

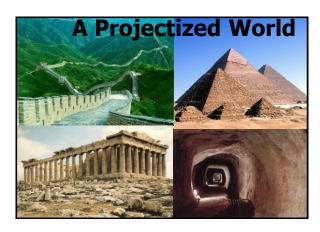


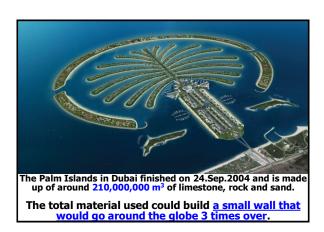
What is a Project and Project Management?

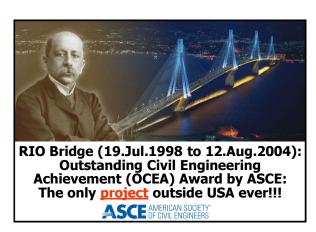
- «A project is a <u>temporary</u> endeavor undertaken to create a <u>unique product, service, or</u> result.»
- Project Management is the application of knowledge, skills, tools & techniques to project activities to meet project



- 1) Business As Usual (BAU)
 Day to day operations (Banking, retail, production lines)
 (BAU = Stability)
- 2) Changes (projects)
 (New products, process
 reengineering)
 Every Change is a PROJECT
 (PROJECT = Unstable)





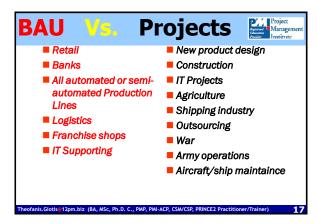


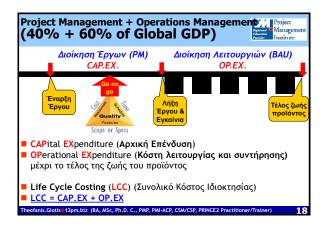


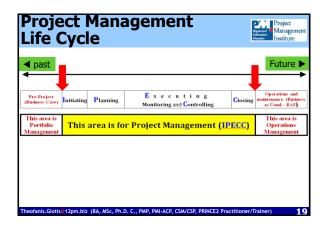






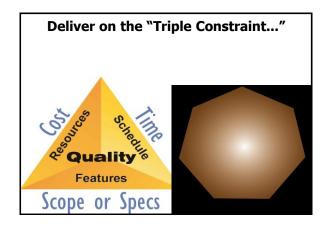






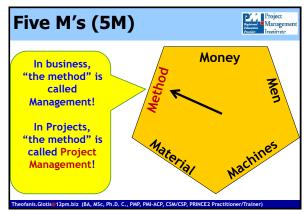
"Success is 1% inspiration,
99% perspiration!"
Thomas Edison (1847 - 1931)

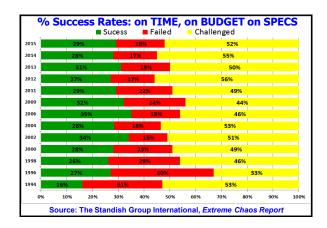
What is a
successful
project?



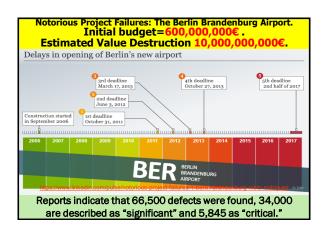






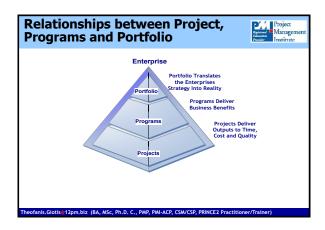


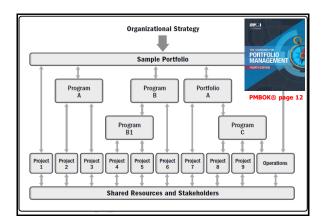






Νίκος Νικολάου, Άρθρο στην ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΗ, 3/) '3/2007	Provide	Project Managen Institute
nttp://www.kathimerini.gr/704553/opinion/epikairoth	ta/arxeio-monimes-sth	les/h-atimwrhth-dia	if8ora
Project	Initial Budget	Final Cost	Over Budge
Ολυμπιακό Κλειστό Γυμναστήριο	2.800.000€	8.000.000€	1869
Παναθηναϊκό Στάδιο	300.000€	11.500.000€	3.7339
Ολυμπιακό Κέντρο Υγρού Στίβου	3.500.000€	22.500.000€	5439
Ολυμπιακό Πανθεσσαλικό Στάδιο	25.100.000€	51.400.000€	1059
Στάδιο Ειρήνης και Φιλίας (βελτιώσεις)	3.000.000€	29.700.000€	8909
Ολυμπιακό Κέντρο Κανόε - Σλάλομ στο Ελληνικό	8.500.000 €	37.100.000€	3369
Ολυμπιακό Κέντρο Τένις	12.300.000€	47.500.000€	2869
Ολυμπιακό Γυμναστήριο Νίκαιας - Άρσης Βαρών	12.000.000€	49.000.000€	3089
Ολυμπιακό Στάδιο Πάτρας	1.100.000€	45.200.000€	4.0099
Ολυμπιακό Γυμναστήριο Γαλατσίου	13.700.000€	60.500.000€	3429
Ολυμπιακό Κέντρο Σκοποβολής Μαρκόπουλου	12.000.000€	60.600.000€	4059
Ολυμπιακό Κέντρο Κωπηλασίας Σχινιά	25.400.000€	76.300.000€	2009
Εθνικό Στάδιο Παγκρήτιο	38.100.000€	63.700.000€	679
Ολυμπιακό Καυταντζόγλειο Στάδιο Θεσσαλονίκης	1.100.000€	67.900.000€	6.0739
Σπίτι των Βαρέων Αθλημάτων Άνω Λιοσίων	32.300.000€	80.800.000€	1509
Ολυμπιακό Κέντρο Ιππασίας Τατοΐου στο Μαρκόπουλο	22.600.000€	110.400.000€	3889
Ολυμπιακό Κέντρο Ιστιοπλοΐας - Αγίου Κοσμά	16.500.000€	118.500.000€	6189
Ολυμπιακό Κέντρο Μπέιζμπολ	18.700.000€	200.400.000€	9729
Ολυμπιακό Στάδιο	3.100.000€	399.000.000€	12.7719
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ	252,100,000 €	1.540.000.000 €	511%





■Portfolio Management

"A portfolio refers to projects, programs, sub portfolios and operations managed as a group to achieve strategic objectives.

■Program Management

"A program is a group of related projects managed in a coordinated way to obtain benefits and control not available from managing them individually"

Profession or Competence?

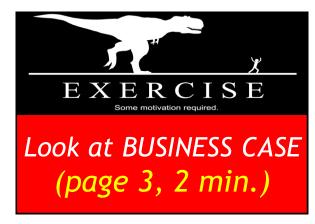
«Project Manager is the Orchestrator»

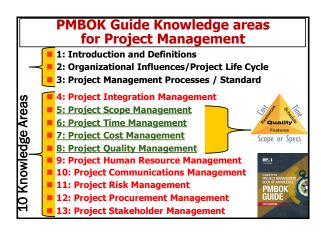
PM is a competence across all professions!

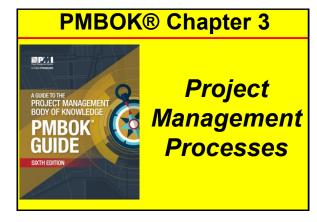
"Project Manager is the CEO of his Project!"
Theofanis Giotis

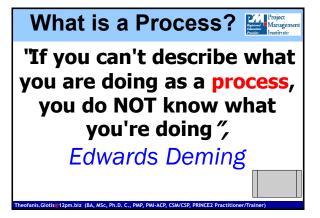
Appendix X3: Interpersonal Skills 1. Leadership PMBOK® p. 513 2. Team Building 3. Motivation 4. Communication 5. Influencing 6. Decision Making 7. Political and Cultural Awaren 8. Negotiation 9. Trust Building 10.Conflict Management 11.Coaching

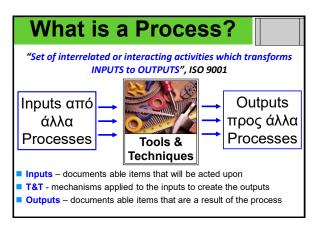












INPUTS	TOOLS and TECHNIQUES	OUTPUT
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	-	<u> </u>

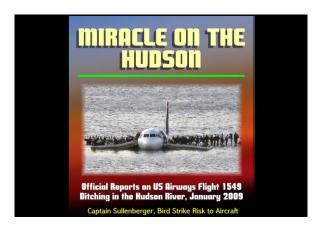
INPUTS	TOOLS and TECHNIQUES	OUTPUT
ZAXAPH	ΝΕΡΟ ΣΤΟ ΜΠΡΙΚΙ	ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ
ΚΑΦΕΣ	ΠΡΟΣΘΕΤΩ ΚΑΦΕ	METPIO
КОҮПА	ΠΡΟΣΘΕΤΩ ΖΑΧΑΡΙ	ΔΙΠΛΟ
NEPO	ΑΝΑΒΩ ΤΟ ΓΚΑΖΙ	ΚΟΥΛΟΥΡΑΚΙ
ПІАТАКІ	ΒΑΖΩ ΤΟ ΜΠΡΙΚΙ ΣΤΟ ΓΚΑΖΙ	ПІАТАКІ
ΚΟΥΛΟΥΡΑΚΙ	ΑΝΑΚΑΤΑΤΕΥΩ	ΧΑΡΤΟΠΕΤΣΕΤΑ
ΧΑΡΤΟΠΕΤΣΕΤΑ	ΠΕΡΙΜΕΝΩ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΝΑ ΒΡΑΣΕΙ	
МПРІКІ	ΒΓΑΖΩ ΤΟ ΜΠΡΙΚΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΓΚΑΖΙ	
ΓΚΑΖΑΚΙ	ΑΔΕΙΑΖΩ ΣΤΗΝ ΚΟΥΠΑ	
ANAΠΤΗΡΑ	ΠΡΟΣΘΕΤΩ ΤΟ ΚΟΥΛΟΥΡΑΚΙ	
KOYTANI	Ο ΚΑΦΕΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΕΤΟΙΜΟΣ ΓΙΑ ΣΕΡΒΙΡΙΣΜΑ	
VETTEX	ΣΒΗΝΩ ΤΟ ΓΚΑΖΙ	
	HOW (procedure)	WHAT

A washing machine is not working

You call Technician A Your sister calls Technician B

- 1.You call him and he tells u:
 - 1 hour to repair 50\$
 - He DOESN'T ask for the brand name
- 2.He comes with a set of 47 tools in a case
- 3.He selects 7 tools
- 4.He repairs your washing machine
- 5.He tests it
- 6.Charges you 50\$
- 7. Gives you a receipt
- 8.Technician A adjourns

- 1.You call him and he tells u: 1 hour to repair
 - 50\$
 - He asks for the brand name and type (PITSOS 1224b)
- 2.He comes with a set of 7 tools in a case and a manual
- 3.He uses all 7 tools
- 4.He repairs your washing machine using the manual
- 5.He tests it
- 6.Charges you 50\$
- 7. Gives you a receipt
- 8.Technician B adjourns





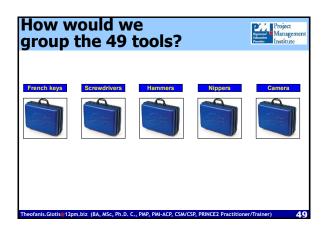


- US Airways Flight 1549
- Airbus A320 with 5 crew members and 150 passengers
- On 15.Jan.2009, 15:25:06, departed from LaGuardia Airport in New York to Charlotte Intl Airport, North Carolina
- At 15:27:36 the plane struck a flock of Canada Geese and lost power in BOTH engines
- At 15:30:42 the plane was ditched in the Hudson River off midtown Manhattan.

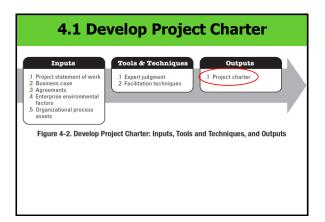


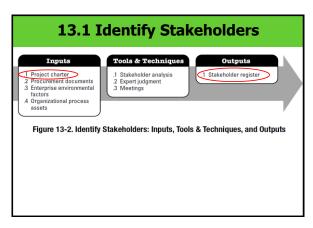


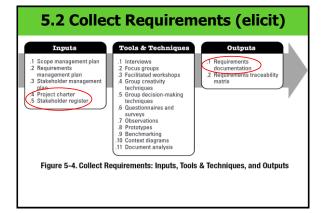
«One way of looking at this might be that for 42 years, I've been making small, regular deposits in this bank of experience, education and training. And on January 15 the balance was sufficient so that I could make a very large withdrawal.»



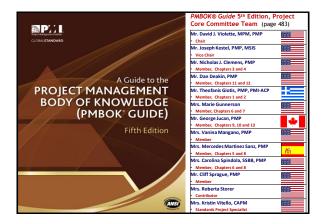






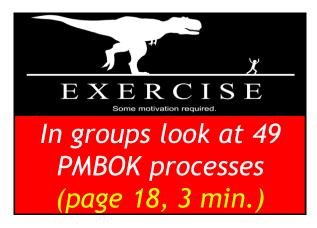


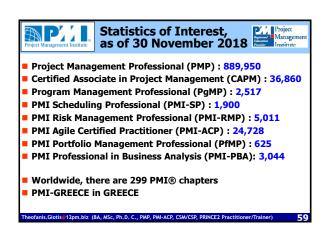


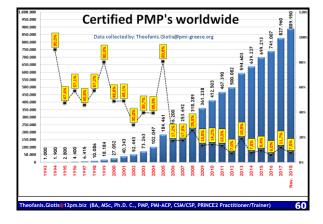


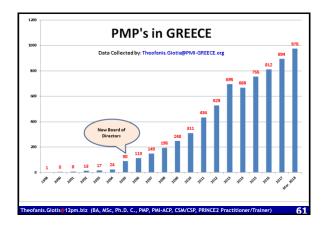
	Project Management Process Groups					
Knowledge Areas ┵	Initiating Process Group	Planning Process Group	Executing Process Group	Monitoring and Controlling Process Group	Closing Process Group	
l. Project ntegration Management	Project Charter	Project Management Plan	ManageProject Work 4.4 Manage		4.7 Close Project or Phase	AGRETORE PROJECT MANAGEMENT BOON OF KNOWLEDGE PMBOK
5. Project Scope Management		5.1 Plan Scope Management 5.2 Collect Requirements 5.3 Define Scope 5.4 Create WBS		5.5 Validate Scope 5.6 Control Scope		GUIDE
s. Project Schedule Management		6.1 PlanSchedule Management 6.2 Define Activities 6.3 Sequence Activities 6.4 Estimate Activity Durations 6.5 Develop Schedule		6.6 Control Schedule	(pa	ge 18)
7. Project Cost Management		7.1 Plan Cost Management 7.2 Estimate Costs 7.3 Determine Budget		7.4 Control Costs		







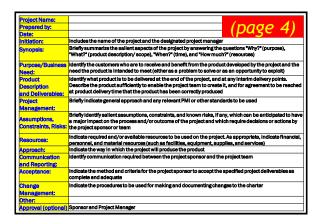








The only official document that authorizes a project is called PROJECT CHARTER.

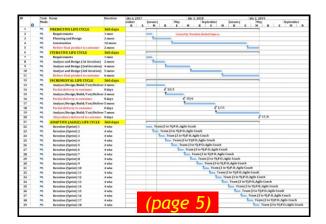


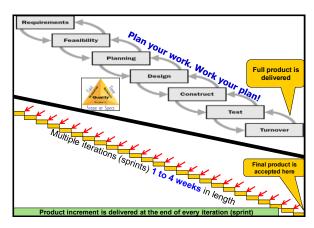
How our brain PLANS?

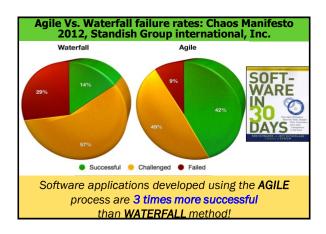
WHY to divide a project into phases?

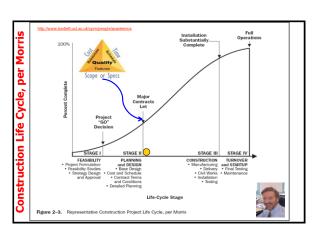


PLAN DRIVEN Plan EVERYTHING As Soon As Possible (ASAP)	 Machu Picchu? CHANGE DRIVEN (Agile) Plan EVERYTHING As Late As Possible (ALAP)
 Taxis Air tickets Restaurants Tours Site visits, etc. Plan Your Work Work Your Plan 	 Fix budget Describe the minimum things to do Define MVP (Minimum Viable Product) Go Adapt continuously
Command Driven	Mission Driven









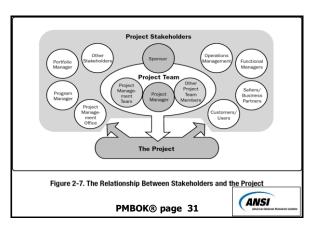


Project Stakeholders

A stakeholder is an individual, group, or organization who may affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by a decision, activity, or outcome of a project.

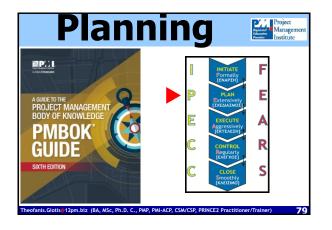
PMBOK® Guide



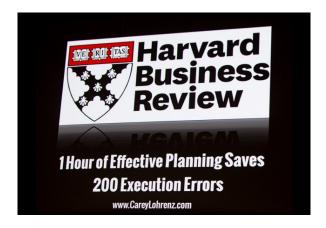


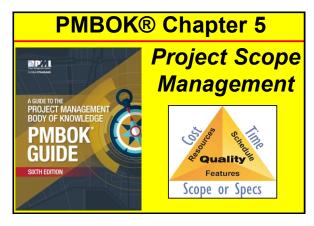
	Stakeholder Register					
Name	Power (1 to 10)					

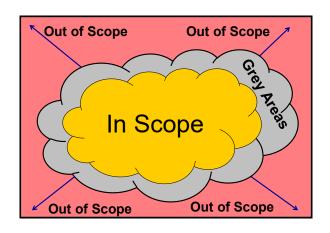


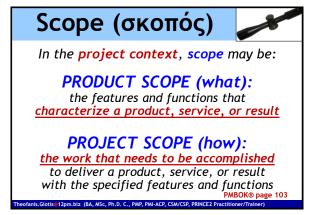




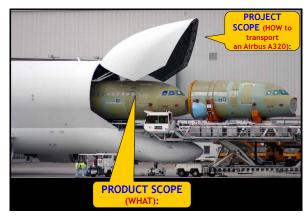












Collect Requirements

- Interviews
- 2. Focus Groups
- 3. Facilitated Workshops
- 4. Group Creativity Techniques
 - Brainstorming
 - Nominal group technique Multi-criteria decision
 - analysis
 - Idea/mind mapping
 - e) Affinity diagram

Group Decision-Making Techniques

- Unanimity (100%)
- Dictatorship
- Majority (50% +1)
 Plurality (largest block)
- Consensus
- **Questionnaires and** Surveys
- Observations
- **Prototypes** Benchmarking
- 10. Context Diagrams
- 11. Document Analysis

ISO DIRECTIVES on how to CREATE STANDARDS





ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2

Principles and rules for the structure and drafting of ISO and IEC documents

ISO Directives



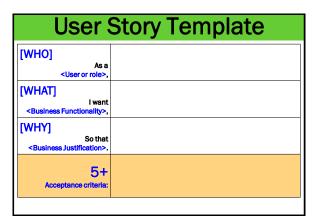


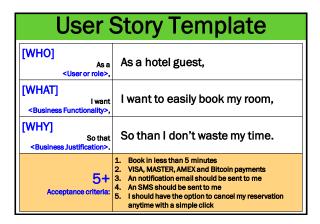
- Requirements **SHALL** be **objectively** verifiable.
- Only those requirements which can be verified SHALL be included.
- Phrases such as "sufficiently strong" or "of adequate strength" SHALL NOT be used because they are subjective statements.

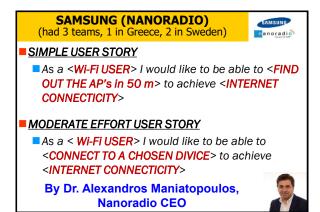
is.Giotis@12pm.biz (BA, MSc, Ph.D. C., PMP, PMI-ACP, CSM/CSP, PRINCE2 Pr

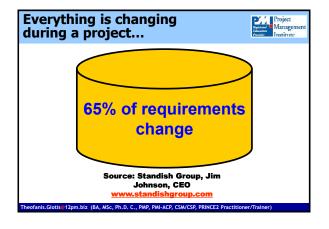


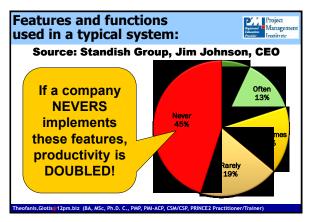


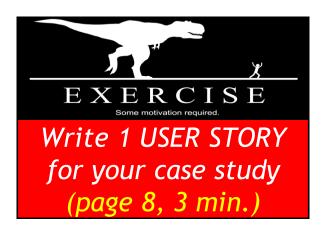












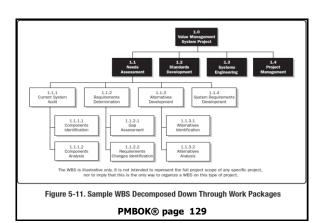
Requirement Categories

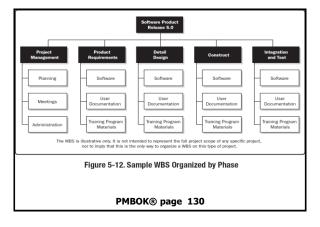
- 1. Business requirements Why was the project undertaken? What business need is the project intended to address?
- 2.Stakeholder requirements What do stakeholders want to gain from the project?
- 3. Solution requirements What does the product need to look like? What are its functional requirements (how the product should work) and nonfunctional requirements (what will make the product effective)?
- 4. Transition requirements What types of handoff procedures or training are needed to transfer the product to the customer or organization?
- 5. Project requirements What are the expectations for how the project should be initiated, planned, executed, controlled, and closed?
- 6.Quality requirements What quality measures does the product need to meet? What designates a deliverable as successfully complete?

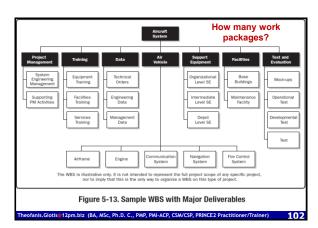
 7.Technical requirements How will the
- 7.Technical requirements How will the product be built? What are the product specifications?

(page 9)

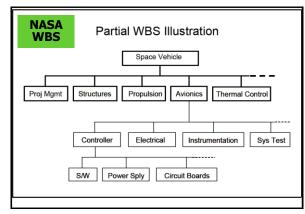


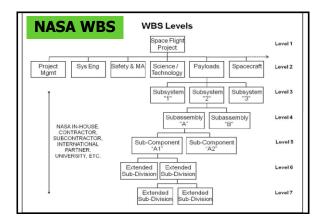


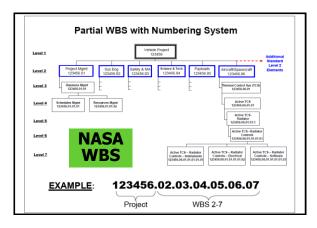


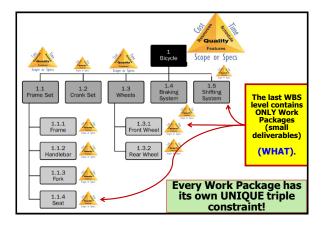


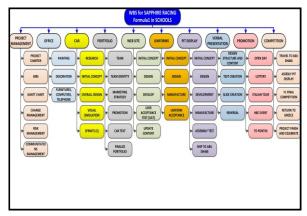


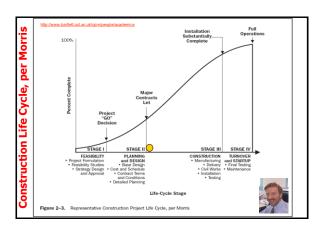














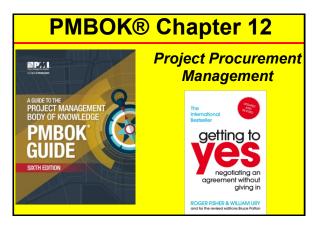


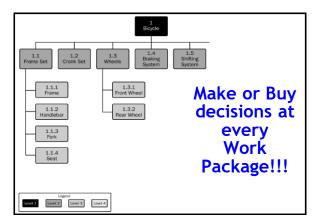


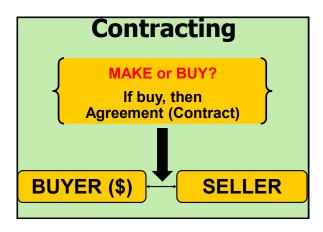


Member Body	Expert
Argentina (IRAM)	Guillermo Suarez - gsuarez@iram.org.ar
Australia (SA)	Dr Neveen Moussa neveen.moussa@gmail.com
Bulgaria (BDS)	Stefan Malinowski, PMI Bulgaria Chapter, e-mail: stefan.malinowski@pmi.bg
Cameroon (ANOR)	Subject Matter Experts will be nominated for active participation of Cameroon.
Colombia (ICONTEC)	Luisa Fernanda Pallares
Costa Rica (INTECO)	INTECO
France (AFNOR)	Drogoul, Severin (Severin.Drogoul@airbus.com)
Greece (NQIS ELOT)	Theofanis Giotis
Luxembourg (ILNAS)	Cindy GUERLAIN
Peru (INACAL)	Mr. Luis Artola from CTN 53 SC 2 (INACAL)
Russian Federation (GOST R)	Mikhail Dubovik mdubovik2@yandex.ru
South Africa (SABS)	giel.bekker@projectway.co.za
Ukraine (DSTU)	Gennadiy Polyakov - Deputy General Designer of the Yuzhnoye State Design Office (e-mail: TK117@yuzhnoye.com)
United States (ANSI)	Rebecca Winstion; rebeccawinston@yahoo.com; Consumers



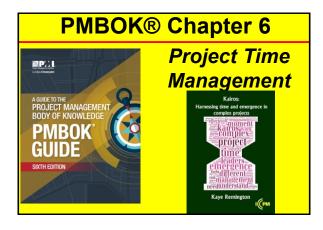










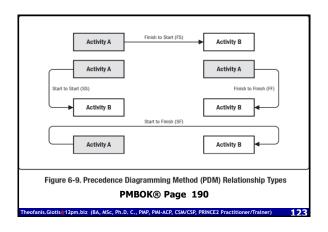


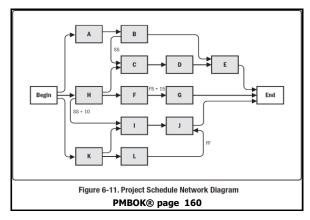
PDM dependencies: 4 relationships!



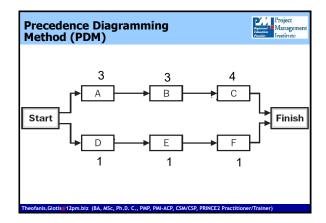
- Finish-to-start (FS). A logical relationship in which a successor activity cannot start until a predecessor activity has finished.
- Finish-to-finish (FF). A logical relationship in which a successor activity cannot finish until a predecessor activity has finished.
- Start-to-start (SS). A logical relationship in which a successor activity cannot start until a predecessor activity has started.
- Start-to-finish (SF). A logical relationship in which a successor activity cannot finish until a predecessor activity has started.

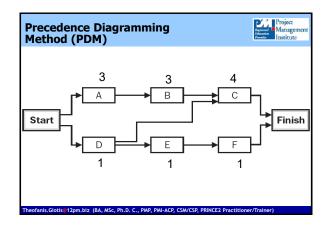
eofanis.Giotis@12pm.biz (BA, MSc, Ph.D. C., PMP, PMI-ACP, CSM/CSP, PRINCE2 Practitioner/Trainer)

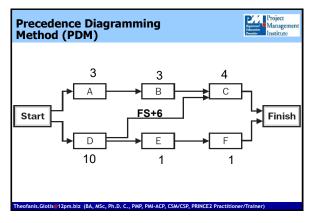




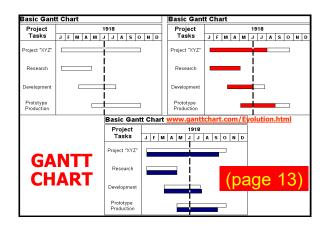
Critical Path







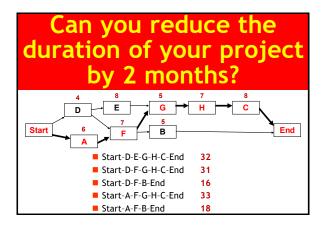
GART CHART Henry Laurence Gantt, A.B., M.E. (1861–1919) was an American mechanical engineer and management consultant He is best known for his work in the development of scientific management. He created the Gantt chart in the 1910s Gantt charts were employed on major infrastructure projects such as the Hoover Dam.



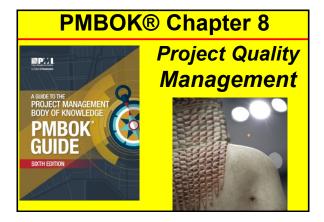
The first known tool of this type was developed in 1896 by Karol Adamiecki, who called it a harmonogram and was only published in 1931 in Polish, with limited adoption and recognition.

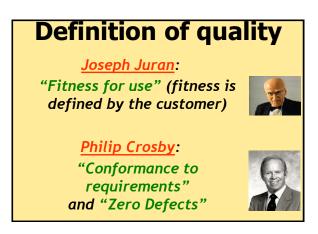
The chart is named after Henry Gantt (1861–1919), who designed his chart around the years 1910–1915.

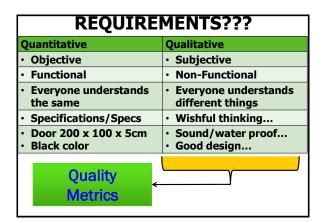


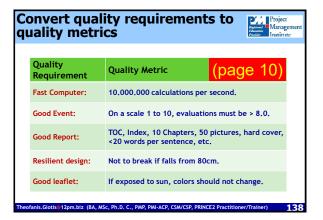


4 the	4 ways to reduce the project duration					
Option	General Impacts on the Project					
Fast track	Adds risk (doing things in parallel, lead time) May add management time for the project manager					
Crash (cash)	Almost always adds cost May add management time for the project manager					
Reduce scope	Could save cost and time May negatively impact customer satisfaction					
Cut quality	Could save cost and resources May increase risk Requires good metrics					

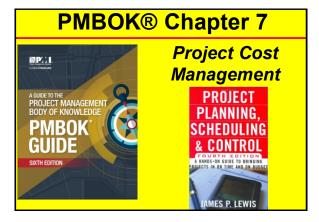


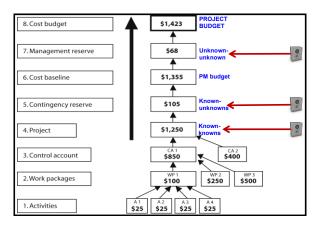






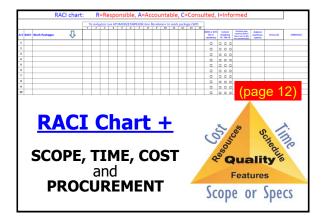


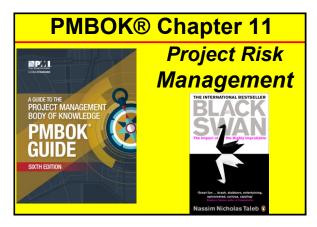




Categories of costs:

- Variable Costs These costs change with the amount of production or the amount of work. Examples include the cost of material, supplies, and wages.
- **Fixed Costs** These costs do not change as production changes. Examples: set-up cost, rent, utilities, etc.
- <u>Direct Costs</u> These costs are directly attributable to the work on the project. Examples are team travel, team wages, recognition, and costs of material used on the project.
- <u>Indirect Costs</u> Indirect costs are overhead items or costs incurred for the benefit of more than one project. Examples include taxes, fringe benefits, and janitorial services.





Definition of Infinity !!!

«Only two things are infinite, the universe and human stupidity, and I'm not sure about the former!»

Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955) Physicist & Nobel Laureate

http://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Albert_Einstein



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FACTS Vs. RISKS Vs. ISSUES

- **FACT**: something that has actual existence (PAST or FUTURE).
- ■RISK: an uncertain event that may or may not happen in the FUTURE.
- ■ISSUE: a risk that has happened in the PAST.

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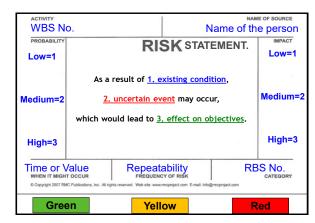


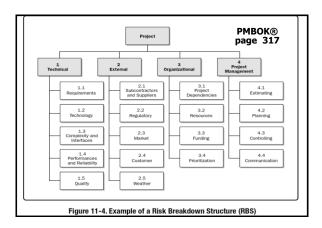


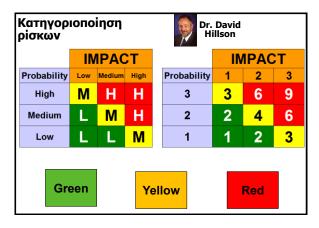


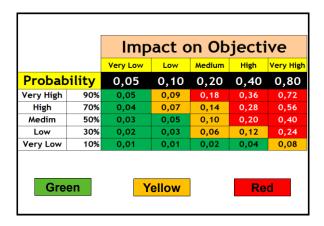










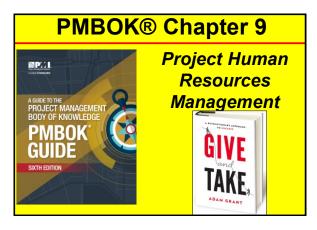


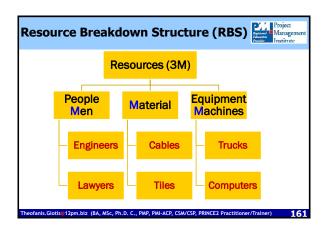


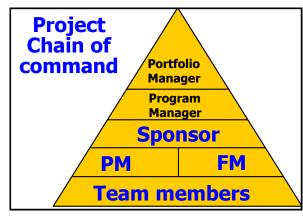


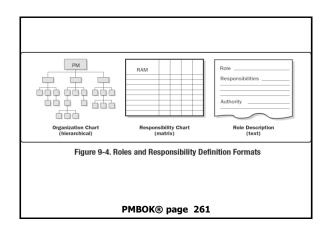


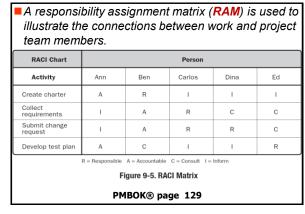


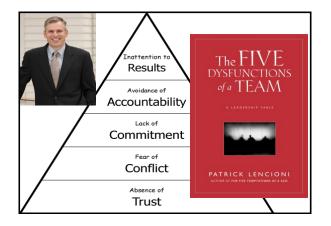




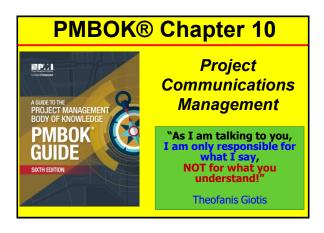












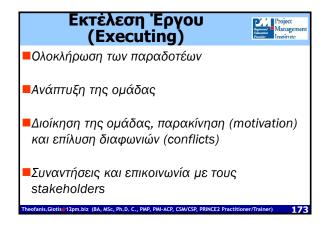
Keywords 1. Who to Whom (Person Specific) 2. When (time specific) 3. What (information specific) (DIKW) 4. Format (presentation specific) 5. How (medium specific) Φρυκτωρία

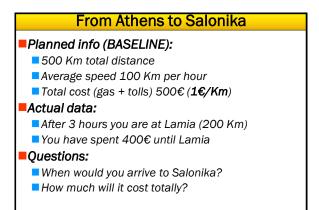


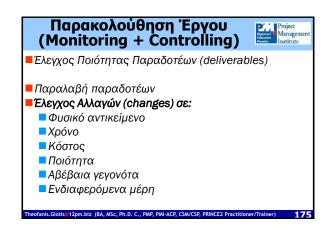














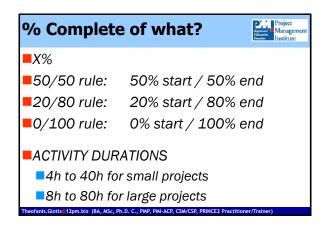


Weinberg Table of Waste caused by Project Switching			
Number of simultaneous projects	Percent of Working Time Available per Project	Loss to Context Switching	
1	100%	0%	
2	40%	20%	
3	20%	40%	
4	10%	60%	
5	5%	75%	
Weinberg, Gerald M. (1992	2) Quality Software Management: Systems Thinkin	g. Dorset House, p. 284	

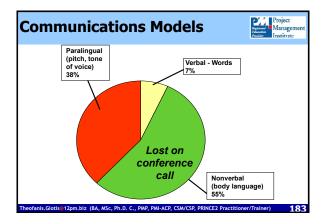
«If you multitask at 10 projects, it's like reading 10 books simultaneously one page at the time» Theofanis Giotis

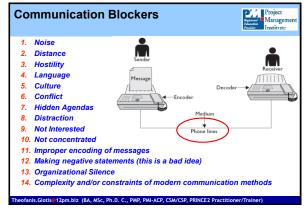


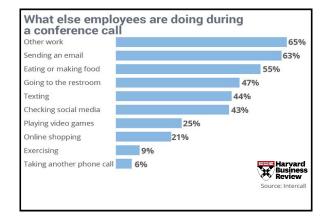




AΘΗΝΑ - ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ Προγραμματισμός (BASELINE- ΒΑΣΗ ΑΝΑΦΟΡΑΣ): 500 Km Μέση ταχύτητα 100 Km ανά ώρα Συνολικό κόστος (βενζίνη και διόδια) 500€ (1€/Km) Πραγματικά δεδομένα: Μετά από 3 ώρες είσαστε Λαμία (200 Km) Έχετε ήδη ξοδέψει 400€ μέχρι τη Λαμία Ερωτήσεις: Πότε θα φτάσετε Θεσσαλονίκη; Με τι κόστος θα φτάσετε Θεσσαλονίκη;









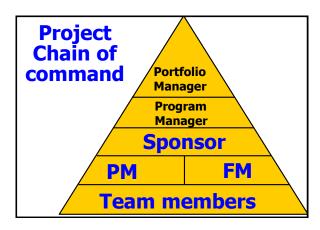


Anybody can become angry - that is easy, but to be angry with the right person and to the right degree and at the right time and for the right purpose, and in the right way - that is not within everybody's power and is not easy.

Aristotle





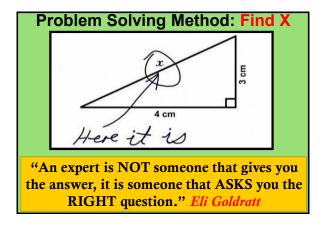


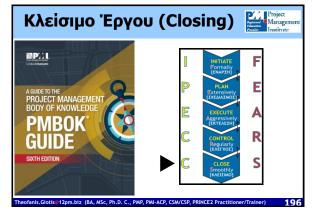


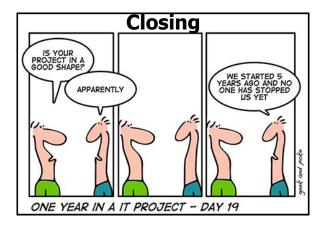
	Description	Conflict Resolution
1	"Do it my way!"	
2	"Let's calm down and get the job done!"	
3	"Let us do a little of what both of you suggest."	
4	"Let's deal with this issue next week."	
5	"Pat and Amanda, both of you want this project to cause as little distraction to your departments as possible. With that in mind, I am sure we can come to an agreement on the purchase of equipment and what is best for the project."	
6	"We have talked about new computers enough. I do not want to get the computers, and that is it!"	
7	"Pat, you say the project should include the purchase of new computers, and Amanda, you say the project can use existing equipment. I suggest we perform the following test on the existing equipment to determine if it needs to be replaced."	
8	"Let's see what everyone thinks, and try to reach a consensus."	
9	"Since we cannot decide on the purchase of new computers, we will have to wait until our meeting next month."	
10	"Pat, what if we get new computers for the design activity on the project and use the existing computers for the monitoring functions?"	

	Description	Conflict Resolution
1	"Do it my way!"	Forcing
2	"Let's calm down and get the job done!"	Smoothing
3	"Let us do a little of what both of you suggest."	Compromising
4	"Let's deal with this issue next week."	Withdrawal
5	"Pat and Amanda, both of you want this project to cause as little distraction to your departments as possible. With that in mind, I am sure we can come to an agreement on the purchase of equipment and what is best for the project."	Smoothing
6	"We have talked about new computers enough. I do not want to get the computers, and that is it!"	Forcing
7	"Pat, you say the project should include the purchase of new computers, and Amanda, you say the project can use existing equipment. I suggest we perform the following test on the existing equipment to determine if it needs to be replaced."	Confronting
8	"Let's see what everyone thinks, and try to reach a consensus."	Collaborating
9	"Since we cannot decide on the purchase of new computers, we will have to wait until our meeting next month."	Withdrawal
10	"Pat, what if we get new computers for the design activity on the project and use the existing computers for the monitoring functions?"	Compromising

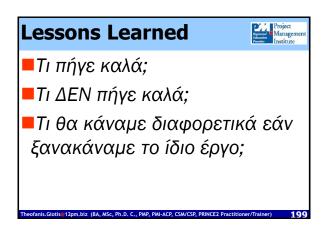




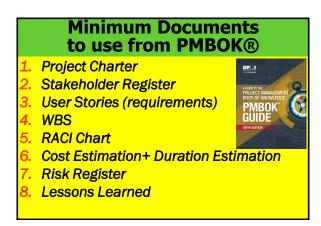






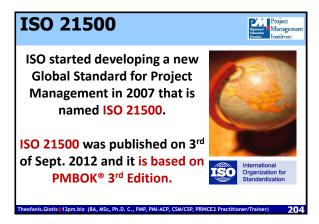












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