Project planning using Agile Methodologies

Team ID	PNT2022TMID41774
Project Name	Emerging Methods For Early Detection of Forest Fires
Maximum Marks	2Marks

Project progress tracking:

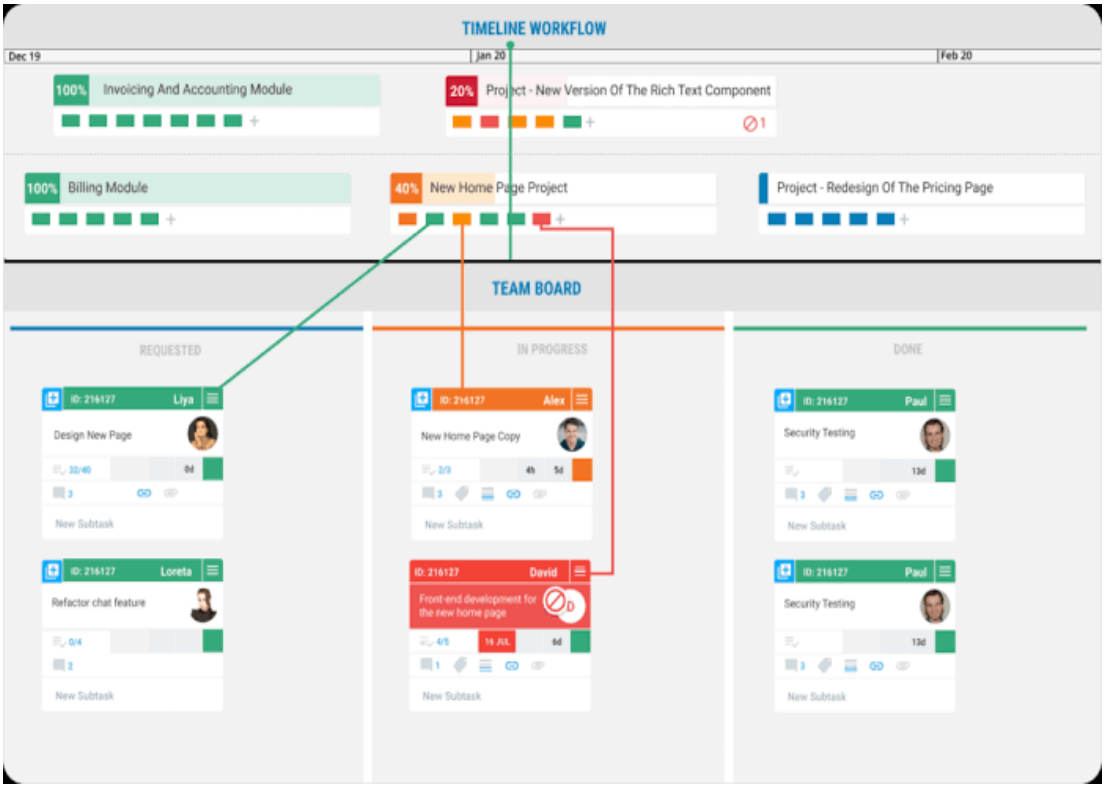
Δ Project tracking is the process of monitoring a project's progress against the original project plan.

Δ The goal is to make corrective actions as soon as you spot deviations (or occurrences that may lead to deviations) so the team stays on track.

Δ When done right, project tracking empowers your team to: Stay on schedule.

Δ project tracker is a tool that lets managers measure the progress of their team as they execute tasks and use resources. It's an essential tool to keeping.

Project Tracking:



Δ Measuring the progress of each task ensures that the team stays focused and hits deadlines.

Δ Here are five tips to track the progress of your projects.

Δ The Gantt chart is one of the most popular ways to track your project's progress.

Δ It gives project managers and team members a visual.

Fire forest reduction in project progress tracking:

Δ To reach this objective, AF3 focuses on innovative active and passive countermeasures, early detection and monitorinForests are vast remote abandoned areas, full of highly combustible material with dry leaves and branches to the Earth surface composites, where these are perfect to act as a fuel source for fire ignition and later fire stages.

Δ The fire ignition may be caused through human actions or by natural reasons.

ΔThe initial stage of ignition is normally referred to as “surface fire” stage.

ΔThis may then lead to feeding the fire flame, thus becoming “crown fire.”

Δ Mostly, at this stage, the fire becomes uncontrollable, and the damage to the landscape may become excessive and could last for a very long time depending on prevailing weather conditions and the terrain.

Δ There is a strong recognition that action is needed to catalyse a strategic international response to forest fires .

Fire forest reduction:

Δ Wildfire, also called forest, bush or vegetation fire, can be described as any uncontrolled and non-prescribed combustion or burning of plants in a natural setting such as a forest, grassland, brush land or tundra, which

consumes the natural fuels and spreads based on environmental conditions (e.g., wind, topography).

Δ plays a key role in shaping ecosystems by serving as an agent of renewal and change.

Δ But fire can be deadly, destroying homes, wildlife habitat and timber, and polluting the air with emissions harmful to human health.

Δ Fire also releases carbon dioxide—a key greenhouse gas—into the atmosphere.