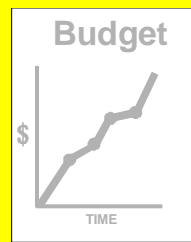
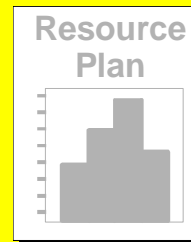
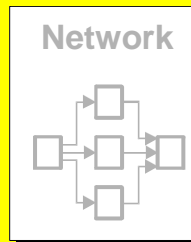
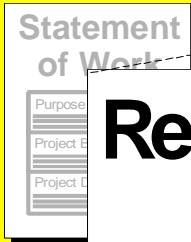
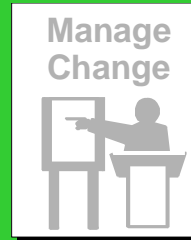
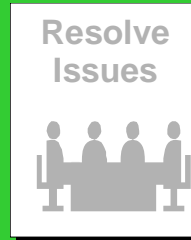
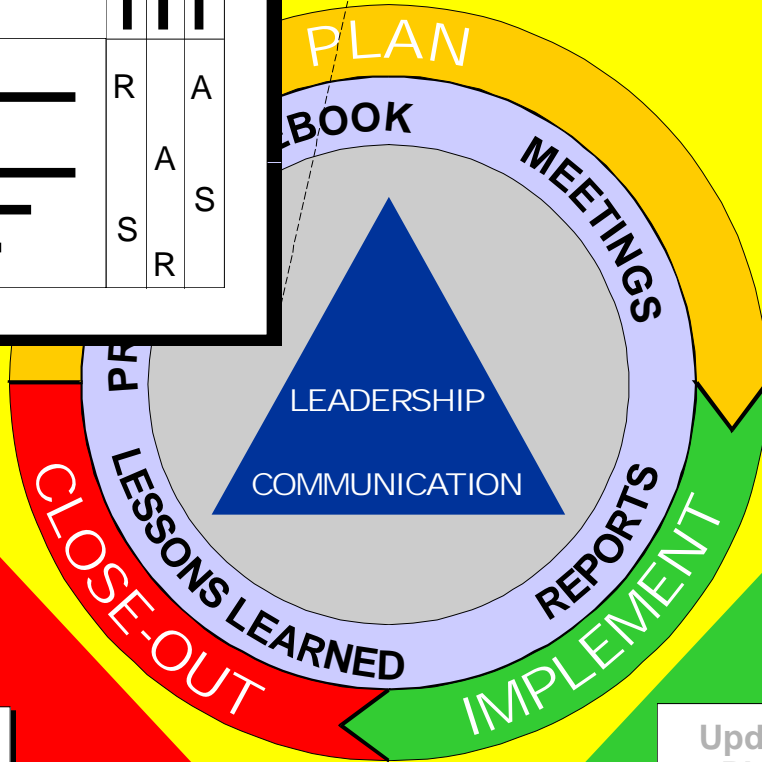


Roadmap to Project Management Success



Responsibility Matrix

	R	A	
		A	S
	S	R	

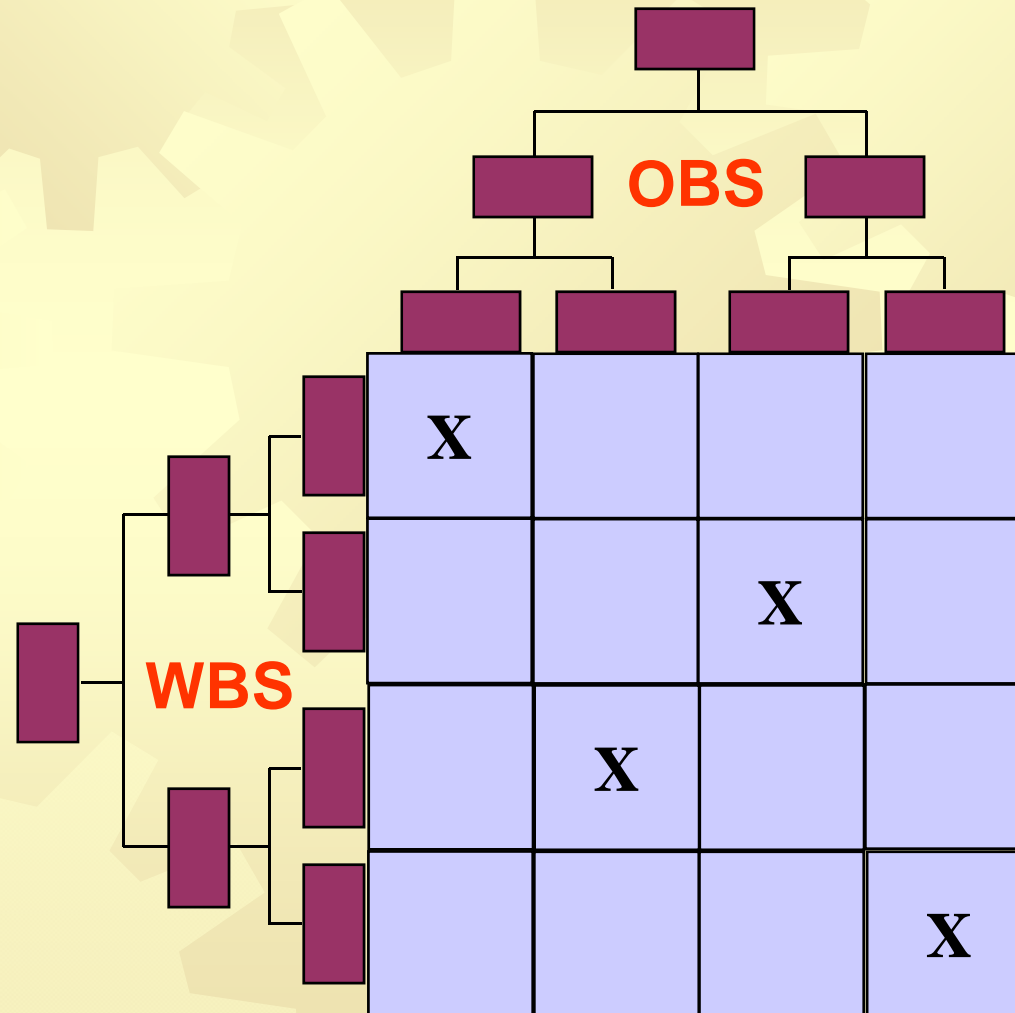


Responsibility Assignment Matrix (RAM) — Purpose

- ✿ Ensure that all tasks are assigned to people
- ✿ Show levels of involvement of people to work



Linkage Between WBS and OBS



Break Timer

Responsibility Assignment Matrix

RASIC Method

MARKETING STUDY	PROJECT MANAGER	CUSTOMER	TEAM MEMBER	SENIOR MANAGEMENT	SUPPORT STAFF
IDENTIFY POTENTIAL MARKET	C		S	R	
IDENTIFY SURVEY POPULATION	C	R	S	I	
DEVELOP SURVEY	R	I	S	I	
TEST SURVEY ON SAMPLE	R	I	S		S
FINALIZE SURVEY	R	A	S	I	S
CONDUCT SURVEY	R	I	S	I	S
COLLECT SURVEY	R	I	S		
ANALYZE DATA			R/S		I
REPORT RESULTS AND SUGGESTION	R	A	S	A	S

LEGEND

R - RESPONSIBLE
A - APPROVE
S - SUPPORT (DOES THE WORK)
I - INFORM
C - CONSULT

RASIC Coding System

- ✱ R – Responsible
 - ✱ Ensures that the assigned work is completed
- ✱ A = Approve
 - ✱ Approves that the work meets all requirements
- ✱ S = Support
 - ✱ Does the work
- ✱ I = Inform
 - ✱ Is kept informed of work status
- ✱ C = Consult
 - ✱ Is consulted on the work

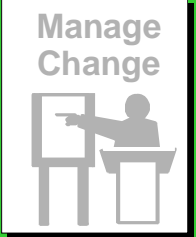
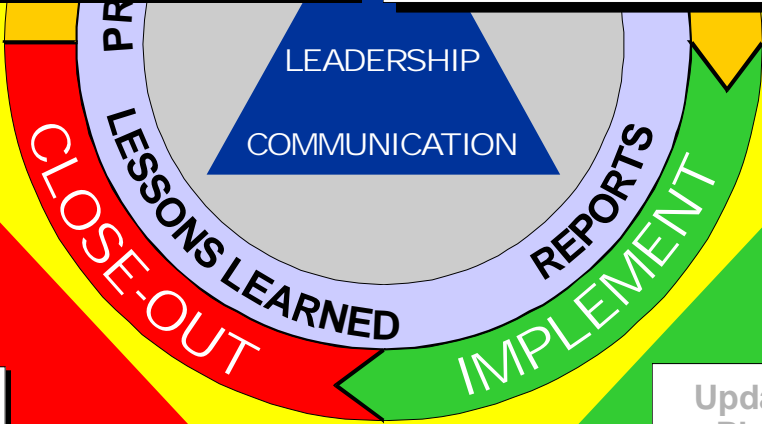
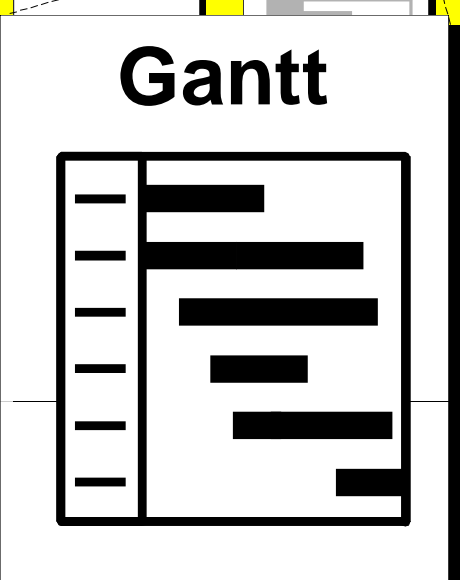
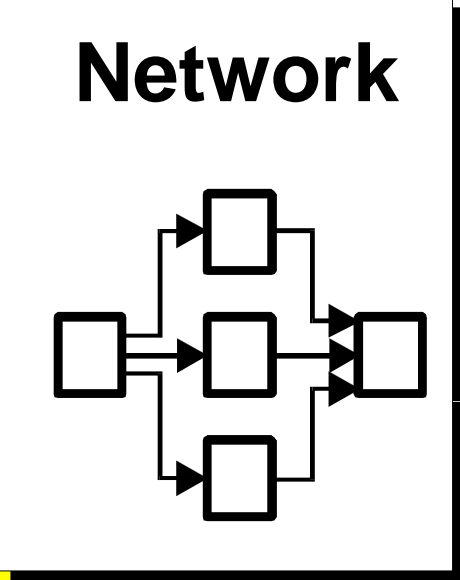
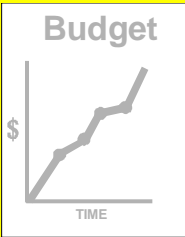
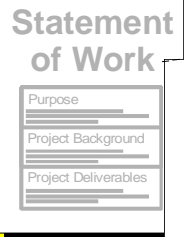


Guidelines

- ✿ Team member names should be shown across the horizontal axis in the final matrix.
- ✿ There should be only one R and one S for each activity if possible.
- ✿ Every activity should have an R and an S. R/S for an activity is acceptable.
- ✿ The project manager will have the majority of Rs.
- ✿ The customer and senior management have the majority of As and Is.



Roadmap to Project Management Success



Project Schedule — Purpose

- ✿ Determine if requested completion date is possible.
- ✿ Identify start and completion dates of all work.
- ✿ Determine the controlling sequence of activities.
- ✿ Provide data for resource allocation.
- ✿ Track progress by providing a baseline.



Scheduling

Step 1: Estimate Activity Durations



Break Timer



Estimating Techniques

- ★ Deterministic

- ★ Best Guess
- ★ Delphi (Consensus)

- ★ Probabilistic

- ★ Program Evaluation Review Techniques (PERT)



Scheduling

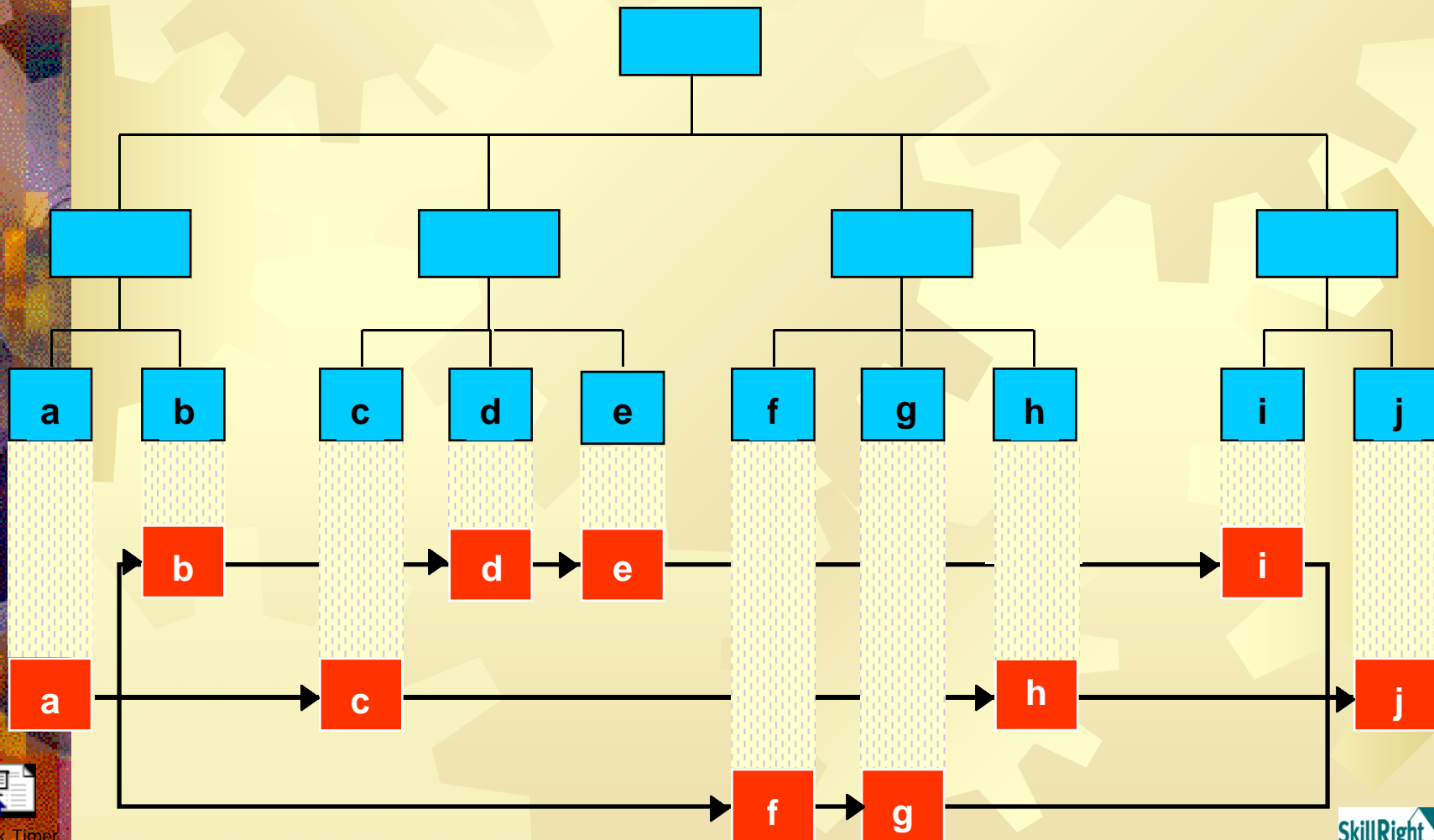
Step 2: Determine Activity Sequence By Creating a Network Diagram



Break Timer



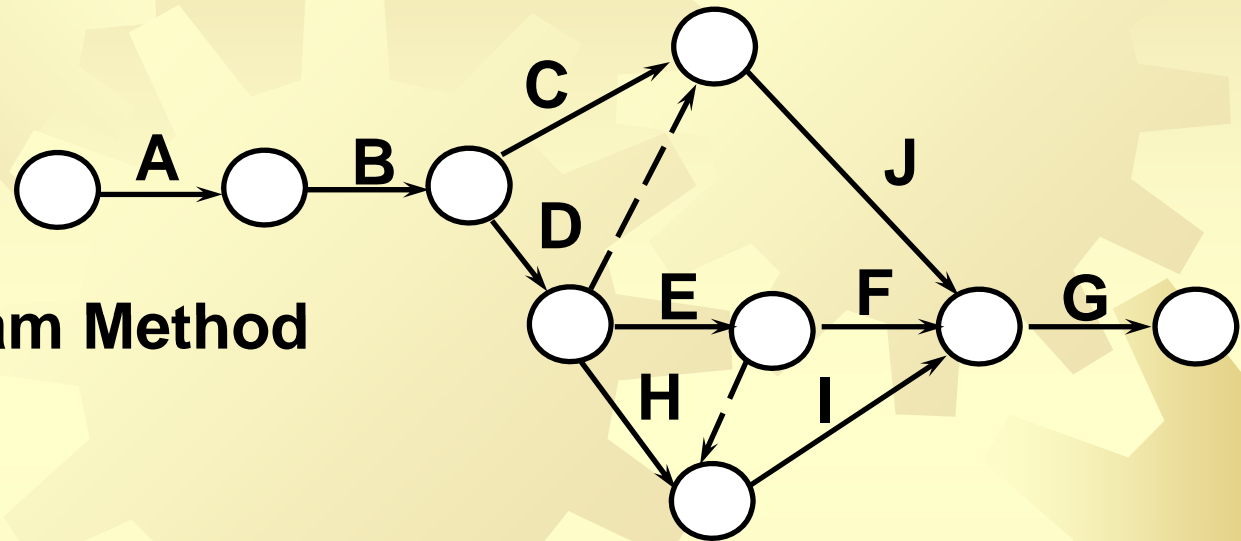
WBS/Network Diagram Linkage



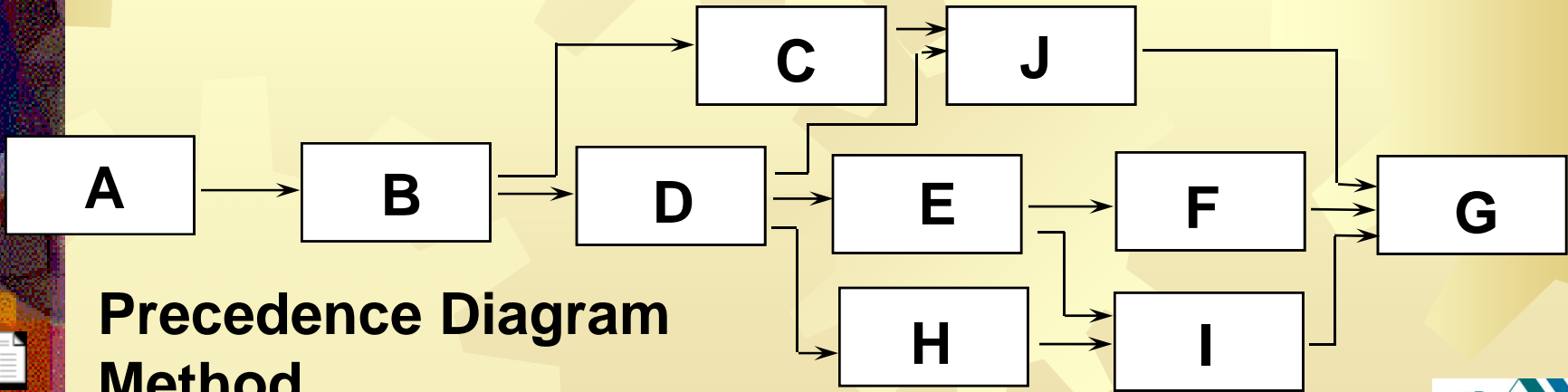
Break Timer

Network Diagram Methods

Arrow Diagram Method



Precedence Diagram Method



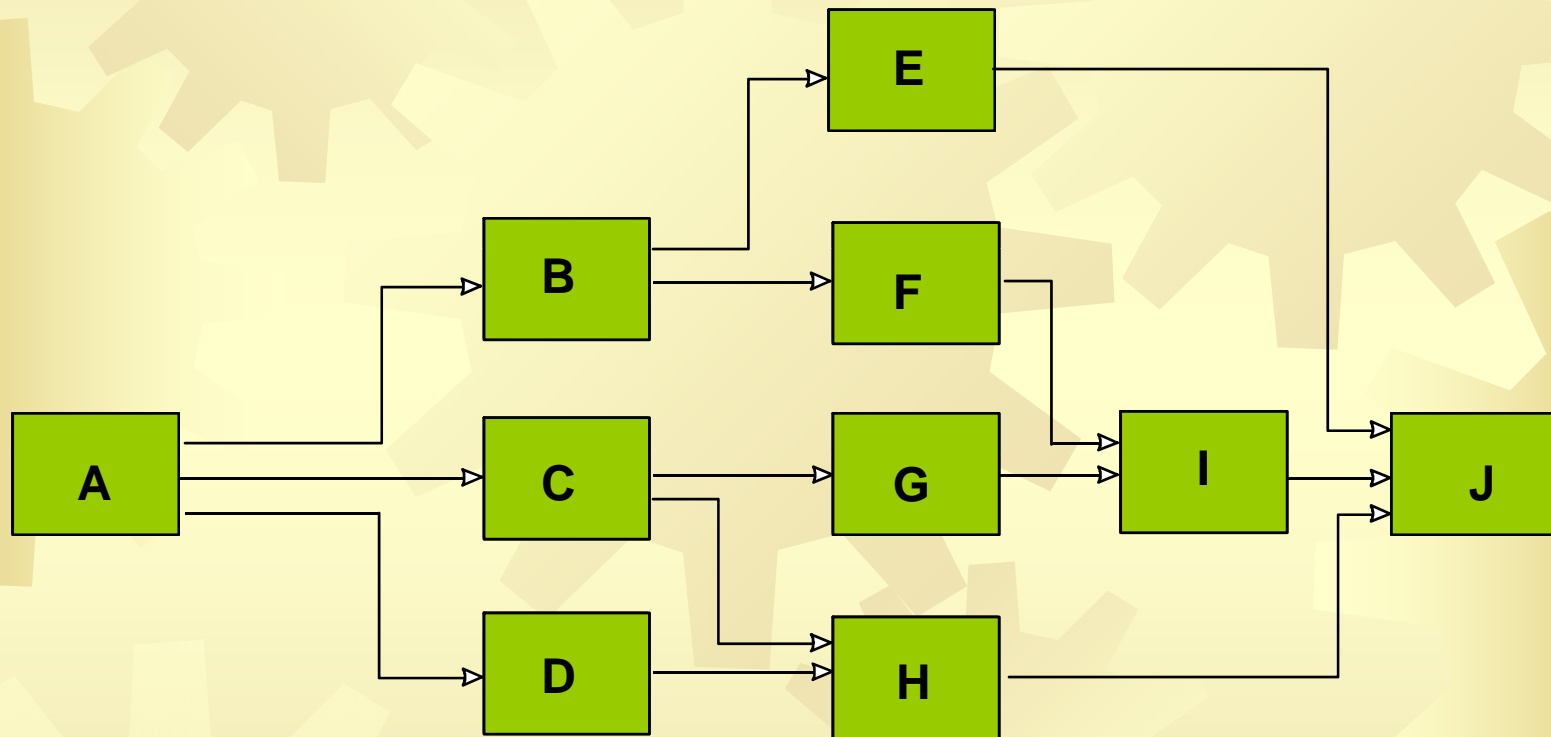
Break Timer

Create a Network Diagram

- ✱ **A** is the first activity
- ✱ **B, C** and **D** are dependent on **A**
- ✱ **E** and **F** are dependent on **B**
- ✱ **G** is dependent on **C**
- ✱ **H** is dependent on **C** and **D**
- ✱ **I** is dependent on **F** and **G**
- ✱ **J** is dependent on **E, I,** and **H**
- ✱ **J** is the last activity



Precedence Diagram Method



→ **Logic Connection**

 **Activity**



Break Timer

Scheduling

Step 3: Calculate the Schedule Using Critical Path Method (CPM) Procedures



Break Timer



What's is the Critical Path?

- ✿ Riskiest path in a project
- ✿ Path with the most important activities
- ✿ Path with least slack
- ✿ Path with least resistance
- ✿ Path with longest duration
- ✿ Path to **Emerald** City



What's is the Critical Path?

- ✿ Path with least slack
- ✿ Path with longest duration

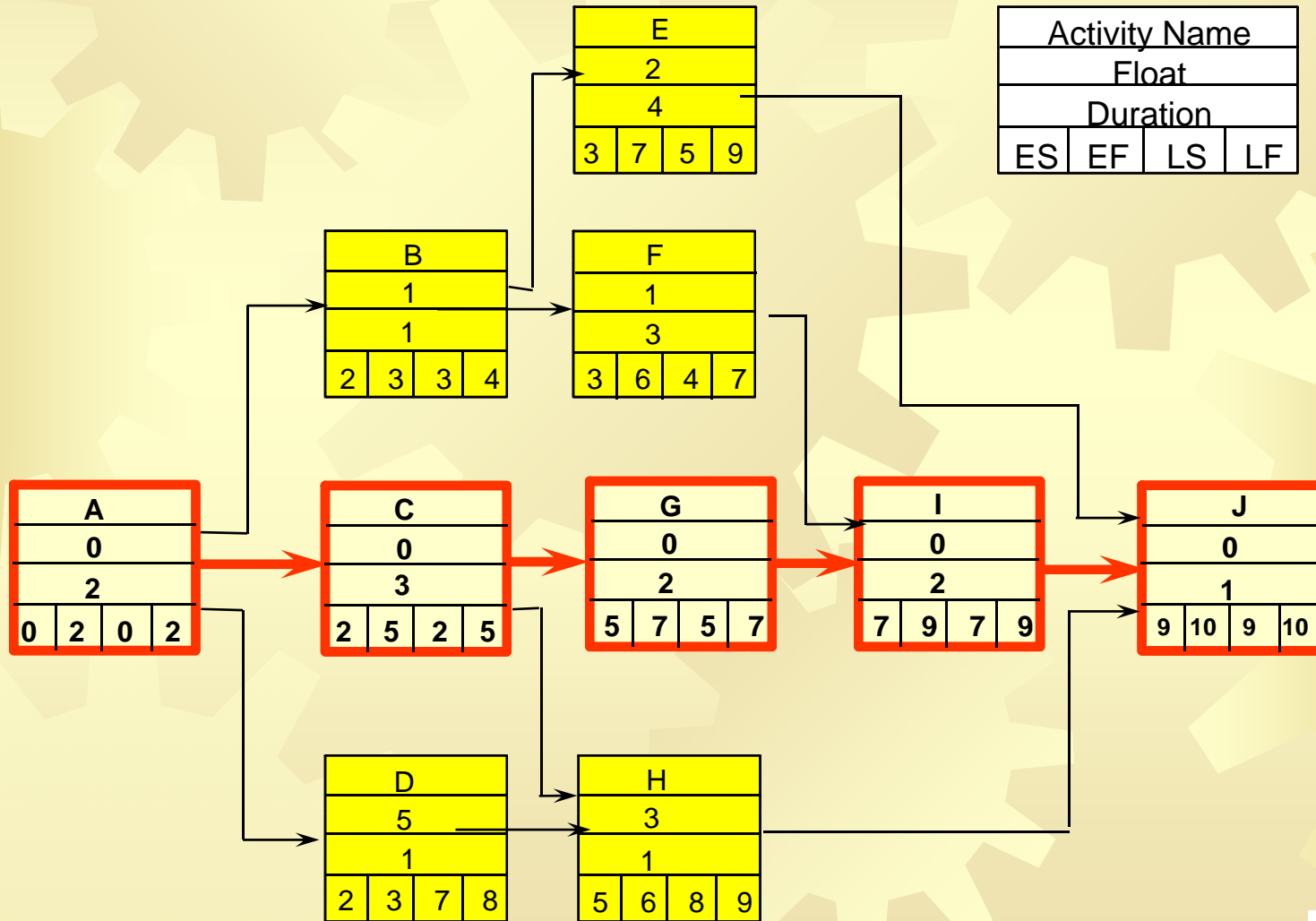


Determine the Critical Path

- ✿ A = 2 weeks
- ✿ B = 1 week
- ✿ C = 3 weeks
- ✿ D = 1 week
- ✿ E = 4 weeks
- ✿ F = 3 Weeks
- ✿ G = 2 weeks
- ✿ H = 1 week
- ✿ I = 2 weeks
- ✿ J = 1 week



Project X — Critical Path Solution



Scheduling

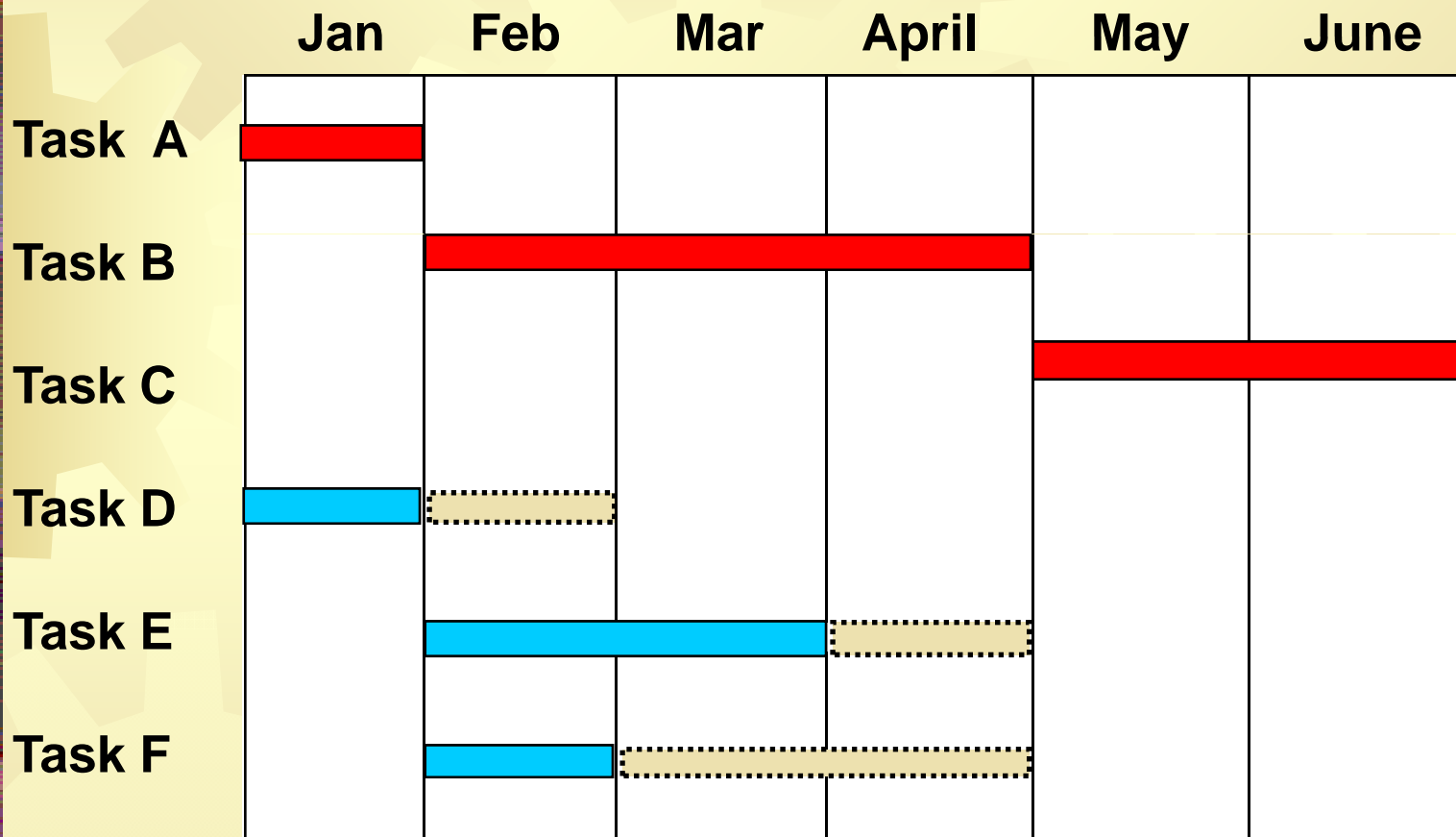
**Step 4: Show the Schedule by
Drawing Gantt and/or Milestone
Charts**



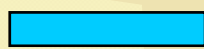
Break Timer



Enhanced Gantt Chart



- Critical



- Non-Critical

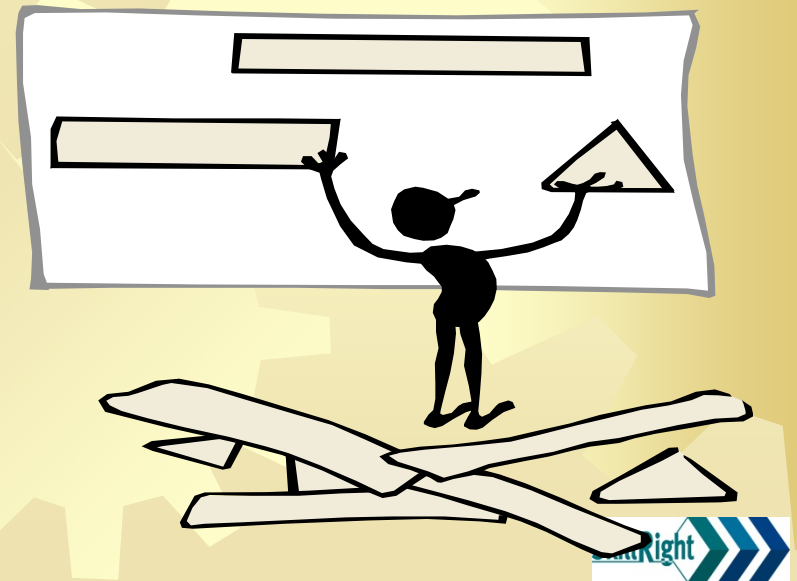


- Slack/Float

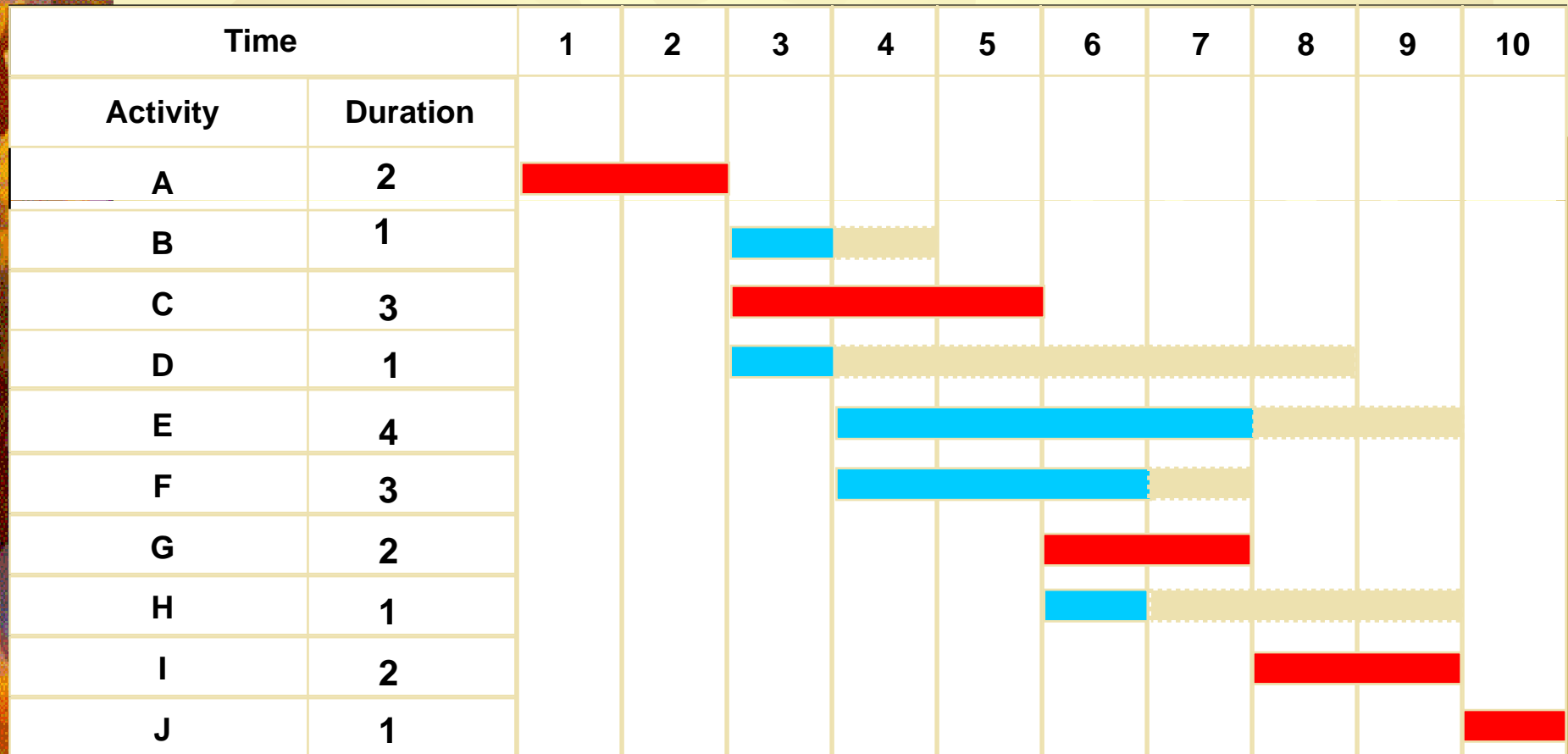


Gantt Charts

- Simple to construct
- Easy to interpret
- Good for management reporting



Project X — Gantt Chart Solution

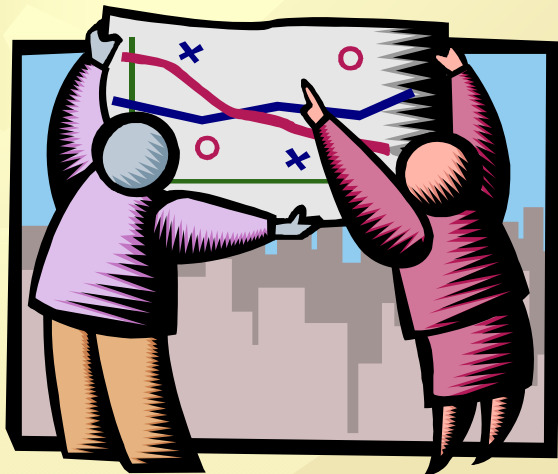


- Critical
 - Non-Critical
 - Slack/Float

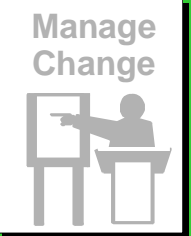
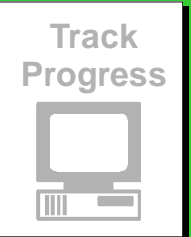
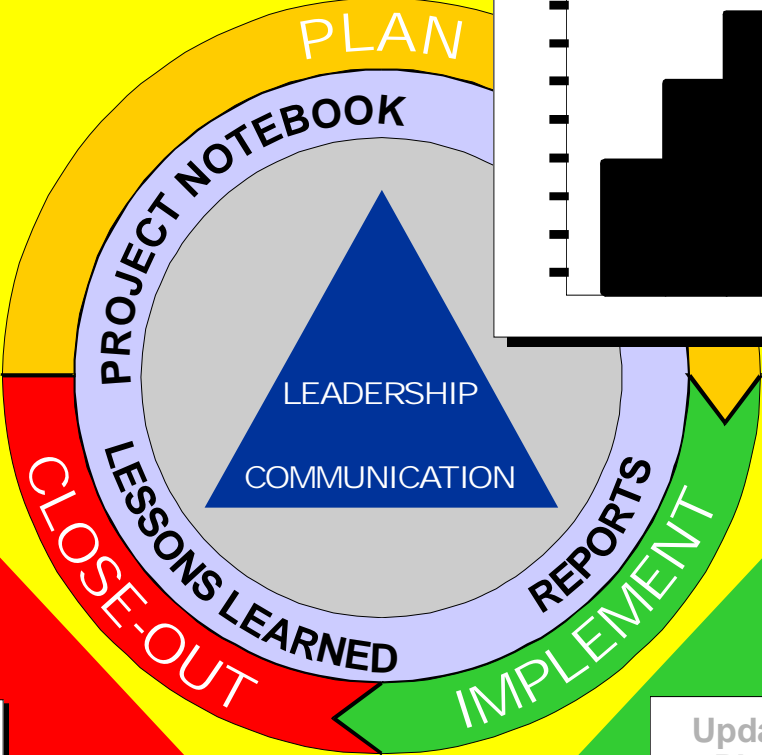
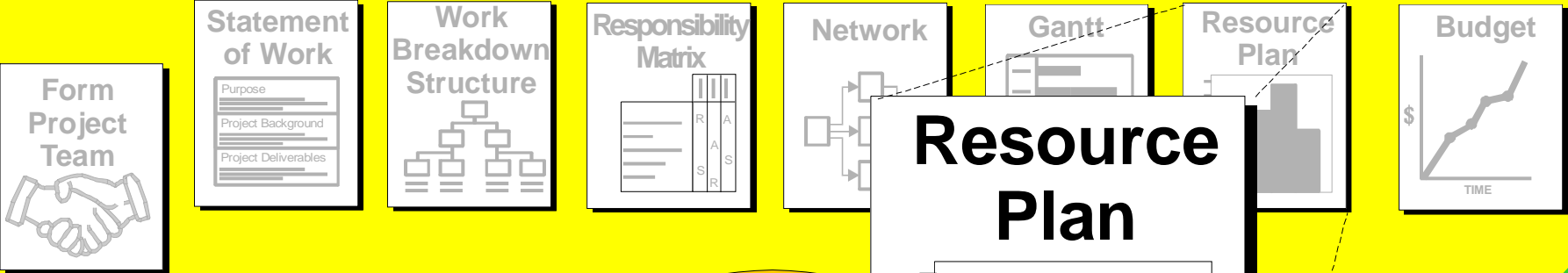


Develop a Project Schedule

- ✿ Prepare a project schedule for your project.

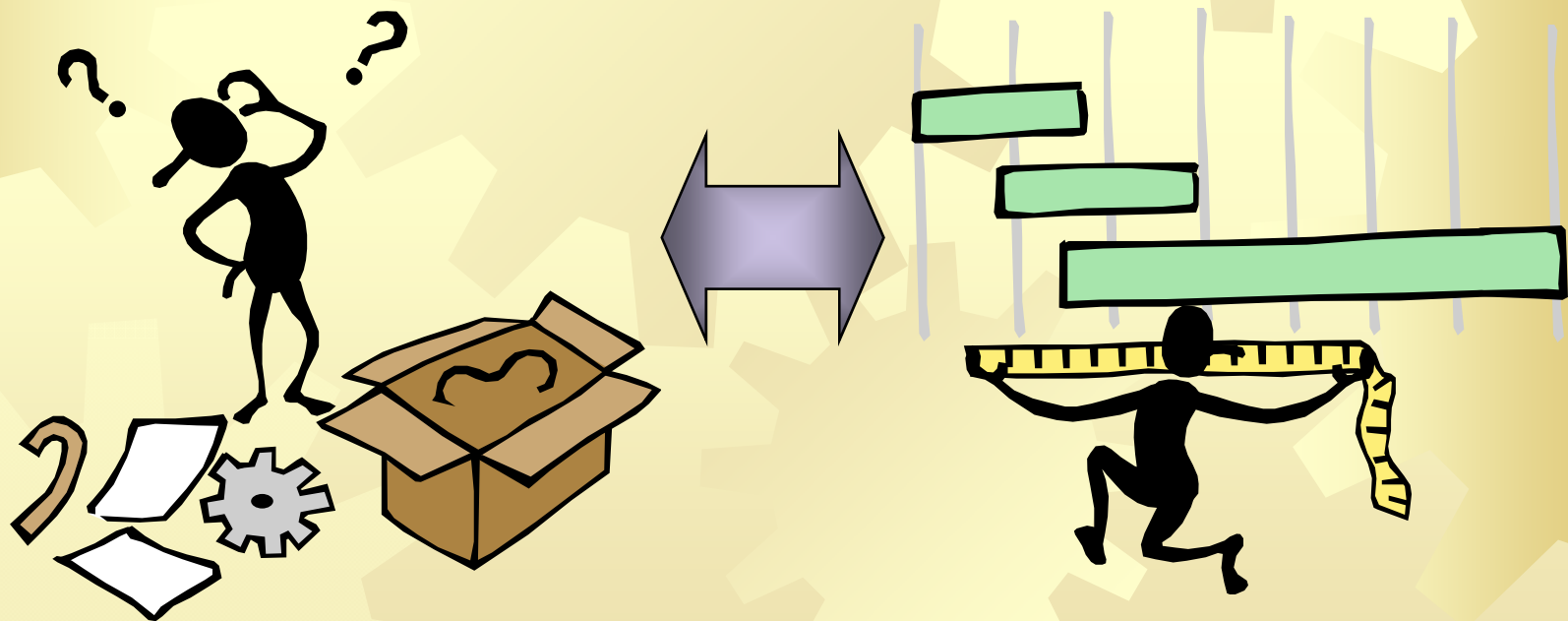


Roadmap to Project Management Success



Assigning Resources

A schedule is not complete until all the resources necessary to complete the project have been committed or assigned.



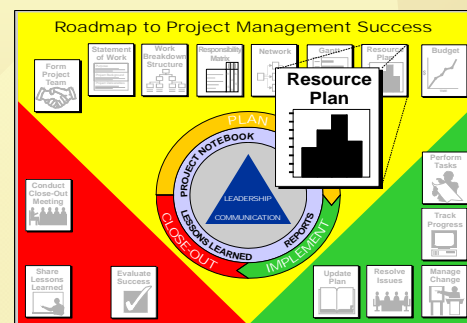
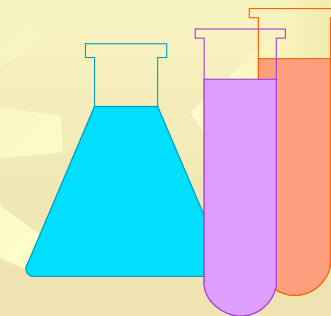
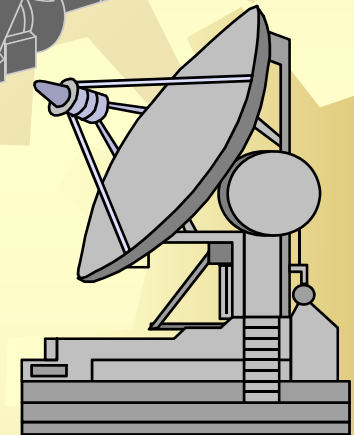
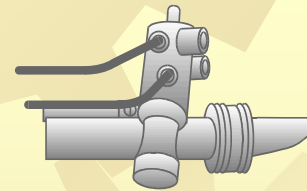
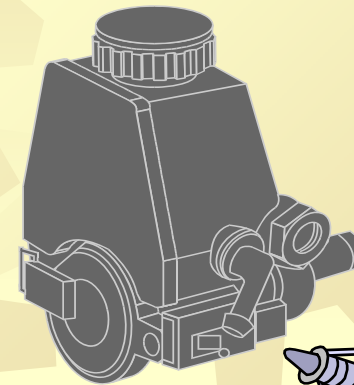
Factors to Consider

- Availability of other resources
- Depletion of available float time
- Impact on critical path
- Impact on budget



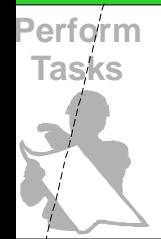
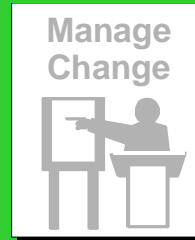
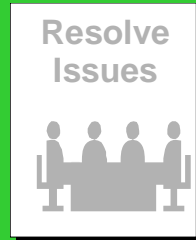
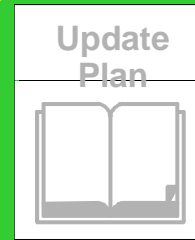
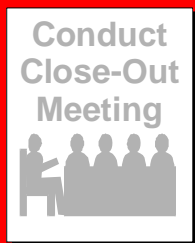
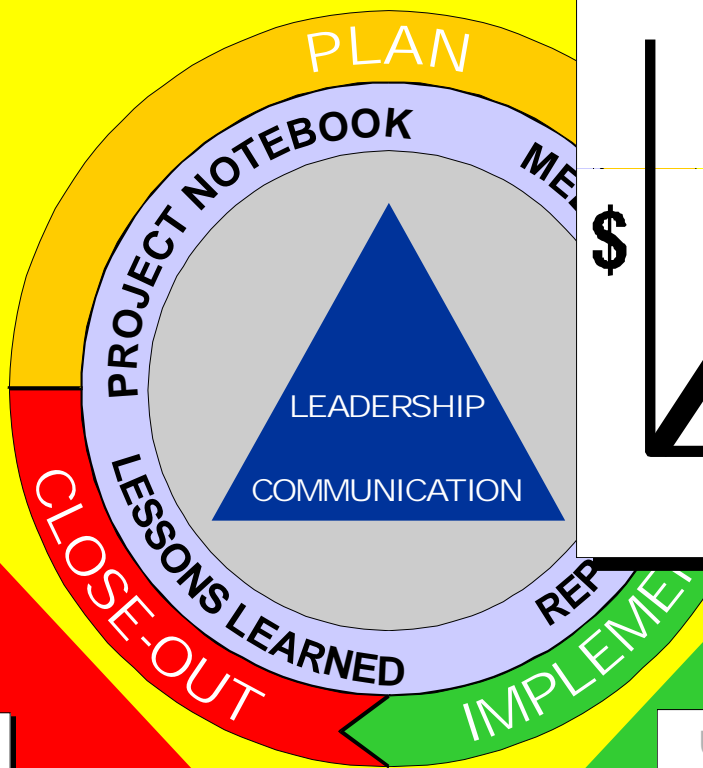
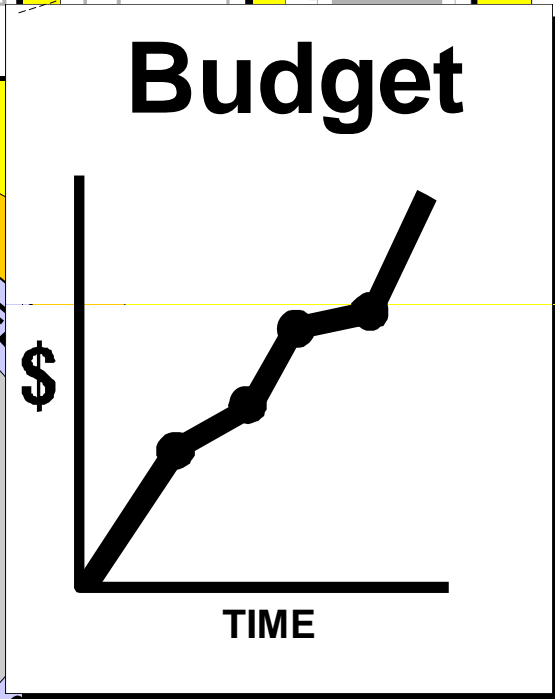
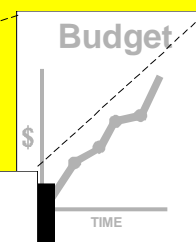
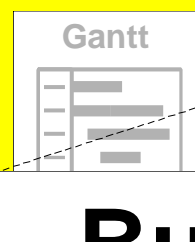
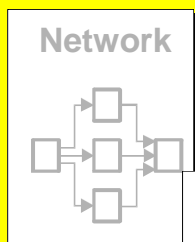
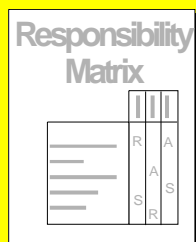
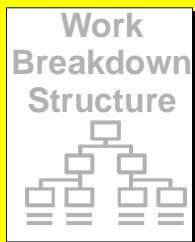
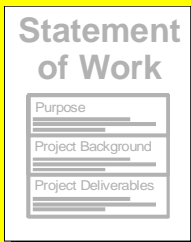
Non-Labor Resources

- Lab time
- Facilities
- Prototype parts/systems
- Equipment
- Materials



Break Timer

Roadmap to Project Management Success



Cost Budgeting

- Cost Budgeting involves allocating overall cost estimates to individual work items in order to establish a cost baseline for measuring project performance. Using cost estimates, the WBS, the project schedule, and cost estimating tools, the project team develops a time-phased budget. This budget will be used to measure and monitor cost performance on the project.”

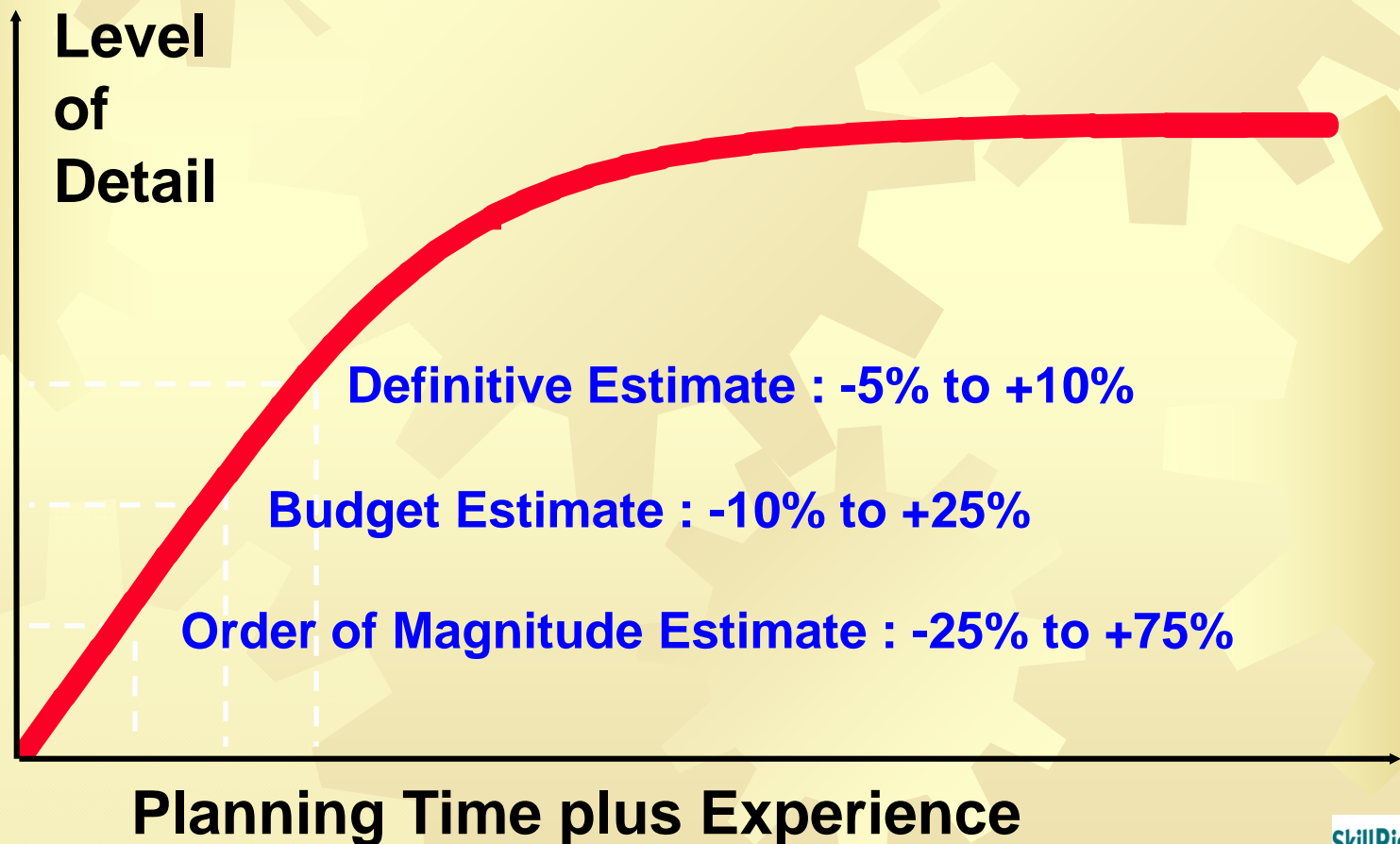
Source: PMI



Break Timer



Budgeting Relationship



Break Timer



Types of Budget Estimates

- Order of Magnitude (Preliminary)
 - Supports decisions on project viability
 - Includes historical cost data
 - Actual cost within -25% to +75%
- Budget Estimate
 - Supports project planning decisions
 - Includes parametric modeling cost data
 - Actual cost within -10% to +25%
- Definitive
 - Supports project implementation
 - Includes cost data for each WBS activity
 - Actual cost within -5% to +10%



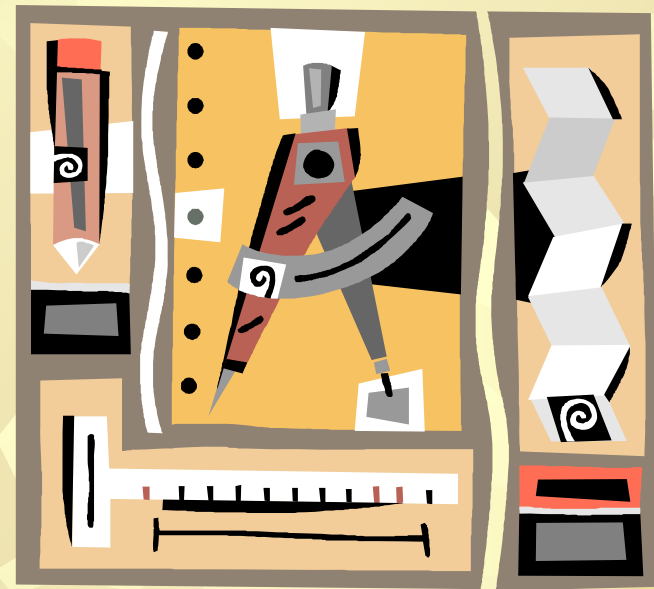
Obtaining Cost Data

- ✿ Experience from past projects
- ✿ Functional subject matter experts
- ✿ Lessons learned
- ✿ Vendor quotes or bids
- ✿ Catalogs
- ✿ Cost estimating guides
- ✿ Buyers



Major Cost Categories

- Capital Costs
 - Equipment
 - Facility Modifications
- Expenses
 - Labor costs
 - Material costs
 - Vendor/consultant costs



Facilities Modification

- ✿ Line reconfiguration
- ✿ Alterations to existing building/structure
- ✿ New process flow
- ✿ Relocation of utility hook-ups



Break Timer

Other Cost Components

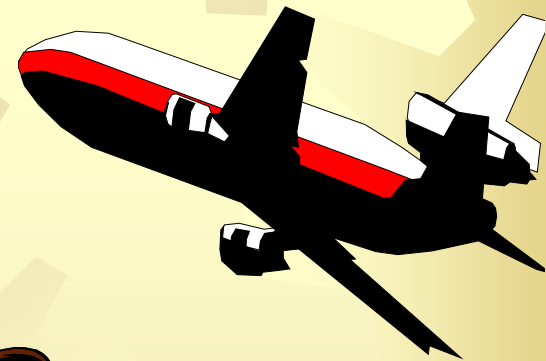
- Overhead
- Management or contingency reserve



Break Timer

Project Overhead

- Equipment rental
- Travel
- Consultants
- Contract labor
- Facility support

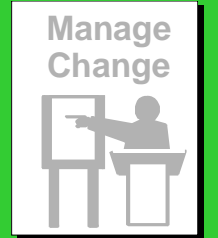
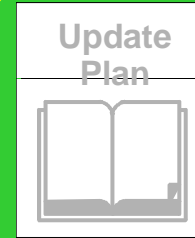
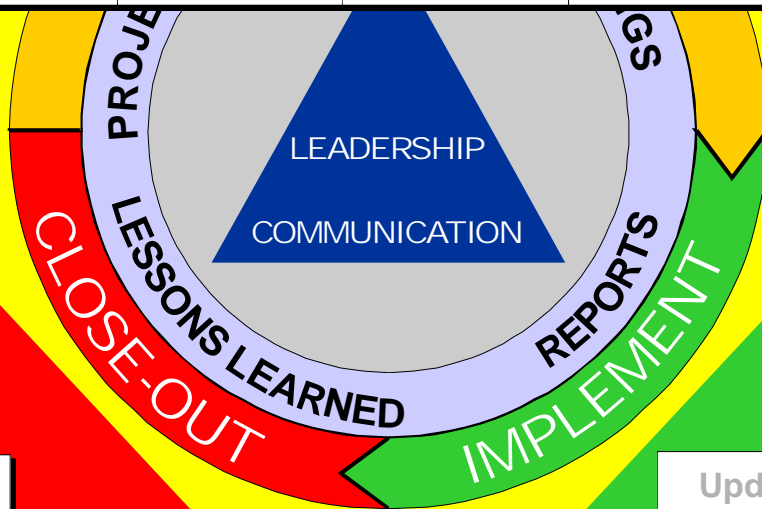
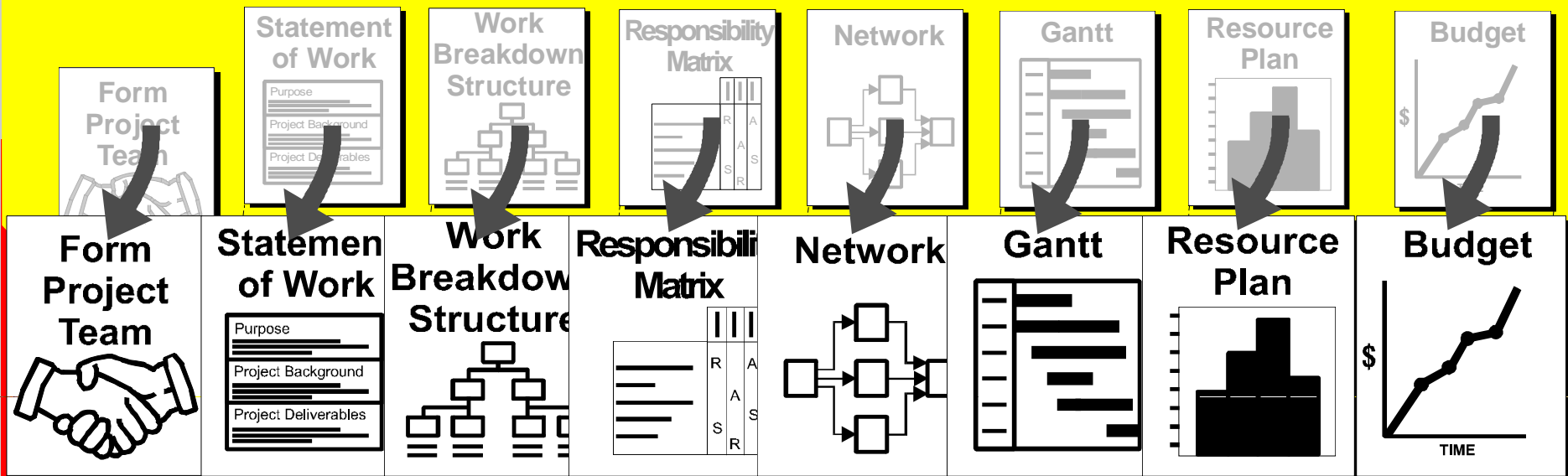


Contingency Reserve

- ★ Weather delays
- ★ Changes in design
- ★ Unforeseen price increases
- ★ Estimating errors
- ★ Other project risks



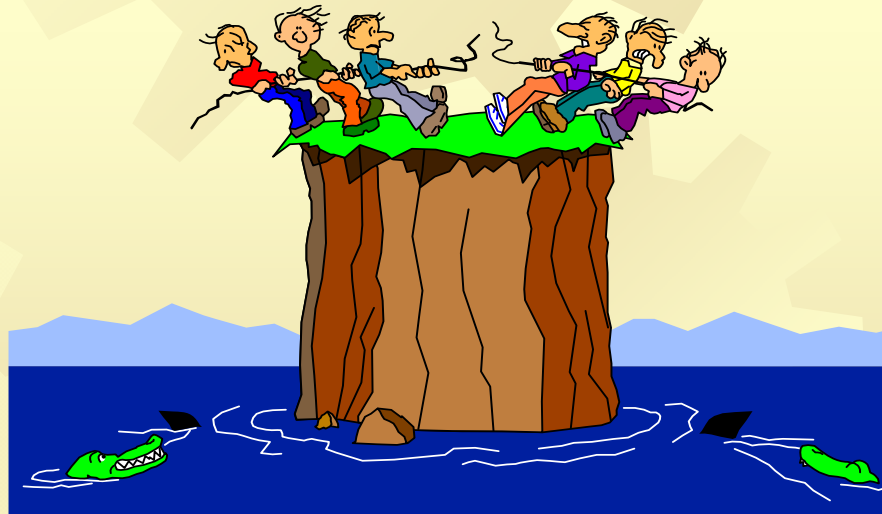
Roadmap to Project Management Success



What Is Risk?

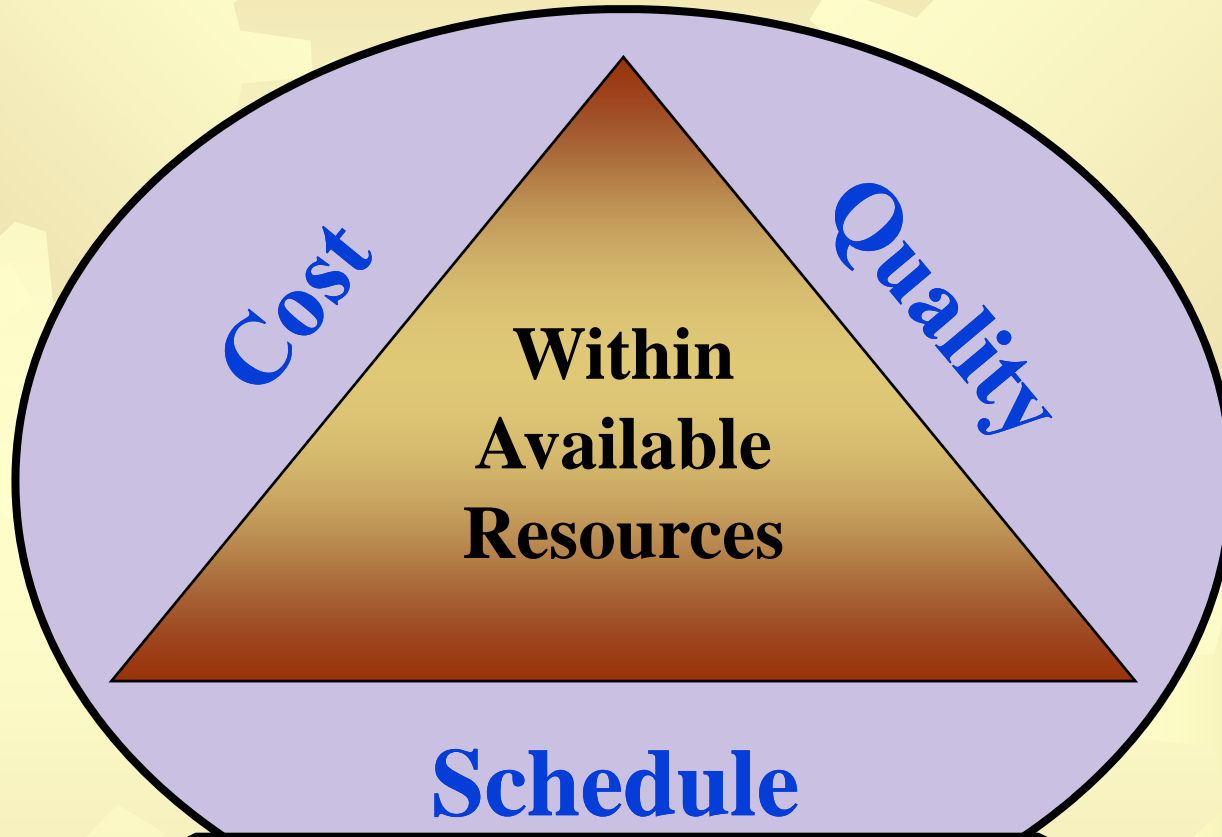
Risk can be defined as:

“Any threat to project success.”



Break Timer

Project Scope



Project Risk



Break Timer



Risk Management

“Risk Management is the art and science of identifying, analyzing and responding to risk factors throughout the life of the project and in the best interests of its objectives.”

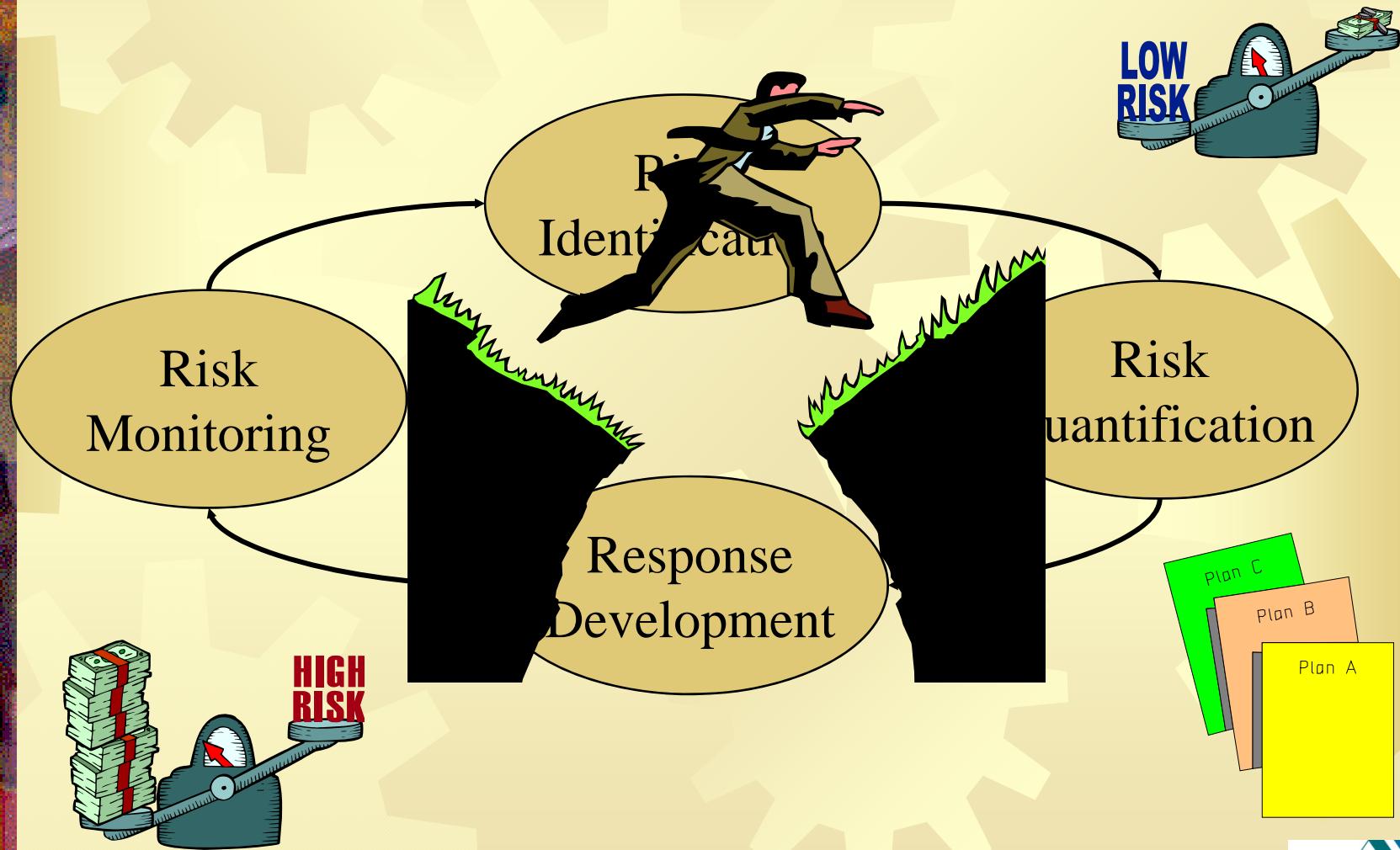
Source: PMI



Break Timer



Risk Plan Development



Break Timer

Risk Identification Methods

- ✿ Brainstorming
- ✿ Subject matter experts
- ✿ Historical data
- ✿ Lessons learned

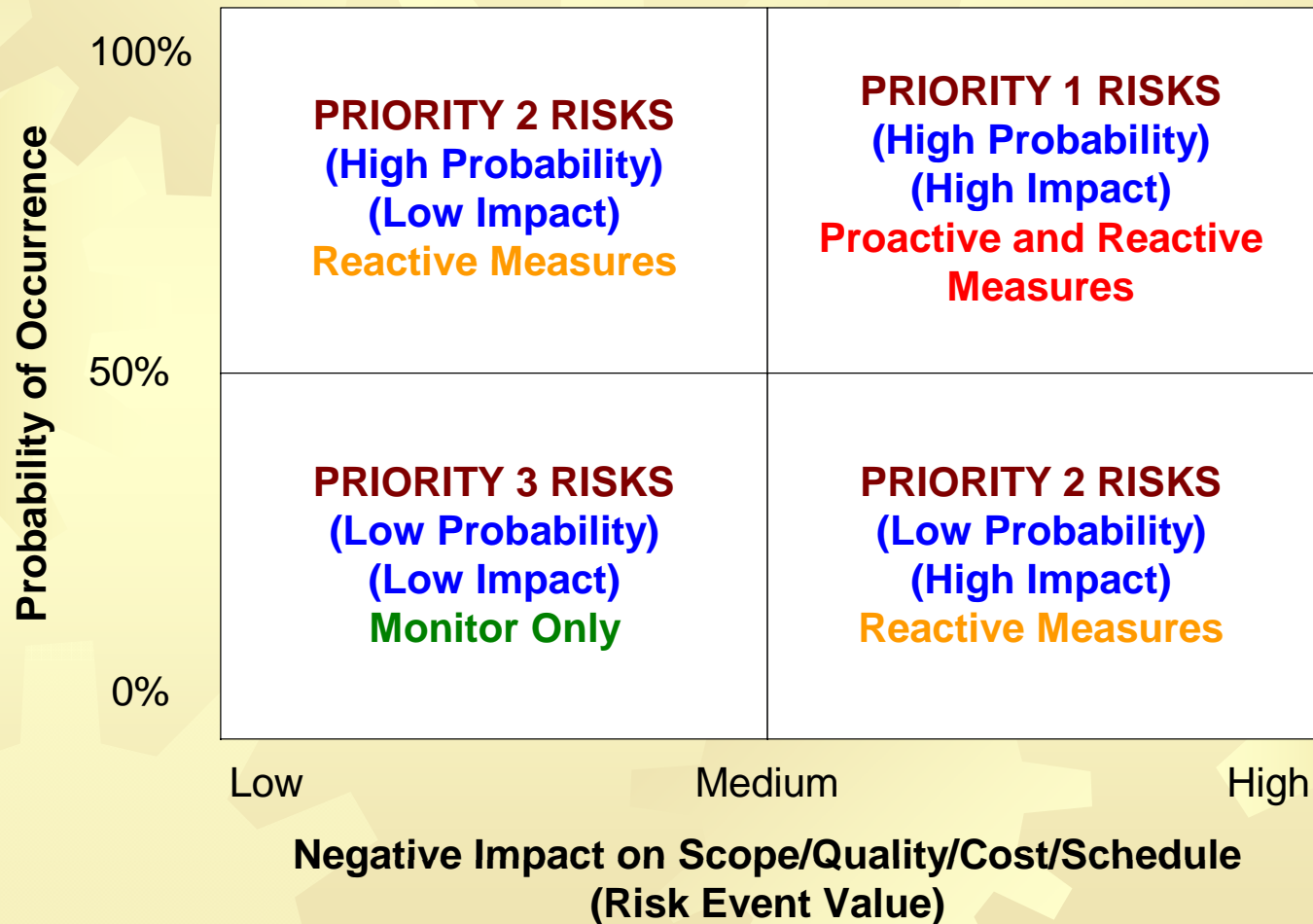


Common Sources of Risk

- ✿ Quality requirements
- ✿ Schedule constraints
- ✿ Cost limitations
- ✿ New technology
- ✿ Project complexity
- ✿ Third-party performance
- ✿ Contract terms (legal)



Prioritizing & Planning



Break Timer

Team Activity — Risk Management

☀ ***Time:*** 15 Minutes

☀ ***Instruction:***

- 1) Identify at least one priority 1 or 2 risk for your team project.
- 2) Complete a risk worksheet for the risk identified.
- 3) Use the blank template following this page.



Section 3.0

End of Planning Phase



Break Timer

