

# Planning and Scheduling Projects: Getting Ready For The PSP Exam



# Course Instructor

## Bassam Samman, PMP, PSP, EVP, CRA

- Mr. Bassam Samman, PMP, PSP, EVP, CRA is a Project Management Consultant with a 26-year service record, who has provided project management consulting services for more than 40 organizations in different sectors including Government, Construction, Engineering, Oil and Gas, Petrochemical, Shipbuilding, Information Technology and New Product Development.
- Mr. Samman is thoroughly experienced in complete project management including project management control systems, computerized PCS software, risk analysis, site management, claims analysis and prevention and alternative dispute resolution.
- Mr. Samman is a Civil Engineer, Kuwait University with a Masters Degree in Engineering Administration from the George Washington University. He is a certified Project Management Professional (PMP) and a certified Planning and Scheduling Professional (PSP) and a Certified Earned Value Professional (EVP). He is a founding member of the Project Management Institute (PMI) Arabian Gulf Chapter and served on their board of directors for more than 6 years. Mr. Samman is the CEO/Founder of CMCS.



# Course Agenda

- Technical Session 08:30 - 10:00
- Break 10:00 - 10:15
- Technical Session 10:15 - 12:00
- Break 12:00 - 12:15
- Technical Session 12:15 - 14:00
- Lunch 14:00 - 15:00



# DAY ONE



# Planning and Scheduling Projects



# What Is PSP?

- PSP (Planning & Scheduling Professional) is a very fast growing Professional Certification these days & large Multinational Engineering Companies (specially a couple of Multinational EPC Companies) are preferring candidates who have qualified as a PSP for Project Controls Positions (Project Controls Manager, Project Controls Specialist, Senior Project Planning Engineer etc).



# PSP Exam

- **Part I is Basic Knowledge.** It consists of multiple-choice questions concerning the basics of planning and scheduling.
- **Part II is Planning and Scheduling Applications.** It consists of multiple-choice questions involving planning and scheduling scenarios.
- **Part III is a Practical Exercise.** This part entails answering a series of multiple-choice questions concerning various aspects of a single problem.
- **Part IV is a real-time Communications Exercise.** It requires the candidate to draft the equivalent of a one-page typewritten (maximum) memorandum to simulate reporting on planning and scheduling analysis to the project manager, explaining the issues and proposing a solution regarding a given problem.



# Understanding Projects Definitions and Characteristics





# Project Related Definitions

- What is a Subproject?
- What is a Program?
- What is a Projects Portfolio?
- Project Life Cycle
- Relation Between Product and Project Life Cycle



# What Is A Project?

- An organization of people as well as other resources, brought together to meet specific objectives within a finite period of time by carrying out a set of planned activities.



# Project Categories

1. Aerospace/Defense Projects
2. Business & Organization Change Projects
3. Communication Systems Projects
4. Event Projects
5. Facilities Projects
6. Information Systems (Software) Projects
7. International Development Projects
8. Media & Entertainment Projects
9. Product and Service Development Projects
10. Research and Development Projects



# What Is A Subproject?

- Projects are frequently divided into more manageable components or subprojects.
- Subprojects are often contracted to an external enterprise or to another functional unit in the performing organization.



# What Is A Program?

- A program is a group of projects managed in a coordinated way to obtain benefits from the projects. It also provides the control not available from managing projects individually.

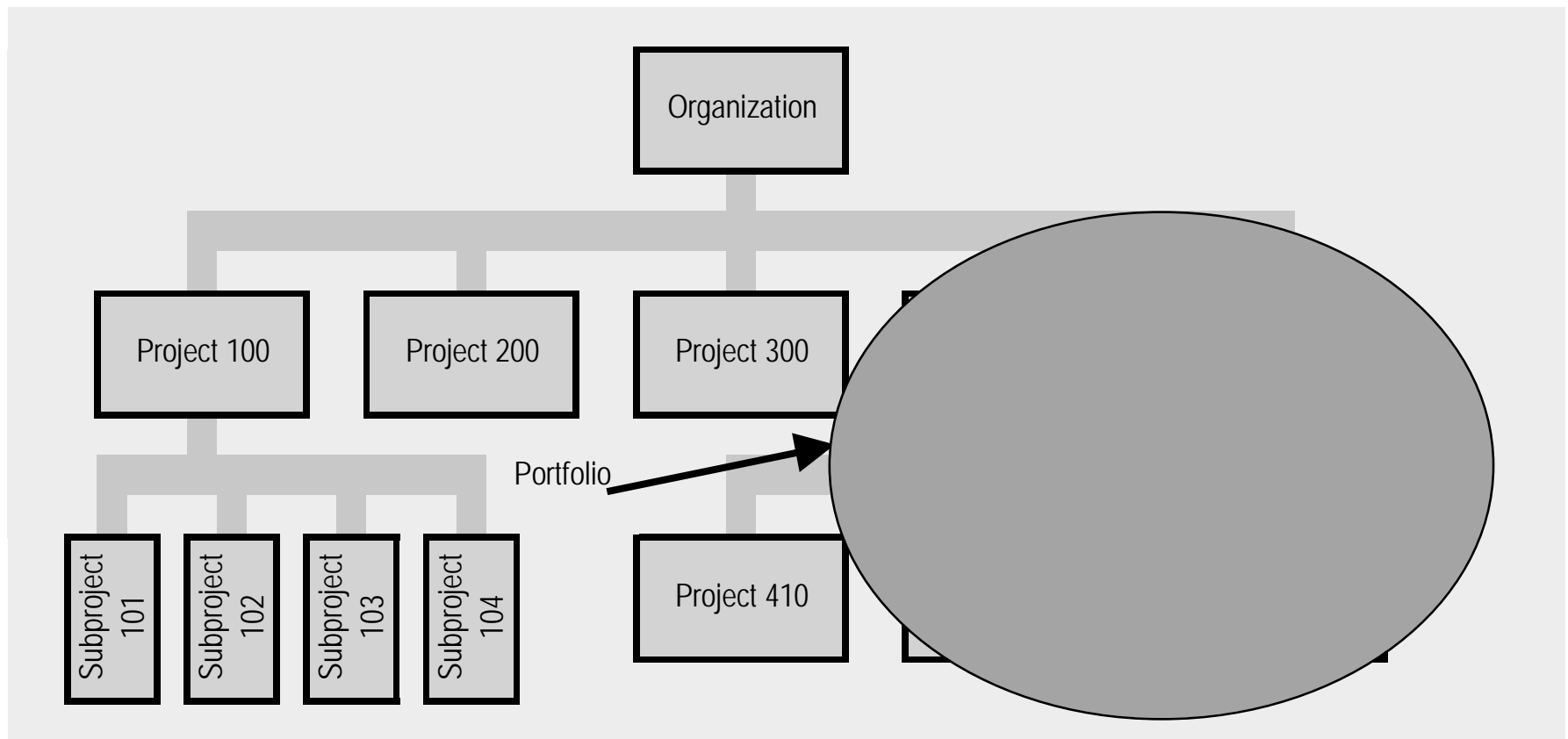


# What Is A Portfolio?

- It is a collection of projects and/or programs and other work that are grouped together to facilitate the effectiveness of that work to meet strategic objectives.



# Projects, Subprojects, Programs & Portfolios In An Organization



# Project Life Cycle

- The project life cycle defines the phases that connect the beginning of a project to its end.
- The transition from one phase to another within a project's life cycle generally involves, and is usually defined by, some technical transfer or handoff.
- Deliverables from one phase are usually reviewed for completeness and accuracy and approved before work starts on the next phase.



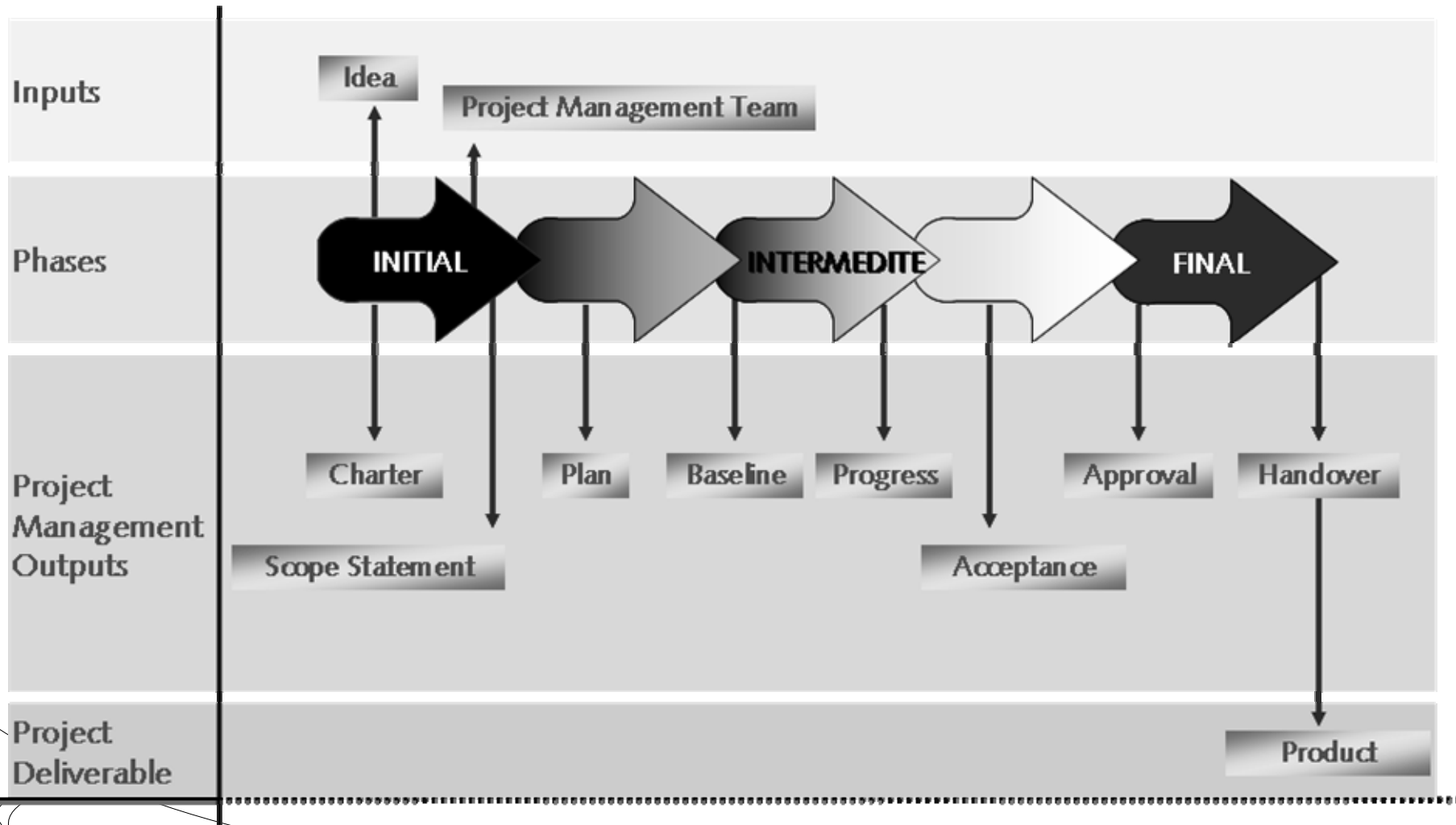


# Project Life Cycles Generally Define

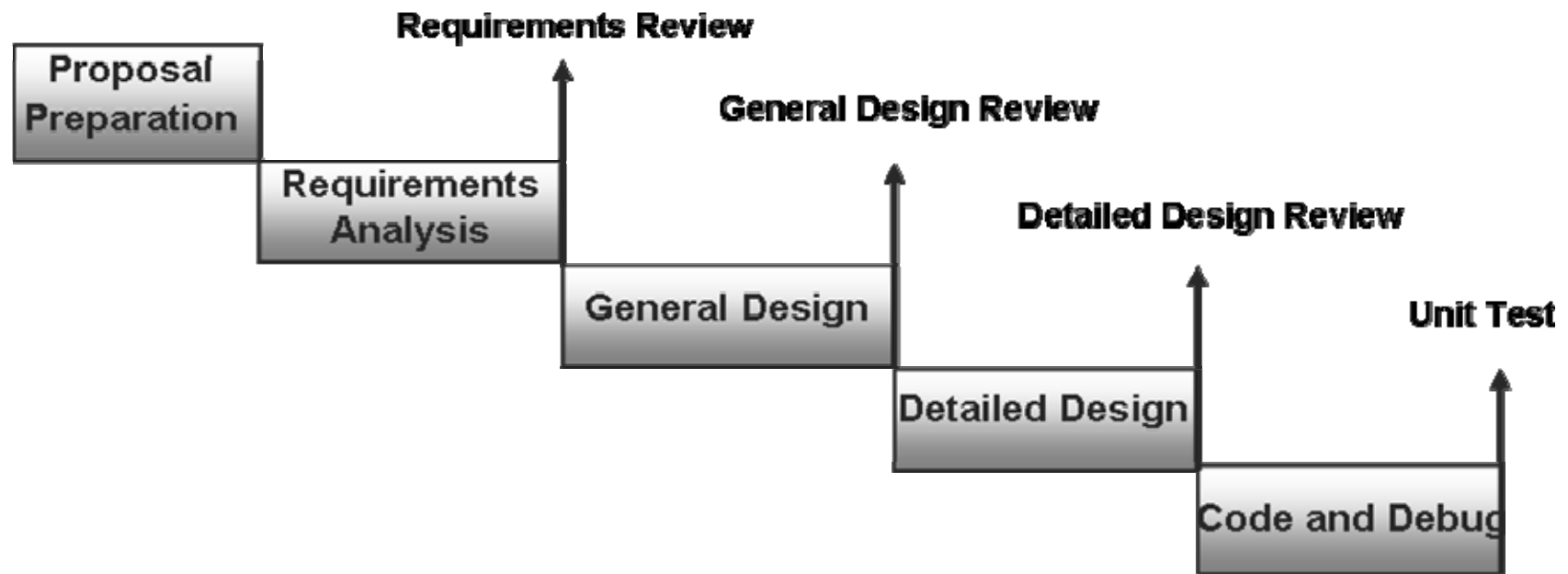
- What technical work to do in each phase?
- When the deliverables are to be generated in each phase and how each deliverable is reviewed, verified and validated?
- Who is involved in each phase?
- How to control and approve each phase?



# Project Life Cycle



# Importance of Phase Reviews

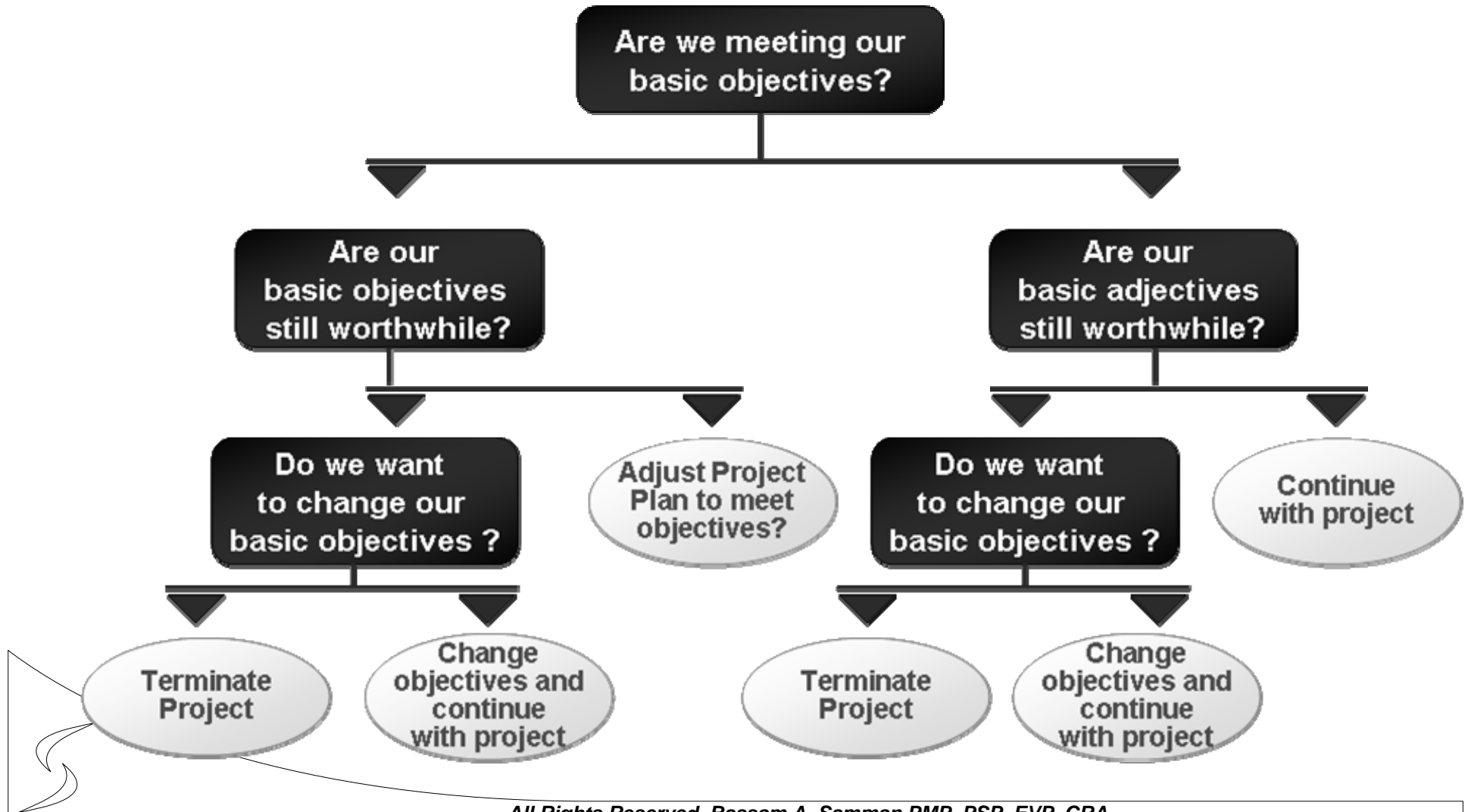


# Interim Evaluations

- The main questions that are raised and need to be answered:
  - Are we meeting our basic objectives?
  - Are our basic objectives still worthwhile?
  - Do we want to change our basic objectives?
  - Do we want to terminate the project?
  - Are we ready for the next phase?
  - Have we secured all stakeholders approvals?



# Interim Evaluations

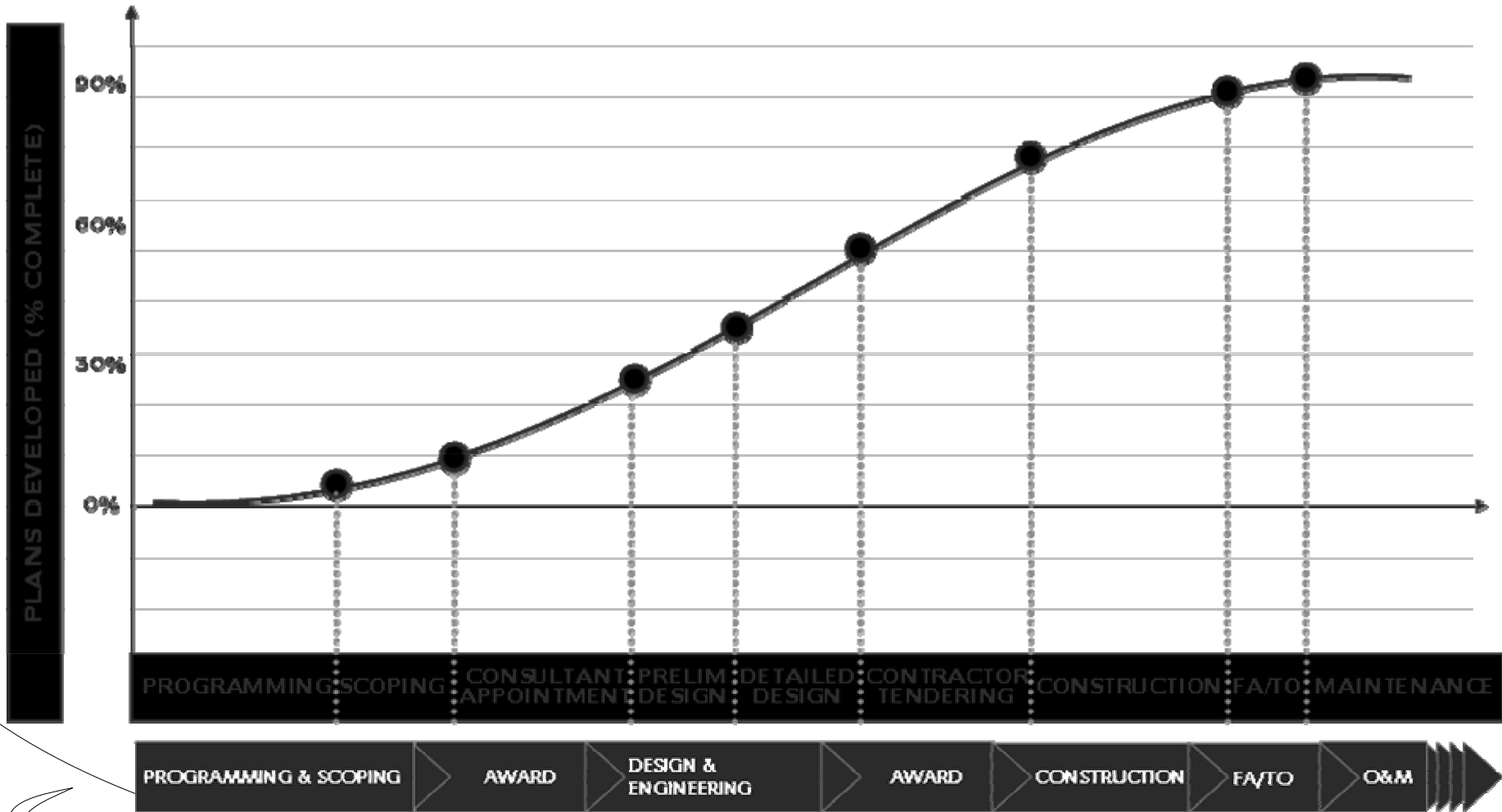


# Characteristic Of Project Phases

- The completion and approval of one or more deliverables characterizes a project phase.
- A deliverable is a measurable, verifiable work product such as specifications, drawings, model, etc.



# AEC Project Life Cycle



# Project Stakeholders



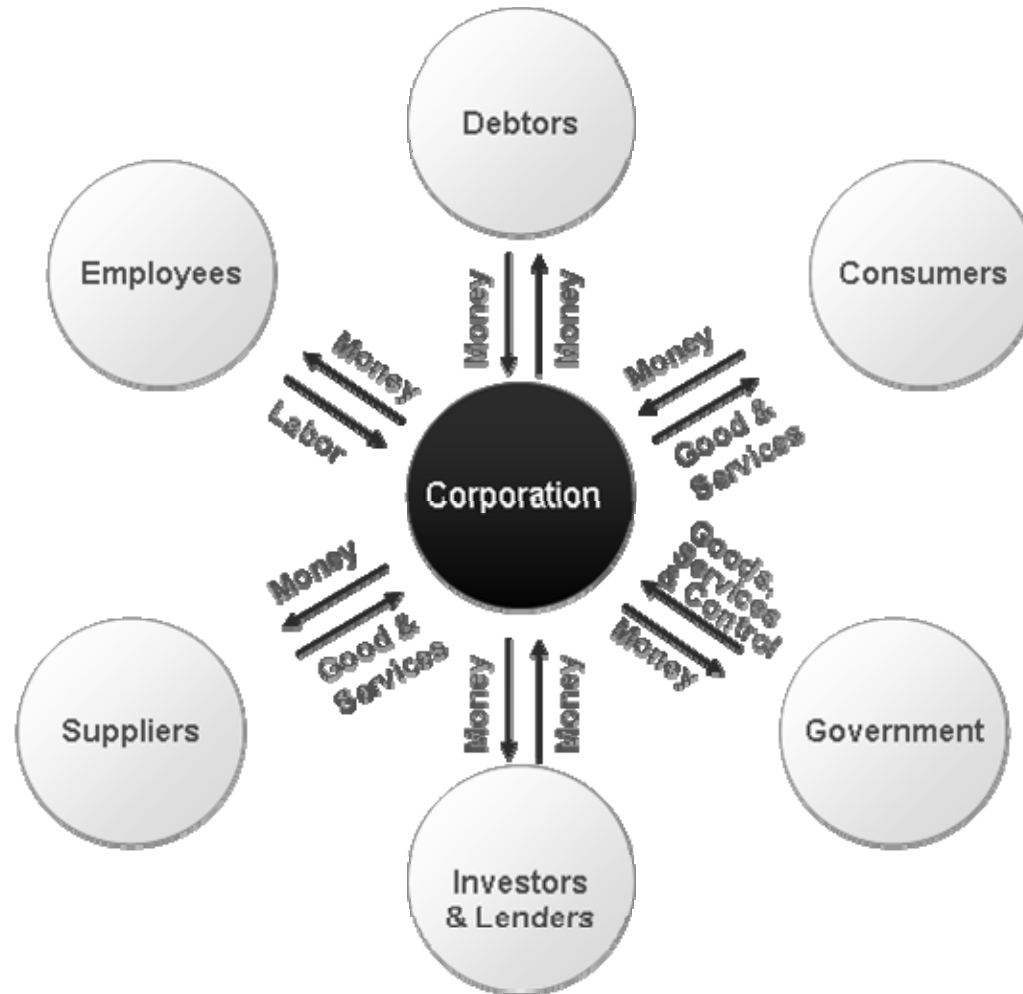


# Project Stakeholders

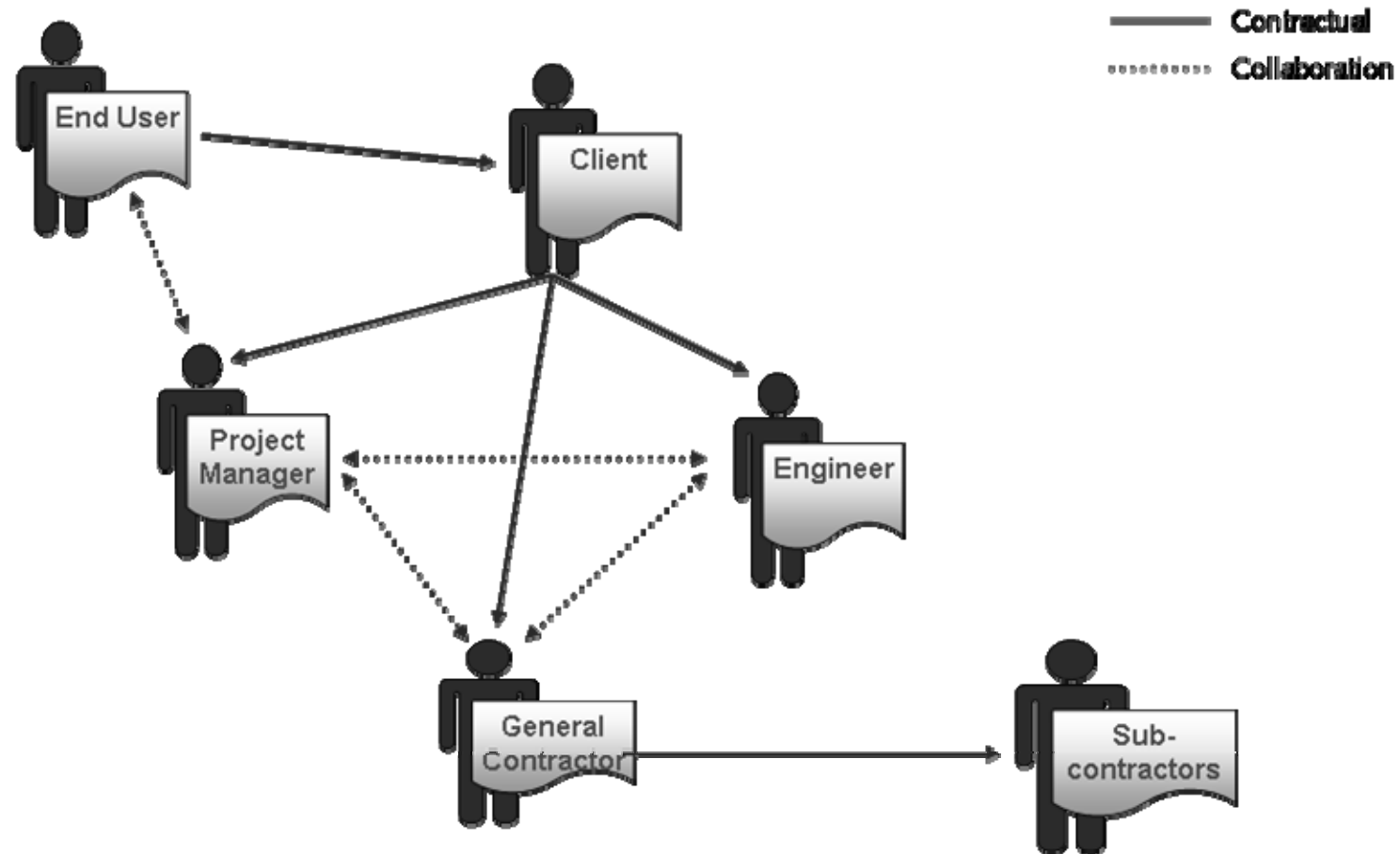
- Project stakeholders are individuals and organizations that are actively involved in the project, or whose interest may be affected, positively or negatively, as a result of project execution or project completion outcomes.



# Who Could Be A Stakeholder?



# Stakeholders In Construction Project



# Project Stakeholders

## 1/3

- **Steering committee:** A group of high-level executives from functional company areas (and customer representatives) who provide guidance and overall strategic direction. By contributing their functional expertise, they add strategic input to the project.
- **Project champion:** A senior executive who promotes and defends your project within the larger parent organization.
- **Performing organization:** The company or group doing the work.
- **Project organization:** A group that serves the project and participants.



# Project Stakeholders

## 2/3

- **Project manager:** The person who manages the project daily.
- **Customer:** The buyer expected to use the product or service that the project creates.
- **Project Team member:** Anyone performing work on the project. In addition to people loaned from other departments or from resource pools, the team also includes all contractors and consultants.
- **Individual contributor:** Anyone working on the project without a management role but sharing accountability for achieving results.



# Project Stakeholders

## 3/3

- **Functional manager:** Handles the business and technical management of a functional group – in particular their performance review.
- **Project accountant:** Provides cost and budget information for the project. This member of the accounting department ensure that invoices for project work get paid on time and can provide data for your earned value measurements.
- **Project influencer:** Is positively or negatively impacted because of the result of the project or potential changes from the project.
- **Information sources:** Individuals who provide helpful information. They may have special knowledge of the project as a result of their roles in similar projects, or they might be customers of similar products.



# Project Planning and Scheduling



# Project Planning

## ■ Input/Data

- Contract
- Stakeholders' Input
- Constructibility Analysis

## ■ Considerations/Constraints

## ■ Resources

- Human
- Equipment
- Capital

## ■ Value Engineering

- Optimize Cost
- Optimize Schedule
- Optimize Quality

## ■ Stakeholders

- Owner
- Suppliers
- Contractors
- Public Agencies
- Designers
- Public Groups

## ■ Project Variables

- Physical Environment
- Contractor Methods
- Funding
- Labor Agreements
- Delivery Methods

## ■ Output/Deliverables

- Work Breakdown Structure
- Schedule Scope of Work
- Define Project Goals
- Periodic Forecasts
- Baseline Plan
- Recovery Plans





# Project Scheduling 1/2

## ■ Input/Data

- Schedule Scope of Work
- Work Breakdown Structure
- Scheduling Specifications
- Stakeholders Feedback
- Cost Estimate

## ■ Creating Schedule

### ■ Activities Definition

- Durations
- WBS
- Calendar
- Coding

### ■ Creating Relationships

- Type of Logic Tie
- Lead/Lag Time
- Recordkeeping
- Constraints

## ■ Quality Analysis

- Compliance
- Open Ends
- Relationships
- Recourse Flow
- Means & Methods

## ■ Cost/Resources-Loading

- Resource Flow
- Cash Flow



# Project Scheduling 2/2

## ■ Maintaining a Schedule

- Tracking Progress
- Logic Changes
- Record Input
- Actual Dates
- Create period

## ■ Change Management

- Include Changes
- Identify Changes
- Track Change Work

## ■ Schedule Acceleration

- Change Methods
- Change Logic
- Change Durations
- Add Resources

## ■ Seeking Feedback

- Project Review
- Client
- Management
- Site Staff

## ■ Cost/Resource

- Resource Leveling
- Earned Value

## ■ Output/Deliverables

- Control-Level Schedules
- Progress Reports
- Critical Path Analysis
- Constructibility Analysis
- Forecasts
- Recovery Schedules
- Management Summary



# Develop The Baseline Plan



# 1. Initiating A Project

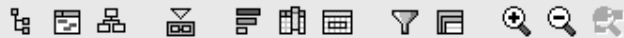
- Only when a project is authorized by senior management, planning can proceed.
- Initiating a project will detail the project objectives, key assumptions and constraints, key milestones, budget, high-level risks, and other important details.



# Defining A Project

- Project ID
- Project Title
- Project Description
- Project Planned Start Date
- Project Planned Finish Date
- Project Planned Duration
- Project Budget
- Project Manager
- Project Risk Level
- Project Leveling Priority
- Funding Sources
- Project Codes
- Project Objectives
- Project Assumptions and Constraints
- Project Performance Measures
- Others





Layout: Projects

Project ID	Project Name	Risk Level	Strategic Priority	Original Budget	Current Budget	Distributed Current Budget	Undistributed Current Variance	CU
<b>G4</b>	<b>Deliver Projects</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
G4.1	Health Sector	3	500		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
G4.2	Educational Sector	3	500		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
G4.3	Infrastructure	3	500		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
G4.3.1	Highways	3	500		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
G4.3.2	Dams	3	500		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
G5	Adopt PM Practices	3	500		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
<b>Philadelphia</b>	<b>City of Philadelphia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$900,000.00</b>	<b>(\$428,125.00)</b>	
MidRiseOffice	Mid Rise Office Building	1	400		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
School	School Addition Project	2	200	450,000.00	450,000.00	\$0.00	\$428,125.00	
School - B1	School Addition Project - B1	2	200	450,000.00	450,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
<b>Hawthorne Ind.</b>	<b>Hawthorne Industries</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
Auto Plant	Auto Plant Refit	3	500		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	

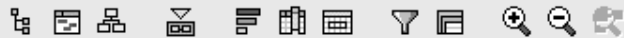
- General
- Dates
- Notebook
- Budget Log
- Spending Plan
- Budget Summary
- Funding
- Codes
- Defaults
- Resources
- Settings
- Calculations

Project ID:  Project Name:

Status:  Responsible Manager:  Risk Level:  Project Leveling Priority:

Check Out Status:  Checked Out By:  Date Checked Out:

Project Web Site URL:



Layout: Projects

Project ID	Project Name	Risk Level	Strategic Priority	Original Budget	Current Budget	Distributed Current Budget	Undistributed Current Variance	CU
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- General
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### Schedule Dates

Planned Start: 21-Jun-04

Must Finish By: [ ]

Data Date: 23-Aug-04

Finish: 16-Dec-04

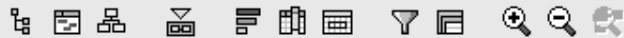
Actual Start: 21-Jun-04

Actual Finish: [ ]

### Anticipated Dates

Anticipated Start: [ ]

Anticipated Finish: [ ]



Layout: Projects

Project ID	Project Name	Risk Level	Strategic Priority	Original Budget	Current Budget	Distributed Current Budget	Undistributed Current Variance	CU
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Project Code	Code Value	Code Description
Project Region	US.E	East
Business Unit	GovInfr.State	State Agencies
Industry	Infras	Infrastructure
Division	Ops	Operations
Project #	D29732	School Addition

Assign Remove

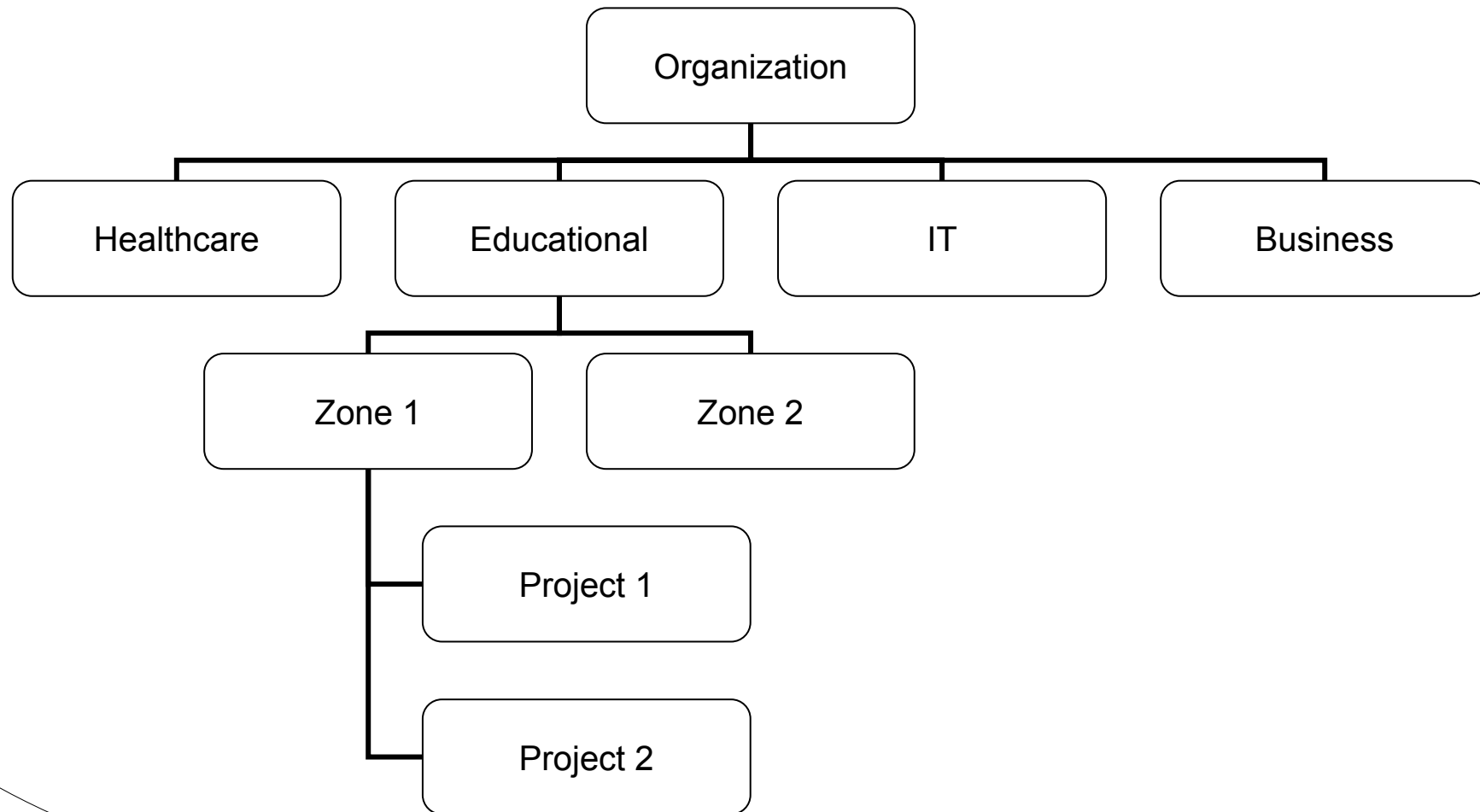


# Is The Project Part Of A Program?

- Sometimes, the project might be part of a program with dependencies and interfaces with other projects.
- This need to be defined as it will place constraints on the way the project plan will be created.



# Is The Project Part Of A Program?



# Enterprise Project Structure (EPS)

- The Enterprise Project Structure (EPS) will provide a hierarchical structure for breaking down programs into projects and showing how projects fit with each other.
- Similarly, it is used to show what programs and projects exist within an organization.



### Enterprise Project Structure (EPS)

Display: EPS

EPS ID	EPS Name
Caprini Corp	Caprini Corporation
Apex	Apex Project
Apex Const	Apex Construction
DubaiLand	DubaiLand
ASDAA	ASDAA
DIFCProject	DIFC Project
DIFF	DIFF
DCCI	DCCI
DEWA	DEWA
ADGAS	ADGAS
Engineering	Engineering
FY 2005	FY 2005
Projects	Projects
M&T	Maintenance
LIFE	Life Style Projects
DAMAC	DAMAC Holdings
Catering	Catering
Insurance	Insurance
Education	Education
Real Estate	Real Estate
UAE	UAE
Dubai	Dubai
DIFC	DIFC
P1000	Project No. 1000
Sales	Marketing & Sales
Initiation	Initiation Phase
Planning	Planning Phase
Implementation	Implementation Phase
Closeout	Closeout Phase
M&O	Maintenance and Operation Phase
P2000	Project No. 2000
DIMC	Dubai Internet and Media City
P3000	Project No. 3000
Jumeriah Lakes	Jumeirah Lakes
The Palm at Jumeirah	The Palm at Jumeirah

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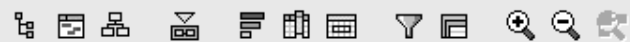
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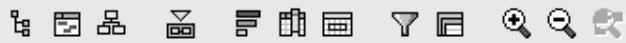


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<b>Auto Plant</b>	<b>Auto Plant Refit</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
Plant Refit Engr	Plant Refit Engineering	3	500		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
DsgnAEB1000	Design for model AEB1000 S.R.S.	3	150		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
DsgnAEB1000 - B1	Design for model AEB1000 S.R.S. - B1	3	150		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Plant Refit Const	Plant Refit Construction	3	500		\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$140,000.00)	
AutoPlant	Retrofit Automobile Plant	3	150		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
T&EInst	Tooling & Equipment Installation	3	150		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$140,000.00	
<b>State DOT</b>	<b>State Department of Transportation</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Highway</b>	<b>Highway Widening Project</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
Highway Const	Highway Construction	3	500		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
HwyNorth	Phase 2 - Northbound	5	300		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
HwySouth	Phase 1 - Southbound	5	300		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
<b>Templates</b>	<b>Templates</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$115,000.00)</b>	
1	2006 Asian Games	3	500	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
ITM0001	ITM Conference Project	3	500		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$115,000.00	
Methodology	Standard Project Management Methodology	3	500		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	

# To Which Portfolio Does This Project Belongs?

- Projects and Programs can be part of one or many portfolios. Accordingly, the project need to assigned to those portfolios.





Layout: Projects

Project ID

- ▼ G3.2.3
  - ◀ G3.2.3.1
  - ◀ G3.2.3.2
- ▣ G4
  - ▶ G4.1
  - ▶ G4.2
  - ▣ G4.3
    - ◀ G4.3.1
    - ◀ G4.3.2
- ▣ G5
- ▣ Philadelphia
  - MidRiseOffice
  - School

### Project Portfolios

Display: All Portfolios

Portfolio Name

- MPWH-S1- Build Professionalism
- MPWH-S2- Engage Stakeholders
- MPWH-S3- Marketing
- MPWH-S4- Outsourcing
- MPWH-D1- Health Care Projects
- MPWH-D2- Educational Projects**
- MPWH-D3- Government Buildings
- MPWH-D4- Roads and Highways
- MPWH-D5- Dams
- MPWH-T1- Approved Projects
- MPWH-T2- Projects On Hold
- MPWH-T3- Shelved Projects
- MPWH-T4- Rejected Projects
- MPWH-T5- Cancelled Projects
- MPWH-R1- Projects In The North

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	Distributed Current Budget	Undistributed Current Variance	Cu
0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
0	\$900,000.00	(\$428,125.00)	
0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
0	\$0.00	\$428,125.00	

General Dates Notebook

Notebook Topic

- Project Objectives
- Constraints and Assump
- Project Performance Me

Add

Delete

General Projects

Name

MPWH-D2- Educational Projects

Available to

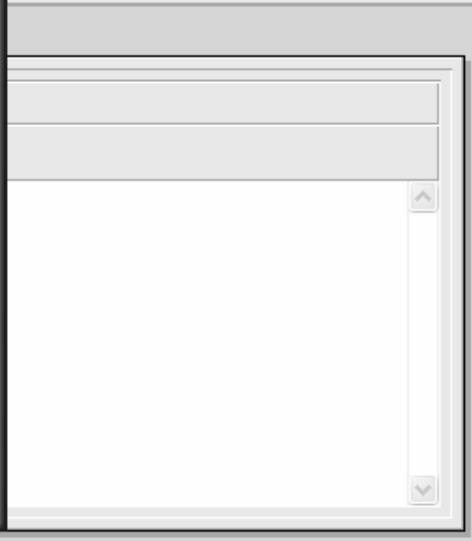
Current User

User

admin Oliver Rock

Description

This covers all schools that will be built by MPWH on behalf of the Ministry of Education.





Layout: Projects

Project ID

- G3.2.3
  - G3.2.3.1
  - G3.2.3.2
- G4
  - G4.1
  - G4.2
  - G4.3
    - G4.3.1
    - G4.3.2
- G5
- Philadelphia
  - MidRiseOffice
  - School

### Project Portfolios

Display: All Portfolios

Portfolio Name

- MPWH-S1- Build Professionalism
- MPWH-S2- Engage Stakeholders
- MPWH-S3- Marketing
- MPWH-S4- Outsourcing
- MPWH-D1- Health Care Projects
- MPWH-D2- Educational Projects
- MPWH-D3- Government Buildings
- MPWH-D4- Roads and Highways
- MPWH-D5- Dams
- MPWH-T1- Approved Projects
- MPWH-T2- Projects On Hold
- MPWH-T3- Shelved Projects
- MPWH-T4- Rejected Projects
- MPWH-T5- Cancelled Projects
- MPWH-R1- Projects In The North

### Add Projects

Display: Projects

Project ID	Project Name
LIFE	Life Style P
DAMAC	DAMAC Ho
DCA-EP	DCA-EP
MPWH	MPWH
Philadelphia	City of Phila
School	School Addition Pr
School - B1	School Addition Pr
MidRiseOffice	Mid Rise Office Bu
Hawthorne Ind.	Hawthorne
State DOT	State Depart

Undistributed Current Variance	Cu
\$0.00	
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General Dates Notebook E

Notebook Topic

- Project Objectives
- Constraints and Assump
- Project Performance Me

Add [Close]

General Projects

Project

- School.School Addition Project
- School - B1.School Addition Project -

Assign Remove

[Empty Project Detail Area]



## 2. Decompose The Project Scope

- Subdividing the major project deliverables and project work into smaller, more manageable components, also known as scope decomposition.



# Translating Project Requirements

- List all deliverables
- Use an experienced team to help decompose and refine each of the task requirement
- Develop WBS
- Identify risks
- Develop strategies for completing the project



# Planning Requirements In Contract Documents

- Each project has requirements for Planning and Schedule reporting. The level of Planning and Schedule reporting could widely vary depending on the client requirements.



# Specification Sections Relevant To Planning<sup>1</sup>

- Section 01310. Project Management and Coordination
  - Project schedule: Baseline, Updates and Revised
  - Project schedule reports
  - Cost-Loaded Schedule
  - Schedule delays
  - Material and drawings submittal and approval
  - Material Procurement
  - Daily, Weekly and Monthly Progress reports
  - Project meetings
  - Project Planner/Scheduler
  - Construction Photographs
  - Accidents and other reports

<sup>1</sup> The Appendix include sample specifications from current projects in the region

# What to Check?

- Milestones
- WBS Requirements
- Schedule Level of Detail
- Activity Durations
- Cost loaded schedule
- External Dependencies
- Owner Activities
- Approval Periods
- Reporting Requirements
- Time Extension Application
- Updating the schedule
- Baseline Schedule Submission
- Revised Schedule Submission
- Quality Control Forms
- Safety Checklists
- Document Workflow
- Staff requirements
- Software requirements
- Training Requirements
- Others



# Sample Approval Periods

- RFI's 7 Calendar Days
- Material Submittals 14 Calendar Days
- Method Statements 14 Calendar Days
- Calculations 21 Calendar Days
- Shop Drawings 21 Calendar Days
- Specifications 21 Calendar Days
- Schedules 28 Calendar Days



# Deliverables and Objectives

- **Product Deliverables.** A list of features that the product or service will have. Delivering these features makes the project successful.
- **Project Objectives.** Quantifiable criteria (metrics) to meet for the project to be considered successful.



# Deliverables

- A deliverable is any unique and verifiable product, result or capability to perform a service that is identified in the project management plan, and must be produced and provided to complete the project.





# Requirements for Scope Decomposition

- The project scope shall be decomposed into a WBS
- The WBS shall include the entire scope of work for the project
- The scope of work elements shall be mutually exclusive



# WBS

## Meaning

- **Work.** Sustained physical or mental effort to overcome obstacles and achieve an objective or result; a specific activity, duty, function or assignment often being a part of some larger undertaking; something produced or accomplished by effort, exertion, or exercise or skill.
- **Breakdown.** To divide into parts or categories; to separate into simpler substances; to undergo decomposition.
- **Structure.** Something arranged in a definite pattern of organization.



# WBS Characteristics

- It is a representative of work as an activity, and this work has a tangible result
- It is arranged in a hierarchical structure
- It has an objective or tangible result, which is referred to as a deliverable.



# Benefits of WBS

- Helps prevent work from slipping through the cracks.
- Provides the project team with an understanding of where their pieces fit into the overall project plan and gives them an indication of the impact of their work on the project as a whole.
- Facilitates communications and cooperation between and among the project team and stakeholders.
- Helps prevent changes.
- Gets team buy-in and builds the team.
- Provides the basis for estimating staff, cost and time.
- Focuses the team's experience on what needs to be done, resulting in higher quality and an easier project.



# Developing A WBS

- Use any category that makes sense for the project
- Do not be constrained by sequence
- The diagram does not have to be symmetrical
- Each box is a summary of the boxes in levels below it
- Final box in each branch must end in a product or deliverable
- Boxes in the lowest level are called work packages.
- Sum total of boxes must represent the complete project.
- Project team should be involved in developing the WBS.
- The WBS needs to be reviewed with the Client.

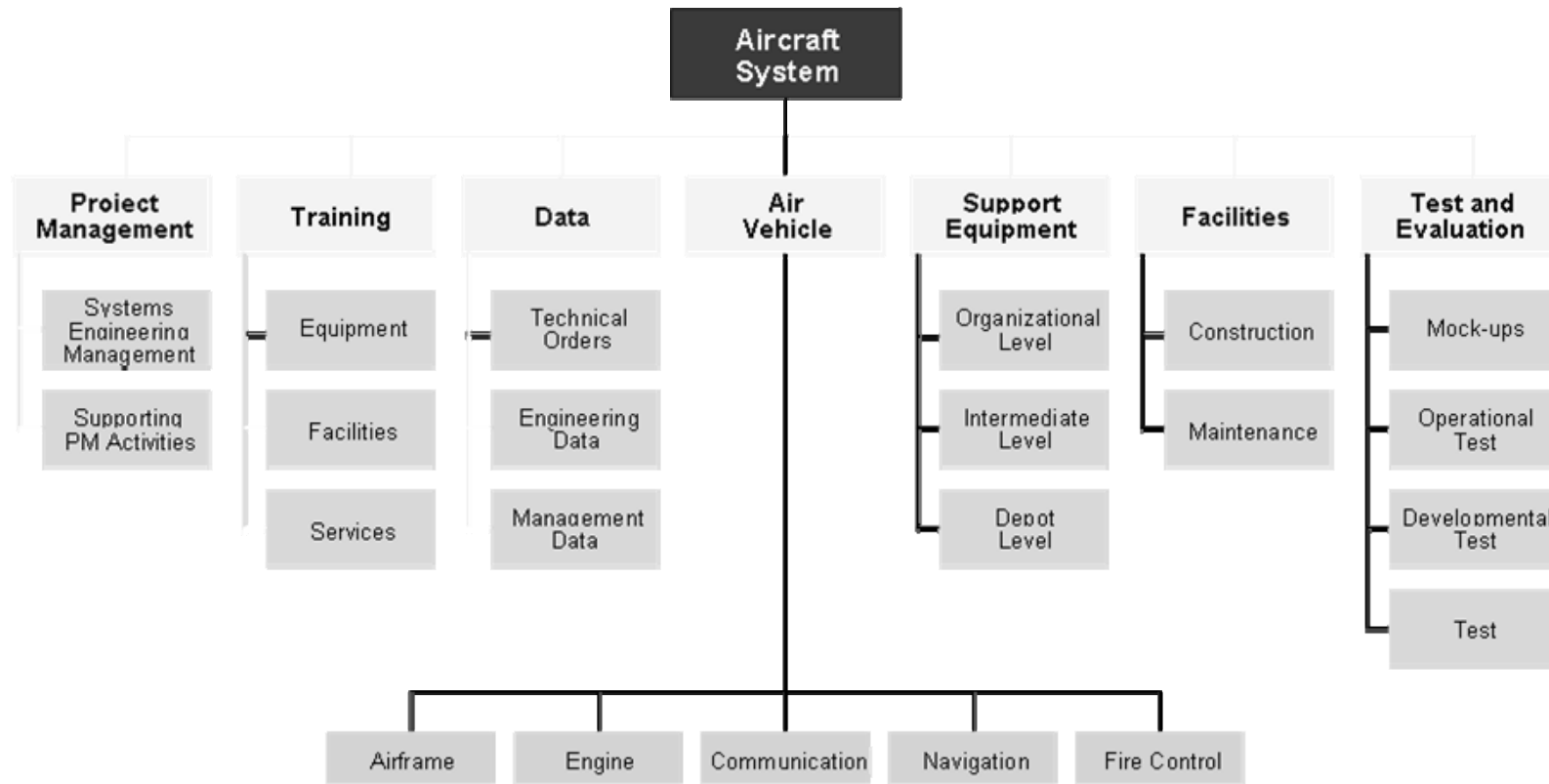


# Overlooked WBS Boxes

- Project management
- Documentation
  - As Built Documents
- Product implementation
  - Training and Operations
- End product evaluation
- Project closure

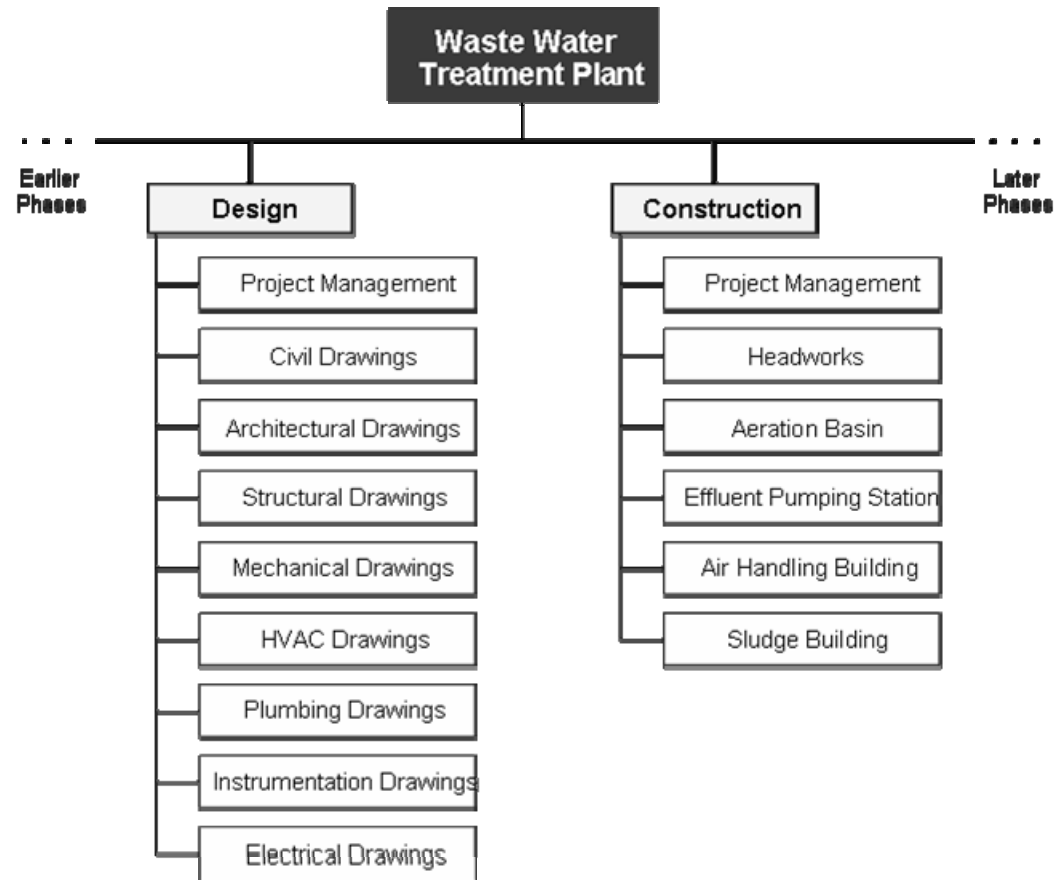


# WBS By Product



**This WBS is illustrative only. It is not intended to represent the full project scope of any specific project, nor to imply that this is the only way to organize a WBS on this type of project.**

# WBS By Phase

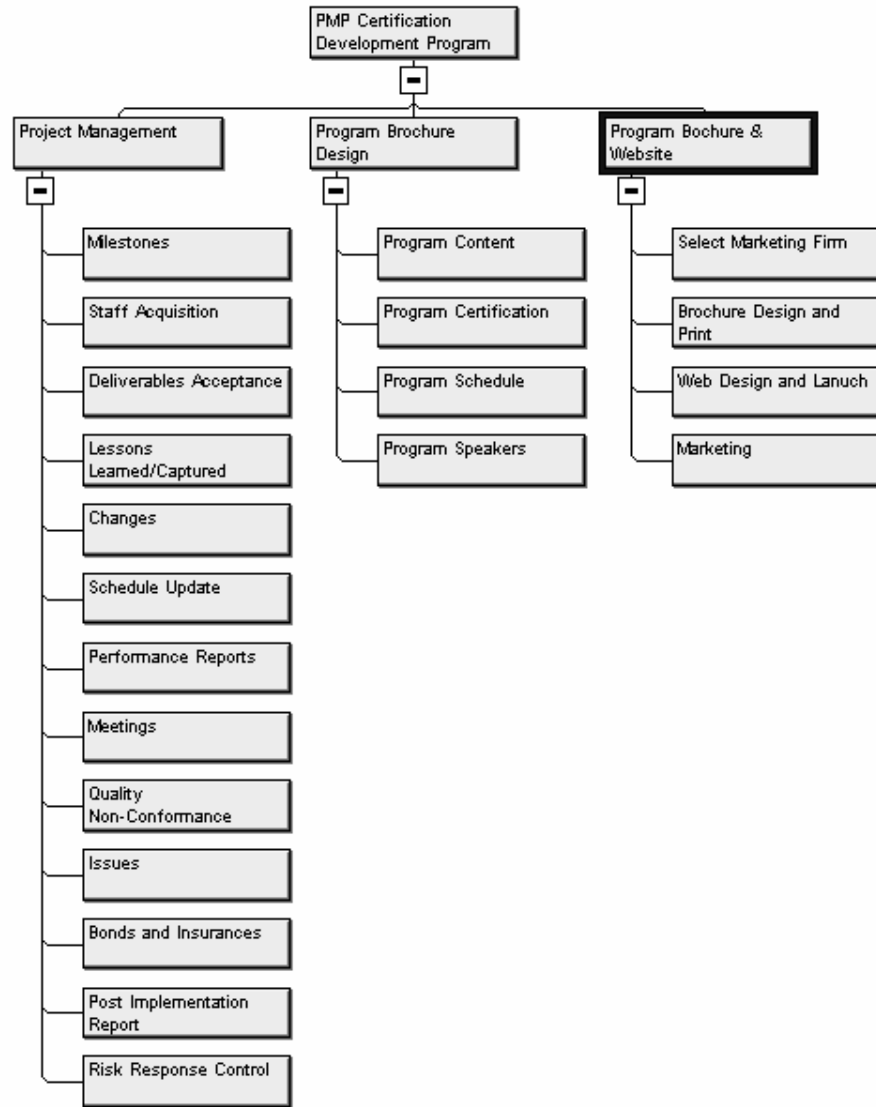


This WBS is illustrative only. It is not intended to represent the full project scope of any specific project, nor to imply that this is the only way to organize a WBS on this type of project.

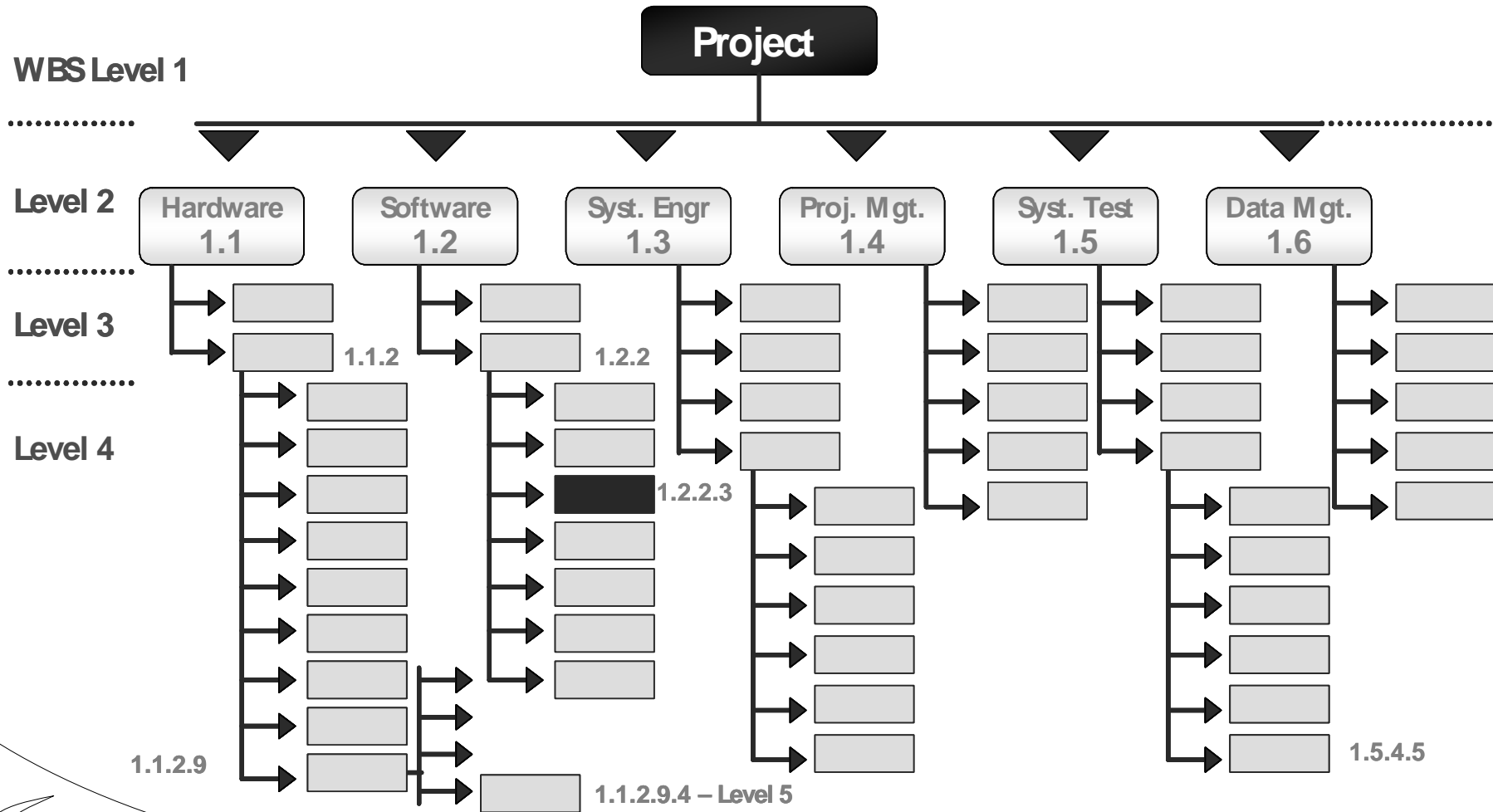




Layout: WBS



# WBS Levels



# The 100% Rule

- The next level decomposition of a WBS element (child level) must represent 100% of the work applicable to next higher (parent) element.



# Should WBS Be Decomposed Further? 1/2

- Is there a need to improve the accuracy of the cost and duration estimates?
- Is more than one individual responsible for the work contents?
- Is there a need to know precisely the timing of activities internal to the work package?
- Is there a need to cost-out activities internal to the work package?
- Are there any dependencies between the internal activities and other work packages?
- Are there any significant time breaks in the execution of the work processes internal to the work elements?



# Should WBS Be Decomposed Further? 2/2

- Do resource requirements within the work package change over time?
- Do the prerequisites differ among the internal deliverables within the work element?
- Are there any acceptance criteria applicable before completion of the entire work package?
- Can a portion of the work to be performed within the work package be scheduled as a unit?
- Are there any specific risks that require focused attention to a portion of the work package, requiring further division to separate them?
- Is the work package understood clearly and completely to the satisfaction of the various stakeholders?

Source: T. Raz and S. Globerson, "Effective Sizing and Content Definition of Work Packages", Project Management Journal, December 1998: 17-23

# WBS Dictionary

- A document that describes each component in the work breakdown structure (WBS).
- A WBS dictionary is designed to control what work is done and when, to prevent scope creep and to increase understanding of the effort of each task.
- For each WBS component, the WBS dictionary includes a brief definition of the scope or statement of work, defined deliverable(s), a list of associated activities, and a list of milestones.
- Other information may include: responsible organization, start and end dates, resources required, an estimate of cost, charge number, contract information, quality requirements, and technical references to facilitate performance of the work.





Layout: WBS

WBS Code	WBS Name	Original Budget	Proposed Budget
PMPProgram.2.12	Bonds and Insurances		\$0.00
PMPProgram.2.6	Post Implementation Report		\$0.00
PMPProgram.2.7	Risk Response Control		\$0.00
PMPProgram.1	Program Brochure Design	\$720,000.00	\$720,000.00
PMPProgram.1.1	Program Content	\$650,000.00	\$650,000.00
PMPProgram.1.3	Program Certification	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
PMPProgram.1.4	Program Schedule	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
PMPProgram.1.5	Program Speakers	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
PMPProgram.6	Program Bochure & Website	\$1,110,000.00	\$1,110,000.00
PMPProgram.6.1	Select Marketing Firm	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
PMPProgram.6.2	Brochure Design and Print	\$600,000.00	\$600,000.00
PMPProgram.6.3	Web Design and Lanuch	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00
PMPProgram.6.4	Marketing	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00

General Notebook Budget Log Spending Plan Budget Summary WBS Milestones WPs & Docs Earned Value

Budget	Variance	Spending Plan	Benefit Plan
Current Budget \$50,000.00	Current Variance \$50,000.00	Total Spending Plan \$0.00	Total Benefit Plan \$0.00
Unallocated Budget \$50,000.00		Undistributed Current Variance \$0.00	Total Benefit Plan Tally \$0.00
Distributed Current Budget \$0.00		Total Spending Plan Tally \$0.00	



Layout:WBS

WBS Code	WBS Name	Original Budget	Proposed Budget
PMPProgram.2.12	Bonds and Insurances		\$0.00
PMPProgram.2.6	Post Implementation Report		\$0.00
PMPProgram.2.7	Risk Response Control		\$0.00
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PMPProgram.1.1	Program Content	\$650,000.00	\$650,000.00
PMPProgram.1.3	Program Certification	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
PMPProgram.1.4	Program Schedule	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
PMPProgram.1.5	Program Speakers	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
PMPProgram.6	Program Bochure & Website	\$1,110,000.00	\$1,110,000.00
PMPProgram.6.1	Select Marketing Firm	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
PMPProgram.6.2	Brochure Design and Print	\$600,000.00	\$600,000.00
PMPProgram.6.3	Web Design and Lanuch	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00
PMPProgram.6.4	Marketing	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00

General Notebook Budget Log Spending Plan Budget Summary WBS Milestones WPs & Docs Earned Value

% Complete

WBS Milestone	Weight	Completed

Add Delete

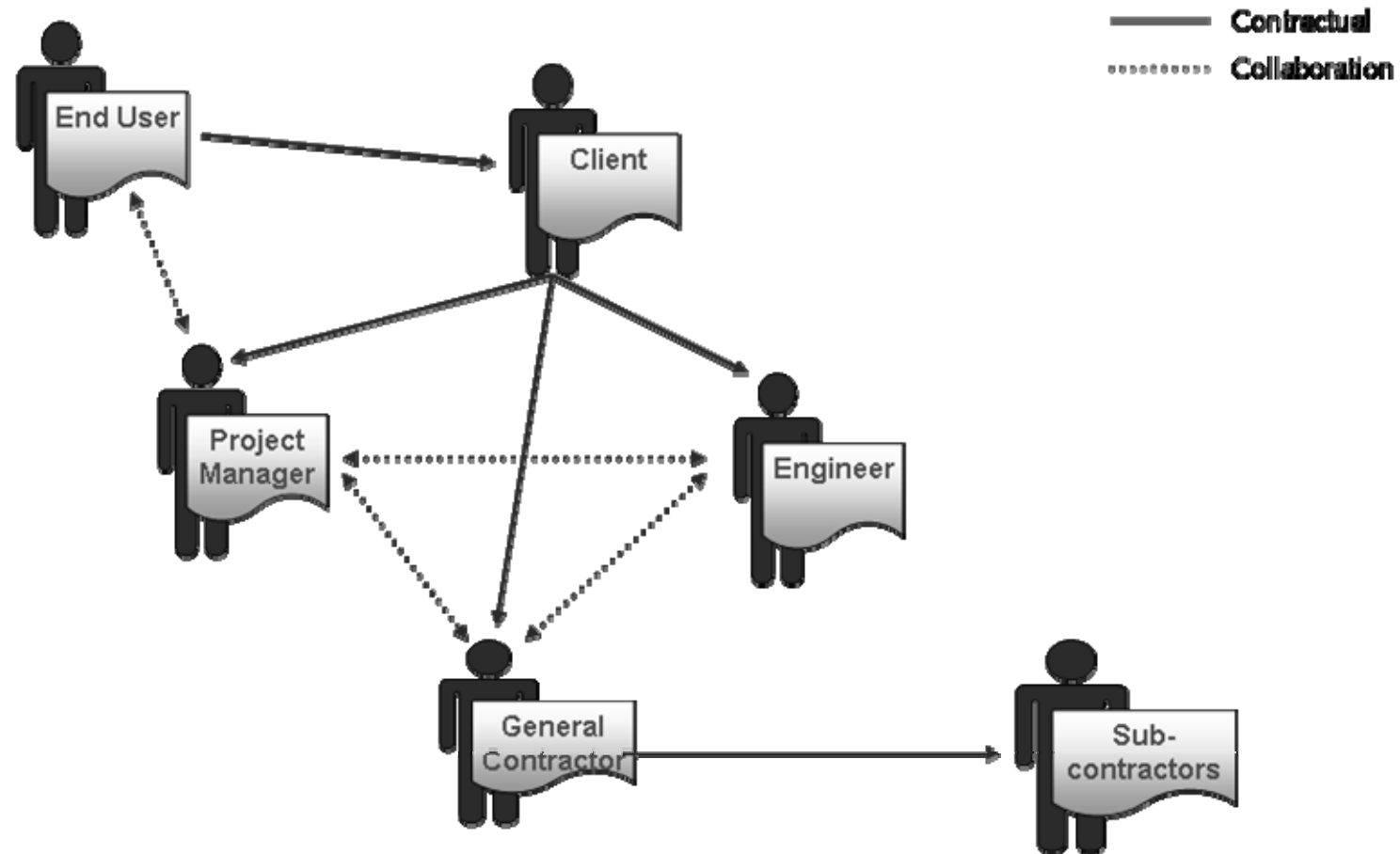


# Stakeholder Analysis

- Stakeholder analysis identified the influence and interest of the various stakeholder and document their needs, wants and expectation.
- The analysis then selects, prioritized and quantifies the needs, wants and expectations to create requirements. Unquantifiable expectations, such as customer satisfaction, are subjective and entail a high risk of being successfully accomplished.
- Stakeholders interests may be positively or negatively affected by execution or completion of the project and they may also exert influence over the project its deliverables.



# Stakeholders In Construction Project



# Dynamics Of Stakeholders Needs

- A project's stakeholder needs do not remain static throughout the project and needs to be identified, re-assessed, tracked and managed appropriately throughout the project lifecycle.



# Stakeholder Analysis

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS						
Name of Project New Premises			Made By Project Manager 4-Nov-04		Approved By Project Owner 30-Nov-04	
Stakeholder	Area Of Interest	Contributions	Expectations	Power	Strategy	Responsible
CEO	Finance, Outcome of Project	Decision on project scope	Increased revenue and better market position	Can stop project	Must be involved	Project Manager



# Integrating WBS With Project Documents

- One of the key objectives of WBS is to define what is included in the project scope and what is excluded.
- Contract documents provide the source for contractually identifying the project scope.
- Accordingly, the WBS must be closely coordinated with the different project documentation to ensure integrity.



# Document Categories

- Specifications
- Method Statements
- Drawings
- Contract Documents
- QA/QC Records
- Safety Records
- Material brochures
- Permits and approvals



# Construction Contract Documents

## ■ Volume I

- Instruction to Tenderers
- Conditions of Contract
- Form of Agreement
- Model of Performance Bond
- Preamble and List of Drawings
- Soil Investigation Report

## ■ Volume II

- Information to be provided with the Tender
- Form of Tender
- Appendix to Form of Tender

## ■ Volume III

- Preamble to Method of Measurements
- Bill of Quantities

## ■ Volume IV

- Architectural Specifications
- Structural Specifications
- Electrical Specifications
- Mechanical Specifications

## ■ Volume V

- Architectural Drawings
- Structural Drawings
- Electrical Drawings
- Mechanical Drawings



# Sample Bill Of Quantity For A Construction Contract

## ■BILL NO. 1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

### ■BILL NO. 2 MAIN BUILDING

- SECTION B – SITE WORK
- SECTION C – CONCRETE WORK
- SECTION D – MASONRY
- SECTION E – METAL WORK
- SECTION F – WOODWORK
- SECTION G – THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION
- SECTION H – DOORS & WINDOWS
- SECTION J – FINISHES

- SECTION K – ACCESSORIES
- SECTION L – EQUIPMENT SECTION N – SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION
- SECTION P – CONVEYING SYSTEMS
- SECTION Q – MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INSTALLATION
- SECTION R – ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INSTALLATION

### ■BILL NO. 3 EXTERNAL WORK

### ■BILL NO. 4 PROVISIONAL SUMS

### ■DAYWORK SCHEDULES





# Document Breakdown Structure (DBS)

- The Document Breakdown Structure is used to identify all documents that are needed for the proper delivery of a project.
- It allows organizing those documents in a structured format that will ease accessing and reviewing the same.
- It will help in identifying missing documents and maintaining track of latest revisions.



Display: All WPs & Docs

Title	Reference No.	Document Category
<b>HIGH RISE RESIDENTIAL TOWER</b>		
Contract Documents		Bid Document
+ VOLUME I		Bid Document
- VOLUME II		Bid Document
Information to be provided with the Tender		Bid Document
Form of Tender		Bid Document
Appendix to Form of Tender		Bid Document
- VOLUME III		Bill Of Quantity
Preamble to Method of Measurements		Bill Of Quantity
- Bill of Quantities		Bill Of Quantity
BILL NO. 1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS		Bill Of Quantity
- BILL NO. 2 MAIN BUILDING		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION B SITE WORK		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION C CONCRETE WORK		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION D MASONRY		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION E METAL WORK		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION F WOODWORK		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION G THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION H DOORS & WINDOWS		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION J FINISHES		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION K ACCESSORIES		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION L EQUIPMENT		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION N SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION P CONVEYING SYSTEMS		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION Q MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INSTALLATION		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION R ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INSTALLATION		Bill Of Quantity
BILL NO. 3 EXTERNAL WORK		Bill Of Quantity
BILL NO. 4 PROVISIONAL SUMS		Bill Of Quantity
DAYWORK SCHEDULES		Bill Of Quantity
- VOLUME IV		Specification
Civil Specifications		Specification
Architectural Specifications		Specification
Structural Specifications		Specification
Electrical Specifications		Specification

User: admin Access Mode: Shared Type: Base



Display: All WPs & Docs

Title	Reference No.	Document Category
VOLUME I		Bid Document
VOLUME II		Bid Document
Information to be provided with the Tender		Bid Document
Form of Tender		Bid Document
Appendix to Form of Tender		Bid Document
VOLUME III		Bill Of Quantity
Preamble to Method of Measurements		Bill Of Quantity
Bill of Quantities		Bill Of Quantity
BILL NO. 1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS		Bill Of Quantity
BILL NO. 2 MAIN BUILDING		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION B SITE WORK		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION C CONCRETE WORK	BoQ/02	Bill Of Quantity
SECTION D MASONRY		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION E METAL WORK		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION F WOODWORK		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION G THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION H DOORS & WINDOWS		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION J FINISHES		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION K ACCESSORIES		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION L EQUIPMENT		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION M SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION		Bill Of Quantity



General | Description | Files | Assignments

Title		Reference No.	
SECTION C CONCRETE WORK		BoQ/02	
Version	Revision Date	Author	Document Category
1.0	11-Nov-05	Consultant	Bill Of Quantity

Display: All WPs & Docs

Title	Reference No.	Document Category
VOLUME I		Bid Document
VOLUME II		Bid Document
Information to be provided with the Tender		Bid Document
Form of Tender		Bid Document
Appendix to Form of Tender		Bid Document
VOLUME III		Bill Of Quantity
Preamble to Method of Measurements		Bill Of Quantity
Bill of Quantities		Bill Of Quantity
BILL NO. 1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS		Bill Of Quantity
BILL NO. 2 MAIN BUILDING		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION B SITE WORK		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION C CONCRETE WORK	BoQ/02	Bill Of Quantity
SECTION D MASONRY		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION E METAL WORK		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION F WOODWORK		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION G THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION H DOORS & WINDOWS		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION J FINISHES		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION K ACCESSORIES		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION L EQUIPMENT		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION M SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION		Bill Of Quantity



General Description Files Assignments

Private Location

C:\Documents and Settings\Bassam Samman\My Documents\Courses Manuals\Project Risk Management\MAINWORK - blank 24-7 05 - REVISED ... Launch...

Public Location

... Launch...

User: admin Access Mode: Shared Type: Base



Display: All WPs & Docs

Title	Reference No.	Document Category
VOLUME I		Bid Document
VOLUME II		Bid Document
Information to be provided with the Tender		Bid Document
Form of Tender		Bid Document
Appendix to Form of Tender		Bid Document
VOLUME III		Bill Of Quantity
Preamble to Method of Measurements		Bill Of Quantity
Bill of Quantities		Bill Of Quantity
BILL NO. 1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS		Bill Of Quantity
BILL NO. 2 MAIN BUILDING		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION B SITE WORK		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION C CONCRETE WORK	BoQ/02	Bill Of Quantity
SECTION D MASONRY		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION E METAL WORK		Bill Of Quantity
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SECTION G THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION H DOORS & WINDOWS		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION J FINISHES		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION K ACCESSORIES		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION L EQUIPMENT		Bill Of Quantity
SECTION M SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION		Bill Of Quantity



General Description Files **Assignments**

WBS Code	Activity ID	Activity Name	Work Product
Bldg.Found			

Assign Remove



Display: WBS

WBS Code	WBS Name	Total Activities	Est Weight
Bldg	Office Building Addition	71	1.0
Bldg.D&E	Design and Engineering	4	1.0
Bldg.Found	Foundation	10	1.0
Bldg.Structure	Structure	8	1.0
Bldg.Mechanicals	Mechanical/Electrical Systems	19	1.0
Bldg.Ex-Finish	Exterior Finishes	12	1.0
Bldg.Int-Finish	Interior Finishes	18	1.0



General Notebook WBS Milestones WPs & Docs

Title	Work Product
Category: Bill Of Quantity	
SECTION B SITE WORK	<input type="checkbox"/>
SECTION C CONCRETE WORK	<input type="checkbox"/>
Category: Specification	
Structural Specifications	<input type="checkbox"/>
Category: Submittal	
Cast In Place Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/>
Civil Works	<input type="checkbox"/>
Concrete Formwork	<input type="checkbox"/>
Concrete Reinforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>
Earthwork	<input type="checkbox"/>
Material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schedule	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shopdrawings	<input type="checkbox"/>
Structural Works	<input type="checkbox"/>

Assign Remove Details...

User: admin Access Mode: Shared Type: Base

# WBS Development Techniques

- Brainstorming
- Delphi technique
- Mind Mapping



# Brainstorming

- Help people think creatively in a group setting without feeling inhibited or being criticized by others





# Delphi Method

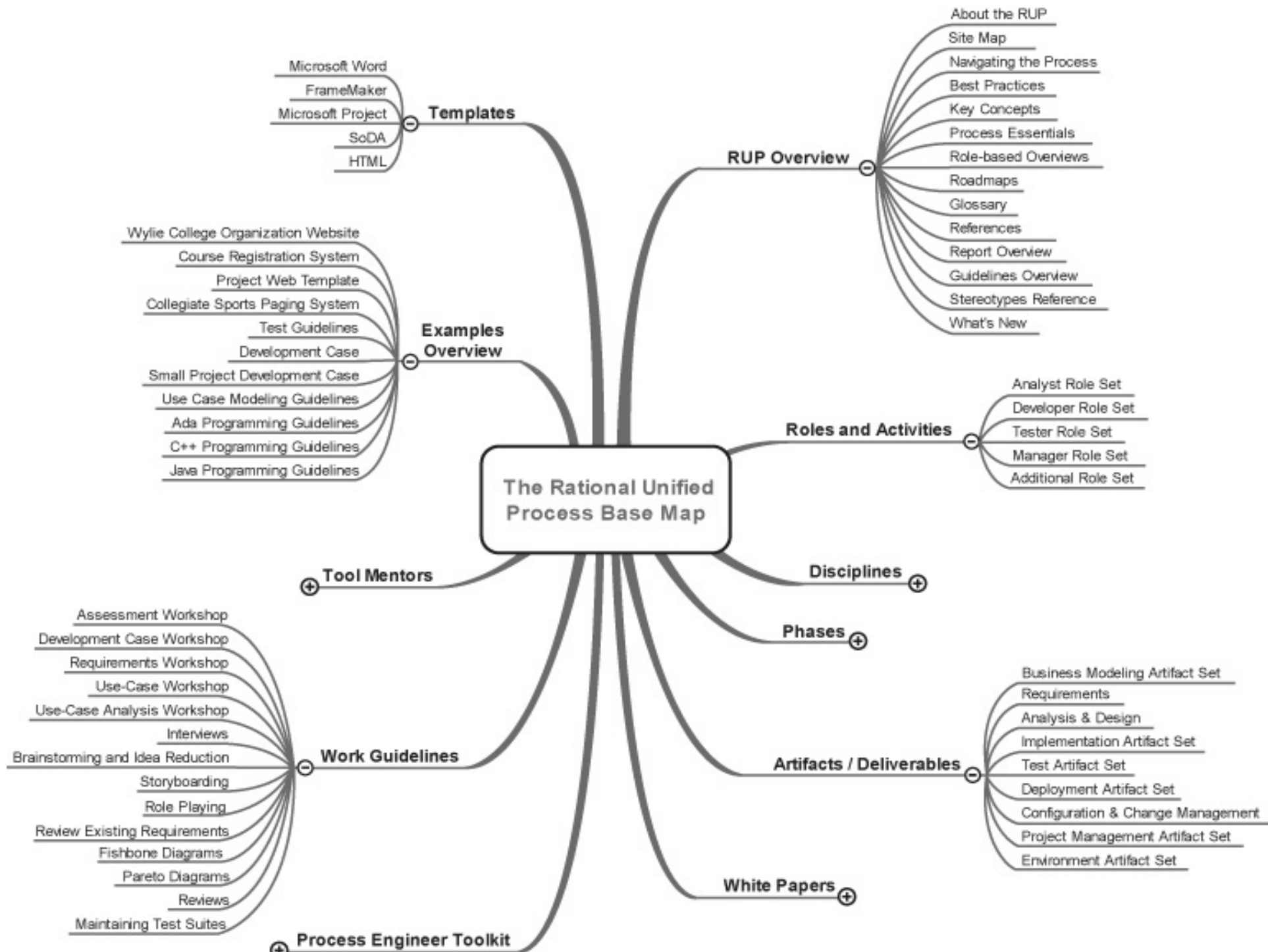
- Derives consensus using a panel of experts to arrive at a convergent solution to a specific problem
- Useful for large and critical risk impacts



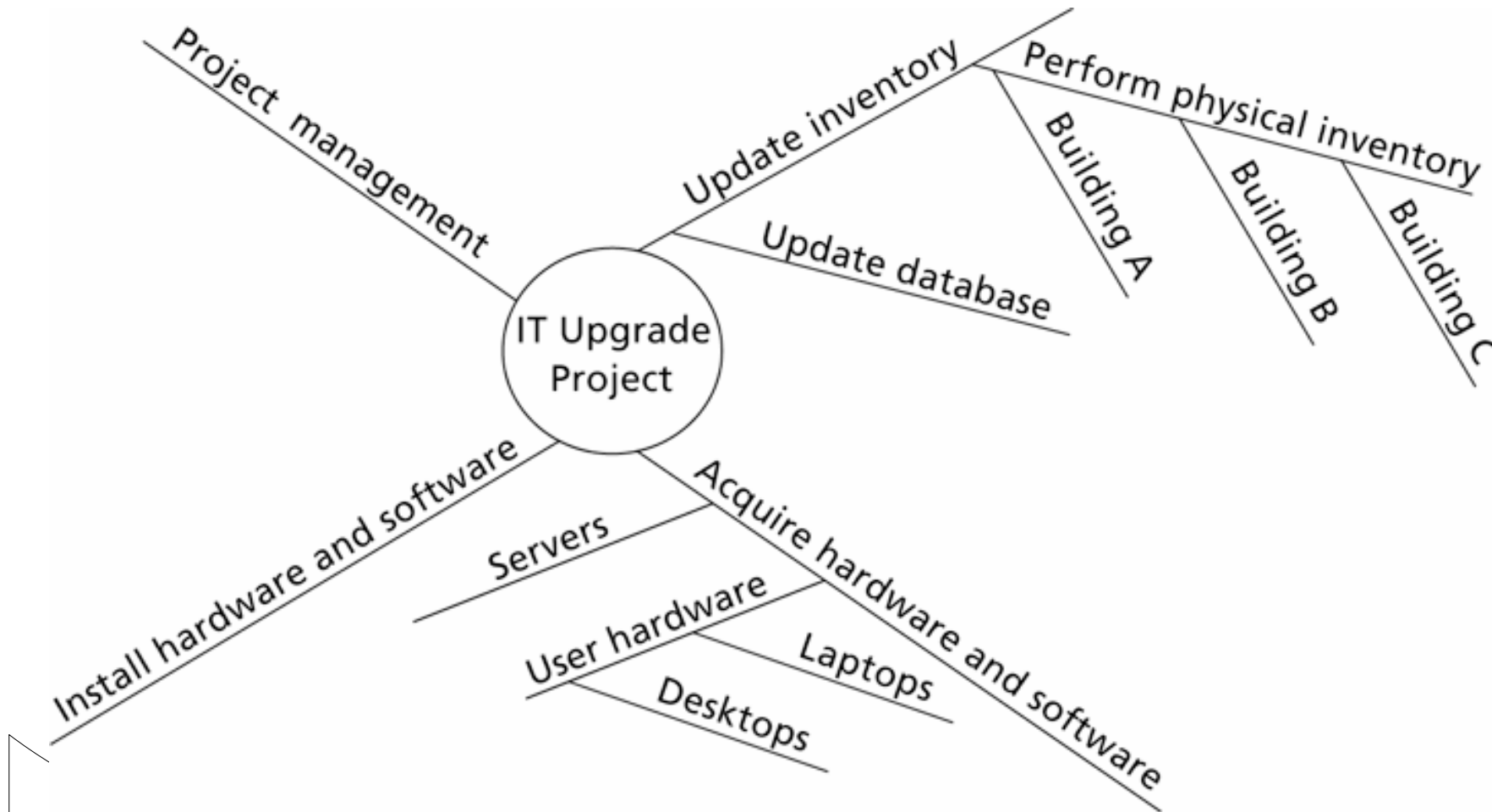
# Mind Mapping

- Mind-mapping is a creative thinking that helps the analytic and creative sides of the brain.
- Mind-mapping is a visual depiction of an idea, concept, or issue.
- Mind-mapping mirrors the way our minds actually work.

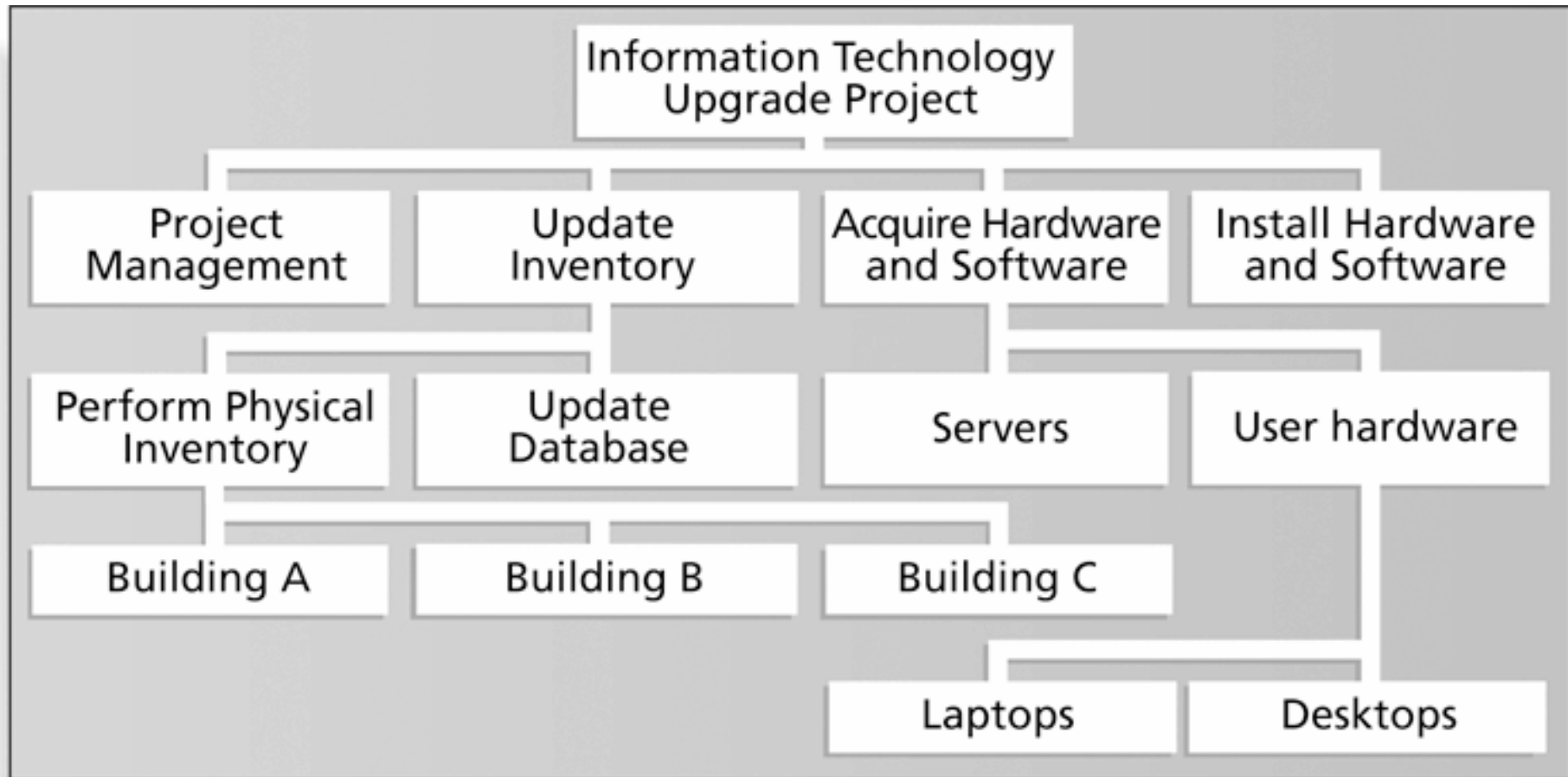




# Sample Mind-Mapping Approach



# Resulting WBS in Chart Form



## 3. Assign Responsibility

- Assign responsibility for accomplishment of each element of the work at appropriate management level.



# Requirements for Assigning Responsibility

- Performance responsibility shall be assigned for each element of the project and for the project in total
- Management responsibility shall be clearly defined
- Internal managers shall be responsible for any work to be performed externally



# Roles and Responsibilities

- The following need to be addressed when listing the roles and responsibilities needed to complete the project.
  - **Role.** The label describing the position of a project for which a person is accountable.
  - **Authority.** The right to apply project resources, make decisions, and sign approvals.
  - **Responsibility.** The work that a project team member is expected to perform in order to complete the project's activities.
  - **Competency.** The skill and capacity required to complete project activities.



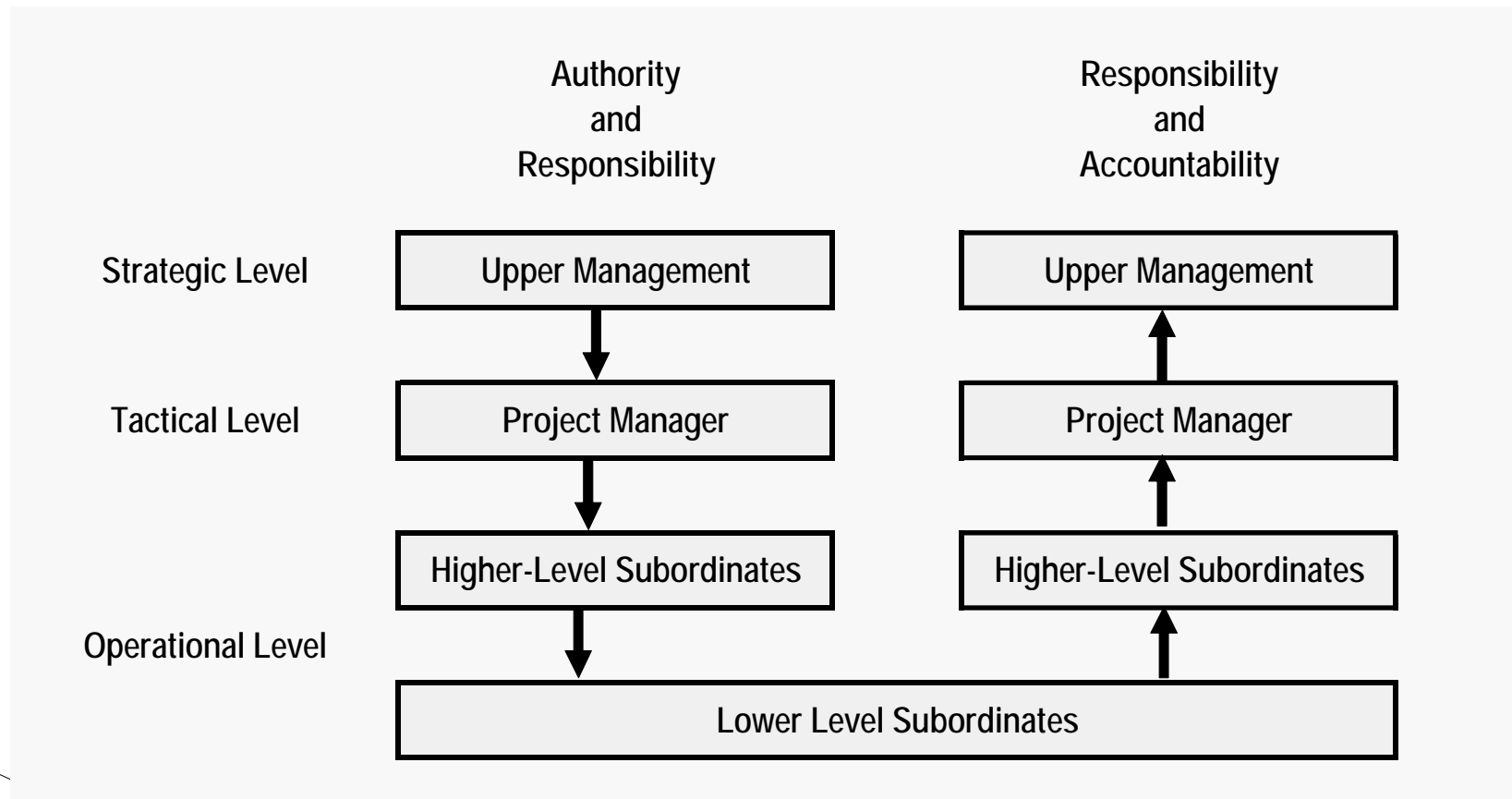


# Accountability

- Means being answerable for the successful completion of specified objectives.
- $\text{Accountability} = \text{Responsibility} + \text{Authority}$



# The Flow of Authority, Responsibility and Accountability



# Key Project Players In Within The Organization

- The Project Sponsor
- The Project Manager
- The Resource Manager
- The Project Team Member



# The Project Sponsor

- A single individual assigned by management to approved projects who has sufficient organizational authority to determine the scope of a project and approve the corresponding time and cost elements which will deliver the approved scope.
- The role of the sponsor is to be focal point for project decisions that are beyond the authority of the PM.



# Role Of Project Sponsor

- Approve the business case for a project.
- Approve the business requirements for a project.
- Approve the negotiated scope, time, and costs and secure final approval for the project.
- Approve project scope changes and consequent changes in time and/or cost over the lifespan of the project.
- Review progress and provide strategic direction to the Project Manager.
- Set priorities and resolve conflicts escalated by the Project Manager, customer, or functional managers.



# The Project Manager

- Is responsible for the coordination of the project team and, ultimately, for managing the project plan to enable the successful completion of the project on time, within budget and at the expected level of quality.



# Role of Project Manager

- Identify the skills needed on the team, and negotiate with the resource managers for assignment of appropriate people.
- Coordinate tasks on the work breakdown structure (WBS).
- Negotiate the time frames in which tasks are to be performed.
- Develop and consolidate project plans.
- Track milestones, deadlines, schedules, resource utilization, budgets, risks, changes of scope, quality of deliverables, and other project elements.
- Act as a liaison with top management and the project client.
- Issue status reports and conduct status review meetings.
- Coordinate with outside subcontractors, consultants, and vendors.
- Recommend changes to schedule, resource requirements, and budgets, when required.



# The Resource Manager

- Is responsible for having available a department of subject-matter experts, engineers, software programmers, lawyers, or other professionals and service providers. They form the resource pool from which the manager of the project staffs his or her project.





# Role of Resource Manager

- Hire, fire, train, discipline, and motivate the functional department's employees.
- Generate performance reviews for these employees.
- Develop and manage within departmental budgets.
- Plan the allocation of resources.
- Interpret upper-management's direction, and implement its policy.
- Solve problems as they arise.
- Assign people to the project team.
- Develop and provide a challenge to employees
- Set and maintain productivity standards.
- Accept accountability for a quality product that is to be delivered on schedule.
- Be proactive when possible and reactive when necessary.
- Validate time estimates for tasks.
- Monitor project work.
- Represent the functional group to the rest of the organization.



# The Project Team Member

- The project team member is a representative of a functional department and a contributor to the project team.



# Role of Project Team Member

- Provide input regarding project objectives and scope.
- Define/design/perform assigned tasks, or assign people to do so.
- Determine time estimates for tasks that are to be performed.
- Interact with other functional areas and other team members.

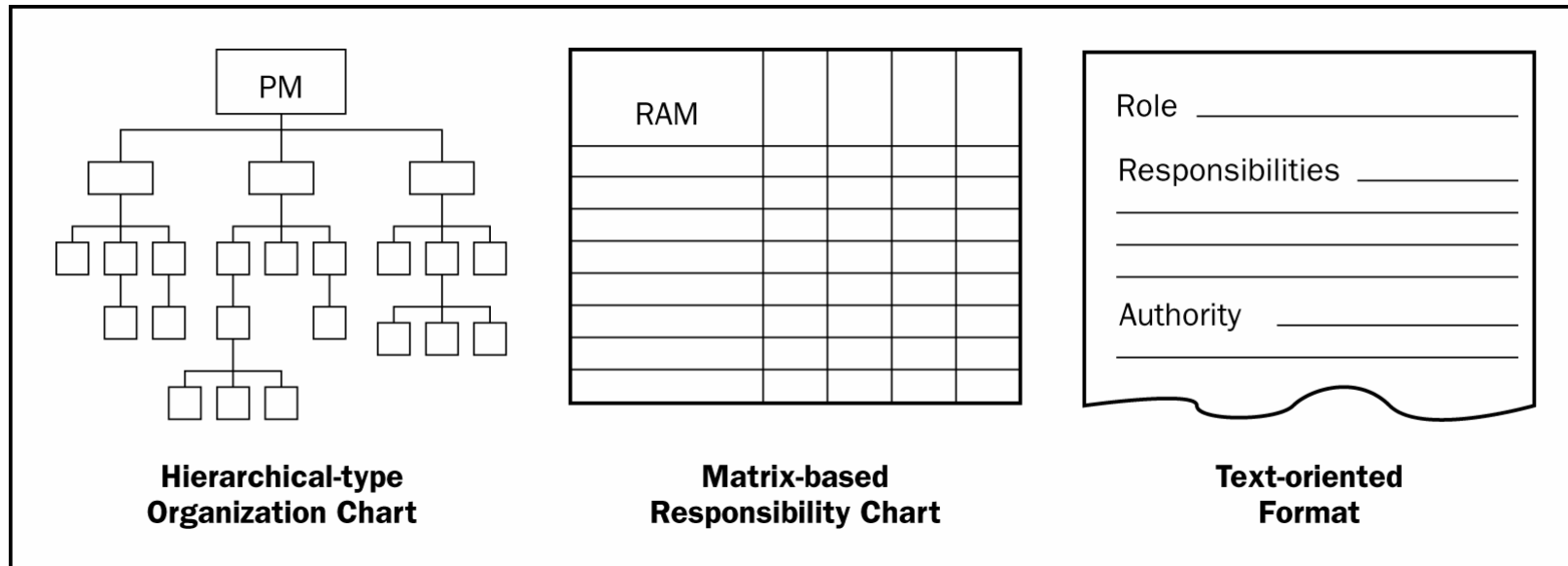


# Organization Charts

- Hierarchical-type charts
  - A graphic display of project team members and their reporting relationships.
  - Showing who reports to who
- Matrix-based charts
  - Illustrates the connections between work that needs to be done and project team members.
- Text-oriented formats
  - Describes roles and responsibilities of each position on the project.



# Organization Charts



# What is a Job Description?

- A Job Description is a document which outlines a particular role and set of responsibilities on a project. The purpose of a job description is to clarify the scope of work that a particular role is responsible for undertaking and the skills, experience and qualifications necessary to ensure that the role is undertaken effectively. It includes:
  - An overview of the respective role
  - A list of the specific responsibilities associated with the role
  - Clarification of where the role fits within the project organization structure
  - A list of the skills, experience and qualifications required
  - Measurable performance criteria
  - A statement describing the work environment
  - The salary package on offer.



# RACI Chart

- One of the examples of Matrix charts is called RACI because the names of roles being documented are Responsible, Accountable, Consult and Inform.



# RACI Chart

<b>RACI Chart</b>	<b>Person</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	Ann	Ben	Carlos	Dina	Ed
Define	A	R	I	I	I
Design	I	A	R	C	C
Develop	I	A	R	C	C
Test	A	I	I	R	I

R = Responsible A = Accountable C = Consult I = Inform





# Other Possible Sets Of Actions

- 1 = Actual Responsibility
- 2 = General Supervision
- 3 = Must be Consulted
- 4 = May be Consulted
- 5 = Must be Notified
- 6 = Final Approval



# Other Possible Sets Of Actions

- A = Approved The Deliverable
- R = Reviews the Deliverable (and provide feedback)
- C = Responsible for Creating the Deliverable – Could be C1 for primary and C2 for backup
- I = Provides Input
- N = Notified When Deliverable is Complete
- M = Manages the Deliverables



# Responsibility Assignment Matrix (RAM)

- A structure that relates the project organizational breakdown structure to the work breakdown structure to help ensure that each component of the project's scope of work is assigned to a responsible person.



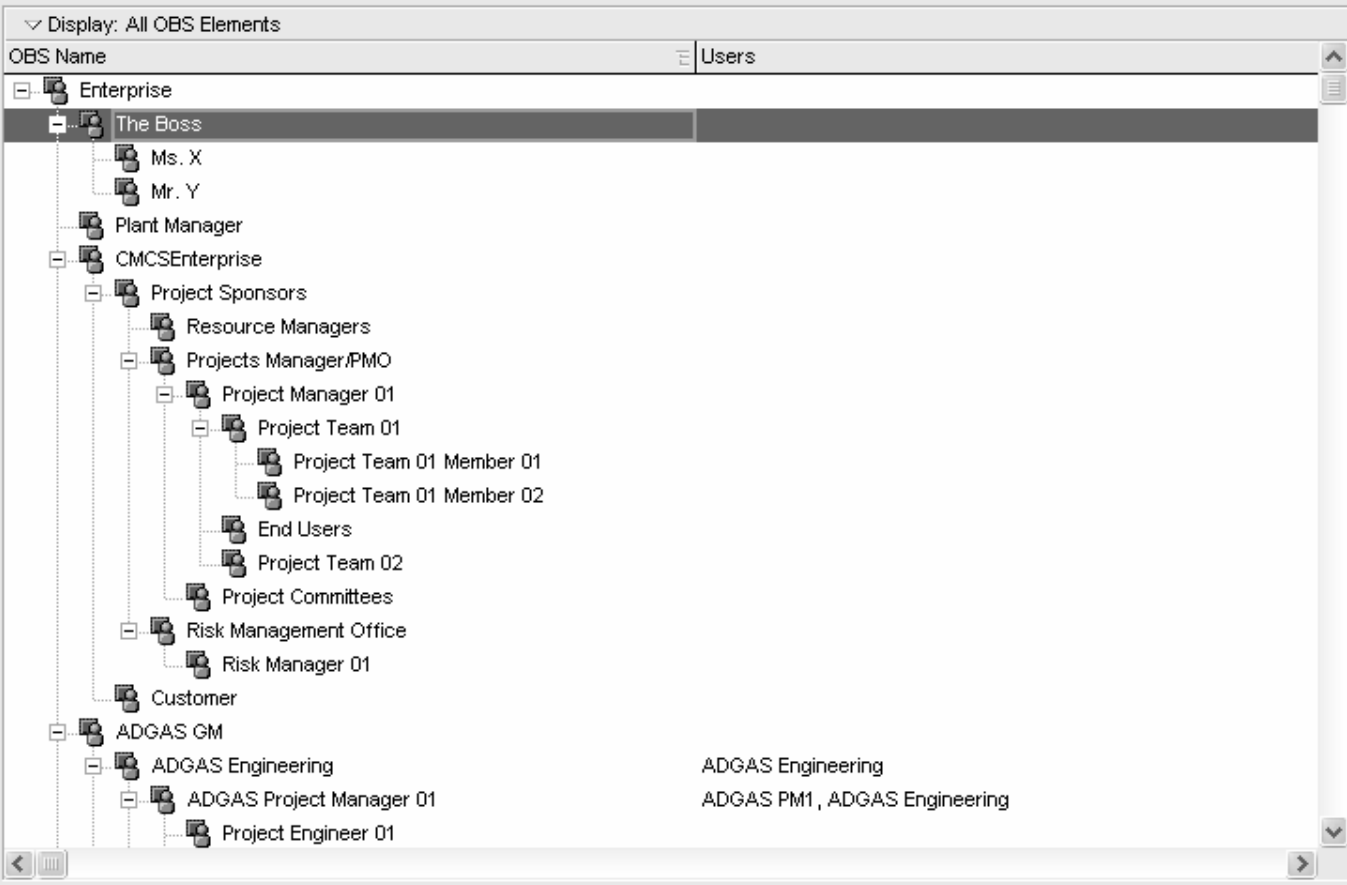
# Sample RAM

No.	Tasks / Activities Description	EREC	P.M	A/E	Cont.
R					
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Bonds Guarantees &amp; Insurance Policies, Permits</b>				
1.1	Advance Payment Guarantees	A	R2	R1	P
1.2	Performance Guarantees	A	R2	R1	P
1.3	Insurance Policies	A	R2	R1	P
1.4	Building Permit	K	K	S	P
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Commencement &amp; Mobilization</b>				
2.1	Order To Commence	A	P	S	K
2.2	Mobilization Arrangements	K	A	R	P
2.3	Contractor's Site Personnel	K	R2/A	R1	P
2.4	Consultant's Supervisory Staff	K	A	P	-
2.5	P.M. Staff	A	P	K	-
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Meetings &amp; Conferences</b>				
3.1	Pre-Construction Conferences	K	P	S	K
3.2	Progress Meetings	K	P	S	K
3.3	Technical Meetings	-	K	P	K
3.4	Safety Review Meetings	-	P	S	K
3.5	Job Coordination Meetings	-	K	K	P
3.6	Planning & Scheduling Meetings	-	P	S	K
3.7	Close Out & Handing Over	K	P	S	K

# Organization Breakdown Structure (OBS)

- The Organization Breakdown Structure is used to identify all the roles and responsibilities in a project. The OBS breaks down a project into descending levels of responsibilities, naming all the individuals required to supervise and manage the deliverables named in the project scope of work.





Close

Add

Del. / Merge

Cut

Copy

Paste

Help

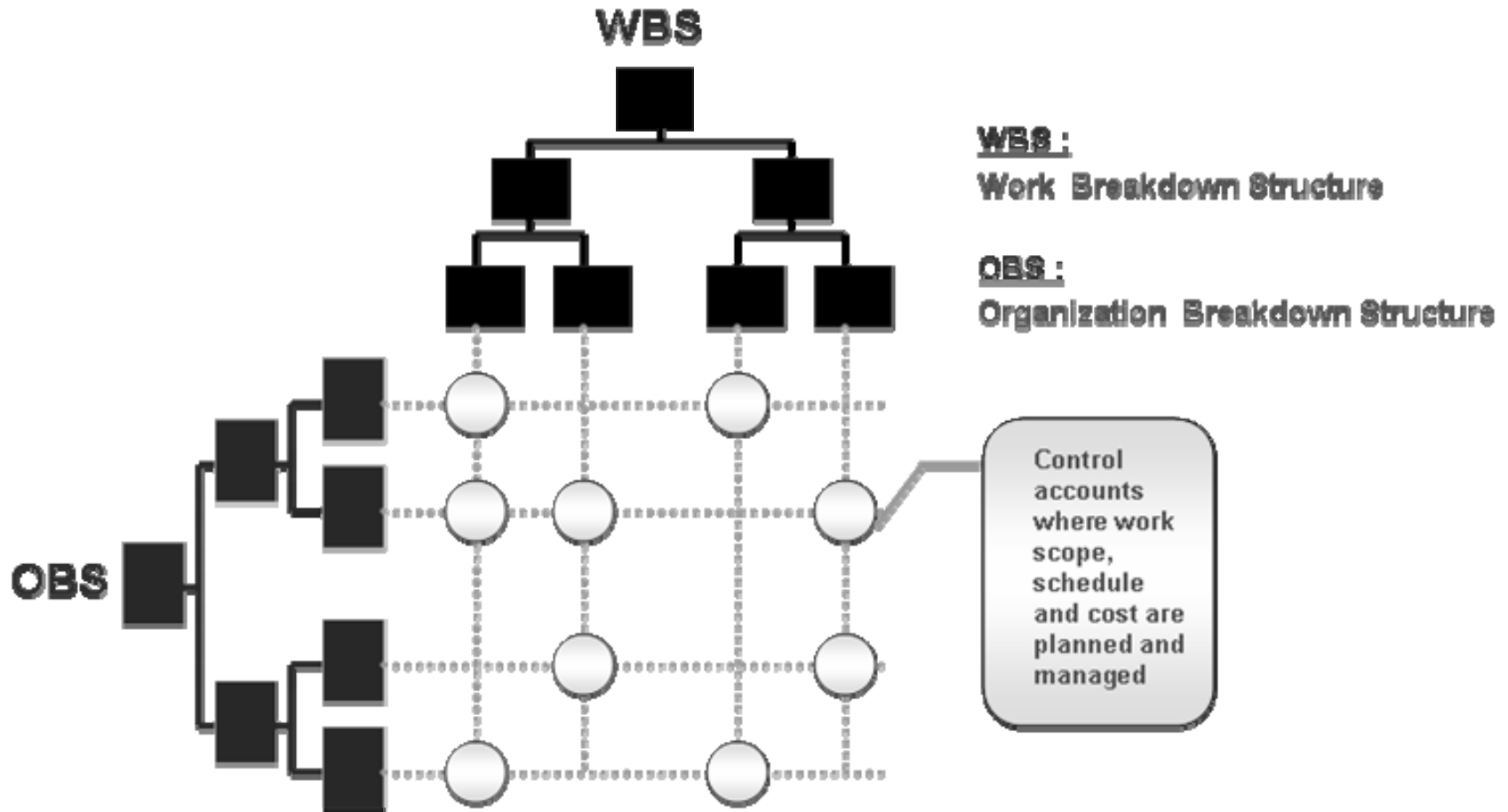
General	Users	Responsibility
Project ID / WBS Code	Project Name / WBS Name	
OFFICEPAINT	Painting The Head Office	
AX100010	Building A new Office tower	
AX100010.Bldg	Office Building Addition	
AX100010.Bldg.Mechanicals	Mechanical/Electrical Systems	
AX100010.Bldg.Ex-Finish	Exterior Finishes	
AX100010.Bldg.Int-Finish	Interior Finishes	
AX100010.Bldg.D&E	Design and Engineering	

# Control Account

- A management control point where the integration of scope, budget, actual cost, and schedule takes place, and where the measurement of performance will occur.
- Control accounts are placed at selected management points of the work breakdown structure. Each control account may include one or more work packages, but each work package may be associated with only one control account.
- Each control account is associated with a specific single organizational component in the organizational breakdown structure (OBS).



# Control Account Matrix





# Control Account Manager (CAM)

- Integration of the WBS and OBS establishes the control account where the performance measurement necessary for project management is performed. This intersection results in designation of a focal point for management control, the control account manager (CAM).





Layout: WBS

WBS Code	WBS Name	Original Budget	Proposed Budget
PMPPProgram.2.12	Bonds and Insurances		\$0.00
PMPPProgram.2.6	Post Implementation Report		\$0.00
PMPPProgram.2.7	Risk Response Control		\$0.00
PMPPProgram.1	Program Brochure Design	\$720,000.00	\$720,000.00
PMPPProgram.1.1	Program Content	\$650,000.00	\$650,000.00
PMPPProgram.1.3	Program Certification	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
PMPPProgram.1.4	Program Schedule	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
PMPPProgram.1.5	Program Speakers	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
PMPPProgram.6	Program Bochure & Website	\$1,110,000.00	\$1,110,000.00
PMPPProgram.6.1	Select Marketing Firm	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
PMPPProgram.6.2	Brochure Design and Print	\$600,000.00	\$600,000.00
PMPPProgram.6.3	Web Design and Lanuch	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00
PMPPProgram.6.4	Marketing	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00

**General**

WBS Code:  WBS Name:

Status:  Responsible Manager:

**Anticipated Dates**

Anticipated Start:

Anticipated Finish:

# 4. Schedule The Work

- Create a schedule for all the work which identifies activities, durations, milestones and interdependencies.
- A project schedule is the agreed upon set of tasks and due dates used to guide and monitor the project to completion.



# What The Schedule Will Outline?

- The major activities to be accomplished in the project.
- The detailed tasks associated with those activities.
- Dependencies and relationships between tasks and activities.
- The project schedule is a comprehensive calendar depicting:
  - Time (duration) estimates for all tasks and activities
  - Start and finish dates for the tasks and activities
  - Names of resources assigned responsibility to complete the tasks and activities
  - Current status of each task and activity
- The project schedule is structured to reflect the WBS and includes successor/predecessor relationships representing the dependencies between tasks and activities.



# Project Constraints

- Factors that limit the project team's options.
  - Budget Constraints
  - Target Date Constraints
  - Resource Availability Constraint
  - Duration Constraint
  - Task Predecessor Constraint



# Project Assumptions

- Assumptions are external circumstances or events that must occur for the project to be successful, and they involve some risk.
- Assumptions are factors that, for planning purposes, will be considered true, real or certain.



# Activity list

- A comprehensive list including all schedule activities planned to be performed on the project.



# Characteristics Of An Activity

- Work is performed and described in terms of a verb, objective and noun- there is action performed
- A single person is responsible for an activity- accountability
- It has defined start and finish dates
- Usually, there is a tangible output or product at completion
- It fits logically under an existing WBS element
- It is of a size and duration that is sufficient for control
- The labor and costs necessary to perform the activity can be estimated
- Actual progress data can be collected for the activity





# Milestone

- A significant point or event in the project.
  - Mandatory which are required by Contract
  - Optional which are based upon project requirements or historical information
- **Start Milestone.** Typically used to mark the beginning of a phase or to communicate project deliverables.
- **Finish Milestone.** Typically used to mark the end of a phase or to communicate project deliverables.



# Milestones Are Selected Based On:

- Importance for monitoring project progress
- Ability to control the course of future work
- Availability of key personnel, facilities, equipment, or other important resources
- The need to flag important external and internal commitments
- Customer requirements



# Hammock

- An aggregate or summary activity

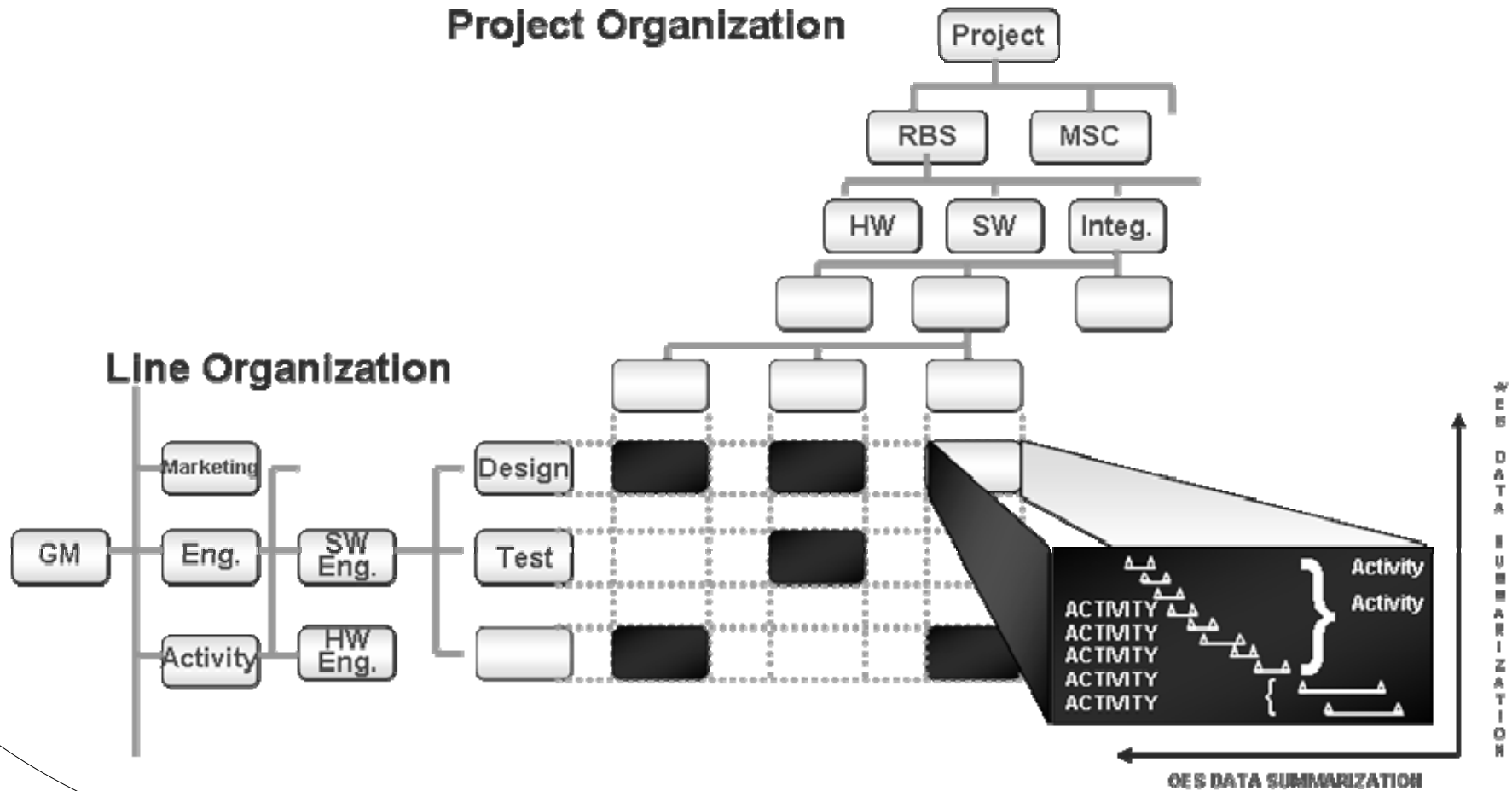


# Work Package

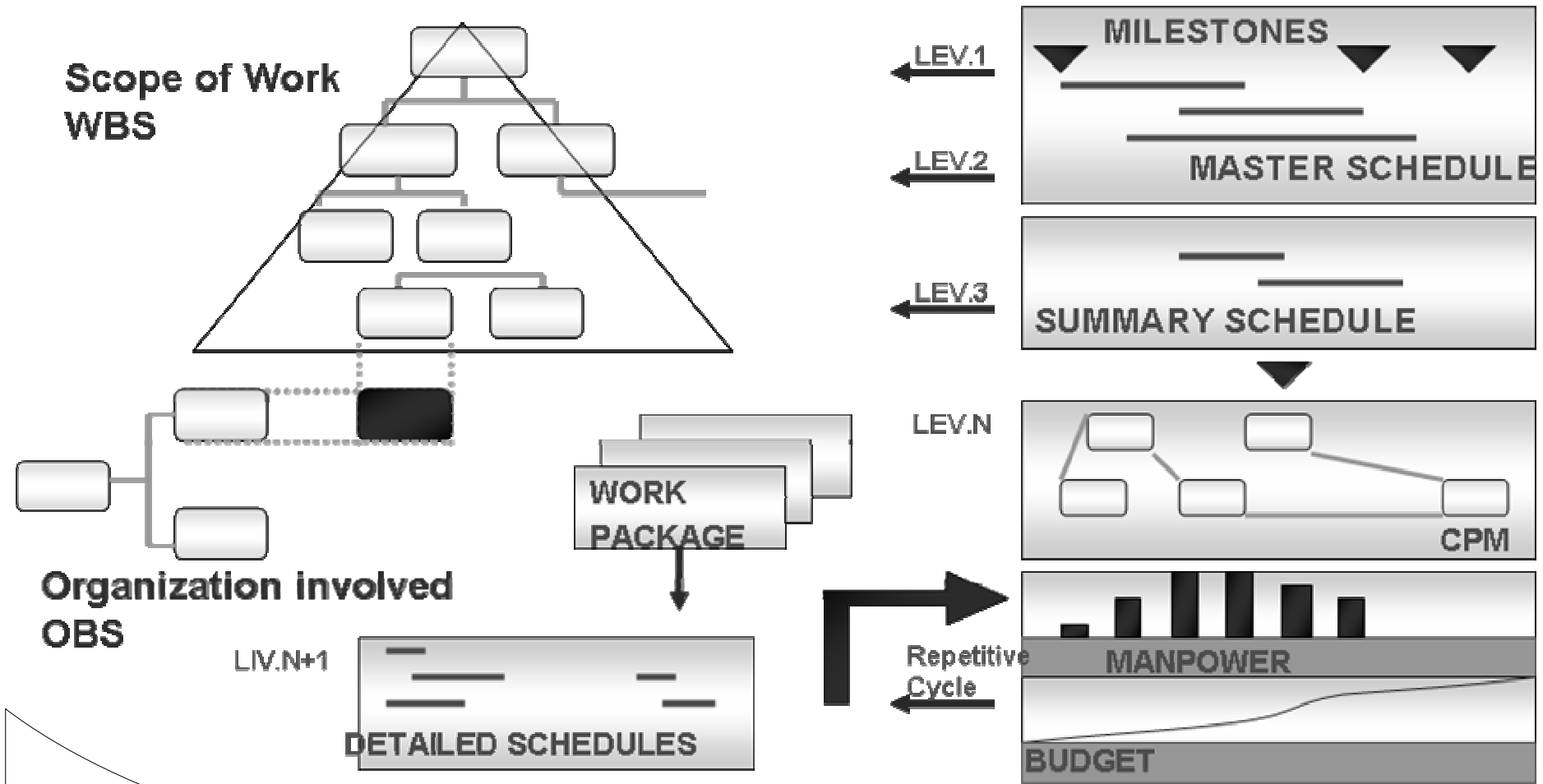
- A deliverable or project work component at the lowest level of each branch of the work breakdown structure.
- The work package includes the schedule activities and schedule milestones required to complete the work package deliverable or project work component.



# Work Package



# WBS and Activity Link



# What Is Enough Detail?

- Activities Should Be:
  - Assignable
  - Clearly Defined
  - Duration Can Be Estimated
  - Cost Can Be Estimated
  - Progress Can Be Tracked



# Practical Tips

- Only Detail Tasks if You Have Enough Information
- More Detail for Earlier Phases
- Leave Later Phases at a Lower Level of Detail
- Set Milestones For Developing Further Detail





# Progressive Elaboration

- Continuously improving and detailing a plan as more detailed and specific information and more accurate estimates become available as the project progresses, and thereby producing more accurate and complete plans that result from the successive iterations of the planning process.



# Rolling Wave Planning

- Is a form of progressive elaboration planning where the work to be accomplished in the near term is planned in detail at a low level of the WBS, while work far in the future is planned for WBS components that are at a relatively high level of the WBS.



# Activity Steps

- For selected activities, the activity could be divided into steps.
- Each step will have a weight value representing the importance of this step for completing an activity.
- Steps are not necessarily to be completed in the same order.



# Activity Steps

The screenshot shows a software interface with a 'Steps' tab. At the top, there are fields for 'Activity' (A1145140) and 'Project' (Colonel-Manufa). Below these is a table of steps. The first step, 'OSHA safety compliance check', is selected and highlighted. To the right of the table is a text editor window titled 'OSHA safety compliance check' containing a URL.

Step	Weight	Percent	Completed
OSHA safety compliance check	1.0	5.0	<input type="checkbox"/>
Verify Machine Tooling	1.0	5.0	<input type="checkbox"/>
Check metrics against first production unit	1.0	5.0	<input type="checkbox"/>
10% Machinery Inspection	3.0	16.0	<input type="checkbox"/>
50% Machinery Inspection	3.0	16.0	<input type="checkbox"/>
Initial Production Complete	10.0	53.0	<input type="checkbox"/>

OSHA safety compliance check

[http://www.osha-slc.gov/OshAct\\_data/OSH\\_ACT8.html](http://www.osha-slc.gov/OshAct_data/OSH_ACT8.html)

**Activity Step Templates**

Display: Activity Step Templates

Step Template Name	Step Count
Unit Finishes	36
Perform Finishes	23
Bar Construction	12
Exterior Envelop & Finishes	8
Form & Pour	7
Prepare Drawings	6
Operator Training	5

Close  
Add  
Delete  
Shift up  
Shift down

Step Name	Step Weight
Electrical Wiring	5.0
Plumbing Rough Inspection	1.0
Electrical Rough Inspection	10.0
Framing Inspection	10.0
Install Insulation & Drywall One Side	5.0
Install Drywall 2nd Side	5.0
Finish Drywall (Bead, Tape, Knockdo	5.0
Cut Plugs & Switches	1.0
Install Interior Door Frames	1.0
Interior Trim & Millwork	1.0
Paint	10.0
Install Cabinet Carcasses	1.0
Tile Kitchen, Foyer & Baths	5.0
Install Kit Plumbing Fixtures	5.0
Install Bath Mirrors & Enclosures	1.0
Install Bath Hardware & Accessories	1.0
Finish Kitchen & Bath Plumbing	5.0
Paint 2nd Coat	10.0
Finish Plumbing Inspection	1.0
Install HVAC Unit & Startup	1.0
Carpet Units	10.0
Install Interior Doors	1.0
Install Security Finishes	1.0
Touch Up Drywall	1.0
Install Appliances	5.0
Touch Up Paint	5.0

Install Plumbing Risers

A [List Icon] [List Icon] [List Icon] [List Icon] [List Icon] [List Icon] [List Icon]

## Step templates



Layout: HR ES/EF Dates Filter: All Activities

Activity ID	Activity Name
-------------	---------------

<b>PMP Certification Development Program</b>	
[-] <b>Project Management</b>	
+ <b>Milestones</b>	
[-] <b>Staff Acquisition</b>	
A2130	Resourcing The Project
[-] <b>Deliverables Acceptance</b>	
A1610	Course Materials In PPT Format
A1620	PM Development Brochure
A1630	PM Development Program Website
A1640	Detailed Speakers Directory
A1710	List Of Approved PM Courses
A1720	PMI Certification For Proposed PM Courses
A2040	The 4-Year Training Plan Calendar
A2050	List Of Proposed Speakers
A2060	Award For Marketing Firm
A2070	Three Brochure Designs Proposal
A2080	Three Web Site Design Proposals
A2120	PM Development Distribution Database
+ <b>Lessons Learned/Captured</b>	
+ <b>Changes</b>	
+ <b>Schedule Update</b>	
+ <b>Performance Reports</b>	
+ <b>Meetings</b>	
+ <b>Quality Non-Conformance Reports</b>	
+ <b>Issues</b>	
[-] <b>Bonds and Insurances</b>	
A2090	Performance Bond By Marketing Firm
[-] <b>Post Implementation Report</b>	
A1600	Post Implementation Review Report
[-] <b>Risk Response Control</b>	
A1590	Project Time Buffer Up To 30%
A2100	Project Time Buffer From 30% To 65%



# Planning Diagram Techniques

- Arrow Diagram Method (ADM)
- Precedence Diagram Method (PDM)
- Conditional Diagramming Methods
  - GERT and System Dynamics models
  - Allows for non-sequential activities such as loops or conditional branches



# Arrow Diagram Method

- The arrows are used to represent tasks.
- The boxes represent task dependencies.
- This method uses:
  - Only finish-to-start relationships between tasks
  - May use dummies



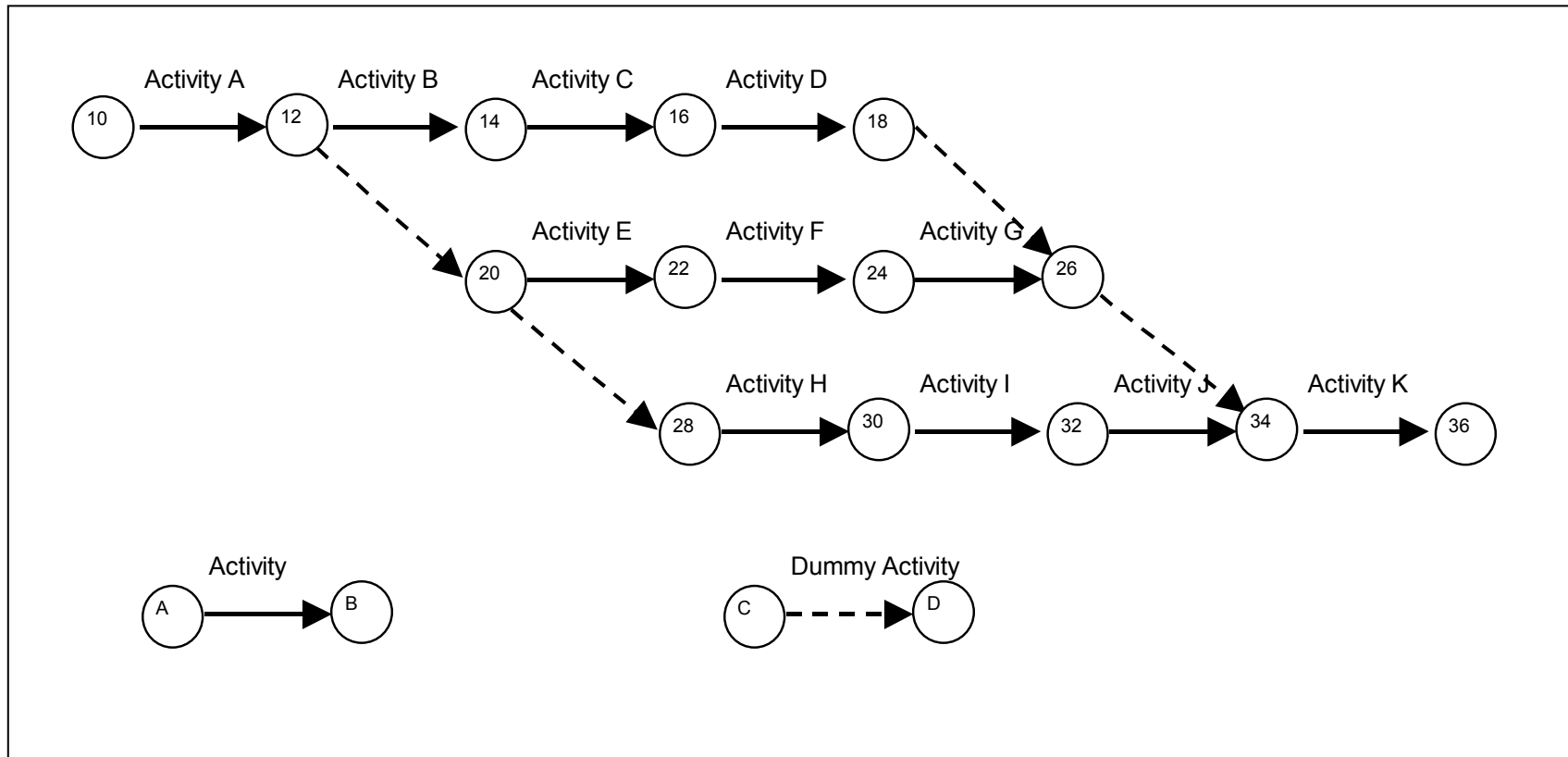


# Dummy Activity

- An activity that consumes no time or resources and shows only that a dependency exists between two activities.



# Arrow Diagram Method

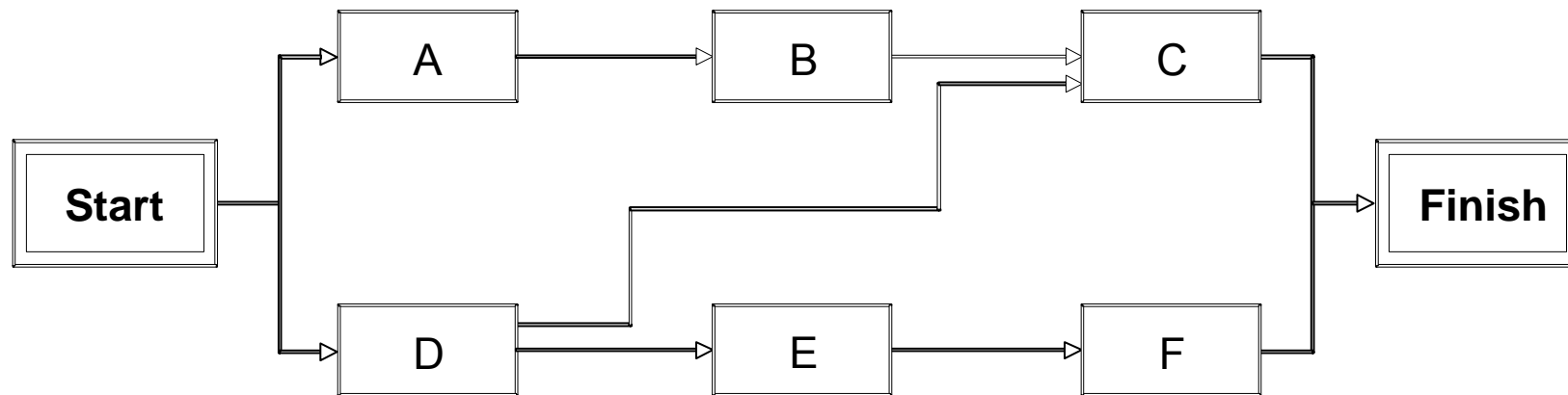


# Precedence Diagramming Method

- Nodes (or boxes) are used to represent tasks and arrows show task dependencies.
- The method adds leads and lags to relationship and:
  - Has four type of relationships (FS, SS, FF and SF)



# Precedence Diagramming Method



# Types of Dependencies

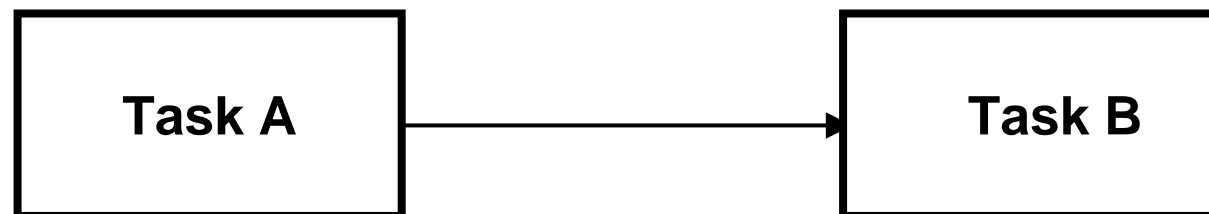
- **Mandatory (Hard Logic):** Inherent in the nature of the work being done (e.g., you must design before you can construct).
- **Discretionary (Preferred, Preferential or Soft Logic):** Based on experience, desire or preferences.
- **External:** Based on the needs or desire of a party outside the project (e.g., government or suppliers).



# Precedence Relationships

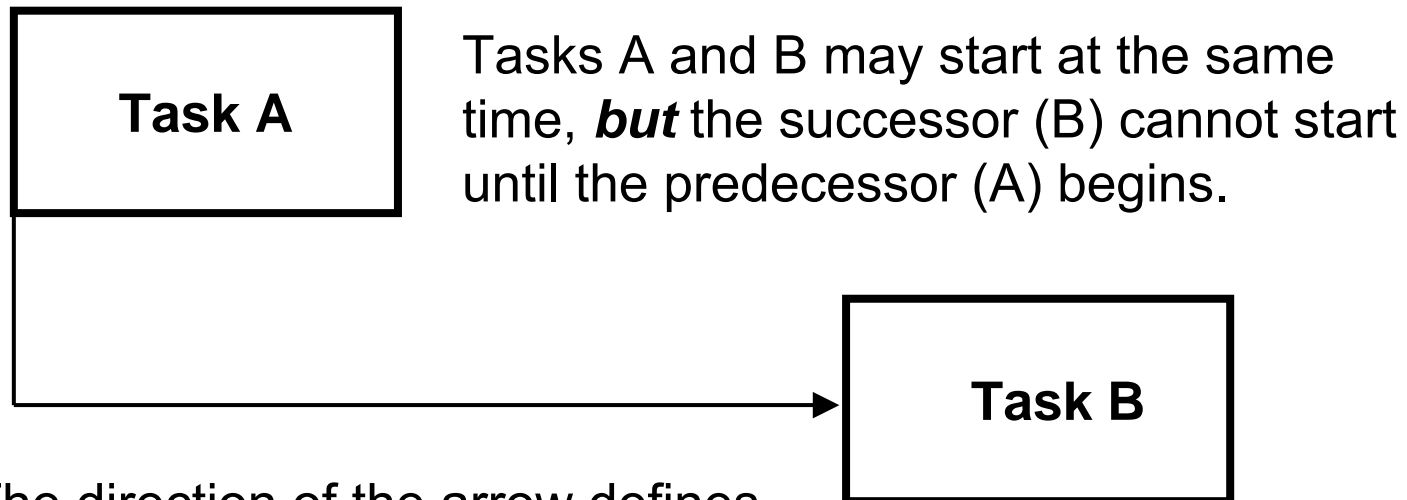
## Finish to Start (FS)

The “from” activity Task A must finish before the “to” activity Task B can start



# Precedence Relationships

## Start to Start (SS)

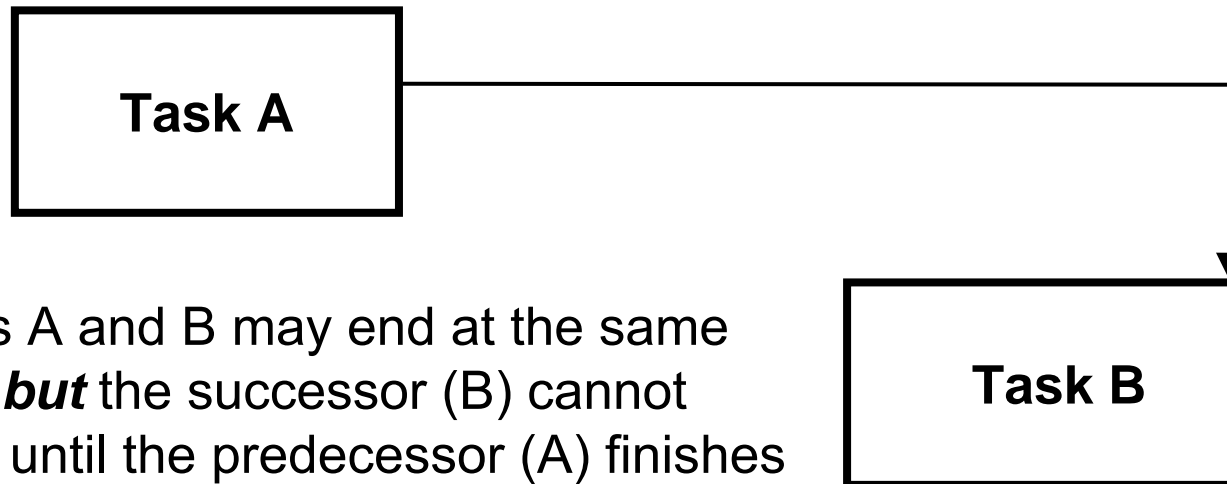


The direction of the arrow defines which task is the predecessor and which is the successor.



# Precedence Relationships

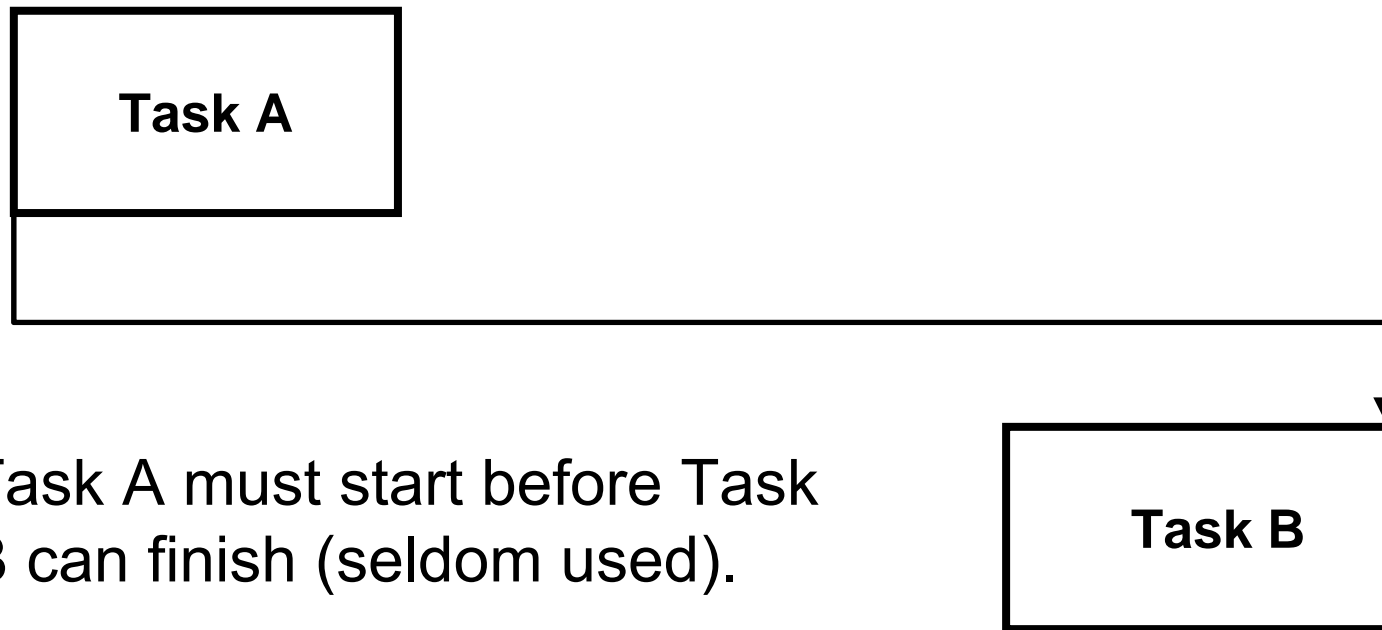
## Finish to Finish (FF)





# Precedence Relationships

## Start to Finish (SF)



Task A must start before Task B can finish (seldom used).



# Lag

- A modification of a logical relationship that directs a delay in the successor activity. For example, in a finish-to-start dependency with a ten-day lag, the successor activity cannot start until ten days after the predecessor activity has finished.

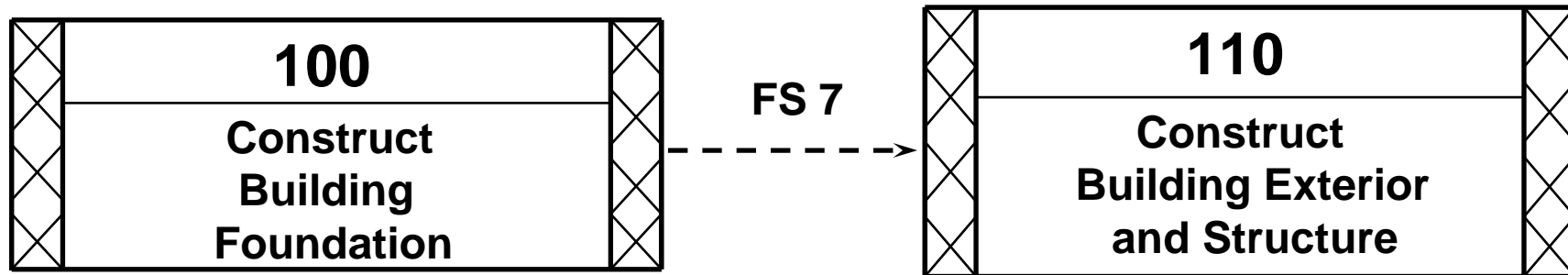


# Lead

- A modification of a logical relationship that allows an acceleration of the successor activity. For example, in a finish-to-start dependency with a ten-day lead, the successor activity can start ten days before the predecessor activity has finished.
- A negative lead is equivalent to a positive lag.

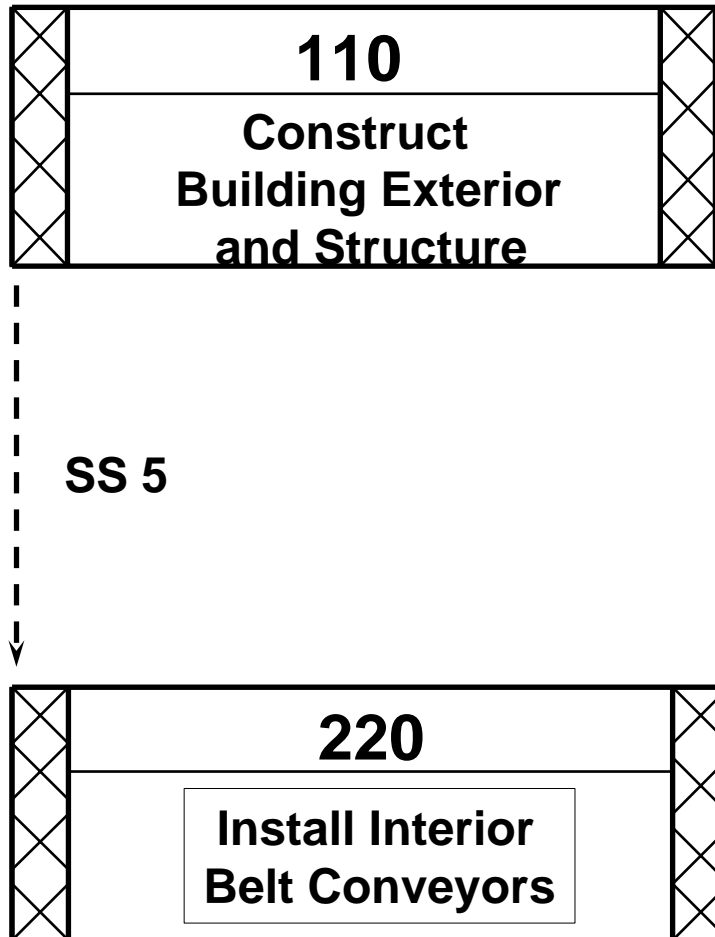


# Finish-To-Start With Lag



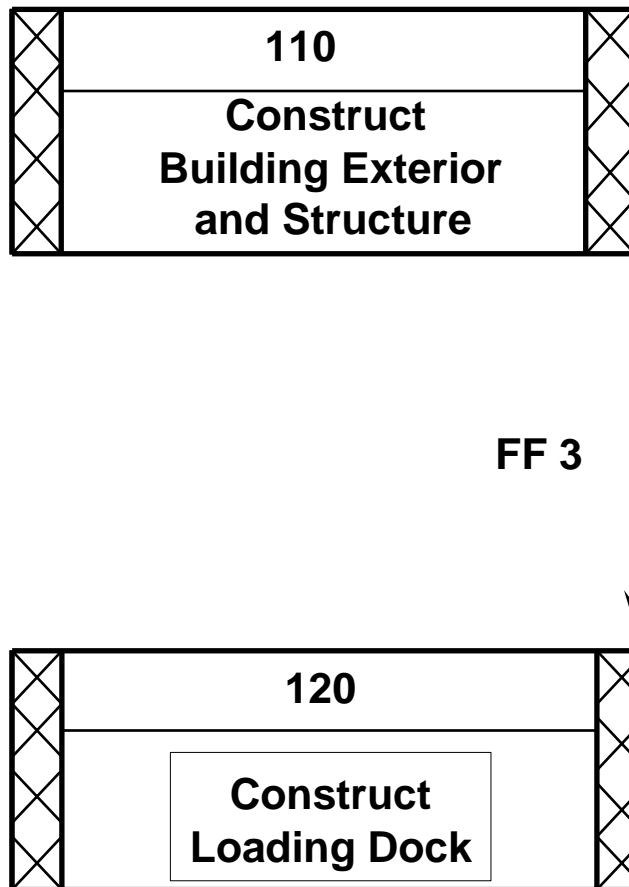
***Construct Building Foundation must be finished seven days before Construct Building Exterior and Structure can start.***

# Start-To-Start With Lag



***Installation of Interior Belt Conveyors can start five days or more after Construct Building Exterior and Structure starts.***

# Finish-To-Finish With Lag



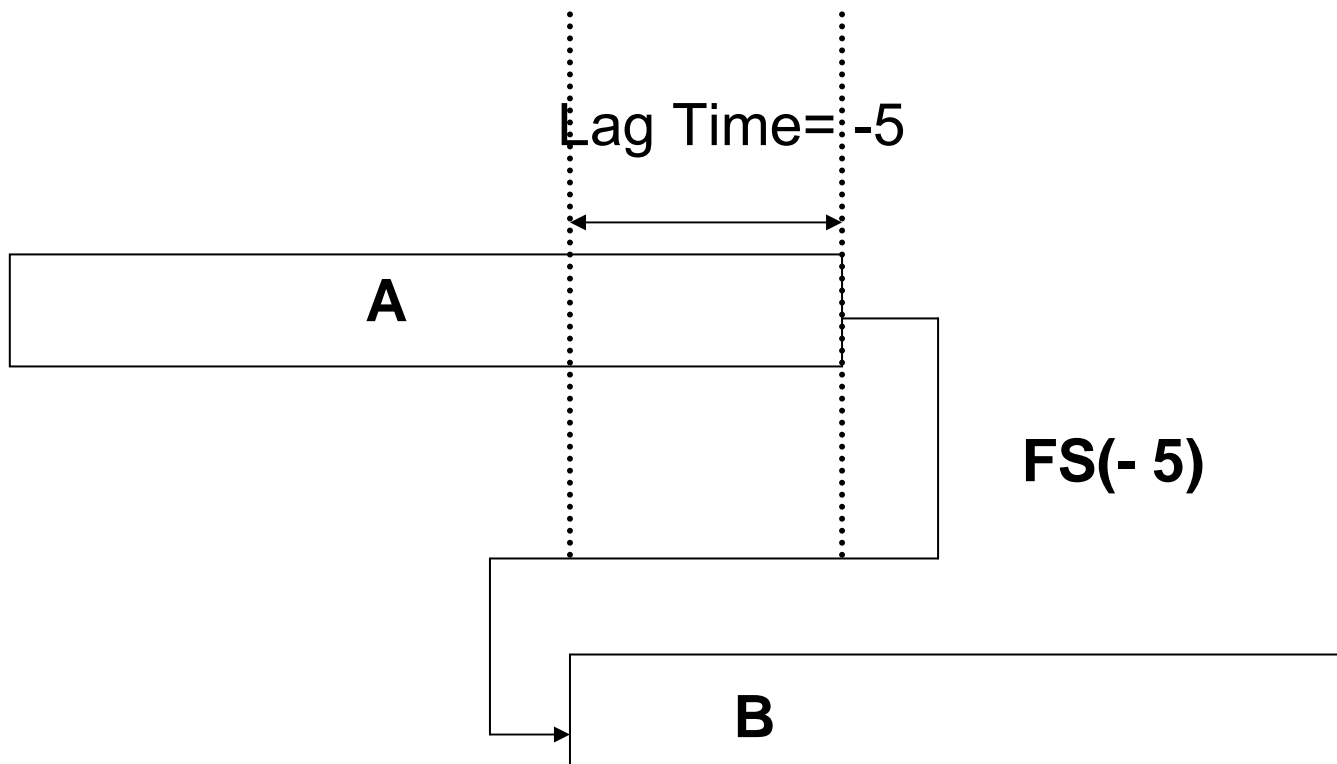
***Construct Loading Dock can finish three days or more after Construct Building Exterior and Structure finishes.***

# Quiz

- Model the following situation describing the relationship between tasks A & B:
- Task A duration is 20 days. Last Five Days of Task A involve testing of the product resulting from Task A. However, Task B, Involves Marketing Reviewing Product from Task A for Market Strategy, Which Does Not Require Testing At All.



# Answer





# Logic Errors and Problems

- Incorrect Logic
- Redundant Logic
- Loops
- Open Ends/Dangling



# Incorrect Logic

- The activity logic included in the network schedule must be correct. If the logic is not correct, the network schedule will not accurately represent the way construction will actually be carried out.
- For example, the selection of an interior architect paint color by the architect should not restrain the application of the roof in the network because these two activities are not logically related.
- Incorrect activity logic reduces the effectiveness of the network schedule as a planning and management tool.

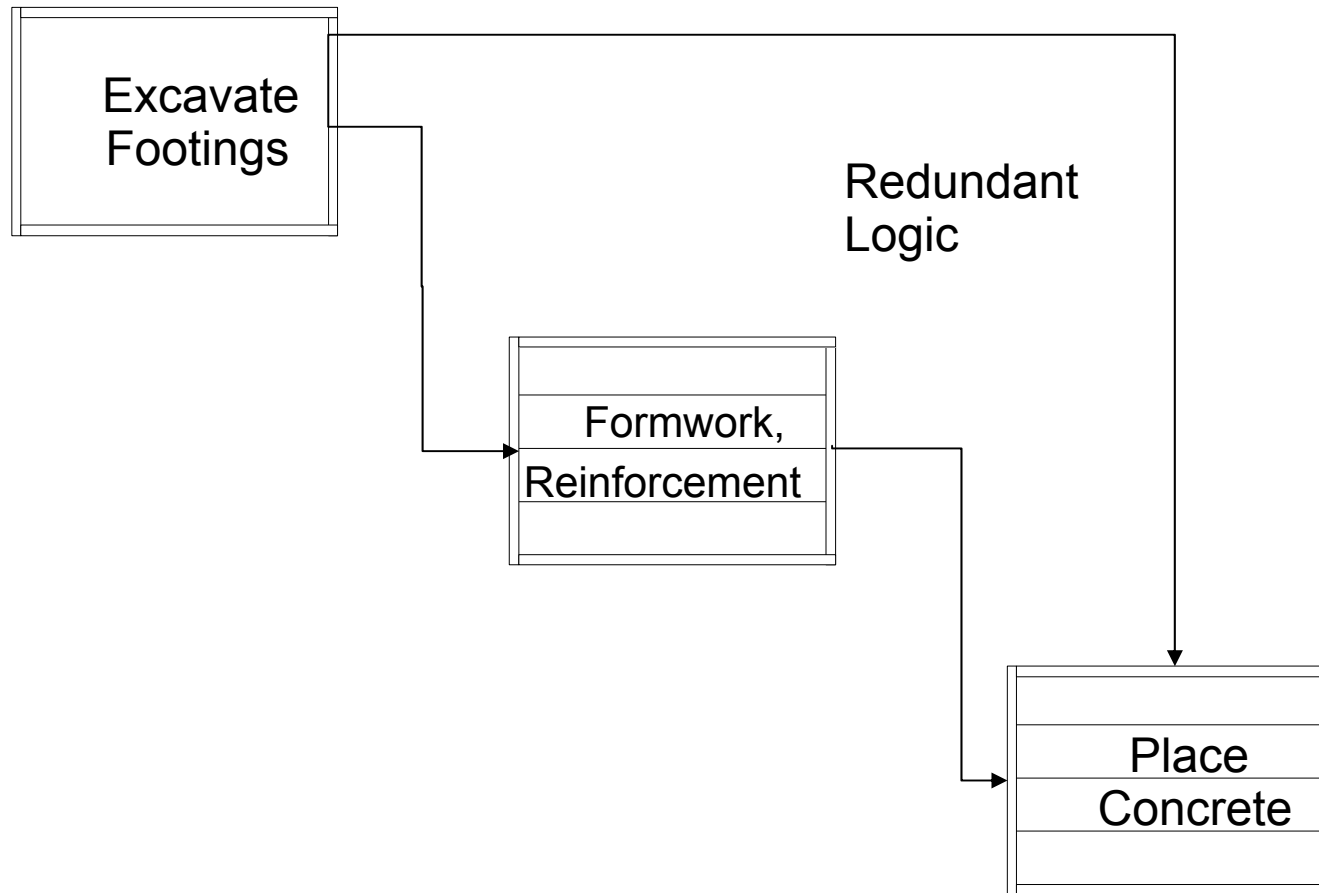


# Redundant Logic

- Redundant logic is not incorrect but should be avoided when constructing activity networks. Redundant logic tends to unnecessarily complicate an activity network. Redundant logic makes modifying and analyzing an activity network more difficult.



# Redundant Logic

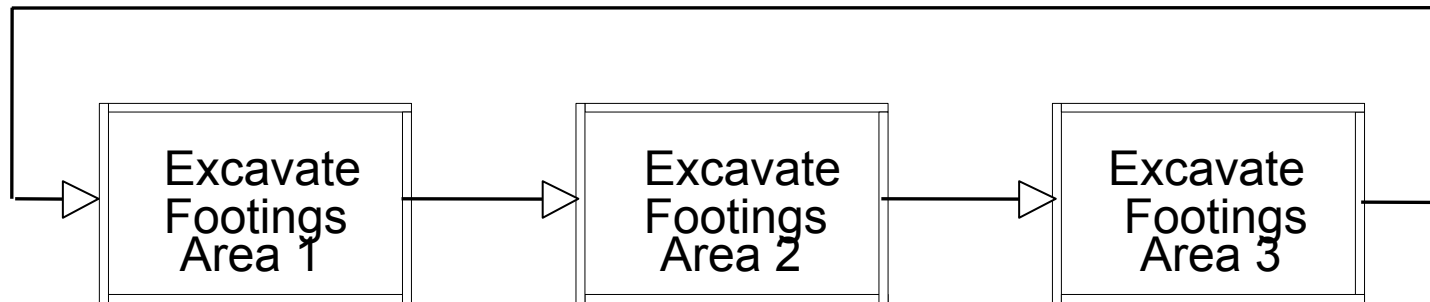


# Logic Loops

- As noted previously, activity networks used in construction normally have a unidirectional flow from the start to completion of the project.
- Logic loops violate this basic premise and result in an impossible situation where a predecessor activity cannot start until a successor activity is completed.
- Loops not only result in impossible network logic but also prevent the schedule from being calculated using the forward and background pass technique.



# Loops

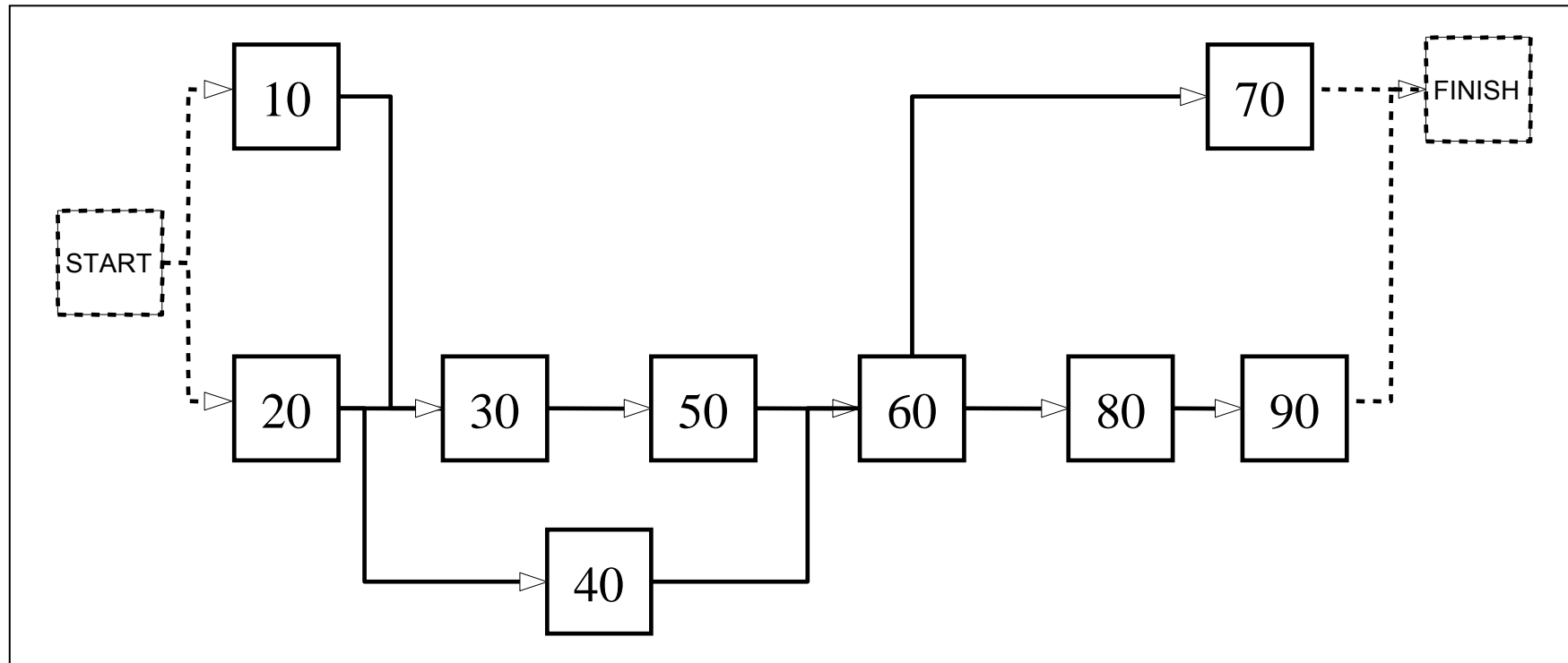


# Open Ends/ Dangling

- It is recommended that project plans have single start and end points. This will help in ensuring that logic is complete as well as it makes presentation neater.



# Open Ends



NOTE: We recommend that each project have only two open ends, the first milestone activity and the last milestone activity.





Layout: HR ES/EF Dates

Filter: All Activities

# MPWH MPWH

## G3 Develop Professional Engineers

### G3.1 Project Management

#### G3.1.3 PM Development Program

##### G3.1.3.2 PMI Certification Program

PMPProgram PMP Certification Development Program

PMPProgram.1 Program Brochure Design

PMPProgram.1.4 Program Schedule



# PERT

- An acronym of Program, Evaluation and Review Technique denoting a form of network analysis in which the duration of processes required to complete a complex task or project is used to calculate the range of possible completion times and to aid informed decisions on the scheduling of these processes.



# PERT

- What is the PERT formula?
  - $DUR = (P+4M+O)/6$
- The formula for standard deviation?
  - $SD = (P-O)/6$
- The formula for variance?
  - $VAR = SD^2$

***P = Pessimistic***  
***M = Most Likely***  
***O = Optimistic***  
***SD = Standard Deviation***

# GERT Diagram

- GERT = Graphical Evaluation Review Technique
- A network diagramming method that allows loops between nodes.



# End Of Section



# Planning and Scheduling Projects: Getting Ready For The PSP Exam



# DAY TWO



# Activity Resource Estimating

- Estimating the type and quantities of resources required to perform each schedule activity.





# Resource Types

- Labor/People Resources
  - Technical
  - Non-Technical
- Equipment Resources
- Material Resources



# Definition Of Resource

- Labor (people)
  - Measured in units of time
  - Generally, reused between activities and projects
  - Recorded in terms of price/unit e.g., \$50.00/hour
- Non-labor (equipment)
  - Measured in units of time
  - Generally, reused between activities and projects
  - Recorded in terms of price/unit e.g., 1 training room per day
- Material
  - Measured in units other than time
  - Generally, consumed by the activity to which it is assigned
  - Recorded in terms of price/unit .e.g., \$4.50/square foot



# Resource Availability

- Information on which resources are potentially available is used for estimating resource types.



# Alternative Analysis

- Many schedule activities have alternative methods of accomplishment. They include using various levels of resource capability or skills, different size or type of machine, different tools, outsourcing, etc.,



# Published Estimating Data

- Several companies routinely publish updated production rates and unit costs of resources for an extensive array of labor rates, material and equipment for different countries.
- Examples: RS Means, Dodge, etc.



# Resource Breakdown Structure

- Is a hierarchical structure of the identified resources by resource category and type.



▼ Display: All Resources							
Resource ID	Calculate costs from units	Uses Timesheets	Resource Name	Primary Role	Title	Default Units / Time	
CH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chris Grant	Manufacturing ...	Production Manager	8.00h/d	
FT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Frank Thompson	Manufacturing ...		8.00h/d	
PRO-A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Production Line A			8.00h/d	
PPO-P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Primary Product Line			8.00h/d	
Manage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Management			8.00h/d	
RH-1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robin Hayes	Project Manager	VP of Manufacturing	8.00h/d	
JG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jeff Garfield	Project Manager	VP of Engineering	8.00h/d	
Prototype	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prototyping			8.00h/d	
RJ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robin Johnson	Prototyping Sp...	Prototype Manager	8.00h/d	
MS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Machine Shop	Prototyping Sp...		8.00h/d	
Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Power Generation ...			8.00h/d	
DS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dave Smith	Sponsor	Vice President of Generation	8.00h/d	
MAINT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maintenance			8.00h/d	
PT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phil Tyler	Maintenance E...	Maintenance Engineer Cre...	8.00h/d	
ELEC CR...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Electrical Maint Cre...			8.00h/d	
EM - ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Electrical Maint Glo...	Facilities		8.00h/d	
EM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Electrical Maint Glo...	Facilities		8.00h/d	
MECH C...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mechanical Mainte...			8.00h/d	
MM - ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mechanical Maint ...	Facilities	Mechanical Maint Global C...	8.00h/d	
REF ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refueling Crew	Nuclear Operati...		8.00h/d	
MMBP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MM Bill Petacchi Cr...			8.00h/d	
MMF...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piping / Fluids Han...	Facilities		8.00h/d	
MMFL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MM Faso Lorde Crew			8.00h/d	
Emeg...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Facilities Emergenc...	Facilities		8.00h/d	
MMJA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MM Jack Arcate Cr...			8.00h/d	
MMP...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mech Maintenance...	Facilities		8.00h/d	
I&C CRE...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Instrument and Con...			8.00h/d	
IC - C...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Instrument and Con...	Lab Technicians		8.00h/d	
IC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Instrument and Con...			8.00h/d	
ICJB1...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Instrument and Con...	Lab Technicians		8.00h/d	
ICJB1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Instrument and Con...			8.00h/d	
ICJB-...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Instrument and Con...	Lab Technicians		8.00h/d	

Display: All Active Resources

Resource ID	Resource Name	Primary Role	E-Mail Address	Office Phone
DIFC	DIFC			
RED	RED			
Zoning	Zoning			
Resource Pool	Resources		systems@bankcorp.com	718-456-9021
Management	Management			
Design Engineers	Design Engineering Department			
StructEng	Structural Engineers			
InstrEng	Instrumentation Engineers			
Arch	Senior Architects			
CostEng	Cost Engineers			
CivilEng	Civil Engineers			
CV1KERIB	Keri Brown, Civil Engineer			
CV1TEDM	Ted Miller, Civil Engineer			
CV2MIKEH	Mike Hall, Civil Designer			
CV2WILLS	Will Summers, Civil Engineer			
ElecEng	Electrical Engineers			
MechEng	Mechanical Engineers			

General Codes Details Units & Prices Roles Notes Timesheets

Shift Calendar: 3-shift Operations ... Shift: 1

Effective Date	Price / Unit	Price / Unit2	Price / Unit3	Price / Unit4	Price / Unit5	Max Units / Time
01-Jan-00	\$37.00/h					10/d
03-Nov-05	\$37.00/h	\$0.00/h	\$0.00/h	\$0.00/h	\$0.00/h	8/d

Add Delete



# Resource Calendar

- Documenting working and non-working days for which a resource will be active or idle.



▼ Display: All Active Resources

Resource ID	Resource Name	Primary Role	E-Mail Address	Office Phone
DIFC	DIFC			
RED	RED			
Zoning	Zoning			
Resource Pool	Resources			
Management	Management			
Design Engineers	Design Engineering Department			
StructEng	Structural Engineers			
InstrEng	Instrumentation Engineers			
Arch	Senior Architects			
CostEng	Cost Engineers			
CivilEng	Civil Engineers			
CV1KERIB	Keri Brown, Civil Engineer			56-9021
CV1TEDM	Ted Miller, Civil Engineer			
CV2MIKEH	Mike Hall, Civil Designer			
CV2WILLS	Will Summers, Civil Engineer			
ElecEng	Electrical Engineers			
MechEng	Mechanical Engineers			

**Select Resource Calendar**

▼ Display: Global Calendars

Calendar Name	Def
DOMB - 3 - 6 day eastern	N
24/7 Workweek Schedule (non-labor)	N
37.5 Hour Workweek	N
4 - 10hr Days Workweek	N
5 Day (Corps + SFWMD Holidays)	N
5-Day Workweek- Qatar	N
6-Day Workweek- Qatar	N
7-Day Workweek	Ye
APEX - 1 - Standard 5-day	N
APEX - 2 - 3-Day Workweek	N
APEX - 3 - 7-Day Workweek	N
APEX - 4 - 4-Day Workweek	N

General Codes Details Units & Prices Roles Notes Timesheets

**Resource Type**

Labor
  Nonlabor
  Material

Unit of Measure:

---

**Currency and Overtime**

Currency:

Overtime Allowed

Overtime Factor:

**Profile**

Calendar:

Default Units / Time:

Auto Compute Actuals  
 Calculate costs from units

# Published Estimating Data

- Several companies routinely publish updated production rates and unit costs of resources for an extensive array of labor rates, material and equipment for different countries.
- Examples: RS Means, Dodge, etc.



Layout: HR ES/EF Dates Filter: All Activities

Activity ID	Activity Name
A1810	Monthly Progress Review Meeting
A1820	Monthly Progress Review Meeting
A1830	Monthly Progress Review Meeting
A1840	Monthly Progress Review Meeting
<b>Quality Non-Conformance Reports</b>	
<b>Issues</b>	
[-] <b>Bonds and Insurances</b>	
A2090	Performance Bond By Marketing Firm
[-] <b>Post Implementation Report</b>	
A1600	Post Implementation Review Report
[-] <b>Risk Response Control</b>	
A1590	Project Time Buffer Up To 30%
A2100	Project Time Buffer From 30% To 65%
A2110	Project Time Buffer From 65% to 100%
[-] <b>Program Brochure Design</b>	
[-] <b>Program Content</b>	
A1000	Collect and Review Existing PMP Development Programs

General Status Relationships Codes WPs & Docs Expenses Steps Notebook Feedback Predecessors Successors Summary Resources

Activity: A1000 Collect and Review Existing PMP Development Programs Project: PMPProgram

Resource ID Name	Resource Type	Role	Location	Curve	Overtime Allow...	Proficiency	Remaining Units /
DVLPM.Development Program Manager	Labor	Individual Contributor			<input type="checkbox"/>		
MPVHPM01.MPVH Project Manager 01	Labor	Project Manager			<input type="checkbox"/>		
PCS Manager.PCS Manager	Labor	Individual Contributor			<input type="checkbox"/>		
PMO Director.PMO Director	Labor	Individual Contributor			<input type="checkbox"/>		
Trainer01.Trainer 01	Labor	Project Team Member			<input type="checkbox"/>		
Trainer02.Trainer 02	Labor	Project Team Member			<input type="checkbox"/>		



Layout: PMP Program Detailed Schedule Filter: All Activities

Activity ID	Activity Name	Resources	Budgeted Labor Units
<b>Program Brochure Design</b>			6092
<b>Program Content</b>			1874
A1000	Collect and Review Existing PMP Development ...	PMO Director, MPWH Project Manager 01, PCS Manager, Development Program Manager, Trainer ...	174
A1010	Prepare List Of All Possible Courses Topics	Trainer 01, MPWH Project Manager 01, Administrator 01	44
A1020	Select The List Of Proposed Training Courses	Trainer 01, MPWH Project Manager 01, Administrator 01, PMO Director, H.E. MPWH Under Secret...	240
A1030	Prepare Objectives and Daily Content For Each ...	Trainer 01, Trainer 02, Administrator 01	52
A1050	Develop The Detailed Course Material In PPT Sli...	Trainer 01, Trainer 02, Administrator 01, MPWH Project Manager 01, Development Program Manager	1120
A1040	Review and Approve List Of Proposed Courses	Trainer 01, Trainer 02, Administrator 01, MPWH Project Manager 01, Development Program Manag...	244
<b>Program Certification</b>			430
A1060	Complete The PMI Certification Forms	Administrator 01	40
A1070	Send Course Material For PMI Review and Appro...	Administrator 01	60
A1090	Final Approval and Get Course Registration Num...	Administrator 01	30
A1080	Incorporate Comments and Finalize	Trainer 01, Trainer 02, Administrator 01	300
<b>Program Schedule</b>			1748
A1100	Review 2005-2008 Calendar & Holidays	Administrator 01	40
A1130	Review and Approve The Training Calendar	H.E. MPWH Under Secretary, Development Program Manager, Head Of Design Department, Head ...	1020
A1110	Establish Available Windows Of Training	Head Of Design Department, Head Of Roads Department, Head Of Contracts Department, Head Of...	636
A1120	Prepare The 4-Year Training Calendar	MPWH Project Manager 01, Administrator 01	52
<b>Program Speakers</b>			2040
A1220	Schedule Speakers As Per Approved Training S...	Administrator 01, MPWH Project Manager 01	44
A1200	Review and Approve Speakers List	H.E. MPWH Under Secretary, MPWH Project Manager 01	116
A1210	Contact Selected Speakers & Request NDA	MPWH Project Manager 01, Administrator 01	100
A1160	Review and Approve The List	PMO Director, Chief Project Managers, MPWH Project Manager 01, Development Program Manager	172
A1170	Contact Speakers Seeking Interest	Trainer 01, Administrator 02	300
A1180	Review CVs and Experience List For Those Who...	Trainer 01, Development Program Manager, MPWH Project Manager 01, PMO Director, Chief Proje...	780
A1140	Investigate All Possible PM Speakers In The UA...	Trainer 01, Development Program Manager, Trainer 02, Administrator 01	228
A1150	Prepare Proposed Speakers List	Trainer 01, Development Program Manager, Trainer 02, Administrator 02	300
<b>Program Bochure &amp; Website</b>			1832
<b>Select Marketing Firm</b>			384
A1250	Prepare and Submit Proposals	Administrator 02	24
A1280	Award Contract	Head Of Contracts Department, H.E. MPWH Under Secretary, MPWH Project Manager 01	48
A1230	Prepare List Of Proposed Marketing Firms	Head Of Contracts Department, MPWH Project Manager 01	60

# Activity Duration Estimating

- Define a time duration for each activity based on estimated work and historical productivity rates.



# Underestimating Activities

- Being optimistic and desire to please
- Underestimate nonproductive periods
- Incomplete recall of previous experience
- Unfamiliar with the complete project scope
- No experience in specific activities



# Estimating Activity Durations

- The duration of an activity is a function of the amount of work that must be accomplished and the rate at which that work can be accomplished. Simply stated, the duration of an activity is the quantity of work divided by the production rate. The basic formula for estimating activity durations is as follows:

$$\text{Activity Duration} = \frac{\text{Work Quantity}}{\text{Production Rate}}$$





# Work Quantity

- The work quantity is the amount of work that must be accomplished which is normally defined by the construction documents.
- The quantity of work is expressed in some measurable quantity that could be the amount of materials or equipment that need to be installed.
- The quantity of work includes all work that is necessary to complete the scope of work defined by the activity.



# Production Rate

- The production rate should be the planned average daily production rate based on the available resources and the environment within which the work will be performed.
- It also includes the idle and nonproductive time associated with the movement and setup of equipment, break times, expected equipment downtime for maintenance and repair, and other expected downtime.



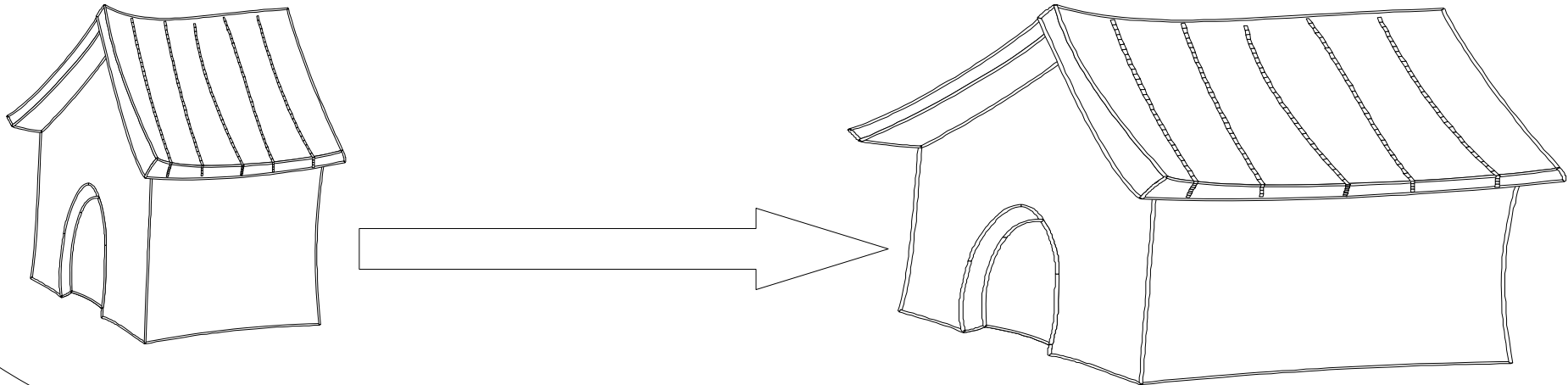
# Factors Affecting Productivity

- Nature Of the Work
- Labor And Equipment Productivity
- Management Skill
- Material And Equipment Availability
- Seasonal Conditions
- Work Restrictions
- Quality Of Work
- Concurrent Activities



# Analogous Estimating

- Using the actual duration of a previous similar schedule activity as the basis for estimating the duration of a future activity.



# Parametric Estimating

- Estimating the basis for activity durations can be quantitatively determined by multiplying the quantity of the work to be performed by the productivity rate.





Layout: HR ES/EF Dates Filter: All Activities

Activity ID	Activity Name	Original Duration	Duration Type	Calendar	Primary Constraint	Secondary Constraint
A1760	Monthly Progress Review Meeting	1	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek	Start On	
A1770	Monthly Progress Review Meeting	1	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek	Start On	
A1780	Monthly Progress Review Meeting	1	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek	Start On	
A1790	Monthly Progress Review Meeting	1	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek	Start On	
A1800	Monthly Progress Review Meeting	1	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek	Start On	
A1810	Monthly Progress Review Meeting	1	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek	Start On	
A1820	Monthly Progress Review Meeting	1	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek	Start On	
A1830	Monthly Progress Review Meeting	1	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek	Start On	
A1840	Monthly Progress Review Meeting	1	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek	Start On	
<b>Quality Non-Conformance Reports</b>		0				
<b>Issues</b>		0				
<b>Bonds and Insurances</b>		240				
A2090	Performance Bond By Marketing Firm	166	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		
<b>Post Implementation Report</b>		27				
A1600	Post Implementation Review Report	20	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		
<b>Risk Response Control</b>		31				
A1590	Project Time Buffer Up To 30%	7	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		
A2100	Project Time Buffer From 30% To 65%	7	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		
A2110	Project Time Buffer From 65% to 100%	7	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		
<b>Program Brochure Design</b>		189				
<b>Program Content</b>		129				
A1000	Collect and Review Existing PMP Development Programs	5	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		
A1010	Prepare List Of All Possible Courses Topics	5	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		
A1020	Select The List Of Proposed Training Courses	3	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		
A1030	Prepare Objectives and Daily Content For Each Course	5	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		
A1040	Review and Approve List Of Proposed Courses	5	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		
A1050	Develop The Detailed Course Material In PPT Slides	70	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		
<b>Program Certification</b>		189				
A1060	Complete The PMI Certification Forms	25	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		
A1070	Send Course Material For PMI Review and Approval	30	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		
A1080	Incorporate Comments and Finalize	15	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		
A1090	Final Approval and Get Course Registration Number	15	Fixed Du...	Standard 5 Day Workweek		

# Schedule Development

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



# CPM Schedule Calculation

- Forward Pass
- Backward Pass
- Float
- Critical Path



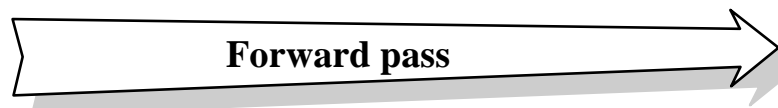
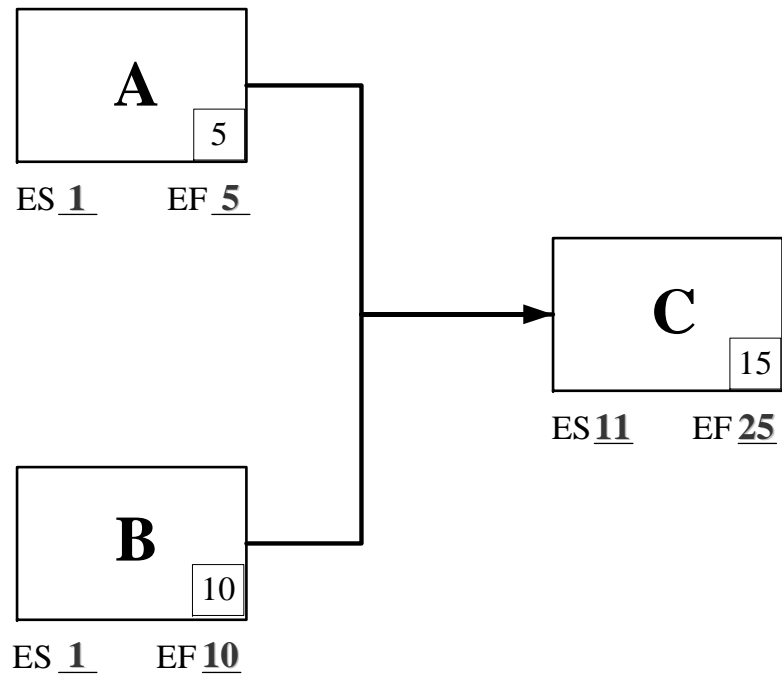


# Forward Pass Definitions

- **Early Start Date (ES)**
  - Earliest possible point in time an activity can start, based on the network logic and any schedule constraints
- **Duration (DU)**
  - Number of work periods, excluding holidays or other nonworking periods, required to complete the activity; expressed as workdays or workweeks
- **Early Finish Date (EF)**
  - Earliest possible time the activity can finish
- **Forward Pass**
  - Starting at the beginning (left) of the network develop early start and early finish dates for each task, progressing to end (right-most box) of the network



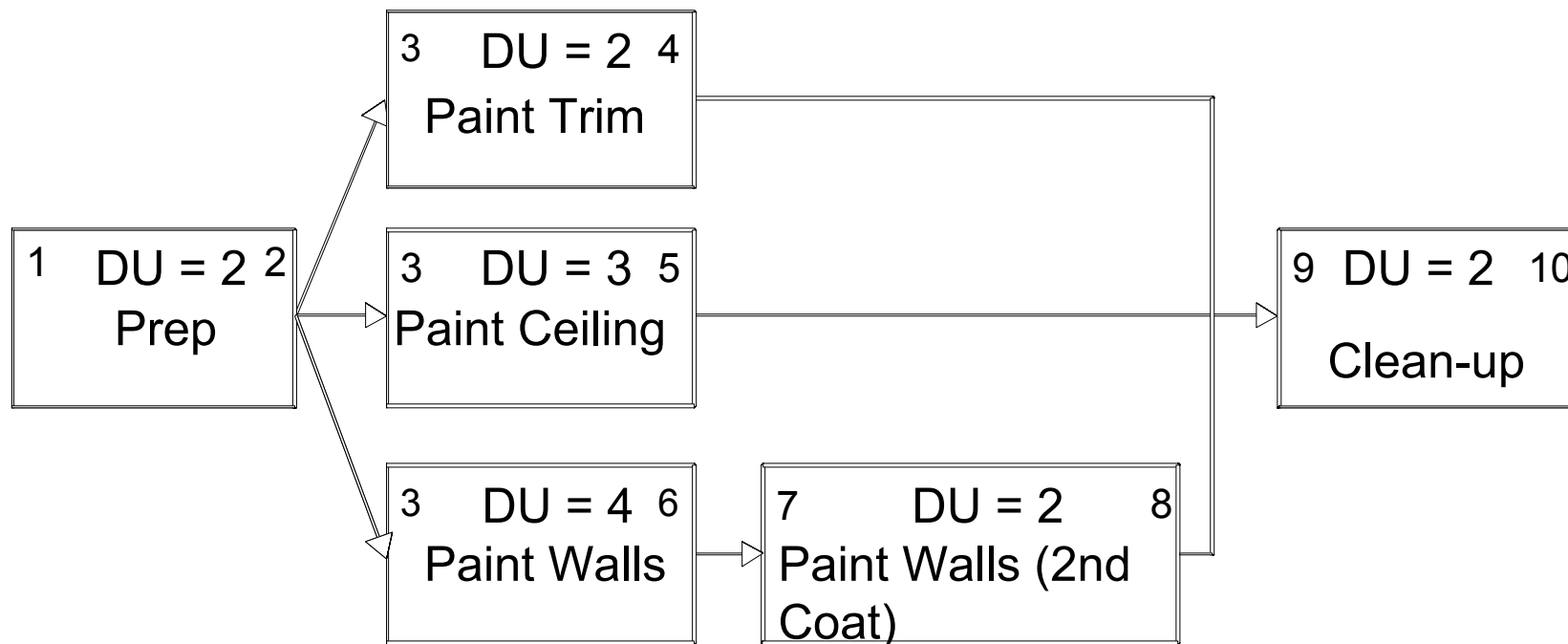
# Forward Pass



# Forward Pass Calculation

$$EF = ES + DU - 1$$

ES	DU	EF
	Task	
LS	Float	LF



# Task Identification

## Forward Pass

Name	Duration	ES	EF
Prep	2	1	2
Paint Trim	2	3	4
Paint Ceiling	3	3	5
Paint Walls	4	3	6
Paint Walls (2nd Coat)	2	7	8
Clean-up	2	9	10

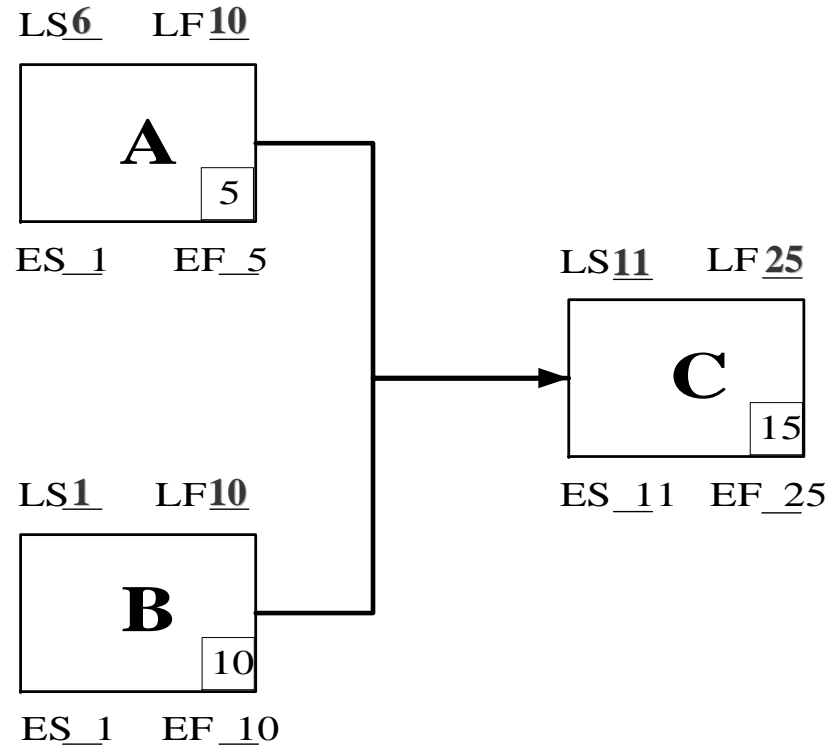


# Backward Pass Definitions

- Late Start Date (LS)
  - Latest point in time that an activity may begin without delaying that activity's successor
  - If the activity is on the critical path, the project end date will be affected
- Late Finish (LF)
  - Latest point in time a task may be completed without delaying that activity's successor
  - If the activity is on the critical path, the project end date will be affected
- Backward Pass
  - Calculate late start and late finish dates by starting at project completion, using finish times and working backwards



# Backward Pass

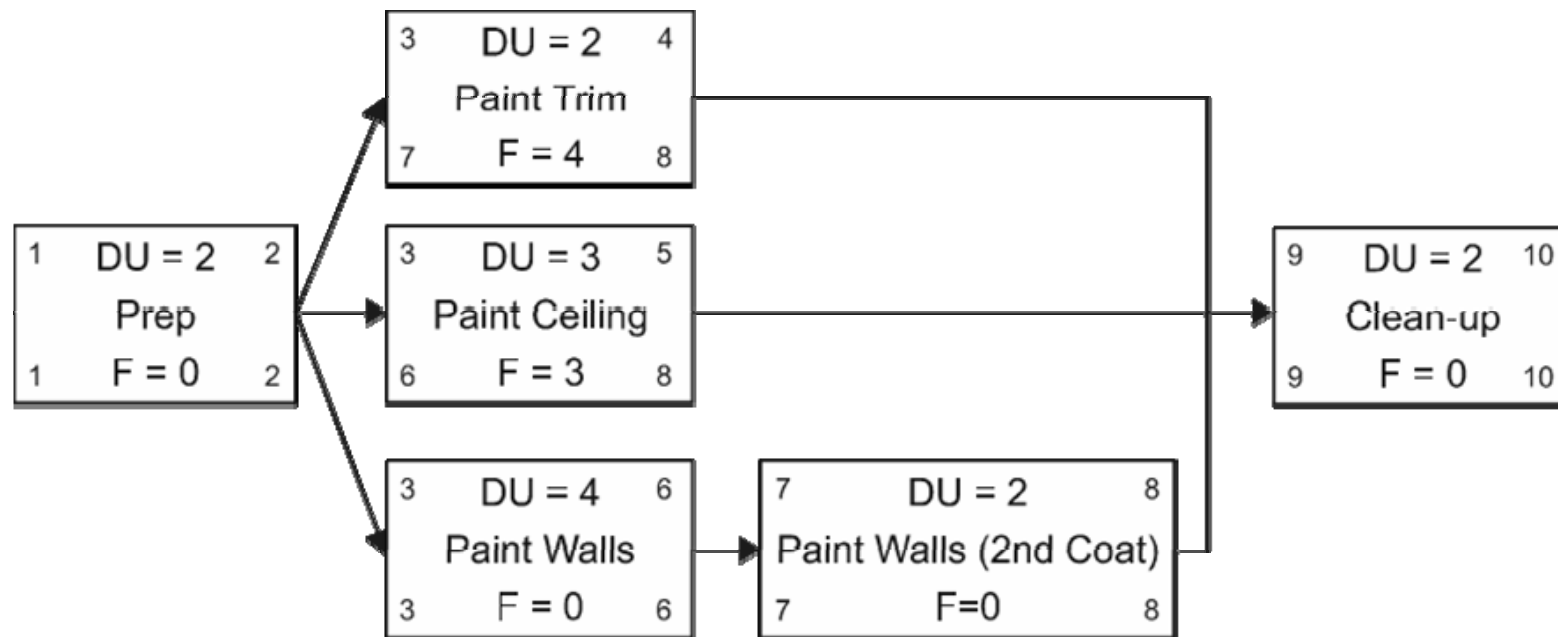


# Backward Pass Calculation

$$EF = ES + DU - 1$$

$$LS = LF - DU + 1$$

ES	DU	EF
	Task	
LS	Float	LF



**Critical Path: Prep, Paint Walls, Paint Walls (2nd Coat), Clean-up**

# Free Slack and Total Slack

- *Free slack (Float)*: The amount of time a task can be delayed without delaying the early start date of its successor
- *Total slack (Float)*: The amount of time a task can be delayed without affecting a project's required due date.





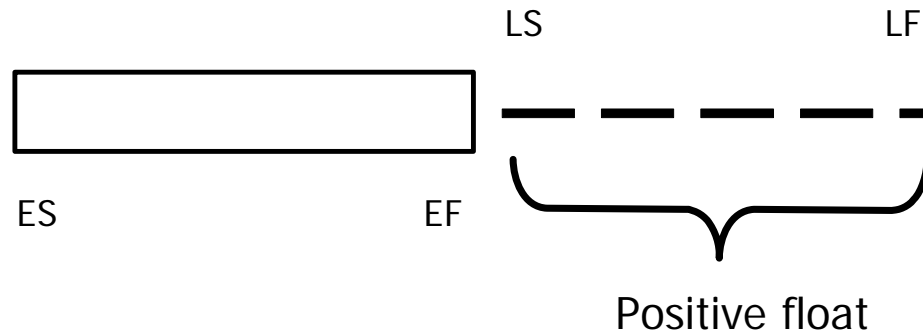
# Total Float

- The amount of time an activity can slip from its early start without delaying the project
- The difference between an activity's late dates and early dates
- Activities with zero total float are critical.
- $\text{Late Dates} - \text{Early Dates} = \text{Total Float}$

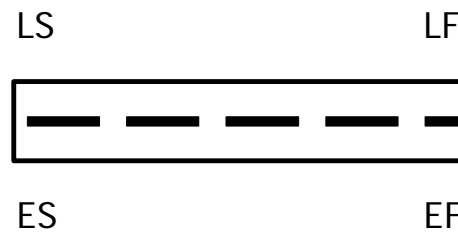


# Total Float

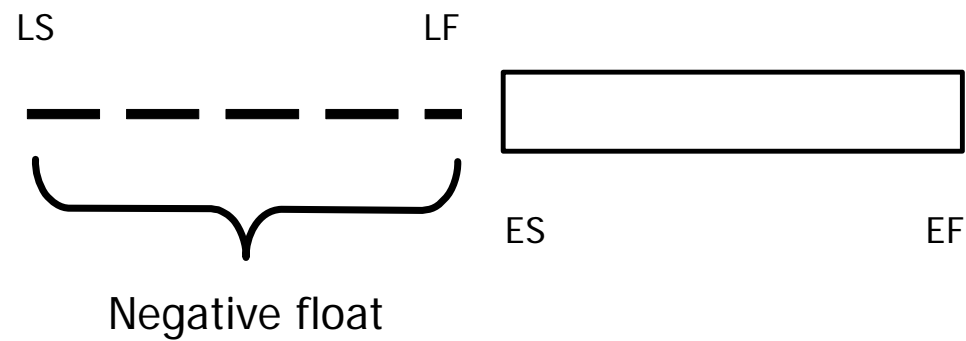
**Positive float**



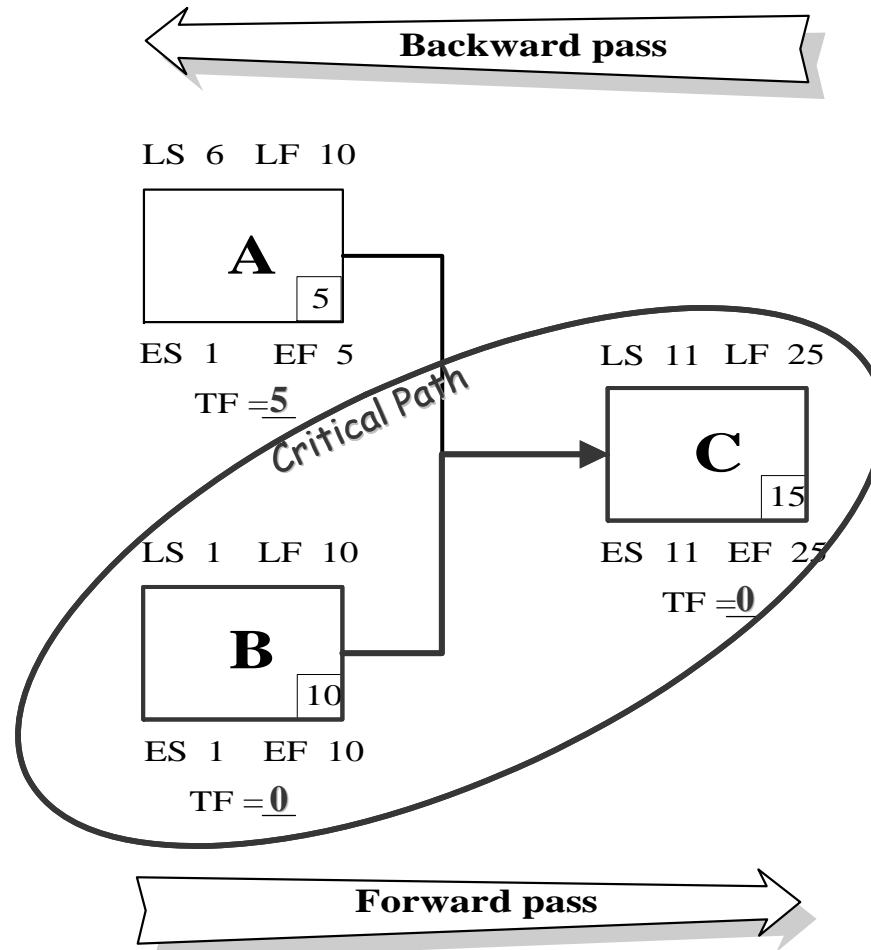
**Zero float (critical)**



**Negative Float (extremely critical)**



# Critical Path

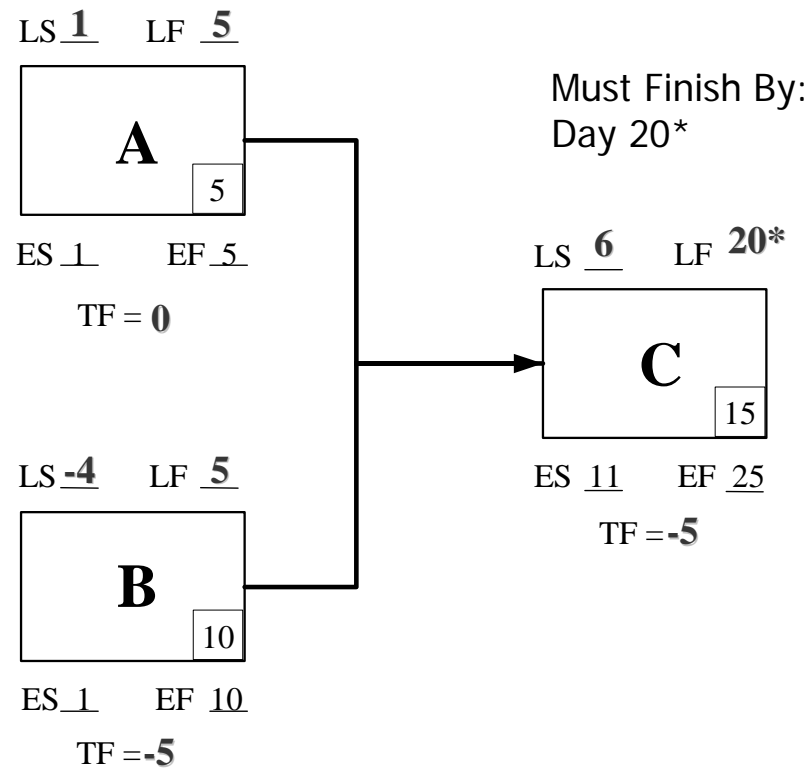


# Backward Pass with Required Finish

- A required finish is used when there is a date the project must finish by.
- Used only during the backward pass.
- Specifies when the project must finish regardless of the network's duration and logic.
- $\text{Late Finish} - \text{Duration} + 1 = \text{Late Start}$



# Backward Pass with Required Finish



# Task Identification

## Forward and Backward Passes

Name	Duration	ES	EF	LS	LF	Float
Prep	2	1	2	1	2	0
Paint Trim	2	3	4	7	8	4
Paint Ceiling	3	3	5	6	8	3
Paint Walls	4	3	6	3	6	0
Paint Walls (2nd Coat)	2	7	8	7	8	0
Clean-up	2	9	10	9	10	0

# The Critical Path

- The critical path is the longest duration path through a network diagram and determines the shortest time to complete the project.



# Near-Critical Activity

- A schedule activity that has low total float. The concept of near-critical is equally applicable to a schedule activity or schedule network path. The limit below which total float is considered near critical is subject to expert judgment and varies from project to project.



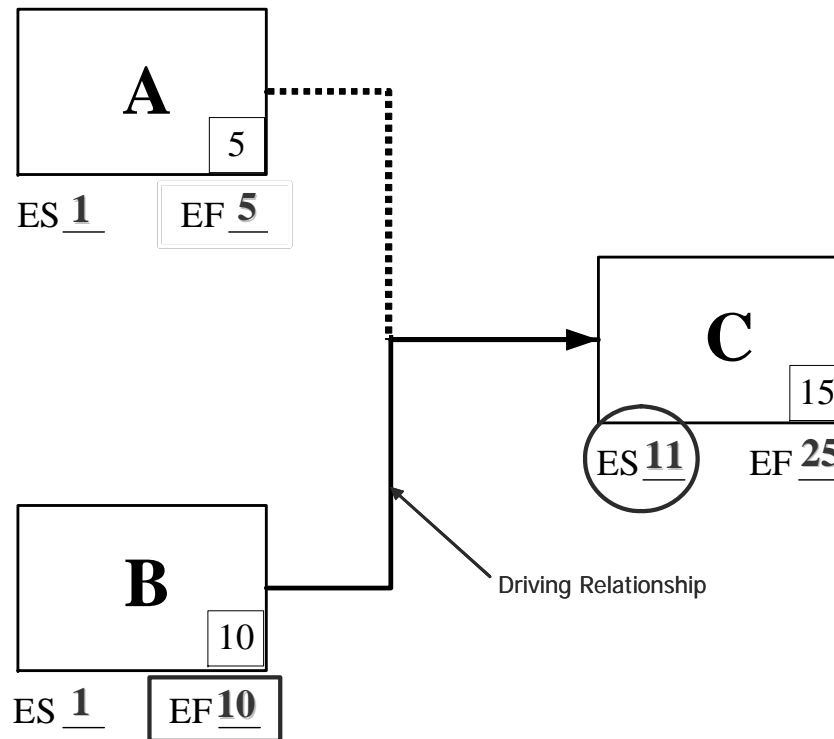


# Driving Relationship

- Relationship from a predecessor that determines an activity's early start.
- How This Is Represented:
  - A solid relationship line = driving
  - A dashed relationship line = non-driving



# Driving Relationship

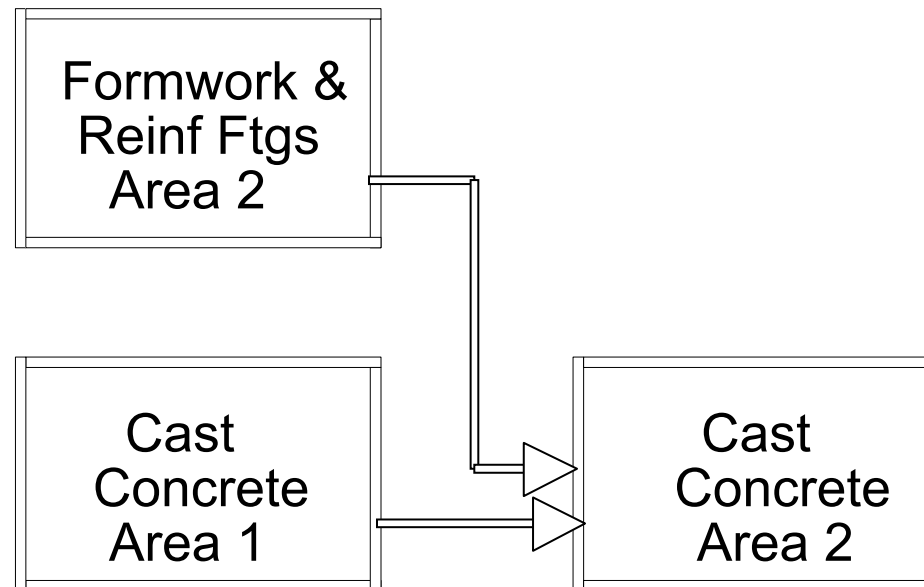


# Path Convergence

- In mathematical analysis, the tendency of parallel paths of approximately equal duration to delay the completion of the milestone where they meet.



# Path Convergence

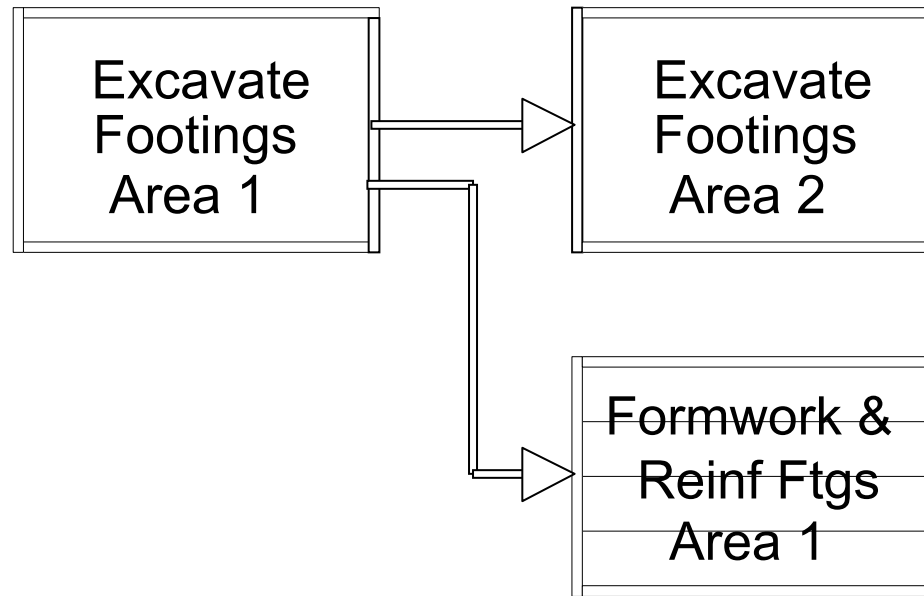


# Path Divergence

- Extending or generating parallel schedule network paths from the same node in a project schedule network diagram. Path divergence is characterized by a schedule activity with more than one successor activity.



# Path Divergence

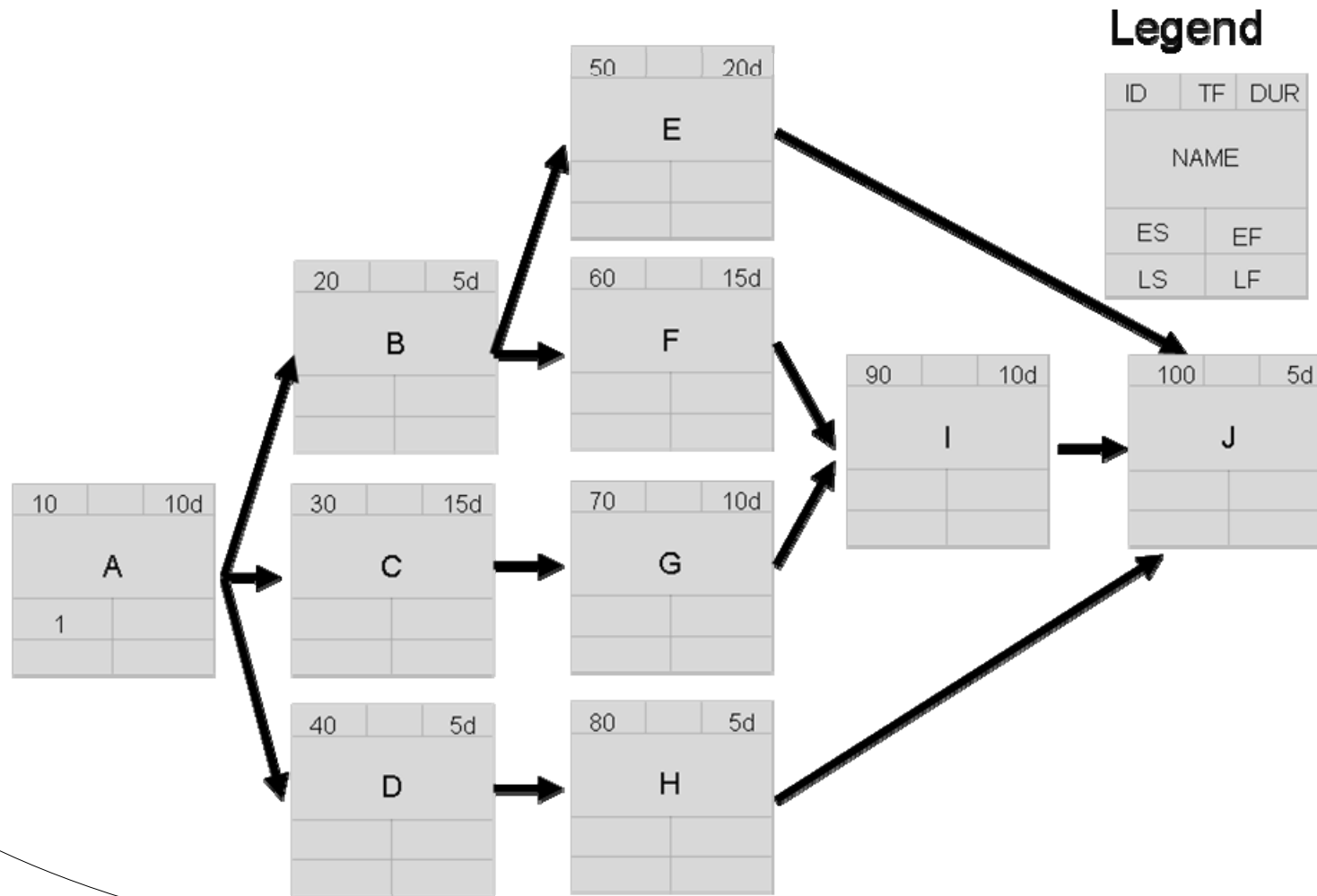


# Exercise

- Calculate “Early Schedule”
- Calculate “Late Schedule”
- Calculate Total Float
- Calculate Critical Path



# PDM Network

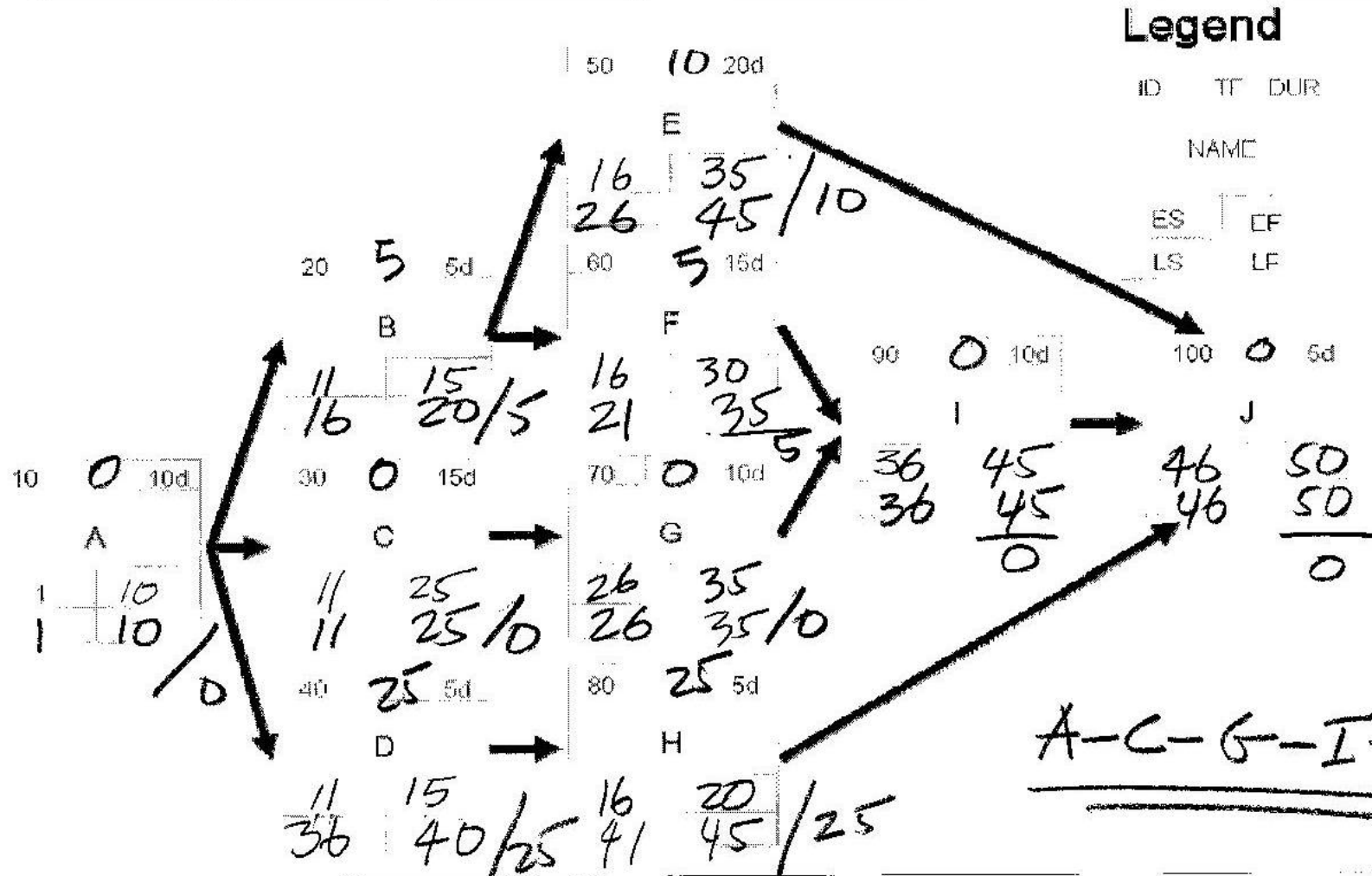




# The Project Schedule

Activity	DU	ES	EF	LS	LF	TF
A	10	1				
B	5					
C	15					
D	5					
E	20					
F	15					
G	10					
H	5					
I	10					
J	5					

# Answer



# The Project Schedule

Activity	DU	ES	EF	LS	LF	TF
<b>A</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
B	5	11	15	16	20	5
<b>C</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>
D	5	11	15	36	40	25
E	20	16	35	26	45	10
F	15	16	30	21	35	5
<b>G</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>
H	5	16	20	41	45	25
<b>I</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>

# Factors that Affect Schedule Calculations

- Calendars
- Constraints
  - Start Date Constraints
  - Finish Date Constraints
  - Float Constraints

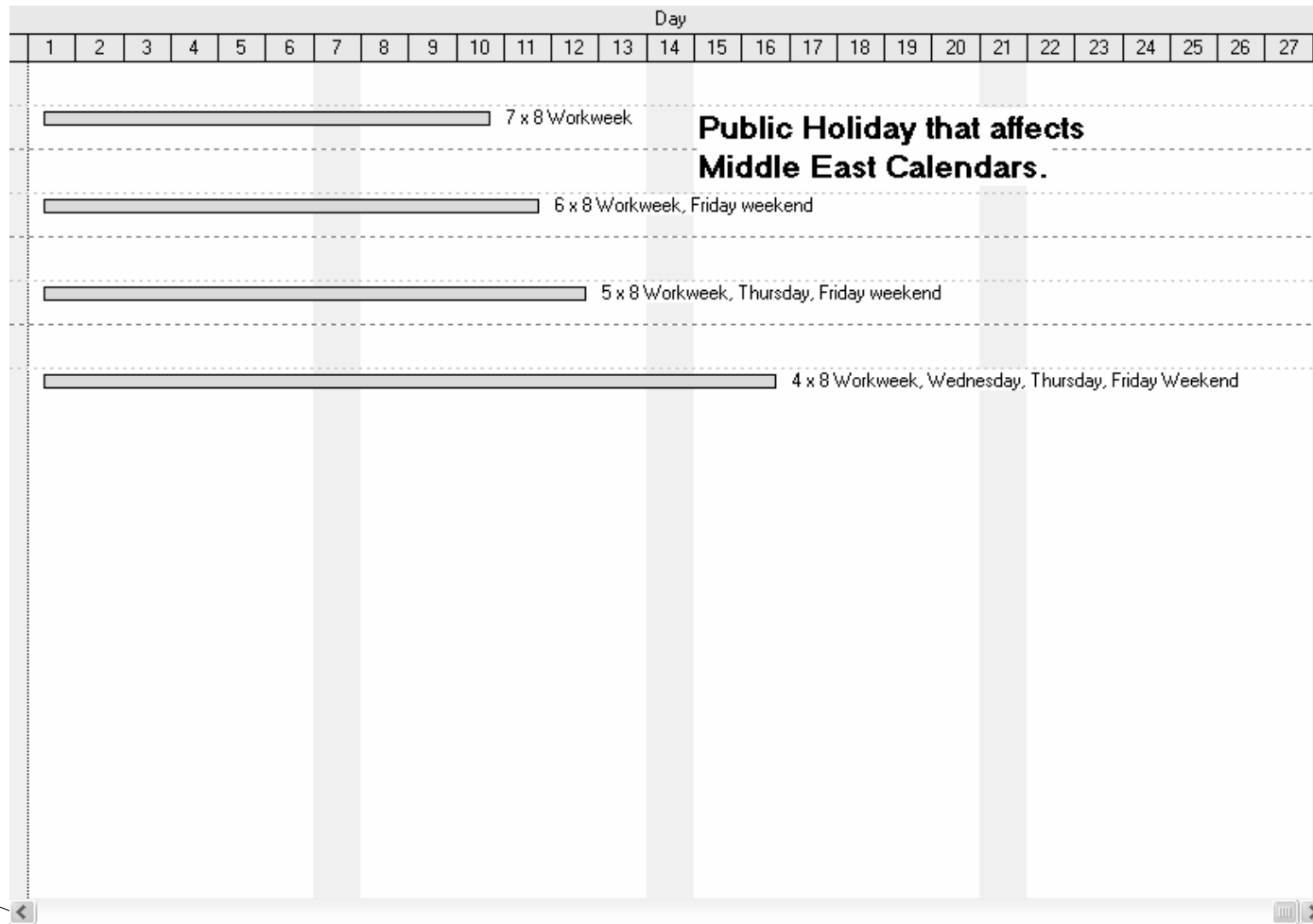


# Activity Calendars

- Holidays
  - Public Holiday Days
  - Events
- Weekends
  - 5 Day Week
  - 6 Day Week
  - International Weeks



# Activity Calendars



# Date Constraints

- Date Constraints used to constrain the scheduling of activities during the forward (early date constraints) and backward (late date constraints) passes based on calendar dates.
- Date constraints take precedence over schedule when performing schedule calculations.



# Why It Is Needed?

- Imposed date restrictions used to reflect project requirements that cannot be built into the logic.
- Schedule more accurately reflects the real world aspects of the project
- Provides additional control to the project
- Use to impose a restriction on the entire project or an individual activity





# Activity Constraints

- Start Date Constraints
  - Start No Earlier
  - Start No Later
  - Start On
- Finish Date Constraints
  - Finish No Earlier
  - Finish No Later
  - Finish On
- Float Constraints
  - Zero Free Float
  - Zero Total Float

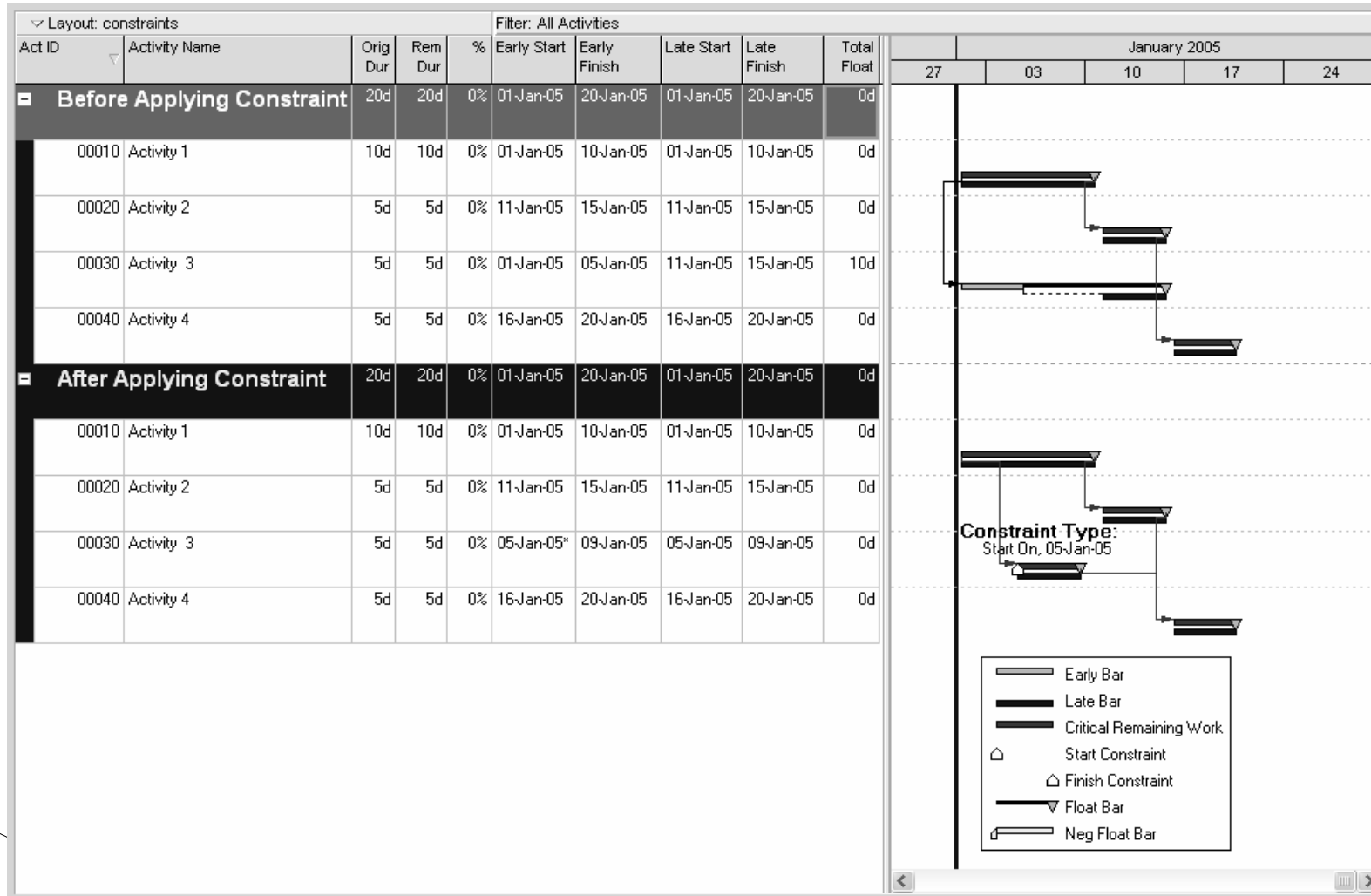


# Start On

- Forces the activity to start on the constraint date
  - Shifts both early start and late start dates
  - Delays an early start or accelerates a late start
  - Used to specify dates submitted by contractors or vendors



# Start On

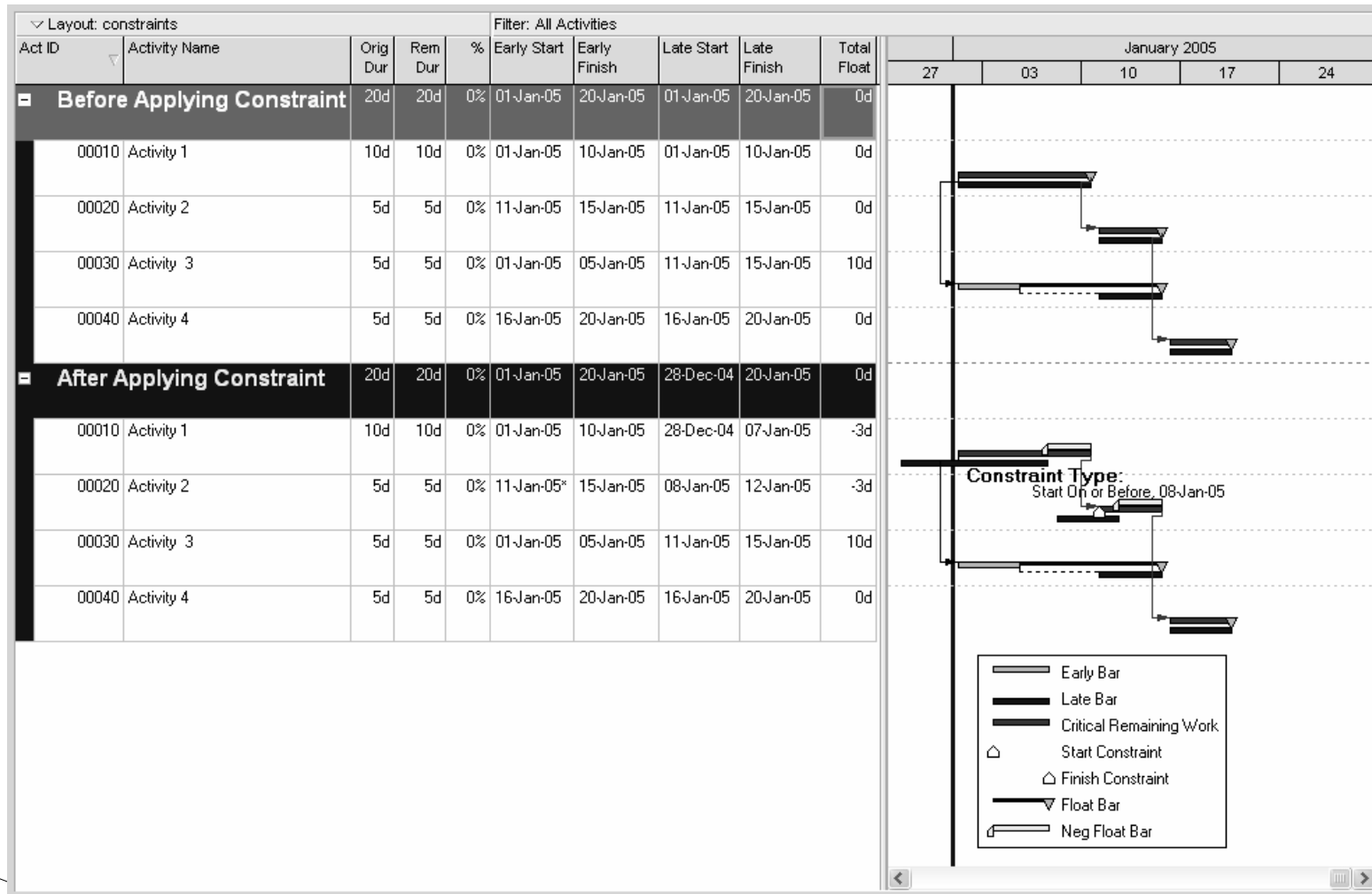


# Start On or Before

- Forces the activity to start no later than the constraint date
  - Shifts the late start to the constraint date
  - Affects the late dates of its predecessors
  - Used to place a deadline on the start of an activity



# Start On or Before

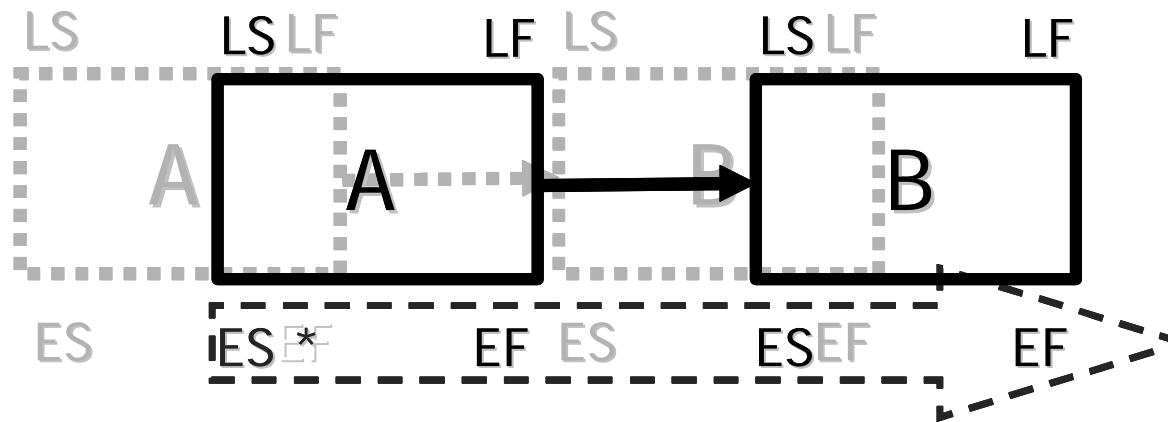
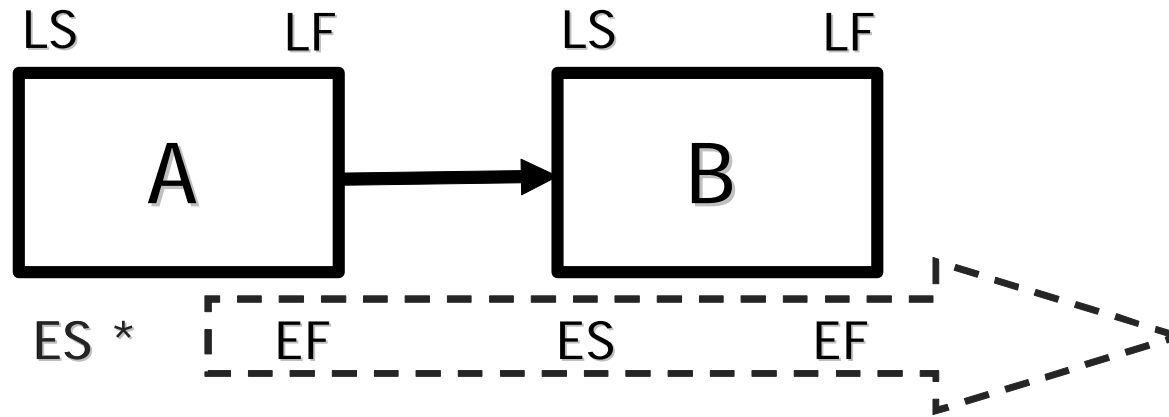


# Start On or After

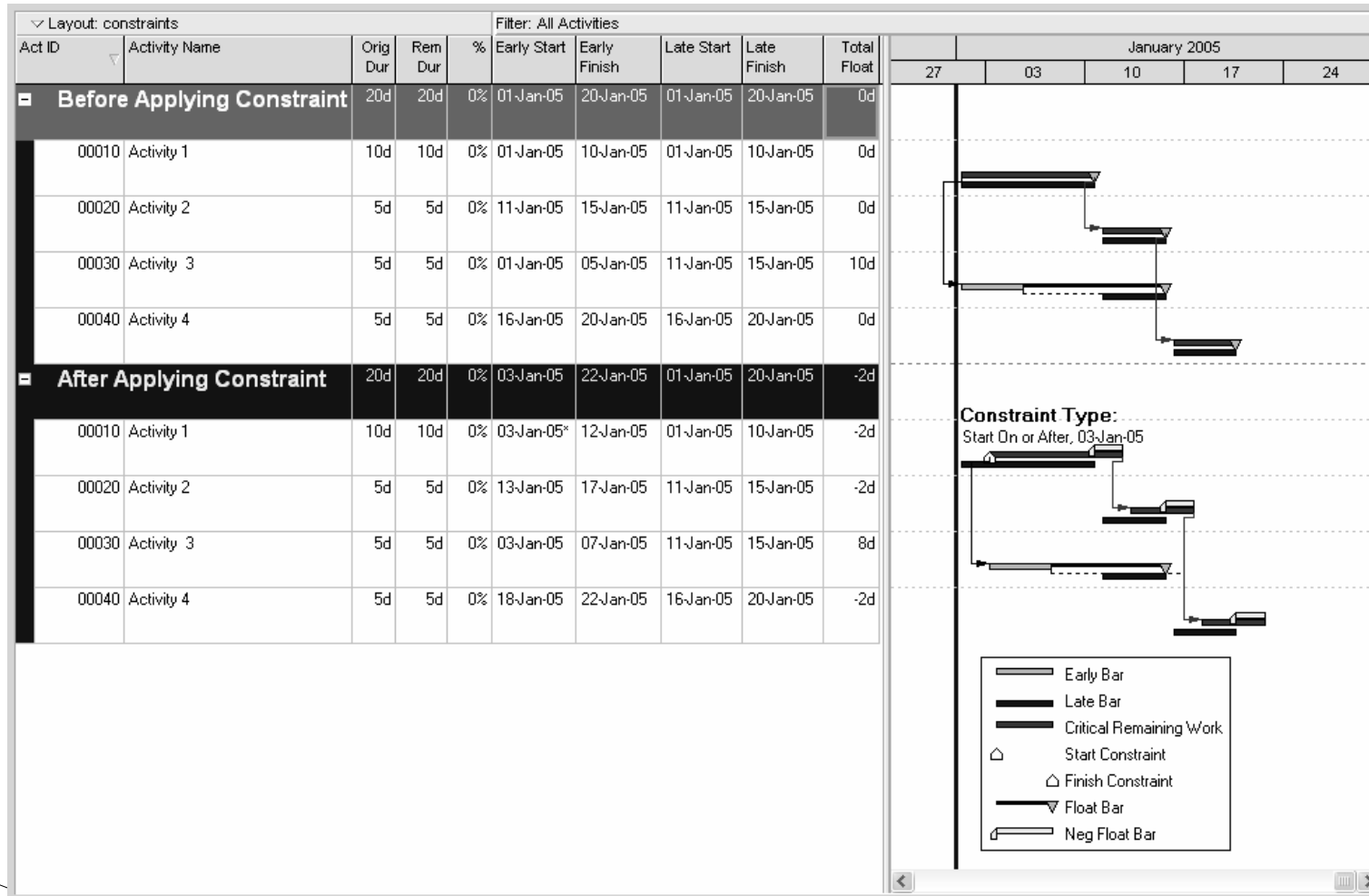
- Used to set the earliest date an activity can begin.
- Forces the activity to start no earlier than the constraint date
- Pushes the early start to the constraint date
- Affects the early dates of its successors



# Start On or After



# Start On or After



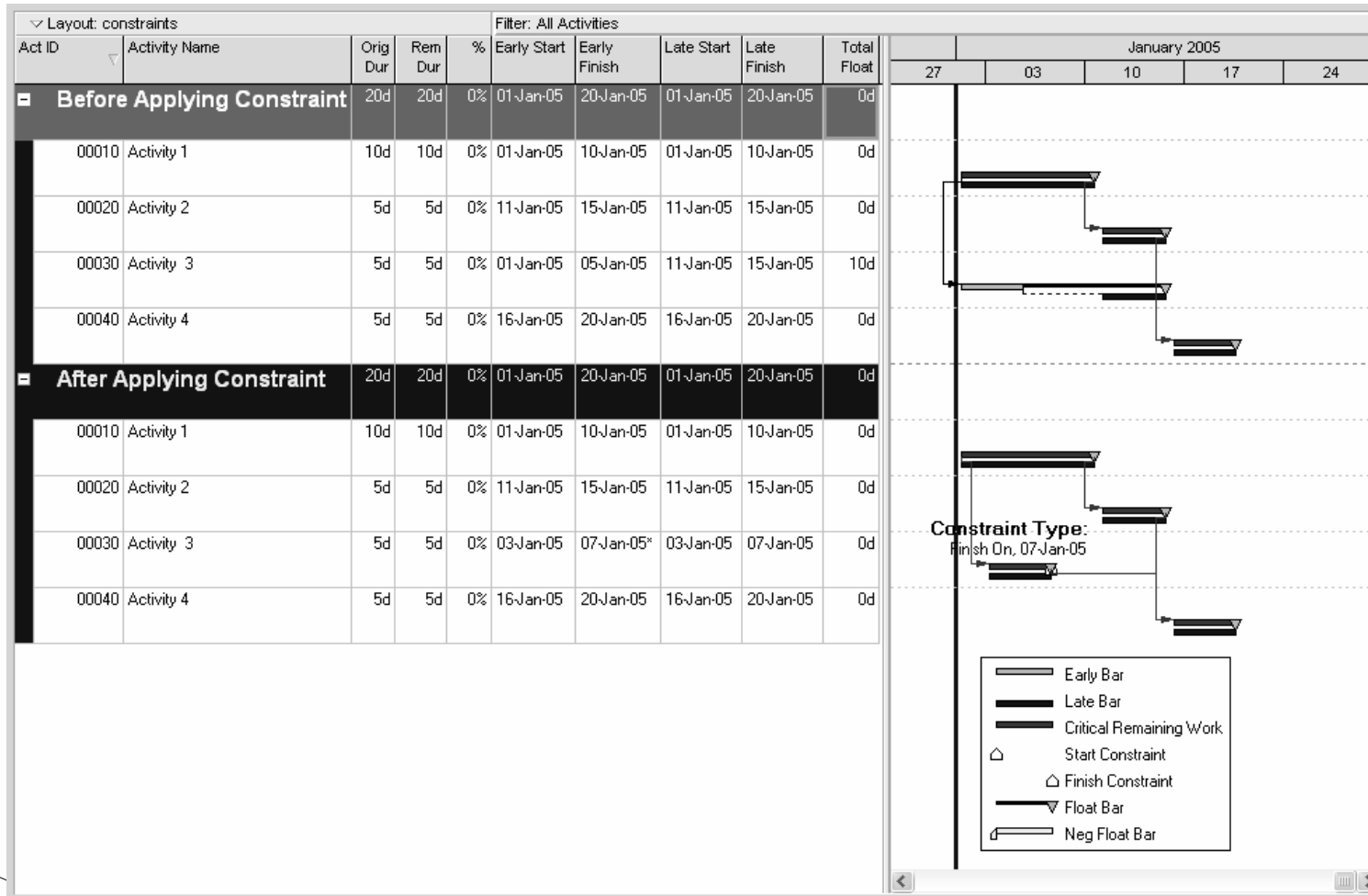


# Finish On

- Forces the activity to finish on the constraint date
  - Shifts both early and late finish dates.
  - Delays an early finish or accelerates a late finish
  - Used to satisfy intermediate project deadlines



# Finish On

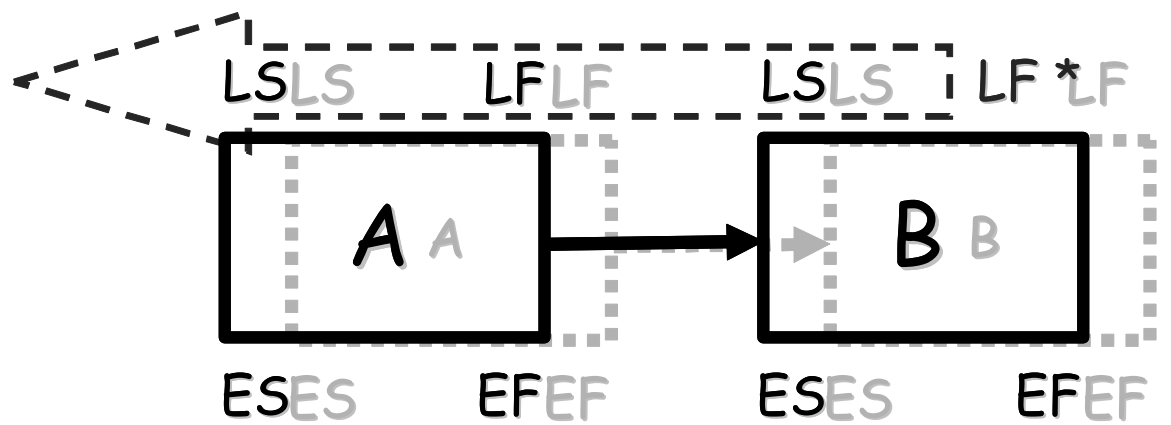
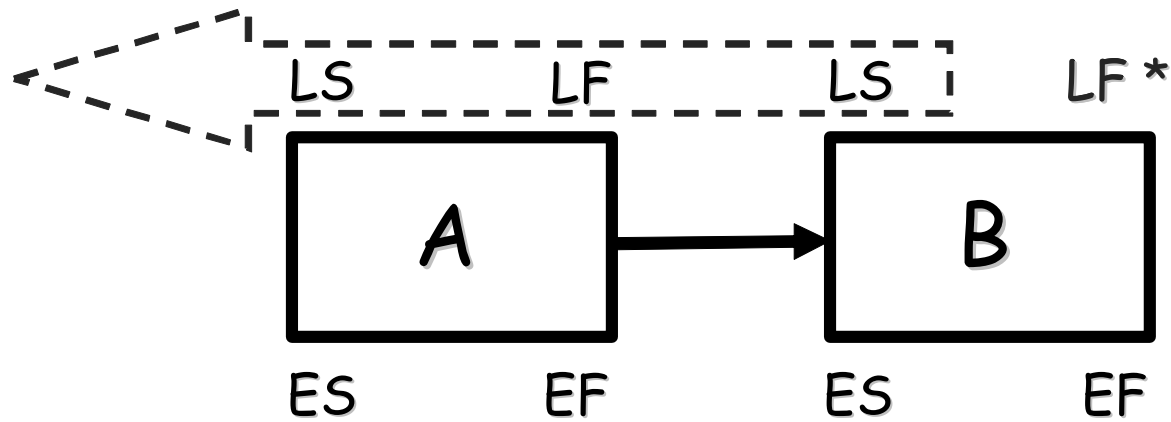


# Finish On or Before

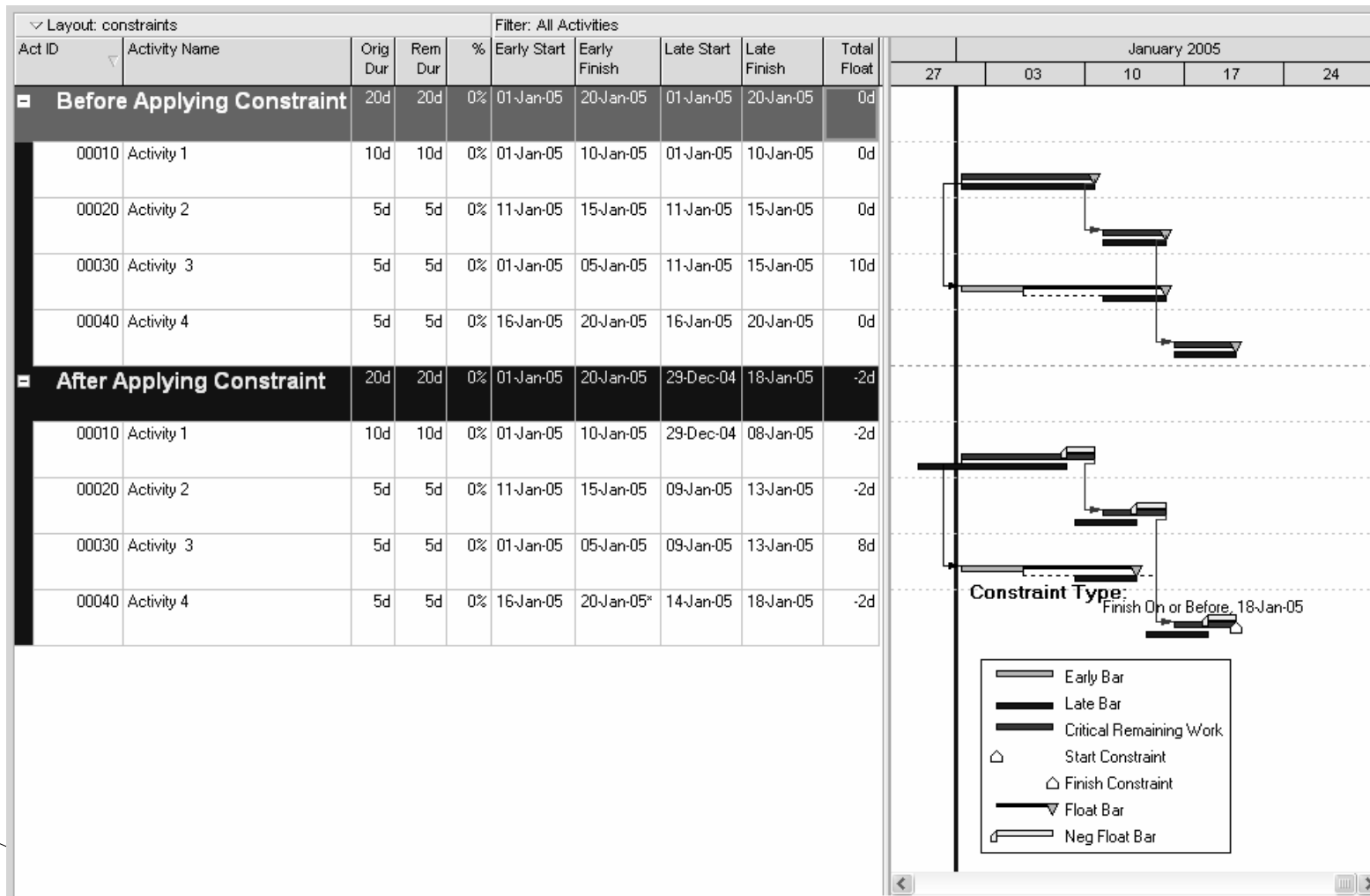
- Used to set intermediate completion points in a project.
- Forces the activity to finish no later than the constraint date
- Pulls the late finish date to the constraint date
- Affects the late dates of its predecessors



# Finish On or Before



# Finish On or Before

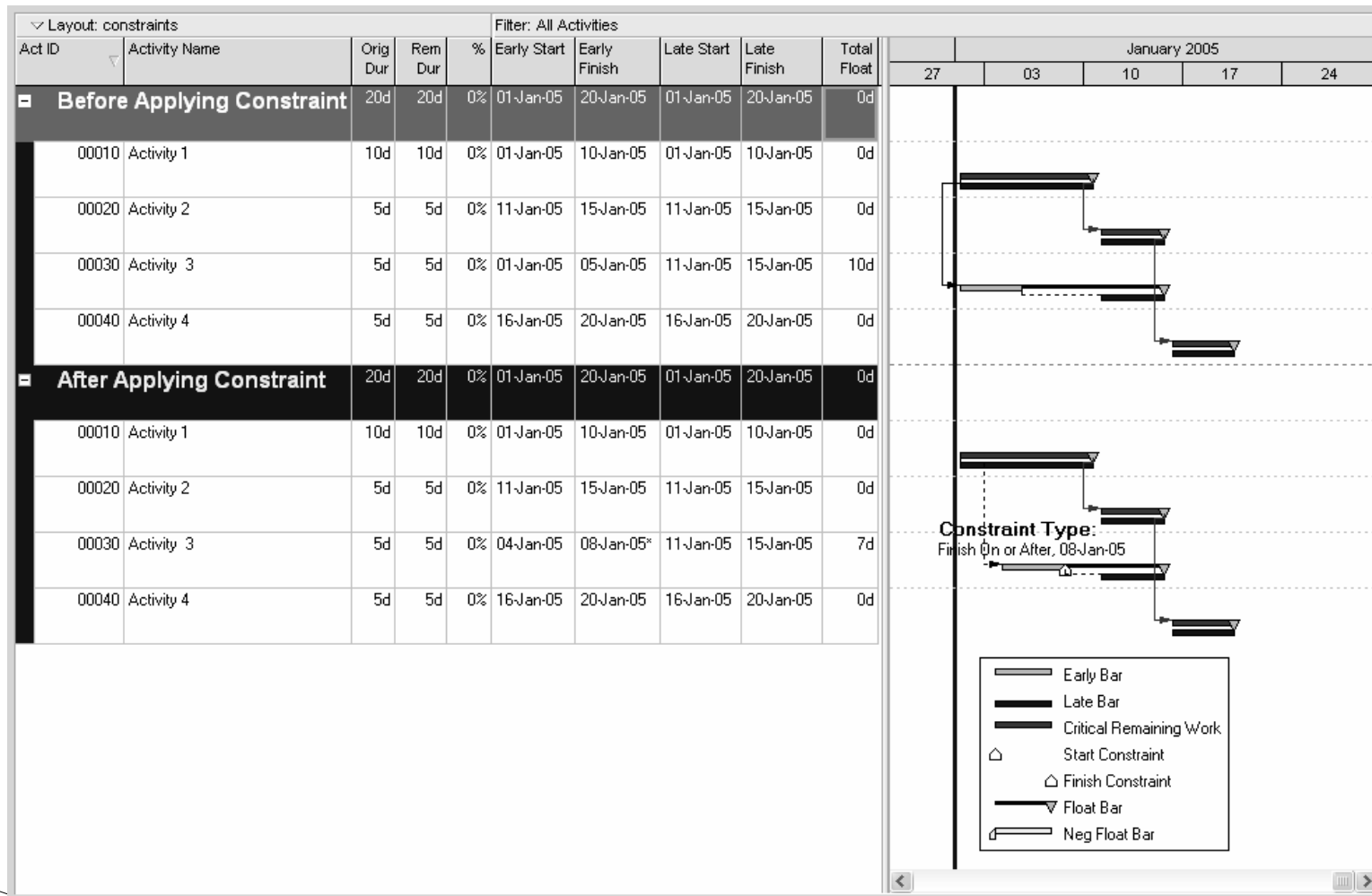


# Finish On or After

- Forces the activity to finish no earlier than the constraint date
  - Shifts the early finish to the constrained date
  - Affects the early dates of its successors
  - Used to prevent an activity from finishing too early



# Finish On or After



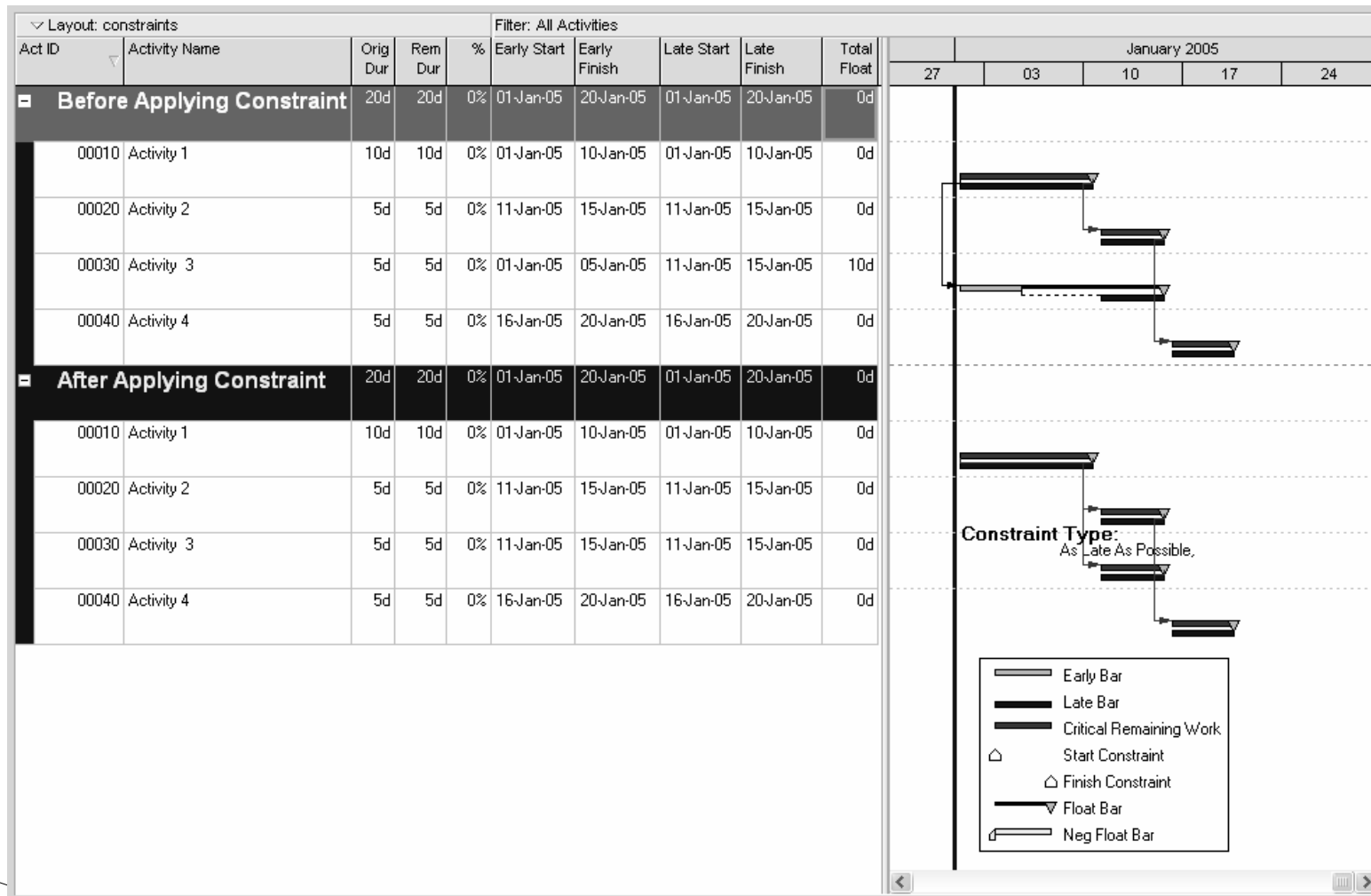
# As Late As Possible

- Delays an activity as late as possible without delaying its successors
  - Shifts the early dates as late as possible
  - Also called a zero free float constraint





# As Late as Possible



# Mandatory Start and Finish

- Forces early and late dates to be equal to the constraint date
  - Affects late dates of predecessors and early dates of successors
  - May violate network logic

