Process Groups

Initiation, Planning, Executing, Monitor & Control, Closing

(4) Integration Management

- 1. Develop Project Charter
- 2. Develop Project Management Plan
- 3. Direct & Manage Project Work
- 4. Manage Project Knowledge
- 5. Monitor & Control Project Work
- 6. Perform Integrated Change Control
- 7. Close Project or Phase

(5) Scope Management

- 1. Plan Scope Management
- 2. Collect Requirements
- 3. Define Scope
- 4. Create WBS
- 5. Validate Scope
- 6. Control Scope

(6) Schedule Management

- 1. Plan Schedule Management
- 2. Define Activities
- 3. Sequence Activities
- 4. Estimate Activity Durations
- 5. Develop Schedule
- 6. Control Schedule

(7) Cost Management

- 1. Plan Cost Management
- 2. Estimate Costs
- 3. Determine Budget
- 4. Control Costs

(8) Quality Management

- 1. Plan Quality Management
- 2. Manage Quality
- 3. Control Quality

(9) Resource Management

- 1. Plan Resource Management
- 2. Estimate Activity Resources
- 3. Acquire Resources
- 4. Develop Team
- 5. Manage Team
- 6. Control Resources

(10) Communications Management

- 1. Plan Communications Management
- 2. Manage Communications
- 3. Monitor Communications

(11) Risk Management

- 1. Plan Risk Management
- 2. Identify Risks
- 3. Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
- 4. Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis
- 5. Plan Risk Responses
- 6. Implement Risk Responses
- 7. Monitor Risks

(12) Procurement Management

- 1. Plan Procurement Management
- 2. Conduct Procurements
- 3. Control Procurements

(13) Stakeholder Management

- 1. Identify Stakeholders
- 2. Plan Stakeholder Engagement
- 3. Manage Stakeholder Engagement
- 4. Monitor Stakeholder Engagement

PMI Code of Ethics: Respect, Fair, Honest.

Organizational Structures: Functional, weak/balanced/strong Matrix, Projectized

Deming Cycle: Plan, Do Check, Act.

SMART: Specific Measurable Achievable Realistic Timetable

Contract Close: Before project close; Project or Phase Close: Lessons Learned

Change Request: ? impact on Scope, Time, Cost, Quality, HR, Risk, Stakeholder, Contracts

Change Control Systems: Scope, Cost, Schedule, Procurement

Fast Tracking: parallelize activities on critical path, Crashing: add extra resources

Cost Estimating Accuracy: ROM: -25%/+75% Budgetary: -10%/+25%Definitive: -5%/+10% Cost Budget = Mgt. Reserve + (Cost Baseline = Project Estimates + Contingency Reserve)

Ishikawa = Fishbone Diagram: cause and effect.

Pareto Diagram: Identify problems and frequency. 80/20 Rule.

Flow Charts; Control Charts.

Just in Time: Reduces inventory; requires additional quality control.

Quality Theories: Kaizen: continuous improvements, Six Sigma, TQM, Crosby: zero defects Variables Sampling: rated degree of conformity, Attribute Sampling: accepted or not

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs: Physiological, Safety, Social, Self -esteem, Self-actualization. McClelland's Theory of Needs: over time, achievement, affiliation, power, Apperception test McGregor's X & Y: X: bad, lazy-> micromanagement; Y: self-directed

Ouchi's Theo. Z: People are X + Y, motivated by commitment, opportunity advancement.

Herzberg's Theory of Motivation: Hygiene factors, Motivating Agents.

Vroom's Expectancy Theory: People behave based on their belief on what will be the result.

Halo Effect: all opinions formed by one component, good engineer must be a good manager.

Leadership: Directing, Facilitating, Coaching, Supporting, Autocratic, Consultative, Consensus. **Team Roles:** Initiator, Inf.Seeker, Inf.Giver, Encourager, Clarifier, Gate Keeper, Harmonizer, Summarizer

Manager Powers: Formal (legitimate,) Reward, Penalty (coercive), Expert, Referent.

Conflict Management: win-win: Confront (problem solving.), Collaborate; win-lose: Force yield-lose: Withdraw (avoid); lose-lose: Smooth (accommodate), Compromise

Risk Mgt. Strategies: Avoid, Transfer, Mitigate, Accept, Exploit, Share, Enhance, Accept. Qualitative Risk Analysis: Chance and impact of occurrence, prioritized list; ranking. Quantitative Risk Analysis: Numerical analysis of probability and impact.

Tools: Interviews, Sensitivity Analysis, Decision Tree Analysis, Simulation, Monte Carlo.

Expected Monetary Value = probability * impact; **Contingency Reserve** = Σ (p * i)

Risks: Pure: negative impact only, injury, theft, fire, destruction

Secondary: risk response creates another risk; Residual: small generally accepted risk Utility Function = Risk Tolerance: willingness to accept risk

Sender, Encoder, Medium, Noise, Decoder, Receiver; Message sent; Info transferred. 55% nonverbal; **Paralingual**: pitch, tone, inflection

Written: formal: plan, contract, resource requests, informal: notes, memos, email

Verbal: **formal**: presentation, bidder conf., **informal**: conversation, 1st poor performance notice

Effective listening: interpreting nonverbals, questions, feedback

Active listening: participation with verbal + nonverbal signs of message receipt

Cost Reimbursable: Cost + Fee(award/incentive/fixed), Time and Material, Fixed Price Purchase order: unilateral, Letter of intent: not binding,

Letter contract: short-term, stopgap or emergency response

Bidder-Conference: questions about SOW, Bid/Quote: price, Proposal: ideas

Stakeholder classification: Power-Interest/Influence, Influence-Impact Grids **Salience model:** power, urgency, legitimacy

Unaware, Resistant, Neutral, Supportive, Leading

CV = EV - AC SV = EV - PV CPI = EV / AC SPI = EV / PV Burning Rate = AC / EV EAC = BAC / CPI ETC = EAC - AC TCPI = (BAC-EV) / (BAC-AC) TCPI = Work_{Rest} / Cost_{Rest} VAC = BAC - EAC

of Channels = N (N - 1) / 2 FV = PV (i + 1)ⁿ NPV = Σ (PV_{1..n}) PERT = Beta = Weighted 3P SD = σ = (P - O) / 6 VAR = v = σ^2 AVG_{3P} = (P + M + O) / 3 AVG_{PERT} = (P + 4M + O) / 6 σ =68.3% 2 σ =95.5% 3 σ =99.7% 6 σ =99.99%
$$\begin{split} &\sigma_{\varSigma} = \forall \varSigma \sigma^2 \\ &\mathsf{PTA} = (\$_{\mathsf{ceil}} - \$_{\mathsf{tar}} - \$_{\mathsf{fee}}) / \%_{\mathsf{buyer}} + \$_{\mathsf{tar}} \end{split}$$



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