**Group Presentation: Moon Landing.**

***Guidelines:***

* *Description of project’s aims, scope + key stages of progress (learning points from module)*
* *Critical analysis : what has been done well, what has been done badly, what could have been improved?*
* *Marks :*
  + *Good Analysis of PM Techniques*
  + *Clear definition of key stages and milestones*
  + *Professional presentation*
* *Insight and learning into one of PM dimentions (1 for Presentation, 1 for Report) :*
  + *Stakeholders Management,*
  + *Leadership,*
  + *Planning,*
  + *Risk Management,*
  + *Implementation,*
  + *Distributed Team Management*
* *Academic references at the end of the presentation*

***Presentation:***

1. **Project’s Aims**

<http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/apollo/missions/index.html> :

* landing Americans on the moon and returning safely
* Establishing the technology to meet other national interests in space
* Achieving preeminence in space for the US
* Carrying out a program of scientific explorations of the moon
* Developing man’s capability to work in the lunar environment.

<http://www.thespacerace.com/encyclopedia/programs/american/apollo/>

John F. Kennedy: May 25 1961:   
“I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to Earth”

Main objectives:

* Land a man on the moon and return him safely to the Earth
* Gather lunar rocks and soil samples

Iron Triangle:

* SCOPE: *Performance or Quality of the deliverable*: Landing an American on the Moon and returning him safely to Earth afterwards.
* TIME: *Delivering it on schedule*: Kennedy’s objective for before 1970
* COST: *Delivering it within Budget*

1. **Project’s Scope**
   1. *Definitions of Scope?*

<http://searchcio.techtarget.com/definition/project-scope>

*Project scope is the part of project planning that involves determining and documenting a list of specific project goals, deliverables, tasks and deadlines.*

<http://www.cio.com.au/article/401353/how_define_scope_project/>

*Scope = work that needs to be done, work and resources that go into the creation of the product or service. Scope : outlines the objectives of the project and the goals that need to be met to achieve a satisfactory result. Steps to define scope:*

* *Project objectives:* See previous section.
* *goals*
* *sub-phases*
* *tasks*
* *resources*
* *budget*
* *schedule*

*Project scope must make clear to the stakeholders, senior management and team members involved what product or service will be delivered*

<http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/what-to-include-in-a-project-scope-statement.html>

*Scope Statement : written confirmation of the results the project will produce and the constraints and assumptions under which you will work. A good scope statement should include:*

* *Justification*
* *Product scope description: characteristics of the products, services and/or results your project will produce*
* *Acceptance criteria: conditions that must be met before project deliverables are accepted*
* *Deliverables: products, services and/or results your project will produce (± objectives)*
* *Project Exclusions: Statements about what the project will not accomplish or produce*
* *Constraints: Restrictions that limit what you can achieve, how and when you can achieve it, and how much achieving it can cost*
* *Assumptions: how you will address uncertain information as you conceive, plan and perform your project*

[*http://www.projectscope.net/*](http://www.projectscope.net/)

*6 sections of a Project Scope statement:*

* *Justification: Justifying how and why*
* *Objectives: What the project is trying to achieve (SMART objectives if possible?)*
* *Scope description: Features and functions of the products, services, and/or results your project will produce. Work-oriented*
* *Acceptance Criteria: Standards required to satisfy the customer’s quality expectations (Target dates, major functions, capacity, accuracy, availability, repair times, development costs, running costs, etc)*
* *Constraints: Limitation on what, when and how you’ll achieve the goal. 3 types: Technological, Resource (lack of resource may force parallel activities to be performed in sequence), Physical (caused by contractual or environmental conditions*
* *Assumptions: statements that we believe to be true. Add potential risk to a project.*

[*http://orion.asu.edu/Class%20Notes/Scoping&ConOps\_Module\_V.1\_PAS.pdf*](http://orion.asu.edu/Class%20Notes/Scoping&ConOps_Module_V.1_PAS.pdf)

*Scope Dimensions:*

* *Need: explains why the project from the stakeholders’ point of view*
* *Goal: broad, fundamental aim you expect to accomplish to fulfill need*
* *Objective: Initiatives that implement the goal. What is the minimum that the stakeholders expect from the system for it to be successful?*
* *Mission or business Case: Defining and restricting the missions will aid in identifying requirements*
* *Operational concept: Imagine the operation of the future system and document the steps of how the end-to-end system will be used*
* *Assumptions: Level of technology, partnerships, extensibility to other missions*
* *Constraints: External items that cannot be controlled and must be met.*
* *Authority and Responsibility: who has authority for aspects of the system development?*

1. **Key Stages of Progress**

*Potential tools : (slides course introduction)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Initiating | Planning | Executing | Monitoring & Controlling | Closing |
| Integration | - Develop Project Charter | -Develop Project Management Plan | -Direct and Manage Project Execution | -Monitor and Control Project Work -Perform Integrated Change Control | -Close Project or Phase |
| Scope |  | -Plan Scope Management -Collect Requirements  -Define Scope  -Create WBS |  | -Validate Scope  -Control Scope |  |
| Time |  | -Plan Schedule Management  -Define Activities  -Sequence Activities  -Estimate Activity Duration  -Develop Schedule |  | -Control Schedule |  |
| Cost |  | -Plan Cost Management  -Estimate Costs  -Determine Budget |  | -Control Costs |  |
| Quality |  | -Plan Quality Management | -Perform Quality Assurance | -Control quality |  |
| Human Resources |  | -Plan HR Management | -Acquire Project Team  -Develop Project Team  -Manage Project Team |  |  |
| Communications |  | -Plan Communications Management | -Manage Communications | -Control Communications |  |
| Risk |  | -Plan Risk Management  -Identify Risks  -Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis  -Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis  -Plan Risk Responses |  | -Control Risks |  |
| Procurement |  | -Plan Procurement Management | -Conduct Procurements | -Control Procurements | -Close Procurements |
| Stakeholder | -Identify Stakeholders | -Plan Stakeholder Management | -Manage Stakeholder Management | -Control Stakeholder Management |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Identify Need |  |
| Concept and Feasibility Study |  |
| Definition and Preliminary Design |  |
| Detailed Design |  |
| Construction |  |
| User Training |  |
| Roll-out into Operation |  |
| Learning Review and Development |  |

POLCA:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Planning |  |
| Organising |  |
| Leading |  |
| Controlling |  |
| Achieving |  |

WBS

1. **Critical Analysis**
   1. *What was good?*
   2. *What was bad?*
   3. *What could be improved?*
2. **Particular focus on a PM Dimension: ??**