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, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,766 active editors 7,029,151 articles in English Dick Cresswell (27 July 1920 – 12 December 2006) was an officer and pilot in the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF). Born in Tasmania, he joined the RAAF in July 1938. He commanded No. 77 (Fighter) Squadron from April 1942 to August 1943, in Australia's North Western Area Campaign, against Japanese raiders. He claimed the squadron's first victory—the first by an Australian over the mainland—in November 1942. He commanded No. 81 (Fighter) Wing from May 1944 to March 1945, and simultaneously No. 77 Squadron between September and December 1944. In September 1950, during the Korean War, he took command of No. 77 Squadron for the third time. He oversaw its conversion to Gloster Meteors, becoming the first RAAF commander of a jet squadron in war, and earned the Commonwealth and US Distinguished Flying Crosses. Cresswell resigned from the RAAF in 1957, and flew with Bobby Gibbes's Sepik Airways in New Guinea before joining de Havilland Australia in 1959. He retired in 1974. (Full article...) Recently featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. 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Joe Tinker (b. 1880; d. 1948)Carlos Vila Nova (b. 1959)Piet de Jong (d. 2016)Edna O'Brien (d. 2024) More anniversaries: July 26 July 27 July 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Liberty Leading the People (French: La Liberté guidant le peuple) is a painting of the Romantic era by the French artist Eugène Delacroix, commemorating the July Revolution of 1830 that toppled King Charles X. A bare-breasted "woman of the people" with a Phrygian cap personifying the concept and Goddess of Liberty, accompanied by a young boy brandishing a pistol in each hand, leads a group of various people forward over a barricade and the bodies of the fallen, holding aloft the flag of the French Revolution—the tricolour, which again became France's national flag after these events—in one hand, and brandishing a bayonetted musket with the other. The figure of Liberty is also viewed as a symbol of France and the French Republic known as Marianne. The painting is displayed in the Louvre in Paris. Painting credit: Eugène Delacroix; photographed Shonagon Recently featured: Cytoplasmic streaming Hudson Yards Emperor Angelfish Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. 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player and manager (born 1932) 2013 – Peter Ziegler, Swiss geologist and academic (born 1928) 2013 – Leyla Erbil, Turkish author (born 1931) 2014 – Rubem Alves, Brazilian theologian (born 1933) 2014 – Skye McCole Bartusiak, American child actress and child model (born 1992)[51][52] 2014 – David Easton, Canadian-American political scientist and academic (born 1917) 2014 – Paul M. Fleiss, American pediatrician and author (born 1933) 2014 – James Garner, American actor (born 1928) 2014 – Jerzy Jurka, Polish biologist (born 1950) 2014 – Ray King, English footballer and manager (born 1924) 2014 – Ingemar Odlander, Swedish journalist (born 1936) 2014 – Harry Pougher, English cricketer (born 1941) 2014 – Leen Vleggeert, Dutch politician (born 1931) 2014 – John Winkin, American baseball player, coach, and journalist (born 1919) 2015 – Van Alexander, American composer and conductor (born 1915) 2015 – Galina Prozumenshchikova, Ukrainian-Russian swimmer and journalist (born 1948) 2015 – Carmino Ravosa, American singer-songwriter, pianist, and producer (born 1930) 2015 – Genadiy Seleznyov, Russian journalist and politician, 2nd Speaker of the Duma (born 1947) 2016 – Garry Marshall, American actor, director, and producer (born 1934) 2018 – Jon Schnepp, American producer, director, voice actor, editor, writer, cartoonist, animator, and cinematographer (born 1967)[51][52] 2018 – Denis Ten, Kazakhstani figure skater (born 1993)[53] 2019 – Rutger Hauer, Dutch actor, director, and producer (born 1944)[54] 2024 – Toumani Diabaté, Malian musician (born 1965)[55] 2024 – Iryna Farion, Ukrainian linguist and politician (born 1964)[56] 2024 – Kevan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1933)[57] 2024 – Sheila Jackson Lee, American lawyer and politician (born 1950)[58] 2024 – Nguyễn Phú Trọng, Vietnamese politician, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (born 1944)[59] 2024 – Ray Reardon, Welsh snooker player and police officer (born 1932)[60] 2024 – James C. Scott, American political scientist and anthropologist (born 1936)[61] 2024 – Esta TerBlanche, South African actress (born 1973)[62] Palace Day[63][64] Christian feast day: Bernold, Bishop of Utrecht Justa and Rufina Kirdjun (or Abakerazum) Macrina the Younger, Sister of St. Basil the Great Symmachus July 19 (Eastern Orthodox liturgics) Martyrs' Day (Myanmar) Sandinista Day or Liberation Day (Nicaragua) ^ "Great Fire of Rome". This Day in Geographic History. National Geographic Society. 2014-06-18. Retrieved 2018-07-16. ^ Augendre, Jacques (2016). Guide historique [Historical guide] (PDF) (in French). Paris: Amaury Sport Organisation. p. 5. Archived (PDF) from the original on 17 August 2016. Retrieved 27 October 2016. ^ Geoghegan, John J. (October 2008). "The USS Macon". Military Heritage. ^ Antony Beevor. The Battle for Spain: The Spanish Civil War 1936-1939. New York: Penguin Books, 2006. p. 67 ^ "1952 Helsinki Summer Olympic Opening Ceremony". Olympic Ceremony Database. 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Retrieved from " Project management software Microsoft Project Developer 2021 screenshot, showing a blank projectDeveloper(s)MicrosoftInitial release1984; 41 years ago (1984)Stable release(s)Microsoft 365 & Retail[a] (Windows)2505 (Build 18827.20150) / 10 June 2025; 37 days ago (2025-06-10)[1][2][3][4]Microsoft 365 (Mac)16.98.0 (Build 25060824) / 10 June 2025; 37 days ago (2025-06-10)[5]Office 2024 (LTSC)2408 (Build 17932.20396) / 10 June 2025; 37 days ago (2025-06-10)[2]Office 2021 (LTSC)2108 (Build 14334.20090) / 10 June 2025; 37 days ago (2025-06-10)[3]Office 2019 (LTSC)1808 (Build 10417.20020) / 10 June 2025; 37 days ago (2025-06-10)[4] PlatformMicrosoft WindowsTypeProject management softwareLicenseProprietaryWebsitewww.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/project/project-management-software Native file formats Icons for .mpp (left) and .mpt (right) files MPPProjectMPFTemplateMPDDatabaseMPWWorkspaceMPXProject Exchange (Discontinued[6])MSPDIXML-based Project Data Interchange Microsoft Project is a project management software product, developed and sold by Microsoft. It is designed to assist a project manager in developing a schedule, assigning resources to tasks, tracking progress, managing the budget, and analyzing workloads. Microsoft Project was the company's third Microsoft Windows-based application. Within a few years after its launch, it became the dominant PC-based project management software.[citation needed] From 2015 to 2020 it was the most popular application for project management according to Project Management Zone.[7] It is part of the Microsoft 365 family but has never been included in any of the suites of Microsoft Office or Microsoft 365. It is available currently as a cloud-based solution with three price levels (Plan 1, Plan 2, or Plan 5): or as a on-premises solution with three editions (Standard, Professional, and Server). Microsoft Project's proprietary file format is .mpp. Microsoft Project and Microsoft Project Server are the cornerstones of the Microsoft Office enterprise project management (EPM) product. Microsoft Project 2000 'Project' was an MS-DOS software application originally written in C (and some assembly) language for the IBM PC. The idea originated with Ron Bredehoeft, a former IBM S/E and PC enthusiast in the early 1980s, as a prank to express the recipe and all preparation for a breakfast of eggs Benedict in project management terms.[8] Bredehoeft formed his own company, Microsoft Application Services (MAS) Consulting while creating Project, and the company later entered an OEM agreement with Microsoft Corporation.[citation needed] Alan M. Boyd, Microsoft's Manager of Product Development, introduced the application as an internal tool to help manage the huge number of software projects that were in development at any time inside the company. Boyd wrote the specification and engaged a local Seattle company to develop the prototype. The first commercial version of Project was released for DOS in 1984. Microsoft bought all rights to the software in 1985 and released version 2. Version 3 for DOS was released in 1986. Version 4 for DOS was the final DOS version, released in 1986. The first Windows version was released in 1990, and was labelled version 1 for Windows. In 1991 a Macintosh version was released. Development continued until Microsoft Project 4.0 for Mac in 1993. Microsoft Project 4 for the Mac included both 68k and PowerMac versions, Visual Basic for Applications and integration with Microsoft office 4.2 for the Mac. In 1994, Microsoft stopped development of most of its Mac applications and did not offer a new version of Office until 1998, after the creation of the new Microsoft Macintosh Business Unit the year prior. The Mac Business Unit never released an updated version of Project, and the last version does not run natively on macOS. Microsoft Project 1.0 was the only version to support Windows 2.x (Windows 2.0 and Windows 2.1x). It came bundled with Windows 2.x runtime but was fully compatible with Windows 3.0, especially Standard and Enhanced modes. The setup program runs in DOS, like most Windows-based applications at the time. Microsoft Project 3.0 introduced macro support, toolbars, print preview, DDE and OLE support, spell checking, Resource Allocation view and Planning Wizards and was the last to support Windows 3.0. The setup program now runs in Windows, and it is based on Microsoft's own setup program, which was also used by e.g. Microsoft Visual Basic 2.0/3.0, Works 2.0, Access 1.x. Microsoft Project 4.0 was the first to use common Office menus, right-click context menus, Acme setup program and the last to support Windows 3.1x, Windows NT 3.1 and 3.5. It was the last 16-bit version. Microsoft Project 95 (4.1) was the first 32-bit version and it was designed for Windows 95, hence the name even though some components such as the welcome tour, help components etc. remained 16-bit. It introduced ODBC support, AutoCorrect, Answer Wizard, like all Office 95 applications. Updated version, called Microsoft Project 4.1a improved Windows NT support. Additionally it was the first version to be available on CD-ROM. Additionally it was the last version to open Project 3.0 files. Microsoft Project 98 was fully 32-bit, and the first to use Tahoma font in the menu bars, to contain Office Assistant, like all Office 97 applications, introduced view bar, AutoFilter, task splitting, Assignment Information dialog, resource availability dates, project status date, user-entered actual costs, new task types, multiple critical paths, in-sheet controls, ability to rename custom fields, Web publishing features, new database format, Task Usage, Tracking Gantt and Resource Usage views, Web features, Web toolbar, PERT analysis features, resource contouring, cost rate tables, effort-driven scheduling, cross-project linking, indicators, progress lines, ability to save project files in HTML format, ability to analyze time-scaled data in Excel, improved limits for the number of tasks, resources, outline levels etc., IntelliMouse and Microsoft Office Binder support, Web features, Outlook timeline integration, selective data import and export, ability to save as Microsoft Excel pivot tables, Microsoft Project Map, Project menu and allowed user to consolidate 1,000 projects. It was the last version to run on Windows NT 3.51, the last to open Project 4.0/95 files and save as .mpx (Microsoft Project file format, the last to use Acme setup program and the last to be available on floppy disks. Project 98 SR-1 was a major service release addressing several issues in Project 98.[9] Microsoft Project 2000 was the first to use personalized menus, Microsoft Agent-based Office Assistant and to use Windows Installer-based setup interface, like all Office 2000 applications, and introduced Microsoft Project Central (later renamed Microsoft Project Server). PERT Chart was renamed Network Diagram and was greatly improved in this version. Notable new features include ability to create personal Gantt charts, ability to apply filters in Network Diagram view, AutoSave, task calendars, ability to create projects based on templates and to specify default save path and format, graphical indicators, material resources, deadline dates, OLE DB, grouping, outline codes, estimated durations, month duration, value lists and formatting duration, month duration, ability to set fiscal year in timescale, single document interface, accessibility features, COM add-ins, pluggable language user interface, roaming user and Terminal Services support, ability to set task and project priority up to 1,000 (previously 10) and HTML help. Project 2000 was also the last version to support Project 98 and .mpx files and to run on Windows 95. Project 2000 SR-1 fixed several bugs. Microsoft Project 2002 was the first to contain task panes, safe mode, smart tags, import/setup tracking/new project/calendar/import and export mapping wizards, ability to import tasks from Outlook and to save multiple baselines along with additional baseline fields, Project Guide, EPM/portfolio features (Professional only), Excel task list template, rollup baseline data to summary tasks on a selective baseline save, ability to choose which baseline the earned value calculations are based on, calculation options, multiple project Server support, XML import/export filter, error reporting along with mandatory product activation, like Office XP and Windows XP and ability to open and save Microsoft Project Data Interchange (.mspdi) files. It was also the last version to run on Windows NT 4.0, 98 (SE) and ME. It was available in two editions for the first time, Standard and Professional. Office Assistant is installed but not enabled by default. Support for accounts with limited rights under Windows 2000/XP was improved. Find Fast was dropped in favor of Windows 2000/XP Indexing Service. Microsoft Project 2003 was the first to support Windows XP visual styles and to contain SharePoint support, XML importing/printing/Copy Picture to Office wizards, built-in Office Online help, ability to create WBS charts in Visio, add-in for comparing projects (available as a freely downloadable add-on for Project 2000 and 2002), resource availability graphs, ability to import resource information from Active Directory and Exchange address book, Windows XP-style icons, like all Office 2003 applications, and the last to contain Office Assistant (not installed by default) and to run on Windows 2000 (Service Pack 3 required). Microsoft Project 2007 was the last to contain the menu bar and toolbars. New features include top level budget planning, multiple level undo, ability to manage non-working time, background cell highlighting, cost/team resources, change highlighting, visual reports, desktop OLAP cube and Report menu. Office Assistant was removed entirely. Microsoft Project 2010 was the first to contain ribbon and Backstage view, like all Office 2010 applications, contextual guidance, ability to zoom in/out quickly, user-controlled scheduling, top down summary tasks, placeholder text in project fields, timeline view, ability to add columns dynamically, text wrap, expanded color palette and formatting, task inspector, schedule warnings, ability to save as PDF or XPS and to synchronize with SharePoint, enhanced copy/paste and the last to open Microsoft Project 98 and .mpx files and to run on Windows XP and Vista. Additionally it was the first 64-bit version. Volume licensing activation was introduced in this version. Microsoft Project 2013 was the first to contain Modern UI-based look, and introduced Microsoft account and OneDrive integration. New features include integrated communication (Skype for Business is required). Microsoft Project 2016 is the last to support Windows 7 and Windows 8(.1). New features include multiple timeline view, Tell Me, colorful/dark gray/white themes, resource engagements, resource manager views, resource capacity heat maps, ability to choose which baseline the earned value calculations are based on, calculation options, multiple project Server support, XML import/export filter, error reporting along with mandatory product progress, accessibility improvements. Versions for Windows were released in 1990 (v1.0), 1992 (v3.0), 1993 (v4.0), 1995 (Project 95, v4.1a), Project 98 (v8.0), Project 98 SR-1 (1999), Project 2000 (v9.0), Project 2002 (v10.0), Project 2003 (v11.0), Project 2007 (v12.0), Project 2010 (v14.0), Project 2013 (v15.0) and Project 2016 (v16.0).[10] There was no Version 2 on the Windows platform; the original design spec was augmented with the addition of macro capabilities and the extra work required to support a macro language pushed the development schedule out to early 1992 (Version 3). Microsoft Project 2007 showing a simple Gantt chart The project creates budgets based on assignment work and resource rates. As resources are assigned to tasks and assignment work estimated, the program calculates the cost, equal to the work times the rate, which rolls up to the task level and then to any summary tasks and finally to the project level. Resource definitions (people, equipment and materials) can be shared between projects using a shared resource pool. Each resource can have its own calendar, which defines what days and shifts a resource is available. Resource rates are used to calculate resource assignment costs which are rolled up and summarized at the resource level. Each resource can be assigned to multiple tasks in multiple plans and each task can be assigned multiple resources, and the application schedules task work based on the resource availability as defined in the resource calendars. All resources can be defined in label without limit. Therefore, it cannot determine how many finished products can be produced with a given amount of raw materials. This makes Microsoft Project unsuitable for solving problems of available materials constrained production. Additional software is necessary to manage a complex facility that produces physical goods. The application creates critical path schedules, and critical chain and event chain methodology third-party add-ons also are available. Schedules can be resource leveled, and chains are visualized in a Gantt chart. Additionally, Microsoft Project can recognize different classes of users. These different classes of users can have differing access levels to projects, views, and other data. Custom objects such as calendars, views, tables, filters, and fields are stored in an enterprise global which is shared by all users. As of 2021, Project is available in two editions, Standard and Professional; both editions can be available either as 32 or 64-bit options. The Professional edition includes all the features of the Standard version, plus more features like team collaboration tools and the ability to connect to Microsoft Project Server.[11][12] Microsoft Project 2010 includes the Fluent user interface known as the Ribbon.[13] Interoperability Microsoft Project's capabilities were extended with the introduction of Microsoft Office Project Server and Microsoft Project Web Access. Project Server stores Project data in a central SQL-based database, allowing multiple, independent projects to access a shared resource pool. Web Access allows authorized users to access a Project Server database across the Internet, and includes timesheets, graphical analysis of resource workloads, and administrative tools. User-controlled scheduling User-controlled scheduling offers flexible choices for developing and managing projects.[14] Timeline The timeline view allows the user to build a basic Visio-style graphical overview of the project schedule. The view can be copied and pasted into PowerPoint, Word, or any other application. SharePoint task list synchronization SharePoint Foundation and Project Professional project task status updates may be synchronized for team members. Inactive tasks helps experiment with project plans and perform what-if analysis The Team Planner view The new Team Planner resources and work overtime, and helps spot problems and resolve issues. What's new in Project 2013 includes new Reports section, better integration with other Microsoft products, and appearance of user interface items.[15] Reports A Reports section is added to the ribbon for pre-installed reports. Project 2013 includes graphical reports so that you can create graphical reports and add clipart without having to export data to another program. For example, the Burndown reports show planned work, completed work, and remaining work as lines on a graph. Project 2013 adds pre-installed reports for dashboards, and export to Visual Reports. Trace task paths This feature allows you to highlight the link chain (or 'task path') for any task. When you click on a specific task, all of its predecessor tasks show up in one color and all of its successor tasks show up in another color. Sharing Project 2013 improves the sharing and communication features of its predecessors in multiple ways without leaving Project. With Lync installed, hovering over a name allows you to start an IM session, a video chat, an email, or a phone call. You can copy and paste content to any of the Microsoft Office suites. You can sync content to SharePoint or a SkyDrive to share without going through Project and Project Online provides an online project management web app that has all of the functionality of Project 2013 and can be accessed from any web-enabled device. Project 2016 adds a new Reports section, backwards-compatibility with Project Server 2013, better integration with other Microsoft products, and improved appearance of user interface items: Timeline Allows user to customize views to have multiple timeline bars and custom date ranges in a single view.[16] Resource Agreements Gives features for resource planning coordination between Project Manager and Resource Manager.[17] Office 2016 style theme and help Users can now choose to use.dot[.18] Backwards-compatibility with Microsoft Project Server 2013 The transition of enterprises from one version to the next may be eased by this product being able to interact with the earlier version of server.[19] Comparison of project management software Schedule (project management) ^ Including Office 2024, 2021, 2019 and 2016 ^ "Release notes for Current Channel". Microsoft Learn. Retrieved June 11, 2025. ^ a b "Update history for Office LTSC 2024 and Office 2024". Microsoft Learn. 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Retrieved June 10, 2015. ^ "My Top 5 new Microsoft Project 2016 Client Features from the Microsoft Ignite Conference". BrightWork. May 12, 2015. Archived from the original on May 5, 2016. Retrieved June 10, 2015. Official website Microsoft Project blog Project Programmability blog on MSDN Blogs Project 2003: Interactive menu to ribbon guide The Project Map: Your road map to project management Office.com Templates for Project 2013 MPUG Templates for Project Step by Step practice files Retrieved from " Microsoft Project is one of the most widely used project management tools in the world. It helps teams and individuals manage tasks, schedules, resources, and budgets to ensure project goals are met efficiently and on time. Microsoft offers two main desktop editions of its project management software: Microsoft Project Standard and Microsoft Project Professional.While both versions serve the same purpose, they are designed for different types of users and project environments. Understanding the difference between Microsoft Project Standard and Professional is essential before making a purchase decision, especially for businesses looking to optimize project workflows and collaboration.This blog takes an in-depth look at the key differences between MS Project Standard vs Professional. Helping you determine which version is right for your needs.MS Project Standard vs Professional: A Detailed ComparisonBefore diving into the differences, it is helpful to understand what Microsoft Project is and what it is designed to do.Microsoft Project is a project management software application developed by Microsoft. It enables users to plan projects, assign tasks, track progress, manage budgets, and analyze workloads. The software uses Gantt charts, timelines, and other project management tools to help visualize and monitor a project's status from start to finish.It is widely used in industries such as construction, IT, healthcare, manufacturing, and engineering. Both Standard and Professional editions provide a strong foundation for managing projects, but there are significant differences in capabilities, collaboration features, and integration support.Microsoft Project Standard is best suited for individuals or small teams who manage projects on a standalone basis. It includes most of the essential features needed to create and manage projects, such as:Project Standard allows users to create tasks, set durations, assign dependencies, and organize tasks into phases or groups. Users can track task completion and update progress manually.You can schedule work based on task priorities, constraints, and deadlines. The software automatically recalculates project timelines when changes are made, helping to maintain accurate scheduling.Visual project plans in the form of Gantt charts are one of the most significant advantages of Project Standard.These charts help project managers visualize the entire project timeline and task hierarchy.Although limited compared to the Professional edition, Project Standard supports basic resource management. Users can assign people, equipment, or materials to tasks and estimate resource availability and cost.Project Standard includes built-in reports and dashboards that offer insights into project progress, upcoming tasks, and budget tracking. These reports are customizable to a certain extent.Project files in the Standard edition are stored locally on your machine. This makes it suitable for standalone users who do not require collaboration or cloud storage.Microsoft Project Professional includes all the features of the Standard edition, plus several advanced tools and integration options. It is ideal for larger organizations or project managers working within a collaborative environment.Here are the key enhancements found in the Professional edition:One of the most significant advantages of Project Professional is its ability to integrate with Microsoft Project Server and Project Online. This enables collaboration among team members, real-time updates, and centralized project management.Professional enables users to create a centralized resource pool that can be shared across multiple projects. This helps with capacity planning, avoiding over-allocation, and managing workloads across teams.Project Standard does not have this feature, which means resources have to be managed separately in each project.File Professional allows synchronization with SharePoint task lists. This means tasks can be viewed and updated in SharePoint, allowing team members to access and modify tasks without opening the actual project file.This synchronization enhances transparency and keeps all stakeholders informed of progress without constant manual updates.Through integration with Microsoft Teams and Outlook, Project Professional supports better communication among team members. Project plans can be linked with calendars, and updates can be shared more easily through organizational communication platforms.When used with Project Server or Project Online, Project Professional allows for detailed timesheet submission and approval workflows. This is essential for tracking actual work completed versus planned work, which is particularly important in organizations that bill based on hours or require detailed audit trails.Though Skype for Business has largely been replaced by Microsoft Teams in most modern work environments, Project Professional still supports integration with Skype for Business in legacy systems. This allows for easier direct communication and scheduling from within the project file.Advanced portfolio management tools are also available in the Professional edition. These tools help managers evaluate and prioritize multiple projects based on business goals, resource availability, and financial constraints.Such features are critical for organizations managing a large number of concurrent projects and seeking alignment with strategic objectives.Although both editions support timeline views, the Professional edition offers more advanced customization and visualization features. This can help when presenting project plans to stakeholders, especially in executive meetings where clarity and professionalism are essential.Let us summarize the differences between the two editions with a direct comparison.Project Standard is suitable for individual project management or small teams who work independently. It is ideal for single projects with minimal need for collaboration.Project Professional is designed for teams and organizations that require advanced collaboration, resource management, and integration with other Microsoft tools.Standard offers no built-in support for collaboration or integration with Project Server or Project Online.Professional supports collaboration through Project Server, Project Online, SharePoint, and Microsoft Teams, enabling real-time updates and centralized project management.Standard includes basic resource assignment features.Professional allows for advanced resource pooling, enterprise resource management, and capacity planning.Standard has limited integration with other tools.Professional integrates with SharePoint, Microsoft Teams, Outlook, and other Microsoft 365 services for a seamless experience.Standard files are stored locally.Professional supports cloud storage and centralized management when paired with Project Online or Project Server.Both editions offer built-in reports, but Professional provides more in-depth customization and executive-level reporting features.Project Standard is more affordable and available as a one-time purchase.Project Professional is more expensive due to the additional features, and it is also available as part of a subscription model when used with Project Online.Choosing between Project Standard and Professional comes down to your specific needs.You are managing small or medium-sized projectsYou are the sole user or work in a small teamYou do not need real-time collaborationYou do not need to integrate with SharePoint, Project Server, or other Microsoft 365 toolsYou prefer a simple, standalone desktop applicationYou want a one-time purchase with no ongoing subscriptionYou manage complex or enterprise-level projectsYou work with a large team that needs real-time updates and collaborationYou integrate with multiple projectsYou plan to integrate with Microsoft 365, Teams, SharePoint, or Project ServerYou require timesheet management, task synchronization, and advanced reportingYou want to use Project Online or cloud-based services for remote accessWhile both versions are powerful, they also come with limitations.Project Standard and Professional are both desktop-based applications. This means they are installed on a local machine and may not be suitable for users who prefer web-based access.Both editions also have a learning curve. Microsoft Project is a complex tool, and new users may require training to use it effectively.Additionally, neither version supports real-time co-authoring of project files like other Microsoft 365 tools. Changes must be saved and synced manually or through SharePoint integration.If you find that either version does not meet your needs, Microsoft also offers Project for the Web, which is a cloud-first solution built on the Microsoft Power Platform. It provides a more modern, user-friendly interface and is suitable for agile and hybrid project teams.Other popular project management alternatives include:AsanaTrelloSmartsheetMonday.comWrikeClickUpThese tools may offer simpler interfaces, real-time collaboration, and better support for agile workflows.Microsoft Project is a comprehensive project management tool that has helped countless businesses manage their projects effectively. Both the Standard and Professional editions serve different user needs and offer powerful features depending on your project scale and collaboration requirements.Project Standard is perfect for individual users or small teams looking for essential project planning tools without the need for extensive collaboration. Project Professional, on the other hand, is tailored for teams and organizations that need advanced functionality, resource pooling, integration with other Microsoft tools, and centralized project control.Carefully assess your current and future project management requirements before making a decision. Choosing the right edition will help improve efficiency but also ensure better alignment with your organization's goals.Professional Project Manager Templates are available

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