

Project Management

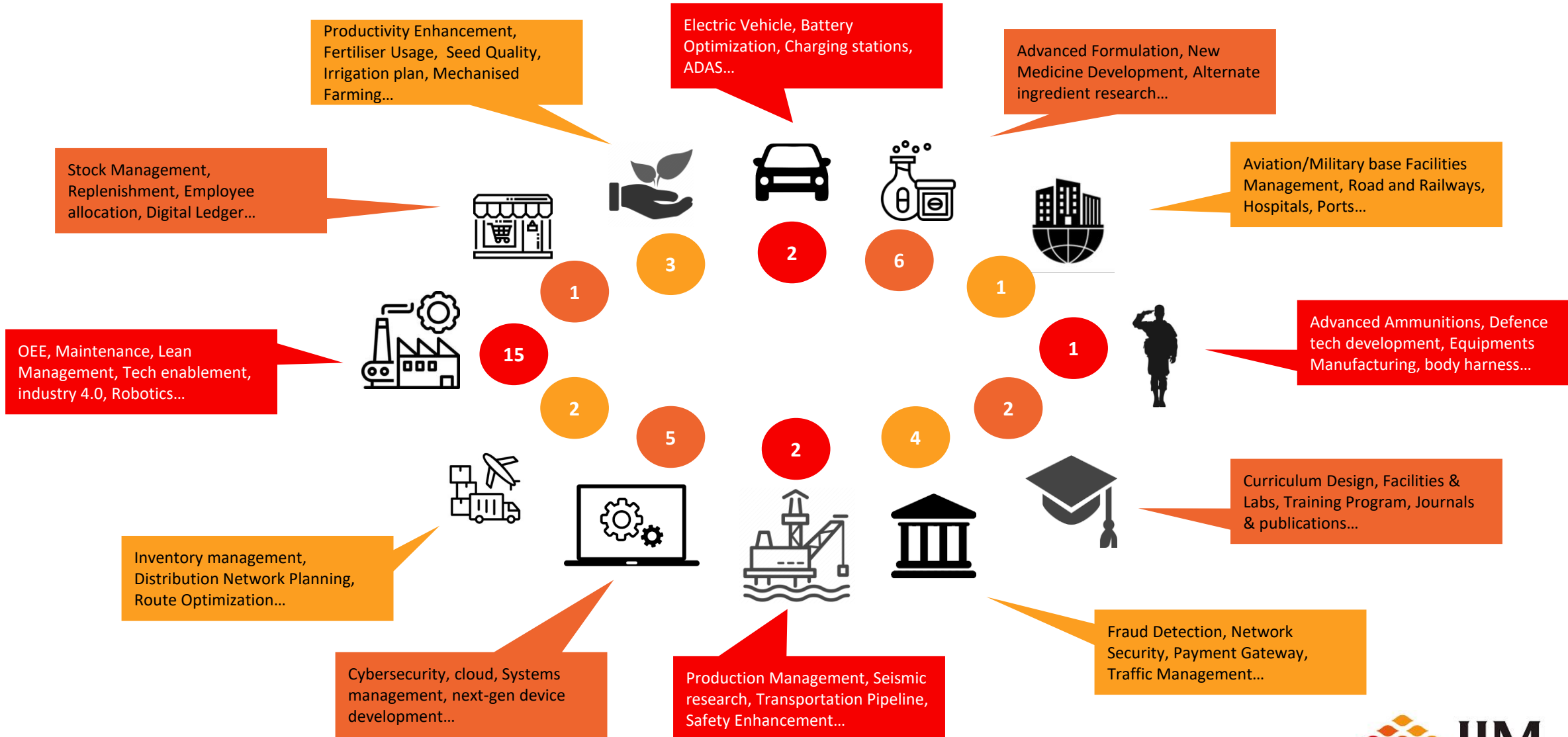


Industry Talk

Ramani k Sarangi, Director, PWC

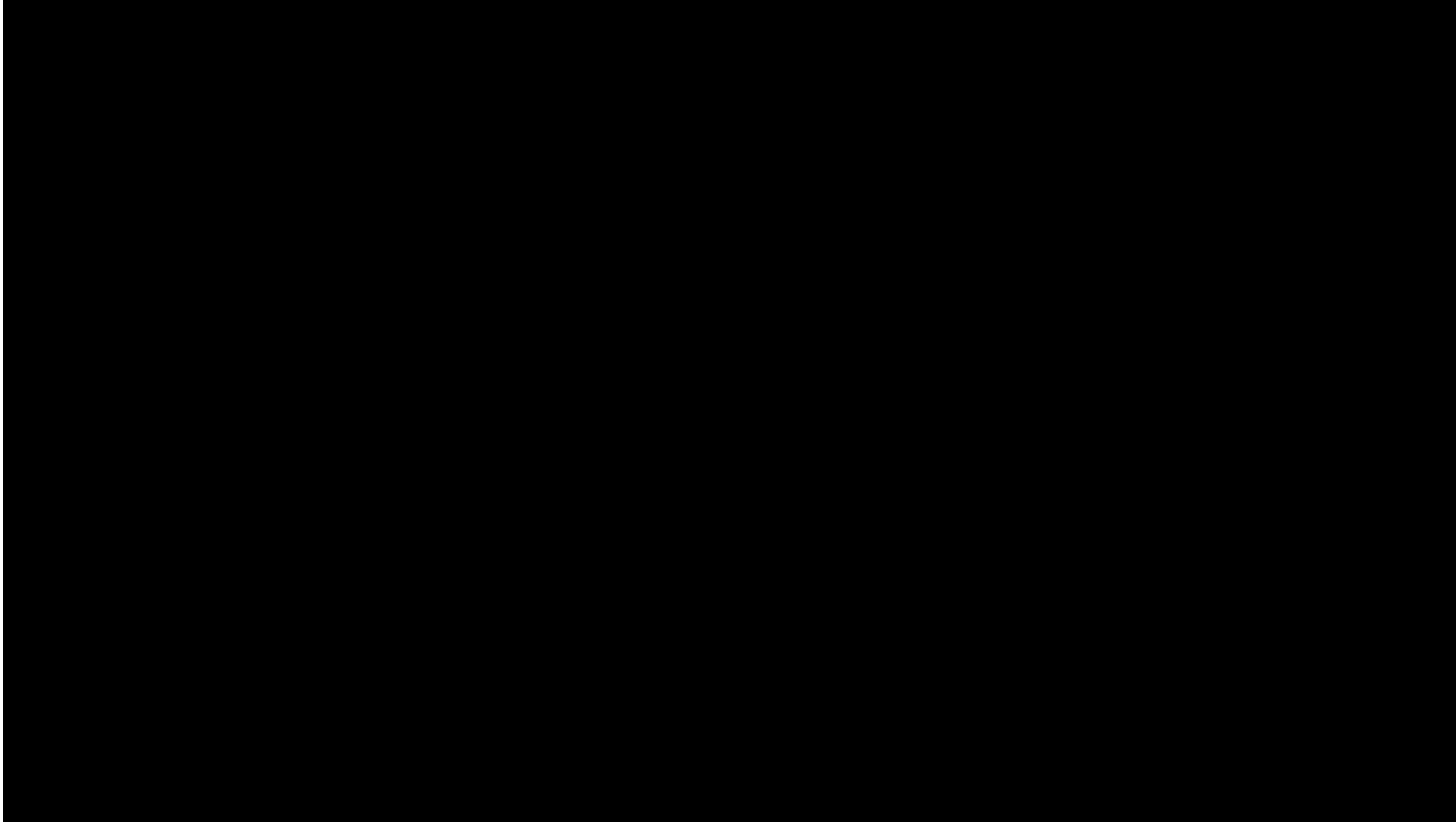
Manohar Thakur, Project Manager, TE Connectivity

Industry Specifics...





Case Study



Project – as it should be...

- Temporary endeavor undertaken to create a **unique** product, service, or result
- Temporary nature signifies Definite Beginning & End
- Tangible Outcome or Intangible Outcome



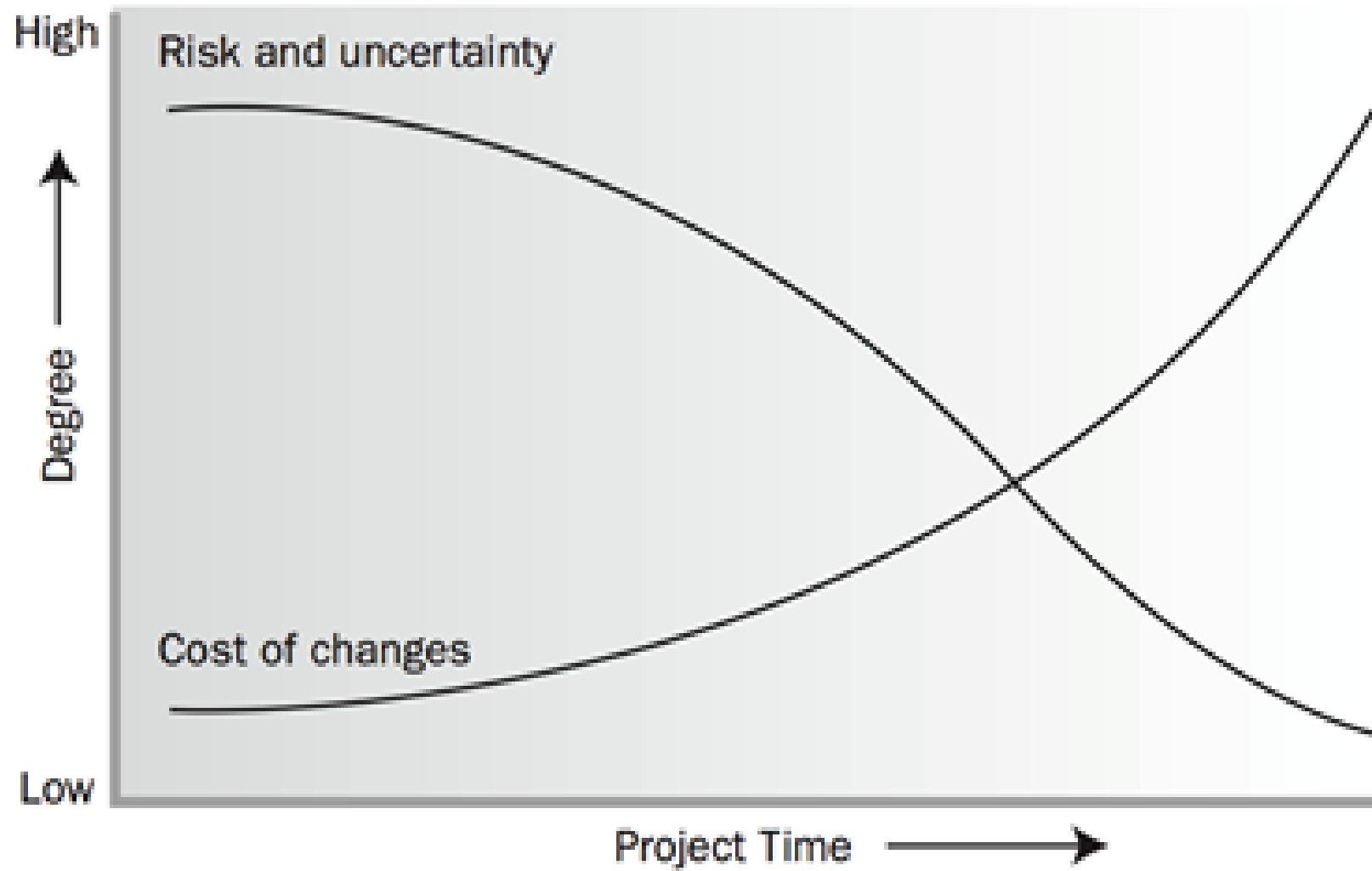
Project Phases



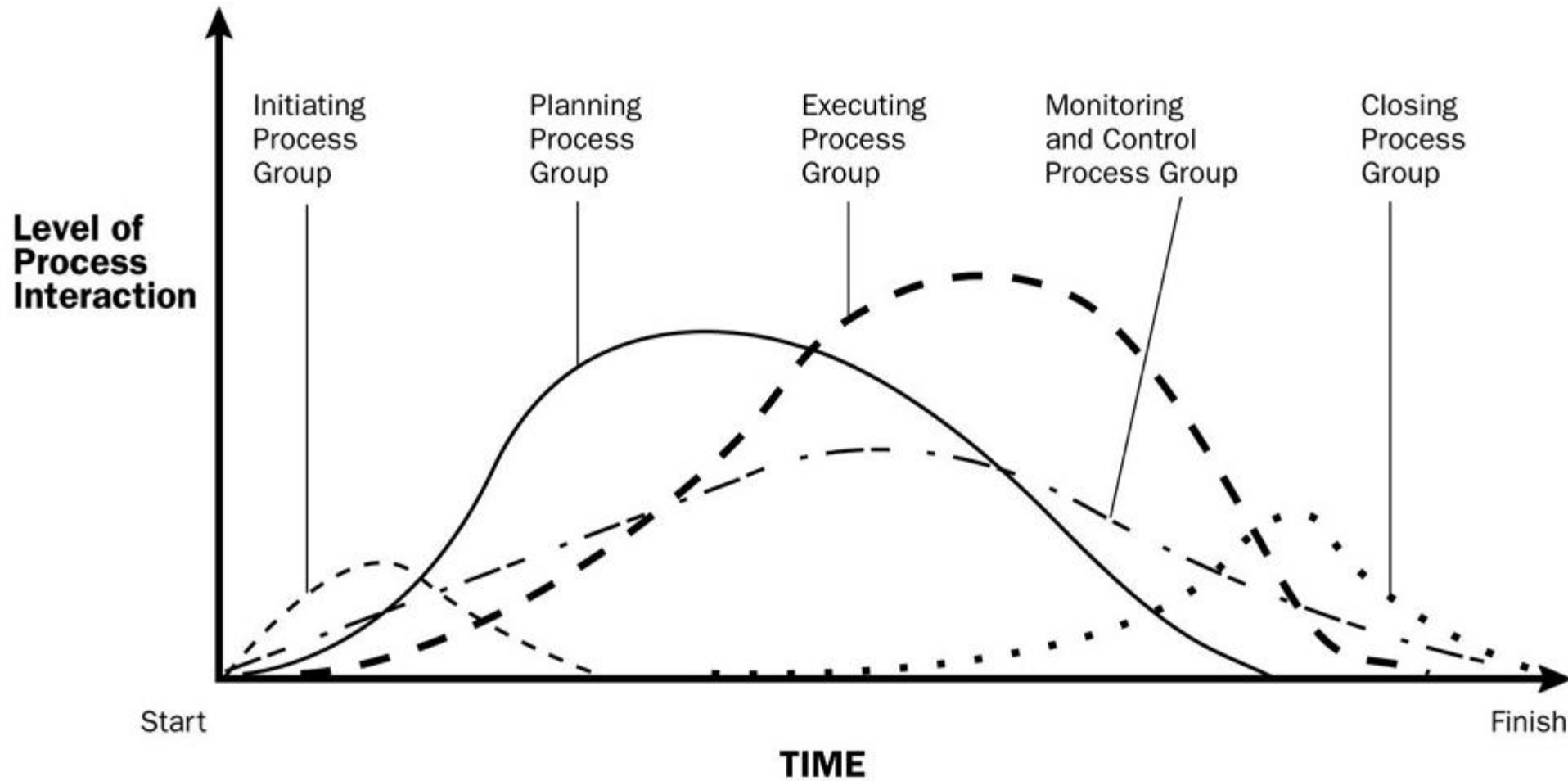
Project Lifecycle



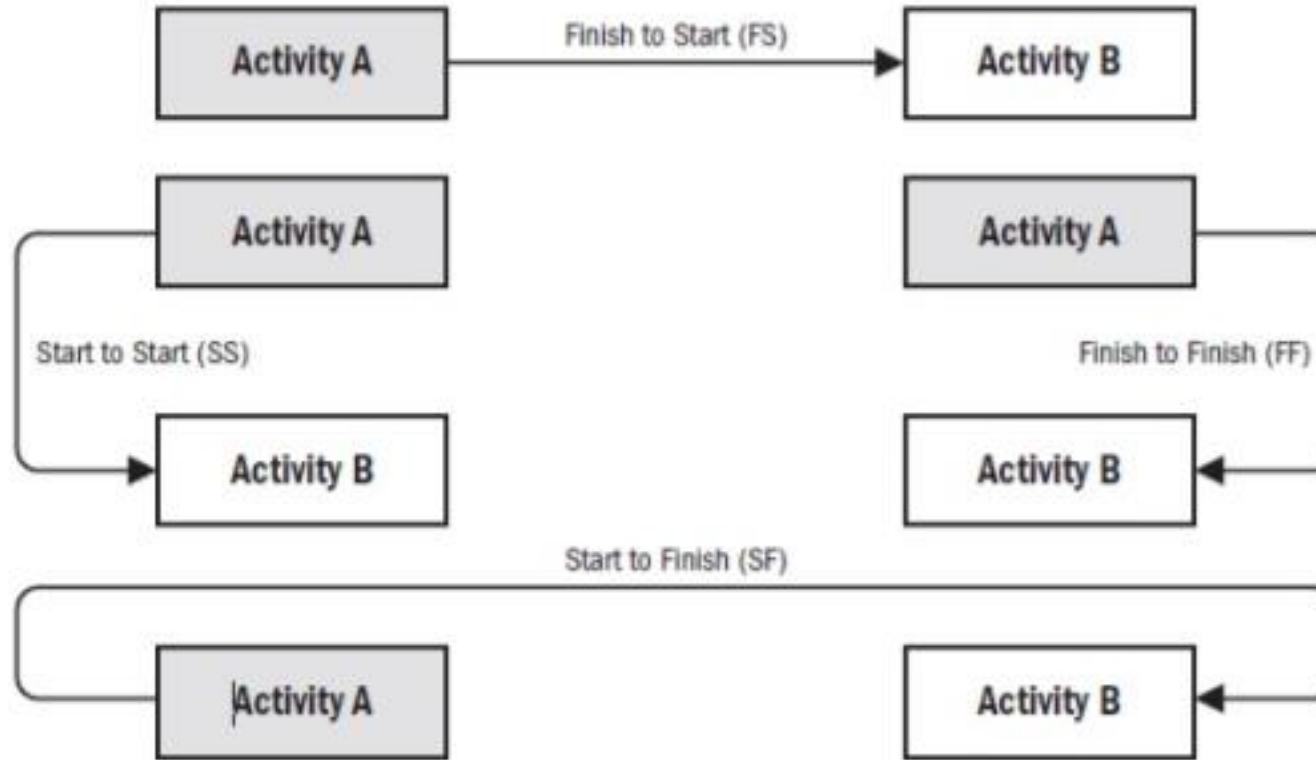
Impact of Variables



Process Group Interactions



Precedence Diagram



Earned Value Management (EVM)

Schedule
Variance

$EV - PV$

Cost
Variance

Budget Deficit /
Surplus

$EV - AC$

@End of Project

$PV - AC$

Schedule
Performance Index

It measures how
efficiently the project
team is using its time

EV / PV

$SPI < 1.0$
**Less Work Done than
Planned**

$SPI > 1.0$
**More Work Done than
Planned**

Cost Performance
Index

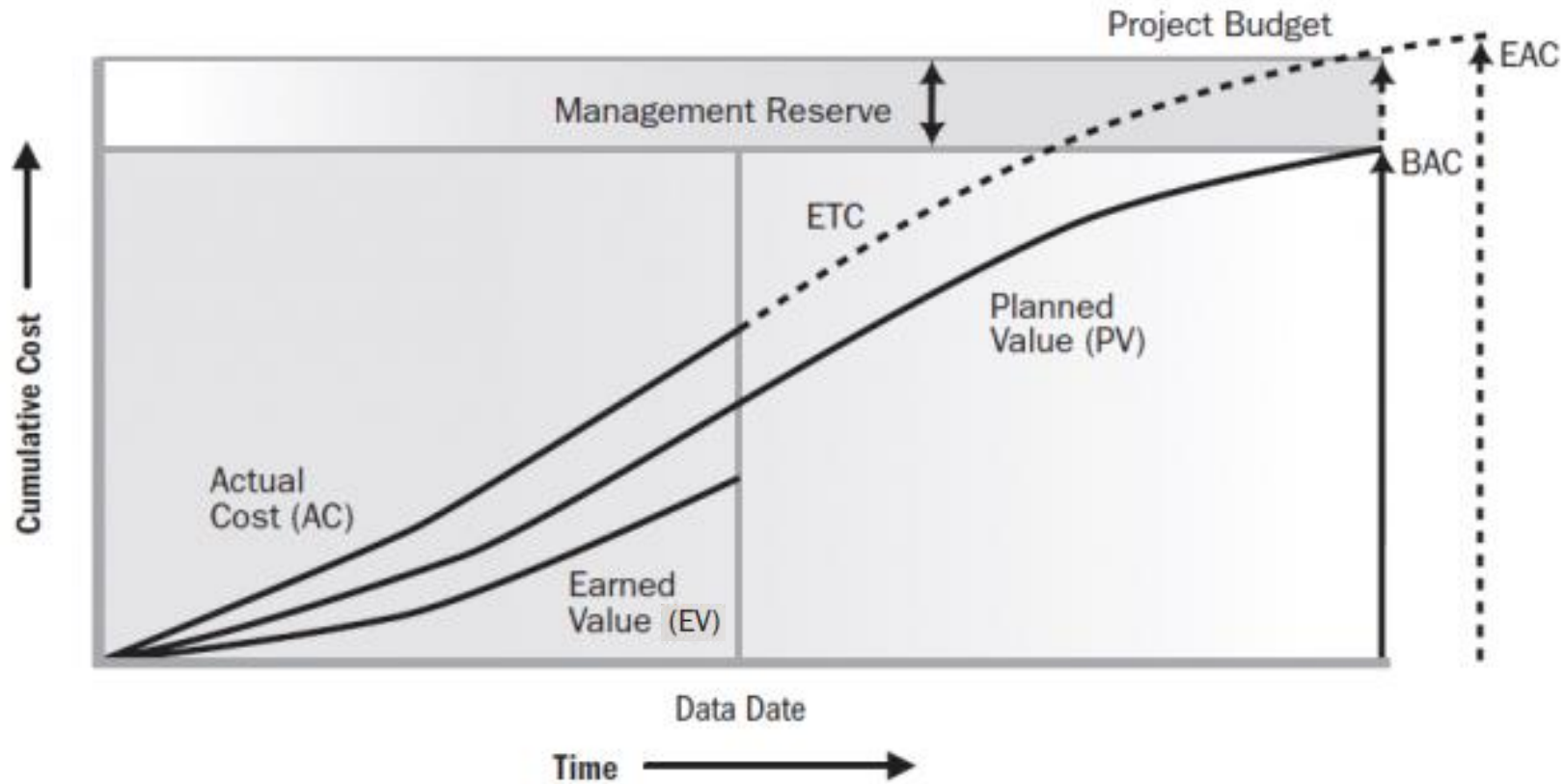
It measures the cost
efficiency of the
budgeted resources

EV / AC

$CPI < 1.0$
Cost Overrun

$CPI > 1.0$
Cost Underrun

Earned Value Management (EVM)



Early Warning / Forecasting

Estimate At Completion EAC

- 1 $EAC = AC + ETC$
- 2 $EAC = AC + (BAC - EV)$
- 3 $EAC = BAC / CPI$
- 4 $EAC = AC + (BAC - EV) / (CPI * SPI)$

Estimate To Complete ETC

Estimate To Complete (ETC) involves making projections of conditions and events in the project's future based on current performance information and other knowledge available at the time of forecast

TCPI

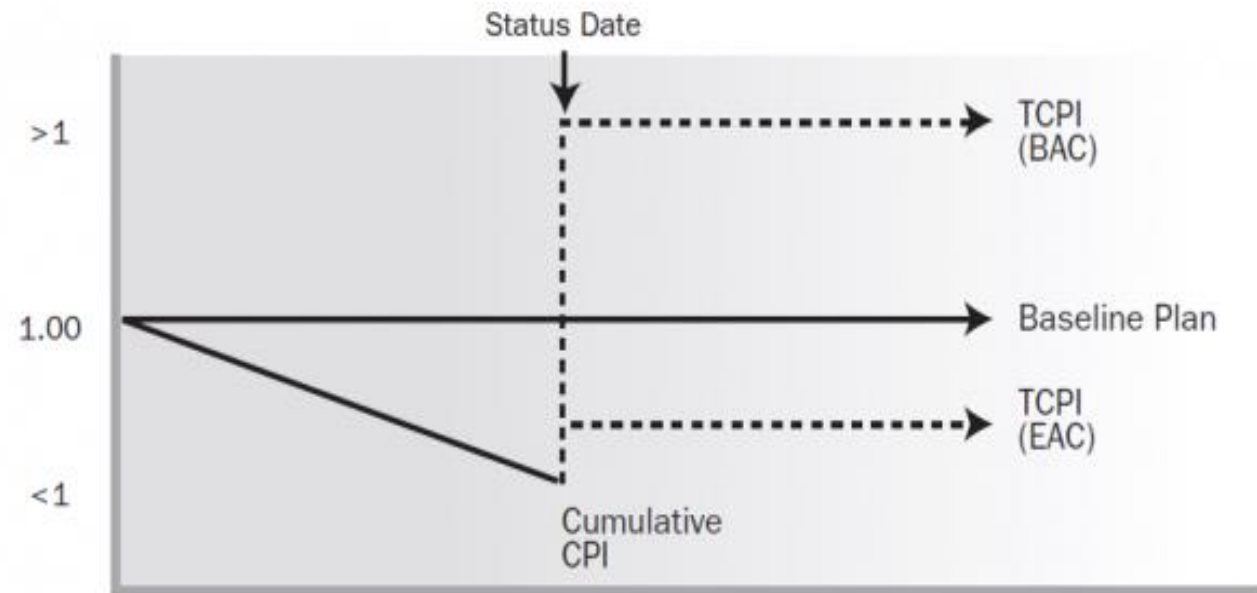
To Complete Performance Index indicates the Cost Performance required to be achieved with remaining resources.

$$\text{TCPI (BAC)} = (\text{BAC}-\text{EV}) / (\text{BAC}-\text{AC})$$

$$\text{TCPI (EAC)} = (\text{BAC}-\text{EV}) / (\text{EAC}-\text{AC})$$

TCPI (BAC) is expressed as Cost to finish the outstanding work to the remaining budget. Whether TCPI (BAC) is achievable is a judgement call based on a number of considerations such as risk, schedule, technical performance etc.

TCPI (EAC) indicates the current level of performance



Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Work Remaining (BAC-EV)}}{\text{Funds Remaining (BAC-AC) or (EAC-AC)}} = \text{TCPI}$$

Performance Reviews

Variance Analysis

An explanation of the Cost Variance or Schedule Variance by identifying cause, impact, corrective actions, etc.

Variance At Completion

$$VAC = EV - PV$$

Trend Analysis

performance over time to track improvement or deterioration

BAC Vs EAC

Earned Value Performance

Compares the performance measurement baseline to actual schedule and cost performance

Summary So Far...



Project Management Techniques

Waterfall

- Traditional Approach – Tasks to be completed in sequence
- To be used for projects with maximum inputs known
- Clear Structure and Easy to track
- Improved Risk and Quality Management

- Longer Delivery timelines
- Limited Flexibility for innovation
- Limited opportunity of getting feedback
- Longer planning and gestation period

Agile/Scrum

- Iterative and Adaptive approach
- To be used for projects with maximum unknowns
- Scrum management
- Frequent deliverables in sprints

- Shorter lead time for value delivery
- Flexible for innovation and improvisation
- Frequent feedback opportunities
- Backlog Management and grooming

Kanban

- Visual way of agile project Management
- Boards – To-Do, In-Progress, Done, Backlog
- Improved workflow
- Improved efficiency

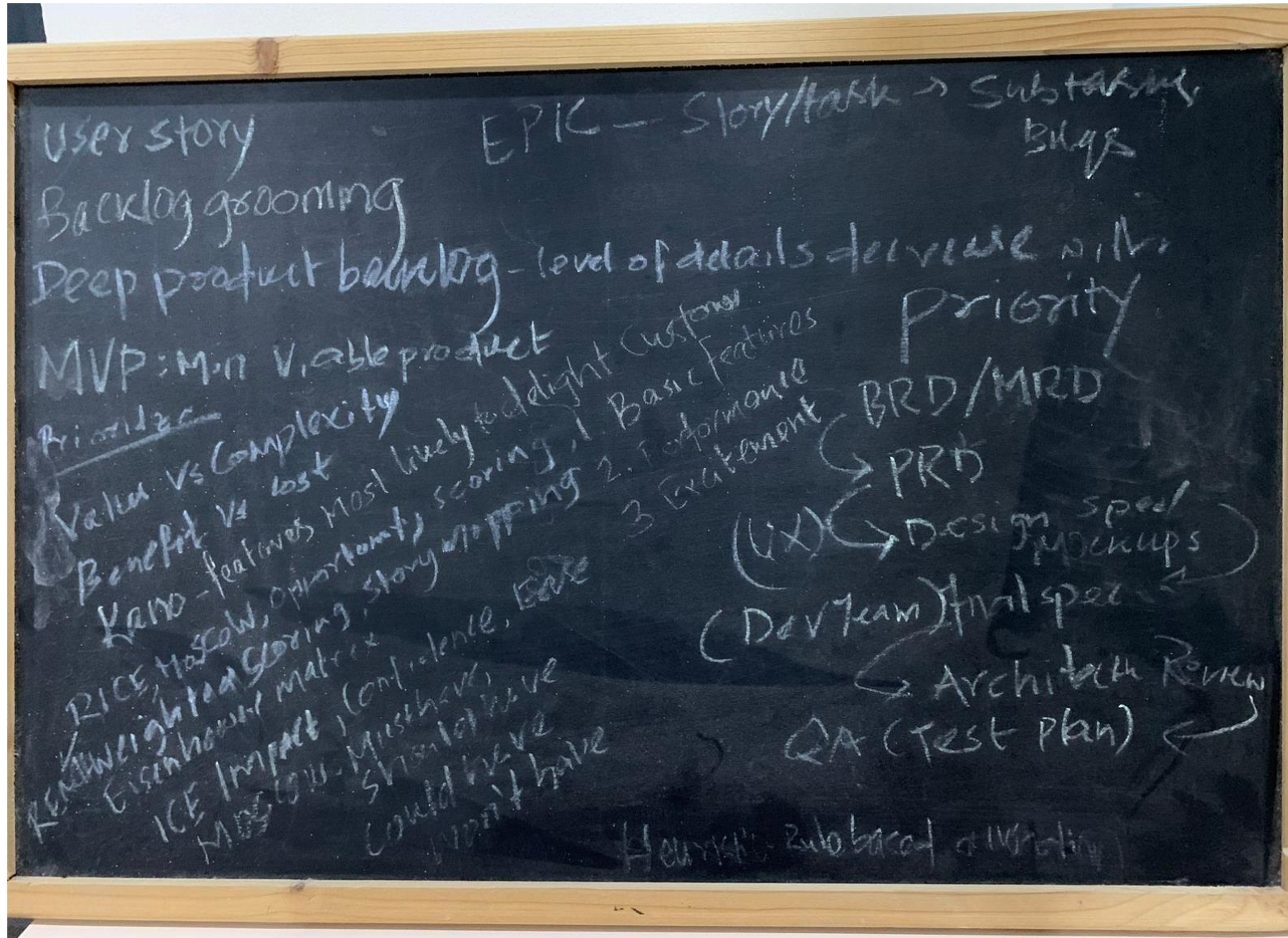
- Limited work focus at a time
- Encourage acts of leadership at all levels

Lean

- Reduce waste in the process
- Identify value across work streams
- Continuous improvement
- Establish pull system for task assignment

- Problem solving tools & techniques (6 sigma)
- Ensures higher quality products/services
- Increased innovation & creativity
- Improved inventory management

Agile Project Management

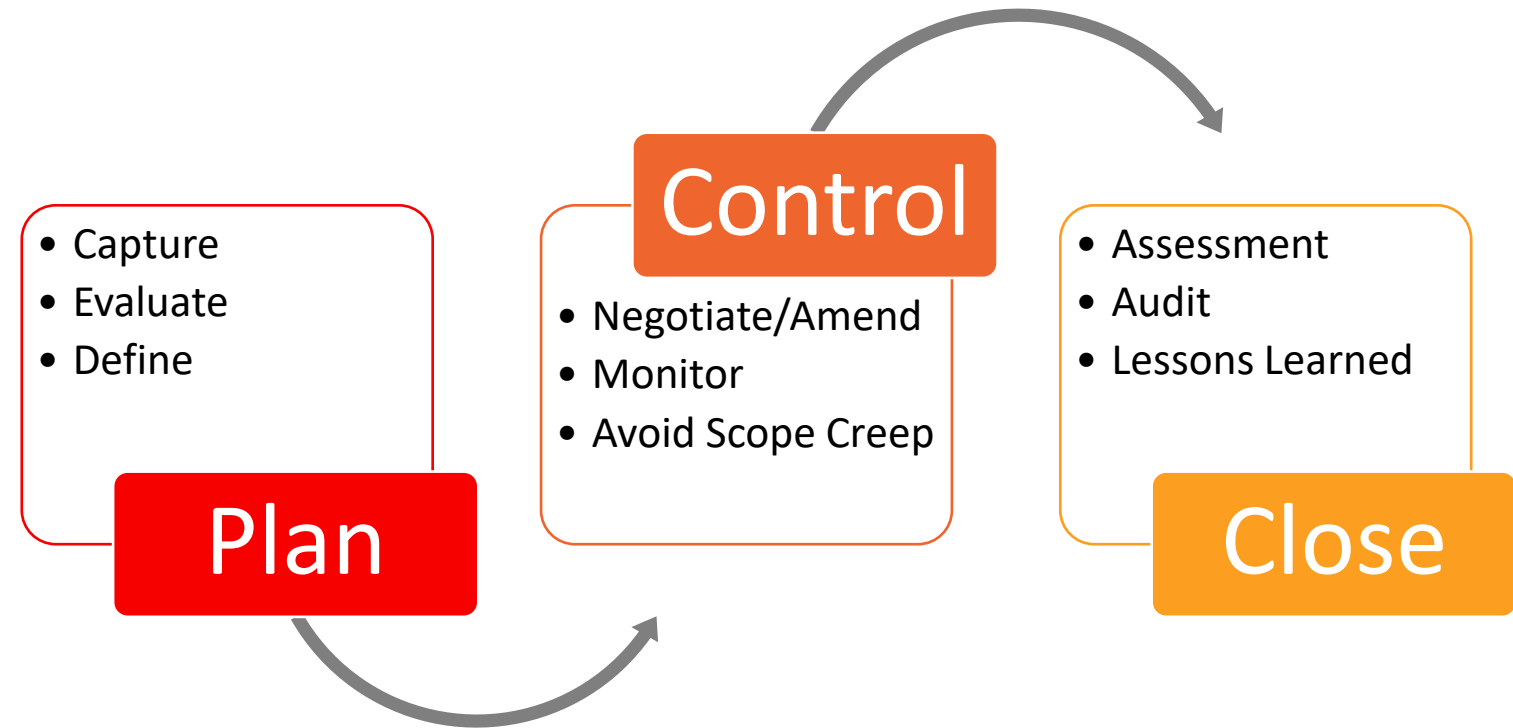


Project Management Knowledge Areas



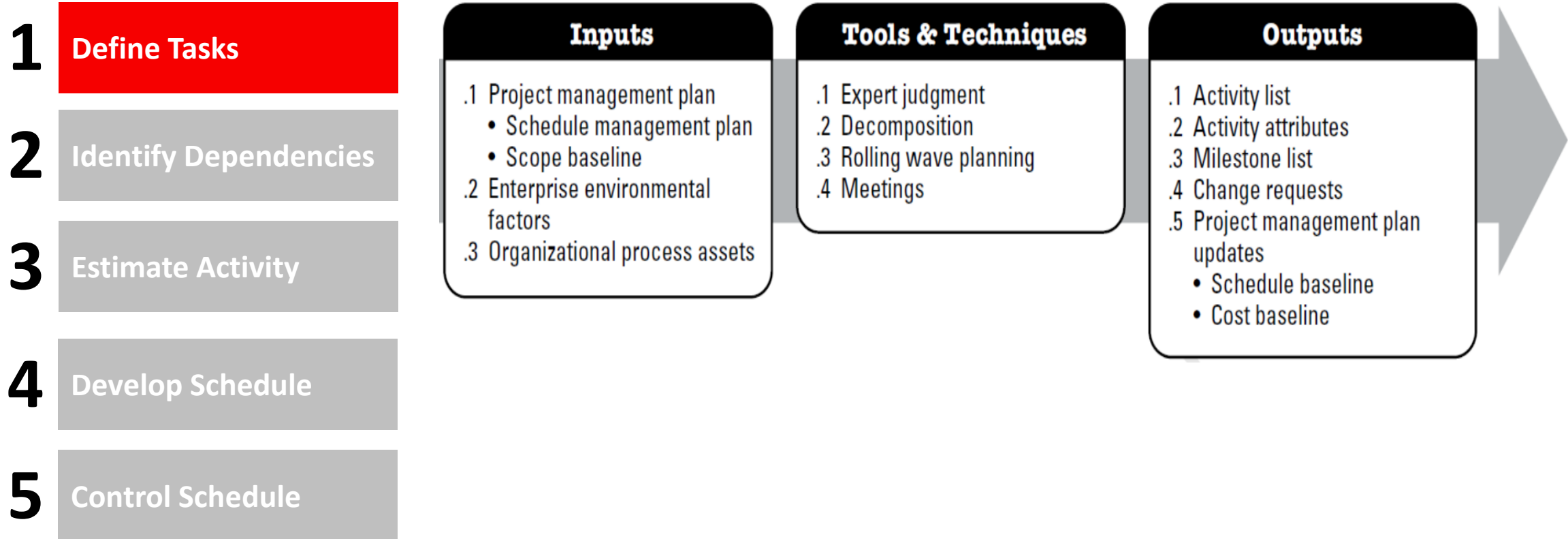
Scope Management

- 1 Plan
- 2 Conduct
- 3 Control

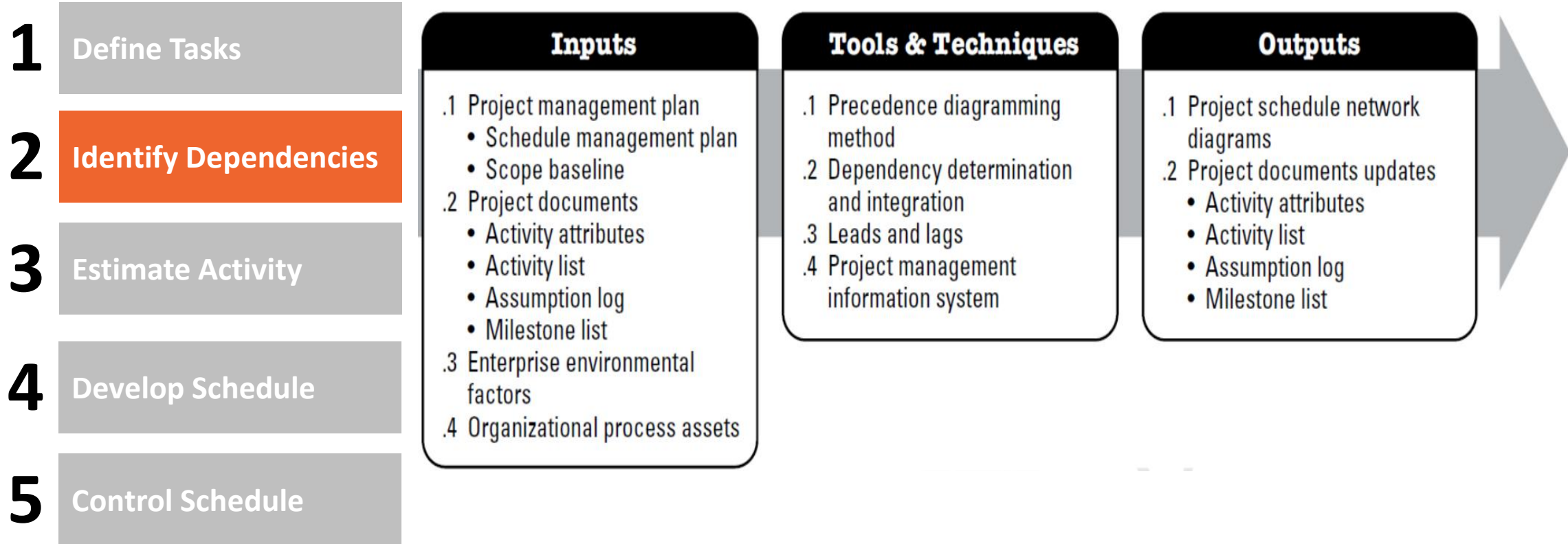


Scope: Detailed set of deliverables or features of a Project

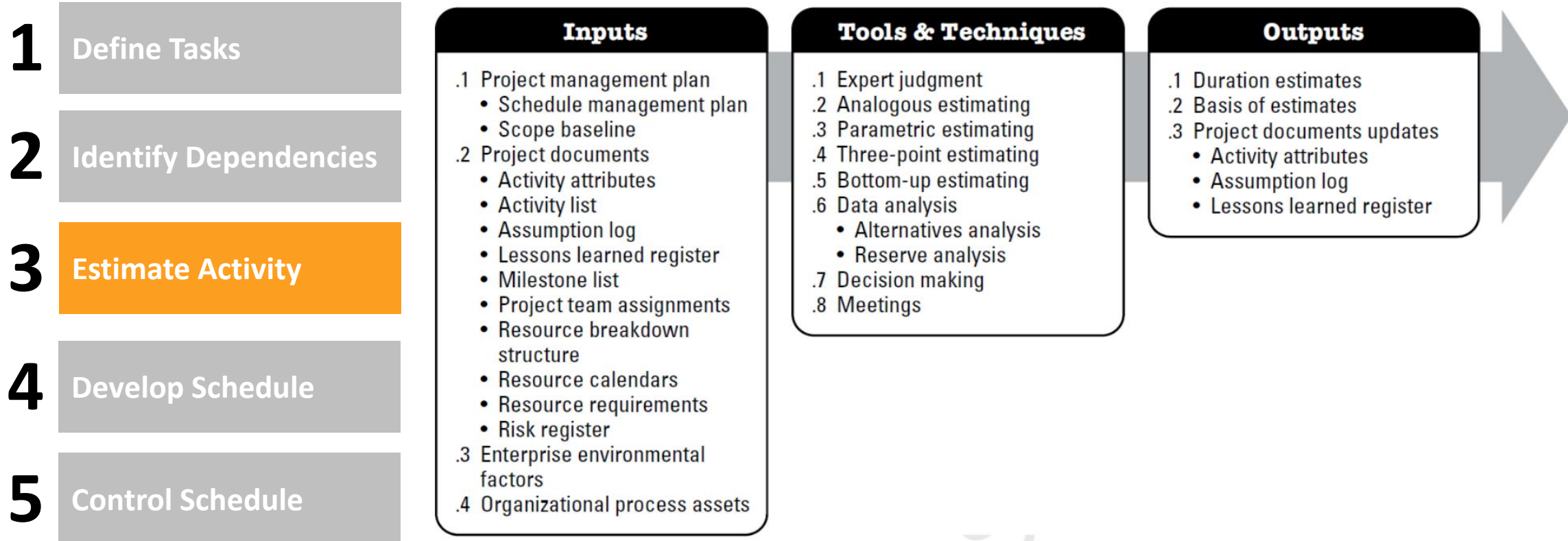
Schedule Management



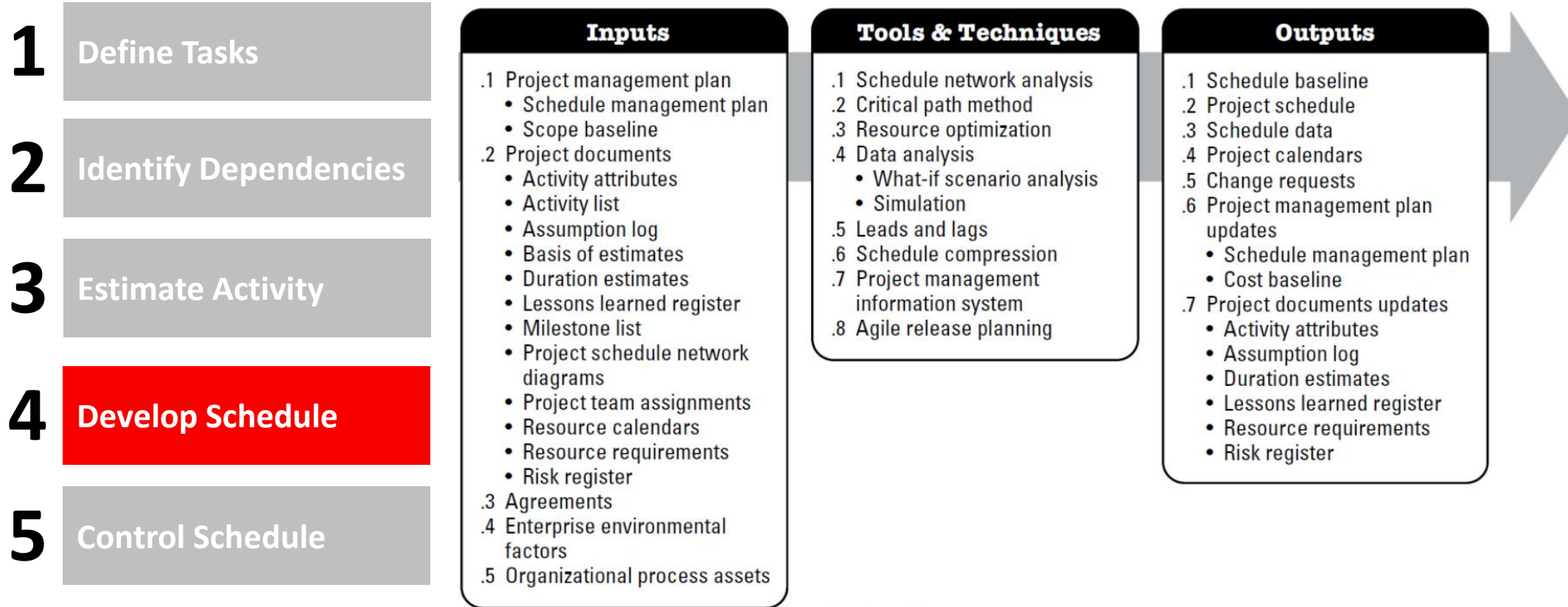
Schedule Management



Schedule Management

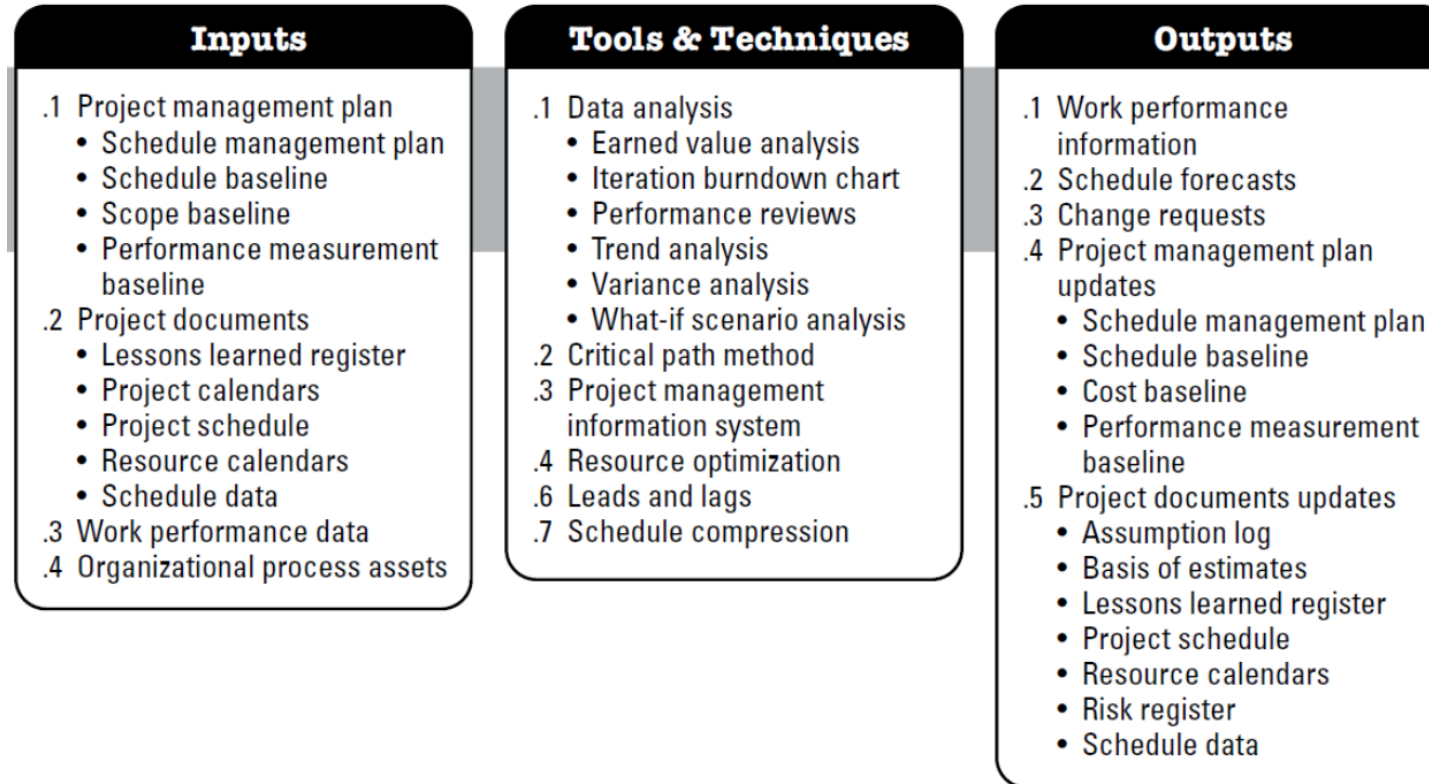


Schedule Management

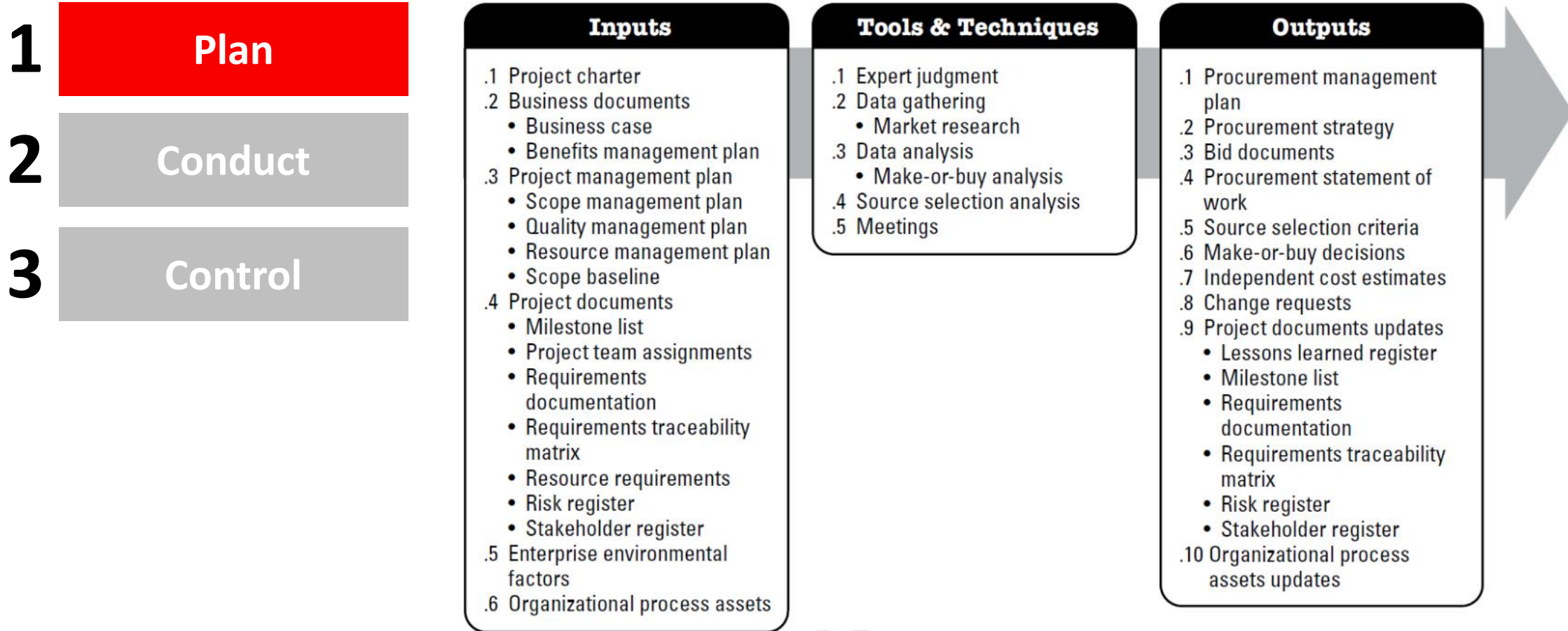


Schedule Management

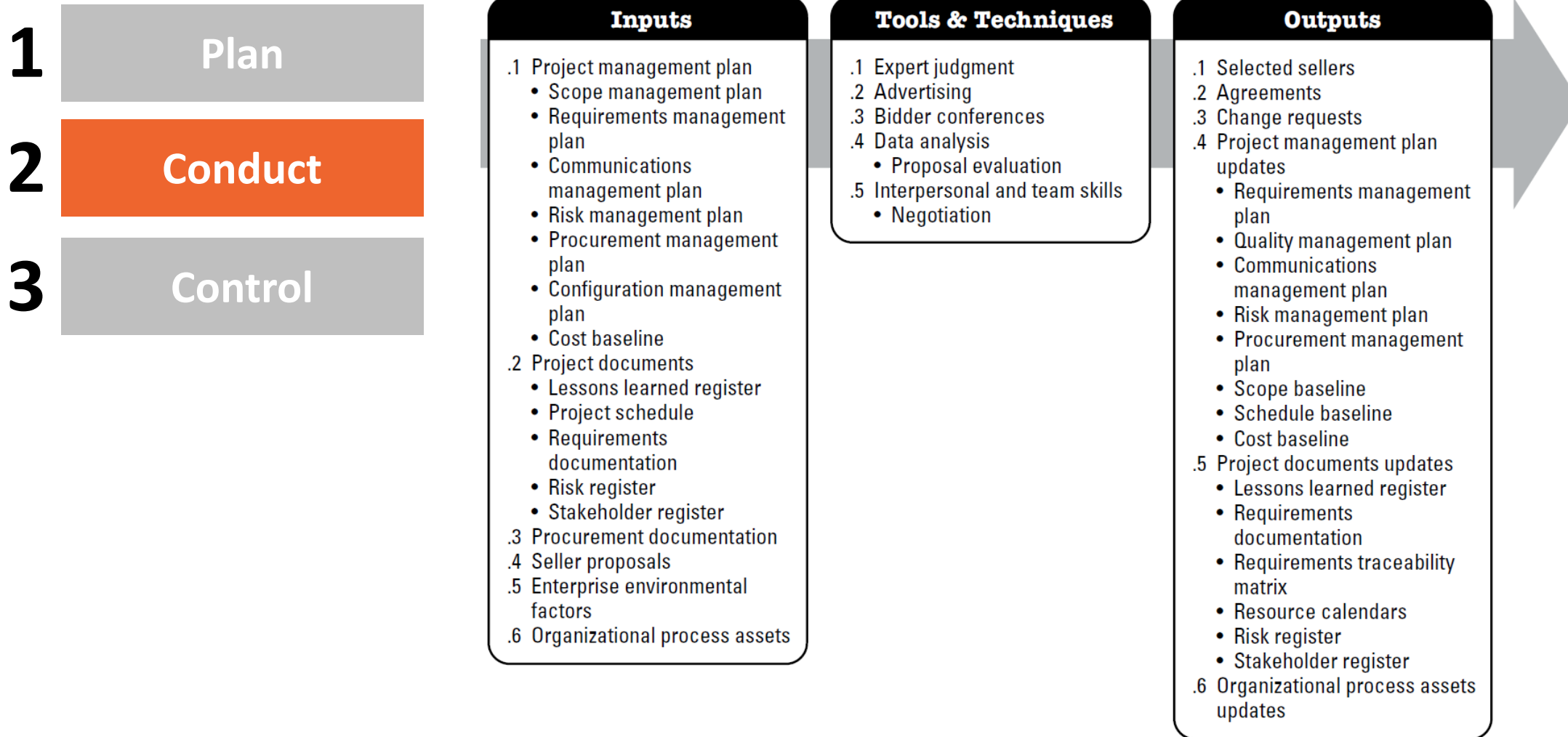
- 1 Define Tasks
- 2 Identify Dependencies
- 3 Estimate Activity
- 4 Develop Schedule
- 5 Control Schedule



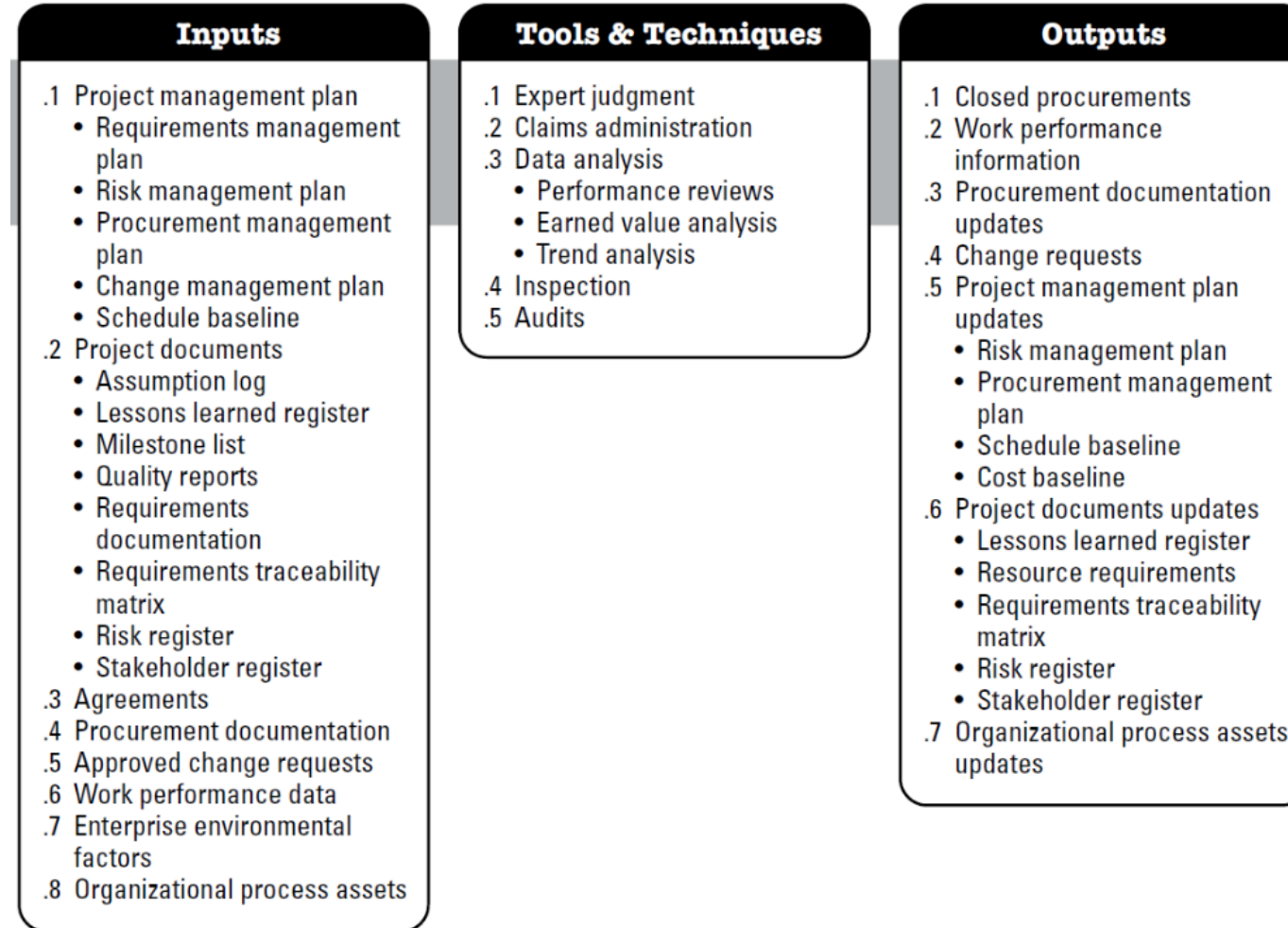
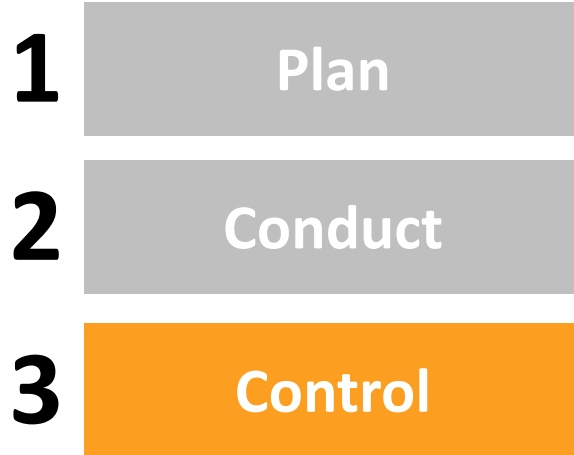
Procurement Management



Procurement Management



Procurement Management



Stakeholder Management

1 Identify Stakeholder

2 Plan Stakeholder Engagement

3 Manage Stakeholder Engagement

4 Monitor Stakeholder Engagement

Inputs

- .1 Project charter
- .2 Business documents
 - Business case
 - Benefits management plan
- .3 Project management plan
 - Communications management plan
 - Stakeholder engagement plan
- .4 Project documents
 - Change log
 - Issue log
 - Requirements documentation
- .5 Agreements
- .6 Enterprise environmental factors
- .7 Organizational process assets

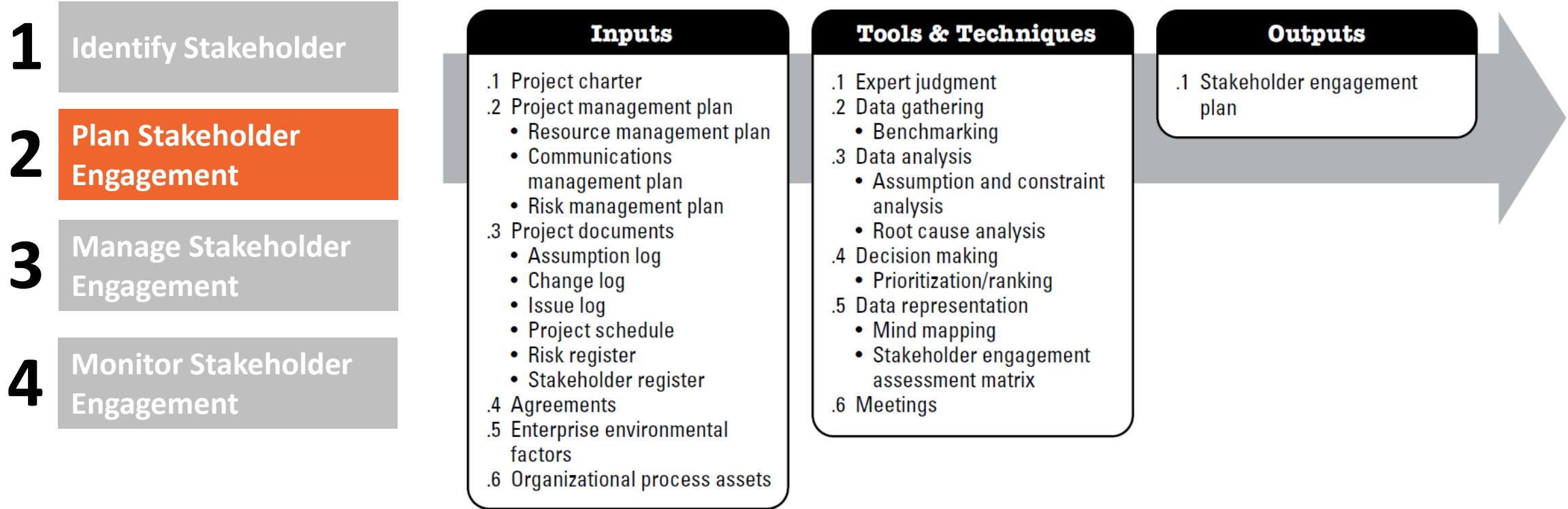
Tools & Techniques

- .1 Expert judgment
- .2 Data gathering
 - Questionnaires and surveys
 - Brainstorming
- .3 Data analysis
 - Stakeholder analysis
 - Document analysis
- .4 Data representation
 - Stakeholder mapping/representation
- .5 Meetings

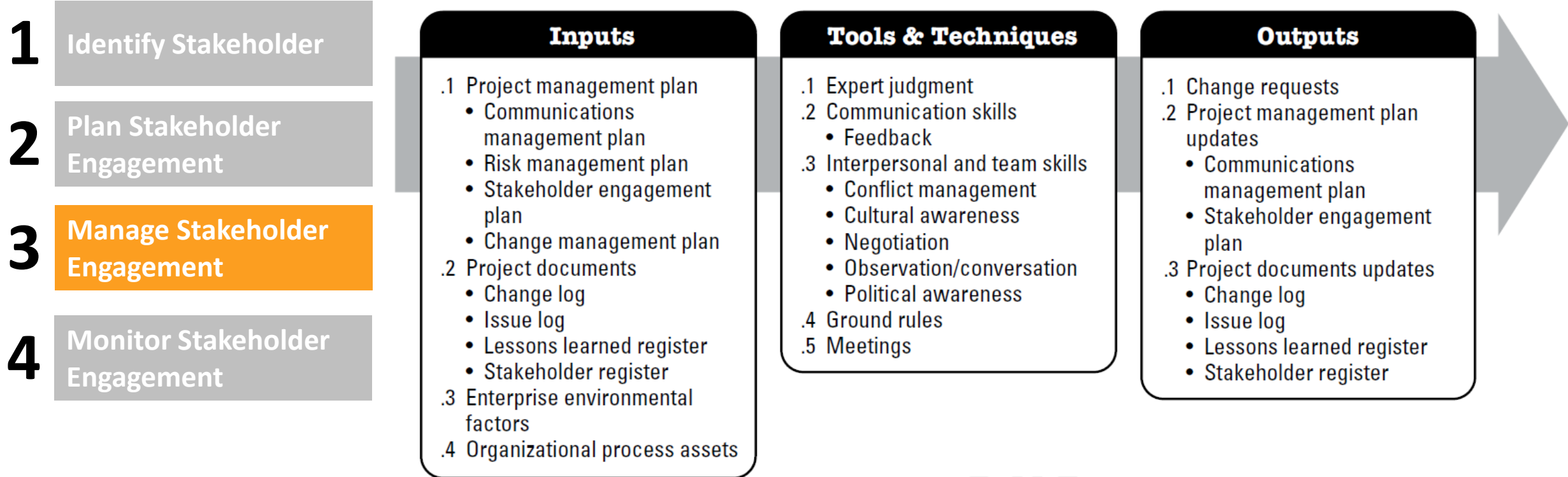
Outputs

- .1 Stakeholder register
- .2 Change requests
- .3 Project management plan updates
 - Requirements management plan
 - Communications management plan
 - Risk management plan
 - Stakeholder engagement plan
- .4 Project documents updates
 - Assumption log
 - Issue log
 - Risk register

Stakeholder Management



Stakeholder Management



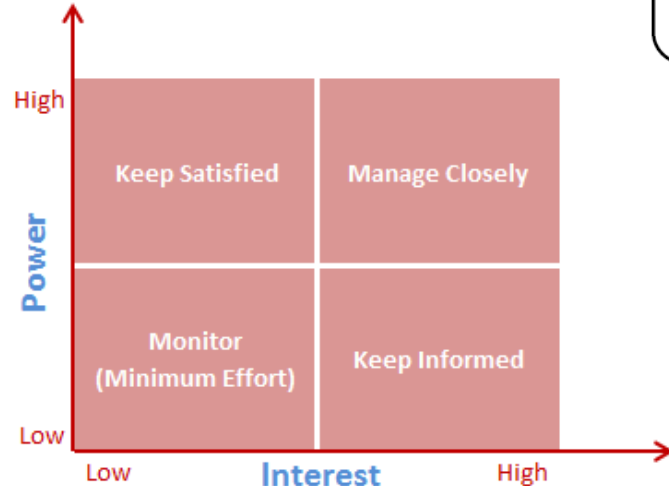
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- 3 Manage Stakeholder Engagement
- 4 **Monitor Stakeholder Engagement**

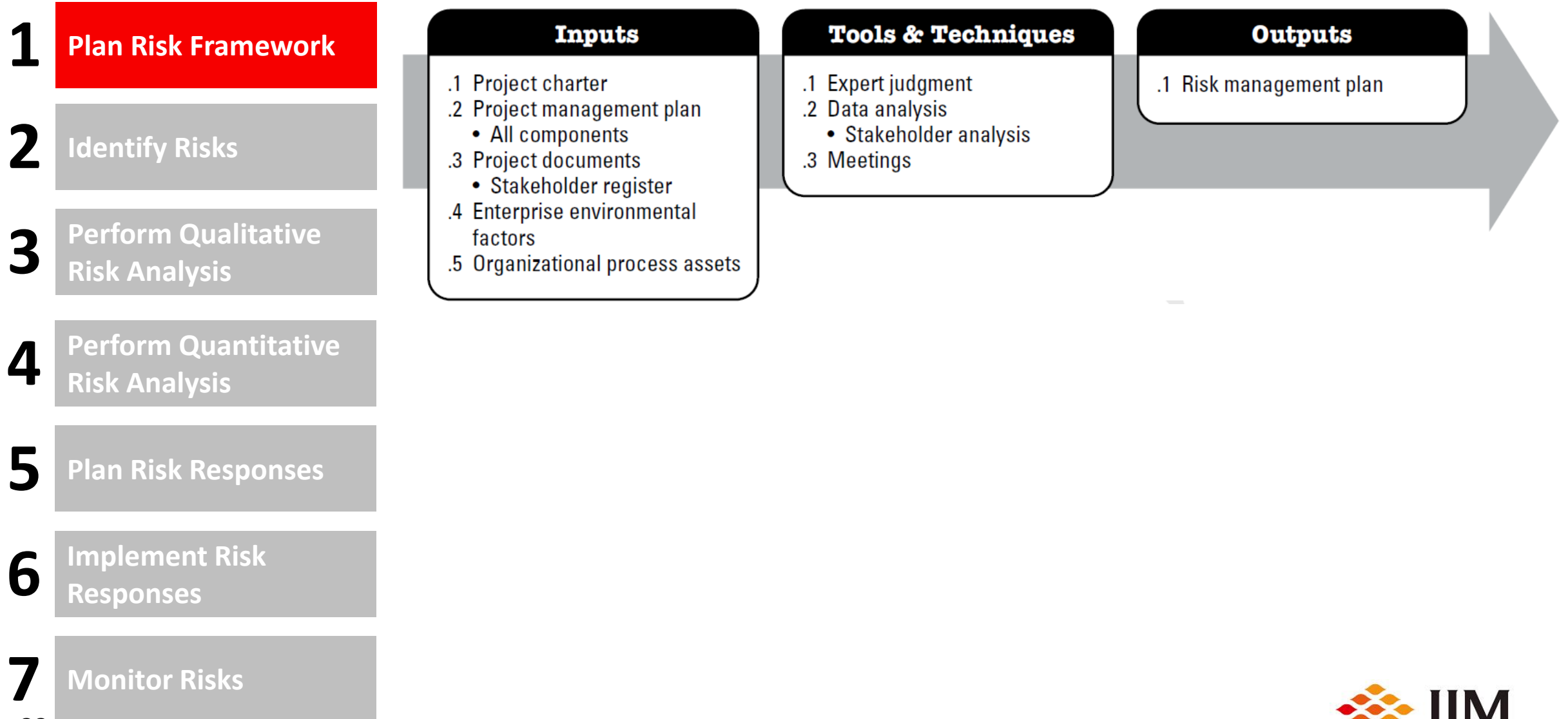
- Inputs**
- .1 Project management plan
 - Resource management plan
 - Communications management plan
 - Stakeholder engagement plan
 - .2 Project documents
 - Issue log
 - Lessons learned register
 - Project communications
 - Risk register
 - Stakeholder register
 - .3 Work performance data
 - .4 Enterprise environmental factors
 - .5 Organizational process assets

- Tools & Techniques**
- .1 Data analysis
 - Alternatives analysis
 - Root cause analysis
 - Stakeholder analysis
 - .2 Decision making
 - Multicriteria decision analysis
 - Voting
 - .3 Data representation
 - Stakeholder engagement assessment matrix
 - .4 Communication skills
 - Feedback
 - Presentations
 - .5 Interpersonal and team skills
 - Active listening
 - Cultural awareness
 - Leadership
 - Networking
 - Political awareness
 - .6 Meetings

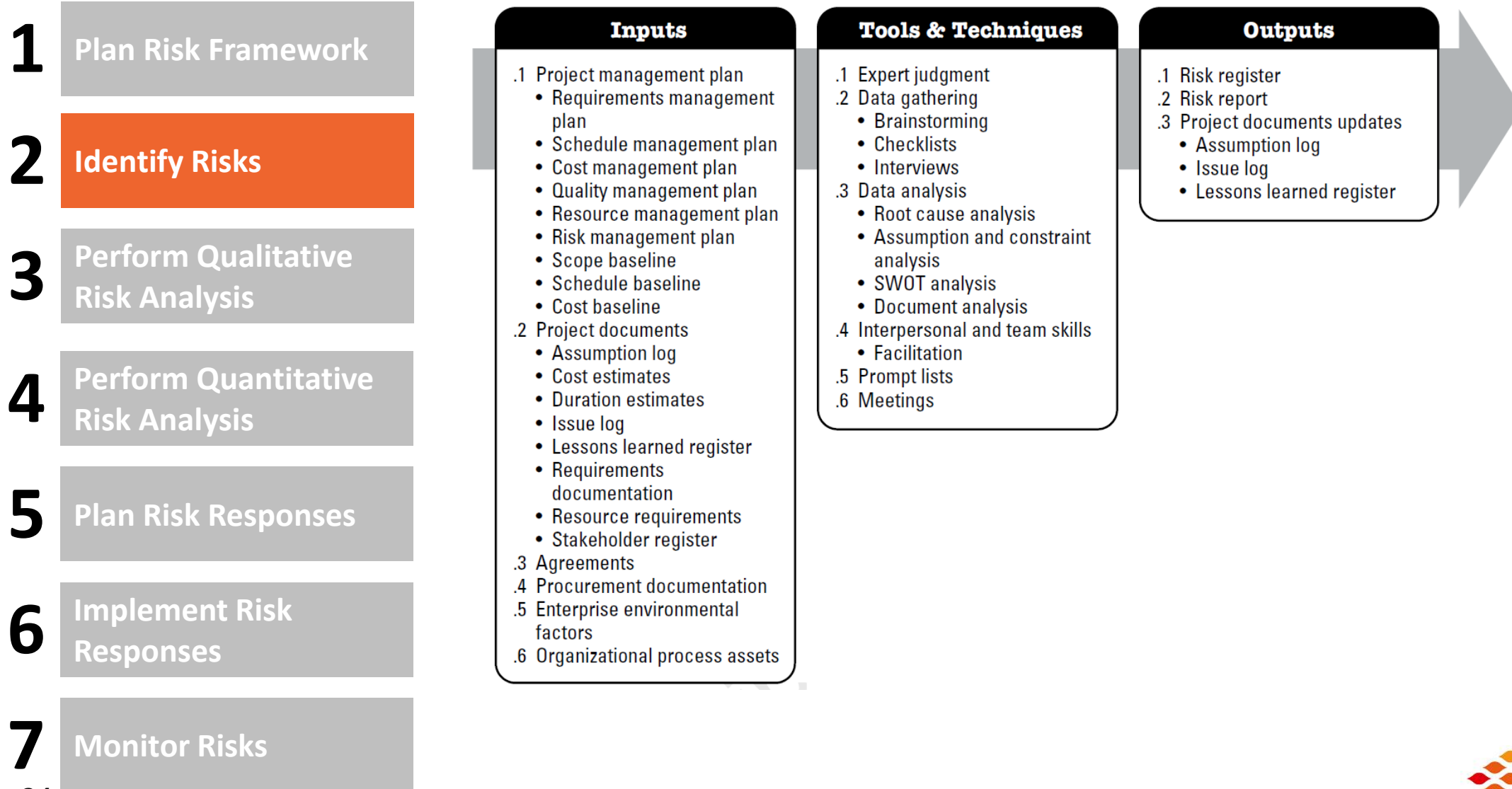
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 - Stakeholder engagement plan
 - .4 Project documents updates
 - Issue log
 - Lessons learned register
 - Risk register
 - Stakeholder register



Risk Management

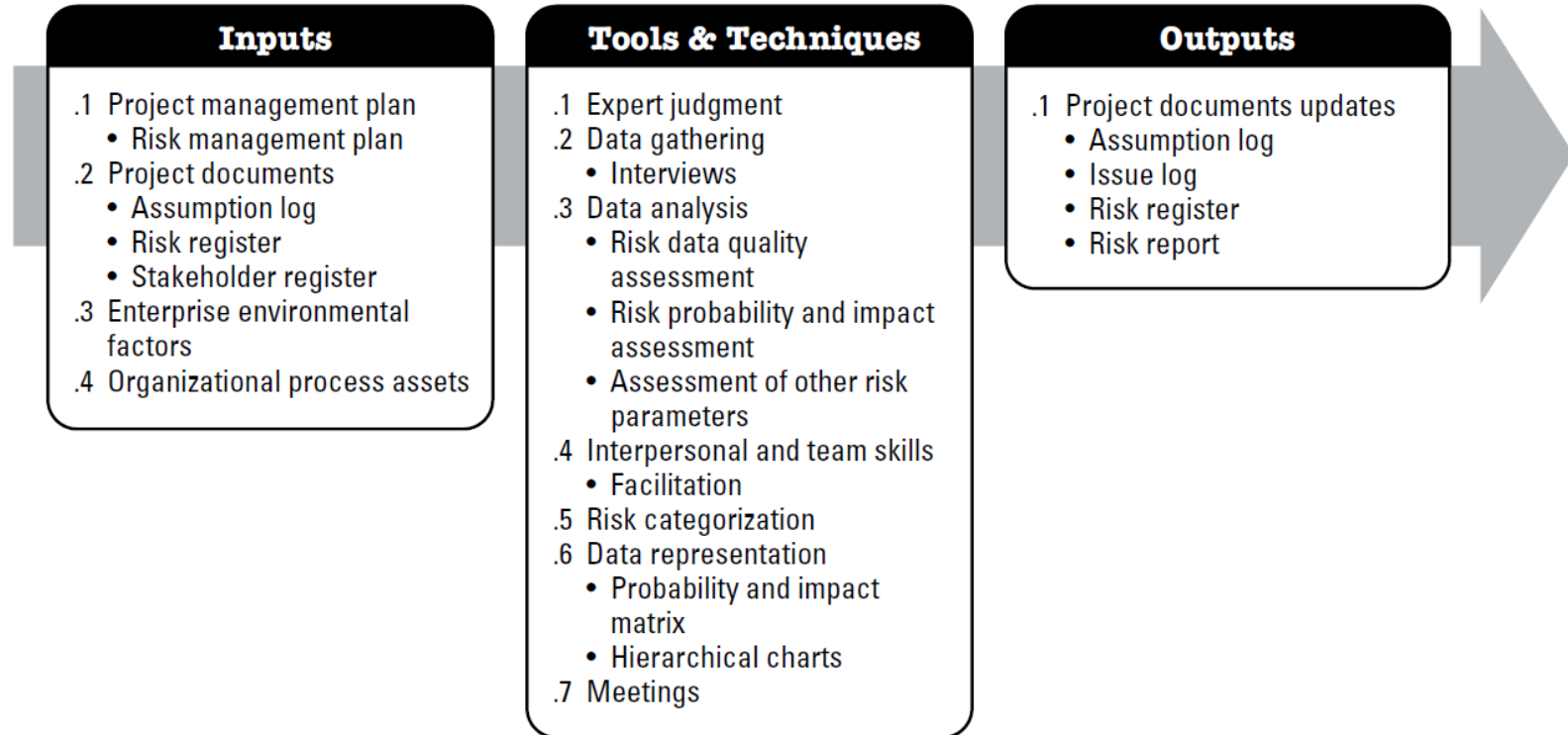


Risk Management



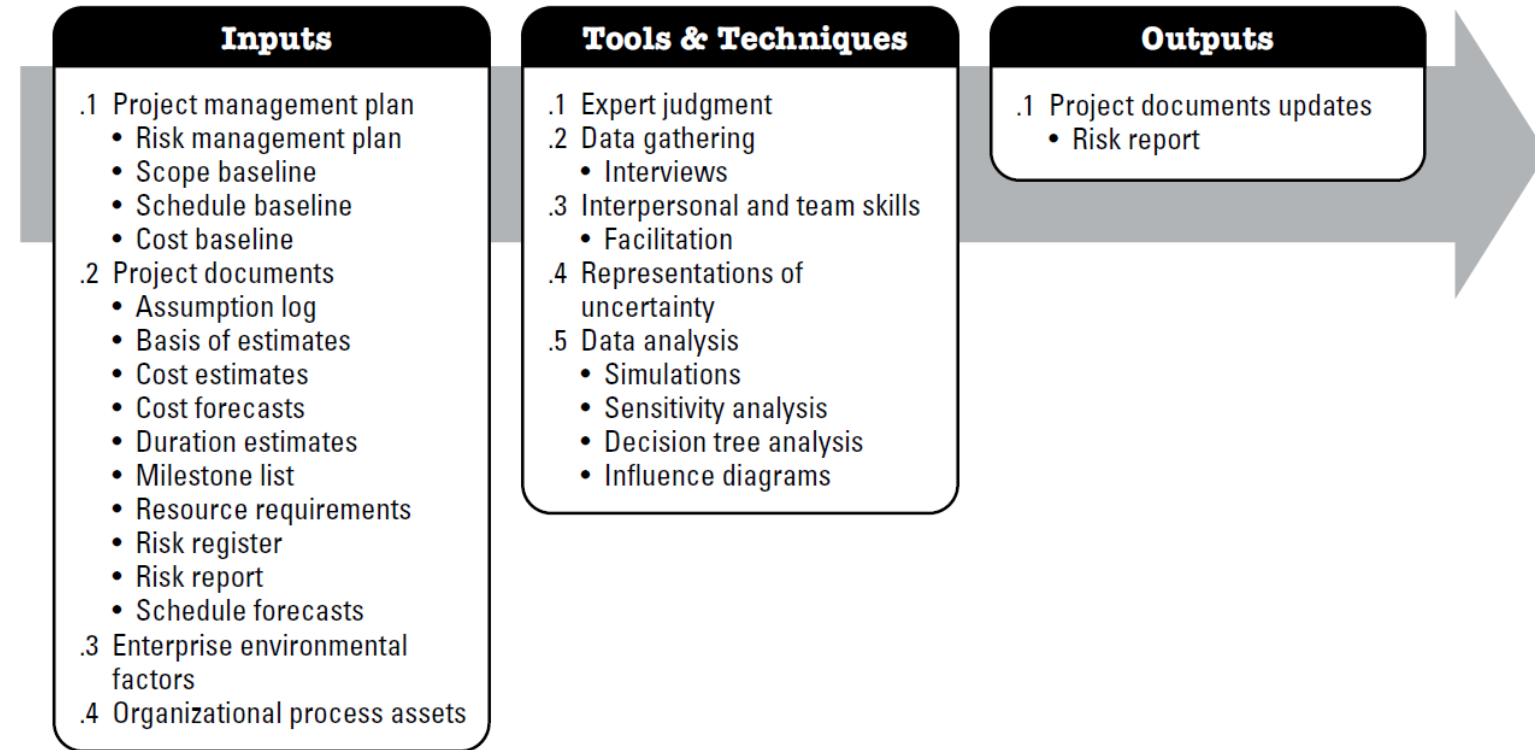
Risk Management

- 1 Plan Risk Framework
- 2 Identify Risks
- 3 Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
- 4 Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis
- 5 Plan Risk Responses
- 6 Implement Risk Responses
- 7 Monitor Risks



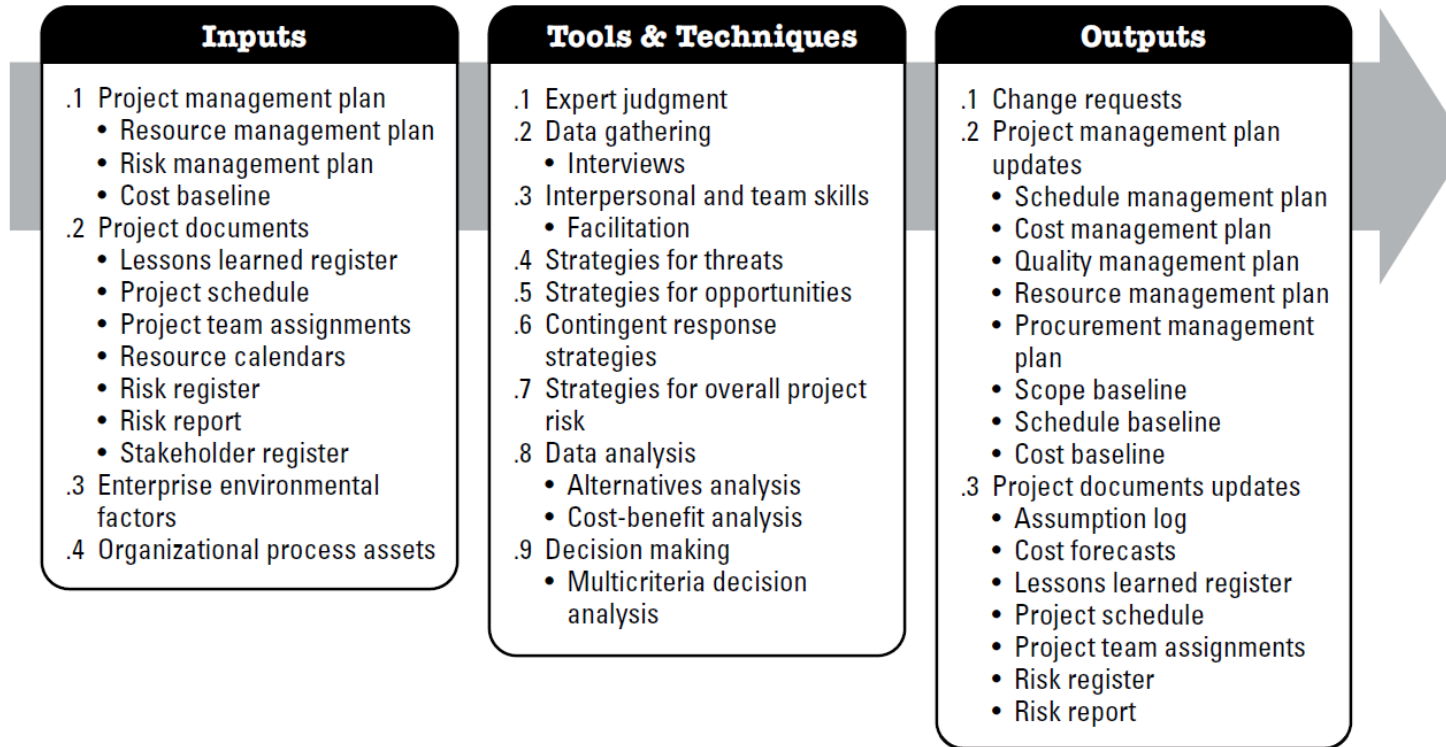
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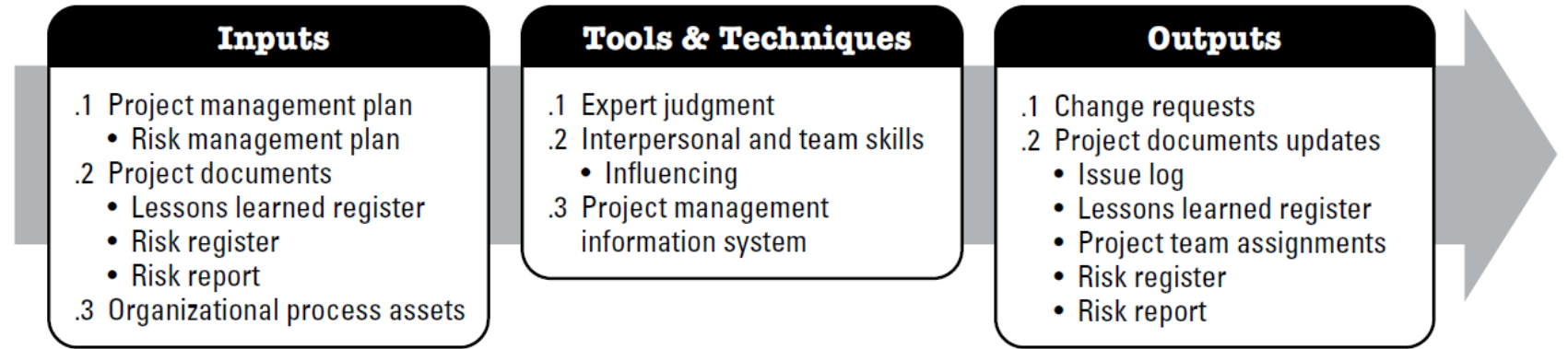
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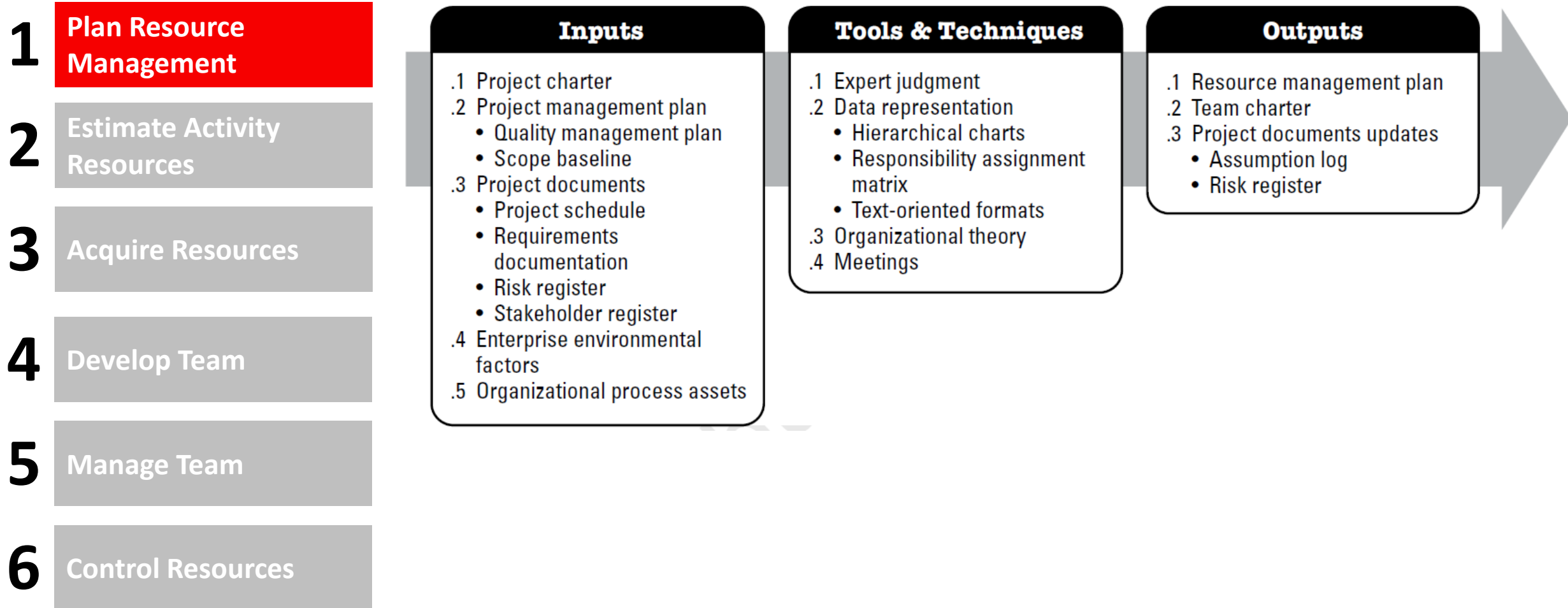


Risk Management

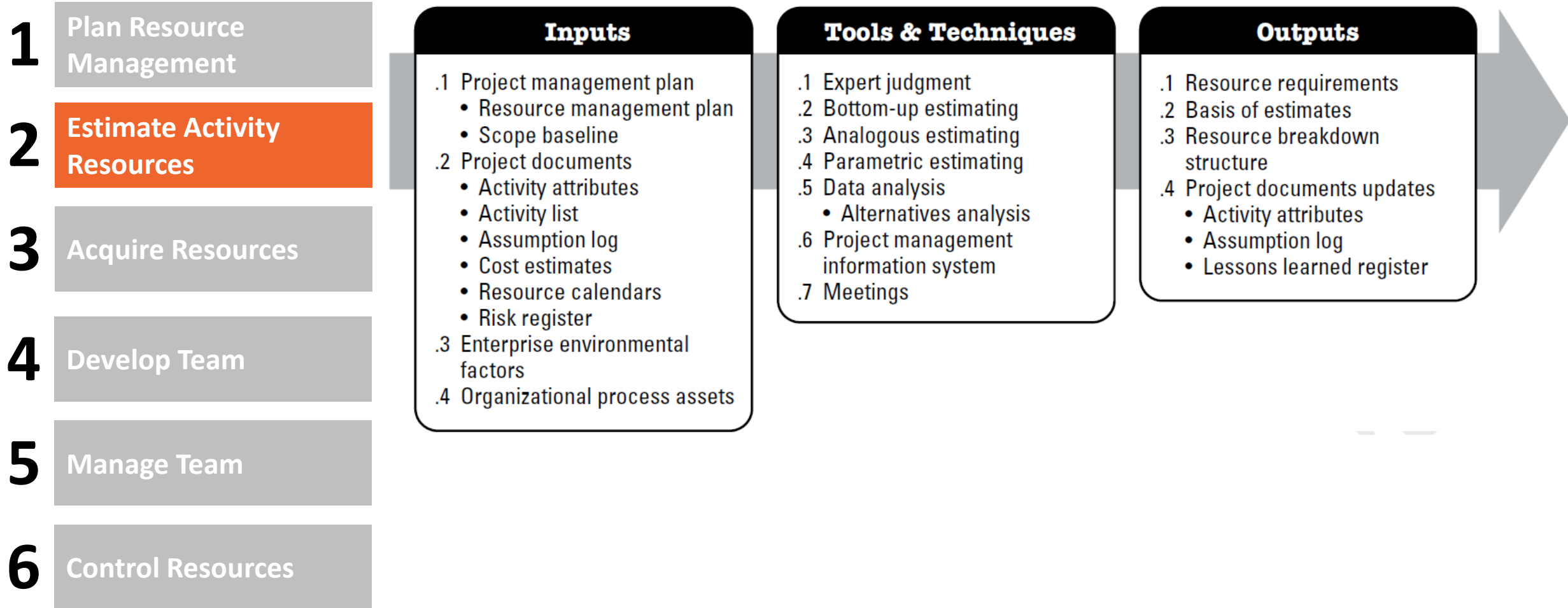
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Resource Management

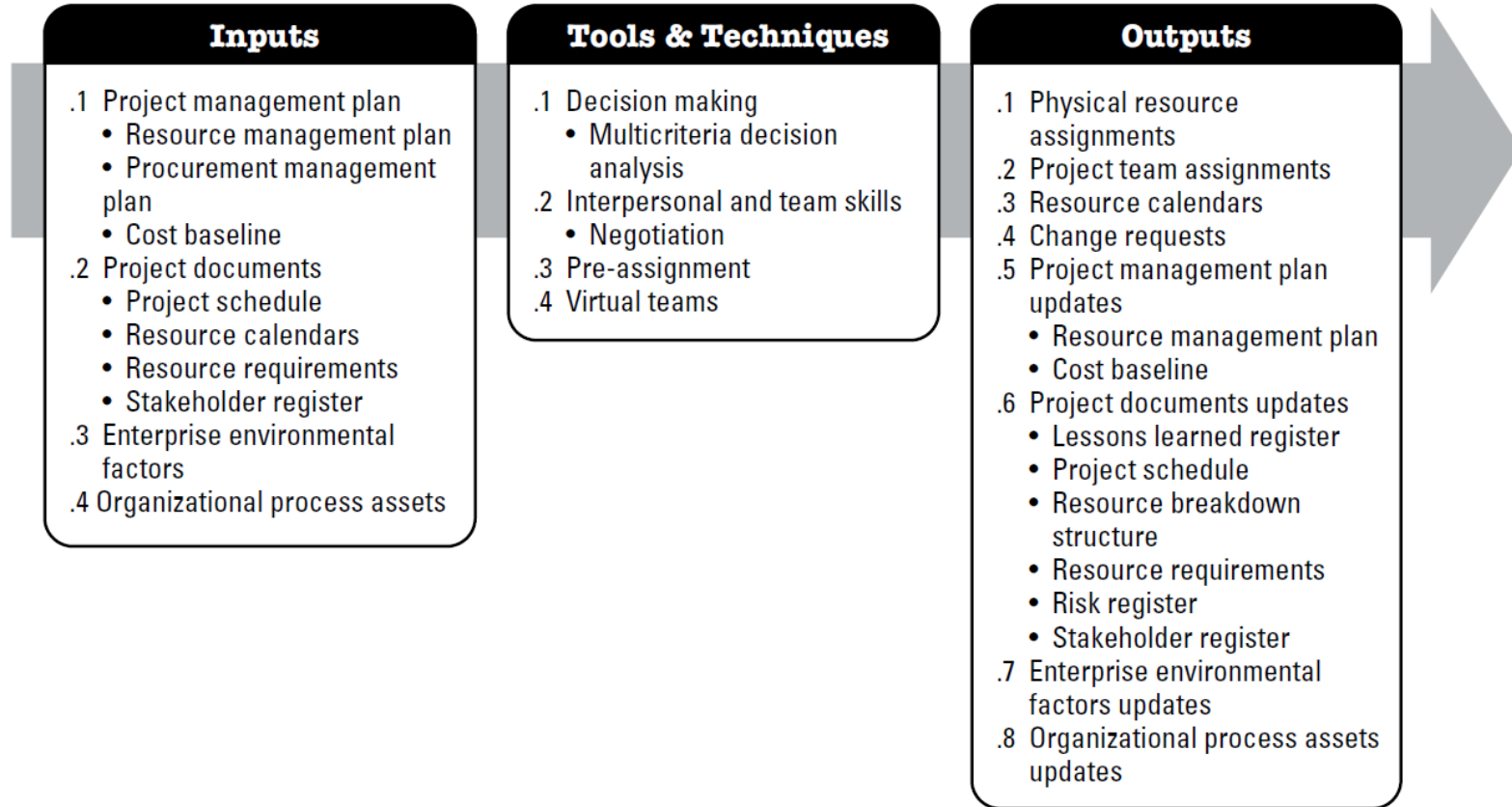


Resource Management



Resource Management

- 1 Plan Resource Management
- 2 Estimate Activity Resources
- 3 **Acquire Resources**
- 4 Develop Team
- 5 Manage Team
- 6 Control Resources



Resource Management

- 1 Plan Resource Management
- 2 Estimate Activity Resources
- 3 Acquire Resources
- 4 Develop Team**
- 5 Manage Team
- 6 Control Resources

Inputs

- .1 Project management plan
 - Resource management plan
- .2 Project documents
 - Lessons learned register
 - Project schedule
 - Project team assignments
 - Resource calendars
 - Team charter
- .3 Enterprise environmental factors
- .4 Organizational process assets

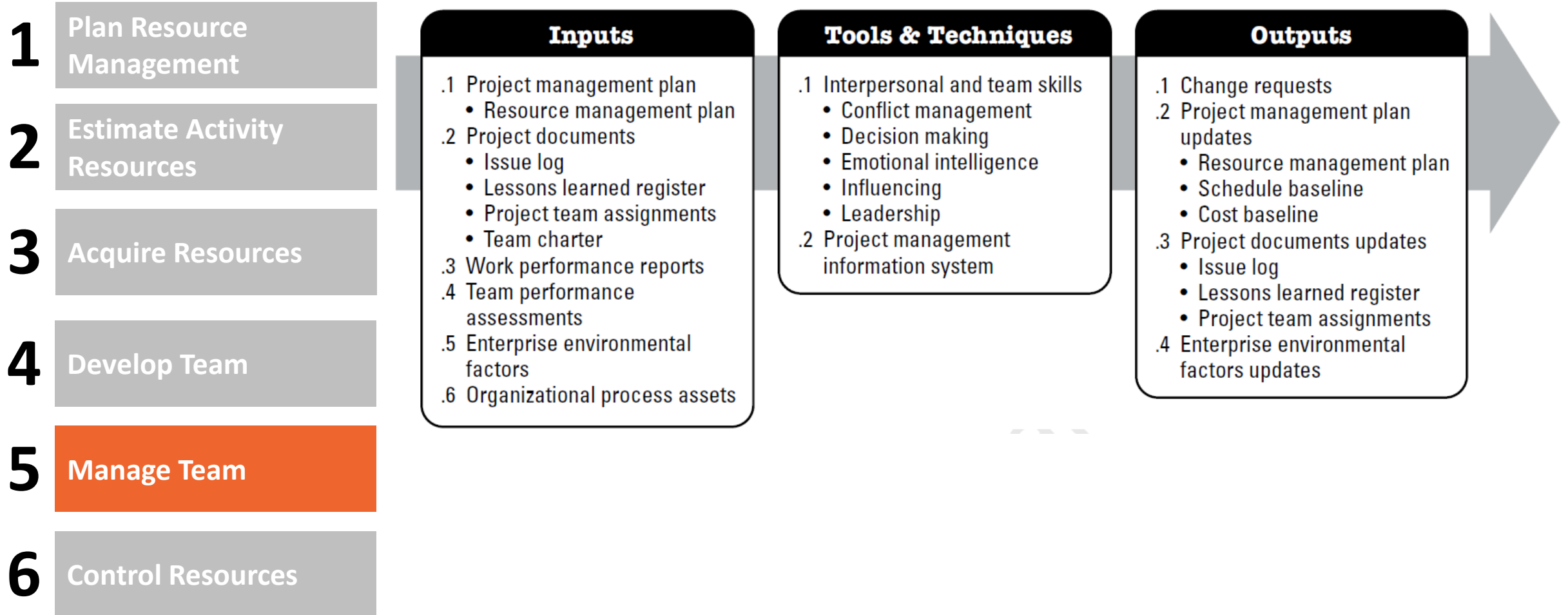
Tools & Techniques

- .1 Colocation
- .2 Virtual teams
- .3 Communication technology
- .4 Interpersonal and team skills
 - Conflict management
 - Influencing
 - Motivation
 - Negotiation
 - Team building
- .5 Recognition and rewards
- .6 Training
- .7 Individual and team assessments
- .8 Meetings

Outputs

1. Team performance assessments
- .2 Change requests
- .3 Project management plan updates
 - Resource management plan
- .4 Project documents updates
 - Lessons learned register
 - Project schedule
 - Project team assignments
 - Resource calendars
 - Team charter
- .5 Enterprise environmental factors updates
- .6 Organizational process assets updates

Resource Management



Resource Management

- 1 Plan Resource Management
- 2 Estimate Activity Resources
- 3 Acquire Resources
- 4 Develop Team
- 5 Manage Team
- 6 Control Resources

Inputs

- .1 Project management plan
 - Resource management plan
- .2 Project documents
 - Issue log
 - Lessons learned register
 - Physical resource assignments
 - Project schedule
 - Resource breakdown structure
 - Resource requirements
 - Risk register
- .3 Work performance data
- .4 Agreements
- .5 Organizational process assets

Tools & Techniques

- .1 Data analysis
 - Alternatives analysis
 - Cost-benefit analysis
 - Performance reviews
 - Trend analysis
- .2 Problem solving
- .3 Interpersonal and team skills
 - Negotiation
 - Influencing
- .4 Project management information system

Outputs

- .1 Work performance information
- .2 Change requests
- .3 Project management plan updates
 - Resource management plan
 - Schedule baseline
 - Cost baseline
- .4 Project documents updates
 - Assumption log
 - Issue log
 - Lessons learned register
 - Physical resource assignments
 - Resource breakdown structure
 - Risk register

Quality Management

1 Plan Quality

2 Manage Quality

3 Control Quality

Inputs

- .1 Project charter
- .2 Project management plan
 - Requirements management plan
 - Risk management plan
 - Stakeholder engagement plan
 - Scope baseline
- .3 Project documents
 - Assumption log
 - Requirements documentation
 - Requirements traceability matrix
 - Risk register
 - Stakeholder register
- .4 Enterprise environmental factors
- .5 Organizational process assets

Tools & Techniques

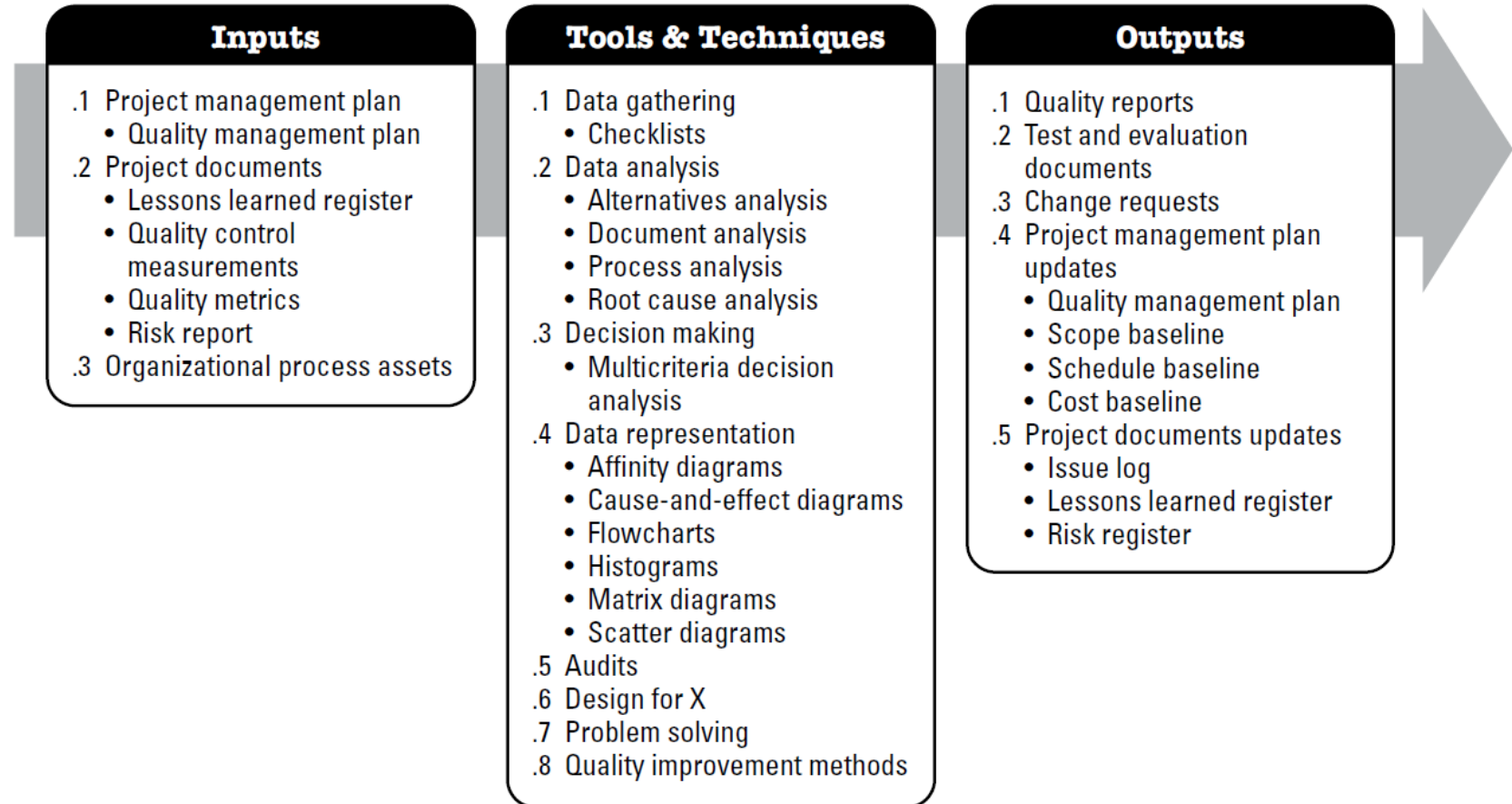
- .1 Expert judgment
- .2 Data gathering
 - Benchmarking
 - Brainstorming
 - Interviews
- .3 Data analysis
 - Cost-benefit analysis
 - Cost of quality
- .4 Decision making
 - Multicriteria decision analysis
- .5 Data representation
 - Flowcharts
 - Logical data model
 - Matrix diagrams
 - Mind mapping
- .6 Test and inspection planning
- .7 Meetings

Outputs

- .1 Quality management plan
- .2 Quality metrics
- .3 Project management plan updates
 - Risk management plan
 - Scope baseline
- .4 Project documents updates
 - Lessons learned register
 - Requirements traceability matrix
 - Risk register
 - Stakeholder register

Quality Management

- 1 Plan Quality
- 2 Manage Quality
- 3 Control Quality



Quality Management

1 Plan Quality

2 Manage Quality

3 Control Quality

Inputs

- .1 Project management plan
 - Quality management plan
- .2 Project documents
 - Lessons learned register
 - Quality metrics
 - Test and evaluation documents
- .3 Approved change requests
- .4 Deliverables
- .5 Work performance data
- .6 Enterprise environmental factors
- .7 Organizational process assets

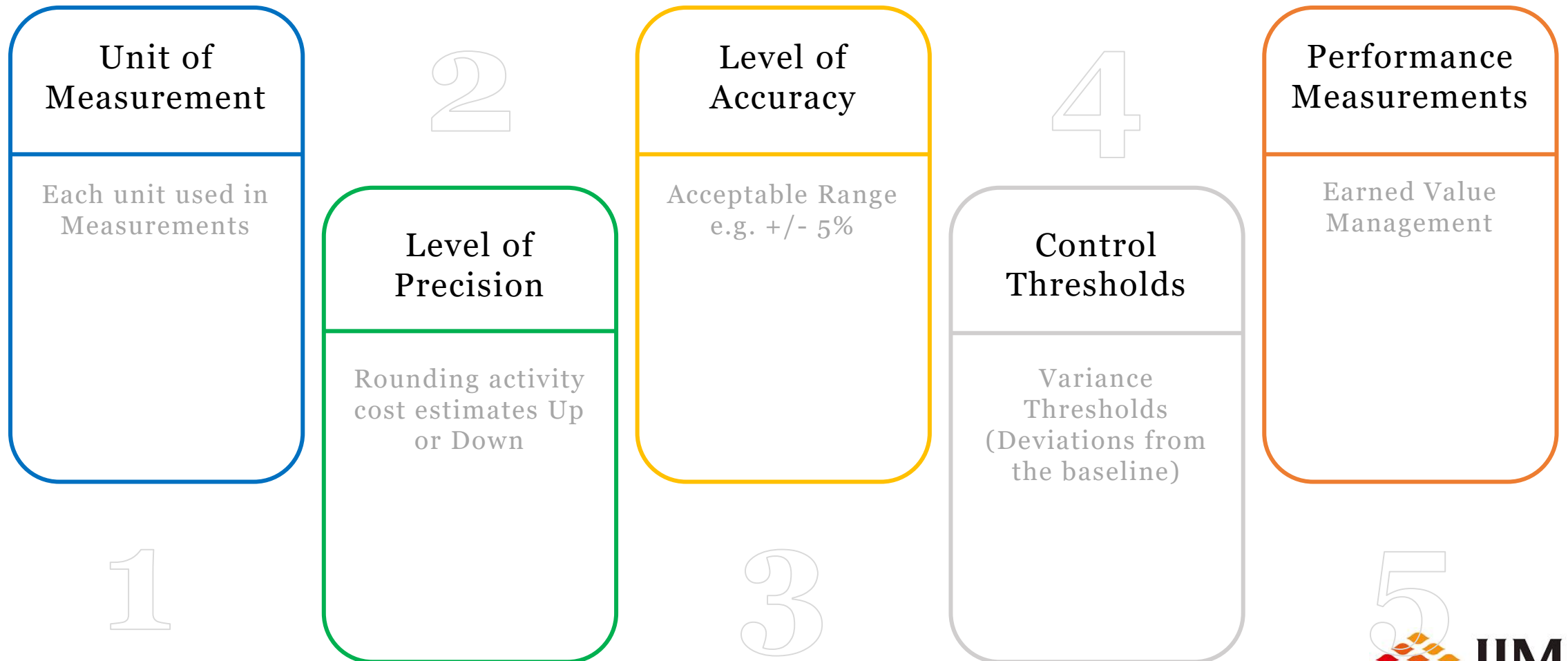
Tools & Techniques

- .1 Data gathering
 - Checklists
 - Check sheets
 - Statistical sampling
 - Questionnaires and surveys
- .2 Data analysis
 - Performance reviews
 - Root cause analysis
- .3 Inspection
- .4 Testing/product evaluations
- .5 Data representation
 - Cause-and-effect diagrams
 - Control charts
 - Histogram
 - Scatter diagrams
- .6 Meetings

Outputs

- .1 Quality control measurements
- .2 Verified deliverables
- .3 Work performance information
- .4 Change requests
- .5 Project management plan updates
 - Quality management plan
- .6 Project documents updates
 - Issue log
 - Lessons learned register
 - Risk register
 - Test and evaluation documents

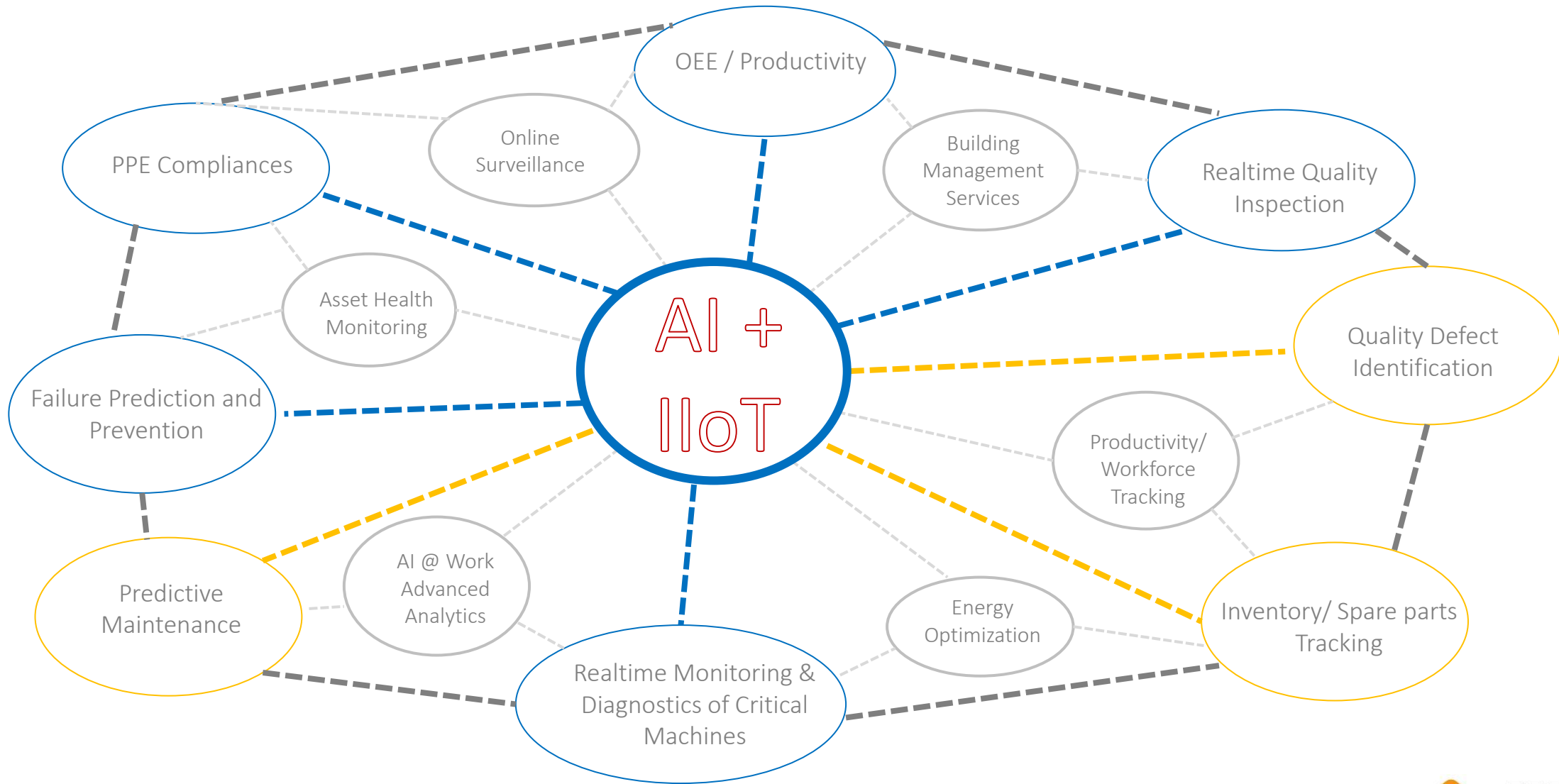
Cost Management



Artificial Intelligence for Projects

Applications & Use Cases

4th Industrial Revolution & AI



AI Vs Project Manager

Roles & Responsibilities		
Project Charter & Definition		
Stakeholder Engagement		
Document Control		
Budget Management		
Managing Dependencies		
Project Planning & Control		
Human Resource Management		
Attend Governance Meetings		
Quality Control / Assurance		

Roles & Responsibilities		
Leadership & Motivation		
Change Control		
Progress Monitoring		
Project Closure		
Internal Audit		
Review Lessons Learned		
Risk Management		
Vendor / Contractor Management		
Handing Over Taking Over		



Artificial Intelligence as it is

Concepts

Artificial Intelligence

AI

AI brings in the power of human intelligence to perform millions of tasks without any physical presence of humans. AI is an ensemble of various techniques aimed to solve problems which otherwise require human intelligence like pattern recognition, learning, generalization etc. by embedding intelligence in machines through advance coding and training

ANI

Performs one cognition task with highest possible accuracy

AGI

It is a set of programs and services capable of producing real cognition on the input data feed

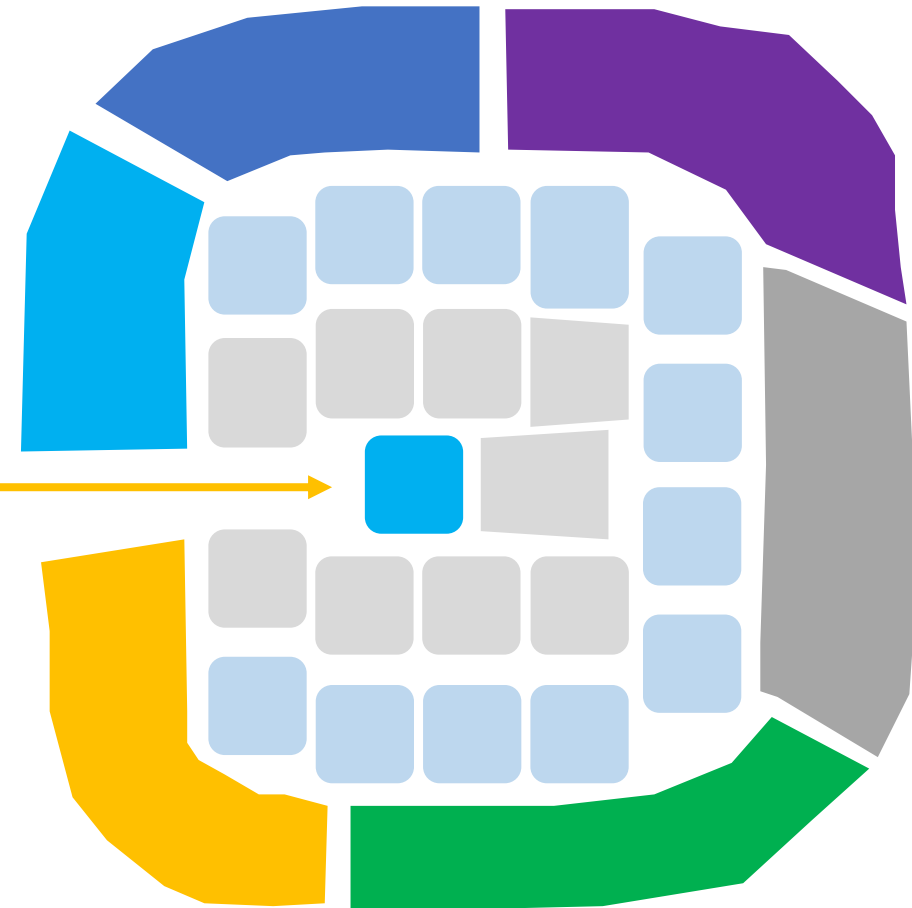
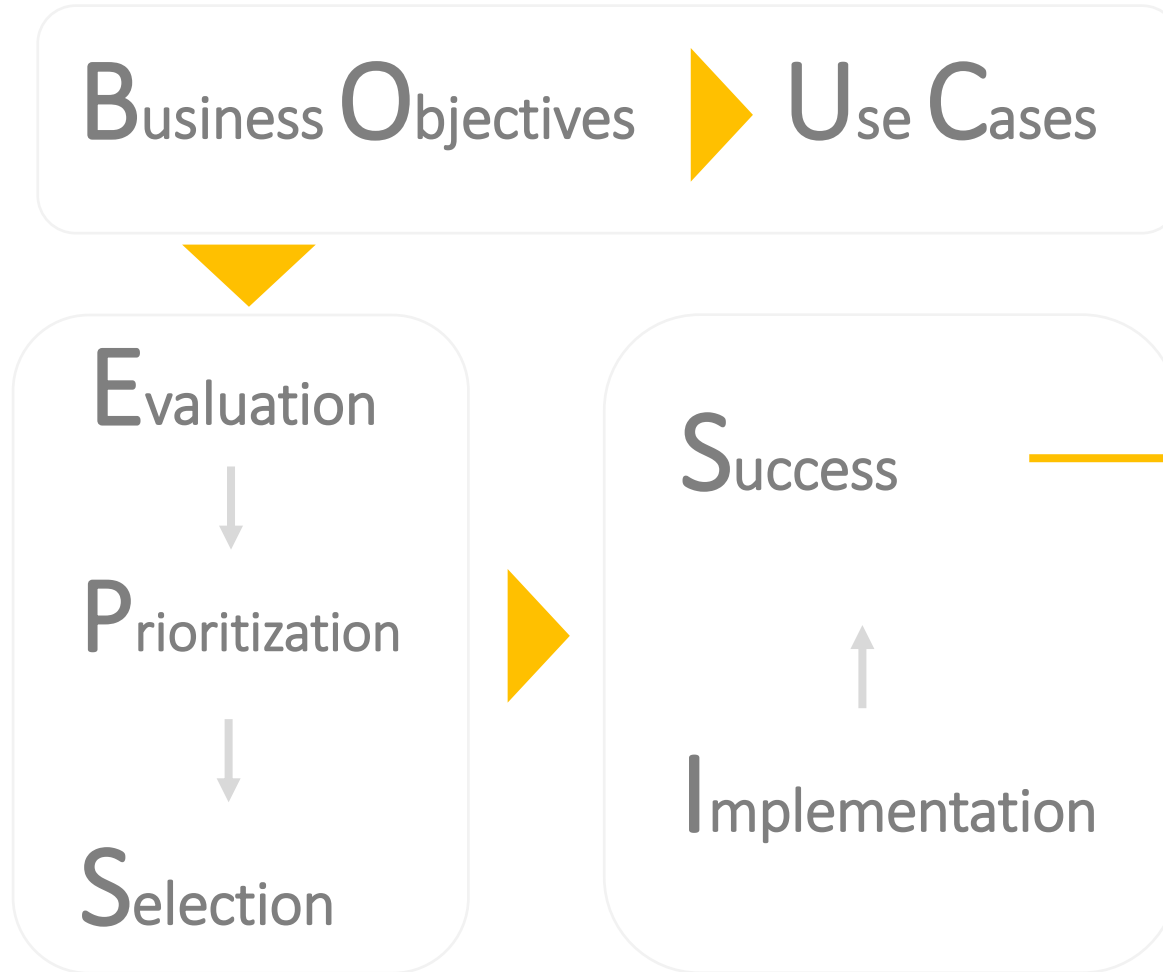
ML/DL

“Machine Learning” is a subset of AI that uses statistical techniques and Deep Neural Networks to give computers the ability to learn from data without being explicitly programmed

Learning

“Learning” refers to the process of internal adjustments within the structure of the program, to deliver the best possible outcomes, achieved through the set of algorithms based on the newly ingested data

AI Lifecycle



Key Roles



OS & Programming Language

Data Base (SQL & NoSQL)

ETL & Data Warehousing

Big Data & Realtime Frameworks

Cloud



Data Engineer



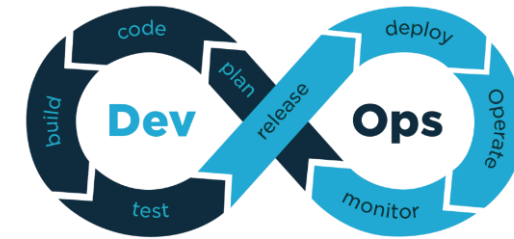
Brain Behind the solution

R&D

Execution



Data Scientist



Owner of CI/CD Pipeline

Maintenance of Models & Services



DevOps Engineer

Benefits of AI

1

Automation of repetitive tasks thus reducing the chances of human error and getting the accuracy of machines.

This provides projects managers ample time to spend on problem solving rather than working of mechanical issues.

2

Optimization of Resource Scheduling and allocation

(use historical data to calculate time to perform specific task, specific resource requirements to deliver the task, etc.)

Leveraging the historical data to generate accurate predictions for matter of interest.

Assessment of Risk based on the project dynamics to absorb the effect of key influencers such as scope, Resources, and Budget.

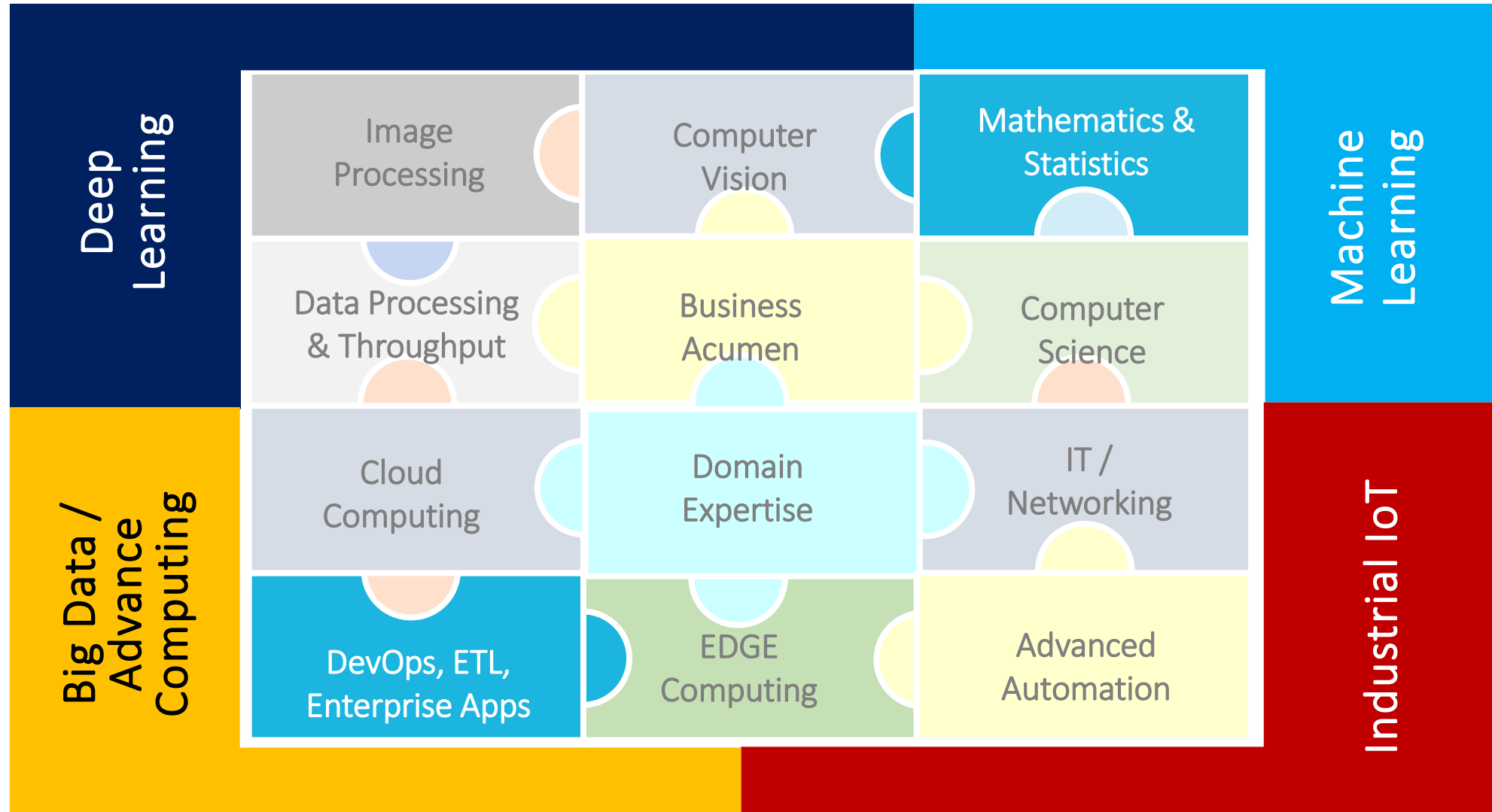
Faster and accurate decision making through real time notifications and updates.

3

4

5

Data Science



Data Scientist

Data science is a multi-disciplinary field that uses scientific methods, processes, algorithms and systems to extract knowledge and insights from structured and unstructured data.

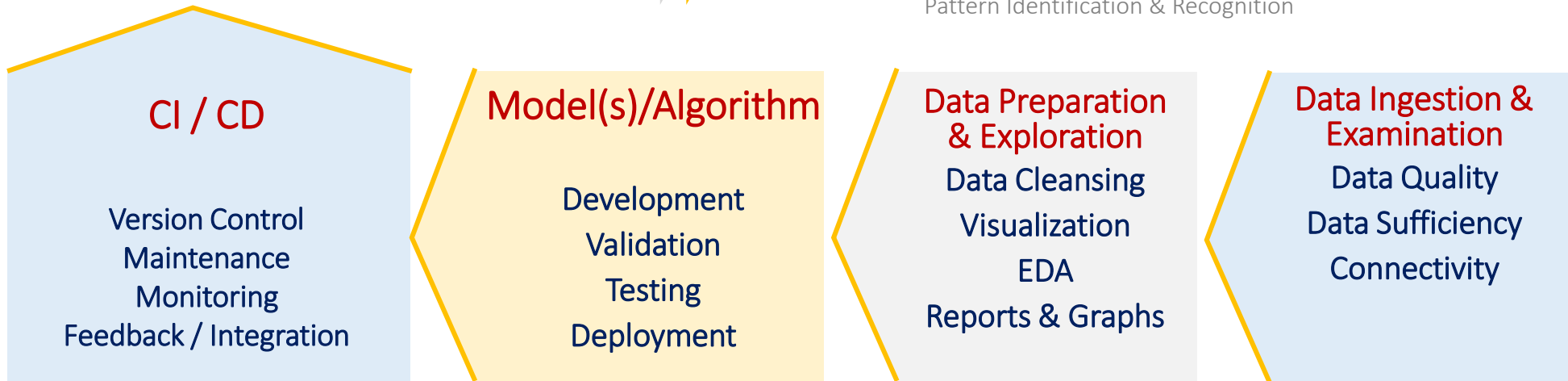
Business Case




Analytics Use Cases

- Productivity, Quality, Availability - OEE
- Sentiment Analysis
- Market Basket Analysis, Recommender Algos
- Upselling & Cross Selling
- Predictive Maintenance
- Fraud Detection & Risk Modeling
- Behavioral Analytics
- Next Best Action
- Churn Analysis
- Pattern Identification & Recognition


Solution Approach

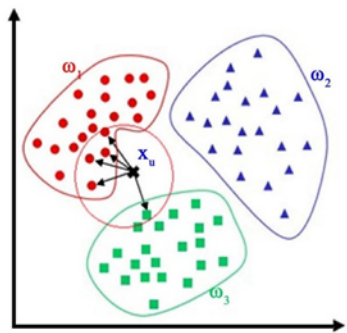


Algorithms


Tree Based / Ensemble	<p>CART ID3 Random Forest Bagging Boosting AdaBoost C4.5 / C5.0 CHAID Decision Stump / M5 Weighted Average (Blending) Stacking GBM GBRT</p>	
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Time-Series	<p>ARMA ARIMA SARIMA SARIMAX Holt Winters</p>	
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Classification	<p>AODE BBN BN LARS Naïve Bayes Gaussian Naïve Bayes Multinomial Naïve Bayes</p>	
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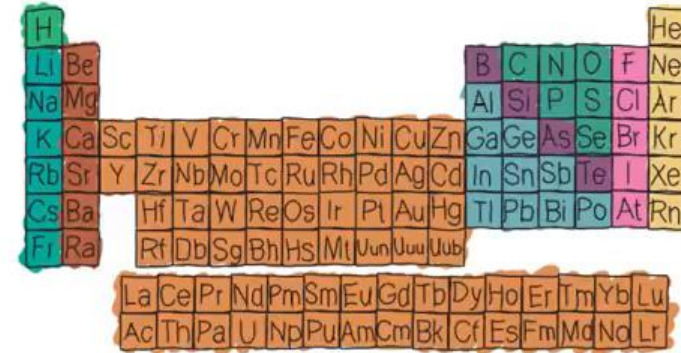
Clustering	<p>k-means kNN EM LVQ SOM Ranking SVM one class SVM Hierarchical Clustering Locally Weighted Learning Affinity propagation</p>	
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Regression	<p>Logistic Regression Linear Regression Ridge Regression LASSO Elastic Net LARS</p>	
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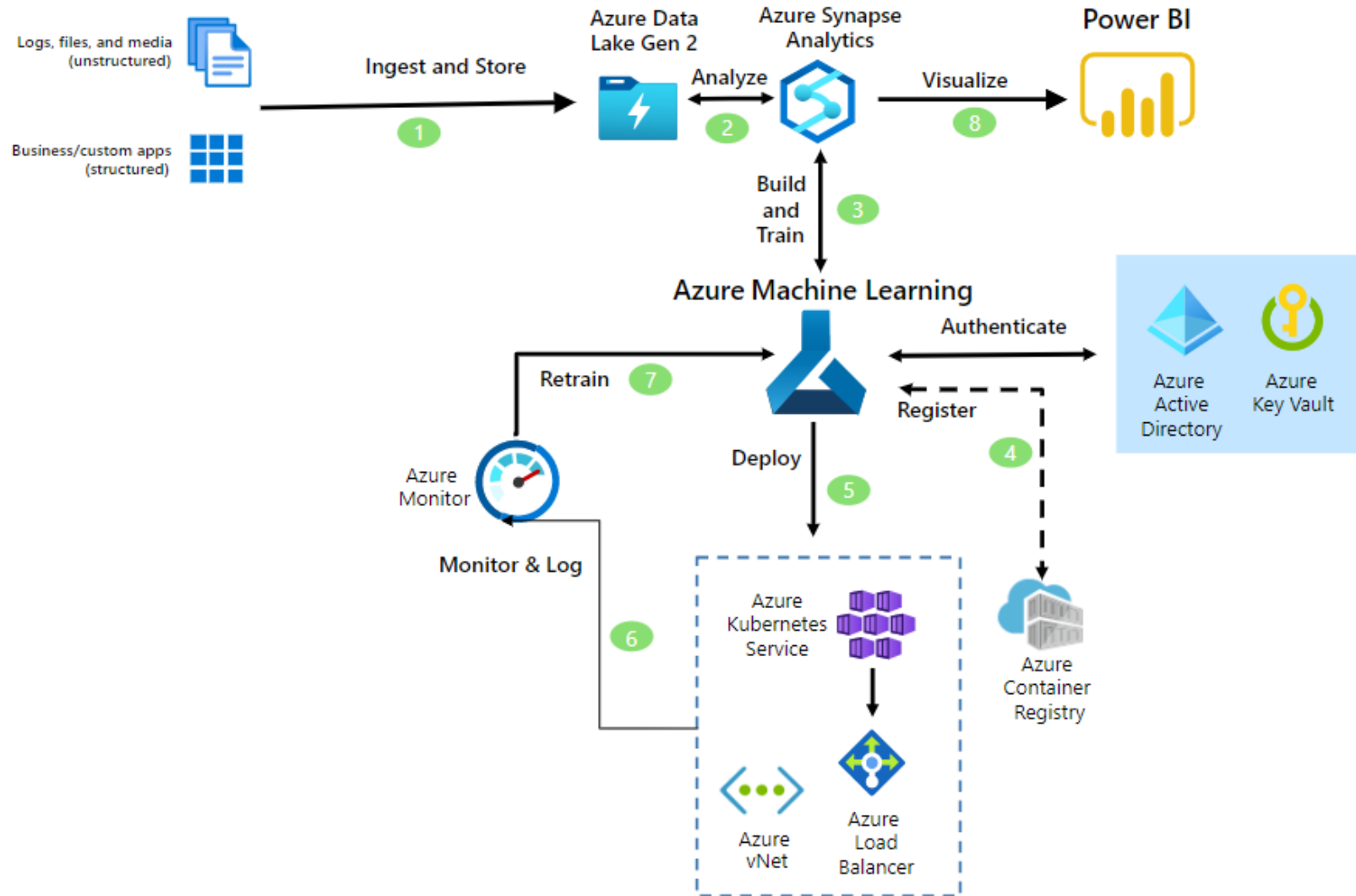
Neural Nets	<p>LSTM MLP Back Propagation Hopfield Network RBFN Stochastic Gradient Descent</p>	
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ARM	<p>Collaborative-Filtering (CF) Apriori Algorithm ECLAT</p>	
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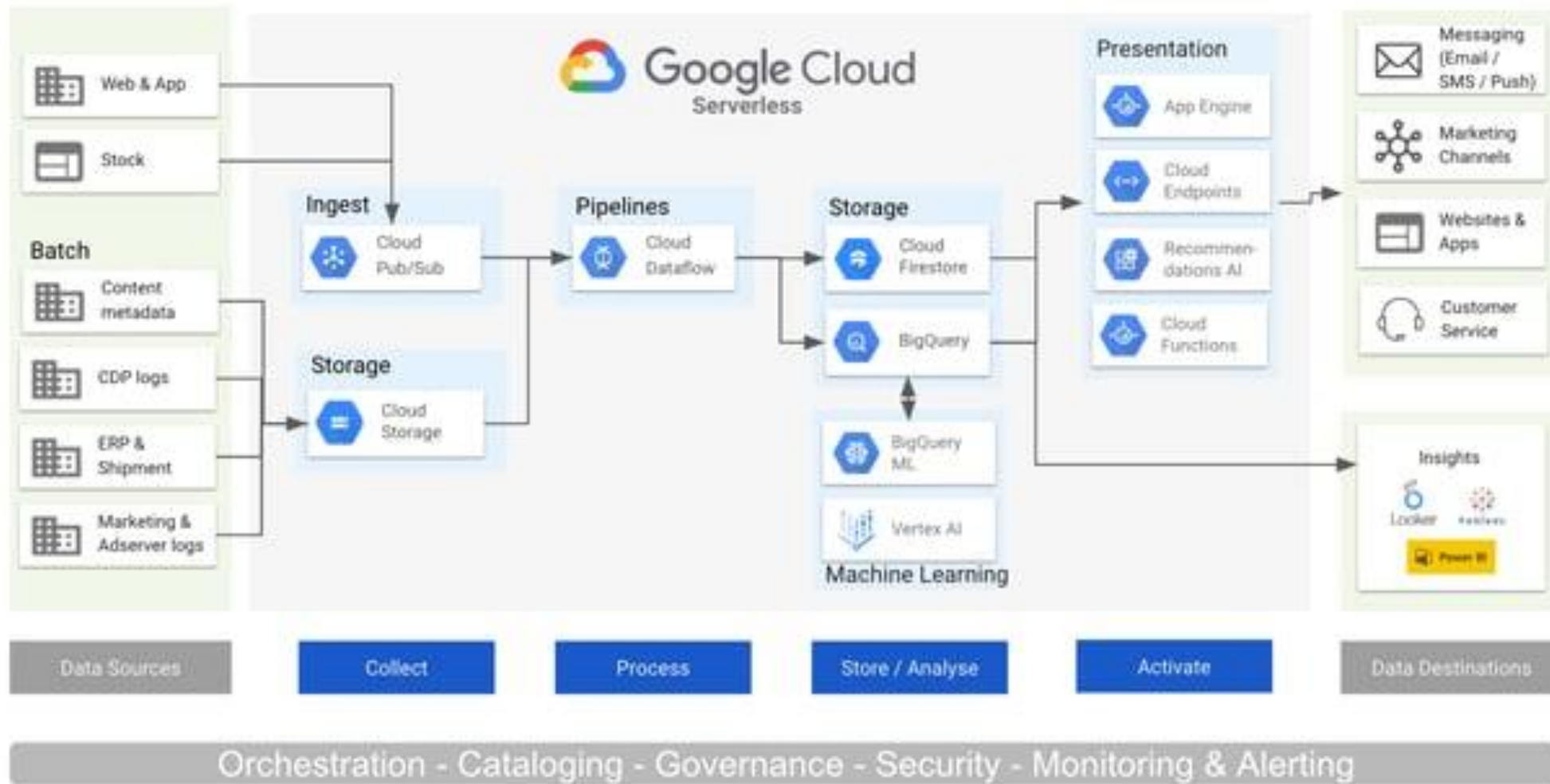
DevOps Explained



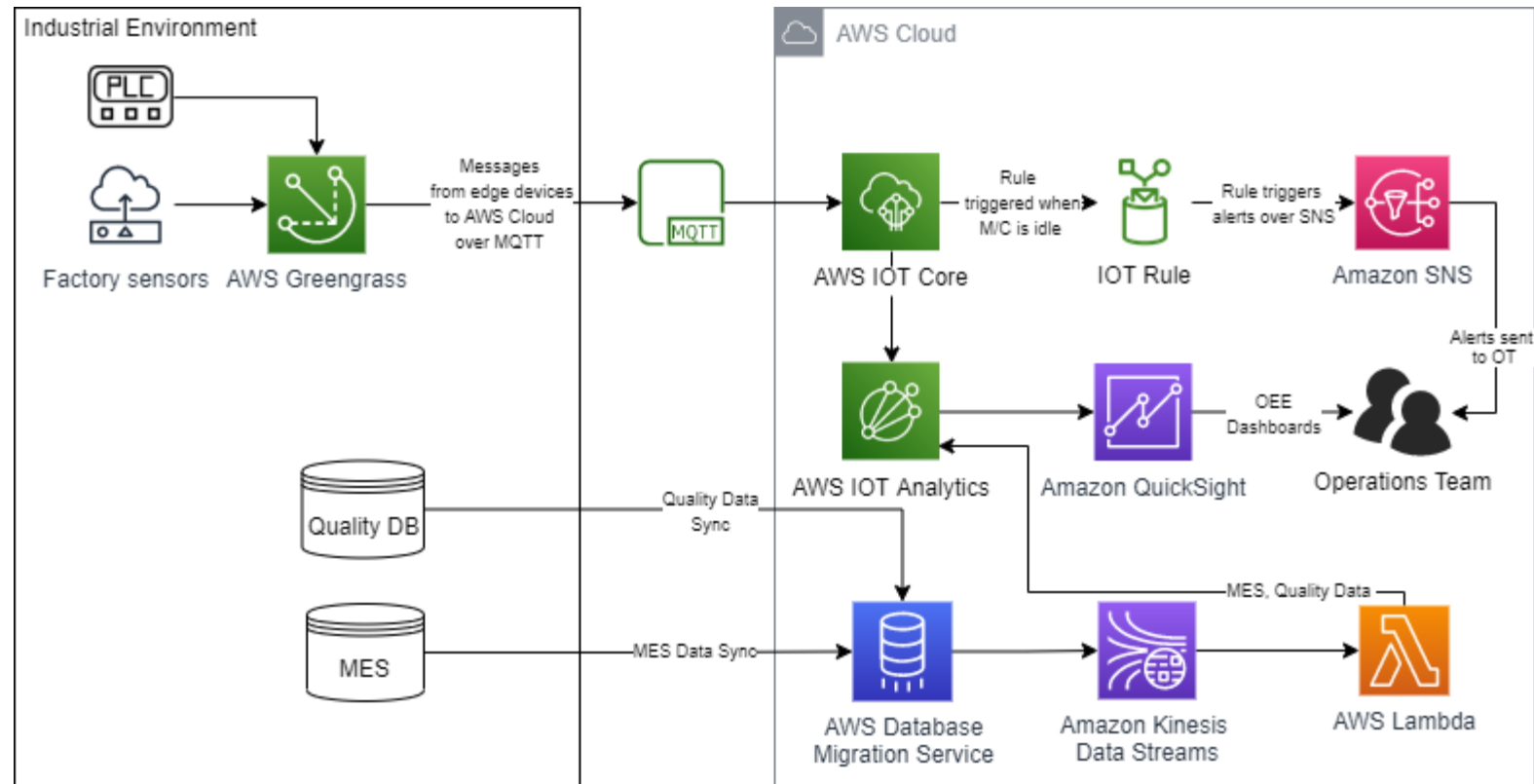
Sample Architecture - Azure



Sample Architecture - GCP



Sample Architecture - AWS



Discussion on Use Cases

Thank You...