

IT project manageme





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1.Define IT project

project management: The application of knowledge, skills, and techniques to project activities to meet project requirements













2. Define project scoop and scoop creep

- project scope is a definition of which tasks are included and which tasks are not included in a project.
- **Scope creep**: changing in the requirements that cause problems.











3.Identify tools for planning and schedule

- X Task management.
- X To-do lists.
- X Time tracker.
- × Collaboration.
- Integration.
- X Detailed Reporting.







4.Identify project management risks and assessed

- X Scope Risks.
- X Cost Risks.
- X Time Risks.
- × Technology Risks.
- X Resource Risks.
- × Communication Risks.





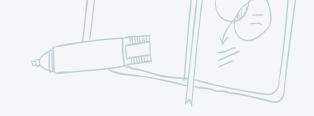
5. Define project manger and list its roles

X A Project Manager is responsible for planning, overseeing and leading projects from ideation through to completion. This is a senior role at an organization and requires interaction with a range of internal and external stakeholders, most often managing several moving project parts simultaneously.









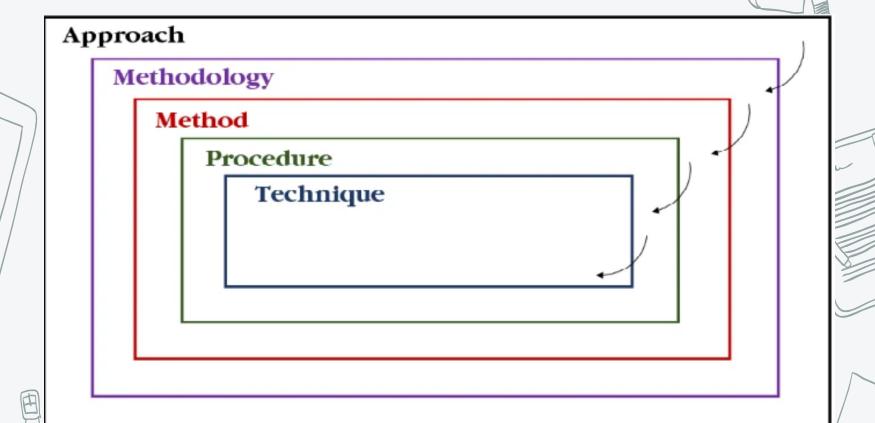
- × Planning and Defining Scope.
- × Activity Planning and Sequencing.
- × Resource Planning.
- × Developing Schedules.
- X Time Estimating.
- × Cost Estimating.
- Developing a Budget.
- × Documentation.











6.Identify different PM methodology and approaches

- Waterfall methodology: A traditional project management approach is fairly bare bones. It's a way for project managers to achieve their desired deliverables and outcomes in a set period of time, under a pre-established budget. This approach is most beneficial during projects where a lot of change is not expected.
- project lifecycle: initiation, planning, execution, control/monitor, and project closing.





× Agile methodology

X Agile project management is as the word implies: flexible. It's also constantly changing. With the agile approach, there are less traditional timelines and projects work more fluidly. As updates or changes are made, decision-makers and managers receive feedback in real-time that allows them to begin making changes for their next roll-out of features or services.







× Systems

X Systems project management is a methodical approach that can best be explained through an image. In the system project management framework, project planning, project monitoring, and project adapting steps work in a continuous project control loop until the project is complete.





Identify Advantage and disadvantage of approaches

TABLE 12.2 Advantages and disadvantages of waterfall system development process

Advantages	Disadvantages
Formal review at the end of each phase allows maximum management control.	Users get a system that meets the needs as understood by the developers; however, this might not be what the users really needed.
This approach requires creation of considerable system documentation so that system requirements can be traced back to stated business needs.	Often, user needs go unstated or are miscommunicated or misunderstood.
Approach produces many intermediate products that can be reviewed to measure progress toward developing the system.	Users can't easily review intermediate products and evaluate whether a particular product (e.g., a data-flow diagram) will lead to a system that meets their business requirements.





- https://learn.g2.com/project-managementapproach
- https://www.salesforceben.com/8-common-project-risks-and-how-to-minimize-them-infographic/
- https://www.projectsmart.co.uk/the-role-ofthe-project-manager.php
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