

## **Phase 4: Performance of the Project**

### **Title: Cost Estimation and Budget Analysis**

#### **Objective:**

The objective of this phase is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the project's financial structure through precise cost estimations, strategic budget planning, and financial performance measurement. Accurate financial management ensures effective resource utilization and long-term project viability.

#### **1. Cost Identification and Categorization**

This stage involves identifying and classifying all potential costs associated with the project.

##### **Performance Improvements:**

- Direct Costs:
  - Procurement of hardware components
  - Purchase of software tools and licenses
  - Salaries and wages of project team members
- Indirect Costs:
  - Administrative overheads
  - Office utilities and internet expenses
  - Staff training and development programs

##### **Outcome:**

Clearly defined and categorized cost components have streamlined precise tracking and effective budgeting.

#### **2. Cost Estimation Models**

Different estimation models were utilized to forecast overall costs based on data and project scope.

##### **Performance Improvements:**

- Analogous Estimating: Used past project data for future cost prediction.
- Parametric Estimating: Applied cost per unit/time measures.
- Bottom-up Estimating: Aggregated detailed component costs to form total estimates.

##### **Outcome:**

These models enhanced financial planning reliability and decision-making.

### **3. Budget Planning and Allocation**

Post estimation, a structured budget plan was formulated, and resources were allocated per phase.

Performance Improvements:

- Budgets divided by project phases: planning, development, testing, deployment.
- Resource-specific fund allocation.
- A contingency fund (10-15%) ensured flexibility against unforeseen costs.

Outcome:

Strategic allocation maintained financial balance across the project lifecycle.

### **4. Budget Monitoring and Adjustments**

Ongoing financial discipline was ensured through regular budget monitoring and timely adjustments.

Actions Taken:

- Budget tracking via Excel and management dashboards.
- Monthly cost reviews against estimates.
- Dynamic adjustments based on variance analysis.

Outcome:

This proactive approach minimized overspending and optimized budget utilization.

### **5. Performance Metrics Collection**

Financial performance metrics were systematically collected and assessed.

Key Metrics:

- Cost Variance (CV) = Earned Value (EV) - Actual Cost (AC)
- Schedule Variance (SV) = EV - Planned Value (PV)
- Cost Performance Index (CPI) = EV / AC

Outcome:

Early financial risk detection and data-driven decision-making were achieved.

## **Key Challenges in Phase 4**

Challenge 1: Inaccurate Forecasts

- Mitigation: Implemented rolling-wave planning.

Challenge 2: Hidden Costs

- Mitigation: Conducted detailed risk analysis to anticipate unplanned expenses.

Challenge 3: Tool Limitations

- Mitigation: Adopted integrated budget tracking tools with API support.

## **Outcomes of Phase 4**

1. Enhanced cost estimations
2. Balanced budget allocations
3. Real-time budget monitoring with adaptive controls
4. Financially informed decision-making
5. Better readiness for scale and scope adjustments

## **Next Steps for Finalization**

The final project phase will emphasize deployment, post-deployment financial tracking, and refining cost models using practical data insights. Lessons from deviations will strengthen future project planning practices.

## 1. Budget allocation (pie chart)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Data for Pie Chart
```

```
labels = ['Marketing', 'R&D', 'Operations', 'HR', 'Miscellaneous']
```

```
sizes = [25, 30, 20, 15, 10]
```

```
# Plot
```

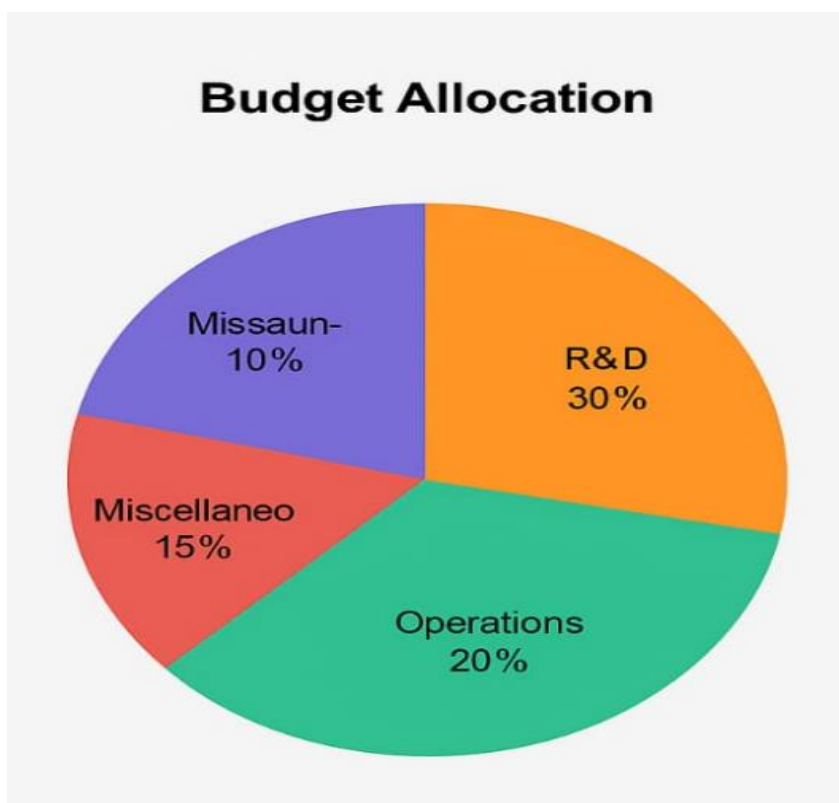
```
fig1, ax1 = plt.subplots()
```

```
ax1.pie(sizes, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90)
```

```
ax1.axis('equal') # Equal aspect ratio ensures that pie is drawn as a circle.
```

```
plt.title('Budget Allocation by Department')
```

```
plt.show()
```



## 2. Cost Estimation (Bar chart)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Data for Bar Chart
```

```
departments = ['Marketing', 'R&D', 'Operations', 'HR', 'IT']
```

```
costs = [12000, 15000, 10000, 8000, 9000]
```

```
# Plot
```

```
fig2, ax2 = plt.subplots()
```

```
ax2.bar(departments, costs, color='skyblue')
```

```
ax2.set_ylabel('Cost in USD')
```

```
ax2.set_title('Department-wise Cost Estimation')
```

```
plt.show()
```

