

# LESSONS IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT

PM00.90A

There are many project management classes that teach processes, techniques and best practices. However, few classes explore the practical application of project management techniques to solve real world problems.

This class is an opportunity to learn project management skills in a collaborative group environment. Situational scenarios are presented based on the Lessons in Project Management book co-authored by Tom and Jeff Mochal. From the 50 project management topics available you can pick up to 16 lessons for a typical two-day class. The topics represent every step in the TenStep methodology, from Defining the Work and Building the Schedule and Budget to Managing Quality and Managing Metrics. For each topic, a story is introduced that highlights a real-world scenario which is then read and discussed by student teams of 4-5 people. Afterwards, the teams compare notes and come up with a consensus on the best way (or ways) to respond to each situation. This leads to a great collaborative solution that each attendee can apply to similar situations in the future.

## PREREQUISITES

- None

## GENERAL TOPICS *(Detailed topics are on the following pages)*

Coursework will be determined by the selection of 16 of 50 available situational scenarios from the following topics. Specific scenarios are detailed on the next two pages

- Define the Work
- Build the Schedule
- Manage the Schedule
- Manage Issues
- Manage Scope
- Manage Communication
- Manage Risk
- Manage Documents
- Manage Quality
- Manage Metrics

## WHO SHOULD ATTEND

- Project managers
- Senior managers and middle managers
- Senior staff members
- Key client staff
- Any individuals interested in learning project management skills.

## COURSE OUTLINE *(For each topic)*

- Read a story that describes a "real world" problem within a project
- Formulate response within each team
- Create a general consensus and recommended approach

## CLASS LENGTH

- Two days (16 PDUs)



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Project Management Step	Lesson / Topic
Define the Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the Characteristics of a Project</li> <li>• Make Sure You Always Have an Identified and Committed Sponsor and Client Organization</li> <li>• Apply Some Level of Project Management Discipline—Even on Small Projects</li> <li>• Define and Plan the Work First to Ensure Better Project Execution</li> <li>• Use the “Big Three” Documents— Project Charter, Project Schedule, and Requirements— As the Foundation for Your Project</li> <li>• Cancel Projects That Lose Business Support, Relevance, and Focus</li> <li>• Scale Your Project Management Processes Based on the Size of the Project</li> <li>• Define and Plan the Project, Even If You Have to Start the Work at the Same Time</li> <li>• Define the Overall Project Approach Before Building the Detailed Schedule</li> </ul>
Build the Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change the Underlying Assumptions to Revise a Well- Prepared Estimate</li> <li>• Use One or More Formal Techniques to Estimate Project Work Effort</li> <li>• Use Milestones in the Schedule to Track Overall Progress</li> <li>• Use the Work Breakdown Structure Technique to Identify All the Work Required for a Project</li> </ul>
Manage the Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on Deadline Schedule Dates First When Managing a Project</li> <li>• Don’t “Microbuild” Schedule or Micromanage the Schedule</li> <li>• Understand the Schedule Critical Path on Your Project and How This Path Drives the Deadline Date</li> <li>• Keep Your Schedule Up to Date Throughout the Project</li> <li>• Be Proactive in Applying Techniques to Accelerate the Project Schedule</li> <li>• Make Sure One Person Is for Responsible Each Activity in the Schedule</li> <li>• Focus on Your Deadline Date to Keep Your Project from Wandering</li> </ul>
Manage Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure Issues Management Is Everyone’s Responsibility</li> <li>• Identify the Root Cause of Problems, Especially If They Are Reoccurring</li> <li>• Use Issues Management to Help Choose the Best of Bad Alternatives</li> </ul>
Manage Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the Many Aspects of What Is in Scope and out of Scope</li> <li>• Use Scope Change Management to Allow the Sponsor to Make the Final Decision (Many Times the Sponsor Will Say “No”)</li> <li>• Don’t Use Your Estimating Contingency for Scope Changes</li> <li>• Batch Small Scope Change Requests Together for Sponsor Approval</li> <li>• Get Sponsor Approval Before Investigating Large Scope Change Requests</li> <li>• Gain Sponsor Approval for Scope Changes Requiring Budget and Deadline Changes</li> <li>• Report Status on All Projects (There are Many Alternatives to the Format and Delivery)</li> </ul>

Project Management Step	Lesson / Topic
Manage Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shorten Long Meetings to Sharpen the Focus</li> <li>• Develop a Communication Plan to Address Complex Communication Requirements</li> <li>• Don't Shortchange Face-to-Face Communication on Your Project</li> <li>• Gain a Common Understanding First to Effectively Manage Client Expectations</li> <li>• Write Your Status Reports with the Readers' Interest in Mind</li> <li>• Use Risk Management to Help Project Respond to Problems Before They Occur</li> </ul>
Manage Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Look for Risks Inherent to Your Project Before You Begin</li> <li>• Evaluate All Risk Response Options in the Risk Plan</li> <li>• Update Your Risk Plan Periodically Throughout the Project</li> </ul>
Manage Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage Documents Properly to Avoid Confusion and Mix-Ups</li> <li>• Save Knowledge for Future Projects, Leverage Knowledge from Prior Projects</li> </ul>
Manage Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use Quality Assurance Techniques to Validate the Status of a Project</li> <li>• Focus Your Quality Management on Processes, Not People</li> <li>• Make Sure Quality Is a Mindset and an Ongoing Process on Your Project</li> <li>• Establish Processes to Catch Errors As Early in the Project As Possible</li> <li>• Don't Practice Goldplating— Delivering More Than the Client Requested</li> </ul>
Manage Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect Metrics to Evaluate How Well You (and Your Project) Are Performing</li> <li>• Make Sure the Cost of Collecting Metrics Does Not Exceed Their Value</li> <li>• Collect Metrics That Can Lead to Fundamental Improvements</li> <li>• Collect Metrics, but Gain Agreement on Their Significance Ahead of Time</li> </ul>