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by Lei Shao - Tuesday, 19 October 2021, 2:31 AM

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https://zyu.eit.ac.nz/pluginfile.php/2573/mod\_forum/post/1340/Project%20life%20cycle%20.docx

Project Constraints

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Project life cycle refers to the four-step process followed by almost all project managers ompletion stage.

Project management leaders conducted research to determine the best process to run the project. It has been found that following the project life cycle is essential for any service organization.

The professional service life cycle exists because the standard project life cycle is not suitable for everyone's needs, which is little known, but it is becoming more and more popular. The standard project life cycle is effective for some project managers, but professional services need a more robust process. In the professional service industry, different from other industries, their products are their employees. In other words, professional services provide their expertise to other companies in exchange for profits. Due to the continuous participation of customers, professional services need a unique project life cycle, which includes a repeated feedback cycle to ensure the success of the project.

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First, let's have an in-depth understanding of the standard definition of the project life cycle, and then we can understand the comparison between the professional service life cycle and the standard.

What is the standard project life cycle?

According to the project management association, the project life cycle is crucial for any manager who wants to successfully deliver the project to the customer.

Let's look at the steps involved.

Project phases involved

First stage conceptualization stage

Phase II Planning Phase

Phase III Implementation Phase

Phase IV termination phase

Project life cycle phase

Stage #1 conceptualization stage

This can also be called the "start-up phase" and is the starting point for any project or idea.

In order to begin the conceptualization phase, the strategic needs of the project or service must be recognized by senior management.

Ask yourself the following questions during conceptualization

What's the problem?

Can project development solve this problem? interest

What are the specific objectives of the project? Range

Do we have sufficient resources to create and support the project? risk

The conceptualization phase usually includes:

Create statement of work (SOW) scope

Introduce the business case. Range

Create a business contract. Range

Stage #2 planning stage scope

The second stage of the project management life cycle is called the planning stage.

Once management approves the launch of a project, a more formal plan is developed outlining the initial objectives.

Ask yourself the following questions during the planning process

What is the purpose, vision or mission of the project? Range

Are there measurable goals or success criteria? quality

Do you have a high description of the project, requirements and risks? risk

Can you adequately schedule and budget high-level milestones? interest

The planning phase usually includes:

Determine resource availability. risk

Create a project budget. cost

Start assigning tasks to certain resource benefits

Phase #3 execution phase

The third stage is marked as execution.

This is the time to perform the actual work of the project. Convert the materials, tools and resources needed to achieve the project objectives. At this stage, continuously measure the performance [quality] to ensure the success of the project.

Ask yourself the following questions during execution

Are all resources being tracked? Quality

Is the project completed on time within budget? cost

Can resource planning be optimized? quality

Are there major barriers to change management? risk

The execution phase usually includes

Strategic planning.

Implementation planning.

Phase #4 termination phase

The fourth and final stage is called the termination stage, also known as the end of the project.

This phase begins after the project is completed.

Ask yourself the following questions at the end

Does it meet the completion standards of the project? quality

Is there an ongoing project closure report? Time

Are all project artifacts collected and archived? Range

Are there any plans for inspection? Risk

The termination phase usually includes

Dissolve the project team.

Personnel and tools are reassigned to new responsibilities.

Resources are released back to the parent organization.

Transfer the project to the intended user.

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Requirements analysis content

Functional analysis

What functions must be implemented.

Provide the user with the actions to be performed by the function.

Help users fully describe external behavior.

Form software requirements specification.

Non functional requirements

Requirements for performance and operating environment during software use,

Relevant standards and specifications that must be followed in software design

Specific details of user interface design and possible expansion scheme in the future

Design constraints

It is required that the software to be developed must use Oracle database system to complete the data management function, and the operation must be based on Linux environment.

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◀︎ 01 Knowledge Check Project Life Cycles