Prasanna Chandra Project Management.rar ((BETTER))

Prasanna Chandra, Project Preparation, Evaluation and Implementation, 5th Ed. Description of all methods for organizing and managing projects 1.1. Measurement mechanisms Measurement is an activity in the course of which the quantitative parameters of the object of assessment and their relationships are determined. In essence, measurements are associated with various operations in which the measured quantities take part. When assessing and selecting personnel, it is necessary to measure professional knowledge, skills, performance indicators, etc. When choosing contractors or suppliers, it is important to evaluate their qualifications, experience and reliability. You can measure the costs, volume and timing of work, as well as results. In most cases, products that correspond to the goals and objectives of the enterprise have quantitative characteristics. One way to measure is to compare a given object with a standard. The purpose of comparison is to determine the degree of compliance or non-compliance of the desired object with the standard. A different result of obtaining a comparative result can be: - distinction between different objects (e.g. in different products), - achieving the ideal result (e.g. in different application conditions), - compliance of the object with the reference sample (for example, compliance with the FAAT packaging and the appearance and color of this particular box). The purpose of the analysis is to determine the degree of deviation or insignificance of the deviation of indicators from the given standards. They test those products in respect of which it is planned to manufacture or remake it. Verification can be either independent or interdependent. The checked products are subject to conformity control. Based on the results of the control, a conclusion is made about the possibility or impossibility of manufacturing products according to the specified parameters. Quality indicators can be quantitative, qualitative and combined. Quantitative indicators are a characteristic of properties or quantities. Quality can be absolute or relative. Relative quality is a set of properties of objects that are characterized only by relative values. The quality can be guaranteed or not guaranteed, 2.1 Planning and control The planning period can be considered as a period of setting and solving a problem that has not yet acquired a sufficient form.Scheduling is related to the execution of such installations as, definition: â€¢ technical requirements (product quality requirements), â€¢ scope of work (expenses), that must be met during the design â€¢ measures to ensure them â€¢ coordination between departments â€¢ analysis of the effectiveness of the implementation of these requirements. The resulting quality information is usually

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