



How
Projects
are
Managed?

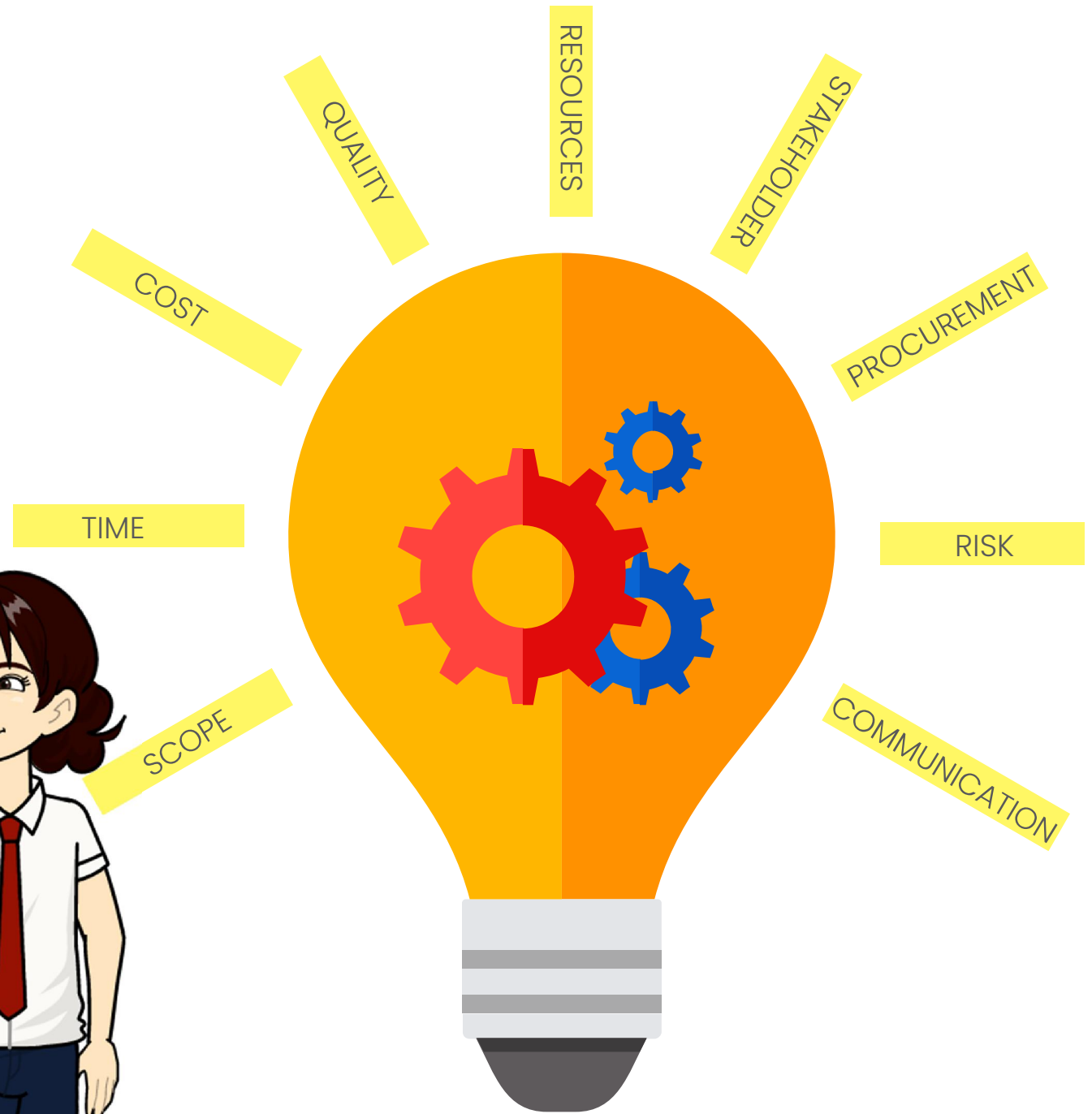
A Mini Project: To provide 100 Computers for ABC company.

- Define Project Scope
- Know your timeline
- Determine project budget
- Assess your available resources
- Create a project plan
- Delegate Work to Resources
- Document Everything
- Monitor the project progress
- Communicate with the team
- An so on.....

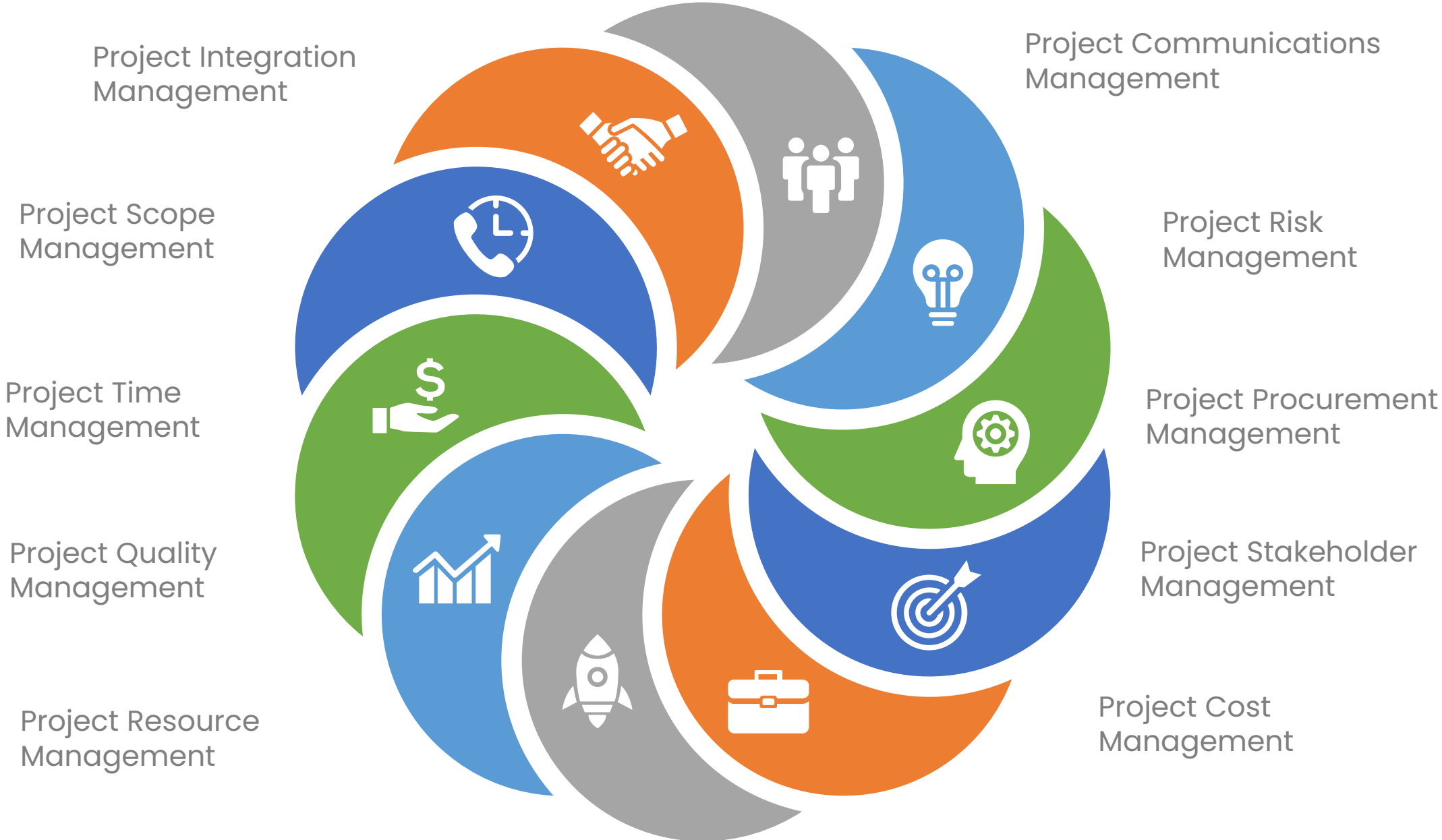


Major Group of activities will under these categories .

As a Project Manager you will need to integrate all these areas .



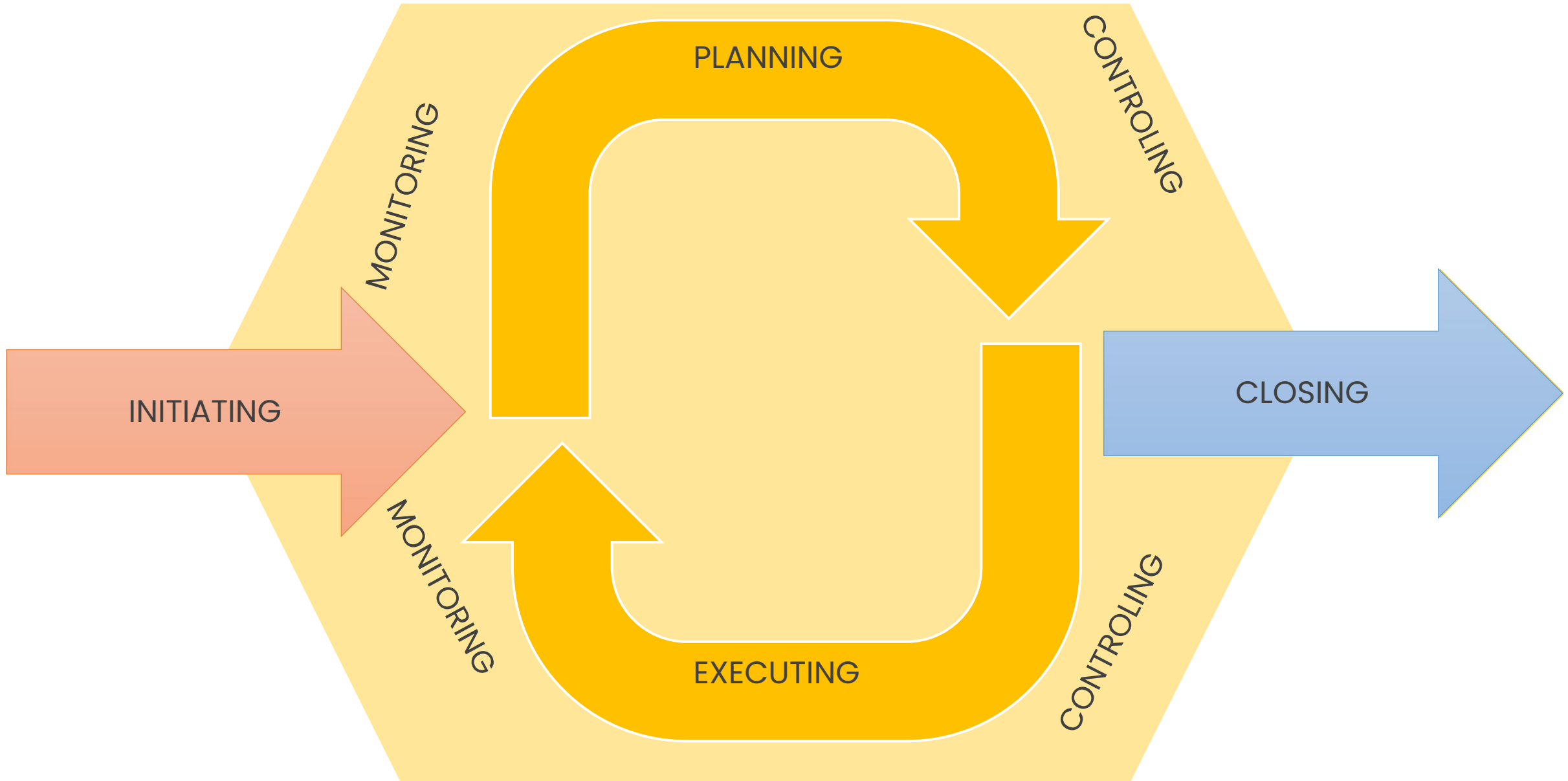
Project Management is all about managing 10 knowledge areas.



- ❑ Project Management knowledge areas coincide with the PM process groups
- ❑ Project Management Process Group (Initiation, Planning, Execution, Monitoring & Controlling, and Closing)
- ❑ The knowledge areas take place during anyone of these process groups.
- ❑ Knowledge areas are the core technical subject matter.
- ❑ Process groups as horizontal, while the knowledge areas are vertical.



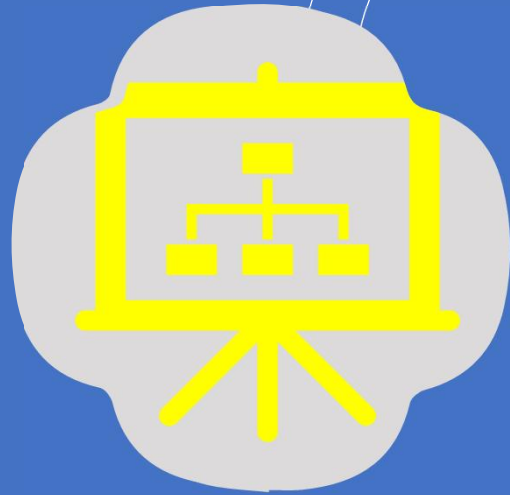
Project Management Process Group





INITIATION

- ❑ Determine project objectives
- ❑ Develop Project Charter
- ❑ Identify all the stakeholders
- ❑ Assign Project Manager
- ❑ Also Known as Concept Process
- ❑ Projects may be approved or terminated
- ❑ Provide authorization to continue ongoing project



PLANNING

- ❑ Most of the time will be spent in this step
- ❑ It is step for formulating project goals
- ❑ Team creates management plans for each of the knowledge areas
- ❑ Develop the overall Project Management Plan



EXECUTION

- Most of budget will be spent in this step
- Work packages/plans will be
- executed
- Implement approved changes,
- Defect repair, preventive and corrective actions
- Team building



MONITOR CONTROL

- Regularly measures & monitors project performance against baselines.
- Recommend changes, defect repair, preventive and corrective actions
- Verifying scope of the project.
- Administer contracts.
- Monitor and control project Scope



CLOSURE

- ❑ Goal is to formally end the project activities
- ❑ Involves contract closure as well as archiving any project records, documents, etc.
- ❑ Procurement audits and payments are made.
- ❑ Conduct Survey & signoff on the project.

Project Management Process Group

Knowledge Areas

- Scope
- Time
- Cost
- Quality
- Resources
- Communicate
- Risk
- Procurement
- Stakeholder
- Integration



Initiation



Planning



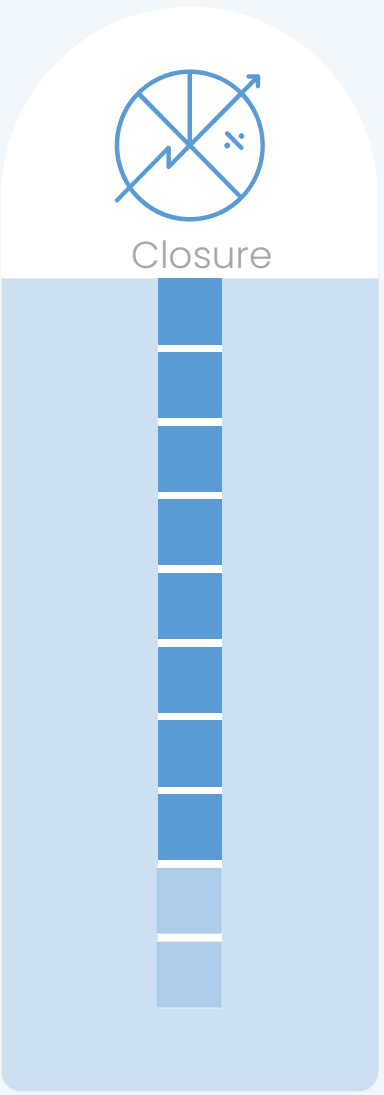
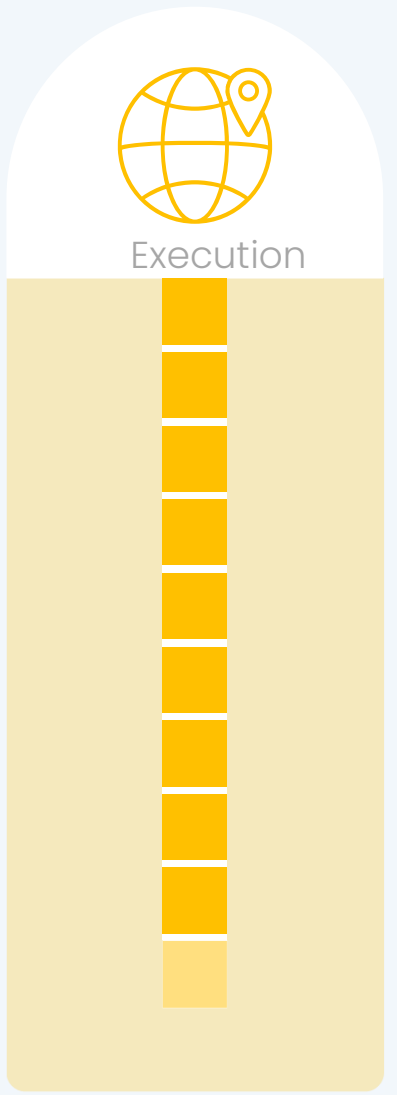
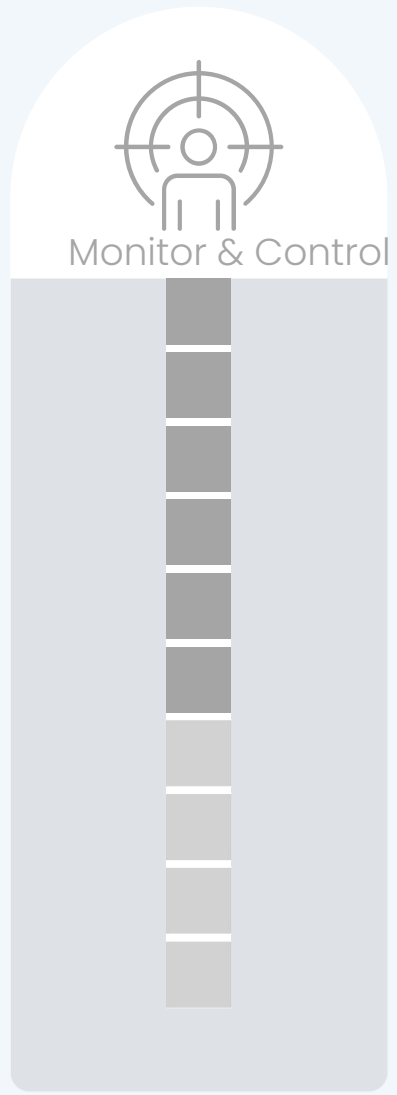
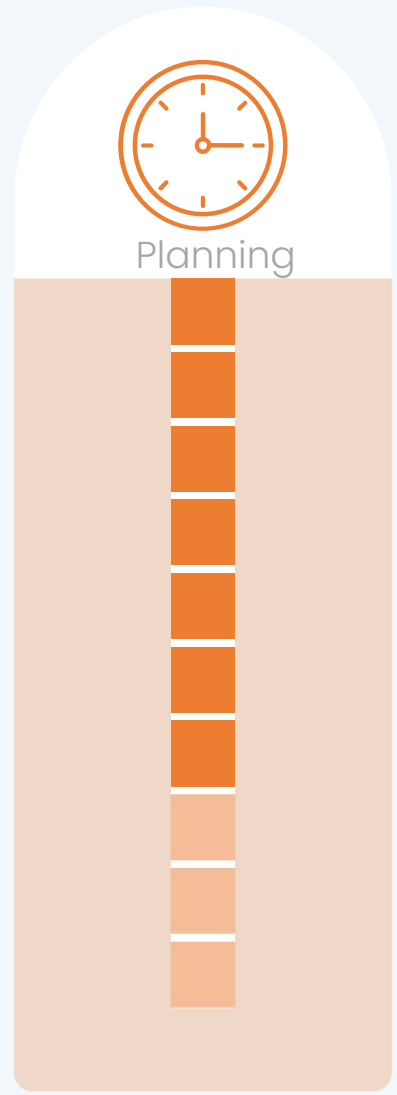
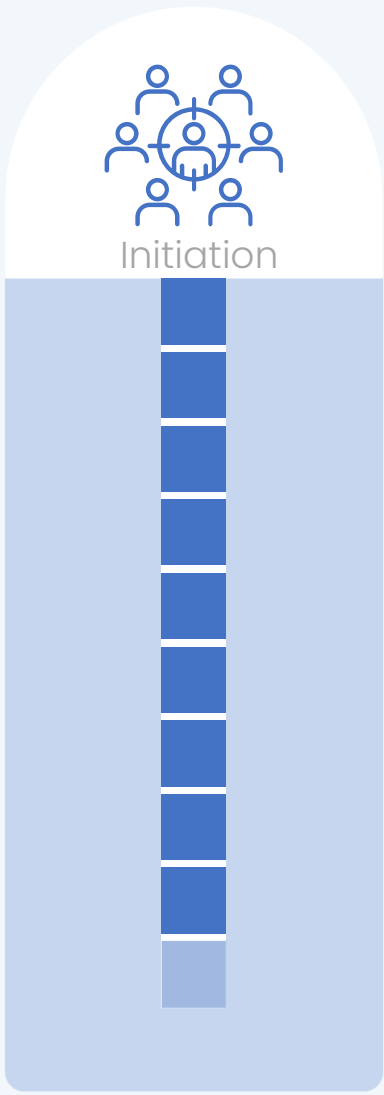
Monitor & Control



Execution



Closure

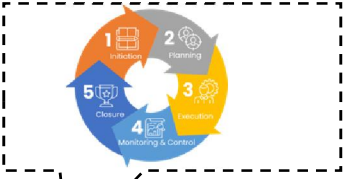
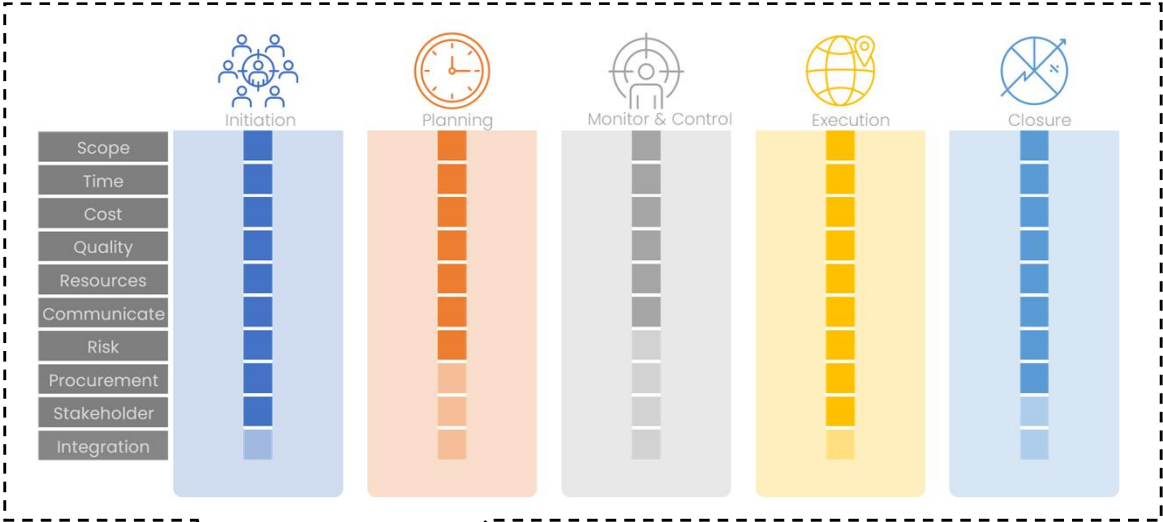
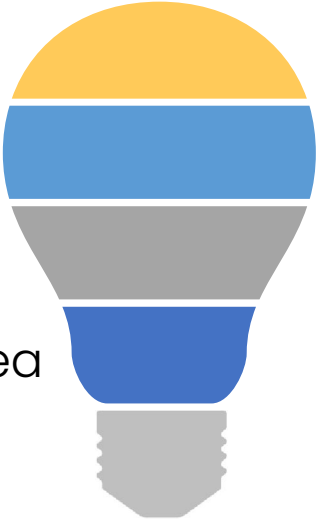


Project Lifecycle

Project Phase

Project Management Process

Project Management Knowledge Area



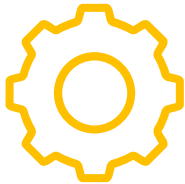
PHASE-1



PHASE-2



PHASE-3



PHASE-4



PHASE-5

A project is a journey into unknown future with a blueprint plan in your hand.

- ❑ Demand resources that are scarce, or expensive.
- ❑ Nature of resources depends project type.

All projects can be categorized based on three criteria.

- ❑ Project's Product
- ❑ Project Site
- ❑ Project Management Methodology



- Administrative Project
- Civil Construction Project
- Software development Project
- Design & Engineering projects
- System Installation Projects
- Equipment Procurement Projects
- Event Organising Projects
- Maintenance Projects
- Product Development Projects
- Research Project

Project based on Product type



Greenfield Project

- ❑ “Greenfield” word to describe a new project.
- ❑ Lacks constraints imposed by prior work on the site.
- ❑ Developments on a completely vacant site.
- ❑ Common examples can be new power plant, Airport, New school building and so on.

Brownfield Project

- ❑ “Brownfield” refers to expansion, or revamping on an existing facility.
- ❑ Carries constraints to current state of the site.
- ❑ Either contaminated, or might be contaminated.
- ❑ Common examples can be old gas stations, existing metal plating facilities and so on.

Project based on type of sites



A methodology is a system of practices, techniques, procedures, and rules

Their aim to assist project managers with guidance throughout the project, and the steps taken to complete the tasks.

- Waterfall Methodology
- Critical Chain Project Management (CCPM)
- Agile Project Management
- Kanban Methodology
- Scrum Methodology
- Lean Project Management
- PRINCE2 Methodology

Project based on Methodology /Framework



Project Management Methodology

- ❑ Offers a clear project roadmap
- ❑ Lists all the steps required to deliver a project successfully.
- ❑ Provide a defined governance structure, process guidelines, test activities, processes, & deliverables.
- ❑ Well-detailed, rigid, & repeatable approach towards project management.



Project Management Framework

- ❑ Provides structure and direction to a project.
- ❑ Neither too detailed nor too rigid.
- ❑ Flexible to adapt to evolving conditions.



Framework

- Gives an **overview** of how guidelines can be implemented
- Offers space for **creative adaptation**
- Preferred by **experts**
- Makes it **hard to develop and implement performance metrics**
- Leaves **room** to include **other practices and tools**
- Traditional project management (PMBOK-PMI) is a framework

Methodology

- Offers **rigid rules** and **practices** for completing a project
- Is pretty **fixed** and **prescriptive**
- Preferred by **beginners**
- All **performance guidelines predefined** in granular detail
- **Can't be combined** with other practices and tools
- PRINCE2 is a project management methodology

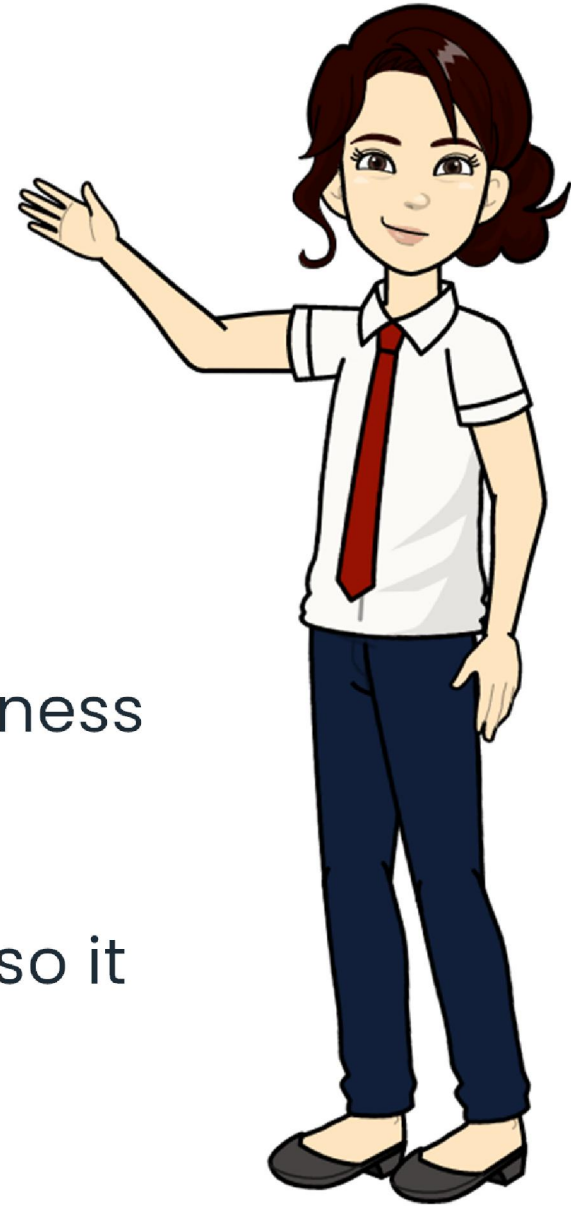
Word of caution !!

- ❑ Methodology & Framework are two different things
- ❑ For practical application, there is no general agreement
- ❑ For Example, most experts consider “Agile Methodology” a framework despite the fact its name says methodology.
- ❑ No matter how comprehensive your classification is, it can be considered arbitrary.
- ❑ Nothing is black and white



Ultimately, what matters is not whether a concept is a framework or a methodology, but how well it is suited for a specific project.

- ❑ Methodologies & frameworks is useful only if practical approach is taken to implement them.
- ❑ If they are forced upon a project, it usually end badly.
- ❑ if you make the effort to understand the nuances of a methodology or framework and tailor it to fit your business needs, you'll wind up with a successful project.
- ❑ There is an array of project management techniques, so it can be a bit challenging to pick the right one.



Framework/Methodology

Best Suitable for

Waterfall Methodology

Manufacturing & Construction Industries, Long Term Projects, Repetitive Projects, EPC Projects

Critical Chain Project Management

Traditional Construction & Big IT Projects

Agile Project Management

Software Projects, IT Projects, Finance Project

Kanban Methodology

Product development, small sized projects

Scrum Methodology

Software Projects, IT Projects, Small projects

Lean Project Management

Manufacturing and Service industries projects

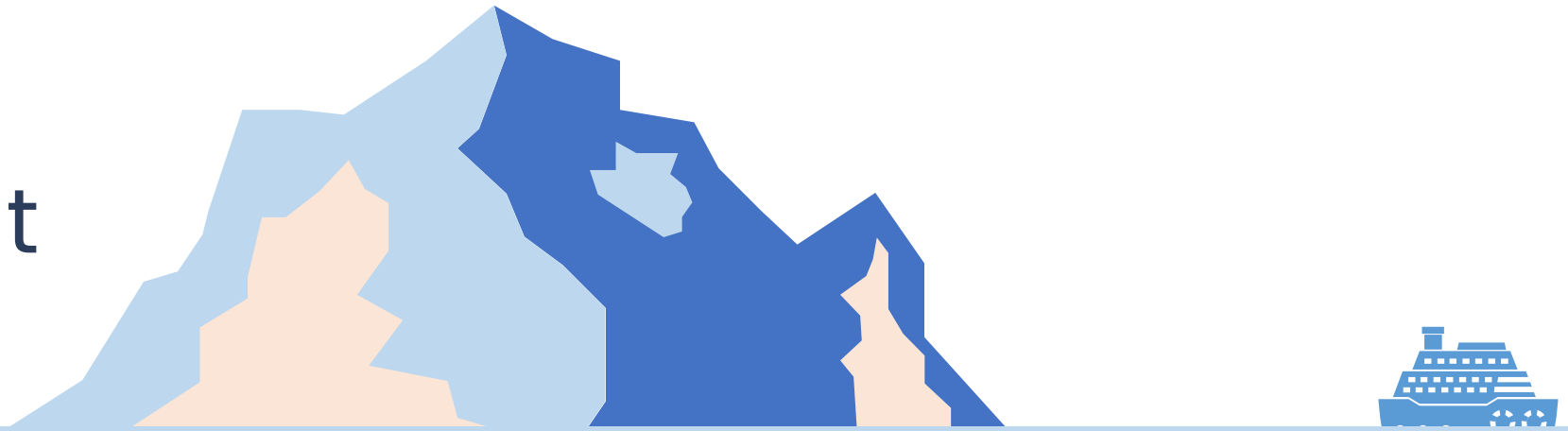
Six Sigma

Operations related Projects, Projects targeted to improve quality and efficiency.

PRINCE2 Methodology

IT & Software projects , Civil Construction projects

Project Management Iceberg



“Managing
Projects”

means

“Managing 10
Knowledge
Areas.”



Next:

How we Manage knowledge areas?



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