MCQ: 20

T/F: 10

SHort answers : 10

one applied ( 3,4, 6 )and two conceptual

ch1: mcq & T/F

Important questions: slide 7

Advantages of Using Formal   
Project Management:

slide 8 -12

slide 14-5 :

what is project management and its constrains ?

slide 18 :

slide 24, 26&27, 32,33,34,35

chapter 2 : ( one short question plus mcq & T/F)

slide 5, 6 ,7,9,11,

slide 13 ( keep eye on stars )

slide 16,17 (18.19)

slide 21,23

24 & 25

31,32,34

chapter 3 :

4,15( very important )

project charter and kick off meeting ( slide 19)

check example in slide 20

21

slide 24

slide 27,28

draw the charter of a project

check template in the book

chapter 4: ( lots of questions )

5,6,7

SWOT analysis (9.,10)

NPV 17 to 23

PV = FV / (1+r)^n NPV =total earning / (1+r)^n

PV is Present Value

FV is Future Value

r is the discount rate

n is the number of years

NPV ( for whole project is equal to the all NPV for all the years )

return on investment simply subtract spending from earning

payback back analysis : graph to determine the breaking point of the project

plot your earning and your spending, the line where both line cross will be the breaking even point

weighted scoring model : decide which project is the best slide 24 ,25

write a project charter slide 30,31

slide 36,37,38,39 involve project execution

slide 43 to 48

slide 48, 49

chapter 6:

why is it important to create project schedule ? slide 4 and 5

what are the process for project time management ? slide 7

define activity and attribute ? slide 9 & 10

define and explain activity and milestone ? slide 12 & 11

what do you mean by sequence activity ? slide 14 and 15

Network diagram ? slide 16

learn how to create network diagram ADM and PDM slide 16 to 22 ( very important applied question )

how do estimate activity duration ? estimate three points per technique

Statstic model ( three point estimate ) ( slide 48 formula for pert formula )

GNatt chart , what is it and how is it drawn ? ( maybe draw chnatt chart )

calculate critcal path

Total float and formal float

slide 40

slide 41

what is buffer? addtional time for critical tasks

Project Buffer – A project buffer is inserted at the end of the project network between the last task and the completion date. Any delays on the longest chain of dependant tasks will consume some of the buffer but will leave the completion date unchanged and so protect the project. The project buffer is typically recommended to be half the size of the safety time taken out, resulting in a project that is planned to be 75% of a “traditional” project network.

Feeding Buffers – delays on paths of tasks feeding into the longest chain can impact the project by delaying a subsequent task on the Critical Chain. To protect against this, feeding buffers are inserted between the last task on a feeding path and the Critical Chain. The feeding buffer is typically recommended to be half the size of the safety time taken out of the feeding path.

Resource Buffers – Resource buffers can be set alongside of the Critical Chain to ensure that the appropriate people and skills are available to work on the Critical Chain tasks as soon as needed.

giving buffer doesn't necessarily make project successful

How do we control the schedule ? slide 48 and 49

How do we manage people ? slide 51