Aim: To prepare GANTT chart for the project.

Theory:

A Gantt chart, commonly used in project management, is one of the most popular and useful ways of showing activities (tasks or events) displayed against time. On the left of the chart is a list of the activities and along the top is a suitable time scale. Each activity is represented by a bar; the position and length of the bar reflects the start date, duration and end date of the activity. This allows you to see at a glance:

- What the various activities are
- When each activity begins and ends
- How long each activity is scheduled to last
- Where activities overlap with other activities, and by how much
- The start and end date of the whole project

To summarize, a Gantt chart shows you what has to be done (the activities) and when (the schedule).
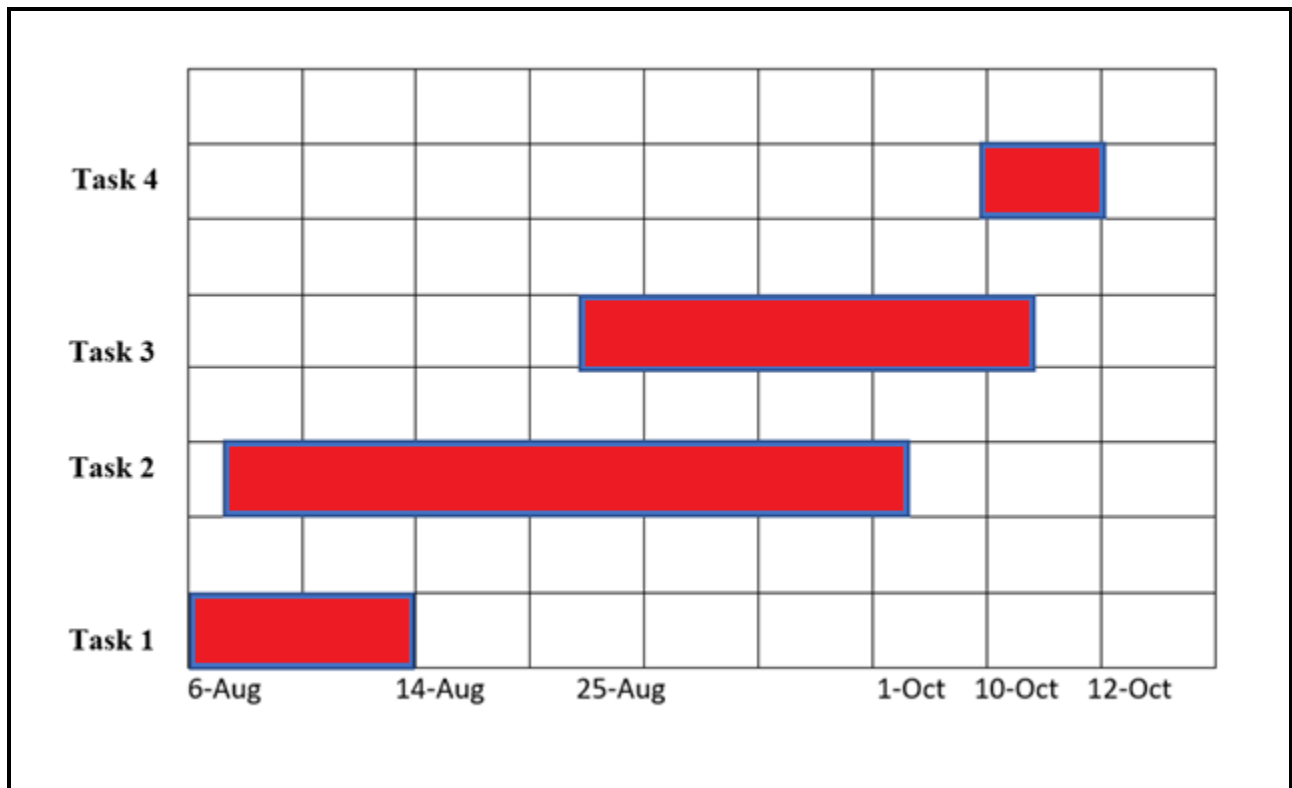
Gantt charts are most commonly used for tracking project schedules. For this it is useful to be able to show additional information about the various tasks or phases of the project, for example how the tasks relate to each other, how far each task has progressed, what resources are being used for each task and so on.

Example:

In the following example there are seven tasks, labeled A through G. Some tasks can be done concurrently (A and B) while others cannot be done until their predecessor task is complete (C cannot begin until A is complete). Additionally, each task has three time estimates: the optimistic time estimate (O), the most likely or normal time estimate (M), and the pessimistic time estimate (P). The expected time (T_E) is estimated using the beta probability distribution for the time estimates, using the formula $(O + 4M + P) \div 6$.

Once this step is complete, one can draw a Gantt chart

Activity Name	Start Date	End Date	Duration
Task one	06-08-2018	14-08-2018	8
Task two	08-08-2018	01-09-2018	24
Task three	25-08-2018	10-09-2018	16
Task four	05-09-2018	12-09-2018	7

Conclusion:

Thus Gantt chart illustrates the start and finish dates of the terminal elements and summary elements of a project.