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Section C

ID 7678

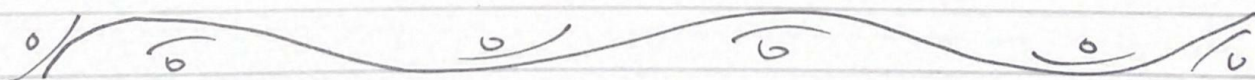
Deptt BE (C)

Subject Construction management

Submitted to Dr. Engr. Zeeshan Ahad.

Assignment No 2

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Q No 1

Answer :-

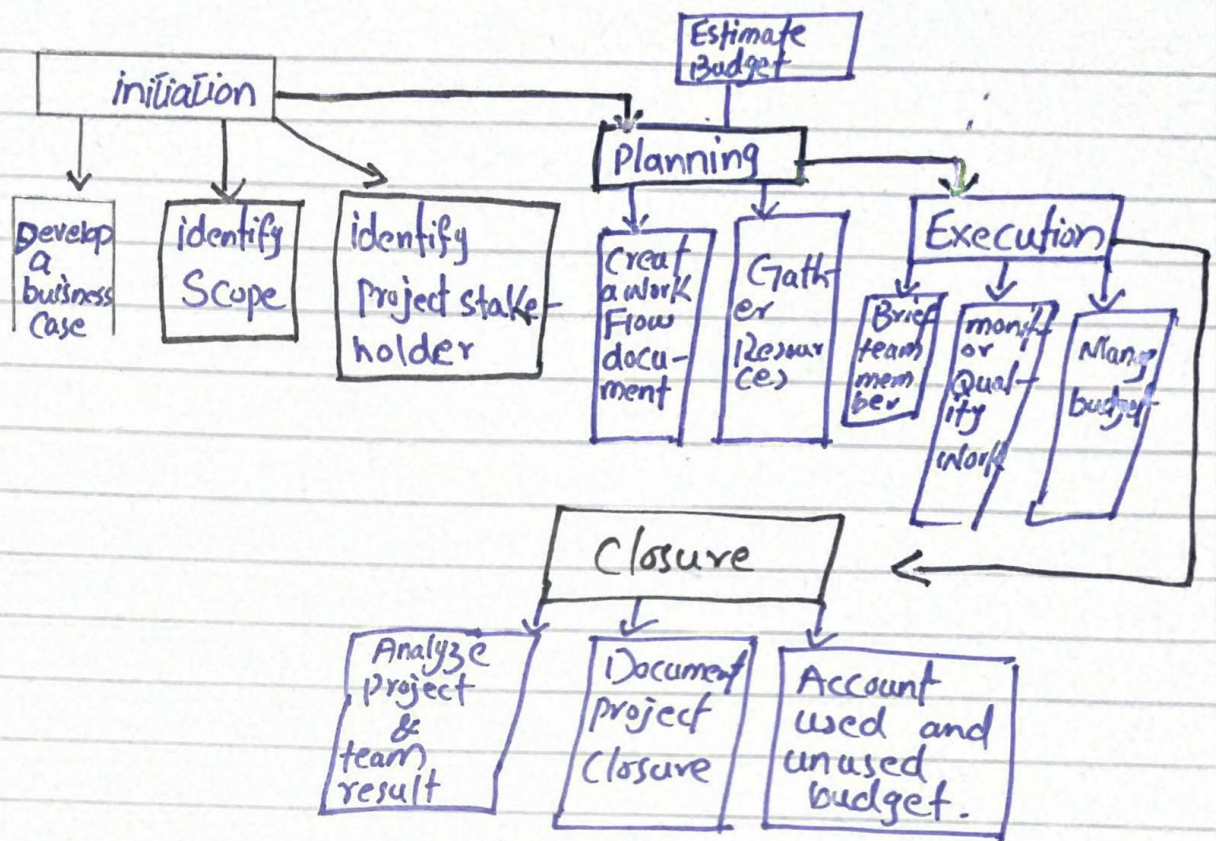
## Project Life Cycle

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).

## 4 Phases of the project management Life Cycle

The project management life cycle is usually broken down into four phases: initiation, planning, execution, and closure. These phases make up the path that takes your project from the beginning to the end.

Note :- Some methodologies also include a fifth phase - controlling or monitoring - but for our purposes, this phase is covered under the execution and closure phases.



## 1 :- Initiation :-

First, you need to identify a business need, problem, or opportunity and brainstorm ways that your team can meet this need. Solve this problem, or seize this opportunity. During this step, you figure out an objective for your project, determine whether the project is feasible, and identify the major deliverables for the project.

instead of waiting to have the project strategy decided for you, Moira Alexander advocates for a mental switch from being a project "manager" to becoming a project "leader".

" Project managers must be able to sell business leaders on the intrinsic value they offer to the business at a strategic level when they are at the table from the start of strategic planning instead of after the fact decision-making. Project managers effectiveness is drastically muted when offering a "fix-it" or "workaround" once high-level directional business decisions are made without their expertise."

Clearly, it's worth it to do what it takes to make your voice heard early - before the strategy is set in stone.

### Project management steps for the initiation phase

Steps for the project initiation phase may include the following:

\* Undertaking a feasibility study :-

Identify the primary problem your project will solve and whether your project will deliver a solution to that problem.

\* Identifying Scope :-

Define the depth and breadth of the project.

\* Identifying deliverables :-

Define the product  
or service to provide.

\* Identifying project stakeholders :-

Figure out whom  
the project affects and what their  
needs may be.

\* Developing a business case :-

Use the above criteria to  
compare the potential costs and  
benefits for the project to determine  
if it moves forward.

\* Developing a statement of work :-

Document the project's  
objectives, scope, and deliverables  
that you have identified previously as  
a working agreement betw the project  
owner and those working on the  
project

2 :-

Planning :-

Once the project is  
approved to move forward based  
on your business case, statement  
of work, or project initiation  
document, you move into the  
planning phase.

During this phase of the project  
management life cycle, you break

down the larger project into smaller tasks, build your team, and prepare a schedule for the completion of assignments. Create smaller goals within the larger project, making sure each is achievable within the time frame. Smaller goals should have a high potential for success.

## ~~and~~ Project management steps for the planning phase

Steps for the project planning phase may include the following:

\* Creating a project plan :-

Identify the project timeline, including the phases of the project's tasks to be performed, and possible constraints.

\* Creating workflow diagrams :-

Visualize your processes using swimlanes to make sure team members clearly understand their role in a project.

\* Estimating budget and creating a financial plan :-

Use cost estimates to determine how much to spend on the project to get the

maximum return on investment .

\* Gathering resources :-

Build your functional team from internal and external talent pools while making sure everyone has the necessary tools (software, hardware, etc) to complete their tasks .

\* Anticipating risks and potential quality roadblocks :-

Identify issues that may cause your project those risks and maintain the project's quality and timeline .

\* Holding a project kickoff meeting :-

Bring your team on board and outline the project so they can quickly get to work .

Get started by mapping out all processes steps and responsibilities in this workflow diagram template .

3 :- Execution :-

You've received business approval, developed a plan and built your team. Now it's time to get to work. The execution phase turns your plan into action. The project manager's job in this

Phase of the project management life cycle is to keep work on track, organize team members

manage timelines, and make sure the work is done according to the original plan.

Project management steps for the execution phase

Steps for the project execution phase may include the following.

\* Creating tasks and organizing workflows :-

Assign granular aspects of the projects to the appropriate team members, making sure team members are not overworked.

\* Briefing team members on tasks :-

Explain tasks to team members providing necessary guidance on how they should be completed and organizing process related training if necessary.

\*

Communicating with team members, clients, and upper management :- provide update to project stakeholders



at all levels .

\* Monitoring quality of work :-

Ensure that team members are meeting their time and quality goals for tasks .

\* Managing budget :-

Monitor spending and keeping that project on track in terms of assets and resources .

if you have a properly documented process already in place , executing the project will be much easier .

Depending on the project management methodology you follow there are many visual tools that you can apply to see which deliverables have been completed ensure that your project remains on track . click the Kanban board and gantt chart templates below to learn more .

4 :- Closure :-

Once your team has completed work on a project , you enter the closure phase . in the closure phase , you provide final deliverables , release project resources and determine the

Success of the project just b/c the major project work is over, that doesn't mean the project manager's job is done - there are still important things to do, including evaluating what did and did not work with the project.

### Project management steps for the closure phase

Steps for the project closure phase may include the following:

\* Analyzing project performance :-

Determine when the project's goals were met (tasks completed, on time and on budget) and the initial problem solved using a prepared checklist.

\* Analyzing team performance :-

Evaluate how team members performed, including whether they met their goals along with timeliness and quality of work.

\* Documenting project closure :-

Make sure that all aspects of the project are completed with no loose ends remaining.

and providing reports to key stakeholders.

\* Conducting post-implementation reviews :-

Conduct a final analysis of the project, taking into account lessons learned for similar project in the future.

\* Accounting for used and unused budget :-

Allocate remaining resources for future project.



Q No 2 :-

Answer :-

## Types of Construction projects

Broadly speaking, you can separate construction project types into 3 categories:

- \* Private construction
- \* State construction
- \* Federal construction

1 :- Private construction projects :-

The first type of construction project is the private construction project. Put simply, private projects are projects of every type that are owned, controlled or commissioned by a private party. Private parties include individuals, homeowners, corporations, other business entities, non-profit associations, privately funded school, hospitals, publicly traded companies, etc. Anything, in other words, that is not the government.

Private construction projects come in all different shapes and sizes, and this is when it's useful to look at the character of the work performed to segment private

Construction into different subcategories.  
These subcategories would include.

### \* Residential Construction :-

Whenever construction work is being performed in a single-family residence or a residential facility with (usually) less than 3 or 4 units. If you are working on an apartment complex this would more likely be considered a commercial project instead of a residential project.

Similarly, if you are working at a condominium, the work would be residential if upon a single unit, but if on the entire complex or the common elements, the work would more likely be considered commercial.

### \* Commercial Construction :-

Commercial construction is the construction of any buildings or similar structures for commercial purposes. Commercial construction includes a huge variety of projects including building restaurants, grocery stores, skyscrapers, shopping centers, sports facilities, hospitals, private school and universities etc.

## \* Industrial Construction :-

This is a relatively small segment of the construction industry. These projects include power plants, manufacturing plants, solar wind farms, refineries, etc. While termed "industrial construction", it is pretty interchangeable with "commercial construction".

## 2: ~~State~~ State Construction projects

Some people get confused by the term "state" when talking about state construction projects b/c the term "state" can refer to projects commissioned by a county, city, municipality, government board, public school board or any other state-funded entity. The term "state construction" means therefore, any government-funded construction that is not "federal" which is discussed in the next section.

State construction projects can take a variety of forms. They can be pretty traditional projects like the construction of a public school or government building (like a court room). These

projects can also be pretty sophisticated, such as the construction of a bridge, sewer line, highways etc.

### 3:- ~~a~~ Federal Construction projects

Federal Construction projects are very similar to state projects. just like state project they can take on a variety of forms: very simple and traditional, and very complex. And the stuff being constructed can be pretty similar to the stuff constructed by state authority:

Courthouses, government buildings, flood control project, etc.

The difference between state and federal projects simply depends on who owns or controls the underlying project site. The difference is not which entity funds the projects, b/c federal funds are all over state (and even private) projects. The difference is in who owns and controls the project.

if work is done on a state courthouse using federally provided funds, it is a state project

if work is done on a federal  
courthouse, however, it's a federal  
project. work done on a federally  
funded interstate is usually a  
state project b/c the states control  
the highways. work done through  
the US Army Corps of Engineers,  
however, even on state land such  
as the levees, is always a  
federal project b/c it is federally  
controlled.

