



PMP® EXAM PREP

PMI Authorized
Training Partner

BOOTCAMP

Session 5

Attendance Alert
Percipio Users: Name is based
on your information in
Percipio
Using Zoom: Enter your first
and last name

PMP® Exam Prep

This course will assist learners in preparing
for PMI's PMP Exam (2021 Update)

Scheduled Breaks



Session

Periodic breaks

For attendance purposes, please stay logged in during all breaks.



Accessing Your Bootcamp Resources – Percipio Users

Check Your Specific Bootcamp Channel for Your Resources

- Project Management Professional (PMP) ATP Bootcamp: 5 Day Cohort
- Project Management Professional (PMP) ATP Bootcamp: 8 Day UK Cohort
- Project Management Professional (PMP) ATP: 8 Day NA Cohort
- Project Management Professional (PMP) ATP: 8 Day Australia Cohort

This screenshot shows a learning platform interface for a PMP ATP bootcamp. At the top, there is a banner with the text: "This Bootcamp provides Project Managers with the knowledge and skills needed to attain the Project Management Professional (PMP) certification. This course meets the 35-hour classroom requirement for...". Below the banner is a "View More" button.

The main navigation bar includes tabs for "Courses" (highlighted with a yellow box), "Books", "TestPrep", and "Register and Join Sessions". Below the navigation bar are four action buttons: "Watch" (red), "Read" (green), "Practice" (blue), and "Attend" (purple).

A sidebar on the right contains links for "Bootcamp Documents and Other Files" and "Resources".

The central content area features a course card for "PMP ATP Attendance 5-Day and 8-Day". The card includes a "Best Practices for attendance!" section with a pink background and a "You are here!" location pin icon. It also lists "DOs" and "DON'Ts" for attending the bootcamp.

The course card displays the following details:

- COURSE: PMP ATP Attendance 5-Day and 8-Day
- Duration: 8m 33s
- Description: Learn how attendance is tracked.

Accessing Your Bootcamp Resources - All Other Users

Check Your Learning Portal for any Available Courses, Books or TestPrep exam

Check the Specific GitHub Link for Your Bootcamp Documents and Other Files

- Attending a 5-Day Bootcamp
- <https://github.com/Skillsoft-Content/PMP5Day>
- Attending an 8 Day Bootcamp
- <https://github.com/Skillsoft-Content/PMP8Day>

 *Archive Resources Aug to Dec 2022	Add files via upload	3 days ago
 *Archive Resources July 2022	Add files via upload	3 days ago
 5-Day Attendance and Certificates of...	Add files via upload	4 days ago
 Class Links	Add files via upload	4 days ago
 Documents (Syllabus, Exam Content ...)	Add files via upload	4 days ago
 PMP Learner Kit Information	Delete Placeholder	4 days ago
 Slide Decks	Create Placeholder	4 days ago
 Vocabulary Slides	Create Placeholder	4 days ago
5-Day		4 days ago
Current Bootcamp Documents and Other Files		4 days ago
 *Archive Resources Aug to Dec 2022	Delete Placeholder	3 days ago
 *NA Cohort Aug Sep Oct 2022 Bootc...	Delete Test.txt	4 months ago
 *NA Cohort Jun Jul Aug 2022 Bootca...	Delete Test	4 months ago
 *UK and APAC Cohort Jul Aug Sep 20...	Delete Test.txt	4 months ago
 8-Day Attendance and Certificates of...	Delete Placeholder	3 days ago
 Class Links	Add files via upload	4 days ago
 Documents (Syllabus, Exam Content ...)	Add files via upload	4 days ago
 PMP Learner Kit Information	Delete Placeholder	3 days ago
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8-Day		4 days ago
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*Archive Resources Aug to Dec 2022	Add files via upload	3 days ago
*Archive Resources July 2022	Add files via upload	last week
5-Day Attendance and Certificates of...	Add files via upload	last week
Class Links	Add files via upload	last week
Documents (Syllabus, Exam Content ...)	Add files via upload	yesterday
Lunch Break Videos	Delete Placeholder	1 minute ago
PMP Learner Kit Information	Delete PMP ATP Learner Kit Info Jan 6 2023.pdf	3 days ago
Slide Decks	Delete Placeholder	yesterday
Vocabulary Slides	Delete Placeholder	yesterday

*Archive Resources Aug to Dec 2022	Delete Placeholder	3 days ago
*NA Cohort Aug Sep Oct 2022 Bootc...	Delete Test.txt	4 months ago
*NA Cohort Jun Jul Aug 2022 Bootca...	Delete Test	4 months ago
*UK and APAC Cohort Jul Aug Sep 20...	Delete Test.txt	4 months ago
8-Day Attendance and Certificates of...	Delete Placeholder	3 days ago
Class Links	Add files via upload	4 days ago
Documents (Syllabus, Exam Content ...)	Add files via upload	4 days ago
PMP Learner Kit Information	Delete Placeholder	4 days ago
Slide Decks	Create Placeholder	3 days ago
Vocabulary Slides	Create Placeholder	3 days ago

Logging In with Correct Name for Attendance is Your Responsibility

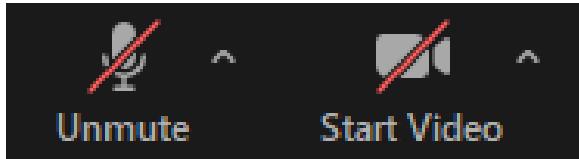
- Your name should be the same as in your Learning Platform (EX: Percipio, Skillport, etc.), Zoom account when joining through the Zoom app or client, or the name you input before joining directly using the Zoom link.
- Joining from Learning Portal: Check to make sure your first and last name is correct in your Learning Portal. If it is not, please reach out to Skillsoft Support for further assistance support@skillsoft.com in order to find out how it can be corrected.
- Joining through Zoom: If you join through Zoom using the Desktop Client or Phone App, please use a Zoom account created through Zoom that has your First and Last Name. If you join through the browser link, please enter your First and Last Name when prompted.

Issues With Staying Connected

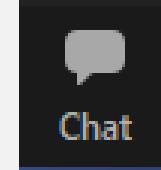
- If you are having issues with Percipio or Skillport with being disconnected from the session, please contact Customer Support directly <https://support.skillsoft.com/bootcamps> for assistance.
- There is no need to notify us during the session that you have rejoined the session after being disconnected or that you have missed time. These messages will be dismissed if you have no question.
- If being disconnected is a regular occurrence, please ask for the Zoom details in the session through the Q&A so you can join directly through Zoom. These details are the same for all the sessions. So please make note of them in a file so you only need to ask once.
- Review the instructions in the **PMP Bootcamp 5-Day and 8-Day Attendance Tracker and Certificate Request Process.docx** file to track each time you join and leave the session for whatever reason.

Ways to Participate in a Webinar

We are saving everyone's bandwidth usage by disabling cameras and microphones



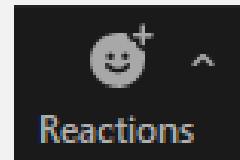
Find the Chat option in your Zoom command bar



Change the To: choice in the blue box to everyone.

To: Everyone ▾

Explore the Reactions option in your Zoom command bar



This is a fun way to provide quick and easy feedback

Using Zoom: Chat vs. Q&A

Please use the **Chat** to:

- Respond to instructor's questions
- Share your preferred tools and techniques
- Communicate with other participants
- Questions do not go in the chat
- The chat may be slowed as needed, to minimize disruptions

Please use the **Q&A** for:

- Technical assistance – Begin with: Percipio or Non-Percipio student
- Guidance on how to access course material – Begin with: Percipio or Non-Percipio
- Clarification and questions on lecture points, if not answered by instructor

Please be very patient, the support team responds to many inquiries per session.

Upvoting in the Q&A

- Questions will be visible to all participants
- Do you like a particular question? Click to upvote!
- Sort by “most upvotes” to see most popular questions
- Look at existing questions before typing a new one, to avoid duplicates
- Top questions will be selected and answered live (with instructor discretion)
- Priority will be given to managing technical issues.
- Not every question will be answered.

Great questions:

- are related to the course content
- include topics that everyone would benefit from learning
- are not spread across multiple posts

The screenshot shows a digital interface for a Q&A session. At the top, there are three colored circles (red, yellow, green) followed by the text "Q&A". Below this, there are two tabs: "All questions (3)" (which is blue and highlighted) and "My questions (2)". To the right of these tabs is a button labeled "Most Upvotes" with a dropdown arrow, which is also highlighted with a yellow circle. The main area displays three questions listed vertically. The first question is from "Lena Oxton" at 9:14 AM, asking if anyone has used all the new webinar features, with a blue thumbs-up icon and the number "2" indicating it has been upvoted twice. The second question is from "David Lu" at 9:10 AM, asking how many people can watch the webinar, with a blue thumbs-up icon and the number "1" indicating it has been upvoted once. The third question is from "Ana Amari" at 9:13 AM, asking if the webinar is being recorded, with a blue thumbs-up icon and no numerical count shown. At the bottom of the screen is a light gray input field with the placeholder text "Type your question here...".

IS LIVE ATTENDANCE REQUIRED?

- YES, if you are taking this training to register for the PMP exam live attendance is required. However, this is the exception rule for the 8 Day Bootcamp – You are allowed to miss up to two sessions if you make up the sessions by watching their replays.
- If you miss more than 15 mins at any time (including during breaks) beyond the two sessions allowed, you will need to make it/them up by attending the live session(s) in a different 8-day cohort*.
- Check your Bootcamp documents for the PMP Bootcamp 5-Day and 8-Day Attendance Tracker and Certificate Request Process file that explains manually tracking your attendance and how to get your PDU Certificate.

*Please see the Bootcamp calendar at <http://calendar.skillsoft.com/> for information about upcoming sessions.



IN CASE OF ABSENCE

You can access a replay online for a previous session by following these steps 24 to 48 hours after the session ends.

Step 1. Go to: <https://github.com/Skillsoft-Content/PMPReplay>

Step 2. Click on the PMP Replay Zoom Links file for the year you attended the Bootcamp. And then click the Download option.

Step 3. When the file opens, and you are prompted enter the following password. Those are zero's not the letter O. The password is case sensitive.

pmpB00tcampReplay!

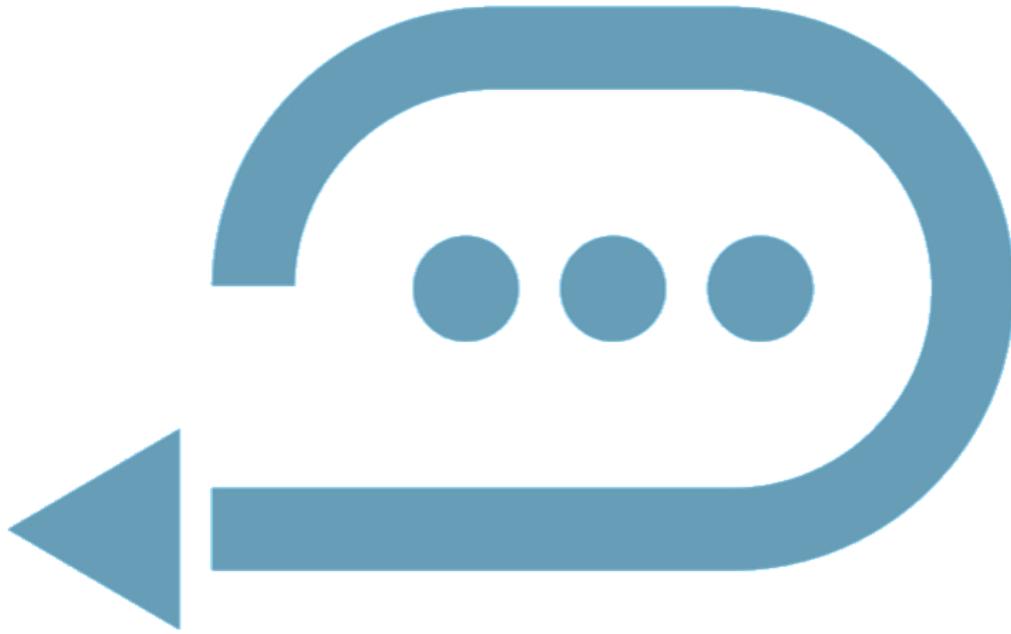
Step 4. Locate the worksheet that corresponds with the Cohort you attended and use the provided link and password for the replay.

***Replays will be available for 1 year. They are not available for download.**

NO LIMIT FOR REPLAYS:

For the Bootcamp you are attending, there is no limit on requesting the replays for study purposes.

Recap Session 4



Mapping this course to the Student Workbook

	Business Environment Lesson 1	Start the Project Lesson 2	Plan the Project Lesson 3	Lead the Project Team Lesson 4	Support Project Team Performance Lesson 5	Close the Project/Phase Lesson 6
Topic A	(1A) Foundation	(2A) Identify and Engage Stakeholders	(3A) Planning Projects	(4A) Craft Your Leadership Skills	(5A) Implement Ongoing Improvements	(6A) Project Phase/Closure
Topic B	(1B) Strategic Alignment	(2B) Form the Team	(3B) Scope	(4B) Create a Collaborative Project Team Environment	(5B) Support Performance	(6B) Benefits Realization
Topic C	(1C) Project Benefits and Value	(2C) Build Shared Understanding	(3C) Schedule	(4C) Empower the Team	(5C) Evaluate Project Progress	(6C) Knowledge Transfer
Topic D	(1D) Organizational Culture and Change Management	(2D) Project Approach	(3D) Resources	(4D) Support Team Member Performance	(5D) Manage Project Issues and Impediments	
Topic E	(1E) Project Governance		(3E) Budget	(4E) Communicate and Collaborate with Stakeholders	(5E) Manage Project Changes	
Topic F	(1F) Project Compliance		(3F) Risks	(4F) Training, Coaching and Mentoring		
Topic G			(3G) Quality	(4G) Manage Conflict		
Topic H			(3H) Integrate Plans			

LESSON 3

PLAN THE PROJECT

- Planning Projects
- Scope
- Schedule
- Resources
- Budget
- Risks
- Quality
- Integrate Plans





Risks

TOPIC F

Risk

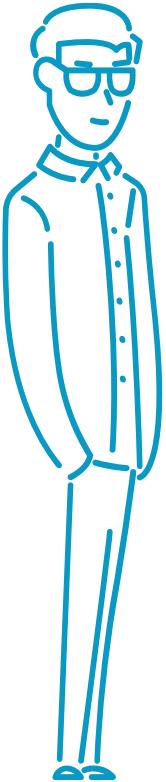
Conditions of Uncertainty

-
- Risk originates from a wide range of known and unknown causes within and outside the business environment.
 - Risk development is indicated by a **trigger condition**.
 - Risks can be positive (**opportunities**) or negative (**threats**).
 - If a risk becomes an **issue**, you must act!



Project Risks

SLC Examples



Project Risks

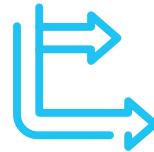
- Working with new vendors and building processes
- Supply chain issues for correct bricks
- Building code compliance
- Key stakeholder conflict
- Retail market changes – decline of in-store shopping
- Site survey shows risk of slippage from coastal erosion < 25 years

Risk

Business Context

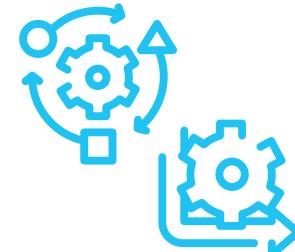


- *Likelihood of a risk event vs. the potential impact*
- *Opportunity vs. threat*



Business risks represent an opportunity for gain or loss.

Project risk management systematically maximizes the probability of positive events and minimizes the probability and consequences of negative events.

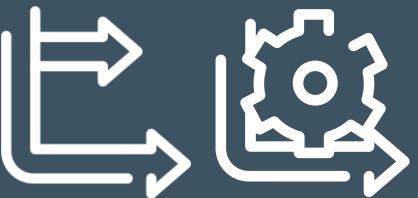


As project uncertainty increases, the risk of rework increases; adaptive life cycles use smaller increments of work to enable **feedback and progressive elaboration** of scope.



Create Risk Strategy

First, understand risk parameters for the organization and the project!



How would you describe the organization/ project's **risk appetite**?

- Risk-seeking?
- Risk-neutral?
- Risk-averse?

The **risk threshold** is tied to individual and organizational risk appetites. Do you know:

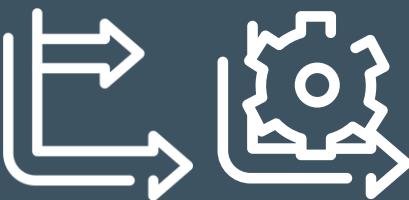
- Which are too high to accept?
- Which are low enough to just be accepted?
- What criteria determines inclusion in the **risk register**?



Management Guidelines

- Use qualitative (high, medium, low, etc.) or quantitative (numerical) ratings
- Set a maximum risk exposure level that can be managed without escalation

Define/Refine Risk Management Approach



Set initial risk strategy, then define and refine it!

Factor in project characteristics:

- Size
- Complexity
- Importance
- Development approach

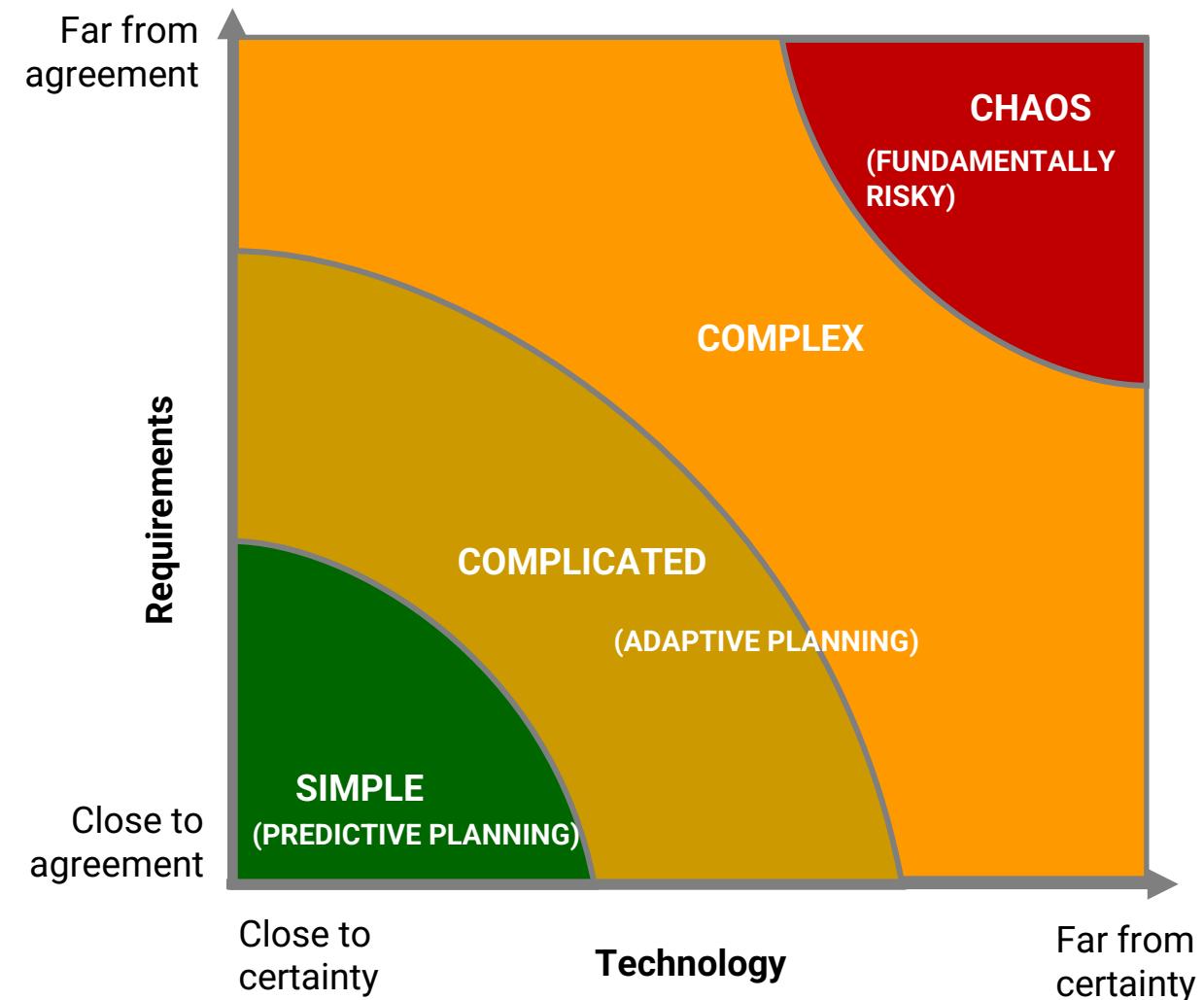
Create a **risk management plan!**

In the plan:

- Risk strategy
- Methodology
- Roles and responsibilities
- Funding
- Timing
- Risk categories
- Stakeholder risk appetite
- Definition of risk probability and impact
- Probability and impact matrix
- Reporting formats
- Tracking documents

Inherent Risk

- Agile projects include risks in user stories and as part of backlog work items
- Teams discuss risks at planning meetings, during the normal course of work
- Teams place risks in a **risk register**, use **information radiators** to ensure visibility and a **backlog refinement** process that includes constant risk assessment



Risk Identification Techniques



Use a ***prompt list*** to evaluate the external environment for risks.

Data Gathering and Analysis

- Risk breakdown structure (RBS)
- Brainstorming
- Nominal group technique
- SWOT analysis
- Affinity diagram
- Assumption analysis
- Document review
- Delphi technique
- Monte Carlo simulation (larger organizations)

Risk Breakdown Structure

Uses typical categories, such as:

- Technical
- Management
- Commercial
- External



RBS Level 0	RBS Level 1	RBS Level 2
0. All Sources of Project Risk	1. Technical Risk	1.1 Scope definition 1.2 Requirements definition 1.3 Estimates, assumptions, and constraints 1.4 Technical processes 1.5 Technology 1.6 Technical interfaces
	2. Management Risk	2.1 Project management 2.2 Program/portfolio management 2.3 Operations management 2.4 Organization 2.5 Resourcing 2.6 Communication
	3. Commercial Risk	3.1 Contractual terms and conditions 3.2 Internal procurement 3.3 Suppliers and vendors 3.4 Subcontracts 3.5 Client/customer stability 3.6 Partnerships and joint ventures
	4. External Risk	4.1 Legislation 4.2 Exchange rates 4.3 Site / facilities 4.4 Environmental / weather 4.5 Competition 4.6 Regulatory

Example RBS

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Assess Risks

Qualitative *then*
Quantitative

Perform the subjective **qualitative assessment** first.

Prioritize risks for further analysis by assessing and combining their probability of occurrence and impact in a **probability/impact matrix**.

Then, if further support is required, use a **quantitative assessment**.



Not every risk needs quantitative assessment.

Create Risk Probability and Impact Definitions

Example

+ / - IMPACT ON PROJECT OBJECTIVES

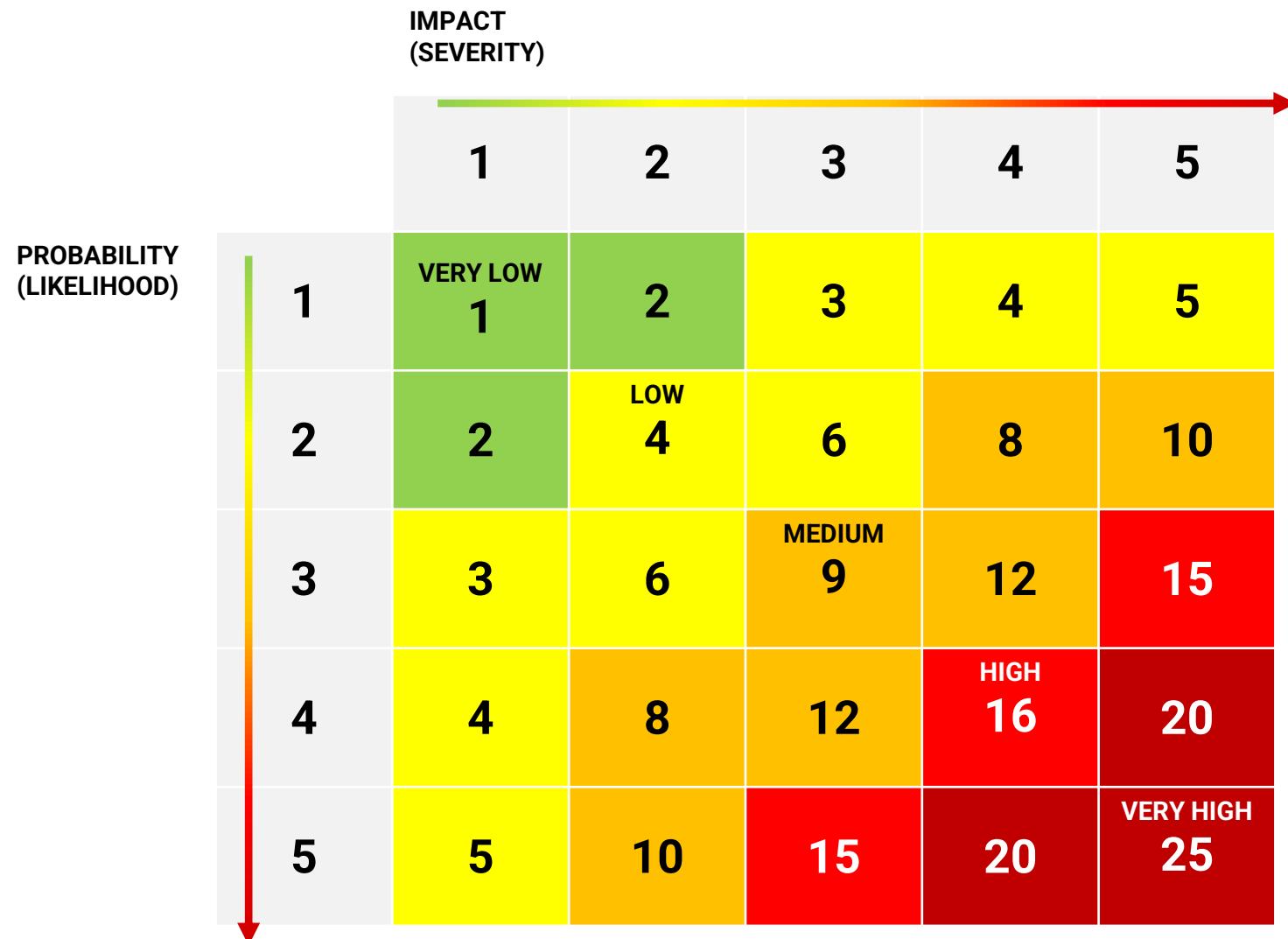
SCALE	PROBABILITY	TIME	COST	QUALITY
VERY HIGH	>70%	>6 months	>\$5m	Very significant impact on overall functionality
HIGH	51-70%	3-6 months	\$1m-\$5m	Significant impact on overall functionality
MEDIUM	31-50%	1-3 months	\$501k - \$1m	Some impact in key functional areas
LOW	11-30%	1-4 weeks	\$100k-\$500k	Minor impact on overall functionality
VERY LOW	1-10%	1 week	<\$100k	Minor impact on secondary functions
NIL	<1%	No change	No change	No change in functionality

Probability and Impact Matrix

- Use numeric values and/or colors
- If using numbers, multiply them to give a probability impact score – this makes evaluating relative priority easier!



This is NOT a quantitative evaluation.



Risk Register*



Risk Description	Impact Description	Impact Level Score	Probability Level Score	Risk Score (probability and impact multiplied)	Trigger Condition	Planned Response	Owner
	<i>What will happen if the risk is not mitigated or eliminated</i>	Rate 1 (LOW) to 5 (HIGH)	Rate 1 (LOW) to 5 (HIGH)	(IMPACT X PROBABILITY) Address highest first.	What indicates the risk will occur.	Action plan	Who's responsible
Supply chain issues for correct bricks		5	1	5	Supplier notification		L. De Souza
Building code compliance		5	2	10	Pre-checks fail		K. Ayoung
Working with new vendors and building processes		3	3	9	Delays or conflict		K. Ayoung



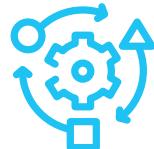
Risk List



Risk	Probability (1-10)	Impact (1-10)	Magnitude
• Working with new vendors and building processes	5	6	30
• Supply chain issues for correct bricks	5	10	50
• Building code noncompliance	5	10	50
• Key stakeholder conflict (Josie Bynoe)	4	6	24
• Retail market declining	8	10	80
• Site survey shows risk of slippage from coastal erosion < 25 years	5	3	15

Teams can add (tailor) columns for:

- Owner
- Status
- Date identified
- Date resolved
- Days active
- Resolution strategy



In addition to a risk list or a risk register, teams use information radiators and a backlog refinement process with risks added, which are discussed at various planning meetings.

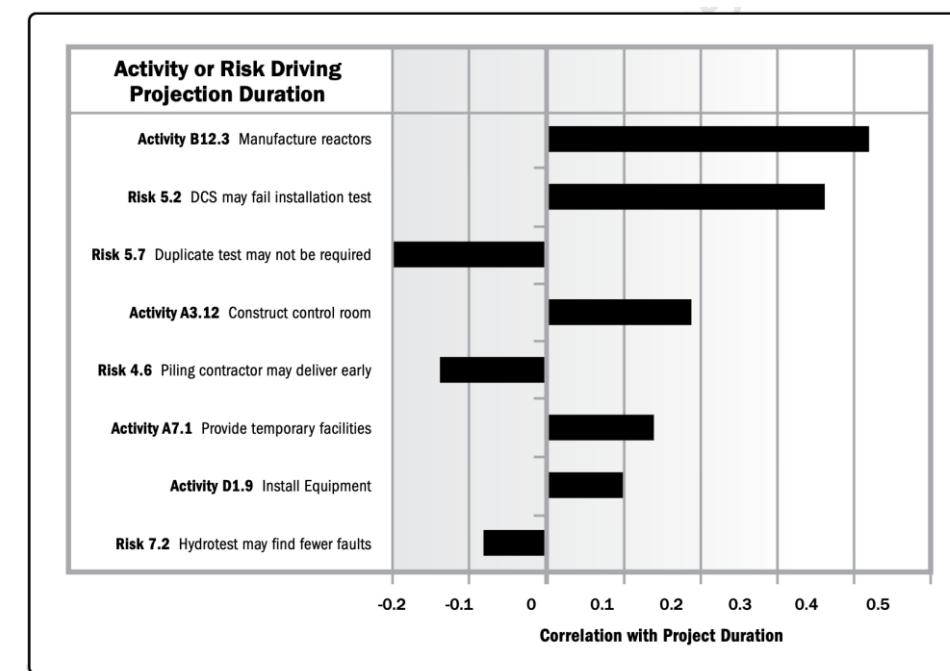
Quantitative Risk Analysis Methods

(1 of 2)

- **Simulations**
- **Sensitivity analysis**
- *Decision tree analysis*
- *Influence diagrams*
- *Expected monetary value (EMV)*



- **Simulations** - Use computer models to determine risk factors
 - **Monte Carlo simulations** produce a quantitative risk analysis model by using schedule and/or cost inputs to produce an integrated quantitative cost-schedule risk analysis
- **Sensitivity analysis** - Determine the greatest risk
 - Output is the **Tornado diagram**, a horizontal bar chart comparing relative importance of various risks, highest on top



Quantitative Risk Analysis Methods

(2 of 2)

- *Simulations*
- *Sensitivity analysis*
- **Decision tree analysis**
- **Influence diagrams**
- **Expected monetary value (EMV)**



Decision tree analysis

- Branches represent decisions or events, each with associated costs and risks
- The end-points of branches represent the outcome (negative or positive)

Influence diagrams

- Quality management graphical aid
- Shows elements of uncertainty caused by risks using ranges or probability distributions



Used when decision trees are too complex.

Expected Monetary Value (EMV)

- Multiply the monetary value of a possible outcome with its probability of occurrence to calculate the EMV of each branch
- Select the optimal one

Risks

Time, Cost and Life Cycle



“Predictive projects are most often affected by the impact of cost-related risks, whereas adaptive projects are affected by the impact of time-related risks.”



Do you agree or disagree? Why?



Do you think each of these typical risks is more typical of predictive or adaptive project? Can you explain why?

Typical Risks

- Delivery date slips
- Stretched resources
- Lack of clarity
- Scope creep

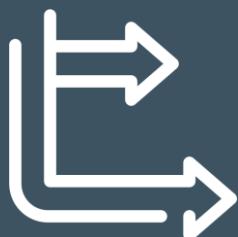


Risk Response

Good Practice

Risk responses should be:

- Appropriate for the significance of the risk
- Cost effective
- Realistic within the project context
- Agreed to by relevant stakeholders
- Owned by a responsible person



Plan Risk Response

Guidelines and Terminology



- A trigger condition signals a risk can develop
- Team implements a risk response
- A **secondary risk** can arise as a direct result of the risk response implementation
- **Residual risk** can remain after risk responses have been implemented
- Have a **contingency (fallback) plan** ready in case the primary risk response fails
- The **contingency reserve (or allowance)** is the budget within the cost baseline that is allocated for identified risks and their response strategies

Risk Response Strategies

Prepare strategies for threats (negative) as well as opportunities (positive) and for individual project risks and overall project risk.



THREAT

ESCALATE

AVOID

TRANSFER

MITIGATE

ACCEPT

OPPORTUNITY

ESCALATE

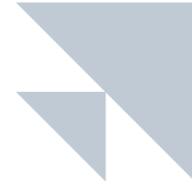
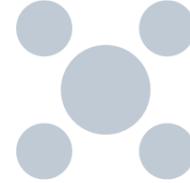
EXPLOIT

SHARE

ENHANCE

ACCEPT

ECO Coverage

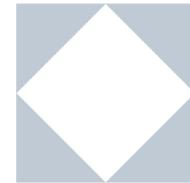
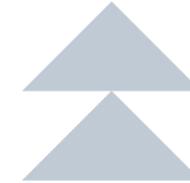
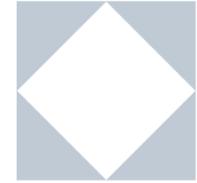
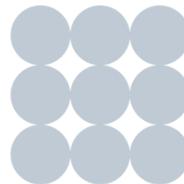


2.3 Assess and manage risks

- Determine risk management options (2.3.1)
- Iteratively assess and prioritize risks (2.3.2)

3.1 Plan and manage project compliance

- Determine necessary approach and action to address compliance needs (risk, legal) (3.1.6)
- Determine potential threats to compliance (3.1.3)





Quality

TOPIC G

Quality

The degree to which a set of inherent characteristics fulfill requirements.

Include:

- Stakeholder expectations and end-user satisfaction
- Compliance with standards and regulations
- Continuous improvement



Cost of Quality

(CoQ)

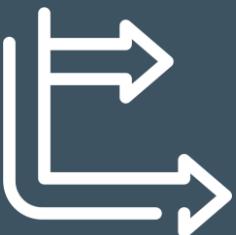
Money spent during project to avoid failure

- **Prevention costs (Build a quality product)**
 - Training
 - Document processes
 - Equipment
 - Time to do work “right” – resources, infrastructure expenses
- **Appraisal (quality assessment)**
 - Testing
 - Inspections

Money spent during/after project because of failures

- **Internal failure costs**
 - Rework
 - Scrap
- **External failure costs**
 - Liabilities
 - Warranty work
 - Lost business

Stakeholder and Customer Expectations of Quality



PRODUCT/DELIVERABLE

Identify quality requirements during requirements elicitation; create **quality management plan**.

PROCESSES

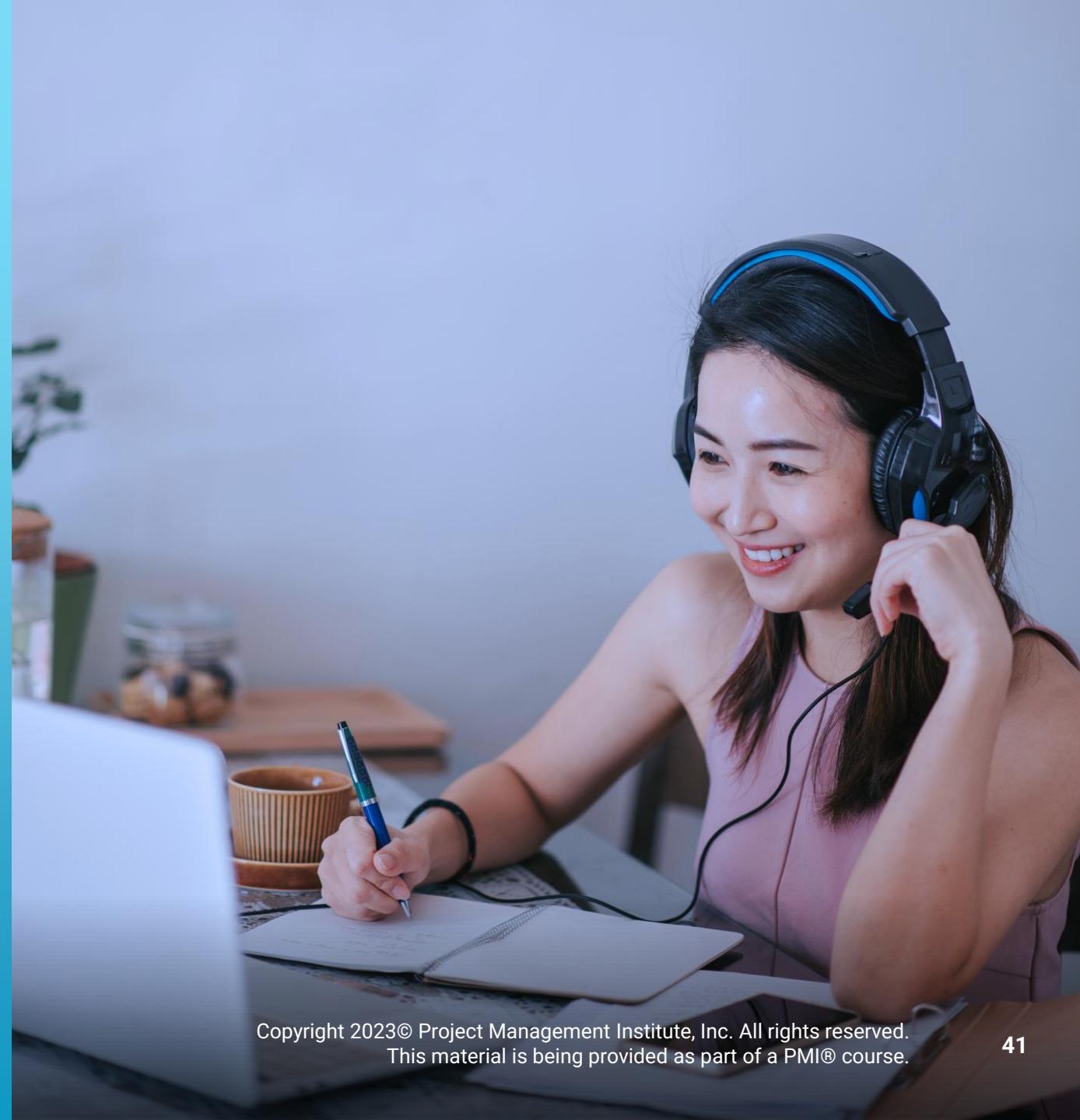
Ongoing observation and checking of processes stated in quality management plan; overseen by a **quality policy**.



*Your organization should have a **quality policy** which applies to all projects. If your organization does not have a quality policy, then your project needs to create one.*

Quality Management Plan

- Activities and resources that achieve the quality objectives
- Formal or informal, detailed or broadly framed
- Reviewed throughout the project
- Benefits:
 - Sharper focus on the project's value proposition
 - Cost reductions
 - Mitigated schedule overruns from rework



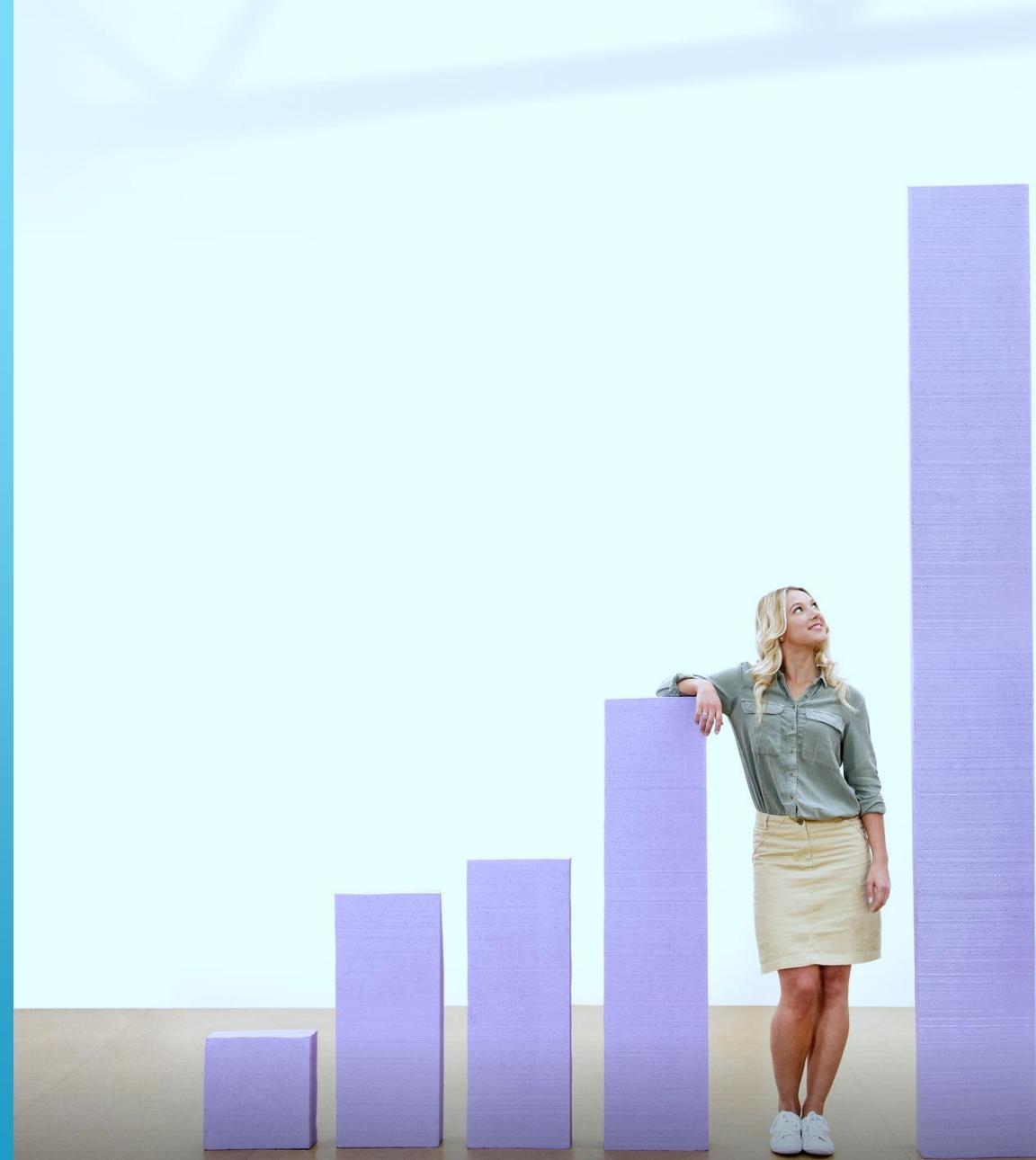
Compliance Requirements

Internal and external standards, such as:

- Appropriate government regulations
- Organizational policies
- Product and project quality requirements
- Project risk

Compliance actions:

- Classify compliance categories
- Determine potential threats to compliance
- Analyze the consequences of noncompliance
- Determine necessary approach and action to address compliance needs



Quality Standards and Regulations

		Example
Standards	Documents established as a model by an authority, custom, or by general consent.	Dictionary
Regulations	Requirements that can establish product, process, or service characteristics, including applicable administrative provisions with government-mandated compliance.	Language rules
De facto standards or regulations	Widely accepted and adopted through use, but not yet. . .	Words are used widely in groups, like slang or jargon.
De jure standards or regulations	Mandated by law or approved by a recognized body of experts.	Word enters dictionary and becomes a defined word.



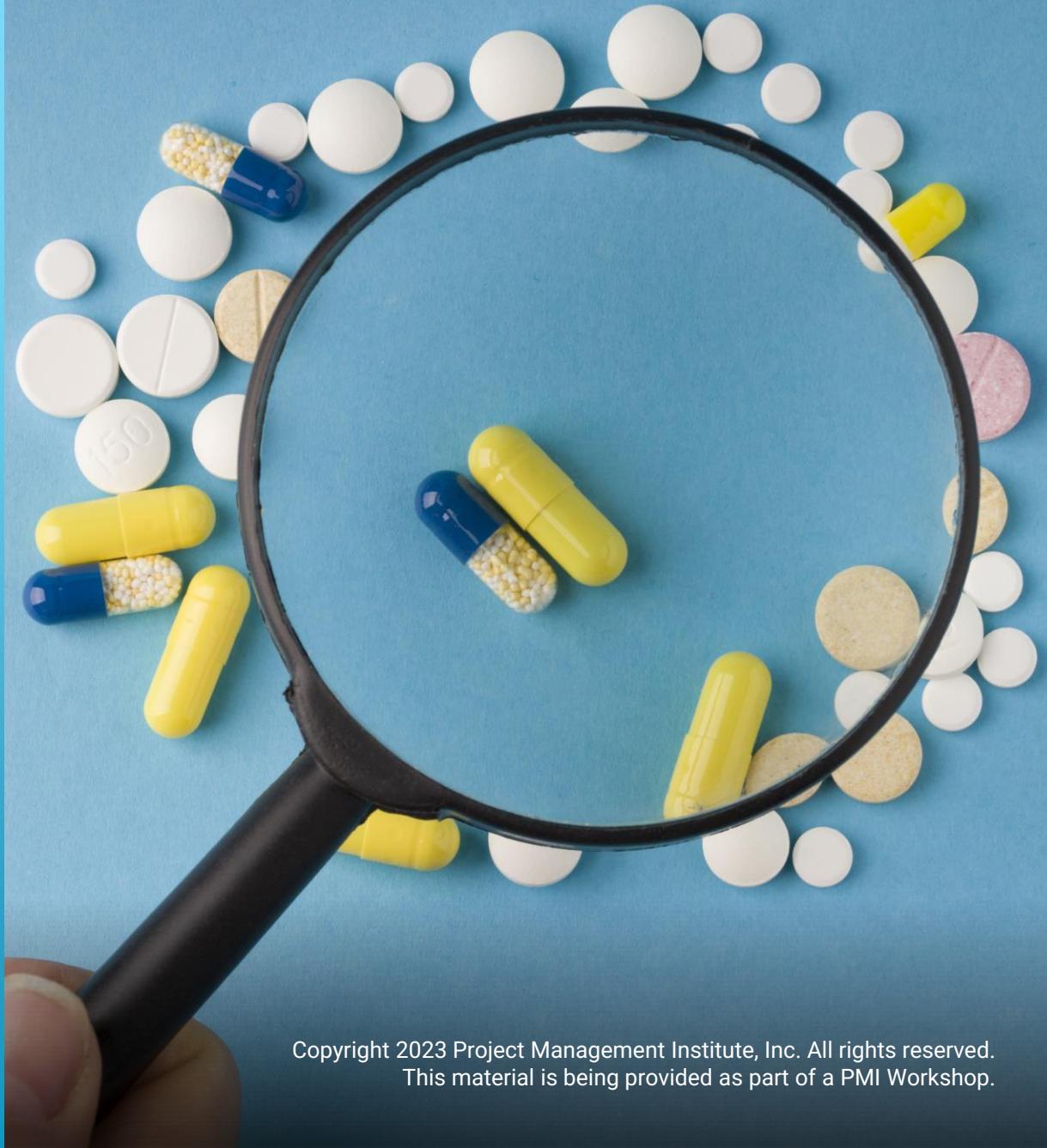
A number of international institutes are devoted to quality, including:

- American Society for Quality (ASQ) - ISO 9000 Series
- The Chartered Quality Institute (CQI)
- ASTM International

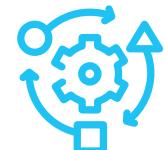
Discussion

Quality Standards and Regulations

What standards and regulations are relevant in your industry?



Quality Metrics, Checklists, and Processes



Metrics measure desired quality attributes for your product or project through testing, use of tools, processes.

Include a tolerance level that factors in what the customer will accept and describe the desired quality level in the acceptance criteria and DoD.

Include **checklists**, **templates** and **quality artifacts** in the quality management plan.

Adaptive teams use retrospectives and small batch cycles to ensure quality.

Quality Methods for Continuous Improvement

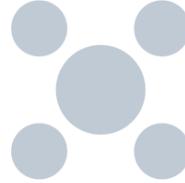
Six Sigma (aka Lean Six Sigma) – DMAIC framework (Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve, Control) – focus on removing waste

Kaizen – “change for better/improve”

(PDCA) Plan – Do – Check – Act – Shewhart/Deming

Agile methods - **Scrum, Kanban, Crystal Methods** (software), etc.

ECO Coverage

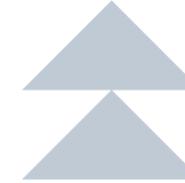
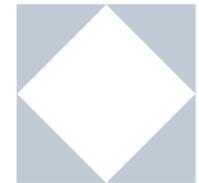
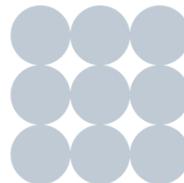


2.7 Plan and manage quality of products / deliverables

- Determine quality standard required for project deliverables (2.7.1)

3.1 Plan and manage project compliance

- Use methods to support compliance (3.1.4)
- Measure the extent to which the project is in compliance (3.1.7)





Integrate Plans

TOPIC H

Integrating Plans

An Important Step



Overall, the scope, schedule, budget, resources, quality and risk plans must support desired outcomes.

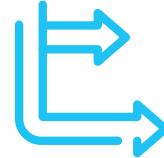
An integrated view of all plans can:

- Identify and correct gaps or discrepancies
- Align efforts and highlight how they depend on each other – so your team works better!
- Help assess and coordinate the project during its life cycle



*The result of this step is an **integrated project management plan!***

Integrate Plans



At the end of the planning stage, combine all planning results from knowledge areas.



Specific to project manager role, this task cannot be delegated.



Reframe the approach to “plan integration” and figure out a way forward to work with the various planning elements – adapt it while working!



Adaptive processes and agile ceremonies provide a structure to continuously integrate plans or aspects of a project.

Change Control

Use a **change management plan** to set a process and assigned roles for change



Questions about Change

Typical Answers

Who can propose a change?

Roles are assigned

What exactly constitutes a change?

A change is proposed or an event changes one of the project baselines or measures

What is the impact of the change on project objectives?

Recommend evaluation method

What are steps to evaluate a **change request** before approving or rejecting it?

Required steps per quality policy

Who has the authority to approve various types and levels of change?

Change control board, other approvals

When a change request is approved, what project documents will record the next steps (actions)?

Change log

How will you monitor these actions to confirm completion and quality?

Quality metrics, RAM/RACI charts, information radiators

Plan for Complexity and Change

- Organization's system
- Human behavior
- Uncertainty or ambiguity



Systems-based

- **Decoupling:** Disconnect parts of the system to simplify it and reduce the number of connected variables
- **Simulation:** Use similar, unrelated scenarios to try to understand the complexity

Reframe the Problem

- **Diversity:** View the system from different perspectives
- **Balance:** Reconsider the type of data used

Process-Based

- **Iterate:** Plan iteratively or incrementally; add features one at a time
- **Engage:** Really engage with stakeholders
- **Fail safe:** Plan for failure

How to Approach Complex Plans

Fail Fast and Self-Correct!

Instead of planning, rely on **tailoring, adaptability and resilience**

Adopt mindsets and frameworks that prioritize **collaboration** over instruction and control

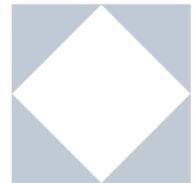
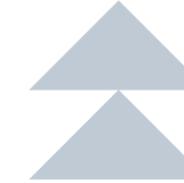


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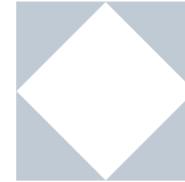
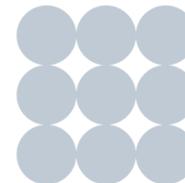
2.9 Integrate project planning activities

- Consolidate the project/phase plans (2.9.1)
- Assess consolidated project plans for dependencies, gaps, and continued business value (2.9.2)
- Analyze the data collected (2.9.3)
- Collect and analyze data to make informed project decisions (2.9.4)
- Determine critical information requirements (2.9.5)



2.10 Manage project changes

- Determine strategy to handle change (2.10.2)



End of Lesson 3



LESSON 4

LEAD THE PROJECT TEAM

- Craft Your Leadership Skills
- Create a Collaborative Project Team Environment
- Empower the Team
- Support Team Member Performance
- Communicate and Collaborate with Stakeholders
- Training, Coaching and Mentoring
- Manage Conflict



Learning Objectives

- Discuss the guidelines for developing leadership competencies and skills.
 - Address leadership styles, and the components of leading a successful team, either in person or virtually.
- Describe artifacts and the strategies for their use.
- Identify the characteristics and core functions of empowered teams.
- Explain strategies and forms of communication for collaborating in a project team environment.
- Learn the value of training, coaching and mentoring for a team.
- Explain the importance of conflict management.
- Discuss the causes and levels of conflict and their outcomes.



Craft Your Leadership Skills

TOPIC A

Power Skills

Project professionals use interpersonal “power skills,” including collaborative leadership, communication, an innovative mindset, for-purpose orientation and empathy.

Teams with these skills can maintain influence with a variety of stakeholders — a critical component for making change.



Guidelines for Developing Inclusive Leadership Competencies

- Tailor your **leadership approach and style**
- Lead with **empathy**
- Understand that **motivations and working styles** vary
- Maintain **transparency and openness** to build trust
- Ensure **external resources** are included

Leadership Skills & Competencies

- Communication
- Conflict management
- Critical thinking
- Cultural awareness
- Decision-making
- Emotional Intelligence Technique (EQ or EI)
- Ethical approach (PMI Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct)
- Expert judgment
- Facilitation
- Meeting management
- Negotiation
- Networking
- Team-building



Interpersonal and Team Skills

- Active listening
- Communications styles assessment
- Emotional intelligence
- Influencing
- Motivation
- Nominal group technique
- Political awareness
- Transparency



Leadership Styles

Tailoring Considerations

- Experience with project type
- Team member maturity
- Organizational governance structures
- Distributed project teams

Style	Characteristic
Direct	Hierarchical, with project manager making all decisions
Consultative	Leader factors in opinions, but makes the decisions
Servant Leadership	Leader models desired behaviors
Consensus/ Collaborative	Team operates autonomously
Situational	Style changes to fit context and maturity/experience of team

Leadership ≠ Management

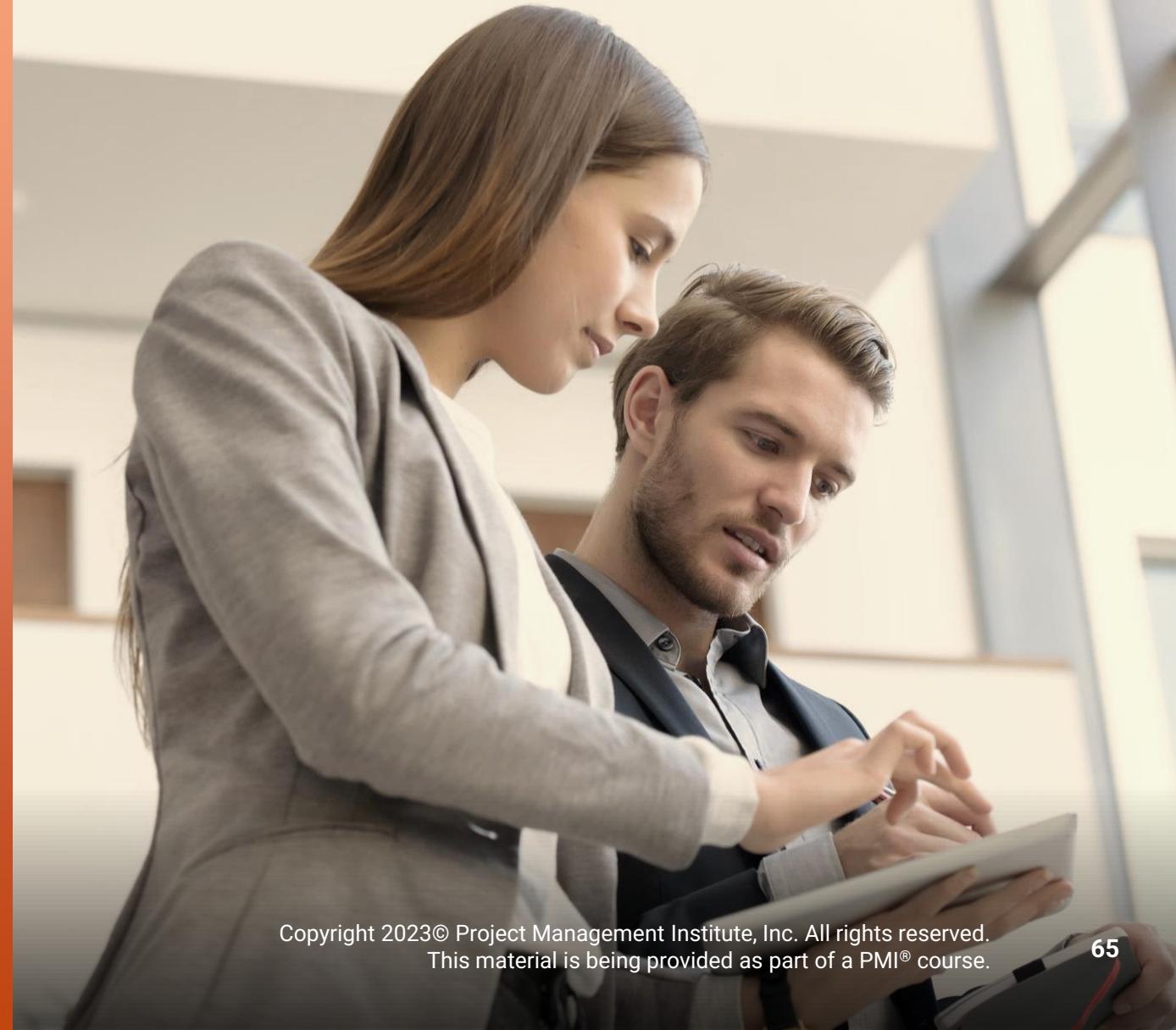
Leadership - Guiding the team by using discussion and an exchange of ideas

Management - Directing actions using a prescribed set of behaviors

- Adapt leadership style to situations and stakeholders
- Be aware of individual and team aims and working relationships
- Use political awareness and emotional intelligence

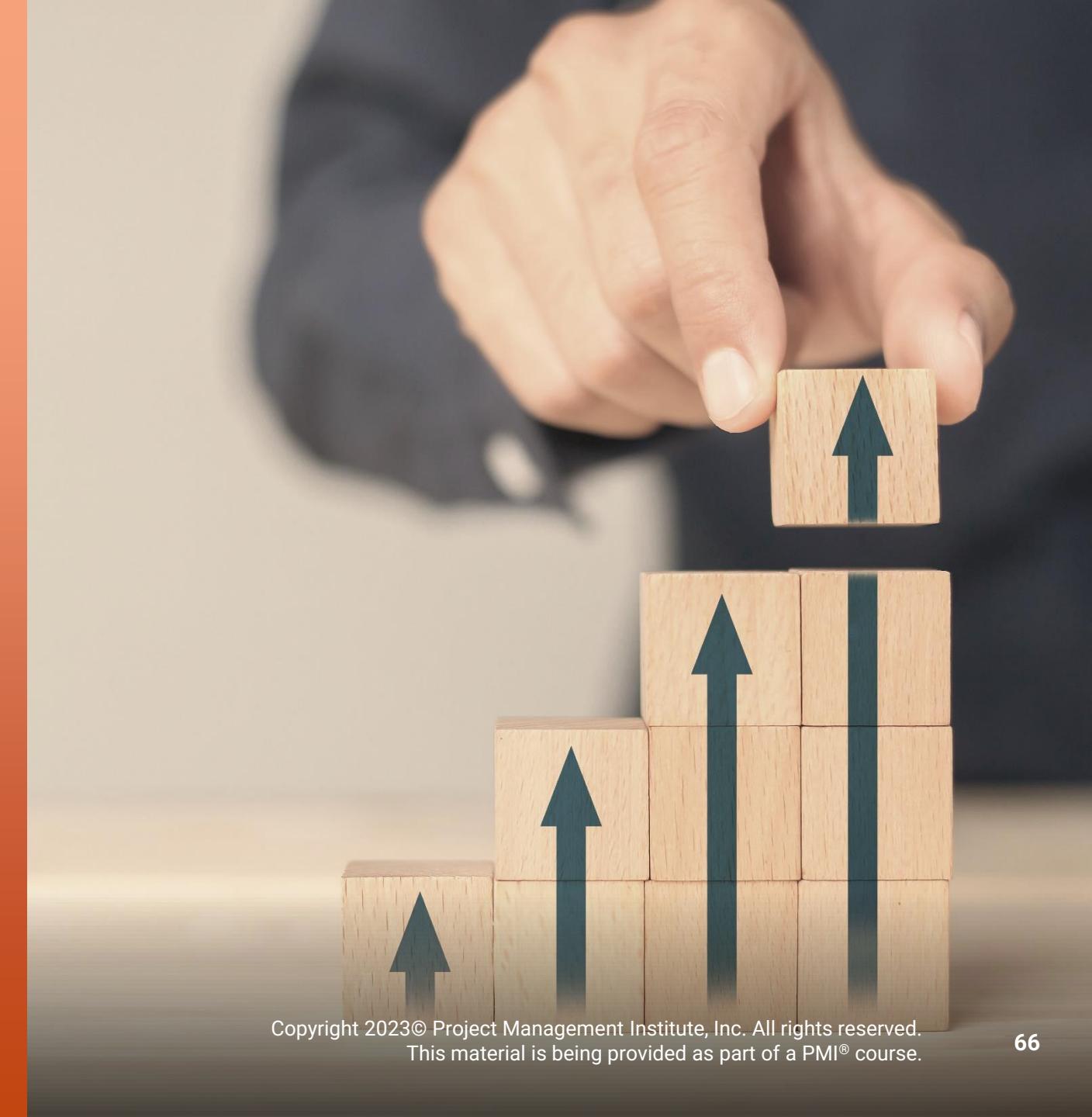
Servant Leadership*

- Facilitate rather than manage
- Provide coaching and training
- Remove work impediments
- Focus on accomplishments
- Encourage every team member to be a servant leader



Adopt a Growth Mindset*

- Let past experiences and processes provide guidance for, but not dictate, your actions
- Commit to continuously improve and innovate, to find new ideas and perspectives
- Discover the best approach through discussion and introspection
- Avoid complacency and blind acceptance



Team-Building

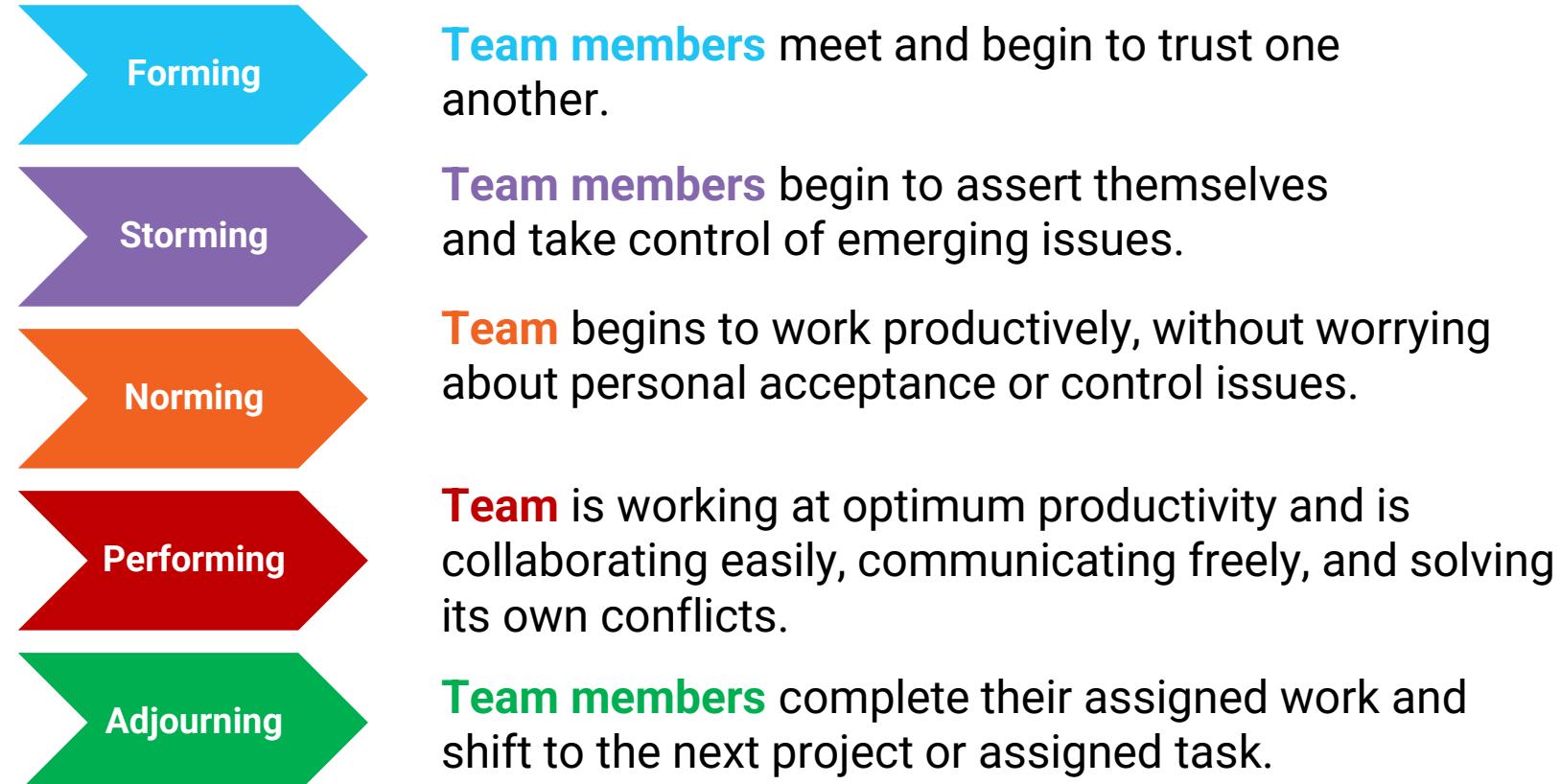
- Cohesion and solidarity help teams perform better.
- Good leadership facilitates bonding between project team members.
- Team-building activities build unity, trust, empathy and focus on the team over the individual. They can be:
 - Formal or informal
 - Brief or extended
 - Facilitated by yourself or a professional facilitator



Can you share an example of a positive team-building experience?



Tuckman Stages of Team Development



Source: Dr Bruce Tuckman

Balance Team Tone with Sense of Urgency



TONE

- Use **fluid communication** and engagement
- Promote **positive interactions**

URGENCY

- Emphasize the project's vision and value
- Commit to and be accountable for delivering value
- Envision team as active participant in delivering the organization's strategic vision

Virtual Team Member Engagement

- Manage engagement by focusing on:
 - Team dynamics
 - Transparency
 - Accountability
 - Attention to effective communication
- Use and adapt videoconferencing tools
- Check for active participation, assess body language and tone
- Enable visibility of work and work status with tools (e.g., Kanban-style boards)

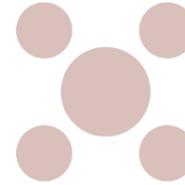


Virtual Team Best Practices

- Manage risk of “feeling isolated”
- Focus on shared commitments and team goals vs. individual accomplishments
- Instill a sense of shared commitment

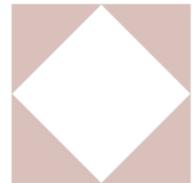
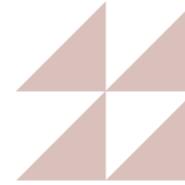


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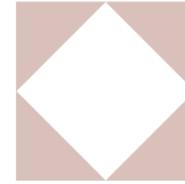
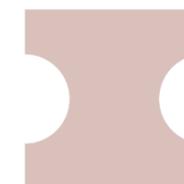
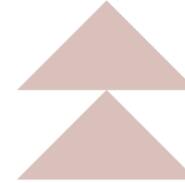
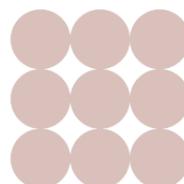
1.2 Lead a team

- Value servant leadership (e.g., relate the tenets of servant leadership to the team) (1.2.3)
- Determine an appropriate leadership style (e.g., directive, collaborative) (1.2.4)
- Distinguish various options to lead various team members and stakeholders (1.2.7)



1.11 Engage and support virtual teams

- Implement options for virtual team member engagement (1.11.3)





Create a Collaborative Project Team Environment

TOPIC B

Where and How the Team Works

- **Colocation**, if possible, is best!
- Factor in **environment and location** to team performance
- Foster **meaningful interaction** to support autonomy
- Respect agreed team working hours and practices (**ground rules**)



“Agile” Space for Hybrid Teams



Ensure private spaces for those who need to work in solitude.

Create a team space that encourages colocation, collaboration, communication, **transparency** and visibility

Work Information Management Systems



Project Management Information System (PMIS)

- Gather, integrate and share project data
- Ensure consistency in collection and reporting

Microsoft Project or similar



Artifacts Management Systems

Store and maintain project artifacts

- *Microsoft SharePoint or Teams*
- *Google Drive*

Importance of Artifacts



Artifacts enable reconstruction of the history of the project and to benefit other projects.



Project teams create and maintain many artifacts during the life of the project.

Information Storage and Distribution Good Practices

- Select an accessible location
- Use information radiators to make work visible
- The storage and distribution system should match the complexity of the project
- Use cloud-based systems for larger projects, especially if team members are geographically distributed



Standardize Artifacts

What to Include

- A simple way to produce and control documents
- Standardized formats and templates
- A structured process for the review and approval of documents
- Version control and security
- Timely distribution of documents



Tailor Artifacts



*These lists are typical,
not exclusive or
prescriptive.*

Tailor the artifact type
and use to your project.



- Project management plan
- Project charter
- Change requests
- Scope baseline
- Schedule baseline
- Cost baseline
- Subsidiary project management plans



- Project management plan
- Product roadmap
- Task boards
- Experiments
- Product backlog
- Sprint backlog

Configuration management plan

- Project management plan component
 - States how project information (and which items) will be recorded and updated
 - Facilitates consistency of the product, service or result of the project and/or operability
-

Configuration management system - How a project manager tracks project artifacts and monitors, and controls changes to them



This is a subset of configuration management related to documents and digital record keeping.

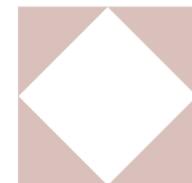
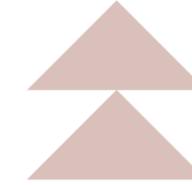
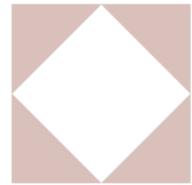
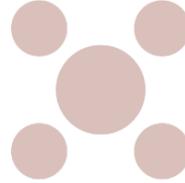
For each update, include:

- A new **version number**
- A **date/time stamp**
- **Name** of user who made the changes



Apply version control to all artifacts, especially important ones, like the project management plan.

ECO Coverage





Empower the Team

TOPIC C

Empower Teams with EI and Fluid Communication

In 2016, “After years of analysing interviews and data from more than 100 teams, [Google researchers] found that the drivers of effective team performance are the group’s average level of emotional intelligence and a high degree of communication between members.”



Empowerment, Unity, Autonomy

- Empower teams to feel a sense of ownership of work, make decisions collaboratively and share responsibility
- Prioritize team unity over individual contributions
- Grant autonomy to teams to show trust, inspire and boost productivity

Goal - Team recognizes their power and influence. As an empowered, cohesive unit, they depend on each other to make decisions and solve problems to deliver desired value quickly.



Support Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DE&I)

- Empower teams as a cohesive unit, but respect individuals
 - Create an environment that acknowledges diversity in a positive way and builds mutual trust by:
 - Following organizational or other relevant standards for DE&I
 - Supporting trust- and morale-building initiatives
 - Fostering a collaborative culture
 - Acting and leading with empathy



Create Psychological Safety and Embrace Diversity

Psychological safety is a psychosocial condition, required for high-performing project teams.

Team members should be comfortable being themselves at work.

Healthy work settings:

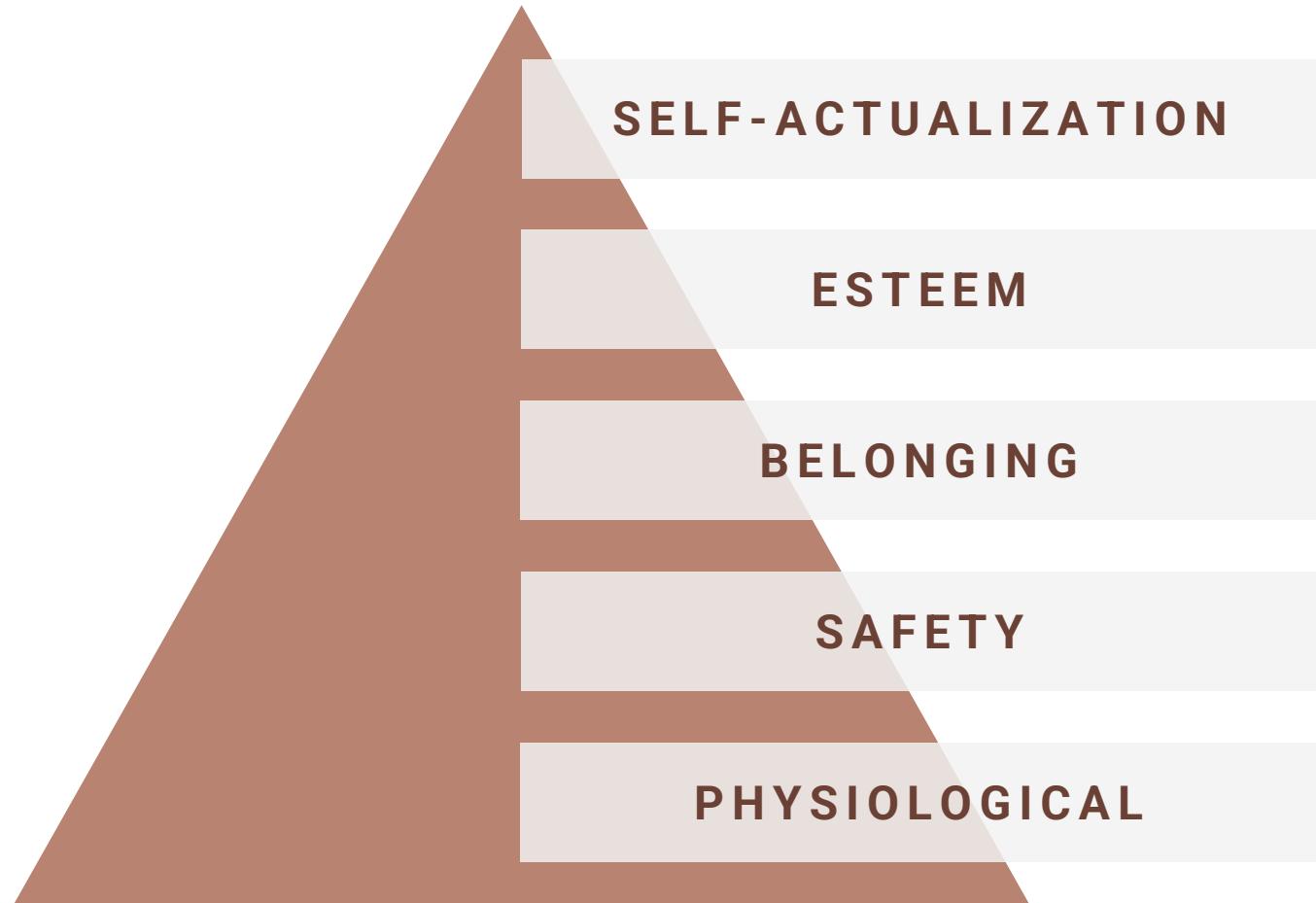
- Embrace **diversity**
- Are built on **trust and mutual respect**
- Ensure **ethical decision-making**

Motivational Theories/ Approaches

- Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
- Herzberg's Motivation-Hygiene Theory
- McGregor's Theory X and Y
- McClelland's Achievement Motivation Theory

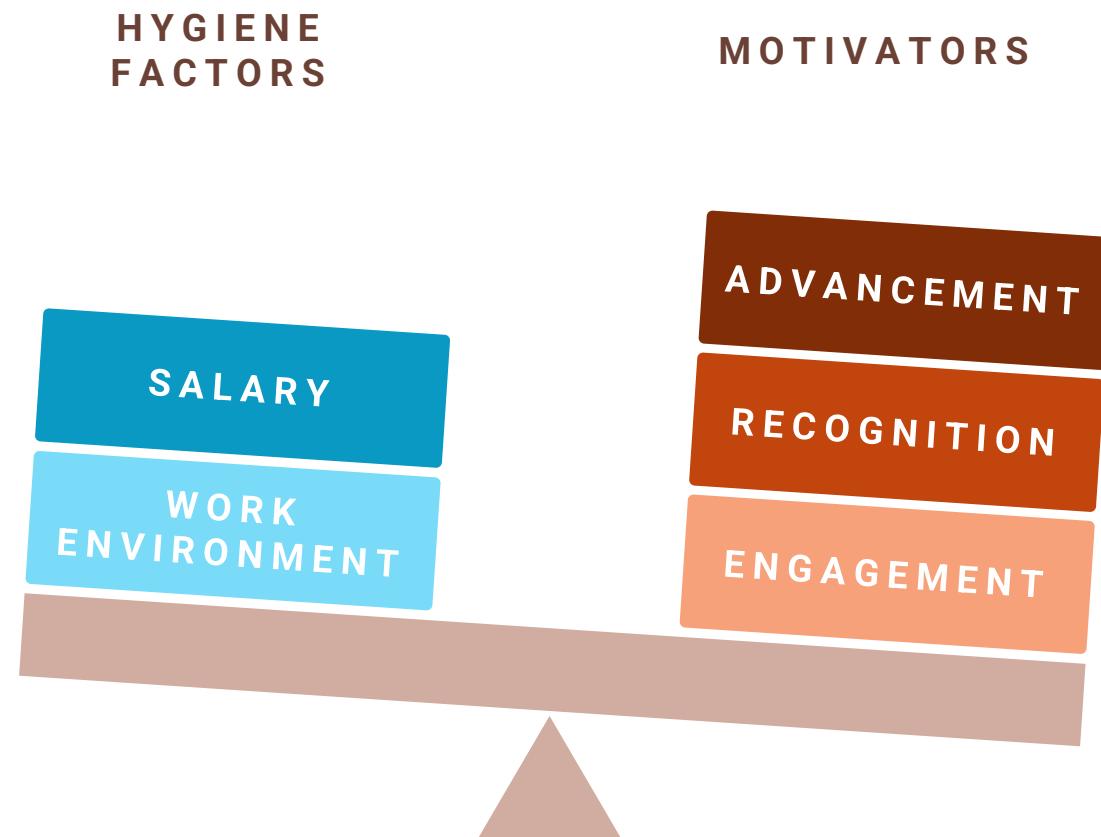


Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



Herzberg's Motivation-Hygiene Theory

aka Two-Factor Theory



McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y



Theory X managers are often called "old-fashioned," but can you think of a modern context in which this management style is helpful?

Theory X (authoritarian)

- Workers dislike and avoid work
- People avoid increased responsibility
- People need to be directed

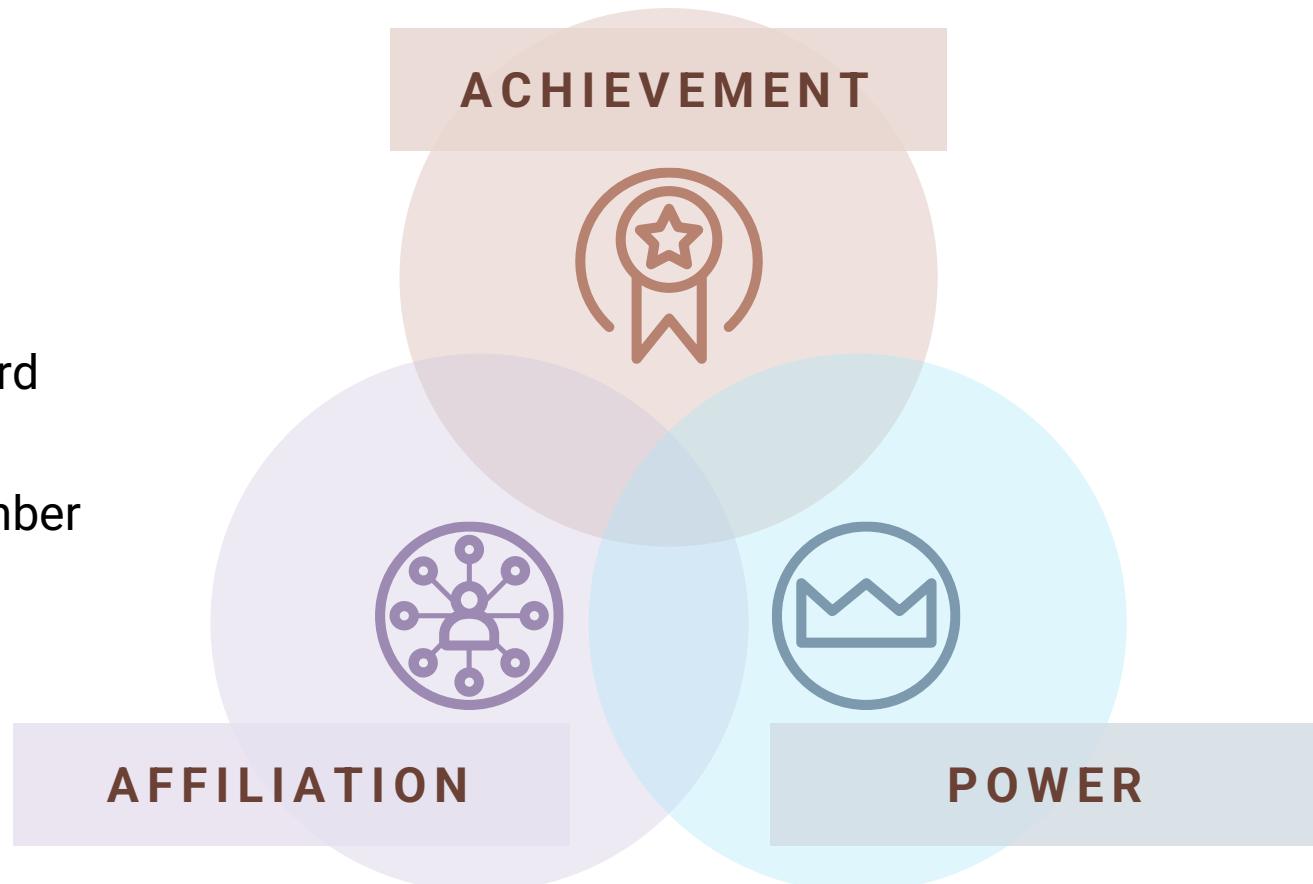
Theory Y (participative)

- People want to be active
- Workers seek job satisfaction
- They do not require direction

McClelland's Achievement Motivation Theory

An individual's needs are shaped by life experiences in three areas; one becomes dominant:

- Use this information to influence goal setting, feedback and motivation/reward systems
- Design or craft roles around team member strengths
- Identify need for balance to create T-shaped people and high-performing project teams



Uphold Team Charter and Ground Rules

CHECKLIST

- Are the rules visible?
- Do any rules need updating because of changing circumstances?
- Are new team members inducted properly?



Team goes through the “forming” stage after any change

- Has a ground rule been violated or broken?
 - Ensure the appropriate response
 - Remind about mutual agreement
 - Coach team members
 - Use servant leadership
 - Save harsh disciplinary action for severe violations

Use Rewards and Recognition

REWARDS

- Tangible, consumable items
- For a specific outcome or achievement
- Use to motivate toward a specific outcome
- Never reward without recognition!

RECOGNITION

- Intangible, experiential event
- Acknowledge person's behavior rather than an outcome
- Use to increase recipient's feeling of appreciation
- Can be given without a reward



Be transparent and judicious when using rewards and recognition. Monitor for any negative effects resulting from misplaced competitiveness or animosity.

Decision-Making

Empower the Team to Act

- Team charter identifies decision-making and conflict resolution criteria
- Teams establish their own norms or Way of Working (WoW) for making decisions and conflict resolution
- Teams always try to achieve **consensus**



Decision-Making:

Opportunities to Empower the Team



Can you think of other challenges that can be addressed by team decision-making?

Activities

- Clarify and prioritize requirements or user stories
- Split requirements into tasks
- Estimate effort

Risks

- Classification
- Response/action

Decision-Making Methods

Voting

Consensus-driven, based on data

- Collective decision-making and assessment
- Determines several alternatives, with future actions as the expected outcome
- Use to generate, classify, and prioritize product requirements

Multicriteria decision analysis

Data-driven

- Method - Establish criteria in decision matrix – e.g. *risk levels, uncertainty and valuation*
- Uses a systematic, analytical approach
- Evaluate and rank many ideas

Autocratic decision making

Leadership-driven, based on data

One team member decides for the group.

Decision-Making Methods

Voting

UNANIMITY

Everyone agrees on a single course of action. Useful in project teams with great cohesion.

Example: Delphi technique

MAJORITY

Decision reached with > 50% of group support

Create groups of an uneven number of participants to ensure decisions are made and avoid tie votes/draws!

PLURALITY

Decision reached with largest block in a group deciding, even if majority is not achieved. Use this method when more than two options are nominated.



Voting methods to reach consensus

- Fist of Five
- Planning poker
- Dot voting
- Roman voting (thumbs)
- Polling

Display Task Accountability

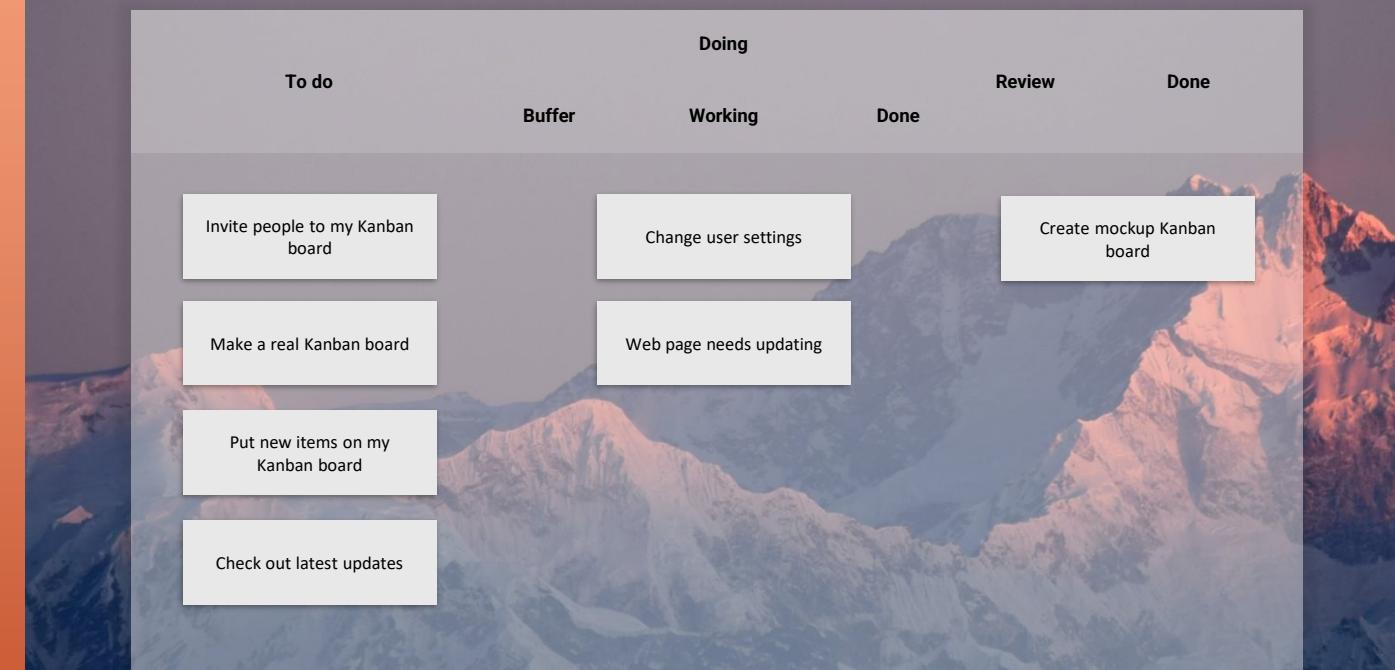


Keep work and progress visible to demonstrate transparency of work completed.

- WBS dictionaries and work package descriptions document tasks and the assignee
- **RACI charts** display roles and responsibilities

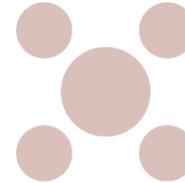


Encourage team members to self-organize continuously in determining accountability standards.



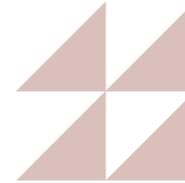
*Kanban board mockup

ECO Coverage



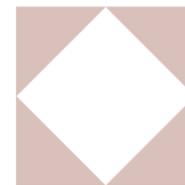
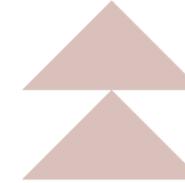
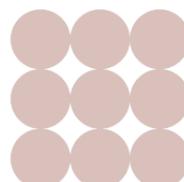
1.2 Lead a team

- Support diversity and inclusion (e.g., behavior types, thought process) (1.2.2)
- Inspire, motivate, and influence team members/stakeholders (e.g., team contract, social contract, reward system) (1.2.5)



1.4 Empower team members and stakeholders

- Determine and bestow level(s) of decision-making authority (1.4.4)



DAILY PMP BOOTCAMP SURVEY



LOOK FOR THE SURVEY LINK IN THE CHAT

Our goal is to provide the best possible Bootcamp experience for a live streaming webinar, with hundreds of participants.

For each Bootcamp session,

- Let us know **what you liked** about the experience – your comments really matter.
 - Please include a thank you **to the mentor(s)** working off camera.
- If you have **recommendations**, share those too!

We sincerely value your opinion!

Survey Scale

This Scale: 0 not at all likely- 10 extremely likely



On a scale of 0-10, how likely are you to recommend this bootcamp to someone else?

This Scale: 0 not at all likely - 10 extremely likely

TRIGGER CONDITION



TRIGGER CONDITION

An event or situation that indicates that a risk is about to occur.

OPPORTUNITY



OPPORTUNITY

A risk that, if developed, would create a positive effect on one or more project objectives.

THREAT



THREAT

A risk that would have a negative effect on one or more project objectives.

ISSUE



ISSUE

A current condition or situation that may have an impact on the project objectives.



BUSINESS RISK

The inherent risk in any business endeavor that carries the potential for either profit or loss. Types of business risks are competitive, legislative, monetary, and operational.



RISK APPETITE

The degree of uncertainty an organization or individual is willing to accept in anticipation of a reward.

RISK THRESHOLD



RISK THRESHOLD

The level of risk exposure above which risks are addressed and below which risks may be accepted.

RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN



RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

A component of the project, program, or portfolio management plan that describes how risk management activities will be structured and performed.

PROMPT LIST



PROMPT LIST

A checklist for a specific category of risk. This tool is a simple series of broad risks, for example environmental or legal, rather than specific risks, such as flooding or regulatory changes. The idea is to push (prompt) the team to think and brainstorm the risks in groups and eventually prioritize the same.

RISK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE (RBS)



RISK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE (RBS)

A hierarchical representation of potential sources of risk.

AFFINITY DIAGRAM



AFFINITY DIAGRAM

A technique that allows large numbers of ideas to be classified into groups for review and analysis.

DELPHI TECHNIQUE



DELPHI TECHNIQUE

A form of gathering expert opinions in which members of a group are asked or polled anonymously.

PROBABILITY AND IMPACT MATRIX



PROBABILITY AND IMPACT MATRIX

A grid for mapping the probability of occurrence of each risk and its impact on project objectives if that risk occurs.

RISK REGISTER



RISK REGISTER

A repository in which outputs of risk management processes are recorded. As the central planning document for project risk analysis and control, the risk register contains a list of the most important risks to the project's completion. For each risk, it identifies the likelihood of occurrence, the impact to the project, the priority, and the applicable response plans.

SIMULATION



SIMULATION

An analytical technique that models the combined effect of uncertainties to evaluate their potential impact on objectives.

MONTE CARLO SIMULATION (RISK ANALYSIS)



MONTE CARLO SIMULATION (RISK ANALYSIS)

A risk management technique, which project managers use to estimate the impacts of various risks on the project cost and project timeline. Using this method, one can easily find out what will happen to the project schedule and cost in case any risk occurs. It is used at various times during the project life cycle to get the idea on a range of probable outcomes during various scenarios.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS



SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

An analysis technique to determine which individual project risks or other sources of uncertainty have the most potential impact on project outcomes, by correlating variations in project outcomes with variations in elements of a quantitative risk analysis model.

DECISION TREE ANALYSIS



DECISION TREE ANALYSIS

A diagramming and calculation technique for evaluating the implications of a chain of multiple options in the presence of uncertainty.

INFLUENCE DIAGRAM



INFLUENCE DIAGRAM

Used in quality management decisions. A graphical representation of situations showing causal influences, time ordering of events, and other relationships among variables and outcomes.

EXPECTED MONETARY VALUE (EMV)



EXPECTED MONETARY VALUE (EMV)

A quantitative method of calculating the average outcome when the future is uncertain. The calculation of EMV is a component of decision tree analysis. Opportunities will have positive values and threats will have negative values.

SECONDARY RISK



SECONDARY RISK

A risk that arises as a direct result of implementing a risk response.

RESIDUAL RISK



RESIDUAL RISK

The risk that remains after risk responses have been implemented.

CONTINGENCY PLAN



CONTINGENCY PLAN

A risk response strategy developed in advance, before risks occur; it is meant to be used if and when identified risks become reality.

CONTINGENCY RESERVE



CONTINGENCY RESERVE

Time or money allocated in the schedule or cost baseline for known risks with active response strategies.

QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN



QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

A component of the project or program management plan that describes how applicable policies, procedures, and guidelines will be implemented to achieve the quality objectives.

QUALITY POLICY



QUALITY POLICY

The basic principles that should govern the organization's actions as it implements its system for quality management.

CHANGE MANAGEMENT PLAN



CHANGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A component of the project management plan that establishes the Change Control Board, documents the extent of its authority, and describes how the change control system will be implemented.

CHANGE REQUEST (CR)



CHANGE REQUEST (CR)

Request for change sent to upper management or the Change Control Board (CCB) for its evaluation and approval.

ACTIVE LISTENING



ACTIVE LISTENING

A communication technique that involves acknowledging the speaker's message and the recipient clarifying the message to confirm that what was heard matches the message that the sender intended.

COMMUNICATION STYLES ASSESSMENT



COMMUNICATION STYLES ASSESSMENT

A technique to identify the preferred communication method, format, and content for stakeholders for planned communication activities.

SERVANT LEADERSHIP



SERVANT LEADERSHIP

A leadership style used in agile and other types of projects which encourages the self-definition, self-discovery, and self-awareness of team members by listening, coaching, and providing an environment that allows them to grow.

GROWTH MINDSET



GROWTH MINDSET

A growth mindset, as conceived by Stanford psychologist Carol Dweck and colleagues, is the belief that a person's capacities and talents can be improved over time.

TRANSPARENCY



TRANSPARENCY

One of the three pillars of empirical process (transparency, inspection, and adaptability) that promotes real-time, accurate progress on every aspect of the project. See also “Visibility”.

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT PLAN



CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

A component of the project management plan that describes how to identify and account for project artifacts under configuration control, and how to record and report changes to them.

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A collection of procedures used to track project artifacts and monitor and control changes to these artifacts.

VERSION CONTROL



VERSION CONTROL

A system that records changes to a file, in a way that allows users to retrieve previous changes made to it.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY



PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY

Being able to show and employ oneself without fear of negative consequences of status, career, or self-worth—we should be comfortable being ourselves in our work setting.



CONSENSUS

Group decision technique in which the group agrees to support an outcome even if the individuals do not agree with the decision.