

ID 7550

PPM - Binalem

Q: 1:

Given data:

Numbers of communication channels = 6

Additional state holders = 2

Required data:

Identify the numbers of communication channels after increasing the scope of work = ?

Sol:

Number of communication channels = $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

Number of people involved in six communication channels =

$$6 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$12 = n(n-1) = n^2 - n$$

$$n^2 - n - 12 = 0$$

$$n^2 - 4n + 3n - 12 = 0$$

$$n(n-4) + 3(n-4) = 0$$

$$(n-4)(n+3) = 0$$

$$(n-4) = 0$$

$$n = 4$$

$$(n+3) = 0$$

$$n = -3$$

So the number of people involved = 4

As there are additional state holders, so that the number of people are

$$n = 4 + 2$$

$$n = 6$$

Now Required

$$\text{Channel} = \frac{3 \times (6-1)}{2} = 3(5)$$

New communication channel = 15
Ans



Q2:

Week	Planned value	Actual cost	Progress %	Earned value
1	100,000 \$	120,000 \$	100%	100,000 \$
2	100,000 \$	110,000 \$	100%	100,000 \$
3	100,000 \$	80,000 \$	90%	90,000 \$
4	100,000 \$	125,000 \$	80%	80,000 \$
5	100,000 \$	75,000 \$	50%	50,000 \$
6	"	0,000 \$	0%	
7	"	"	"	
8	"	"	"	
9	"	"	"	
10	"	"	"	
BAC				510,000

Earned Value = % of completed work x BAC

The project is over budget.

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Q 3:

50%

$$NPV = -C_0 + \frac{C_1}{1+r} + \frac{C_2}{(1+r)^2} + \dots + \frac{C_n}{(1+r)^n}$$

$$PV_0 = -C_0$$

- C_0 = initial investment

$$PV_0 = -9000$$

C = cash flow

$$PV_1 = \frac{C_1}{1+r} = \frac{9000}{\left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)}$$

r = Discount Rate

T = Time

$$PV_1 = 1818.18$$

$$C_1 = 9000$$

$$C_2 = 3000$$

$$PV_2 = \frac{C_2}{(1+r)^2} = \frac{3000}{\left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^2}$$

$$C_3 = 3000$$

$$C_4 = 4000$$

$$PV_2 = 2474.34$$

$$PV_3 = \frac{C_3}{(1+r)^3} = \frac{3000}{\left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^3}$$

$$PV_3 = 2253.44$$

$$PV_4 = \frac{C_4}{(1+r)^4} = \frac{4000}{\left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^4}$$

$$PV_4 = 2739.05$$

$$NPV = -9000 + 1818.18 + 2474.34 + 2253.44 + 2739.05$$

$$NPV = \$ 283.51$$



Q4 :-

Power/Interest Matrix.

Power	High	Keep satisfied	Manage closely
	Low	Monitor (minimum effort)	Keep informed
		Low	High

Interest

* High power, highly interested people:

Put most full engage these people and make the greatest effort to satisfy them.

* High power, less interested people:

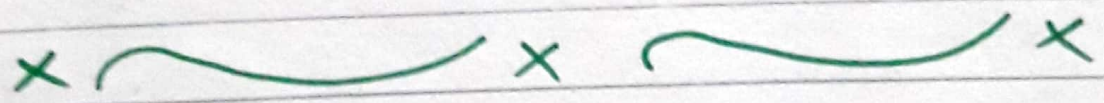
Put enough work in with these people to keep them satisfied, but not so much that they become bored with your message.

* Low power High interested people:

Adequately inform these people and talk to them to ensure that

no major issues are arising.
People in this category can
often be very helpful with
the detail of your project.

* Low power less interested people:-
Again monitor these people but
don't bore them with excessive
communication.



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Q5:

Checklist for Risk
management:

Stage 1:

Initiation:

- * Assemble Risk Management resources
- * Appoint the team leader and ensure a breadth of skills/experiences within the team.
- * Assign Risk Management responsibility appropriate to task.

Stage 2

Proposal Familiarization

- * Specific objectives and criteria
- * Familiarise the team with the proposal assemble documentation and derive the key objectives
- * Assess the proposal in relation to the agency's objectives and strategies

* Determine assessment criteria

for Proposal.

* Define key elements (target 20-50 elements, items or activities) to structure risk analysis.

Stage 3

Risk Analysis

* Identify Risks

* Prepare comprehensive schedule of risks for each element

* Describe each risk and list the main assumptions.

* Assess risk likelihood and consequences.

* Assemble data on risk and their consequences

* Assess risk likelihoods

* Assess risk impacts.

* Identify significant Risks

* Rank risks to reflect impacts and likelihoods

* Where applicable, estimate risk factors

* Identify moderate risks for management measures.

Stage 4

Risk Response Planning

- * Identify feasible responses
- * For each moderate and major risk, identify the feasible responses
- * Responses may include:
 - # Risk Prevention
 - # Impact mitigation
 - # Risk transfer and insurance
 - # Risk acceptance
- * Describe each feasible response and list main assumptions
- * Select the best response.
- * Evaluate the benefits and costs for each response
- * Select the preferred response.

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