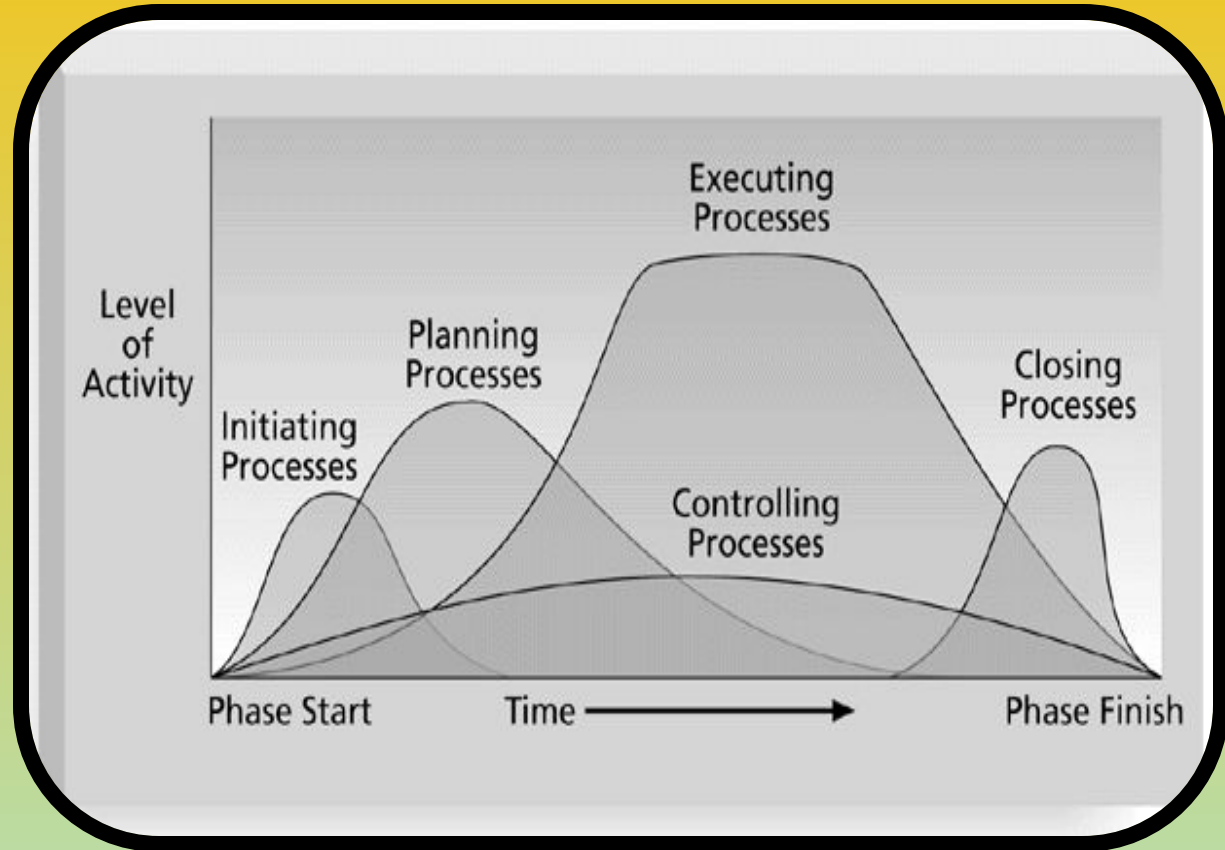
Project Management:

“A set of tools and techniques, performed by people, to describe, organize, and monitor, the work of project activities.”



Project Life Cycle

- Defining
- Planning
- Executing
- Controlling
- Closing



Project Life Cycle : Defining

- Problem or opportunity being addressed**
- Goal of the project**
- Objectives needed to accomplish the goal**
- Criterion of determining success**
- Assumptions or Risks identified**

Project Life Cycle : Planning

- ❑ Roadmap of the how the work will be done
- ❑ Always dynamic
- ❑ What to do?
- ❑ Why to do?
- ❑ When to do?
- ❑ What resources are needed?



Benefits of Planning

- Reduces Uncertainty
- Increases Understanding
- Improves Efficiency

| Knowledge Areas | Project Management Process Groups | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------------|
| | Initiating Process Group | Planning Process Group | Executing Process Group | Monitoring and Controlling Process Group | Closing Process Group |
| 4. Project Integration Management | 4.1 Develop Project Charter | 4.2 Develop Project Management Plan | 4.3 Direct and Manage Project Work | 4.4 Monitor and Control Project Work 4.5 Perform Integrated Change Control | 4.6 Close Project or Phase |
| 5. Project Scope Management | | 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 | |
| 6. Project Time Management | | 6.1 Plan Schedule Management 6.2 Define Activities 6.3 Sequence Activities 6.4 Estimate Activity Resources 6.5 Estimate Activity Durations 6.6 Develop Schedule | | 6.7 Control Schedule | |
| 7. Project Cost Management | | 7.1 Plan Cost Management 7.2 Estimate Costs 7.3 Determine Budget | | 7.4 Control Costs | |
| 8. Project Quality Management | | 8.1 Plan Quality Management | 8.2 Perform Quality Assurance | 8.3 Control Quality | |
| 9. Project Human Resource Management | | 9.1 Plan Human Resource Management | 9.2 Acquire Project Team 9.3 Develop Project Team 9.4 Manage Project Team | | |
| 10. Project Communications Management | | 10.1 Plan Communications Management | 10.2 Manage Communications | 10.3 Control Communications | |
| 11. Project Risk Management | | 11.1 Plan Risk Management 11.2 Identify Risks 11.3 Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis 11.4 Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis 11.5 Plan Risk Responses | | 11.6 Control Risks | |
| 12. Project Procurement Management | | 12.1 Plan Procurement Management | 12.2 Conduct Procurements | 12.3 Control Procurements | 12.4 Close Procurements |
| 13. Project Stakeholder Management | 13.1 Identify Stakeholders | 13.2 Plan Stakeholder Management | 13.3 Manage Stakeholder Engagement | 13.4 Control Stakeholder Engagement | |

Project Life Cycle : Executing

- (Referred to as Organizing)**
- Organizing People**
- Identification of Specific resources**
- Scheduling workers to activities**
- Scheduling activities**

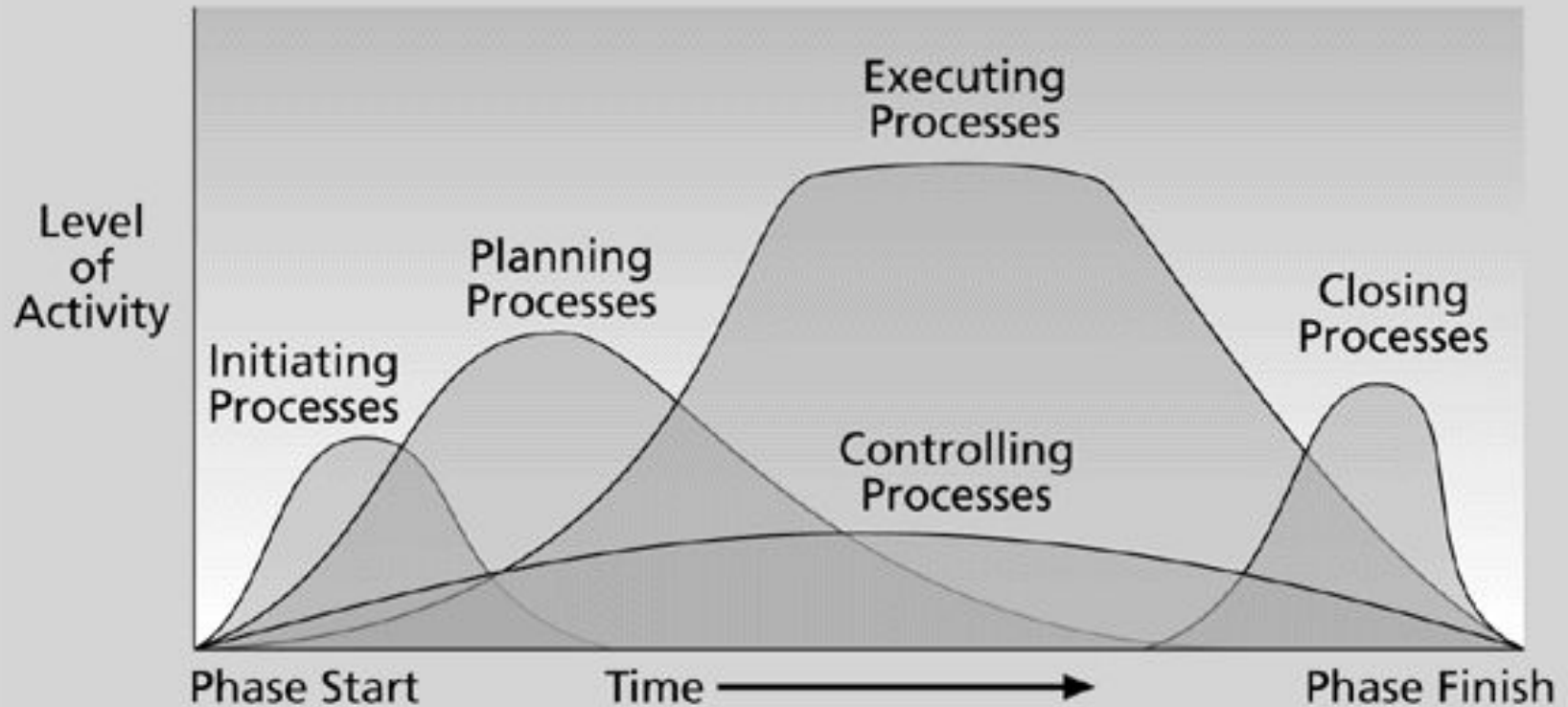
Project Life Cycle : Controlling

- Monitor project progress and slips**
- Look ahead for potential problems**
- Handle Change**

Project Life Cycle : Closing

- Did the project do what the requestor said it would do?**
- Did the project do as specified by the project manager?**
- Was the project completed according to plan?**
- What helpful information was collected?**
- How well the project plan was followed?**

Concluding Remarks:



The End