Process Groups

Initiation, Planning, Executing, Monitor & Control, Closing

Integration Management

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

Scope Management

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

Time Management

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

Cost Management

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

Quality Management

- 1. Plan Quality Management
- 2. Perform Quality Assurance
- 3. Control Quality

Human Resource Management

- 1. Plan Human Resource Management
- 2. Acquire Project Team
- 3. Develop Project Team
- 4. Manage Project Team

Communications Management

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

Risk Management

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

Procurement Management

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

Stakeholder Management

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

PMI Code of Ethics: Respect, Fair, Honest.

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

Deming Cycle: Plan, Do Check, Act.

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

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 improvement,) Six Sigma, TQM (total QM)

Kaizen: Small improvements to reduce costs and improve consistency.

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, Information Seeker, Information Giver, Encourager, Clarifier,

Gate Keeper, Harmonizer, Summarizer

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

Conflict Management: win-win: Confront/Collaborate (problem solving); 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** = $\Sigma(p * i)$

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.

Paralingual: pitch, tone, inflection; 55% of communication is nonverbal

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 + award/incentive/fixed Fee, 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 vs. Interest / Influence / Impact Matrix Salience model: power, urgency, legitimacy

CV = EV - ACSV = 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

 $FV = PV (i + 1)^n$ $NPV = \Sigma(PV_{1..n})$

PERT = Beta = Weighted 3P

 $SD = \sigma = (P - O) / 6$ $VAR = v = \sigma^{2}$

 $AVG_{3P} = (P + M + O) / 3$ $AVG_{PERT} = (P + 4M + O) / 6$

 σ =68.3% 2 σ =95.5% 3 σ =99.7% 6 σ =99.99%

 $\sigma_{\Sigma} = \sqrt{\Sigma}\sigma^2$ PTA = $(\text{Cost}_{\wedge}-\Sigma_{t})/\%+\text{Cost}_{t}$

