

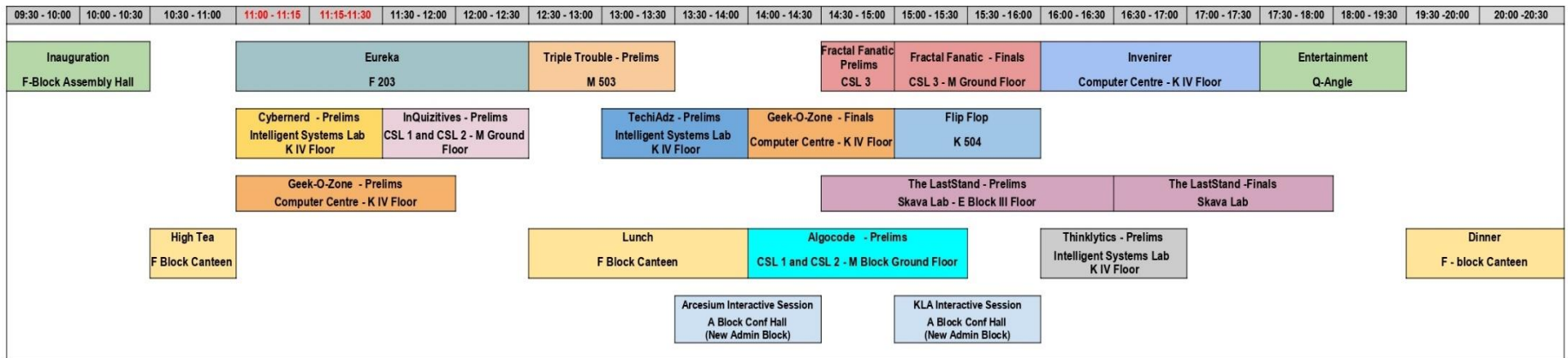
The Purpose of a Gantt Chart:

- To illustrate the relationship between project activities & time.
- To show the multiple project activities on one chart
- To provide a simple, easy to understand representation of project scheduling

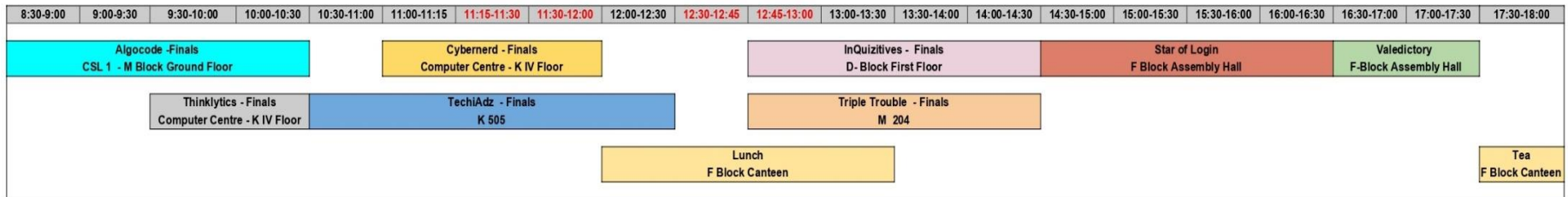
Example of a Gantt Chart:

LOGIN 2019 - Schedule

Day 1 28/09/2019



Day 2 29/09/2019



Creating a Gantt Chart:

There are two methods to creating a Gantt Chart:

- Using a **Forward Schedule**: starting with the list of activities and a given start date
- Using a **Backward Schedule**: look at the deadline, from that date work in the logical list of activities.

Steps to Creating a Gantt Chart:

- Determine Project start date and deadline.
- Gather all information surrounding the list of activities within a project
- Determine how long each activity will take
- Evaluate what activities are dependant on others
- Create Graph shell including the timeline and list of activities.
- Using either **Forward Scheduling** or **Backward Scheduling**,

Example:

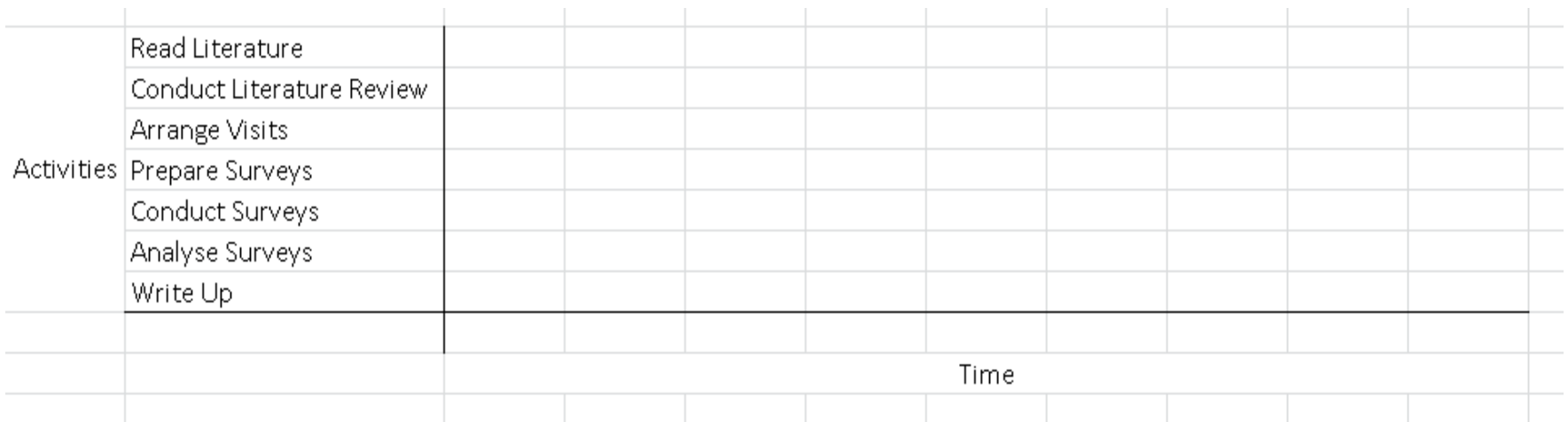
Consider the following:

Activity	Duration	Dependant On
1. Read Literature	21 days	N/A
2. Conduct Literature Review	14 days	1
3. Arrange Client Visits	7 days	N/A
4. Prepare Surveys	5 days	1 and 3
5. Conduct Surveys	14 days	4
6. Analyse Surveys	10 days	5
7. Write Up	30 days	1,2,3,4,5 and 6

Project Start Date = 1st September

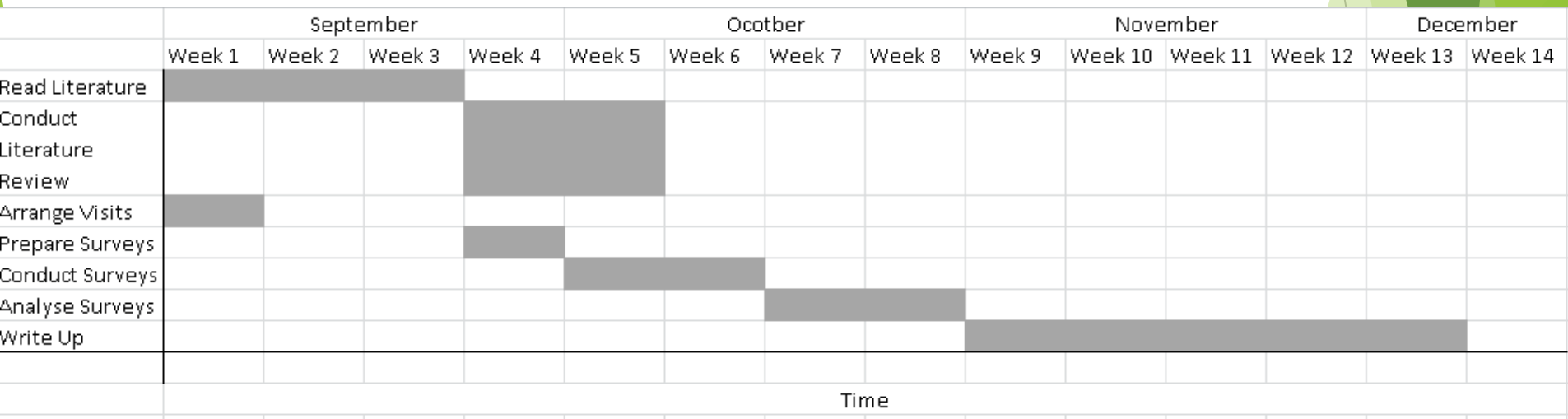
Deadline = 20th Decemeber

- Step 5 - From the previous slide, steps 1-4 are already complete. We now need to create a 'Graph Shell'.



- Step 6 – have a go at using either **Forward Scheduling** or **Backward Scheduling** to populate the graph.

The Finished Product:



The Advantages:

- A useful tool for displaying time-based information within a project.
- Very simple to create
- They provide a useful overview of project activities, a good starting point for project planning.
- The charts are widely used and understood.
- There exists several PC software packages that allow you to build Gantt Charts.

The Limitations:

- The Gantt Chart does not explain the reasoning behind the chosen duration of each activity.
- The Gantt Chart is very difficult to update when changes to the project plan take place.

The Limitations:

- Gantt Charts encourage a one-step approach to planning – this prevents flexibility in project planning.
- As Gantt Charts are difficult to update manually, they can often become obsolete.
- The charts do not consider project costs or resources.

Alternatives

- PERT/GERT
- Work Breakdown Structure
- Critical Path Method
- Resource Levelling
- Many Others!