

### What is IT Project Management? • IT Project Management is: "The application of knowledge, skills, tools and techniques to project activities to meet the project requirements." (PMI 2008:6) "A management environment set up to ensure the delivery of a specified business product to meet a defined business case" (Cadle & Yeates 2001:49)

#### Why Project Management? IT projects are becoming increasingly complex - More specialised - Shorter deadlines - Increasing numbers of stakeholders - Increasingly distance based - Tighter budgetary demands Projects must be controlled (managed) to stand a chance of being a 'success' - Success measured in Time/Quality/Cost

#### Project Management Lifecycle - 1 Concerned with the management of a project Method123 approach Project management methodologies Encompass project management lifecycle phases Series of techniques, tools and procedures PRINCE2 Exists within a systems development lifecycle Operation, maintenance and enhancement after project launch Waterfall/Spiral







#### Business Case 1st step in whole project lifecycle Create business case Identify alternative solutions Justify start up of project Identify business problem/opportunity Costs/benefits Recommend solution Documentation referred to throughout project Project success measured against business case

### Project Charter Defines project/ specifies boundaries/ sets scope Also known as Letter of contract/ letter of agreement/ project constitution One page document Powerful communication tool Big picture Common vision 3 stage approach Draft/ version 1/ updates

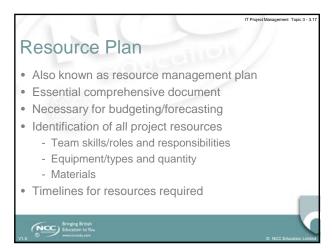
#### Draft Project Plan Basic summary project plan Initial identification of Project objectives Project team Equipment Scheduling Assumptions Helps evaluate at this stage whether a project is potentially achievable

#### Initiation Phase Review To close out initiation phase Report on achievements to date Schedule Budget Issues Form or report format Measure deliverables Gain approval to start planning phase



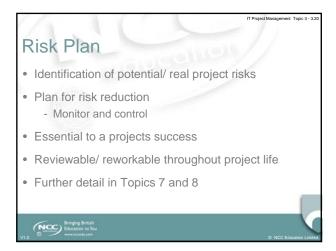


# Project Plan Detailed document essential to project Statement of how objectives will be achieved Provides baseline for monitoring progress Identify and schedule phases/activities/tasks Contains project prerequisites and assumption lists Set timeframes/milestones Daily measuring of actual vs. planned progress Finalise resources





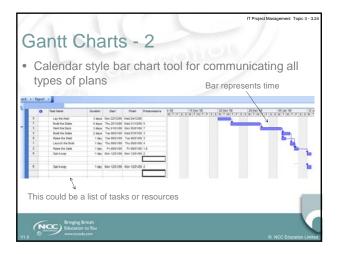
# Quality Plan Vital for success of project Finalises milestones for project quality reviews Concerned with both internal and external targets Internal company reviews/external customer reviews Ongoing measure of project quality Reduction of nasty 'surprises' Imparts customer confidence Consultation throughout process



# Acceptance Plan Also known as success plan Defines measurable tasks required to be completed for project to be accepted by client/stakeholders Formal agreement document All parties know where they stand Aim to negate risk of client dissatisfaction Should be reworked as criteria changes Includes: Deliverables/ testing/ criteria/ standards/ milestones/ payment plans

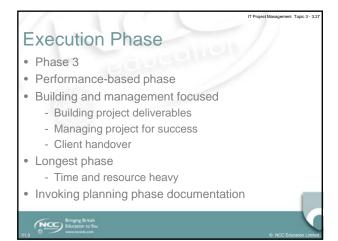
# Communications Plan Exists to inform Ensure all stakeholders receive clear, up-to-date information at regular intervals Remove opportunity for confusion/excuse Goes beyond the project Can effect organisation at strategic level Enables regular feedback Opportunity to continually improve communication

# Gantt Charts - 1 One of the oldest and most useful planning tools Can be used to show both planned and actual progress of project tasks Very easy to read and useful for all types of plan both at high and detailed levels The horizontals axis represents time The vertical entries maybe tasks, resources or anything else that needs to be controlled over a time duration.



### Procurement Plan Also known as a purchase plan Opportunity to plan ahead purchasing of products/services needed for project Defines timeframes Justifies need Reduces chance of project halting due to lack of supplies

#### Phase Review Exists to report progress to date Client/stakeholders/project team/management Documented process for end of project review Identifies and records Project on schedule to date (or not!) Any issues/ risks identified Resolutions Aim Receive approval to continue



# Execution Phase — Key Stages • Key stages of phase - Build deliverables - Perform - Time Management - Cost Management - Quality Management - Change Management - Risk Management - Risk Management

Time Management

Exactly as name suggests

Manages and measures time within project

Done well, time management has huge influence on delivering project to schedule

Done poorly and can absolutely effect success of project

Essential to record time spent on tasks

For later tasks on this project

For future projects where similar tasks will be undertaken

For interim payments to team members within project

Cost Management

Essential to monitor and control cost throughout life of project

Failure resulting in increased budget = client and management dissatisfaction

Potential strategic level impact

Aim

To deliver project on cost

#### Quality Management Ensures all deliverables attain required standard Lack of quality jeopardises project success and organisation at strategic level Wastes time/resources/budget Sets quality targets For project/project team/deliverables Monitors Proactive identification of quality issues Aim To resolve any quality issues that may impact project success

#### Change Management Procedure for implementing change once project has begun Identification of required change Measurable potential effect(s) of change Control the process of implementing the change Record change details Manage any impact Review decision Aim To minimise the impact of any change on a project To manage client expectations throughout project

#### Risk Management Monitoring and controlling of risk within a project It is essential that it is taken seriously. Often, a specialist Risk Manager is assigned to project Attempts to pre-empt possible risks with plan Aim To minimise the impact of risk on project We will focus on risk management in Topic 7 & 8

#### Procurement Management Managing the purchase of goods/services from

- Managing the purchase of goods/services from suppliers during a project is essential
  - Ensuring goods/services are available when required
    - Poor procurement management can result in a project stalling or falling over
  - Goods/services match requirements
  - Procured within budget constraints are essential or renegotiation will be necessary
    - Costing time/money
- Aim
  - Keeping project on track



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#### Communications Management

- Managing expectations through communication
  - When people feel informed and included processes often run more smoothly
- Informing interested parties about developments
  - Not as easy as it sounds. Different interested parties require different information
  - Management of company developing project will have access to information that a client should never see.
  - Accountants will be interested in the bottom line, not excuses as to why overspend occurred.
- Aim
  - Keeping all parties informed with the right type of information



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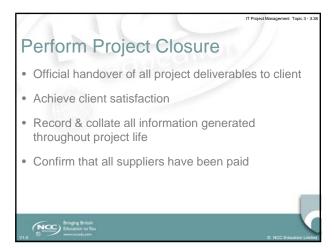
#### Execution Phase Review

- · Internal review of success of project
  - Ideally going beyond time/cost/quality
    - Project team success:
    - Structure/compatibility/expertise
  - Strategic impact of project
- Communication success
- Documenting of findings
   Ensure completion of detailed deal
  - Ensure completion of detailed documentation of all findings associated with project
    - Important for future projects
    - · Aids organisation in future decision making



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# Closure Phase Final Phase (in four phase approach) Formal project closure Documentation of everything necessary to close out project Deliverables met Client approval gained Handover process Any payment due (if penalties incurred due to over-run) Key Stages of phase Perform project closure Project review



#### Project Review Review of performance throughout project lifecycle From beginning to end/ internal and external Can be undertaken internally or organisation may employ external expert for review Aim That project can be judged a success!

