Work Breakdown Structure

Chubby Gourmet's E-Commerce Web Application

HighTable

Project Documentation Submitted to the Faculty of the School of Computing and Information Technologies

Asia Pacific College

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Project Management PROJMAN

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INTRODUCTION

The Chubby Gourmet Web Application project involves the development of an e-commerce web application that will enable the business to efficiently manage its market, streamline its processes and enhance its customer service. The Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) for Chubby Gourmet project outlines the various work packages that must be accomplished to deliver a functional and user-friendly e-commerce web application. The WBS presents the project scope and helps in defining the deliverables that must be accomplished to meet the project objectives. This document will provide an overview of the WBS layout for the Chubby Gourmet project.

The WBS is organized into five major phases, which include project initiation, planning, execution, monitoring, and closeout. Each phase is further broken down into several work packages, which are numbered for easy reference. The WBS has been designed to accommodate the key stakeholders, including the project owner, Ms. Priscilla Mariano, and the HighTable team. Ms. Mariano and Gianna Bernice Artajos who will be the Project manager, will have the opportunity to review the WBS to ensure that the project goals are being met, and any adjustments can be made before the project progresses too far.

Overall, the WBS for the Chubby Gourmet project provides a comprehensive view of the tasks needed to deliver a fully-functional e-commerce web application. It is an essential tool that helps the project team in tracking and monitoring the progress of the project, ensuring that it is delivered on time and to the satisfaction of the stakeholders.

OUTLINE VIEW

The outline view for the work breakdown structure (WBS) of Chubby Gourmet provides a straightforward and clear layout that is easy to understand. This layout is particularly useful during the development phase of the project as it enables the project team to make changes quickly and efficiently. The outline view displays the hierarchical structure of the WBS, which allows the project team to easily see the various levels of the project and how they relate to one another. With this view, the team can easily identify the major deliverables of the project and the sub-deliverables that contribute to the completion of each major deliverable. This helps ensure that the project team stays on track and is able to complete the project within the established timeline.

1. Chubby Gourmet Web Application

1.1 Initiation

   1.1.1 Develop Business Case

   1.1.2 Develop Project Charter

   1.1.3 Obtain Project Approval

1.2 Planning

   1.2.1 Scope Management Plan

   1.2.2 Schedule Management Plan

   1.2.3 Cost Management Plan

   1.2.4 Risk Management Plan

   1.2.5 Quality Management Plan

   1.2.6 Procurement Management Plan

   1.2.7 Human Resource Management Plan

   1.2.8 Change Management Plan

   1.2.9 Communication Management Plan

   1.2.10 Implementation Plan

   1.2.11 Design System Architecture

   1.2.12 Create Wireframes and UI design

1.3 Execution

   1.3.1 Set up Development Environment

   1.3.2 Develop Frontend Components

   1.3.3 Develop Backend Components

   1.3.4 Integrate Frontend and Backend

   1.3.5 Perform Unit Testing

1.4 Monitoring

   1.4.1 Monitor Project Progress and Milestones

   1.4.2 Track Resource Utilization

   1.4.3 Monitor Risks and Issue Resolution

   1.4.4 Perform System Testing and Quality Assurance

   1.4.5 Gather and Analyze User Feedback

1.5 Closeout

   1.5.1 Finalize and Deliver Project Documentation

   1.5.2 Obtain Formal Acceptance

   1.5.3 Archive Project Files and Resources

   1.5.4 Handover Project Deliverables to Project Sponsor

   1.5.5 Perform Post-Implementation Review

   1.5.6 Close Out Meeting

HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE

The hierarchical structure is an effective way to represent the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) for the Chubby Gourmet project. It shows the breakdown of the project into smaller, manageable parts, with each level representing a more detailed and specific set of activities. This structure allows for a clear understanding of the dependencies between different tasks and deliverables and enables the project team to track progress and identify any potential issues at an early stage.

Level	WBS Code	Element Name
1	1	Chubby Gourmet E-Commerce Web Application
2	1.1	Initiation
3	1.1.1	Develop Business Case
3	1.1.2	Develop Project Charter
3	1.1.3	Obtain Project Approval
2	1.2	Planning
3	1.2.1	Scope Management Plan
3	1.2.2	Schedule Management Plan
3	1.2.3	Cost Management Plan
3	1.2.4	Risk Management Plan
3	1.2.5	Quality Management Plan
3	1.2.6	Procurement Management Plan
3	1.2.7	Human Resource Management Plan
3	1.2.8	Change Management Plan
3	1.2.9	Communication Management Plan
3	1.2.10	Implementation Plan
3	1.2.11	Design System Architecture
3	1.2.12	Create Wireframes and UI design
2	1.3	Execution
3	1.3.1	Set up Development Environment
3	1.3.2	Develop Frontend Components
3	1.3.3	Develop Backend Components
3	1.3.4	Integrate Frontend and Backend
3	1.3.5	Perform Unit Testing
2	1.4	Monitoring
3	1.4.1	Monitor Project Progress and Milestones
3	1.4.2	Track Resource Utilization

3	1.4.3	Monitor Risks and Issue Resolution
3	1.4.4	Perform System Testing and Quality Assurance
3	1.4.5	Gather and Analyze User Feedback
2	1.5	Closeout
3	1.5.1	Finalize and Deliver Project Documentation
3	1.5.2	Obtain Formal Acceptance
3	1.5.3	Archive Project Files and Resources
3	1.5.4	Handover Project Deliverables to Project Sponsor
3	1.5.5	Perform Post-Implementation Review
3	1.5.6	Close Out Meeting

TABULAR VIEW

The tabular view of the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) for Chubby Gourmet presents a clear and organized overview of the project by displaying all tasks and subtasks in a table format.

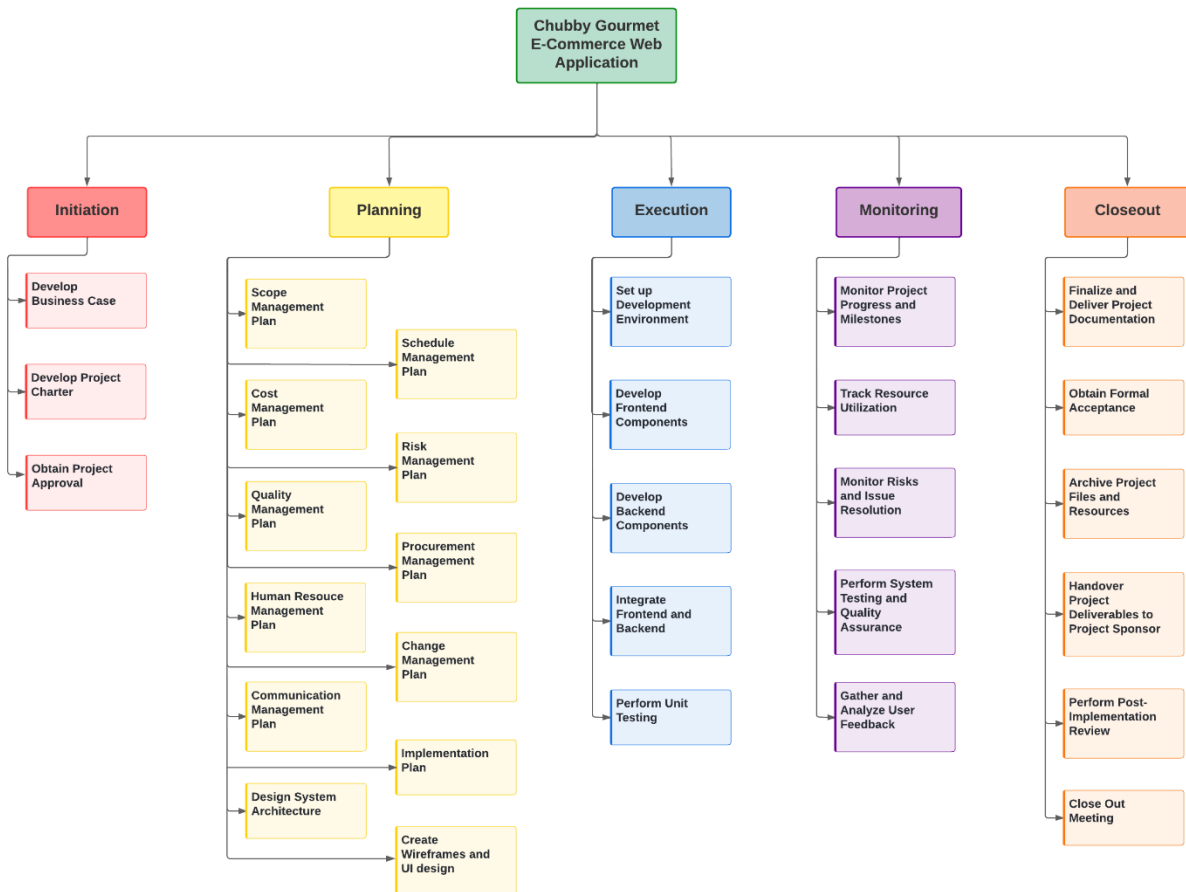| Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Chubby Gourmet E-Commerce Web Application	1.1 Initiation	1.1.1 Develop Business Case 1.1.2 Develop Project Charter 1.1.3 Obtain Project Approval
	1.2 Planning	1.2.1 Scope Management Plan 1.2.2 Schedule Management Plan 1.2.3 Cost Management Plan 1.2.4 Risk Management Plan 1.2.5 Quality Management Plan 1.2.6 Procurement Management Plan 1.2.7 Human Resource Management Plan 1.2.8 Change Management Plan 1.2.9 Communication Management Plan 1.2.10 Implementation Plan 1.2.11 Design System Architecture 1.2.12 Create Wireframes and UI design

1.3 Execution	1.3.1 Set up Development Environment 1.3.2 Develop Frontend Components 1.3.3 Develop Backend Components 1.3.4 Integrate Frontend and Backend 1.3.5 Perform Unit Testing
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1.5 Closeout	1.5.1 Finalize and Deliver Project Documentation 1.5.2 Obtain Formal Acceptance 1.5.3 Archive Project Files and Resources 1.5.4 Handover Project Deliverables to Project Sponsor 1.5.5 Perform Post-Implementation Review 1.5.6 Close Out Meeting

TREE STRUCTURE VIEW

The Tree Structure view provides an intuitive and easy-to-understand visual representation of the project's hierarchical structure, showing how each element contributes to the project as a whole.

WBS DICTIONARY

The Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) Dictionary is a companion document to the WBS that provides a comprehensive list of all the tasks, sub-tasks, and work packages included in the project. The WBS Dictionary contains important information such as the description of each work package and the estimated duration. It serves as a reference guide for the project team, ensuring that everyone is on the same page regarding the project's scope and objectives. A

well-developed WBS Dictionary is essential for project management and helps to ensure that the project stays on track and is completed within the schedule.

Level	WBS Code	Element Name	Definition	Estimated Duration
1	1	Chubby Gourmet E-Commerce Web Application	Proposed e-commerce web application system	202 days
2	1.1	Initiation	The initiation phase marks the beginning of a project. It involves identifying and defining the project's purpose, objectives, and feasibility.	23 days
3	1.1.1	Develop Business Case	Creating a comprehensive justification for a project by assessing its potential benefits, costs, risks, and feasibility.	12 days
3	1.1.2	Develop Project Charter	Establish a formal document that authorizes the project, defines its objectives, and identifies key stakeholders and their roles.	8 days
3	1.1.3	Obtain Project Approval	Securing the necessary endorsement and support from relevant stakeholders to proceed with the project.	3 days
2	1.2	Planning	The planning phase involves developing a comprehensive roadmap for the project. It includes creating management plans for various aspects such as scope, schedule, cost, risk, quality, procurement, human resources, change, communication, and implementation.	80 days
3	1.2.1	Scope Management Plan	Defining the project's scope, deliverables, and boundaries, along with procedures for managing changes to the scope.	5 days

3	1.2.2	Schedule Management Plan	Outlining the approach and techniques for developing and controlling the project schedule, including milestones and dependencies.	6 days
3	1.2.3	Cost Management Plan	Describing the strategies and processes for estimating, budgeting, and controlling project costs.	7 days
3	1.2.4	Risk Management Plan	Identifying potential risks, assessing their impacts and likelihood, and outlining mitigation and response strategies.	5 days
3	1.2.5	Quality Management Plan	Describing the approach and activities for managing and ensuring quality throughout the project's lifecycle.	3 days
3	1.2.6	Procurement Management Plan	Defining the procedures and guidelines for procuring goods, services, or resources from external vendors.	5 days
3	1.2.7	Human Resource Management Plan	Outlining strategies for acquiring, developing, and managing the project team members.	3 days
3	1.2.8	Change Management Plan	Establishing processes and procedures for managing changes to project scope, schedule, and other aspects.	6 days
3	1.2.9	Communication Management Plan	Describing how project information will be shared, distributed, and communicated among stakeholders.	7 days
3	1.2.10	Implementation Plan	Outlines the specific steps and activities required to execute the project and deliver the intended outcomes.	5 days
3	1.2.11	Design System Architecture	Developing the overall structure and organization of the system or software being developed.	21 days

3	1.2.12	Create Wireframes and UI design	Creating visual representations (wireframes) and designing the user interface (UI) for the project.	7 days
2	1.3	Execution	The execution phase is where the actual work of the project takes place. It involves implementing the plans developed in the previous phase. It focuses on completing the work according to the project's specifications, managing the team, and coordinating activities to achieve project objectives.	74 days
3	1.3.1	Set up Development Environment	Preparing the necessary tools, software, and infrastructure for the development process.	7 days
3	1.3.2	Develop Frontend Components	Building the user-facing elements of the project, such as the graphical interface or web pages.	25 days
3	1.3.3	Develop Backend Components	Creating the server-side logic and functionality that supports the frontend components.	25 days
3	1.3.4	Integrate Frontend and Backend	Combining the frontend and backend components to ensure seamless operation and data flow.	10 days
3	1.3.5	Perform Unit Testing	Conducting tests on individual modules or components to ensure their functionality and identify defects.	7 days
2	1.4	Monitoring	The monitoring phase involves closely tracking the progress of the project, ensuring that it stays on track and aligns with the defined plans. During this phase, project progress and milestones are monitored, resource utilization is tracked, risks and issues are identified and resolved, and system	10 days

			testing, and quality assurance are performed.	
3	1.4.1	Monitor Project Progress and Milestones	Tracking and assessing the project's advancement, comparing it to planned milestones and objectives.	-
3	1.4.2	Track Resource Utilization	Monitoring the allocation and utilization of project resources.	-
3	1.4.3	Monitor Risks and Issue Resolution	Monitoring identified risks, tracking their status, and addressing issues that arise during the project.	-
3	1.4.4	Perform System Testing and Quality Assurance	Conducting comprehensive testing of the entire system to ensure it functions correctly and meets quality standards.	7 days
3	1.4.5	Gather and Analyze User Feedback	Collecting feedback from users or stakeholders to assess their satisfaction and identify areas for improvement.	3 days
2	1.5	Closeout	The closeout phase marks the end of the project. It involves finalizing and delivering project documentation, obtaining formal acceptance from stakeholders, archiving project files and resources, and handing over project deliverables to the project sponsor.	15 days
3	1.5.1	Finalize and Deliver Project Documentation	Completing all necessary project documentation, including reports, manuals, and documentation of deliverables.	4 days
3	1.5.2	Obtain Formal Acceptance	Acquiring formal acceptance from the project sponsor, indicating satisfaction with the project outcomes.	3 days
3	1.5.3	Archive Project Files and Resources	Safely storing project files, documents, and resources for	3 days

3	1.5.4	Handover Project Deliverables to Project Sponsor	Transferring project deliverables, assets, and responsibilities to the project sponsor.	1 day
3	1.5.5	Perform Post-Implementation Review	Conducting an evaluation or assessment of the project's performance, and outcomes.	3 days
3	1.5.6	Close Out Meeting	Holding a meeting to formally conclude the project, review its achievements, and thank the project team.	1 day

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The Glossary of Terms for the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) of Chubby Gourmet provides clear definitions and explanations of technical terms and acronyms used within the WBS, helping stakeholders better understand the project's language and concepts.

Term	Definition
Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)	A hierarchical representation of the project's tasks and deliverables, broken down into sub-tasks and work packages.
Sub-Phases	Smaller divisions within each major phase of the project.
Project Owner	The person responsible for overseeing the project's progress and ensuring that the project goals are met.
Hierarchy	A system of organizing tasks and deliverables into levels that are specific and detailed.
Tabular View	A table format that presents all tasks and subtasks in an organized overview.
Tree Structure View	A visual representation of the project's hierarchical structure.
WBS Dictionary	A companion document to the WBS that provides a comprehensive list of all the tasks, sub-tasks, and work packages included in the project.