

Submitted TO ⇒ Engr Imtiaz Khan.

Submitted By ⇒ Abdullah Aziz.

I-D ⇒ 7671.

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Q NO # 01 :-

Ans:- project process life cycle:-

- * initiation
- * planning or development
- * production or execution
- * closing
- * Monitoring And Controlling.

* Initiation process:-

The initiation process determine the nature by scope of the project. if this stage is not performed well, it is unlikely that the project will be successful in meeting the Business needs. they key project controlled needed have are an understanding of the Business environment by making sure that all necessary controls are incorporated into the project. Any deficiencies should be reported by a recommendation reported by a recommendation should be made to fix them.

⇒ Business Case Document:-

Justifies they need for the project, by the documents it includes an estimate of potential Financial Benefits.

2) planning process:-

the main purpose is

to plan Time, Cost by resources ad-
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equately to estimate the work needed by to effectively manage risk during project execution. As with the initiation process group, a failure to adequately plan greatly reduces the project's chances of successfully accomplishing its goals.

⇒ Smart Goal:-

- Specific - To set specific goals, Answer the following questions: who, what, where, when, which by why.
- Measurable - Create criteria that you can use to measure the success of a goal.
- Attainable - identify the most important goals by what it will take to achieve them.
- Realistic - you should be willing by able work toward a particular goal.
- Timely - Create a timeframe to achieve the goal.

3):- Execution or production:-
 production consists of the processes used to complete the work defined in the project management plan to accomplish the project requirements. Execution process involves coordinating people by resources, as well as integrating by performing the activities

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of the project in accordance with the project management plan. The deliverables are produced as outputs from the processes performed as defined as in the project management plan. This is the phase that is most commonly associated with project management. Production in all about building deliverables that satisfy the customer. Team leaders make this happen by allocation resources by keeping team members focused on their assigned tasks. Execution relies heavily on the planning phase the work by efforts of the team during the execution phase are defined from the project plan.

4) Control by monitoring process:-
Control by monitoring are sometimes combined with execution but they often occur at the same time. As teams execute their project plan, their own process. To guarantee delivery of what was promised teams must monitor. Tanks to prevent scope creep, calculated key performance indicators by track variation from allotted cost by time this constant vigilance helps keeps the project moving ahead smoothly.

5). Closing process:-
Closing includes

The formal acceptance of the project by ending thereof Administrative Activities includes the archiving of the files by documenting lessons learned.

Teams close a project when they deliver the finished project to the customer, communicating completion to stakeholders by releasing resources to their projects.

Resources to their project using previous project mistakes by success to build stronger processes by more successful teams.



QNO#03:

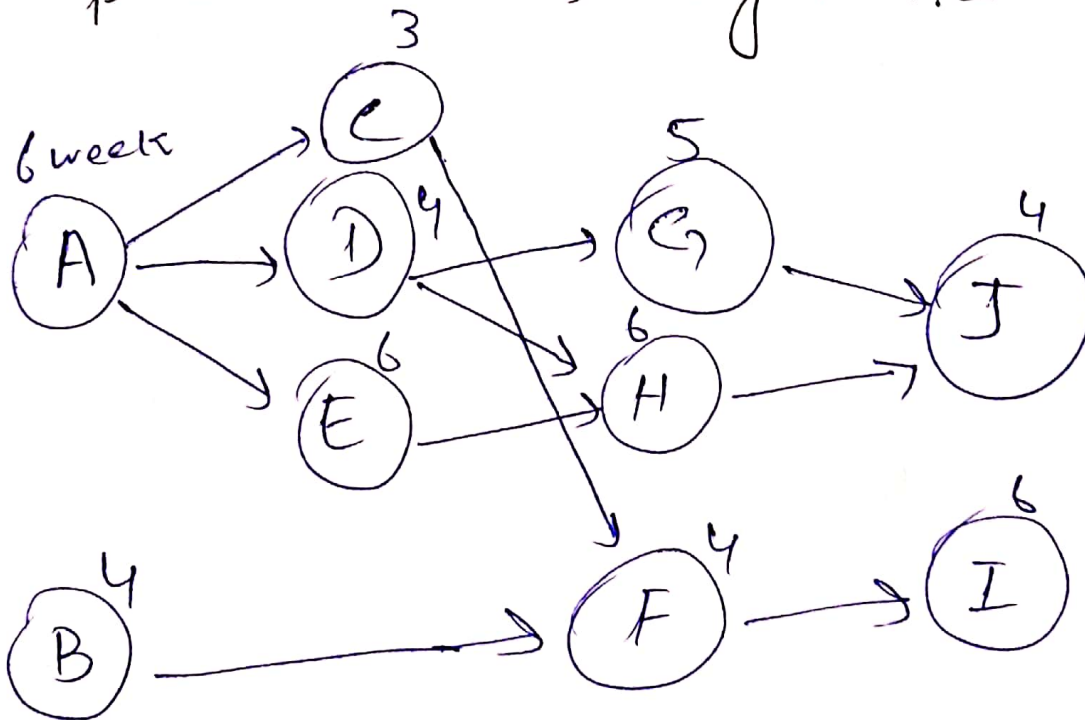
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Critical path Table:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Predecessor</u>	<u>Duration</u>
A	---	6
B	---	4
C	A	3
D	A	4
E	A	6

F	B, C	4
G	D	5
H	D, E	6
I	F	6
J	H, J	4

Precedence diagram:-



paths:-

- ① A - C - F - I
- ② A - D - G - J
- ③ A - D - H - J

$$(4) A - E - H - J$$

$$(5) B - F - I$$

Duration of each path.

$$(1) A - C - F - I = 6 + 3 + 4 + 6 = 19 \text{ weeks}$$

$$(2) A - D - G - J = 6 + 4 + 5 + 4 = 19 \text{ weeks}$$

$$(3) A - D - K - J = 6 + 4 + 5 + 4 = 19$$

$$(4) A - E - K - J = 6 + 6 + 5 + 4 = 21$$

$$(5) B - F - I = 4 + 4 + 6 = 14$$

So $A - E - H - J = 21$ is the longest path so this is our critical path.

Activity Box.

ES	A	EF
S	Description	
LS	Duration	LF

0	A	B
0		
0	6	6

6	C	9
3		
9	3	12

6	D	10
2		
8	4	12

10	G	16
2		
12	6	18

18	J	22
0		
18	4	22

6	E	12
0		
6	6	12

12	H	18
0		
12	6	12

0	B	4
7		
7	4	12

9	F	11
5		
12	4	16

11	I	17
5		
16	6	22

Slack Time :- $LS - ES$ $LF - EF$

For A = $0 - 0 = 0$ for B = $0 - 7 = 7$

⇒ A - E - H - J have no slack Time
 By definition activity with zero slack
 is critical path.

Comments:- A delay in any of these
 activities in critical path with delay the
 whole projects in special intension is required
 for this.

Q NO# 02:-

Ans:- Organizational Structure:-

the typically hierarchical arrangement of lines of authority, communications, rights by duties of an organization. Organizational structure determines how the roles, power by responsibilities are assigned, controlled by coordinated, how information flows b/w the different levels of management. A project operates in which people, process by technology of an organization. project have an impact on the culture, policies procedure by other aspects of an organization. the organizational structure decides the resources by other aspects of project management.

Types of organization structure:-

- ① Functional.
- ② projectized.
- ③ Matrix.

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Functional Organization:

the organization is grouped by areas of specialization within different functional areas (e.g. marketing, accounting, engineering etc).

Advantage:

- Clearly defined career paths
- greater specialization by skill development
- More flexible work force
- only one manager, so no confusion.

Disadvantages:

- Departmental work gets higher priority than project work.
- No career path in project management.

Projectize Organization:-

The organization resources mostly work on projects. The project manager has almost complete control over the resources.

Advantages:

- Better communication within project.
- More loyalty towards project goals.

Disadvantages:

- less efficient use of resources
- NO home when project is completed
- limited by diffused skill development

Matrix:- This organization is a blend of both the above types. The resources report into the functions, but may also work on project.

Advantages:

- Better Coordination.
- Maximum utilization of resources.

Disadvantages:

- Higher potential for conflict.
- Greater communication complexity by overhead.

Key Functions of project management

- ① planning.
- ② staffing.
- ③ organizing.
- ④ controlling.
- ⑤ Directing.

In which of organizational structure you will adopt for the Contract ship company or why?

I think the best choice for organizational structure of the contract ship company is
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is functional organization whole in functional organization the whole power belong of executive manager. under the Executive manager there is functional manager for each task which report everything to executive manager by control the own employee i.e.

Marketing:- which control finance of the company

Engineering:- the manager which control project work. Each manager is responsible for as own task.

the End of paper