**Google PM**

**PM life cycle and methodology’s**

**(1:15:30 – 1:52:36)**

**Objectives**

* Explain and follow the life cycle of a project
* Define and outline a projects phase and each phases task’s
* Compare different PM methodologies
* Determine which methodologies is most effective for a project.
* Organise how a project is staged according to different PM methodologies.

**Project life cycle**

* **Initiate the project (Details)**
* **Plan**
* **Execute and complete tasks**
* **Close the project**

**This is basically points of how life cycle typically is, the words or number of points may vary and change with the organisation or project you do.**

**Initiate the project**

* **Define projects goals and deliverables**
* **Identify the budget and resources need**
* **The people involved in your project**
* **Any other details that can affect and impact the success of the project**
* **Document this in one place showcase the project value**
* **Hopefully get approval to move forward and start the other phases of the life cycle.**

**Planning**

* **This will be a plan on how your intent to meet the projects requirements and goals.**
* **Here use different techniques for planning.**
* **Every project creating a plan is vital to its success.**
* **Include many things ex: budget, schedule, and roles. Etc**

**Execute and complete tasks**

* **Project team completest their tasks**
* **As a PM you monitor the progress of them and keep the team motivated**
* **As PM remove any obstacle’s that come up to ensure tasks are completed on time.**

**Closing a project**

* **Allows team to celebrate their hard work and to praise those**
* **Allows you to evaluate how the project went.**
* **Make note of goods and bad and plan for better future project uptake.**
* **Once finished hand over to another group job to provide support for the maintained for the system.**

**Methodologies**

**A set of guiding principles**

**and processes for owing a project through its life cycles.**

**Linear approach**

**Linear approach means the previous phase or task must be completed before the next can start.**

**Like a house. Delivering what the client wants.**

**Clear process.**

**Iterative approach**

**Iterative approach means some of the phases and tasks will overlap or happen while other tasks are being worked on.**

**Plans are flexible and can be adjustable and uniseptate change.**

**This allows you to choose which approach is best and or combining different ones as well knowing the pros and cons of each and then seeing what the project is allows you to then pick the correct one.**

**Popular Methodologies**

* **Waterfall**
* **Agile**

**Water fall approach**

**sequential ordering of phases**

**Completing one at a time starting at the top**

**Like a waterfall**

**This is a linear approach**

**Used in construction and plan based projects**

**When to use waterfall**

* **when changes are unfeasible.**
* **when a task needs to be completed before another begins**
* **When the phases of the project are clearly defined and have a clear goal**

**Example: Like being on a very tight budget**

**This allows you to:**

* **Confirm number of guests**
* **Plan menu**
* **Place order**
* **Feed guests**

**Agile approach**

* **Move quickly and easily**
* **Willing to change and adapt**
* **Done in pieces**
* **Iterative approach**
* **Agile phases overlap and tasks are completed in iterations, which in scrum are called sprints**
* **Best approach when client has an idea but no cocreate vision for it, like a design or website or app.**
* **Or a set of qualities they want or requirements but aren’t fussed about th look of it if it meets their needs.**

**Example: building a website, launched with some while other parts are being worked on and change with regular feedback.**

**Lean six sigma**

**Combination of two parent methods lean and six sigma.**

**Used to save money and make a positive environment for colleagues**

**Boost productivity**

**As well as trying to improve a problem**

**Phases:**

* **Define**
* **Measure**
* **Analyse**
* **Improve**
* **Control**

**Used for all business issues with data**

**Define- The project goal and what it will take to meet it**

**Measure- How the current process is going**

**Analyse- After gaining the data for the issue identify gaps and issues**

**Improve – After a careful Analyse present your finding and get ready to start making improvements**

**Control- Controlling is all about learning from the**

**work you did up front to put new processes and documentation in place.**