

## **QNO1**

### **TEN LEARNING OUTCOMES**

- Articulate the series of steps processes and strategies to achieve end results
- Determine procure optimize all resources needed
- Define and appraise task
- Calculate time on task
- Initiate the task
- Perform the task
- Manage the task and the performance of all involved
- Complete the task
- Evaluate the task
- Forecast and set procedures for subsequent years

### **IMPLEMENTATION**

We can learn about many area when we study project management like project integration management like we can know about the scope of our project we can learn about time frame, about its cost and quality, to know about resources that can be use in our projects we can understand about the communications about the risky project about its hiring etc.

## **QNO2**

### **MANAGEMENT RESERVE**

Management reserve is an amount of contract budget set aside for management control purposes (known unknowns) rather than designated for the accomplishment of one or more tasks. It is not part of the performance measurement baseline (PMB), but is included in the total contract budget.

### **EXAMPLE**

If you are doing a project in which your organization has the expertise and experience, the management reserve will be less.

## **COST BASELINE**

The cost baseline handles the amount of money the project is predicted to cost and on the other side when that money will be spent. It is an approved budget usually in a time distribution format used to estimate, monitor, and control the overall cost performance of the project.

### **EXAMPLE**

In which **cost** performance is measured and monitored to gauge the importance of said project

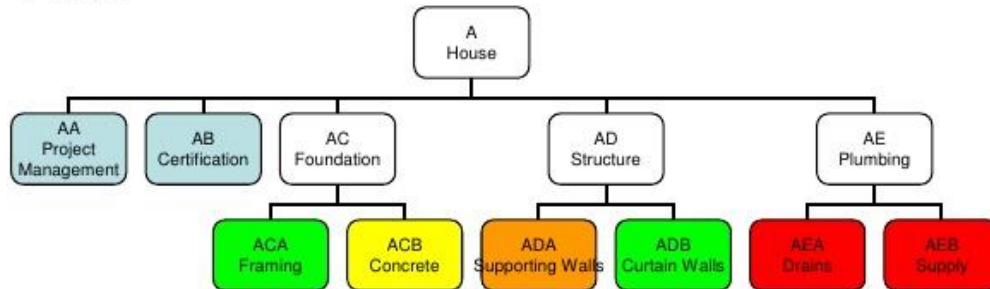
## **CONTROL ACCOUNTS**

A control account, also referred to by the short form CA, is a tool that is utilized as a management control point that involves the integration of a number of specific and key elements of a number of project specific elements, and after the successful combination, a measurement of the performance to date will take place. The elements which are commonly integrated using the control account tool include the scope of a project, the project's actual cost as well as the project's budget, and the project's schedule. Control accounts are placed at various strategic points of the project's work breakdown structure. They can be thought of as suitable interchanges along the way of the process, points at which all of the work that has been completed in each of these specific areas can be integrated and any differences can be addressed if not reconciled

### **EXAMPLE**

# Control Account Structure Example

- Create a control account structure from this WBS



- Resources:

Project Management   Carpenter   Masonry   Metalworker   Plumber

## CONTINGENCY RESERVE

Contingency reserve is used when a risk occurs as part of the risk response strategy. The actual impact of the risk is added to the cost or schedule, the estimates are updated, and contingency reserve decreases. The baseline, however, does not change.

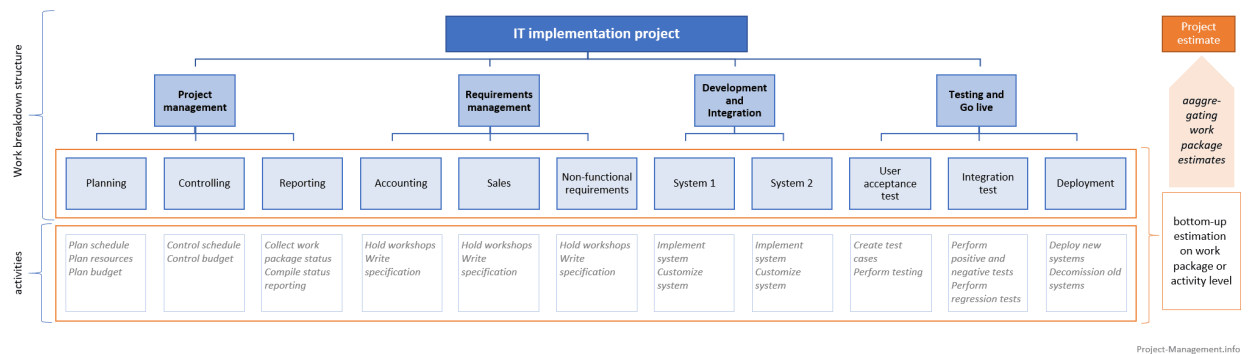
## EXAMPLE,

If the project team feels they need a 10% contingency reserve for a \$1,800,000 project, they would add \$180,000 (10% of \$1,800,000) to the cost of the project - for a total project cost of \$1,980,000.

## WORK PACKAGE COST ESTIMATES

A work package is the smallest unit of a Work Breakdown Structure. ... This process of deconstruction continues until the deliverables are small enough to be considered work packages. Each of these packages should be small enough to help the Project Manager estimate the duration and the cost.

### EXAMPLE



## ACTIVITY CONTINGENCY RESERVE

Activity Contingency Reserve is part of the cost baseline and it is the cost estimate for the Known-Unknowns so the total cost estimate is the Activity Cost Estimate + Contingency Reserve.

### EXAMPLE

The total contingency - at least only considering hourly labor and concrete - would be +\$3,000, meaning we should budget for a potential \$3,000 cost overage. This is because we should budget for a \$5,500 cost overage on labor, but we can also expect to save \$2,500 on concrete. We add those together to get the impact on the whole project. Percentage-wise, this is just under 2%.

## ACTIVITY COST ESTIMATE

Activity cost estimates refer to the quantitative process of assessing the possible costs to complete different activities involved in a particular project management strategy with the resource estimates and constraints in mind. It also involves creating financial plans, estimates, and budget.

## EXAMPLE

### 7.2.3 Estimate Costs: Outputs

#### 7.2.3.1 Activity Cost Estimates

- quantitative assessments of the probable costs required to complete project work.
- presented in summary form or in detail.
- Including all resources
  - direct labor, materials, equipment, services, facilities, information technology,
  - special categories :cost of financing (including interest charges),
  - inflation allowance, exchange rates,
  - cost contingency reserve.
  - Indirect costs, (if they) can be included at the activity level or at higher levels.

The image shows a table titled 'ACTIVITY COST ESTIMATES'. At the top, there are fields for 'Project Name' and 'Date Prepared'. Below this is a grid with columns labeled 'Activity', 'Material', 'Labor', 'Equipment', 'Services', 'Facilities', 'Information Technology', 'Special Categories', 'Contingency Reserve', 'Inflation Allowance', 'Exchange Rates', and 'Indirect Costs'. The rows are empty, representing a blank template for cost estimation.

Project Name		Date Prepared										
Activity	Material	Labor	Equipment	Services	Facilities	Information Technology	Special Categories	Contingency Reserve	Inflation Allowance	Exchange Rates	Indirect Costs	Total

QNO3

## PROJECT QUALITY

Can be defined as a product or service that has the ability to perform satisfactorily and is suitable for its future purpose. ... In project quality management, you identify and document the quality requirements and/or standards that are related to your project, and how to satisfy those standards.

## THE PURPOSE OF MANAGEMENT OF QUALITY

Project quality management is a knowledge area in project management that addresses the quality of a project's product and the project management of

the project itself. The goal of project quality management is to identify, assess, control, and achieve product quality

## **PROJECT MANAGEMENT CONSISTS OF FOUR MAIN PROCESSES:**

### **QUALITY DEFINITION**

Can be defined as a product or service that has the ability to perform satisfactorily and is suitable for its intended purpose. ... In project quality management, you identify and document the quality requirements and/or standards that are relevant to your project, and how to satisfy those standards.

### **QUALITY ASSURANCE**

Quality assurance is a way of preventing mistakes and defects in manufactured products and avoiding problems when delivering products or services to customers; which ISO 9000 defines as "part of quality management focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled

### **QUALITY CONTROL**

Quality control is a process by which entities review the quality of all factors involved in production. ISO 9000 defines quality control as "A part of quality management focused on fulfilling quality requirements.

### **QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS**

Quality improvement refers to the combined and unceasing efforts of everybody in a company to make everything about it, especially its production process, better. ... Put simply, quality improvement (QI) refers to methods to improve the production process.

### **QNO4**

Draw a critical path diagram?

What is the duration of critical path?

What is the float of activity 3?

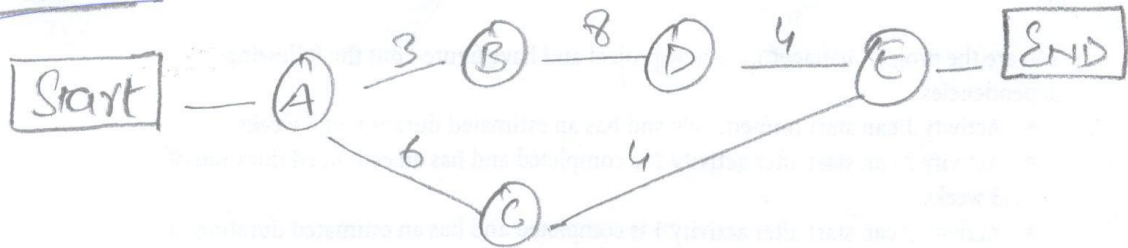
What is the float of activity 2?

What is the float of the path with the longest float?

ANS :

PART 1

CRITICAL PATH



PART 2

$$A + B + D + E$$

$$3 + 3 + 8 + 4 = 18 = \text{Critical Path}$$

$$A + C + E$$

$$3 + 6 + 4 = 13$$

PART 3

Float of Activity 3 is 9

PART 4

Float of activity 2 is 13

PART 5

The float of the longest path is 18 that is critical path.





Qno 4