



Traditional approach overview

PMP® exam prep by edzest

This Document will provide you a quick overview of the Traditional approach processes. There are 49 processes defined by PMI® distributed across 5 process groups: Initiation, Planning, Execution, Monitoring & Controlling (M&C), and Closing.

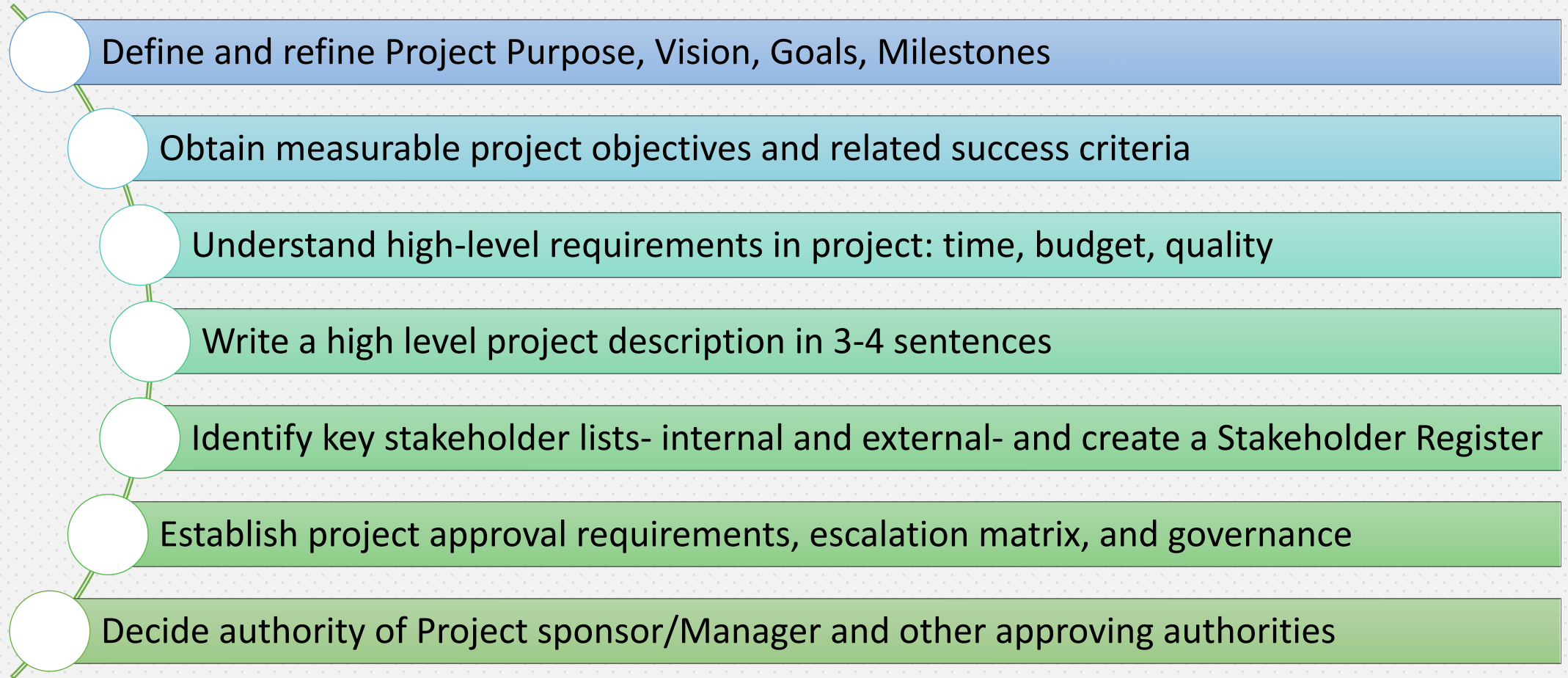
We have listed processes in all these process groups in a sequence that will help you with a quick review of the processes in these process groups.

We hope you find it useful.

Project Initiation

- PMI® defines 2 processes in Initiating process group: Create Project Charter and Identify Stakeholders.
- The process of Create Project Charter ends up with a document called - No prizes for guessing - Project Charter: A document that authorizes the existence of a project. Consider it as a license provided to the project manager to manage the project.
- The process of Identify Stakeholder, which is a continuous process throughout the project, results in creation and update of Stakeholder register: A central document used to manage and engage with stakeholders.
- Overall, initiating process group would consist of activities that project manager should carry out to successfully start the project. While it is not possible to exactly prescribe the flow of activities, the flow can still be generally understood by looking at the below activities listed in a possible sequence:

Project Initiation flow of activities



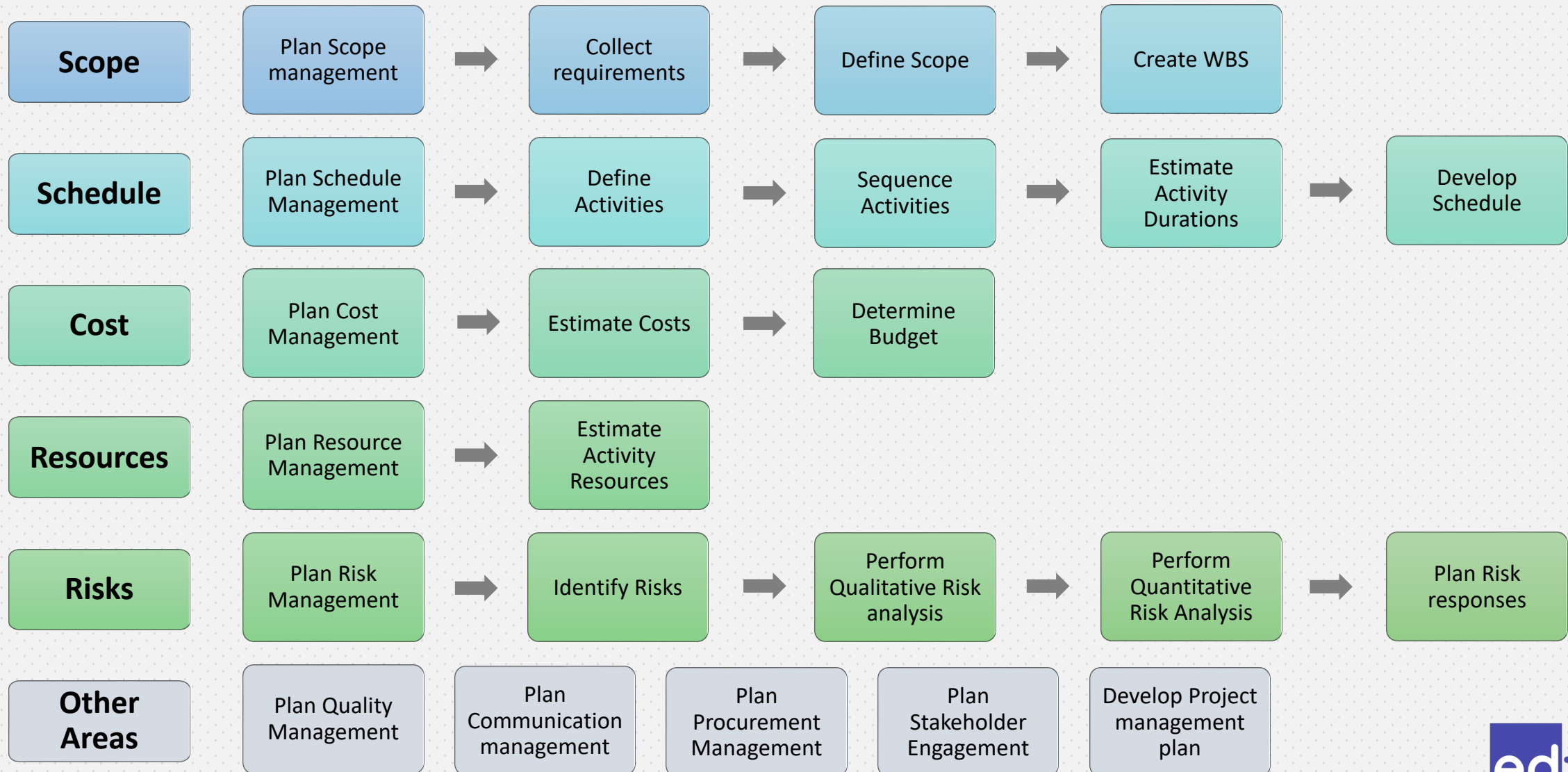
Project Planning

- PMI® defines **24 processes** in Planning process group. It covers 10 different areas of the project, previously called Knowledge area, like Scope, Schedule, Cost, Quality, Resources, Communication, Risks, Procurement, Stakeholder, and Integration.
- These processes
 - establish the scope of the project
 - Refine the objectives noted down in the Project Charter, and
 - Define the course of action required to attain these objectives

Planning Processes

- In the next slide, you will see all the 24 processes listed down in sequence for all the different areas of the Project.
- Notice, how Scope, Schedule, Cost, Resources, and Risks have more processes in planning than the other areas.
- Planning for Scope, Schedule, and Cost help us create a Performance target in the project AKA Performance Measurement Baselines.
- Quality, Communication, Procurement, Stakeholder, and Integration areas have only one process each, which is to create a plan for that area of the project.

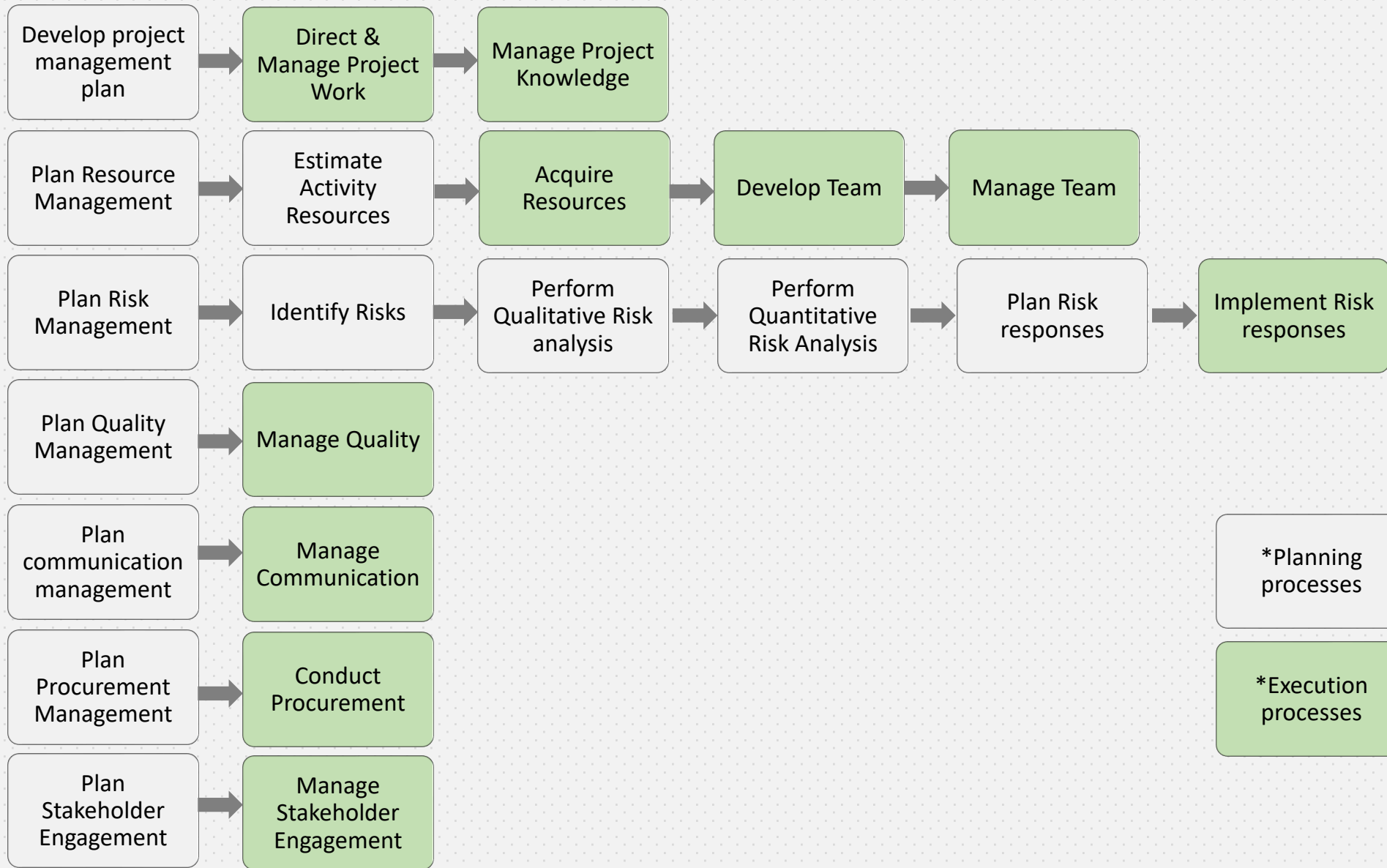
Traditional Planning processes



Project Execution

- PMI® defines **10 processes** in Execution process group. It covers 7 out of 10 Knowledge areas of the project.
- Scope, Schedule, and Cost areas do not have execution processes, as these areas provide the target to be achieved by executing processes in other areas like Quality, Resources, Communication, Risks, Procurement, Stakeholder, and Integration.
- These processes help complete the work defined in the Project Management Plan to satisfy the requirements.
- In the next slide, you will see the processes of the execution and how those are aligned to the planning processes in a given knowledge area.

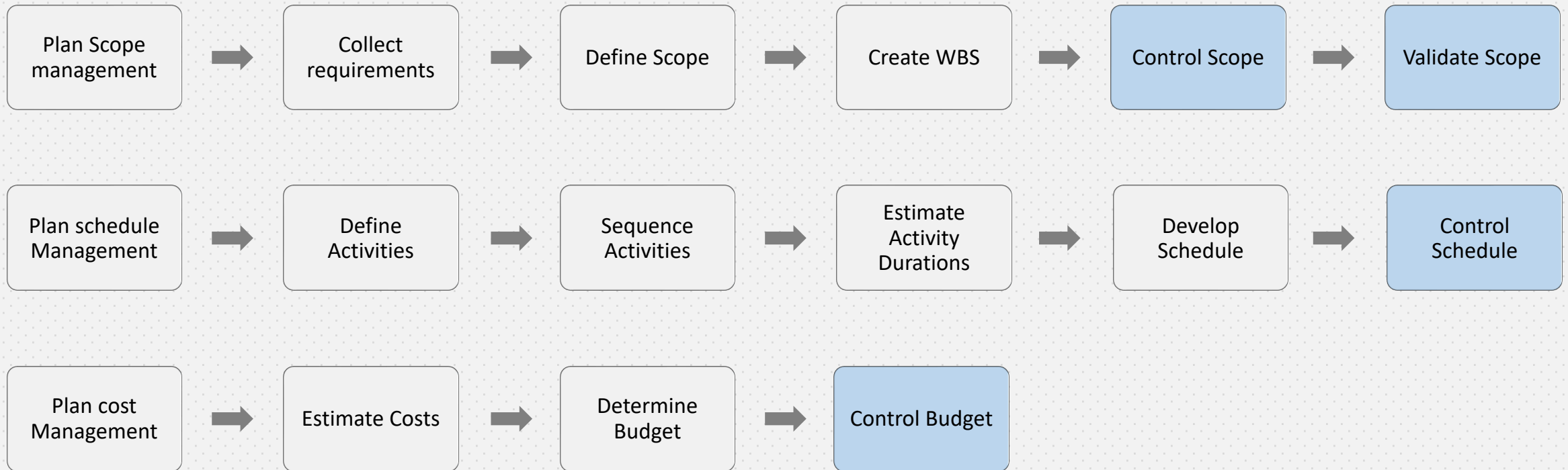
Execution processes



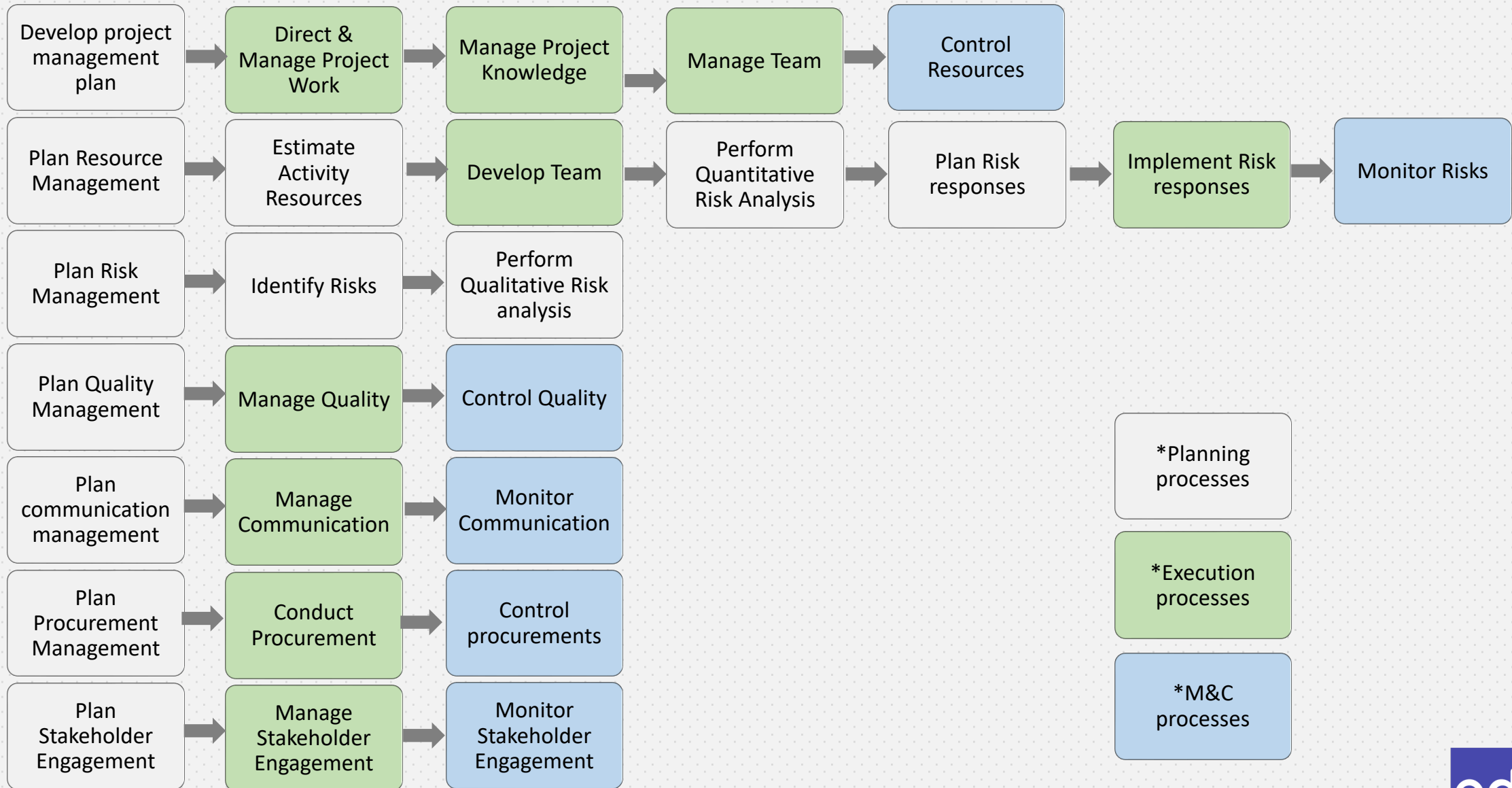
Project Monitoring and Controlling

- PMI® defines **12 processes** in Monitoring and Controlling (M&C) process group. It covers all the 10 Knowledge areas of the project, since everything that's planned must be monitored to check whether the result is as per the plan or not.
- These processes
 - help to track, review, and regulate the progress and performance of the project.
 - Identify any areas in which changes to the plan are required, and
 - Initiate those corresponding changes
- In the next slide, you will see the processes of the M&C and how those are aligned to the planning and Execution processes in a given knowledge area.

M&C for Performance Measurement Baseline



M&C for Other Areas



Project Closing

- PMI® **defines 1 process** in Closing process group. Closure is all about consolidating the different areas of work completed and providing the final report for the entire project. Hence, the only area covered through closing process is Integration.
- The process in closing: Close project or phase is carried out to formally complete or close the project, phase, or a contract.
- In the next slide, you will see the general flow of activities in a closing process. However, since every project is different, the sequence may change given a different scenario. In the PMP® exam, ensure to compare the choices before selecting a choice.

Closing activities



Thank you!

- We hope this quick summary has helped you in understanding the general sequence of activities in different process groups.
- Do let us know your feedback on
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