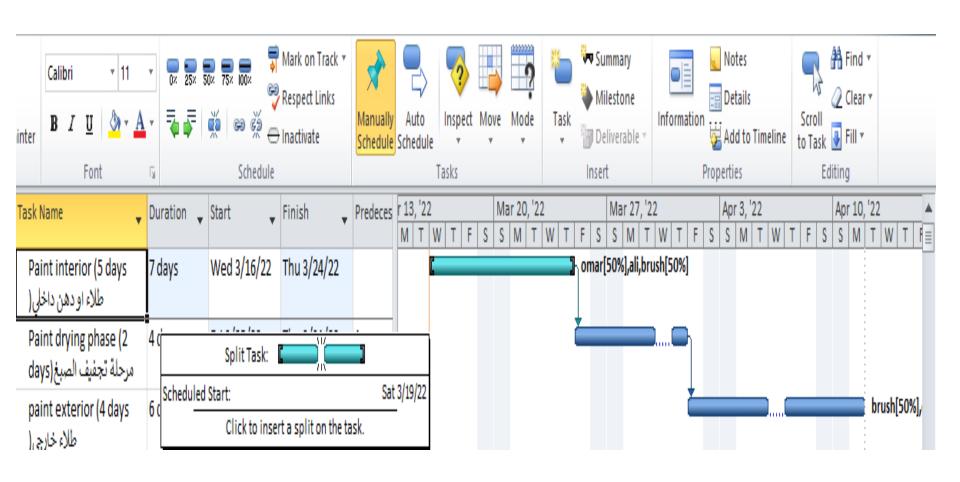
Microsoft Project Management

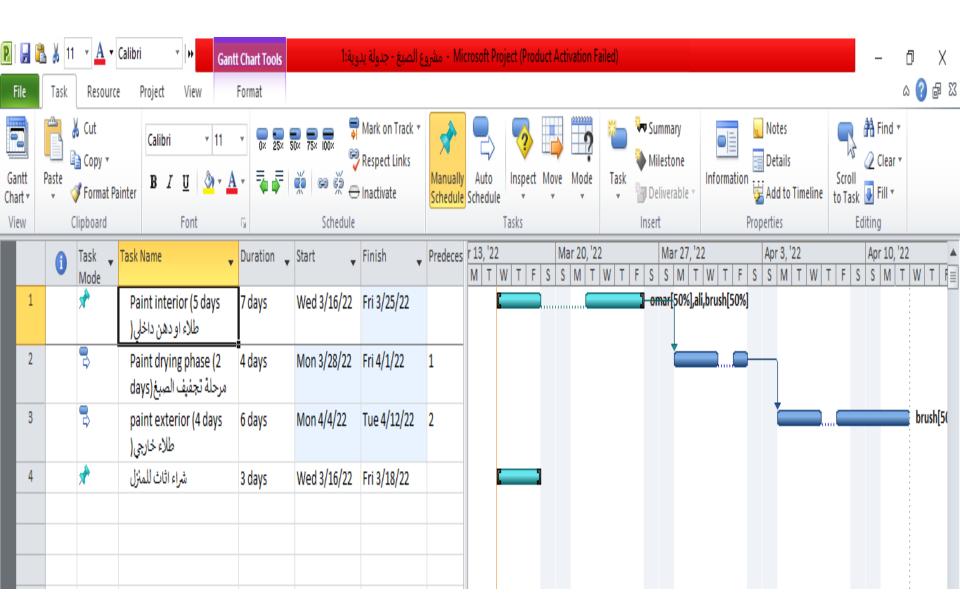
Advanced Scheduling

The following are some reasons why you might want to split a task:

- You anticipate an interruption in a task. For example, a resource might be assigned to a weeklong task, but she needs to attend an event on Wednesday that is unrelated to the task.
- A task is unexpectedly interrupted. After a task is under way, a resource might have to stop work on the task because another task has taken priority. After the second task is completed, the resource can resume work on the fist task.

- 1. Select the name of task you want to split.
- **2.** On the **Task** tab, in the **Editing** group, click **Scroll to Task**. You have been informed that work on this task will be interrupted.
- **3.** On the **Task** tab, in the **Schedule** group, click **Split Task**. A ScreenTip appears, and the mouse pointer changes.
- **4.** Move the mouse pointer over the Gantt bar of the task chosen. This ScreenTip is essential for accurately splitting a task because it contains the date at which you would start the second segment of the task.
- **5.** Move (but don't click) the mouse pointer over the Gantt bar of chosen task until the start date you want to split from it, appears in the ScreenTip.





• Many projects require repetitive tasks, such as attending project status meetings, creating and publishing status reports, or running quality-control inspections.

Although it is easy to overlook the scheduling of such events, you should account for them in your project plan.

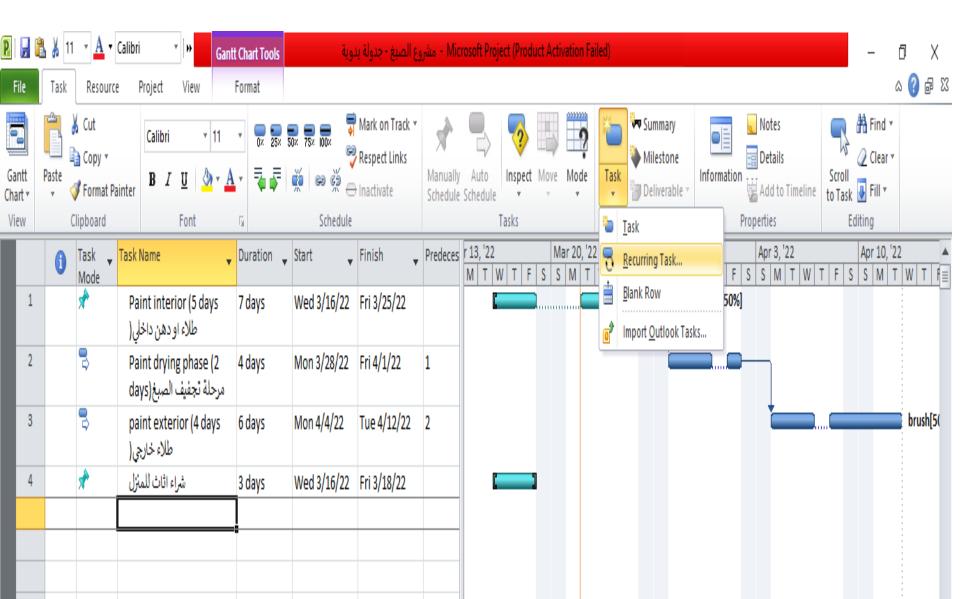
 A recurring task is repeated at a specified frequency such as daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly.

On the **Task** tab, in the **Insert** group, click the down arrow below the **Task** button and then click **Recurring Task**.

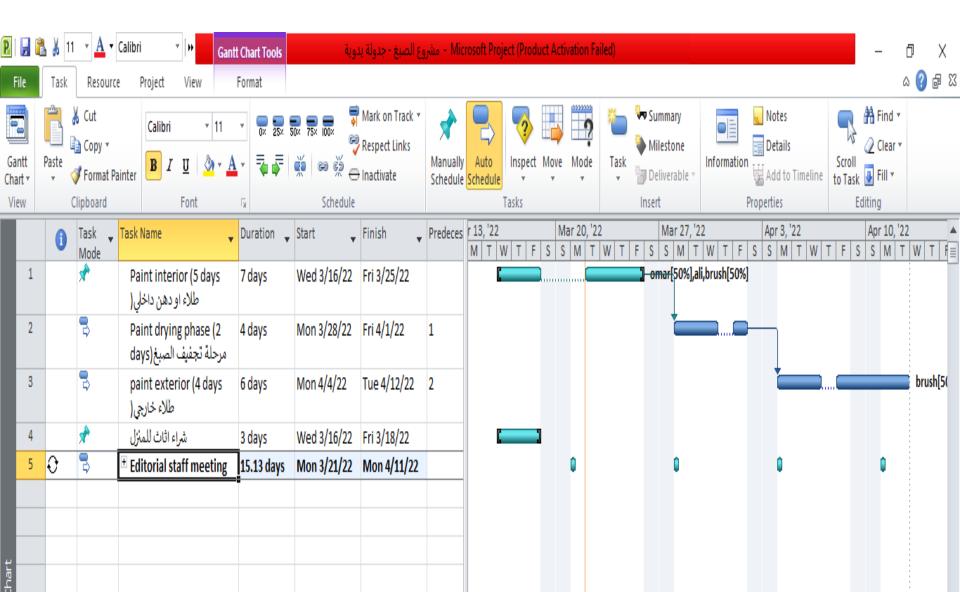
The Recurring Task Information dialog box appears.

- 1. In the Task Name box, type Editorial staff meeting.
- 2. In the **Duration** box, type 1h.
- **3.** Under **Recurrence pattern**, make sure **Weekly** is selected, and then select the **Monday** check box.
- Next, you will specify the date of its fist occurrence. By default, it is the project start date. However, you want the weekly status meetings to begin one week later.
- 4. Next, you will specify the end date. In the **End by** box, type or select the date you want.

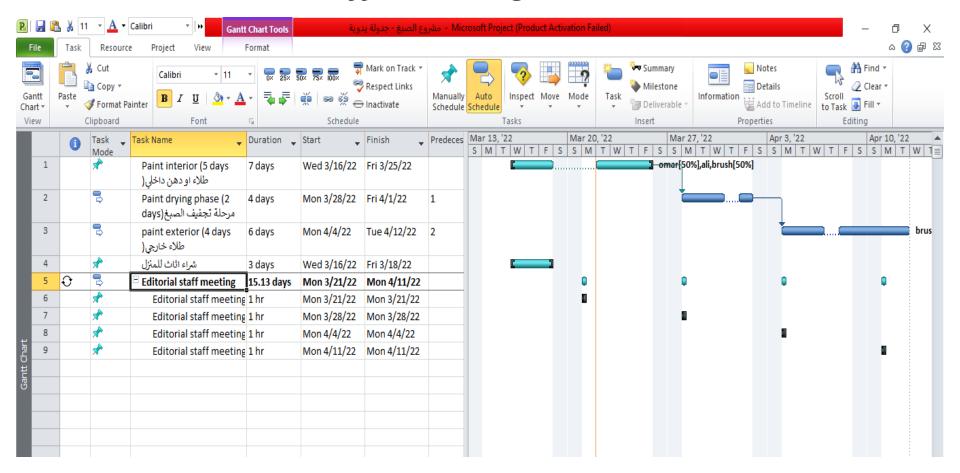
5. Then click ok



Recurring Task Information					×
Task Name:	Editorial staff meeting			Duration: 1h	
Daily Weekly	Recur every	1	week(s) on:		
○ Mont <u>h</u> ly ○ <u>Y</u> early	Sun <u>d</u> ay Thu <u>r</u> sday	<u>✓ M</u> onday <u>F</u> riday	T <u>u</u> esday S <u>a</u> turday	W <u>e</u> dnesday	
Range of recurrence					
<u>S</u> tart:	Wed 3/16/22	~	O End after:	4 occurrences	
			● End <u>b</u> y:	Tue 4/12/22	$\overline{}$
Calendar for scheduling this task					
Cale <u>n</u> dar:	None	~	Scheduling i	gnores resource calendars	
Hel <u>p</u>				OK Cancel	



Click the plus sign next to the recurring task's title, Editorial staff meeting

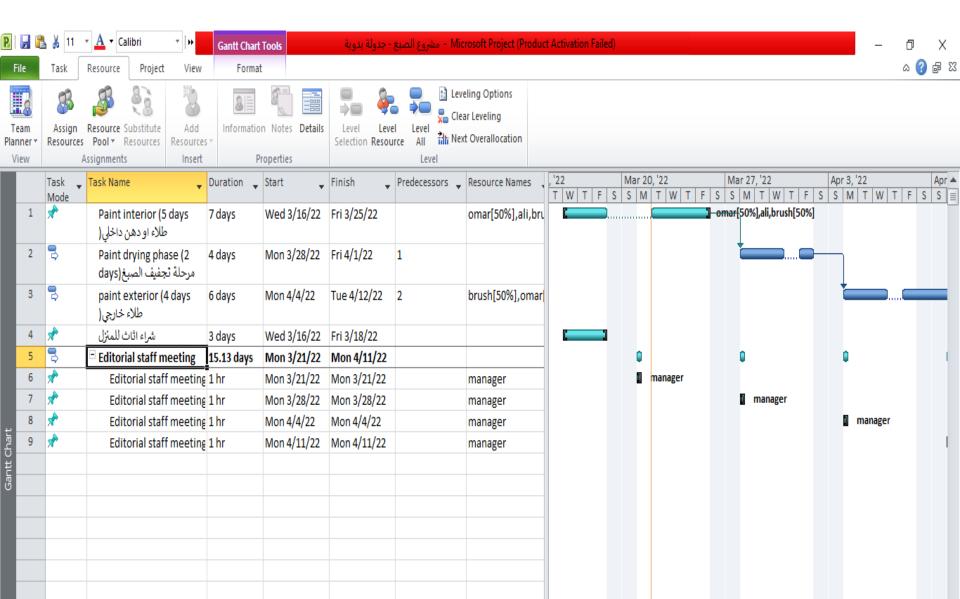


Add resource to Recurring Task

- 1- Select *Editorial staff meeting*, and then, on the **Resource** tab, in the **Assignments** group, click **Assign Resources**.
- 2- In the Assign Resources dialog box, click manager.
- 13. Click Assign, and then click Close.

The Assign Resources dialog box closes, and Project assigns the selected resources to the recurring task. Next, you will view the individual occurrences of the recurring task.

Add resource to Recurring Task



Viewing the Project's Critical Path

A critical path is the series of tasks that will push out the project's end date if the tasks are delayed.

The word *critical* in this context has nothing to do with how important these tasks are to the overall project.

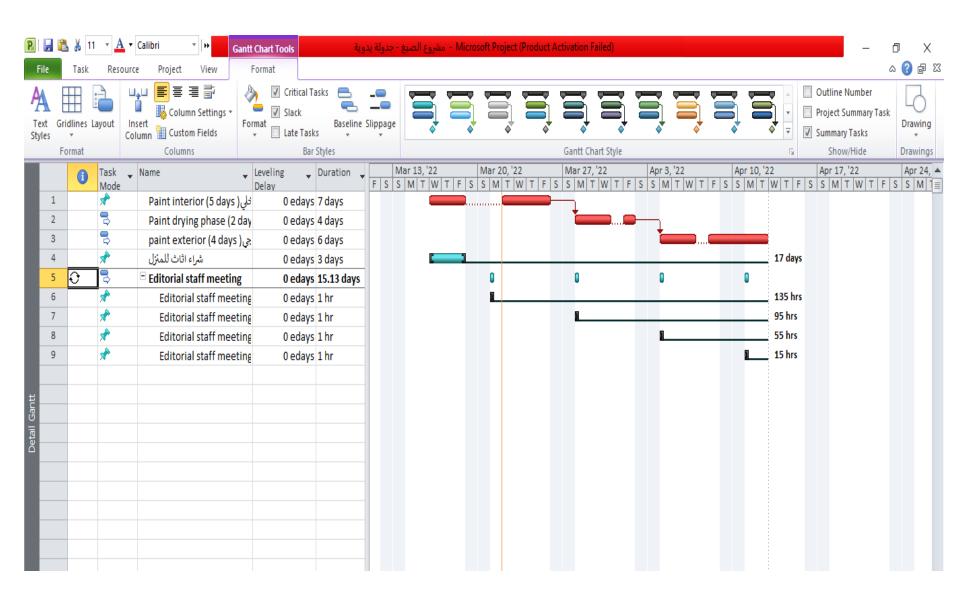
It refers only to how their scheduling will affect the project's finish date.

Viewing the Project's Critical Path

In this exercise, you view the project's critical path:

- 1. On the View tab, in the Task Views group, click the down arrow below the Gantt Chart button and then click More Views.
- 2. In the More Views dialog box, select Detail Gantt, and then click Apply.
- The project appears in the Detail Gantt view.
- 3. On the View tab, in the Zoom group, click Entire Project

Viewing the Project's Critical Path



Inactivating Tasks

➤ You can include tasks in a project plan that you might later decide you don't want to have completed, but you also don't want to lose the details about those tasks by deleting them.

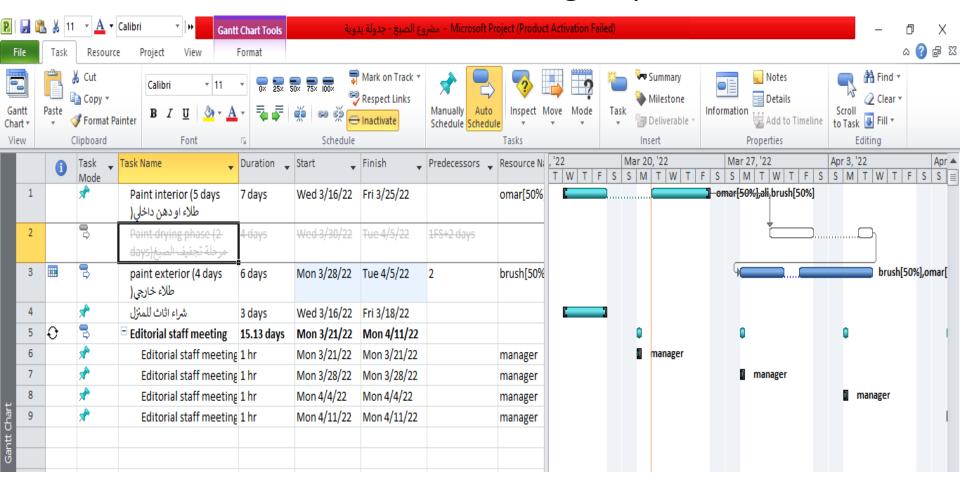
In Project, you can inactivate a single task or multiple tasks. Inactivating tasks may be preferable to deleting tasks, in that it keeps the task information in the project plan but removes the scheduling effect of those tasks.

Inactivating Tasks

- ➤ A task that drives the start of a successor task, for example, remains visible when inactivated, but it has strikethrough formatting applied in the Gantt Chart and other views, and its link relationship is broken and its successor is rescheduled.
- ➤ Should you later wish to reactivate inactivated tasks, you can easily do so, and Project restores them as active tasks with the same scheduling impact as they previously had.

Inactivating Tasks

- In this exercise, you inactivate a task:
- 1. Select the name of task you want to inactivate.
- 2. On the Task tab, in the Schedule group, click Inactivate.



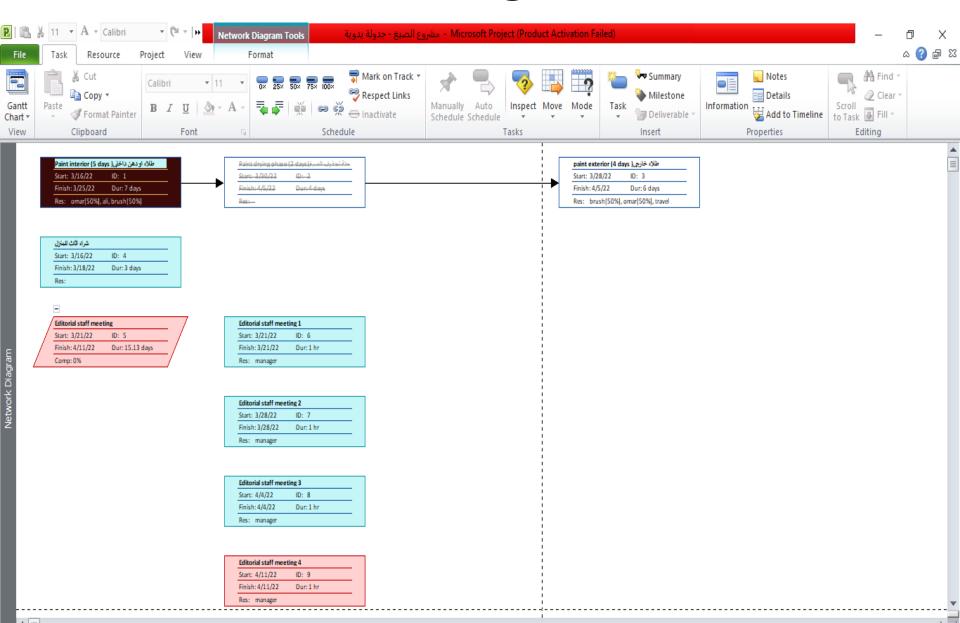
Network Diagram is a standard way of representing project activities and their relationships. Tasks are represented as boxes, or nodes, and the relationships between tasks are drawn as lines connecting the nodes.

Unlike a Gantt chart, which is a timescales view, a Network Diagram enables you to view project activities in a manner more closely resembling a flowchart format.

This is useful if you'd like to place more focus on the relationships between activities rather than on their durations.

In this exercise, you format items in the Network Diagram view.

- 1. On the View tab, in the Task Views group, click Network Diagram.
- The Network Diagram view appears. In this view, each task is represented by a box or node, and each node contains several pieces of information (or fields) about the task.



Nodes with an X drawn through them represent completed tasks. Nodes with parallelogram shapes represent summary

