

Applying System Dynamics to Scenario Based Software Project Management

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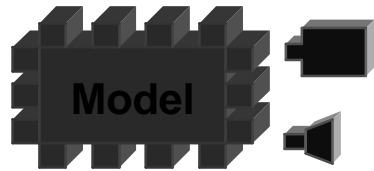
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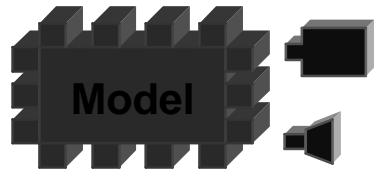
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Motivation

- “.. most software projects use more resources than planned, take more time to be concluded, have less functionality and less quality than expected.” (Pressman, 1992)
- Current management techniques require a project to have:
 - Clear and well defined objectives
 - At least one viable and known solution
 - Previsible schedule and resource needs
 - Well known operational environment
 - Predefined quality metrics

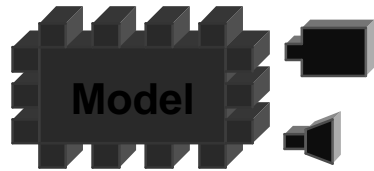


Motivation

- Complex software projects break these basic assumptions:
 - Innovative application domains
 - High requirement volatility
 - Ambiguity
 - Complexity
 - Discontinuity
 - Diseconomy of scale
 - Non linearity



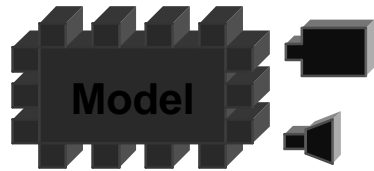
There is a growing demand for new
management techniques !!!



Work Proposal

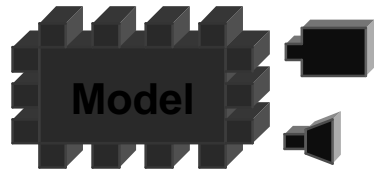
- Scenario based software project management paradigm
 - Project manager defines an expected project behavior
 - The behavior may be affected by unexpected events
 - Project behavior is studied in the light of these events
- Supporting technologies
 - Software risk management
 - Dynamic modeling
 - Continuous time simulation





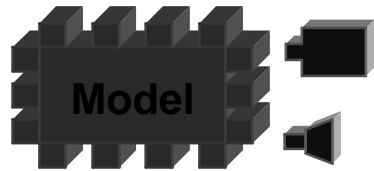
Modeling

- Scenario based management uses two fundamental artifact types
 - A project model: documents known facts about a project
 - Scenario models: document actions that can affect the project
 - Potential events
 - Management theories, policies, and procedures
 - Strategic and tactical actions
- Scenarios models combinations are integrated to a project model to evaluate project behavior sensibility to scenarios



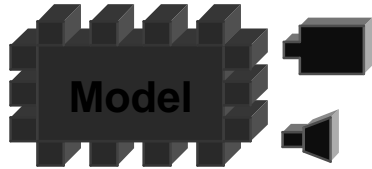
Project Model

- Based on an extended version of Abdel-Hamid and Madnick's system dynamics model and descriptive project models (DPM)
- DPM provides a high level representation for a project
 - A project is described in terms of its activities, artifacts, developer roles and resources
- The high level representation is translated to system dynamics constructors to allow project behavior simulation
 - The project model is a concrete model
 - It can be integrated to scenario models



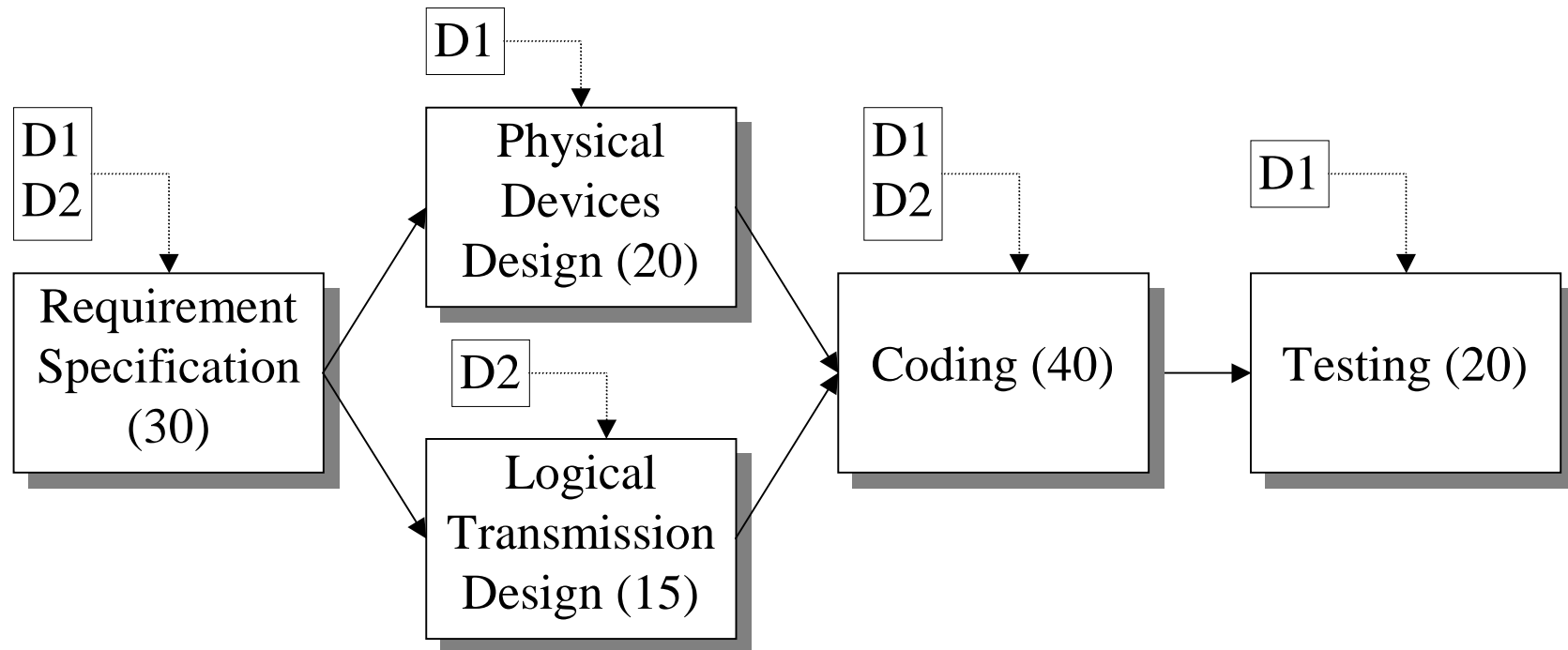
Scenario Models

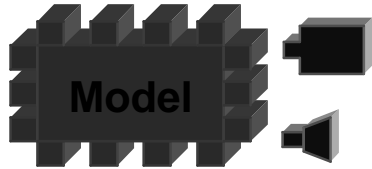
- Represent actions that can affect the expected project behavior
- The expected project behavior is analyzed through project model simulation
- Scenarios are integrated to the project model, allowing the simulation of their impact upon expected project behavior
 - Scenario models are associated to project model elements
 - Project model elements publish their properties
 - Scenario models can manipulate these properties and their instantaneous variation in each simulation iteration



Example - Project Model

- Telecommunications project (five activities, two developers)





Project - Scenario Model

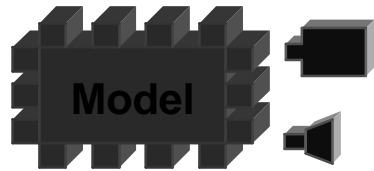
- Communication overhead scenario
 - Associated to project activities (project element)
 - Access activity properties (duration and role count)
 - Affects activity property (duration)

```
TABLE COMMOVH 0, 0.015, 0.06, 0.135, 0.24, 0.375, 0.54;
```

```
RATE (SOURCE, <ACT:Duration>) COMMRATE
```

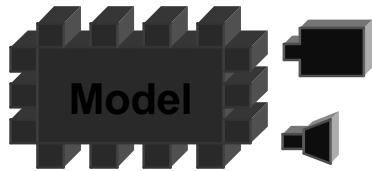
```
VAR<ACT:Duration> *
```

```
LOOKUP (COMMOVH, <ACT:RolesCount>, 0, 30);
```

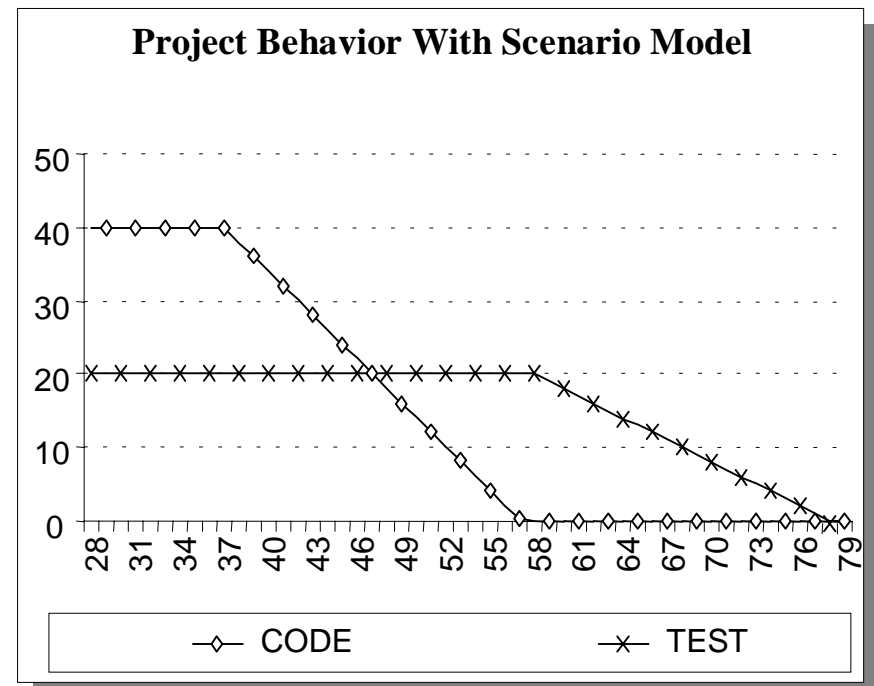
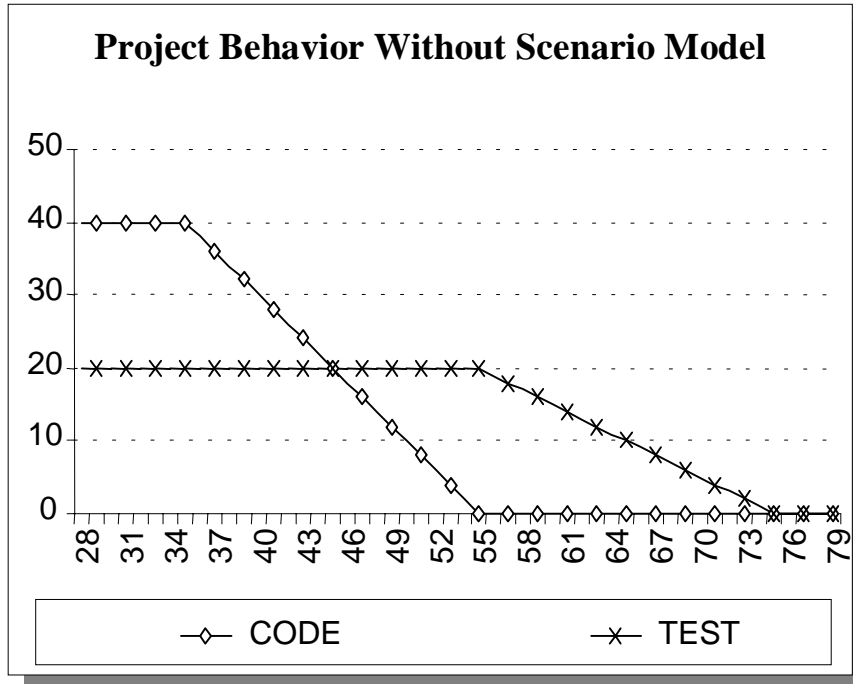


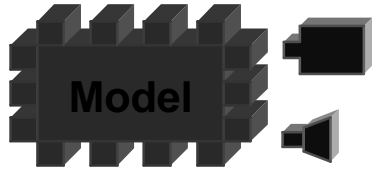
Integration Process

- Manager selects the elements that are affected by the scenario
 - The project manager indicates that the communication overhead scenario affects all activities
- Scenario equations are translated to system dynamics
 - Activity properties are represented by stocks
 - Scenario models can consult and change these stocks
 - Scenarios commands are translated to “pure system dynamics”
- A project-&-scenario model is generated and simulated



Example - Project Behavior





Main Contributions

- A high level project representation that can be translated to system dynamics constructors
- Separating facts from suppositions within a system dynamics software project model
- Defining an integration interface among project model and scenario models