A Short Course in Project Management: 3rd Capstone Orientation

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Project Management Tools and Techniques

An Introductory Course in Project management Foundations





What Is Project Management?

"Project management is the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities in order to meet or exceed stakeholder needs and expectations."

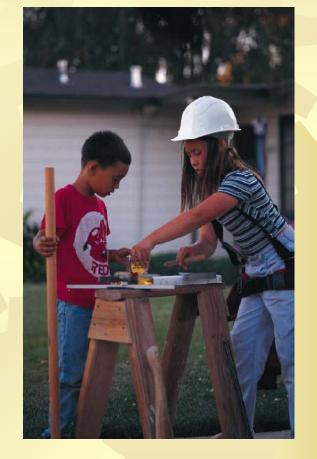
Source: Project Management Institute



What Is a Project?

"A project is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service."

Source: PMI







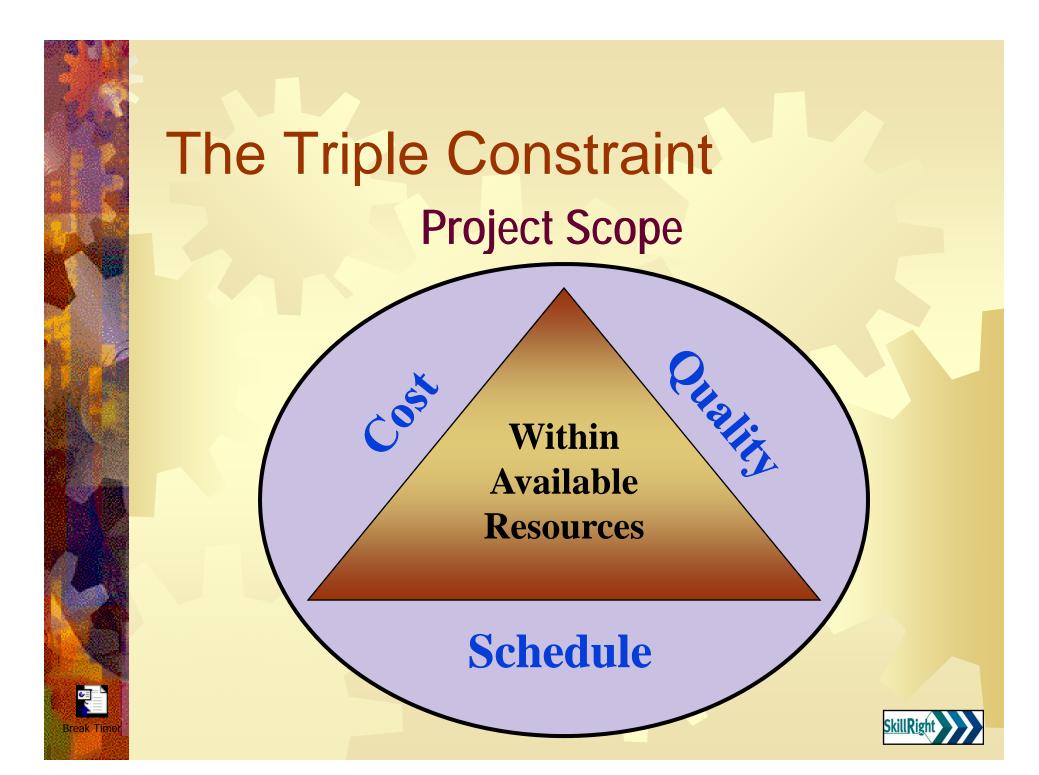
Project Manager

"The person who is responsible for the project and will be held accountable for its success or failure."





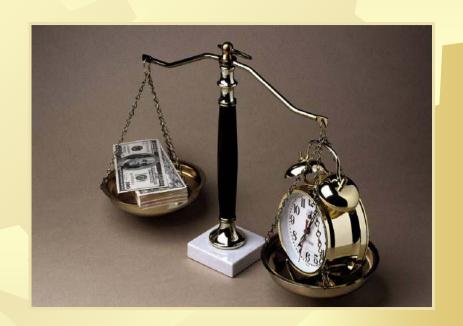


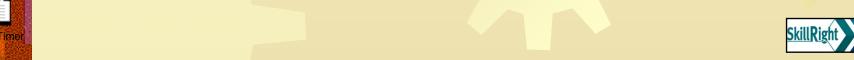




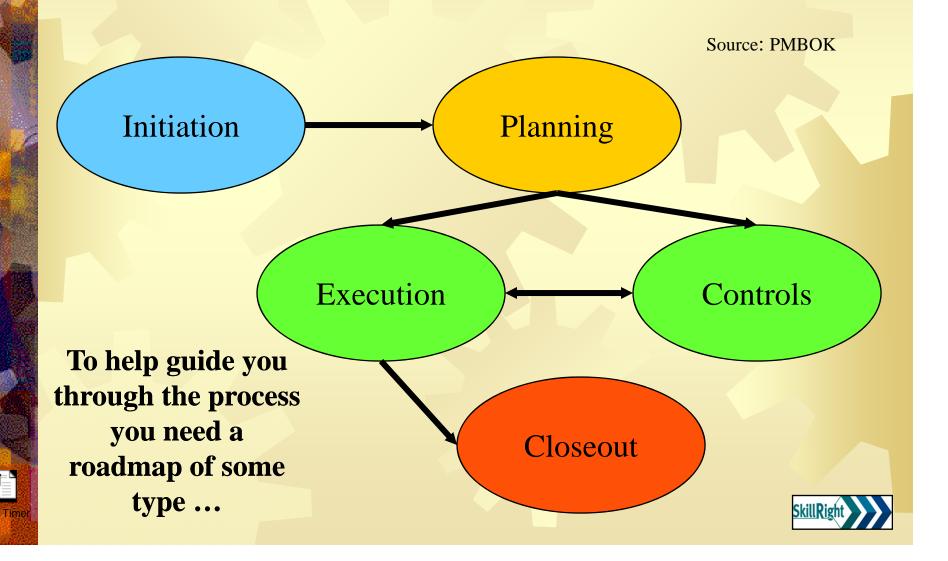
Balancing the "Project Success Triangle"

- A clear understanding of customer priorities
- "People" skills
- Thorough planning
- An organized, structured process





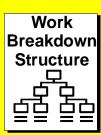
Project Management Process



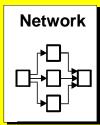
Roadmap to Project Management Success













Plan























Project Stakeholders

- What is a project stakeholder?
 - * If you can gain or lose from the success or failure of a project, you have a "stake" in the project.







Key Project Stakeholders

- Customer/client
- Project sponsor
- Project manager
- Project team







Project Manager

- Define and manage customer expectations.
- Coordinate development of the project plan.
- Monitor and control project work according to the approved plan.
- Communicate project status by preparing status reports and conducting progress review meetings.

- Establish and follow a change management process.
- Lead the project team and resolve conflicts between team members.
- Maintain the project notebook.
- Conducting project close-out activities.





Project Team Members

- Identify work tasks
- Estimate the duration of work tasks
- Help prepare the project network diagram
- Honestly report work status
- Keep the project manager informed on project issues

- Attend scheduled progress review meetings
- Raise issues important to the project's success
- Keep their functional managers updated
- Participate in the project close-out



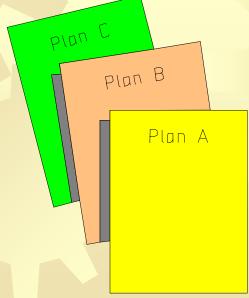


Roadmap to Project Management Success -- Work Statement Resource Budget Responsibility **Network Gantt** of Work Plan **Matrix Form Project Statement Team** of Work LAN **Purpose** 300K MEETINGS **Project Background Perform Project Deliverables Tasks** Conduct Close-Out LEADERSHIP Meeting LESSONS LEARNED REPOR **Track** COMMUNICATION **Progress** MPLEME Share Resolve Manage **Update Evaluate** Lessons Issues Change **Success** Learned

Project Plan Contents Statement of work (SOW) Work breakdown structures (WBS) Responsibility assignment matrices

- Project schedule
- Resource plans/histograms
- Budget

- Risk management plan
- Communications plan
- Quality plan
- Verification and validation plan







Project Plan Benefits

- Provides an effective communication tool to ensure understanding of project goals and the means to achieve them
- Defines outcomes and commitments
- Establishes guidelines and standards
- Establishes the baseline for evaluating and reporting progress
- Forms the basis for scope control and change management



Project Notebook

- Project Pre-plan
 - Background information
 - Customer data
 - Third-party data (vendors, suppliers, etc.)
- Project Plan
 - Statement of Work (SOW)
 - Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)
 - Organization/responsibility charts
 - Schedule data
 - Budget/capital plan
 - Risk management
- Project Implementation
 - Meetings (agenda/minutes)
 - Team/management/customer/third party progress reports
 - Customer change requests/decision matrix issue resolution forms/reports

- Project Close-out
 - Final evaluation of measurable success indicators
 - Close-out meeting (agenda/minutes)
 - Final project report
 - Reference letters.
 - Lessons learned
- Project Administration
 - Contractual documents
 - Invoices
 - Expenses
 - Correspondence
 - Contact log





Statement of Work — Purpose

- * Define the scope of the project
- Establish customer expectations
- Serve as a "contract" if necessary





A Good SOW will answer ...

- * What is the purpose or goal of the project?
- Why is the project being done?
- * Who is the initial customer?
- Who is the end user or final customer?
- What are the customer deliverables?
- What technical support is required for the deliverables?





And continue to answer

- What is the budget?
- What is the final date for the deliverables?
- What are the measurable success indicators (metrics)?
- What kind of support is required from the customer?
- What contingency plans are in place?





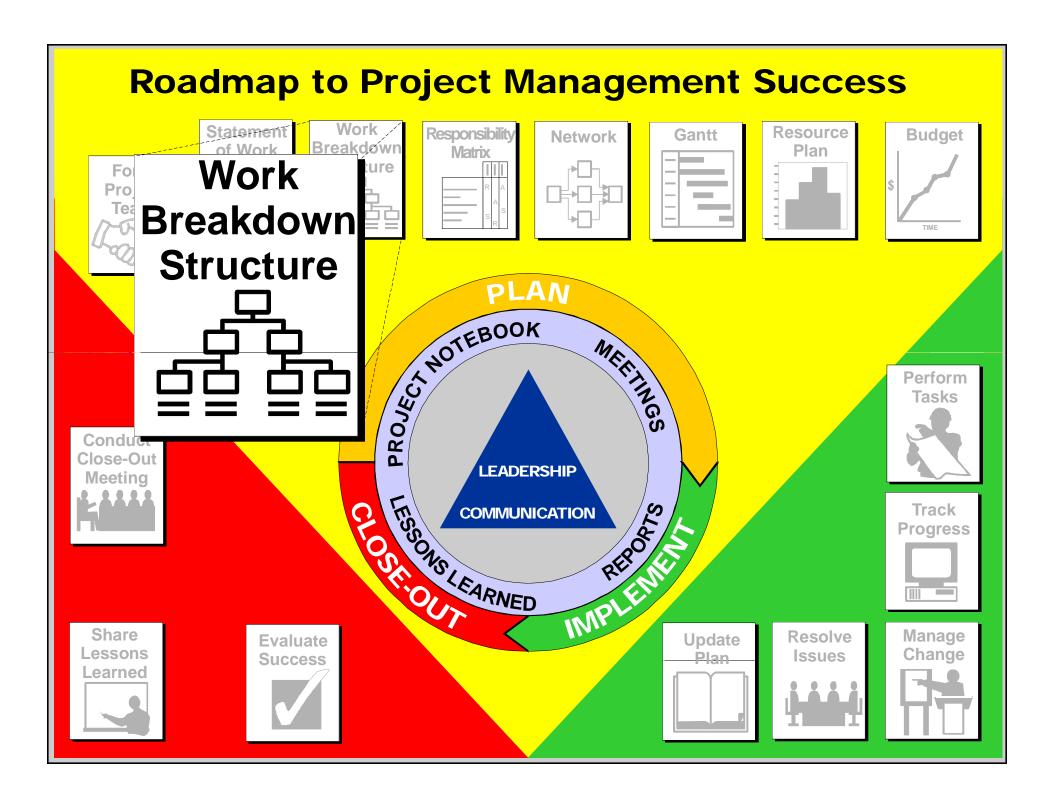
SOW — Generic Contents

- Customer
- Project
- Title
- Purpose
- Background
- Deliverables
- Measurable success indicators
- Customer support
- Risk plans









Work Breakdown Structure— Purpose

- Identify all of the work that needs to be done to complete the project.
- Structure the work into logical components and subcomponents.
- Define the work to a level of detail so individual responsibilities can be assigned.
- Summarize and report project data.





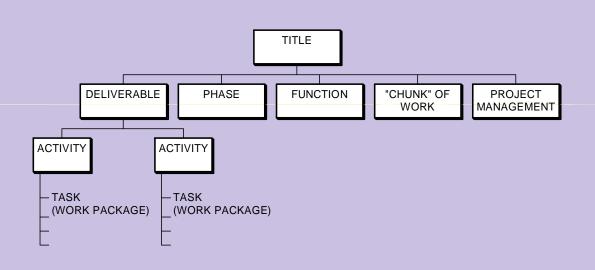
Representative Work Breakdown Structure

Level I (Noun)

Level II (Noun)

Level III (Action Verbs)

Level IV (Action Verbs)







WBS — Outlining Approach 3-4-10

I. Main Project Deliverable Level 1

A. Major Element ···· Level 2

1. Activity Level 3

2. Activity

a. task 😘

b. task

c. task

3. Activity Level 3

B. Major Element Level 2

1. Activity

2. Activity

The outline approach is used by Microsoft®

Project[®]

Level 3





Roadmap to Project Management Success Resource Budget **Network Gantt** Plan **Form** Responsibility **Project Team Matrix** PLAN BOOK MEETINGS Α S Perform S **Tasks** R Conduct Close-Out LEADERSHIP CESSONSLEARNED Meeting **Track** COMMUNICATION **Progress** MPLEME **Share** Resolve Manage **Update Evaluate** Lessons Issues Change Success Learned

Responsibility Assignment Matrix (RAM) — Purpose

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



Responsibility Assignment Matrix

RASIC Method

		PROJECT MANAGER	CUSTOMER	TEAM MEMBER	SENIOR MANAGEM	SUPPORT	
	MARKETING STUDY	PRC	SUS	TEAM	SEN	SUPPO	
	IDENTIFY POTENTIAL MARKET	С		S	R		
	IDENTIFY SURVEY POPULATION	С	R	S	ı		
	DEVELOP SURVEY	R	I	S	ı		
	TEST SURVEY ON SAMPLE	R	I	S		S	
	FINALIZE SURVEY	R	A	S	ı	S	
1	CONDUCT SURVEY	R	I	S	ı	s	
1	COLLECT SURVEY	R	I	S			
	ANALYZE DATA			R/S		ı	
	REPORT RESULTS AND SUGGESTION	R	A	S	Α	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





Roadmap to Project Management Success Statement Resource Budget of Work **Form Network Gantt Project Team Perform Tasks** Conduct Close-Out LEADERSHIP COLESSONSLEARNED Meeting **Track** COMMUNICATION **Progress** MPLEME **Share** Resolve Manage **Update Evaluate** Lessons Change Issues Success Learned

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

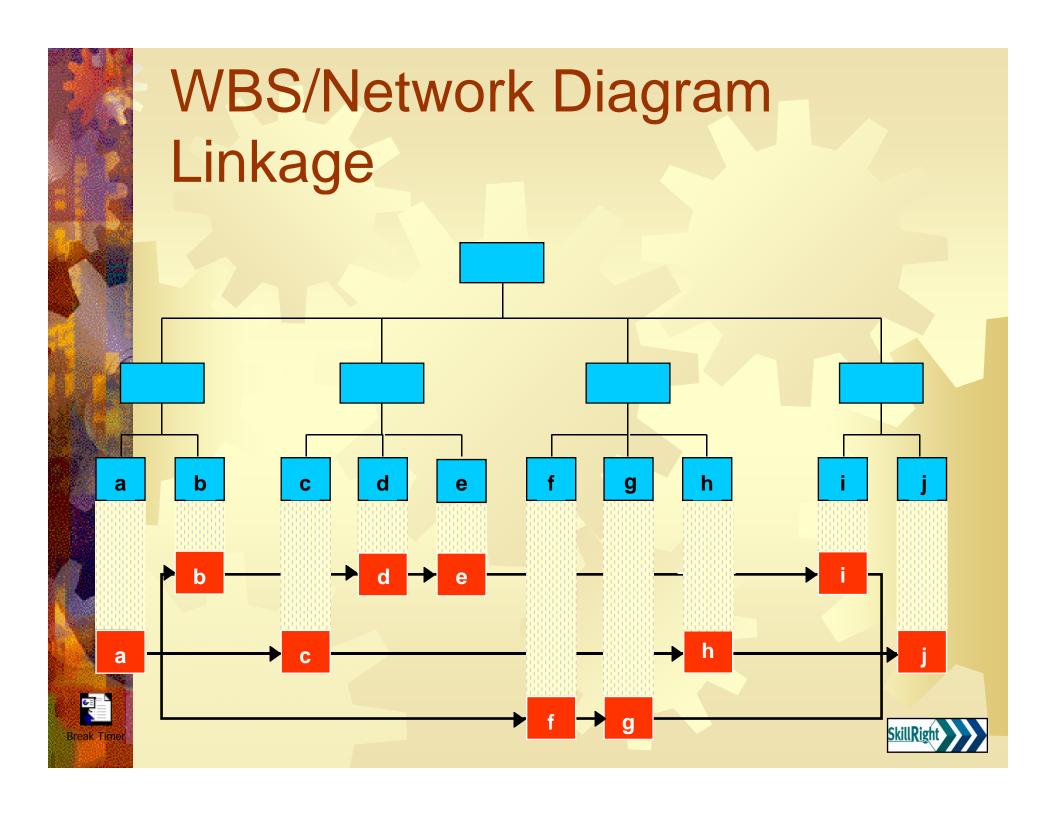
Step 2: Determine Activity Sequence By Creating a Network Diagram

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

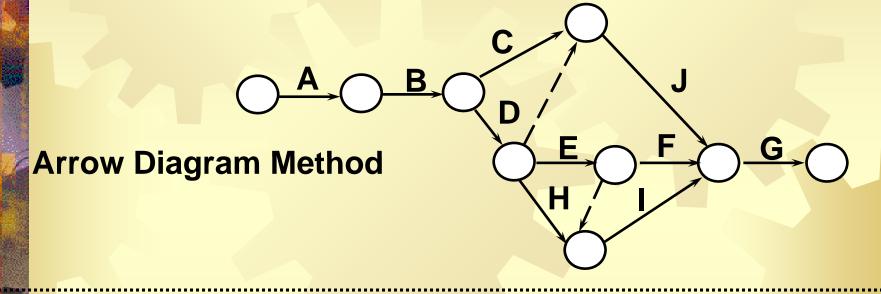
Step 4: Show the Schedule by Drawing Gantt and/or Milestone Charts

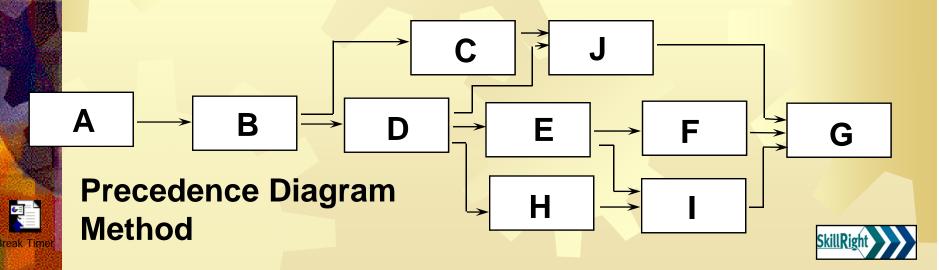




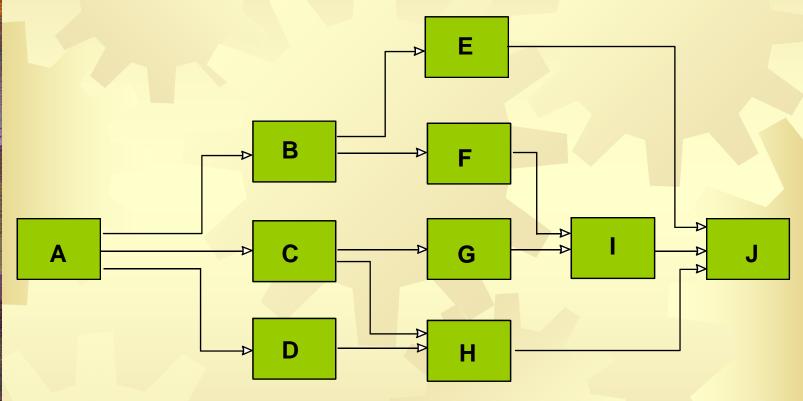


Network Diagram Methods





Precedence Diagram Method



Logic Connection



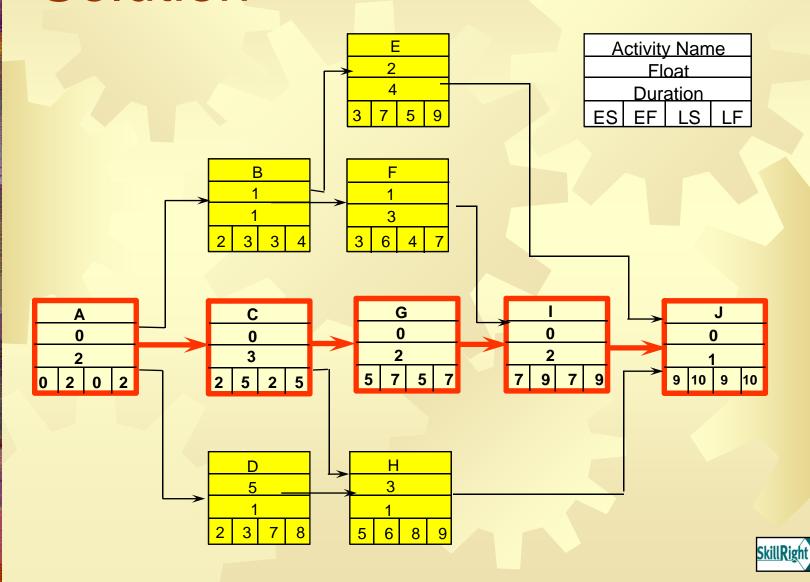


What's is the Critical Path?

- Path with least slack
- Path with longest duration
- * Critical Path Method is a project management technique that analyzes what activities have the least amount of scheduling flexibility (i.e., are the most mission-critical) and then predicts project duration schedule based on the activities that fall along the "critical path."
 - Activities that lie along the critical path cannot be delayed without delaying the finish time for the entire project.



Project X — Critical Path Solution



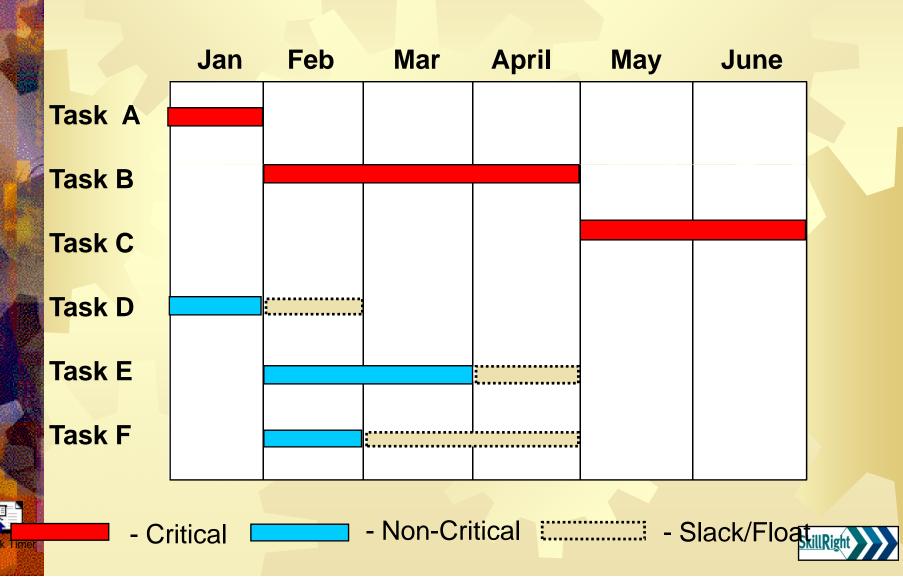
Project X — Gantt Chart Solution

Time		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Activity	Duration										
Α	2										_
В	1										
С	3										
D	1										
E	4										
F	3										
G	2										
Н	1										
I	2										
J	1										

- Critical

- Non-Critical - Slack/FloatillRight

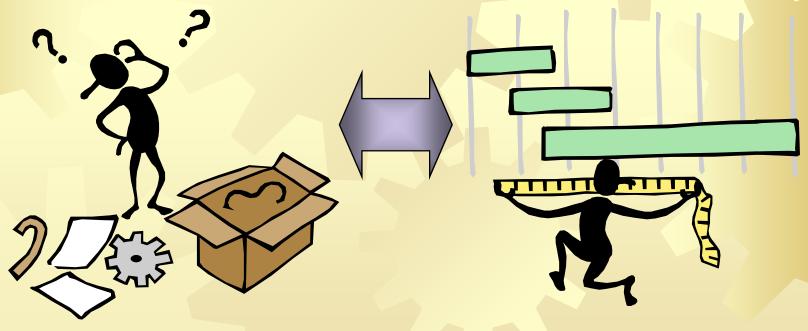
Enhanced Gantt Chart



Roadmap to Project Management Success Work **Statement** Responsibility **Network** Budget **Breakdown** of Work **Matrix** Structure **Form Project** Resource **Team** Plan PRO MOLEBOOK PLAN **Perform Tasks** Conduct Close-Out LEADERSHIP C LESSONS LEARNED Meeting REPOR **Track** COMMUNICATION **Progress** MPLENE **Share** Resolve Manage **Update Evaluate** Lessons Change Issues Success Learned

Assigning Resources

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



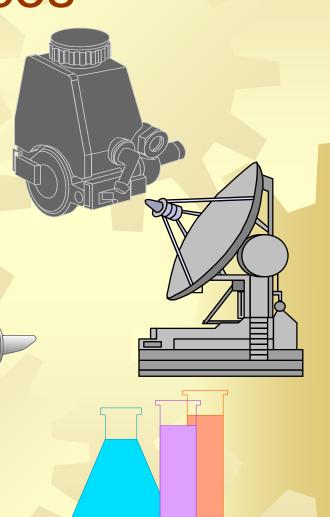




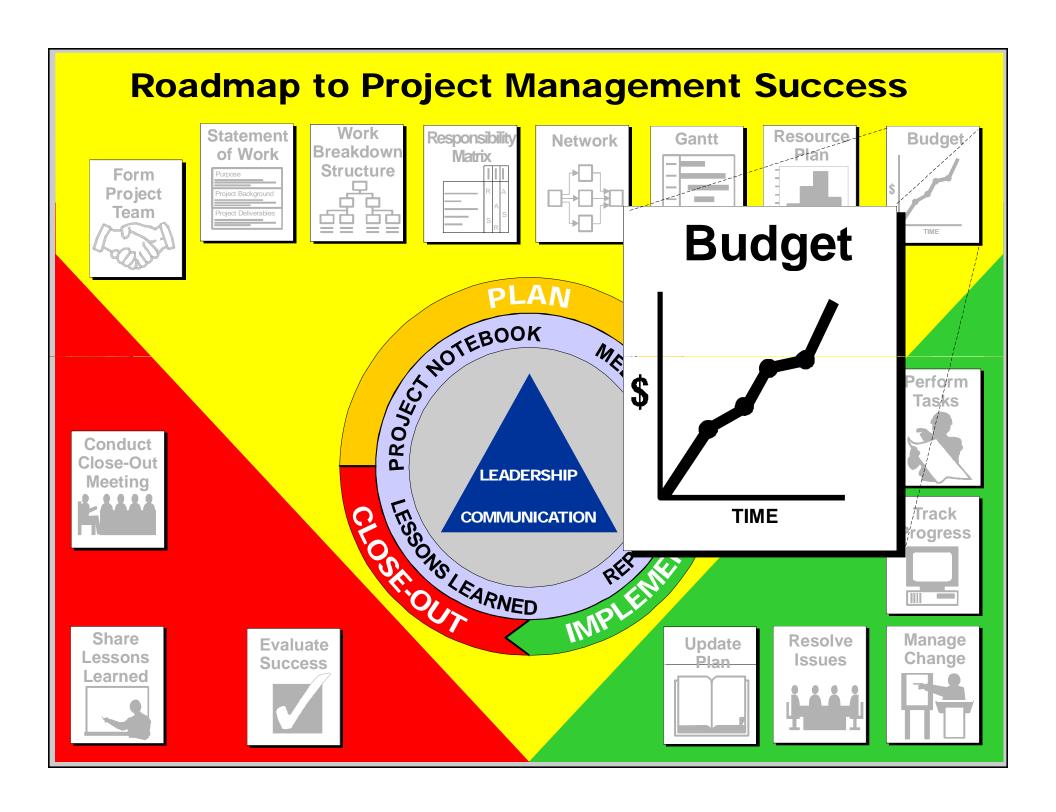
Non-Labor Resources

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









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





Roadmap to Project Management Success Work **Statement** Resource Responsibility **Gantt** Budget **Network Breakdown** of Work Plan **Matrix** Structure **Form** Work Responsibili Resource Budget Statemen Gántt Network **Form** of Work Breakdow Plan **Matrix Project** Structure Team Purpose Project Background Project Deliverables TIME GS PROJ Conduct Close-Out LEADERSHIP Meeting LESSONS LEARNED **Track** COMMUNICATION **Progress** MPLEME **Share** Resolve Manage **Update Evaluate** Change Lessons Issues Success Learned

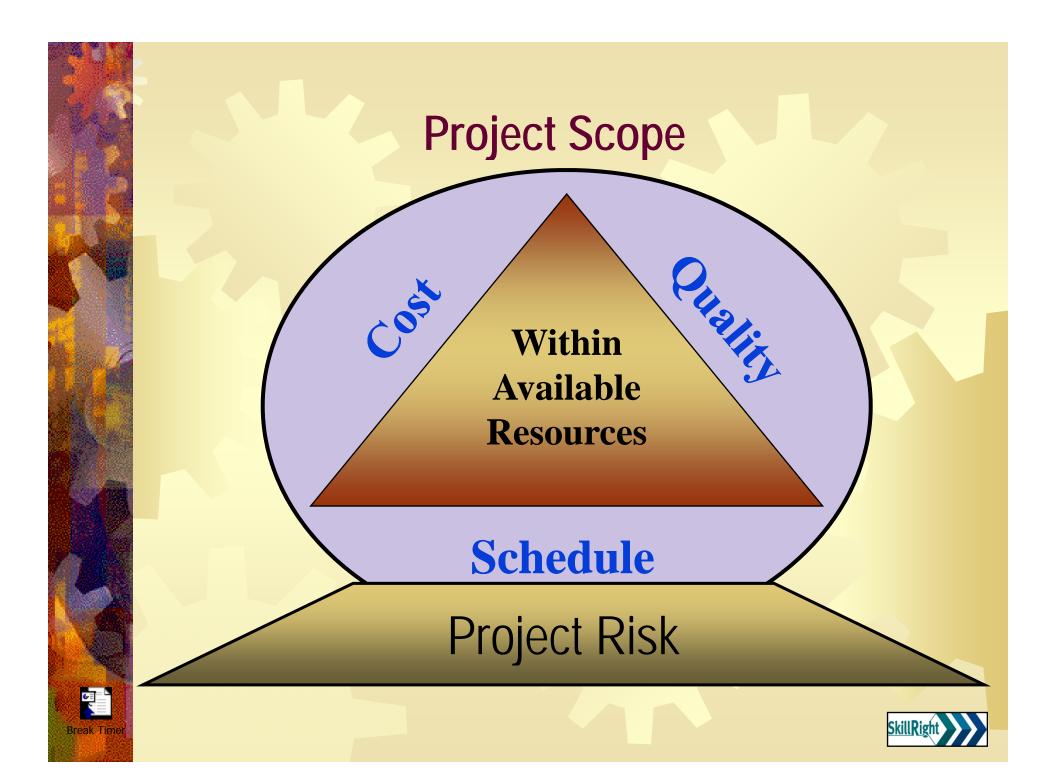
What Is Risk?

Risk can be defined as:

"Any threat to project success."









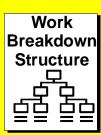
Project Implementation



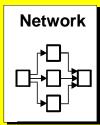














Plan























Implementation Model



Roadmap to Project Management Success Resource Work **Statement** Responsibility **Network Breakdown** of Work **Matrix Perform** Structure **Form Project Tasks Team** PROCE MOLEBOOK PLAN MEETINGS erform asks Conduct Close-Out LEADERSHIP Meeting LESSONS LEARNED REPOR **Track** COMMUNICATION **Progress** MAPLEME **Share** Resolve Manage **Update Evaluate** Lessons Change Issues Success Learned

Reporting Project Progress

- Progress review meeting
- Project reports







Project Progress Review Meetings

- Review of action items from last meeting
- Update on activities and schedule
- Problem identification and corrective action planned
- Review of issues (closed, open, new)
- Change request status
- Risk status
- Plan for next period





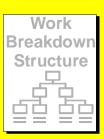
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Project Tracking and Control

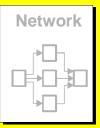














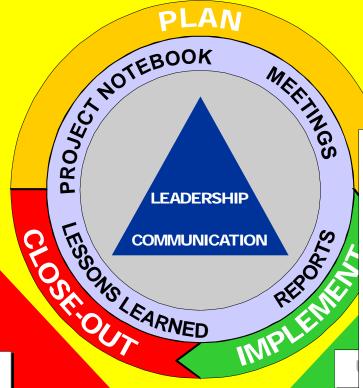














Managing Project Change

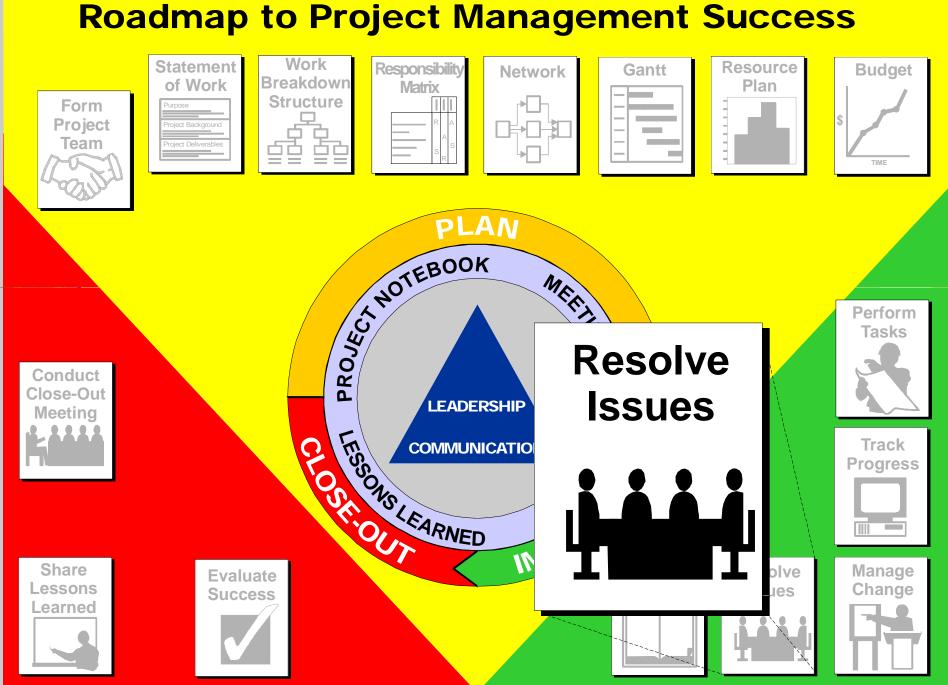


Addressing Project Changes

- Call a team meeting.
- Explain what the change is.
- Obtain feedback from team members.
- Identify alternative corrective options.
- Prepare a decision matrix.
- Select a recommended option(s).
- Present information to upper management/customer.
- Implement the approved course of action.







Issue Resolution

- * Disagreements that should be ...
 - Documented
 - Assigned
 - * Scheduled
 - Tracked
 - Escalated
 - Resolved







Roadmap to Project Management Success Work **Statement** Responsibility Resource Budget **Network Gantt Breakdown** of Work Plan **Matrix** Structure **Form Project Team** PROUND LEBOOK PLAN MEETINGS **Update** Conduct Plan Close-Out LEADERSHIP C LESSONS LEARNED Meeting IMPLE INTE COMMUNICATION **Share Evaluate** Lessons Success Learned

Plan Updates Step 1 **Perform Tasks** Step 4 Step 2 Resolve **Update the Plan Issues Track Progress** Step 3 **Manage Change**

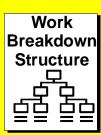




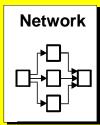














Plan

























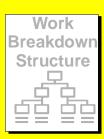
Project Manager's Role During Project Close-Out

- Ensure that all project deliverables have been completed and formally accepted by the customer.
- Determine if the measurable success indicators were achieved.
- Conduct project close-out meetings, both internal and external.
- Write the final project report.
- Document and share lessons learned.

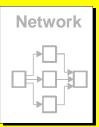












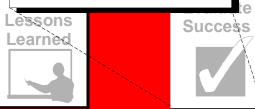
























Evaluating Project Success

- Project purpose
- Deliverables
- Measurable success indicators
 - Quality
 - * Schedule
 - Cost



Roadmap to Project Management Success Work **Statement** Resource Responsibility Gantt Budget **Network Breakdowr** of Work Plan **Matrix** Conduct **Close-Out** PLAN Meeting HOTEBOOK MEETINGS **Perform Tasks** Conduc Close-C **LEADERSHIP** Meeting SCONSLEARNED **Track COMMUNICATION Progress** MPLEME Share Resolve Manage **Update Evaluate** Change Lessons Issues Success Learned



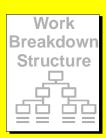
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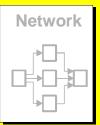
Shar

Learned













Resolve

Issues



Share Lessons Learned







PLAN







Sharing Lessons Learned Lessons Learned Database Categorized electronic project information database

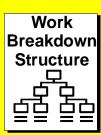
- Continuous Improvement Recommendations
 - Project Management Process
 - Forms
 - Standards



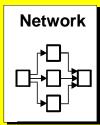














Plan























Thank You!!!!

