It project management essay

Project	Process	Project management process groups
Has a unique purpose(no two projects are the same). **Has a start and end.** **Requires resources often from various areas.**	**A series of actions directed towards a results.**	**Progress from initiating, planning , executing , monitoring, controlling , closing activities.**

Project Management Process Groups	
Initiating	Defining and authorizing a project or project phase.
Planning	Maintaining a workable scheme to ensure that the project addresses the organization needs. (Cost Management plan – Scope Management plan – Schedule Management Plan – Procurement Management Plan)
Executing	Coordinating people and other resources to carry out the various plans and create the products, services, or results of the project or phase.
Monitoring	Regularly measuring and monitoring progress to ensure that the project team meets the project objectives.
Closing	Formalizing acceptance of the project or project phase and ending it efficiently.

Methodology	The PMBOK® Guide
Describes how things should be done and different organizations often have different ways of doing things.	A standard that describes best practices for what should be done to manage a project.

DMAIC	DMADV
Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve, and Control - used to improve an existing business process	Define, Measure, Analyze, Design, and Verify - used to create new product or process designs to achieve predictable, defect-free performance

Waterfall Method	Agile Method
Has well-defined, linear stages of systems development and support.	Is an adaptive product life cycle used when deliverables have a high degree of change and a high frequency of delivery.

Artificial intelligence in IT project management		
Components	- Machine Learning - Natural Language Processing - Robotics process automation	**AI: Is a branch of computer science that focuses on the creation of intelligent machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence.**
Applications	- Intelligent Project Planning - Intelligent Task Management - Intelligent Decision Support - Intelligent Risk Management	
Benefits	- Enhanced Efficiency - Improved Decision-Making - Increased Accuracy and Quality - Cost Savings	
Challenges	- Data Quality and Availability - Ethical and Legal Implications - User Adoption and Change Management	

Blockchain in IT project management		
Features	- Decentralization - Transparency - Security - Unchangeable - Smart Contracts	**Blockchain: A shared system that safely records transactions and can't be changed**
Applications	- Transparent Project Tracking - Smart Contract-based Collaboration - Secure Data Management - Supply Chain Management	
Benefits	- Enhanced Transparency - Strengthened Security - Streamlined Collaboration - Improved Efficiency and Cost Savings	
Challenges	- Scalability - Adoption and Integration - Regulatory and Legal Implications - Technological Maturity	

Artificial intelligence	Blockchain	Cloud based IT project management
Is a branch of computer science that focuses on the creation of intelligent machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence.	A shared system that safely records transactions and can't be changed	Managing projects using cloud platforms to enable easy access, storage, and team collaboration.

cloud based IT project Management		
Features	- Collaboration - Scalability - Flexibility - Accessibility - Integration	**Cloud based IT project management** : Managing projects using cloud platforms to enable easy access, storage, and team collaboration.
Benefits	- Enhanced Collaboration and Communication - Flexibility and Scalability - Cost-effectiveness - Accessibility and Remote Work -	

Important

Machine Learning	Natural Language processing	Robotics process automation
A way for computers to learn from data and improve without being programmed directly	A technology that helps computers understand and work with human language	A tool that uses software robots to do repetitive computer tasks automatically

Knowledge areas		
Integration Management: Making sure all parts of the project work together smoothly	**Scope Management:** Defining and controlling what is included (and not included) in the project	**Schedule Management:** Planning and controlling the timeline of the project
Cost Management: Estimating and managing the project's budget	**Quality Management:** Ensuring the project meets the required standards	**Resource Management:** Organizing and managing the people, tools, and materials needed for the project
Communications Management: Making sure the right information reaches the right people at the right time	**Risk Management:** Identifying and handling anything that could go wrong in the project	**Procurement Management:** Getting goods or services from outside the organization for the project
Stakeholder Management: Managing the needs and expectations of everyone involved in or affected by the project		