	Example:
	System spesification: motor must provide sufficient thrust
	System requirement: motor mu be > 88 km thrust
	Here the form the course of th
-	# 5 Planning fundamentals.
	Carring of 1975 Julyania -
	Project Plan:
	1. Scope Statement, Charter, SON 8. Risk plan
	2. Detailed Requirements 9. Work Review plan
	3. Project or ganization & responsibilities 10. Testing plan
	4) Detailed work definition (WBS) 11. Change control plan
3	5) Derailed schedule with milestones. 12. Documentation plan
	6. Project budget (13) Procurement plan
	7. Quality plan 14. Implemention plan.
	· Los in pagasina statif ·
	1. Scope, Charter, SOW
	* Drie with the Steel and conjugations - send high tener activities given
	Purpose: provide a broad description of master plan
	Describes the breadth of project, areas to be covered, and deliverables
	Includes: · Objectives (contractor view) · Milestanos
-17]	· Requirements and about the Limits & exclusions.
-	· Deliverables of Mon of bottom and something
	SOW: Statement of work, scope document for contracted projects
	2 types: SOW in master plant to with the work.
	SALVES SA
	turinisees dén * describées des *
	SOW & CSOW must contain the same information and requirements
3	Requiremensts for every end-item task must be clear enough that parties can
	Sign-off acceptance.
-	81692
	Suggestions: Never use passive terminology "should" "try to"
	· Categorize specifications applicable to entire project seperate from parts
	Hold meetings with customer to review clasity and completeness
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Charter: scope document internal projects	Children Colo
issued by senior management to legitimize	project
pm authority to iniale work and apply i	
includes: · Background	
· Objectives ·	
	Project team
	Risk
	Management plan.
Carsinative	Transperse
*4. Work definition (WBS) *	
MA. MOTE GEFINICION (MOO)	A STATE OF THE STA
Dista line in intermed defeat books . P.	
Divide the project into well defined tasks - Pr	V
	Sudget
	Risk managment.
→ C1	
→ Start with the SOW and requirements → 5-10	
needed results	Source of the second of the se
Question: What is invalved here, what	
if difficult to answer - break down furth	
- Continue until all tasks are well defined.	
Well difined task is called a work packet	age world
· Sow & requirements	responsibilities
· clear definition of work	deliverables
· time estimates	168 auras
· cost estimates	risk assesment
cult the couse into take and requirements	
Creating a WBS: • Project team	
 Multiple teams 	
• Experts.	
the state of the second	
Two approaches: • End-item Sub-system Ap	proach
· Process Step approach.	
The state of the s	

		e			c c waited			
	(Banquet)				Software development			
		Cumbs	Staff	A-1	1	shops T.		
	Dinner Henu	Guest list		Analysis	→ design —	- Construct -	- lest	
		invites	Shappers	dollar usak	16 16 16	4		
	- Shapping	Name tags	- Cooks	define user >	tech design	quality	design	
	- Cooking - Serving	Special needs	Cleaners.	42. 421 32 11	311111			
1	1 5001119	The opening of the op	CHEW UES.	application	prof PSS	Logical		
3				architecture	Plow	daltabase		
	• Fuo	ru look lunak anak		unique idea	aki Cias			
	Lue	ry task work packet	age has o	unique ide	neifiet.	- (
	Total	as had Plansia	d Carlo	0 KA				
3		grated Planning			``	A		
	1.	FM Subcontracto						
		Work pages in each					aus praises	
		3. Work packages are the basis for budgets & schedules						
	4. The project organization are formed around work parakages. 5. Project is directled by directing people working on work parakages							
							<u>'S</u>	
	•	· Project control	s exercised	through con	trol of work	packages		
	2 Perio	1 00 - 1111			<u> </u>			
3	3. 11018	d Responsibility			4	- 4		
	• 0 .				(1)	7	Λ	
	reople	responsible for area	e in a project	are docum	ented in Ke	spansibilty M	latrix	
	Je R	:1:1::. M						
		ibility Matrix: *						
	_	reach task show		,				
		events later confl				`		
		Every task is acco				cracks)		
3		Each responsibility	represents	mulual oc	reament			
	Ο.	f		n . 0				
		mary lead			sponsible	S Calendary	-	
3		ondary			Accountable			
		otification required			Consult			
	A: ag	oproval required		will I to the	in form.	1 100//		
				2,171	a to remin	s 1 s		
							Typo	

	5
5. Scheduling	
T	
and an includes:	
List of tasks (work packages)	
For each task on the second of	
duration inputs, preconditions	
resources required · logical sequencing	
Second at the second	
Predecessor: a task that must be compreted before	
another task can start.	2
A & B are predecessors to C	- 5
	,
* Gantt Chart	
a way and many as worked Scheduling tool was a decrease many and a some a social will	
seluberan is declared in second are one enjoying or has	
Activity Predecessor Time	
20 Acadeg view me pair or began produced to the part of	
Base the state of the latter of the state of	
с в з	
D B I	
E C ₁ D 2	
xmoMF widismong En bour 3 mon	_
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	
· Dotted lines show predecessor relationship	
· x-axis - time incl time off for weekends/holidays	=
Pro: easy to construct understand	
· Con: does not indicate relationship among tasks	. •
· Good for displaying schedules	
Line of balance	
and objects of the construction of the constru	
· Also called linear scheduling method, sloping bar chart, linear sloping method	ad =
· Used in projects that require number of identical units, each unit involves	
a number of steps.	
- Orcho.	

3	Nedarkone s alendad yezaren enilako 68 4 41
	· Enables tracking progress of these units
	1. Eq. 1 Eq. (10A)
	* Advantages: · Rates of progress is shown
3	Repetitive work, problem areas are spotted
	Helpful allocation of resources.
	· Helpful in determining minimum buffer size
3	· Simplicity of illustrating work schedule.
1	Athania pinak
j	* Disadvantages: • useful, for repetitive work
	• Otherwis less or not repetitive.
1	
	Look at the example in the book!
<u> </u>	
1	* Procurement management *
3	
3	Planning, budgeting, scheduling and control of procured good, work services.
3	· Accurius for simplicity among adjuly finishes its prodecessor equits
	1. Equipment, moverious or components designed provided by vendors
	2. Off the shelf equipment components
-17	3.00 Bulk materials to an oil provider and the place
	4. Consumables or loose tools
	5. Equipment not already owned
3	6. Administrative equipment not already owned.
	· involves decisions about which items are to be designed/built/provided
4	and which to be procured
3	happens during WBS process
	· Contracting with suppliers subcontractors often through RFP / prosal
3	Integrating produced GMS into project life cycle and project plan
	· Logistics - transport storage of materials
	- timely delivery of materials
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