

Project Management Framework

GoSkills online course syllabus

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Skill level

Intermediate

Lessons

30

Accredited by

CPD

Pre-requisites

None

Versions supported

PMBOK 7th Edition

Video duration

2h 49m

Estimated study time

15h for all materials

Instructor

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Project Management Foundation

1

Circles of Project Management

Circles of project management are a framework for considering different project management aspects. Based upon project and organizational considerations, some aspects may be emphasized and others de-emphasized.

2

Methods and Models

Project managers use models and methods to organize the management approach and execute the project management activities.

3

Project Tailoring

Project tailoring is the modification of a standard project management methodology to reduce risk by accommodating the unique business and project characteristics of the project.

4

Progressive Elaboration

Progressive elaboration is the principle of steadily adding detail to the project plan as more information becomes available.

5

Projects, Programs, Portfolios

Portfolios are often comprised of programs that are often comprised of projects; all of which either create or support operations.

Project Management Methodology

6

Project Management Methodology

There are many approaches to project management, each with strengths and weaknesses. Understanding the major approaches will assist the organization in the selection of the approach that is appropriate for the unique project goals and constraints.

7

Methodology Comparisons

The three approaches presented are three very different ways of managing a project. Understanding the differences will enable a business to select the best approach for their projects.

8 Sprint-Scrum Process

The Agile/Scrum methodology is a structured project management methodology. It follows a prescribed process that includes Sprints and Scrums.

9 Project Phases

Projects are often organized into phases. Phases provide structure and logic to the project and aid the project team and management to track progress.

10 Project Management Domains

Understanding the domains found in the *PMBOK® Guide* will prepare an individual to manage a project. These domains are universally applicable across industries and project types and are essential aspects of project management throughout the project lifecycle.

Uncertainty and Risk

11 Positive and Negative Risk

Understand the difference between positive and negative risk. Learn the major steps of project risk management.

12 Risk Register

The Risk Register is a table that tracks the project risk management activities.

13 Risk Identification

Risk Identification is the practice of identifying positive and negative conditions that may occur within the project and impact project objectives.

14 Risk Matrix

All project risks are not equal in their effect on a project. Project risks that have been identified are prioritized using qualitative techniques such as the Risk Matrix.

15 Negative Risk Response

Negative Risk Response is determining what actions the project will take to address risk threats.

16 Positive Risk Response

Positive Risk Response is determining what actions the project will take to address risk opportunities.

17 Contingency and Triggers

Contingencies are potential risk response actions that will only be implemented if some triggering event or condition has shown that the risk probability has gone from unlikely to likely.

Business Value

18 Project Benefits

Every project has a purpose. Determining that purpose, the benefits to the organization and how they will be measured is a fundamental principle for project success.

19 **Creating a Business Case**
The business case provides the business rationale, normally in financial terms, of whether the project should be done.

20 **Project Charter**
The Project Charter is the document that approves the initiation of the project and identifies goals, objectives, boundaries, and constraints.

21 **Requirements Planning**
Project requirements are often vague, incomplete, or contradictory at the time of project initiation. Normally, additional effort is required to collect and verify the true project requirements.

22 **In-Frame/Out-of-Frame**
In-Frame/Out-of-Frame is a technique for clarifying project boundaries by listing both the activities and deliverables that are in scope for the project and listing the activities that are not required as part of the project.

23 **Primary Constraint**
The approach taken when planning a project should be based upon the primary project constraint. Attributes of that constraint are planned first and then other aspects of the project are planned to support the primary constraint.

24 **Project Selection and Approval**
The organization needs to establish a management discipline for selecting and approving projects.

Project Governance

25 **Project Governance**
Project governance builds trust and confidence in project management. While there are many ways to approach governance, most organizations rely upon a Project Management Office to perform this function.

26 **Compliance Categories**
Project requirements encompass more than the functional requirements. There are government, industry, and organizational requirements with compliance attributes that must be managed.

27 **Governance Impact**
An organization and project team can take several approaches for ensuring compliance. Regardless of the approach there are significant impacts of both compliance and non-compliance.

28 **PMBOK® Guide**
The *PMBOK® Guide* is the reference document upon which much of the PMP® exam is based. The *PMBOK® Guide* contains a description of project management domains, models, methods, tools, checklists, and templates.

29 **Project Management Standard**
A portion of the *PMBOK® Guide* is a standard for project management. That portion is Part 1, The Standard for Project Management of a Project.

30

PMIS and Project Management Software

The Project Management Information System (PMIS) is the method that the project manager and core team use to share and disseminate project information. It often is based upon the use of a project management software application.

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