

## 1. subtitle (2).txt — *Project Scope Management (PMI Perspective)*

### Key Aspects:

- **PMI Definition of Scope:**
  - Scope = Work required to deliver a project's output.
  - Emphasizes that change is inevitable and must be managed.
- **Change Control:**
  - Scope changes should be handled through formal procedures.
  - Project managers must monitor changes in scope, budget, and schedule.
- **Six Scope Management Processes:**
  - **Planning Group:**
    - Plan Scope Management
    - Collect Requirements
    - Define Scope
    - Create WBS (Work Breakdown Structure)
  - **Monitoring & Controlling Group:**
    - Validate Scope
    - Control Scope

### Process Explanations:

- **Plan Scope Management:**
  - Develops a scope plan document.
  - Includes scope statement, requirements, deliverables, and change process.
- **Collect Requirements:**

- Gathers stakeholder needs.
- Documents deliverables, budget, training needs, and non-functional requirements.
- **Define Scope:**
  - Converts requirements into detailed deliverables and exclusions.
- **Create WBS:**
  - Breaks down work into manageable packages.
  - Includes budget, cost, and scheduling info.
- **Validate Scope:**
  - Stakeholder/client approval of deliverables.
  - Critical for project initiation.
- **Control Scope:**
  - Prevents scope creep.
  - Ensures changes follow proper procedures.
- **Software Tools Mentioned:**
  - Templates for scope, schedule, and budget management.

## 2. subtitle (1).txt — *Importance and Impact of Project Scope*

### Key Aspects:

- **Scope Definition:**
  - Clarifies what the project will and won't do.
  - Helps manage stakeholder expectations.
- **Scope Statement:**
  - Includes deliverables, boundaries, responsibilities, cost, and schedule estimates.
- **Scope Management Plan:**

- Outlines how to handle scope change requests (scope creep).
- Details WBS development and deliverable approval process.
- **Work Breakdown Structure (WBS):**
  - Breaks project into smaller work packages.
  - Ensures completeness, supports budgeting and scheduling.
- **Iron Triangle (Constraint Triangle):**
  - Scope, Cost, and Time are interdependent.
  - Changing one affects the others.

## Example Scenario:

- **Airbag Control Module Project:**
  - Deadline moved earlier → requires more resources → increases cost.
  - Highlights the need to balance scope, time, and cost without compromising quality.

## 3. subtitle.txt — *Project Charter Overview*

### Key Aspects:

- **Purpose of Project Charter:**
  - High-level overview of the project.
  - Justifies the project and aligns stakeholders.
- **Charter Components:**
  - Project goals, involved personnel, timeline, and deliverables.
  - Identifies stakeholders, resources, and approval requirements.
- **Initiating Phase:**
  - Charter is the first step in project initiation.
  - Falls under Project Integration Management.

- **Five Core Areas of a Charter:**
  - Justification: Why the project is needed.
  - Objectives & Deliverables: What will be delivered.
  - Requirements & Constraints: What's included/excluded.
  - Stakeholders & Team: Who's involved.
  - Budget & Milestones: Financials and timeline.
- **Success Criteria:**
  - Defines what success looks like.
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