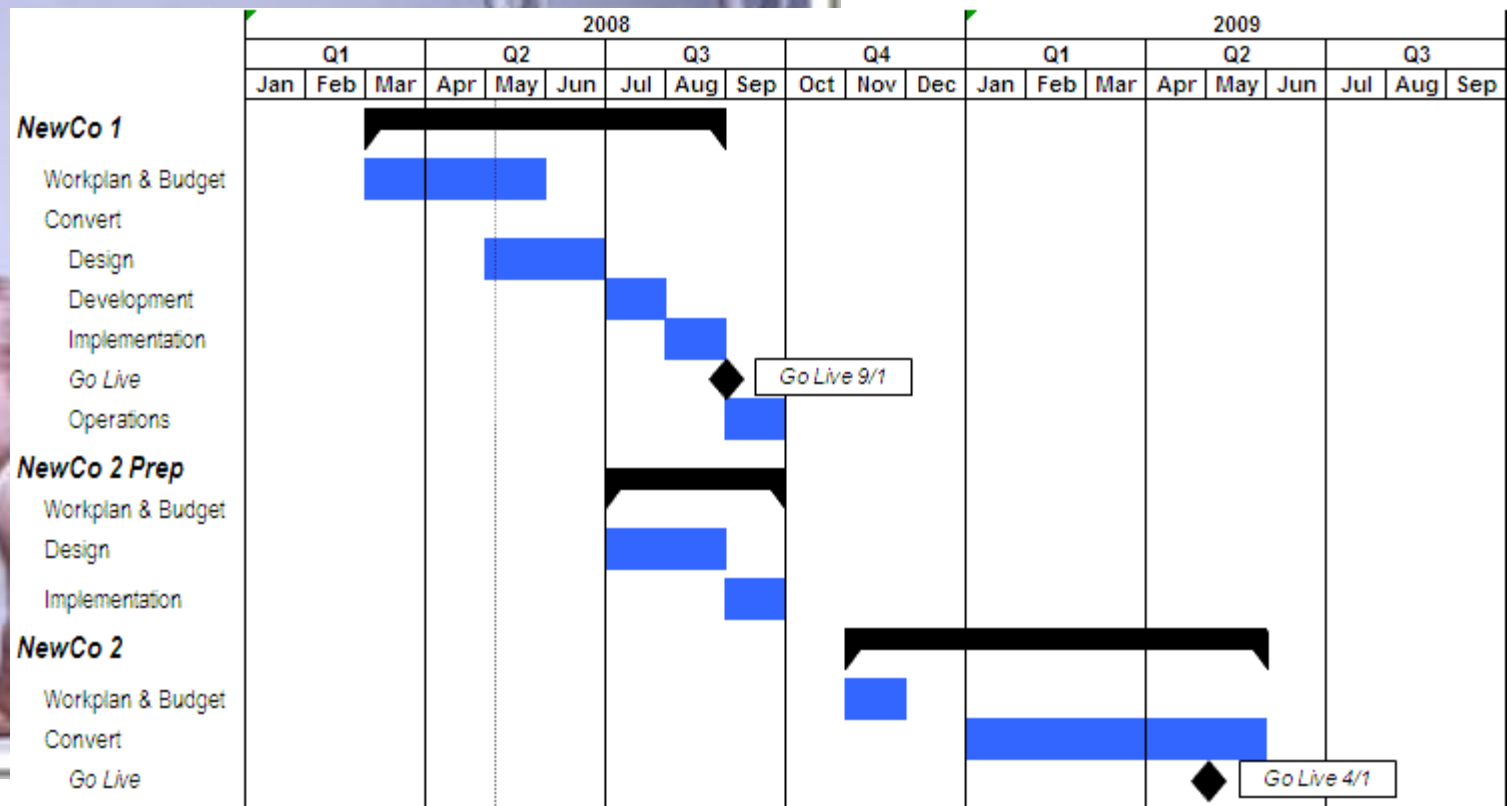


# **Project Time Management**

# Project Time Management



# Project Time Management

“Doing your project without a plan is like watching television with someone else holding the remote control”- Peter Turla

"The bad news is time flies. The good news is you're the pilot." - Michael Altshuler

"I made this letter longer than usual because I lack the time to make it shorter." – Pascal

“Time is a great teacher, but unfortunately it kills all its pupils.” - Hector Louis Berlioz

# Project Time Management



## Definition

**Processes required to manage timely completion of the project.**



# Project Time Management

12. Define Activities [PLANNING]

13. Sequence Activities [PLANNING]

14. Estimate Activity Resources [PLANNING]

15. Estimate Activity Durations [PLANNING]

16. Develop Schedule [PLANNING]

17. Control Schedule [M&C]

# 12. Define Activities



Definition

**Identifying the specific actions to be performed to produce the project deliverables**

**Define  
Your Own  
road  
in Life.**

# Define Activities

**Knowledge Area : Project Time Management**

**Process Group : Planning Process Group**

## Input

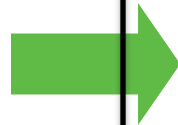
1. Scope baseline
2. Enterprise environmental factors
3. Organizational process assets

## Tool & Technique

1. Decomposition
2. Rolling wave planning
3. Templates
4. Expert judgment

## Output

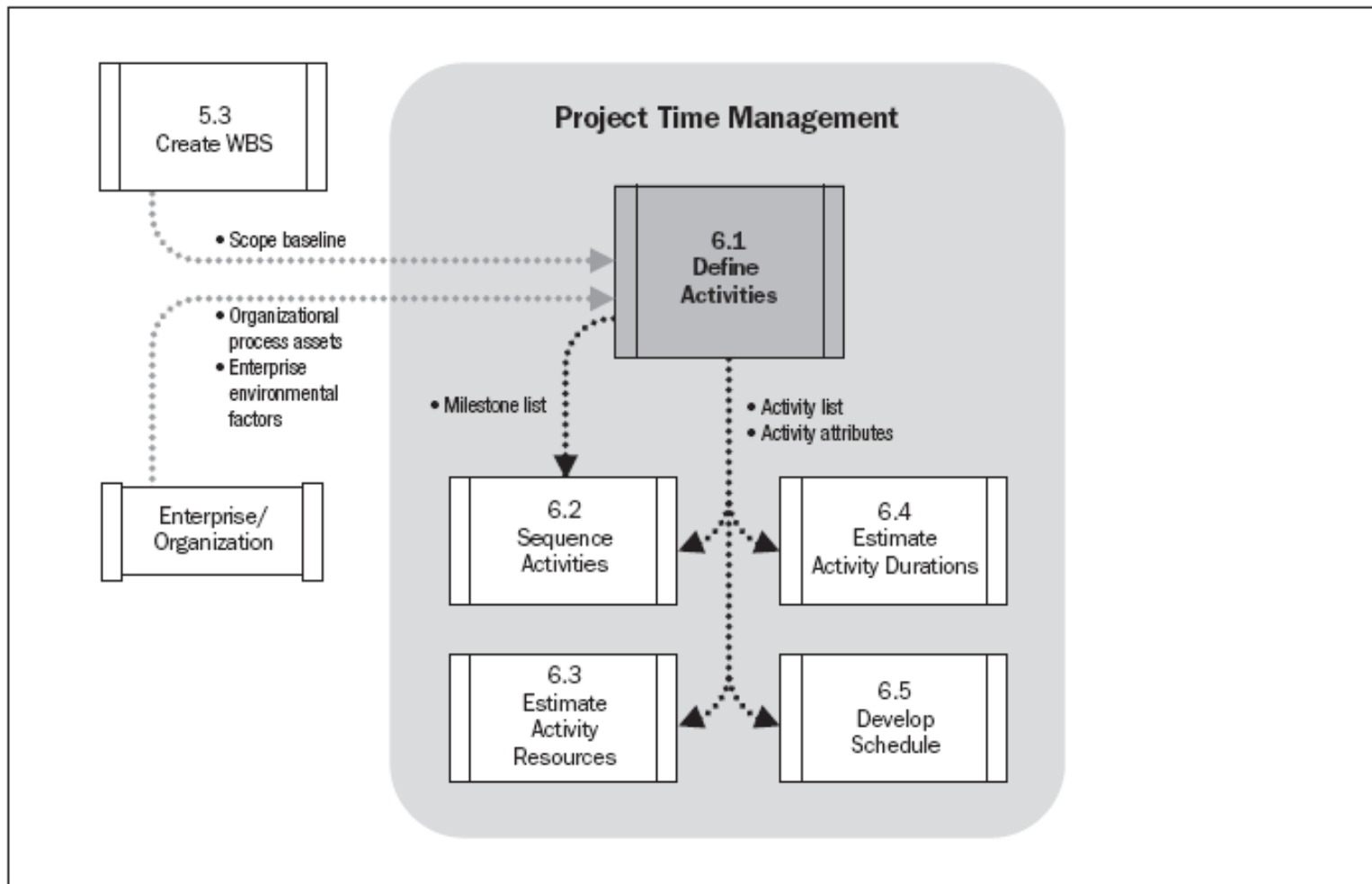
1. Activity list
2. Activity attributes
3. Milestone list



# Activity Attributes

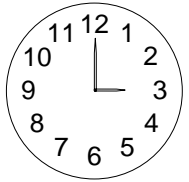
- Dependency
- Type of dependency
- Efforts required
- Related Deadline
- Related WBS account
- Critical activity
- Type of task (fixed duration, resources, work)
- Resource & skills required
- Duration
- Lead & Lag





**Figure 6-4. Define Activities Data Flow Diagram**

# Discussion/Exercise 12



**5 Minutes**

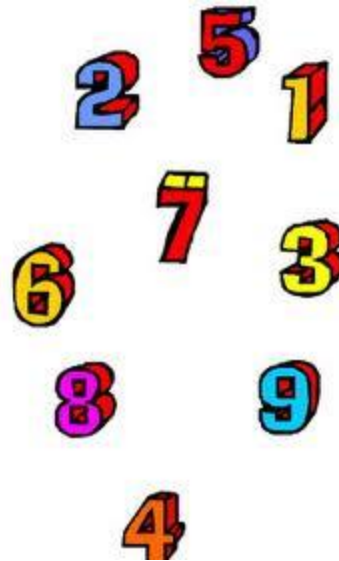
- **Write activities & their attributes for previously created 2 level WBS for your project**

# 13. Sequence Activities



## Definition

**Identifying and documenting relationships among the project activities.**



# Sequence Activities

**Knowledge Area : Project Time Management**

**Process Group : Planning Process Group**

## Input

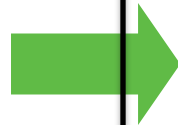
1. Activity list
2. Activity attributes
3. Milestone list
4. Project scope statement
5. Organizational process assets

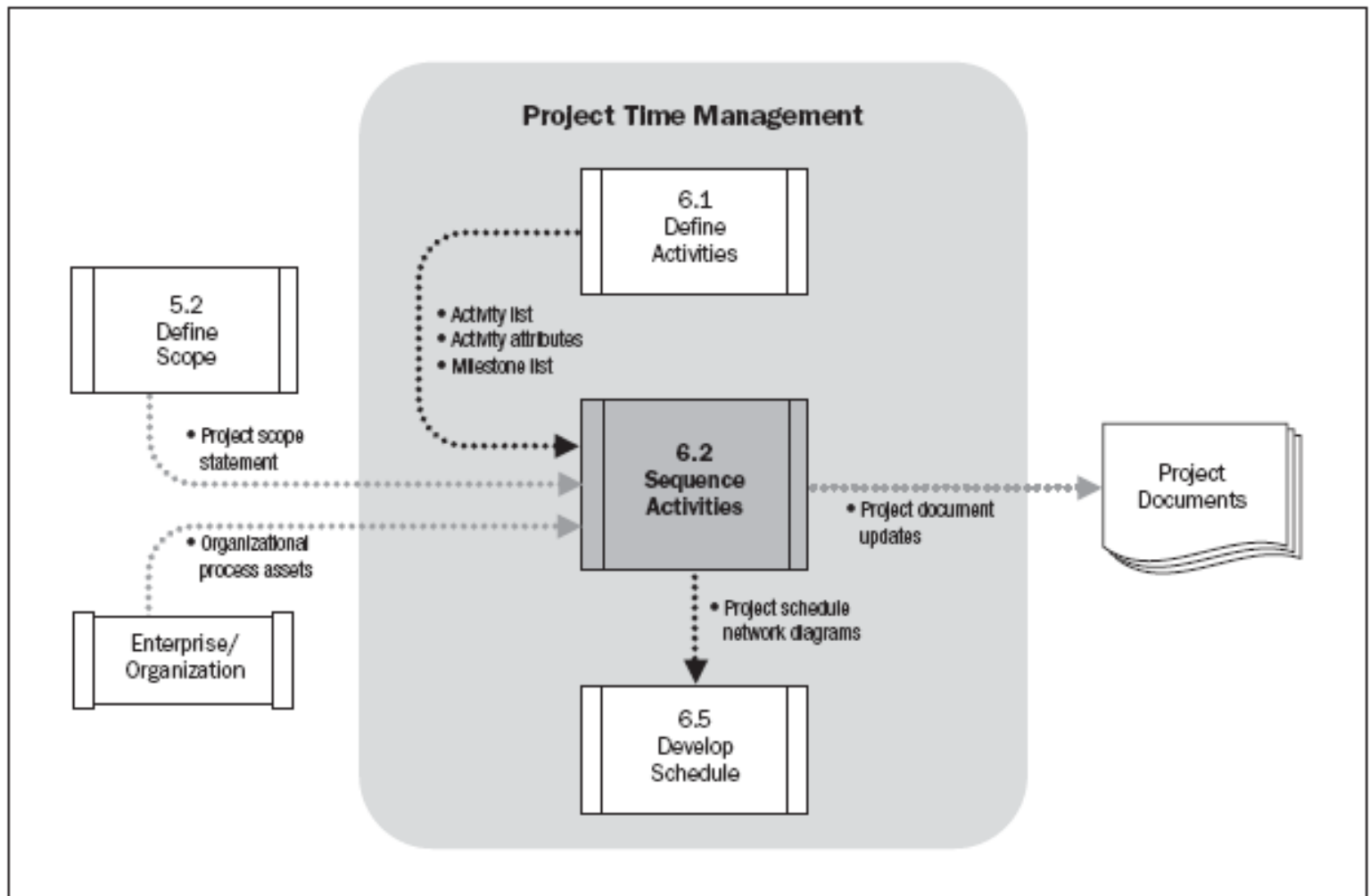
## Tool & Technique

1. Precedence diagramming Method (PDM)
2. Dependency determination
3. Applying leads and lags
4. Schedule network templates

## Output

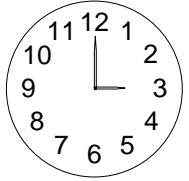
1. Project schedule network diagrams
2. Project document updates





**Figure 6-6. Sequence Activities Data Flow Diagram**

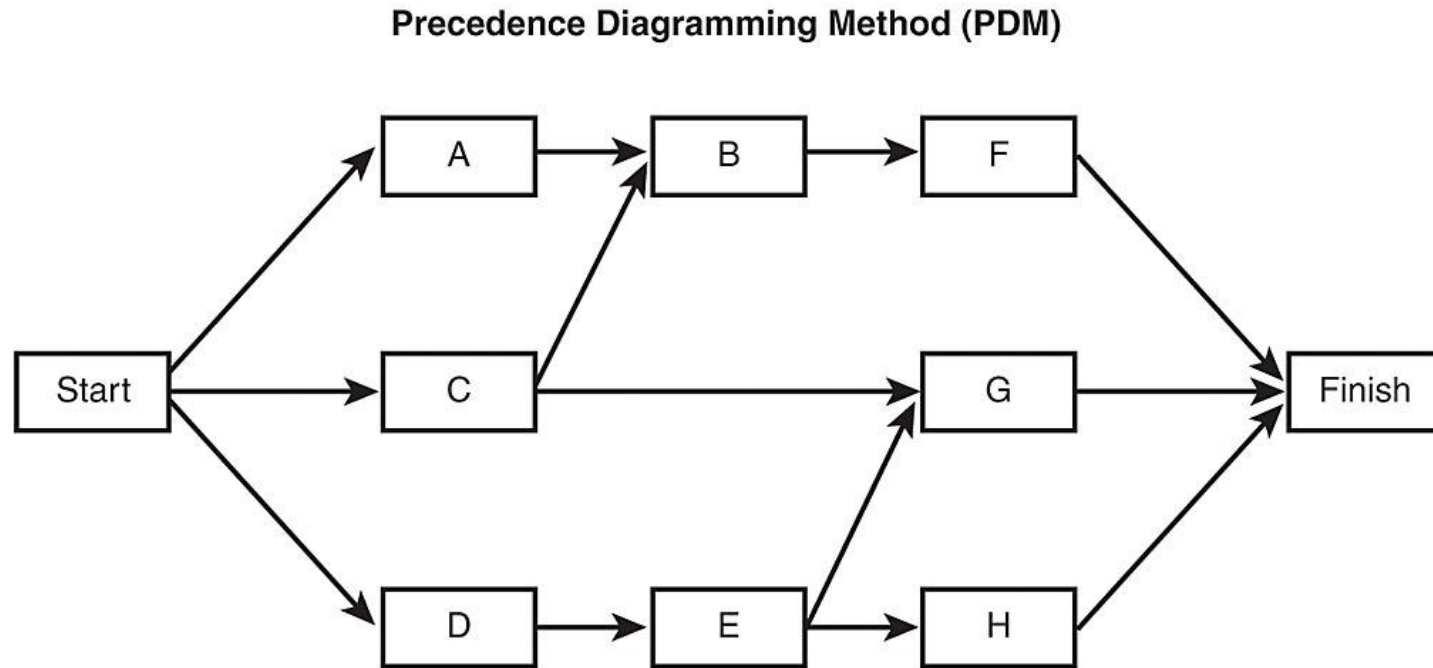
# Discussion/Exercise 13



**2 Minutes**

- **Sequence Previously activities of your project  
write FS, SF, FF, SS after the activities**

# Precedence Diagramming Method (PDM)

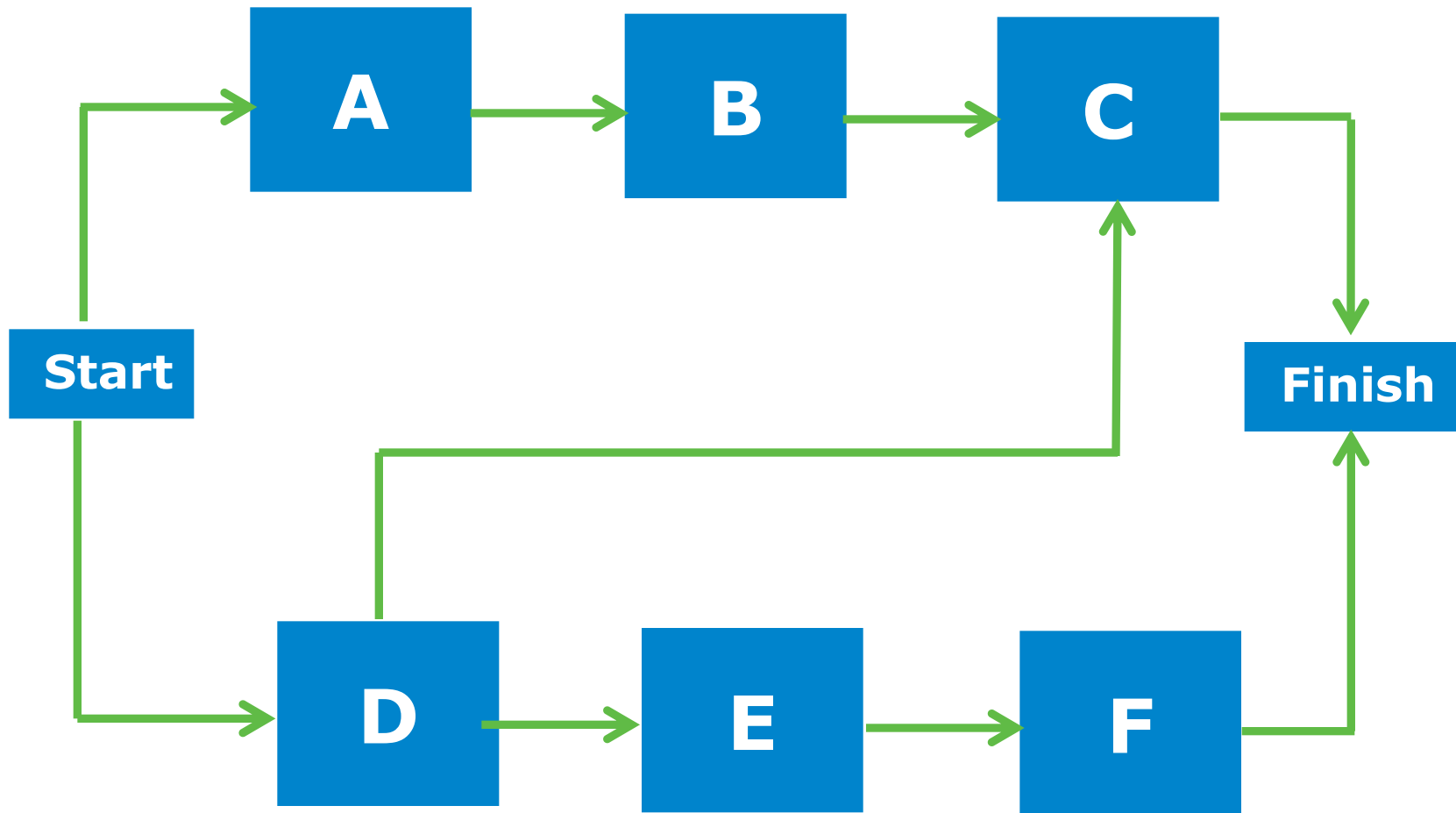


8 Activities with 13 dependencies

Also known as Activity on Nodes (AON)

# Network Development

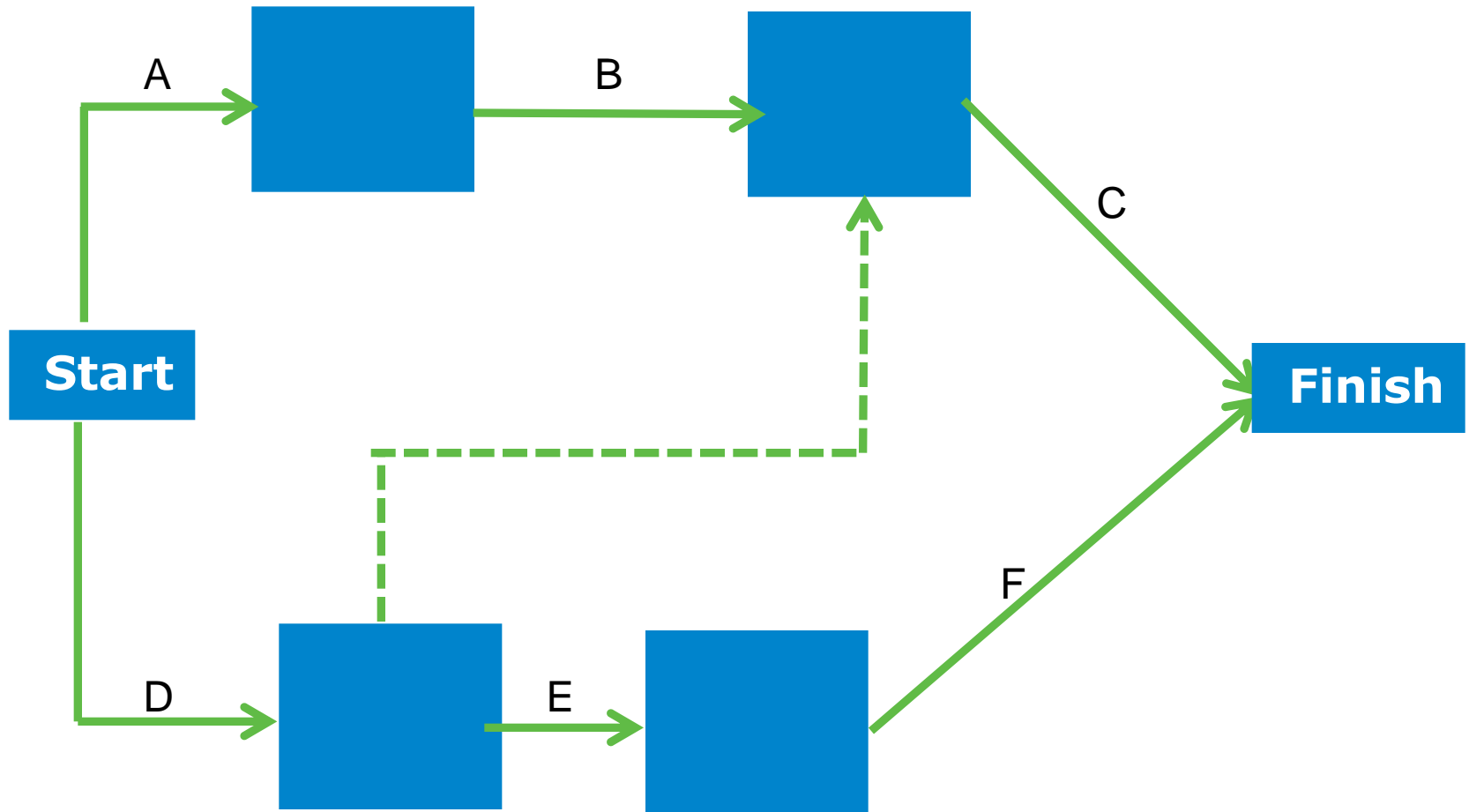
## Precedence Diagramming Method (AON)





# Network Development

## Precedence Diagramming Method (AOA)

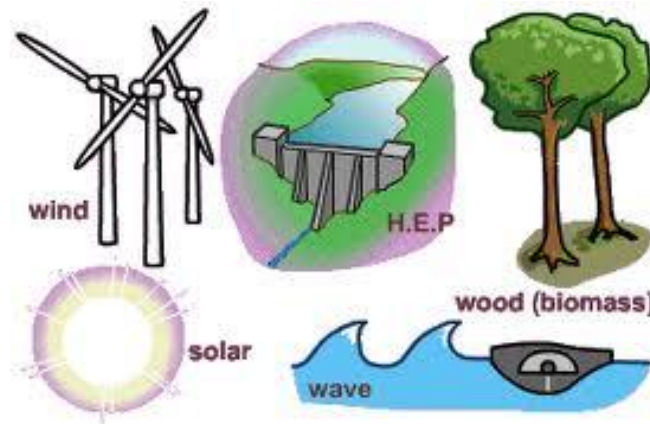


# 14. Estimate Activity Resources



## Definition

**Estimating the type and quantities of material, people, equipment or supplies required to perform each activity.**



Vedavit Project Solutions

# Estimate Activity Resources

**Knowledge Area : Project Time Management**

**Process Group : Planning Process Group**

## Input

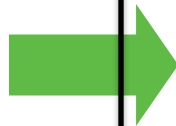
1. Activity list
2. Activity attributes
3. Resource calendars
4. Enterprise environmental factors
5. Organizational process assets

## Tool & Technique

1. Expert judgment
2. Alternatives analysis
3. Published estimating data
4. Bottom-up estimating
5. Project management software

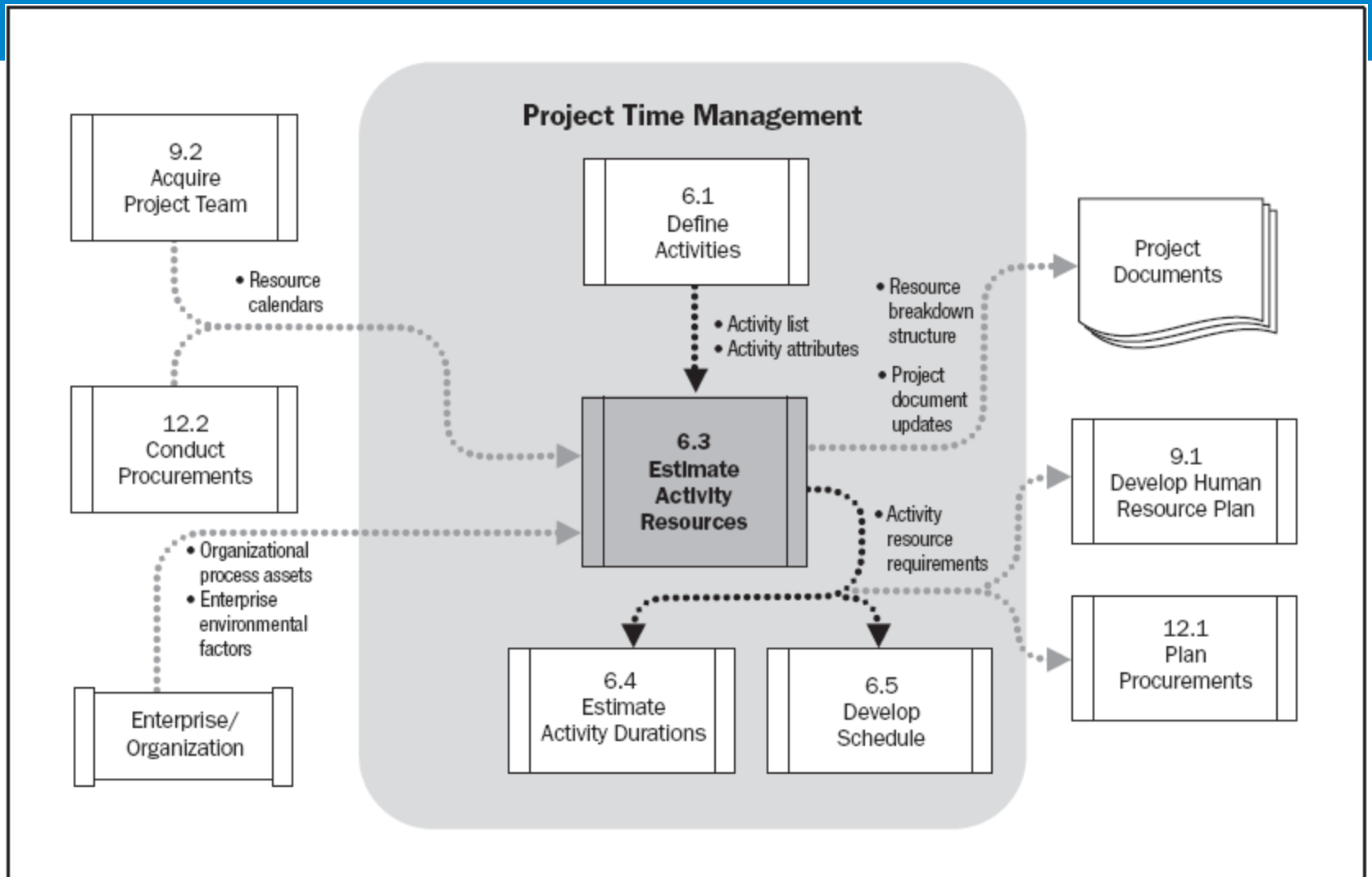
## Output

1. Activity resource requirements
2. Resource breakdown structure
3. Project management updates



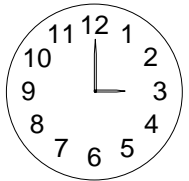
# Resource Breakdown Structure

Project ABC RBS												
Labor											Material	Expenses
PM (1)	Config Mgmt		Technical Leadership			Dev Team			Test Team			
	Config Mgr	Release Mgr	Arch (1)	UIExpert (1)	DBA (1)	Sr.Dev (4)	Jr.Dev (3)	TL (1)	Test Mgr	Tester (4)	Laptop (10 Units)	Procurement_Team
											Desktop (Units)	Systems_team
											Leaseline (2 Mbps)	Travel_Cost (3 People)
											Servers (2 Units)	Boarding_Loding_Cost (60 Days)
												HR



**Figure 6-9. Estimate Activity Resources Data Flow Diagram**

# Discussion/Exercise 14



**2 Minutes**

- **Estimate Activity Resources for previously sequenced activities of your project**

# 15. Estimate Activity Durations



## Definition

**Approximating the number of work periods needed to complete individual activities with estimated resources.**



# Estimate Activity Durations

**Knowledge Area : Project Time Management**

**Process Group : Planning Process Group**

## Input

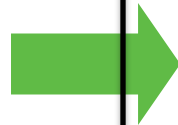
1. Activity list
2. Activity attributes
3. Activity resource requirements
4. Resource calendars
5. Project scope statement
6. Enterprise environmental factors
7. Organizational process assets

## Tool & Technique

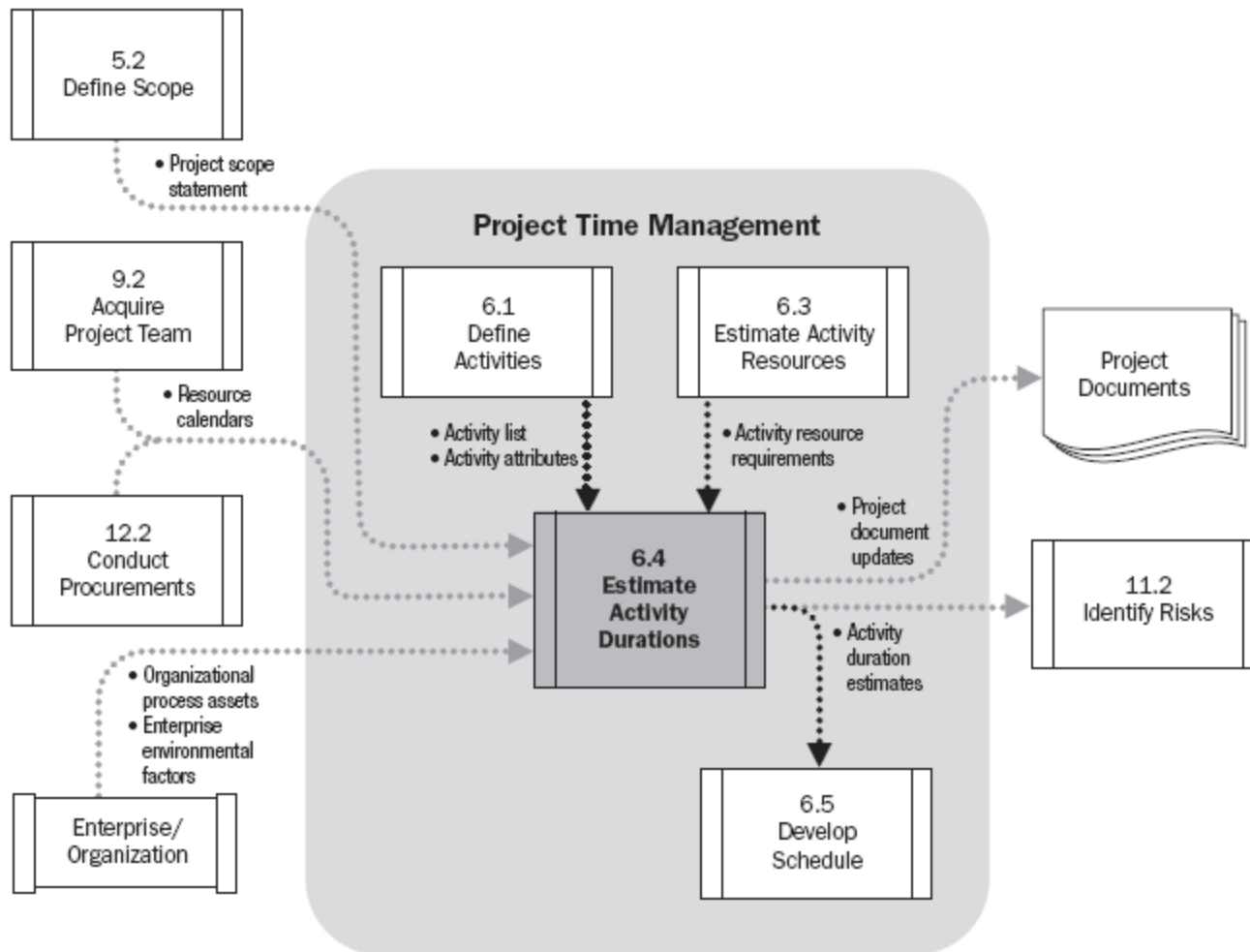
1. Expert judgment
2. Analogous estimating
3. Parametric estimating
4. Three-point estimates
5. Reserve analysis

## Output

1. Activity duration estimates
2. Project document updates





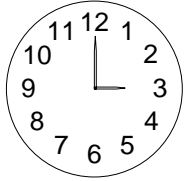


**Figure 6-11. Estimate Activity Durations Data Flow Diagram**

# PERT – Program Evaluation and Review Technique

- $\text{PERT Estimate} = (\text{Optimistic} + 4 \text{ Most Likely} + \text{Pessimistic})/6$
- $\text{Standard Deviation (using PERT)} = (\text{Pessimistic} - \text{Optimistic})/6$
- $\text{Variance (using PERT)} = ((\text{Pessimistic} - \text{Optimistic})/6)^2$

# Discussion/Exercise 15



**5 Minutes**

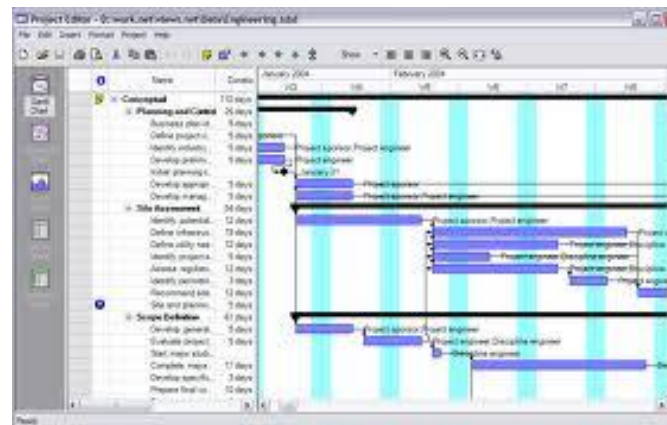
- **Estimate Activity Duration for activities where resources are identified**

# 16. Develop Schedule



## Definition

**Analyzing activity sequences, durations, resource requirements and schedule constraints to create the project schedule.**



# Develop Schedule

**Knowledge Area : Project Time Management**

**Process Group : Planning Process Group**

## Input

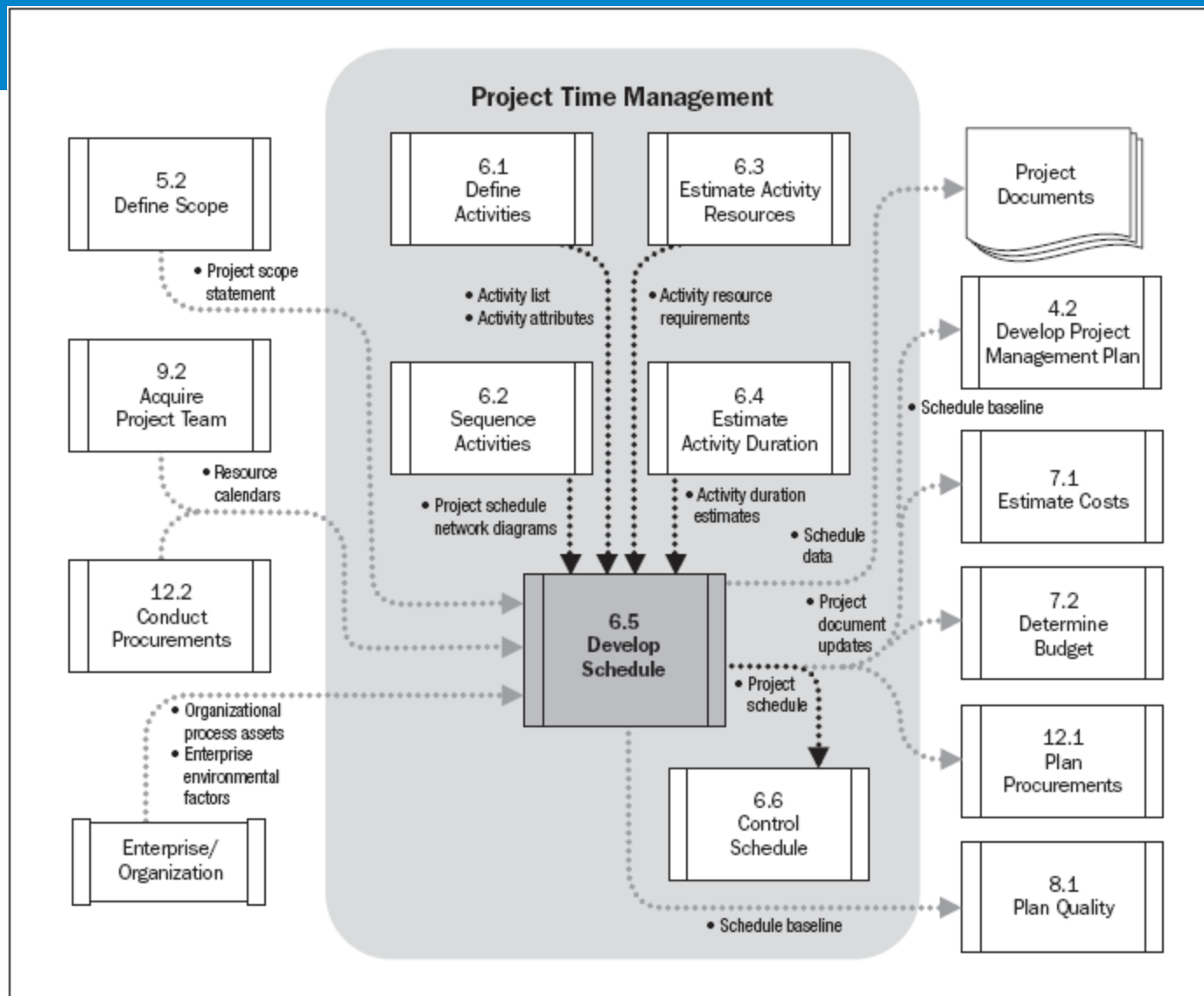
1. Activity list
2. Activity attributes
3. Project schedule network diagrams
4. Activity resource requirements
5. Resource calendars
6. Activity duration estimates
7. Project scope statement
8. Enterprise environmental factors
9. Organizational process assets

## Tool & Technique

1. Schedule network analysis
2. Critical path method
3. Critical chain method
4. Resource leveling
5. What-if scenario analysis
6. Applying leads and lags
7. Schedule compression
8. Scheduling tool

## Output

1. Project schedule
2. Schedule baseline
3. Schedule data
4. Project document updates

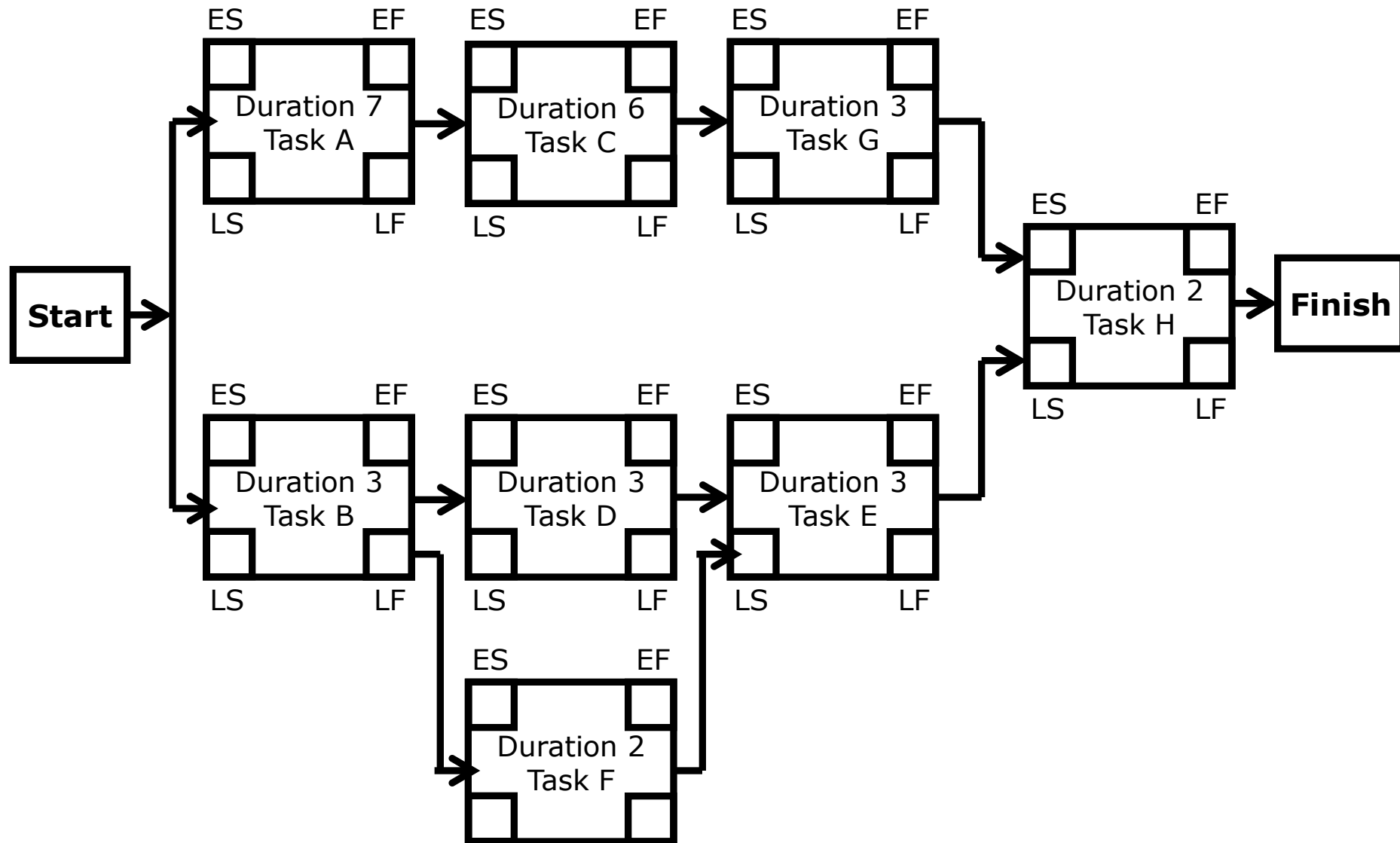


**Figure 6-13. Develop Schedule Data Flow Diagram**

# Critical Path Method

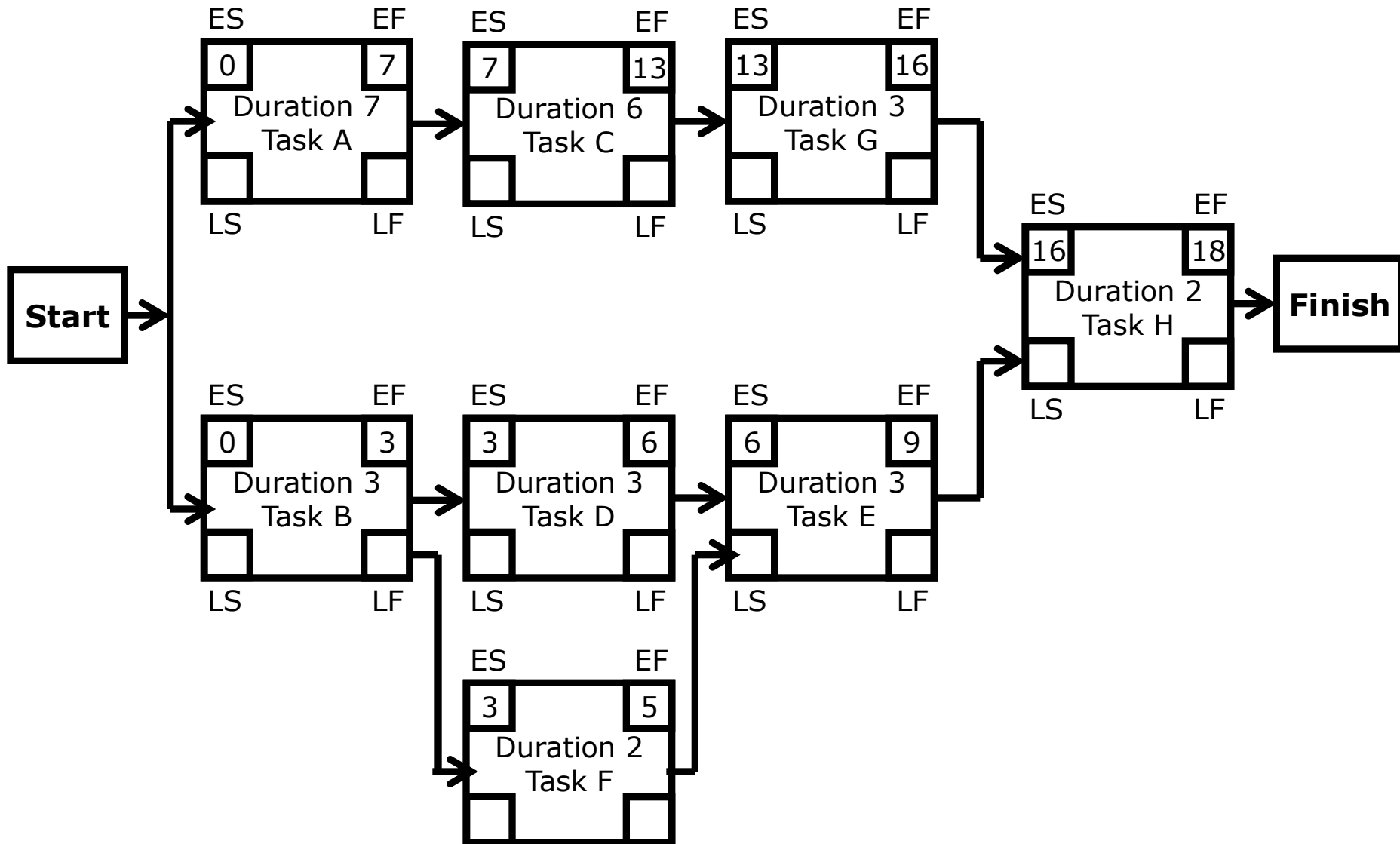
**Critical Path method is a planning technique that is used to demonstrate and view the chronological activities of a program or project, and identifies any possible timing risks and can be used to establish the least amount of time to complete a project.**

# Critical Path

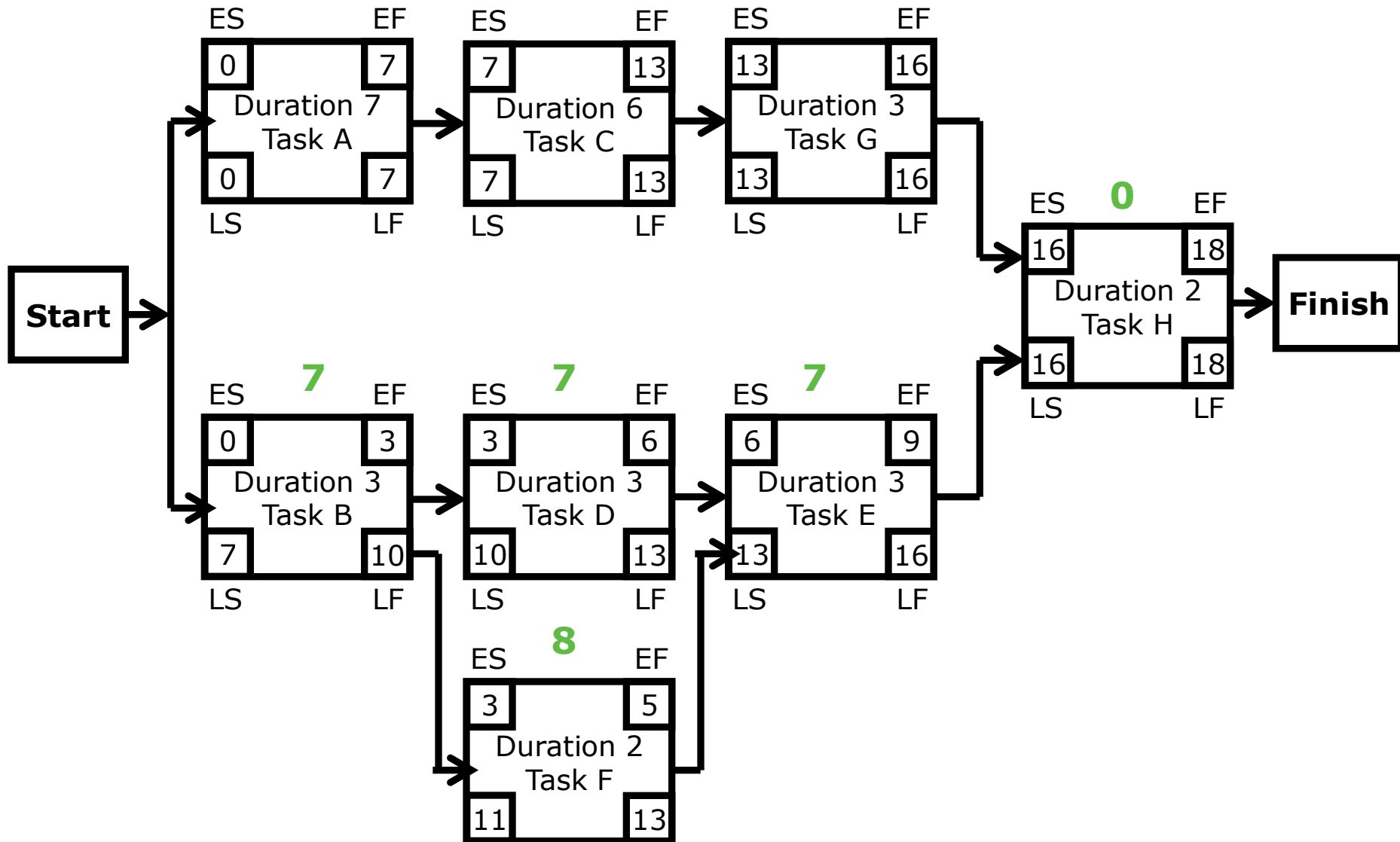




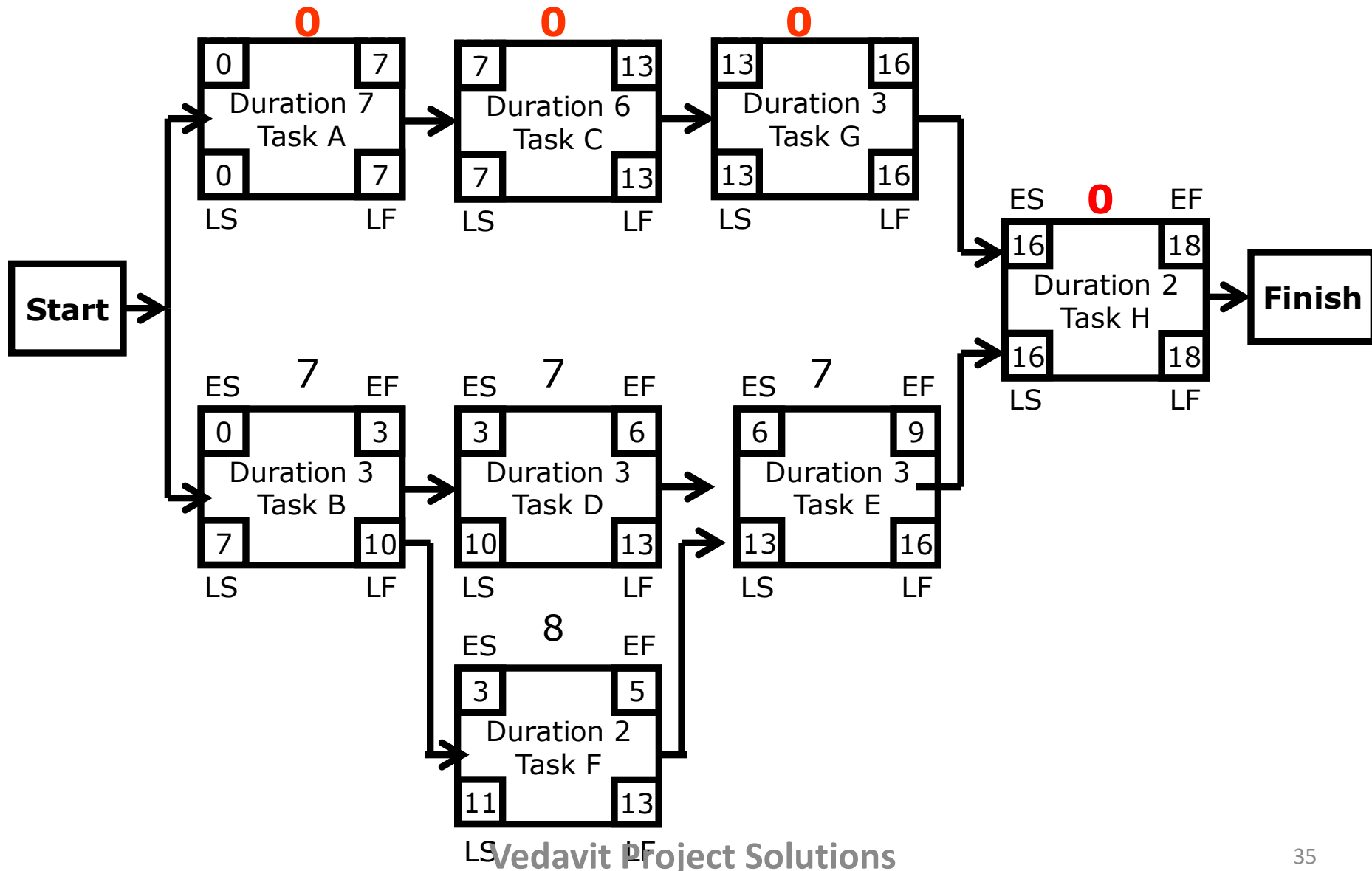
# Forward Pass – Early Start, Early Finish



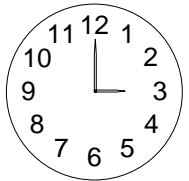
# Backward Pass – Late Start, Late Finish



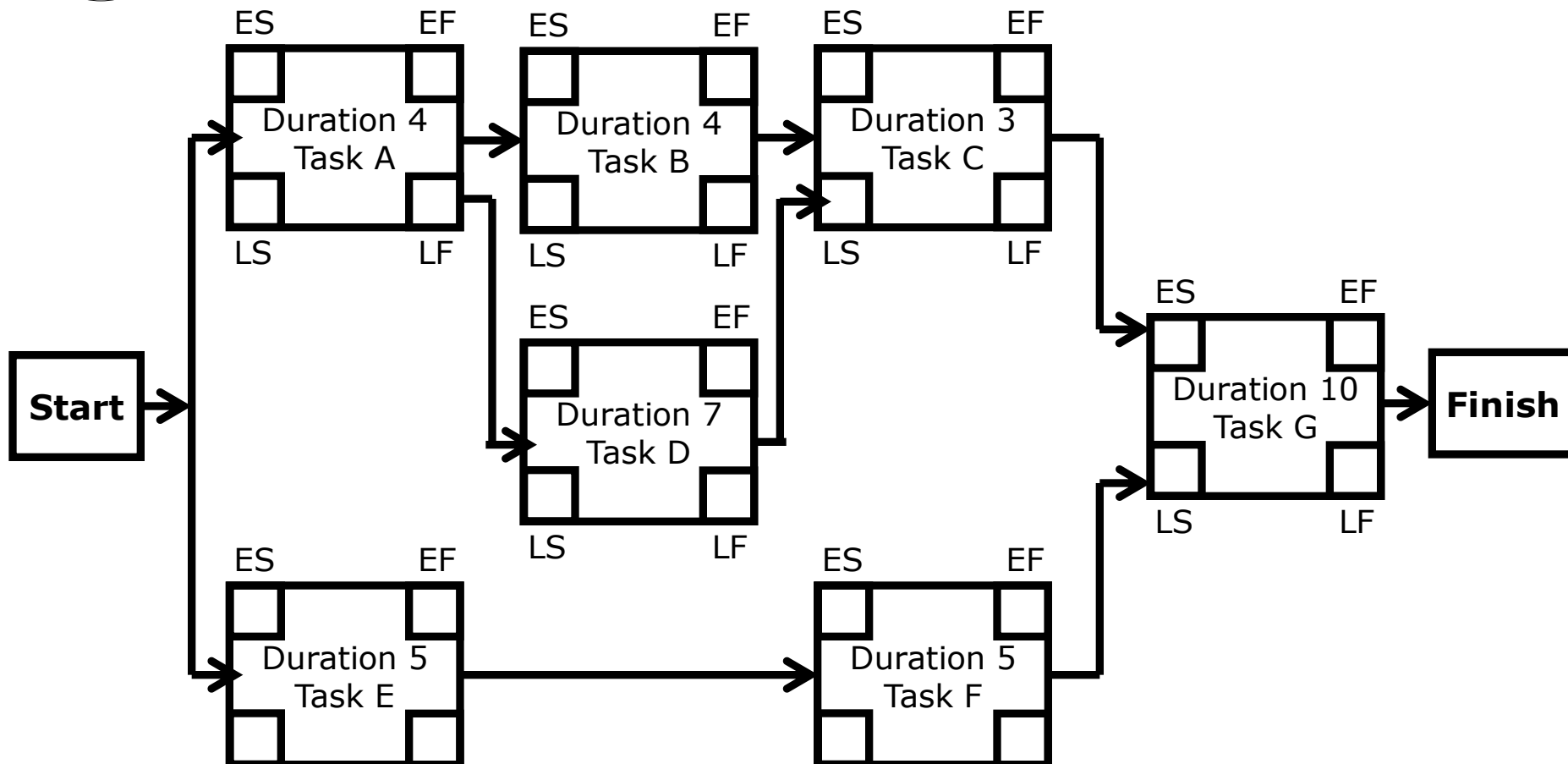
# Critical Path – Longest Path, Zero Float



# Discussion/Exercise-16

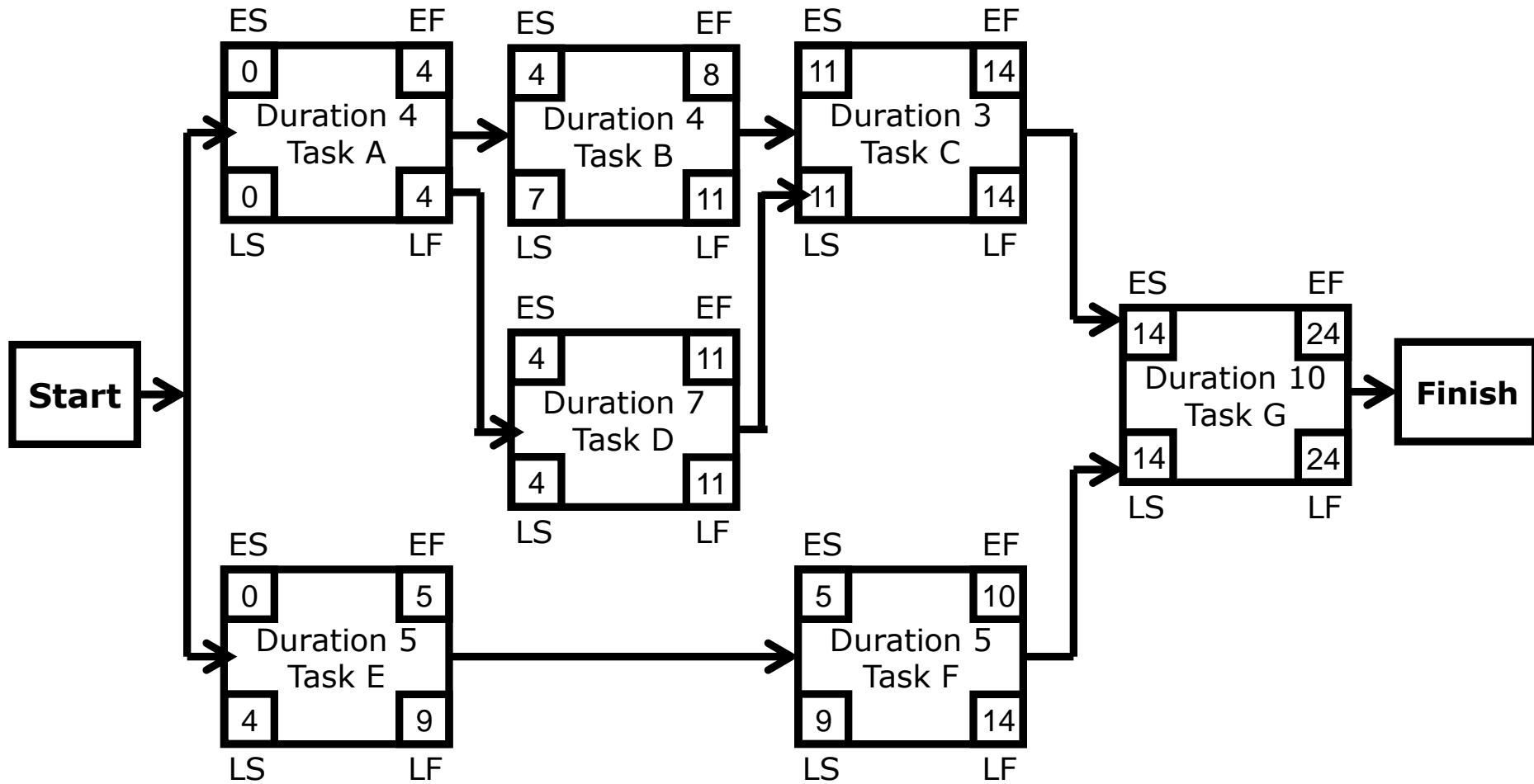


**5 Minutes**



# Network Exercise - solution

**Critical Path : ADCG**



# Facts/Tips for Critical Path

- Total Float is the amount of time the task can be delayed without delaying the project finish date.
- Free float is the amount of time a task can slip without delaying the early start of any task that immediately follows it
- It is possible that a zero float activity may not be on critical path
- Longest path & shortest time possible to complete the project
- A project can have multiple critical paths
- Difference between late and early is float
- Positive float (the activity can wait to start even after previous activity finishes)
- Negative float (the activity must start before previous finishes)
- Zero float (the activity must immediately start after the finish of previous one)
- Crashing activities to shorten the overall duration of project
- Fast-tracking activities to shorten the overall duration of project
- Be cautious that non-critical activity is not being delayed more than the allowed free float
- Take care of sub-critical path or non-critical path
- Manage critical path resources very closely
- Do not overload critical path activity resources
- Avoid multitasking for resources working on critical path activities

# Benefits of PERT/CPM

It Provides following information

- Expected Project completion time
- Probability of completion before a specified date
- The critical path activities that directly impact the completion time
- The activities that have slack time and that can lend resources to critical path activities
- Activity start and end dates

# 17. Control Schedule



## Definition

**Monitoring the status of the project to update project progress and manage changes to the schedule baseline**





# Control Schedule

**Knowledge Area : Project Time Management**

**Process Group : Monitoring & Controlling Process Group**

## Input

1. Project management plan
2. Project schedule
3. Work performance information
4. Organizational process assets

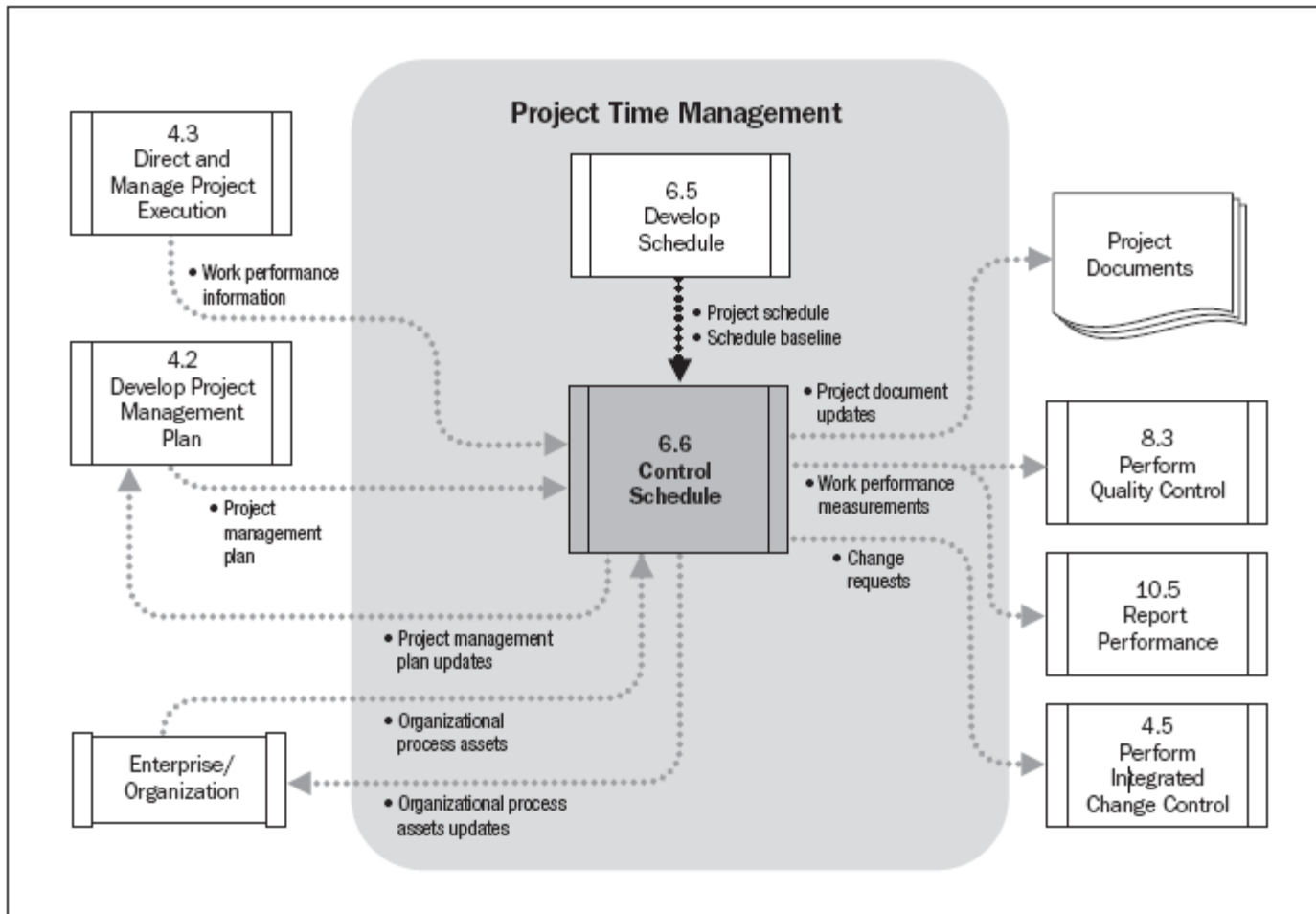
## Tool & Technique

1. Performance reviews
2. Variance analysis
3. Project management software
4. Resource leveling
5. What-if scenario analysis
6. Adjusting leads and lags
7. Schedule compression
8. Scheduling tool

## Output

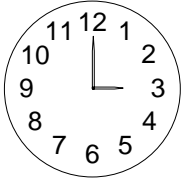
1. Work performance measurements
2. Organizational process assets updates
3. Change requests
4. Project management plan updates
5. Project document updates





**Figure 6-16. Control Schedule Data Flow Diagram**

# Discussion/Exercise 17



**5 Minutes**

- **Write work performance measures and their values of your project with respect to Schedule Management**

# Questions & Discussions !