



Everyone's Smart University

Project (Spring 2021)

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Section

Master

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Advanced project Management

Instructions:

- اخر موعد للتسليم هو يوم الخميس 20-05-2021 في تمام الساعة ٩ مساءً.
- الإجابة متاحة باللغة الإنجليزية أو اللغة العربية مع مراعاة أن تكون المصطلحات العلمية باللغة الانجليزية.
- يتم تسليم المشروع في صيغة ملف pdf مع الالتزام نموذج الجامعة ولن تقبل أي مستندات أخرى.
- يجب مراعاة أقسام البحث الرئيسية (مقدمة Introduction، دراسات علمية سابقة Literature Review، طريقة البحث Methodology، النتائج والمناقشة Results and Discussion ، وأخيراً المراجع References . وان كان هناك ملحقات Appendices يتم إضافتها)
- يجب الالتزام بـ Theme موحد كما يلي:
- حجم الخط 12.
- نوع الخط Arial.
- لون الخط أسود.
- المسافة بين الأسطر 1.5 line spacing
- عدد صفحات البحث (لا يقل عن ثلاث صفحات ولا يزيد عن ست صفحات).

Instructor's Name: Eng. Amaal Aburumman

Project:

You are required to document your role in administering a project. The project may be set in a business, social, sporting, or family environment but must be of a significant size and scale. If you do not have an actual project to write about you may complete the project hypothetically. **This report will be between three to six pages in length**. This is a significant research project.

Your report must address each of the following issues:

1. Identify and describe the purpose, scope, and objectives of the project. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
2. Describe how the team is given an outline of the project.
3. Describe the strategies that are going to be set up to maintain communication with the team members.
4. Describe the tools that are going to be used to monitor the goals, time frames or milestones.
5. Identify project milestones and activities. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
6. Create a budget and link the costs to the key milestones for a project.
7. Describe how you are going to divide tasks and resources amongst a project team. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
8. Briefly describe how the progress will be monitored.
9. How are current project records maintained? Who has responsibility for this? provide some recommendations on how this process could be improved.
10. Describe the current procedure for finalizing projects. Create your own procedure and identify how you will evaluate the success of the project.
11. Legislation that may affect the project including health and safety, and anti-discrimination legislation.

Best of luck...

المشروع:

مطلوب منك توثيق دورك في إدارة مشروع. قد يتم تعيين المشروع في بيئة تجارية أو اجتماعية أو رياضية أو عائلية ولكن يجب أن يكون بحجم مناسب. إذا لم يكن لديك مشروع فعلي لتكتب عنه ، فيمكنك إكمال المشروع افتراضياً. سيتمكنون هذا التقرير من ثلاث إلى ست صفحات.

يجب أن يعالج تقريرك كل من القضايا التالية:

1. تحديد ووصف الغرض والنطاق والأهداف من المشروع. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
2. صف كيف يتم إعطاء الفريق مخططاً تفصيلياً للمشروع.
3. وصف الاستراتيجيات التي سيتم وضعها للحفاظ على التواصل مع أعضاء الفريق.
4. صف الأدوات التي سيتم استخدامها لرصد الأهداف أو الأطر الزمنية أو المعالم.
5. تحديد معالم المشروع والأنشطة. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
6. إنشاء ميزانية وربط التكاليف بالمعالم الرئيسية للمشروع.
7. صف كيف ستقوم بتقسيم المهام والموارد بين فريق المشروع. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
8. صف بإيجاز كيف سيتم رصد التقدم.
9. كيف يتم الاحتفاظ بسجلات المشروع الحالية؟ من المسؤول عن هذا؟ تقديم بعض التوصيات حول كيفية تحسين هذه العملية.
10. وصف الإجراء الحالي لإنهاء المشاريع. قم بإنشاء الإجراء الخاص بك وحدد كيفية تقييم نجاح المشروع.
11. التشريعات التي قد تؤثر على المشروع بما في ذلك الصحة والسلامة ، وتشريعات مكافحة التمييز.

مع تمنياتي بالتوفيق..

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction of Leadership in General

Leadership is the process of actions and operations, creativity, and emotions of mind, body, and soul. A leader is the one who inspires (Self/Others) for the fulfillment of the mind, body, nature, and the activities of the environment to a particular purpose in business, career, and life.

What leadership not:

- Leadership has nothing to do with seniority.
- Leadership has nothing to do with titles.
- Leadership isn't management.

What is leadership in eye of respected business thinkers of our time?

Warren Bennis: "Leadership is the capacity to translate vision into reality."

Bill Gates: "As we look ahead into the next century, leaders will be those who empower others."

1.1 Introduction of Specific Project:

My current project consists of Penetration testing of one of leading organization in our country. Following are the two main objective and tasks that need to be concluded in this project.

- **Vulnerability scan:** This scan examines the security of individual computers, network devices or applications for known vulnerabilities. Vulnerabilities are identified by running a scanner, sniffers, reviewing configurations, etc. Vulnerabilities identified are never exploited. This test tends to be less disruptive and also inexpensive when outsourced.
- **Security assessment:** This builds upon the vulnerability assessment by adding manual verification of controls to confirm exposure by reviewing settings, policies and procedures. It has a broader coverage. Assessment of physical security safeguards would be covered here.

1.2 Current Phase of Project: Current Phase of Project is definition and planning, this phase consists of following objectives:

- Scope & Budget
- Work Breakdown Schedule
- Communication Plan
- Risk Management

1.3 Project Planning Goals or Objectives:

- Planning identifies and reduces potential risks
- Planning identifies and reduces potential risks
- Project Planning boosts project performance and success rates
- Project Planning Improves team communication
- Project Planning saves money

1.4 Project Planning Tools

- **Work Breakdown Structure:** A work breakdown structure (WBS) is a way to organize the work into smaller, more manageable pieces. According to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK), WBS is a “deliverable oriented hierarchical decomposition of the work to be executed by the team.
- **Gantt Charts:** Gantt charts can help with more than planning and scheduling tasks over one or multiple projects.
- **PERT:** PERT is an acronym that stands for program evaluation and review technique. It's a project management technique to help with time estimates. Scheduling is critical to getting a project completed on time, obviously, but also within the set budget. The longer you work, the more you pay.
- **Critical Path Method (CPM):** Critical Path Method (CPM) is a cornerstone of project management techniques. CPM requires that you construct a project model that includes a list of all tasks or a WBS, the duration to complete of each of those tasks, what dependencies if any link the tasks and the endpoints, such as milestones and deliverables, for the project.

1.5 Importance of Project Planning:

There are many, complex reasons why projects fail but if we get the planning stage right then that is one more reason to help us to succeed so our project does not become one of the ones that never delivered on its promises. A lack of planning will always contribute towards an unsuccessful project whereas good planning leads to successful projects. By clearly defining the project aims in the planning phase, and by creating an achievable schedule you are more likely to succeed in delivering the project objectives.

2 CHAPTER II

Literature Review:

On the basis of the distinction between planning and scheduling as two separate tasks, Baldwin and Bordoli (2014) simplified the objective of planning and scheduling as follows: “the main objective of planning is to ensure that things happen successfully. This requires objectives to be established, tasks to be identified and progress to be monitored. Project schedule provides the basis for measuring progress, the basis for regular review and an updating of the plan (Baldwin and Bordoli, 2014, p.13)

From project management perspective, project planning and scheduling involve interrelated inputs and detailed deliverables that are to be implemented according to their assigned objectives. These objectives should be effectively defined and controlled early in planning and during execution for successful project performance.

Important benefits of good planning include:

- Ability to forecast resource requirements and costs
- Ability to develop more realistic schedules with clear time deadlines
- Ability to communicate with clear and reliable information to project stakeholders
- Providing reliable information for risk and opportunity assessment
- Providing good information for monitoring and control
- Providing a strong basis for team coordination and assisting in the negotiation of contractual claims

Planning and scheduling methods and tools are regarded as essential parts of project planning and scheduling. It could be argued, therefore, that failures in project schedule performance should call for a specific focus on the effectiveness of existing methods and tools for managing construction schedules. In current practice, various project planning, monitoring and control methods and tools, in both traditional and modern approaches, are in use. Planning and scheduling methods vary in use, ranging from traditional approaches such as line-of-balance, the critical path method (CPM) and program evaluation and review technique (PERT) to more sophisticated methods such as critical chain project management and the Last Planner System. Based on these methods and tools, project scheduling can be classified into two main groups: resource-driven scheduling and time-driven scheduling. Resource-driven scheduling can be defined as a schedule that is driven by, and limited to, available resources (i.e. technical and human resources); examples are line-of-balance and the Last Planner System. Time-driven scheduling concerns the traditional scheduling of project activities based on estimated duration and their dependency relationships, regardless of resource limits; examples are CPM and PERT.

For the purpose of this review, we will define the planning phase as follows:

Planning Phase: The phases and associated effort that comes before execution in a project

Planning effort: The amount of effort in money or work hours expended in planning

Quality of planning: The quality or completeness of components of the planning phase or the phase overall

CONCLUSION

In summary, from this literature review we can take the following conclusions:

1. Pressure exists in the project environment to reduce the time spent planning rather than increase
2. Planning requirements vary in different industries
3. The level of planning completeness is positively correlated with perceived project success:
4. Planning is associated with project success; both project efficiency and overall project success:

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