Project management functional areas argumentative flashcard

Engineering, Project Management

Overblown Advisory noted that the visual presentation (graphically) of all tasks in the project, or one of the airstreams of a project, and their relation to each other creates the project network diagram(Vermilion Advisory, 2011) Dependency: ' A relationship between pairs of tasks' (Haycocks, 2012) It is a logical relationship which determines the sequence project task need to be performed. Four task dependencies Include: Finish-to- Start(FSP): Task A must be complete before task B can start. (Haycocks, 2012) An example in a road construction project, route survey must be completed before earthworks can start.

Start-to-Start(AS): The dependency relationship supposes that successor task may start after the predecessor commences. The relationship doesn't necessarily mean they must start together, they ' simply require that the successor task can only begin after the predecessor task has commenced. '(Microsoft, 2010) Using our road project again, earthworks must begin before construction of storm drains. Start-to-Flash(SF): This denotes a complex relationship The dependency is inverse as the successor cannot be completed before the predecessor has begun. Like in our road project, earthworks cannot finish before procurement of detonates.

Finish-to-Finish(IF): This dependency relationship intones that a pre- ceding task must end before the proceeding task can end. In our example, road markings can only be finished when asphalting has ended. Constraints: Constraints determine the type of relationship between tasks in a project. It is the basis for sequencing. Each type of constraint can generate any of the dependencies listed above. Four types of constraints which affect the

dependent relations between project tasks Include Technical Constraints; Management Constraints; Interjected Constraints; and Date Constraints.

Technical constraints are a result of the requirements for fulfilling a given task which requires the result of a prior task. ' There is no flexibility when the technical constraint links the tasks- they must be completed in a certain sequence. The tasks linked by the technical constraint usually create a critical path of the project. '(Vermilion Advisory 2011) Management constraints arise when the leadership of the organization undertaking the project or client decides to drag a process in anticipation of changes, pending decisions, or events In elation to the task.

Constraints of this manner are reversible Interjected to complete the tasks from another project. This usually occurs in complex projects where various players are involved in meeting a WEBS which takes the dimension of projects of their own. Date constraints condition the task schedules by narrowing when they start and finish. 3 variants of this constraint includes: No earlier than(stipulates earliest date for task completion); No later than(stipulates a must date by which task have to be delivered); and On this date(stipulates exact date of ask delivery.