

# **EPITA Information Management Master**

Project Management

Module 2

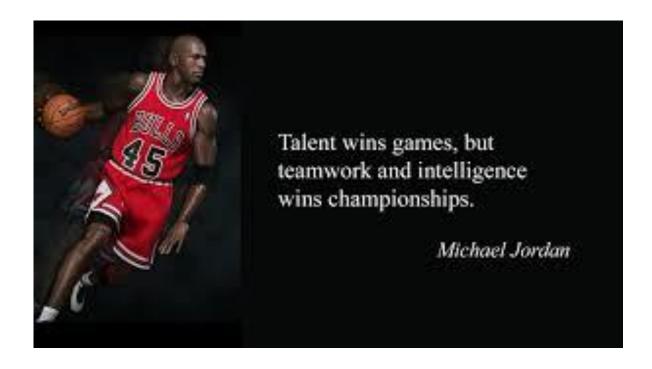
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#### **Quotes**



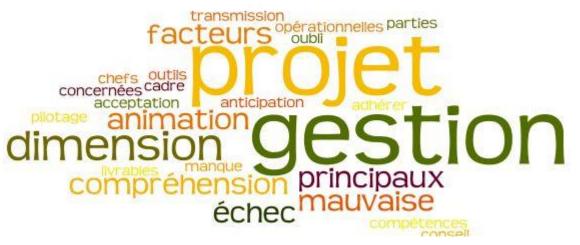




Quiz 4 questions Menti 1176 9276



### **Terminologie / Terminology**



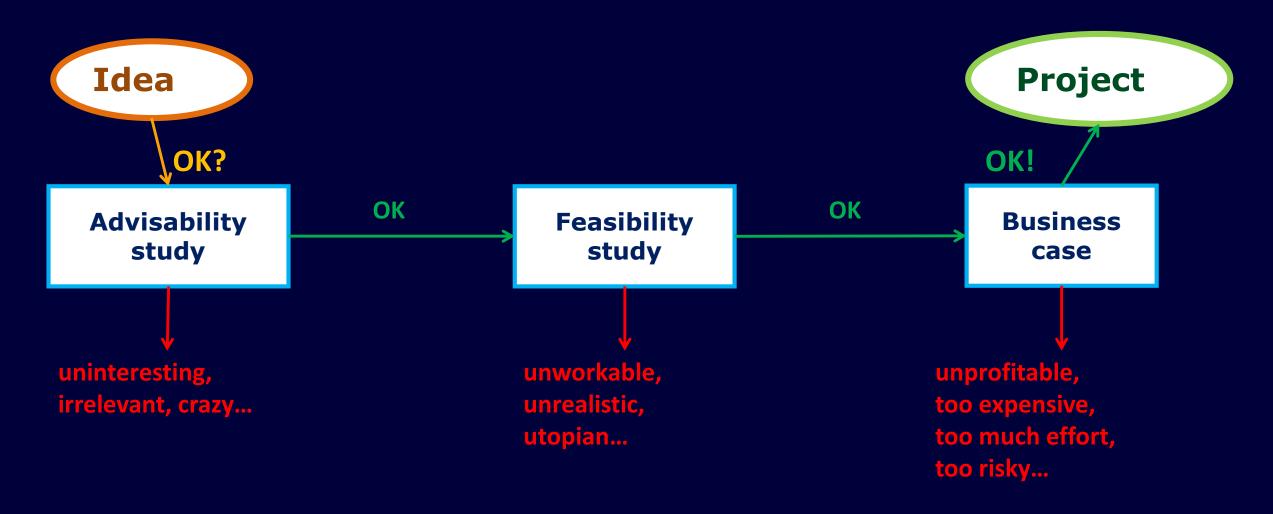


Français	English	
Projet	Project	
Gestion	Management	
Programme	Program	
Portefeuille	Portfolio	
Activité	Activity	
Tâche	Task	
Temps	Time	
Coût	Cost	
Qualité	Quality	
Risque	Risk	
Périmètre	Scope	
Plan	Plan	
Délai	Timeline	
Calendrier	Schedule	

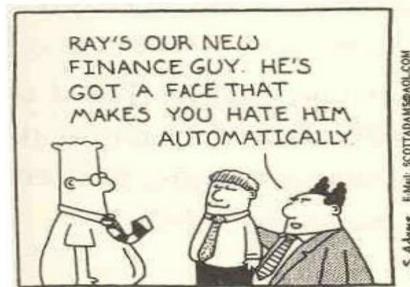
Français	English	
Parties prenantes	Stakeholders	
Cycle de vie	Lifecycle	
Livrable	Deliverable	
Budget	Budget	
Evènement, Jalon	Milestone	
Clôture	Close out	
Estimation	Estimation	
Communication	Communication	
Structure de répartition du travail	Work Breakdown Structure WBS	
Exigences	Requirements	
Spécifications	Specifications	



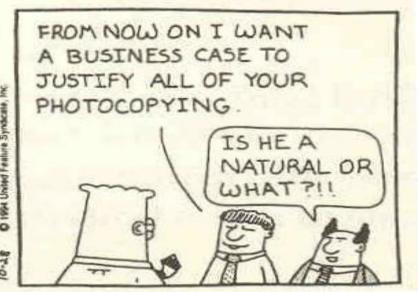
# From idea to project (summary)



#### **Business case**









#### **Business case**

- Tangible benefits
  - Revenue increases
  - Cost savings or avoidance
- Intangible benefits
  - Customer satisfaction
  - Employee satisfaction
  - Better marketing image
- Costs of the project
  - High level budget estimate
  - Return on Investment ROI

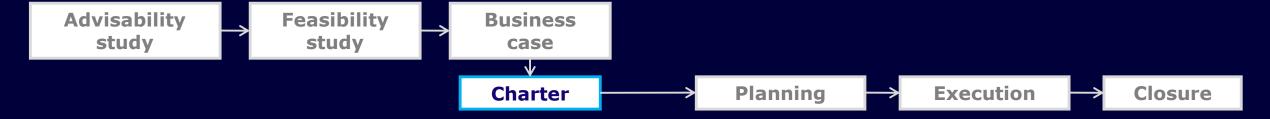


### **Definition**

The Project Charter is a document issued by the proponent or sponsor of the project, which formally authorizes its existence and gives authority to the project manager to allocate resources from the organization to the activities of this project



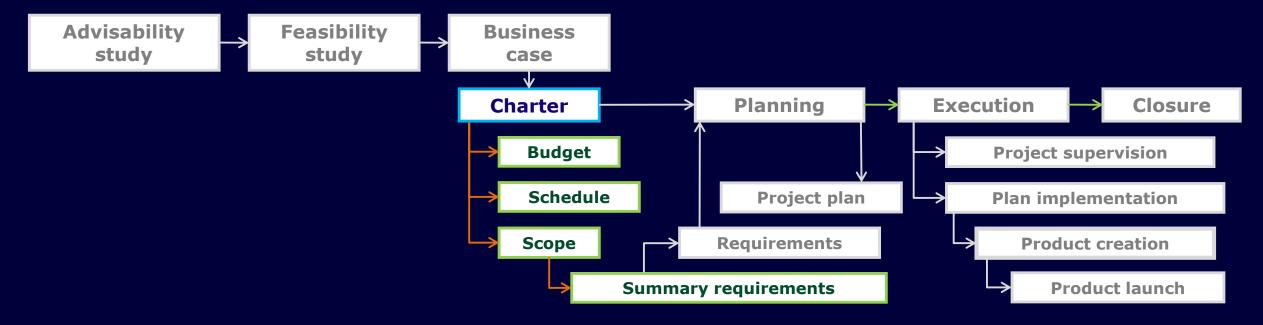
### **Project charter (1)**



### Reference document, also called...

- > project mandate
- > project definition
- project initiation document (PID)
- project overview statement (POS)
- > terms of reference (TOR) of the project

### **Project charter (2)**



### Reference document describing in particular...

- > the project's scope, budget and schedule
- > the outcome of the project (summary requirements)
- > the PM's responsibilities and level of authority

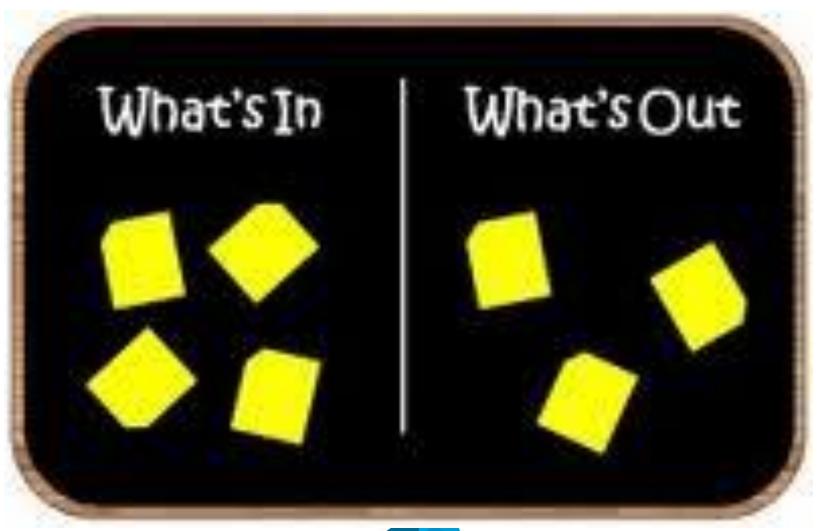
#### **Project charter**

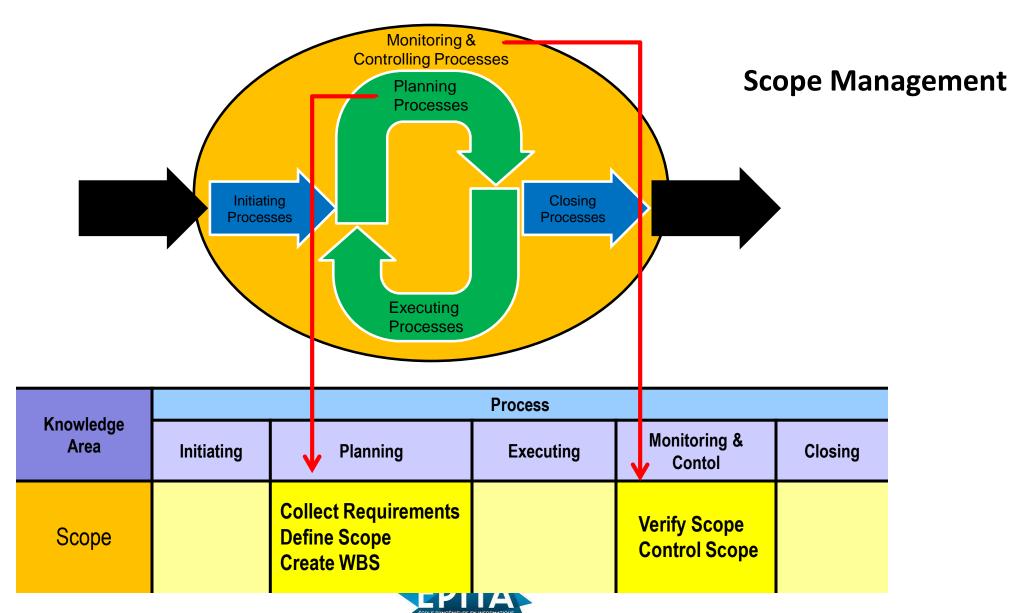
- The charter :
  - Establishes the strategic goal of the project
  - List project deliverables at a high level
  - Officially names the Project Manager
  - Authorizes the PM to use the organization's organizational resources to roll out and complete the project
  - It is approved by a Top Manager (sponsor, senior manager, committee ...)
  - It is signed by all persons authorizing the charter
- After signature of the project charter, the PM can start the constitution of the team and planning processes can begin



Exemple de charte de projet				
Nom du projet :	·	Préparé par :		
		Date:		
Description				
[Décrire sommairement le projet, y compris les d	objectifs stratégiques et opérationnels et la portée globale. Identifier to	out autre secteur pertinent non inclus dans le proje	t.]	
Indicateurs de succès				
[Définir les indicateurs de succès.]				
Objectifs du projet				
[Cerner les objectifs clés et des buts SMART : spe	écifique, mesurable, réalisable, réaliste et limité dans le temps.]			
Produits à livrer				
[Énumérer les principaux produits à livrer.]				
Calendrier				
[Établir un calendrier de haut niveau; lien au RAS	SCI 1			
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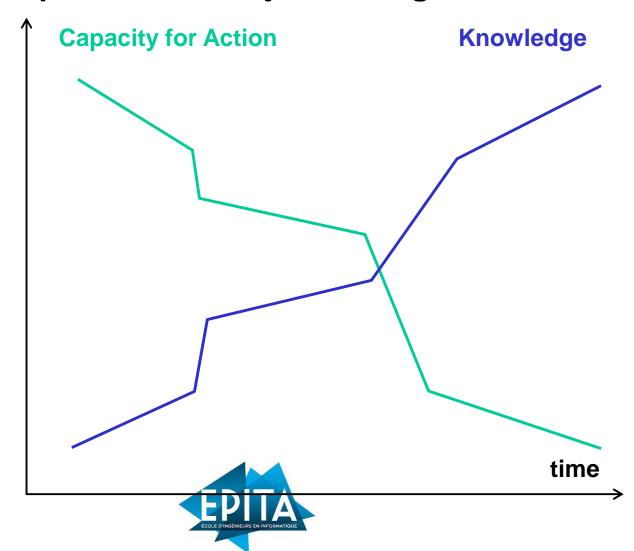
Budget
[Estimer le budget requis.]
Approche
[Résumer la méthodologie du projet.]
Présomptions et contraintes
[Identifier toutes les présomptions et contraintes qui pourraient influer sur le projet.]
Approbation et signatures
[Identifier les principaux membres de l'équipe et intervenants ainsi que leur rôle dans le projet; lien au RASCI.]





### The paradox of Project Management

- At the beginning of the project, action levers are more important
- At the end, one knows what should have been done but it is too late...



### **Scope Management**

#### 5.1 Collect requirements

- The process of defining and documenting stakeholders' needs to meet the project objective

#### 5.2 Define scope

 Process of developing a detailed description of the project and product (Project scope statement may includes product scope, deliverables, product acceptance criteria, out of scope, additional risk, constraints & assumptions)

#### 5.3 Create WBS

 Process of subdividing project deliverables and project work into smaller, more manageable components.

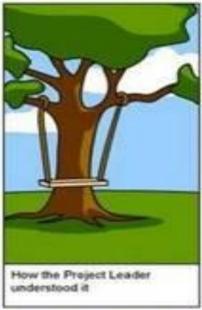
#### 5.4 Verify scope

Process of formalizing acceptance of the completed project deliverables.

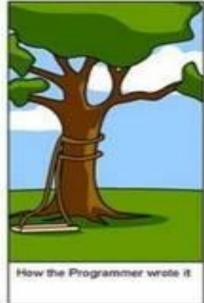
#### 5.5 Control scope

 Process of monitoring the status of the project and product scope and managing changes to the scope baseline

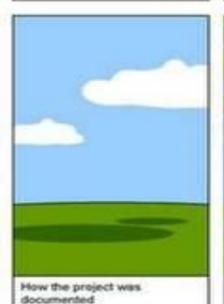


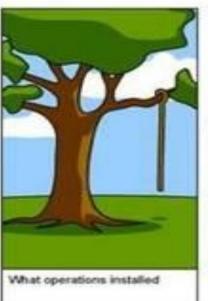




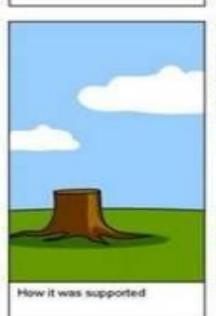














### **Collect Requirement Techniques (1)**

- INTERVIEWS: Directly talk with stakeholders
- FOCUS GROUPS: Interactive discussion with qualified Stakeholders & Subject matter experts
- FACILITATED WORKSHOPS: Focused cross functional stakeholders.
  - JAD Joint application design,
  - QFD Quality function development
     Helps determine critical characteristic of new product development
     Start by collecting customer need VOC: Voice of the Customers



#### **Collect Requirement Techniques (2)**

#### GROUP CREATIVITY TECHNIQUES:

- Brainstorming,
- Nominal group technique: enhance brainstorming with voting and ranking
- Delphi Technique: some expert answer questionnaire and give anonimity feedback
- Idea/mind mapping,
- Affinity Diagram: sort idea into groups

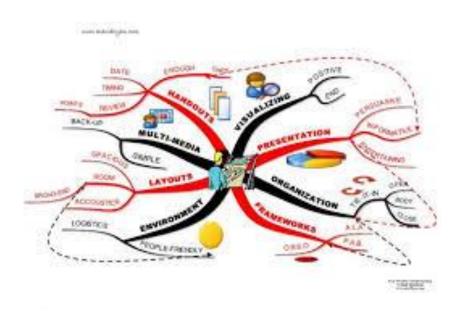
#### GROUP DECISION MAKING TECHNIQUES:

- Unanimity,
- Majority (>50%),
- Plurality,
- Dictatorship



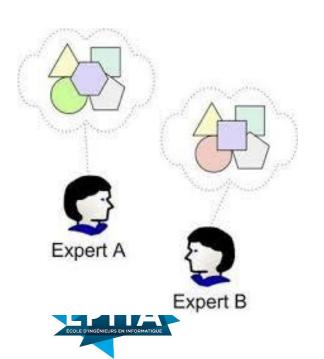


#### **Collect Requirement Techniques**



Mind mapping

### Delphi



### **Brainstorming**



# **Goal and Objective Menti 1176 9276**

- A goal is a general statement of intent
  - I want to lose weight
- An objective is the quantifiable achievement of intent
  - I want to lose 3 kilos in two months



#### **Requirements document**

- Output of the Collect Requirement process
- Helps make sure the requirements clear and unambiguous.
- How will we know if the work we do will acceptability meet this requirement?
- Rule of thumb
  - Specific (Unambiguous)
  - Measurable (How will we know we have finished?)
  - Achievable (Can we do it?)
  - Relevant (Is it the right thing to do?)
  - Timed (When will we do it?)





#### **Scoping assessment**

- The Requirements and Process Review generates user-agreed, high quality business requirements, and improved future processes.
- Understanding and clearly communicating the parameters and benefits of your project diminishes risk.
- Document your scope using the conversations you have had.
- Generate a requirements and process review report.



#### **Delivrables**

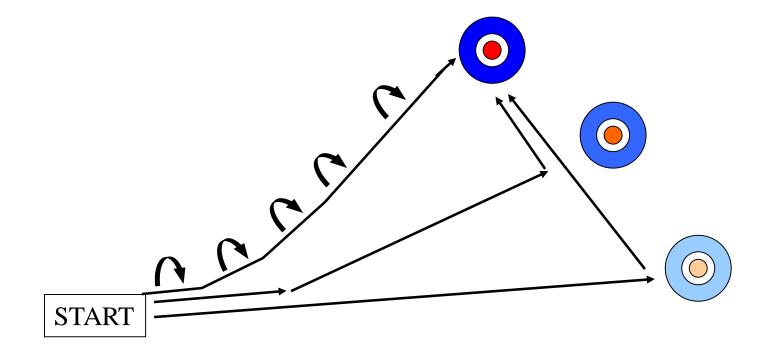
 Deliverables are the specific outputs that can be measured and checked against the specifications and quality standards





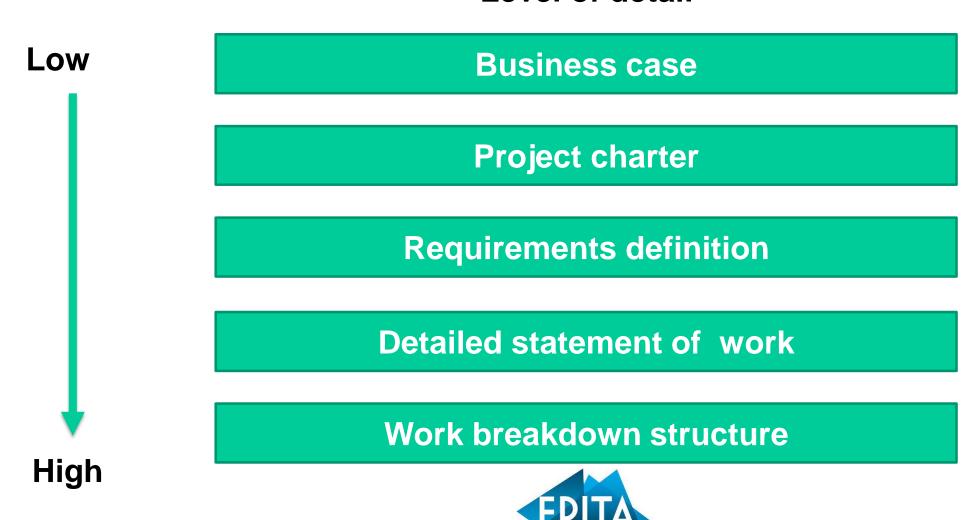


### Scope creep





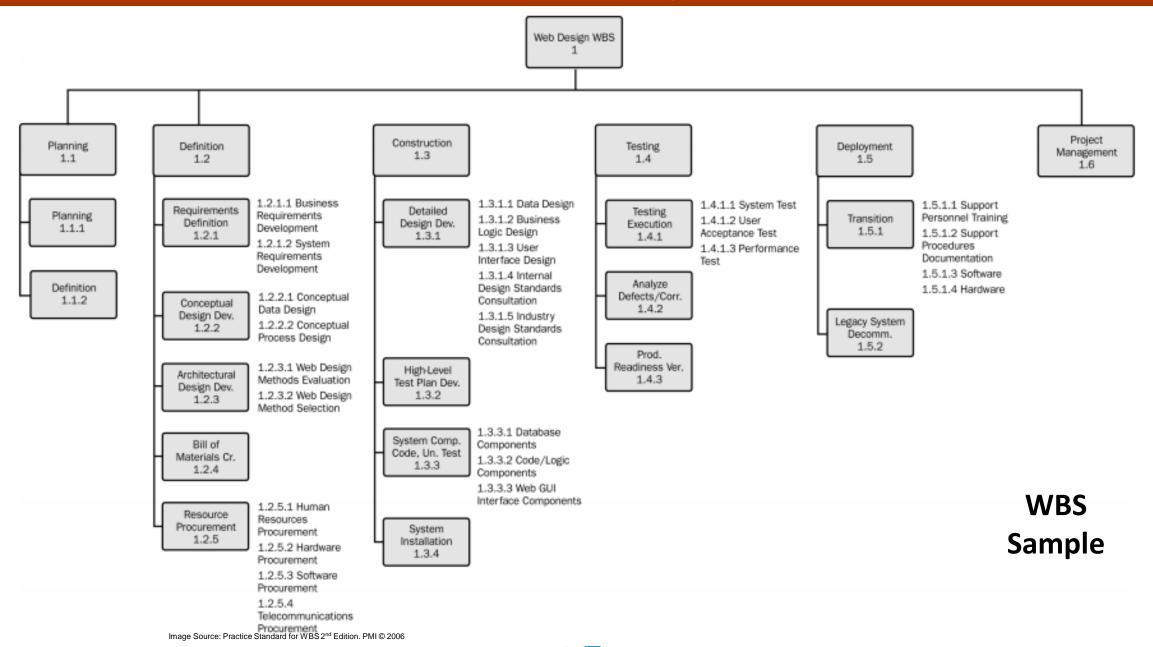
#### Level of detail



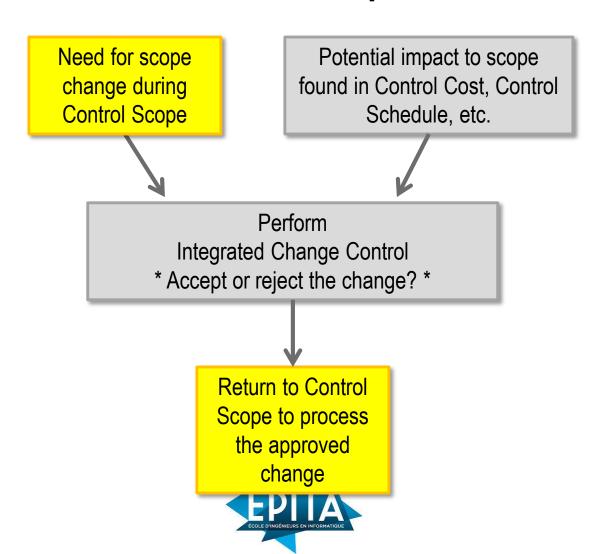
#### **Create WBS**

- WBS includes the project management works.
- Work package: lowest level WBS component which can be scheduled, cost estimated, monitored and controlled.
- WBS Structure can be organized by
  - Phases
  - Major deliverables
  - Subprojects e.g. contracted work
- Beware of excessive decomposition. It can lead to non-productive management effort, inefficient use of resources (performing work)
- Control account: management control point for performance measurement (one or more work packages)
- WBS dictionary provides more detailed components, e.g. description of work, responsible organization, acceptance criteria
- Agreed Scope baseline includes project scope statement, WBS, WBS dictionary





### **Control Scope**



### **Project Management Plan (PMP)**

- The project manager must know how to mobilize around his realization
- The PMP is always associated with other documents and plans that will contribute to the success of the project
  - Requirements Management Plan
  - Time Management Plan (often referred to as THE Plan)
  - Cost Management Plan
  - Quality Management Plan
  - Risk Management Plan
  - Human Resources Management Plan
  - Communication Management Plan
  - Procurement Management Plan



# Business case & Project charter COOK Company





### **Sources and Bibliography**

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