



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Project (Spring 2021)

Student Name	Abdullah Khader Alzahrani	اسم الطالب
Students I.D	2021201757	الرقم الجامعي

Section

Master

Date

Thursday

18 / 03 / 2021.

Course Code

(PMG506)

Advanced project Management

Instructions:

- اخر موعد للتسليم هو يوم الخميس 2021-05-20 في تمام الساعة ٩ مساءً.
- الإجابة متاحة باللغة الإنجليزية أو اللغة العربية مع مراعاة أن تكون المصطلحات العلمية باللغة الانجليزية.
- يتم تسليم المشروع في صيغة ملف pdf مع الالتزام نموذج الجامعة ولن تقبل أي مستندات أخرى.
- يجب مراعاة أقسام البحث الرئيسية (مقدمة Introduction، دراسات علمية سابقة Literature Review، طريقة البحث Methodology، النتائج والمناقشة Results and Discussion ، وأخيراً المراجع References . وان كان هناك ملحقات Appendices يتم إضافتها)
- يجب الالتزام بـ Theme موحد كما يلي:
- حجم الخط 12.
- نوع الخط Arial.
- لون الخط أسود.
- المسافة بين الأسطر 1.5 line spacing
- عدد صفحات البحث (لا يقل عن ثلاث صفحات ولا يزيد عن ست صفحات).

Instructor's Name: Eng. Amaal Aburumman

Project:

You are required to document your role in administering a project. The project may be set in a business, social, sporting, or family environment but must be of a significant size and scale. If you do not have an actual project to write about you may complete the project hypothetically. **This report will be between three to six pages in length**. This is a significant research project.

Your report must address each of the following issues:

1. Identify and describe the purpose, scope, and objectives of the project. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
2. Describe how the team is given an outline of the project.
3. Describe the strategies that are going to be set up to maintain communication with the team members.
4. Describe the tools that are going to be used to monitor the goals, time frames or milestones.
5. Identify project milestones and activities. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
6. Create a budget and link the costs to the key milestones for a project.
7. Describe how you are going to divide tasks and resources amongst a project team. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
8. Briefly describe how the progress will be monitored.
9. How are current project records maintained? Who has responsibility for this? provide some recommendations on how this process could be improved.
10. Describe the current procedure for finalizing projects. Create your own procedure and identify how you will evaluate the success of the project.
11. Legislation that may affect the project including health and safety, and anti-discrimination legislation.

Best of luck...

المشروع:

مطلوب منك توثيق دورك في إدارة مشروع. قد يتم تعيين المشروع في بيئة تجارية أو اجتماعية أو رياضية أو عائلية ولكن يجب أن يكون بحجم مناسب. إذا لم يكن لديك مشروع فعلي لتكتب عنه ، فيمكنك إكمال المشروع افتراضياً. سيتمكنون هذا التقرير من ثلاث إلى ست صفحات.

يجب أن يعالج تقريرك كل من القضايا التالية:

1. تحديد ووصف الغرض والنطاق والأهداف من المشروع. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
2. صف كيف يتم إعطاء الفريق مخططاً تفصيلياً للمشروع.
3. وصف الاستراتيجيات التي سيتم وضعها للحفاظ على التواصل مع أعضاء الفريق.
4. صف الأدوات التي سيتم استخدامها لرصد الأهداف أو الأطر الزمنية أو المعالم.
5. تحديد معالم المشروع والأنشطة. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
6. إنشاء ميزانية وربط التكاليف بالمعالم الرئيسية للمشروع.
7. صف كيف ستقوم بتقسيم المهام والموارد بين فريق المشروع. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
8. صف بإيجاز كيف سيتم رصد التقدم.
9. كيف يتم الاحتفاظ بسجلات المشروع الحالية؟ من المسؤول عن هذا؟ تقديم بعض التوصيات حول كيفية تحسين هذه العملية.
10. وصف الإجراء الحالي لإنهاء المشاريع. قم بإنشاء الإجراء الخاص بك وحدد كيفية تقييم نجاح المشروع.
11. التشريعات التي قد تؤثر على المشروع بما في ذلك الصحة والسلامة ، وتشريعات مكافحة التمييز.

مع تمنياتي بالتوفيق..

New Supermarket Project

Introduction

This Article provides a complete picture of the underlying skeletal structure that holds every supermarket business together while achieving its goals. The supermarket model introduces a comprehensive framework for managing the complexity of a supermarket structure, and a reusable blueprint for visualizing how a supermarket company actually does business. The model's clearly-defined core-processes and their functions provide a powerful baseline for improving business performance. By viewing a supermarket business as a single functional

system, the nature of its underlying core processes becomes clear. Then by managing and improving them as parts of a single system, substantial improvements can be made on critical success factors, such as lead-time requirements and the precise availability of stock when needed, throughout the supply chain.

The method used to develop this Supermarket Model is a collaborative adaptation of an earlier technique called "Integrated Modeling Method." That method showed how every business enterprise has the same inherent system structure. This new supermarket model incorporates basic elements of that method, with major improvements and a much clearer understanding of how a supermarket business operates in today's world-wide market environment.

A supermarket business enterprise is a large, very complex structure, involving many components

entities:

- An array of repeat customers grouped in various local areas.
- A chain of retail stores.
- Various transportation systems.
- A set of warehouse distribution centers.
- An array of product suppliers under contract.

A supermarket exists in a competitive environment, where it acts as a value-added intermediary between geographically dispersed supplier companies and the scattered individual customers who eventually buy their products.

In carrying out its function, a supermarket business acquires and assembles a wide assortment of goods from individual suppliers, then organizes and distributes them as-needed to a chain of retail stores for sale to local customers.

The supermarket model focuses on the work that is involved in physically handling stock as it makes the journey from supplier to customer. Although it references the business entities that are involved, the model does not include the life cycle development of the physical housing structures of warehouses, stores and trucks, or the equipment they employ.

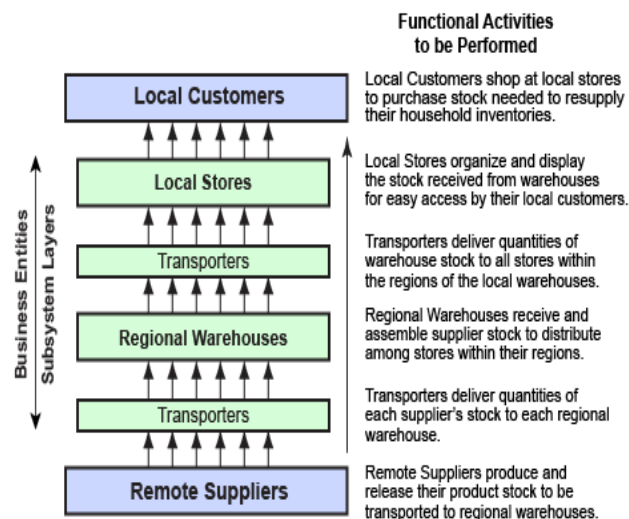
The model identifies key parameters that are involved, but this generic version does not include specifics, such as the actual number of product types that a store carries, number of stores and warehouses, their sizes, etc. These are determined when the model is applied to a specific supermarket business.

Literature Review

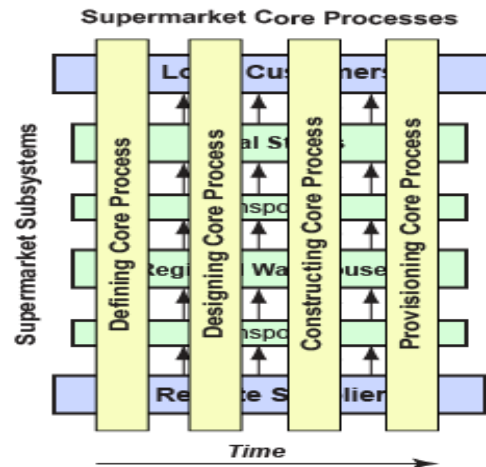
Retail modernization in developing countries and its effect on the broader food system has been a major focus of research since the early 2000s. The most visible banner for this work has been the “supermarket revolution”. Supermarkets existed in Latin America from at least the 1960s¹, but began to grow much more rapidly in that region during the economic boom and opening to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of the 1990s. Growth began later in East/Southeast Asia and Central Europe, followed by selected countries of Africa (Reardon et al, 2004). This growth, together with new procurement practices that the firms work to apply, has led to a rash of studies attempting to document and anticipate the impacts of these firms on existing actors in the food system, and to draw policy implications for governments and donors.

Methodology

The model portrays a supermarket as a functional system for doing business. As a system, the sequence of work performed in bringing products from remote suppliers to local customers involves certain discrete business entities. Each of these entities provides a critical link in the supermarket supply chain. Figure 3 identifies these business entities as subsystem layers of the model, and defines the functional activities they perform



This sequence of business entities provides an initial breakdown to define the structure of supermarket subsystem layers. To complete the overall structure of the supermarket model, the structure of subsystem layers is overlaid with a sequence of four core processes, which represent the life-cycle of a supermarket business. Figure 4 shows the four core processes in a time sequence, overlaid on the previously-described subsystem layers.



The core process sequence begins by defining the business concept in terms of a detailed set of system requirements. This definition of requirements is then transformed into a tangible design, followed by constructing of the structures, procedures and contractual agreements that make up the business. The final core process shows how the resulting structures are employed to provision the actual supermarket service. To fulfill the original business concept, the four core processes are implemented over time. This four-stage development sequence comprises the lifecycle of the supermarket's business enterprise product.

Results and Discussion

The supermarket model's subsystem/core process matrix can be applied to help realign a company's organization structure with its inherent functional structure. This framework provides a tool for reassigning management responsibilities toward the more clearly defined business functions.

The business functions that are defined within the supermarket model's structural framework can be mapped to those found on the company's organization chart, as indicated in Figure 13. A company's organization chart typically shows a hierarchy of lower level organization units whose responsibilities have evolved over time. The supermarket model's matrix can bring to light any fragmentation of a function across

multiple organization units, as well as ambiguous paths of authority over essential functional work.

References

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supermarket>