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Assignment

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What is project Life-Cycle explain briefly with diagram?

Ans: The four phases of the project Management life cycle.

- 1) Initiation
- 2) Planning
- 3) Execution
- 4) Closure

1) Initiation.

⇒ First you need to identify a business need problem, or opportunity and brainstorm ways that your team can meet the need to 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 deliverable for the project.

⇒ Instead of waiting to have the project strategy decided for you, Poria Alexander advocates for a mental switch from being a project "Manager" to becoming a project "leader".

∴ Project management steps for the initiation phase:-

- 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 deliverable:- Define the product or service to provide.
- Identifying project stakeholder: Figure out whom the project affects and what their needs may be.

• Developing a statement of work: ②

Document the project objectives, scope and deliverables that you have identified previously as a working agreement b/w 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 assignment. 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.

∴ project management stops for the planning phase:

• Creating a project plan:

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

• Creating workflow diagrams:

Visualize your process using swim lanes to make sure team members clearly understand their role in project.

• Holding a project kickoff meeting

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

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 plans cycle 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:

- Creating task and organizing workflows:

Assign granular aspect of the projects to ~~the~~ the appropriate team members making sure team members are not overworked.

- Communicating with team member client and upper Management

Project Provide updates to project stakeholder 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 the project on track in term of assets and resources.

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 because 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 ~~not~~ and did not work on the project.

Project management steps for the closure phase:

• Analyzing project performance

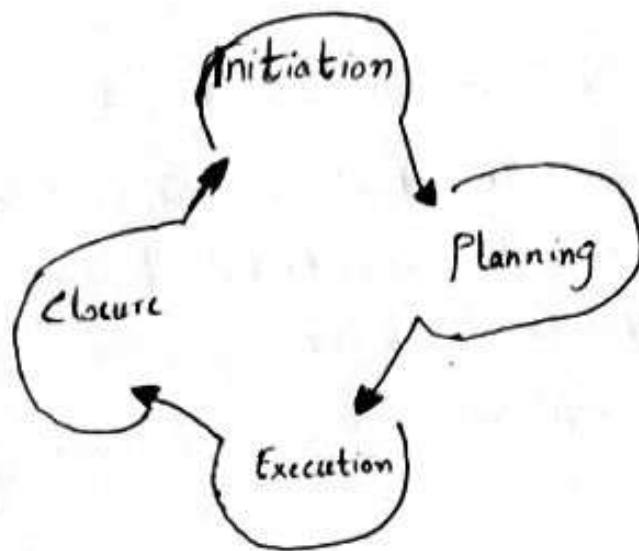
Determine whether the project goals were met (task completed, on time, and on budget) and the initial problem solved using a prepared checklist.

• Conducting post-implementation reviews: Conduct a final analysis of the project taking into account lessons learned for similar projects in the future.

• Accounting for used and unused budget:

Allocate remaining resources for future projects.

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Problem 2

Major Types of Construction:

There are four major type of Construction include.

- 1) Resident building
- 2) Institutional and Commercial building
- 3) Specialized Industrial Construction.
- 4) Infrastructure 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 apartment, town homes, condos nursing homes dormitories etc.

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② Institutional and Commercial Building:

This type of construction encompasses projects, schools, sports shopping, centres, hospitals, stadiums, retail stores and skyscrapers. Like the residential housing construction, institutional and commercial building involves both putting up of new structure and repair and maintenance of existing structure.

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.

