

# **Learning Objectives**

- Create your PMBOK®-to-English decoder ring.
- Get an introduction to the PMI project management "good practice."
- Learn the PMBOK® Guide terminology.
- Understand the concepts behind all components of a Project Management Plan.
- Understand how to use all of the tools and techniques discussed in the PMBOK® Guide.
- Learn how to use PMI terms to defeat test questions.
- Understand how methodology can affect "good practice."

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#### **Course Administrative Notes**

- This course is four days in duration.
- It meets from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
- Lunch is at 12:00 p.m.
- Breaks will be taken as needed.

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# Course Agenda

#### Day 1: PMI's PMP Credential; Initiating Process Group

- PMI
- The PMP Fxam
- · Application and Study Methods
- Business Application
- The Initiating Process Group
- PMI's "good practice" in organizational project planning and how that's tested on the PMP exam

#### Day 2: Planning Process Group

 PMI's "good practice" in project planning and how that's tested on the PMP exam

#### Day 3: Planning Process Group

 PMI's "good practice" in project management and how that's tested on the PMP exam

#### Day 4: Executing Group; Monitoring and Controlling Process Group

 PMI's PMP credential review and application information, followed by a PMP exam simulation based on the current PMI testing program

Table 1-4 (Guide). Project Management Process Group and Knowledge Area Mapping
A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition
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	Project Management Process Groups					
Knowledge Areas	Initiating Process Group	Planning Process Group	Executing Process Group	Monitoring and Controlling Process Group	Closing Process Group	
4. Project Integration Management	4.1 Develop Project Charter	4.2 Develop Project Management Plan	4.3 Direct and Manage Project Work 4.4 Manage Project Knowledge	4.5 Monitor and Control Project Work 4.6 Perform Integrated Change Control	4.7 Close Project or Phase	
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		
6. Project Schedule Management		6.1 Plan Schedule Management 6.2 Define Activities 6.3 Sequence Activities 6.4 Estimate Activity Durations 6.5 Develop Schedule		6.6 Control Schedule		
7. Project Cost Management		7.1 Plan Cost Management 7.2 Estimate Costs 7.3 Determine Budget		7.4 Control Costs		
8. Project Quality Management		8.1 Plan Quality Management	8.2 Manage Quality	8.3 Control Quality		
9. Project Resource Management		9.1 Plan Resource Management 9.2 Estimate Activity Resources	9.3 Acquire Resources 9.4 Develop Team 9.5 Manage Team			
10. Project Communications Management		10.1 Plan Communications Management	10.2 Manage Communications	10.3 Monitor Communications		
11. Project Risk Management		11.1 Plan Risk Management 11.2 Identify Risks 11.3 Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis 11.4 Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis 11.5 Plan Risk Responses	11.6 Implement Risk Responses			
12. Project Procurement Management		12.1 Plan Procurement Management	12.2 Conduct Procurements	12.3 Control Procurements		
13. Project Stakeholder Management	13.1 Identify Stakeholders	13.2 Plan Stakeholder Engagement	13.3 Manage Stakeholder Engagement	13.4 Monitor Stakeholder Engagement		

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#### The PMP Credential



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- It does not mean that you are a good project manager.
- It signifies that you have years of project management experience.
- It tells others that you are fluent in the global language of project management as defined in the PMI lexicon.
- It indicates that you are familiar with the 40,000+ industry studies that have been used to create the "good practice" that makes up the PMBOK® Guide.
- It is also supposed to mean that you have studied a variety of methodologies.

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#### The PMP Exam

- There are 180 questions randomly selected when you start the test.
- You have 3 hours and 50 minutes to complete the test.
- Questions are multiple-choice, diagrams, matching, etc.
- Five of the questions are not graded (they are experimental).
- You only get points for correct answers.
- You can mark questions for review, and you can skip questions.
- You can go back and change any answer during the exam.
- You are not given a score at the end of the exam.





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#### The PMP Exam

- All test questions are scenario-based and comprised of three parts:
  - o The background
  - The question
  - o The answer block
- 180 total questions (5 are experimental)

Domain		Methodologies		
People	ole 42% Predictive		50%	
Process	50%	Agile	25%	
Business Environment	8%	Hybrid	25%	

Read more: Project Management Professional (PMP)® Examination Content Outline, January 2021.

https://www.pmi.org/-/media/pmi/documents/public/pdf/certifications/pmp-examination-content-outline.pdf?v=0c0b33c1-dc44-4fa9-9111-a403abcb23f4&sc\_lang\_temp=en\_

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### The Application

- The PMP application process is the largest barrier to achieving the credential.
- There are two prerequisites that you must meet in order to take the exam:
  - Formal Project Management Education
    - o 35 hours: This course will give you the 35 hours required.
  - Months of Project Management Experience
    - o 4-year degree or higher: 36 months
    - No degree: 60 months

https://www.pmi.org/certifications/project-management-pmp/earn-the-pmp/how-to-apply

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#### If You Get Audited

Most audits are cleared up within a few weeks, but the audit must be completed in 90 days. If you are selected for random audit, you must:

- Verify your education level
  - This does not need to be an official transcript.
- Prove your PM education
  - You will be given a PDF certificate of completion for this course on the last day.
- Get signatures from each point of contact
  - This is what will take the longest, depending on how many entries you had on the application.

https://www.pmi.org/certifications/certification-resources/faq



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#### The PMBOK® Guide

- PMI was founded in 1969 by a group of project managers focusing on best practice observed in the emerging aerospace industry.
- The first PMBOK® Guide was printed in 1996 after 15 years of development and industry study.
- The PMBOK® Guide has been updated every four to five years.
- The PMBOK® Guide is a collection of "good practices" grouped into processes.
- The knowledge that is retained in the *PMBOK® Guide* has grown over time and will continue to grow as the industry changes.

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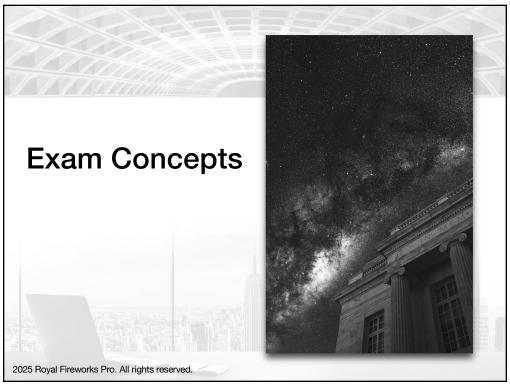


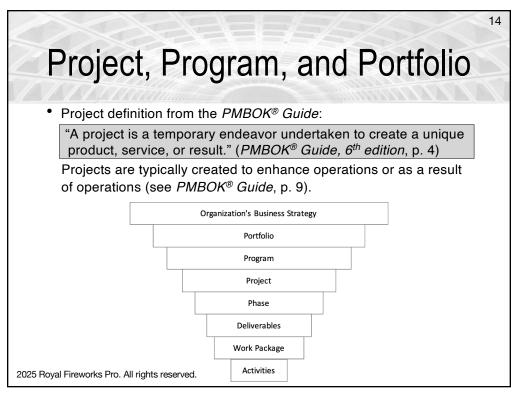
# All Referenced Materials on the PMP Exam

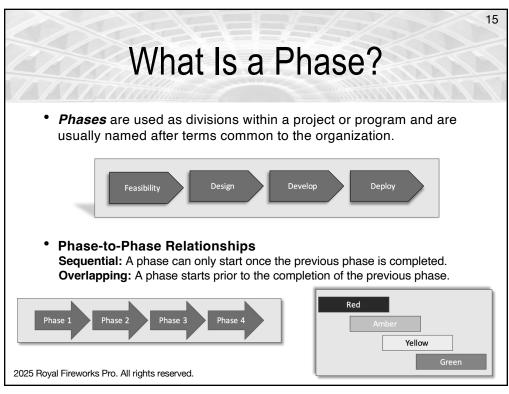
- 1. Agile Practice Guide
- 2. A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide)\*
- 3. Project Management: A Systems
  Approach to Planning, Scheduling, and
  Controlling
- 4. Effective Project Management: Traditional, Agile, Extreme, Hybrid
- 5. Fundamentals of Technology Project Management, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

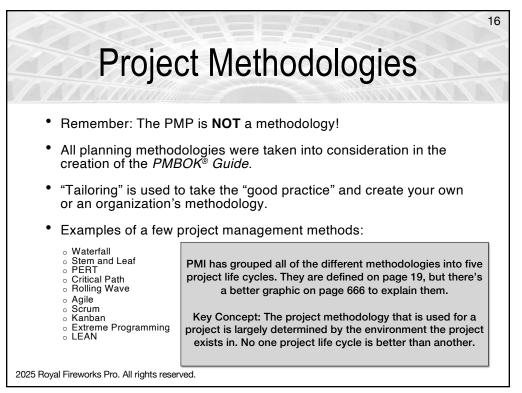
- 6. Project Managers Portable Handbook, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition
- 7. Information Technology Project Management, 7th Edition
- 8. Essential Scrum: A Practical Guide to the Most Popular Agile Process
- 9. Project Management: The Managerial Process
- 10.The Project Management Tool Kit: 100
  Tips and Techniques for Getting the
  Job Done Right

https://www.pmi.org/certifications/project -management-pmp/ earn-the-pmp/pmp-exam-preparation/pmp-reference-list









# **Project Methodologies**

- The 2022 PMP exam forces students to understand at least two groups or "buckets" of project methodology.
- Predictive: All project methodologies that intentionally have one planning phase
- Agile: All project methodologies for which a firm grasp of all project requirements is not needed to start work. Work is used as a way of discovering requirements through a cyclical pattern of plan-workvalidate. In this method, each cycle has a mini "planning phase."

"About half of the examination will represent predictive project management approaches, and the other half will represent agile or hybrid approaches."

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Project Management Professional (PMP)® Examination Content Outline, January 2021.

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# **Understanding Agile**

- Agile is an umbrella term that covers a variety of methods. All of these
  methods are grouped into the "agile" category because they fulfill the
  agile values.
  - o Scrum
  - Crystal
  - $_{\circ} \ Scrumban$
  - o Agile Unified Process (AUP)
  - o Extreme Programming
  - Feature-Driven Development (FDD)
  - o Scaled Agile Framework (SAFe)
- Agile brings order to chaos using structured processes done in iteration; each iteration is referred to as a *sprint*. The length of the iterations can be uniform (*iteration-based agile*) or varying in length (*flow-based agile*). A product backlog is a tool typically used in agile to understand all of the work that needs to be done to complete that product. As requirements are defined, work is added to the product backlog.

# **Understanding Agile**

- Agile Alliance vs. Scrum Alliance: Two competing organizations that offer certificates in agile methodology. PMI has partnered with the Agile Alliance to write the Agile Practice Guide.
- Agile Mindset: "A way of thinking and behaving underpinned by the four values and 12 principles of the Agile Manifesto."
- Servant Leadership: The practice of leading the team by focusing on understanding and addressing the needs and development of team members to enable the highest possible team performance
- Self-Organizing Team: A team in which people fluidly assume leadership as needed to achieve the team's objectives

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# **Understanding Agile**

*Agile Manifesto*: Written in a Snowbird, Utah, ski resort in 2001 by 17 developers

#### **Four Paired Values:**

- 1. Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
- 2. Working software over comprehensive documentation
- 3. Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
- 4. Responding to change over following a plan

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# **Understanding Agile**

#### 12 Agile Principles

- 1. Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.
- 2. Welcome changing requirements, even late in development. Agile processes harness change for the customer's competitive advantage.
- 3. Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale.
- 4. Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.
- 5. Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done.
- 6. The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.

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# **Understanding Agile**

#### 12 Agile Principles (cont.)

- 7. Working software is the primary measure of progress.
- 8. Agile processes promote sustainable development. The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.
- Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.
- 10. Simplicity—the art of maximizing the amount of work not done—is essential.
- 11. The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from selforganizing teams.
- 12. At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly.

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# **Understanding Agile**

#### **Agile Project Team Positions**

- Team Facilitator: Sometimes called a project manager, scrum master, project team lead, or team coach. Uses servant leadership, which focuses on understanding and addressing the needs of the team in order to enable high performance. Removes project impediments and paves the way for others' contributions
- **Product Owner:** Guides the direction of the product by prioritizing work based on its business value from the perspective of the end user
- **Team Member:** Cross-functional teams can deliver finished work in the shortest possible time with higher quality and fewer external dependencies.
- Agile Coach: Focused on ensuring that agile development and project life cycles are being done properly. Can be internal or external to the organization

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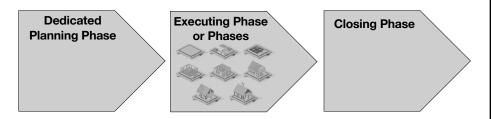
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# Agile vs. Predictive

Let's say we're going to use a **predictive** project methodology to build a home.

 Planning: Usually, a phase is dedicated to planning for the entire project. This mitigates risk in the execution of project work.



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# Agile vs. Predictive

Now let's say we're going to use an **agile** project methodology to build a home.

- Each phase or cycle of the agile project typically follows the same rhythm of events, which are referred to as "Common Agile Practice" or the "Scrum Ceremonies."
  - Time-boxed events that occur once in a cycle:

Backlog Preparation

The Sprint

Sprint Review

Sprint Retrospective

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- Repeated or never-ending events:

The Daily Standup

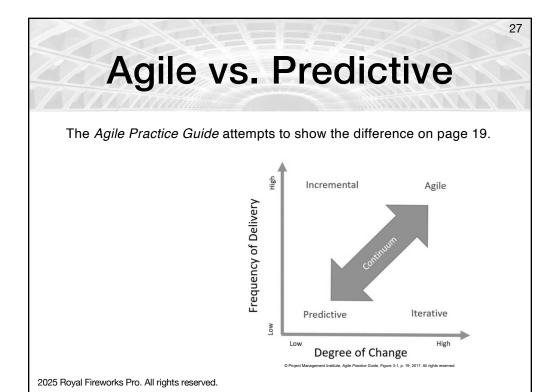
Backlog Refinement

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# Agile vs. Predictive

- Now planning has been spread across the project as a portion of each phase or cycle. This allows the team to take advantage of progressive elaboration to maximize business value in the final product.
- As a result of this method, risk in the execution of the work takes a back seat to the risks at the end of the project, such as customer satisfaction.



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#### The PMO

#### and How Organizations Affect Project Management

- The PMO is a segment of the organization created with the intent of aiding the organization's project management efforts by:
  - Gathering and disseminating "best practices"
  - Coordinating resources between projects
  - Developing project managers
  - Providing governance to project management with policies, procedures, and templates
- The PMO can be structured in many ways. PMI has categorized all PMOs by power.
  - Supportive: Passive, almost no power
  - Controlling: Actively implements project governance
  - Directive: Directly manages the PMs
- How the organization is structured can also affect how project management is conducted. PMI has attempted to group all organizations into 10 types on page 47, Table 2-1.
  - \*Agile Center of Excellence (ACoEs)

### The Project Management Plan

- The Project Management Plan is the document created by the project manager detailing how the project will meet the project objectives and goals. Typically, this is done with the use of three baselines:
  - Scope Baseline
  - Schedule Baseline
  - Cost Baseline
- The Project Management Plan also details how the project will be controlled and reported as it moves through time to completion.
   To do this, we usually use something called the **Performance** Measurements Baseline.
- The Project Management Plan can also include a variety of additional plans and project documents, depending on the type of project. All of this appears in the PMBOK® Guide on page 89.

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#### What Is a Process?

- PMI has divided the "good practices" into 49 processes. These processes make up the *PMBOK® Guide*. Each process is an attempt to create something, referred to as a process *output*. A process will always have at least one output but may have many.
- To create this output, PMI has recognized several tools and techniques that could be used to make the outputs.
- Depending on the tool and technique deemed best or most appropriate, the process will require several *inputs*.
- For this reason, PMI has broken down each process into "Inputs,"
   "Tools and Techniques," and "Outputs."

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
<ol> <li>Blah blah blah</li> <li>Blah blah blah</li> <li>Blah blah blah</li> </ol>	Blah blah blah     Blah blah blah	1. Blah blah blah

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#### The Tools and Techniques

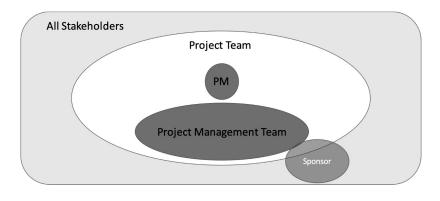
- A "tool and technique" is a way of doing a process. This is how the project manager turns inputs into outputs.
- Not all tools and techniques discussed for a process are necessary to create the outputs. Usually, the project manager will use one or a combination of some of the tools, but not all of them.
- Starting on page 685 in the PMBOK® Guide, PMI has grouped the tools and techniques into seven types. It's helpful to know the seven types, as well as each subtype, for exam success:
  - Data Gathering
  - Data Analysis
  - Data Representation
  - Decision-Making
  - Communication Skills
  - Interpersonal and Team Skills
  - Ungrouped Tools

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# Stakeholders

A stakeholder is any entity affected by the project.



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#### **EEFs and OPAs**

- Organizational Process Assets, or OPAs: The things you use by preference to help you do a process. There are two subtypes:
  - Processes and Procedures
  - Organizational Knowledge Repositories
- Enterprise Environmental Factors, or EEFs: Laws, rules, regulations, and culture
  - Internal to the organization
  - External to the organization
- Don't worry about the general difference between the two; it will be clearer in the context of a process.

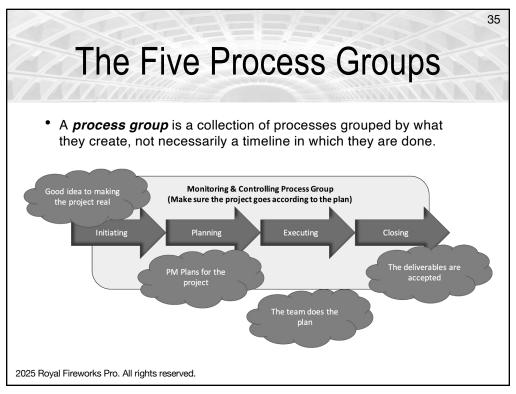
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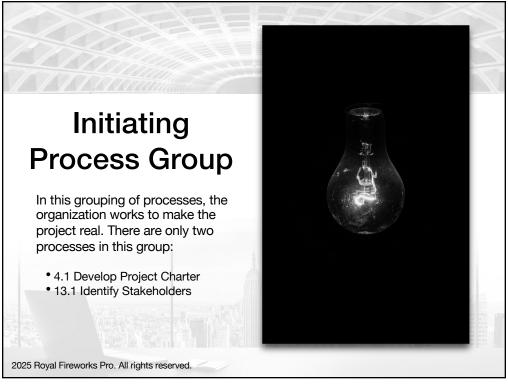
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# The Ten Knowledge Areas

- A **knowledge area** is a group of processes that are similar in the type of experience or insight needed to do a task.
- PMI has grouped all of the processes in the PMBOK® Guide by knowledge area so that the guide reads as follows:
  - (4.0) Project Integration Management
  - (5.0) Project Scope Management
  - (6.0) Project Time Management
  - (7.0) Project Cost Management
  - (8.0) Project Quality Management
  - (9.0) Project Human Resource Management
  - (10.0) Project Communications Management
  - (11.0) Project Risk Management
  - (12.0) Project Procurement Management
  - (13.0) Project Stakeholder Management







This knowledge area is used to tie all of the processes within process groups together into the big "so what."

- 4.1 Develop Project Charter
- 4.2 Develop Project Management Plan
- 4.3 Direct and Manage Project Work
- 4.4 Manage Project Knowledge
- 4.5 Monitor and Control Project Work
- 4.6 Perform Integrated Change Control
- 4.7 Close Project or Phase

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# 4.1 Develop Project Charter

**Key Concept:** This process formally authorizes the existence of a project and empowers the project manager with *limited* authority to ensure project success.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
<ol> <li>Business Documents</li> <li>Business Case</li> <li>Benefits Management Plan</li> <li>Agreements</li> <li>EEFs</li> <li>OPAs</li> </ol>	Expert Judgment     Data Gathering     Fainstorming     Focus Group     Interviews     Interpersonal and Team Skills     Conflict Management     Facilitation     Meeting Management	Project Charter     Assumption Log
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### 4.1 Develop Project Charter

#### **Inputs**

#### 1. Business Documents

- Business Case: This is a document that explains why this project was selected over competing efforts—maybe because of a strategic opportunity or market conditions.
- Benefits Management Plan: This plan lists the tangible and intangible benefits expected from the project. It can also detail how these benefits align with other efforts within the organization to contribute to business goals. More on benefits management appears on page 33 of the *PMBOK® Guide*.
- 2. **Agreements:** These are typically contracts, but not always; they could also be in the form of an MOU, for example.
- 3. **EEFs**
- 4. OPAs

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# 4.1 Develop Project Charter

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. **Expert Judgment:** One of the most common tools, this is just the utilization of an expert or SME, perhaps the project management office.
- 2. Data Gathering
  - Brainstorming
  - Focus Group
  - Interviews
- 3. Interpersonal and Team Skills
  - Conflict Management
  - Facilitation
  - Meeting Management
- 4. Meetings

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© Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMROK® Guide) Sixth Edition Figure 4-2 p. 75-2017, All rights reserved.

### 4.1 Develop Project Charter

#### **Outputs**

- Project Charter: This is a document that defines the project at a high level, empowers the project manager, and controls the project manager. It should be approved by the sponsor.
  - Defining the project: Typically, this is from the SOW or contract that was
    used to create the project. This definition includes high-level requirements,
    details about the project deliverables and high-level risk events, and a
    strategic reason as to why this project was selected.
  - **Empowering the PM:** The charter should name the PM and should empower that person with control over resources to get the project done.
  - Controlling the PM: The charter often uses different mechanisms to control
    the project manager. Examples include deadlines, milestones, reports, the
    definition of "done," and success criteria.
- 2. **Assumption Log:** This is a list of items that are true but will require clarification as the project moves forward.

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#### 4.1 Develop Project Charter

#### **New Terms from the 2021 Exam Change**

- **Project Overview Statement:** Communicates enterprise-wide the intent and the vision of the project
- Definition of Done (DoD): Criteria that must be met so that the deliverable can be considered ready for customer use
- Definition of Ready (DoR): A set of user-centric requirements that includes all of the information needed by the team in order to start working
- Project Governance: The framework and processes that guide project management activities to meet organizational, strategic, and operational goals

	4.1 Develop Project Ch	narter
ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.2.1	Set a clear vision and mission	4.1
1.2.4	Determine an appropriate leadership style (e.g., directive, collaborative)	4.1, 9.1, <b>9.5</b>
2.6.6	Coordinate with other projects and other operations	NEW 4.1, p. 543, APG pp. 82 and 11
2.9.5	Determine critical information requirements	4.1, 5.2, <b>4.5</b>
2.10.1	Anticipate and embrace the need for change (e.g., follow change management practices)	4.1, 4.2, <b>4.6</b>
2.12.1	Determine the requirements (what, when, where, who, etc.) for managing the project artifacts	4.1, 4.2, <b>5.2</b>
2.13.1	Assess project needs, complexity, and magnitude	4.1, 4.2
2.13.2	Recommend project execution strategy (e.g., contracting, finance)	4.1, 4.2
2.13.3	Recommend a project methodology/approach (i.e., predictive, agile, hybrid)	NEW 4.1
2.14.1	Determine appropriate governance for the project (e.g., replicate organizational governance)	4.1
2.14.2	Define escalation paths and thresholds	4.1, 9.1, <b>13.3</b>
2.16.3	Confirm approach for knowledge transfers	NEW 4.1, <b>4.4</b>
2.17.1	Determine criteria to close the project or phase successfully	4.1, 5.2, <b>4.2</b>
3.1.1	Confirm project compliance requirements (e.g., security, health and safety, regulatory compliance)	4.1, <b>5.2</b> , 8.1, 11.1, 11.2, 13.1
3.2.1	Investigate that benefits are identified	<b>4.1</b> , 5.2, 8.1
3.2.2	Document agreements on ownership for ongoing benefits	NEW 4.1, 8,1, 4.4
3.3.1	Survey changes to external business environment (e.g., regulations, technology, geopolitical, market)	4.1
3.3.2	Assess and prioritize impact on project scope/backlog based on changes in external business environment	NEW 4.1, <b>4.3</b>
3.3.3	Recommend options for scope/backlog changes (e.g., schedule, cost changes)	NEW 4.1, <b>4.3</b>
3.3.4	Continually review external business environment for impacts on project scope/backlog	NEW 4.1, <b>4.3</b>
3.4.1	Assess organizational culture	NEW 4.1
3.4.3	Evaluate impact of the project to the organization and determine required actions	NEW 4.1, <b>4.2</b>

	4.1 Develop Project 0	Charter			
ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference			
1.2.1	Set a clear vision and mission	4.1			
2.6.6	Coordinate with other projects and other operations	NEW <b>4.1</b> , 6.3, 6.6, p. 543, APG pp. 82 and 111			
2.13.3	Recommend a project methodology/approach (i.e., predictive, agile, hybrid)	NEW <b>4.1</b>			
2.14.1	Determine appropriate governance for the project (e.g., replicate organizational governance)	4.1			
3.3.1	Survey changes to external business environment (e.g., regulations, technology, geopolitical, market)	4.1			
3.2.1	Investigate that benefits are identified	NEW <b>4.1</b> , 8.1, 4.4			
3.4.1	Assess organizational culture	NEW <b>4.1</b>			
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#### **Project** Stakeholder Management

This knowledge area is used to understand who the project stakeholders are and how to manage their engagement.

- 13.1 Identify Stakeholders
- 13.2 Plan Stakeholder Engagement
- 13.3 Manage Stakeholder Engagement
- 13.4 Monitor Stakeholder Engagement

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# 13.1 Identify Stakeholders

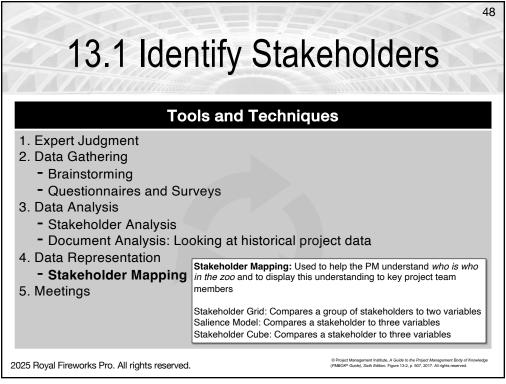
**Key Concept:** This is the process of identifying all people or entities that are affected by the project. It begins the documentation to understand how they are affected and their project involvement levels.

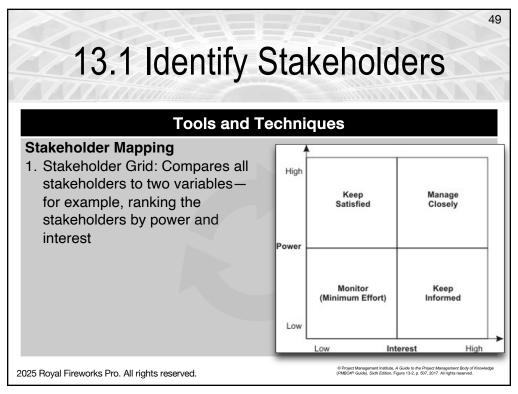
#### Tools and Techniques Inputs **Outputs** Project Charter **Expert Judgment** 1. Stakeholder Register 2. Business Documents 2. Data Gathering 2. Change Requests **Business Case** Brainstorming 3. Project Management Plan Updates Benefits Management Plan Questionnaires and Surveys - Requirements Management Plan Communications Management 3. Project Management Plan 3. Data Analysis Stakeholder Analysis Communications Management - Risk Management Plan Document Analysis Stakeholder Engagement Plan - Stakeholder Engagement Plan 4. Data Representation - Stakeholder Mapping 4. Project Documents 4. Project Document Updates Change Log 5. Meetings - Assumption Log Issue Log Issue Log - Requirements Documentation Risk Register 5. Agreements 6. EEFs 7. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 13-2, p. 507, 2017. All rights reserved.

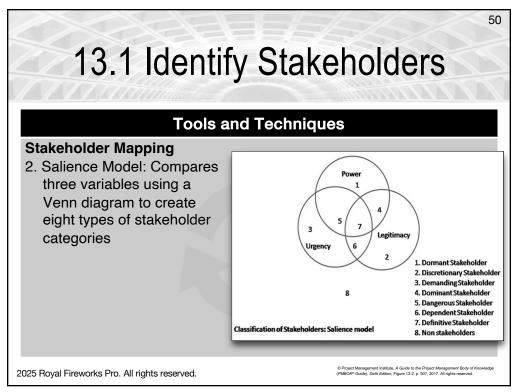
#### 47 13.1 Identify Stakeholders Inputs 1. Project Charter 2. Business Documents - Business Case - Benefits Management Plan 3. Project Management Plan - Communications Management Plan - Stakeholder Engagement Plan 4. Project Documents - Change Log - Issue Log Requirements Documentation 5. Agreements 6. EEFs 7. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 13-2, p. 507, 2017. All rights reserved.

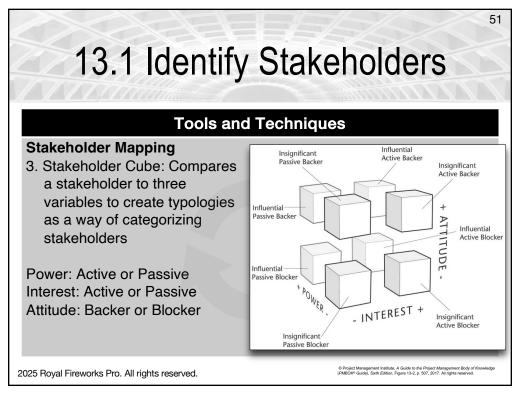
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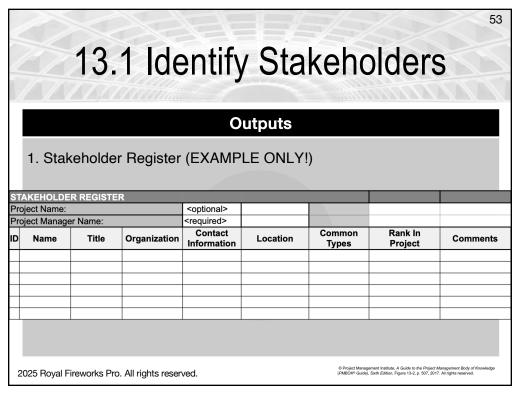








#### 52 13.1 Identify Stakeholders **Outputs** 1. Stakeholder Register 2. Change Requests 3. Project Management Plan Updates - Requirements Management Plan - Communications Management Plan - Risk Management Plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan 4. Project Document Updates - Assumption Log Issue Log - Risk Register © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 13-2, p. 507, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.



13.1 Identify Stakeholders				
ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference		
1.2.6	Analyze team members' and stakeholders' influence	13.1		
1.9.2	Optimize alignment between stakeholder needs, expectations, and project objectives	13.1		
2.4.1	Analyze stakeholders (e.g., power interest grid, influence, impact)	13.1		
2.4.2	Categorize stakeholders	13.1		
3.1.1	Confirm project compliance requirements (e.g., security, health and safety, regulatory compliance)	4.1, 5.2, 8.1, 11.1, 11.2, <b>13.1</b>		

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- 5.1 Plan Scope Management
- 5.2 Collect Requirements
- 5.3 Define Scope
- 5.4 Create WBS
- 6.1 Plan Schedule Management
- 6.2 Define Activities
- 6.3 Sequence Activities
- 6.4 Estimate Activity Durations
- 6.5 Develop Schedule
- 7.1 Plan Cost Management
- 7.2 Estimate Costs
- 7.3 Determine Budget

- 8.1 Plan Quality Management
- 9.1 Plan Resource Management
- 9.2 Estimate Activity Resources
- 10.1 Plan Communications Management
- 11.1 Plan Risk Management
- 11.2 Identify Risks
- 11.3 Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
- 11.4 Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis
- 11.5 Plan Risk Responses
- 12.1 Plan Procurement Management
- 13.2 Plan Stakeholder Engagement

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			Project M	anagement Proce	ess Groups	
	Knowledge Areas	Initiating Process Group	Planning Process Group	Executing Process Group	Monitoring and Controlling Process Group	Closing Process Group
	4. Project Integration Management	4.1 Develop Project Charter	4.2 Develop Project Management Plan	4.3 Direct and Manage Project Work 4.4 Manage Project Knowledge	4.5 Monitor and Control Project Work 4.6 Perform Integrated Change Control	4.7 Close Proje or Phase
Planning	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	
ess Group	6. Project Schedule Management		6.1 Plan Schedule Management 6.2 Define Activities 6.3 Sequence Activities 6.4 Estimate Activity Durations 6.5 Develop Schedule		6.6 Control Schedule	
	7. Project Cost Management		7.1 Plan Cost Management 7.2 Estimate Costs 7.3 Determine Budget		7.4 Control Costs	
	8. Project Quality Management		8.1 Plan Quality Management	8.2 Manage Quality	8.3 Control Quality	
- 13	9. Project Resource Management		9.1 Plan Resource Management 9.2 Estimate Activity Resources	9.3 Acquire Resources 9.4 Develop Team 9.5 Manage Team	9.6 Control Resources	
	10. Project Communications Management		10.1 Plan Communications Management	10.2 Manage Communications	10.3 Monitor Communications	
	11. Project Risk Management		11.1 Plan Risk Management 11.2 Identify Risks 11.3 Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis 11.4 Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis 11.5 Plan Risk Responses	11.6 Implement Risk Responses	11.7 Monitor Risks	
uide). Project Management Process Group and Knowledge Area Mapping Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide). Sixth Edition. ID2017 Project Management Institute, Inc. All rights reserved.	12. Project Procurement Management		12.1 Plan Procurement Management	12.2 Conduct Procurements	12.3 Control Procurements	
eworks Pro. All rights reserved.	13. Project Stakeholder Management	13.1 Identify Stakeholders	13.2 Plan Stakeholder Engagement	13.3 Manage Stakeholder Engagement	13.4 Monitor Stakeholder Engagement	

# 4.2 Develop Project Management Plan

**Key Concept:** This is the act of synchronizing the planning processes necessary to develop the Project Management Plan. The plan is approved when completed and usually revolves around scope, schedule, and cost baselines.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
<ol> <li>Project Charter</li> <li>Outputs from Other Processes</li> <li>EEFs</li> <li>OPAs</li> </ol>	1. Expert Judgment 2. Data Gathering  - Brainstorming  - Checklists  - Focus Groups  - Interviews 3. Interpersonal and Team Skills  - Conflict Management  - Facilitation  - Meeting Management  4. Meetings	1. Project Management Plan
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# 4.2 Develop Project Management Plan Inputs 1. Project Charter 2. Outputs from Other Processes 3. EEFs 4. OPAs OPejet Management Institut, A Gaile 18 for Ploget Management Body of Proceedings (Parlicle Capiella, A Gaile 18 for Ploget Management Body of Proceedings (Parlicle Capiella, A Gaile 18 for Ploget Management Body of Proceedings (Parlicle Capiella, A Gaile 18 for Ploget Management Body of Proceedings (Parlicle Capiella, A Gaile 18 for Ploget Management Body of Proceedings (Parlicle Capiella, A Gaile 18 for Ploget Management Body of Proceedings (Parlicle Capiella, A Gaile 18 for Ploget Management Body of Proceedings (Parlicle Capiella) (Parlicle Capi

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# 4.2 Develop Project Management Plan

**Tools and Techniques** 

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Data Gathering
  - Brainstorming
  - Checklists
  - Focus Groups
  - Interviews
- 3. Interpersonal and Team Skills
  - Conflict Management
  - Facilitation
  - Meeting Management
- 4. Meetings

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# 4.2 Develop Project Management Plan

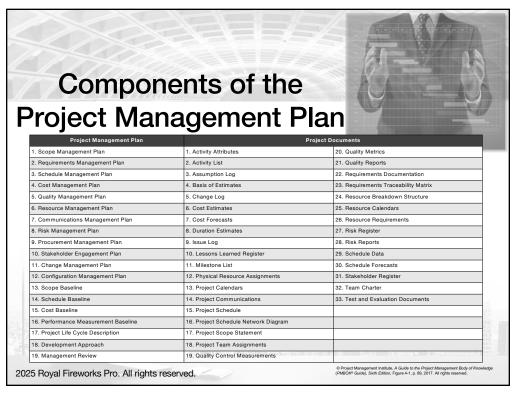
#### Outputs

 Project Management Plan: This is the combination of all necessary project plans and documents listed on page 89 of the PMBOK® Guide for that project. It could be completed in one phase of a project or released in iterations, depending on the methodology.

It is key for your exam success to know and understand all possible components of the Project Management Plan—all 19 management plans, as well as the 33 documents.

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ne Project	s Are Made and Which / e Organizati	Are
Project Management Plan		Project Documents
Scope Management Plan	Activity Attributes	20. Quality Metrics
2. Requirements Management Plan	2. Activity List	21. Quality Reports
Schedule Management Plan	3. Assumption Log	22. Requirements Documentation
4. Cost Management Plan	4. Basis of Estimates	23. Requirements Traceability Matrix
5. Quality Management Plan**	5. Change Log	24. Resource Breakdown Structure
6. Resource Management Plan	6. Cost Estimates	25. Resource Calendars
7. Communications Management Plan	7. Cost Forecasts	26. Resource Requirements
8. Risk Management Plan	8. Duration Estimates	27. Risk Register
9. Procurement Management Plan	9. Issue Log	28. Risk Reports
10. Stakeholder Engagement Plan	10. Lessons Learned Register	29. Schedule Data
11. Change Management Plan?	11. Milestone List	30. Schedule Forecasts
12. Configuration Management Plan?	12. Physical Resource Assignments	31. Stakeholder Register
13. Scope Baseline	13. Project Calendars	32. Team Charter
14. Schedule Baseline	14. Project Communications	33. Test and Evaluation Documents
15. Cost Baseline	15. Project Schedule	
16. Performance Measurement Baseline	16. Project Schedule Network Diagram	
17. Project Life Cycle Description?	17. Project Scope Statement	
18. Development Approach?	18. Project Team Assignments	
16. Development Approach?		

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# 4.2 Develop Project Management Plan

Additional Components NOT Made in a PMBOK® Process:

- Change Management Plan: This plan describes any change control policies or systems that will be used in the project (could be OPA or EEF).
- Configuration Management Plan: This plan discusses any other type of control system in the project.
  - All configuration management systems
    - o IDs each article
    - o Reflects the status of the article
  - o Allows the user to audit the system
- Performance Measurement Baseline: This is a combination of cost, scope, and schedule baseline and is used to evaluate the project.
- Development Approach: This plan describes how the Project Management Plan will be built and is dependent upon the planning methodology selected.
- Project Life Cycle Description: This explains the overarching methodology that the organization uses to complete projects.
- Management Review: This is a templet of normal audits/reviews and reports that the organization will use to keep tabs on the project.

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4.2 Develop Project
Management Plan

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.1.1	Assess opportunities to deliver value incrementally	NEW <b>4.2</b> , p. 23, APG
2.9.1	Consolidated the project/phase plans	4.2
2.10.2	Determine strategy to handle change	4.2
2.13.1	Assess project needs, complexity, and magnitude	4.1, <b>4.2</b>
2.13.2	Recommend project execution strategy (e.g., contracting, finance)	4.1, <b>4.2</b>
2.13.4	Use iterative, incremental practices throughout the project lifecycle (e.g., lessons learned, stakeholder engagement, risk)	NEW <b>4.2</b>
2.17.1	Determine criteria to close the project or phase successfully	4.1, 5.2, <b>4.2</b>
3.4.3	Evaluate impact of the project to the organization and determine required actions	NEW 4.1, <b>4.2</b>

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#### The SOP **Processes**

These processes are not separated in any formal way by PMI, but through research we can see their similarities and their importance to the project.

- 5.1 Plan Scope Management
  6.1 Plan Schedule Management
  7.1 Plan Cost Management
- 11.1 Plan Risk Management
- 12.1 Plan Procurement Management

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	Project Management Process Groups					
Knowledge Areas	Initiating Process Group	Planning Process Group	Executing Process Group	Monitoring and Controlling Process Group	Closing Process Group	
4. Project Integration Management	4.1 Develop Project Charter	4.2 Develop Project Management Plan	4.3 Direct and Manage Project Work 4.4 Manage Project Knowledge	4.5 Monitor and Control Project Work 4.6 Perform Integrated Change Control	4.7 Close Project or Phase	
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		
6. Project Schedule Management		6.1 Plan Schedule Management 6.2 Define Activities 6.3 Sequence Activities 6.4 Estimate Activity Durations 6.5 Develop Schedule		6.6 Control Schedule		
7. Project Cost Management		7.1 Plan Cost Management 7.2 Estimate Costs 7.3 Determine Budget		7.4 Control Costs		
8. Project Quality Management		8.1 Plan Quality Management	8.2 Manage Quality	8.3 Control Quality		
9. Project Resource Management		9.1 Plan Resource Management 9.2 Estimate Activity Resources	9.3 Acquire Resources 9.4 Develop Team 9.5 Manage Team	9.6 Control Resources		
10. Project Communications Management		10.1 Plan Communications Management	10.2 Manage Communications	10.3 Monitor Communications		
11. Project Risk Management		11.1 Plan Risk Management 11.2 Identify Risks 11.3 Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis 11.4 Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis 11.5 Plan Risk Responses	11.6 Implement Risk Responses			
12. Project Procurement Management		12.1 Plan Procurement Management	12.2 Conduct Procurements	12.3 Control Procurements		
13. Project Stakeholder Management	13.1 Identify Stakeholders	13.2 Plan Stakeholder Engagement	13.3 Manage Stakeholder Engagement	13.4 Monitor Stakeholder Engagement		

67 5.1 Plan Scope Management Key Concept: This process lays out the plan for tracking and archiving requirements in order to create the scope baseline and its supporting documents. Inputs **Tools and Techniques** Outputs 1. Expert Judgment 1. Project Charter 1. Scope Management Plan 2. Requirements 2. Project Management Plan 2. Data Analysis Quality Management - Alternative Analysis Management Plan Document Analysis - Project Life Cycle 3. Meetings Description - Development Approach 3. EEFs 4. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 5-2, p. 134, 2017. All rights res 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# Inputs 1. Project Charter 2. Project Management Plan - Quality Management Plan: This plan could lay out additional requirements based on how testing is done or the training that must be done by the tester. - Project Life Cycle Description - Development Approach 3. EEFs 4. OPAs

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5.1 Plan Scope Management

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Data Analysis
  - Alternative Analysis
  - Document Analysis
- 3. Meetings

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5.1 Plan Scope Management

#### **Outputs**

- Scope Management Plan: This plan discusses how the scope baseline will be created, approved, or changed if needed and how it will be controlled/evaluated. It discusses how the three components of the baseline will be made.
  - Scope Statement
  - WBS
  - WBS Dictionary
- Requirements Management Plan: This plan discusses the use of two project documents that are used to archive information and track the status of project requirements.
  - Requirements Documentation
  - Requirements Traceability Matrix

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# 5.1 Plan Scope Management

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
3.1.2	Classify compliance categories	NEW <b>5.1</b> , 8.1, 11.1

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# 6.1 Plan Schedule Management

**Key Concept:** This process lays out the plan for creating the project schedule baseline and its supporting documents. It outlines the scheduling systems and any scheduling policies, such as how reporting is done and how estimating is done.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
<ol> <li>Project Charter</li> <li>Project Management Plan         <ul> <li>Scope Management</li> <li>Plan</li> <li>Development Approach</li> </ul> </li> <li>EEFs</li> <li>OPAs</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Expert Judgment</li> <li>Data Analysis</li> <li>Meetings</li> </ol>	Schedule Management     Plan
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## 6.1 Plan Schedule Management

#### **Inputs**

- 1. Project Charter
- 2. Project Management Plan
  - Scope Management Plan
  - Development Approach: This input is not an output of any process; it is used to explain how deliverables are created and released using predictive, iterative, incremental, agile, or hybrid methods. If used, it will be a driving factor in how scheduling is done.
- 3. EEFs
- 4. OPAs

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## 6.1 Plan Schedule Management

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. **Data Analysis:** This is the process of looking at past projects to determine estimating techniques or to understand how accurate the schedule must be.
- 3. Meetings

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## 6.1 Plan Schedule Management

#### **Outputs**

- Schedule Management Plan: This plan tells you how to plan. It will be the how-to guide when it comes to filling out all scheduling documentation (see *PMBOK® Guide*, p. 89). It also lays out several key scheduling policies:
  - When and how schedule reporting is done
  - How estimating duration is done (also contingency reserve)
  - · What the project duration and units of measure are
  - The use of any project management information systems (PMIS)
  - How the schedule baseline is approved
  - How to change the schedule baseline when needed
  - Who can update the schedule, and how schedule updates are made

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# 6.1 Plan Schedule Management

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.6.3	Prepare schedule based on methodology	<b>6.1</b> , 6.5
2.6.4	Measure ongoing progress based on methodology	6.1, <b>6.6</b>

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# 7.1 Plan Cost Management

**Key Concept:** This process lays out the plan for creating the project cost baseline and its supporting documents. It outlines the accounting systems and any accounting policies, such as how reporting is done and how estimating is done.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
<ol> <li>Project Charter</li> <li>Project Management Plan         <ul> <li>Schedule Management</li> <li>Plan</li> <li>Risk Management Plan</li> </ul> </li> <li>EEFs</li> <li>OPAs</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Expert Judgment</li> <li>Data Analysis</li> <li>Meetings</li> </ol>	1. Cost Management Plan
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# 7.1 Plan Cost Management

#### Inputs

- 1. Project Charter
- 2. Project Management Plan
  - Schedule Management Plan
  - Risk Management Plan
- 3. EEFs
- 4. OPAs

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7.1 Plan Cost Management

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Data Analysis
- 3. Meetings

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7.1 Plan Cost Management

#### **Outputs**

1. Cost Management Plan: This plan is the how-to for everything in cost. It explains how to create the cost baseline, who will approve it, and how it is changed, if it needs to be changed. It also discusses some important things moving forward, such as what currency will be used for the project or the assumed exchange rates. When you are estimating, the plan tells you what's considered an accurate estimate and how to set aside contingency reserves. It can also discuss reporting using earned value management and when that is done.

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7.1 Plan Cost Management

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.5.2	Anticipate future budget challenges	7.1, <b>7.3</b> , 7.4
2.5.4	Plan and manage resources	7.1, 7.2, 7.3, <b>7.4</b>

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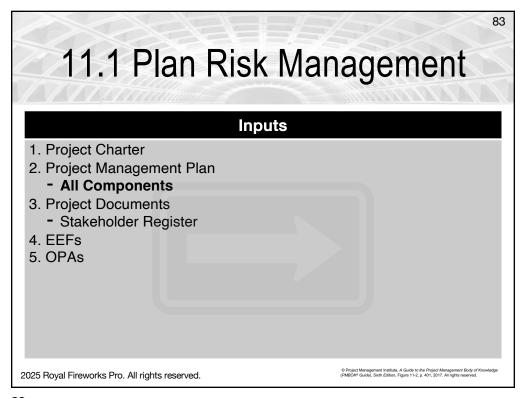
11.1 Plan Risk Management

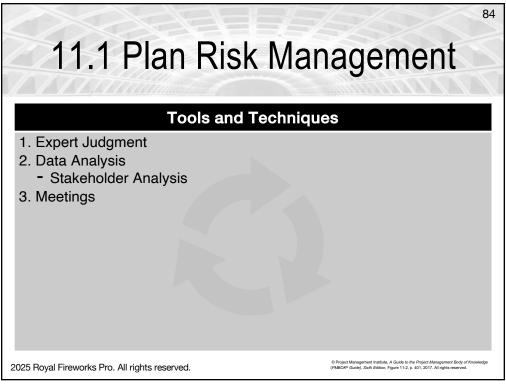
**Key Concept:** This process lays out the plan for handling risk during the project. It also gives guidance on using several important risk tools. *There are zero risk events in the Risk Management Plan.* 

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
<ol> <li>Project Charter</li> <li>Project Management Plan         <ul> <li>All Components</li> </ul> </li> <li>Project Documents         <ul> <li>Stakeholder Register</li> </ul> </li> <li>EEFs</li> <li>OPAs</li> </ol>	Expert Judgment     Data Analysis     Stakeholder Analysis     Meetings	1. Risk Management Plan
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# 11.1 Plan Risk Management

#### **Outputs**

- Risk Management Plan: This plan covers how risk will be tracked, evaluated, reported, and controlled during the project. Possible components of the plan include:
  - Risk Strategy
  - Methodologies
  - Roles and Responsibilities
  - Funding
  - Timing
  - Risk Categories
  - Stakeholder Risk Appetite
  - Definitions of Risk Probability and Impact
  - Probability and Impact Matrix
  - Reporting Formats
  - Tracking

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## 11.1 Plan Risk Management

#### **New Terms from the 2021 Exam Change**

- Risk Tolerance: The maximum amount of risk, and the potential impact of that risk occurring, that a project manager is allowed to handle
- Risk Appetite: The degree of uncertainty that an organization or a key stakeholder is willing to accept in anticipation of a reward
- Risk Threshold: The level of risk exposure above which risks are addressed and below which risks may be accepted (watch-listed)

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11.1 Plan Risk Management

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.3.1	Determine risk management options	11.1
2.15.3	Collaborate with relevant stakeholders on the approach to resolve the issues	10.1, 11.1, <b>13.2</b>
3.1.1	Confirm project compliance requirements (e.g., security, health and safety, regulatory compliance)	4.1, <b>5.2</b> , 8.1, 11.1, 11.2, 13.1
3.1.2	Classify compliance categories	NEW 5.1, 8.1, <b>11.1</b>

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12.1 Plan Procurement Management

**Key Concept:** This is the process of creating the how-to guide for buying things. These are almost all EEFs.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
1. Project Charter 2. Business Documents - Business Case - Benefits Management Plan 3. Project Management Plan - Scope Management Plan - Quality Management Plan - Resource Management Plan - Scope Baseline 4. Project Documents - Milestone List - Project Team Assignments - Requirements Documentation - Requirements Traceability Matrix - Resource Requirements - Risk Register - Stakeholder Register 5. EEFs 6. OPAs	1. Expert Judgment 2. Data Gathering - Market Research 3. Data Analysis - Make or Buy Analysis 4. Source Selection Analysis 5. Meetings	1. Procurement Management Plan 2. Procurement Strategy 3. Bid Documents 4. Procurement Statement of Work 5. Source Selection Criteria 6. Make or Buy Decisions 7. Independent Cost Estimates 8. Change Requests 9. Project Document Updates - Lessons Learned Register - Milestone List - Requirements Documentation - Requirements Traceability Matrix - Risk Register - Stakeholder Register  10.OPA Updates

## 12.1 Plan Procurement Management

#### **Inputs**

- 1. Project Charter
- 2. Business Documents
  - Business Case
  - Benefits Management Plan
- 3. Project Management Plan
  - Scope Management Plan
  - Quality Management Plan
  - Resource Management Plan
  - Scope Baseline

- 4. Project Documents
  - Milestone List
  - Project Team Assignments
  - Requirements Documentation
  - Requirements Traceability Matrix
  - Resource Requirements
  - Risk Register
  - Stakeholder Register
- 5. EEFs
- 6. OPAs

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## 12.1 Plan Procurement Management

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Data Gathering
  - Market Research: This will at least be the preferred vendors list.
- 3. Data Analysis
  - Make or Buy Analysis
- 4. Source Selection Analysis
- 5. Meetings

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## 12.1 Plan Procurement Management

#### **Outputs**

- 1. **Procurement Management Plan:** This plan is typically tiered by dollar amount and usually already exists in the organization.
- Procurement Strategy: In the event that a decision has already been made to buy a specific item, this document will be a tailored version of the Procurement Management Plan for the life cycle of that procurement.
- Bid Documents: These describe how to use RFIs, RFQs, and RFPs
- 4. Procurement Statement of Work: This document's creation should be described in the Procurement Management Plan. It should clarify quantity, quality levels, performance data, period of performance, work locations, and detailed requirements.

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## 12.1 Plan Procurement Management

#### **Outputs**

- 5. Source Selection Criteria
- 6. Make or Buy Decisions
- 7. Independent Cost Estimates
- 8. Change Requests
- 9. Project Document Updates
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Milestone List
  - Requirements Documentation
  - Requirements Traceability Matrix
  - Risk Register
  - Stakeholder Register
- 10. OPA Updates

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## 12.1 Plan Procurement Management

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.8.1	Analyze the bounds of the negotiations for agreement	12.1
1.8.5	Determine a negotiation strategy	12.1
2.11.1	Define resource requirements and needs	9.2, <b>12.1</b>
2.11.2	Communicate resource requirements	5.2, 9.2, 12.1, <b>12.2</b>
2.11.4	Plan and manage procurement strategy	12.1, 12.2, <b>12.3</b>

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# SOP Management Plans Summary

- Scope Management Plan: This plan discusses how the scope baseline will be created, approved, or changed if needed and how it will be controlled/ evaluated. It also includes how the three components of the baseline will be made.
- Requirements Management Plan: This plan discusses the use of two
  project documents that are used to archive information and track the status
  of project requirements.
- Schedule Management Plan: This plan explains how to schedule. It tells the PM when and how schedule reporting is done, tells how estimating duration is done, defines project units of measure, explains the use of any PMIs, explains how the schedule baseline is approved, explains who can update the schedule, and provides templets.

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SOP Management Plans Summary

- Cost Management Plan: This plan is the how-to for everything in cost. It
  explains how to create the cost baseline, who will approve it, and how it
  will be changed, if it needs to be changed. This plan also covers reporting
  for cost management.
- Procurement Management Plan: This plan typically explains purchasing rules that all PMs must follow. The policies are usually tiered by dollar amount. This plan usually already exists in the organization.
- Risk Management Plan: This plan covers how risk will be tracked, evaluated, reported, and controlled during the project.

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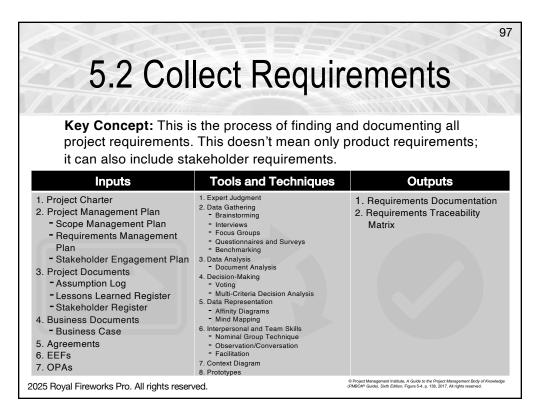
## Project Scope Management

This knowledge area is used to make sure that all project requirements are planned into the project—and nothing more.

- 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

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#### 98 5.2 Collect Requirements Inputs 1. Project Charter 4. Business Documents 2. Project Management Plan Business Case Scope Management Plan Agreements - Requirements Management 6. EEFs 7. OPAs Stakeholder Engagement Plan 3. Project Documents Assumption Log - Lessons Learned Register Stakeholder Register © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of I (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 5-4, p. 138, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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## 5.2 Collect Requirements

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Data Gathering
  - Brainstorming
  - Interviews
  - Focus Groups
  - Questionnaires and Surveys
  - Benchmarking
- 3. Data Analysis
  - Document Analysis
- 4. Decision-Making
  - Voting (Majority, Plurality, Unanimous, Autocratic)
  - Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis

- 5. Data Representation
  - Affinity Diagrams
  - Mind Mapping
- 6. Interpersonal and Team Skills
  - Nominal Group Technique
  - Observation/Conversation
  - Facilitation
- 7. Context Diagram
- 8. Prototypes

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# 5.2 Collect Requirements

#### **Outputs**

- 1. **Requirements Documentation:** This is a document designed to capture all of the data about one requirement.
- 2. Requirements Traceability Matrix: This is a list of all of the project requirement, enabling the project manager to sort through them quickly and to understand the status of any one of them. (EXAMPLE ONLY!)

REC	QUIREN	IENTS TRACEAB	ILITY MATRIX					
Proj	ect:	<optional></optional>						
РМ	Name:	<required></required>						
ID	Туре	Name	Description	Status	Owner	Expected Completion	Verification	Additional Comments
001 002 003 004 005								
002								
003								
004								
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# 5.2 Collect Requirements

#### **New Terms from the 2021 Exam Change**

- De Facto Regulations: Regulations that are widely accepted but for which no official documentation exists
- De Jure Regulations: Regulations mandated by written law or official policy
- XP Metaphor: Team members try to describe aspects of a solution in the same way that a marketer might describe a product's features and benefits

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# 5.2 Collect Requirements

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.10.2	Survey all necessary parties to reach consensus	5.2
2.8.1	Determine and prioritize requirements	5.2
2.12.1	Determine the requirements (what, when, where, who, etc.) for managing the project artifacts	4.1, 4.2, <b>5.2</b>
3.1.1	Confirm project compliance requirements (e.g., security, health and safety, regulatory compliance)	4.1, <b>5.2</b> , 8.1, 11.1, 11.2, 13.1

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103 5.3 Define Scope Key Concept: In this process, the written definition of the project is created. It explains how each requirement will be completed and discusses what is not in the project. Inputs **Tools and Techniques Outputs** 1. Project Charter 1. Scope Statement 1. Expert Judgment 2. Project Management Plan 2. Data Analysis 2. Project Document Scope Management Updates Alternative Analysis 3. Decision-Making - Assumption Log 3. Project Documents - Multi-Criteria Decision - Requirements Assumption Log **Analysis** Documentation - Requirements 4. Interpersonal and Team - Requirements Documentation Skills Traceability Matrix Facilitation - Risk Register - Stakeholder Register 4. EEFs 5. Product Analysis 5. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 5-4, p. 138, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# Inputs 1. Project Charter 2. Project Management Plan - Scope Management Plan - Scope Management Plan 3. Project Documents - Assumption Log - Requirements Documentation - Risk Register 4. EEFs 5. OPAs

## 5.3 Define Scope

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Data Analysis
  - Alternative Analysis: This tool is about looking at the requirements in a different way.
- 3. Decision-Making
  - Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis
- 4. Interpersonal and Team Skills
  - Facilitation
- 5. **Product Analysis:** For this process, this tool is used to focus on each product that the project will create and then uses that breakdown as a way of organizing the Scope Statement.

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## 5.3 Define Scope

#### **Outputs**

- 1. Scope Statement: This is a highly detailed document that defines everything that is considered within scope for the project. It can be written in many ways; some people organize it by product, others by phase. The idea is that you can hand it to someone, and that person will be able to understand what the project is and is not.
- 2. Project Document Updates
  - Assumption Log
  - Requirements Documentation
  - Requirements Traceability Matrix
  - Stakeholder Register

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# 5.3 Define Scope

#### **New Terms from the 2021 Exam Change**

• **Product Roadmap:** An image that gives the team a big-picture view of the product and the anticipated sequence of deliverables and that, over time, is progressively elaborated as more information is known and as the vision is refined; usually illustrated as a high-level Gannt chart or through Kanban (now, next, later)



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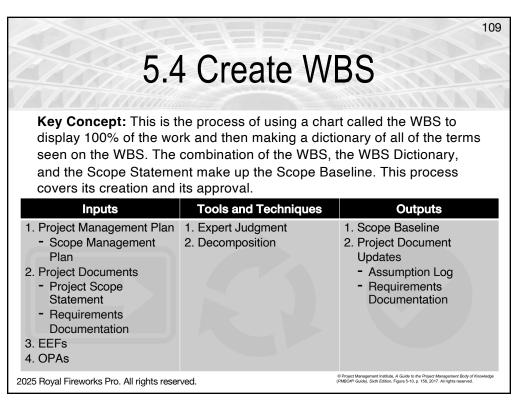
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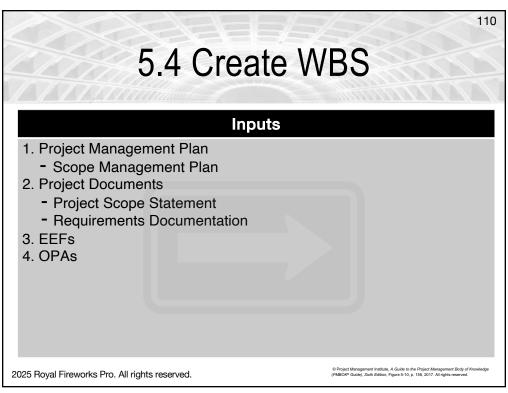
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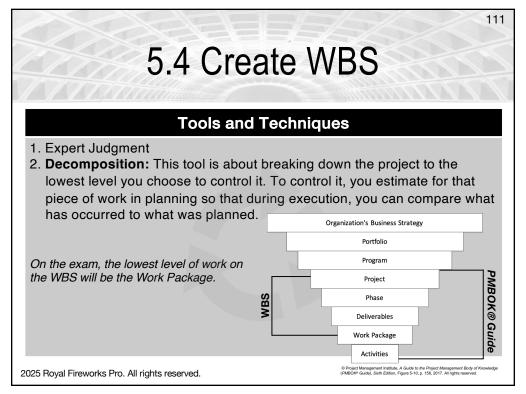
# 5.3 Define Scope

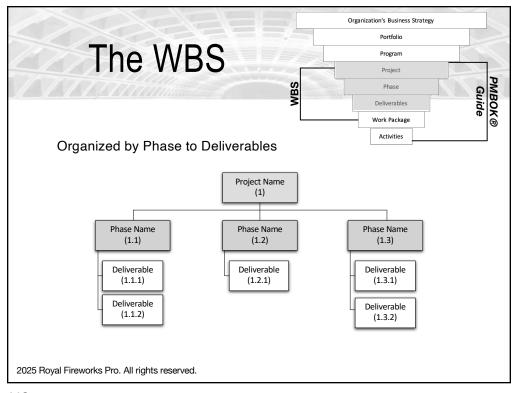
ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.8.2	Break down scope (e.g., WBS, backlog)	<b>5.3</b> , 5.4

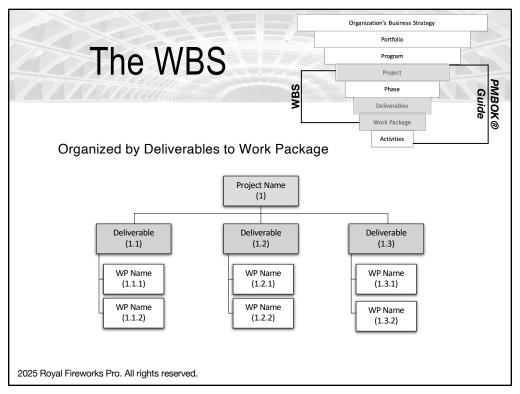
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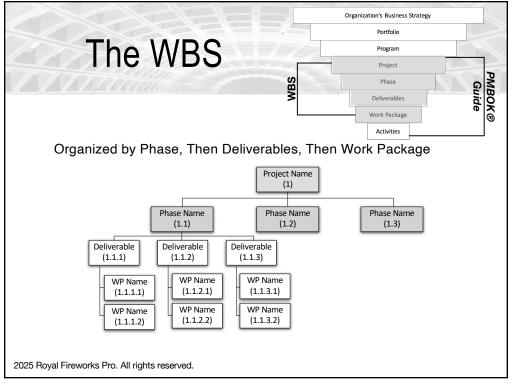


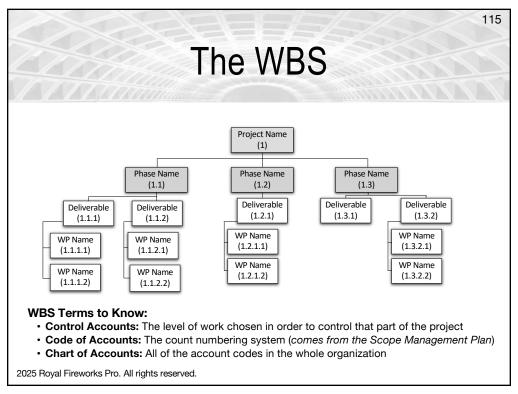


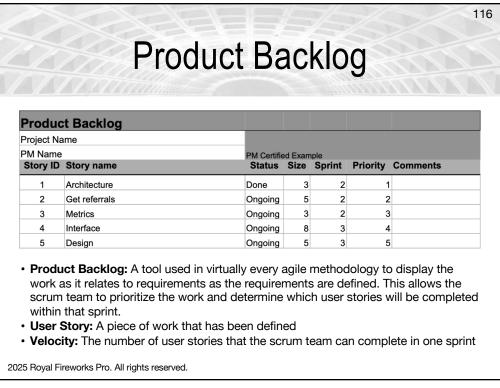












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**5.3**, 5.4

## 5.4 Create WBS

#### **Outputs**

- Scope Baseline: This is the combination of the Scope Statement, the WBS, and the WBS Dictionary that is approved by the sponsor. After its approval, any additions to it are called *scope creep*. Exactly how to add scope creep should be outlined in the Scope Management Plan.
- 2. Project Document Updates
  - Assumption Log
  - Requirements Documentation

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ID#

2.1.2

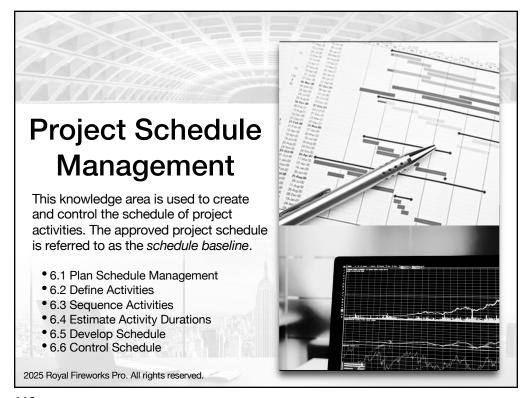
2.8.2

## 5.4 Create WBS

Break down scope (e.g., WBS, backlog)

Enabler	Primary Reference
Examine the business value throughout the project	5.4, <b>5.5</b> , APG

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#### 6.2 Define Activities **Key Concept:** This process breaks down the project to its lowest level, determines the name of each activity, and starts the documenting of information about each activity in the project. Inputs **Tools and Techniques Outputs** 1. Expert Judgment 1. Activity List 1. Project Charter 2. Project Management Plan 2. Decomposition 2. Activity Attributes - Schedule Management 3. Rolling Wave 3. Milestone List 4. Meetings 4. Change Requests - Scope Baseline 5. Project Management Plan Updates - Schedule Baseline - Cost Baseline

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3. EEFs

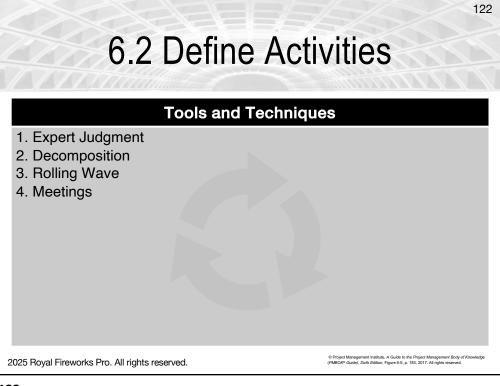
4. OPAs

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Inputs

1. Project Charter
2. Project Management Plan
- Schedule Management Plan: This plan explains exactly how to fill out the activity documentation, milestone list, and activity list and where to archive.
- Scope Baseline
3. EEFs
4. OPAs

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## 6.2 Define Activities

#### **Outputs**

- 1. **Activity List:** This is a list of all project activities and is considered a project document on page 89 of the *PMBOK® Guide*. Imagine an Excel doc covering every activity in the project.
- 2. **Activity Attributes:** This is a document that explains one activity and is the most granular project-scheduling document.
- 3. **Milestone List:** This is a separate list from the activity list. Milestones do not have durations but might be tied to activities.
- 4. Change Requests
- 5. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Schedule Baseline
  - Cost Baseline

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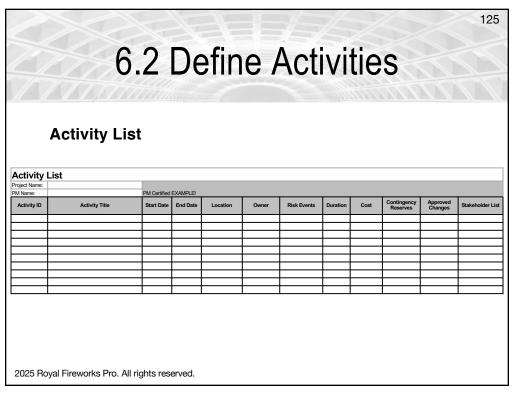
## 6.2 Define Activities

#### **Activity Attributes**

Project:			Date:
Activity ID: This information comes from the project activity list.		Activity: This is the name of the activity from the project activity list.	WBS No: This identifies where this activity can be found in the WBS.
		s a detailed description of the ensistent with what is provided	
Responsibility: resources This section lists section sl		es and Skill Sets Required: 7 s needed to perform the work. hould include necessary skill sete the work.	For human resources, this
Activity Predecessors: This section lists other activities that must occur before this activity.	describes start-star	sor Scheduling: This if the predecessor has a t, start-finish, or other type aling relationship.	Predecessor Dependency: This section describes any dependencies on predecessor activities, such as lead times, lag times, or other requirements.
Activity Successors: This section lists other activities that must occur after this activity.	describes start-star	or Scheduling: This if the successor has a t, start-finish, or other type uling relationship.	Successor Dependency: This section describes any dependencies on successor activities, such as lead times, lag times, or other requirements.

Activity Attributes

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## 6.2 Define Activities

### **New Terms from the 2021 Exam Change**

- **User Story:** A brief description of deliverable value from the perspective of the end user
- Feature: A piece of work typically comprised of several user stories

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## 6.2 Define Activities

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.6.2	Utilize benchmarks and historical data	6.2

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# 6.3 Sequence Activities

**Key Concept:** This is the art of project management. In this process, the activities are sequenced so that the project is efficient with project resources and still flexible. The visual aid that is used to display this to others is the schedule network diagram.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
<ol> <li>Project Management Plan         <ul> <li>Schedule Management</li> <li>Plan</li> <li>Scope Baseline</li> </ul> </li> <li>Project Documents         <ul> <li>Activity Attributes</li> <li>Activity List</li> <li>Assumption Log</li> <li>Milestone List</li> </ul> </li> <li>EEFs</li> <li>OPAs</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Precedence Diagramming Method</li> <li>Dependency Determination and Integration</li> <li>Leads and Lags</li> <li>Project Management Information System</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Project Schedule Network Diagram</li> <li>Project Document Updates         <ul> <li>Activity Attributes</li> <li>Activity List</li> <li>Assumption Log</li> <li>Milestone List</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
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6.3 Sequence Activities

#### Inputs

- 1. Project Management Plan
  - Schedule Management Plan
  - Scope Baseline
- 2. Project Documents
  - Activity Attributes
  - Activity List
  - Assumption Log
  - Milestone List
- 3. EEFs
- 4. OPAs

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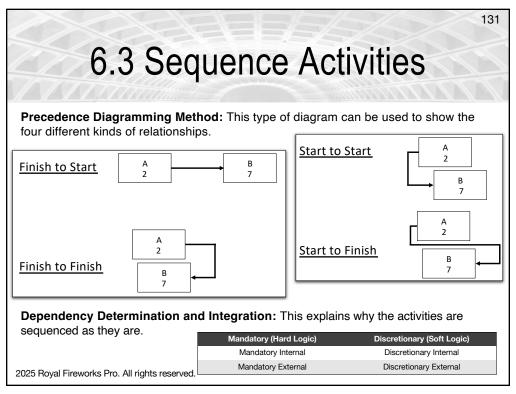
## 6.3 Sequence Activities

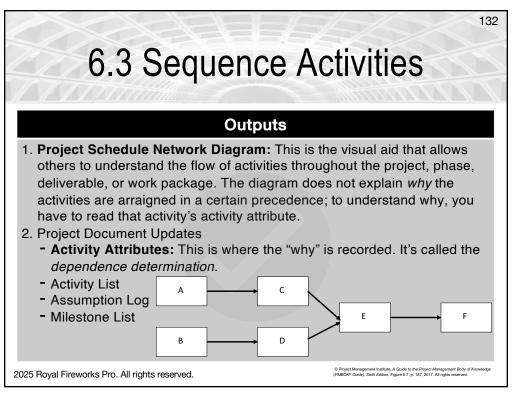
#### **Tools and Techniques**

- Precedence Diagramming Method: This technique allows the PM
  to display the flow of activities across the project, phase, deliverable,
  or work package. This comes from critical path project planning
  methodology, and in this process, this is the tool that builds the
  schedule network diagram.
- Dependency Determination and Integration: This is the reason that an activity is sequenced the way it is on the schedule network diagram.
- 3. Leads and Lags
- 4. Project Management Information System

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# 6.3 Sequence Activities

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.6.6	Coordinate with other projects and other operations	NEW <b>4.1</b> , 6.3, 6.6, p. 543, APG pp. 82 and 111

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# 6.4 Estimate Activity Durations

**Key Concept:** This process attempts to determine the expected duration of a particular activity. Once that's done, it is added to it the contingency reserve.  $tE + (x\sigma)$ 

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
Project Management Plan     Schedule Management Plan     Scope Baseline     Project Documents     Activity Attributes     Activity List     Assumption Log     Milestone List     Project Team Assignments     Resource Breakdown Structure     Resource Calendars     Resource Requirements     Risk Register      EEFs     OPAs	Expert Judgment     Analogous Estimating     Parametric Estimating     Three-Point Estimating     Bottom-Up Estimating     Data Analysis     Alternative Analysis     Reserve Analysis     Decision-Making     Meetings	Duration Estimates     Basis of Estimates     Project Document Updates     Activity Attributes     Assumption Log     Lessons Learned Register
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## 6.4 Estimate Activity Durations

#### Terms:

**Effort:** The number of work hours needed to complete a task **Duration:** Those work hours over the project calendar

**ROM:** Estimate considered to be accurate between -25% and +75% **Definitive:** Estimate considered to be accurate between -5% and +10%

**Contingency Reserve:** Extra time or dollars the PM sets aside for risk **Management Reserve:** Extra time or dollars the sponsor sets aside for risk

Law of Diminishing Returns: When adding additional resources to an activity, you will not get the exact same return; it will be slightly less.

**PERT:** The Program Evaluation Review Technique developed for government program and project management in 1958. <u>It</u> uses critical path as well as earned value management.

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6.4 Estimate Activity Durations

#### Inputs

- 1. Project Management Plan
  - Schedule Management Plan
  - Scope Baseline
- 2. Project Documents
  - Activity Attributes
  - Activity List
  - Assumption Log
  - Milestone List
  - Project Team Assignments
  - Resource Breakdown Structure
  - Resource Calendars
  - Resource Requirements
  - Risk Register
- 3. EEFs
- 4. OPAs

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## 6.4 Estimate Activity Durations

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. **Analogous Estimating:** A method of estimating in which the estimate comes from someone above you on the organization chart
- 3. Parametric Estimating: A method of estimating that is based on one metric
- 4. Three-Point Estimating: A method of refining estimates by averaging them together
  - There are two types of three-point estimating:
  - o Triangular Distribution (simple average)
    - [Estimate A + Estimate B + Estimate C] / 3 = tE
  - o Beta Distribution (from PERT)
    - [Optimistic + (4 x Most Likely) + Pessimistic] / 6 = tE
- Bottom-Up Estimating: The most accurate estimating method; done by asking those closest to the work for estimates
- 6. Data Analysis
  - Alternative Analysis
  - Reserve Analysis: Adding a contingency reserve to an activity to account for risk
- 7. Decision-Making
- 8. Meetings

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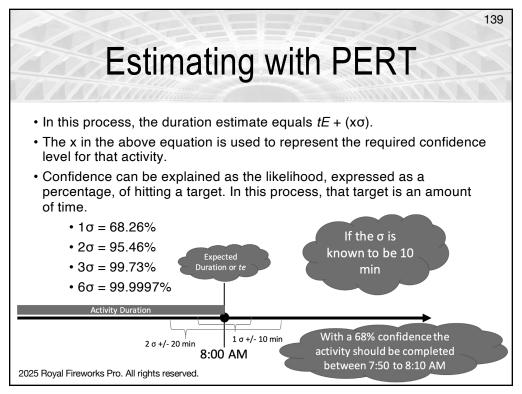
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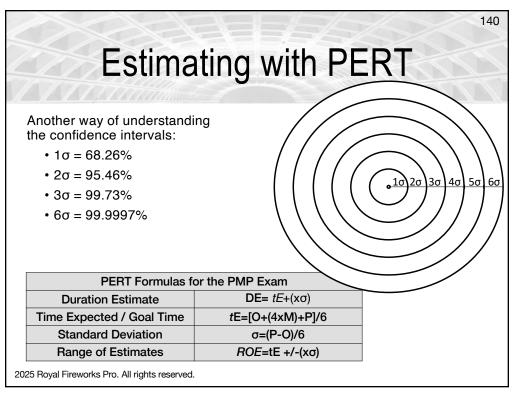
## Estimating with PERT

- The Program Evaluation and Review Technique was developed in 1958 by the U.S. Navy. PERT is used to determine the estimated duration and/or cost of a given activity by determining the *expected outcome* (In duration, this is represented by *tE*; in cost, it's *cE*.) from a population of estimates, taking into consideration the entire range. *tE*=[O+(4xM)+P]/6
- After finding the expected outcome (sometimes referred to as a goal), PERT can be used to determine the *standard deviation* (represented as σ) by subtracting the extremes of the range from each other and dividing the difference by six. σ=(P-O)/6

PERT Formulas for the PMP Exam		
Duration Estimate DE= $tE+(x\sigma)$		
Time Expected / Goal Time	tE=[O+(4xM)+P]/6	
Standard Deviation	σ=(P-O)/6	
Range of Estimates	<i>ROE</i> =tE +/-(xσ)	

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# **Estimating with PERT**

Imagine that you have three estimates in hours (O = 10, M = 25, P = 40). You need 95% confidence in each estimate.

- Expected Activity Duration, or  $tE = [O + (4 \times M) + P] / 6$
- (10 + 100 + 40) / 6 = 25 hrs.
- Activity Standard Deviation, or  $\sigma = (P O) / 6$
- (40 10) / 6 = 5 hrs.
- With 95% confidence, this activity's duration estimate is tE+(xσ).

$$25 + (2 \times 5) = 35$$
 hrs.

This could also be expressed as a range: 25 hr. +/-10 hrs.

PERT Formulas for the PMP Exam		
Duration Estimate	$DE= tE+(x\sigma)$	
Time Expected / Goal Time	tE=[O+(4xM)+P]/6	
Standard Deviation	σ=(P-O)/6	
Range of Estimates	ROE=tE +/-(xσ)	

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## 6.4 Estimate Activity Durations

#### **Outputs**

- 1. **Duration Estimates:** This is a document that explains the estimated duration of each of the project's activities (it includes the contingency reserve). Remember, *effort* and *duration* are different terms. You usually get the estimate in effort, and in this process, you turn it into duration. Activity Duration Estimate =  $tE + (x\sigma)$
- 2. **Basis of Estimates:** This is a project document that explains why you believe an activity's estimate to be correct.
- 3. Project Document Updates
  - Activity Attributes
  - Assumption Log
  - Lessons Learned Register

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## 6.4 Estimate Activity Durations

## **New Terms from the 2021 Exam Change**

 Consensus Tools: Methods used to gain information from the perspective of the agile team

Polling

Fist of Five

Roman Voting

- Dot Voting

**Estimating** 

- Planning Poker

- T-Shirt Sizing

- 100-Point Method

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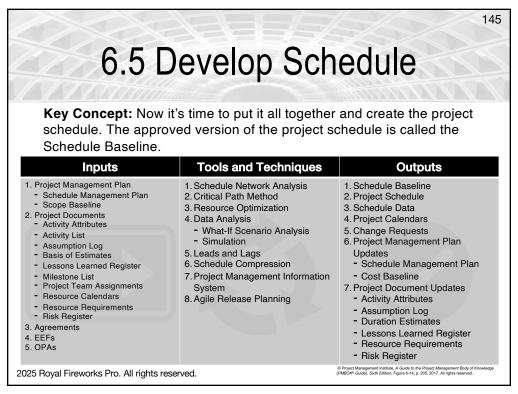
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# 6.4 Estimate Activity Durations

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.6.1	Estimate project tasks (milestones, dependencies, story points)	6.4

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# 146 6.5 Develop Schedule Inputs 1. Project Management Plan - Schedule Management Plan Scope Baseline 2. Project Documents - Activity Attributes Activity List - Assumption Log - Basis of Estimates - Lessons Learned Register - Milestone List - Project Team Assignments ?!?!?!? - Resource Calendars - Resource Requirements - Risk Register 3. Agreements 4. EEFs 5. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of K (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 6-14, p. 205, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# 6.5 Develop Schedule

## **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. **Schedule Network Analysis:** The below-listed tools combined in some way to generate the project schedule model
- Critical Path Method: A scheduling methodology that enhances the schedule network diagram with the activity durations in order to represent the chain of activities that makes the critical path
- Resource Optimization: The process of moving around the work between resources and/or the timeline. Two terms to know: "Resource Leveling" and "Resource Smoothing"
- 4. Data Analysis
  - What-If Scenario Analysis
  - Simulation
- 5. Leads and Lags
- 6. Schedule Compression
- 7. Project Management Information System
- 8. Agile Release Planning

**Resource Optimization** 

- Resource Leveling: Will affect the planned end date of the project
- Resource Smoothing: Will not affect the planned end date of the project

### **Schedule Compression**

- · Fast-Tracking: Increases risk
- · Crashing: Increases spending

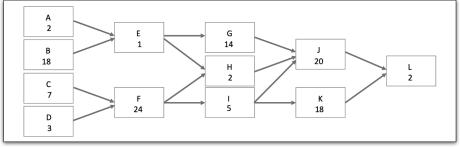
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# Critical Path Method

- This tool enhances the schedule network diagram by adding start and end times to each task.
- By using this tool, the PM can determine the path through the diagram that takes the longest, called the *critical path*.
- The critical path method is broken into two steps:
  - Forward Pass: Solving each task's "Early Start" and "Early Finish" times
  - Backward Pass: Solving each task's "Late Finish" and "Late Start" times



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# Critical Path Method

**Organize Chart:** The chart should be organized and neat. In order to prevent mistakes, try drawing lines to create tiers within the chart.

Forward Pass

A. Early Start ES = The EF from the activity behind it +1

B. Early Finish EF = ES + D - 1

Backward Pass

A. Late Finish LF = LS of the next activity in line -1

B. Late Start LS = LF - D + 1

Determine Float

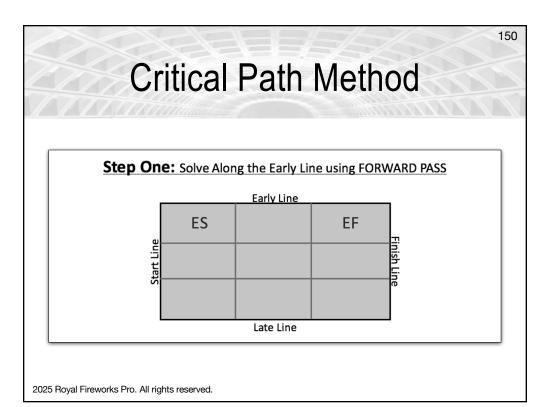
A. Total Float

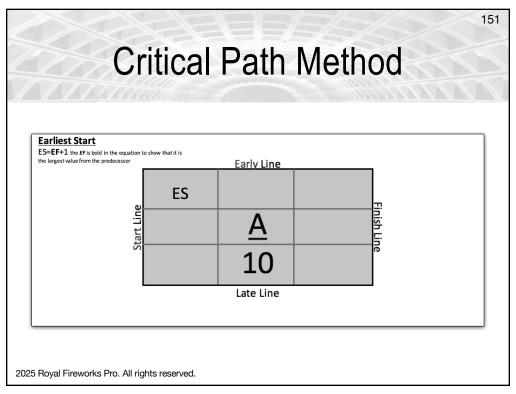
B. Free Float

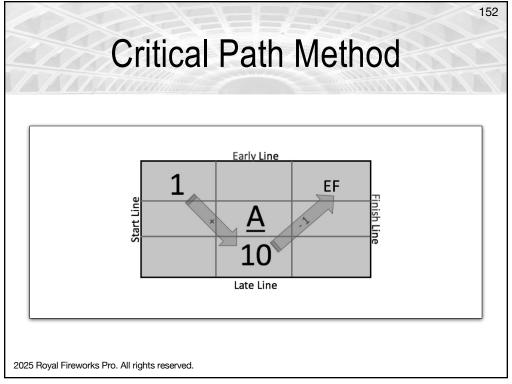
C. Project Float

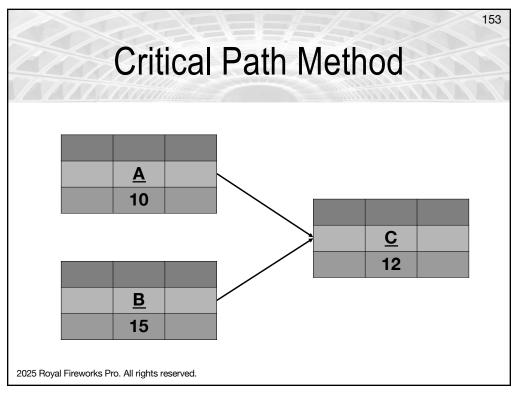
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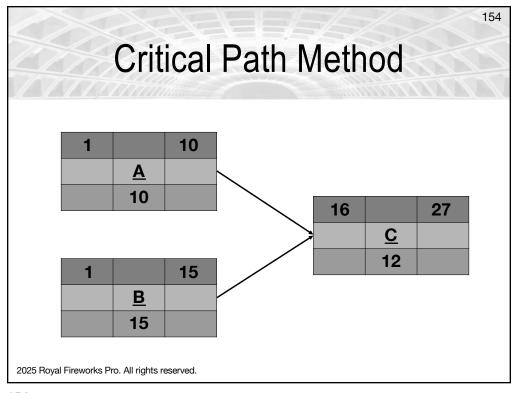
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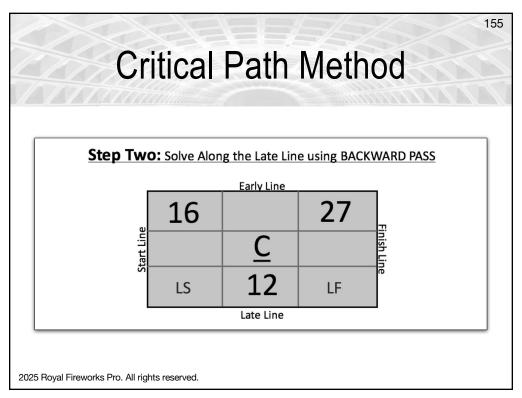


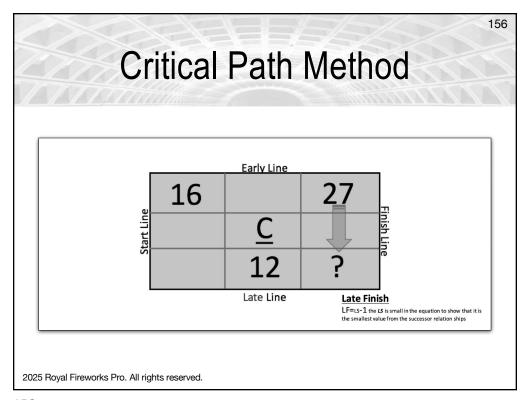


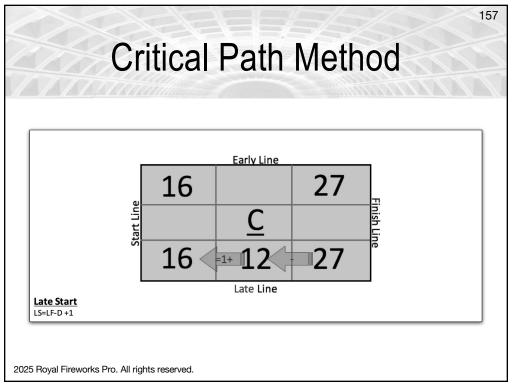


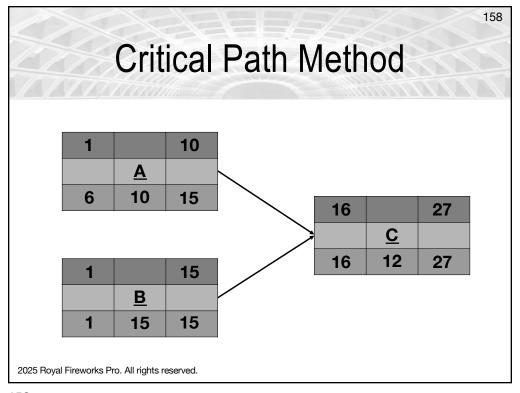












Critical Path Method

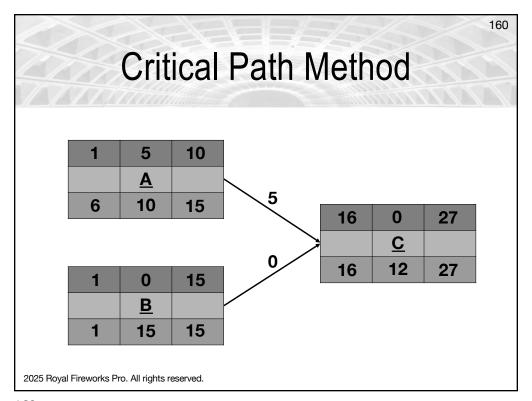
## Three Types of Float:

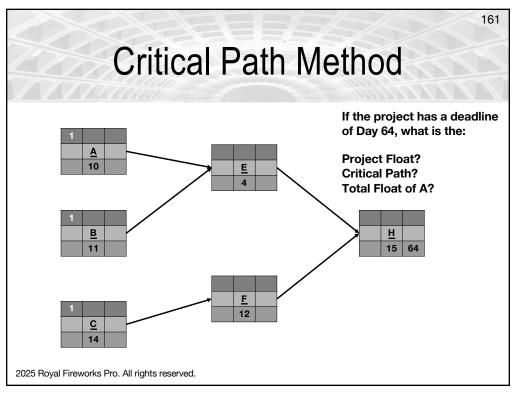
- Total Float, aka slack or wiggle room: The amount of time that an
  activity can be delayed without delaying the expected end date of the
  project. Activity vs. The Project's Expected Duration
- Free Float: The amount of time that an activity can be delayed without delaying the next activity in line. Activity vs. The Next Activity
- Project Float: The amount of time a project can be delayed before it misses the project deadline set by the sponsor.
   The Project's Expected Duration vs. The Project's Deadline

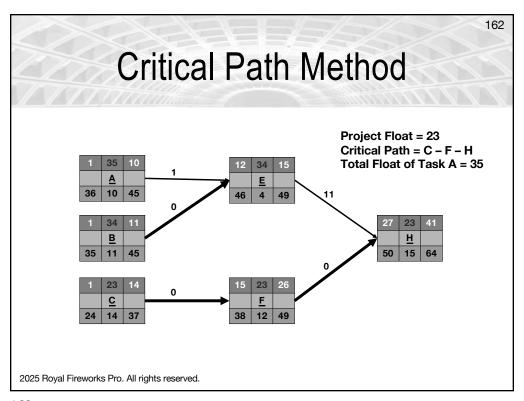
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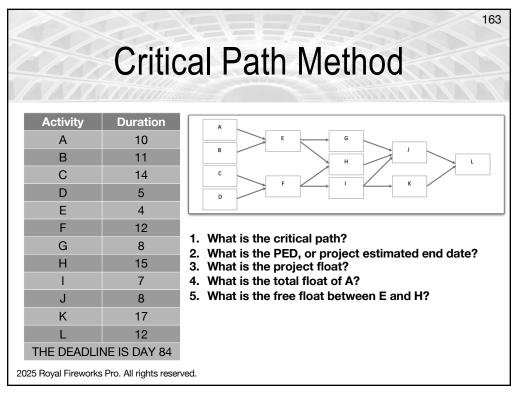
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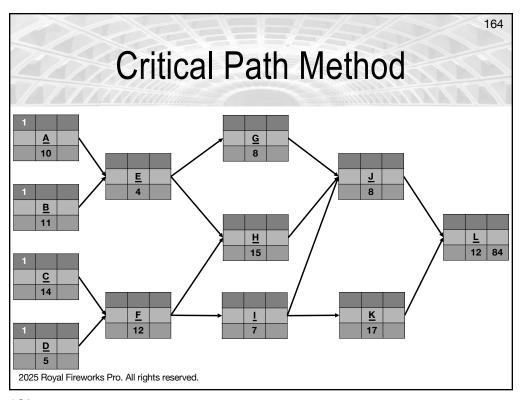
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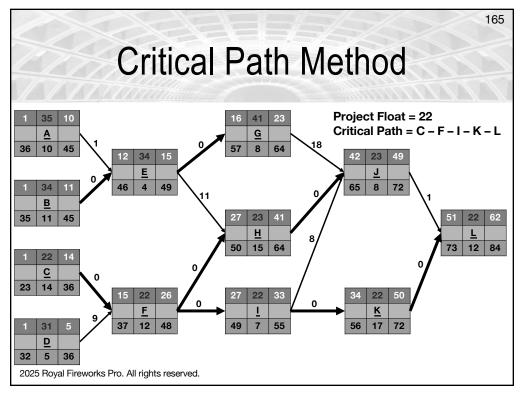


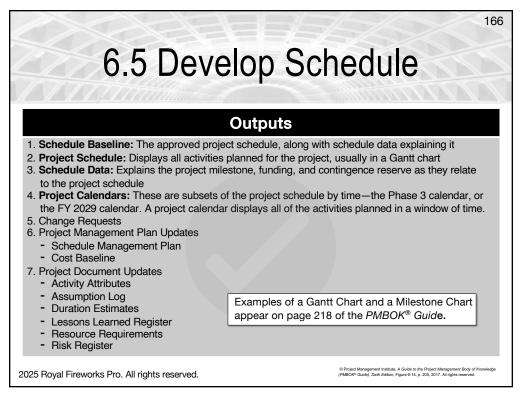












# 6.5 Develop Schedule

# **New Terms from the 2021 Exam Change**

- On-Demand Scheduling: Based on the theory of constraints and pullbased scheduling concepts from lean manufacturing; limits a team's work in progress in order to balance demand against the team's delivery throughput
- Iteration Backlog: Items from the product backlog that can conceivably be completed within a given time period

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# 6.5 Develop Schedule

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.6.3	Prepare schedule based on methodology	6.1, <b>6.5</b>
2.6.5	Modify schedule as needed based on methodology	6.1, 6.5, <b>6.7</b>

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# Project Cost Management

This knowledge area is used to create and control the cost of the project. The aggregated cost of all project tasks is referred to as the *cost baseline*. These processes create the cost baseline and control it.

- 7.1 Plan Cost Management
- 7.2 Estimate Costs
- 7.3 Determine Budget
- 7.4 Control Costs

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# 7.2 Estimate Costs

**Key Concept:** This process attempts to determine the cost expected for a particular activity. Once that's done, that cost is added to the activity contingency reserve:  $cE + (x\sigma)$ . This creates the output cost estimates.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
1. Project Management Plan  - Cost Management Plan  - Quality Management Plan  - Scope Baseline  2. Project Documents  - Lessons Learned Register  - Project Schedule  - Resource Requirements  - Risk Register  3. EEFs  4. OPAs	1. Expert Judgment 2. Analogous Estimating 3. Parametric Estimating 4. Three-Point Estimating 5. Bottom-Up Estimating 6. Data Analysis  - Alternative Analysis  - Reserve Analysis  - Cost of Quality 7. Project Management Information System 8. Decision-Making  - Voting	1. Cost Estimates 2. Basis of Estimates 3. Project Document Updates
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171 7.2 Estimate Costs Inputs 1. Project Management Plan - Cost Management Plan - Quality Management Plan - Scope Baseline 2. Project Documents - Lessons Learned Register - Project Schedule - Resource Requirements - Risk Register 3. EEFs 4. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 7-4, p. 240, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# 172 7.2 Estimate Costs **Tools and Techniques** 1. Expert Judgment 2. Analogous Estimating 3. Parametric Estimating 4. Three-Point Estimating 5. Bottom-Up Estimating 6. Data Analysis - Alternative Analysis - Reserve Analysis Cost of Quality 7. Project Management Information System 8. Decision-Making Voting © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Managemen (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 7-4, p. 240, 2017. All rights n 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

7.2 Estimate Costs

Outputs

1. Cost Estimates
2. Basis of Estimates
3. Project Document Updates
- Assumption Log
- Lessons Learned Register
- Risk Register

Outputs

1. Cost Estimates
2. Basis of Estimates
3. Project Document Updates
- Assumption Log
- Lessons Learned Register
- Risk Register

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# 7.2 Estimate Costs ID # Enabler Primary Reference 2.5.1 Estimate budgetary needs based on the scope of the project and lessons learned from historical projects 2.5.4 Plan and manage resources 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

175 7.3 Determine Budget Key Concept: This is the process of rolling up all of the activity costs into the work package, then moving on to the phase of creating the cost baseline. The cost baseline is approved in this process. **Tools and Techniques Outputs** Inputs 1. Project Management Plan 1. Expert Judgment 1. Cost Baseline Cost Management Plan 2. Cost Aggregation 2. Project Funding - Resource Management 3. Data Analysis Requirements - Reserve Analysis Plan 3. Project Document Updates - Scope Baseline 4. Historical Information - Cost Estimates 2. Project Documents - Project Schedule 5. Funding Limit Reconciliation - Risk Register Basis of Estimates - Cost Estimates 6. Financing - Project Schedule - Risk Register 3. Agreements 4. EEFs 5. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 7-8, p. 248, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

**175** 

# 176 7.3 Determine Budget Inputs 1. Project Management Plan Cost Management Plan Resource Management Plan Scope Baseline 2. Project Documents - Basis of Estimates Cost Estimates - Project Schedule Risk Register 3. Agreements 4. EEFs 5. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of I (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 7-6, p. 248, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

# 7.3 Determine Budget

# **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. **Cost Aggregation:** The rolling up of all project costs (see *PMBOK*<sup>®</sup> *Guide*, p. 255)
- 3. Data Analysis
  - Reserve Analysis
- 4. **Historical Information Review:** Using a past project as a historical reference for future phases
- 5. **Funding Limit Reconciliation:** Moving the work around the schedule depending on the available funds to do the work in the organization
- 6. Financing

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# 7.3 Determine Budget

### **Outputs**

- 1. **Cost Baseline:** This plan is the approved time-phase project budget, excluding management reserves; it contains all other project costs.
- 2. Project Funding Requirements
- 3. Project Document Updates
  - Cost Estimates
  - Project Schedule
  - Risk Register

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# 7.3 Determine Budget

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.5.1	Estimate budgetary needs based on the scope of the project and lessons learned from historical projects	7.1, <b>7.3</b> , 7.4
2.5.2	Anticipate future budget challenges	7.1, <b>7.3</b>
2.5.4	Plan and manage resources	7.1, 7.2, 7.3, <b>7.4</b>

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# **Project Quality** Management

This is the most confusing knowledge area in the course. It's about trying to understand what quality means for the deliverables in the project and making sure that they will meet the sponsor's expectations.

- 8.1 Plan Quality Management Plan
- 8.2 Manage Quality

Check

8.3 Control Quality

Do

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181 8.1 Plan Quality Management Key Concept: This process defines what quality means to the project. It also determines how, when, and by whom testing will be done and then documented. Inputs **Tools and Techniques Outputs** Project Charter 1. Quality Management Plan 1. Expert Judament 2. Project Management Plan 2. Data Gathering 2. Quality Metrics - Requirements Management Plan - Benchmarking 3. Project Management Plan - Brainstorming
- Interviews - Risk Management Plan Updates - Stakeholder Engagement Plan - Risk Management Plan 3. Data Analysis Scope Baseline Cost-Benefit AnalysisCost of Quality Scope Baseline 3. Project Documents 4. Project Document Updates Assumption Log 4. Decision-Making Lessons Learned Register - Requirements Documentation - Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis - Requirements Traceability Matrix 5. Data Representation - Requirements Traceability - Risk Register Matrix - Flowcharts - Stakeholder Register Risk Register - Logical Data Model 4. EEFs - Matrix Diagrams - Stakeholder Register 5. OPAs - Mind Mapping 6. Test and Inspection Planning 7. Meetings © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of K (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 8-3, p. 277, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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182 8.1 Plan Quality Management 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. EEFs 5. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of I (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 8-3, p. 277, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

# 8.1 Plan Quality Management

### **Quality Terms and Concepts**

### Quality vs. Grade

Quality is the ability of an item to do its intended job.

Grade is the category of competing goods.

### **Zero Defects**

A concept centered around striving for perfection through prevention and a conscious desire to do the job right the first time to achieve zero defects. It was first written about by Philip Crosby in *Absolutes of Quality Management* (1979).

### Six Sigma

The concept of achieving a certain number of defects. At 6 $\sigma$  you will have 3.4 defects per million.

### Lean Six Sigma

Combines the concept of Six Sigma with the lean manufacturing concepts, which focus on the reduction of waste. The seven original concepts are:

Remember the acronym:

**TIMWOOD** 

- 1. Transportation
- 2. Inventory
- 3. Motion
- 4. Waiting
- 5. Overproduction
- 6. Overprocessing
- 7. Defects

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# 8.1 Plan Quality Management

# **Quality Terms and Concepts**

### Kanban

The use of a visual aid to display the status of the work with a board that is sectioned off into the categories of work and cards representing tasks

### **Quality Function Deployment**

Used to understand what quality means to the end user or customer, then designs that understanding into the project deliverables

### Prevention Preferred Over Inspection

A concept suggesting that the PM should use the Quality Management Plan as a way to pick up the data points in order to forecast and prevent issues from ever occurring

Attribute Sampling: Pass-Fail

Variable Sampling: A certain amount of failure is expected.

Tolerance: The amount of expected failure

### **Five Increasing Levels of Quality Management**

- 1. Relies on customers to find defects
- 2. Defects are found and corrected before they are ever sent out
- 3. Iterative updating or correcting quality processes
- 4. Incorporates quality into all aspects of planning

5. Quality-aware culture 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.



# 8.1 Plan Quality Management

### **Quality Terms and Concepts**

### Precision

The ability to repeat the same action with a small standard deviation

### **Accuracy**

The ability to hit the target

### **Organizations and Standards**

### ISO

International Standards Organization

### CMM

Capability Maturity Model Integration: Five levels of maturity for software development:

- 1. Initial
- 2. Managed
- 3. Defined
- 4. Quantitative Managed
- 5. Optimizing

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# 8.1 Plan Quality Management

### Names to Know

### **Edward Deming**

Most known for his paper "14 points of Total Quality" and the concept that *Quality is a management problem 85% of the time.* 

### **Philip Crosby**

Published the methodology for zero defects; also developed the "Cost of Quality"

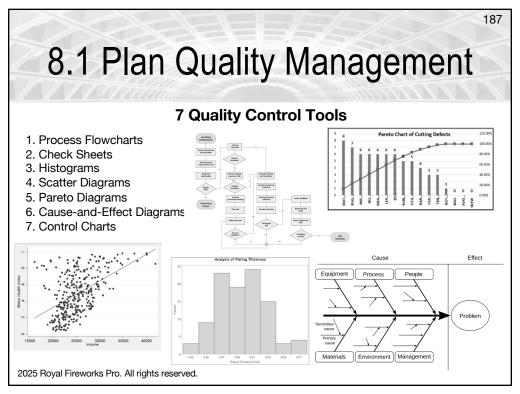
### Joseph Juran

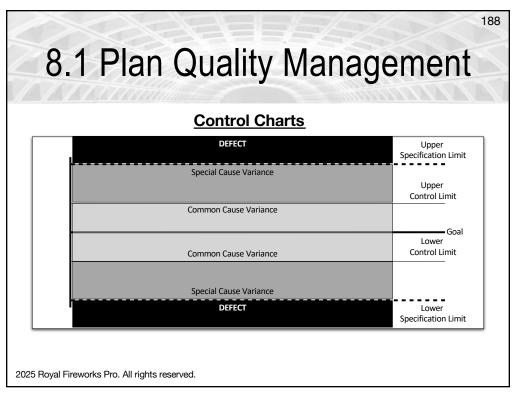
Most of his work is about quality by design; he came up with "Fitness for Use." His work focuses on understanding what quality is and designing it into every step of production.

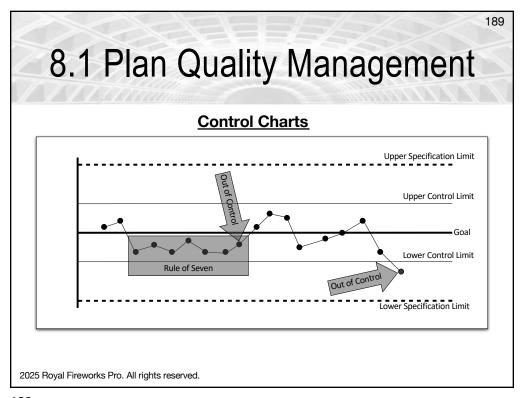
### Kaoru Ishikawa

Worked with Deming and is credited with the cause-and-effect diagram; also the author of *What Is Quality Control* (1985), in which he stressed a product life cycle approach to the Plan-Do-Check-Act model and turned the four-step loop into six

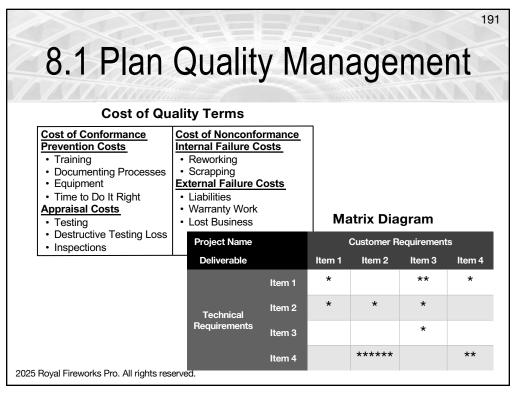
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# 190 8.1 Plan Quality Management **Tools and Techniques** 1. Expert Judgment 2. Data Gathering - Benchmarking - Brainstorming Interviews - Cost-Benefit Analysis: Understanding the cost threshold for quality in a portion of the project - Cost of Quality: Understanding that you're going to pay for quality, but you have the choice of when 4. Decision-Making Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis 5. Data Representation - Flowcharts (Process Flowcharts and the SIPOC Model) Logical Data Model - Matrix Diagrams: In this process, L-type matrix diagrams can be used in quality function deployment to understand the relationship between customer requirements and technical requirements. 6. Test and Inspection Planning 7. Meetings © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of K (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 8-3, p. 277, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.



# 192 8.1 Plan Quality Management **Outputs** 1. Quality Management Plan: This plan spells out exactly what quality means for each deliverable. It also details who will be conducting each quality activity and when it will occur. Often, quality or the results of quality are displayed to others using graphs, tables, or charts; this plan discusses how they are populated and supplies the template. One of the most important components of this plan is providing guidance on how to document and archive the results from testing. That document is called Quality Control Measurements. 2. Quality Metrics: This is what's actually being measured—for example, the number of bugs per line of code 3. Project Management Plan Updates - Risk Management Plan Scope Baseline 4. Project Document Updates Lessons Learned Register - Requirements Traceability Matrix - Risk Register Stakeholder Register © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of P (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 8-3, p. 277, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

8.1 Plan Quality Managemer
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ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.7.1	Determine quality standard required for project deliverables	8.1
3.1.1	Confirm project compliance requirements (e.g., security, health and safety, regulatory compliance)	4.1, <b>5.2</b> , 8.1, 11.1, 11.2, 13.1
3.1.2	Classify compliance categories	NEW 5.1, <b>8.1</b> , 11.1
3.1.3	Determine potential threats to compliance	NEW 5.2, 8.1, <b>11.2</b>
3.1.5	Analyze the consequences of noncompliance	NEW 5.2, 8.1, <b>11.2</b>
3.1.6	Determine necessary approach and action to address compliance needs (e.g., risk, legal)	NEW 5.2, 8.1, <b>11.2</b>
3.2.1	Investigate that benefits are identified	<b>4.1</b> , 5.2, 8.1
3.2.2	Document agreements on ownership for ongoing benefits	NEW <b>4.1</b> , 8.1, 4.4

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# Project Resource Management

This is the estimating, obtaining, and controlling of project resources, both physical and human.

- 9.1 Plan Resource Management
- 9.2 Estimate Activity Resources
- 9.3 Acquire Resources
- 9.4 Develop Team
- 9.5 Manage Team
- 9.6 Control Resources

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# 9.1 Plan Resource Management

**Key Concept:** This process creates the plan for laying out exactly how estimating for and requesting resources will work for the project. It also discusses roles and responsibilities, training, evaluations, and how conflicts are resolved.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
1. Project Charter 2. Project Management Plan - Quality Management Plan - Scope Baseline 3. Project Documents - Project Schedule - Requirements Documentation - Risk Register - Stakeholder Register 4. OPAs 5. EEFs	Expert Judgment     Data Analysis     Hierarchical Charts     Responsibility Assignment Matrix     Organizational Theory     Meetings	Resource Management Plan     Team Charter     Project Document Updates     Assumption Log     Risk Register
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# 9.1 Plan Resource Management

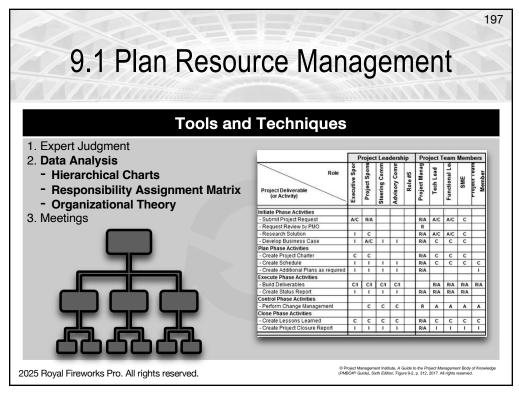
# Inputs

- 1. Project Charter
- 2. Project Management Plan
  - Quality Management Plan
  - Scope Baseline
- 3. Project Documents
  - Project Schedule
  - Requirements Documentation
  - Risk Register
  - Stakeholder Register
- 4. OPAs
- 5. EEFs

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# 9.1 Plan Resource Management

### **Outputs**

- 1. **Resource Management Plan:** This is one of the larger plans discussed in the *PMBOK® Guide*; make sure to know all components.
  - Team Development: Team-building and evaluations
  - Training: Team and collective
  - Project Organization Chart: Shows team members' reporting relationships
  - Resource Controls: Ensure that adequate resources are available as needed
  - Recognition Plan: Explains how rewards are given
  - Project Team Resource Management Plan: The human resources part of this
  - Roles and Responsibilities: Written to cover all human resources on the project
  - Acquiring Resources: How resources are requested
  - Identification of Resources: How estimating for resources will be done

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# 9.1 Plan Resource Management

### **Outputs**

- 2. **Team Charter:** The goal of this document is to create an agile environment so that the team members can work together as a team. It achieves this by defining ground rules, group norms, team values, and working agreements.
- 3. Project Document Updates
  - Assumption Log
  - Risk Register

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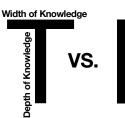
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# 9.1 Plan Resource Management

# **New Terms from the 2021 Exam Change**

- Team Skill Appraisal: Enables the team to identify its strengths and weaknesses, assess opportunities for improvement, build trust, and establish communication mechanisms holistically
- T vs. I Skills: Broad skills vs. narrow ones. The *Agile Practice Guide* uses this concept to describe the optimal agile team as being comprised of team members with T skills rather than I skills.

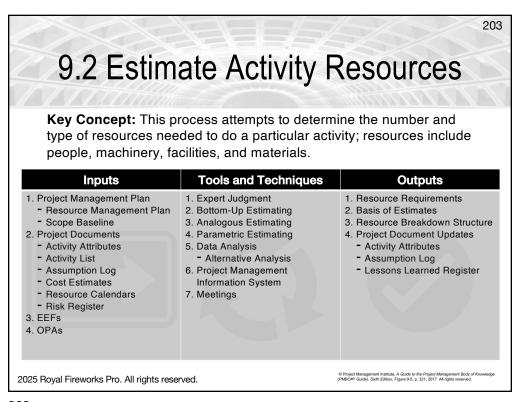


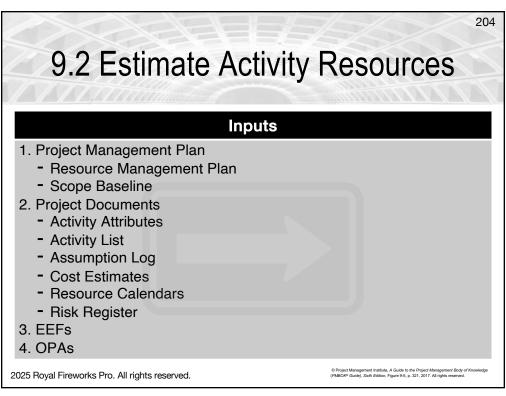
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9	.1 Plan Resource Manag	ement
ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.2.2	Support diversity and inclusion (e.g., behavior types, thought processes)	9.1
1.2.7	Distinguish various options to lead various team members and stakeholders	9.1
1.4.1	Organize around team strengths	9.1
1.7.1	Determine critical impediments, obstacles, and blockers for the team	<b>9.1</b> , APG
1.13.1	Allocate time to mentoring	<b>9.1</b> , APG
2.1.3	Support the team to subdivide project tasks as necessary to find the minimum viable product	NEW <b>9.1</b> , p. 33, AF

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ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.4.4	Determine and bestow level(s) of decision-making authority	9.1, <b>9.3</b>
1.5.2	Determine training options based on training needs	<b>9.1</b> , 9.2, 9.3
1.12.2	Establish an environment that fosters adherence to the ground rules	13.3, <b>9.1</b>
2.14.2	Define escalation paths and thresholds	4.1, <b>9.1</b> , 13.2
2.16.1	Discuss project responsibilities within team	4.4, 9.1





# 9.2 Estimate Activity Resources

# **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Bottom-Up Estimating
- 3. Analogous Estimating
- 4. Parametric Estimating
- 5. Data Analysis
  - Alternative Analysis
- 6. Project Management Information System
- 7. Meetings

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# 9.2 Estimate Activity Resources

# **Outputs**

- Resource Requirements: This document explains the number of resources and the type of resources needed to do a particular activity.
- 2. Basis of Estimates
- 3. Resource Breakdown Structure
- 4. Project Document Updates
  - Activity Attributes
  - Assumption Log
  - Lessons Learned Register

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9.2 Estimate Activity Resources		
ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.4.2	Support team task accountability	9.1, 9.2, <b>9.3</b> , 9.6
1.5.1	Determine required competencies and elements of training	9.1, <b>9.2</b>
1.5.2	Determine training options based on training needs	9.1, 9.2, <b>9.3</b> , 9.6
1.5.3	Allocate resources for training	<b>9.2</b> , 9.6
1.6.2	Deduce project resource requirements	<b>9.2</b> , 9.6
1.11.1	Examine virtual team member needs (e.g., environment, geography, culture, global, etc.)	9.2
1.11.2	Investigate alternatives (e.g., communication tools, co-location) for virtual team member engagement	APG, 10.1, <b>9.2</b>
2.11.1	Define resource requirements and needs	9.2, <b>12.1</b>
2.16.2	Outline expectations for working environment	4.4, <b>9.2</b>

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# 10.1 Plan Communications Management

**Key Concept:** This process takes into consideration the different platforms of communication in the organization to write the plan for how the team will use the selected platforms, as well as the appropriate use of those platforms.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
Project Charter     Project Management Plan     Resource Management Plan     Stakeholder Engagement Plan     Project Documents     Requirements Documentation     Stakeholder Register     OPAs     EEFs	Expert Judgment     Communication Requirements     Analysis     Communication Technology     Communication Models     Communication Methods     Interpersonal and Team Skills     Communication Styles     Assessment     Political Awareness     Cultural Awareness     Data Representation     Meetings	Communications Management Plan     Project Management Plan Updates     Stakeholder Engagement Plan     Project Document Updates     Project Schedule     Stakeholder Register
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# 10.1 Plan Communications Management Inputs 1. Project Charter 2. Project Management Plan - Resource Management Plan - Stakeholder Engagement Plan - Stakeholder Engagement Plan 3. Project Documents - Requirements Documentation - Stakeholder Register 4. OPAs 5. EEFs

### 211 10.1 Plan Communications Management **Tools and Techniques** 1. Expert Judgment 2. Communication Requirements Analysis: n(n-1)/2 one-to-one formula 3. Communication Technology Factors that can affect the choice 4. Communication Models of communication technology 5. Communication Methods Interactive √ Urgency of the need for information - Push ✓ Availability and reliability of technology - Pull ✓ Ease of use 6. Interpersonal and Team Skills ✓ Project environment - Communication Styles Assessment $\sqrt{\text{Sensitivity of the information}}$ - Political Awareness - Cultural Awareness 7. Data Representation: The use of a stakeholder grid or RACI chart © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 10-2, p. 386, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# 10.1 Plan Communications Management

### **Outputs**

- Communications Management Plan: This is the plan that covers
  the approved types of project communications. It could be phaseoriented or arranged by groups of stakeholders; either way, it covers
  how communication is created, archived, and destroyed.
- Project Management Plan Updates
  - Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- 3. Project Document Updates
  - Project Schedule
  - Stakeholder Register

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# 10.1 Plan Communications Management

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.11.2	Investigate alternatives (e.g., communication tools, co-location) for virtual team member engagement	APG, 10.1, 10.3, <b>9.2</b>
2.2.1	Analyze communication needs of all stakeholders	13.1, <b>10.1</b>
2.2.2	Determine communications methods, channels, frequency, and level of detail for all stakeholders	10.1
2.15.3	Collaborate with relevant stakeholders on the approach to resolve the issues	10.1, 11.1, <b>13.2</b>

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# Project Risk Management

This knowledge area covers policies for handling risk, identifying risk, planning for risk, and controlling risk in the project.

- 11.1 Plan Risk Management
- 11.2 Identify Risks
- 11.3 Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
- 11.4 Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis
- 11.5 Plan Risk Responses
- 11.6 Implement Risk Responses
- 11.7 Monitor Risks

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# Project Risk Management

## Risk Approaches, Tools, and Data Sources

- · Risk Breakdown Structure
- · Risk Register
- · The Watch List
- Probability and Impact Matrix
- · Prompt Lists
- Questionnaires
- Checklists

- · Root-Cause Analysis
- Failure Modes and Effect **Analysis**
- Delphi Technique
- · Assumptions and Constraint **Analysis**
- Brainstorming
- Cause-and-Effect Diagrams
- · Nominal Group Technique

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# Project Risk Management

# Risk Approaches, Tools, and Data Sources

• Prompt Lists: This is a set of risk categories that can be used to identify risk events during planning.

PESTLE	<b>TECOP</b>
Political	Technica
Economic	Environr
Social	Comme
Technological	Operation
Legal	Political
Environmental	

**VUCA** Volatility onmental Uncertainty mercial Complexity ational Ambiguity cal

**SPECTRUM** Socio-Cultural Political **Economic** Competitive Technology Regulatory/Legal Uncertainty/Risk Market

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Project Risk Management

### Risk Approaches, Tools, and Data Sources

• RBS, or Risk Breakdown Structure: This tool can be used to understand the different categories of risk in a project.

Project Number	RBS Level 1	RBS Level 2
		1.1 Political
		1.2 Economic
	Phase 1	1.3 Social
	Filase 1	1.4 Technological
		1.5 Legal
		1.6 Environmental
	Phase 2	2.1 Political
		2.2 Economic
All Sources of		2.3 Social
Project Risk		2.4 Technological
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		2.5 Legal
		2.6 Environmental
	Phase 3	3.1 Political
		3.2 Economic
		3.3 Social
		3.4 Technological
		3.5 Legal
		3.6 Environmental

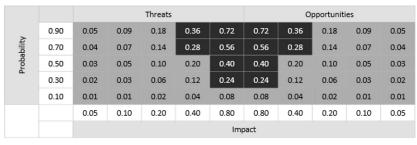
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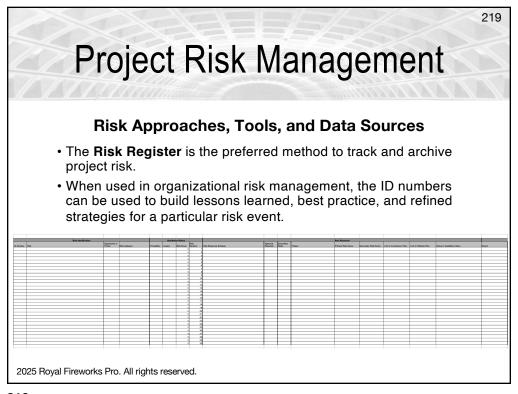
Project Risk Management

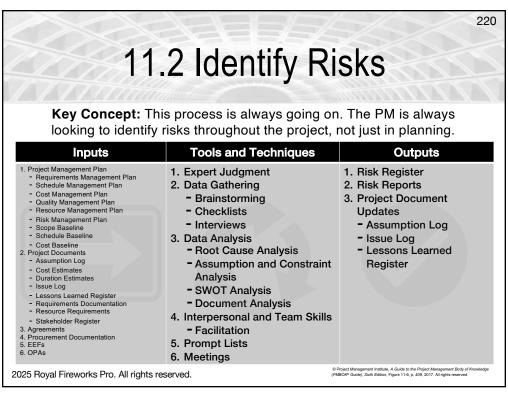
### Risk Approaches, Tools, and Data Sources

 The Probability and Impact Matrix: This tool can be used in combination with risk thresholds to understand risk within a project. It is one of the most effective tools a PM can use to rank risk across the project. It can also be used by the organization to give the PM guidance on how to handle a particular risk event.



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221 11.2 Identify Risks **Inputs** 1. Project Management Plan 2. Project Documents - Requirements Management - Assumption Log - Cost Estimates - Schedule Management Plan - Duration Estimates - Cost Management Plan - Issue Log - Lessons Learned Register Quality Management Plan - Resource Management Plan - Requirements Documentation - Risk Management Plan - Resource Requirements Scope Baseline - Stakeholder Register - Schedule Baseline 3. Agreements - Cost Baseline 4. Procurement Documentation 5. EEFs 6. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 11-6, p. 409, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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### 222 11.2 Identify Risks **Tools and Techniques** 1. Expert Judgment 2. Data Gathering - Brainstorming - Checklists - Interviews 3. Data Analysis - Root Cause Analysis - Assumption and Constraint Analysis - SWOT Analysis - Document Analysis 4. Interpersonal and Team Skills - Facilitation 5. Prompt Lists 6. Meetings 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# 11.2 Identify Risks

### **Outputs**

- 1. Risk Register
- 2. **Risk Reports:** These are reports on the overall project summarizing key risk events or categories of risk and risk drivers. When and how this is done should have been described in the Risk Management Plan.
- 3. Project Document Updates
  - Assumption Log
  - Issue Log
  - Lessons Learned Register

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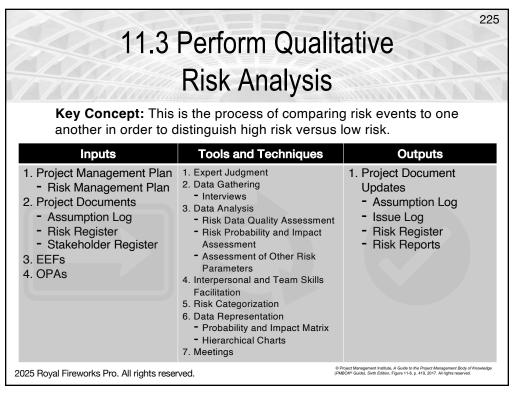
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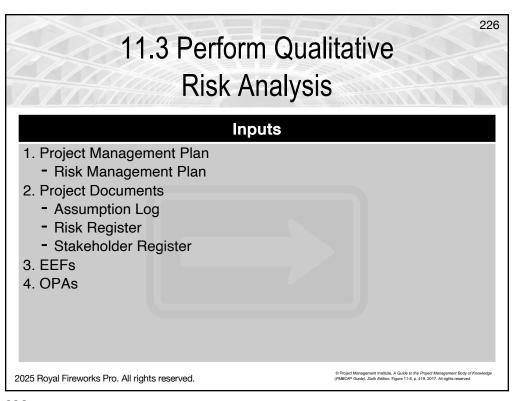
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# 11.2 Identify Risks

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
3.1.1	Confirm project compliance requirements (e.g., security, health and safety, regulatory compliance)	4.1, <b>5.2</b> , 8.1, 11.1, 11.2, 13.1
3.1.3	Determine potential threats to compliance	NEW 5.2, 8.1, <b>11.2</b>
3.1.5	Analyze the consequences of noncompliance	NEW 5.2, 8.1, <b>11.2</b> , 11.3
3.1.6	Determine necessary approach and action to address compliance needs (e.g., risk, legal)	NEW 5.2, 8.1, <b>11.2</b>

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11.3 Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis

Tools and Techniques

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Data Gathering
  - Interviews
- 3. Data Analysis
  - Risk Data Quality Assessment
  - Risk Probability and Impact Assessment
  - Assessment of Other Risk Parameters (see *PMBOK® Guide*, pp. 423-424)
- 4. Interpersonal and Team Skills Facilitation
- 5. Risk Categorization
- 6. Data Representation
  - Probability and Impact Matrix
  - Hierarchical Charts
- 7. Meetings: These are often called risk workshops.

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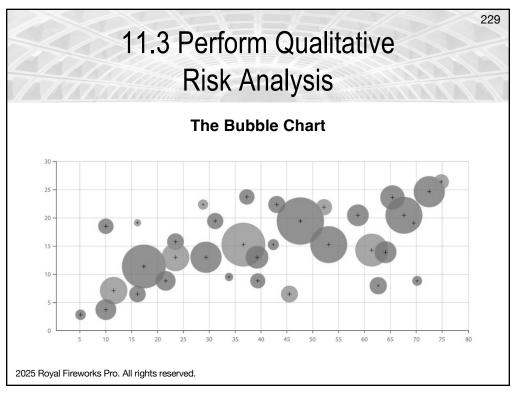
# 11.3 Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis

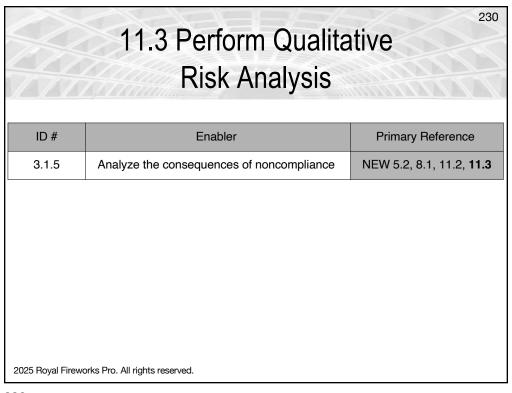
### **Outputs**

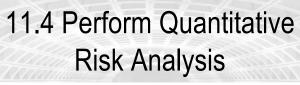
- 1. Project Document Updates
  - Assumption Log
  - Issue Log
  - Risk Register
  - Risk Reports

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**Key Concept:** This process quantifies the potential risk impacts to the project, allowing the PM to assign contingency reserves for risk events that touch on many areas of the project.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
1. Project Management Plan  Risk Management Plan Scope Baseline Schedule Baseline Cost Baseline Project Documents Assumption Log Basis of Estimates Cost Estimates Cost Forecasts Duration Estimates Milestone List Resource Requirements Risk Register Risk Reports Schedule Forecasts S. EEFS A. OPAs	1. Expert Judgment 2. Data Gathering	Risk Reports
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### 232 11.4 Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis **Inputs** 1. Project Management Plan - Risk Management Plan - Scope Baseline - Schedule Baseline - Cost Baseline 2. Project Documents - Assumption Log - Basis of Estimates Cost Estimates - Cost Forecasts - Duration Estimates - Milestone List - Resource Requirements - Risk Register - Risk Reports - Schedule Forecasts 3. EEFs 4. OPAs 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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11.4 Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis

### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Data Gathering
  - Interviews
- 3. Interpersonal and Team Skills
  - Facilitation
- 4. Representations of Uncertainty
- 5. Data Analysis
  - Simulations
  - Sensitivity Analysis
  - Decision Tree Analysis: Using Expected Monetary Value
     EMV = Probability x Impact (see PMBOK® Guide, p. 435, for example)
  - Influence Diagrams

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# 11.4 Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis

### **Outputs**

- 1. Project Document Updates
  - Risk Reports

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# 11.4 Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.15.2	Attack the issue with the optimal action to achieve project success	11.4, 11.5, <b>11.6</b>

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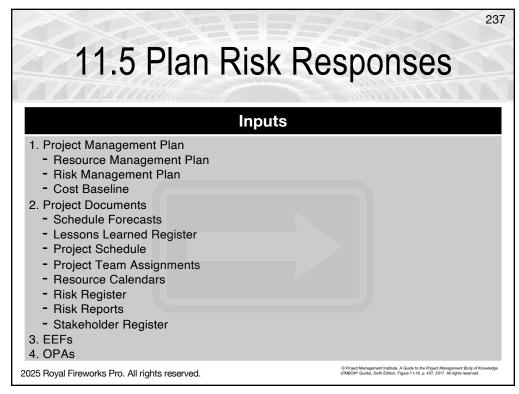
# 11.5 Plan Risk Responses

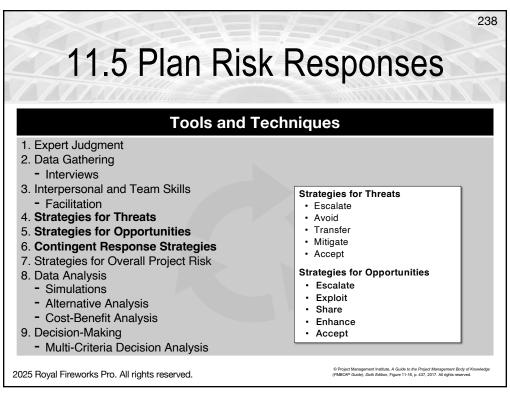
**Key Concept:** In this process, strategies are assigned to address individual risk events.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs	
Project Management Plan     Resource Management Plan     Risk Management Plan     Cost Baseline     Project Documents     Schedule Forecasts     Lessons Learned Register     Project Schedule     Project Team Assignments     Resource Calendars     Risk Register     Risk Reports     Stakeholder Register      Stakeholder Register      SEEFs     OPAs	Expert Judgment     Data Gathering     Interviews     Interpersonal and Team Skills     Facilitation     Strategies for Threats     Strategies for Opportunities     Contingent Response Strategies     Strategies for Overall Project Risk     Data Analysis     Simulations     Alternative Analysis     Cost-Benefit Analysis     Decision-Making     Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis	1. Change Requests 2. Project Management Plan Updates - Schedule Management Plan - Cost Management Plan - Quality Management Plan - Resource Management Plan - Procurement Management Plan - Scope Baseline - Schedule Baseline - Cost Baseline 3. Project Document Updates - Assumption Log - Cost Forecasts - Lessons Learned Register - Project Schedule - Project Team Assignments - Risk Register - Risk Reports	
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# 11.5 Plan Risk Responses

### **Outputs**

- 1. Change Requests
- 2. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Schedule Management Plan
  - Cost Management Plan
  - Quality Management Plan
  - Resource Management Plan
  - Procurement Management Plan
  - Scope Baseline
  - Schedule Baseline
  - Cost Baseline

- 3. Project Document Updates
  - Assumption Log
  - Cost Forecasts
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Project Schedule
  - Project Team Assignments
  - Risk Register
  - Risk Reports

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# 11.5 Plan Risk Responses

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.15.3	Collaborate with relevant stakeholders on the approach to resolve the issues	10.1, 11.1, 11.5, <b>13.2</b>

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# Project Procurement Management

This knowledge is used to buy things for the project. In this knowledge area, the PM acts as the sponsor for miniprojects.

- 12.1 Plan Procurement Management
- 12.2 Conduct Procurements
- 12.3 Control Procurements

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# **Contract Terms**

**Centralized Purchasing:** A dedicated portion of the company handles most of the procurement work.

**Decentralized Purchasing:** The PM leads the procurement process.

**Sole Source:** A seller that is the only source for a required product or service

Tender: A term used interchangeably with bid

**Privity:** A contractual relationship between two entities

**Force Majeure:** A contract vehicle that allows for non-performance when unforeseeable and uncontrollable events occur (natural disasters, riots, etc.)

**Service-Level Agreement:** A contract between a service provider (internal or external) and the end user that describes the level of service expected from the service provider

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# **Contract Types**

Contract types are used to shift risk in different ways.

### **Fixed-Price Contracts**

Firm Fixed Price (FFP)

Fixed Price Plus Incentive Fee (FPPIF)

Fixed Price with Economic Price Adjustment (FP-EPA)

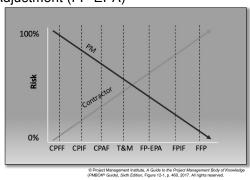
### **Cost-Reimbursable Contract**

Cost Plus Fixed Fee (CPFF)
Cost Plus Incentive Fee (CPIF)
Cost Plus Award Fee (CPAF)

### **Time and Materials Contracts**

Often contain a "not to exceed" clause

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# 13.2 Plan Stakeholder Engagement

**Key Concept:** This is a tailored plan focused on getting a stakeholder (or group) to the desired level of engagement during the project.

, <del>-</del> , ,		•
Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
Project Charter     Project Management Plan     Resource Management Plan     Communications     Management Plan     Risk Management Plan     Project Documents	Expert Judgment     Data Gathering     Benchmarking     Data Analysis     Assumption and     Constraint Analysis     Root Cause Analysis     Decision-Making	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Assumption Log - Change Log - Issue Log - Project Schedule - Risk Register - Stakeholder Register 4. Agreements 5. EEFs	<ul> <li>Prioritization</li> <li>5. Data Representation</li> <li>Mind Mapping</li> <li>Stakeholder Engagement Assessment Matrix</li> <li>6. Meetings</li> </ul>	
2 6. OPAs		Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge MBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 13-4, p. 516, 2017. All rights reserved.

245 13.2 Plan Stakeholder Engagement **Inputs** 1. Project Charter 2. Project Management Plan Resource Management Plan - Communications Management Plan - Risk Management Plan 3. Project Documents - Assumption Log - Change Log - Issue Log - Project Schedule - Risk Register - Stakeholder Register 4. Agreements 5. EEFs 6. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 13-4, p. 516, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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### 246 13.2 Plan Stakeholder Engagement **Tools and Techniques** 1. Expert Judgment 2. Data Gathering - Benchmarking 3. Data Analysis - Assumption and Constraint Analysis - Root Cause Analysis 4. Decision-Making - Prioritization 5. Data Representation - Mind Mapping - Stakeholder Engagement Assessment Matrix 6. Meetings © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 13-4, p. 516, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

## 13.2 Plan Stakeholder Engagement

### **Outputs**

1. Stakeholder Engagement Plan: This plan details the desired level of engagement for a particular stakeholder or a group of stakeholders for the entire project or by phase. It also describes the strategy to get that stakeholder or group of stakeholders to the desired level and maintain it during the project using the communication platforms discussed in the Communications Management Plan.

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## 13.2 Plan Stakeholder Engagement

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.9.1	Evaluate engagement needs for stakeholders	13.1, <b>13.2</b>
1.14.2	Analyze personality indicators and adjust to the emotional needs of key project stakeholders	NEW 13.2
2.4.4	Develop, execute, and validate a strategy for stakeholder engagement	13.2
2.15.3	Collaborate with relevant stakeholders on the approach to resolve the issues	10.1, 11.1, 11.5, <b>13.2</b>

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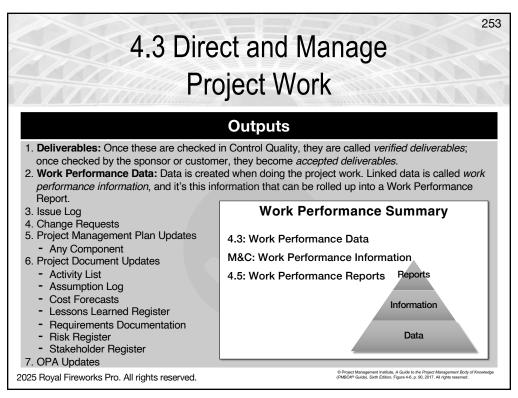
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### 250 4.3 Direct and Manage **Project Work** Key Concept: This is the process of doing the planned work and creating deliverables. Inputs **Tools and Techniques Outputs** 1. Project Management Plan 1. Expert Judgment 1. Deliverables - Any Component 2. Project Management 2. Work Performance Data 2. Project Documents Information System 3. Issue Log 4. Change Requests - Change Log 3. Meetings 5. Project Management Plan Lessons Learned Register Updates Milestone List Any Component **Project Communications** 6. Project Document Updates Project Schedule - Activity List Requirements Traceability Assumption Log Matrix - Cost Forecasts Risk Register - Lessons Learned Register Risk Reports Requirements Documentation Stakeholder Register - Risk Register 3. Approved Change Requests - Stakeholder Register 4. EEFs 7. OPA Updates 5. OPAs 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

### 251 4.3 Direct and Manage **Project Work** Inputs 1. Project Management Plan - Any Component 2. Project Documents - Change Log: A list of all project change requests Lessons Learned Register - Milestone List **Fixing the Project with Change Requests** - Project Communications Change requests are submitted throughout the project. - Project Schedule In "4.6 Integrated Change Control," change requests - Requirements Traceability Matrix can be accepted. - Risk Register Defect: Any deliverable that does not meet the project - Risk Reports requirements - Stakeholder Register Corrective Action: Any fix after a defect has occurred 3. Approved Change Requests Preventative Action: Any fix before the defect has 4. EEFs 5. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 4-6, p. 90, 2017. All rights res 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# 4.3 Direct and Manage Project Work Tools and Techniques 1. Expert Judgment 2. Project Management Information System 3. Meetings 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.



	4.3 Direct and Manage Project Work	254
ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.9.3	Analyze the data collected	4.3, <b>4.4</b> , all M/C
2.9.4	Collect and analyze data to make informed project decisions	4.3, <b>4.6</b> , all M/C
2.9.5	Determine critical information requirements	4.1, 4.3, 5.2, <b>4.5</b>
2.10.1	Anticipate and embrace the need for change (e.g., follow change management practices)	4.1, 4.2, 4.3, <b>4.6</b>
2.10.3	Execute change management strategy according to the methodology	4.3, <b>4.6</b>
2.10.4	Determine a change response to move the project forward	4.6, <b>4.3</b>
2.12.2	Validate that the project information is kept up to date (i.e., version control) and accessible to all stakeholders	4.4, 4.3, <b>4.5</b>
2.13.4	Use iterative, incremental practices throughout the project lifecycle (e.g., lessons learned, stakeholder engagement, risk)	NEW <b>4.2</b> , 4.3
2.16.1	Discuss project responsibilities within team	4.3, 4.4, <b>9.1</b>
3.1.4	Use methods to support compliance	NEW 4.3, 8.3, <b>11.6</b>
3.2.3	Verify measurement system is in place to track benefits	NEW 4.3, 8.2
3.3.2	Assess and prioritize impact on project scope/backlog based on changes in external business environment	NEW 4.1, <b>4.3</b>
3.3.3	Recommend options for scope/backlog changes (e.g., schedule, cost changes)	NEW 4.1, <b>4.3</b>
3.3.4	Continually review external business environment for impacts on project scope/backlog	NEW 4.1, <b>4.3</b>
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# 4.4 Manage Project Knowledge

**Key Concept:** This is the process of actively gathering lessons learned through the project and, at project or phase closing, rolling up the lessons learned into the lessons learned repository.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
<ol> <li>Project Management Plan         <ul> <li>Any Component</li> </ul> </li> <li>Project Documents         <ul> <li>Lessons Learned Register</li> <li>Project Team                 Assignments</li> <li>Resource Breakdown                 Structure</li> <li>Source Selection Criteria</li> <li>Stakeholder Register</li> </ul> </li> <li>Deliverables</li> <li>EEFs</li> <li>OPAs</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Expert Judgment</li> <li>Knowledge Management</li> <li>Information Management</li> <li>Interpersonal and Team Skills         <ul> <li>Active Listening</li> <li>Facilitation</li> <li>Leadership</li> <li>Networking</li> <li>Political Awareness</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Lessons Learned Register</li> <li>Project Management Plan Updates         <ul> <li>Any Component</li> </ul> </li> <li>OPA Updates</li> </ol>
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# 4.4 Manage Project Knowledge

### Inputs

- 1. Project Management Plan
  - Any Component
- 2. Project Documents
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Project Team Assignments
  - Resource Breakdown Structure
  - Source Selection Criteria
  - Stakeholder Register
- 3. Deliverables
- 4. EEFs

5. OPAs

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# 4.4 Manage Project Knowledge

### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Knowledge Management
- 3. Information Management
- 4. Interpersonal and Team Skills
  - Active Listening
  - Facilitation
  - Leadership
  - Networking
  - Political Awareness

### Knowledge

Knowledge is split in to two categories: *explicit* 

**Explicit Knowledge:** Knowledge that can be quantified or measured. Example: Our estimate was off by 30% because...

**Tacit Knowledge:** Knowledge that can't be measured with numbers. Example: The boss prefers text messages for all communication after 4:00 p.m.

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# 4.4 Manage Project Knowledge

### **Outputs**

- Lessons Learned Register: This is a list of best practices and lessons learned that have been gathered as the project moves forward in time. Typically, the use of this document is disclosed in the Benefits Management Plan as a way of feeding the PMO with information to disseminate to other PMs.
- 2. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Any Component
- 3. OPA Updates

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# 4.4 Manage Project Knowledge

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.6.4	Maintain team and knowledge transfer	NEW 4.4
2.1.1	Assess opportunities to deliver value incrementally	NEW <b>4.2</b> , p. 23, APG
2.9.3	Analyze the data collected	4.3, <b>4.4</b> , all M/C
2.12.2	Validate that the project information is kept up to date (i.e., version control) and accessible to all stakeholders	4.4, 4.3, <b>4.5</b>
2.12.3	Continually assess the effectiveness of the management of the project artifacts	4.4, <b>4.5</b>
2.16.1	Discuss project responsibilities within team	4.3, 4.4, <b>9.1</b>
2.16.2	Outline expectations for working environment	4.4, <b>9.2</b>
2.16.3	Confirm approach for knowledge transfers	NEW 4.1, <b>4.4</b>
2.17.3	Conclude activities to close out project or phase (e.g., final lessons learned, retrospective, procurement, financials, resources)	4.4, 12.3, <b>4.7</b> , APG
3.2.2	Document agreements on ownership for ongoing benefits	NEW <b>4.1</b> , 8.1, 4.4

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# 8.2 Manage Quality

**Key Concept:** This process checks the Quality Management Plan and the PM's understanding of the project requirements. This can also be done in executing to make sure that the plan is being followed.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs	
Project Management Plan     Quality Management Plan     Project Documents     Lessons Learned Register     Quality Metrics     Quality Control     Measurements     Risk Reports  OPAs	Data Gathering     Data Analysis     Alternative Analysis     Document Analysis     Process Analysis     Root Cause Analysis     Root Cause Analysis      Decision-Making     Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis      Data Representation     Affinity Diagrams     Cause-and-Effect Diagrams     Flowcharts     Matrix Diagrams     Scatter Diagrams     Scatter Diagrams     Scatter Diagrams     Audits     Design for X     Problem-Solving     Quality Improvement Methods	<ol> <li>Quality Reports</li> <li>Testing Evaluation Documents</li> <li>Change Requests</li> <li>Project Management Plan Updates         <ul> <li>Quality Management Plan</li> <li>Scope Baseline</li> <li>Schedule Baseline</li> <li>Cost Baseline</li> </ul> </li> <li>Project Document Updates         <ul> <li>Issue Log</li> <li>Lessons Learned Register</li> <li>Risk Register</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	
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# 8.2 Manage Quality Inputs 1. Project Management Plan - Quality Management Plan 2. Project Documents - Lessons Learned Register - Quality Metrics - Quality Metrics - Quality Control Measurements - Risk Reports 3. OPAs

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### 262 8.2 Manage Quality **Tools and Techniques** 1. Data Gathering 4. Data Representation 2. Data Analysis Affinity Diagrams - Alternative Analysis Cause-and-Effect Diagrams - Document Analysis - Flowcharts - Process Analysis Matrix Diagrams - Root Cause Analysis Scatter Diagrams 3. Decision-Making 5. Audits - Multi-Criteria Decision 6. Design for X 7. Problem-Solving **Analysis** 8. Quality Improvement Methods © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 8-7, p. 288, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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8.2 Manage Quality

### **Outputs**

- 1. Quality Reports
- 2. Testing Evaluation Documents
- 3. Change Requests
- 4. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Quality Management Plan
  - Scope Baseline
  - Schedule Baseline
  - Cost Baseline
- 5. Project Document Updates
  - Issue Log
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Risk Register

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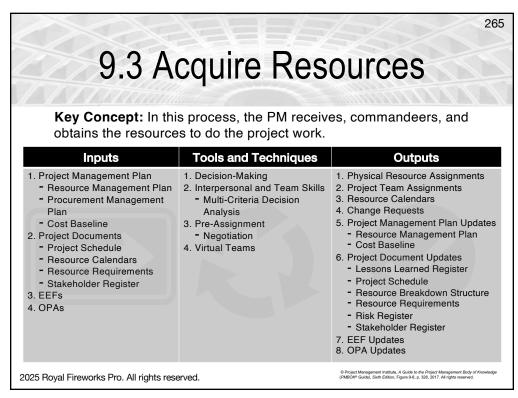
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# 8.2 Manage Quality

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.7.2	Recommend options for improvement based on quality gaps	8.2
3.1.7	Measure the extent to which the project is in compliance	NEW 4.5, 8.2, <b>11.6</b>
3.2.3	Verify measurement system is in place to track benefits	NEW <b>4.3</b> , 8.2

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### 266 9.3 Acquire Resources Inputs 1. Project Management Plan - Resource Management Plan - Procurement Management Plan - Cost Baseline 2. Project Documents - Project Schedule - Resource Calendars Resource Requirements Stakeholder Register 3. EEFs 4. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of I (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 9-8, p. 328, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

9.3 Acquire Resources

Tools and Techniques

1. Decision-Making
2. Interpersonal and Team Skills
- Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis
3. Pre-Assignment
- Negotiation
4. Virtual Teams

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### 268 9.3 Acquire Resources **Outputs** 1. Physical Resource 6. Project Document Updates **Assignments** - Lessons Learned Register 2. Project Team Assignments - Project Schedule 3. Resource Calendars - Resource Breakdown 4. Change Requests Structure 5. Project Management Plan - Resource Requirements Updates - Risk Register - Resource Management Plan - Stakeholder Register - Cost Baseline 7. EEF Updates 8. OPA Updates © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 9-8, p. 328, 2017. All rights n 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

# 9.3 Acquire Resources

### **New Terms from the 2021 Exam Change**

- Personality Profile Assessment: A tool used to determine a person's personality traits or type; most widely used: Myers-Briggs Type Indicator
- Pairing: The concept of pairing team members together in order to increase work production—usually pairing senior team members with newer team members
- Virtual Pairing: Same as above, but in the virtual environment, time zone and work culture are also considered
- Fishbowl Window: A semipermanent video conference link between two locations

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# 9.3 Acquire Resources

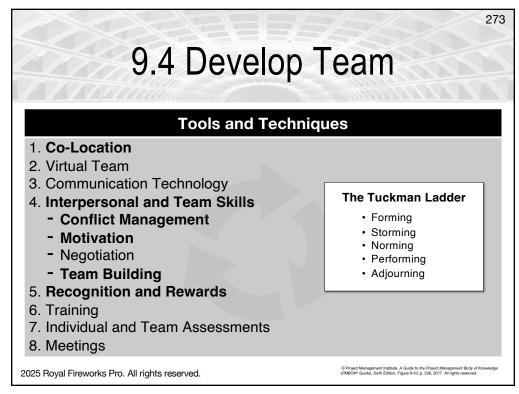
ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.4.2	Support team task accountability	9.1, 9.2, <b>9.3</b> , 9.6
1.4.4	Determine and bestow level(s) of decision-making authority	9.1, <b>9.3</b>
1.5.2	Determine training options based on training needs	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, <b>9.6</b>
1.12.1	Communicate organizational principles with team and external stakeholders	13.3, <b>9.3</b>
1.14.1	Assess behavior through the use of personality indicators	NEW 9.1, <b>9.3</b> , 9.5

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271 9.4 Develop Team Key Concept: This process focuses on collective training and evaluation of the team in order to create a team culture that can accomplish the planned project goals. **Tools and Techniques** Inputs **Outputs** 1. Project Management Plan 1. Co-Location 1. Team Performance - Resource Management Plan 2. Virtual Team Assessments 2. Project Documents 3. Communication Technology 2. Change Requests - Lessons Learned Register 4. Interpersonal and Team Skills 3. Project Management Plan - Conflict Management - Project Schedule Updates Project Team Assignments Motivation Resource Management Plan - Resource Calendars - Negotiation 4. Project Document Updates - Team Building - Team Charter Lessons Learned Register 3. EEFs 5. Recognition and Rewards - Project Schedule 4. OPAs - Project Team Assignments 6. Training 7. Individual and Team Resource Calendars - Team Charter Assessments 8. Meetings 5. EEF Updates 6. OPA Updates © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of P (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 9-10, p. 336, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# 9.4 Develop Team Inputs 1. Project Management Plan - Resource Management Plan 2. Project Documents - Lessons Learned Register - Project Schedule - Project Team Assignments - Resource Calendars - Team Charter 3. EEFs 4. OPAs



### 274 9.4 Develop Team **Outputs** 1. Team Performance Assessments 2. Change Requests 3. Project Management Plan Updates - Resource Management Plan 4. Project Document Updates - Lessons Learned Register - Project Schedule - Project Team Assignments - Resource Calendars - Team Charter 5. EEF Updates 6. OPA Updates 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# 9.4 Develop Team

### **New Terms from the 2021 Exam Change**

- **Emotional Intelligence:** The intangible quality of a leader that allows the leader to know exactly what to say, when to say it, and how to say it
  - Personal Skills
    - o Self-Awareness
    - o Self-Regulation
    - o Motivation
  - Interpersonal Skills
    - o Social Skills
    - Empathy
- Active Listening: Communicating with others in a way that demonstrates to speakers that their views are important and are being understood
  - Reflective
  - Attentive
  - Following

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# 9.4 Develop Team

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.3.4	Verify performance improvements	<b>9.4</b> , 9.6
1.4.3	Evaluate demonstration of task accountability	9.4, <b>9.5</b>
1.5.4	Measure training outcomes	NEW 9.1, <b>9.4</b> , 9.6
1.6.1	Appraise stakeholder skills	9.4
1.6.3	Continuously assess and refresh team skills to meet project needs	9.4
1.7.2	Prioritize critical impediments, obstacles, and blockers for the team	9.1, <b>9.4</b> , APG
1.7.3	Use network to implement solutions to remove impediments, obstacles, and blockers for the team	9.1, <b>9.4</b> , APG
1.7.4	Re-assess continually to ensure impediments, obstacles, and blockers for the team are being addressed	<b>9.4</b> , APG
1.12.3	Manage and rectify ground rule violations	9.4, <b>9.5</b>

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277 9.5 Manage Team Key Concept: This process focuses on individual team member training and managing issues among team members when needed. Inputs **Tools and Techniques Outputs** 1. Project Management Plan 1. Interpersonal and Team 1. Change Requests - Resource Management Skills 2. Project Management Plan Conflict Management Updates 2. Project Documents - Decision-Making - Resource Management - Emotional Intelligence - Issue Log Plan - Lessons Learned Register - Influence - Schedule Baseline - Project Team - Leadership - Cost Baseline 2. Project Management 3. Project Document Updates Assignments - Team Charter Information System - Issue Log 3. Work Performance Reports - Lessons Learned Register 4. Team Performance - Project Team Assessments Assignments 4. EEF Updates 5. EEFs 6. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 9-12, p. 345, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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### 278 9.5 Manage Team Inputs 1. Project Management Plan - Resource Management Plan 2. Project Documents Issue Log Lessons Learned Register - Project Team Assignments - Team Charter 3. Work Performance Reports 4. Team Performance Assessments 5. EEFs 6. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of I (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 9-12, p. 345, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

# 9.5 Manage Team

### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Interpersonal and Team Skills
  - Conflict Management
  - Decision-Making
  - Emotional Intelligence
  - Influence
  - Leadership
- 2. Project Management Information System

### **Techniques for Resolving Conflicts**

- Withdrawal/Avoid (lose-lose)
- Smooth/Accommodate (lose-lose)
- Force/Direct (win-lose)
- Compromise/Reconcile (win-win / lose-lose)
- · Collaborate/Problem-Solve (win-win)

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## **Motivational Theories**

**Expectancy Theory:** This theory attempts to understand motivation as interactions between the follower and the leader.

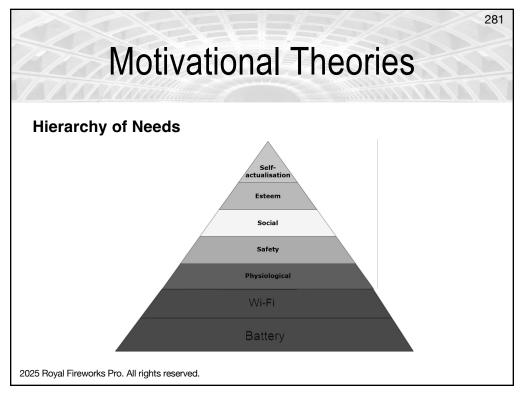
**Theory of Needs:** This is the work **McClelland** adds to Expectancy Theory, which categorizes the competing needs of the follower.

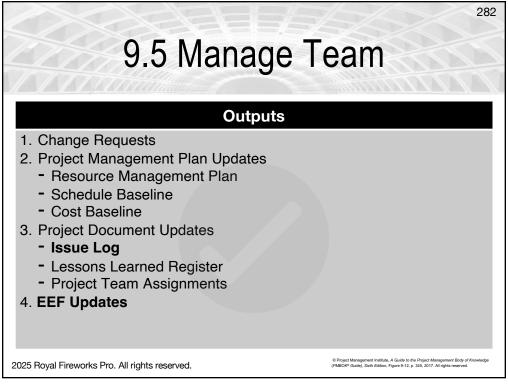
**Hierarchy of Needs: Maslow** builds on general motivation theory by categorizing human needs into five levels.

**Two-Factor Theory: Herzberg** emphasizes two factors affecting motivation (*hygiene factors* and *motivators*).

**Theory Z:** This is **Ouchi**'s long-term employment theory, which aims to increase loyalty via a career path and holistic employee development.

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ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.1.1	Interpret the source and stage of the conflict	9.5
1.1.2	Analyze the context for the conflict	9.5
1.1.3	Evaluate/recommend/reconcile the appropriate conflict resolution solution	9.5
1.2.4	Determine an appropriate leadership style (e.g., directive, collaborative)	4.1, 9.1, <b>9.5</b>
1.2.5	Inspire, motivate, and influence team members/stakeholders (e.g., team contract, social contract, reward system)	9.5
1.3.1	Appraise team member performance against key performance indicators	9.5
1.3.2	Support and recognize team member growth and development	9.5
1.3.3	Determine appropriate feedback approach	9.5
1.4.3	Evaluate demonstration of task accountability	9.4, <b>9.5</b>
1.10.1	Break down situation to identify the root cause of a misunderstanding	13.3, <b>9.5</b> , 9.6
1.10.3	Support outcome of parties' agreement	9.5, <b>13.3</b>
1.10.4	Investigate potential misunderstandings	9.5
1.12.3	Manage and rectify ground rule violations	9.4, <b>9.5</b>
1.13.2	Recognize and act on mentoring opportunities	<b>9.5</b> , APG
1.14.1	Assess behavior through the use of personality indicators	NEW 9.1, <b>9.3</b> , 9.5

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# 10.2 Manage Communications

Key Concept: This one is pretty simple. In this process, the team

communicates. Making sure the plan works is a different process.			
Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs	
1. Project Management Plan  Resource Management Plan  Communications Management Plan  Stakeholder Engagement Plan  2. Project Documents  Change Log Issue Log  Lessons Learned Register  Quality Reports  Risk Reports  Stakeholder Register  3. OPAs  4. EEFs	Communication Technology     Communication Methods     Communication Skills     Communication Competence     Feedback     Nonverbal     Presentation     Project Management Information System     Project Reporting     Interpersonal and Team Skills     Active Listening     Political Awareness     Cultural Awareness     Meeting Management     Networking     Meetings	Project Communications     Project Management Plan     Updates     Communications     Management Plan     Stakeholder Engagement     Plan     Project Document Updates     Issue Log     Lessons Learned Register     Project Schedule     Risk Register     Stakeholder Register 4. OPA Updates	
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285 10.2 Manage Communications **Inputs** 1. Project Management Plan - Resource Management Plan - Communications Management Plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan 2. Project Documents - Change Log - Issue Log - Lessons Learned Register - Quality Reports - Risk Reports Stakeholder Register 3. OPAs 4. EEFs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Bt (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 10-5, p. 379, 2017. All rights rese 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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### 286 10.2 Manage Communications **Tools and Techniques** 1. Communication Technology 5. Project Reporting 2. Communication Methods 6. Interpersonal and Team Skills 3. Communication Skills (see - Active Listening PMBOK® Guide, p. 384) - Political Awareness - Communication Competence Cultural Awareness - Feedback - Meeting Management - Nonverbal - Networking - Presentation 7. Meetings 4. Project Management Information System 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# 10.2 Manage Communications

### **Outputs**

### 1. Project Communications

- 2. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Communications Management Plan
  - Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- 3. Project Document Updates
  - Issue Log
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Project Schedule
  - Risk Register
  - Stakeholder Register
- 4. OPA Updates

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# 10.2 Manage Communications

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.11.3	Implement options for virtual team member engagement	10.2, <b>13.3</b>
2.2.3	Communicate project information and updates effectively	10.2
2.2.4	Confirm communication is understood and feedback is received	10.2
2.15.3	Collaborate with relevant stakeholders on the approach to resolve the issues	10.1, 10.2, 11.1, <b>13.2</b>

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## 11.6 Implement Risk Responses

**Key Concept:** Once a trigger event has occurred, the contingency plan is started. If the contingency plan fails, the fallback plan will be initiated. The role of the risk owner and the PM should have been defined in the Risk Management Plan, but the specifics for one risk event will be in the Risk Register.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
<ol> <li>Project Management Plan         <ul> <li>Risk Management Plan</li> </ul> </li> <li>Project Documents         <ul> <li>Lessons Learned Register</li> <li>Risk Register</li> <li>Risk Reports</li> </ul> </li> <li>OPAs</li> </ol>	Expert Judgment     Interpersonal and Team     Skills     Influencing     Project Management     Information System	1. Change Requests 2. Project Document Updates - Issue Log - Lessons Learned Register - Project Team     Assignments - Risk Register - Risk Reports
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# Inputs 1. Project Management Plan - Risk Management Plan 2. Project Documents - Lessons Learned Register - Risk Register - Risk Reports 3. OPAs

## 11.6 Implement Risk Responses

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Interpersonal and Team Skills
  - Influencing: At times, the risk response strategy could be owned by someone outside the project team.
- 3. Project Management Information System

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# 11.6 Implement Risk Responses

#### **Outputs**

- 1. Change Requests
- 2. Project Document Updates
  - Issue Log
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Project Team Assignments
  - Risk Register
  - Risk Reports

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# 11.6 Implement Risk Responses

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.15.1	Recognize when a risk becomes an issue	11.6
2.15.2	Attack the issue with the optimal action to achieve project success	11.4, 11.5, <b>11.6</b>
3.1.4	Use methods to support compliance	NEW 4.3, 8.3, <b>11.6</b>
3.1.7	Measure the extent to which the project is in compliance	NEW 4.5, 8.2, <b>11.6</b>

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# 12.2 Conduct Procurements

**Key Concept:** This process is comprised of three distinct actions: collecting proposals, selecting a vendor, and awarding the contract. In a centralized procurement office, the PM will not lead any of this.

in a centralized procurement office, the raw will not lead any or this.		
Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
Project Management Plan     Scope Management Plan     Requirements Management Plan     Communications Management Plan     Risk Management Plan     Risk Management Plan     Configuration Management Plan     Configuration Management Plan     Cost Baseline     Project Documents     Lessons Learned Register     Project Schedule     Requirements Documentation     Risk Register     Stakeholder Register     Stakeholder Register     Stakeholder Register     Steller Proposals     EEFs     OPAs	Expert Judgment     Advertising     Bidder Conferences     Data Analysis     Influencing     Proposal Evaluation Techniques     Interpersonal and Team Skills     Negotiation	Selected Sellers     Agreements     Change Requests     Project Management Plan Updates     Requirements Management Plan     Quality Management Plan     Communications Management Plan     Risk Management Plan     Risk Management Plan     Procurement Management Plan     Scope Baseline     Schedule Baseline     Cost Baseline     Project Document Updates     Lessons Learned Register     Requirements Documentation     Requirements Traceability Matrix     Resource Calendars     Risk Register     Stakeholder Register     Stakeholder Register     OPA Updates
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### 12.2 Conduct Procurements

#### **Inputs**

- 1. Project Management Plan
  - Scope Management Plan
  - Requirements Management Plan
  - Communications
     Management Plan
  - Risk Management Plan
  - Procurement Management Plan
  - Configuration Management Plan
  - Cost Baseline

- 2. Project Documents
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Project Schedule
  - Requirements Documentation
  - Risk Register
  - Stakeholder Register
- 3. Procurement Documentation
- 4. Seller Proposals
- 5. EEFs
- 6. OPAs

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# 12.2 Conduct Procurements

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Advertising
- 3. Bidder Conferences
- 4. Data Analysis
  - Influencing
  - Proposal Evaluation Techniques
- 5. Interpersonal and Team Skills
- Effective Vendor Management
- Use an SOW to define scope.
- Use reports and milestones to control the vendor.
- Manage the quality of the deliverables with inspections and audits.
- Relationship management is key for future procurements!

Basically, the PM acts like a sponsor.

5. Interpersonal and Team Skills

 Negotiation: This is usually led by someone from the procurement office, unless the organization uses a decentralized procurement strategy.

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## 12.2 Conduct Procurements

#### Outputs

- 1. Selected Sellers
- 2. Agreements
- 3. Change Requests
- 4. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Requirements Management Plan
  - Quality Management Plan
  - Communications Management Plan
  - Risk Management Plan
  - Procurement Management Plan
  - Scope Baseline
  - Schedule Baseline
  - Cost Baseline

- 5. Project Document Updates
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Requirements Documentation
  - Requirements Traceability Matrix
  - Resource Calendars
  - Risk Register
  - Stakeholder Register
- 6. OPA Updates

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# 12.2 Conduct Procurements

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.8.2	Assess priorities and determine ultimate objective(s)	12.2
1.8.4	Participate in agreement negotiations	12.2
2.11.2	Communicate resource requirements	5.2, 9.2, 12.1, <b>12.2</b>
2.11.4	Plan and manage procurement strategy	12.1, 12.2, <b>12.3</b>
2.11.5	Develop a delivery solution	12.2

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#### 299 13.3 Manage Stakeholder Engagement Key Concept: This is the process of creating the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. **Outputs** Inputs **Tools and Techniques** 1. Project Management Plan 1. Expert Judgment 1. Change Requests Communications 2. Communication Skills 2. Project Management Plan - Feedback Management Plan Updates - Risk Management Plan 3. Interpersonal Skills - Communications Stakeholder Engagement Conflict Management Management Plan Plan Cultural Awareness - Stakeholder Engagement 2. Project Documents - Negotiation Plan - Assumption Log - Observation/Conversation 3. Project Document Updates - Political Awareness - Change Log - Change Log - Issue Log 4. Ground Rules - Issue Log - Lessons Learned Register 5. Meetings - Lessons Learned Register - Stakeholder Register - Stakeholder Register 3. EEFs 4. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 13-7, p. 523, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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#### 300 13.3 Manage Stakeholder Engagement Inputs 1. Project Management Plan - Communications Management Plan Risk Management Plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan Project Documents Assumption Log Change Log - Issue Log - Lessons Learned Register Stakeholder Register 3. EEFs 4. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of I (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 13-7, p. 523, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# 13.3 Manage Stakeholder Engagement

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Communication Skills
  - Feedback
- 3. Interpersonal Skills
  - Conflict Management
  - Cultural Awareness
  - Negotiation
  - Observation/Conversation
  - Political Awareness
- 4. Ground Rules
- 5. Meetings

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# 13.3 Manage Stakeholder Engagement

#### **Outputs**

- 1. Change Requests
- 2. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Communications Management Plan
  - Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- 3. Project Document Updates
  - Change Log
  - Issue Log
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Stakeholder Register

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# 13.3 Manage Stakeholder Engagement

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
3.1.1	Confirm project compliance requirements (e.g., security, health and safety, regulatory compliance)	4.1, 5.2, 8.1, 11.1, 11.2, 13.1, <b>13.3</b>

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# Monitoring and Controlling Process Group

- 4.5 Monitor and Control Project Work
- 4.6 Perform Integrated Change Control
- 5.5 Validate Scope
- 5.6 Control Scope
- 6.6 Control Schedule
- 7.4 Control Costs
- 8.3 Control Quality
- 9.6 Control Resources
- 10.3 Monitor Communications
- 11.7 Monitor Risks
- 12.3 Control Procurements
- 13.4 Monitor Stakeholder Engagement

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4.5 Monitor and Control Project Work

**Key Concept:** This is the process in which all reports are made, except quality reports, risk reports, and closing reports.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
1. Project Management Plan - Any Component 2. Project Documents - Assumption Log - Basis of Estimates - Cost Forecasts - Issue Log - Lessons Learned Register - Milestone List - Quality Reports - Risk Register - Risk Reports - Schedule Forecasts 3. Work Performance Information 4. Agreements 5. EEFs 6. OPAs	1. Expert Judgment 2. Data Analysis  - Alternative Analysis  - Cost-Benefit Analysis  - Earned Value Analysis  - Root Cause Analysis  - Trend Analysis  - Variance Analysis  3. Decision-Making  4. Meetings	1. Work Performance Reports 2. Change Requests 3. Project Management Plan Updates - Any Component 4. Project Document Updates - Cost Forecasts - Issue Log - Lessons Learned Register - Risk Register - Schedule Forecast
<ol> <li>OPAs</li> <li>2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reser</li> </ol>	ved.	© Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowle (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 4-10, p. 105, 2017, All rights reserved.

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# 4.5 Monitor and Control Project Work

#### **Inputs** 1. Project Management Plan 3. Work Performance Information - Any Component 4. Agreements 2. Project Documents 5. EEFs Assumption Log 6. OPAs - Basis of Estimates - Cost Forecasts - Issue Log Lessons Learned Register Milestone List - Quality Reports - Risk Register Risk Reports - Schedule Forecasts 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# 4.5 Monitor and Control Project Work

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Data Analysis
- Alternative Analysis
  - Cost-Benefit Analysis
  - Earned Value Analysis
  - Root Cause Analysis
  - Trend Analysis
  - Variance Analysis
- 3. Decision-Making
- 4. Meetings

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# 4.5 Monitor and Control Project Work

#### **Outputs**

- 1. Work Performance Reports
- 2. Change Requests
- 3. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Any Component
- 4. Project Document Updates
  - Cost Forecasts
  - Issue Log
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Risk Register
  - Schedule Forecast

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# 4.5 Monitor and Control Project Work

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.9.2	Assess consolidated project plans for dependencies, gaps, and continued business value	4.2, 4.4, <b>4.5</b> , APG
2.9.5	Determine critical information requirements	4.1, 4.3, 5.2, <b>4.5</b>
2.12.2	Validate that the project information is kept up to date (i.e., version control) and accessible to all stakeholders	4.4, 4.3, <b>4.5</b>
2.12.3	Continually assess the effectiveness of the management of the project artifacts	4.4, <b>4.5</b>
3.1.7	Measure the extent to which the project is in compliance	NEW 4.5, 8.2, <b>11.6</b>
3.2.4	Evaluate delivery options to demonstrate value	NEW 4.2, <b>4.5</b> , 5.5

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# 4.6 Perform Integrated Change Control

**Key Concept:** This is the only process that approves changes to the project.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
1. Project Management Plan  - Change Management Plan  - Configuration Management Plan  - Scope Baseline  - Schedule Baseline  - Cost Baseline  2. Project Documents  - Basis of Estimates  - Requirements Traceability Matrix  - Risk Reports  3. Work Performance Reports  4. Change Requests  5. EEFs  6. OPAs	<ol> <li>Expert Judgment</li> <li>Change Control Tools</li> <li>Data Analysis         <ul> <li>Alternative Analysis</li> <li>Cost-Benefit Analysis</li> </ul> </li> <li>Decision-Making         <ul> <li>Voting</li> <li>Autocratic Decision-Making</li> <li>Multi-Criteria Decision                 Analysis</li> </ul> </li> <li>Meetings</li> </ol>	Approved Change Requests     Project Management Plan     Updates     Any Component     Project Document Updates     Change Log

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4.6 Perform Integrated Change Control

#### Inputs

- 1. Project Management Plan
  - Change Management Plan
  - Configuration Management Plan
  - Scope Baseline
  - Schedule Baseline
  - Cost Baseline
- 2. Project Documents
  - Basis of Estimates
  - Requirements Traceability Matrix
  - Risk Reports

- 3. Work Performance Reports
- 4. Change Requests
- 5. EEFs
- 6. OPAs

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# 4.6 Perform Integrated Change Control

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Change Control Tools
- 3. Data Analysis
  - Alternative Analysis
  - Cost-Benefit Analysis
- 4. Decision-Making
  - Voting
  - Autocratic Decision-Making
  - Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis
- Meetings: A change control board (CCB) is a type of meeting. On the exam, assume that you have a change control board unless the question states otherwise.

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Flow of Change Management Activities

6. Get buy-in or feedback from stakeholders.

1. Create change control tools and a plan.

4. Approve, defer, or reject the change.5. Update all affected plans and documents.

2. Identify the need for a change.

3. Document the change.

7. Track the change.

4.6 Perform Integrated Change Control

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#### **Outputs**

- 1. Approved Change Requests
- 2. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Any Component
- 3. Project Document Updates
  - Change Log

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# 4.6 Perform Integrated Change Control

#### **New Terms from the 2021 Exam Change**

- · Change Management Theory:
  - McKinsey 7-S Model: A tool that analyzes a firm's organizational design by looking at seven key internal elements—strategy, structure, systems, shared values, style, staff, and skills—in order to identify whether they are effectively aligned and to allow the organization to achieve its objectives
  - **Kotter's Model:** A tool created by John Kotter after his study showed that organizational change has a 30% chance of success
    - 1. Create a sense of urgency
    - 2. Create a guiding coalition
    - 3. Create a vision for change
    - 4. Communicate the vision
- 5. Remove obstacles
- 6. Create short-term wins
- 7. Consolidate improvements
- 8. Anchor the changes

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# 4.6 Perform Integrated Change Control

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.9.4	Collect and analyze data to make informed project decisions	4.3, <b>4.6</b> , all M/C
2.10.1	Anticipate and embrace the need for change (e.g., follow change management practices)	4.1, 4.2, 4.3, <b>4.6</b>
2.10.3	Execute change management strategy according to the methodology	4.3, <b>4.6</b>
2.10.4	Determine a change response to move the project forward	4.6, <b>4.3</b>
3.4.2	Evaluate impact of organizational change to project and determine required actions	NEW 4.3, <b>4.6</b>

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# 5.5 Validate Scope

**Key Concept:** This is the process turning verified deliverables into accepted deliverables.

•		
Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
Project Management Plan     Scope Management Plan     Requirements     Management Plan     Scope Baseline     Project Documents     Lessons Learned Register     Quality Reports     Requirements     Documentation     Requirements Traceability     Matrix     Verified Deliverables     Work Performance Data	Inspections     Decision-Making     Voting	<ol> <li>Accepted Deliverables</li> <li>Work Performance Information</li> <li>Change Requests</li> <li>Project Document Updates         <ul> <li>Lessons Learned Register</li> <li>Requirements Documentation</li> <li>Requirements Traceability Matrix</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
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5.5 Validate Scope

#### Inputs

- 1. Project Management Plan
  - Scope Management Plan
  - Requirements Management Plan
  - Scope Baseline
- 2. Project Documents
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Quality Reports
  - Requirements Documentation
  - Requirements Traceability Matrix
- 3. **Verified Deliverables:** This is an output from Control Quality, and now it's possible to see the flow of deliverables: "Direct and Manage Project Work" creates *deliverables*; "Control Quality" checks them and makes *verified deliverables*; this process turns them into *validated deliverables*.
- 4. Work Performance Data

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# 5.5 Validate Scope

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. **Inspections:** Best-case scenario, the person who will sign off on the deliverables does the inspection.
- 2. Decision-Making
  - Voting

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5.5 Validate Scope

Outputs

1. Accepted Deliverables
2. Work Performance Information
3. Change Requests
4. Project Document Updates
- Lessons Learned Register
- Requirements Documentation
- Requirements Traceability Matrix

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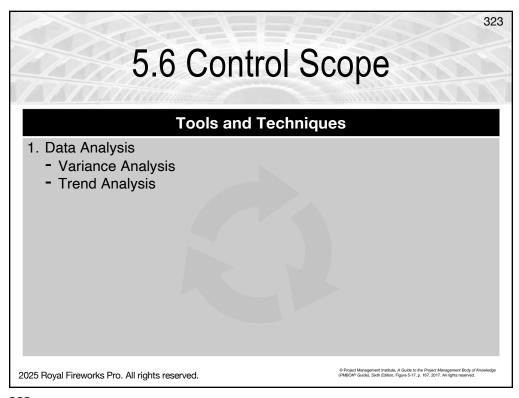
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#### 320 5.5 Validate Scope ID# Primary Reference Enabler 2.1.2 Examine the business value throughout the project 5.4, **5.5**, APG 2.8.3 5.5, **5.6** Monitor and validate scope Validate readiness for transition 2.17.2 8.3, 5.5, **4.7** (e.g., to operations team or next phase) NEW 4.5, 8.2, 3.1.7 Measure the extent to which the project is in compliance 5.5, **11.6** 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

321 5.6 Control Scope Key Concept: This is the process of understanding how scope creep is entering the project and also of eliminating unapproved scope creep (gold plating). Inputs **Tools and Techniques Outputs** 1. Project Management Plan 1. Work Performance Information 1. Data Analysis Scope Management Plan 2. Change Requests - Variance Analysis Requirements Management 3. Project Management Plan - Trend Analysis Plan Updates Change Management Plan - Scope Management Plan Configuration Management Plan Scope Baseline - Scope Baseline - Schedule Baseline Performance Measurement - Cost Baseline Baseline - Performance Management 2. Project Documents - Lessons Learned Register 4. Project Document Updates - Requirements Documentation - Lessons Learned Register - Requirements Traceability - Requirements Documentation Matrix Requirements Traceability 3. Work Performance Data Matrix 4. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of K (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 5-17, p. 167, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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#### 322 5.6 Control Scope **Inputs** 1. Project Management Plan - Scope Management Plan - Requirements Management Plan - Change Management Plan - Configuration Management Plan - Scope Baseline - Performance Measurement Baseline 2. Project Documents - Lessons Learned Register Requirements Documentation Requirements Traceability Matrix 3. Work Performance Data 4. OPAs 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.



#### 324 5.6 Control Scope **Outputs** 1. Work Performance Information 2. Change Requests 3. Project Management Plan Updates - Scope Management Plan - Scope Baseline - Schedule Baseline - Cost Baseline - Performance Management Plan 4. Project Document Updates - Lessons Learned Register - Requirements Documentation - Requirements Traceability Matrix 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# 5.6 Control Scope

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.8.3	Monitor and validate scope	5.5, <b>5.6</b>

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# 6.6 Control Schedule

**Key Concept:** This is the most common process in project management: looking at the plan and comparing it to how much work has been completed to stay ahead of or on schedule.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
1. Project Management Plan - Schedule Management Plan - Schedule Baseline - Scope Baseline - Performance Measurement Baseline  2. Project Documents - Lessons Learned Register - Project Calendars - Project Schedule - Reso	1. Data Analysis  - Earned Value Analysis  - Iteration Burndown Chart  - Performance Reviews  - Variance Analysis  - Trend Analysis  - What-If Scenario Analysis  2. Critical Path Method  3. Project Management Information System  4. Resource Optimization Techniques  5. Leads and Lags  6. Schedule Compression	Work Performance Information     Schedule Forecasts     Change Requests     Project Management Plan Updates     Schedule Baseline     Cost Baseline     Performance Management Plan     Performance Management Plan     Project Document Updates     Assumptions Log     Basis of Estimates     Lessons Learned Register     Project Schedule     Resource Calendars     Risk Register     Scheduling Data
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327 6.6 Control Schedule **Inputs** 1. Project Management Plan - Schedule Management Plan - Schedule Baseline Scope Baseline - Performance Measurement Baseline 2. Project Documents - Lessons Learned Register - Project Calendars - Project Schedule - Resource Calendars - Schedule Data 3. Work Performance Data 4. OPAs 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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#### 328 6.6 Control Schedule **Tools and Techniques** 1. Data Analysis - Earned Value Analysis - Iteration Burndown Chart - Performance Reviews - Variance Analysis - Trend Analysis - What-If Scenario Analysis 2. Critical Path Method 3. Project Management Information System 4. Resource Optimization Techniques 5. Leads and Lags 6. Schedule Compression 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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6.6 Control Schedule

#### **Outputs**

- 1. Work Performance Information: This is usually represented as SV or SPI.
- Schedule Forecasts: Based on what is known in the project now and the rate of work achieved so far, the PM can create a forecast as to when the project should end.
- 3. Change Requests

- 4. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Schedule Management Plan
  - Schedule Baseline
  - Cost Baseline
  - Performance Management Plan
- 5. Project Document Updates
  - Assumptions Log
  - Basis of Estimates
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Project Schedule
  - Resource Calendars
  - Risk Register
  - Scheduling Data

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# 6.6 Control Schedule

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.6.4	Measure ongoing progress based on methodology	<b>6.1</b> , 6.6
2.6.5	Modify schedule as needed based on methodology	6.1, 6.5, <b>6.6</b>
2.6.6	Coordinate with other projects and other operations	NEW <b>4.1</b> , 6.3, 6.6, p. 543, APG pp. 82 and 111

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331 7.4 Control Costs Key Concept: In this process, the PM compares all of the project spending to the planned spending to stay on or under budget, and from this the PM can create a cost forecast. Inputs **Tools and Techniques Outputs** 1. Work Performance Information 1. Project Management Plan 1. Expert Judgment 2. Cost Forecasts - Cost Management Plan 2. Data Analysis 3. Change Requests - Cost Baseline - Earned Value Analysis 4. Project Management Plan - Performance Variance Analysis Updates Measurement Baseline - Trend Analysis - Cost Management Plan 2. Project Documents - Reserve Analysis - Cost Baseline - Lessons Learned Register 3. To Completion Performance - Performance Management 3. Project Funding Requirements 4. Project Management 5. Project Document Updates - Assumptions Log 4. Work Performance Data Information System - Basis of Estimates 5. OPAs - Cost Estimates - Lessons Learned Register - Risk Register © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of K (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 7-10, p. 257, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# 7.4 Control Costs Inputs 1. Project Management Plan - Cost Management Plan - Cost Baseline - Performance Measurement Baseline 2. Project Documents - Lessons Learned Register 3. Project Funding Requirements 4. Work Performance Data 5. OPAs

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## 7.4 Control Costs

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Expert Judgment
- 2. Data Analysis
  - Earned Value Analysis
  - Variance Analysis
  - Trend Analysis
  - Reserve Analysis
- 3. To Completion Performance Index
- 4. Project Management Information System

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# **Earned Value**

This method of determining project health and forecasting can be difficult and is considered the hardest area on the exam. To make this easy on yourself when reading the test questions, turn time into dollars, then work into dollars. Or just

	Term	Definition	PG
BAC	Budget at Completion	Value of all of the work	Planning
PV	Planned Value	Budgeted value of the work created from estimates	Planning
EV	Earned Value	Value of the work actually completed	Executing
AC	Actual Cost (Total)	How much was actually spent to get the work done	Executing
CV	Cost Variance	How many dollars you are off by	M&C
SV	Schedule Variance	Whether you are ahead of or behind schedule	M&C
CPI	Cost Performance Index	Rate of spending vs. work completed	M&C
SPI	Schedule Performance Index	Speed that work is getting completed vs. the plan	M&C
EAC	Estimate at Completion	Updated total cost forecast (based on progress)	M&C
ETC	Estimate to Complete	Expected costs remaining (now until end)	M&C
VAC	Variance at Completion	Expected variance over/under budget	M&C
TCPI	To Completion Performance Index	Optimal CPI needed for the remainder of the project	M&C

Earned Value			
		4 Basic Values	6
	Term	Explanation	
BAC	Budget at Completion	Work x total units of	work
PV	Planned Value	# of units that should	have been done x the value of each unit
EV	Earned Value	# of units complete right now x the value of each unit	
AC	Actual Cost (Total)	Actual cost of work completed	
	Term	Formula	Explanation
CV	Cost Variance	CV = EV – AC	- Over Budget, + Under Budget
SV	Schedule Variance	SV = EV - PV	- Behind Schedule, + Ahead of Schedule
CPI	Cost Performance Index	CPI = EV / AC	Less than 1 Over, Greater than 1 Under
SPI	Schedule Performance Index	SPI = EV / PV	Less than 1 Behind, Greater than 1 Ahead
EAC	Estimate at Completion	Four Types	Forecasted ending dollar amount
ETC	Estimate to Complete	ETC = EAC - AC	How many more dollars until you hit EAC
VAC	Variance at Completion	VAC = BAC - EAC	How far off you are from the BAC
	To Completion Performance Index	Two Types	At this CPI, you can fix the project.

#### 336 **Earned Value** Formula Term **Explanation** EAC Estimate at Complete BAC / Cumulative CPI When you believe that what has happened so far will continue to happen; used when BAC / CPI variances are expected to continue Ignores the past and uses the planned rate; AC + (BAC - EV)used for anomalies Used to re-baseline the project AC + Bottom-Up ETC Assumes both poor cost and poor schedule (<u>BAC – EV)</u> (CPI \* SPI) performance will continue TCPI $\frac{(BAC - EV)}{(BAC - AC)}$ To Completion Used to fix the problem and hit the BAC at Performance Index the end of the project When the original budget is not possible and $\frac{(BAC-EV)}{(EAC-AC)}$ you have re-baselined the project, now you will try to hit the new EAC. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

### 7.4 Control Costs

You are managing the development of a neighborhood comprised of 12 homes of equal value estimated at \$200,000 each. This project was estimated to take 24 months; currently you are 12 months into it. According to the plan, you should have completed a home every two months. Unfortunately, you have experienced labor shortages, and because of this, you are currently 2 homes behind schedule. You have spent \$1,000,000 to complete the 4 homes, and your variances are expected to continue. What is your TCPI?

BAC =	CV =	EAC =
PV =	SV =	ETC =
EV =	CPI =	VAC =
AC =	SPI =	TCPI =

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## 7.4 Control Costs

#### **Outputs**

- 1. Work Performance Information
- 2. Cost Forecasts
- 3. Change Requests
- 4. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Cost Management Plan
  - Cost Baseline
  - Performance Management Plan
- 5. Project Document Updates
  - Assumptions Log
  - Basis of Estimates
  - Cost Estimates
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Risk Register

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7.4 Control Costs

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.5.2	Anticipate future budget challenges	7.1, <b>7.3</b> , 7.4
2.5.3	Monitor budget variations and work with governance process to adjust as necessary	7.4
2.5.4	Plan and manage resources	7.1, 7.2, 7.3, <b>7.4</b>

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8.3 Control Quality

**Key Concept:** This process checks deliverables to determine whether they are defective or they meet the requirements. It also creates the documents that prove that this check actually happened.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
Project Management Plan     Quality Management Plan     Project Documents     Lessons Learned Register     Quality Metrics     Test and Evaluation     Documents     Approved Change Requests     Deliverables     Work Performance Data     EEFs     OPAs	1. Data Gathering    - Checklists    - Check Sheets    - Statistical Sampling    - Questionnaires and Surveys 2. Data Analysis    - Performance Reviews    - Root Cause Analysis 3. Inspections 4. Testing/Product Evaluation 5. Data Representation    - Cause-and-Effect Diagrams    - Control Charts    - Histograms    - Scatter Diagrams 6. Meetings	Quality Control Measurements     Verified Deliverables     Work Performance Information     Change Requests     Project Management Plan     Updates     Quality Management Plan     Project Document Updates     Issue Log     Lessons Learned Register     Test and Evaluation     Documents
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8.3 Control Quality

#### Inputs

- 1. **Project Management Plan:** This tells the person doing the check exactly what to do and how to do it.
  - 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. EEFs
- 7. OPAs

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# 8.3 Control Quality

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Data Gathering
  - Checklists
  - Check Sheets
  - Statistical Sampling
  - Questionnaires and Surveys
- 2. Data Analysis
  - Performance Reviews
  - Root Cause Analysis

- 3. Inspections
- 4. Testing/Product Evaluation
- 5. Data Representation
  - Cause-and-Effect Diagrams
  - Control Charts
  - Histograms
  - Scatter Diagrams
- 6. Meetings

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# 8.3 Control Quality

#### **Outputs**

- 1. **Quality Control Measurements:** These are the documents that are filled out every time a check is done on a deliverable. They should all be filled out and archived according to the Quality Management Plan.
- 2. Verified Deliverables
- 3. Work Performance Information
- 4. Change Requests
- 5. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Quality Management Plan
- 6. Project Document Updates
  - Issue Log
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Test and Evaluation Documents

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# 8.3 Control Quality

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.7.3	Continually survey project deliverables quality	8.3
3.1.1	Confirm project compliance requirements (e.g., security, health and safety, regulatory compliance)	4.1, <b>5.2</b> , 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 11.1, 11.2, 13.1
3.1.4	Use methods to support compliance	NEW 4.3, 8.3, <b>11.6</b>

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## 9.6 Control Resources

**Key Concept:** This process checks to ensure that resources assigned to the project are available to the project. It also makes sure that those resources are returned to the organization according to the plan.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
Project Management Plan     Resource Management Plan     Project Documents     Lessons Learned Register     Physical Resource     Assignments     Project Schedule     Resource Breakdown     Structure     Resource Requirements     Risk Register      Work Performance Data     Agreements     OPAs	Data Analysis     Performance Reviews     Alternative Analysis     Cost-Benefit Analysis     Performance Reviews     Trend Analysis      Problem-Solving     Interpersonal and Team Skills     Negotiation     Influencing     Project Management     Information System	Work Performance Information     Change Requests     Project Management Plan     Updates     Resource Management Plan     Schedule Baseline     Cost Baseline     Project Document Updates     Assumptions Log     Issue Log     Lessons Learned Register     Physical Resource     Assignments     Resource Breakdown Structure     Risk Register
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# 9.6 Control Resources

#### Inputs

- 1. Project Management Plan
  - Resource Management Plan
- 2. Project Documents
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Physical Resource Assignments
  - Project Schedule
  - Resource Breakdown Structure
  - Resource Requirements
  - Risk Register
- 3. Work Performance Data
- 4. Agreements
- 5. OPAs

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9.6 Control Resources

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Data Analysis
  - Performance Reviews
  - Alternative Analysis
  - Cost-Benefit Analysis
  - Performance Reviews
  - Trend Analysis
- 2. Problem-Solving
- 3. Interpersonal and Team Skills
  - Negotiation
  - Influencing
- 4. Project Management Information System

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# 9.6 Control Resources

#### **Outputs**

- 1. Work Performance Information
- 2. Change Requests
- 3. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Resource Management Plan
  - Schedule Baseline
  - Cost Baseline
- 4. Project Document Updates
  - Assumptions Log
  - Issue Log
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Physical Resource Assignments
  - Resource Breakdown Structure
  - Risk Register

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# 9.6 Control Resources

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.3.4	Verify performance improvements	<b>9.4</b> , 9.6
1.4.2	Support team task accountability	9.1, 9.2, <b>9.3</b> , 9.6
1.4.3	Evaluate demonstration of task accountability	9.4, <b>9.5</b> , 9.6
1.5.2	Determine training options based on training needs	9.1, 9.2, <b>9.3</b> , 9.6
1.5.3	Allocate resources for training	<b>9.2</b> , 9.6
1.5.4	Measure training outcomes	NEW 9.1, <b>9.4</b> , 9.6
1.6.2	Deduce project resource requirements	<b>9.2</b> , 9.6

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# 10.3 Monitor Communications

Key Concept: This process involves making sure that the plan that was created is working and that the information needs of the stakeholders are being met. If not, this process is used to change the plan.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs
1. Project Management Plan  - Resource Management Plan  - Communications Management Plan  - Stakeholder Engagement Plan  2. Project Documents  - Issue Log  - Lessons Learned Register  - Project Communications  3. Work Performance Data  4. EEFs  5. OPAs	Expert Judgment     Project Management     Information System     Data Analysis     Stakeholder Engagement     Assessment Matrix     Interpersonal and Team Skills     Observation/Conversation     Meetings	Work Performance Information     Change Requests     Project Management Plan     Updates     Communications     Management Plan     Stakeholder Engagement     Plan     Project Document Updates     Issue Log     Lessons Learned Register     Stakeholder Register
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## 10.3 Monitor Communications

#### Inputs

- 1. Project Management Plan
  - Resource Management Plan
  - Communications Management Plan
  - Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- 2. Project Documents
  - Issue Log
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Project Communications
- 3. Work Performance Data
- 4. EEFs
- 5. OPAs

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## 10.3 Monitor Communications

#### Tools and Techniques

- 1. Expert Jugement
- 2. Project Management Information System
- 3. Data Analysis
  - Stakeholder Engagement Assessment Matrix
- 4. Interpersonal and Team Skills
  - Observation/Conversation
- 5. Meetings

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# 10.3 Monitor Communications

#### **Outputs**

- 1. Work Performance Information
- 2. Change Requests
- 3. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Communications Management Plan
  - Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- 4. Project Document Updates
  - Issue Log
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Stakeholder Register

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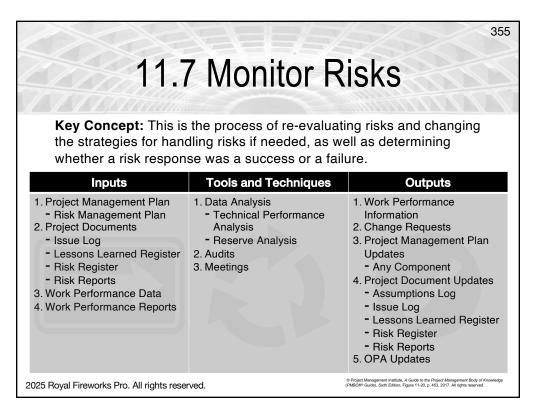
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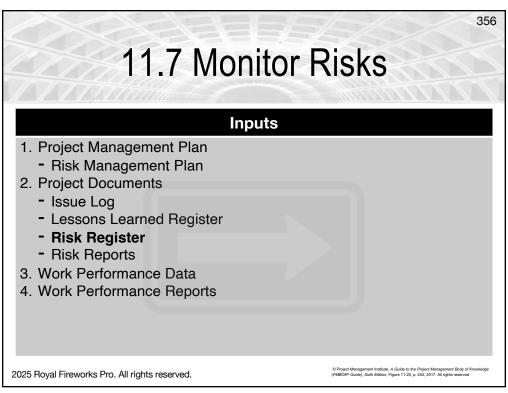
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# 10.3 Monitor Communications

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.11.2	Investigate alternatives (e.g., communication tools, co-location) for virtual team member engagement	APG, 10.1, 10.3, <b>9.2</b>
1.11.4	Continually evaluate effectiveness of virtual team member engagement	10.3

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## 11.7 Monitor Risks

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Data Analysis
  - Technical Performance Analysis: Compares what was planned to occur with what actually happened
  - Reserve Analysis
- 2. **Audits:** The risk audit is performed by someone who is not a risk owner.
- 3. Meetings

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# 11.7 Monitor Risks

#### **Outputs**

- 1. Work Performance Information
- 2. Change Requests
- 3. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Any Component
- 4. Project Document Updates
  - Assumptions Log
  - Issue Log
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Risk Register
  - Risk Reports
- 5. OPA Updates

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# 11.7 Monitor Risks

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.3.2	Iteratively assess and prioritize risks	11.7

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# 12.3 Control Procurements

**Key Concept:** In this process, the PM monitors the contractor's performance against the contract and the SOW.

Inputs	Tools and Techniques	Outputs		
1. Project Management Plan     Requirements Management Plan     Risk Management Plan     Procurement Management Plan     Change Management Plan     Change Management Plan     Schedule Baseline 2. Project Documents     Assumption Log     Lessons Learned Register     Milestone List     Quality Reports     Requirements Documentation     Requirements Traceability Matrix     Risk Register     Stakeholder Register 3. Agreements 4. Procurement Documents 5. Approved Change Requests 6. Work Performance Data 7. EEFS 8. OPAs	1. Expert Judgment 2. Claims Administration 3. Data Analysis  - Technical Performance Analysis  - Reserve Analysis 4. Inspections 5. Audits	1. Closed Procurement 2. Work Performance Information 3. Procurement Documentation Updates 4. Change Requests 5. Project Management Plan Updates - Risk Management Plan - Procurement Management Plan - Schedule Baseline - Cost Baseline 6. Project Document Updates - Lessons Learned Register - Resource Requirements - Requirements Traceability Matrix - Risk Register - Stakeholder Register 7. OPA Updates		
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361 12.3 Control Procurements **Inputs** 1. Project Management Plan 3. Agreements - Requirements Management Plan 4. Procurement Documents - Risk Management Plan 5. Approved Change Requests 6. Work Performance Data - Procurement Management Plan 7. EEFs - Change Management Plan - Schedule Baseline 8. OPAs 2. Project Documents - Assumption Log - Lessons Learned Register - Milestone List - Quality Reports - Requirements Documentation - Requirements Traceability Matrix - Risk Register - Stakeholder Register © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 12-6, p. 492, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# Tools and Techniques 1. Expert Judgment 2. Claims Administration 3. Data Analysis - Technical Performance Analysis - Reserve Analysis 4. Inspections 5. Audits 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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# 12.3 Control Procurements

#### Outputs

- 1. Closed Procurement
- 2. Work Performance Information
- 3. Procurement Documentation Updates
- 4. Change Requests
- 5. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Risk Management Plan
  - Procurement Management Plan
  - Schedule Baseline
  - Cost Baseline

- 6. Project Document Updates
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Resource Requirements
  - Requirements Traceability Matrix
  - Risk Register
  - Stakeholder Register
- 7. OPA Updates

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# 12.3 Control Procurements

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.8.3	Verify objectives of the project agreement are met	12.3
2.11.3	Manage suppliers/contracts	12.3
2.11.4	Plan and manage procurement strategy	12.1, 12.2, <b>12.3</b>

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365 13.4 Monitor Stakeholder Engagement Key Concept: This is the process of ensuring that the strategies used to get a stakeholder engaged in the project are working. Inputs **Tools and Techniques Outputs** 1. Project Management Plan 1. Data Analysis 1. Work Performance Information - Technical Performance Analysis - Resource Management Plan 2. Change Requests - Reserve Analysis - Communications 3. Project Management Plan 2. Decision-Making Management Plan Updates Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis - Resource Management Plan Stakeholder Engagement - Voting Plan 3. Data Representation Communications 2. Project Documents Stakeholder Engagement Management Plan Assessment Matrix - Issue Log Stakeholder Engagement 4. Communication Skills - Lessons Learned Register Feedback - Project Communications 4. Project Document Updates - Presentations - Risk Register - Issue Log 5. Interpersonal and Team Skills - Lessons Learned Register - Stakeholder Register - Active Listening - Cultural Awareness 3. Work Performance Data - Risk Register - Leadership 4. EEFs - Stakeholder Register - Networking 5. OPAs - Political Awareness 6. Meetings © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of K (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 13-9, p. 530, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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#### 366 13.4 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. EEFs 5. OPAs © Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of K (PMBOK® Guide), Sixth Edition, Figure 13-9, p. 530, 2017. All rights reserved. 2025 Royal Fireworks Pro. All rights reserved.

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13.4 Monitor Stakeholder Engagement

#### **Tools and Techniques**

- 1. Data Analysis
  - Technical Performance Analysis
  - Reserve Analysis
- 2. Decision-Making
  - Multi-Criteria 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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# 13.4 Monitor Stakeholder Engagement

#### **Outputs**

- 1. Work Performance Information
- 2. Change Requests
- 3. Project Management Plan Updates
  - Resource Management Plan
  - Communications Management Plan
  - Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- 4. Project Document Updates
  - Issue Log
  - Lessons Learned Register
  - Risk Register
  - Stakeholder Register

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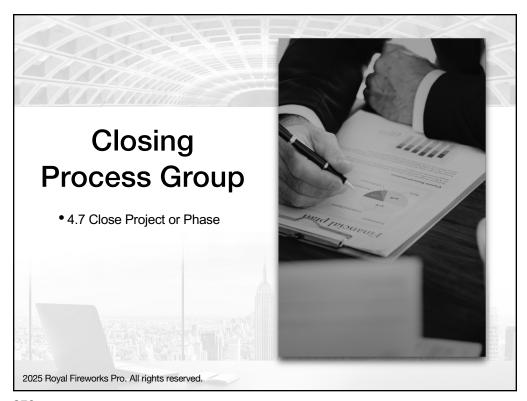
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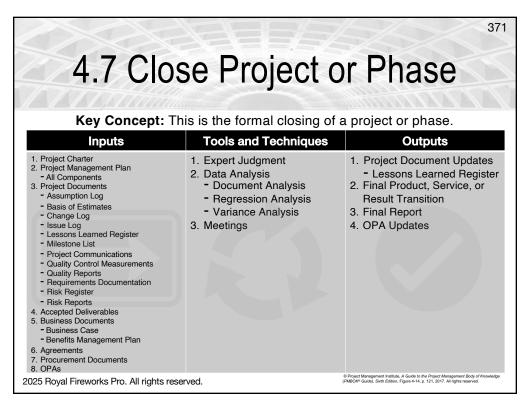
# 13.4 Monitor Stakeholder Engagement

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
1.2.6	Analyze team members' and stakeholders' influence	<b>13.1</b> , 13.4
1.9.1	Evaluate engagement needs for stakeholders	13.1, <b>13.2</b> , 13.4
1.9.2	Optimize alignment between stakeholder needs, expectations, and project objectives	<b>13.1</b> , 13.4
2.2.1	Analyze communication needs of all stakeholders	13.1, 13.4, <b>10.1</b>
2.4.1	Analyze stakeholders (e.g., power interest grid, influence, impact)	<b>13.1</b> , 13.4
3.2.5	Appraise stakeholders of value gain progress	<b>13.3</b> , 13.4, 4.5, 4.7, APG

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- Quality Control Measurements
<ul> <li>Quality Reports</li> <li>Requirements Documentation</li> <li>Risk Register</li> <li>Risk Reports</li> <li>Accepted Deliverables</li> <li>Business Documents</li> <li>Business Case</li> <li>Benefits Management Plan</li> <li>Agreements</li> <li>Procurement Documents</li> <li>OPAs</li> </ul>

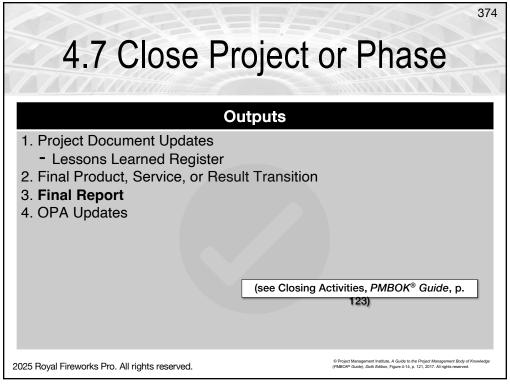
4.7 Close Project or Phase

Tools and Techniques

1. Expert Judgment
2. Data Analysis
- Document Analysis
- Regression Analysis
- Variance Analysis
3. Meetings

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# 4.7 Close Project or Phase

ID#	Enabler	Primary Reference
2.17.2	Validate readiness for transition (e.g., to operations team or next phase)	8.3, 5.5, <b>4.7</b>
2.17.3	Conclude activities to close out project or phase (e.g., final lessons learned, retrospective, procurement, financials, resources)	4.4, 12.3, <b>4.7</b> , APG
3.2.5	Appraise stakeholders of value gain progress	<b>13.3</b> , 13.4, 4.5, 4.7, APG

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