

PROJECT LIBRE

S.L.Prraneetha
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Introduction

LibreOffice is community-driven and developed software, and is a project of the not-for-profit organization. Project Libre is an open source alternative to Microsoft Project. It has been downloaded over 1,750,000 times in over 210 countries and was won InfoWorld "Best of Open Source" award. Project Libre is compatible with Microsoft Project 2003, 2007 and 2010 files. You can simply open them on Linux, Mac OS or Windows. LibreOffice is developed by users who believe in the principles of Free Software and in sharing their work with the world in non-restrictive ways.

Overview:

it is compatible with any other project management software that can read and write .xml formatted documents. Obviously, that includes MS Project, as well as several other such projects and most other open source alternatives like Calligra Plan.

The feature set included in the current version of Project Libre is largely the one in Open Project, the predecessor open source program. Current features include: task management, work breakdown structure generation (a list and a graphical representation), resource allocation and tracking, and Gantt charts that provide a clear view of the critical path elements of the schedule. Obviously, this list of features is not intended to be comprehensive and there is nothing remarkably unique about this list. Indeed it is appropriate to carefully define some of the terminology frequently used in project management before further elaborating on the capabilities of Project Libre, since the use of these terms is not completely uniform, either in project management software nor in organizational usage.

Key Features:

Compatibility with Microsoft Project 201

User Interface improvement

Gantt Chart

PERT Chart

Network Diagram

Earned Value Costing

Goals:

- 1.providing unfettered access to our office productivity tools at no cost
- 2.encouraging the translation, documentation, and support of our software in one's own language
- 3.promoting and actively participating in the creation and development of open standards and Free Software via open and transparent peer-review processes

Functional Requirements:

ProjectLibre uses Java version 6 or later.

It consume less power

It is used in Offline and Online and we can insert images too.

We can use for various purposes like spreadsheets,presentations,etc....

ProjectLibre Improvements

Full compatibility with Microsoft Project 2010, import/export capability

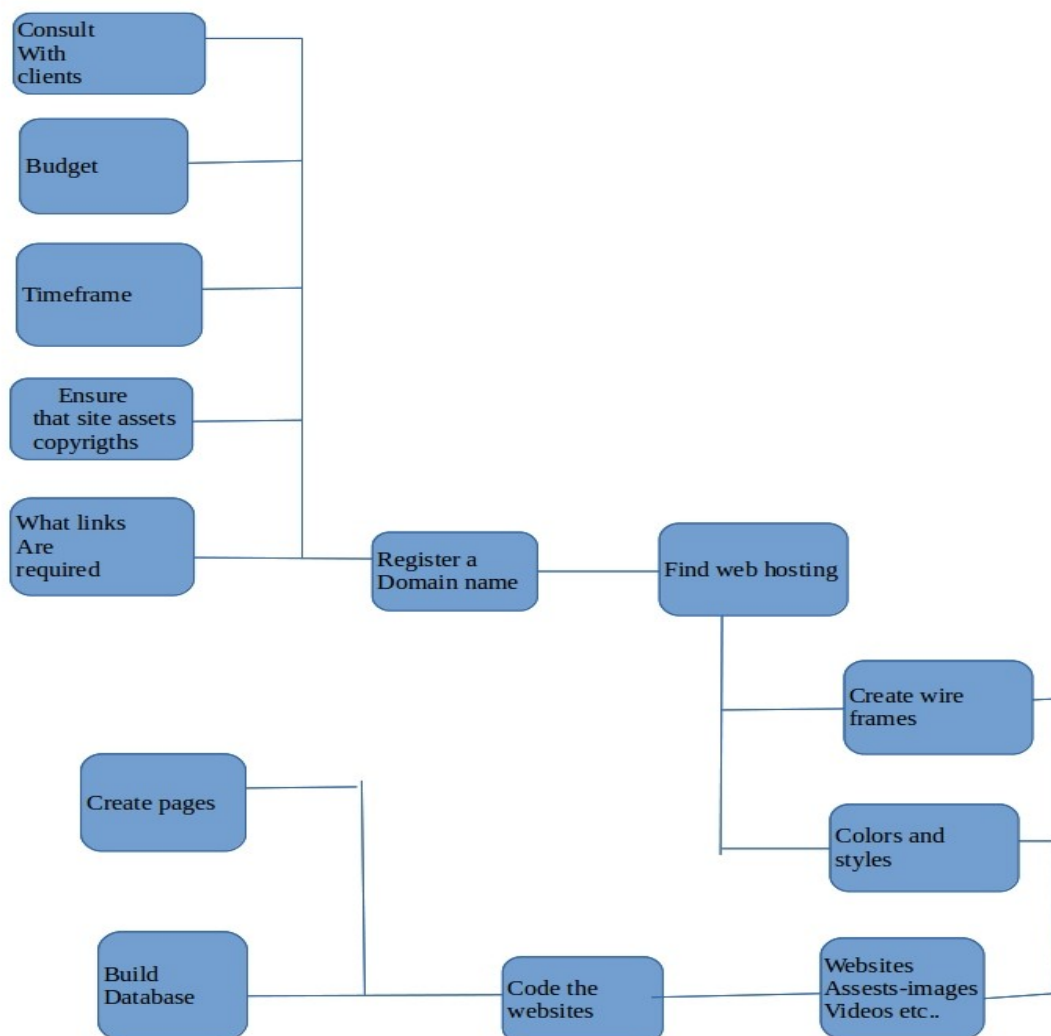
Printing

PDF exporting (without any restrictions)

Ribbon user interface

Many bug fixes and correction of issues that OpenProj encounters that are mentioned above

sDesign:



Defining Project

Adding Tasks

While I urged teams during the Workshop presentation and in the slides not to have individual tasks

longer than one week long, for this tutorial I'm going to ignore that suggestion for one simple reason:

Having nine tasks is easier for learning a tool than is having perhaps 30 to 40 real tasks during your build.

Here are the hypothetical tasks and their estimated duration (length of time to complete the task) we'll be using:

Kickoff, 1 day duration

Consider designs, 8 days

Identify common design features, 1 day

Decide final design, 1 day

Build common features, 15 days

Build design-specific features, 20 days

Programming, 15 days

Testing and rework, 10 days

Practice, 10 days

Installation

Windows: The installer creates shortcuts for you. Alternatively, click on projectlibre.jar

Mac: Click on projectlibre.jar

Linux: Open a terminal, go to the projectlibre folder and run `./projectlibre.sh` (assuming you downloaded the tar.gz archive). If you get a permission denied message, do `"chmod +x projectlibre.sh"` This will let you run the shell script. You can also run with the command `"sh projectlibre.sh"`

Start and Saving the projects

To open an existing .pod or .xml file or create a new one, use the commands on the top left of the redesigned ProjectLibre page (circled in magenta below). Left click on either “Open” or “New” to start this process.

First step in opening or creating a project management file

If you select “new” the dialog box pops up and its primary purpose is to name the new project to be managed. The only box that must be filled in is the name but you may also list the manager's name, change the date or add notes in the provided spaces.

Once you have made the desired entries, click “ok” to proceed. The “Forward scheduled” box can be unchecked if you do not wish to use this feature . Selecting “Help” in the bottom right box invokes the online help . Once you have completed your entries and chosen “ok”, the program takes you directly to the screen for starting your work plan . This screen is the one to which you are directed if you choose “Open” rather than “New”, except for new projects the task entry lines are blank.

Naming and defining a new project

Notice that this blank file is very similar to most other project planning file templates and is ready for you to begin entering tasks, resources, and schedule information. The right half of the window is the space where the Gantt chart schedule and its various entries will appear as you define the schedule. The calendar is set to the default at this point (more altering the calendar later.)

Navigation: Nagment file