

Final Project

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Lecture 8

The Scope, Time, and Quality



PMG 697- MPM – FALL 2021



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

What is Project Scope?

Scope refers to the detailed set of deliverables or features of a project. These deliverables are derived from a project's requirements. PMBOK defines Project Scope as the “The work that needs to be accomplished to deliver a product, service, or result with the specified features and functions.”

•Planning

The planning process is when an attempt is made to capture and define the work that needs to be done.

•Controlling

The controlling and monitoring processes focus on documenting tracking, scope creep, tracking, and disapproving/approving project changes.

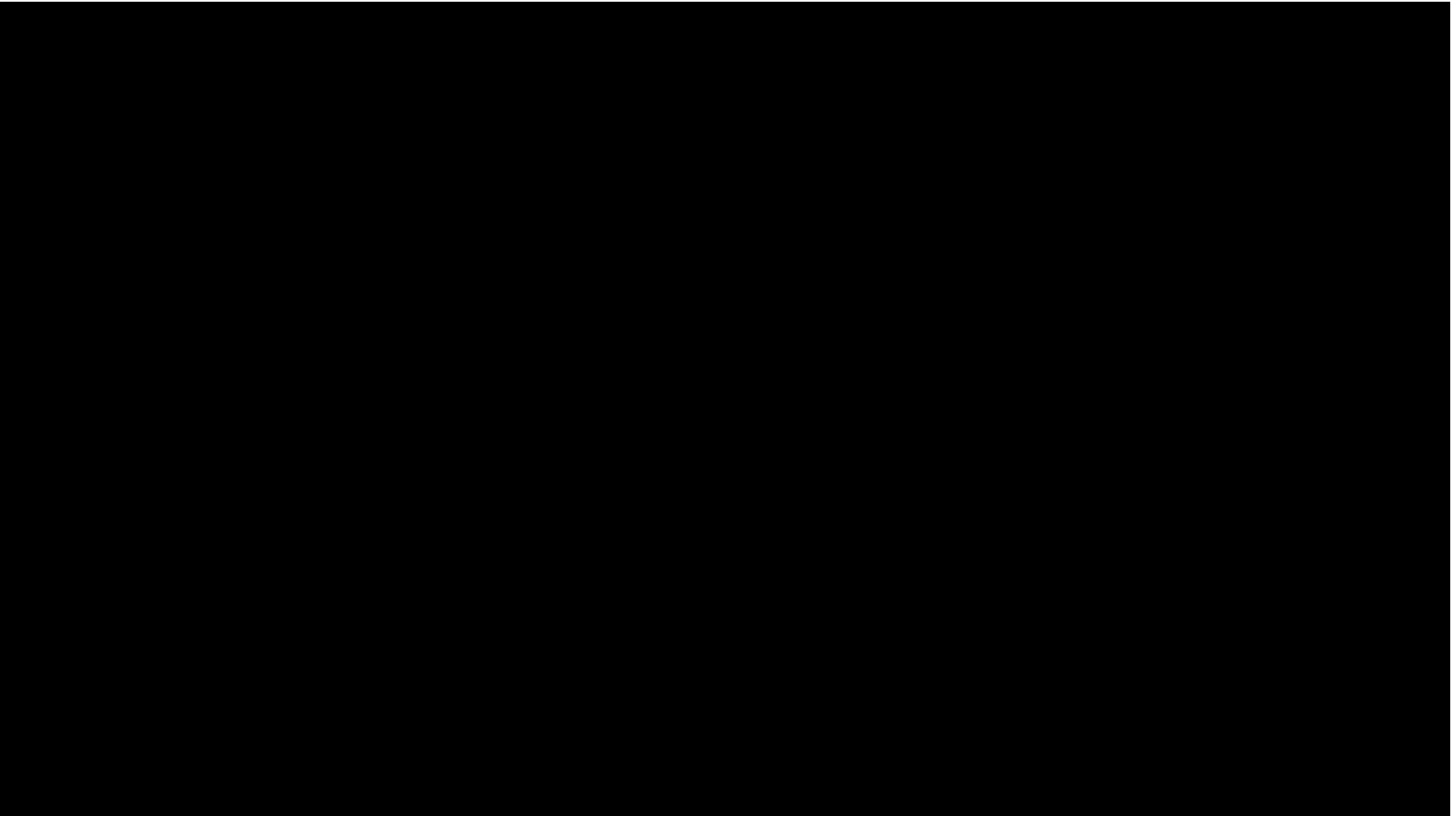
•Closing

In the final process, the closing includes an audit of the project deliverables and an assessment of the outcomes against the original plan.

Read More: <https://www.simplilearn.com/project-scope-management-importance-rar89-article>

What is Project Scope?

The documentation of the scope of the project will explain the boundaries of the project, establish the responsibilities of each member of the team, and set up procedures for how a work that is completed will be verified and approved. This documentation may be referred to as the scope statement, or the statement of work.



Project Scope Creep

Refers to how a project's requirements tend to increase over a project lifecycle, e.g., what once started as a single deliverable becomes five; or a product that began with three essential features, now must have ten; or midway through a project, the customer's needs change, prompting a reassessment of the project requirements. Scope creep is typically caused by key project stakeholders changing requirements or sometimes by internal miscommunication and disagreements.

Read More: <https://www.pmi.org/learning/library/top-five-causes-scope-creep-6675>



Product Analysis

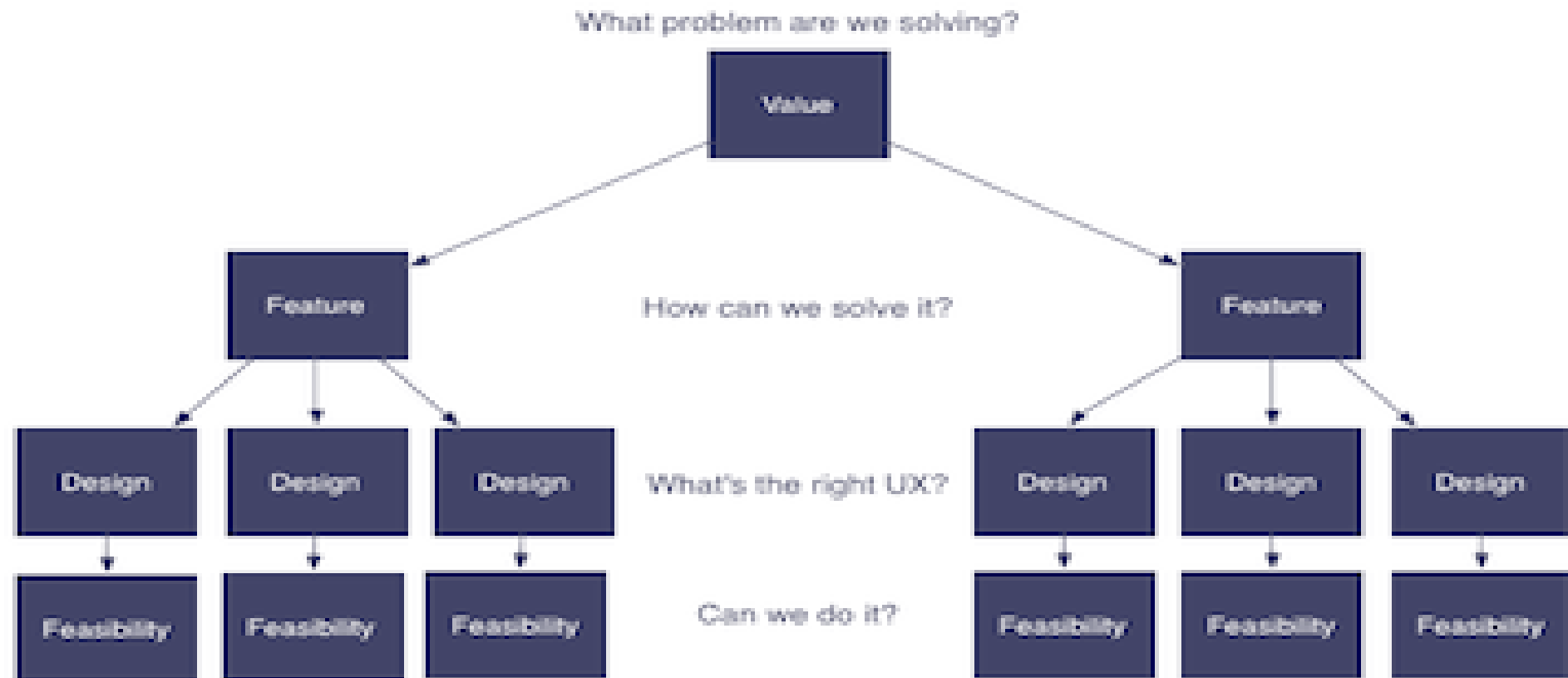
Product Analysis for projects that have a product as a deliverable, it is **a tool to define scope** that generally means asking questions about a product and forming answers to describe the use, characteristics, and other relevant aspects of what is going to be built or manufactured.

Read More:

<https://proventuresindia.com/2018/07/13/productanalysis/>



Levels of Product Analysis



Logic Diagram

Used for developing **project management** schedule and are also called **Project Schedule**

Network **Diagrams** or **Logical** Network **Diagrams**. It is the most powerful way to

analyze **logical** relationships between different activities. It is a diagram in the field of logic.

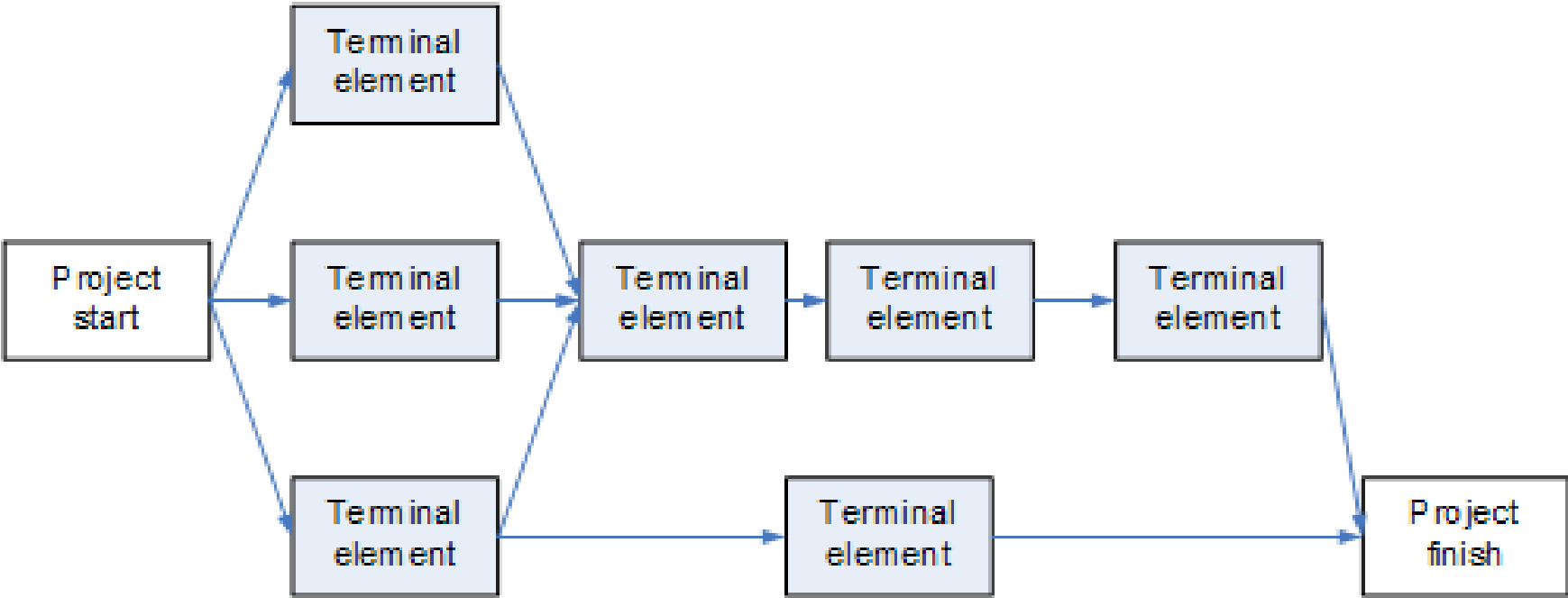
Any non-spatial, abstract diagram. A graphical representation of a program using formal logic.

Logic Diagram

A **network diagram** is a graphical representation of all the tasks, responsibilities and work-flow for a **project**. It often looks like a **chart** with a series of boxes and arrows.

A **Logic Network** indicates the sequence of activities in a **project** over time. It shows which activity logically precedes or follows another activity. It can be used to identify the milestones and critical path of a **project**. It will help you understand the dependencies in your **project**, timescale, and its workflow.

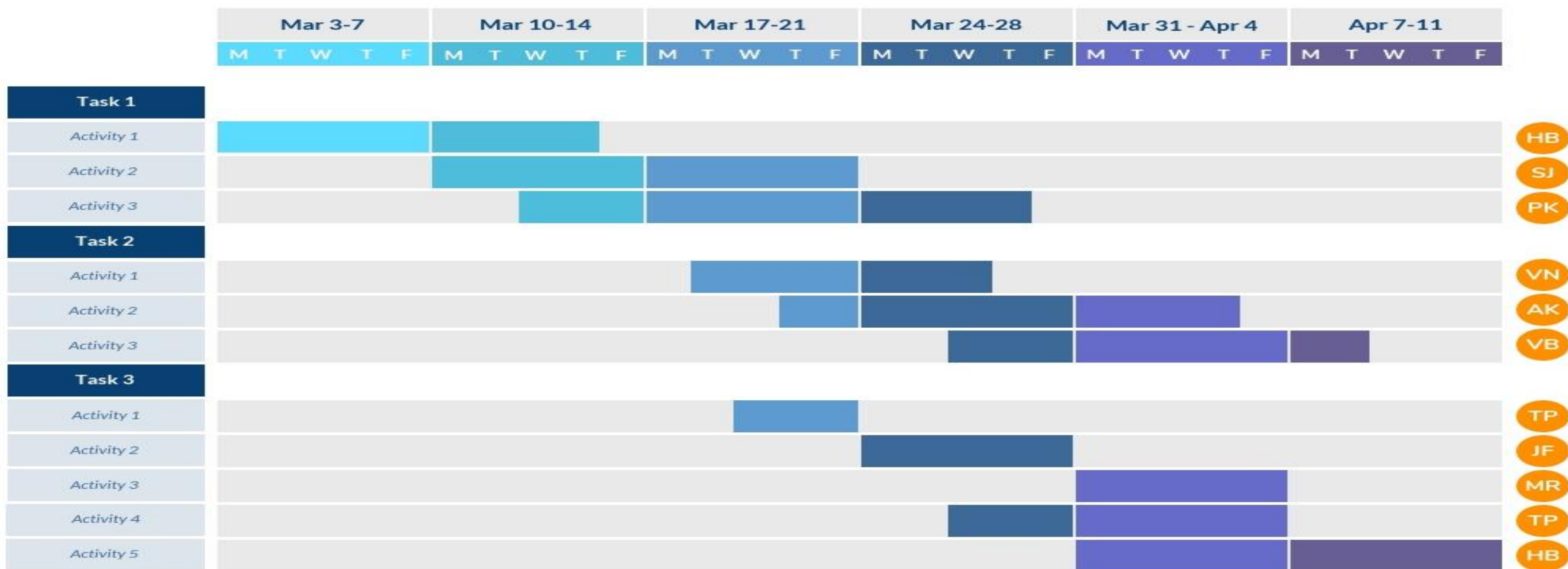
Logic Diagram



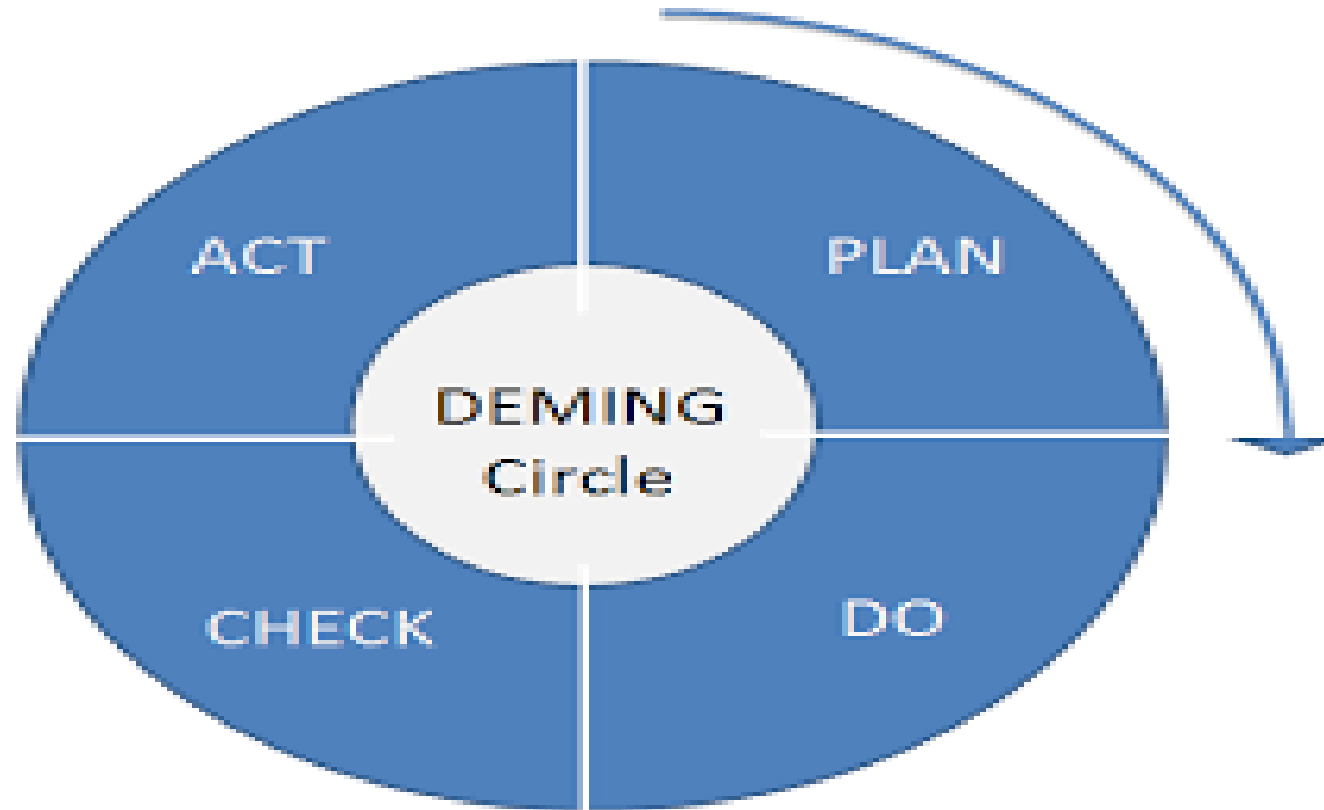
Gantt Chart

A Gantt chart is a project management tool assisting in the planning and scheduling of projects of all sizes, although they are particularly useful for **simplifying complex projects**. Project management timelines and **tasks** are converted into a horizontal bar chart, showing **start and end** dates, as well as dependencies, scheduling and deadlines, including how much of the task is completed per stage and **who is the task owner**. This is useful to keep tasks on track when there is a large team and multiple stakeholders when the scope changes.

Gantt Chart



Deming Cycle



SIPOC Diagram

Pizza Process



Ishikawa Fishbone diagram

