### **FE 322 FOOD PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT**

### 2. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT



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# What is Project Management?

- a method for organizing tasks
- a structured framework to help a group work productively
- tools to aid in task sequencing, dependency analysis, resource allocation, scheduling, etc.
- tools to track progress relative to plan

# Why Need Project Management?

- Complex project needs coordination of:
  - Multiple people
  - Multiple resources (labs, equipment, etc.)
  - Multiple tasks some must precede others
  - Multiple decision points approvals
  - Phased expenditure of funds
  - Matching of people/resources to tasks

# **Task Dependencies and the Critical Path**

- Sometimes task B cannot be started before task A is completed
- Other types of constraints calendar, lags, etc.
- Critical path any slippage slips whole project
- Helpful to know what tasks are on the critical path
- Useful to try to shorten the critical path

# **Suggested Steps in Project Management**

1. Generate a formal definition of the project, with goals, constraints, assumptions

2. Identify project start/end dates, any mandatory milestones, including reports, signoffs, deliverables, etc.

3. List constraints – money, equipment availability, holidays, etc.

4. Identify tasks to be accomplished – high level (i.e., by categories), then details within each, using brainstorming method – green light

5. Refine detailed task list, dropping/ combining, adding things omitted

Then, for each task in list:

A. Estimate time (person hours, calendar period)

B. Identify dependencies among tasks Identify resources (people, money, parts, etc.) 6. Organize task groups roughly by starting date

7. List dependencies that should or MUST hold

8. Make a GANTT chart

9. First capture tasks and task groups, milestones

10. Identify critical path, see if it can be shortened (get more "slack")

11. Assign person-hours and specific team member(s) to each task – identify "task leads" As project progresses:

A. Monitor, record progress on all tasks, at least weekly – use "Tracking Gantt Chart"

B. Pay particular attention to those on critical path

C. Revise plan as needed to take into account changes, adapt to meet milestones

### **GANTT Chart**



### **Staff allocation**



# **Network Diagrams and Critical Path Analysis**

Once you've determined the activities for the project and estimated their durations, network diagrams are the next step for creating the project schedule.

Two Types:

- Activity on Arrow (AOA)—nodes on the diagram connect arrows and represent activities
- Activity on Node (AON)—nodes represent activities that are connected by arrows showing the precedence of activities

Network Diagram Example Activity on Arrow (AOA)

Task	Duration	Predecessor(s)
Α	8 days	-
В	6 days	1
С	3 days	1
D	0 days	3
E	12 days	4
F	5 days	2
G	5 days	6
Н	5 days	7
	0 days	5,8



### **Network Diagram Example Activity on Node (AON)**

Task	Duration	Predecessor(s)	
Α	8 days	-	
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Н	5 days	7	
Ι	0 days	5,8	



Once again, the critical path is A-B-F-G-H-I, with total duration of 29 days. There is one non-critical path A-C-D-E-I, with total duration of 23 days. NOTE: Task A has no slack because it is on the critical path.





# Consider the following consulting project:

Activity	Designatio	nimmed. Pred	d.Time (Weeks
Assess customer's needs	Ā	None	2
Write and submit proposal	В	А	1
Obtain approval	С	В	1
Develop service vision and goa	ls D	С	2
Train employees	Е	С	5
Quality improvement pilot grou	os F	D, E	5
Write assessment report	G	F	1

Develop a critical path diagram and determine the duration of the critical path and slack times for all activities

### First draw the network



### **Determine early start and early finish times**



# When I can start depends on when predecessors finish



#### **Determine late starts and late finish times**



### Don't delay the project



### **Critical Path & Slack**

