

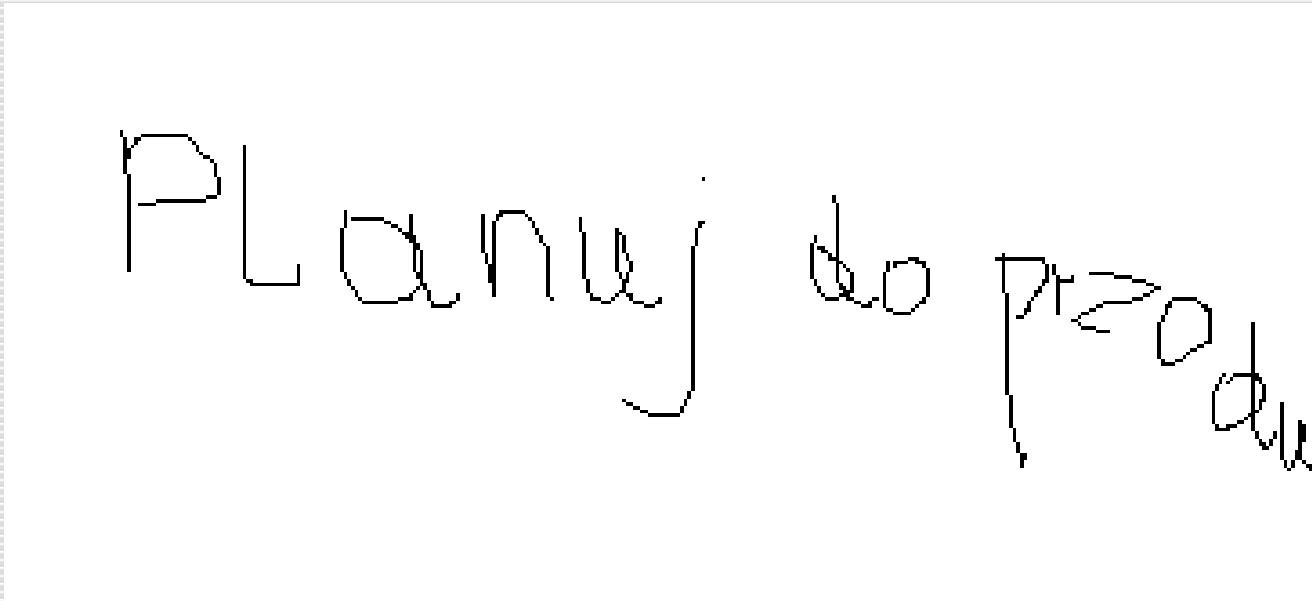
# Final Project Seminar

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Lidia Jackowska-Strumiłło  
Paweł Strumiłło

# Project planning

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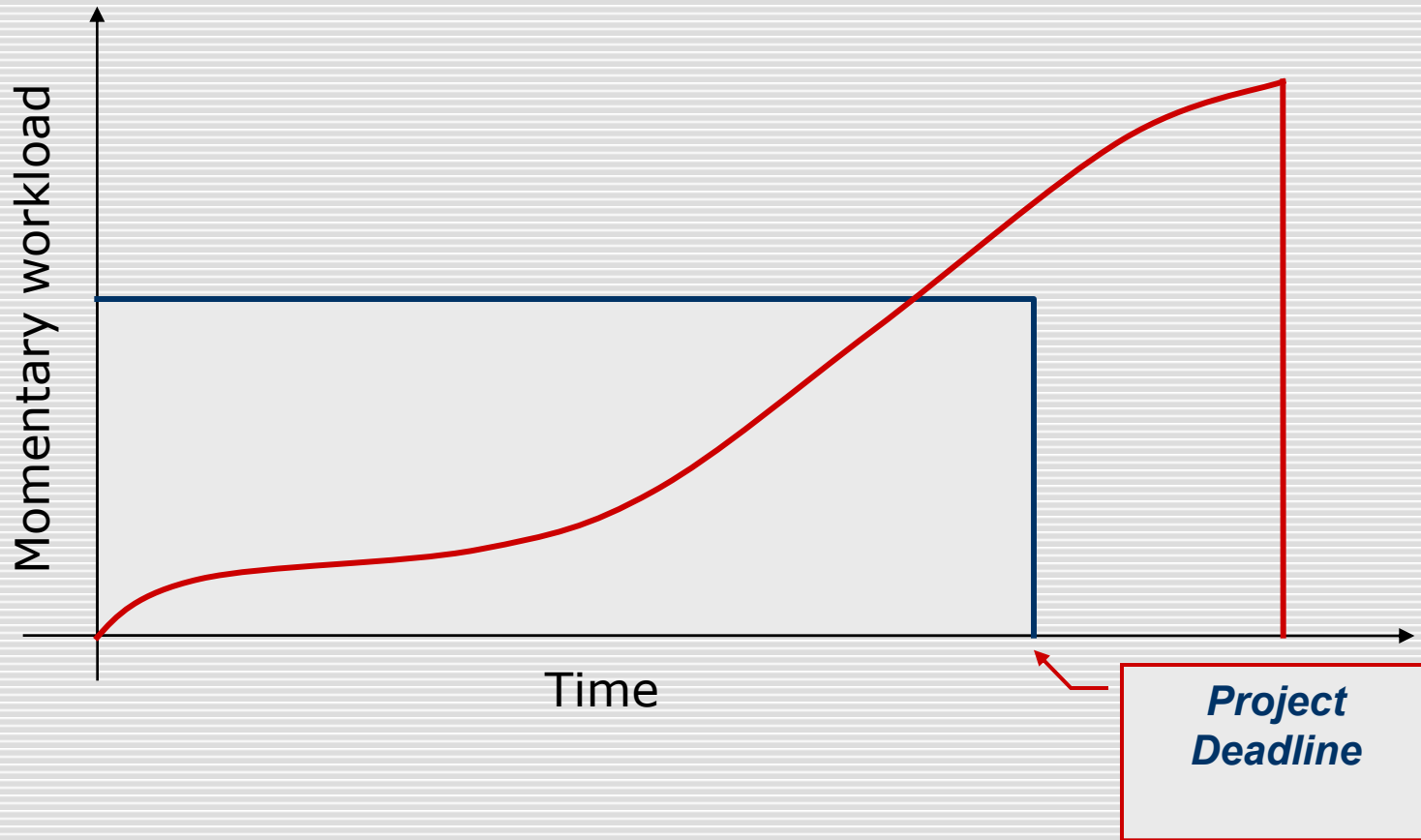
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Resource (time, money, ...)

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# Project planning

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# Rules of project management

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## ***Rule No. 1***

One of the advantages of the obscure objectives of the project is that they bypass the problem of cost estimation.

## ***Rule No. 2***

Carelessly planned project will take three times more time than assumed.  
A carefully planned project twice.

# Rules of project management

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## ***Rule No. 3***

No serious project was never realized in time, based on the budget in humans, as has been established at beginning. Your project will not be the first.

Several realistic observations of the time:

- Time can not be saved
- Time can not be replaced
- Time can not be bought
- Time can not be sold
- Time can only be used

# Rules of project management

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## ***Rule No. 4***

When things are good going, something goes wrong.  
When you can not get any worse, it will be worse.  
When everything seems to work better,  
you had to skip something ...  
Murphy was an optimist "

Murphy's law:

1. Nothing is as simple as it seems.
2. Each case will take more time than we think.
3. If something can fail, it will fail.

# Rules of project management

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## ***Rule No. 5***

The groups working on the project did not suffer reports assessing the progress, because it shows very brightly they have no progress. "

## ***Rule No. 6***

No system is ever completely free from errors. Trying to eliminate them will inevitably introduces new ones that are even more difficult to find.

# Rules of project management

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## ***Rule No. 7***

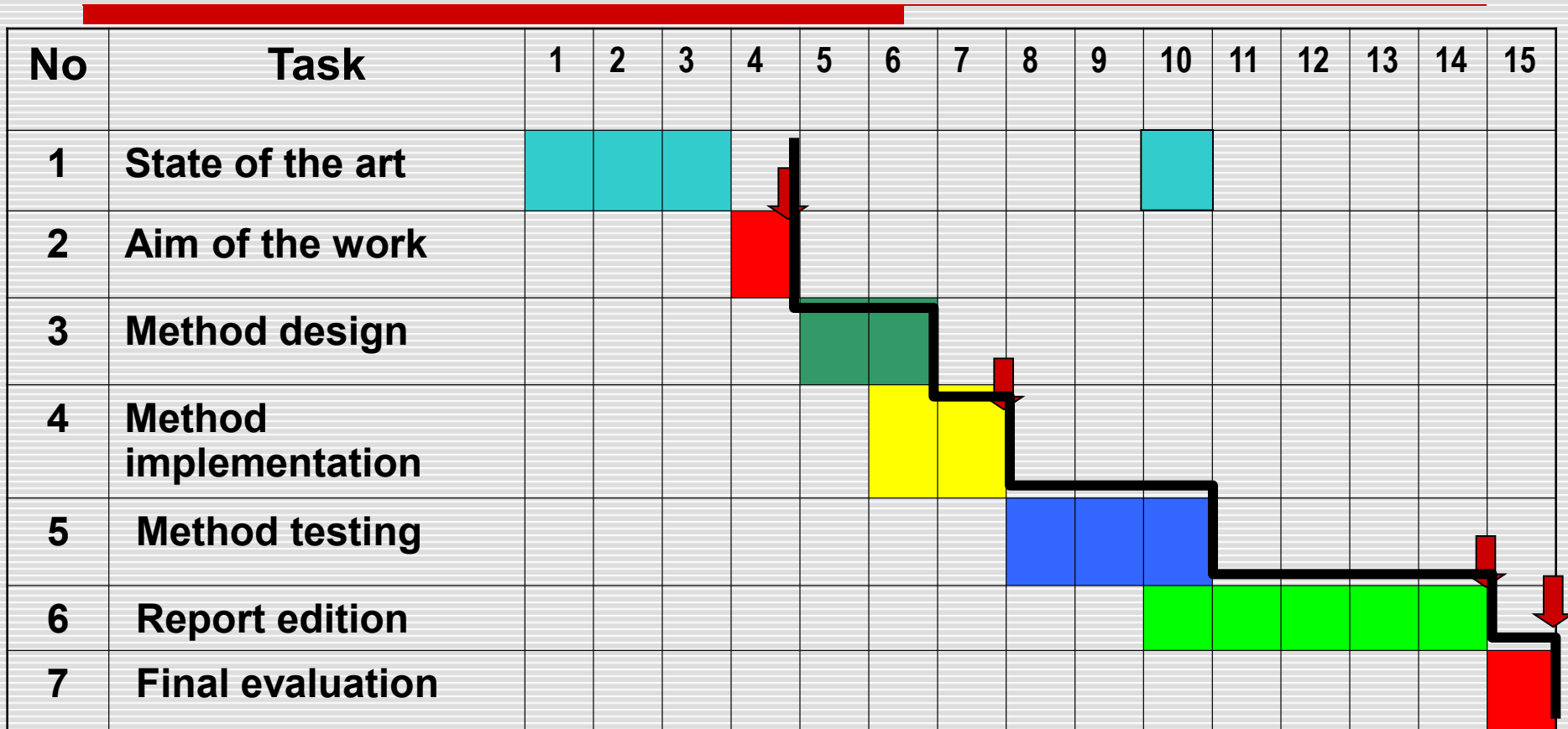
If the project content may be freely change, the level of change exceeds the level of progress.

## ***Rule No. 8***

Projects are moving very quickly forward to the time when they are already realized in 90%, then they remain always on carried out in 90%.



# Gantt chart

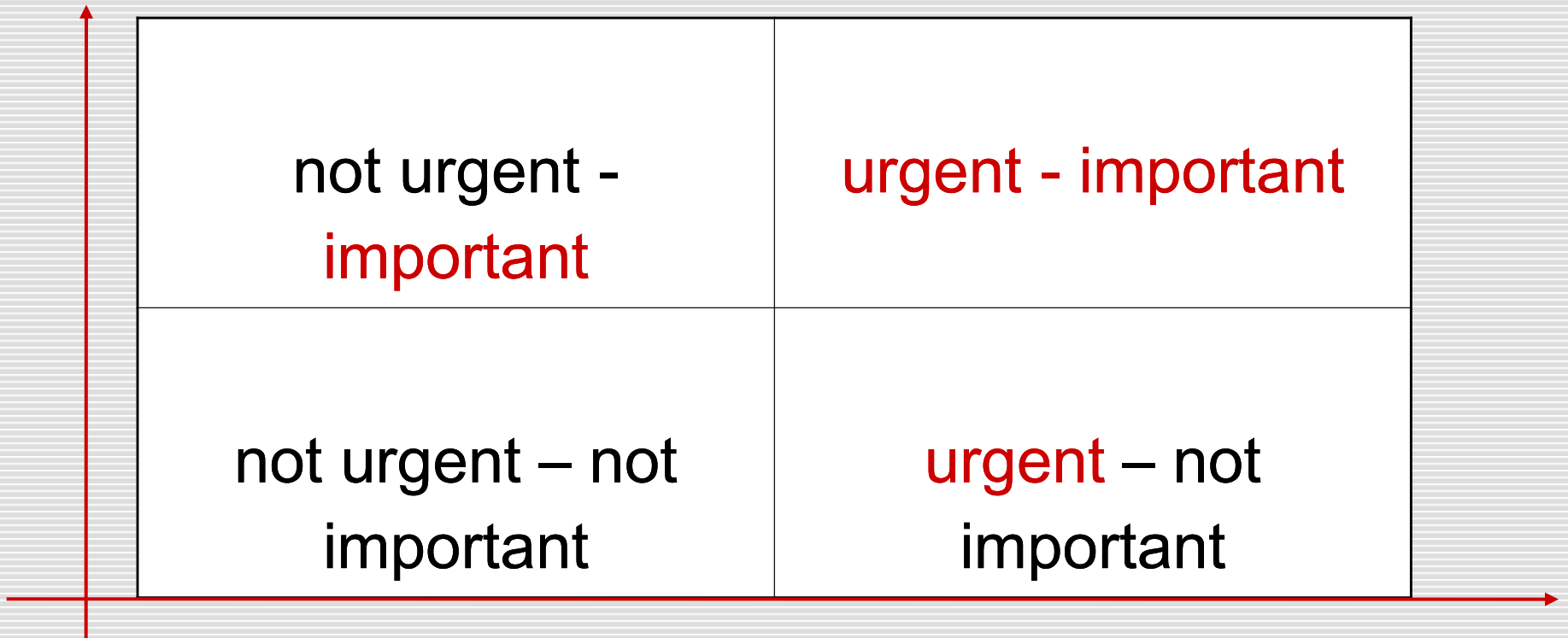


↓ - Control points

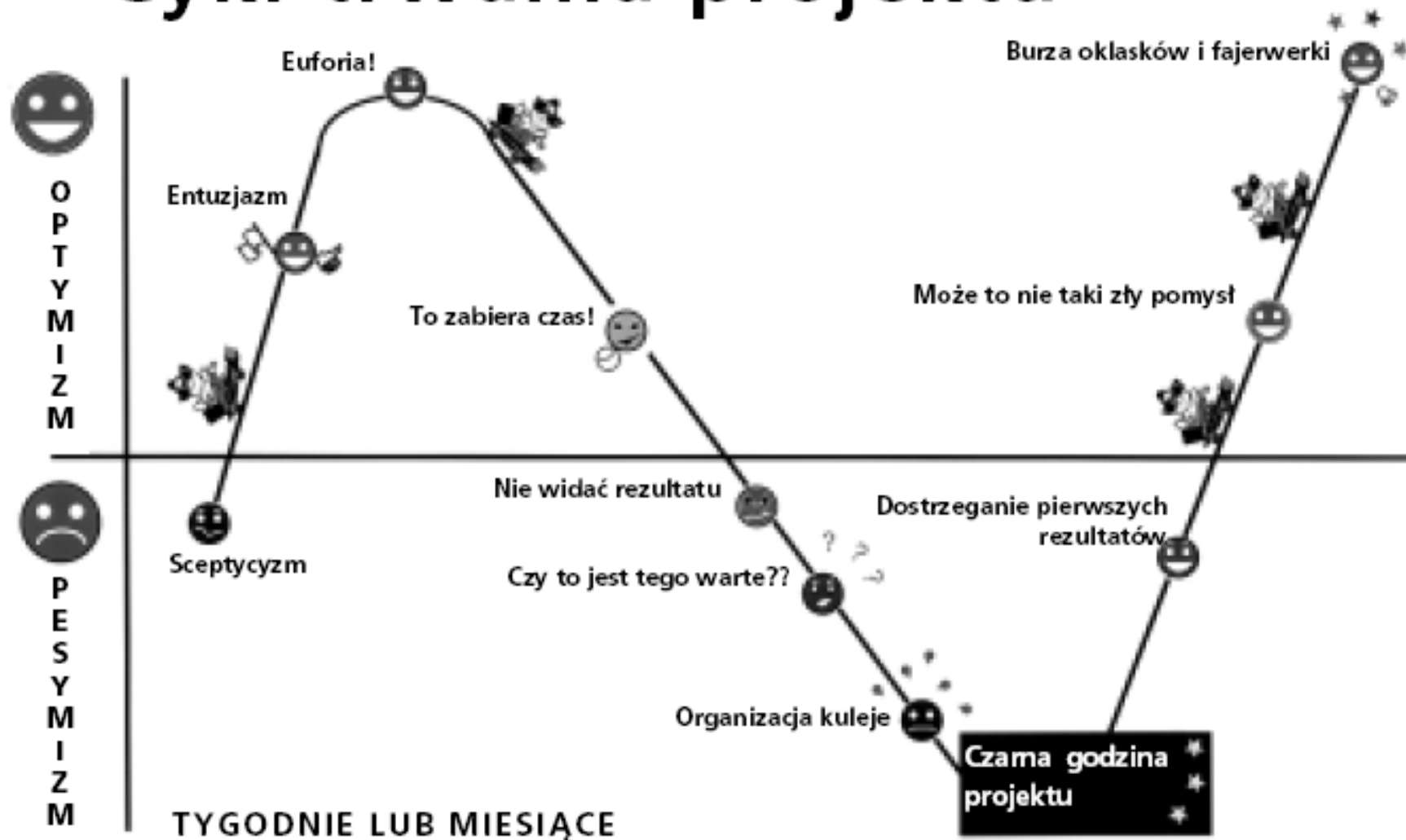
— - Project critical path

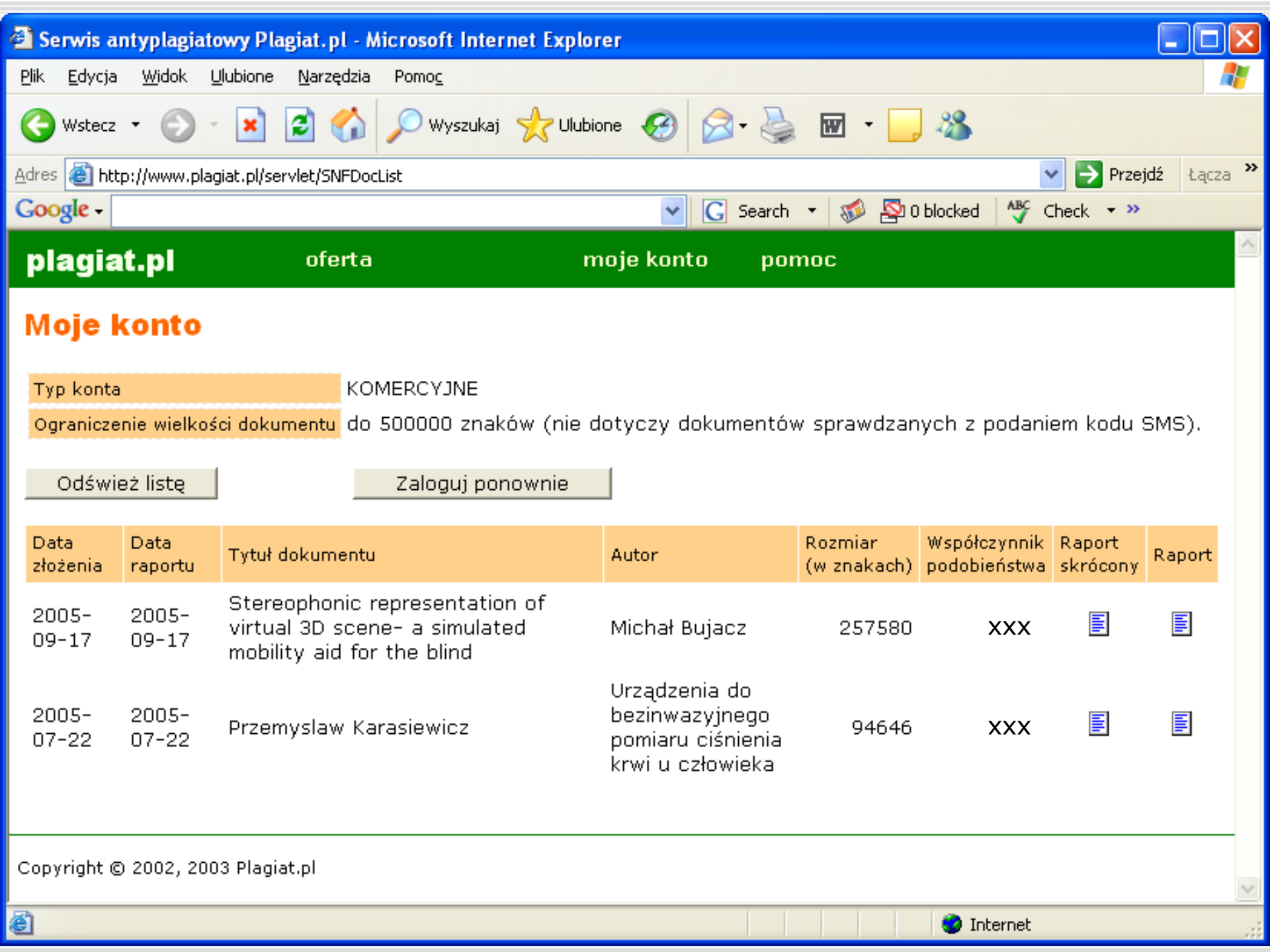
# Task priorities

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# Cykl trwania projektu





### Moje konto

Typ konta KOMERCYJNE  
Ograniczenie wielkości dokumentu do 500000 znaków (nie dotyczy dokumentów sprawdzanych z podaniem kodu SMS).

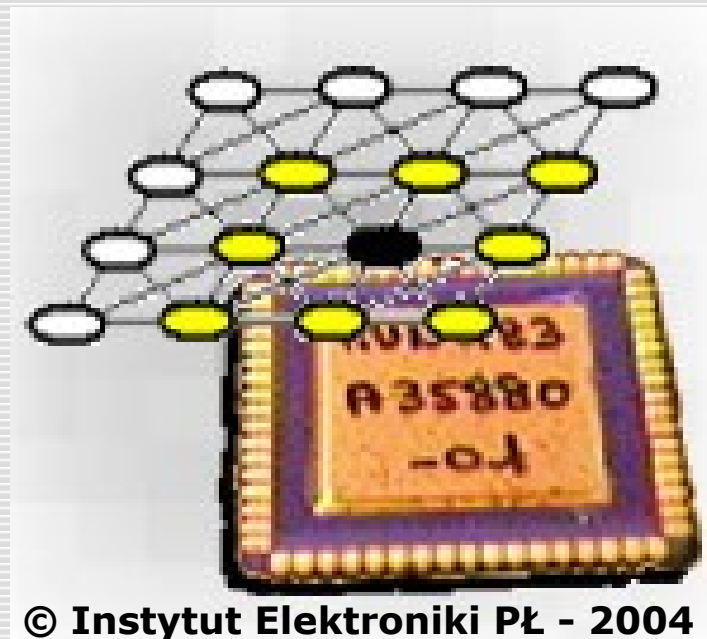
Odśwież listę Zaloguj ponownie

Data złożenia	Data raportu	Tytuł dokumentu	Autor	Rozmiar (w znakach)	Współczynnik podobieństwa	Raport skrócony	Raport
2005-09-17	2005-09-17	Stereophonic representation of virtual 3D scene- a simulated mobility aid for the blind	Michał Bujacz	257580	XXX		
2005-07-22	2005-07-22	Przemysław Karasiewicz	Urządzenia do bezinwazyjnego pomiaru ciśnienia krwi u człowieka	94646	XXX		

# Figures & graphics

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For all drawings and other graphic materials used in the work should be given the source.  
Example:



# The writing style of technical text

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## ***Fog index***

$$F = 0.4(L + P)$$

where:

F - the age of the person for whom the text is clear

L - the average number of words in a sentence

P - the average number of multi-syllables to 100 words of text  
(multi-syllables are words containing three or more syllables)

# The writing style of technical text

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**Fog Index = 35:** “In order to eliminate the possibility of errors occurring in the time charges relating to engineering jobs through transposition of numbers or typing errors, each of the Division Planning Offices should set up a file of time cards showing all authorized project numbers and make a daily check of the charges on all time sheets forwarded to the Accounting Department to be sure that only authorized numbers are used.”  
*(1 sentence, 69 words, 13 polysyllables)*

**Fog Index = 11:** “It is easy to transpose digits and make typing errors when entering project numbers. We suggest each Division Planning Office set up a file of time cards showing all authorized project numbers. Then all charges should be checked each day before sending time sheets to the Accounting Department.”  
*(3 sentences, 48 words, 5 polysyllables)*

# The writing style of technical text

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~~In this work I made tests with different methods and drew the conclusion of the advantages of my method ...~~

In this work tests of various methods were carried out for determining the minimum of cost function. The procedure proposed in this paper has the following advantages over the previously developed methods [2, 3]:

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-



# Citation of literature

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The most commonly used method of literature citation is: [1]  
or [2, 4, 5] cited for several items at the same time

- [1] S. Bougnoux. From projective to euclidean space under any practical situation, a criticism of self-calibration. In *Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Computer Vision*, pages 790–796, Jan. 1998.
- [2] D. C. Brown. Close-range camera calibration. *Photogrammetric Engineering*, 37(8):855–866, 1971.
- [3] B. Caprile and V. Torre. Using Vanishing Points for Camera Calibration. *The International Journal of Computer Vision*, 4(2):127–140, Mar. 1990.
- [4] W. Faig. Calibration of close-range photogrammetry systems: Mathematical formulation. *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing*, 41(12):1479–1486, 1975.
- [5] O. Faugeras. *Three-Dimensional Computer Vision: a Geometric Viewpoint*. MIT Press, 1993.

# Citation of literature

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Another method is called Harvard system: for one author the citation is: [Copernicus in 1520], for the two authors [Laurel and Hardy 1930]. For more than two authors, the citation [Kettle et al 1999] should be used. Citation of the position in the case if the same authors published in the same year: [Strumiłło 2002a] and [Strumiłło 2002b].

Afonso V.X., Tompkins W.J., Nguyen T.Q., Luo S., 1999. "ECG beat detection using filter banks", *IEEE Trans. Biomed. Eng.*, vol. 46, no. 2, pp. 192–202.

Ajzerman M. A., Browerman E. M., Rozonoer L. I., 1976. *Rozpoznawanie obrazów: metoda funkcji potencjalnych*, WNT, Warszawa.

Akay M., 1994. *Biomedical signal processing*, Academic Press Inc., San Diego, USA.

Akay M., 1993. "Noninvasive diagnosis of coronary artery disease using neural networks algorithm", *Yearbook of Medical Informatics*, Schattauer, pp. 381–387.

Aleksandrow D., Wyszacka–Aleksandrow W., Czaplicki S., 1983. *Diagnostyka elektrokardiograficzna*, PZWL, Warszawa.

Aldroubi A., Unser M., (Eds.), 1996. *Wavelets in Medicine and Biology*, CRC Press.

# Citation of literature

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Citation of websites:

[1] Paweł Strumiłło, Notatki wykładowe do przedmiotu „Przetwarzanie obrazów”,  
<http://server.eletel.p.lodz.pl/~pstrumil/po/poindex.htm>  
(page available on: 30.09.2005)

[2] ...

# References

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**Zarządzanie projektem** Pakiet szkoleniowy

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Rozpowszechnianie materiałów z tej publikacji dopuszcza się jedynie w niekomercyjnych celach edukacyjnych i wyłącznie wtedy, gdy cytowane jest źródło.

[http://www.training-youth.net/INTEGRATION/TY/Publications/T\\_Kits.html](http://www.training-youth.net/INTEGRATION/TY/Publications/T_Kits.html)

Strona internetowa Instytutu Elektroniki:

<http://www.elefel.p.lodz.pl/dydaktyka/>

G. A. Johansen, *Guidelines for graduate students*

- *hints and help about project management and reporting*

<http://www.ift.uib.no/~geir/guide.html#pgfId=4410>

(strona dostępna w październiku 2005)

R. T. Compton, *Fourteen Steps to a Clearly Written Technical Paper*

<http://www.philadelphia.edu.jo/pdf/r1.pdf>

(strona dostępna w październiku 2005)