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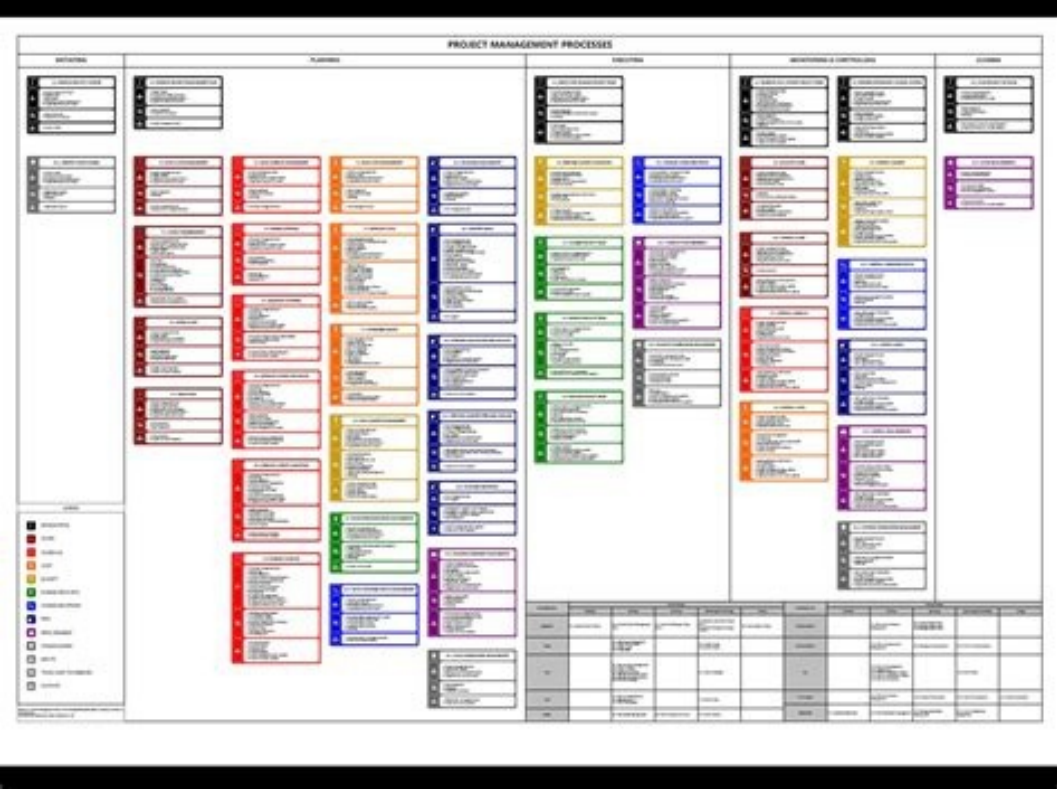
Pmp 49 processes chart pdf

What are the 47 pmp processes. What are the 49 processes in project management. What are the 49 pmp processes. List of 49 pmp processes.

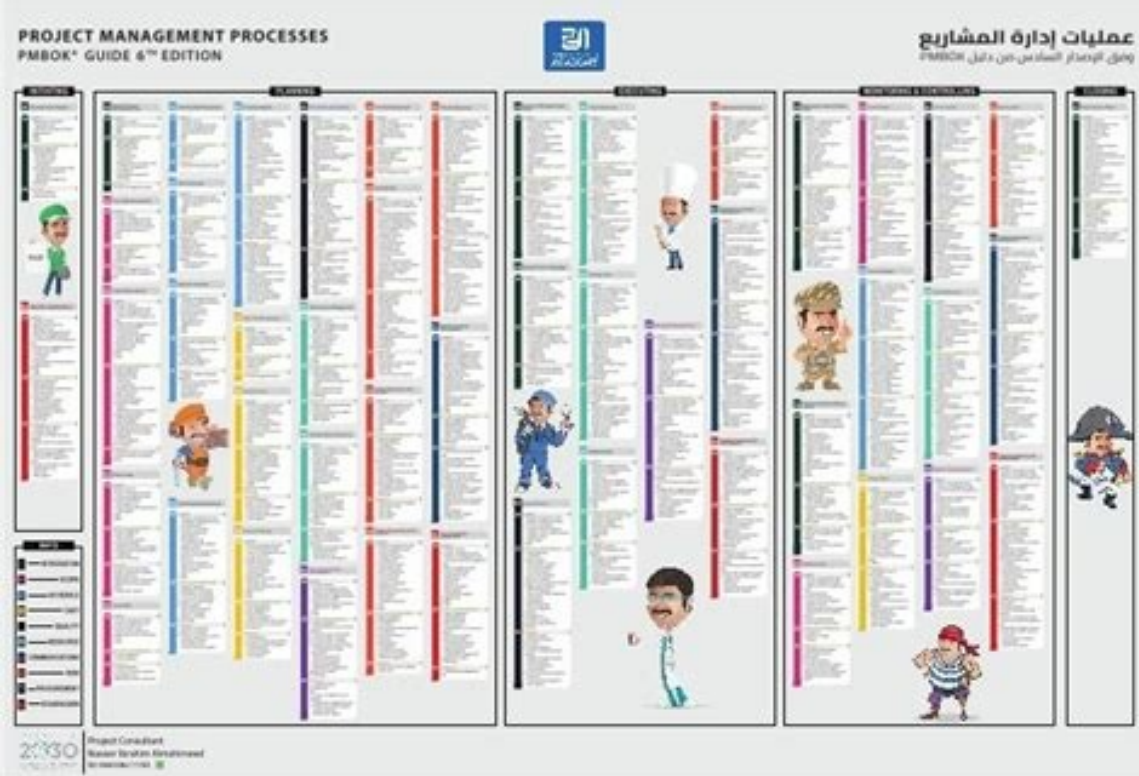
The PMI framework of project management consists of 49 processes which are categorized in 10 knowledge areas as set out in the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK®, 6th edition). This is based on the philosophy that project management consists of a one-off and recurring processes for which the PMBOK describes common good practices. When you are managing a project in line with the PMI methodology or when you are preparing for your CAPM or PMP certification exam, you will need to be familiar with these processes and knowledge areas. This article provides you with an overview of the 10 knowledge areas and 49 processes in a nutshell (source: PMBOK®, 6th ed.) Overview of the PMBOK Knowledge Areas The following table contains the 10 knowledge areas and the 49 processes: 1) Project Integration Management Develop Project Charter; Develop Project Management Plan; Direct and Manage Project Work; Manage Project Knowledge; Monitor and Control Project Work; Perform Integrated Change Control; Close Project or Phase. 2) Project Scope Management Plan Scope Management; Collect Requirements; Define Scope; Create WBS; Validate Scope; Control Scope. 3) Project Schedule Management Plan Schedule Management; Define Activities; Sequence Activities; Estimate Activity Durations; Develop Schedule; Control Schedule. 4) Project Cost Management Plan Cost Management; Estimate Costs; Determine Budget; Control Costs.

Knowledge Areas	Project Management Process Groups				
	Initiating Process Group	Planning Process Group	Executing Process Group	Monitoring & 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 Execution	4.4 Monitor and Control Project Work 4.5 Perform Integrated Change Control	4.6 Close Project or Phase
5. Project Scope Management		5.1 Collect Requirements 5.2 Define Scope 5.3 Create WBS		5.4 Verify Scope 5.5 Control Scope	
6. Project Time Management		6.1 Define Activities 6.2 Sequence Activities 6.3 Estimate Activity Resources 6.4 Estimate Activity Durations 6.5 Develop Schedule		6.6 Control Schedule	
7. Project Cost Management		7.1 Estimate Costs 7.2 Determine Budget		7.3 Control Costs	
8. Project Quality Management		8.1 Plan Quality	8.2 Perform Quality Assurance	8.3 Perform Quality Control	
9. Project Human Resource Management		9.1 Develop Human Resource Plan	9.2 Acquire Project Team 9.3 Develop Project Team 9.4 Manage Project Team		
10. Project Communications Management	10.1 Identify Stakeholders	10.2 Plan Communications	10.3 Distribute Information 10.4 Manage Stakeholder Expectations	10.5 Report Performance	
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 Monitor and Control Risks	
12. Project Procurement Management		12.1 Plan Procurements	12.2 Conduct Procurements	12.3 Administer Procurements	12.4 Close Procurements

5) Project Quality Management Plan Quality Management; Manage Quality; Control Quality. 6) Project Resource Management Plan Resource Management; Estimate Activity Resources; Acquire Resources; Develop Team; Manage Team; Control Resources. 7) Project Communications Management Plan Communications Management; Manage Communications; Monitor Communications. 8) Project Risk Management Plan Risk Management; Identify Risks; Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis; Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis; Risk Responses; Implement Risk Responses; Monitor Risks. 9) Project Procurement Management Plan Procurement Management; Conduct Procurements; Control Procurements. 10) Project Stakeholder Management Identify Stakeholders; Plan Stakeholder Engagement; Manage Stakeholder Engagement; Monitor Stakeholders Engagement. Read on to find a short description of each of these processes “in a nutshell”. 1) Project Integration Management Develop Project Charter In this process, a project charter is developed that authorizes the project and links it with the strategic objectives of the organization. Frequency: once or at specified points during the project Cost-Benefit Analysis for Business Cases (Definition, Steps, Example) What Is the Net Present Value (NPV) & How Is It Calculated? Develop Project Management Plan The content and goal of this process are defining, preparing and coordinating all plan components. Frequency: once or at specified points during the project Direct and Manage Project Work This process comprises leading and performing the work that was defined in the project management plan as well as implementing approved changes. Frequency: ongoing Manage Project Knowledge This process describes the use of existing and the creation of new pieces of knowledge in order to achieve the project objectives and support organizational learning. Frequency: ongoing Monitor and Control Project Work In this process, the overall progress is tracked, reviewed and reported to meet the performance objectives defined in the project management plan. Frequency: ongoing Perform Integrated Change Control The content of this process is reviewing all change requests, getting approval for changes, and managing changes to deliverables, documents and plans. This also includes the communication of those changes. Frequency: ongoing Close Project or Phase In the ‘close’ process, all activities of a project, a phase or a contract are finalized. This includes archiving project or phase information as well as releasing team resources. Frequency: once or at specified points during the project 2) Project Scope Management Plan Scope Management The goal of this process is to create a scope management plan that sets out the framework of the definition, validation and controlling of the project and product scope. Frequency: once or at specified points during the project Collect Requirements In this process, the determination, documentation, and management of stakeholder needs and requirements are performed in order to meet the project objectives. This process helps create the foundation of the project and product scope. Frequency: once or at specified points during the project Define Scope This process is about developing a detailed description of the project and product, incl. the result boundaries and acceptance criteria. Frequency: n/a Create WBS Creating the work breakdown structure means breaking down project deliverables and project work into relatively small and manageable components. Frequency: once or at specified points during the project Scope Baseline: Definition | Example | 4-Step Guide | Uses This process formalizes the acceptance of the completed project deliverables. It sets out the objectivity and the procedure of acceptance of the final product based on the deliverable. Frequency: when necessary Control Scope This process sets out the monitoring of the project status and product scope as well as the management of changes to the scope baseline. It also ensures that the scope baseline is accurately maintained and updated ongoing. Frequency: ongoing 3) Project Schedule Management Plan Schedule Management This process contains the establishment of policies, procedures, and documentation of the project schedule management. Frequency: once or at specified points during the project Define Activities In this process, the actions needed to produce the project deliverables are identified and defined. Frequency: ongoing Sequence Activities This process comprises the identification and documentation of the relationships among the project activities. Frequency: ongoing Estimate Activity Durations In this process, the durations to perform each activity are estimated. Frequency: ongoing Estimating Activity Durations: Definition, Methods, Practical Uses Three-Point Estimating and PERT Distribution (Cost & Time Estimation) Develop Schedule When developing the project schedule, activity sequences, durations, resource requirements, and schedule constraints are taken into consideration. Frequency: ongoing Project Schedule Baseline: Definition | Purpose | Example Control Schedule This process defines the monitoring of the project status in order to update the project schedule as well as the management of changes to the schedule baseline. Frequency: ongoing Schedule & Cost Performance Index, with Formulae & Examples (SPI/CPI) 4) Project Cost Management Plan Cost Management This process is about defining the approaches and procedures to estimate, budget, manage, monitor and control project costs. Frequency: n/a Estimate Costs In this process, an approximation of the cost of required resources is estimated. Frequency: when necessary Estimating Cost of a Project: Techniques and Examples Three-Point Estimating and PERT Distribution (Cost & Time Estimation) Determine Budget Aggregation of the estimated cost of all activities and work packages which is the foundation of the authorized cost baseline. Frequency: once or at specified points during the project Control Costs This process is about monitoring, managing and updating actual and planned project costs as well as the cost baseline. Frequency: ongoing Earned Value Analysis & Management (EVA/EVM) - Definition & Formulae Estimate at Completion (EAC) - with Formulae & Examples 5) Project Quality Management Plan Quality Management In this process, quality requirements and standards are identified. One of the outputs is the documentation of how they are maintained ongoing. Frequency: once or at specified points during the project Cost of Quality (COQ) - Cost of Conformance vs. Cost of Non-Conformance Manage Quality This process is the transformation of the quality management plan into individual activities that incorporate the quality requirements/standards into the project. Thus, it facilitates achieving the quality goals and identifying ineffective processes and causes of poor quality. Frequency: ongoing Control Quality The content of this process is the monitoring and controlling of the results of quality management activities. This also includes verifying that project deliverables and the project work are in line with the requirements for final acceptance. Frequency: ongoing 6) Project Resource Management Plan Resource Management This process is about defining how the team and physical resources will be estimated, acquired, managed, and used during the project. Frequency: once or at specified points during the project Estimate Activity Resources This process contains the estimation of the team headcount and physical resources that are needed to perform project work. Frequency: recurring, when necessary Acquire Resources In this process, team members are hired and on-boarded and physical resources are acquired. This includes the selection of sources as well as the assignment of resources to specific activities. Frequency: when necessary Develop Team This process aims to improve skills and competencies, interactions and the environment of project teams in order to enhance the overall project performance. Frequency: ongoing Manage Team This process includes performance tracking, feedback, and management of changes and adjustments to the project team. Frequency: ongoing Control Resources This process helps ensure that the physical resources are available and utilized as planned. This may also include corrective actions if required. Frequency: ongoing 7) Project Communications Management Plan Communications Management In this process, the approach and plan for project communications are developed. Thereby, stakeholders’ and the project’s information needs as well as available organizational assets are taken into account. Frequency: recurring, when necessary Number of Communication Channels (+ PMP Formula & Calculator) Manage Communications Manage communications is the ongoing process of ensuring timely and appropriate communication in order to facilitate an efficient and effective information flow between the project team and stakeholders. Frequency: ongoing Monitor Communications This process makes sure that the information needs of the project and the stakeholders are met properly and timely. Frequency: ongoing 8) Project Risk Management Plan Risk Management This process comprises the planning of risk management activities for the project which includes tailoring of risk management considerations to the individual situation. Frequency: once or at specified points during the project Identify Risks This process focuses on identifying and documenting individual risks as well as sources of overall project risks. Frequency: ongoing Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis In the process of qualitative risk analysis, the probability and the potential impact of individual project risks are assessed, which is the basis for their prioritization. Frequency: ongoing Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis This process consists of statistical analyses (e.g. Monte Carlo simulation) of identified individual project risks and other sources of ambiguity or uncertainty. This is typically not applied to small or less critical projects. Frequency: ongoing Plan Risk Responses In this process, the ways to address overall and individual project risks are identified and assessed, incl. definition of activities as potential risk responses. Frequency: ongoing Implement Risk Responses This process is conducted when risks require a response, i.e. the previously selected risk responses (activities) are implemented. Frequency: ongoing Monitor Risks In this process, risk responses and identified risks are monitored and tracked. In addition, new risks are identified and assessed. Frequency: ongoing 9) Project Procurement Management Plan Procurement Management Planning procurement management includes documenting the way project procurement decisions are made, specifying the approach and identifying potential sellers. Frequency: once or at specified points during the project Conduct Procurements This process comprises selecting a seller and implementing the agreements and contracts for delivery. Frequency: recurring, when necessary Control Procurements In this process, procurement relationships are managed and contract performance is monitored. This may also extend to changes and corrections as well as closing out contracts. Frequency: when necessary 10) Project Stakeholder Management Identify Stakeholders This process implies identifying stakeholders and their respective interests, involvement, power, and potential impact on the project. Frequency: recurring, when necessary Plan Stakeholder Engagement This planning process is about developing how to involve stakeholders and how to interact effectively with them during the project. Frequency: recurring, when necessary Manage Stakeholder Engagement The management of stakeholder engagement includes communicating and working with stakeholders to meet their needs and expectations.



The goal of this process is to ensure their support and reduce resistance from stakeholders. Frequency: ongoing Monitor Stakeholder Engagement This process describes the monitoring of relationships and the adjustment of strategies in order to engage stakeholders in an optimal way. Frequency: ongoing Stakeholder Engagement Matrix: Definition, Example, Uses [PMP®-relevant] According to the PMBOK Guide, there are five process groups for every project life cycle: the initiating process group, planning process group, executing process group, monitoring and controlling process group, and finally, the closing process group. All project management processes belong to these process groups. Until recently, the PMP exam also focused on these five process groups only. There are also 10 project management knowledge areas, known as PMP knowledge areas or PMBOK knowledge areas. These areas have a combined total of 49 processes, and we are going to learn everything about 49 processes of PMP in some detail in this article. If you are looking to get PMP certified, it's best that you enroll in PMP course online or at an office setup. Online courses give you the comfort and safety of your own home, and if you opt for an on-demand course, you can learn at your own pace. Know more about project description and conflict management. 5 Phases or Process Groups of Project Management Here's what you need to know about the five process groups of Project Management: Initiating the Project. The first process of PMP aims at defining the mission and objectives of the project. The Project Charter is issued by the Sponsor to the Project Manager. The project manager then identifies all the stakeholders who would be working on the project. Planning for Execution: The second process lays out all activities that need to be executed before execution, such as risk analysis, cost-benefit analysis and more, i.e., a project management plan is developed. Executing the Project: The third process of PMP deals with all project activities that need to be executed during the project i.e., the project management plan is implemented, and the deliverables are produced by the project team members. Monitoring and Controlling the Project: The fourth process is concerned with monitoring and controlling the project, identifying changes and issues and corresponding actions to deal with it. Closing or Implementing the Project: The fifth PMP process is concerned with the implementation of the project and documenting the lessons learned. After assembling all the deliverables, the final product is handed over either to the customer or sponsor or operation or made live on production. Learn more about these processes with the best online project management courses on our platform and get the necessary boost in your project management career. Get to know more about importance of project charter. 10 Knowledge Areas of Project Management 1. Project Integration Management This PMP knowledge area bears the distinction of having a process in each of the five process groups. This is where all the stakeholders of the project come together to develop the project charter. Project integration management is a process which establishes and sustains the project team's direction, goals, and scope management. It ensures that project changes are developed and implemented in alignment with the original objectives and goals of the project. The process of integration management is undertaken by a Project Integration Manager (PIM). He coordinates communications to ensure clear understanding of project objectives between organizational groups. He also ensures that project objectives, priorities and timeframes are established and maintained. Of the 49 PMP processes involved, this knowledge area has six of them, spread across all five process groups. 2. Project Scope Management The project scope must be well-defined and defended throughout the duration of the project. It is the responsibility of the project manager to define, measure, monitor, and control the scope. Simply put, it means that you cannot go over budget or create something that was not previously agreed upon. Project scope management ensures that any changes are brought up early enough in the project to be put into effect with minimal disruption. To be successful, the project scope should be as clear and complete as possible. If you do not know what it is, you probably cannot manage it. The Project Scope Statement defines the goals of a specific project, the deliverables and any constraints that will apply to these deliverables. It also describes the environment in which this work will take place. The Project Scope Statement is used to outline the project's objectives, requirements, and constraints (timing and budget). As for the 49 PMP processes involved, this knowledge area has six of them, of which four processes fall under the planning process group and two fall under the monitoring and controlling process group. 3. Project Schedule Management Project Managers who want to achieve great results need to focus on the project schedule. Schedule management is a crucial element of project management because it can optimize resources, reduce costs, and improve the success of the project. This PMP knowledge area teaches you how to create, update, monitor, and analyze schedules. You will also learn about integrating time into schedules which are often overlooked by novice Project Managers. You will find out what goes into calculating work durations and applying constraints - which are essential for an accurate schedule. As for the 49 PMP processes involved, this knowledge area has seven of them, of which six processes fall under the planning process group and one falls under the monitoring and controlling process group. 4. Project Cost Management As is the case with any organization, each project has an allotted budget. Whether you are looking to advance your project management career within your current company or thinking about pursuing project management as a new career path, one of the most important things to understand about project management is how costs fit into the equation. Project Cost Management is all about making sure that both stakeholders and team members are aware of how much money is available for a specific project and what it entails. This includes budgeting, cost estimation, and tracking the actual expenditures. It is also about being informed on the financial status of other projects that you may be working on or have successfully completed. This will allow you to see if your organization can afford any additional projects that may arise. It is important that you know how much each aspect of the project costs so that you can budget appropriately for other upcoming projects. Each project will have a different level of expense based on the size, duration, and complexity. Of the 49 PMP processes, this PMP knowledge area has four processes, split into two process groups. Three of them fall under the planning process group and one falls under the monitoring and controlling process group. 5. Project Quality Management Here, you perform all the activities necessary to ensure project quality.



Thus, you might be responsible for conducting formal and informal meetings; developing quality plans; managing project documents; and establishing inter-project controls. The most important project management principle behind this category is that a project can only meet its goals if it is properly managed. Therefore, the quality of the project itself is dependent on this quality management process. Project Quality Management (or Quality Control) is the process of measuring, analyzing, and improving the quality of a project, product, or service. Quality Management focuses on implementing processes to meet customer requirements and expectations, reduce waste and improve overall

performance.

PMP® Process Chart based on PMBOK® 6th Edition by KnowledgeHut.com									
Process Groups									
Knowledge Area	Initiating	Planning	Executing	Monitoring and Controlling	Closing				
Integration	1.1 Develop Project Charter	1.2 Develop Project Management Plan	4.1 Direct and Manage Project Work	4.2 Monitor and Control Project Work	4.3 Close Project or Phase				
Scope	5.1 Plan Scope Management	5.2 Collect Requirements	5.3 Define Scope	5.4 Validate Scope	5.5 Control Scope				
Schedule	6.1 Plan Resource Management	6.2 Estimate Activity Durations	6.3 Develop Schedule	6.4 Monitor Schedule	6.5 Control Schedule				
Cost	7.1 Plan Financial Management	7.2 Estimate Costs	7.3 Determine Budget	7.4 Monitor Costs	7.5 Control Costs				
Quality	8.1 Plan Quality Management	8.2 Perform Quality Assurance	8.3 Perform Quality Control	8.4 Control Quality	8.5 Close Quality				
Resource	9.1 Plan Human Resource Management	9.2 Acquire Resources	9.3 Develop Project Team	9.4 Manage Project Team	9.5 Release Resources				
Communication	10.1 Plan Communications Management	10.2 Manage Communications	10.3 Monitor Communications	10.4 Control Communications	10.5 Close Communications				
Risk	11.1 Identify Risks	11.2 Analyze Risks	11.3 Plan Risk Responses	11.4 Monitor Risks	11.5 Control Risks				

Project Quality Management is typically implemented on targeted projects that require or can benefit from meeting specific quality standards or objectives. Of the 49 PMP processes, this knowledge area has three processes. There's one each in the planning, executing, and monitoring and controlling process groups. Read more on characteristics of project management.6. Project Resource ManagementIn this stage, you ensure the proper allocation of these resources to each project activity. This includes making sure all the resources needed for each project activity are available, integrating them into the project plan, and ensuring they are managed and monitored properly. Scope exercise and related tools are used to develop a formal plan for resource allocation within each project. The purpose of this exercise is to ensure that the project boundaries are clearly defined, especially when, in the initial planning stage, resources had been allocated within a project without much attention to their specific roles in the overall scope of the project. Of the 49 PMP processes, there are six of them in this stage. They fall under three process groups – planning, execution, and monitoring and controlling. 7. Project Communications ManagementThe goal of this process is to minimize the potential negative impacts on the project. As a project manager, you need to maintain control of all communications, both internal and external, related to your project.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT PROCESS GROUPS				
PROCESS GROUP	INITIATING	PLANNING	EXECUTING	MONITOR & CONTROL
Project Charter	Develop Project Charter	Develop Project Management Plan	Direct & Manage Project Work	Monitor & Control Project Work
Project Scope Management	Plan Scope Management	Collect Requirements	Define Scope	Validate Scope
Project Time Management	Plan Resource Management	Estimate Activity Durations	Develop Schedule	Control Schedule
Project Cost Management	Plan Financial Management	Estimate Costs	Determine Budget	Control Costs
Project Quality Management	Plan Quality Management	Perform Quality Assurance	Perform Quality Control	Control Quality
Project HR Management	Plan HR Management	Acquire Project Team	Develop Project Team	Manage Project Team
Project Communication Management	Plan Communication Management	Manage Communications	Monitor Communications	Control Communications
Project Risk Management	Plan Risk Management	Identify Risks	Analyze Risks	Plan Risk Responses
Project Procurement Management	Plan Procurement Management	Conduct Procurement	Control Procurement	Close Procurement
Project Stakeholder Management	Identify Stakeholders	Plan Stakeholders Management	Manage Stakeholders Engagement	Monitor Stakeholders Engagement

Project managers take responsibility for managing stakeholder expectations and requirements based on their levels of knowledge about the current status of the project. This can mean managing communication from both internal and external stakeholders. These stakeholders include the client, sponsors, change management team, employees, customers, business partners, subcontractors, and members of the public. You need to be aware of the communications channels you will use such as email or verbal communications to ensure that all communications are consistent with your communication objectives. PMPs also focus on preparing for communication activities such as planning and facilitating meetings with managers or stakeholders to discuss issues that arise during a project. Of the 49 PMP processes, there are three – one each for the planning, execution, and monitoring and controlling process groups. 8. Project Risk ManagementThis knowledge area deals with everything that must be done to control risk. It is about identifying and assessing risks, developing contingency plans to mitigate or avoid them, and then managing the resulting risks. This includes issues that could affect the project completion date, cost, quality, staffing levels, resource allocation, outside factors such as financial stability of suppliers or customer satisfaction with a service. Of the 49 PMP processes, there are seven of them spread across the planning, executing, and monitoring and controlling process groups.9. Project Procurement ManagementIn this knowledge area, you deal with obtaining goods and services, and make decisions about who will be your vendor for the same. You also manage the contracts. As a project manager, you are responsible to ensure that the various components of your project are integrated into one unified entity. This is achieved by ensuring that your team members are aligned with the project's objectives. The Project Procurement Management knowledge area deals with obtaining goods and services for projects, coordinating procurement activities, managing contractual issues related to supplies and agreements with vendors, and ensuring compliance with company policies. This knowledge area is essential to project managers, and it is one of the most difficult areas to address, as there are several variables involved in procurement.

As far as the 49 PMP processes go, there are three of them spread across planning, executing, monitoring, and controlling. 10. Project Stakeholder ManagementUltimately, the success or failure of a project depends on the delivery of your project to the stakeholders. Stakeholder management is the process of developing an organizational environment in which stakeholders are met with an understanding that their interests are paramount to project success. The Organization Project Management Plan defines stakeholders as anyone who has a vested interest in the project, including customers, business partners, managers, sponsors, and all other people who will be using or otherwise affected by the result of the project. Stakeholder management is especially important in project management in that the project manager's responsibilities begin with the selection of stakeholders. If this process has not been completed thorough and accurate, it is unlikely that the right people will be identified for the project. Of the pmp 49 processes, there are four processes that come under this knowledge area.Get to know more about agile vs traditional project management.49 Processes: PMPNow that you know all about the ten knowledge areas under project management, let's see how they all come together with this pmp 49 processes chart.Process GroupsInitiatingPlanningMonitoring and ControllingClosingKnowledge AreasProject Integration ManagementDeveloping Project charterDeveloping Project Management PlanDirecting and Managing project workMonitoring and controlling project workPerforming integrated change controlClosing the projectProject Scope ManagementPlanning Scope ManagementCollecting RequirementsDefining ScopeCreating the WBSValidating ScopeControlling ScopeProject Schedule Managementplanning Schedule ManagementDefining Project ActivitiesSequencing ActivitiesEstimating Resources and DurationDeveloping a ScheduleControlling the ScheduleProject Cost ManagementPlanning Cost ManagementEstimating CostsDetermining a BudgetControlling CostsProject Quality ManagementPlanning QualityManaging QualityControlling QualityProject Resource ManagementPlanning Resource ManagementEstimating Activity ResourcesAcquiring ResourcesDeveloping the TeamManaging the TeamControlling the ResourcesProject Communications ManagementPlanning CommunicationsManaging CommunicationsMonitoring CommunicationsProject Risk ManagementPlanning Risk ManagementIdentifying RisksPerforming Qualitative Risk AnalysisPerforming Quantitative Risk AnalysisPlanning Risk ResponsesImplementing Risk ResponsesMonitoring RiskProject Procurement ManagementPlanning ProcurementManaging ProcurementControlling ProcurementClosing ProcurementProject Stakeholder ManagementIdentifying StakeholdersPlanning Stakeholder ManagementManaging Stakeholder EngagementControlling Stakeholder ManagementTransform your management approach with our courses on agile training. Embrace change, boost productivity, and stay ahead of the competition.Focus on Value, not the NumberThe PMP processes may appear daunting, but they are crucial to a project's success, and having a fair understanding of the PMP processes can ensure your own success when appearing for a PMP exam. For getting your PMP training, you can choose for a suitable course at KnowledgeHut – a global training solutions provider, having trained 3,50,000+ professionals in various disciplines. KnowledgeHut is also a Premier Authorized Training Partner of PMI. KnowledgeHut's PMP course online will give you everything you need to pass the PMP exam on your first try! This includes expert instructors, the latest course curriculum, and practical exercises including auto-graded assessments, quizzes, real-world assignments and capstone projects. Now that you know what goes into managing a project, you're better prepared. I know that forty-nine processes can be a little intimidating. The key is to focus on what you can get out of these processes instead of the number of processes. It will drastically reduce the chances of crises occurring in your project.Top Cities where Knowledgehut Conduct PMP Certification Training Course OnlineFrequently Asked Questions (FAQs)1. How do you memorize 49 PMP processes?The easiest way to memorize the 49 PMP processes is by making a matrix of the 10 PMP knowledge areas and 5 PMP process groups. This matrix shows that the bulk of the PMP processes come under Planning. Remembering the processes group makes it easier to memorize what comes under it. An ITTO approach is also popular to memorize the processes, as it divides the processes into groups of Inputs, Tools, Techniques, and Output. However, we believe that understanding where a process is applied makes sense as you won't risk forgetting it.2. What are the 47 processes of project management?There are 49 and not 47 processes of project management, they range from Developing a project charter to Managing Quality, Controlling Scope, to Closing the Project.

For details on all the processes, refer to the matrix in the article above. 3. How many PMP processes are there?As we saw in the article above, there are a total of 49 PMP processes that are a part of the five process groups. 4. How do I remember ITTOs PMP?ITTO stands for Inputs, Tools, Techniques, and Output, and is a popular way to memorize the 49 PMP processes. A better way to approach this is to understand where each of the processes are used and for what purpose. This ensures that you will remember the processes, and not just for a short duration or the purpose of clearing an exam.KnowledgeHut is an outcome-focused global ed-tech company. We help organizations and professionals unlock excellence through skills development. We offer training solutions under the people and process, data science, full-stack development, cybersecurity, future technologies and digital transformation verticals.Website: