Introduction to MS Project

Software solution for your project planning and managing

MS Project



Project Management

How the lecture will be conducted?



- 1. The lecture is divided into **three blocks**, where each block introduces an issue (setting up your project in MS Project)
- 2. Then an **example of a project** in MS Project is presented. After each block there is a quiz for feedback on whether you have understood everything.
- 3. We use **MS Teams**, a shared whiteboard for your engagement and reactions.
- 4. The class is supplemented with **quizzes in vevox**, the link is always in the presentation.



1. PART (30 min.)

• Demonstrating the importance of software usage in project planning.

2. PART (30 min.)

• Demonstration of basic project setup in MS Project. Students try their own project setup (templates, new project) with MS Project.

3. PART (30 min.)

• Explaining project settings (calendar, schedule), individual tabs and functionalities using a project example

Learning objectives



After studying this topic, you should be able to:

- You will understand the logic of the application and the step-by-step creation of the project.
- Perform basic setup of your project in MS Project.
- Phase a project into multiple phases, understand the importance of phasing a project and dividing it into multiple parts.
- Work through the basic definition and setup of a project in MS project.
- Understand the importance of software support in project planning.

Key readings



You can find support in the following sources:

- Book Chatfield and Johnson (2016). MS Project 2016 Step by Step (Part 1, Part 2, Part 3)
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/ms_project/ms_project_create_new_plan.htm
- https://ppm.express/blog/newbie-guide-how-to-start-using-microsoft-project-in-2023/

MS Project Tutorials – basic setup and calendars:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sYy-iFzz1Eo
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tuCrTKMPu Y

Learning tutorials



https://www.tutorialspoint.com/ms_project/ms_project_quick_guide.htm

https://support.microsoft.com/en-gb/office/basic-tasks-in-project-8fdbf020-a9e1-45e4-bf15-23a8d2b6797d

https://ppm.express/blog/newbie-guide-how-to-start-using-microsoft-project-in-2023/

PART 1

Planning with the computer

Everything in our life is a project – small, medium, or large it's always the same steps, but the different scopes of work and efforts.



- When we talk of project management, we refer to the application of skills, processes, methods, knowledge, and experience to achieve your project goals. It ensures that the final deliverables are constrained to specific reasonable timelines and budgets.
- You need the right instruments or tools to successfully manage your PM activity.
- Various programs exist for this purpose, the key among them being Microsoft Project.
- A planning program is indispensable if larger projects need to be planned on a regular basis.
 Besides planning activities over time, the costs of a project are also monitored with MS Project software.



Microsoft Project

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- The Microsoft Project is a good option if you're looking for a powerful project management tool that enables teams to organize and manage their projects of all sizes.
- Project managers using MS Project Desktop save their information as mpp files, so they can share it with other team members to use it separately when the project evolves; or they export it to MS Project Online to use it on cloud-based software.
- MS Project Online targets multiple users where you can assign tasks, track time, and look into other related project elements. The desktop version targets mainly project managers who get to use it in defining and tracking tasks.

STRENGTHS

WEAKNESSES

Integration – Works seamlessly with dominant technologies such as Power BI, Microsoft Teams, Microsoft SharePoint, MS 365
Office Suite, and Skype (but in an advanced Professional pricing plan)

Training needed – You cannot just start using MS Project without proper professional training. The complex UX needs a sufficient amount of time to learn about it.

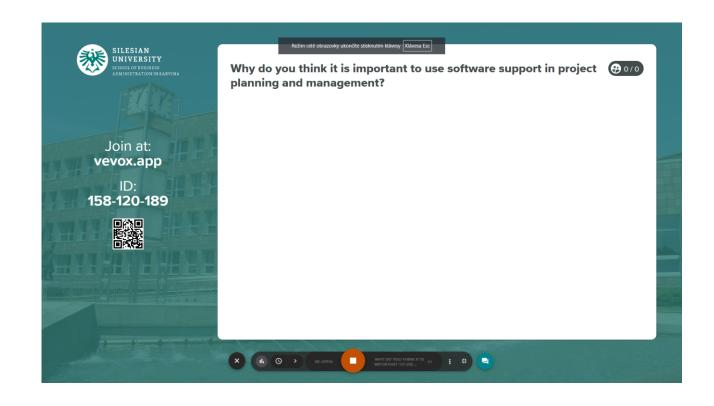
Flexibility – Flexible project management software that can be extended to other requirements like financial management and road mapping. cost limitation – Small businesses are often unable to adopt the software due to the cost factor. Buying a license for on-premise may prove challenging.

Customer support – Users have access to reliable customer support from partners, consultants, and third-party providers.

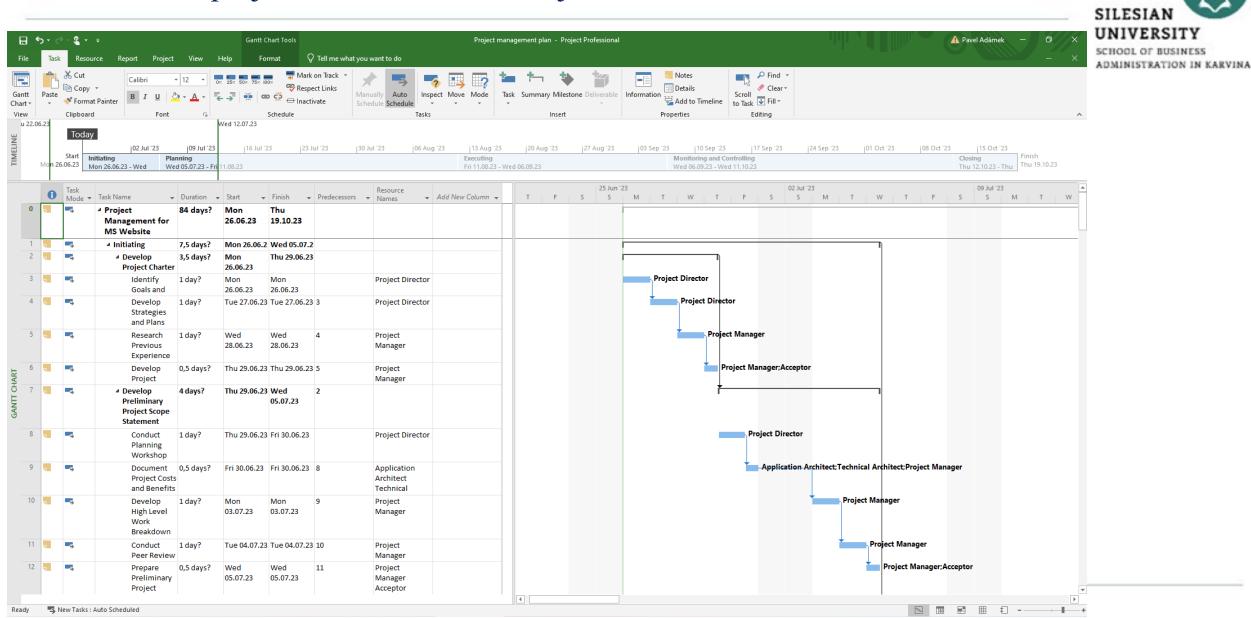
File compatibility – Since MS
Project files are saved in a
proprietary format, desktops that
do not have the software cannot
open.



Vevox questions

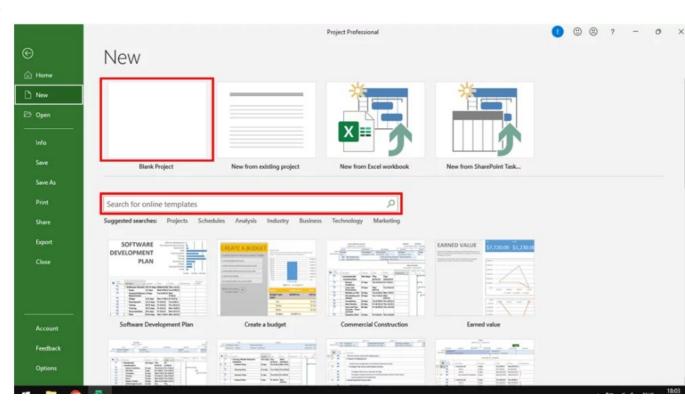


What does a project look like in MS Project?



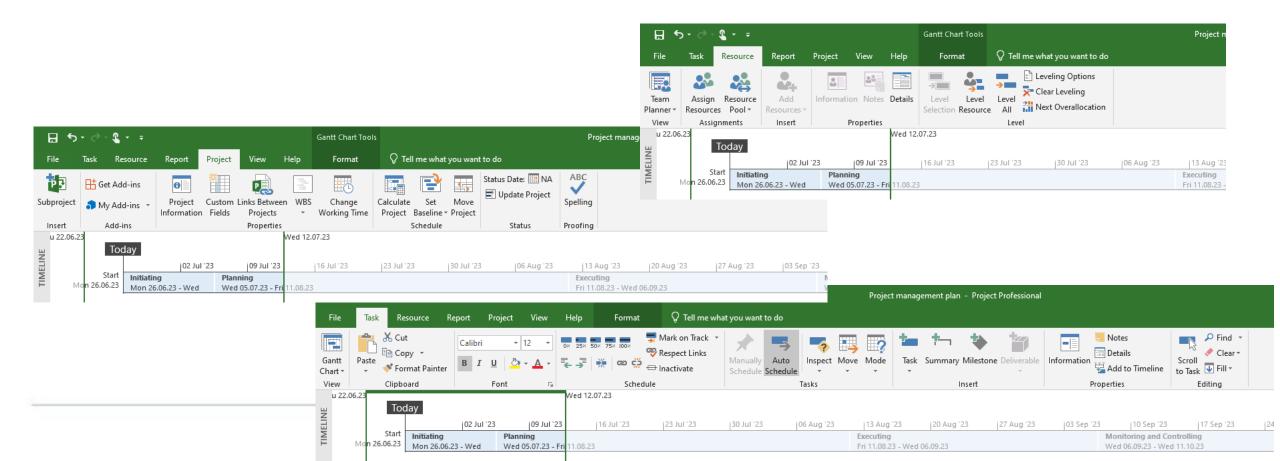
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- After you complete the initial thinking about your project's objectives, it's time to put together a schedule.
- When you start a new schedule, you add tasks and organize them efficiently so that the project end date occurs as soon as possible. So, the first step will be to create a new project (let's start from the beginning).
- You can start by creating a new project from a template many of these templates have been created by industry experts to help you get started.



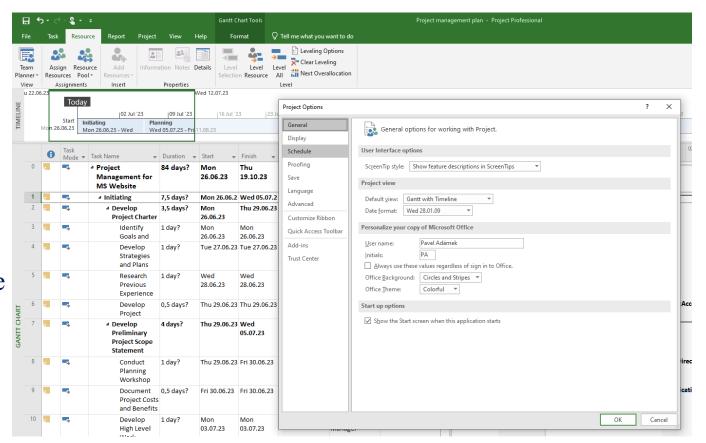


• The user interface of MS Project is given by tabs, which are designed to be used in relation to the different phases of the project lifecycle: the **Project** tab for setting up the project, the **Task** and **Resource** tabs for scheduling and tracking, respectively, and the **Report** and **View** tabs are helpers when preparing project status reports or printouts.



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- The **File** tab then acts as an access point to Backstage. In this interface, we work with the project file and change the application's behavior settings.
- Specifically, we find here tools for saving the file to different formats, print control, means for securing with server solutions (SharePoint server, Project Server).
- The options dialog allows you to change the generic properties of MS Project. It is possible to specify data calculation methods (e.g. conditions for critical path calculation or time unit conversions), modify data display (date, time), or change standard application settings (effort-driven function, scheduling mode selection), etc. MS Project UI.

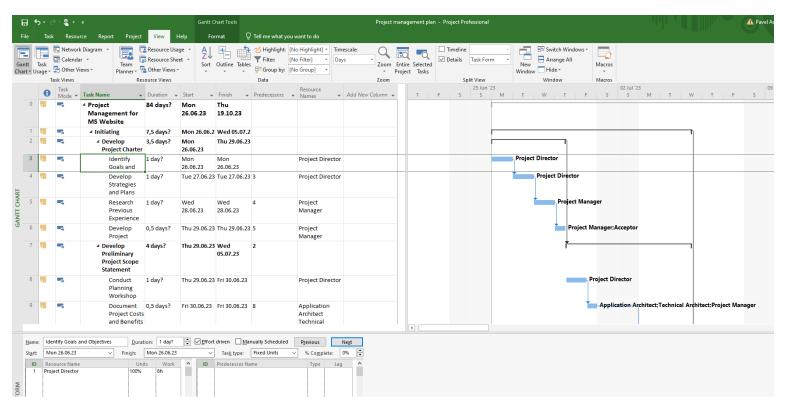




You can assign the lower part of the window to a data entry form in addition to a specific view.

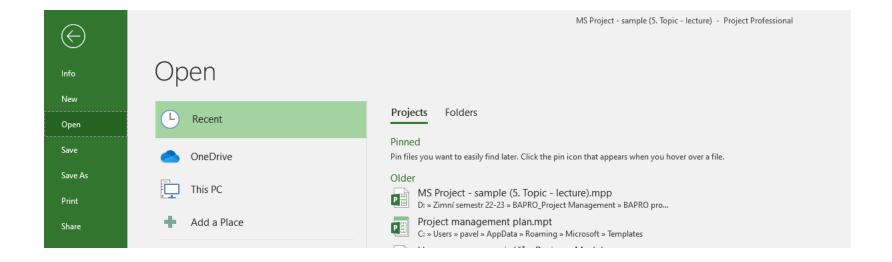
To split the window, check the **Details** box on the View tab or on the **Task** and **Source** tabs in the **Properties** group, where you select **Split View**.

In the application, you can open multiple project files at once, or you can open a single project in multiple windows with different views. To switch between file windows, that is, to select different document windows to work with, use the Views tab in the Window group.





Showing the project in MS Project (file MS Project sample – 5. Topic). File is in IS.



PART 2

Planning with the computer

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Establishing a project

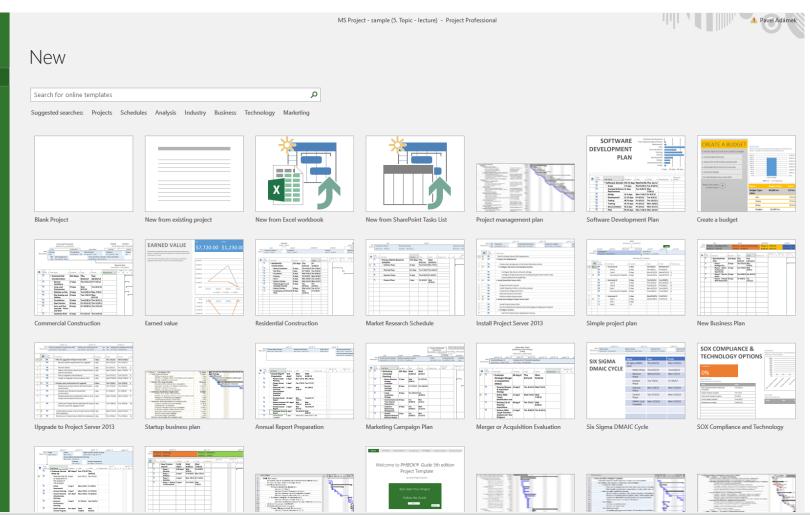
Feedback



If you are creating a new project, you can do one of two things: you can either create a new project, or you can choose from a menu of project templates.

Try the different templates!

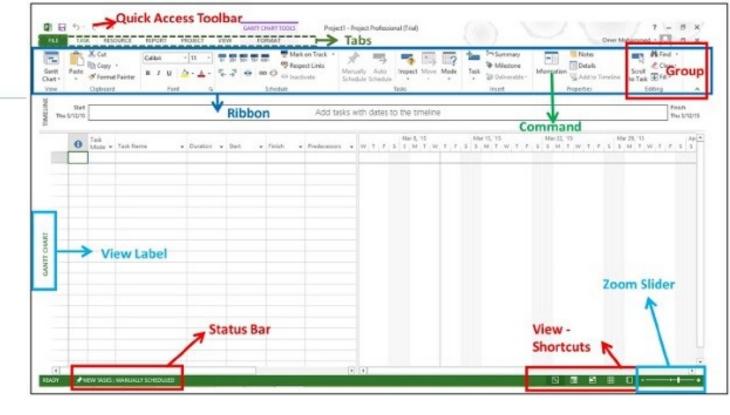
You can inspire you for structure of your project.



Establishing a project MS Project UI

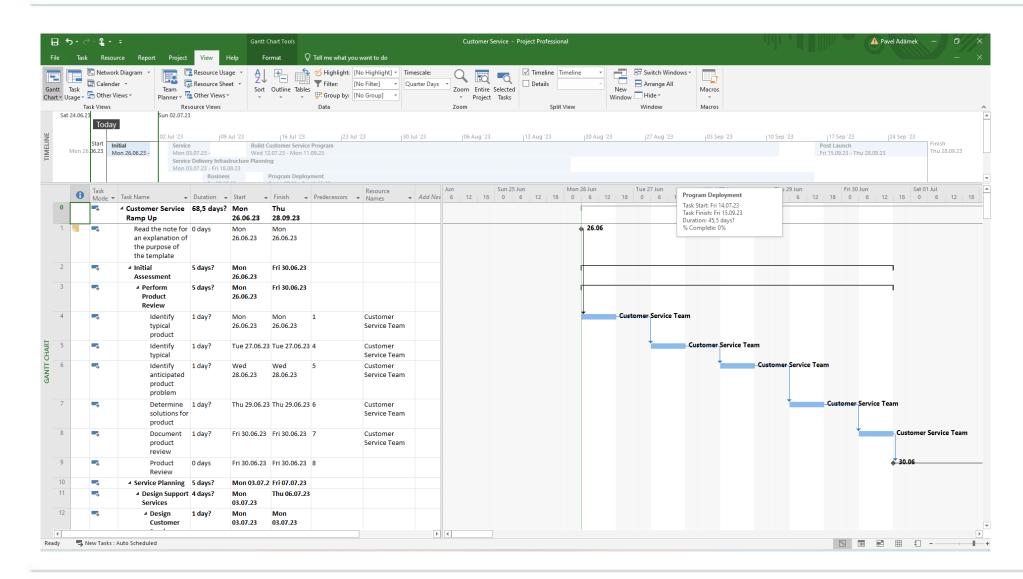
The screen should have the MS Project interface displayed. The major part of this interface are:

- Quick Access Toolbar A customizable area where you can add the frequently used commands.
- Tabs on the Ribbon, Groups the ribbon having multiple tabs, each holding a toolbar bearing buttons and occasionally other controls. Toolbar controls have heterogeneous sizes and are classified in visually distinguishable Groups.
- Commands The specific features you use to perform actions in Project. Each tab contains several commands. If you point at a command you will see a description in a tooltip.



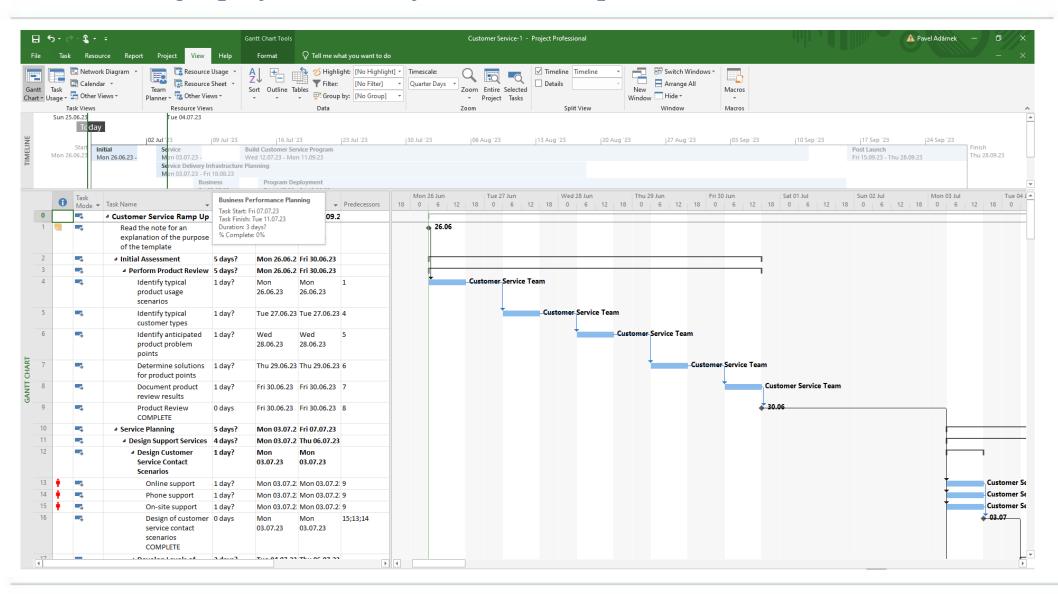
- View Label This appears along the left edge of the active view. Project includes lots of views like Gantt Chart view, Network Diagram view, Task Usage view, etc.
- View Shortcuts This lets you switch between frequently used views in Project.
- Zoom Slider Simply zooms the active view in or out.
- Status bar Displays details like the scheduling mode of new tasks (manual or automatic) and details of filter applied to the active view.

Establishing a project MS Project UI - examples



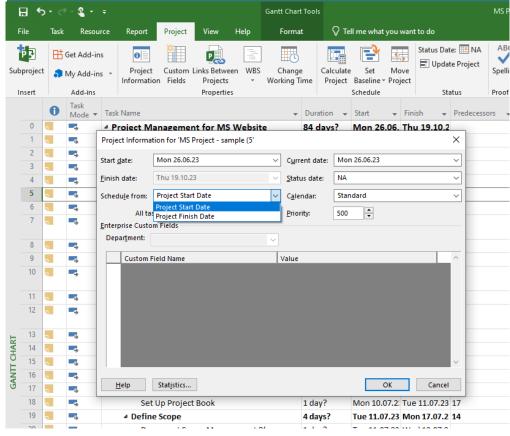


Establishing a project MS Project UI - examples





PART 3 Project settings Tasks, calendars, links, gantt chart



Step 1

Projects are either planned from the project start date or from the project completion date.



For example, if you are launching a new product, this is usually done on a specific date (the completion date is more important than the start date).

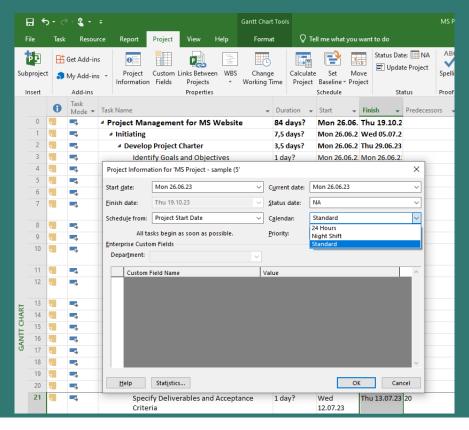
Conversely, if you are building a house, for example, it is important to finish as soon as possible (usually not fixed to a specific completion date).

MS Project then calculates the start or completion dates based on the duration of the project.

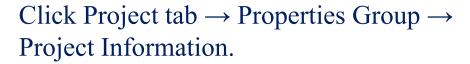
PART 3

Project settings

Tasks, calendars, links, gantt chart



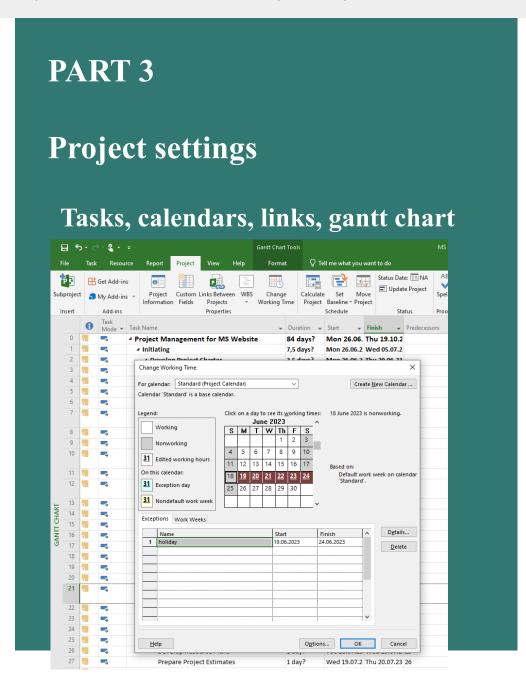
Step 2 - Set Up Calendar



Click the arrow on the Current Date dropdown box. A list appears containing three base calendars.

- 24 Hour A calendar with no non-working time.
- Night Shift Covers 11 PM to 8 AM, night shifts covering all nights from Monday to Friday, with one hour breaks.
- Standard Regular working hours,
 Monday to Friday between 8 AM to 5 PM,
 with one hour breaks.





Step 3: Adding Exceptions to Calendar

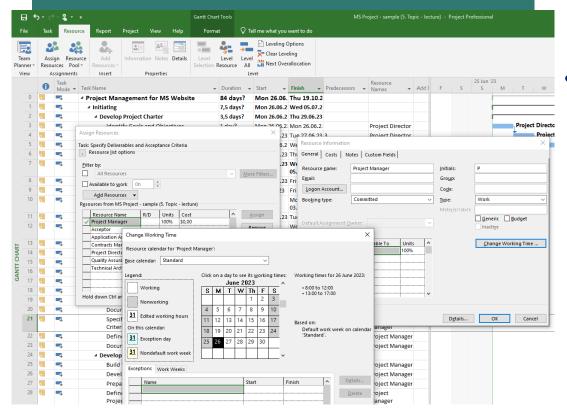
- Exceptions are used to modify a Project calendar to have a non-standard workday or a non-working day. You can also allot unique working hours for a particular resource as well.
- Here is an example to create a non-working day, which could be because of a holiday or office celebrations or events other than the standard office work effort.
- Click Project tab → Properties Group → Change Working Time
- Change Working Time dialog box appears. Under Exceptions Tab click on the Name Field, enter event as "Office Anniversary".



PART 3

Project settings

Tasks, calendars, links, gantt chart



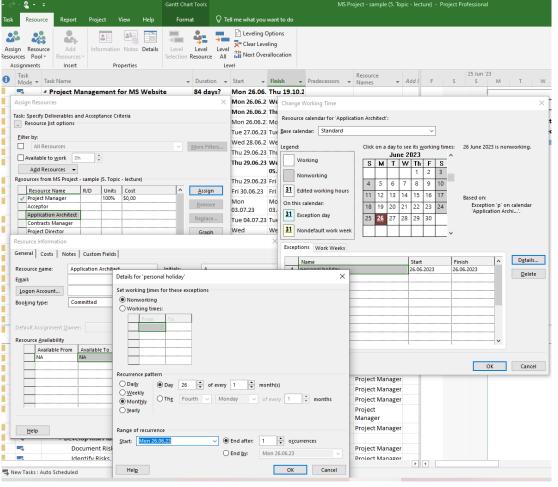
Step 4: Setting up Resource Calendar

- Just like you can change a Standard Base Calendar, you can change the work and non-working time for each resource. You can modify the resource calendar to accommodate flex-time, vacation time, training time, etc.
- Also remember, Resource Calendar can only be applied to work resources and not to material and cost resources.
- By default when we create the resources in a plan, the resource calendar matches the Standard base calendar. And any changes you make to the Project Calendar, gets reflected automatically in resource calendars, except when you create an exception in the resource calendar. In that case even if you update the project calendar, the exception in resource calendar is not affected.



PART 3

Project settings



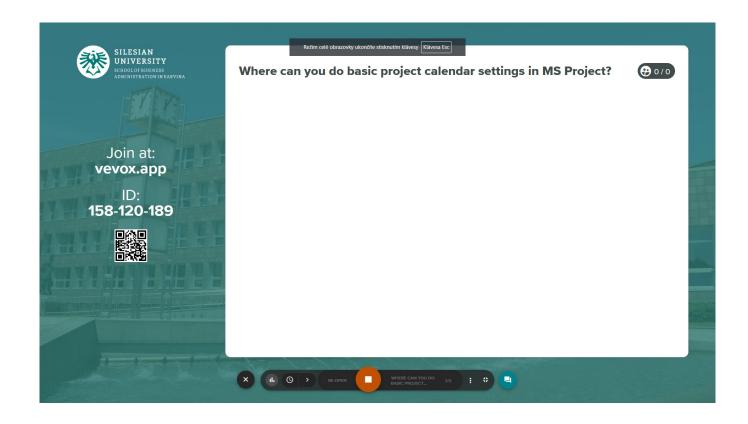
Step 5: Change Working times for Each Resource

- Click Project tab → Properties group → Click Change Working Time.
- The Change Working Time dialog box appears.
- Click the down arrow for the "For Calendar" dropdown box.
- Select the resource for whom you want to change work schedule.
- In the following screen you can see we have chosen John.
- Click "Work Weeks" tab.
- Double-click the [default] cell below the Name column heading.
- Under "Selected Day(s)" choose any day you want to change the work schedule.
- We have chosen Tuesday and Wednesday.
- Click Set day(s) to these specific working times.
 Change the time.





Vevox questions



RECAP



- MS Project allows you to create a new project, use available templates.
- When setting up a project in MS Project, it is necessary to create a basic project calendar, define the working time of the project, its start.
- Each work resource can have its own calendar.
- In the calendar it is possible to set non-working hours, holidays and other exceptions.