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Section

A

Assignment

Submitted to

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Project Life cycle.

The Project manager and Project team have one shared goal: to carry out the work of the Project for the purpose of meeting the Project's objectives. Every Project has a beginning, a middle period during which activities move the Project toward completion, and an ending (either successful or unsuccessful). A standard Project typically has the following four major phases.

Initiation Phase.

During the first of these phases, the initiation phase, the project objective or need is identified; this can be a business problem or opportunity. An appropriate response to the need is documented in a business case with recommended solution options. A feasibility study is ~~conducted~~ conducted to investigate whether each option addresses the project objective and a final recommended solution is determined. Issues of feasibility ("can we do the project?") and justification ("should we do the project?") are addressed.

Planning Phase.

The next phase, the planning phase, is where the project solution is further developed in as much detail as possible and the steps necessary to meet the project's objective are planned. In this step, the team identifies all of the work to be done. The project's tasks and resource requirements are identified, along with the strategy for producing them. This is also referred to as "scope management".

A project plan is created outlining the activities, tasks, dependencies, and timeframes. The project manager coordinates the preparation of a project budget by providing cost estimates for the labour, equipment, and materials costs. The budget is used to monitor and control cost expenditures during project implementation.

Implementation (Execution) phase ⁽³⁾

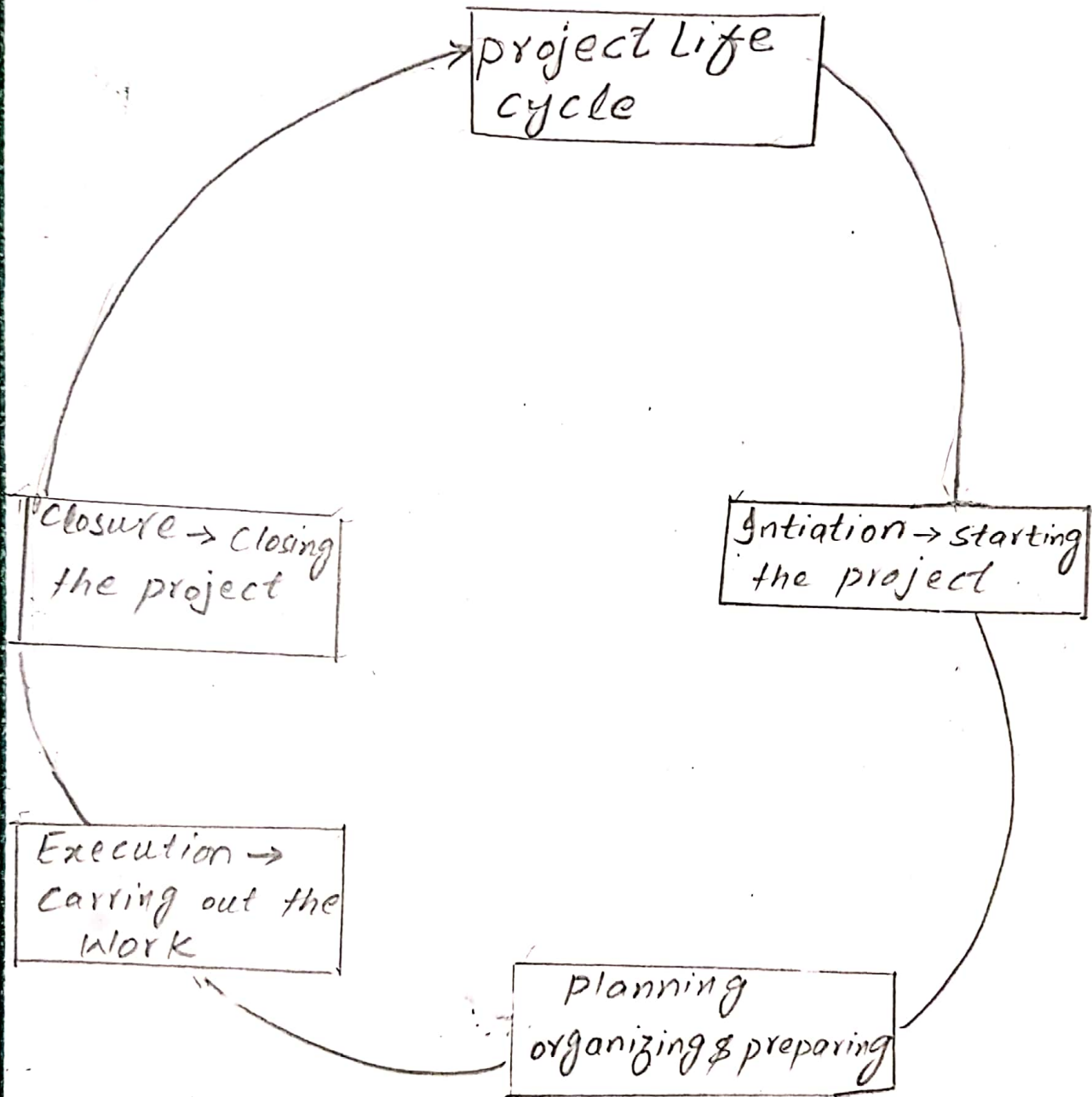
During the third phase, the implementation phase, the project plan is put into motion and work of the project is performed. It is important to maintain control and communicate as needed during implementation. Progress is continuously monitored and appropriate adjustments are made and recorded as variances from the original plan.

In any project, a project manager spends most of the time in this step.

During project implementation, people are carrying out the tasks, and progress information is being reported through regular team meetings. The project manager uses this information to maintain control over the direction of the project by comparing the progress reports with the project plan to measure the performance of the project activities and take corrective action as needed.

Closing Phase

During the final closure, or completion phase, the emphasis is on releasing the final deliverables to the customer, handing over project documentation to ~~the~~ business, terminating supplier contracts, releasing project resources, and communicating the closure of the project to all stakeholders. The last remaining step is to conduct lesson-learned studies to examine what went well and what didn't. Through this type of analysis, the wisdom of experience is transferred back to the project organization, which will help future project teams.



Construction Management

Construction management is a Professional Service that provides a Project's owner(s) with effective management of the Project's Schedule, cost, quality, safety, scope, and function. Construction management is compatible with all Project delivery methods. No matter the setting, a Construction Manager's (CMs) responsibility is to the owner and to a successful Project.

Types of Construction.

The four major types of Construction include residential building, institutional and Commercial building, Specialized indusstructure and heavy Construction.

1. Residential Building.

The first type of Construction is residential housing Construction which involves building, repairing, and remodeling of structures for the purpose of housing people, supplies, or equipment. It includes apartments, townhomes, ~~do~~ condos, nursing homes, dormitories, etc. Also, garages and outbuildings like utility sheds are constructions. As

mentioned above, residential construction also involves repair and installation of ~~ext~~ utilities like water as electricity around the structure.

The design of residential housing projects is usually done by engineers and architects and the construction companies who hire subcontractors to do the mechanical, structural and electrical work of the project. But for single-family houses, builders usually do all of the phases, both the design and the construction.

(2) Institutional and Commercial Building.

This type of construction encompasses projects schools, sports arenas, shopping centers, and skyscrapers. Like the residential housing construction, institutional and commercial building involves both putting up of new structures and repair and maintenance of existing structures. Typically, a project like a retail store is usually commissioned by a company or private owner. Other projects such as stadiums, schools, and medical facilities are often paid for and managed by both the local and national government.

(3) Specialized Industrial Construction.

The third type of Construction is Specialized industrial Construction which entails building structures that require a high level of Specialization as well as technical skills in Planning, Construction, and design. Typically, this type of Construction is Carried out by For-profit or industrial Corporations. For instance, a chemical industry can build oil refineries, and power generation industry can build structures nuclear Power Plants, which are examples of specialized industrial Constructions.

(4) Infrastructure and Heavy Construction.

The last type of Construction is infrastructure and heavy Construction which encompasses building and upgrading of railways, Communications and roads railways to the surroundings of a City or existing building Construction. This type of Construction usually done due to the public interest and is often executed by government agencies and large Private Corporations.

Some other Projects that fall under this type of Construction include tunnels, bridges,

highways, transit, systems, drainage systems,
and pipelines.