

Final Project

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Lecture 5

Crashing and Fast tracking



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جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Crashing & Fast Tracking

Every project manager knows that **schedules change constantly**. And unfortunately, schedules usually don't get shorter -- **they get longer**, your customer wants the product delivered sooner.

Crashing & Fast Tracking

Crashing and Fast Tracking are Schedule Compression Techniques:

Schedule compression is used when you want to shorten the duration of your project without changing project scope.

This is useful when you have fallen behind the original schedule a,
or if you want to finish sooner because a competitor is working on the same type of product, a
It may also be a strategic decision to complete a project more quickly than originally scheduled
based on other factors



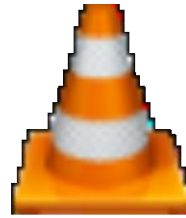
Crashing & Fast Tracking

There are two schedule compression techniques:

Crashing: Add resources to your project so you can finish faster. Crashing almost always involves a financial cost.

Fast Tracking: Perform tasks in parallel so you can finish faster. Overlapping tasks in this way often increases risk

Crashing & Fast Tracking



Crashing and Fast-track.xspf



Crashing & Fast-Tracking Summary

- You apply them in order to shorten your schedule and to reach a certain schedule target.
- Fast tracking means executing two activities at the same time, even if they would normally not be done in this way.
- Fast tracking is free but adds additional risk to your project.
- Crashing means to add additional resources to your project.
- Crashing requires additional budget. So, you want to crash those activities that give you the biggest bang for the buck -- the most schedule compression at the least cost.
- Both techniques only make sense if you apply them to activities on your critical path.

Crashing & Fast Tracking

• You are managing a software development project. In the middle of the project, you find out that you are way behind schedule. Your company has invested a lot in this project, and if you don't deliver the project on time, it will be a total disaster. You analyze your project schedule to adjust it so that you may be able to complete the project on time with the existing resources. You find out that you have a lot of discretionary dependencies in your project schedule. What is the best way for you to adjust the project schedule so that you may be able to complete the project on time?

- A) Keep the discretionary dependencies intact and apply Crashing
- B) Keep the discretionary dependencies intact and apply Fast Tracking
- C) Remove the discretionary dependencies and apply Crashing
- D) Remove the discretionary dependencies and apply Fast Tracking

