

Name: Muhammad Hamza

Class: BE (C)

Sec: A

ID # 7692

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Assignment # Sessional

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①. What is project Life - Cycle?
Explain briefly with diagram:

PROJECT LIFE - CYCLE:

A project life cycle is the sequence of phases that a project goes through from its initiation to its closure. The number and sequence of the cycle are determined by the management and various other factors like needs of the organization involved in the project, the nature of the project, and its area of application.

The phases have a definite start, end, and control point and are considered by time. The project life cycle can be defined and modified as per the needs and aspects of the organization. Even though every project has a definite start

and end, the particular objectives, deliverables, and activities vary widely. The lifecycle provides the basic foundation of the actions that has to be performed in the project, irrespective of the specific work involved.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT LIFE CYCLE:

Although projects are unique and highly unpredictable, their standard framework consists of same generic life cycle structure, consisting of the following phases:

1. THE INITIATION PHASE:

Starting of the project.

2. THE PLANNING PHASE:

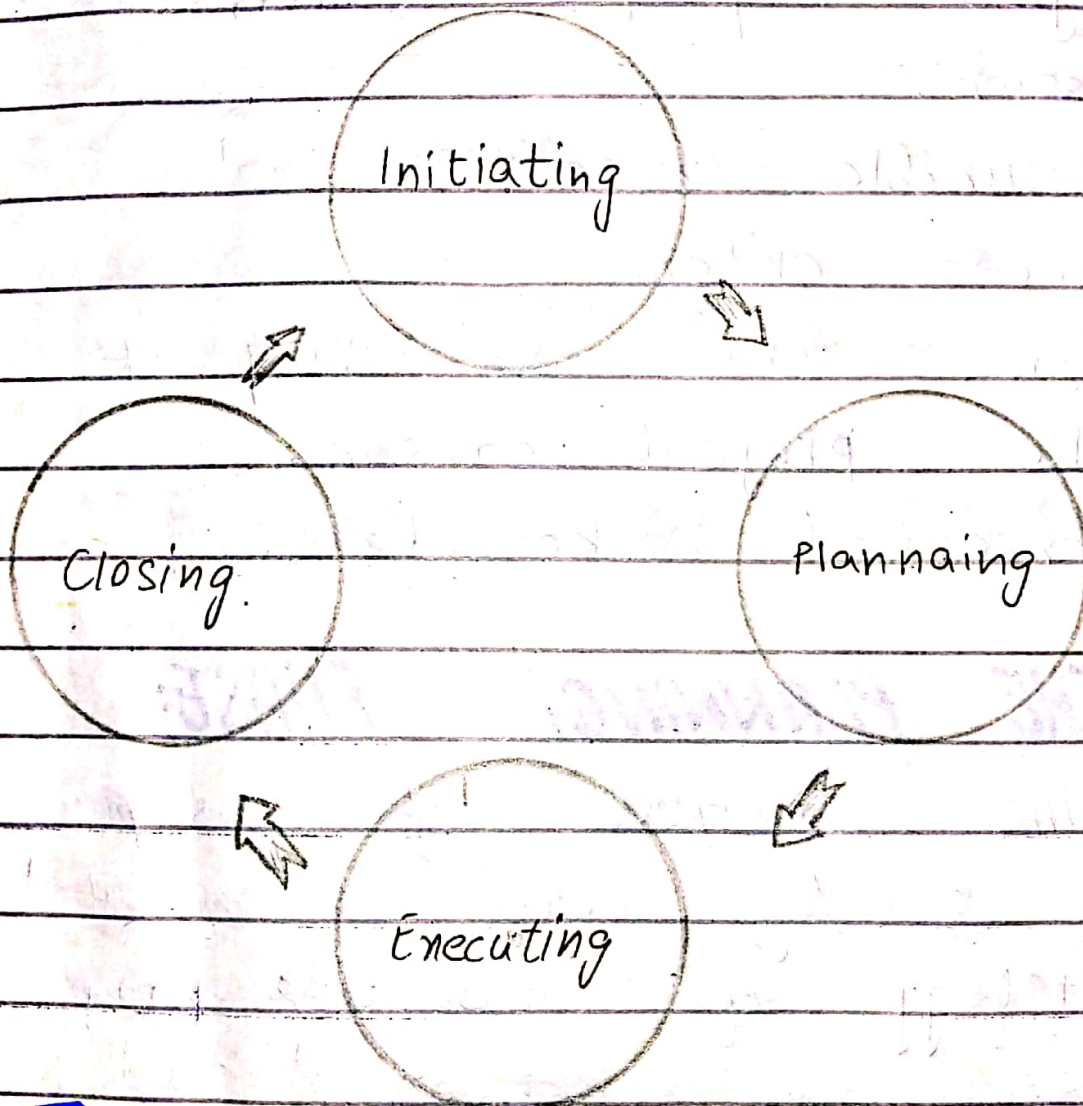
Organising and Preparing.

3. THE EXECUTION PHASE:

Carrying out the project.

4. THE TERMINATION PHASE:

Closing the project.



1. THE INITIATION PHASE:

The initiation phase aims to define and authorize the project. The project Charter authorizes the project and

documents: the primary requirements for the project. It includes information such as:

- Project's purpose, vision, and mission.
- Measurable objectives and success criteria.
- Name and authority of the project sponsor.
- Concerned stakeholders.

2. THE PLANNING PHASE:

The purpose of this phase is to lay down a detailed strategy of how the project has to be performed and how to make it a success.

Project planning consists of two parts:

- Strategic Planning
- Implementation Planning.

In strategic planning, the overall approach to the project is developed. In implementation planning, the ways to apply those decisions are sought.

3. THE EXECUTION PHASE:

In this phase, the decisions and activities defined during the planning phase are implemented. During this phase, the project manager has to supervise the project and prevent any errors from taking place. This process is also termed as monitoring and controlling. After satisfaction from the customer, sponsor, and

and stakeholder's end, he takes the process to the next step.

4. THE TERMINATION PHASE :-

This is the last phase of any project, and it marks the official closure of the project.

The generic lifecycle structure commonly exhibits the following characteristics :

→ At the start, cost and staffing levels are low and reach a peak when the work is in progress. It again starts to drop rapidly as the project begins in its lifecycle to halt.

→ The typical cost and staffing curve does not apply to all projects. Considerable expenses are required to secure essential resources early in its life cycle.

→ Risk and uncertainty are at their peak at the beginning of the project. These factors drop over the lifecycle of the project as decisions are reached, and deliverables are accepted.

→ The ability to affect the final product of the project and decreases impacting the cost drastically is highest at the start of the project and decreases as the project advances towards completion.

QUESTION #2.

Define and explain major types of Construction projects?

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT:

A project is a series of related tasks which when they are carried in the correct order will lead to the completion of the project.... A construction project, sometimes just referred to as a "project", is the organised process of constructing, renovating, refurbishing, etc. a building, structure or infrastructure.

MAJOR TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION:

Construction is a method that consists of building or assembling infrastructure. It involves using a detailed plan and design and putting together different materials and elements to form a certain structure.

→ The four major types of construction include residential building, institutional and commercial building, specialized industrial construction, infrastructure and heavy construction.

1. RESIDENTIAL BUILDING:

This type of construction is encompasses projects school, sports arenas, shopping centers residential housing construction which involves building, repairing, and remodeling of structures for the purpose of housing people, supplies, or equipment. It includes apartments, townhomes, condos, nursing homes, dormitories, etc. Also, garages and out buildings like utility sheds are considered as residential constructions. As mentioned above, residential construction also involves repair and installation of utilities like water as electricity around the structure.

2. INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDING:

This type of construction encompasses projects. Schools, sports arenas, shopping centers, hospitals, stadiums, retail stores, and skyscrapers. Like the residential housing construction, institutional and commercial building involves both putting up new structures and repair and maintenance of existing structures. Typically, a project like a retail store is usually commissioned by a company or private owner. Other projects such as stadiums, schools, and medical facilities are often paid for and managed by both the local and national government.

3. SPECIALIZED INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION:

The third type of construction is specialized industrial construction which entails building structures that require a high level 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. For instance, a chemical industry can build oil refineries, and power generation industry can build structures nuclear power plants and hydroelectric power plants, which are examples of specialized industrial constructions.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE AND HEAVY CONSTRUCTION:

The last type of construction is infrastructure and heavy construction which encompasses building and upgrading of railways, communications, and roads, railways to the surroundings of a city or existing building construction. This type of construction usually done due to the public interest and is often executed by government agencies and large private corporations.