

Management Project Quiz 1



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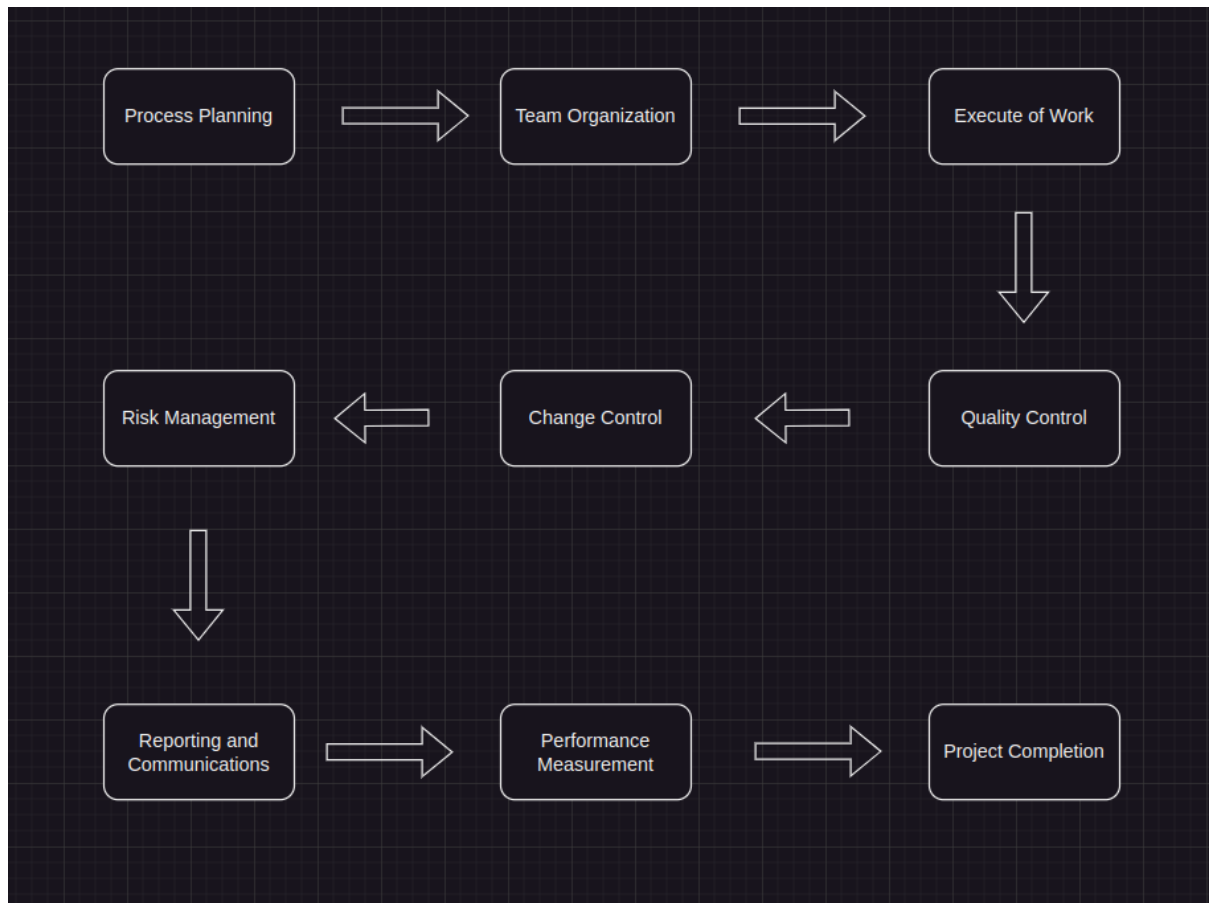
Information Technology

Study Program:

Informatics Engineering

Questions

1. Describe in detail the mechanics of project implementation. Include a chart to visualize the implementation mechanism.
2. Describe the project management implementation process. Describe the inputs and outputs of each process!
3. What is the relationship between project management implementation and the 9 knowledge areas of project management?



Answers

1. Mechanisms in Project Implementation:

Mechanism in project execution is the set of steps, procedures, and actions taken to achieve the project objectives successfully. It involves various processes, roles, and activities that must be properly organized and executed. Some of the key elements in the project implementation mechanism include:

- a. **Project Planning:** This is the initial step where the project objectives, scope, schedule, budget, and resources are clearly defined.
- b. **Team Organization:** Forming a project team with defined roles and responsibilities.

- c. Execution of Work: Carry out work according to the project plan, manage resources, and ensure progress is on schedule.
- d. Quality Control: Ensure the product or service produced is in accordance with established quality standards.
- e. Change Control: Managing changes in the project scope, schedule, or budget.
- f. Risk Management: Identifying, evaluating, and managing risks that may arise during project execution.
- g. Reporting and Communication: Communicate regularly with project stakeholders and deliver progress reports.
- h. Performance Measurement: Conduct performance monitoring and measurement to ensure that the project is on track.
- i. Project Completion: Completing the project according to the original objectives and handing over the results to the stakeholders.

2. Project Initiation:

- Explanation: This is the first step in project management where the project is identified, proposed, and gets approval to begin. At this stage, the goals and vision of the project are clearly defined.
- Inputs: Project request, feasibility study, initial requirements, business needs, understanding of the problem to be solved.
- Output: Project charter, initial scope statement, stakeholder identification.

Project Planning:

- Description: This process involves drawing up a plan detailing how the project will be delivered, including timelines, budgets, resources, and risk management strategies.
- Inputs: Project charter, scope statement, project requirements, experience from similar projects.
- Outputs: Project plan, schedule, budget, risk analysis, communication plan, resource planning.

Project Implementation:

- Description: This is the stage where the actual work is done according to the project plan that has been drawn up. The project team works to deliver the project product or service.
- Inputs: Project plan, human resources, equipment, materials, changes in scope or schedule.
- Outputs: Deliverables, progress reports, changes in scope or schedule if any.

Quality Control:

- Explanation: This process ensures that deliverables meet established quality standards. It involves measurement, monitoring, and corrective action where necessary.
- Inputs: Quality control plan, deliverables, quality control tools and techniques.
- Outputs: Quality control results, process improvements, quality control reports.

Change Control:

- Explanation: When there are changes in the project scope, schedule, or budget, this process is used to evaluate the impact of those changes and manage them efficiently.

- Inputs: Change request, evaluation of change impact, changes in project documents.
- Output: Change approved or rejected, changes in the project document, changes in the project plan if required.

Risk Management:

- Explanation: This process involves identifying, analyzing, and managing risks that may affect the project. The goal is to reduce the impact of negative risks and capitalize on positive risks.
- Inputs: Risk register, risk analysis, risk response plan.
- Outputs: Deliverables, progress reports, changes in scope or schedule if any.

Reporting and Communication:

- Explanation: This process involves regularly communicating with all project stakeholders and relaying information about project progress, issues, and changes.
- Inputs: Project progress data, stakeholder information, project documents.
- Outputs: Progress reports, communication to stakeholders, updated project documents.

Project Closure:

- Description: This process includes completion of all tasks, evaluation of project success, and delivery of results to stakeholders. The project is closed in an organized manner.
- Inputs: Completion criteria, project evaluation, project documents.
- Outputs: Documentation of completion, reporting of project completion, documented experience.

3. Project management implementation and the 9 knowledge areas of project management as following:

- Project integration management is the process that integrates all other project management knowledge areas. This process ensures that all project elements work together to achieve the overall project goal.
- Project scope management is the process that determines what will be done in the project. This process includes identifying, defining, and managing the scope of the project.
- Project time management is the process that plans, schedules, and controls the time required to complete the project.
- Project cost management is the process of planning, budgeting, and controlling project costs.
- Project quality management is the process of ensuring that the project meets established quality requirements.
- Project human resources management is the process of planning, recruiting, developing, and managing the project team.
- Project communications management is the process of planning, collecting, disseminating, and storing project information.
- Project risk management is the process of identifying, analyzing, and responding to risks that may affect the project.
- Project procurement management is the process of acquiring goods and services from outside the organization.