



Table of Contents



- 1. Introduction
- 2. Components
 - Work Breakdown Structure
 - Risk Management
 - Stakeholder Analysis
- 3. Methodologies
- 4. Implementation in the Real World
- 5. Additional Material/Misc









I) Introduction





What is a Project?





Temporary endeavour undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result





Why Project Management?





On-time delivery of project



Meeting goals (all stakeholders)



Coordinating effort



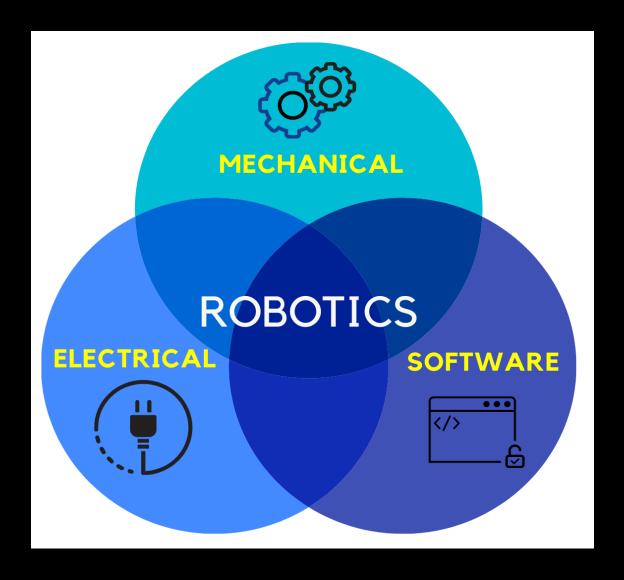
Task prioritization





Interdisciplinary Nature of Robotics



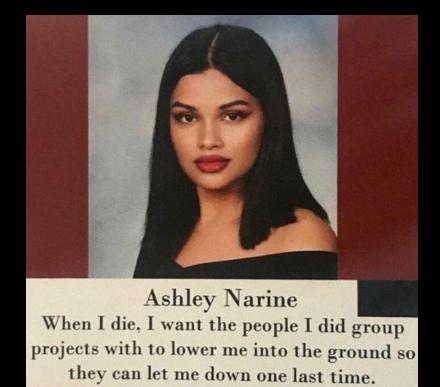






And to prevent these...





Every Group Project Ever







And because...











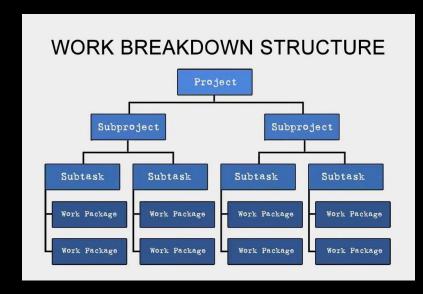


II) Components



Components of Project Management

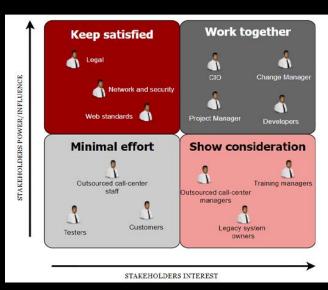




Work Breakdown
Structure



Risk Management



Stakeholder Analysis



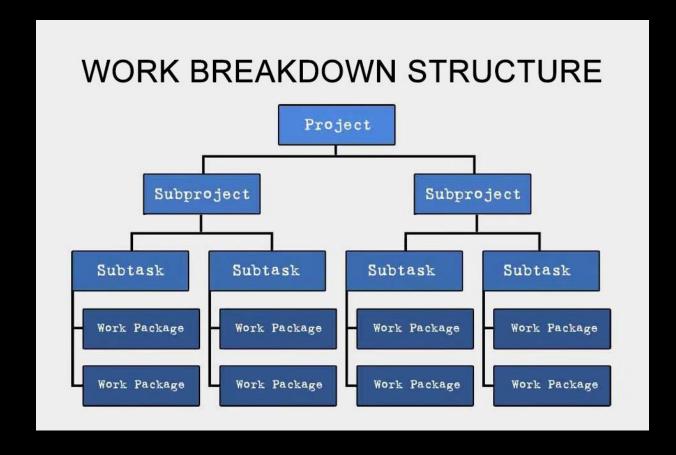






II) Components

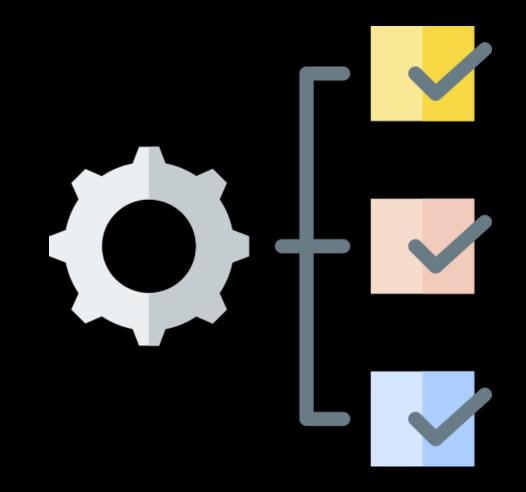
Work Breakdown Structure





Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)

- Core of project management
- Definition:
 - Deliverable oriented
 - Hierarchical decomposition of work to be executed
 - Each level defines greater detail of project work
- Objective
 - Organize and define total scope of project





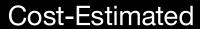


Properties of Work Package



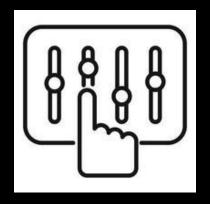








Monitored



Controlled





Composition of Work Package









Adobe Stock | #25305284

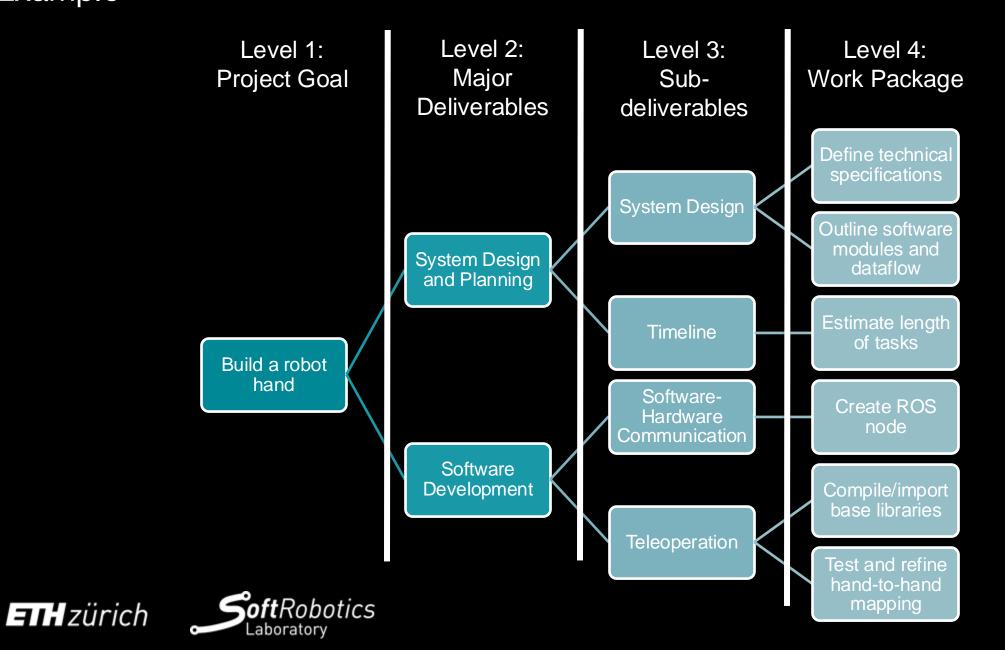
Activity Breakdown Structure (verb/activity)





Example





Example



Define a Work Package











II) Components

Risk Management





Risk Management

- Process of identifying, assessing, and controlling for potential problems that could impact successful completion of project
- Why
 - Minimizes surprises
 - Protects resources
- Relevant for innovative and R&D projects







Procedure





		Risk Assessment Matrix				
		Severity				
		Catastrophic - 4	Critical - 3	Marginal - 2	Negligible - 1	
Ę	Frequent - 4	High (16)	High (12)	Serious (8)	Medium (4)	
ability	Probable - 3	High (12)	Serious (9)	Serious (6)	Medium (3)	
Probal	Remote - 2	Serious (8)	Serious (6)	Medium (4)	Low (2)	
lr	mprobable - 1	Medium (4)	Medium (3)	Low (2)	Low (1)	





Example



Situation	Probability	Severity	Total	Mitigation/Solution
Team member dropping out of course	1	3	3	Ensure that multiple people understand each other's workDocument extensively
A servo motor breaks	2	3	6	 Implement limits on system (ex. current) Design system in way to quickly replace motors Have backup motors
Team becomes hungry	4	4	16	Have snacks on handGo eat ASAP





Activity



Perform Risk Assessment





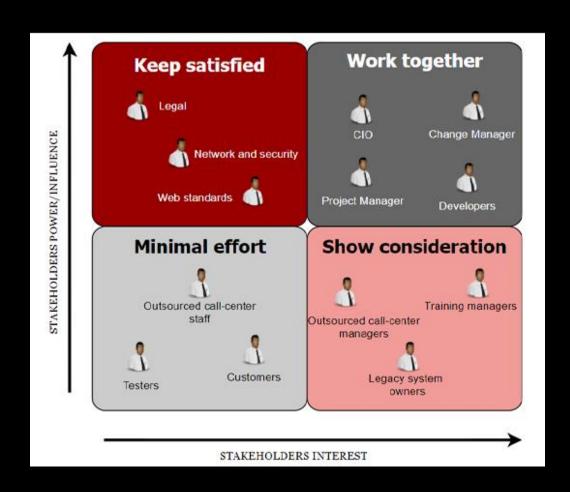






II) Components

Stakeholder Analysis

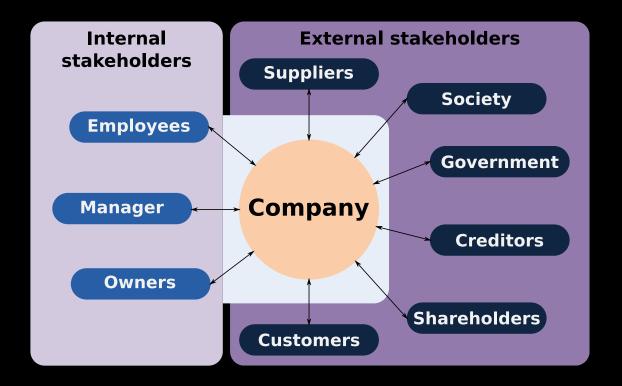




Stakeholder Analysis



- Identifying and understanding people, groups, or organizations that can or are affected by outcomes of a project and addressing their needs and concerns
- Why
 - Manages expectations
 - Enhances support
 - Reduces risks

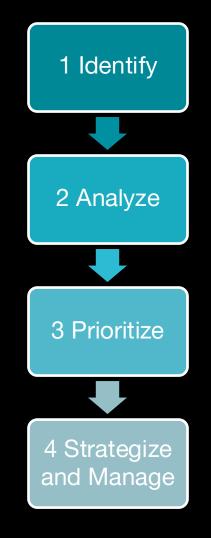


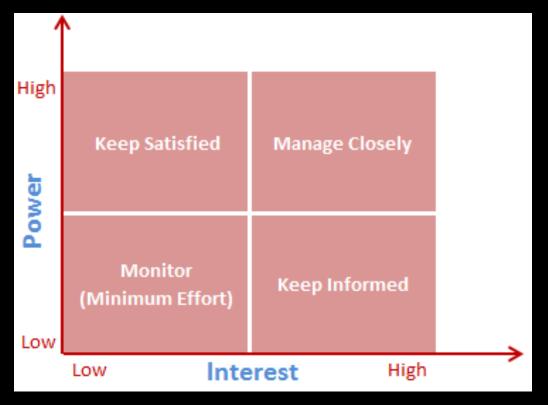




Procedures







Stakeholder Interest/Influence Grid





Example



Stakeholder(s)	Power	Interest	Action	Strategy
RWR Course Staff	HIGH	HIGH	Manage closely	Have preparations ready during check-pointsRaise questions and concerns to staff
Mentors/advisors	LOW	HIGH	Keep informed	- Share updates about project
Flat mate(s)	LOW	LOW	Monitor (minimum effort)	Have a meal togetherBe kind





Activity



Perform Stakeholder Analysis











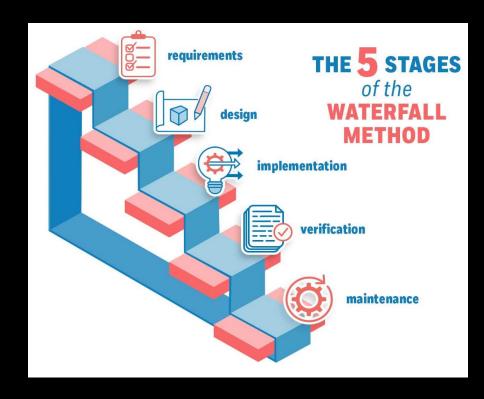
II) Methodologies





Methodologies





INCEPTION MAINTENANCE RETIREMENT

CONCEPT

NEXT ITERATION

THE 6 STAGES of the AGILE MODEL

Waterfall Agile





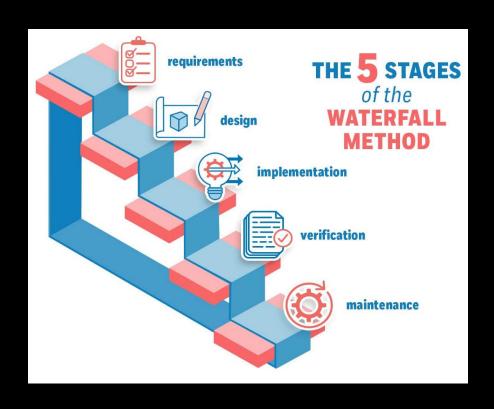
Waterfall



- Linear and sequential
- Use cases:
 - Construction
 - Defense and space projects







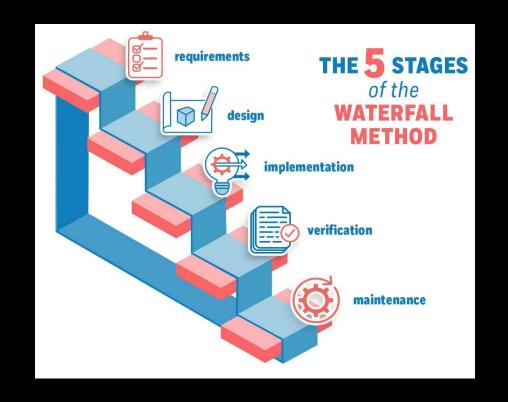




Waterfall: Pros and Cons



Pros (+)	Cons (-)
Less coordination needed	Harder to break up and share work
Clearly defines dependencies of work	Issues during phase transition (communication, delays)
Easier to estimate cost of project	More hiring for specialized roles







Agile



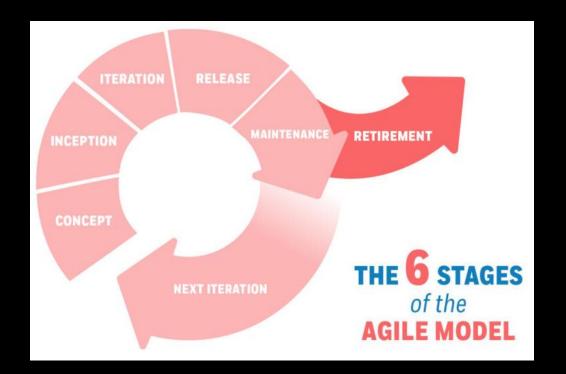
- Incremental and interactive
- Use cases:
 - Software Development
 - R&D projects





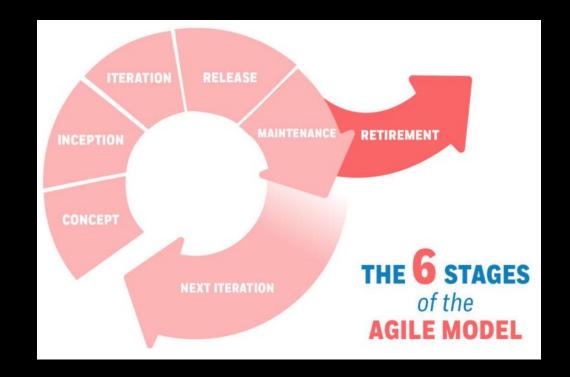








Pros (+)	Cons (-)
Faster feedback cycles	Critical path and dependencies not as well defined
Identifies problem early	Organizational learning curve
Prioritization based on value delivery	Accumulation of technical debt/costs

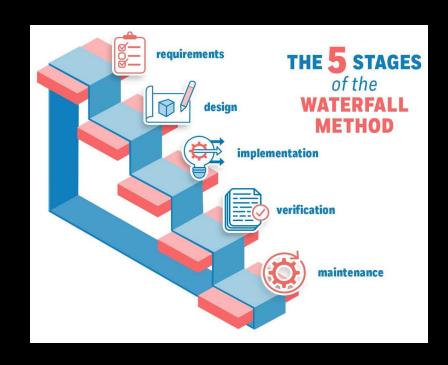




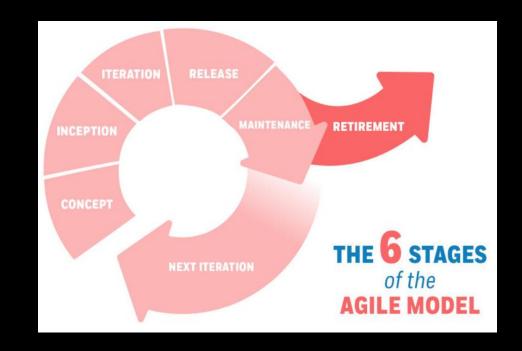


Hybrid Approach















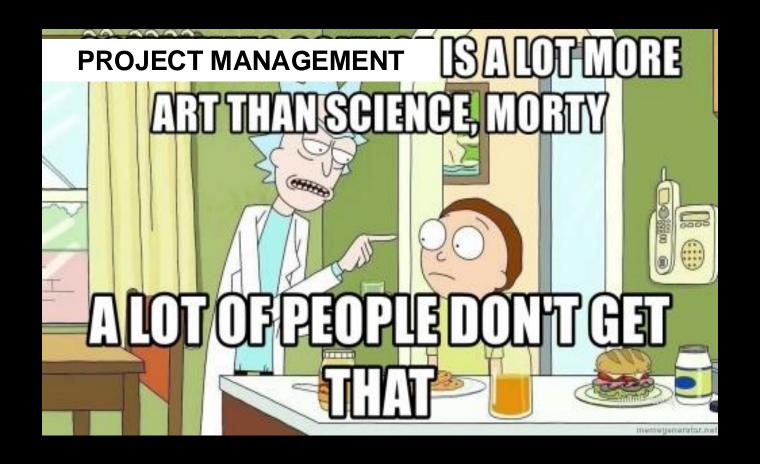


III) Implementation in Real World



Project Management: "More Art than Science"









Project Management: "More Art than Science"





Randomness and Uncertainty



Experience matters



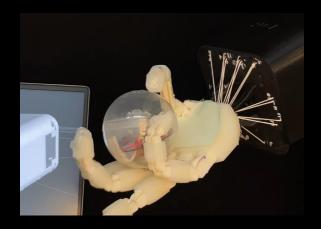
Dealing with people



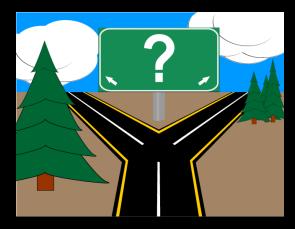


Factors to Consider





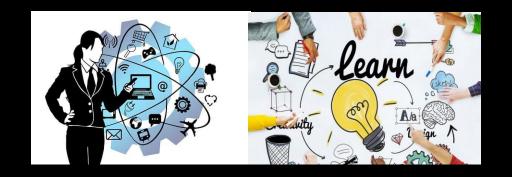
The Challenge



Uncertainties



Constraints



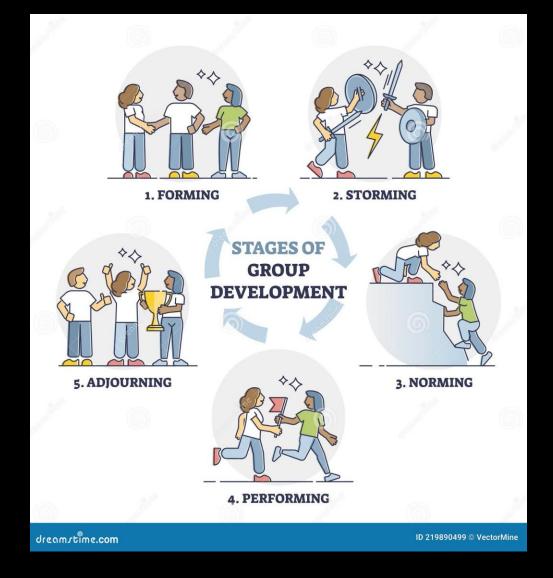
Skillsets





Team Dynamics Development



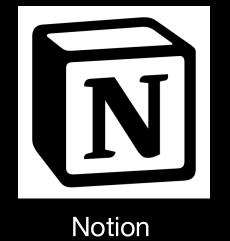


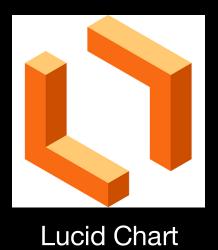




Project Management Tools









Drive





Microsoft Projects

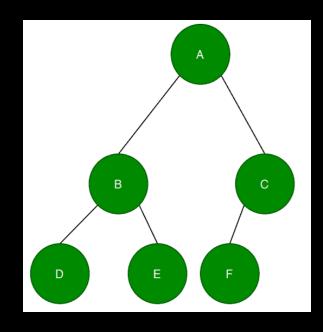






Key Takeaways for Project Management





Define Work Packages (Divide and Conquer)



Respectfully Communicate









IV) Additional Material/Misc.



Remarks



- Many thanks to lecturer Jeffery Hoffman (D-BAUG,
 Infrastructure Management group, retired) for providing the foundational material that was used!
 - Material was based off his course Project Management for Construction Projects
- Some content was generated by ChatGPT to help provide clearer and alternative explanations.







Additional Resources



- How to Run Successful Projects III by Fergus O'Connel
- The Art of Project Management by Scott Berkun
- Project Management Absolute Beginner's Guide by Greg Horine
- Agile Project Management for Dummies by Mark C. Layton, Steven J. Ostermiller, and Dean J. Kynaston
- Project Management for the Unofficial Project Manager by Kory Kogon

Note: These books are what popped up in the most recommended based on Reddit and LinkedIn.

https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/18-project-management-books-succeed-manager-fichtner-pmp-csm-gcyae/https://www.reddit.com/r/projectmanagement/comments/jqlkyc/must_read_pm_books/



