

Assignment

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Question no 1

What is the project life-cycle explain briefly with diagram?

Answer

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 constrained by time. The project lifecycle 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.

Project life cycles can range from predictive or plan-driven approaches to adaptive or change-driven approaches. In a predictive life cycle, the specifics are defined at the start of the project, and any alterations to scope are carefully addressed. In an adaptive life cycle, the product is developed over multiple iterations, and detailed scope is defined for iteration only as the iteration begins.

Following are the phrases of project life cycle.

- 1. The Initiation Phase:*
- 2. The Planning Phase:*
- 3. The Execution Phase:*
- 4. The Termination Phase:*

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.

"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.

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 between 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.

steps for the planning phase

Steps for the project planning phase may include the following:

- *Creating a project plan*
- *Creating workflow diagrams*
- *Estimating budget and creating a financial plan*

- *Gathering resources*
- *Anticipating risks*
- *Holding a project kickoff meeting*

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 updates 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 the project on track in terms of assets and resources*

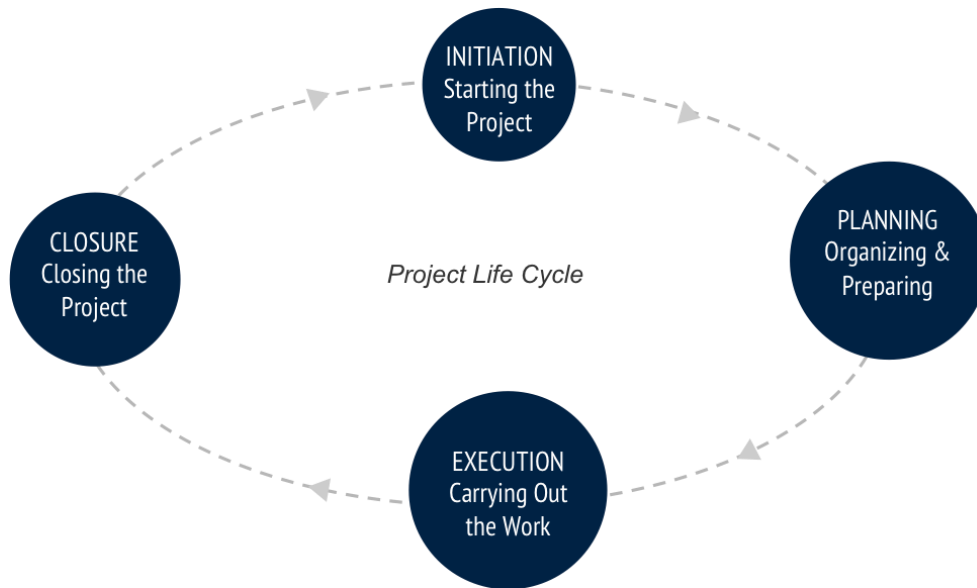
4. Closure

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 and did not work with the project.

steps for the closure phase

Steps for the project closure phase may include the following:

- *Analyzing project performance: Determine whether 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 projects in the future*
- *Accounting for used and unused budget: Allocate remaining resources for future projects*



Question no 2

Define and explain major types of construction project?

Answer

Construction project: -

Construction project means the new buildings or other substantial Improvements to be constructed, or the alteration of existing Improvements, as described generally in Exhibit B attached to the Construction Management Agreement.

Following are the four major types of construction projects

- 1. Residential building*
- 2. Institutional and commercial building*
- 3. Specialized industrial construction*
- 4. Infrastructural and heavy construction*

Residential house

A residential building is defined as the building which provides more than half of its floor area for dwelling purposes. In other words, residential building provides sleeping accommodation with or without cooking or dining or both facilities.

A residential building is one that's designed and accordingly built for inhabitants to live in and call House. Inhabitants can either be a family, single, a couple, roommates or even a group.

A residential building has basically:

A living room/space

A sleeping room (bedroom)/space

Conveniences (as in toilet and bath)

Cooking room/area (kitchen)

2. Institutional building

Institutional building simply refers to any structure that fulfills a role related to healthcare, education, recreation, or public works. Construction services teams that specialize in this type of work build everything from hospitals and elementary schools to athletic facilities and university buildings.

3. commercial bank

A commercial bank is a type of financial institution that accepts deposits, offers checking account

services, makes various loans, and offers basic financial products like certificates of deposit (CDs) and savings accounts to individuals and small businesses

4 industrial construction

_____ *industrial construction is the construction of premises used for manufacturing, such as processing plants and factories.*

5. Infrastructural and heavy construction

Heavy construction is the construction of large structures that require extensive engineering and project management due diligence. This an industry classification that is usually designed around firms that are focused on large government projects that require specialized equipment and civil engineering capabilities.