Friday - Network plannin

Class	Eng 67
Created	@Jun 19, 2020 10:23 AM
Materials	
Reviewed	☐
Type	Office Misc

Network diagrams

The steps required to plan a project:

1. Task Breakdown
2. Estimation
3. Logical dependencies
4. Network Diagram
5. Gantt Chart

3. Logical Dependencies Precedence Table

1. Task Breakdown
2. Estimation
3. **Logical Dependencies**
4. Network Diagram
5. Gantt Chart

Activity	Predecessor
A	
B	A
C	A
D	C
E	B
F	D/E

We know that each task has a dependency so we can start mapping it out in a table.
This creates an easy visual reference of activities that must finish before another can start.

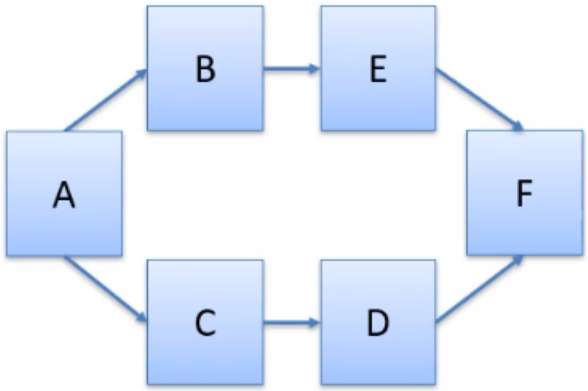
SPARTA GLOBAL

4. Network Diagram

1. Task Breakdown
2. Estimation
3. Logical Dependencies
4. **Network Diagram**
5. Gantt Chart

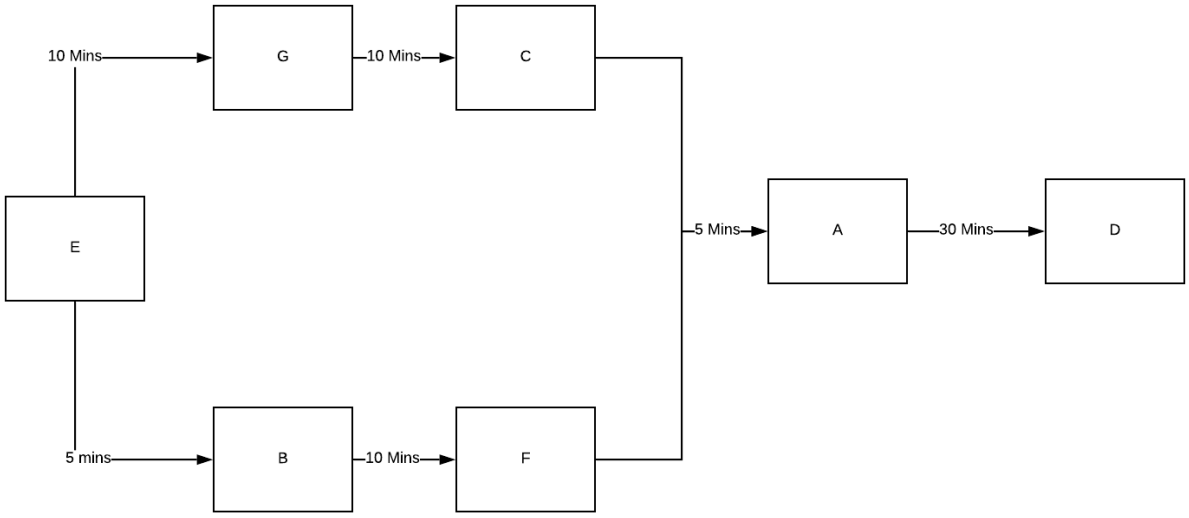
The Precedence table is converted into a simple diagram that illustrates what needs to be done in order.

Activity	Predecessor
A	
B	A
C	A
D	C
E	B
F	D/E



SPARTA GLOBAL

IF THERE ARE TWO STARTING POINTS, THEN INCLUDE A ZEROETH NODE AS PREDECESSORS FOR THE START NODES



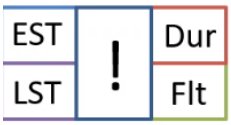
Activity	Predecessor	Duration
A	C, F	5 Mins
B	E	5 Mins
C	G	10 Mins
D	A	30 Mins
E	-	2 Mins
F	B	10 Mins
G	E	10 Mins

ACTIVITY ON NODE

AoN

1. Task Breakdown
2. Estimation
3. Logical Dependencies
4. **Network Diagram**
5. Gantt Chart

These make up the AoN, they help estimate time



EST **Earliest Start**

LST **Latest Start**

Flt **Float**

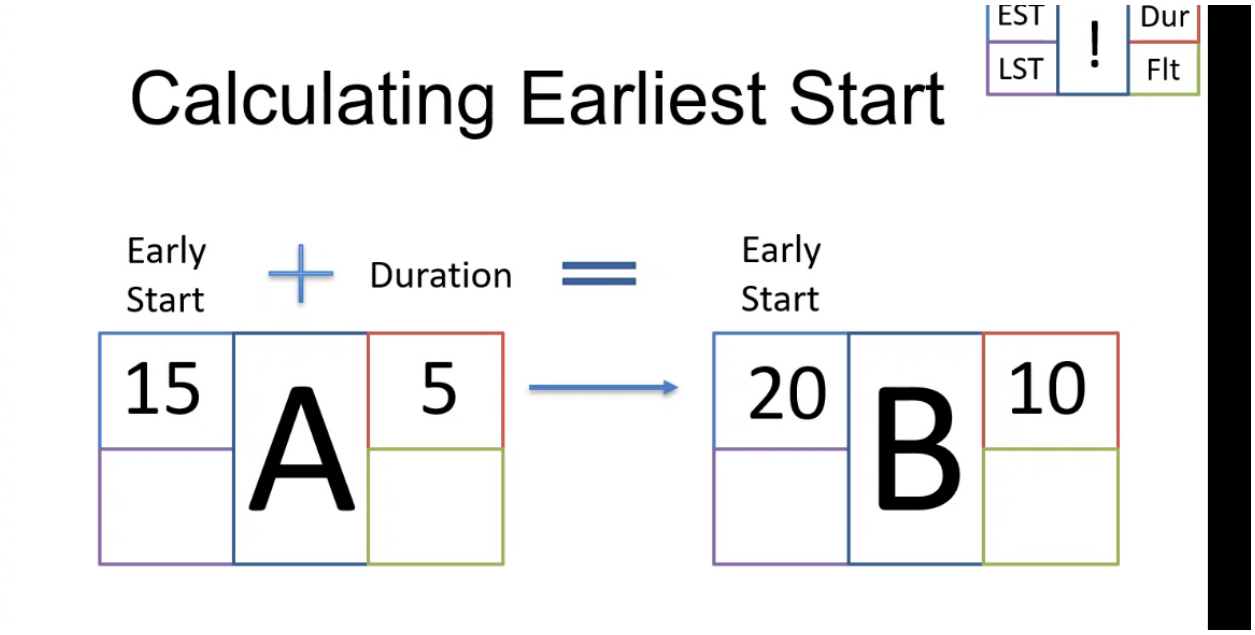
Dur **Duration**

! **Task**

Float - the amount of time that a task can be delayed without causing a delay to subsequent task

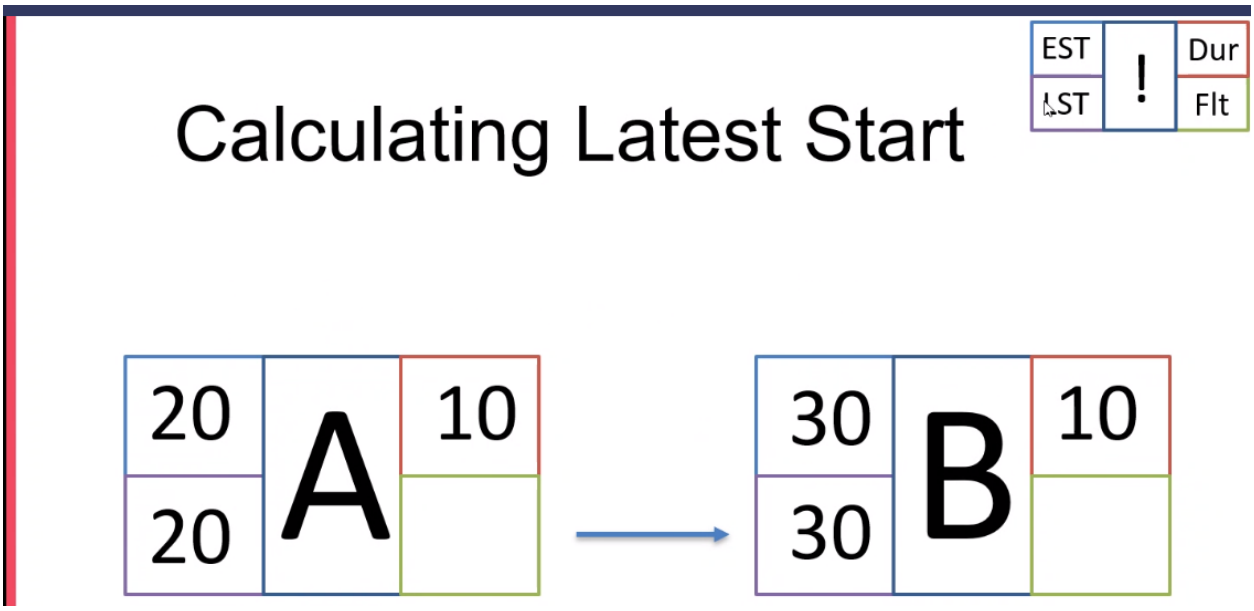
Duration - How long it takes

EST(A) + DUR(A) = EST(B) (GOES FROM LEFT TO RIGHT)



Latest start(A) = Latest Start(B) - Duration(A)

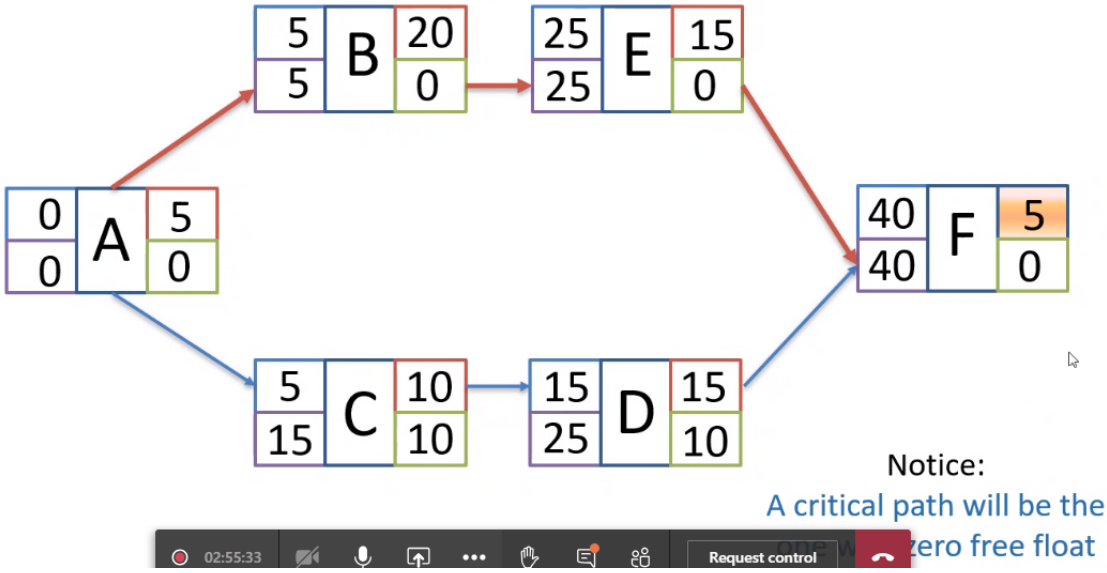
for the last node, the earliest and last start



EST(A) - LST(A) = FLOAT(A)

Critical Path

It is the longest path through the network - gives you a logical estimate on project length.



Notice:

A critical path will be the

zero free float

Rules

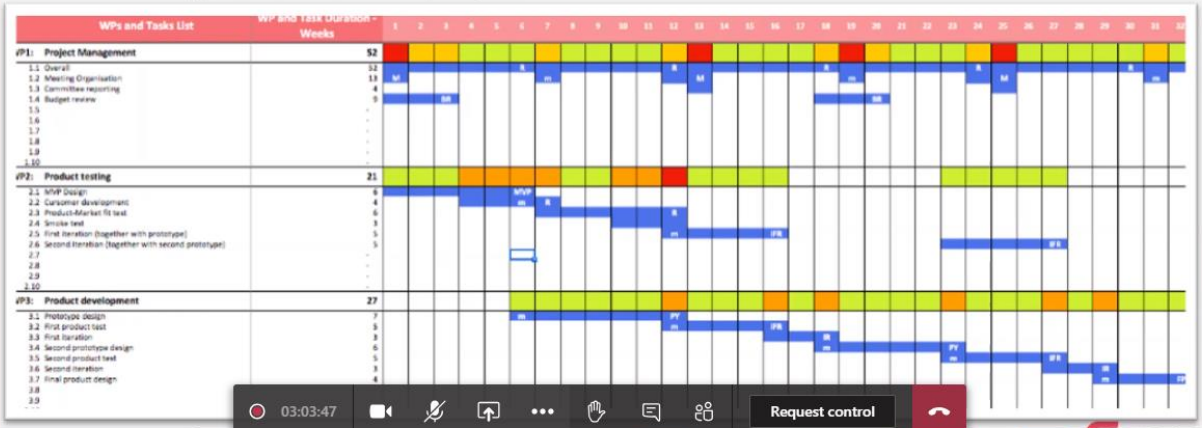
3. Logical Dependencies
4. **Network Diagram**
5. Gantt Chart

- *Network Diagrams* flow from left to right
- Communication - It's important to make it easily readable – this is to prove your thought processes to other people.
- There can be more than one critical path
- Arrows *can* cross over each other without any impact
- Looping is not allowed
- Conditional statements are not allowed – the network diagram is NOT a decision tree
- *Activities* can only occur once on a Network Diagram
- **Earliest Start** of the last activity should **always equal** the **Latest Finish**
- When there are multiple starts, a common start node can be used to indicate a clear project beginning on the network. Similarly, a single project end node can be used to indicate a clear ending

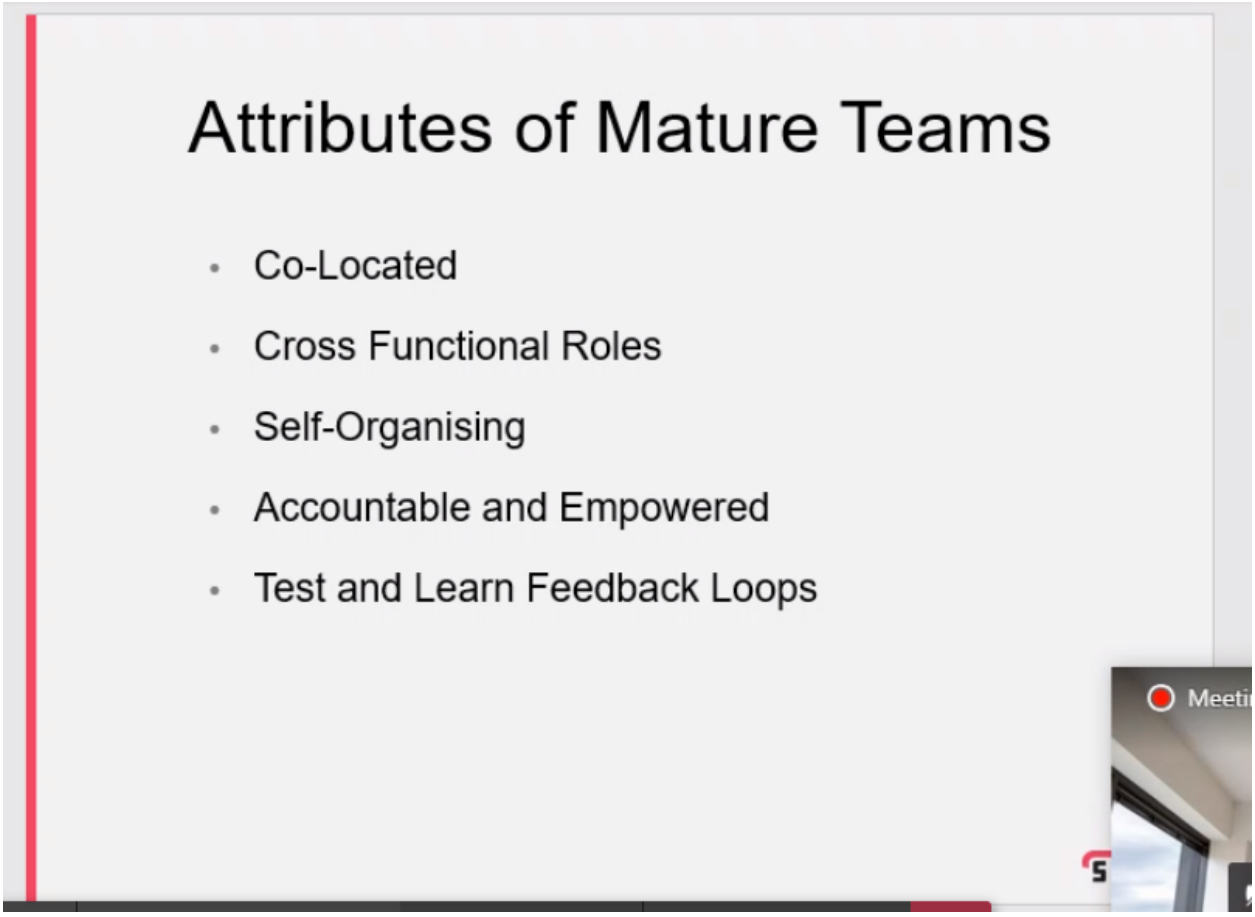
5. Gantt Chart

1. Task Breakdown
2. Estimation
3. Logical Dependencies
4. Network Diagram
5. **Gantt Chart**

- The collected information can be inserted into a Gantt Chart enabling you to:
  - Understand and control project schedules
  - Communicate and present project information
  - Organise work and people



WORKING IN A TEAM - AFTERNOON SESSIONS

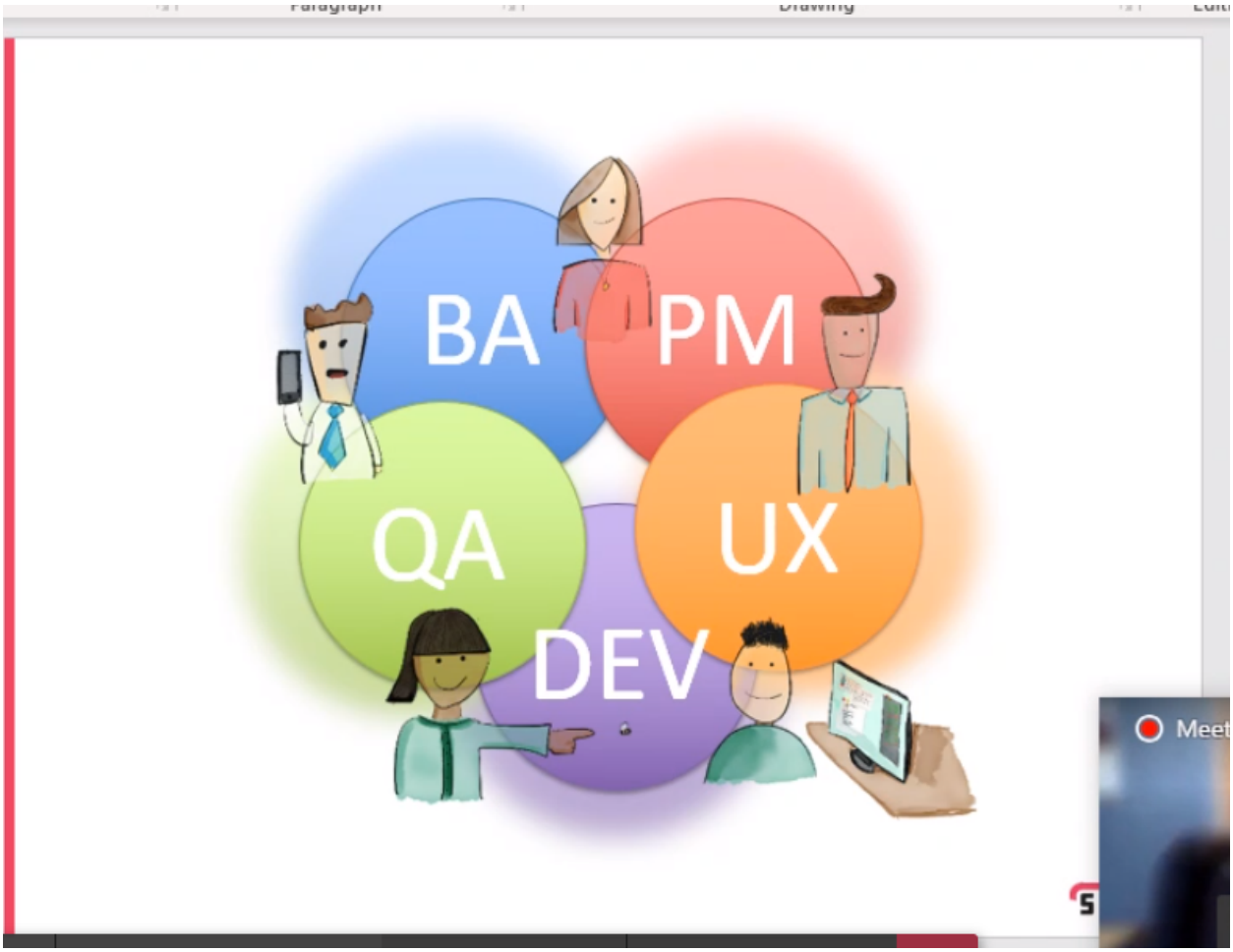


DEVOPS IS THE BRIDGE BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS TEAMS

WE ARE CROSS FUNCTIONAL

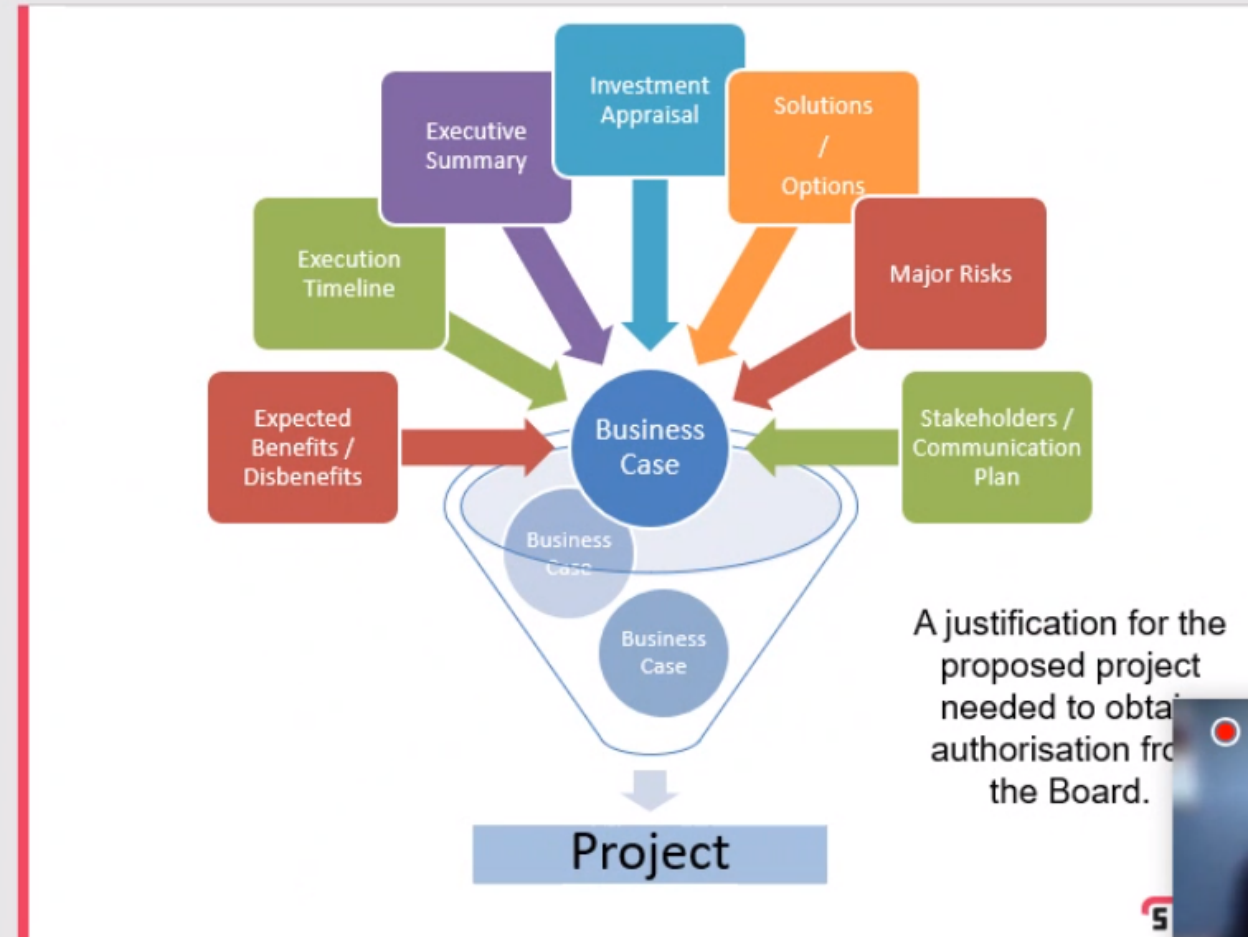
Self organising - product backlog is given, then the team can decide without a line manger telling people what to do

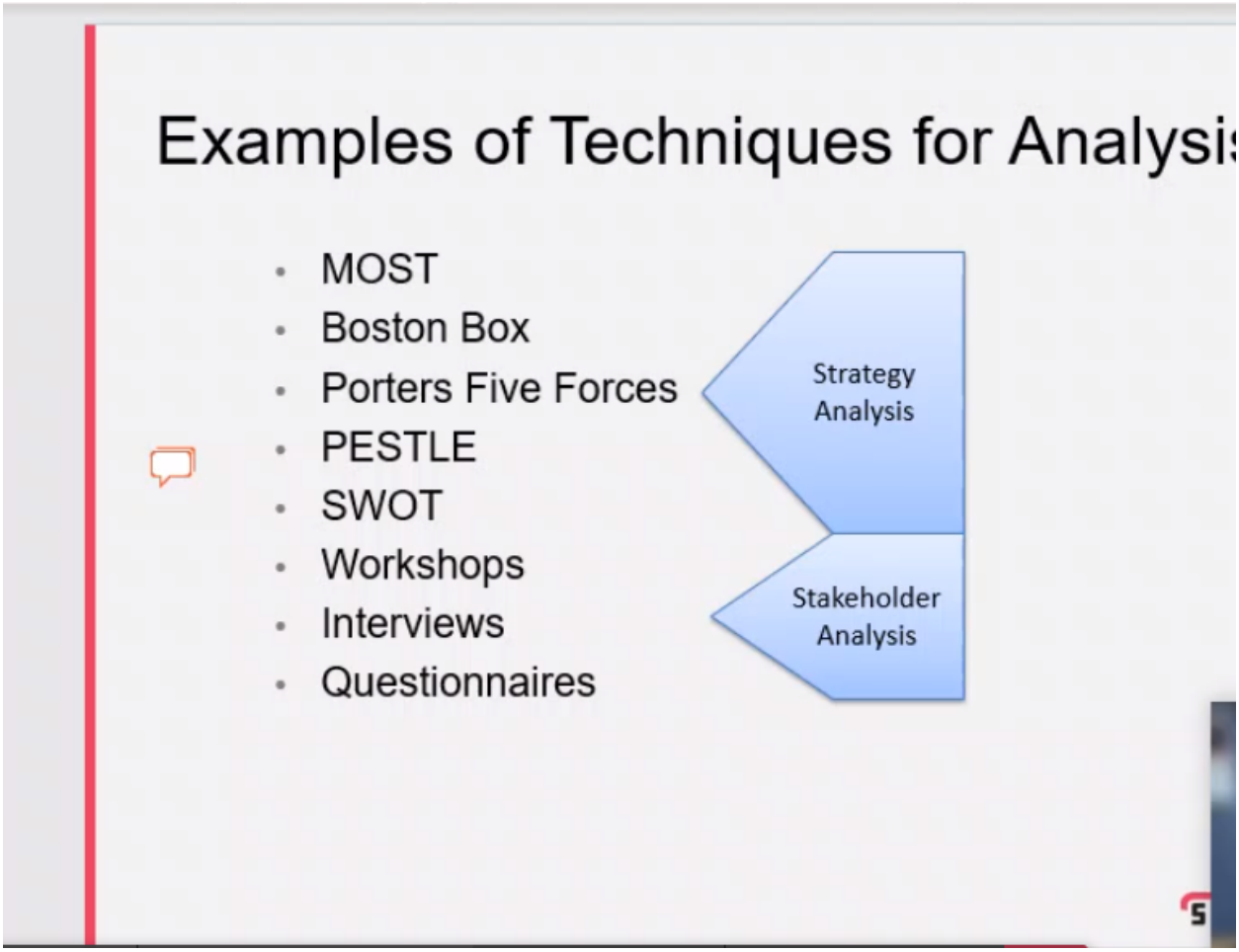
test and learn - agile, there fore an iterative approach. Th event linked to this is the scrum recap(paraphrased)



- BA - Business Analyst
- PM - Porject Manager
- UX - User experience - maybe building interfacce for front end
- DEV - Developers
- QA - Quality Assurance


Projects are difficult
Create a POSITIVE atmosphere
Manage conflict INTELLIGENTLY
Have open and clear COMMUNICATION
RESPECT all of your peers
Become TRUSTWORTHY
Meeting


Investment Appraisal
Executive Summary
Solutions / Options
Execution Timeline
Major Risks
Expected Benefits / Disbenefits
Business Case
Stakeholders / Communication Plan
Business Case
Business Case
Project
A justification for the proposed project needed to obta
authorisation fr
the Board.



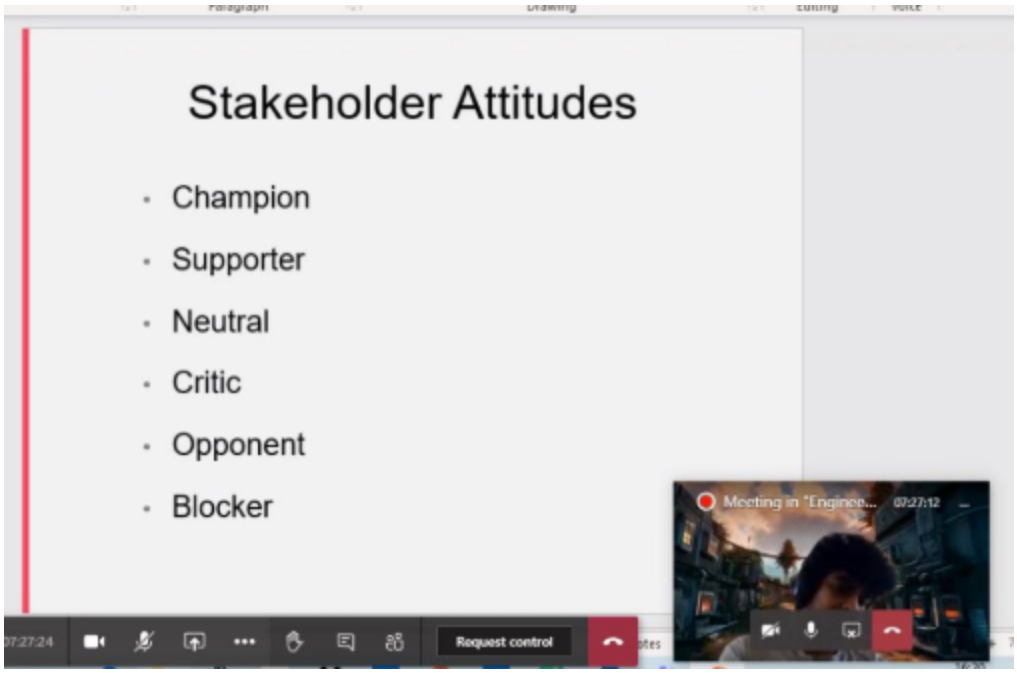
Business Studies

Risk:

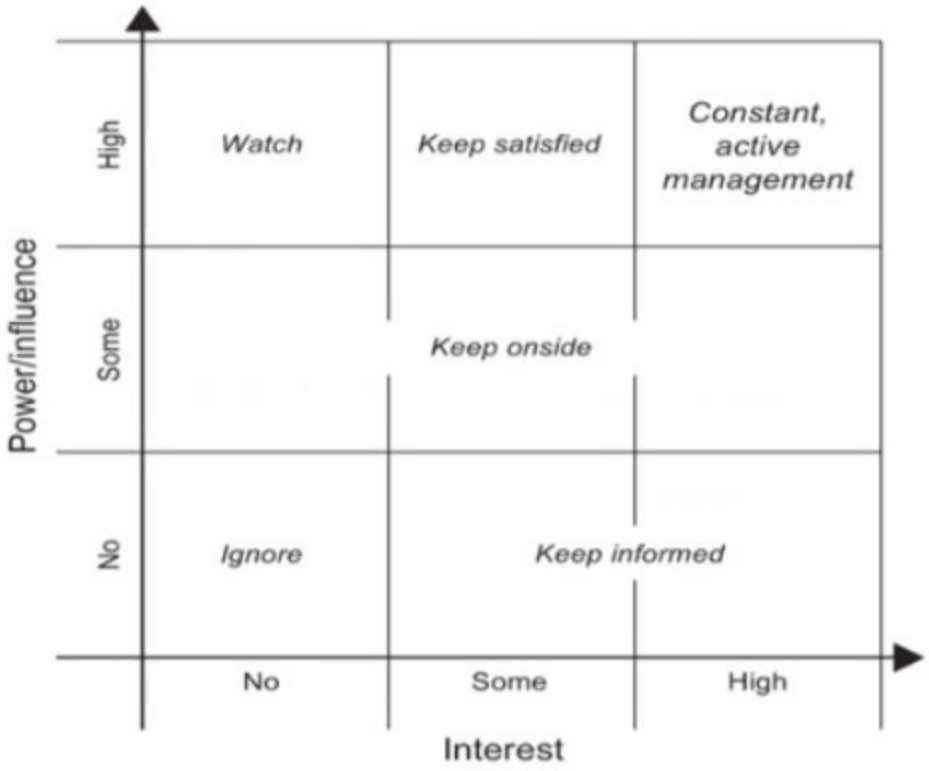
Risk Identification Tools

Type	Strength	Weakness
Brainstorming	Aids communication Promotes Originality/creativity Introduces the Unexpected Uses the Whole Team	Hard to get the right people together Needs strong facilitator Easily Side-tracked Poor Risk Description
Prompt List	Captures Experience Ensures Complete Coverage Generates focused controlled responses	Limits creativity/excludes original thought Can become long and unwieldy Can miss project specific risks
Delphi	Harnesses expertise of experts Can be done remotely Produces Consensus	Depends on identifying appropriate experts Can take a lot of time Requires firm facilitation
SWOT	More focus on both opportunity and threat Includes positive aspects to motivate team	Time consuming Strength/weakness not always to risk process Needs a good facilitator
Previous Experience	Specific experience Actual Events Simple	Individual Can be subjective Might miss generic risks

A stakeholder can be anyone that could have an impact on the project


Stakeholder Attitudes
Champion
Supporter
Neutral
Critic
Opponent
Blocker
Request control

Power / Interest Grid



Definition of done - acceptance criteria