Introduction to project management

# Assignment 1 test 1 Notes

## Video 1 :

Project management Body of knowledge (PMBOK)

## Video 2 :

Information technology is a relatively new thing for project management.

Now PM is more articulate than before.

Software is widely used.

Time budget and meet requirements

High quality software.

IT projects have bad track record, and they are prone to fail. An estimate 31% of project are cancelled costing over $481 billion.

The complexity of the project often negatively impacts the results in term of project delivered in time.

Project Management is demanded in IT fields as it can have advantages:

### Advantage of Project management applied:

1. Better control of financial, physical, and human resources
2. Improved customer relations
3. Shorter development time
4. Lower costs
5. Higher quality and increased reliability
6. Higher profit margins
7. Improve productivity
8. Better internal coordination
9. Less stress for workers

Better tools help to successfully complete the projects.

### Why project fail:

Lack of project management

Inadequate support from managers

Poor communications

Neglecting the human factor

Untested technology

### Key for success:

1. Executive Support
2. User Involvement
3. Experienced Project Management
4. Clear business Objectives
5. Minimised Scope
6. Standards Software Infrastructure
7. Firm Basi Requirement
8. Formal methodology
9. Reliable Estimates
10. Other

## Video 3 :

### Definitions

A project is a temporary endeavour with an end date and accomplish new and unique purpose.

Application of knowledge tools and technique to activities in order to meet project requirements(scope) on time(time) withing the budget (cost) and appropriate standards

Operation are project with no end date.

Project have the tendency to make more money than operation as there are benefits on the competition such as bonuses a profitable advantage. Operation is often a failure project.

### 10 areas of project management:

1. Scope
2. Time
3. Cost
4. Quality
5. Human resources
6. Procurement ( the act of obtaining o producing something )
7. stakeholder
8. Risk
9. Communication
10. Project integration management

Project integration management is applied in every area(1 to 9). And is the coordination of all areas and ensure that all 9 areas are areas managed properly.

### The four knowledge areas :

**Scope** 🡪 define the tasks to complete the project

**Time** 🡪 be able to estimate the length of the project and finish it on time

**Cost** 🡪 preparing and managing the budget

**Quality** 🡪 ensures that the standards are maintained

Quality is linked to time, e.g., the more the quality of a software is high the long will take to test and come out with a satisfactory product.

### Objective of achievement areas:

**Project human resources management** 🡪 make effective the use of people

**Project communications management** 🡪 is the act of generating, collecting, disseminating, and storing project information.

**Project risk management** 🡪 Includes identifying, analysing, and responding to risks related to the project.

**Project procurement management** 🡪 procuring goods and service for the project outside of the performing organization

**Project stakeholders’ management** 🡪 approve, support, and oppose project from stakeholder perspective.

Triple constraint: scope, time, cost

Forth constraint: quality

Quality is subjective.

### What make a good project manager???

Human relation communication, effectiveness, mental organization, knowledge

* Lead by example
* Are visionaries
* Are technically competent
* Are decisive
* Are good communicators
* Are good motivators

Leader and management skills

PMP certification:

The project management institution provides certification as project management professional PMP

Ethic in project management:

Code of professional conduct

Tools program and app,

Low-end🡪 discord and Trello

Midrange 🡪 MS Project

High-end 🡪 enterprise management software