Certified Project Manager CPM : v1.3

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1.What is Project management ?

2. Projects are temporary endeavours with defined start and end dates,

3. Project management knowledge areas including integration, scope, schedule, cost, quality, resource, communication, risk, procurement, and stakeholder management.

4. The project management process groups : initiating, planning, executing, monitoring and controlling, and closing.

5. Project integration management

6. Scope management involves defining, controlling, and managing project deliverables and boundaries.

7. Schedule management focuses on developing and controlling the project timeline to ensure timely completion.

8. Cost management : estimating, budgeting, and controlling project costs.

9. Quality management

10. Resource management involves planning, acquiring, and managing project resources such as personnel, equipment, and materials.

11. Communication management

12. Risk management]

13. Procurement management

14. Stakeholder management

15. Project managers : responsible for overall project success and are accountable for project planning, execution, and control.

16. Project managers should possess a combination of technical, leadership, and management skills.

17. The project management life cycle consists of phases such as initiation, planning, execution, monitoring and controlling, and closure.

18. Project stakeholders are individuals or organizations who are actively involved in the project or are affected by its outcome.

19. Project charters define the project's purpose, objectives, scope, and stakeholders.

20. Work breakdown structures (WBS) break down project deliverables into smaller, more manageable components.

21. Gantt charts visually depict project schedules, showing the start and end dates of tasks.

22. Critical Path Method (CPM) helps identify the longest path of dependent activities and determines the project's minimum duration.

23. Earned Value Management (EVM) is a technique to measure project performance by comparing planned value, earned value, and actual costs.

24. Risk registers document identified risks, their likelihood, impact, and response plans.

25. Change control processes manage and evaluate changes to project scope, schedule, and budget

26. Agile project management emphasizes iterative and adaptive approaches to project execution.

27. Scrum is an Agile framework that divides work into small iterations called sprints.

28. Kanban is a visual system that helps manage work in progress and optimize flow.

29. Lean project management focuses on eliminating waste and maximizing value.

30. Project Management Software (MS Project etc)

31. Project closure

32. Lessons learned

33. Project governance provides oversight and direction to ensure project success.

34. Project portfolio management

35. Conflict management techniques

36. Effective communication

37. Risk response strategies

38. Stakeholder analysis

39. Change management processes help individuals and teams navigate and adapt to project changes

40. Project documentation, including project plans, requirements, and specifications

41. Project communication plans

42.Project risk management using FMEA

43. Effective leadership

44. Conflict resolution techniques

45. Stakeholder engagement.

46. Project performance measurement techniques, such as key performance indicators (KPIs)

47. Lessons learned repositories

48. Project constraints, such as time, cost, and

49. Project feasibility studies

50. Resource levelling techniques

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1.Project management is a systematic approach to planning, executing, and controlling projects to achieve specific goals and objectives.
it involves the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to meet project requirements.

2. Projects are temporary endeavours with defined start and end dates, and they are undertaken to create unique products, services, or results.

3. Project management knowledge areas include integration, scope, schedule, cost, quality, resource, communication, risk, procurement, and stakeholder management.

4. The project management process groups are initiating, planning, executing, monitoring and controlling, and closing.

5. Project integration management ensures that all project components are coordinated and integrated to meet project objectives.

6. Scope management involves defining, controlling, and managing project deliverables and boundaries.

7. Schedule management focuses on developing and controlling the project timeline to ensure timely completion.

8. Cost management involves estimating, budgeting, and controlling project costs.

9. Quality management ensures that project deliverables meet the required standards and customer expectations.

10. Resource management involves planning, acquiring, and managing project resources such as personnel, equipment, and materials.

11. Communication management encompasses the processes required to ensure timely and appropriate generation, collection, distribution, storage, retrieval, and ultimate disposition of project informati

12. Risk management involves identifying, analyzing, and responding to project risks to minimize their impact on project objectives.

13. Procurement management deals with the processes of acquiring goods, services, or results from external sources.

14. Stakeholder management focuses on identifying, engaging, and managing project stakeholders to meet their needs and expectations.

15. Project managers are responsible for overall project success and are accountable for project planning, execution, and control.

16. Project managers should possess a combination of technical, leadership, and management skills.

17. The project management life cycle consists of phases such as initiation, planning, execution, monitoring and controlling, and closure.