Chapter 1 : Introduction to Project Management

The courses in the Introduction to Project Management Principles and Practices Specialization are a recommended precursor to UCI's Applied Project Management Certificate. Successful projects require careful upfront planning.

The test further assumes that projects would operate perfectly within the parameters the book describes. Many questions will have good answers but you must be able to select the best answer. The following table breaks up the Project Management Process and shows the number of questions that are generally affiliated with that topic on the exam. The prerequisites can be met in two different ways: Many post-secondary project management courses include more than 23 instructional hours. The content is organized in a roughly chronological pattern, corresponding to the order in which you will likely be called on to use the principles in this book. However, all of the information can be applied in any stage of a project. The chapter sections will each contain: Learning Objectives â€" to help guide your reading in identifying key points. Glossary words â€" the first instance of key terms will be in bold and give their definition within the text. There is also a glossary section on the side for easy reference. Example scenarios â€" will be highlighted in tan boxes. Key Takeaways â€" will summarize the learning objective information. We hope you find the book useful and informative. Designers Share Their Experiences Dr. I have been since about S Navy, teaching helicopter pilots how to fly a particular anti-submarine warfare helicopter. And teaching operators called center operators who sit in the back of the aircraft looking for squiggles on a piece of paper that would indicate that they have found a submarine. The project was actually just about a year long, and it was full of interesting experiences. The project I will be discussing today is Art United States of America:

Chapter 2 : racedaydvl.com - Introduction to Project Management

PROJECT SMART is the project management resource that helps managers at all levels improve their performance. We provide an important knowledge base for those involved in managing projects of all kinds.

Add to my favorites Based on an introductory course on the principles and concepts of project management, this collection of presentations cover the definition of a project, what makes a project successful and how projects can go wrong. It covers the following areas of a project: These 10 presentations are from a two-day course, with Day 1 handling modules Lessons , and Day 2 including modules Lessons Intro, What is a Project? What is a Project? This will discuss the definition of a project. The main discussion will be on what makes a successful project and why projects go wrong. Roles and Responsibilities Following on from the points raised in the first session, the roles required in a project will be identified and reviewed. In particular, the role of the project manager will be discussed covering skills required, knowledge and personal attributes. The emphasis will be on the responsibilities the PM has for planning, reporting and for acting on variations of the plan. The session will emphasise the PM as a full-time role and not as an overhead or as a part-time role for a technical or business person. Introduction to Project Management Methodology The contents of a project management methodology and associated forms and guidelines will be reviewed. How these should be used will be discussed. This will include adapting the guidelines to suit any project and how these guidelines fit with development lifecycles. Planning This will concentrate on why and how a plan should be produced. The session will cover: How lifecycles can help in planning Where estimating and risks fit in the planning process Where should project reviews fit Planning to re-plan Lesson 5: Control As a project progresses, various people must be informed of issues and decisions needed to ensure a smooth progress. This session will identify who needs to be informed, and of what, during a project. This session will discuss what triggers the need for a special action by the project manager and how this should be communicated. The issue of accurate reporting of progress will be highlighted. Ending a Project This session will review the steps needed to complete a project, including reviewing the lessons learned and the disbanding of the team.

Chapter 3 : What Is Project Management - Project management from racedaydvl.com

Introduction to Project Management The professional management of projects requires a disciplined approach to defining, planning, strategizing, communicating, and controlling a project. It is assuring that the project will deliver.

Project management is the process of organizing the way that changes are implemented efficiently within an organization. Many businesses achieve their goals by completing projects that contribute to their objectives. Often, projects have a finite length, involve a number of activities and people, and have deadlines and fixed budgets. Project managers plan and monitor these, and take corrective action when appropriate. The Benefits of Developing Project Management Skills No matter what your role, you may have to manage, or play an active role in, a project at some point during your career. It takes a great deal of skill to do this well, but the time you invest in building good project management skills can pay off enormously. This can produce real business results and enhance your reputation. And, when you know how to organize, schedule and delegate tasks, you can also reduce stress for yourself and your team members. Project Management Approaches Once you are familiar with the many tools that can help you manage your projects more efficiently, you may want to learn more about the main project management methodologies. This accredited approach is widely used in the U. This often works well for projects in complex, fast-moving environments, because it allows you and your team to respond flexibly to changing needs and requirements. We explore key tools from these frameworks and others with the resources below. Project Management Frameworks When you set up a new project, you need to look at lots of different factors, such as benefits, risks, budget, and objectives. Articles in the Project Management Frameworks section show you how to build the foundation of your project, and look at all angles before getting started. Some useful articles include: How to Write a Business Case: Learn how to write a business case, so that you can get approval and funding. This tool helps you identify the risks in your project, and estimate how likely they are to occur. A project charter sets out the purpose of a project and explains what you expect from each member of your team. Scheduling You may have to juggle a number of people working on different tasks during a project. Our scheduling articles help you plan how to complete tasks smoothly and on time.

Chapter 4 : Getting started: Introduction to project management - Project

Learn the principles of project management and apply them in your own work and life.

Change and uncertainty; Uniqueness. Here is the main definition of what project management is: Project management is no small task. Project management has a definite beginning and end. It is not a continuous process. Project management uses various tools to measure accomplishments and track project tasks. These include work breakdown structures and gantt charts. Projects frequently need resources on an ad-hoc basis as opposed to organisations that have only dedicated full time positions. Project management reduces risk and increases chances of success. A project is considered successful when it meets the criteria stated at its outset. The greatest challenge of project management is the integration and control of the three principal interrelated components of each single project. Projects must be within cost. Projects must be delivered on time. Projects must be in scope. Projects must meet customer quality requirements. The cost, time, quality triangle implies a tension between the three components such that if any one of the components was to be changed, then it would have an impact on one, or both, of the others. More recently this has given way to a project management diamond with cost, time, scope and quality as the four vertices and customer expectations as a central theme. No two customer expectations are the same so you must ask what their expectations are. This refers to the influences which will affect the project both internally and externally. These can be political, environmental, social, technological, legislation and economic. A clear understanding of these phases permits managers and executives to control the project more efficiently. Project management will allow you to break the project down into separate phases, ensuring that each phase is given appropriate time and consideration. The role of the project manager is one of great responsibility. Project managers should not carry out project work, managing the project is enough. Here are some of the activities that should be undertaken: The project manager must define the project, reduce it to a set of manageable tasks, obtain appropriate resources and build a team to perform the work. The project manager must inform all stakeholders of progress on a regular basis. The project manager must assess and monitor risks to the project and mitigate them. No project ever goes exactly as planned, so project managers must learn to adapt to and manage change. Many things can go wrong in project management. A good project management discipline will not eliminate all risks, issues and surprises, but will provide standard processes and procedures to deal with them. Project management is about creating an environment and conditions in which a defined goal or objective can be achieved in a controlled manner by a team of people. Good project management will deliver your projects on time, on budget and on spec. Why not test your Project Management knowledge with our quick introductory 12 question quiz. The quiz is based on APM definitions. Project Management training courses â€" full course list Project Management training courses â€" open course schedule Project Management Consulting services.

Chapter 5 : Introduction to Project Management Online Course | Learn@Forbes

This online, self-paced series provides entry-level information on each Knowledge Area of the PMBOK Guide Â® â€"Sixth Edition and will enable you to effectively put project management principles to work at your own organizations.

Chapter 6 : Introduction to Project Management Training | Business Skills Courses | Webucator

This course is an introduction to project management concepts and tools. If you are an experienced project manager or want to prepare for a project management certification exam (e.g. PMP Â®) we recommend to use additional resources to cover exam relevant knowledge areas more in-depth.

Chapter 7 : 1 Introduction to Project Management â€" Project Management for Instructional Designers

Based on an introductory course on the principles and concepts of project management, this collection of presentations

cover the definition of a project, what makes a project successful and how projects can go wrong. It covers the following areas of a project: planning, initiating, controlling and.

Chapter 8 : An Introduction to Project Management

â€¢ A project contains a well defined objective. The project objective is defined in terms of scope (or requirements), schedule, and cost. â€¢ A project is carried out via a set of interdependent tasks. â€¢ A project uses various resources to carry out these tasks.