

Chapter 18 PMP® Bootcamp: The Core Framework of Project Management Worksheet

Student Name: _____ Date: _____

Objective: To understand the key documents, structures, and concepts that form the foundation of the PMP exam and modern project management. We will learn how the Exam Content Outline (ECO), the Process Groups, and the PMBOK® Guide 7th Edition all connect.

Instructions: This worksheet is your map. As we discuss each topic, fill in the blanks and answer the questions. The goal is to see how everything fits together to make you an effective project manager.

Part 1: The "Rules of the Game" – What Governs the PMP Exam?

Project management has reference guides, but the PMP exam is based on one thing: the **Exam Content Outline (ECO)**.

- **The Exam Content Outline (ECO):**
 - **What it is:** The official blueprint for the PMP exam. It tells you exactly what topics you will be tested on. It is more important for your exam prep than any other document.
 - **Think of it as:** The syllabus for your final exam.
- **The PMBOK® Guide:**
 - **What it is:** A globally recognized reference guide and standard for project management. It provides the principles, best practices, and terminology used in the profession.
 - **Think of it as:** Your primary textbook, but the ECO is your syllabus.

Key Takeaway: We study the PMBOK® Guide and other resources (like your RMC book) to learn the content described in the **ECO**.

Part 2: The Two Views of Project Management

The PMP exam requires you to understand two "views" of project management: the classic, process-based view and the modern, principles-based view.

View #1: The Process Groups (The "How-To" Flow of a Project)

The five Process Groups describe the logical flow of work on *any* project, from beginning to end. They answer the question, "What do I *do* next?"

Process Group	Its Purpose in Simple Terms... (Fill in the blank)	A Key Activity or Output
Initiating	Getting permission and authority to start the project.	Project Charter, Stakeholder Register
Planning	Figuring out the details of how we will do the work. The "_____".	Project Management Plan, WBS
Executing	_____ the actual work according to the plan.	Delivering work, Managing the team
Monitoring & Controlling	Checking our _____ against the plan and making corrections.	Change Requests, Performance Reports
Closing	_____ finishing all work and formally ending the project.	Final Report, Lessons Learned

View #2: The PMBOK® Guide 7th Edition Structure

PMBOK® 7 is structured differently. It focuses on the "why" and "what" before the "how."

1. The Standard for Project Management (The "Why"):

- Contains **12 Principles** of project management (e.g., Be a diligent, respectful, and caring steward; Effectively engage with stakeholders; Focus on value).
- These are the fundamental **beliefs and mindsets** of an effective project manager.

2. A Guide to the PMBOK® (The "What"):

- Contains **8 Performance Domains**. These are broad, interactive areas of focus for managing a project.
- Examples: Stakeholders, Team, Planning, Delivery, Uncertainty.

Part 3: The Grand Unification – How It All Connects

This is the most important concept to grasp. The ECO, Process Groups, and PMBOK® 7 are not separate worlds; they are different ways of looking at the same job.

The PMP Exam Connection (Mapping the ECO to our Models)

ECO Domain	Focus	How it Connects to Process Groups & PMBOK 7 Domains
I. People (42%)	Leading and managing your team and stakeholders.	Heavily maps to the Team and Stakeholder Performance Domains. Involves Executing and M&C processes.
II. Process (50%)	The technical aspects of managing a project (planning, risk, scope, etc.).	This is the heart of the five Process Groups (Initiating, Planning, Executing, M&C, Closing). It covers nearly all Performance Domains .
III. Business Environment (8%)	Connecting the project to the organization's strategy and ensuring it delivers value.	Relates to Initiating processes (the "why") and the Delivery and Measurement Performance Domains (delivering value).

Key Takeaway: The PMP exam will give you a situation (a problem). You need to know what **Process** to apply (from the Process Groups), while demonstrating the right **Mindset** (from the Principles) and focusing on the right **Area** (from the Performance Domains).

Part 4: Diving into the Key Performance Domains

Let's break down some of the PMBOK® 7 Performance Domains you need to know.

Performance Domain	Core Idea	Key Concepts to Know
Stakeholders	Identifying, analyzing, and engaging with anyone impacted by your project to ensure their needs are understood and managed.	Stakeholder Analysis, Engagement Strategies, Communication

Team	Creating a collaborative environment where the project team can perform at its best.	Servant Leadership , Team Development Stages (Forming, Storming, etc.), Emotional Intelligence (EQ)
Development Approach & Life Cycle	Choosing the right way to build the product.	Predictive (Waterfall) : Scope is fixed, plan everything upfront. Agile : Deliver in small increments, scope is flexible. Hybrid : A mix of both.
Planning	Organizing and coordinating the work needed to achieve the project's objectives.	Work Breakdown Structure (WBS), Estimating (Time/Cost), Risk Management Planning
Delivery	Producing the project's outputs and achieving the intended outcomes, ultimately delivering value .	Scope Management, Quality Management, Increments (Agile), Deliverables (Predictive)
Measurement	Tracking project performance to ensure you are on track and delivering value.	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), Earned Value Management (EVM), Burn Charts (Agile)
Uncertainty	Managing risks and opportunities.	Risk : An uncertain event that could have a positive (opportunity) or negative (threat) impact on the project. Risk Register, Risk Responses.

Part 5: Review & Reflection

Answer the following questions to connect these concepts.

1. A fellow student is confused. They ask, "Should I study the five Process Groups or the eight Performance Domains for the exam?" Based on what you learned today, how would you answer them?

2. Your project is in the Executing phase. A key stakeholder, who was not properly identified during Initiating, is now complaining that the project will not meet their needs. Which two Performance Domains are most relevant to solving this problem? Why?

3. How would the work done in the **Planning** Process Group be different for a project using a **Predictive** life cycle versus one using an **Agile** life cycle? (Hint: Think about how much planning is done upfront).