

## 1: Project management - Wikipedia

*Seasoned project managers know it is often easier to handle the details of a project and take steps in the right order when you break the project down into phases. Dividing your project management efforts into these five phases can help give your efforts structure and simplify them into a series of logical and manageable steps.*

Configuration management Concurrent engineering workflow[ edit ] Concurrent engineering British English: Although this does not necessarily reduce the amount of manpower required for a project, as more changes are required due to the incomplete and changing information, it does drastically reduce lead times and thus time to market. Feature-based CAD systems have for many years allowed the simultaneous work on 3D solid model and the 2D drawing by means of two separate files, with the drawing looking at the data in the model; when the model changes the drawing will associatively update. Some CAD packages also allow associative copying of geometry between files. This allows, for example, the copying of a part design into the files used by the tooling designer. The manufacturing engineer can then start work on tools before the final design freeze; when a design changes size or shape the tool geometry will then update. Concurrent engineering also has the added benefit of providing better and more immediate communication between departments, reducing the chance of costly, late design changes. It adopts a problem prevention method as compared to the problem solving and re-designing method of traditional sequential engineering. Bottom-up design[ edit ] Bottom-up design CAD-centric occurs where the definition of 3D models of a product starts with the construction of individual components. These are then virtually brought together in sub-assemblies of more than one level until the full product is digitally defined. This is sometimes known as the "review structure" which shows what the product will look like. Bottom-up design tends to focus on the capabilities of available real-world physical technology, implementing those solutions which this technology is most suited to. When these bottom-up solutions have real-world value, bottom-up design can be much more efficient than top-down design. The risk of bottom-up design is that it very efficiently provides solutions to low-value problems. The focus of bottom-up design is "what can we most efficiently do with this technology? A top level spec is repeatedly decomposed into lower level structures and specifications, until the physical implementation layer is reached. The risk of a top-down design is that it may not take advantage of more efficient applications of current physical technology, due to excessive layers of lower-level abstraction due to following an abstraction path which does not efficiently fit available components e. The positive value of top-down design is that it preserves a focus on the optimum solution requirements. A part-centric top-down design may eliminate some of the risks of top-down design. This starts with a layout model, often a simple 2D sketch defining basic sizes and some major defining parameters, which may include some Industrial design elements. Geometry from this is associatively copied down to the next level, which represents different subsystems of the product. The geometry in the sub-systems is then used to define more detail in levels below. Depending on the complexity of the product, a number of levels of this assembly are created until the basic definition of components can be identified, such as position and principal dimensions. This information is then associatively copied to component files. In these files the components are detailed; this is where the classic bottom-up assembly starts. The top-down assembly is sometime known as a "control structure". If a single file is used to define the layout and parameters for the review structure it is often known as a skeleton file. Defense engineering traditionally develops the product structure from the top down. The system engineering process [18] prescribes a functional decomposition of requirements and then physical allocation of product structure to the functions. This top down approach would normally have lower levels of the product structure developed from CAD data as a bottom-up structure or design. Both-ends-against-the-middle design[ edit ] Both-ends-against-the-middle BEATM design is a design process that endeavors to combine the best features of top-down design, and bottom-up design into one process. A BEATM design process flow may begin with an emergent technology which suggests solutions which may have value, or it may begin with a top-down view of an important problem which needs a solution. In either case the key attribute of BEATM design methodology is to immediately focus at both ends of the design process flow: The BEATM

design process proceeds from both ends in search of an optimum merging somewhere between the topâ€™down requirements, and bottomâ€™up efficient implementation. Indeed, some of the best success stories from either topâ€™down or bottomâ€™up have been successful because of an intuitive, yet unconscious use of the BEATM methodology. Front loading design and workflow[ edit ] Front loading is taking topâ€™down design to the next stage. The complete control structure and review structure, as well as downstream data such as drawings, tooling development and CAM models, are constructed before the product has been defined or a project kick-off has been authorized. These assemblies of files constitute a template from which a family of products can be constructed. When the decision has been made to go with a new product, the parameters of the product are entered into the template model and all the associated data is updated. Obviously predefined associative models will not be able to predict all possibilities and will require additional work. A lot of knowledge is built into these templates to be reused on new products. This does require additional resources "up front" but can drastically reduce the time between project kick-off and launch. Such methods do however require organizational changes, as considerable engineering efforts are moved into "offline" development departments. It can be seen as an analogy to creating a concept car to test new technology for future products, but in this case the work is directly used for the next product generation. Design in context[ edit ] Individual components cannot be constructed in isolation. CAD and CAID models of components are created within the context of some or all of the other components within the product being developed. This is achieved using assembly modelling techniques. Geometry of other components can be seen and referenced within the CAD tool being used. The other referenced components may or may not have been created using the same CAD tool, with their geometry being translated from other collaborative product development CPD formats. Some assembly checking such as DMU is also carried out using product visualization software. Product and process lifecycle management PPLM [ edit ] Product and process lifecycle management PPLM is an alternate genre of PLM in which the process by which the product is made is just as important as the product itself. Typically, this is the life sciences and advanced specialty chemicals markets. The process behind the manufacture of a given compound is a key element of the regulatory filing for a new drug application. As such, PPLM seeks to manage information around the development of the process in a similar fashion that baseline PLM talks about managing information around development of the product. They typically implement the whole development cycle of high-tech manufacturing technology developments, from initial conception, through development and into manufacture. PDES integrate people with different backgrounds from potentially different legal entities, data, information and knowledge and business processes. Which can be measured in terms of monetary units and usually consists of fixed and variable cost. Which can be measured in terms of the number of products produced during a period of time. Which can be measured in terms of customer satisfaction levels for example. Which can be considered the ability of the system to produce a variety of products for example. Which can be measured in terms ecological soundness i. The relation between these five objects can be presented as pyramid with its tip associated with the lowest Cost, highest Productivity, highest Quality, most Flexibility, and greatest Sustainability. The points inside of this pyramid are associated with different combinations of five criteria. The tip of the pyramid represents an ideal but likely highly unfeasible system whereas the base of the pyramid represents the worst system possible.

## 2: Project Management Life Cycle | Sinnaps - Cloud Project Management

*The Five Steps in the PM Life Cycle No matter what project it is that you're preparing for, the project management life cycle can assist you and your team in narrowing the project's focus, keeping it's objectives in order and finishing the project on time, on budget and with a minimum of headaches.*

Testing Deployment and handover Essentially these are different stages in the life of a software development project from start to end. Though there are many types of project life cycles available, the following are some of the popular project life cycles in practice. They are Predictive project life cycle Iterative Project life cycle Adaptive life cycle If a project is divided into multiple phases, each phase goes through all the SDLC stages Requirements, design, coding, testing, deployment and support , irrespective of project life cycle. Predictive project life cycle First of all, this is traditional project life cycle used commonly. Project scope, time and cost are fixed and will be determined as early as possible in the life cycle of the project. Projects divide into multiple phases. The current project life cycle stage must complete, before starting the next project life cycle stage. Certainly changes are expensive in this project life cycle. If the changes occur in the later stages, it will become even more expensive due to rework that will increase. Product or the final result will deliver at the end of the project after completing all the phases. Most importantly defects only found during testing phase or after producing the end result. Hence they may become expensive to the project. Customer engagement in this case would be very limited. This makes the predictive life cycle inefficient, as the projects and changes are becoming very dynamic in nature. The best example of the predictive life cycle that we all have heard is water fall model. Iterative Project life cycle Unlike in the predictive life cycle, in the iterative project life cycle, projects run in multiple iterations. The project divides into multiple phases. Every phase can be run sequentially or overlapping fashion based on the dependencies. Each phase can run through multiple iterations. Each iteration goes through all software development life cycle Requirements, design, coding, testing, deployment and support phases. Every iteration produce output for that iteration. In case, if there a change in any of the iteration, the change will move in to the next iteration depending on its priority. Customer will receive the value early in the project, as the partial output is produced at the end of iteration. Customer will have more confidence by looking at the completed part of the output. And if there are any gaps, customer can provide his feedback, which can be considered for any required changes in the subsequent iterations. Customer involvement is more here, as every iteration goes through the entire SDLC. Adaptive life cycle Furthermore, Adaptive life cycle is also similar to iterative life cycle, except that When you expect high number of changes, adaptive life cycle is best to use And scope is not clear in the beginning of the project. Compared to iterative, adaptive life cycle have more iterations. In adaptive project life cycle, every iteration may produce a usable product with partial features. So customer can also work in parallel to test and accept the work packages after every iteration, so as to save huge amount of project lead time. So adaptive life cycle is more agile in nature and is more responsive to changes. Changes handle naturally as they occur. Hence it is very less risky. Customer involvement is there all the time, during the course of the complete project. Project management life cycle The project management life cycle is about the stages in the life of project management for any project. Project management life cycle is what to do to manage the project work. Project management life cycle follows the project management process groups namely Initiating.

## 3: Product lifecycle - Wikipedia

*The Project Management Template kit contains all of the tools and templates you need, to complete the project management life [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) also contains a free Project Management Book to help you manage projects.*

Agile Development Methodology Agile came about as a "solution" to the disadvantages of the waterfall methodology. Instead of a sequential design process, the Agile methodology follows an incremental approach. Developers start off with a simplistic project design, and then begin to work on small modules. The work on these modules is done in weekly or monthly sprints, and at the end of each sprint, project priorities are evaluated and tests are run. These sprints allow for bugs to be discovered, and customer feedback to be incorporated into the design before the next sprint is run. UIT primarily utilizes the Scrum external link methodology for our Agile-managed projects. Learn Moreabout the Agile development methodology

Functional Design The Functional Specification Document FSD is written by the project Business Analyst and provides detailed information on how the system solution will function what the requested behavior is. This document is created based on the high-level requirements identified in the Business Requirements Document and provides traceability from the functional specification back to the business requirements. Learn Moreabout functional design

Technical Design A technical specification or Technical Design Document TDD is written by the development team and describes the minute detail of either the entire design or specific parts of it, such as: The Project Manager, coordinating with the development lead, is responsible and accountable for the successful execution of the Development phase and leading the integrated project team that accomplishes the Development phase activities and deliverables. System integration tests cover entire applications including interfaces to external systems. This function-driven phase assures that the customizations, configurations, and functionality all work as expected per the Functional Design Specifications, Technical Specifications, Business Requirements and other applicable documents. It ensures that the system was correctly built, i. Learn Moreabout System Integration Testing

SIT User Acceptance Testing UAT UAT, which is performed on all Administrative Systems managed projects, sometimes called beta testing or end-user testing, is a phase of software development in which the software is tested in the "real world" by the intended audience or business representative. This type of testing is not intended to be menu-driven, but rather to be performed by business users to verify that the application will meet the needs of the end-user, with scenarios and data representative of actual usage in the field.

Project Monitoring and Controlling Occurring at the same time as the implementation phase although some monitoring and controlling activities will start as early as the initiation phase , this phase mostly deals with measuring the project performance and progression in accordance with the project plan. Scope verification and control occur to check and monitor for scope creep, as well as change control to track and manage changes to project requirements. Calculating key performance indicators for cost and time are done to measure the degree of variation, if any, and in which case corrective measures are determined and suggested to keep a project on track. For some projects, it may be advisable to route a draft summary to business owners and business and IT project sponsors for their input before releasing to executive sponsors. Learn Moreabout Executive Summary

Reports Team Meetings Regular team meetings help facilitate issue tracking and resolution, progress updates, risk management, and general team communications. Meeting schedules number of meetings, frequency, composition will vary by project, depending upon scope and complexity. Learn Moreabout Team Meetings

Status Tracking Regular project status progress, issues, risks and financial updates are essential to avoid project failure and ensure accurate project status reporting is available to management. Key to executing this responsibility successfully is clear definition of the scope and traceability from requirements to functional and technical design. Equally important to successful scope management is an agreed change control process and change control board or governance structure.

Project Closeout The practice of project closeout finalizes all project activities completed across all phases or the project to formally close the project and transfer the completed or cancelled project as appropriate. The purpose of project closeout is to assess the project, ensure

completion, and derive and lessons learned and best practices to be applied to future projects. At a high level, the key elements of project closeout are: Verify acceptance of final project deliverables Conduct post-project assessment and lessons learned Project Retrospective Recognize and celebrate outstanding project work Disburse project resourcesâ€” staff, facilities, systems, etc. Complete and archive final product records Ensure transfer of knowledge Closeout Checklist The Project Closeout Checklist should begin to take shape as early as project kickoff, when clear definition of the intended goals and benefits of the project are being reviewed and agreed upon. However, work on project closeout can and should begin at the time of UAT Exit. Learn Moreabout project closeout Project Retrospective The Project Retrospective process starts with a survey that is sent to all team members after acceptance by the client. The retrospective results help IT and the business assess what went well and where improvements can be made in the future, in the following areas:

## 4: Project Life Cycle Vs Project Management Life Cycle – Detailed Analysis

*3. The Project Life Cycle (Phases) by Payne and Adrienne Watt. The project manager and project team have one shared goal: to carry out the work of the project for the purpose of meeting the project's objectives.*

The purpose of the Project Initiation Phase is to define and authorize the project. The initial definition of the project can come from several places. The Project Charter authorizes the project and documents the initial requirements for the project. It generally includes information such as Project purpose, vision, and mission. Measurable objectives and success criteria. High level project description, requirements, and risks. Summary milestone schedule and budget. Name and authority of the project sponsor. An important part of starting your project off right is performing a stakeholder analysis.

**Project Planning** The purpose of the Project Planning Phase is to determine the approach you will take and define all the details of how the project will be done. Project Planning has two parts: Strategic Planning and Implementation Planning. During Strategic Planning you develop the overall approach to the project. During Implementation Planning you figure out all the details of how the project will be done. A good way to visualize this is to think of your project as a family vacation. During Project Initiation you determine where you want to go your mission. During Strategic Planning, you decide whether you want to fly there or drive your approach. In that case, during Implementation Planning you would map out your route, identify which hotels you will stay at along the way, determine how long each leg of the trip will take, and so on all the details.

**Project Execution** is where most of the time, money, and people are used on a project. This is where the action takes place. During this phase of the project management life cycle the project manager has to keep all the activities moving forward in a coordinated manner. This means you will need to track the progress of each activity and adjust your plans when the situation changes. This tracking and adjustment of project activities is also known as Monitor and Control. During the execution phase all of the agreed project deliverables should be implemented and accepted by the customer. The customer can be an internal customer or an external customer. During Project Closure, there are several key activities that need to be performed: Verify that the completion criteria are met, Create a project closure report, Collect and archive project artifacts, Perform a project postmortem. Many projects skip this phase. Once the Execution Phase is complete, they simply move on. Performing Project Closure will benefit both your company and your career. If you do this well, you will set yourself up to lead high-visibility, business-critical projects. So make sure your projects go through the full project management life cycle.

### 5: The Five Steps of The Project Management Life Cycle

*When discussing project management phases, the mention of project life cycle is inevitable. So what's the difference? The project phases make up a project life cycle, and as such, the phases are tailored to fit a project's needs.*

It describes every step in detail, so you know what must be done, when and how to do it. The complete suite of templates and practical examples are included, to save you time on projects. Initiation involves starting up the project, by documenting a business case, feasibility study, terms of reference, appointing the team and setting up a Project Office. Planning involves setting out the roadmap for the project by creating the following plans: Execution involves building the deliverables and controlling the project delivery, scope, costs, quality, risks and issues. Closure involves winding-down the project by releasing staff, handing over deliverables to the customer and completing a post implementation review. Project Initiation Project Initiation is the first phase in the Project Life Cycle and essentially involves starting up the project. You initiate a project by defining its purpose and scope, the justification for initiating it and the solution to be implemented. You will also need to recruit a suitably skilled project team, set up a Project Office and perform an end of Phase Review. The Project Initiation phase involves the following six key steps: This involves creating a suite of planning documents to help guide the team throughout the project delivery. The Planning Phase involves completing the following 10 key steps: Project Execution With a clear definition of the project and a suite of detailed project plans, you are now ready to enter the Execution phase of the project. This is the phase in which the deliverables are physically built and presented to the customer for acceptance. While each deliverable is being constructed, a suite of management processes are undertaken to monitor and control the deliverables being output by the project. These processes include managing time, cost, quality, change, risks, issues, suppliers, customers and communication. Once all the deliverables have been produced and the customer has accepted the final solution, the project is ready for closure. Project Closure Project Closure involves releasing the final deliverables to the customer, handing over project documentation to the business, terminating supplier contracts, releasing project resources and communicating project closure to all stakeholders. The last remaining step is to undertake a Post Implementation Review to identify the level of project success and note any lessons learned for future projects. MPMM is based on best practice You will immediately be able to navigate the MPMM project life cycle and use it to help you manage projects. Join the Method newsletter, offering free Project Management advice.

## 6: What is the Project Life Cycle?

*Project Management Life cycle is really just a highfalutin way of describing the life of a project. It's how projects happen; how a project is taken from brief through to delivery. Every project has a start and end; it's born, matures and then 'dies' when the project life is complete.*

In the execution phase, the deliverables of the project are developed and completed. A lot tends to happen at this time such as status reports, meetings, updates, performance reports etc. The team is developed, resources are assigned finally, plans are executed, tracking systems are put to work and referred to, modifications are made and team members begin to carry out their responsibilities. A cloud-based project management software such as Sinnaps allows for increased efficiency in this loaded phase as task status can be updated in real-time allowing for the correct tracking of project progress. This phase is the key differentiator between the project life cycle and the project management life cycle. It occurs simultaneously with the execution phase. Project progress is measured as well as performance to ensure that everything is aligned with the project management plan. Another measuring tool included in Sinnaps is a resource tracker which helps to determine the use and allocation of resources and highlights any potential modifications that should be made to PMs before they begin to cause a real threat. This is generally known as effort and cost tracking to see if the budget is on track. Based on current performance, it will inform project teams if a project will meet its completion date. Test-mode allows for the efficient addition of any changes or modification needed and helps the project along its way of reaching its objectives. The project is completed fully in this phase. Team members are recognised for their efforts and any outsourced services are terminated. At the end of a project, PMs typically are required to create documents such as a punch list, which identifies any tasks that were not completed, a final project budget and a final project report. It is advisable that all project documents and deliverables are collected and stored in one place something for which Sinnaps cloud-based software is extremely useful. Different project life cycle models include different names for each of these phases, but essentially they are all referring to the same idea.

**Project Planning Phases** From all the project life cycle stages, project planning is arguably one of the most important phases. The planning phase is tightly linked to project design, which, in turn, essentially determines the success or failure of a project. Project plans and their defined goals must be S. T method describes the criteria for goals. It provides a clear understanding for teams and project managers of what goals should encompass in themselves and states that goals should be: Each goal to a project should clearly and individually answer the questions of who, what, when, where, why and how? Goals should not be general and should have an evidently defined purpose. Through the creation of criteria, the success or failure of each goal can be measured. Before setting out to complete a goal, teams and project managers should identify what it will take to achieve them and if they are possible. Goals should be realistic in the sense that your team will want to work towards reaching them and capable of doing so. Every goal should have a timeframe within which it should be achieved, otherwise it could simply be pushed aside and forgotten about. Goals describes a more contemporary method that takes into consideration our fast-paced and constantly changing business environment. It states that goals should be: Goals should encourage team members to work together and utilising their shared expertise and abilities to support each other in completing goals to their full potential. The goals should be limited in scope and time in order to keep the manageable and from getting out of control. Goals should evoke a passion from team members. The should serve as something with which they can form an emotional connection and in turn, increase motivation which will optimise the quality of work. Larger goals or activities can and should be broken up into smaller. More attainable tasks which can be achieved in a less complex and quicker manner. Goals should be adaptable to our constantly changing environment. New situations constantly arise and may call for the modification of goals, for which these should be ready. Sinnaps understand this likely phenomenon and has created Test-mode which allows PMs to try out and check certain changes to see their overall effect before permanently implementing them. This reduces error and greatly increases project flexibility. Performance measures or baselines should also be established and defined in the project planning phase. These are essential to every project regarding its

keeping it on track. Sinnaps allows project managers and team members to easily access these performance measure in the app, which are updated automatically so that PMs can track project progress in real-time. Understanding the different stages of a life cycle will allow PMs to identify the stage they are in and act in accordance and measure performance in accordance also. Project Management Steps When managing a project, there are several steps that are advisable to take along the route of the project life cycle. Project managers should take the following steps when preparing to and carrying out a project: Explain the project plan to key stakeholders and discuss its key components. This is a step that involves the presentation of the project plan, which then can be modified as needed to achieve the goal of the project in the most efficient way possible. The project timeline is also shown and discussed. Stakeholders can generally be kept involved throughout the various project phases and project life cycle in general. Define roles and responsibilities. A project is comprised of numerous activities and follows a critical path along the way to its completion. Each task or activity should be clearly assigned to an individual or a group of people. Project sponsors, business experts, auditors, risk analysts, team members, end users, managers and anyone else tied with the project and its end result should review and approve it. As mentioned before, this meeting signifies the beginning of the project execution phase. It is an effective way to bring everyone together and make sure that everyone is on the same page one last time before project execution begins. Trust is built between team members and motivation instilled. You can find here, more information about Kick-off meeting! Step 4: Develop a Scope Statement. A scope statement is an important document to a project plan. Essentially, it is a foundation to a project. Typically, it describes the project as a whole and gains agreement among stakeholders about the scope. The outcome of the project is defined as is the initial business problem, the benefits of completing the project, key milestones etc. Effectively it can be treated like a contract between a PM and a sponsor if one exists. This effectively describes all the deliverables of a project and their decomposition. The work breakdown structure WBS will identify all work to be done and breaks down large deliverables. Develop the schedule and cost baselines. In this step, activities and tasks are identified, the resources for each task are identified, task timeframe estimation and cost estimation are carried out, resource constraints and potential bottlenecks are identified and task dependencies are identified and a critical path is developed, clearly visible on the Sinnaps app. Analyse project quality and risks. Project quality and risks are measured by several metrics that Sinnaps includes in its app. Quality is a management responsibility and must be performed throughout the project. A quality plan with standards and acceptance criteria is essential to gain a quality outcome. Risk management is also an important factor. Sinnaps helps you to identify your project risk and potential bottlenecks so that you can treat them before they cause any serious damage. One of the most essential aspects to project management is communication. You cannot expect team members to know certain things without these things being clearly communicated to them. Clearly establish a line of report stating who reports to who, how often and in what format. Sinnaps allows for eased communication that can be accessed in real time in each individual task. Furthermore, a project wall, like that of your Social Media, updates team members with any and every change or completion within the project. One important aspect of the project plan is the Communications Plan. No matter which of the project life cycle models you follow, always remember to communicate! Overall it is clear that projects are quite similar to us humans in how the develop and evolve. This comparison allows us to fully understand the complexity of a project and that it must be treated differently in every individual stage of its own life cycle. The importance of project life cycle in project management cannot be ignored. The certain steps involved in project management, the clearly defined goals needed and communication are key throughout the phases of a project life cycle. Sinnaps is an online project management tool that will effectively and efficiently manage your project throughout its life cycle.

## 7: What is the Project Management Life Cycle? - Clarizen

*The project management life cycle provides a framework for managing any type of project. By definition, a project has a definite beginning and end. Between the beginning and end points, the project can be divided into four phases.*

An Overview of the Project Life Cycle written by: Read about the different phases of a project life cycle and how to implement them in your team. Initiation, Planning, Execution, Control, and Closure. It is important not to skip any of these stages if you want to keep your project from failing. For example, if you skip from initiation to execution without effectively planning the project, mistakes can be made, the project will be too disorganized, and it will fall apart. Likewise, if you, like many project managers skip the closure phase of the project management life cycle, you could risk making similar mistakes in future projects by not learning and reviewing your mistakes..

**Initiation of the Project** Before you can get to planning a project, the project has to be initiated. Project initiation consists of the following steps: Create a document outlining the product or project. This initial document is informal compared to the project charter. It simply describes what will be created or what the overall goal is of the project. A project feasibility report will need to be completed. Before investing too much time in a project, you must check to see whether or not it is feasible that you will be able to complete the project, product, or process with the available resources. Once you have determined the project is feasible, then a project manager and team will be assigned to the project. The project scope statement is the next deliverable. This deliverable outlines what will be done the project scope, how it will be done, and why it will be done.

**Planning the Project** Once the project has been approved, a deadline has been set, and the scope has been agreed upon, then the project planning phase of the project management life cycle begins. The project planning phase consists of the following steps: Review the project scope and revise the scope statement if necessary. You want to keep your project from entering a phenomenon known as "scope creep" where the scope of the project grows or expands without making necessary changes to the budget or schedule of the project. Make sure the project scope is something that can be reasonably completed, is specific, and is measurable. Complete project decomposition, resulting in the work breakdown structure. Project decomposition involves breaking the project down into its component parts: Once the work breakdown structure has been created, an organizational breakdown structure can be put together. An organizational breakdown structure demonstrates, visually, the hierarchy of the individuals involved in the project. Resource allocation is now performed. Who will be responsible for what in the project? What will the budget be used for? What objects will be required for the project and at what points? Take time to carefully plan resources for the project. Create the project schedule. When will milestones need to be completed by? Who is responsible for each task in the project? How often will communication take place? Perform a risk assessment. What risks are involved in completing the project? What budget will be needed should any of these risks materialize during the project execution phase? By planning now for unfortunate events, you can increase the likelihood that things will not go wrong during your project. Put together a stakeholder analysis and communication plan. When will communication occur, who is responsible for communicating what to whom? Finalize the project plan. Make sure all elements have been covered. Seek approval of the project plan from superiors.

**Project Execution** The project management life cycle phase, execution, begins when team members actually begin working on the tasks assigned them by the project manager. During this phase, if a product is being created, then the product is put together. During the project execution phase, the following tasks are completed: Time management - the project manager checks to ensure that the project is being completed on schedule. Cost management - the PM ensures that all expenses are accounted for and necessary Quality management - is the quality of the product or process to the specifications of the stakeholders? Issue management - during the execution phase, issues should be carefully tracked so that the project manager and other team members are aware of any problems that come up during execution.

**Project Control** Project control really happens close in proximity with project execution. Project control involves monitoring the project for risks and keeping those risks at bay. It also involves keeping changes in the project to a minimum. At times, during the control phase, project managers may find that a given risk or problem forces them to revisit phase II - planning. This is

because some risks or issues that come up and were unforeseen may make the project, as planned, unable to reach completion. Project closure involves the following steps: Writing a project closure report. This report includes information such as the project sign off, releasing of the staff, cost management and schedule management strategies, lessons learned through the project, and what the results of the project were. Redistributing resources that were assigned to the project. Preparing any stepping stones for the next project. For example, if during the control phase a defect is found, a project manager may have to return to the planning phase. During the execution phase, if change must occur, a return to the planning phase will be necessary.

## 8: Project Management Life Cycle Phases - ProjectTactics | Project Management Templates, Life Cycle

*The project manager's job in this phase of the project management life cycle is to keep work on track, organize team members, manage timelines, and make sure the work is done according to the original plan.*

Projects may be audited or reviewed while the project is in progress. Formal audits are generally risk or compliance-based and management will direct the objectives of the audit. An examination may include a comparison of approved project management processes with how the project is actually being managed. If project control is not implemented correctly, the cost to the business should be clarified in terms of errors and fixes. Control systems are needed for cost, risk, quality, communication, time, change, procurement, and human resources. In addition, auditors should consider how important the projects are to the financial statements, how reliant the stakeholders are on controls, and how many controls exist. Auditors should review the development process and procedures for how they are implemented. The process of development and the quality of the final product may also be assessed if needed or requested. A business may want the auditing firm to be involved throughout the process to catch problems earlier on so that they can be fixed more easily. An auditor can serve as a controls consultant as part of the development team or as an independent auditor as part of an audit. Businesses sometimes use formal systems development processes. These help assure systems are developed successfully. A formal process is more effective in creating strong controls, and auditors should review this process to confirm that it is well designed and is followed in practice. A good formal systems development plan outlines: Designing a new car, writing a book. Project Complexity[ edit ] Complexity and its nature plays an important role in the area of project management. Despite having number of debates on this subject matter, studies suggest lack of definition and reasonable understanding of complexity in relation to management of complex projects. Level 2 Project " develop and improve compliance to a business process with targeted completion time from 3 months to 1 year. Level 3 Project " develop, change and improve a business process with targeted completion time from 1 to 2 years. Level 4 Project " develop, change and improve a functional system with targeted completion time from 2 to 5 years. Level 6 Project " develop, change and improve a whole single value chain of a company with targeted completion time from 10 to 20 years. Level 7 Project " develop, change and improve multiple value chains of a company with target completion time from 20 to 50 years. Project managers are in charge of the people in a project. People are the key to any successful project. Without the correct people in the right place and at the right time a project cannot be successful. Project managers can have the responsibility of the planning, execution, controlling, and closing of any project typically relating to the construction industry, engineering, architecture, computing, and telecommunications. Many other fields of production engineering, design engineering, and heavy industrial have project managers. A project manager needs to understand the order of execution of a project to schedule the project correctly as well as the time necessary to accomplish each individual task within the project. A project manager is the person accountable for accomplishing the stated project objectives. A project manager is required to know the project in and out while supervising the workers along with the project. Typically in most construction, engineering, architecture and industrial projects, a project manager has another manager working alongside of them who is typically responsible for the execution of task on a daily basis. This position in some cases is known as a superintendent. A superintendent and project manager work hand in hand in completing daily project task. Key project management responsibilities include creating clear and attainable project objectives, building the project requirements, and managing the triple constraint now including more constraints and calling it competing constraints for projects, which is cost, time, and scope for the first three but about three additional ones in current project management. A typical project is composed of a team of workers who work under the project manager to complete the assignment. A project manager normally reports directly to someone of higher stature on the completion and success of the project. A project manager is often a client representative and has to determine and implement the exact needs of the client, based on knowledge of the firm they are representing. The ability to adapt to the various internal procedures of the contracting party, and to form close links with the nominated representatives, is essential in ensuring that

the key issues of cost, time, quality and above all, client satisfaction, can be realized. Project management types[ edit ] Project management can apply to any project, but it is often tailored to accommodate the specific needs of different and highly specialized industries. For example, the construction industry, which focuses on the delivery of things like buildings, roads, and bridges, has developed its own specialized form of project management that it refers to as construction project management and in which project managers can become trained and certified. Biotechnology project management focuses on the intricacies of biotechnology research and development. It focuses on three important goals: Successful projects are completed on schedule, within budget, and according to previously agreed quality standards. This allows project plans to become very thorough and highly repeatable, with the specific intent to increase quality, lower delivery costs, and lower time to deliver project results. Project management success criteria[ edit ] There is a tendency to confuse the project success with project management success. They are two different things. Project management success criteria is different from project success criteria. The project management is said to be successful if the given project is completed within the agreed upon time, met the agreed upon scope and within the agreed upon budget. Meanwhile, a project is said to be successful, when it succeeds in achieving the expected business case. Project risk management An example of the Risk Register that includes 4 steps: Risk management applies proactive identification see tools of future problems and understanding of their consequences allowing predictive decisions about projects. Work breakdown structure[ edit ] Main article: Work breakdown structure The work breakdown structure WBS is a tree structure that shows a subdivision of the activities required to achieve an objectiveâ€”for example a program, project, and contract. It is an essential element in assessing the quality of a plan, and an initial element used during the planning of the project. For example, a WBS is used when the project is scheduled, so that the use of work packages can be recorded and tracked. There have been several attempts to develop project management standards, such as: This is the first project management ISO.

### 9: Project Management Life Cycle - What are the Different Stages of a Project?

*So this is the project management life cycle as documented from the source of the Project Management Body of Knowledge produced by PMI, the Project Management Institute. So if you look on this cross section this is the delivery phase, the project management phase and the trims are the level of activity going on.*

*The north of France Rhapsody in blue two pianos Legal right of an adopted child to learn the identity of his or her natural parents Earning money through benefit events Spain, a study of her life and arts Consumer health information for women Care of antiques and historical collections Fossil sponges and other organic remains from the Quebec Group at Little Metis The lambs supper study guide Science and practice in clinical neurology Video night adam cesare Working with one another : service user/professional Joanne Roberts and The ideology of American foreign policy The Woman in White (Large Print Edition) Factors limiting microbial growth in distribution systems. Deepening Youth Spirituality Girl called Tommie Life and Letters of Henry Martyn The procrastination workbook Memorial meeting of the Syracuse Browning club, held at May memorial church, Syracuse, N.Y. January 9, 18 Hamlet and the stoic The Shapiro diamond Personality theories workbook donna ashcraft Class, sex, and friendship : the long nineteenth century 17b. Popoffs Radio Conductor 63 When the Mongols return Engine 2 diet meal plan Multimedia : transitioning from call center to contact center Definition of the sequence Jenny Holzer, virtual reality : an emerging medium Kevin Teixeira Growing Up With Television Who Was Who 1991-1995 Volume IX Prison reform ethos and changing labor and job queues for women COs Rhubarb, rhubarb and other noises Steel as a building material Introduction to ocean sciences Are larger treasury issues more liquid? Hacking for dummies 4th edition Maritime economics martin stopford 2nd edition Friends Lovers.And Babies! (The Baby Bet)*