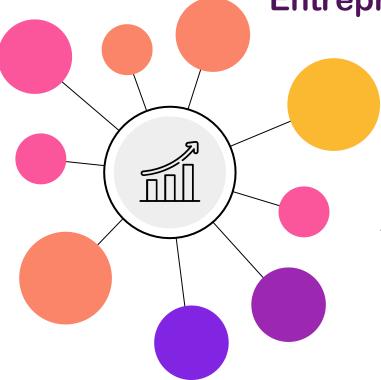
# Subject – Project Management and Entrepreneurship



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**Subject Code** – HSMC701

Academic Session: 2022-23 (Odd Semester)

**Department**: CSE(7)

College Name: NITMAS (144)

## What is Project Life Cycle?

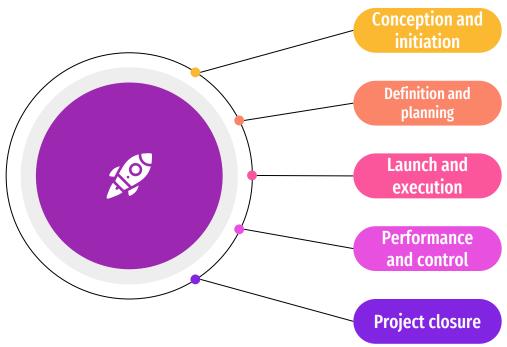
Clearly, neither of the grand project mentioned above happened in one sitting. They have broken down into separate stages or steps ideation, planning, and so on. Project management life cycle is the term used to describe the series of phases a project passes through from its start to its completion. It establishes the basic framework that can be applied to any kind of project from software development to construction to event planning.



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# The 5 Phases of Project Management

There are 5 main project management life cycle phases that we'll discuss in the course of this post:



### **Phase 1: Conception & Initiation**

Case

### **Analysis**

Key

**Project** 



#### Case

Build a strong case for it (Why are we doing this and what are the benefits?)



### **Analysis**

Feasibility study/analysis (Can we do it? How much time and resources will it require?



#### Key

Identify key stakeholders.



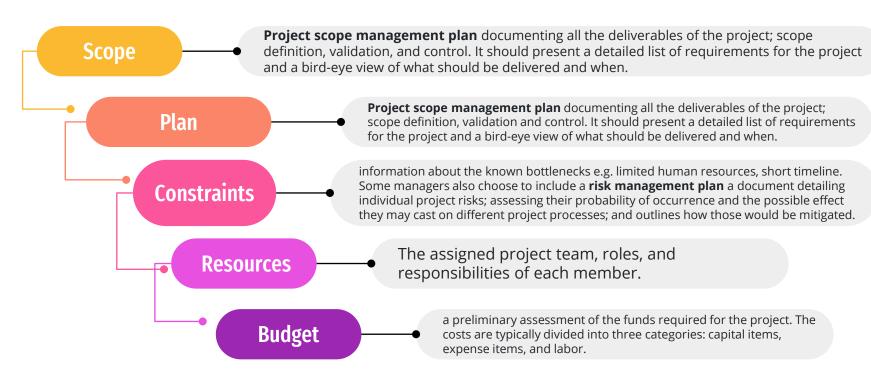
#### Charter

Develop a project charter.

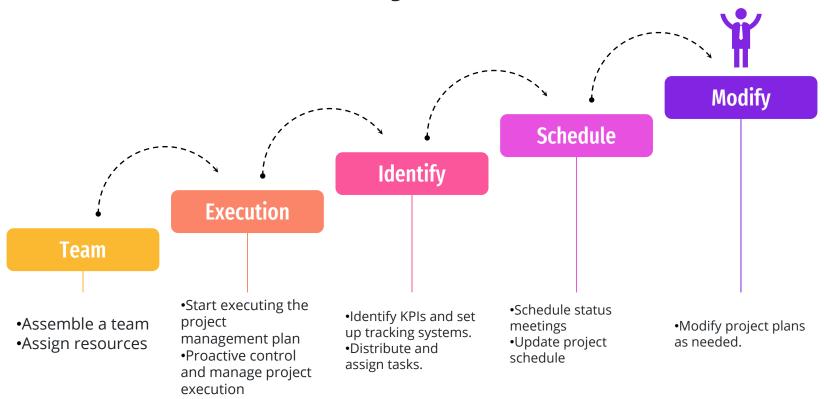
#### PMBoK suggests that the final document should clearly specify the following:

- Project purpose;
- •Measurable project objectives and related success criteria;
- •High-level requirements;
- •High-level project description, boundaries, and key deliverables;
- Overall project risk;
- Summary milestone schedule;
- Pre-approved financial resources;
- Key stakeholder list;
- •Project approval requirements (i.e., what constitutes project success, who decides the project is successful, and who signs off on the project);
- •Project exit criteria (i.e., what are the conditions to be met in order to close or to cancel the project or phase);
- •Assigned project manager, responsibility, and authority level; and
- •Name and authority of the sponsor or another person (s) authorizing the project charter.

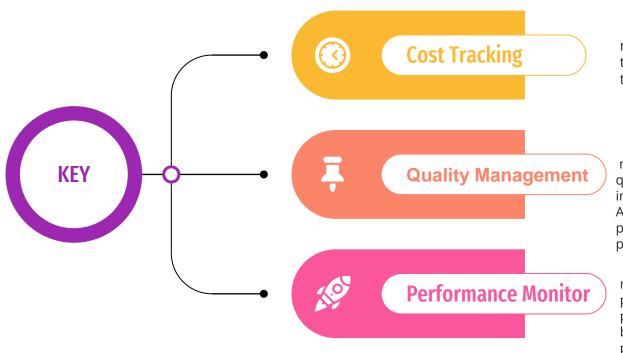
## **Phase 2: Project Definition & Project Planning**



### **Phase 3: Project Execution**



# Phase 4: Project Performance & Project Controlling



review and refine project costs to reflect additional details as those become available.

make sure that organizational quality policies are incorporated into the project. All the deliverables are produced according to the predefined specs.

monitor and respond to changes in the project. Assess the team's effectiveness, proactively identify and prevent project bottlenecks and ensure that all the project 'cogs' are moving without any friction. This also includes sharing project status reports with key stakeholders upon reaching milestones. Slide 8 Date: 31:07:2022

### **Phase 5: Project Closure**

#### **Budget Reporting**

Assess your final project budget, and create a report. Be meticulous regarding proper departmental coding, descriptions, etc.

#### **Contract Closure**

If you hired external vendors, be sure to terminate those contracts.

### Reallocation

Should you have unused resources upon project completion, make sure you release them, so that other departments have access to them. Resources could include money and equipment, or perhaps personnel on loan from another department for this project.

#### Reflection

Conduct a session where each team member may freely discuss everything he/she learned.

Keep a pros and cons list of what did and didn't work. The valuable insight you gain will help you perform better with this or other teams in the future.

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# Thank You