

PRINCE2

**PRODUCT-BASED
PLANNING**

Why Product-based Planning?

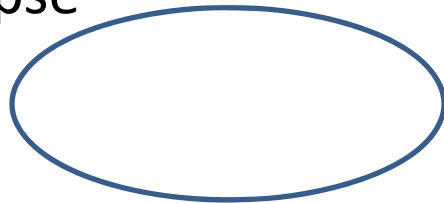
- A project delivers products, not activities, so why begin at a lower level?
- The second reason is about quality. We can measure the quality of a product. The quality of an activity can only be measured by the quality of the product

Product-based Planning Rules

- There are only two graphical symbols:
 - A rectangle



- An ellipse



A box contains a product (or idea of a group of products) to be created by the project.

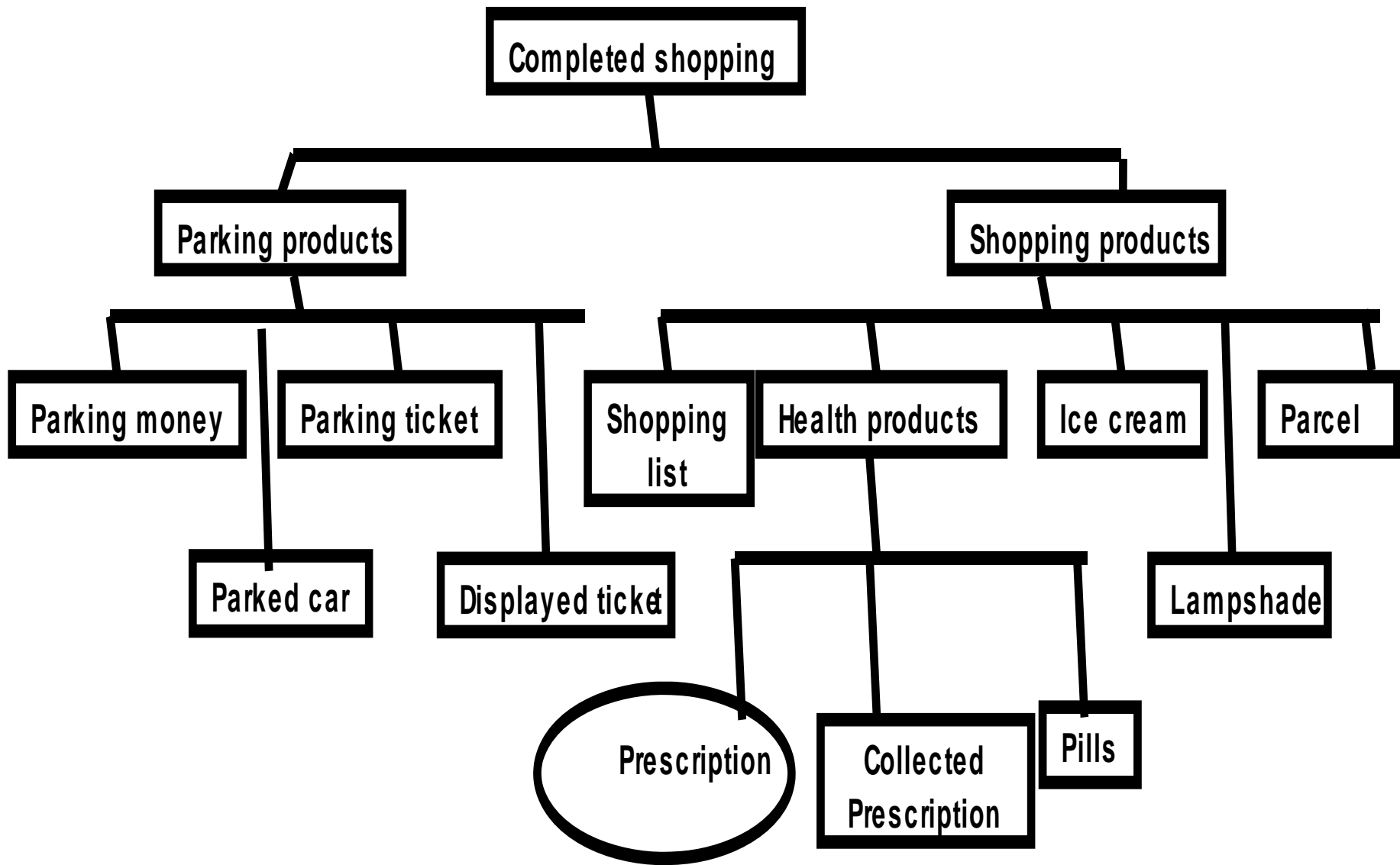
An ellipse contains a single product that already exists or will be provided by another project.

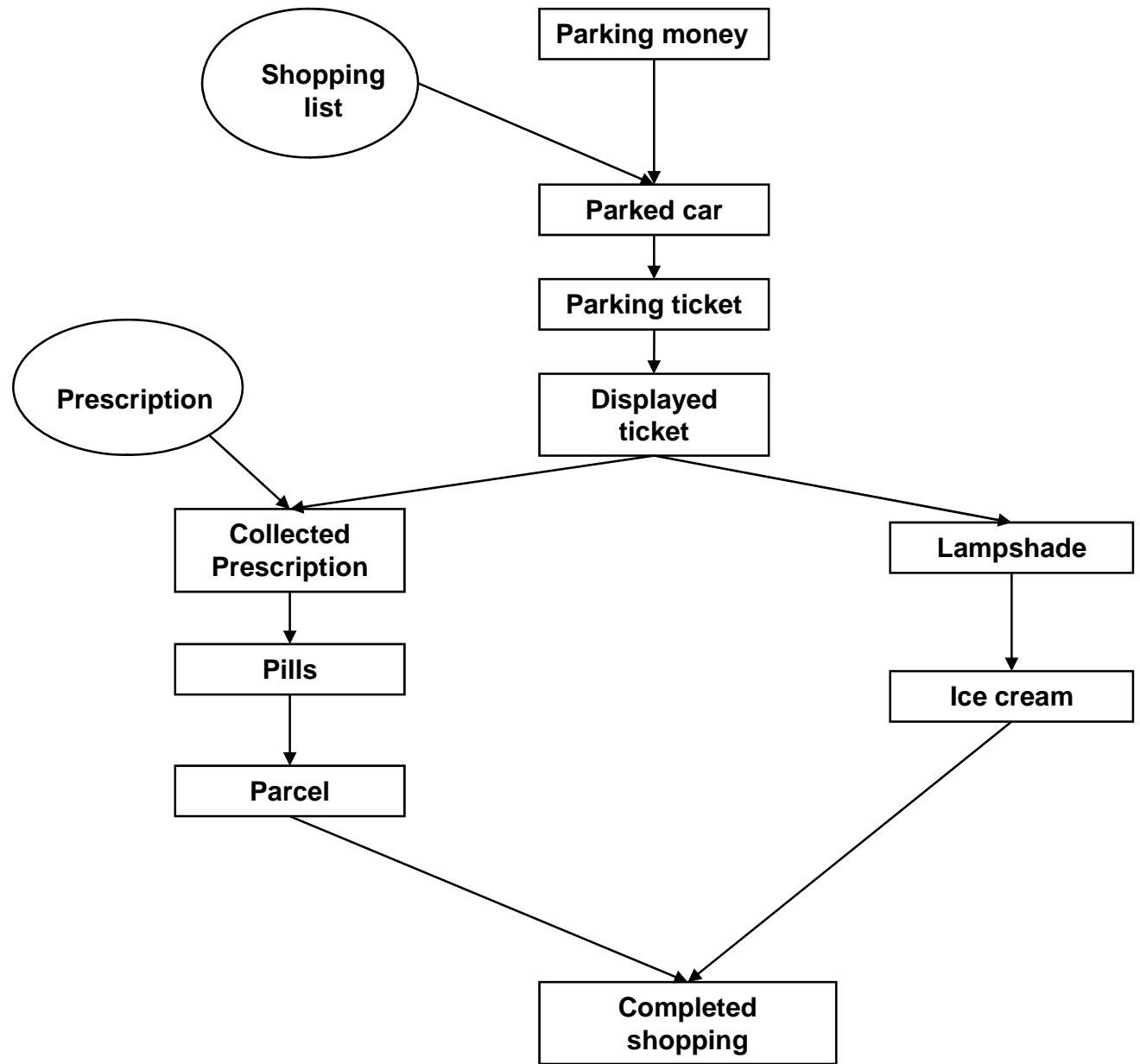
PRODUCT BASED PLANNING

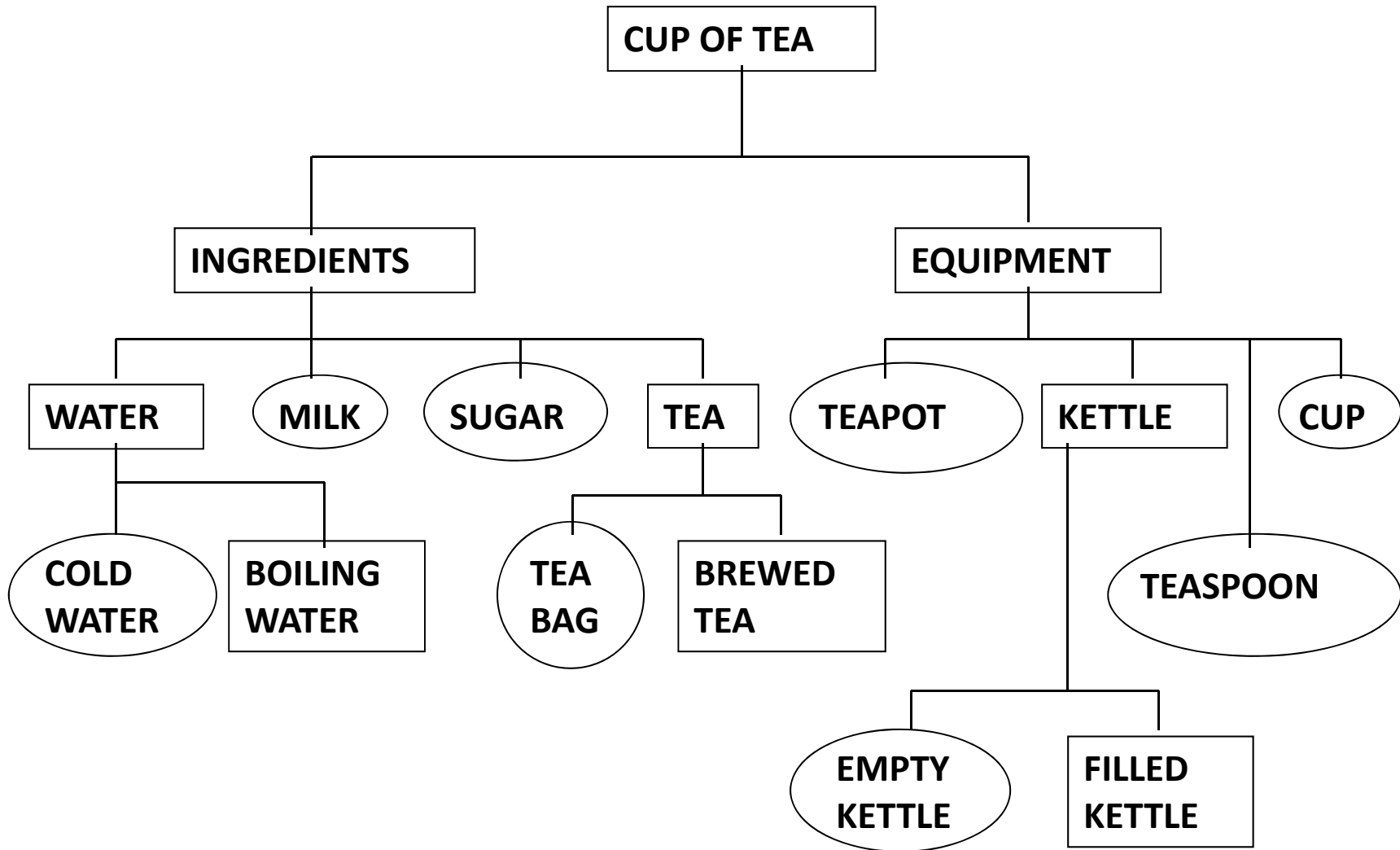
- 3 STEPS
- PRODUCE A PRODUCT BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE
- WRITE PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS
- PRODUCE A PRODUCT FLOW DIAGRAM

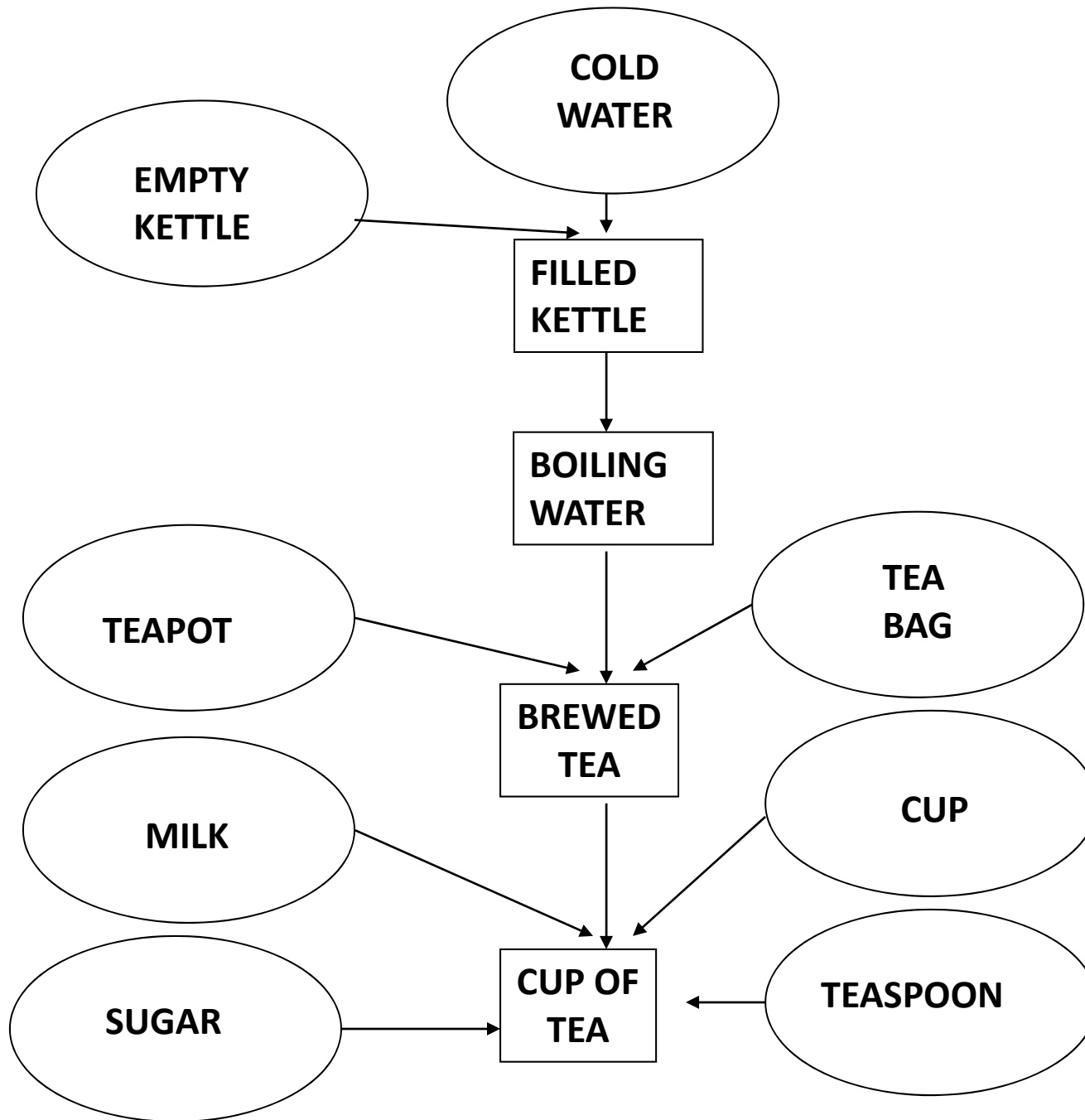
Example 1

Your wife is ill. The doctor has been advised. As it is a health problem that has been treated before, the doctor has left a prescription at the surgery for collection. You will combine this collection with some shopping. In order to do it efficiently you are going to plan your trip using product-based planning. All of the items you have to get are in the local village. You must call at the surgery to pick up your wife's prescription, and take this to the pharmacy in order to collect the pills. Your wife has prepared a shopping list for you. One of the items is a heavy and bulky parcel from the Post Office. You also need to visit the supermarket for some ice cream, and the hardware store for a lampshade. You will need money to pay for the parking, and you should expect it to be difficult to find a parking space. Once parked, you must pay for a parking ticket and display this on your car window. Your sister is staying with you and will help with the shopping. She will get the lampshade and ice cream while you get the other items.









You are a garden designer. You are approached by a local businessman. He has had a new house built at the edge of town and he wants you to design and construct his back garden. You are invited to meet him at the house.

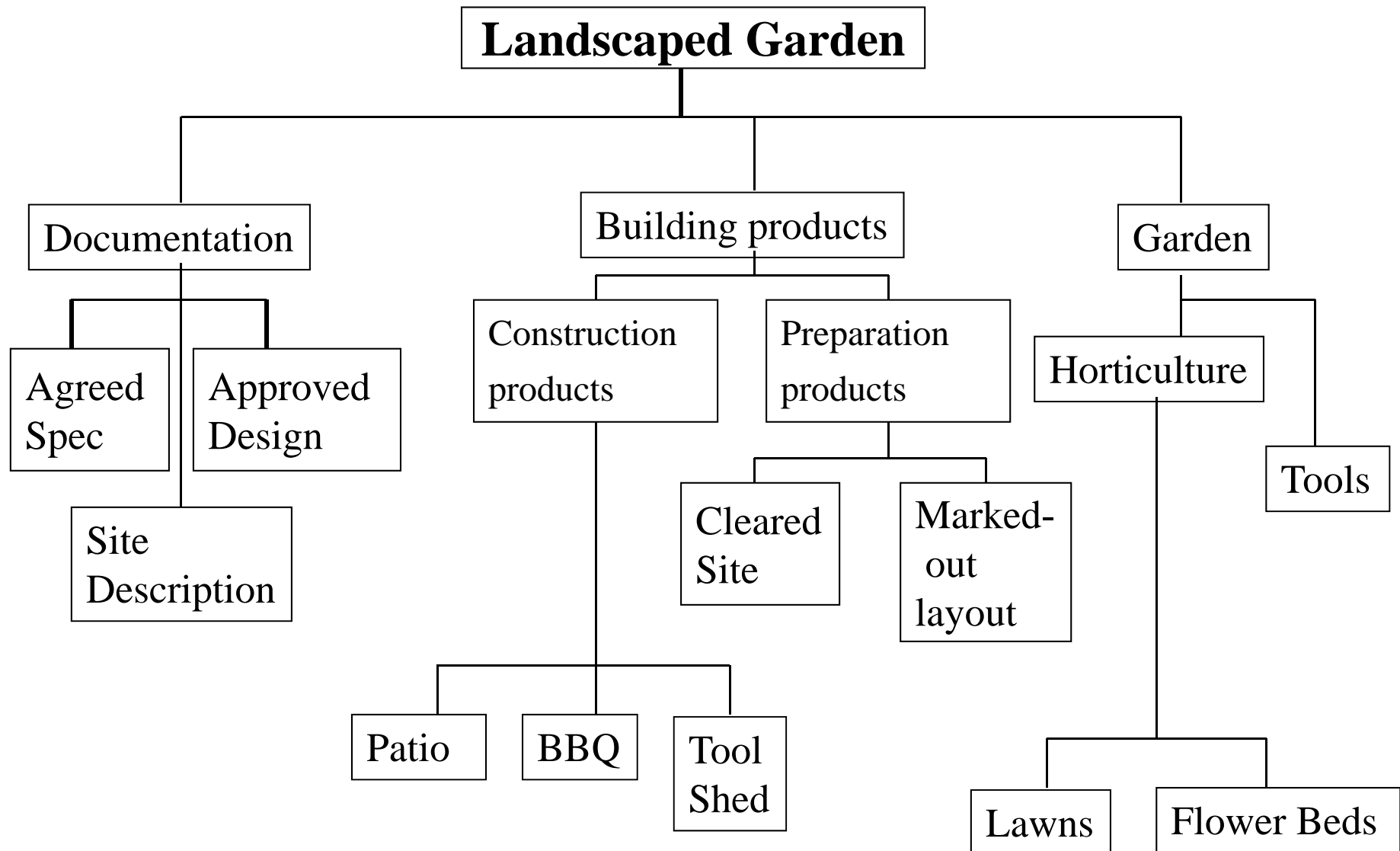
The garden area is large with a good fence round the perimeter. Inside the fence, the area is the typical mess that you might expect from a reclaimed area; builder's rubble, old prams, weeds, brambles etc.

He tells you that he hasn't much idea about gardening, but he has a few ideas. He wants a large patio, large enough to hold about 50 guests. Since his childhood he has had a dream of himself, cooking at a barbecue and he wants a brick-built BBQ on the patio.

For the rest of the garden he envisages plenty of lawn with a few flower beds.

He doesn't intend to do the gardening himself, so he wants a garden shed in some corner filled with the tools that a gardener will need to maintain the garden.

Specialist Product Breakdown Structure (example)



PBS – Key Points

Products not Activities (especially at lowest level)

If a box is broken down to a lower level, this says 'This product consists completely of the products below' not 'This is followed by'

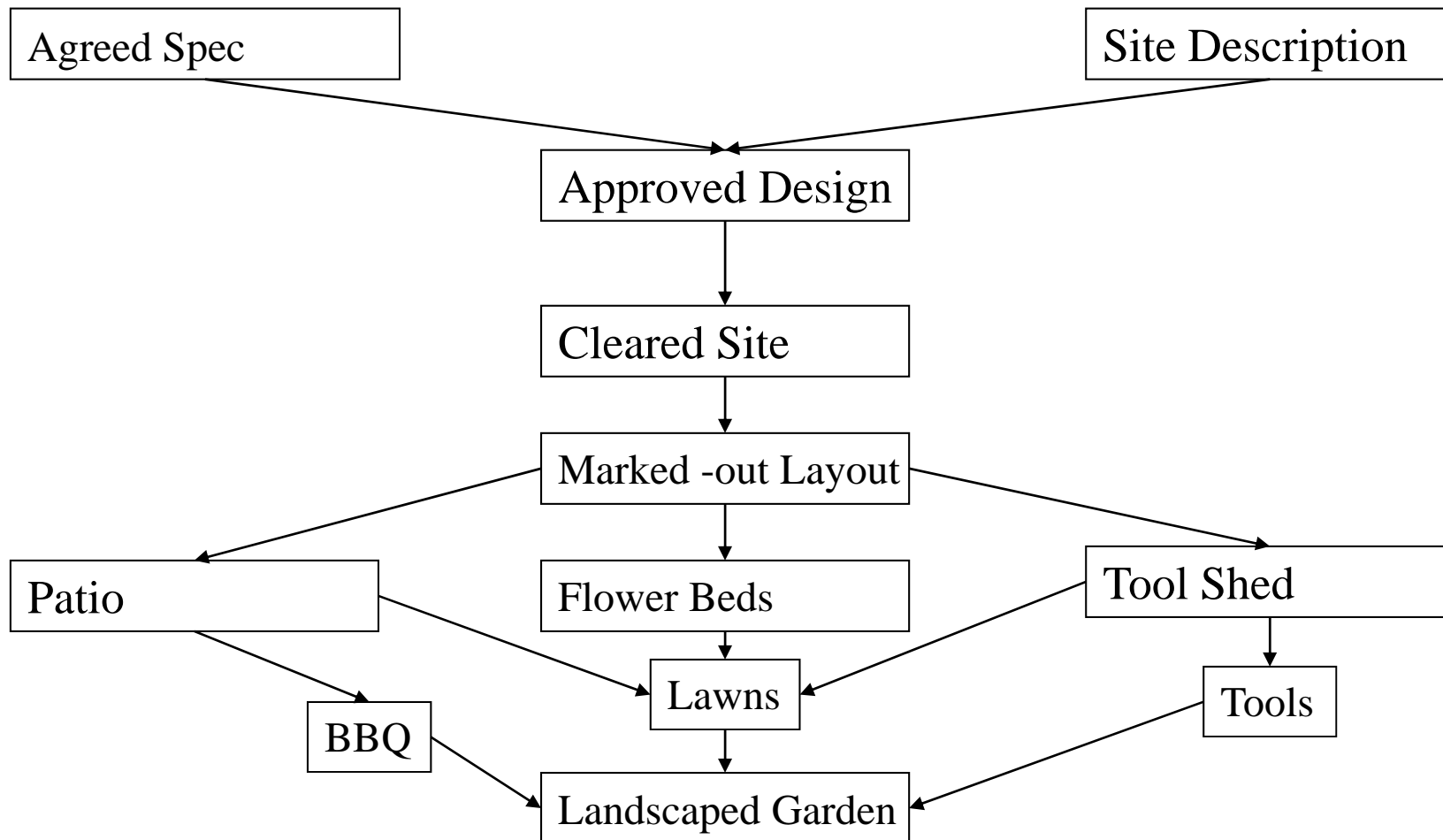
No one-to-one breakdowns

Different legs of the hierarchy do not join up at a lower level

No arrows

Keep lowest level relevant to the level of plan

Product Flow Diagram (example)



Product Flow Diagram

- **Must contain all the lowest level products from the Product Breakdown Structure**
- **May contain some higher level products IF there is still work to be done to assemble or test them.**
- **Must use the same names as in the PBS**
- **Use arrows to shows development sequence of the products of the plan**
- **Top-to-bottom or left-to-right**

