

Project Management Overview

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Agenda

- Basic facts about projects
- What is project management
- Project life cycle

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Meaning of term *project*



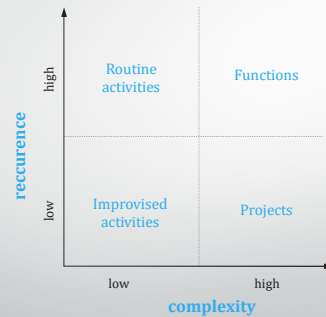
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What is a Project ?



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Activities in organization



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Project characteristic

- refers to a complex unique problem,
- target orientation
- temporality - constraint in terms of time: have defined start and end dates.
- require the involvement of limited resources
- carried out collectively by interdisciplinary team
- associated with a high risk (uncertainty)

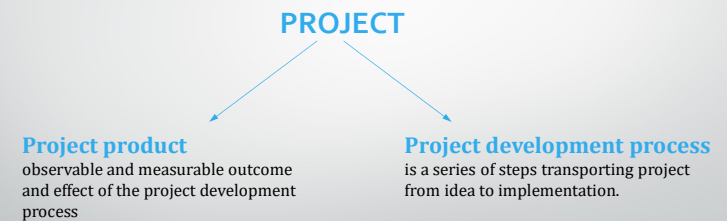
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Definition of the project

Project can be defined as a set of interrelated tasks to be executed over a fixed period and within certain cost and other limitations in order to create a unique product, service or result.

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Process and product



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Project goal and objectives

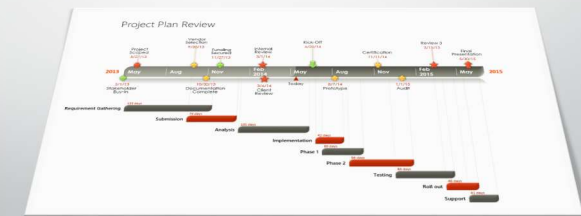


- Projects may have defined **goals** and **objectives**
- Goals are the general purpose for undertaking the project.
- Objectives describes the project's outcomes. Must be measurable and tangible

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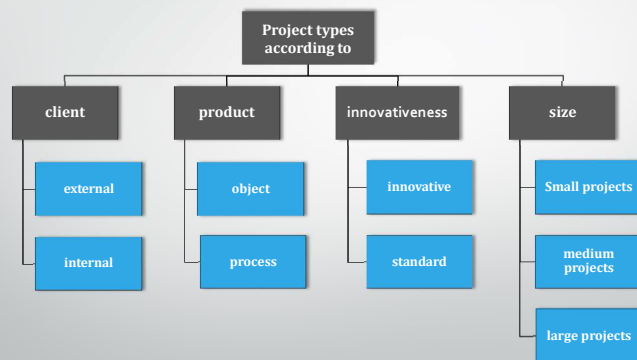
Process

Project development process is sequence of linked tasks and activities consuming resources (employee time, energy, machines, money) to convert inputs (data, material, parts, etc.) into outputs (deliverables).



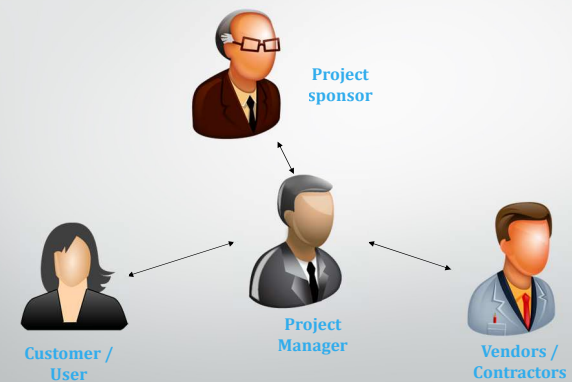
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Project classification



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Project Roles and Responsibilities



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Project Manager



- His role is to ensure the project is completed on schedule, within budget, and within scope.
- Is responsible for meeting project's objectives as well as securing acceptance and approval of deliverables from the Project Sponsor.

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Typical PM responsibilities include:



- agreeing project objectives
- representing the client's or organisation's interests
- providing advice on the management of projects
- organising the various professional people working on a project
- carrying out risk assessment
- making sure that all the aims of the project are met
- making sure the quality standards are met
- recruiting specialists and sub-contractors
- monitoring sub-contractors to ensure guidelines are maintained
- overseeing the accounting, costing and billing

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Questions and issues

- What are advantages of undertaking projects ?
- When project approach is useful ?
- Present any project you have participated in. Describe its product and process. What were you responsible for in this project ?

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Agenda

- Basic facts about projects
- **What is project management**
- Project life cycle

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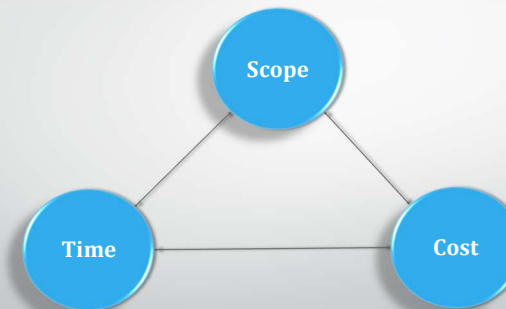
Project management definition

Project management is the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to achieve the project objectives.

Project management is the art of creating the illusion, that any outcome is the result of a series of predetermined acts when, in fact, it was dumb luck.

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Project parameters

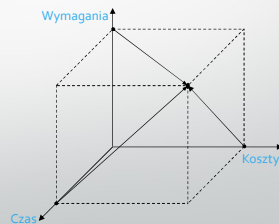


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Project success

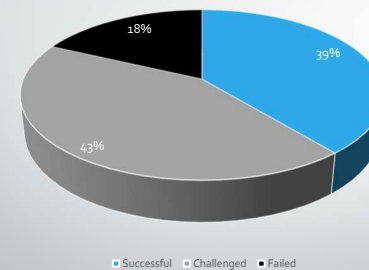
Project succeed if:

- was delivered on time,
- was realized within budget,
- was completed within scope .
- meet quality requirements



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Statistics of projects success



- **Project success:** The project is completed on-time and on-budget, with all features and functions as initially specified
- **Project challenged:** completed and operational but over-budget, over the time estimate, and offers fewer features and functions than originally specified
- **Project failed:** cancelled at some point during the development cycle.

"The Standish Group Chaos Report", Standish Group 2014.

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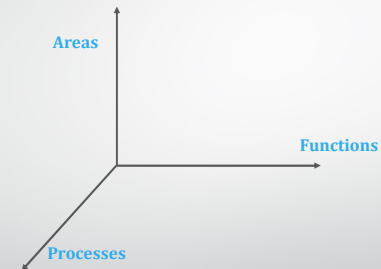
Project Success Factors

- User Involvement 15.9%
- Executive Management Support 13.9%
- Clear Statement of Requirements 13.0%
- Proper Planning 9.6%
- Realistic Expectations 8.2%
- Smaller Project Milestones 7.7%
- Competent Staff 7.2%
- Ownership 5.3%
- Clear Vision & Objectives 2.9%
- Hard-Working, Focused Staff 2.4%
- Other 13.9%

"The Standish Group Chaos Report", Standish Group 1995.

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Aspects of project management



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Functions of Project Manager



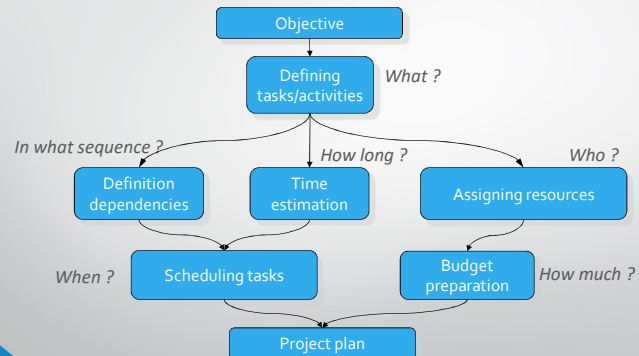
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Project planning

- **Project planning** defines project activities and end products that will be performed, and describe how those activities will be accomplished.
- The purpose of project planning is to define major tasks, estimate the time and resources required, and provide a framework for project execution and project control.
- Planning means determining *what* should be done, *who* should do it and *how*, *where* and *when* it should be done to achieve the goal.

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Project planning



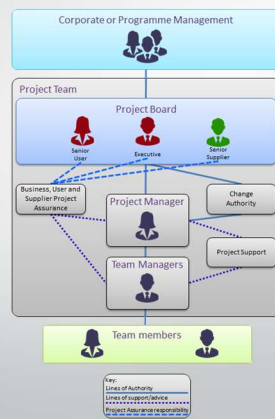
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Organising project

- Project must have its own management structure defined at the start and dismantled at the end.
- The definition of the management roles, responsibilities, relationships and accountabilities and authorities provides the basis of the governance arrangements for the project.

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Project organisation



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Motivation in project

- **Motivation** is usage of internal and external factors that stimulate desire and energy in people to be continually interested and committed to a job, role or subject, or to make an effort to attain a goal.
- **Motivation in project** means energizing people to achieve high levels of performance and to overcome barriers to change.

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Project coordination

- **Coordination** is the act of arranging, putting things in order, or making things run smoothly together.
- **Project coordination** is the synchronization and integration of activities, responsibilities and control structures to ensure that the resources are used most efficiently in pursuit of the specified objectives.

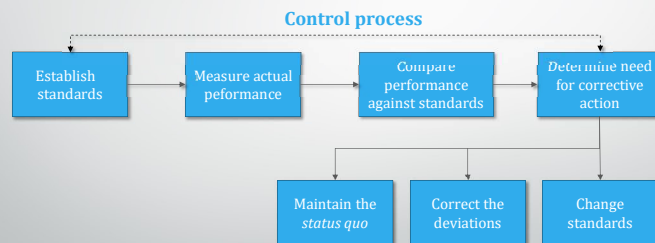
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Project control

- **Project control** is to compare actual progress against schedule, cost and quality in order to identify variances.
- If significant variances are discovered appropriate corrective actions may be taken.
- Controlling also includes taking preventative action in anticipation of possible problems

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Control in project



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Project management areas



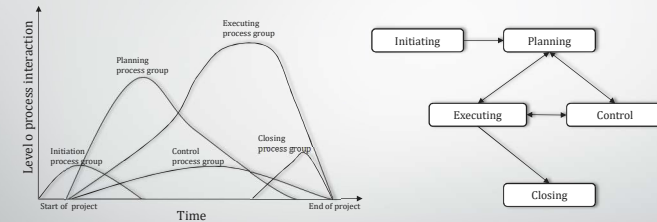
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Project management processes

Processes	Activities
Initiating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify objectives, Check feasibility and profitability Carry out risk analysis
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defining evaluate and assign work packages Set up time schedule Establish cost schedule
Executing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Execute work packages Coordinate project changes
Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out project controlling Continuous risk and quality management
Closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project organization is dissolved Project is formally completed Prepare end project report

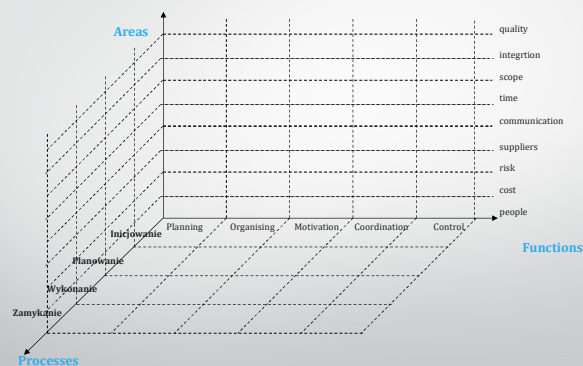
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Project process interaction



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Functions, areas and processes of PM



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Questions and issues

- What does it mean to manage project ?
- Why to set the project parameters ?

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- **Project life cycle**

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Project life cycle

Project life cycle:

- Represent the path a project takes from the beginning to its end.
- Splits project work into phases (or stages) containing activities with the intent of better planning and management.
- *Structure* of project life cycle determines all the work (operations, tasks, activities) that have to be performed. These activities are grouped in phases (stages).
- *Process flow* describes sequence and the interdependence of the phases and determines the order of their execution.

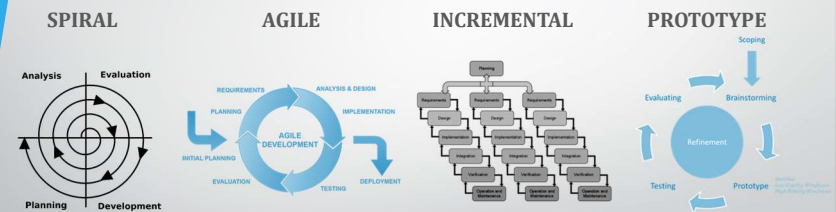
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Classification of project life cycle

	Project Management Institute (PMI)	Rational Unified Process (RUP)	P. Morris	M. Trocki
phases	The Initiation	Inception	Feasibility	Defining
	The Intermediate	Elaboration	Planning and design	Planning and organising
	The Final	Construction	Production	Execution
		Transition	Turnover and start up	Closing

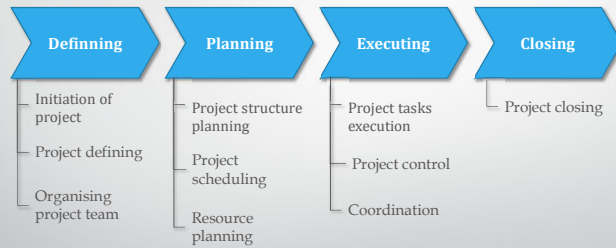
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Project life cycle models



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Waterfall model of project life cycle



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THANK YOU

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