



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Project (Spring 2021)

Student Name	Mohammed Yahya Ali Jabal	اسم الطالب
Students I.D	2021202077	الرقم الجامعي

Advanced project Management

Introduction

A project can be defined as a training task which lasts only a short time period of time. An initiative is launched for a particular goal in a company or organization, which may be to develop a product or service or make a business procedures and practices better. Typically speaking, organizations generally don't manufacture their products for long periods of time, as opposed to being designed to be produced for short and specific periods of time. the work of a company does can be described as being semi-permanent if it is something that is done repeatedly and indefinitely holds true over time; for example, the creation of a new trucks is of practical importance since they're used to produce new goods and services that will last long enough to justify the term of the job.

Generally speaking, a project has to start due to a perceived need in an organization. As it is a one-off, it has to be funded, which takes a certain amount of time, as well as a specific resource, defined resources, it has both a beginning and an end, as well as a unique budget constraint. Project teams are made up of several different people, for example, those that make up the IT (such as the company or the project sponsor), administrators, market analysts, and end users as well as those that are using the product or service.

project management is the art of managing all project resources and processes in such a way that they produce all the necessary outputs under given time and budget constraints. The decided upon approach, and anticipated results for the project are the foundation of the project's initiation stage. At the beginning of the project, all stakeholders and team members have full consensus and agreement on the process and expected results. a Successful project manager use a structured procedure that can be analyzed and tested to ascertain results, and measured against a blueprint, one that uses project management techniques called project management methodologies.

Literature Review

Initiating a Project

Regardless of their focus, all projects have an initial aim in mind, which is to build a product, provide a new service, create a new feature, or fulfil an original desire. project managers (who will finance the project) issue a demand for increasing the project's scope by asking for greater funding in the project advocates (who will promote the project) issues a demand for increasing the project's scope by asking for more funds. the mandate defines a simple project methodology which is the foundation for a business case to be made. once the project rationale has been supported and referred to as "The Project Proposal" has been produced, an in-depth document is written which discusses the project and known as "The Project Report" (PD). P PD is used not only indicates whether the project should be started but also provides background information on it, but in addition, it provides a framework on the benefits and risks and opportunities that may exist. one of the project's primary focuses is it delves into is the ground rules, whether or not they would be sufficient, as well as the outcomes of the feasibility studies, and the performance of the initiatives, if any, as well as to serve as a reference Additionally, this document identifies key personnel, resources needed, expenses, benefits, and length to the company, as well as individuals involved, and anticipated returns. When doing a project work, there should be a long-term target (the big picture) and many short-term targets, and goals must be met before you can determine whether you have been successful.

If the project's success criteria are identified from this list, you must determine what "Main Criteria", and these are the criteria that lead to project success even if other criteria are achieved. the end goals and methodologies often differ from project to project the project is given the green light to proceed after it has been agreed upon in principle, a contract is drawn up and the project's sponsor uses it to give authorization for financing and commencement of the project at this point, the initiation stage, it is considered to be complete.

Implementing a Project

Tracking and overseeing the project is the primary responsibility of the implementation stage. When the project starts to use the Project Definition Report to produce a project plan for project data that is located in the report, the planning activities for the project are implemented. Having a written project description PD extends to the scope where the client is likely to request further information and analysis. Thus, a clear and thorough writing of the project plans are essential to ensure that project operations are completed. Having agreement and approval from all group members on everything including project goals, stages, as well as who is assigned to which mission, and who is responsible for each deadline is crucial to the project's success.

Also known as: To put it another way, the project control stages include the verification, administration, maintenance, and mitigation of quality, the mitigation of danger, all of transition, and risk, as well as risk management. There are a variety of variables to be accounted for that will be considered, which we will begin discussing here with risk management, as soon as we are finished planning. A 'risk' in this case could refer to something that could affect the project's on- or even slow the progress in meeting deadlines. For example, losing team members due to illness or being incompetent, not factoring in the fact that new team members may be trained, equipment delivered at the wrong time of the year, or the lack of consistent business in their employer. A risk log includes potential risks and serves as a means of assigning counter-action strategies. It is generally carried out as part of a risk mitigation strategy. Project issue management addresses issues that could be applicable to any member of the stakeholder and includes matters related to the project. In addition, the project manager is placed in charge of quality control, in which checks are made on a regular basis to examine 'product' and the project as a whole, and ensure that the final product is held to predefined specifications.

Plan reporting is another project management obligation and is making progress reports to convey progress of the project to all its stakeholders. Progression control is implemented so that it can detect deviations from the plan and keep track of the way that

the project is being performed in order to ensure that all phases stick to the original objective. Checkpoints will be described in the project as an area for assessing project quality to find out if anything has changed to jeopardize the goals and progress. this type of meeting allows the project manager to check on progress of project team members every Friday to determine if they are progressing and use established time, she weekly meetings to keep a track of every team member's work, it is also used to gather statistics about the week's activities at the conclusion of the project as well as to begin next week's workloads

Other than the fact that projects don't always go exactly according to plan, the characteristics of the tasks are generally expanding, there is little change in the duration, course, and types of those carried out by the project team. Every step of the process must be well-documented by the project manager in the form of "shift control". To accomplish project expansion, the changes are presented, verified (which will affect the timetable, budget, and resource level) and any limitations of those options must be discovered. Once that is done, you must consider the consequences of those changes, and go through them with everyone who is expected to be affected by them to make informed of the implications and the manager discovered (identify the projected effects of the changes, in time, budget, and resources, and spot whether those goals are able to be met). When the project is complete, the implementation process ends and the work is complete, the KSRs set out in place, the performance criterion will take care of itself.

Project Management Methodology

the projects generally exist in three phases: Initiation, Implementation, and finalization, and termination. The process proceeds through a number of steps which each time phase must be satisfactorily completed before the next begins. to some extent on the project size can determine the project level of organization and control it receives If you are working on a big project that utilizes a number of people, time, energy, and money, you will have to plan in more detail, and there will be several more steps in each stage of the process to ensure that the project yields the expected result. If all that is needed is a

simple for a simple project in a small organization is an accepted milestone list and a team coordinator, then a short list of deliverables will suffice.

Result and discussion

All projects have a definite duration within which they're meant to be finished, and controlling project closure is an essential part of project management. Project closure aims to solve all the problems which could have been caused by the project, to support a staff learning and lesson exercise definite duration that gives the group members a chance to reflect on what they have learned. The project is completed at this point to include consumer approval. This indicates that the process is complete and can now begin, and the next steps can be taken to follow up on the product. This is also performed as a project final approval document which indicates the project's completion by stating that the customer has accepted the final result. If the project is over, the team is signed off on, no further work is to be done. At the conclusion of the project meeting, known as a Project Closeout, the project team will debate about any remaining problems, including finalizing project documents, handling unfinished duties, and doing a final check to see that the project is complete and also go over the issue tracker. As a result, a project closure report is produced to detail how well the project was able to meet its goals, including how far along it was in accomplishing its business case. In addition, a scope report is developed to examine the effectiveness of the project within the allocated budget and the project timeframes.

Often, the project manager can develop a process improvement document that reviews the processes used by the project (e.g., What did we do well? What errors did we make? How could we build on that in the future? The project was conducted by a team of people who had a lot of time invested in making the successful outcome, so it was necessary to pull people away from their day-day-to-day activities. It could be a dinner event where everyone receives recognition for their efforts. It could be a venue where everyone gets praised for their hard work, and gets to socialize as well.

Reference

Gray, R. M., Cook, M. B., Natera, M. T., Inglis, M. M., & Dodge, M. L. (2008). Project Management: The. In *Managerial Process*", McGraw-Hill.

Heagney, J. (2016). *Fundamentals of project management*. Amacom.

Schwalbe, K. (2009). *Introduction to project management*. Boston: Course Technology Cengage Learning.

Walker, A. (2015). *Project management in construction*. John Wiley & Sons.