



[PMP] PROJECT MANAGEMENT PROFESSIONAL

All-in-one Cheat Sheet

FORMULAS

Top 10 useful formulas

- Future value (FV) = $PV (1 + i)^n$
- Present value (PV) = $FV / (1 + i)^n$
- Target price = target cost + target fee
- Point of Total Assumption (PTA) = $[(\text{Ceiling price} - \text{target price}) / \text{buyer's share ratio}] + \text{target cost}$
- Communication channel = $n(n-1) / 2$
- Earned value (EV) = % complete x budget at completion (BAC)
- Cost variance (CV) = Earned value (EV) – actual cost (AC)
- Schedule variance = Earned value (EV) – planned value (PV)
- Cost performance index (CPI) = EV / AC
- Schedule performance index (SPI) = $\text{Earned value (EV)} / \text{Planned value (PV)}$

TERMS

Top 10 common terms

- The project management plan describes how the project will be executed, monitored, controlled and completed. It collects all subsidiary management plans and baselines, and any other information needed for project management.
- The configuration management plan defines how information about the project items will be recorded and updated so the product, service or result of the project remains intact and functioning as planned. It tracks changes to the configuration items to keep docs and information about the items current.
- Configuration control relates to the specification of deliverables and the processes.
- Performance measurement baseline is a scope-schedule-cost plan for the project that's measured against the project initiation to manage performance.
- Project life cycle is the phases a project goes through from initiation to closure.
- Development approach involves the product, service or result development approach, such as predictive, iterative, agile or hybrid model.
- Management reviews find places in the project where the project manager and relevant stakeholders will review the project progress to determine if performance is going well and if something should be corrected.
- The change log shows changes that happen while working on a project. It includes all relevant information and the status of change requests.
- The change management plan is a plan for managing the change control process. It also includes the roles and responsibilities of the change control board (CCB).
- Change control involves tracking changes and include identifying, documenting, approving or rejecting changes to the project documents, deliverables or baselines.