Handling of the sequence of elements (decisions, events, activities, etc.) shown on DELTA charts conveys the order in which it is planned to carry out the various operations and may, if the user chooses, indicate time durations for activities and time of occurrence for events and decisions. For specific paths through the DELTA chart, time and cost analysis techniques and corresponding computer programs that have been developed for the analysis of PERT networks are directly applicable to DELTA charts. In addition, if desired, probabilities can be associated with activity times and and decisions; and the analysis methods developed for decision box (DB) and GERT networks can be used for DELTA charts. Thus, the adoption of DELTA charts does not preclude the use of methodology associated with other network methods when appropriate.

At the other extreme of analysis complexity, for small projects the time information can be omitted from the DELTA chart and the project time base portrayed by relating the project DELTA chart to a Gantt or MOST chart [7]. This is simply done by using a common identification of events, activities, and decisions defined on the two charts. A typical example of a DELTA chart depicting a proposed research approach for a project and the corresponding Gantt chart are presented in Fig. 7 and 8, respectively. For the small- or medium-sized projects, the combination of DELTA and Gantt charts provides a clear and concise method for portraying project organization and, at least for small projects, provides an entirely adequate tool for project schedule analysis and management.

**Conclusion**

DELTA charts are an attractive alternative to common network methods such as PERT due to the additional flexibility provided by decision and logic boxes. They provide a method...