Introduction

Project Management 2007 Sofia University Martin Ruskov



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What is a Project

"It is not the strongest of the species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but the one most responsive to change"

Charles Darwin

A project is a **temporary** endeavor undertaken to create a **unique** product, service or result

What is a Project

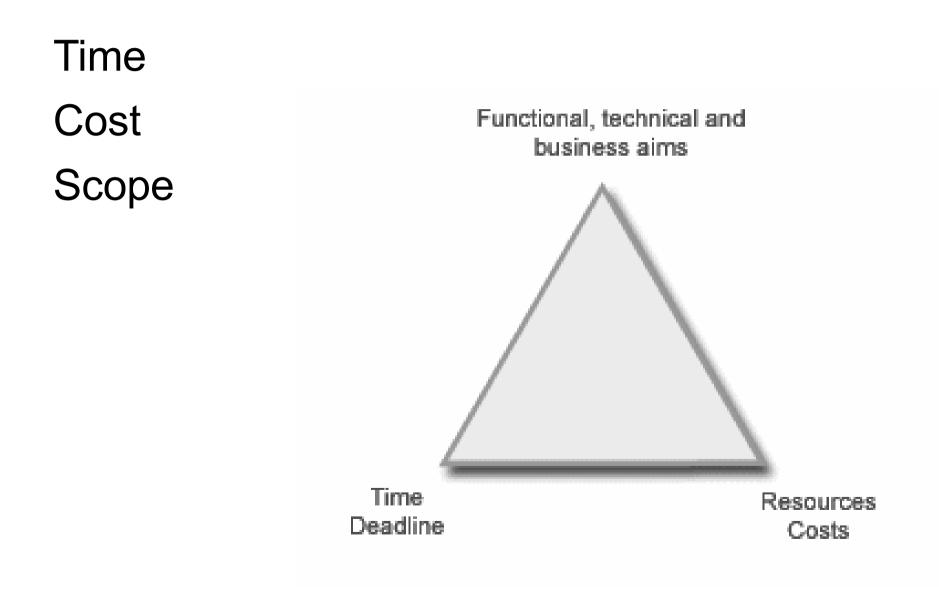
Why do projects come about? Why Project Management is important? How the organizations perspective is important to the project manager?

What is a Project

- Projects are **SMART**:
 - **S**pecific
 - Measurable
 - **A**ttainable
 - Realistic
 - Time-bound

The project management team is responsible for determining what is appropriate for any given project

Triple Constraints



Project Manager

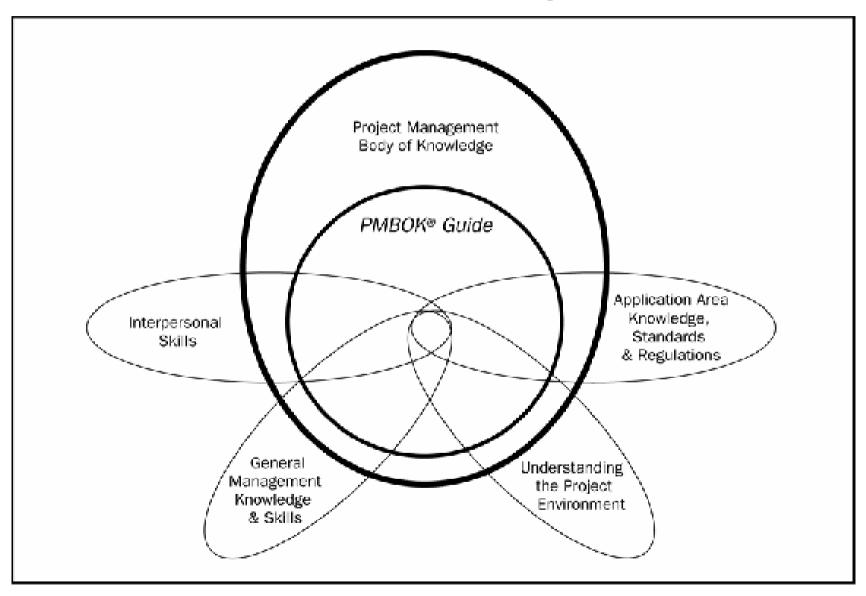
- Motivate people to contribute to the project
- Take responsibility for the project if something puts the project on hold, the project manager needs to arrange that the project continues

Single point of contact

Organize regular meetings and milestones

Must never allow senior management to be surprised

PM Areas of Expertise

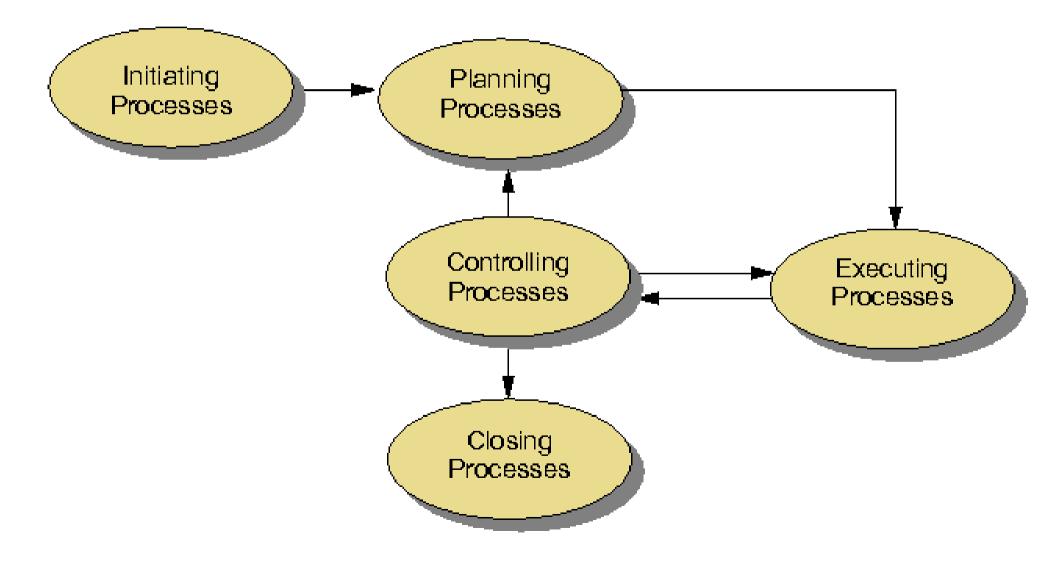


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Project Stakeholders

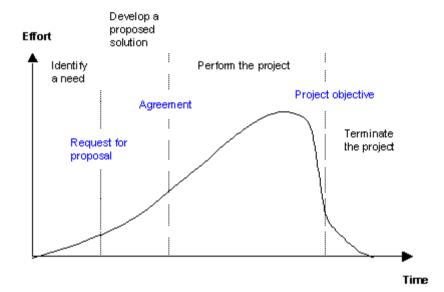
Project Manager Project Sponsor Project Team Trade Unions Clients Suppliers/Creditors Organization Government Local Community

Project Life Cycle



Project Life Cycle

Effort along the project life cycle

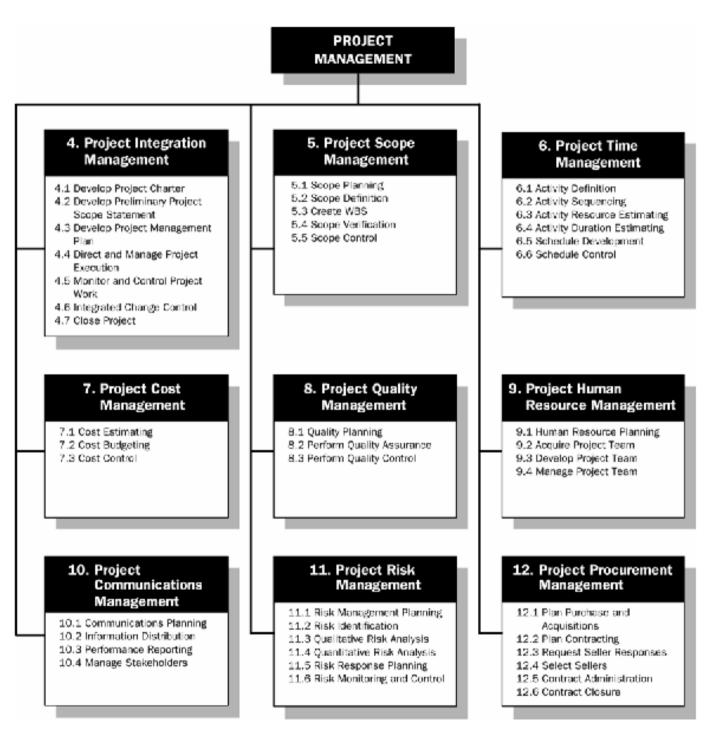


Concept	Definition	Planning	Execution	Closeout
Marketing Input Survey of Competition	Define Problem Develop Vision Write Mission Statement	Develop Strategy Implement Planning Risk Management	Do All Work Monitor Progress Corrective Action	Final Reports Lessons Learned Review
	Effor	Expended in Plann	ing	

Project Management Body of Knowledge

(PMBOK)

+ *Ethics* Body of Knowledge

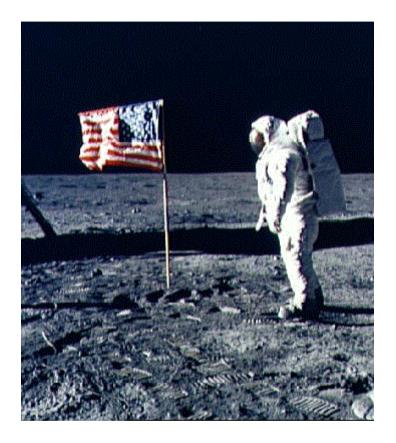


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Projects and Programs

NASA's Apollo and Mars Programs European Union's Information Society Technologies Program

May include ongoing or repetitive operations



Projects Scalability

In Politics:

Policy Strategy Program Project Subprojects, etc.

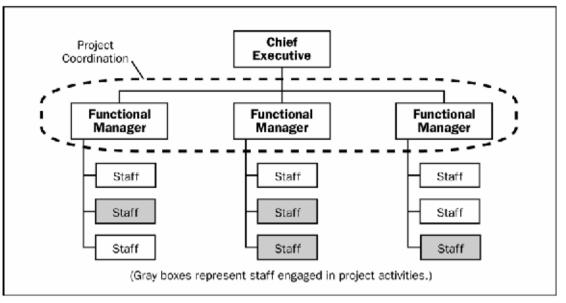
Level	Description	Person-hours
1	Program	10 M
2	Project	1 M
3	Category	100,000
4	Sub-category	10,000
5	Sub-sub- category	1,000
6	Work package Level of effort	100

Projects vs. Operations

Projects are temporary and unique In contrast to daily operations Often a project starts a product or operations

Example: A new manufacturing plant

Organization Structure



Functional Organization

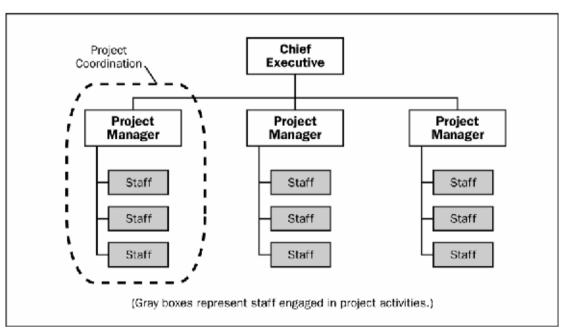
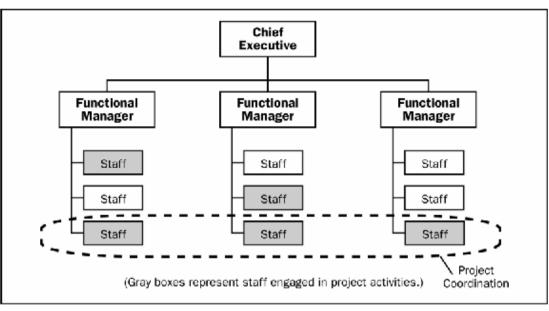


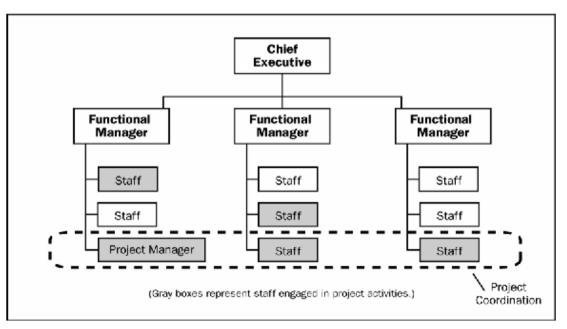
Figure 2-8. Projectized Organization

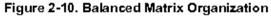
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Organization Structure



Weak Matrix Organization

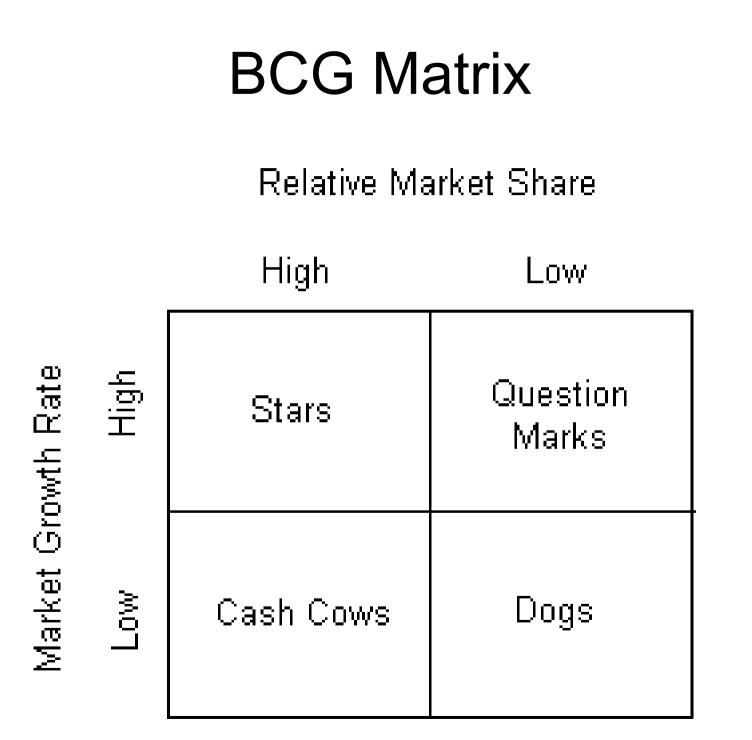




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Project Management Office

Project Management Office (PMO) Project Portfolio Management



Subset Selection Methods

Qualitative

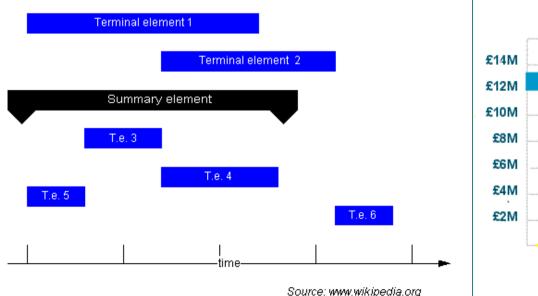
Operating Necessity Competitive Necessity Product Line Extension Comparative Benefit Model (incl. Subjective) Sacred Cow Quantitative Financial

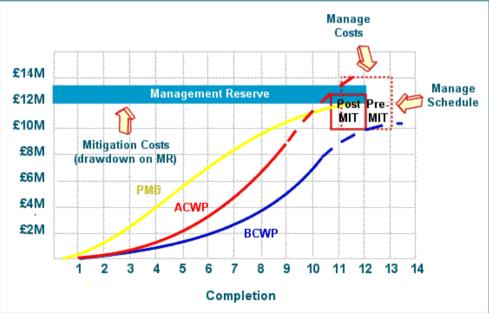
Scoring

Planning

Types of planning Top-down Bottom-up Schedule planning

Work planning Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) Budget planning

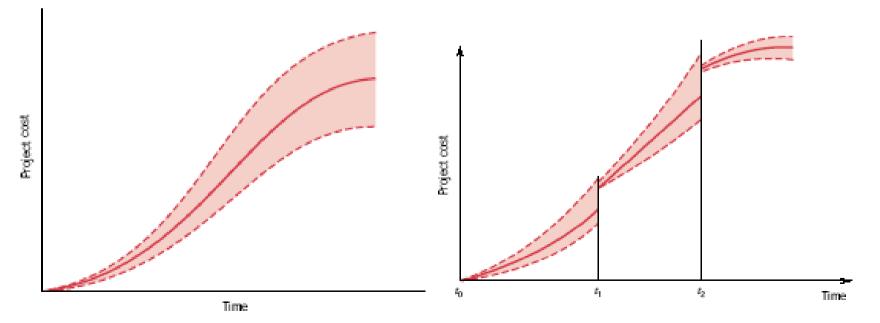




Uncertainty and Risk

How to handle uncertainty?

Plan for three cases: best, worst and most probable Science behind it Continuous planning



Meredith&Mantel, Project Management: A Managerial Approach, 5th edition