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EVM Answer

month	K$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Prog	EV	AC
preparation	600	300	300										100%	600	600
Design	1200			400	400	400							100%	1200	1400
implementation	400						200	200					50%	200	200
Testing	1200						400	400	400				33,3%	400	500
Deployment	300									100	100	100	0%	0	0
BAC	3700														2700
													64,86%	2400	

CV = EV - AC Planned Value SV = EV - PV

EV	PV	SV
0	600	0
-200	1200	0
0	400	-200
-100	800	-400
0	0	0
-300	3000	-600

(Conclusion)

① EV (earned value) is the percent of the total budget actually completed at a point in a given time it is also known as the budgeted cost of work performed in this case the precant of the total budgeted in this point is = 64.86% * 3700 = 2400

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and we conclude that the value gained to this point is 2400

2- when we calculate the Actuall Cost to this point is 2700 and when subtracting the earned value from Actuall cost the conclusion was a Loss 300 k $

Cost variance; CV = Ev - Ac = 2400 - 2700
= - 300 k $

3-

the next step we calc the planned value (Pv) is the budgeted cost for the work schduled or budgeted cost of work scheduled is
600 + 1200 + 400 + 800 = 3000 k $

4- after calculate the planned value now we can calc the schedule variance; SV = Ev - Pv
schdule variance; SV = 2400 - 3000 = - 600
This means that I'am behind schedule while he is talking 600 k $ and 600 represents a month's delay from the schedule

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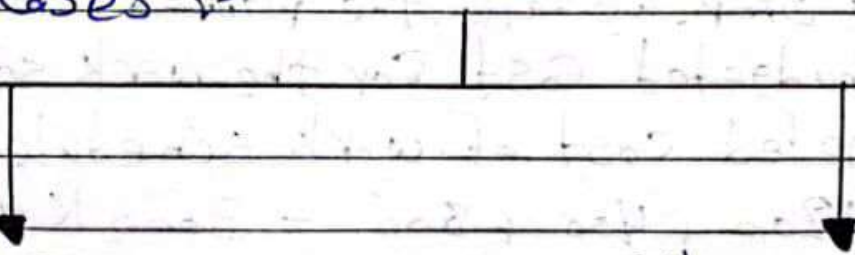
- in the end we can say the project is over budget by 300 K $ and Delay by 600 K $ Equivalent to one month in addition the
Cost performance index = 2400 / 2700 = 88.89 %
and the schedule performance index =
2400 / 3000 = 80 %
Now we can say that we are Late by how much 20 % From project schedule

Now we can expect the end of project depending on to cases :-



the best Case

Estimate at completion
(EAC) = ~~BAC/CPI~~
= AC + BAC - EV.
2700 + 3700 - 2400
= 4000 K $

the worst Case

Estimate at completion
(EAC) = BAC / CPI
= 3700 / 88.89 %
= 4162 K $