

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE FOUR PHASES OF THE PROJECTPRISM METHODOLOGY

## Chapter 1 : The Complete Project Management Methodology and Toolkit - CRC Press Book

*A project plan, project charter and/or project scope may be put in writing, outlining the work to be performed. During this phase, a team should prioritize the project, calculate a budget and schedule, and determine what resources are needed.*

Years are passing while you may be getting comfortable and years later you realize the job you used to be so good in changed in front of your eyes without noticing. To introduce this I will driving as example. Never tried never thought about it. What to do in this phase? How to be aware? Consciously seek for it! And be realistic € 2. What to do now? Investigate, ask questions, experiment and learn it. Fail fast, learn from it and move on! How will we ever grow? Aware able Now you finally learned how to clutch, shift, accelerate and everything. You still need to think about it but you know how to do it. Practice, practice and practice until it becomes natural. Unaware able You arrived there. You know how and what to do without thinking about it. You may think this is the best place to be but actually this is almost as critical as the first one. This is where most of the people get comfortable and thinks he or she knows everything. Can you drive a sport car? Can you keep your car in control on ice? In this phase the most important thing is to keep yourself realist. The false confidence is more dangerous than being obscure. You might like these too Being a DBA: Where to start learning? So I decided to write a hopefully comprehensive I learn by experimenting and this blog is a result of these experiments and some other random thought I have time to time.

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE FOUR PHASES OF THE PROJECTPRISM METHODOLOGY

## Chapter 2 : [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com) - Advanced Search

*One tool that can help you avoid these problems is the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS), which aids in the process of determining scope and tasks and developing estimates.*

Overview[ edit ] A systems development life cycle is composed of a number of clearly defined and distinct work phases which are used by systems engineers and systems developers to plan for, design, build, test, and deliver information systems. Like anything that is manufactured on an assembly line, an SDLC aims to produce high-quality systems that meet or exceed customer expectations, based on customer requirements, by delivering systems which move through each clearly defined phase, within scheduled time frames and cost estimates. To manage this level of complexity, a number of SDLC models or methodologies have been created, such as waterfall , spiral , Agile software development , rapid prototyping , incremental , and synchronize and stabilize. Agile methodologies, such as XP and Scrum , focus on lightweight processes which allow for rapid changes without necessarily following the pattern of SDLC approach along the development cycle. Iterative methodologies, such as Rational Unified Process and dynamic systems development method , focus on limited project scope and expanding or improving products by multiple iterations. Sequential or big-design-up-front BDUF models, such as waterfall, focus on complete and correct planning to guide large projects and risks to successful and predictable results. In project management a project can be defined both with a project life cycle PLC and an SDLC, during which slightly different activities occur. According to Taylor , "the project life cycle encompasses all the activities of the project , while the systems development life cycle focuses on realizing the product requirements ". The SDLC is not a methodology per se, but rather a description of the phases in the life cycle of a software application. These phases broadly speaking are, investigation, analysis, design, build, test, implement, and maintenance and support. All software development methodologies such as the more commonly known waterfall and scrum methodologies follow the SDLC phases but the method of doing that varies vastly between methodologies. In the Scrum methodology, for example, one could say a single user story goes through all the phases of the SDLC within a single two-week sprint. These methodologies are obviously quite different approaches yet, they both contain the SDLC phases in which a requirement is born, then travels through the life cycle phases ending in the final phase of maintenance and support, after-which typically the whole life cycle starts again for a subsequent version of the software application. Information systems activities revolved around heavy data processing and number crunching routines". Ever since, according to Elliott , "the traditional life cycle approaches to systems development have been increasingly replaced with alternative approaches and frameworks, which attempted to overcome some of the inherent deficiencies of the traditional SDLC". It consists of a set of steps or phases in which each phase of the SDLC uses the results of the previous one. This includes evaluation of the currently used system, information gathering, feasibility studies, and request approval. A number of SDLC models have been created, including waterfall, fountain, spiral, build and fix, rapid prototyping, incremental, synchronize, and stabilize. Begin with a preliminary analysis, propose alternative solutions, describe costs and benefits, and submit a preliminary plan with recommendations. Conduct the preliminary analysis: Even if a problem refers only to a small segment of the organization itself, find out what the objectives of the organization itself are. Then see how the problem being studied fits in with them. Insight may also be gained by researching what competitors are doing. Analyze and describe the costs and benefits of implementing the proposed changes. In the end, the ultimate decision on whether to leave the system as is, improve it, or develop a new system will be guided by this and the rest of the preliminary analysis data. Systems analysis, requirements definition: Define project goals into defined functions and operations of the intended application. This involves the process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problems, and recommending improvements to the system. Project goals will be further aided by analysis of end-user information needs and the removal of any inconsistencies and incompleteness in these requirements. A series of steps followed by the developer include:

## DOWNLOAD PDF THE FOUR PHASES OF THE PROJECTPRISM METHODOLOGY

Obtain end user requirements through documentation, client interviews, observation, and questionnaires. Scrutiny of the existing system: Identify pros and cons of the current system in-place, so as to carry forward the pros and avoid the cons in the new system. Analysis of the proposed system: Find solutions to the shortcomings described in step two and prepare the specifications using any specific user proposals. At this step desired features and operations are described in detail, including screen layouts, business rules , process diagrams , pseudocode , and other documentation. The real code is written here. All the pieces are brought together into a special testing environment, then checked for errors, bugs, and interoperability. This is the final stage of initial development, where the software is put into production and runs actual business. This is also where changes are made to initial software. Some companies do not view this as an official stage of the SDLC, while others consider it to be an extension of the maintenance stage, and may be referred to in some circles as post-implementation review. This is where the system that was developed, as well as the entire process, is evaluated. Some of the questions that need to be answered include if the newly implemented system meets the initial business requirements and objectives, if the system is reliable and fault-tolerant, and if it functions according to the approved functional requirements. In addition to evaluating the software that was released, it is important to assess the effectiveness of the development process. If there are any aspects of the entire process or certain stages that management is not satisfied with, this is the time to improve. In this phase, plans are developed for discontinuing the use of system information, hardware, and software and making the transition to a new system. The purpose here is to properly move, archive, discard, or destroy information, hardware, and software that is being replaced, in a manner that prevents any possibility of unauthorized disclosure of sensitive data. The disposal activities ensure proper migration to a new system. Particular emphasis is given to proper preservation and archiving of data processed by the previous system. A ten-phase version of the systems development life cycle [7] Not every project will require that the phases be sequentially executed. However, the phases are interdependent. Depending upon the size and complexity of the project, phases may be combined or may overlap. During this step, consider all current priorities that would be affected and how they should be handled. Before any system planning is done, a feasibility study should be conducted to determine if creating a new or improved system is a viable solution. This will help to determine the costs, benefits, resource requirements, and specific user needs required for completion. The development process can only continue once management approves of the recommendations from the feasibility study.

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE FOUR PHASES OF THE PROJECT PRISM METHODOLOGY

## Chapter 3 : Four Major Stages of Research

*PRISM* (Projects Integrating Sustainable Methods) *PRISM* is a principles-based, sustainable project management methodology. Its key difference from traditional approaches is that it incorporates a value-maximization model that focuses on the total asset lifecycle.

It describes every step in detail, so you know what must be done, when and how to do it. The complete suite of templates and practical examples are included, to save you time on projects. Initiation involves starting up the project, by documenting a business case, feasibility study, terms of reference, appointing the team and setting up a Project Office. Planning involves setting out the roadmap for the project by creating the following plans: Execution involves building the deliverables and controlling the project delivery, scope, costs, quality, risks and issues. Closure involves winding-down the project by releasing staff, handing over deliverables to the customer and completing a post implementation review. Project Initiation Project Initiation is the first phase in the Project Life Cycle and essentially involves starting up the project. You initiate a project by defining its purpose and scope, the justification for initiating it and the solution to be implemented. You will also need to recruit a suitably skilled project team, set up a Project Office and perform an end of Phase Review. The Project Initiation phase involves the following six key steps: This involves creating a suite of planning documents to help guide the team throughout the project delivery. The Planning Phase involves completing the following 10 key steps: Project Execution With a clear definition of the project and a suite of detailed project plans, you are now ready to enter the Execution phase of the project. This is the phase in which the deliverables are physically built and presented to the customer for acceptance. While each deliverable is being constructed, a suite of management processes are undertaken to monitor and control the deliverables being output by the project. These processes include managing time, cost, quality, change, risks, issues, suppliers, customers and communication. Once all the deliverables have been produced and the customer has accepted the final solution, the project is ready for closure. Project Closure Project Closure involves releasing the final deliverables to the customer, handing over project documentation to the business, terminating supplier contracts, releasing project resources and communicating project closure to all stakeholders. The last remaining step is to undertake a Post Implementation Review to identify the level of project success and note any lessons learned for future projects. MPMM is based on best practice You will immediately be able to navigate the MPMM project life cycle and use it to help you manage projects. Join the Method newsletter, offering free Project Management advice.

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE FOUR PHASES OF THE PROJECTPRISM METHODOLOGY

## Chapter 4 : SDLC: Seven Phases of the System Development Life Cycle

*An immediate answer to your project management process needs is here today in the matrix-based concepts of our new ProjectPRISM, Project Management Methodology. It contrasts the four project management phases of Profile, Plan, Perform, and Post against performance elements related to: customer, project, project staff, vendors, business, and management.*

**Project Strategy and Business Case** In this phase, you define the overall project business requirement , and propose the approach or methodology that you want to use to address it. The gate at the end of this phase is the approval of your high-level project proposal and of the business case that validates the approach you want to use. If anything has changed, revise it as needed.

**Preparation** Here, you work with key stakeholders and project team members who have already been identified to establish and start the project: Work with appropriate project team members to produce detailed plans at each subsequent phase. This ensures that they have a sense of ownership of these plans. Identify and recruit project members. Select third parties to use in the early project phases for example, IT subcontractors or partners. Put actions in place to secure key resources. Then work with relevant stakeholders to develop the designs of the main deliverables. In larger projects, you may use business analysts to help you with this. You probably have a project board or project sponsor who is responsible for signing off the overall design, but make sure you also get input from other stakeholders as well. This helps build business ownership of the project deliverables. If changes to processes are required, use a Flow Chart or Swim Lane Diagram to create a detailed map of how things will work. At this stage, you must do everything you can to think through and deal with project issues before you start to build project deliverables – problems are almost always easier and cheaper to fix at design stage than they are once the detailed work of implementation has started. Select stakeholders carefully for the detailed design phase. A good detailed design is more likely to lead to a good project deliverable. If the detailed design is poor, the project deliverables are much less likely to meet requirements! For projects that have significant technical risks and uncertainties, consider including a feasibility or proof-of-concept phase. As part of this phase, you need to test these components thoroughly to confirm that they work as they should.

**Training and Business Readiness** This stage is all about preparing for the project launch or "go live. Put in place ongoing support. Transfer data to new systems. Project teams are often assigned to other work too soon after the project has gone "live", meaning that project benefits are often not fully realized. Monitor the delivery of project benefits. You can use this to promote your project or to give you information about other actions needed to ensure that the project is successful. You can monitor benefits as part of "business as usual" activities, and you should ideally continue to do so after the project is closed. Make sure that you do the following: Complete and store documentation. Use your business connections to reassign project team members to appropriate roles in the organization.

**Project Management Processes** The key project management processes, which run through all of these phases, are:

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE FOUR PHASES OF THE PROJECTPRISM METHODOLOGY

## Chapter 5 : The four phases of learning | Charles Nagy

*The Four Phases of the ProjectPRISM Methodology. Process Roles and Responsibilities of the ProjectPRISM Methodology.*

A cycle ends with the release of a version of the system to customers. Within the Unified Process, each cycle contains four phases. In it, you can see that each phase contains one or more iterations. The following subsections describe the key aspects of each of these phases.

**Inception** The primary goal of the Inception phase is to establish the case for the viability of the proposed system. The tasks that a project team performs during Inception include the following: The six models are covered in the next major section of this chapter, "The Five Workflows. The indications that the project has reached this milestone include the following: The major stakeholders agree on the scope of the proposed system. The candidate architecture clearly addresses a set of critical high-level requirements. The business case for the project is strong enough to justify a green light for continued development. Chapter 7 describes the details of the Inception phase.

**Elaboration** The primary goal of the Elaboration phase is to establish the ability to build the new system given the financial constraints, schedule constraints, and other kinds of constraints that the development project faces. The tasks that a project team performs during Elaboration include the following: Capturing a healthy majority of the remaining functional requirements Expanding the candidate architecture into a full architectural baseline, which is an internal release of the system focused on describing the architecture Addressing significant risks on an ongoing basis Finalizing the business case for the project and preparing a project plan that contains sufficient detail to guide the next phase of the project

**Construction** The architectural baseline contains expanded versions of the six models initialized during the Inception phase. The major milestone associated with the Elaboration phase is called Life-Cycle Architecture. Most of the functional requirements for the new system have been captured in the use case model. The architectural baseline is a small, skinny system that will serve as a solid foundation for ongoing development. The business case has received a green light, and the project team has an initial project plan that describes how the Construction phase will proceed. The use case model is described in the upcoming section "The Five Workflows. Chapter 8 describes the details of the Elaboration phase.

**Transition** The primary goal of the Construction phase is to build a system capable of operating successfully in beta customer environments. During Construction, the project team performs tasks that involve building the system iteratively and incrementally see "Iterations and Increments" later in this chapter , making sure that the viability of the system is always evident in executable form. The major milestone associated with the Construction phase is called Initial Operational Capability. The project has reached this milestone if a set of beta customers has a more or less fully operational system in their hands. Chapter 9 describes the details of the Construction phase.

The primary goal of the Transition phase is to roll out the fully functional system to customers. During Transition, the project team focuses on correcting defects and modifying the system to correct previously unidentified problems. The major milestone associated with the Transition phase is called Product Release. Chapter 10 describes the details of the Transition phase.

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE FOUR PHASES OF THE PROJECTPRISM METHODOLOGY

## Chapter 6 : Project Management Phases and Processes - from [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*The book describes the ProjectPRISM, a Project Management Methodology, an innovative, matrix-based approach to conducting project management that introduces relevant concepts, practices, and tools in an effective project management solution. Aligned with common business practices, Gerard Hill's method demonstrates how to develop project plans.*

This process is used to model or provide a framework for technical and non-technical activities to deliver a quality system which meets or exceeds a business's expectations or manage decision-making progression. Traditionally, the systems-development life cycle consisted of five stages. That has now increased to seven phases. Increasing the number of steps helped systems analysts to define clearer actions to achieve specific goals. It is often used and followed when there is an IT or IS project under development. The SDLC highlights different stages phrases or steps of the development process. The life cycle approach is used so users can see and understand what activities are involved within a given step. It is also used to let them know that at any time, steps can be repeated or a previous step can be reworked when needing to modify or improve the system. Share this infographic on your site Please include attribution to <https://www.quintoapp.com> Following are the seven phases of the SDLC

- 1. Planning** This is the first phase in the systems development process. It identifies whether or not there is the need for a new system to achieve a business's strategic objectives. This is a preliminary plan or a feasibility study for a company's business initiative to acquire the resources to build on an infrastructure to modify or improve a service. The company might be trying to meet or exceed expectations for their employees, customers and stakeholders too. The purpose of this step is to find out the scope of the problem and determine solutions. Resources, costs, time, benefits and other items should be considered at this stage.
- Systems Analysis and Requirements** The second phase is where businesses will work on the source of their problem or the need for a change. In the event of a problem, possible solutions are submitted and analyzed to identify the best fit for the ultimate goals of the project. This is where teams consider the functional requirements of the project or solution. Systems analysis is vital in determining what a business's needs are, as well as how they can be met, who will be responsible for individual pieces of the project, and what sort of timeline should be expected. There are several tools businesses can use that are specific to the second phase.
- Systems Design** The third phase describes, in detail, the necessary specifications, features and operations that will satisfy the functional requirements of the proposed system which will be in place. This is the step for end users to discuss and determine their specific business information needs for the proposed system. This work includes using a flow chart to ensure that the process of the system is properly organized. The development phase marks the end of the initial section of the process. Additionally, this phase signifies the start of production. The development stage is also characterized by instillation and change. Focusing on training can be a huge benefit during this phase. Testing may be repeated, specifically to check for errors, bugs and interoperability. This testing will be performed until the end user finds it acceptable. Another part of this phase is verification and validation, both of which will help ensure the program's successful completion.
- Implementation** The sixth phase is when the majority of the code for the program is written. Additionally, this phase involves the actual installation of the newly-developed system. This step puts the project into production by moving the data and components from the old system and placing them in the new system via a direct cutover. While this can be a risky and complicated move, the cutover typically happens during off-peak hours, thus minimizing the risk. Both system analysts and end-users should now see the realization of the project that has implemented changes.
- Operations and Maintenance** The seventh and final phase involves maintenance and regular required updates. This step is when end users can fine-tune the system, if they wish, to boost performance, add new capabilities or meet additional user requirements.

**Importance of the SDLC** If a business determines a change is needed during any phase of the SDLC, the company might have to proceed through all the above life cycle phases again. The life cycle approach of any project is a time-consuming process. Even

## **DOWNLOAD PDF THE FOUR PHASES OF THE PROJECTPRISM METHODOLOGY**

though some steps are more difficult than others, none are to be overlooked. An oversight could prevent the entire system from functioning as planned. Systems development specialists at Innovative Architects possess extensive experience in managing these type of projects. If you have a situation at your organization and you think a customized software solution may be what you need, contact us today. Consultants at Innovative Architects will be able to quickly guide you through each of these steps, ensuring you can have your new system online as soon as possible.

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE FOUR PHASES OF THE PROJECTPRISM METHODOLOGY

## Chapter 7 : Project Management Methodology: Project Life Cycle

*Explore summaries of two grief-related concepts involving the four phases of grief and the four tasks of mourning. Your reaction to the death of a loved one is deeply personal and everyone will experience their grief response differently.*

Its step-by-step approach enables maximum utility of the business analysis BA role, development of more complete solutions for meeting the strategic goals of a business, and dramatic and sustainable improvements in project success rates. *Managing Business Analysis Services: A Framework for Sustainable Projects and Corporate Strategy Success* provides chief information officers, business analysis managers and consultants the information required to maximize the efficiency and productivity of technology projects, obtain higher returns on investment from BA services, reduce operating costs, and increase alignment of products to better serve the company or the client organization. *Enterprise Project Portfolio Management: Project benefit attainment* usually occurs after the project team has disbanded and handed over the project deliverables to the operational teams. It is in this transition and subsequent operation where much value is lost and the truly important business benefits that could have been achieved are not. Kendall and Kathleen M. The list of companies that have used this methodology for stunning results includes some of the biggest, well-known names in the world—Boeing, Rio Tinto, ABB, and Chrysler. This guide details the six gears that must work in unison to drive speed and predictability within an organization. *Mastering Software Project Management: Best Practices, Tools and Techniques* Author: Murali Chemuturi and Thomas M. It covers the subject of software project management in its entirety, including project acquisition and execution with backward linkages to concepts that play a facilitation role in successful project management, such as general management, decision making, people management, motivation, productivity and expectations management. This comprehensive reference provides all the guidance, best practices, tools and techniques needed to master software project management and achieve superior results. Project managers will gain practical day-to-day tips and advice on how to apply these practices to mainstream projects and how to integrate these methods with other methodologies used in the enterprise. *Agile Practices for Waterfall Projects: Shifting Processes for Competitive Advantage* Author: The project managers who learn how to merge Agile with Waterfall methodologies first will gain a huge career advantage over those who lag behind. This engaging and highly instructive guide covers what Agile is, and how and when it is appropriate to blend it into your projects. *Agile Practices for Waterfall Projects* will help new and experienced project managers, stakeholders, and students of the discipline to proactively prepare for and ensure their future success. This book is ideal for the project manager, team member, manager, or project sponsor with limited or no formal project management experience working within a flat organization. It offers clear, understandable discussions about project management processes, provides practical ideas and suggestions, answers common questions, and explains ways to address common pitfalls. *Michael Camp* Some people have to live with the complexities of a project-driven organization without the tools they need. Could this be you? Is your world fashioned by a combination of these nine irritating scenarios that make you want to pull your hair out? This free e-book provides some help. This book details how the PMO applies professional project management practices and successfully integrates business interests with project goals—regardless of whether the scope of the PMO is limited to managing a handful of specific projects or expanded to oversee the total practice of project management within the organization. It introduces the four project management phases of Profile, Plan, Perform and Post as they relate to the six performance elements of customer, project, staff, vendors, business, and management. All of this is brought together with process-aligned tools that can be prepared right on your computer screen. *Titanic Lessons for the e-business Executive* by IBM Senior e-business Consultant Mark Kozak-Holland explores how non-IT executives can take lessons from a nuts-and-bolts construction project like Titanic and use those lessons to ensure the right approach to developing on-line operations. Looking at this historical project as a model will prove to be incisive as it cuts away the layers of IT jargon and complexity. *Book Club The*

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE FOUR PHASES OF THE PROJECTPRISM METHODOLOGY

ProjectMangement. The book club occurs in three parts:

## Chapter 8 : The Complete Project Management Methodology and Toolkit: 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routled

*Article Methodology, PMO, Strategy, Governance 1 November PM Network. Best of Both. By Graetsch, Ulrike Maria When leaders at rapidly growing organizations establish a project management office (PMO), they're often seeking better control over which projects are started, more oversight of projects in.*

## Chapter 9 : The Four Phases | Overview of the Unified Process | InformIT

*The author lays out his methodology, ProjectPRISM â„¸ Project Management Methodology, in two sections. Section I describes the methodology as a matrix of four phasesâ€”Profile, Plan, Perform, and Postâ€”and six performance areasâ€”customer, project, staff, vendor, business, and management.*