



G A L O R A T H

Project Portfolio Management Planning: *A Method for Prioritizing Projects*

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Summary

- **Software Project Management \Leftarrow Software Project Planning, Software Project Tracking and Oversight**
- **Portfolio Management \Leftarrow Portfolio Planning, Portfolio Tracking and Oversight**
- **Measurement objectifies management**
- **Size, Technology \Rightarrow Time, Effort, Defects**
- **Size and Technology are Uncertain**
- **Uncertainty \Rightarrow Confidence**
- **Effort, Confidence \Rightarrow Risk-Adjusted Investment**
- **Pairwise Comparison Process \Rightarrow Relative Return**
- **Risk-Adjusted Investment, Relative Return \Rightarrow RARROI**
- **Portfolio Sorted by RARROI \Rightarrow Project Priority, Budget Cut Line**

SEI CMM

Software Project Management KPAs

- **Software Project Planning**
- **Software Project Tracking and Oversight**

Portfolio Management Key Elements

- **Portfolio Planning**
- **Portfolio Tracking and Oversight**

Fundamental Measures

Size

Effective Technology

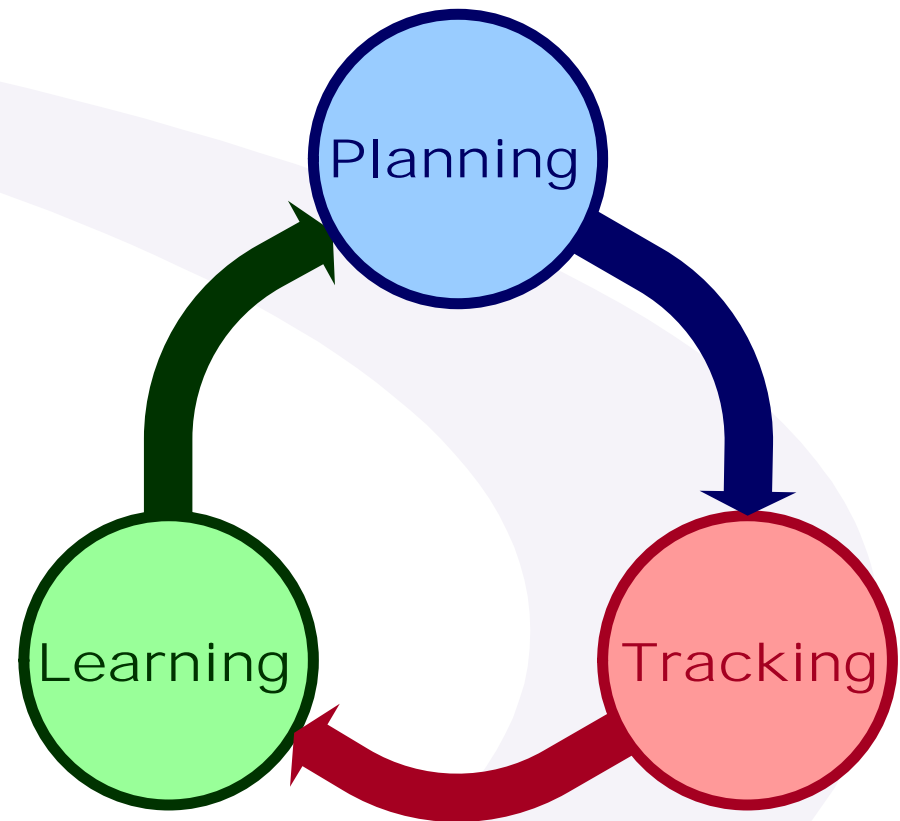
Time

Effort, Cost, Staffing

Defects

Software Project Management Measurement Process

- **Planning**
 - *PROJECT PLANNING*
 - Predict future performance
- **Tracking**
 - *PROJECT TRACKING AND OVERSIGHT*
 - Control current performance
- **Learning**
 - *PROCESS MANAGEMENT*
 - Learn from past performance
- ***Facilitates communication that is:***
 - Objective (fact-based)
 - Repeatable



Estimate Defined

es·ti·mate (es'ti mit), *n.*

an approximate *judgment* or *calculation*, as of the value or amount of something

a prediction that is equally likely to be above or below the actual result (Tom DeMarco)



Brooks' Law

- **Quote:** *Adding people to a late project makes it later.*
- **Interpretation:** *Productivity is inversely proportional to some function of the project's average staffing rate.*
- **Assumptions (based on regression analysis of historical data):**
 - The function is a *power function*.
 - The exponent (beta) represents process entropy and is approximately *0.5*.
 - The constant of proportionality represents *effective technology*.

$$\frac{\textit{Size}}{\textit{Effort}} \propto \left(\frac{\textit{Effort}}{\textit{Time}^2} \right)^{-a}$$

$$\frac{\textit{Size}}{\textit{Effort}} = \textit{Technology} \times \left(\frac{\textit{Effort}}{\textit{Time}^2} \right)^{-0.5}$$



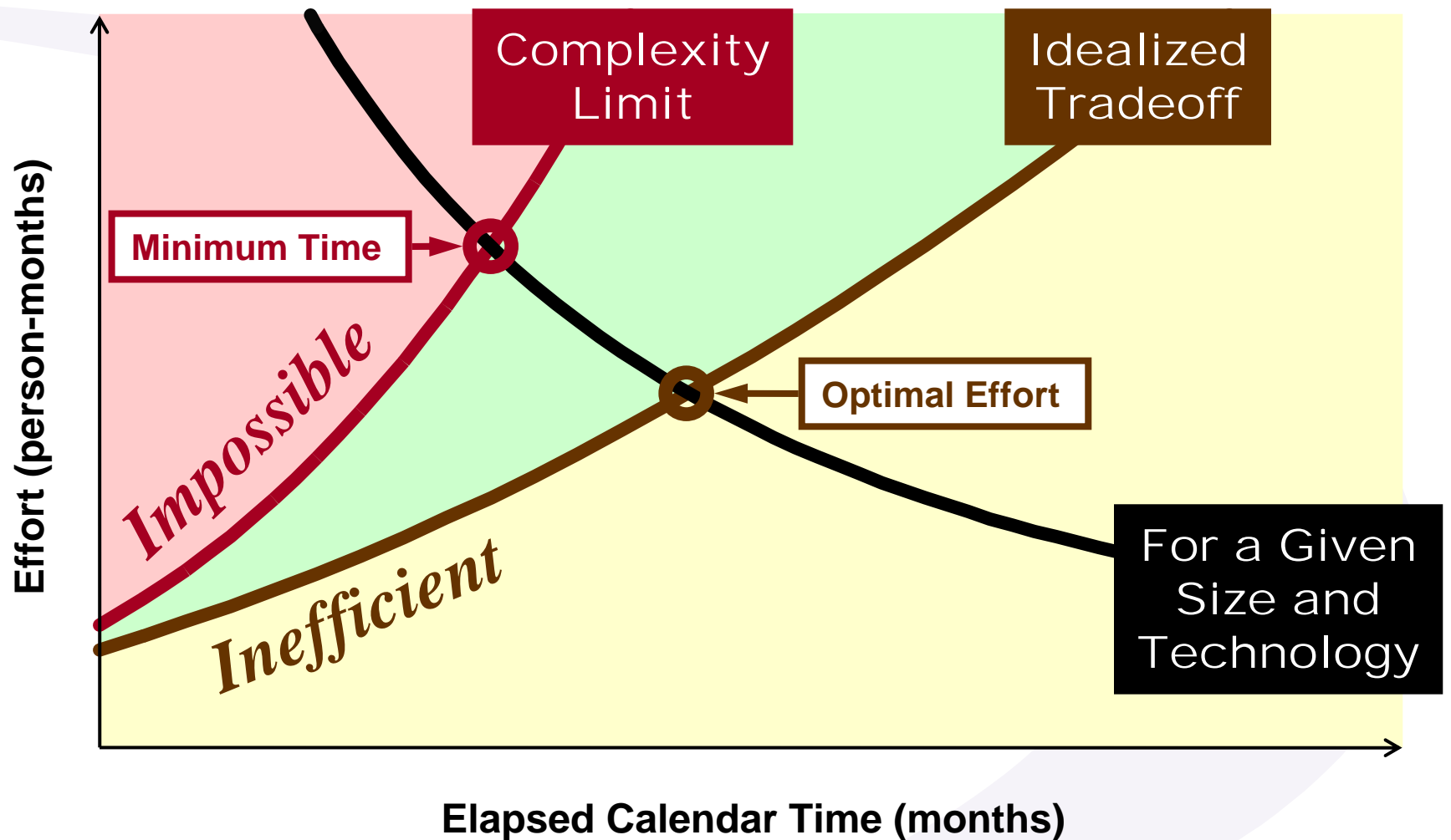
Software Equation

Conceptually Simplified

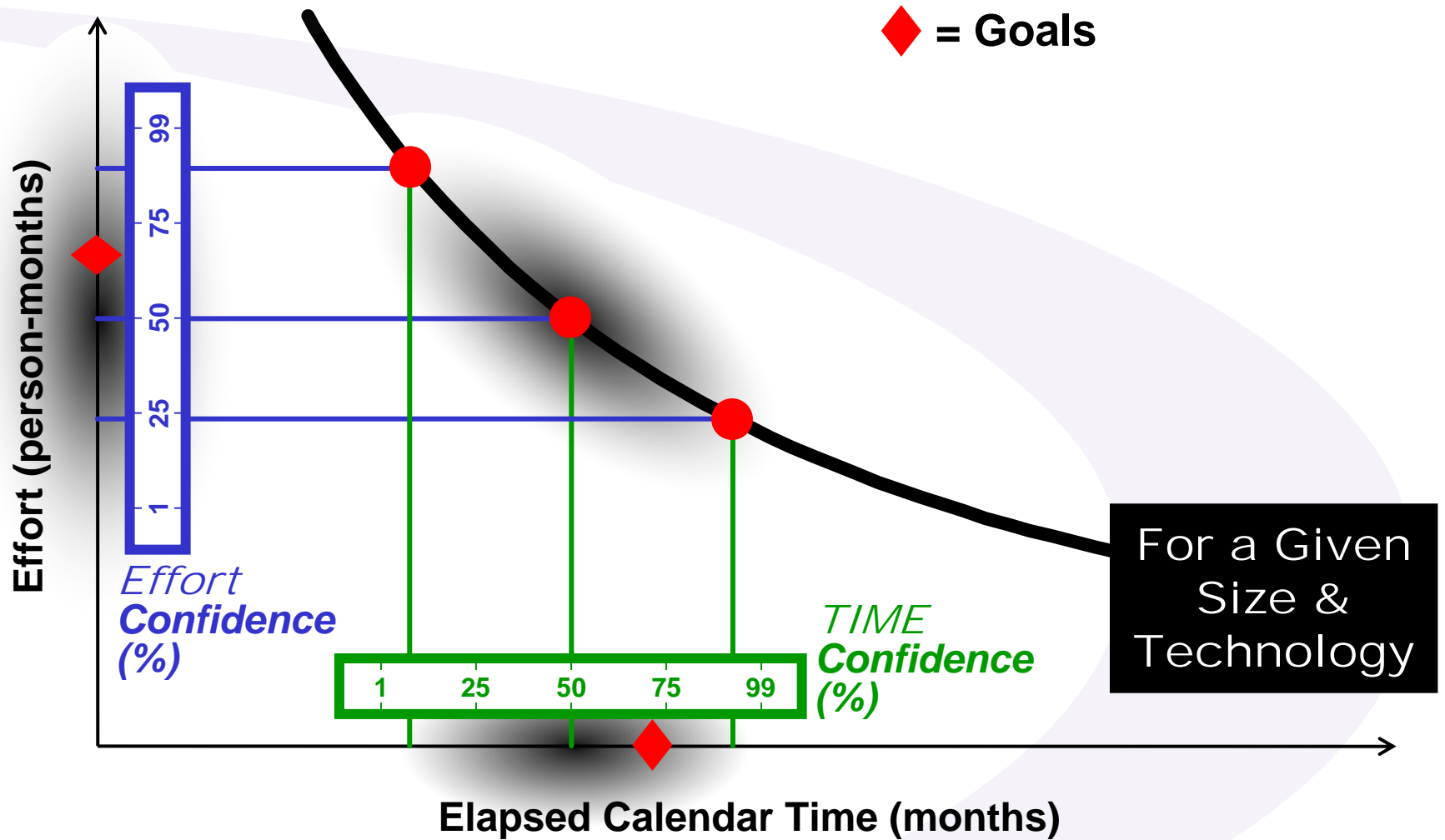
$$\mathit{Effort}^{0.5} \times \mathit{Time} = \frac{\mathit{Size}}{\mathit{Technology}}$$

- The family of project time-effort solutions depends on the software's size and the project's effective technology
- *As the size goes up, the effort and/or time goes up*
- *As the effective technology goes up, the effort and/or time goes down*
- *As the time goes up, the effort goes down*

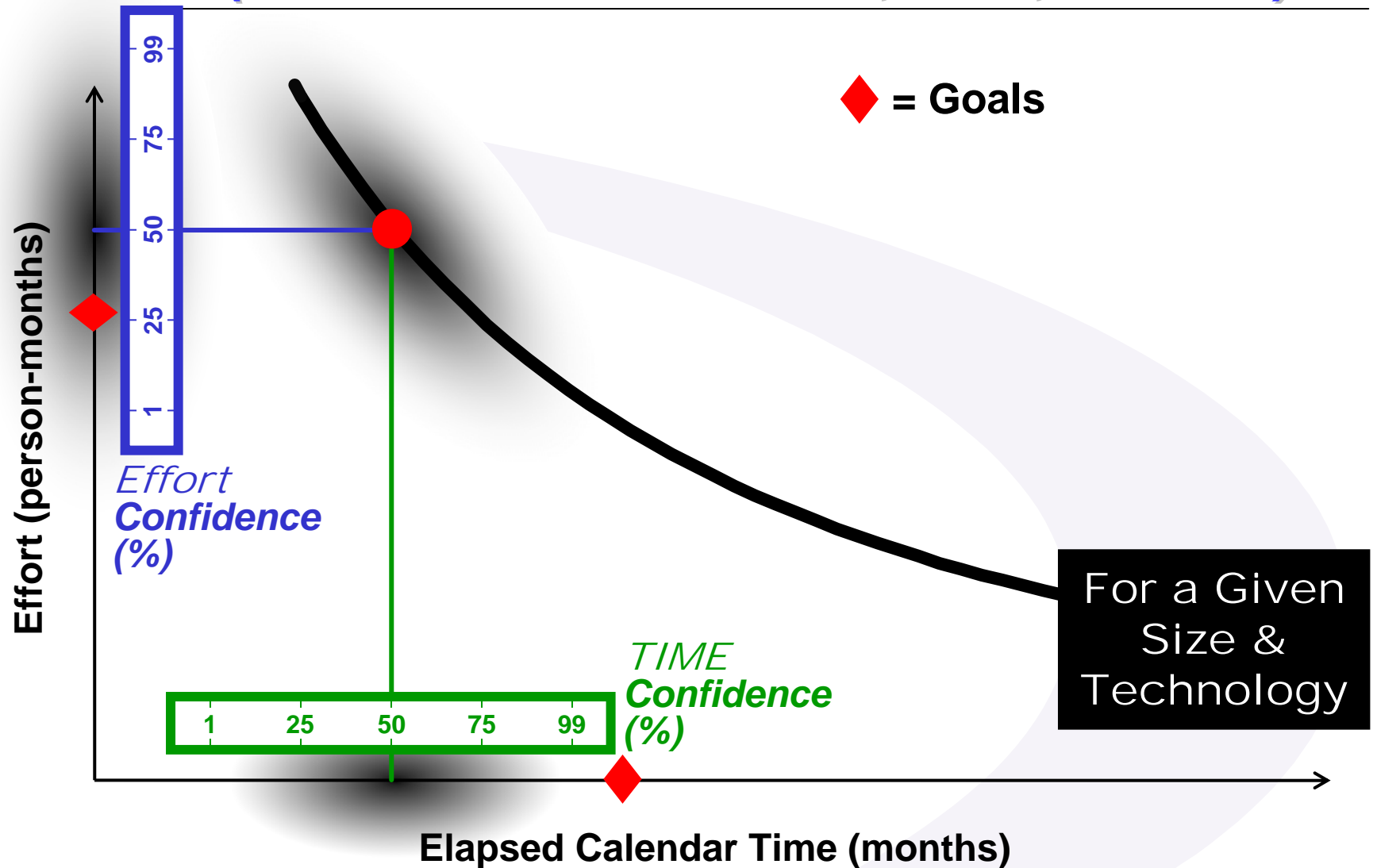
Software Development Dynamics



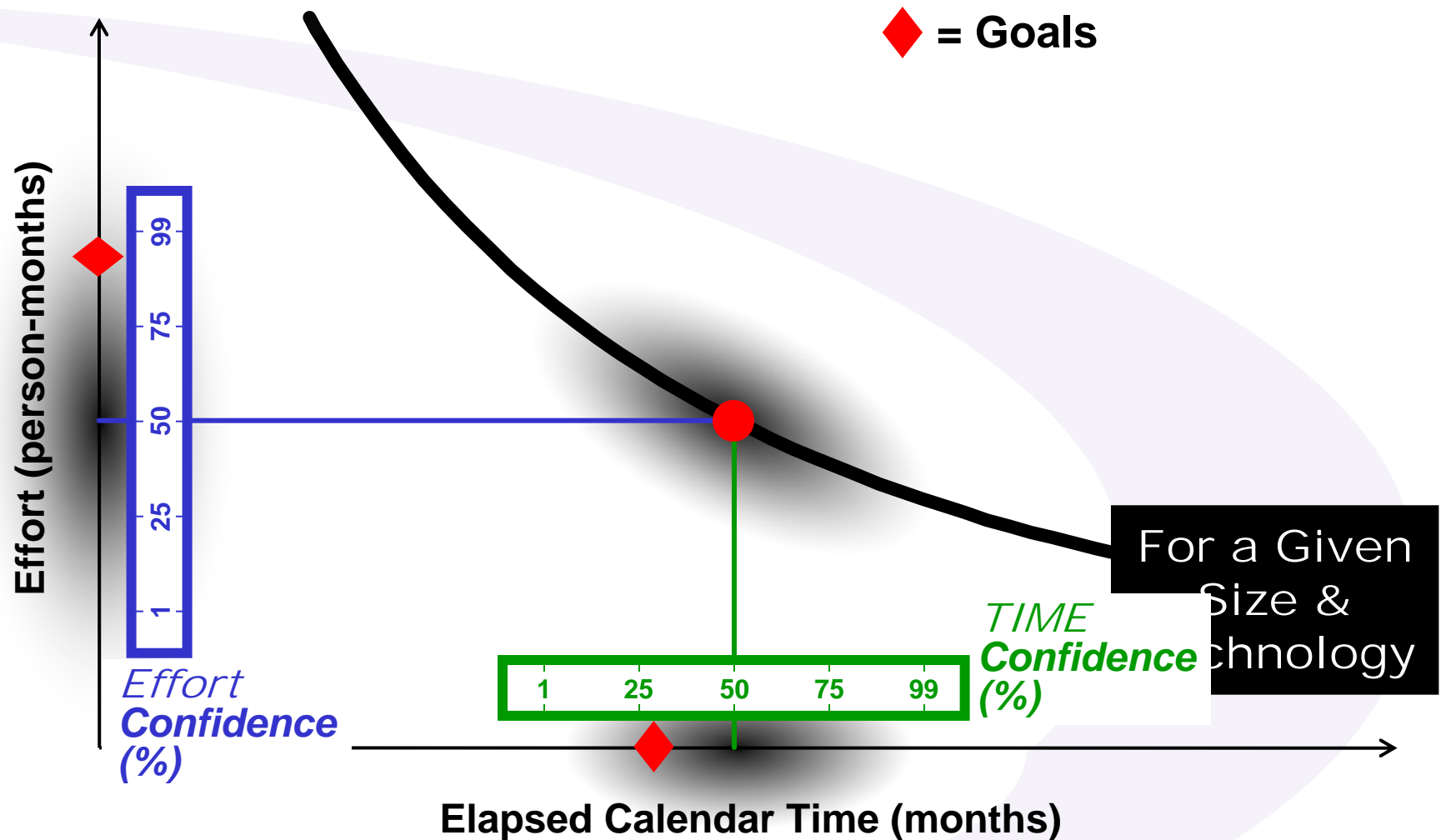
Uncertainty and Confidence



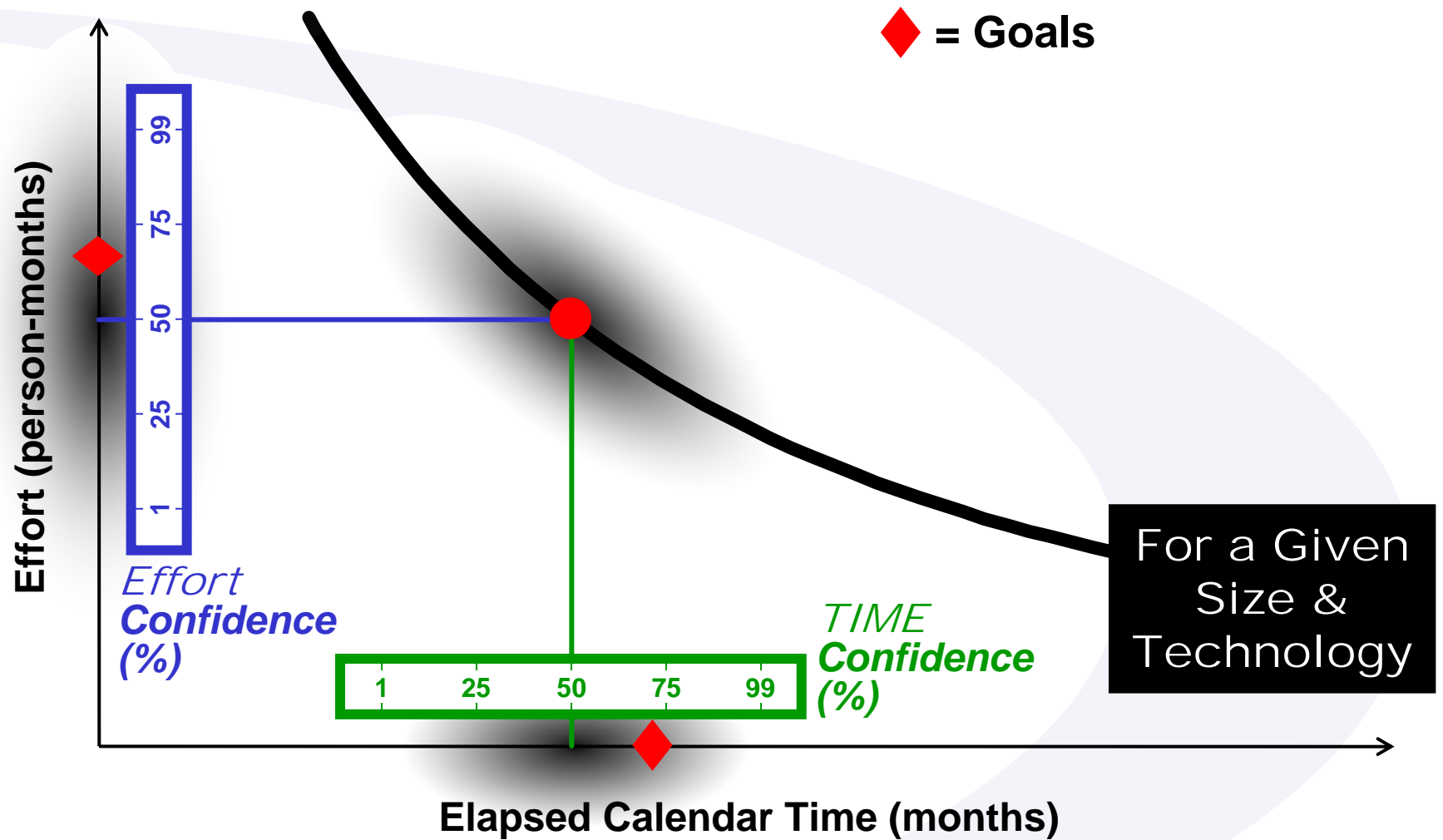
Low Confidence (Risky) Effort (less time – more effort, cost, defects)



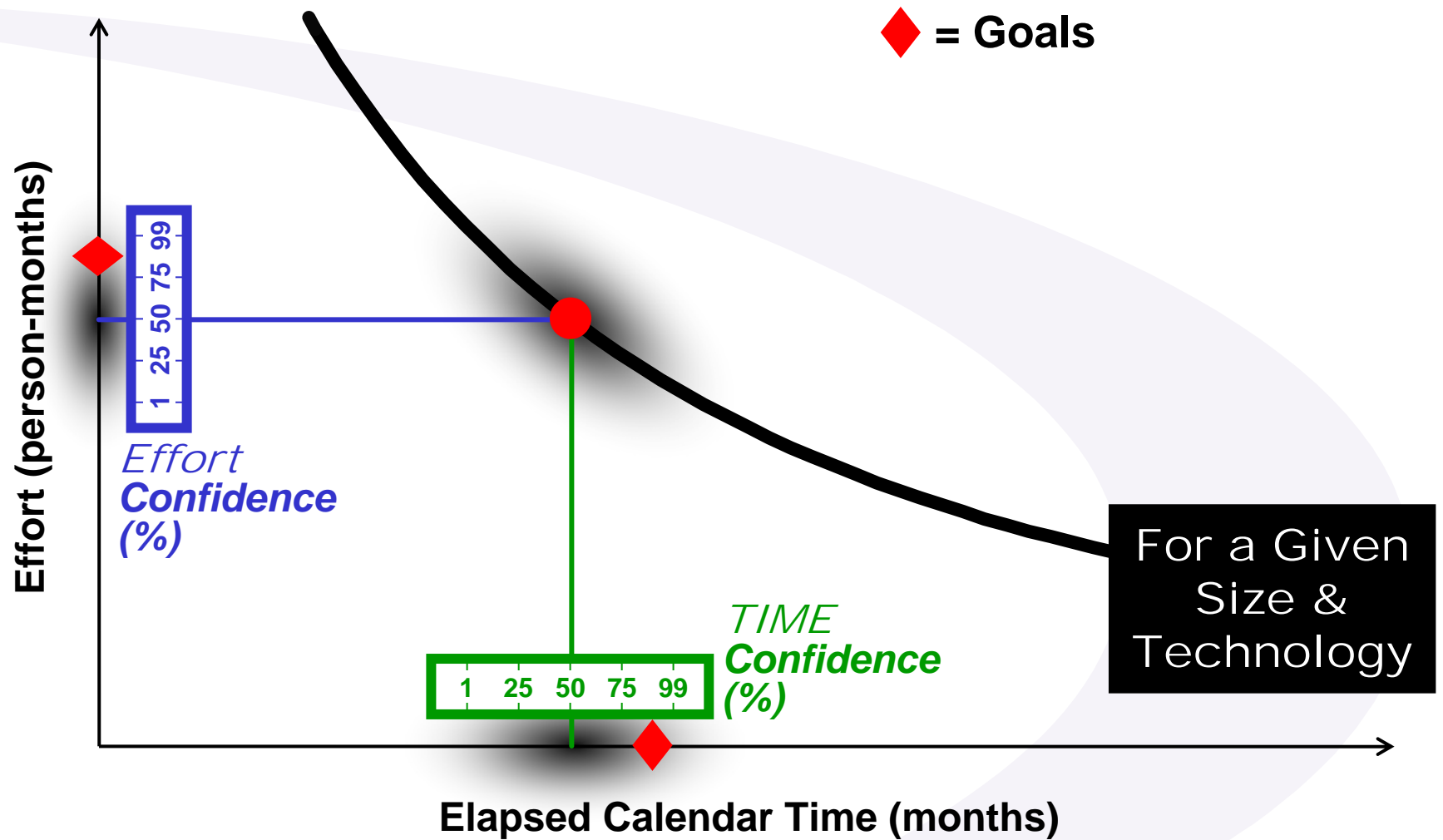
Low Confidence (Risky) Schedule (more time – less effort, cost, defects)



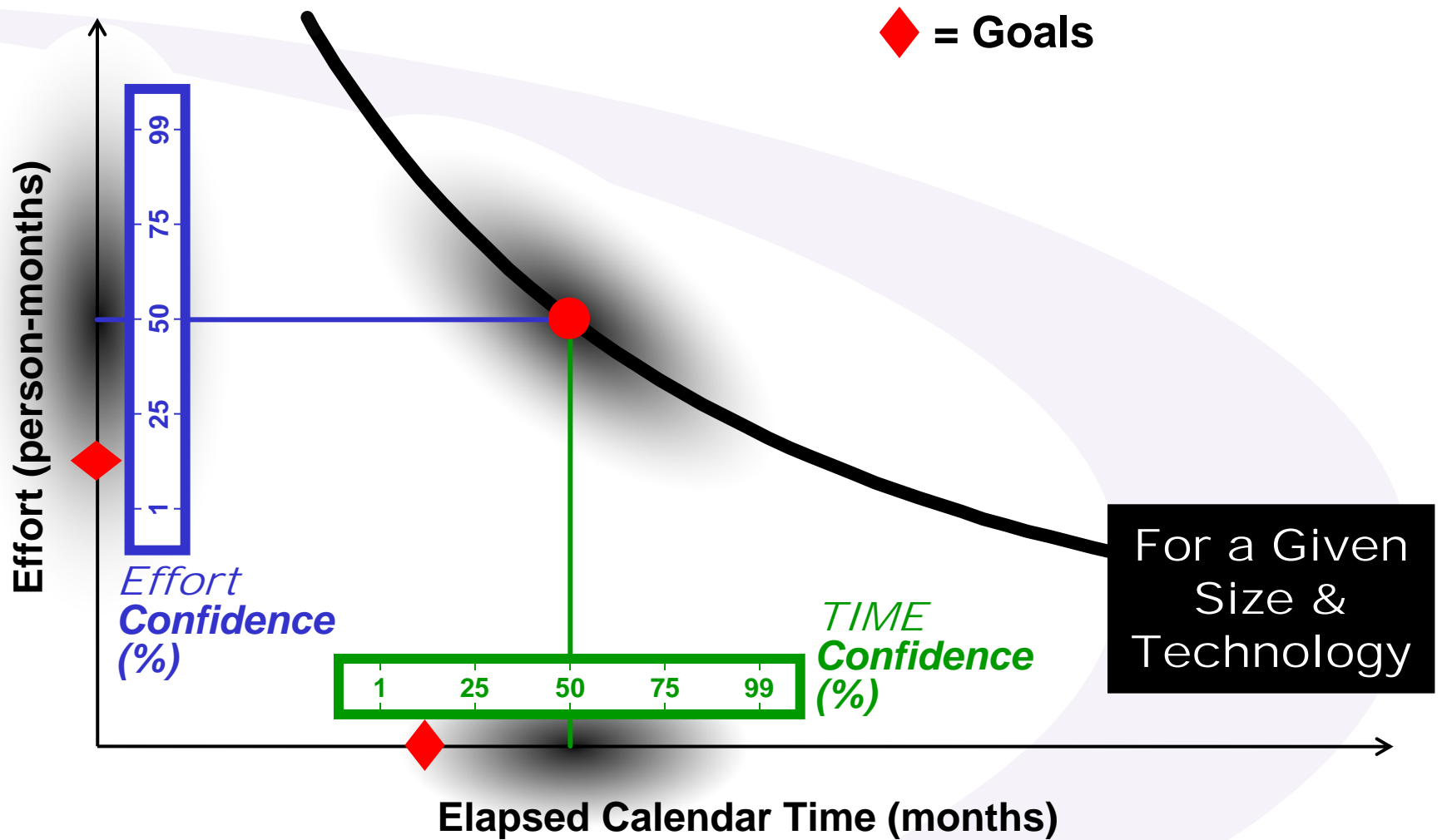
Balanced Risk



Reduced Uncertainty



What About This One?

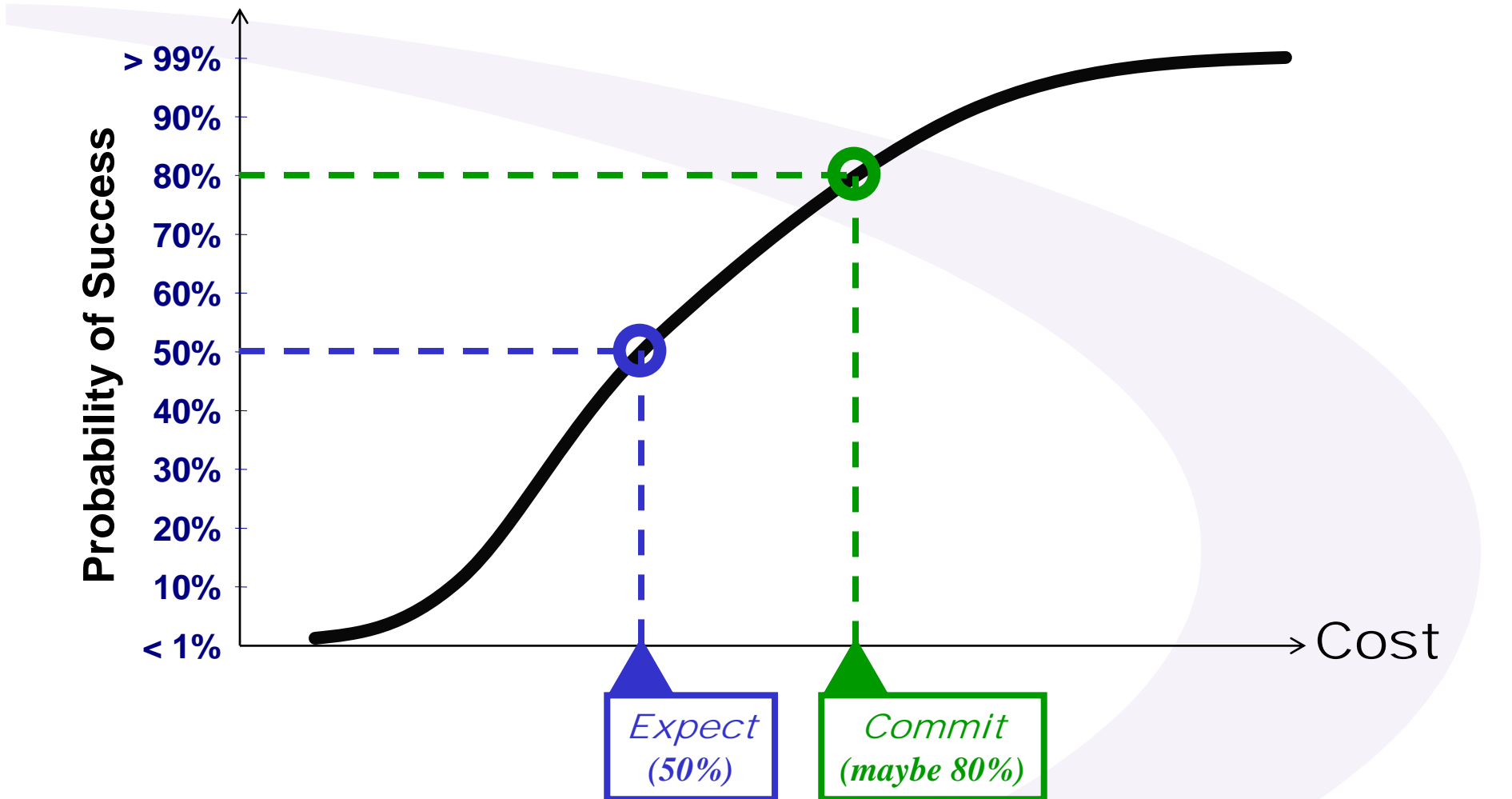


Expressing Uncertainty

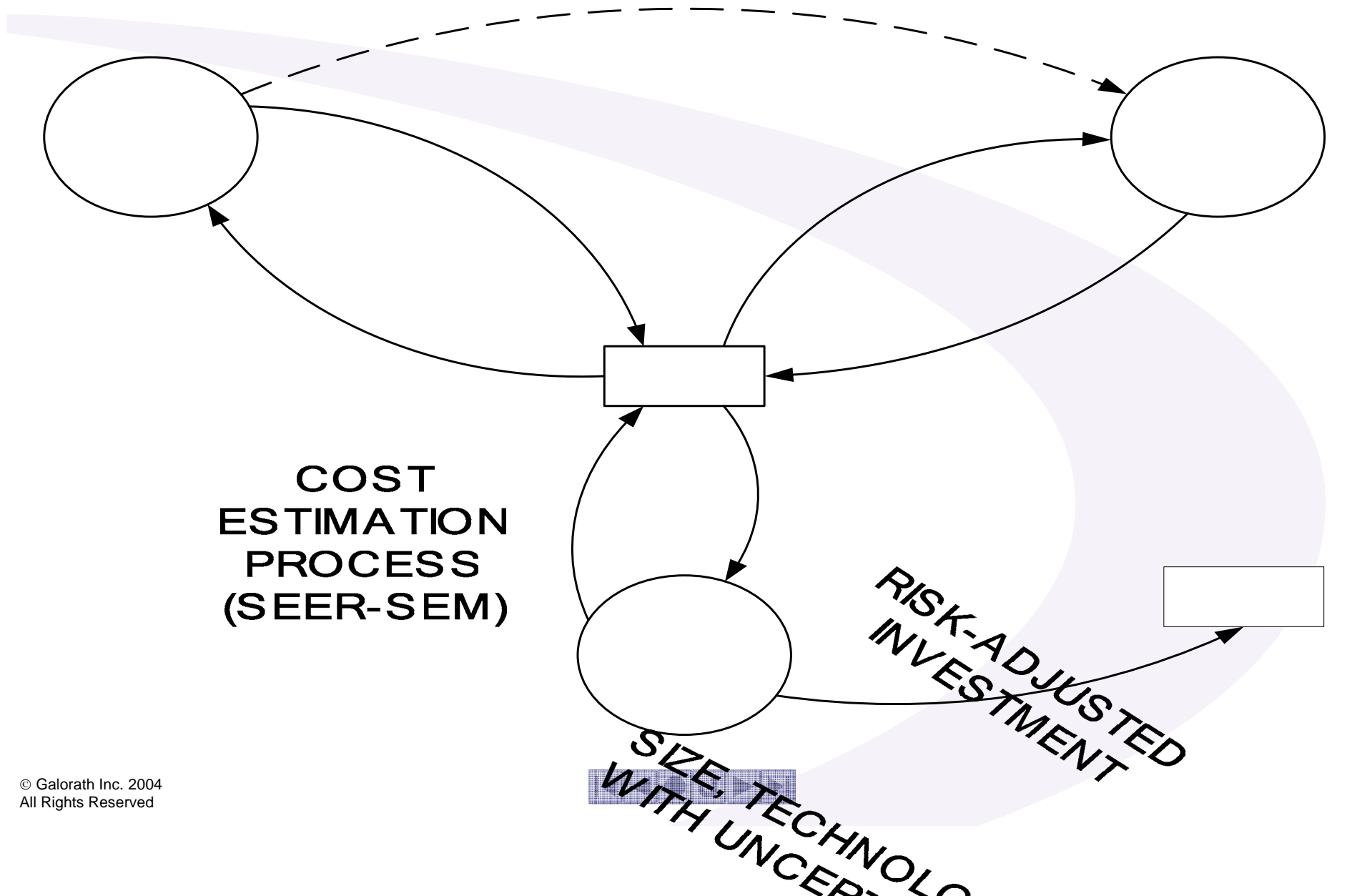
- **Estimates of Size and Technology expressed as single point values don't tell the *whole* story:**
 - How **confident** am I in this value; i.e., what is the probability of not exceeding this value?
 - How **certain** am I in this value; i.e., how wide is the probability distribution?
- **Three-point estimates are better:**
 - *LEAST*: 1% Probability; ***“I can't imagine the result being any smaller than this.”***
 - *LIKELY*: Best Guess; ***“If I were forced to pick one value, this would be it.”***
 - *MOST*: 99% Probability; ***“I can't imagine the result being any larger than this.”***



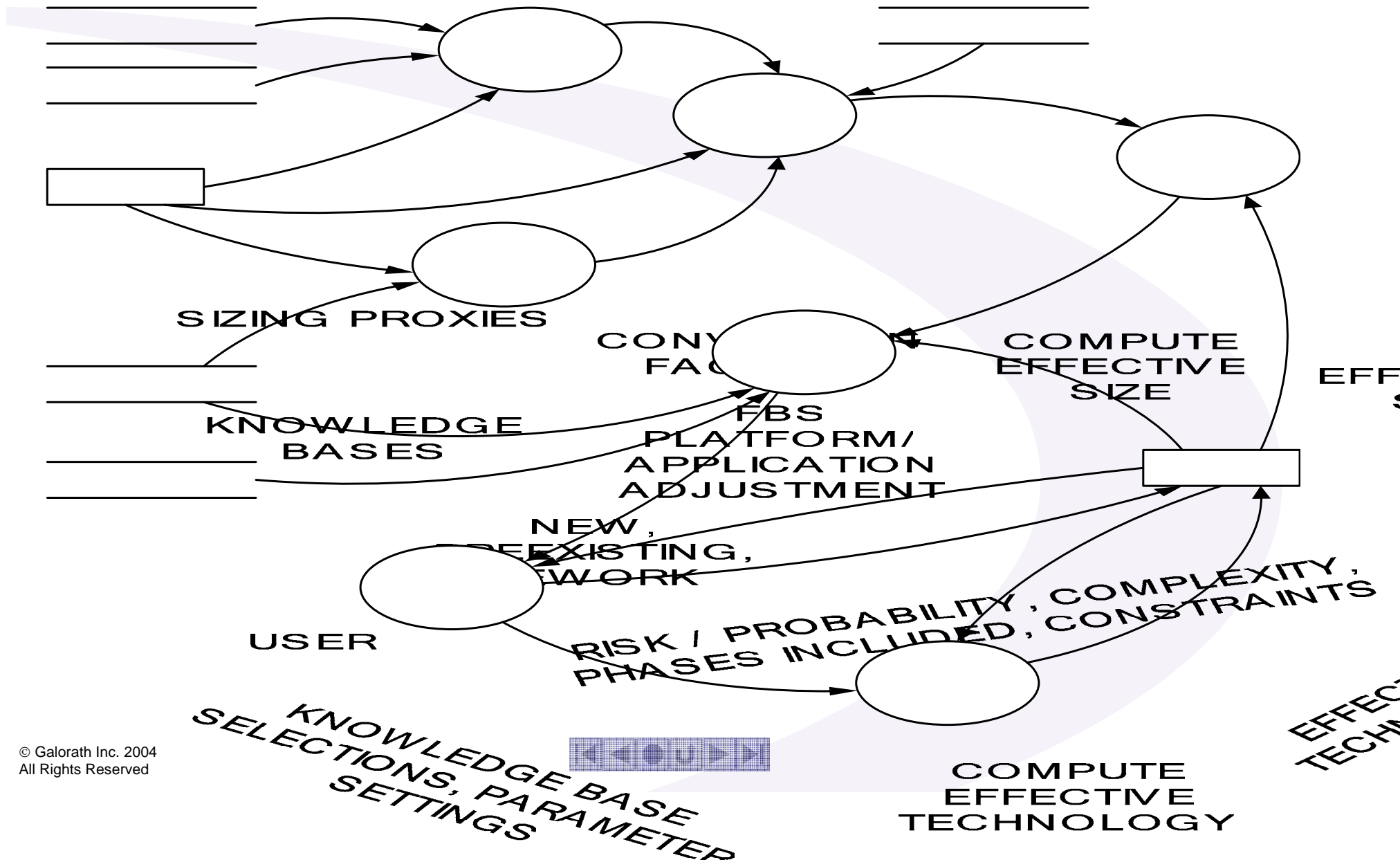
Managing Risk



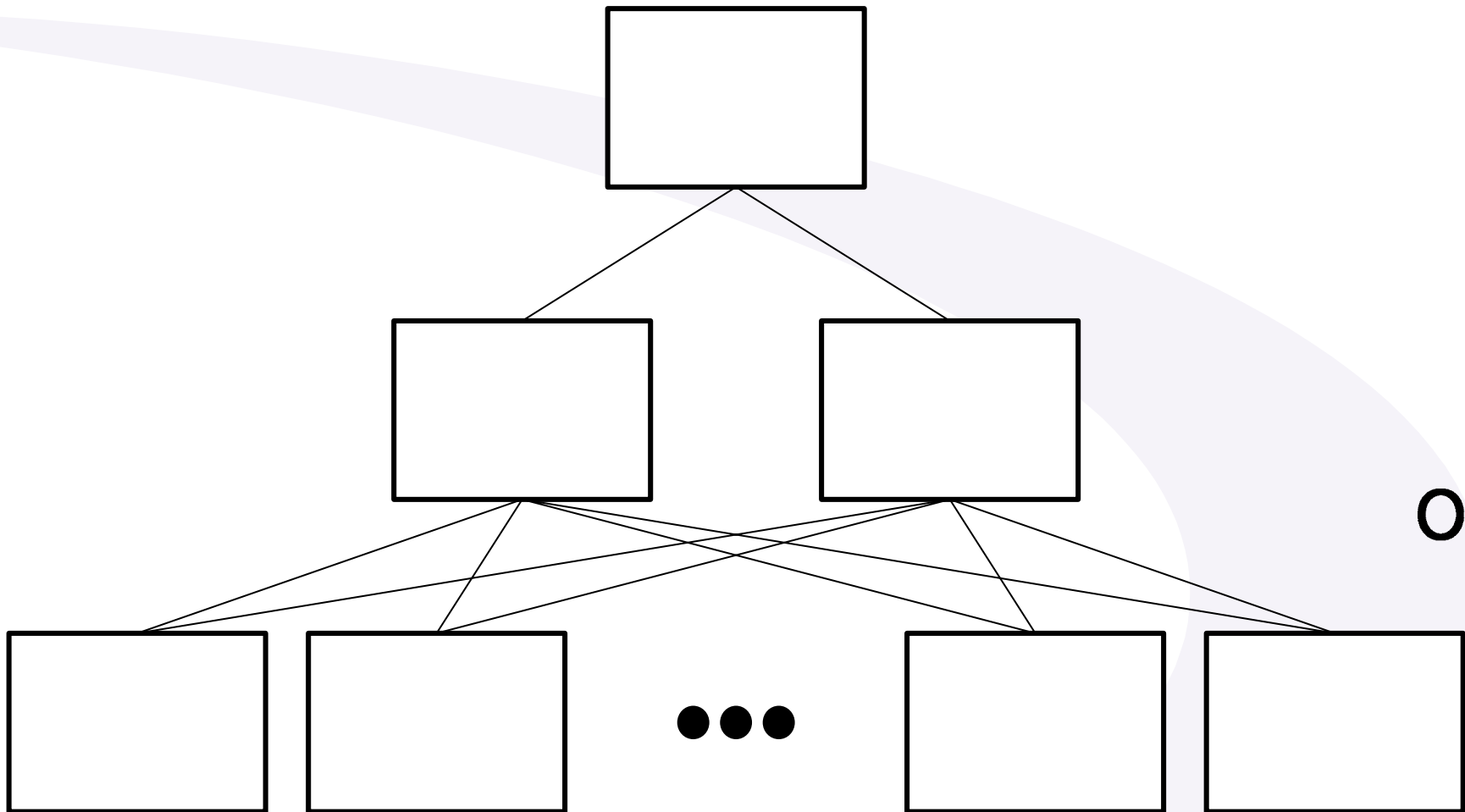
Portfolio Planning Process Data Flow



Structured Estimating Process Data Flow



Example Decision Hierarchy for Return Parameters



AccuScope Comparison Options

- i having *much smaller* impact than j .
- i having *smaller* impact than j .
- i having a *slightly smaller* impact as j .
- i having *equal* impact as j .
- i having *slightly bigger* impact than j .
- i having *bigger* impact than j .
- i having a *much bigger* impact than j .

Analytic Hierarchy Process Relative Importance Ratio Mapping

Show / Edit Comparison Weights X

Labels	Ratio between left and right items			Suffix
Much Bigger	70	:	10	Than
Bigger	50	:	10	Than
Slightly Bigger	30	:	10	Than
Equal	10	:	10	To
Slightly Smaller	10	:	30	Than
Smaller	10	:	50	Than
Much Smaller	10	:	70	Than




Arbitrarily-Selected Relative Baseline Project

SEER-AccuScope – Customer Satisfaction Importance

File Edit View Options Reports Charts Help

Specify Reference and Estimated items using the buttons below, and then make comparisons. Accuscope Wizard

Reference | Estimated

 **Referenced Items**

Name	Relative Importance
Project 1	1000

Current Selection

Add Item
Edit
Remove
Add Reference Item From
Analogy
Repository
Single Comparison
Multiple Comparisons

SEER-AccuScope Items Sized: 10 out of 10 Sizing Origin:




Other Projects Relative to Baseline

SEER-AccuScope – Customer Satisfaction Importance

File Edit View Options Reports Charts Help

Specify Reference and Estimated items using the buttons below, and then make comparisons. Accuscope Wizard

Reference Estimated

 **Estimated Items**

Name	Relative Impact
Project 2	587
Project 3	7190
Project 4	3624
Project 5	7190
Project 6	1809
Project 7	7190
Project 8	3624
Project 9	1809

Add Item

Edit **Remove**

Add Reference Item From

Analogy **Repository**

Current Selection

Single Comparison

Multiple Comparisons

SEER-AccuScope Items Sized: 10 out of 10 Sizing Origin:




Individual Pairwise Comparison


Size By Comparison
Properties · X

Compare


Is **Slightly Bigger** Than



Project 1



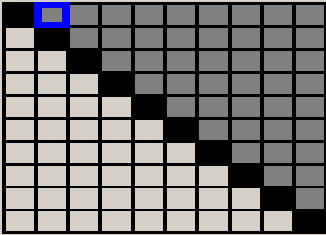
Next comparison



Project 2

All comparisons made

Click on grid to navigate comparisons.



- Comparison made
- Not Sure
- No comparison made
- Automatically calculated

Help

Consistency ...

Hide comparison grid

Done

Cancel



Example Parameter Importance to the Overall Return

Pairwise Comparison Matrix
Return Parameters

		<i>j</i>		<i>Relative Weight</i>	<i>Normalized Weight</i>
		<i>Customer Satisfaction</i>	<i>Productivity Improvement</i>		
<i>i</i>	<i>Customer Satisfaction</i>		Slightly Bigger	1000	0.75
	<i>Productivity Improvement</i>			333	0.25



Example Project Importance to Customer Satisfaction

Pairwise Comparison Matrix
Customer Satisfaction

		<i>j</i>										Relative Weight (AccuScope)	Normalized Weight
		Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Project 4	Project 5	Project 6	Project 7	Project 8	Project 9	Project 10		
<i>i</i>	Project 1		Slightly Bigger	Smaller	Smaller	Smaller	Slightly Smaller	Smaller	Smaller	Slightly Smaller	Equal	1000	0.03
	Project 2			Much Smaller	Smaller	Much Smaller	Smaller	Much Smaller	Smaller	Smaller	Slightly Smaller	587	0.02
	Project 3				Slightly Bigger	Equal	Bigger	Equal	Slightly Bigger	Bigger	Bigger	7190	0.21
	Project 4					Slightly Smaller	Slightly Bigger	Slightly Smaller	Equal	Slightly Bigger	Bigger	3624	0.10
	Project 5						Bigger	Equal	Slightly Bigger	Bigger	Bigger	7190	0.21
	Project 6							Smaller	Slightly Smaller	Equal	Slightly Bigger	1809	0.05
	Project 7								Slightly Bigger	Bigger	Bigger	7190	0.21
	Project 8									Slightly Bigger	Bigger	3624	0.10
	Project 9										Slightly Bigger	1809	0.05
	Project 10											1000	0.03



Example Project Importance to Productivity Improvement

Pairwise Comparison Matrix
Productivity Improvement

		<i>j</i>										Relative Weight (AccuScope)	Normalized Weight
		Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Project 4	Project 5	Project 6	Project 7	Project 8	Project 9	Project 10		
<i>i</i>	Project 1		Slightly Bigger	Equal	Slightly Smaller	Slightly Smaller	Bigger	Slightly Smaller	Bigger	Slightly Bigger	Bigger	1000	0.10
	Project 2			Slightly Smaller	Smaller	Smaller	Bigger	Smaller	Slightly Bigger	Equal	Slightly Bigger	499	0.05
	Project 3				Slightly Smaller	Slightly Smaller	Bigger	Slightly Smaller	Bigger	Slightly Bigger	Bigger	1000	0.10
	Project 4					Equal	Much Bigger	Equal	Bigger	Bigger	Bigger	1984	0.21
	Project 5						Much Bigger	Equal	Bigger	Bigger	Bigger	1984	0.21
	Project 6							Much Smaller	Slightly Smaller	Smaller	Slightly Smaller	162	0.02
	Project 7								Bigger	Bigger	Bigger	1984	0.21
	Project 8									Slightly Smaller	Equal	276	0.03
	Project 9										Slightly Bigger	499	0.05
	Project 10											276	0.03



Risk-Adjusted Relative Return on Investment Calculation

$$RARROI_P = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n R_i W_i}{I_C}$$

- **$RARROI_P$** is the Risk Adjusted Relative Return on Investment for project P .
- **R_i** is the normalized project relative importance for the i^{th} return parameter.
- **W_i** is normalized relative parameter importance (weight) for the i^{th} return parameter.
- **I_C** is normalized relative investment (cost of ownership) with confidence percentage C where C represents the enterprise standard risk tolerance (desired probability of success).

Example Project RARROI Calculations

RARROI Computations Before Sorting

Project Name	Investment		Return				RARROI	Cumulative Investment
	80% Confidence Estimated Cost of Ownership	Relative Weight	Customer Satisfaction		Productivity Improvement			
			Relative Parameter Value	Relative Parameter Weight	Relative Parameter Value	Relative Parameter Weight		
Project 1	\$ 28,500.00	0.01	0.03	0.75	0.10	0.25	3.60	\$ 28,500.00
Project 2	\$ 237,000.00	0.11	0.02	0.75	0.05	0.25	0.23	\$ 265,500.00
Project 3	\$ 304,500.00	0.14	0.21	0.75	0.10	0.25	1.28	\$ 570,000.00
Project 4	\$ 173,500.00	0.08	0.10	0.75	0.21	0.25	1.61	\$ 743,500.00
Project 5	\$ 283,000.00	0.13	0.21	0.75	0.21	0.25	1.57	\$ 1,026,500.00
Project 6	\$ 680,000.00	0.31	0.05	0.75	0.02	0.25	0.14	\$ 1,706,500.00
Project 7	\$ 68,000.00	0.03	0.21	0.75	0.21	0.25	6.55	\$ 1,774,500.00
Project 8	\$ 108,500.00	0.05	0.10	0.75	0.03	0.25	1.70	\$ 1,883,000.00
Project 9	\$ 200,000.00	0.09	0.05	0.75	0.05	0.25	0.56	\$ 2,083,000.00
Project 10	\$ 87,000.00	0.04	0.03	0.75	0.03	0.25	0.71	\$ 2,170,000.00



Example Project Ranking with Budget Cut Line

RARROI Computations

Sorted by Descending RARROI with Budget Cut Line Shown

Project Name	Investment		Return				RARROI	Cumulative Investment
	80% Confidence Estimated Cost of Ownership	Relative Weight	Customer Satisfaction		Productivity Improvement			
			Relative Parameter Value	Relative Parameter Weight	Relative Parameter Value	Relative Parameter Weight		
Project 7	\$ 68,000.00	0.03	0.21	0.75	0.21	0.25	6.55	\$ 68,000.00
Project 1	\$ 28,500.00	0.01	0.03	0.75	0.10	0.25	3.60	\$ 96,500.00
Project 8	\$ 108,500.00	0.05	0.10	0.75	0.03	0.25	1.70	\$ 205,000.00
Project 4	\$ 173,500.00	0.08	0.10	0.75	0.21	0.25	1.61	\$ 378,500.00
Project 5	\$ 283,000.00	0.13	0.21	0.75	0.21	0.25	1.57	\$ 661,500.00
Project 3	\$ 304,500.00	0.14	0.21	0.75	0.10	0.25	1.28	\$ 966,000.00
Project 10	\$ 87,000.00	0.04	0.03	0.75	0.03	0.25	0.71	\$ 1,053,000.00
Project 9	\$ 200,000.00	0.09	0.05	0.75	0.05	0.25	0.56	\$ 1,253,000.00
Project 2	\$ 237,000.00	0.11	0.02	0.75	0.05	0.25	0.23	\$ 1,490,000.00
Project 6	\$ 680,000.00	0.31	0.05	0.75	0.02	0.25	0.14	\$ 2,170,000.00



Summary Revisited

- **Software Project Management \Leftarrow Software Project Planning, Software Project Tracking and Oversight**
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- **Pairwise Comparison Process \Rightarrow Relative Return**
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