

## 

SAMSUDIN AHMAD

Faculty of Geoinformation and Real Estate
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
@Mail: samsudin@utm.my
innovative • entrepreneurial • global

## Topic 6 Allocating Resources to the Project

## Introduction

- Projects Compete With One Another for Resources
- resources that are not consumed
- resources that are consumed
- Goal of Resource Allocation is to Optimize Use of Limited Supply
- Requires making trade-offs
- time constrained
- resource constrained


## EXPEDITING A PROJECT

## The Critical Path Method (CPM)

- Normal Duration Estimates
- Normal Costs
- Crash Duration Estimates
- Crash Costs
- Crash Cost Per Day

Normal Duration - Crash Duration
Crash Cost - Normal Cost

## Gantt Chart Crash Problem -- 21-Day Project



## AON Network for Sample Crash Problem -- 21-Day Project


innovative • entrepreneurial • global

## Gantt Chart for 20-Day Solution to Crash Problem



## Gantt Chart for 19-Day Solution to Crash Problem



## Gantt Chart for 18-Day Solution to Crash Problem



## Gantt Chart for 16-Day Solution to Crash Problem



## Project Cost Versus Project Duration for Sample Crash Problem


innovative • entrepreneurial • global

## Probabilistic Activity Durations

Three time estimates made for both normal resource loading and crash resource loading

Variance of normal activity may be different than variance of crash time

## Using Excel's Solver to Crash a Project

- Target Cell
- minimize crashing costs
- By Changing Cells
- amount to crash activities
- time events occur
- Constraints
- amount each activity can be crashed
- precedence relationships
- complete project by specified time
- nonnegativity


## AOA Network of Sample "Crash" Problem


innovative • entrepreneurial • global

## Cost/Duration Graph for Sample Crashing Project



## Fast-Tracking a Project

## Used Primarily in Construction Industry

Building phase started before design and planning phases completed

Particularly appropriate when large proportion of work is routine

## RESOURCE LOADING

## Resource Loading

- Amount of specific resources that are scheduled for use on specific activities or projects at specific times.
- Usually a list or table.


## Action Plan and Gantt Chart for Production of a Videotape



## The Charismatic VP

- Subordinates have hard time saying no to well liked boss.
- Leads to overcommitted subordinates.
- Problem further compounded because more experienced workers tend to be most over worked.
- One solution is to set specific limits on amount of overscheduling permitted.


## RESOURCE LEVELING

## OPENCOURSEWARE

## Gantt Chart for Videotape Project, Adjusted for Client Availability



Adjusted for resource availability

## Resource Overallocation Report for Scriptwriter Showing all Activities

| Project start date: $03 / 01$ Resource Overallocated <br> Project finish date: $05 / 17$  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WBS | Task Name | Duration | Sch. Start | Sch. Finish | March |  |  |  |  | April |  |  |  | May |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 28 | 06 | 13 | 20 | 27 | 03 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 01 | 08 | 15 |
| 2 | Scripwriting | 14 days | 03/01 | 03/15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2 | Propose shoots | 6.5 days | 03/01 | 03/07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Revise script | 6.63 days | 03/31 | 04/07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prior to resource leveling |  | Preleveled task $\boxed{ }$ Preleveled milestone  <br> Preleveled split $-\boxed{-----}$ Milestone $\diamond$ <br> Task $\boxed{y}$ Delay  <br> Split $-\boxed{----}$ Slack  <br> Progress  Summary  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Graphic Resource Overallocation Report for Scriptwriter

| Resource Overallocated: Scriptwriter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | March |  |  |  | April |  | 10 | 17 | 24 | May |  |  |
|  | 28 | 06 | 13 | 20 | 27 | 03 |  |  |  | 01 | 08 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | - |  |  |
| 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| 1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -- |  |  |
| 0.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| 0.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak units: | 2 | 2 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Scrip | er | Overallocated $\square$ Allocated $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Project: Pr | ducing a | deotap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Resource Leveled Report for Scriptwriter Showing all Activities



## Graphic Resource Leveled Report for Scriptwriter



## Daily Resource Loading Chart for Videotape Project, Scriptwriter Leveled



## Final Videotape Project Gantt Chart Schedule, With Two Scriptwriters and Producer Leveled



## Resource Loading/Leveling and Uncertainty

- 28,282 Hours Needed
- Group Capacity
-21 (people) $\times 40$ (hrs/wk) $\times 34 \mathrm{wk}=28,560$ labor hrs
- Correction for Holidays
$-21 \times 3$ (days) $\times 8$ (hours) $=504$ labor hrs
- Vacations
$-11 \times 2$ (weeks) $\times 40=880$ labor hrs


## Resource Loading/Leveling and Uncertainty continued

- Hours Available
$-28,560-504-880=27,176$
- about 1100 less than needed
$-28,282 / 27176=1.04$
- What about
- Workers getting sick?
- Task not ready when worker is ready?
- Change orders?


## Thirty-Four-Week Resource Loading Chart for a Software Engineering Group



## ALLOCATING SCARCE RESOURCES TO PROJECTS

## Use of Software

- Begin with Pert/CPM Schedule
- Activities examined period by period and resource by resource
- In cases where demand for resource exceeds supply, tasks considered one by one and resources assigned to these tasks based on priority rules

Some Comments about Constrained Resources

- Scarcity of resources rarely applies to resources in general
- "Walts"


## Some Priority Rules

- As soon as possible
- As late as possible
- Shortest task duration first
- Minimum slack first
- Most critical followers
- Most successor
- Most resources first


## Choosing a Priority Rule

- Schedule Slippage
- amount project or set of projects delayed
- Resource Utilization
- extent that resources are over or underworked
- In-Process Inventory
- amount of unfinished work in the system


## ALLOCATING SCARCE RESOURCES TO SEVERAL PROJECTS

## Pseudo activities

- Used to link several project together
- Have duration but do not require any resources
- This approach allows a set of projects to be dealt with as though it were a single project
- use of MSP's resource loading and leveling charts and tables

Multiple Projects Connected with Pseudo activities Shown on a Time Line


## Resource Allocation and the Project Life Cycle

## Project or task life cycles



## Introduction

- Similar issues that trouble people about working on projects regardless of type of project
- unrealistic due dates
- too many changes
- resources and data not available
- unrealistic budget
- These issues/problems related to need to make trade-offs
- To what extent are these problems caused by human decisions and practices?


## Three Project Scenarios


(Scenario 1)


(Scenario 3)
innovative • entrepreneurial • global

## Project Completion Time Statistics Based on Simulating Three Projects 200 Times

|  | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | Scenario 3 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average | 50.4 | 51.9 | 53.4 |
| Std Dev | 7.1 | 6.3 | 5.3 |
| Max | 69.4 | 72.7 | 69.3 |
| Min | 30.1 | 36.1 | 39.3 |
| Median | 50.0 | 51.8 | 53.1 |

## Observations

## Average Completion Times

Implications of Assuming Known Activity Times
Shape of the Distribution
Worker Time Estimates
Impact of Inflated Time Estimates
Student Syndrome

## Multitasking

## Two Small Projects



Project A


Project B
$\square$ You $\square$ Other resources

## Alternative Gantt Charts for Projects A and B



## Common Chain of Events

- Underestimate time needed to complete project
- assumption of known activity times and independent paths
- Project team members inflate time estimates
- Work fills available time
- student syndrome
- early completions not reported

Common Chain of Events continued

- Safety time misused
- Misused safety time results in missed deadlines
- Hidden safety time complicates task of prioritizing project activities
- Lack of clear priorities results in poor multitasking


## Common Chain of Events concluded

- Poor multitasking increases task durations
- Uneven demand on resources also results due to poor multitasking
- More projects undertaken to ensure all resources fully utilized
- More projects further increases poor multitasking


## Reversing the Cycle

- Reduce number of projects assigned to each individual
- Schedule start of new projects based on availability of bottleneck resources
- Reduce amount of safety time added to individual tasks and then add some fraction back as project buffer
- activity durations set so that there is a high probability the task will not be finished on time


## The Critical Chain

- Longest chain of consecutively dependent events
- considers both precedence relationships and resource dependencies
- Project Buffer
- Feeding Buffer


## Sample Network Diagram



## Project and Feeder Buffers



## Reference

- Meredith, R. J. \& Mantel, J. S. (1995). Project Management - A Managerial Approach. John Wiley \& Sons, 5th Edition.

