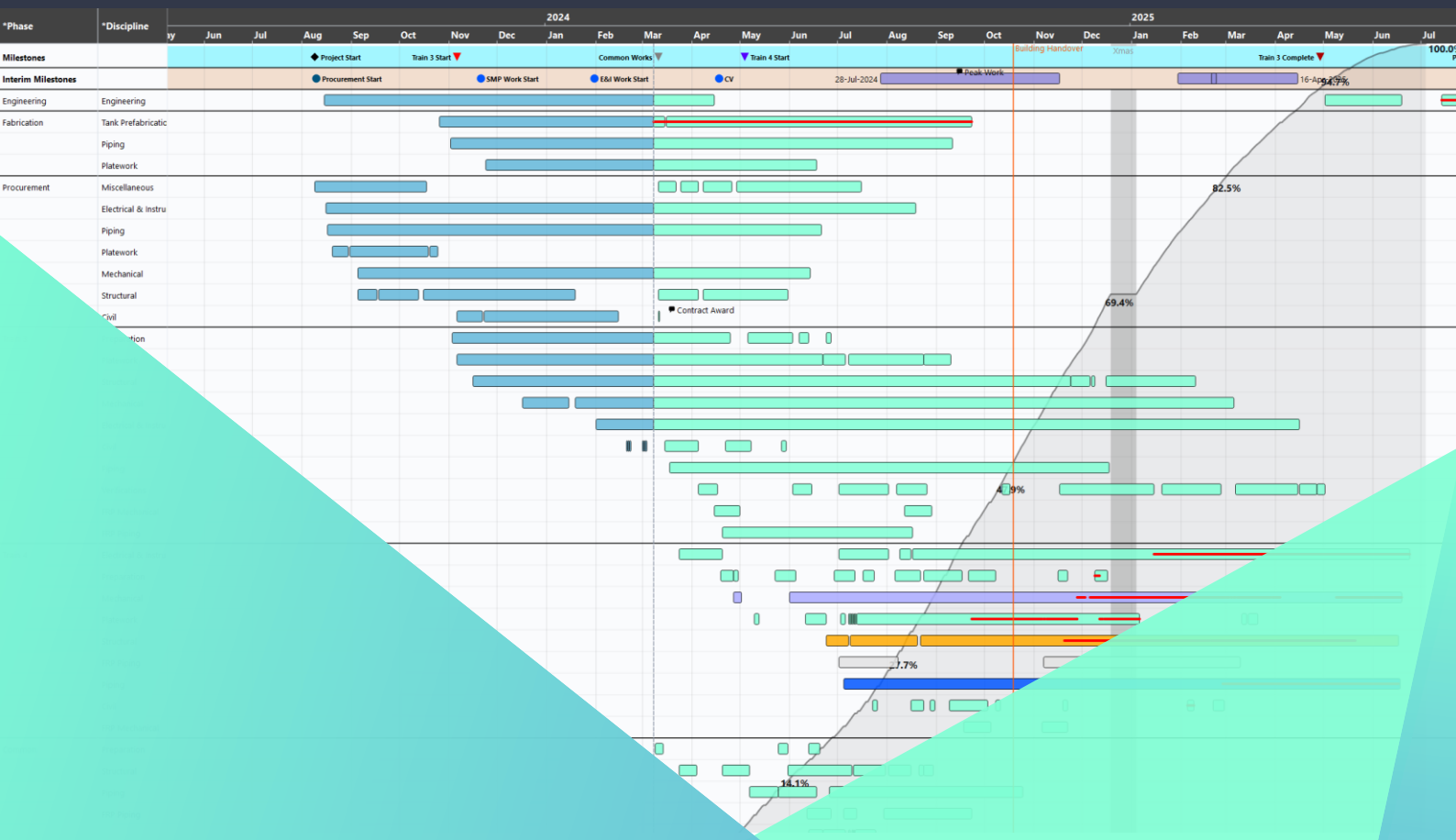
Schedule Prism

www.SchedulePrism.com



Workfront Analysis

Schedule Prism User Guide

Visualise time-phased remaining labour and identify where work is planned by WBS, Activity Codes, and selected periods.

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1. Workfront Analysis

Workfront Analysis provides an interactive view of the project's time-phased remaining labour requirements. It is designed to help identify **where work is planned to occur, how much work is planned, and which parts of the project contribute to the workload during a selected period**.

The analysis can be viewed on a **Daily, Weekly, or Monthly** basis and examined by **WBS**, **Activity Codes**, or a combination of **two Activity Codes**.

Workfront Analysis is available in **Single Schedule** mode.

Open Workfront Analysis

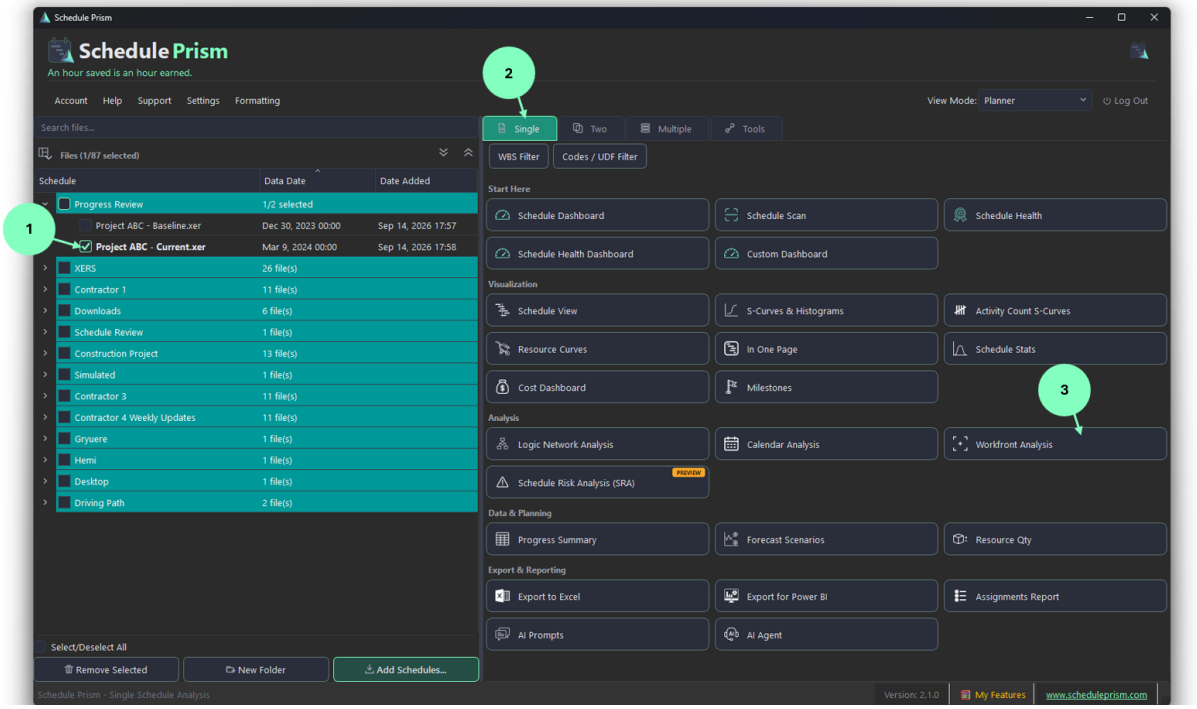


Figure 1 - Open Workfront Analysis

① **-** Select the required schedule.

② **-** Select **Single Schedule** mode.

③ **-** Open **Workfront Analysis**.

The report opens in **Weekly** mode by default.

The same analysis can be performed using **Daily**, **Weekly**, or **Monthly** periods.

Workfront Analysis View



Figure 2 - Workfront Analysis Default View

The Workfront Analysis window consists of two main areas:

Area	Description
① - Time-Phased Chart	Displays the remaining labour requirements across the project timeline.
② - Work Breakdown	Displays how the labour requirement for the selected period is distributed across the WBS.

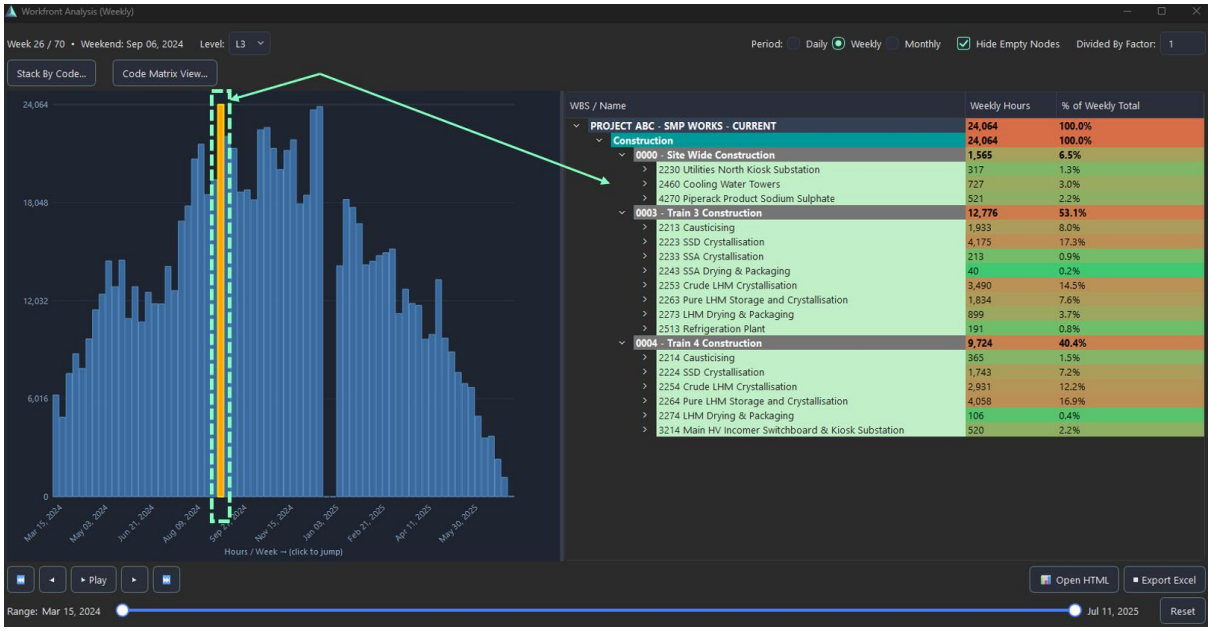
The currently selected period is highlighted in the chart. Selecting another bar immediately updates the breakdown on the right.

The top of the window also identifies the selected period, for example **Week 1 / 70 – Weekend: Mar 15, 2024**.

③ **- Resize the View:** Drag the central **divider** left or right to adjust the width of the two areas.

Select a Period

Click any bar in the time-phased chart to select that **day, week, or month**.



The WBS breakdown immediately updates to show the work planned for that period.

This makes it possible to move through the project timeline and see how the workfront shifts between different areas of the project.

WBS Work Breakdown

By default, the selected period is analysed using the project's **WBS structure**.

For each WBS node, the report displays:

- the labour requirement for the selected period; and
- its **percentage contribution to the total workload** for that period.

Colour shading provides a visual indication of workload concentration, making higher-contribution areas easier to identify.

WBS Level

Use the **Level** dropdown to control how much WBS detail is displayed.

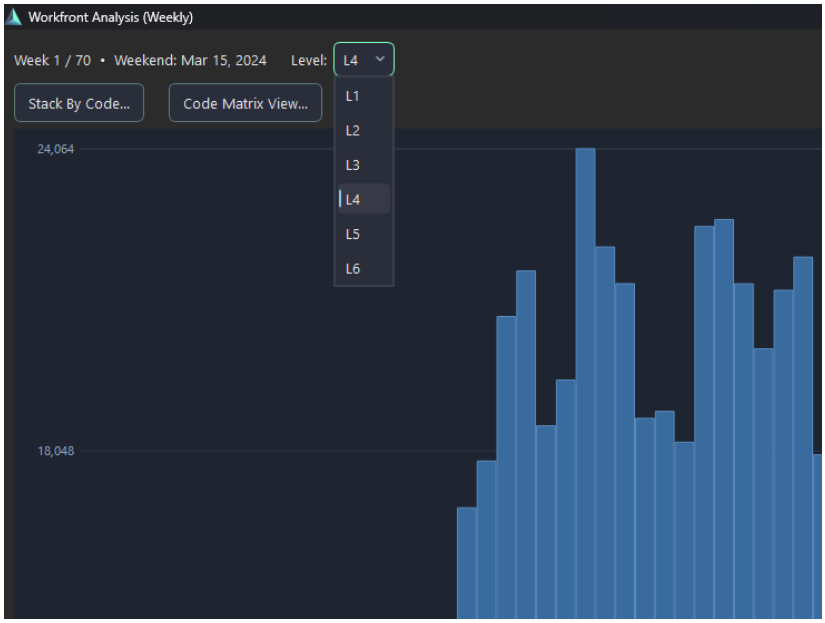


Figure 3 - Select WBS Levels

The default is **Level 4**.

Selecting a higher or lower level allows the analysis to move between a high-level project overview and a more detailed workfront breakdown.

Individual WBS nodes can also be expanded or collapsed as required.

Hide Empty Nodes

Enable **Hide Empty Nodes** to remove WBS nodes that contain no work for the selected period.

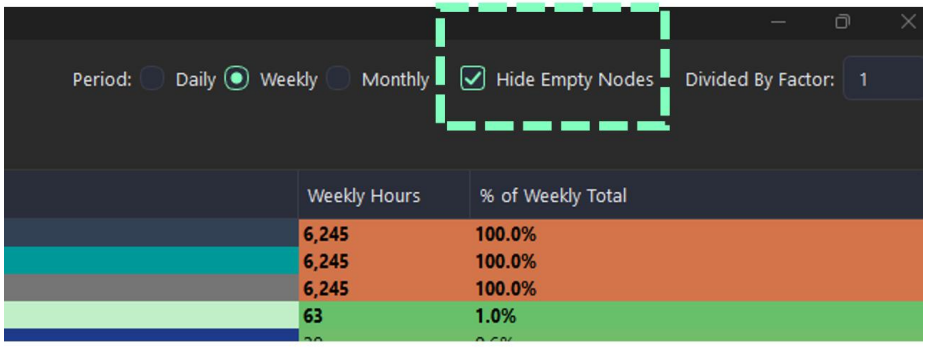


Figure 4 - Hide Empty Nodes

This is particularly useful when analysing a large schedule because the view remains focused on areas containing planned work.

Change the Analysis Period

Use the **Period** options to select:

Daily | Weekly | Monthly

The time-phased chart and work breakdown are recalculated using the selected period.

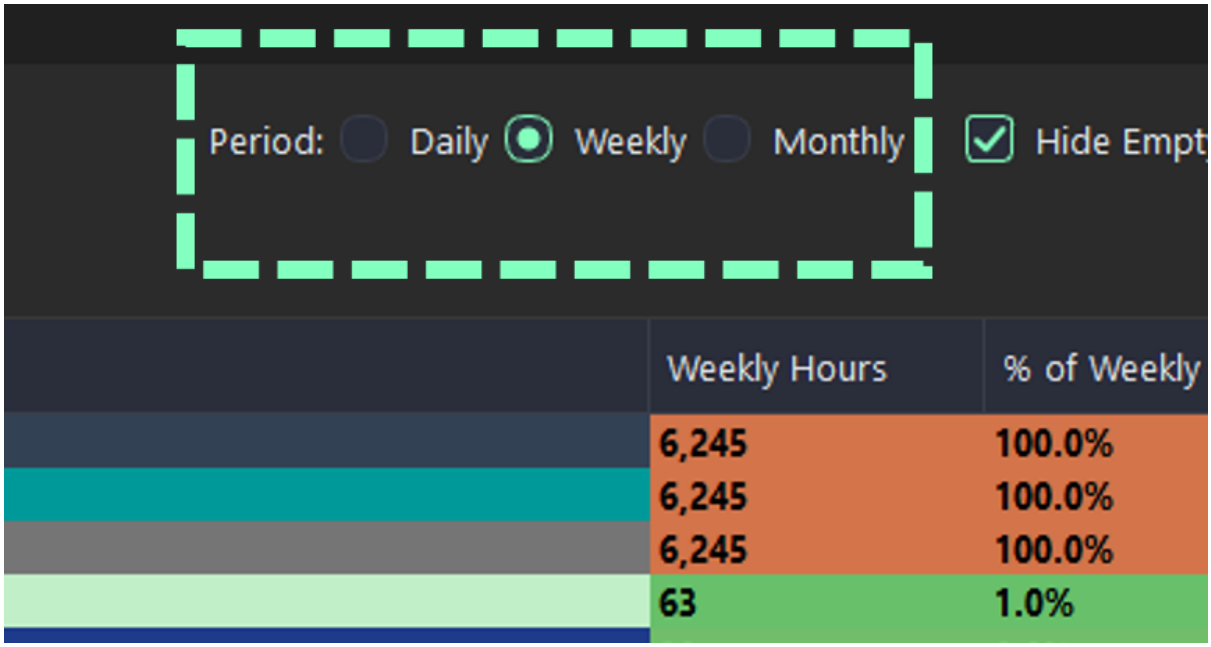


Figure 5 - Daily | Weekly | Monthly

Weekly is the default.

Daily analysis can be useful for short-term planning, while Weekly and Monthly views provide progressively broader views of the workfront.

Adjust the Visible Date Range

Use the **date-range slider** at the bottom of the window to control the portion of the project timeline displayed in the chart.

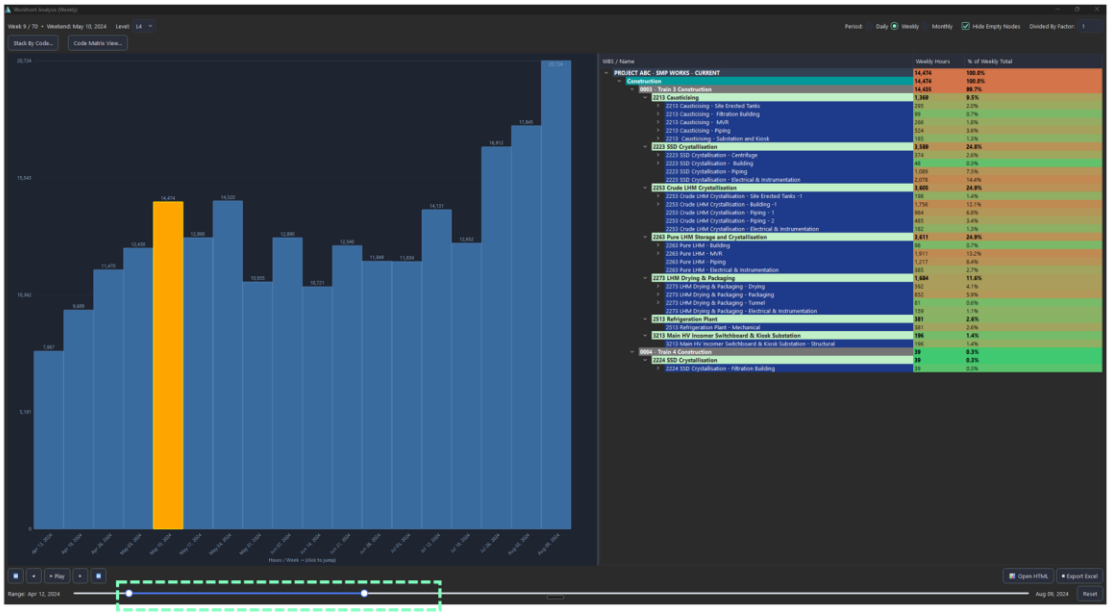


Figure 6 - Adjust the Visible Date Range

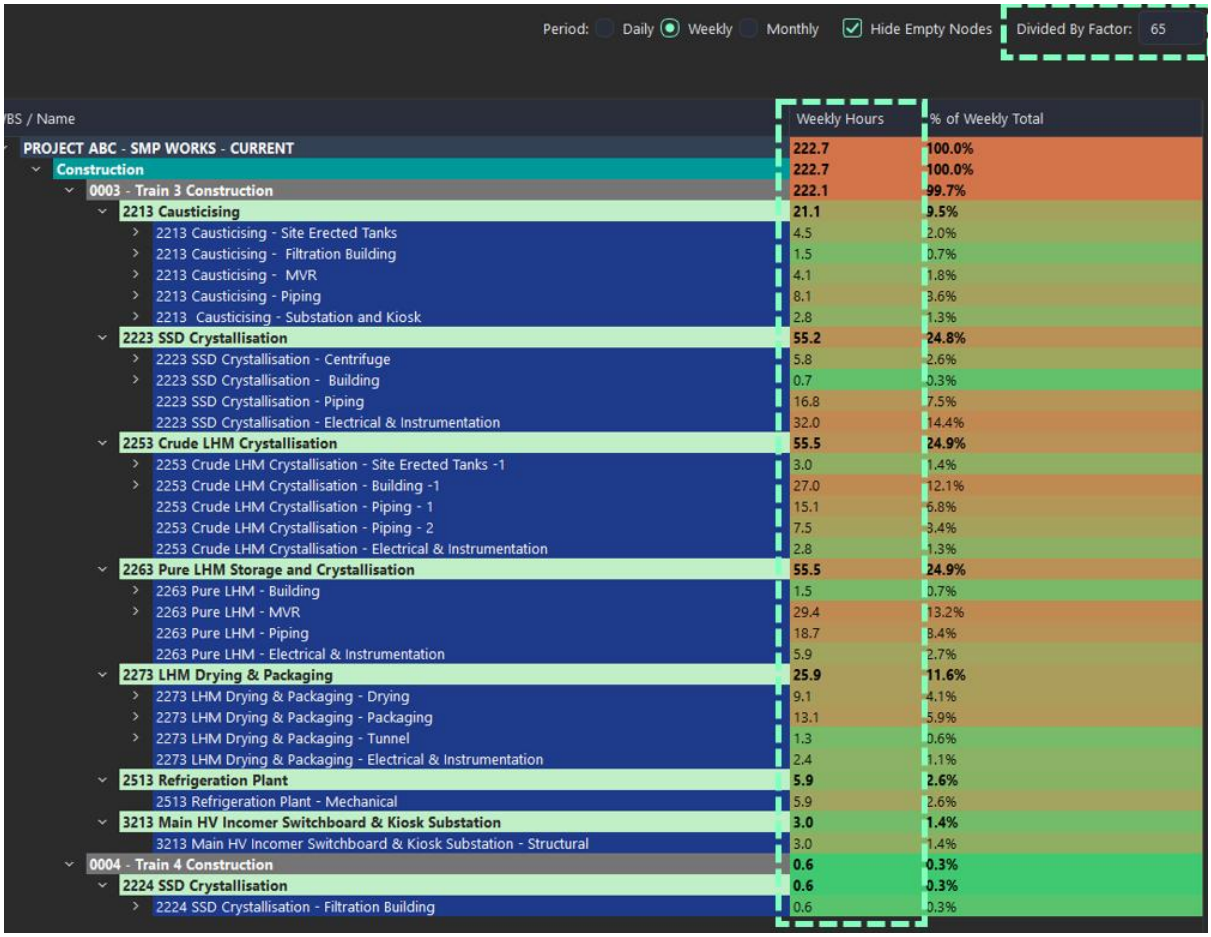
Drag either end of the range to narrow or expand the period being reviewed.

Use **Reset** to restore the original range.

The navigation controls below the chart can also be used to move through the periods, including playing through the timeline sequentially.

Divide by Factor

Divided By Factor allows the displayed labour units to be converted into another useful measure.



BS / Name	Weekly Hours	% of Weekly Total
PROJECT ABC - SMP WORKS - CURRENT	222.7	100.0%
Construction	222.7	100.0%
0003 - Train 3 Construction	222.1	99.7%
2213 Causticising	21.1	9.5%
2213 Causticising - Site Erected Tanks	4.5	2.0%
2213 Causticising - Filtration Building	1.5	0.7%
2213 Causticising - MVR	4.1	1.8%
2213 Causticising - Piping	8.1	3.6%
2213 Causticising - Substation and Kiosk	2.8	1.3%
2223 SSD Crystallisation	55.2	24.8%
2223 SSD Crystallisation - Centrifuge	5.8	2.6%
2223 SSD Crystallisation - Building	0.7	0.3%
2223 SSD Crystallisation - Piping	16.8	7.5%
2223 SSD Crystallisation - Electrical & Instrumentation	32.0	14.4%
2253 Crude LHM Crystallisation	55.5	24.9%
2253 Crude LHM Crystallisation - Site Erected Tanks -1	3.0	1.4%
2253 Crude LHM Crystallisation - Building -1	27.0	12.1%
2253 Crude LHM Crystallisation - Piping - 1	15.1	6.8%
2253 Crude LHM Crystallisation - Piping - 2	7.5	3.4%
2253 Crude LHM Crystallisation - Electrical & Instrumentation	2.8	1.3%
2263 Pure LHM Storage and Crystallisation	55.5	24.9%
2263 Pure LHM - Building	1.5	0.7%
2263 Pure LHM - MVR	29.4	13.2%
2263 Pure LHM - Piping	18.7	8.4%
2263 Pure LHM - Electrical & Instrumentation	5.9	2.7%
2273 LHM Drying & Packaging	25.9	11.6%
2273 LHM Drying & Packaging - Drying	9.1	4.1%
2273 LHM Drying & Packaging - Packaging	13.1	5.9%
2273 LHM Drying & Packaging - Tunnel	1.3	0.6%
2273 LHM Drying & Packaging - Electrical & Instrumentation	2.4	1.1%
2513 Refrigeration Plant	5.9	2.6%
2513 Refrigeration Plant - Mechanical	5.9	2.6%
3213 Main HV Incomer Switchboard & Kiosk Substation	3.0	1.4%
3213 Main HV Incomer Switchboard & Kiosk Substation - Structural	3.0	1.4%
0004 - Train 4 Construction	0.6	0.3%
2224 SSD Crystallisation	0.6	0.3%
2224 SSD Crystallisation - Filtration Building	0.6	0.3%

Figure 7 - Divide by Factor

For example, if one person is assumed to work **65 hours per week**, enter:

Divided By Factor = 65

A weekly requirement of **6,500 labour hours** would therefore be displayed as:

6,500 ÷ 65 = 100

This can be used to approximate the required **workforce** for the selected period based on the assumed working hours per person.

Note: The result depends on the factor entered by the user. Ensure the factor is appropriate for the selected Daily, Weekly, or Monthly period.

Stack the Workfront by Activity Code

The time-phased chart can be broken down using Activity Codes to show the composition of the workload over time.

Select **Stack By Code** and choose the required Activity Code and values. For details on selecting Activity Codes, refer to **Codes, UDF, Resource and Activity Selection Dialog** User Guide.



Figure 8 - Stack the Workfront by Activity Code

For example, the chart could be stacked by **Discipline** using values such as:

Structural, Mechanical, Piping, and Electrical & Instrumentation.

The chart then displays the total workload as stacked segments representing the selected Activity Code values.

This provides visibility not only of the total workload but also of **what type of work contributes to it**.

Analyse an Individual Segment

Once the chart has been stacked, an individual segment can be selected.

For example, select the **Piping** segment within a particular week.

The WBS breakdown updates to show only the selected segment, allowing the user to see **where the Piping workload for that week is planned to occur**.



Figure 9 - Analyse an Individual Segment

The selected segment is identified above the chart, for example:

Segment: Discipline = Piping

This is useful for isolating a discipline, area, contractor, phase, or another coded portion of the schedule.

Clearing Segments and Stacking

Use **Clear Segment** to remove the segment selection.

Use **Clear Stacking** to return the time-phased chart to its normal unstacked view.

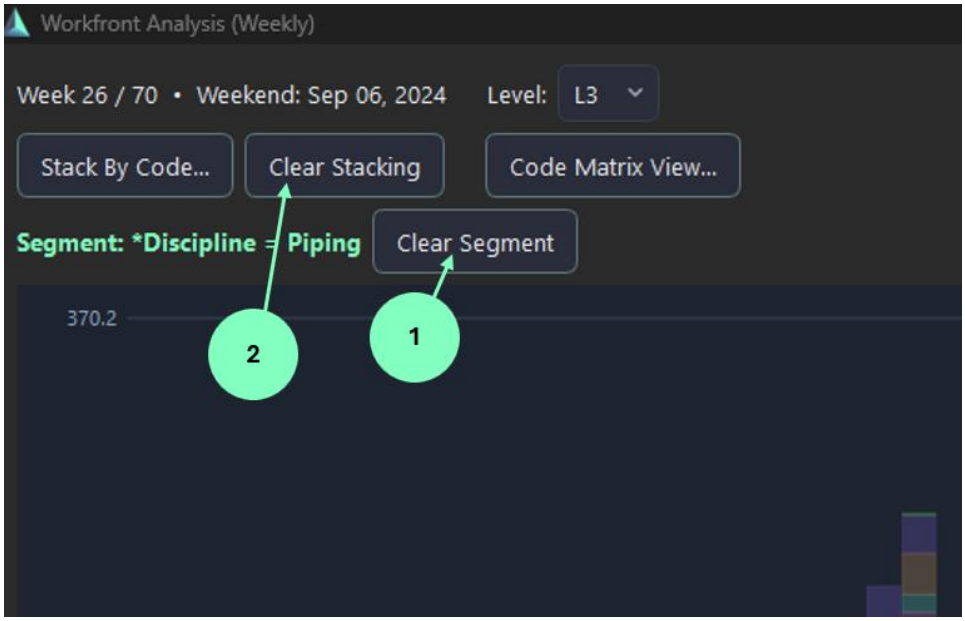


Figure 10 - Clear Stacked View

Code Matrix View

Code Matrix View provides another way to analyse the selected period by comparing **two Activity Code types**.

Select **Code Matrix View**, then select the two Activity Codes to be analysed.

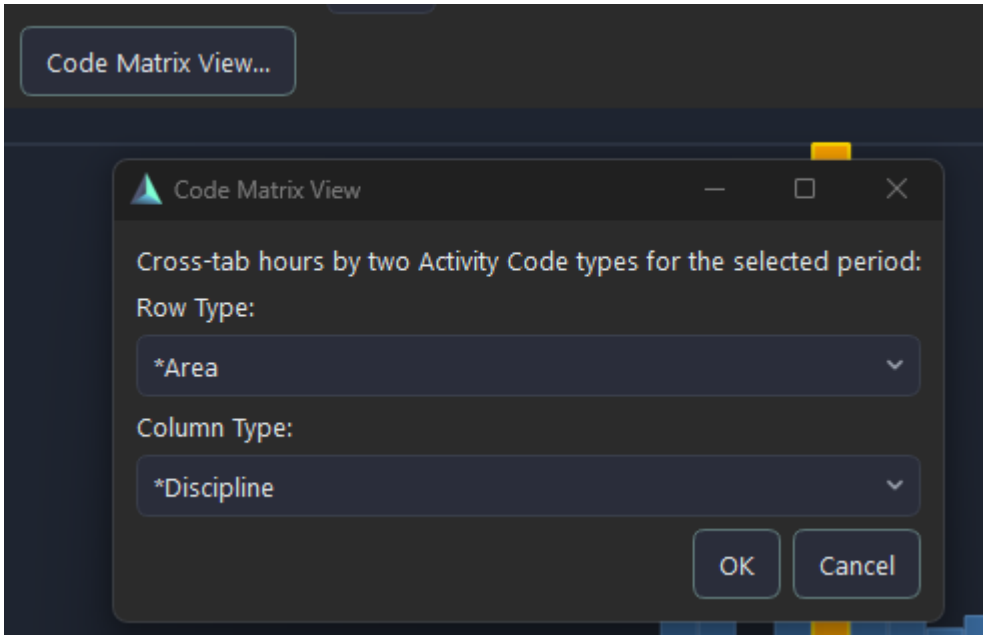


Figure 11 - Select two Activity Code Types for Code Matrix View

For example:

Rows: Area
Columns: Discipline

The matrix shows the labour requirement at each intersection of the two codes.

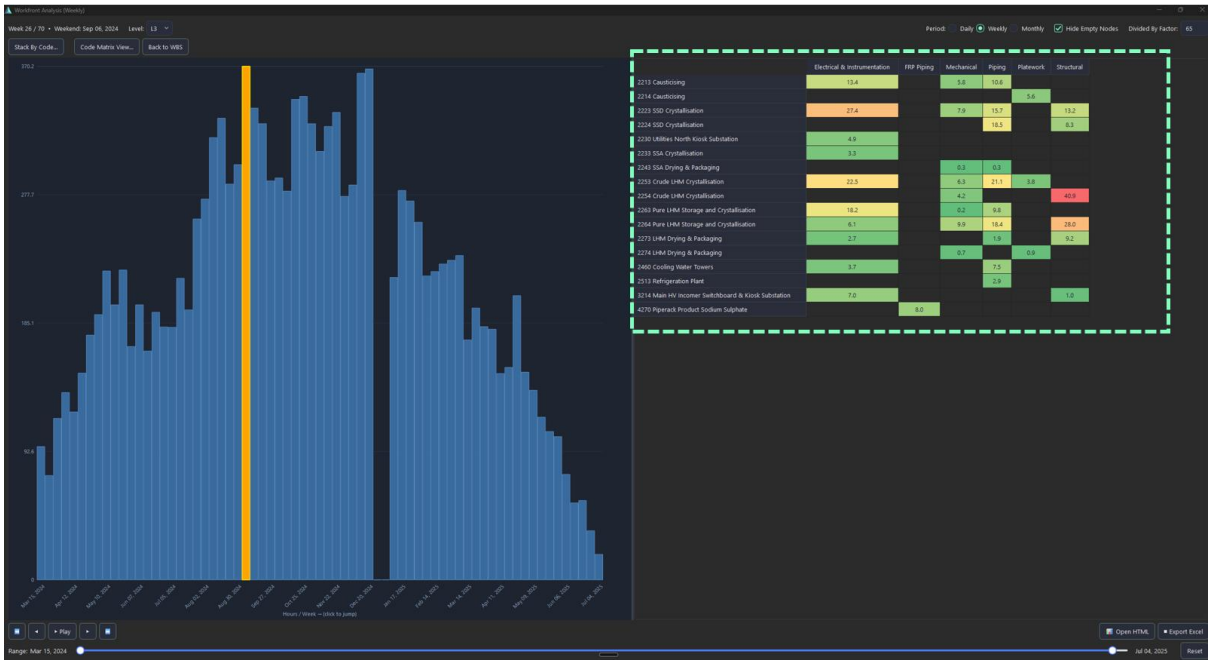


Figure 12 - Code Matrix View of Selected Week

For example, it can show how much **Mechanical**, **Piping**, **Structural**, or **Electrical & Instrumentation** work is planned within each project area during the selected week.

Heatmap colouring highlights areas of greater workload concentration.

This provides a quick way to answer questions such as:

- Where is each discipline working during this period?
- Which areas have the highest labour concentration?
- Which disciplines are working simultaneously within the same area?
- Where may coordination between workfronts be required?

Select **Back to WBS** to return to the standard WBS breakdown.

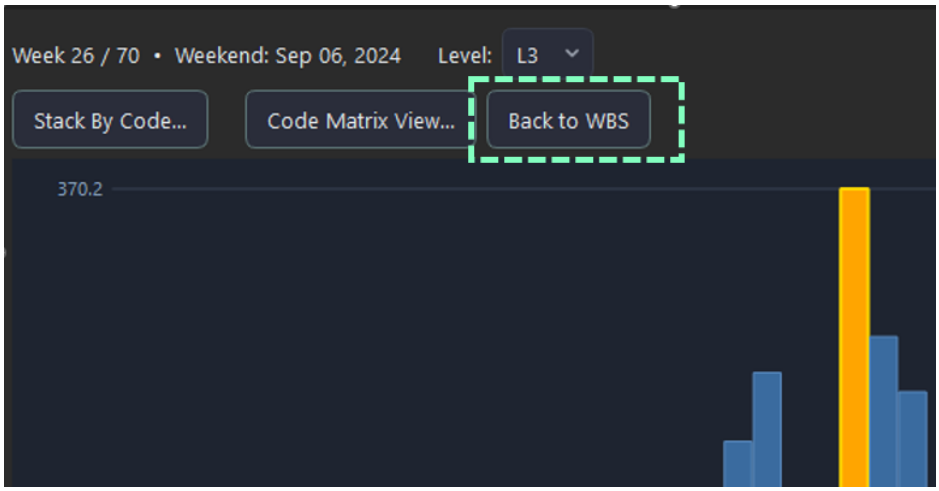


Figure 13 - Back to WBS View

Typical Uses

Workfront Analysis can support **lookahead planning, workforce planning, workfront coordination and interface reviews**. It can also help identify periods or locations where several disciplines are planned to work concurrently.

Rather than reviewing only the project's overall labour curve, the analysis allows the workload to be progressively examined as:

Project → Period → WBS → Activity Code → Code Combination

This makes it easier to understand both **when the work is planned and where that work is concentrated**.

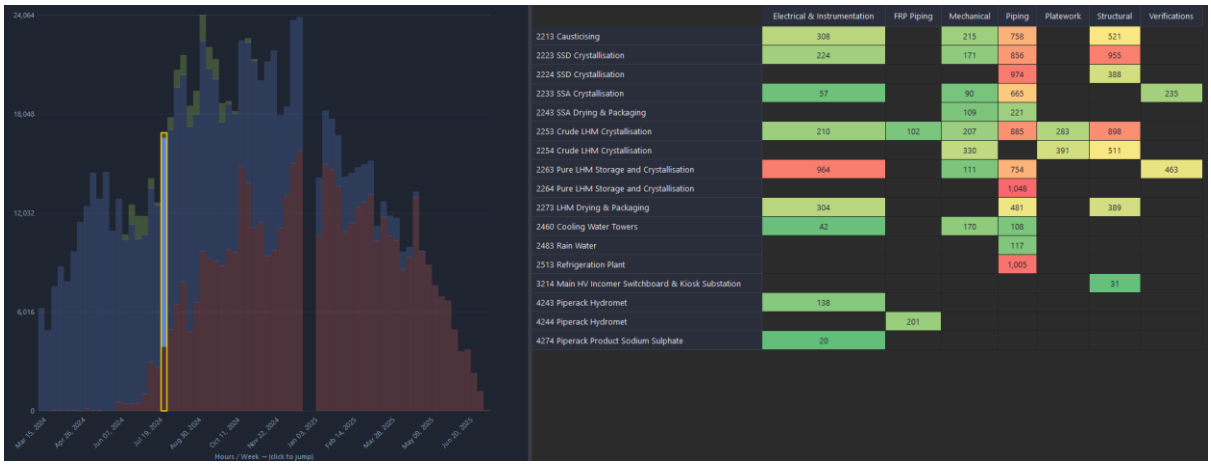


Figure 14 - lookahead planning

Export Workfront Analysis

The analysis can be exported using the options at the bottom of the window.

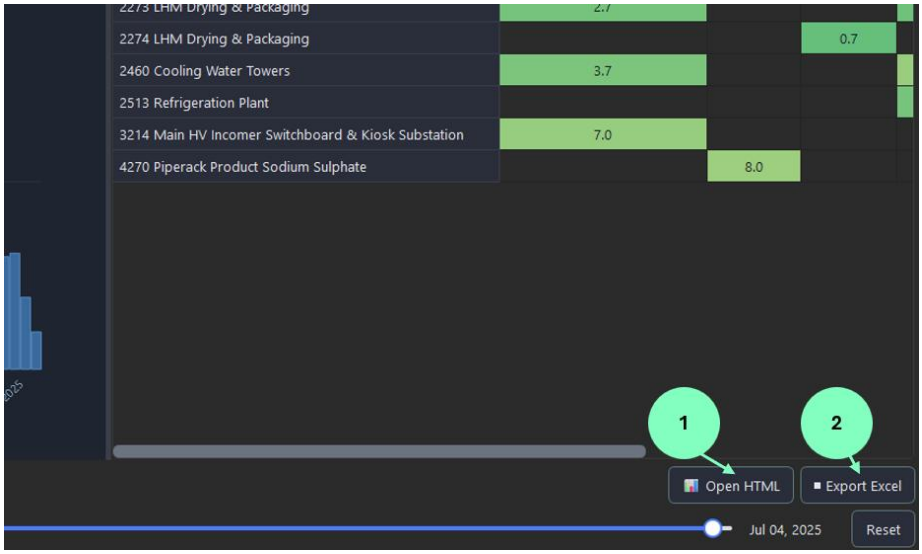


Figure 15 - Export Workfront Analysis

Export Excel exports the detailed work forecast for the currently selected period, including the underlying activities. For example, in Weekly mode it provides the detailed work forecast for the selected week; in Daily mode it provides the corresponding daily forecast.

Open HTML generates an HTML version of the Workfront Analysis for interactive viewing and sharing.