SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT (3)

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Chapter 3 Project Evaluation

Objectives

When you have completed this chapter you will be able to:

- 1. Carry out an evaluation and selection of projects against strategic, technical and economic criteria;根据战略、技术和经济准则来执行评估和项目选择;
- 2. Use a variety of cost-benefit evaluation techniques for choosing among competing project proposals;用多种成本-效益评估技术在竞争的项目建议书中进行选择
- 3. Evaluate the risk involved in a project and select appropriate strategies for minimizing potential costs.评估项目中的风险,选择合适的策略来最小化潜在的成本

内容提要

- ·项目评估的目的和内容
- ・评估内容
 - 策略评估
 - 操作性评估
 - 计划评估
 - 技术评估
 - 风险评估
 - 社会性评估
 - 经济评估
- ・相关文档
 - 可行性报告
 - 项目建议书

项目的起因

- 项目是由于下面一些原因产生的:
 - 市场需要 (新性能汽车)
 - 业务需要(培训中心新课程设计)
 - 客户需要(客户定制产品)
 - 技术进步 (如计算机技术进步)
 - 法规需要 (污染处理)
 - 社会需要 (政府水处理系统)

1.introduction项目评估概述

- ・目的与意义
 - 某国际集团: 在投资新产品时
 - 1400万:全国28个城镇居民消费习惯调查
 - · 700 万:委托28个城镇社会科学院进行全国七大区域总体经济投资环境的分析
- "什么都不做"永远是一个可考虑的方案

何时评估

- 显然项目进行前需要评估,即在步进式项目 策划中的Step 0中
- 项目进行中也要不断进行评估,因为信息越来越多,评估越来越准确
 - 使我们可以"亡羊补牢"

Principle of project evaluation 项目评估的原则

- 投入与产出相匹配的原则
- 面向需求的原则
- 资金时间价值原则
- 公正性原则
- 科学性原则
- 客观性原则

项目评估与可行性区别

- 承担两项工作的主体不同:一般需要由不同的机构分担
- 视角和着重点不同:可行性研究注重从企业角度 评价项目,项目评估注重于项目的宏观效益
- 为项目决策服务的任务和目的不同
 - 可行性研究为复杂的技术经济性论证工作,需规划多种方案
 - 项目评估一般借助于可行性研究的成果进行系统的审查 和核实
- 可行性研究与项目评估在项目决策过程中的时序和地位也有差别:可行性研究是项目评估的前提,项目评估为决策提供直接的、最终的依据

项目评估的内容

- · 策略评估strategic evaluation
- ・操作性评估
- ·计划评估
- ・技术评估
- ・风险评估
- 社会可行性 (法律,合同,政治.....)
- ・经济性评估

2策略评估的内容

- 目标:提出的系统对组织目标具有怎样的贡献?例如它是 否能够增加市场份额?
- IS计划:提出的系统如何与IS计划相适应?它将替换或者与那些系统接口?它与将来开发的系统有何交互关系?
- 组织结构:新系统对目前的部门和组织结构有何影响?例如一个新的订单处理系统是否与目前的销售与库存控制的功能相重叠?
- MIS:系统将在组织的何层次上提供何种信息?它将以何种 方式对现存管理信息系统进行补充和提高?
- 人员:系统将以何种方式影响人力水平何现存雇员的技术? 它对组织整个人员开发策略有何影响?
- 情形:系统将使客户对组织的态度有何变化?是否采用一个自动化的系统将与提供友好的服务相冲突?

Programme mgmt. 项目群管理

- 项目群管理 (Programme management)
 - "项目群是一组协调管理的项目,通过将项目组成项目群, 将获得比单个管理项目更大的效益。"——D. C. Ferns
- · 有效的项目群管理需要有一个项目群目标,项目必须根据项目群目标来选择
- 在大的组织中,将可能有项目群管理的机构,例如项目群主任(programme director)或者项目群主管(programme executive)
- 即使没有专门的组织来管理项目群,项目的选择也需要根据组织的整个业务目标来评价

portfolio mgmt.组合管理

• 组合管理

- 选定的项目将成为项目组合(portfolio)的一部分, 而项目的选择应该考虑在项目组合(如对资源产生竞争)和总体项目组合(如专门化和多样化)上 对其它项目的影响.

3操作可行性

- 确定:
 - 系统是否能够真正解决问题
 - 是否系统一旦安装后,有足够的人力资源来运 行系统
- 用户对新系统具有抵触情绪可能使操作不可行

4 计划评估

- 估计项目完成所需的时间
- 评估项目的时间是否足够

5 技术评估

- ・技术的成熟程度
 - 实验室技术
 - 经过中试的技术
 - 已经工业化应用的技术
- 市场需求
 - 显在
 - 潜在: 转化为显在的条件
 - 竞争态势:与竞争技术相比,所采用技术的优势及缺陷。
- ・技术转换成本
- 支撑体系与条件: 原料、销售网络、用户体系、政策
- ・技术发展趋势及所采用技术的发展前景

技术方案选择

• 要考虑的制约条件

- 需求制约: 现存的需求结构及需求结构可能的变化
- 资源制约: 资金、人力资源、自然资源、其它要素
- 环境制约: 经济技术环境、社会文化环境、自然环境

・选择原则

- 经济性原则: 以最小的投入取得最好的效果
- 发展原 则: 发展的前景及适应发展的能力
- 兼容性原则:与原有经济、技术、环境、社会的兼容性性
- 相关效果原则: 相关的经济、技术、环境、社会效果

・选择视角

- 技术先进性
- 技术适用性

5风险分析

- 风险识别
- 风险评估
 - 风险识别
 - 风险分析
 - 风险优先级

6 社会可行性

- 是否满足所有项目的利益
- 是否满足满足法律或合同的要求
 - 如环境法规

7经济分析

- 开发所需要的成本和系统运行所需要的成本与得到的效益的比较
 - 识别和评估项目进行中所需要的所有成本和效 益
 - 这些估计必须反映的是新系统本身带来的成本和效益,例如订单处理系统本身它的效益并不是全部的销售额,而是对销售额的增长有贡献
 - 将成本和效益用常用单位来表达

如何估计经济性

- "估计"是一项非常重要的技巧
- 自底向上估计
 - 将任务分解成部件
 - 估计每一个片断
 - 将这些片断加起来
- 自顶向下估计
 - 从管理者对成本额度的期望开始
 - 确定在成本约束下能够交付的产品
 - 提供管理者多种选择

成本

- 成本分为
 - 开发成本
 - 安装成本
 - 运行成本

■ 采购成本

- 咨询成本
- 设备购买或租用成本
- 设备安装成本
- 场所准备和修改
- 资金成本
- 管理成本

- 启动成本

- 操作系统软件
- 安装通信设备
- 启动人员
- 招聘员工的费用
- 对其它部门的影响
- 启动活动本身的管理

- 与项目有关的成本
 - 应用软件
 - 为了适应本地系统需求而进行的软件修改
 - 内部开发所需的人员成本和管理成本
 - 使用系统所需的训练
 - 数据采集和分析
 - 文件准备
 - 管理开发

- 运行成本
 - 系统维护成本 (hardware, software and facilities)
 - 场地和设备的租用
 - 资产贬值
 - 职员的管理

- 一次性成本
 - 系统启动
 - 系统开发
 - 新的硬件、软件
 - 用户培训
 - 场所准备
 - 数据、系统转换

■ 重复成本

- 应用软件的维护
- 数据存储费用的递增
- 通信成本的递增
- 新的软件和硬件租金
- 供应商和其它花费

经济分析

- 效益
 - 直接效益
 - 可见的间接效益
 - 不可见的效益

可见效益

- 成本下降和避免
- 减少错误
- 柔性增加
- 执行活动的速度增加
- 改善计划和控制
- 开拓新市场和增加销售机会

不可见效益

- 竞争的必要性
- 更及时的信息
- 改善的组织计划organizational planning
- 增加组织柔性organizational flexibility
- 提升组织学习和理解organizational learning and understanding
- 获取新的、更好的、更多的信息
- 可以调查更多的方案 alternatives
- 通过改进的工作过程从而改善雇员的士气

练习

· Brightmouth学院考虑替换原来的工资系统,代之以第三方运行的,通过定制商品化软件的系统,列出成本效益,并对每一项解释如何度量

答案

- 开发成本:
 - 软件购买——软件价格再加上选择和购买成本
 - 项目小组雇佣成本
- 安装成本
 - 训练成本:包括训练费用和由于训练占用时间 导致的损失
 - 职员招收费用
 - 计算机硬件和其它设备
 - 食宿费用
 - 系统支持费用 (如购买磁盘等)

答案

- 运行成本
 - 运行人员
 - 文具费用
 - 维护和备用费用
 - 空调, 电力等费用
- 直接效益:
 - 节省原来支付给本地政府的钱
 - 后支付——通过在月份中晚期支付钱增加了利息收入

答案

- 间接效益:提高了准确性——假定目前系统的问题不会在下一系统中出现
- 不可见的效益: 改善的管理信息——改善了 决策

经济性评估

- 是否任何一个项目利益大于成本就可以去实施呢?
- 未必,因为
 - 可能有更好的项目
 - 可能你的资金不够
- 所以它只是一个待选项目

现金流预测cash flow forecasting

现金流预测 收益 income 时间time 花费 expenditure

典型的产品生命周期现金流typical product life-cycle cash flow

现金流预测

Table 3.2 Four project cash flow projections – figures are end of year totals (£)

Year	Project I	Project 2	Project 3	Project 4
0	-100,000	-1,000,000	-100,000	-120,000
1	10,000	200,000	30,000	30,000
2	10,000	200,000	30,000	30,000
3	10,000	200,000	30,000	30,000
4	20,000	200,000	30,000	30,000
5	100,000	300,000	30,000	75,000
Net profit	50,000	100,000	50,000	75,000

- 成本效益分析技术
 - 在考虑成本效益时,必须考虑时间因素和投资规模问题
 - 将上表项目排序

- · <u>净利润 (Net Profit):</u>项目的净利润是在项目生命周期内总的收入与总的成本的差。
 - 没有考虑时间因素
- 回收期 (Payback Period): 将初始投资 收回的期限
 - 简单,对小的估计错误不敏感
 - 忽略了整个项目的盈利空间
- 请将项目按回收期限排序

项目按回收期限排序

- Project 1: 5
- Project 2: 5
- Project 3: 4
- Project 4: 4
- 如果我们的预测是以月或季度(quarter)为单位的,那么项目3显然时间更短

- 投资回报率(Return on investment,ROI):也被 称为回报率(accounting rate of return)(ARR)
 - ROI= (average annual profit平均年利润 /total investment总投资) ×100%
 - 例如项目1:
 - 净收益: 50,000
 - ROI=10,000/100,000*100=10%
- 缺点:
 - 没有考虑时间因素
 - 该回报率易与银行利率混淆
- ·请计算其余三个项目的投资回报率

项目的投资回报率

• Project 1: 10%

• Project 2: 2%

• Project 3: 10%

• Project 4: 12.5%

- 净现值(Net Present Value)
 - 考虑了时间因素
 - 对将来的收益打一个折扣,称贴现率(discount rate)
 - "拿在手里的钱才是真正的钱"
 - 如果假定年贴现率为10%,那么明年的100元等于现在手中的91元,后年的100元等于现在的83元
 - 现值 = t年的值/(1+r)t

例子

10 15 20

Table 3.3	Table o	of NPV disco	ount factors]	
			Discoun	t rate (%)		
Year	5	6	8	10	12	15
1	0.9524	0.9434	0.9259	0.9091	0.8929	0.8696
2	0.9070	0.8900	0.8573	0.8264	0.7972	0.7561
3	0.8638	0.8396	0.7938	0.7513	0.7118	0.6575
4	0.8227	0.7921	0.7350	0.6830	0.6355	0.5718
5	0.7835	0.7473	0.6806	0.6209	0.5674	0.4972
6	0.7462	0.7050	0.6302	0.5645	0.5066	0.4323

请计算其 它项目的 净现值

cash

Table 3.2 Four project cash flow projections – figures are end of year totals (£)

			9 0	
Year	Project I	Project 2	Project 3	Project 4
0	-100,000	-1,000,000	-100,000	-120,000
1	10,000	200,000	30,000	30,000
- 2	10,000	200,000	30,000	30,000
3	10,000	200,000	30,000	30,000
4	20,000	200,000	30,000	30,000
5	100,000	300,000	30,000	75,000
Net profit	50,000	100,000	50,000	75,000

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• 项目 2: -179.770

• 项目 3: 13.721

• 项目 4: 21.662

·NPV的问题

- 贴现率难以给定

Year		Cash flow values (£))
tear	Project A	Project B	Project C
0	-8,000	-8,000	-10,000
1	4,000	1,000	2,000
2	4,000	2,000	2,000
3	2,000	4,000	6,000
4	1,000	3,000	2,000
5	500	9,000	2,000
6	500	-6,000	2,000
Net Profit	£ 4,000	£ 5,000	£ 6,000
NPV @ 8%	£ 2,111	£ 2,365	£ 2,421
NPV @ 10%	£ 1,720	£ 1,818	£ 1,716
NPV @ 12%	£ 1,356	£ 1,308	£ 1,070

- 难以与现行的利率比较,同时,软件具有更高的风险,如何反映也是一个问题

- · 为了提供一个可以与现有比率进行比较的方法,可以采用*内部回报率*的方法 (internal rate of return的方法)
- · 内部回报率就是使NPV为0的贴现率

- IRR的计算方法: 两点法
- 设定一系列折扣率,计算净现值,然后画 出若干点,然后画直线,与横坐标相交的 位置就是内部回报率

The IRR may be estimated by plotting a series of guesses:

For a particular project, a discount rate of 8% gives a positive NPV of £7,898; a discount rate of 12% gives a negative NPV of — £5,829. The IRR is therefore somewhere between these two values. Plotting the two values on a chart and joining the points with a straight line suggests that the IRR is about 10.25%. The true IRR (calculated with a spreadsheet) is 10.167%.

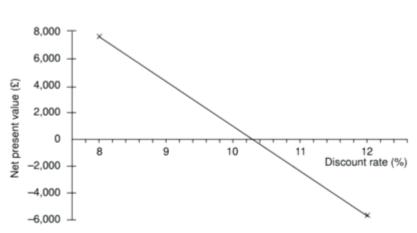


Figure 3.3 Estimating the internal rate of return for project 1.

综合评估

- 我们的目的是最后确定是否实施该项目
- 因此我们要将这些评估加以综合考虑
- 如何综合考虑?

ididate Systems Matrix	Candidate Systems N		10.13.01
Characteristics	Candidate 1	Candidate 2	Candida
Portion of System Computerized	OF The STATE OF TH	Marie Contract	197 Personal
	COTS package	NO. OF THE OWNER, WHEN	Control of Manager
Brief description of portion of	COTS package Platinum Plus	10 h. 10 h.	5 M L TO
system that would be computerized in this candidate.	from Entertainment	404 19	
in this candidate.	Solutions, Inc.	A COLOR	7
Benefits	Solutions, inc.	ALASKA STORY	TOTAL STATE
Brief description of business benefits	Solution can be	1927 (A) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	W009-153027
that would be realized for this	implemented	1	92 6 V
candidate	quickly.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	BALLY I
The sale was the sale was the sale was the sale of the	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	CALLET OF STATE	26
Servers and Workstations			
Description of the servers and	PIV, MS Windows	MODEON LANG.	100
workstations needed to support this	2000 class servers	Maria - Carl	121 15
candidate.	and workstations	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	and the
LINE STATE STATE OF STATE STATE STATE OF STATE STATE OF STATE STAT	S THE LETTER THE WAS THE	STATE OF THE STATE	5 175 43
Software Tools Needed			
Software tools needed to design and	MS Visual C++	3.05	
build the candidate solution (e.g.,	MS Access for	CINC SAL	-
DBMS, operating systems,	customization	Pr In	503 - 157
languages)	of package for	V. 7 - 256	30 6 V
#2000 75 MEN	report writing.	A STATE OF THE	
Application Software			
Description of software to be built,	Package solution		21154
purchased, accessed or some combination of the above.	PRODUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	Part of the last o	The same
combination of the above.	The state of the s	The Park I was to be a	-
Method of Data Processing		200000000000000000000000000000000000000	and the second
On-line, batch, deferred batch, real-time	Client-server	0.000 Miles 200 miles 200	# TO ST TO S
	120 80 100 100	90 AN 151	17 7 90
Output Devices and Implications			
Output devices that would be used (e.g.,	HP4MV dept	100	All of Gen
network, preprinted forms, etc.) as well	laser printers	31 /3 18	1000
as output considerations (timing constraints)		Andrew Cong	
Marie Branch Marie Branch	THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TH	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	122
Input Devices and Implications			
Description of input methods to be used	keyboard & mouse	A CONTRACT	THE PARTY OF THE P
(e.g., keyboard, mouse, etc.), special	The state of the s	Della Series	194
input requirements (new or revised forms),	and the second	Br	
input considerations (timing of actual inputs)	S It was a second	and the	
the sign of the si	CONTRACTOR SECTION	1 10 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	
Storage Devices and Implications	140 001 55146	4.4.00	
Description of what data would be stored,	MS SQL DBMS	F 12	- Mary
what data would be accessed from existing	with 100G arrayed	The state of the s	and the
stores, what storage media would be used,	capability	1	3
how much storage capacity needed, how that data would be organized.	The state of the s	1000000	

Control Color Colo		Feasibility Analysis	HOLDER CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF	10.13.01
Feasibility Criteria	Weight	Candidate 1	Candidate 2	Candidate 3
		北京大学学习	2 15 15 75 75	
Operational Feasibility	30%			
Functionality: To what degree does the		Only supports	Fully supports	Same as
candidate solution benefit the organization?		Members Services	required	Candidate
Political: How well will the solution be		requirements and	functionality	#2
received by users? Management?		current business	Carlot Control	The second
[1] 《《《张传节》([1] [1] [1] 《《张传节》([1]		processes would	在水色下 (1777)	了。1 在 X 在 1 1 1
THE STATE OF THE S		have to be modified	TO THE STATE OF TH	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
The state of the s		Score: 60	Score: 100	Score: 100
Technical Feasibility	30%			
Technology: Assessment of maturity,		Current release of	Current technical	The state of
availability, ability to acquire, and		Platinum Plus is	staff only has	TO THE DE
desirability of computer technology needed		1.0; only on market	Powerbuilder	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
to support the candidate.		6 weeks	experience.	CONTRACTOR NO.
Expertise: Assessment of the technical		The state of the s	Staff thinks Access	THE SECOND
expertise needed to develop, operate,		E 2145 115 11	app is simple.	- B. 2445 /1
and maintain the candidate system		Score: 50	Score: 95	Score: 60
Economic Feasibility	30%		Linkows stells in a	
Cost to Develop		\$350,000	\$418,040	\$400,000
Payback period (discounted)		4.5 years	3.5 years	3.3 year
Net Present Value		\$210,000	\$306,748	\$325,500
Detailed Calculations		See attachment A	See Attachment A	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
0 0 0 4 4 6 0 0 0 0 4 4		Score: 60	Score: 85	Score: 90
Schedule Feasibility	10%	The same of the sa	and the same of th	The second second
Assessment of how long the solution will		Less than 3 months	9-12 months	9 months
take to design and implement.		2000 triair o montrio	o (2 mona)	
take to doorgif and implement.		Score: 95	Score: 80	Score: 85
Land Carlotte Land Carlotte		60.5	92	83.5

可行性分析报告

• 可行性分析报告的格式



项目建议书

- 起源: 组织内部认识到需要利用信息技术
 - 改进目前的业务运行
 - 改进目前的信息系统
 - 开发新的产品
- 目的:
 - 使管理层能够作出项目决策

决策方法: 头脑风暴法

- 头脑风暴法是目前流行的决策方法
- 但是,很多书给出了太复杂的细节和各种流程
- 原理: 召集一组人,让他们不加评价和批评地提出尽可能多的想法,随后才对它们进行评估,筛选出比较合理的想法。
- 注意点: 无论人们说出什么想法, 都不会 收到批评

决策方法: 决策矩阵

	权重	ADO	DAO	RDO	DB 商业库
效率	5				
编程方便	2				
未来验证	3				
能够访问存储程序	E,				
简便的客户安装	2				
数据库独立性	4				



	权重	ADO	DAO	RDO	DB 商业库
效率	5	3	2	1	10
编程方便	2	0	5	5	6
未来验证	3	7	8	8	4
能够访问存储程序	E	是	是	否	是
简便的客户安装	2	10	0	10	10
数据库独立性	8	9	8	8	0
		128	108	否	94

Risk identification and ranking

A project risk matrix

Table 3.7 A fragment of a basic project risk matrix

Risk	Importance	Likelihood
Software never completed or delivered	Н	_
Project cancelled after design stage	Н	_
Software delivered late	M	M
Development budget exceeded ≤ 20%	L	M
Development budget exceeded > 20%	M	L
Maintenance costs higher than estimated	L	L
Response time targets not met	L	Н

Exercise 3.7

BuyRight, a software house, is considering developing a payroll application for use in academic institutions and is currently engaged in a cost-benefit analysis. Study of the market has shown that, if they can target it efficiently and no competing products become available, they will obtain a high level of sales generating an annual income of £800,000. They estimate that there is a 1 in 10 chance of this happening. However, a competitor might launch a competing application before their own launch date and then sales might generate only £100,000 per year. They estimate that there is a 30% chance of this happening. The most likely outcome, they believe, is somewhere in between these two extremes they will gain a market lead by launching before any competing product becomes available and achieve an annual income of £650,000. BuyRight have therefore calculated their expected sales income as in Table 3.8.

Total development costs are estimated at £750,000 and sales are expected to be maintained at a reasonably constant level for at least four years. Annual costs of marketing and product maintenance are estimated at £200,000, irrespective of the market share gained. Would you advise them to go ahead with the project?

Cost-benefit analysis

Table 3.8 Bu	yRight's income forecasts		
Sales	Annual sales income (£)	Probability	Expected Value (£)
buies	i	p	$i \times p$
High	800,000	0.1	80,000
Medium	650,000	0.6	390,000
Low	100,000	0.3	30,000
Expected Income			500,000

考虑不同情形的平均影响,不考虑组织对风险损害结果的影响。

Risk profile analysis(风险剖面分析)

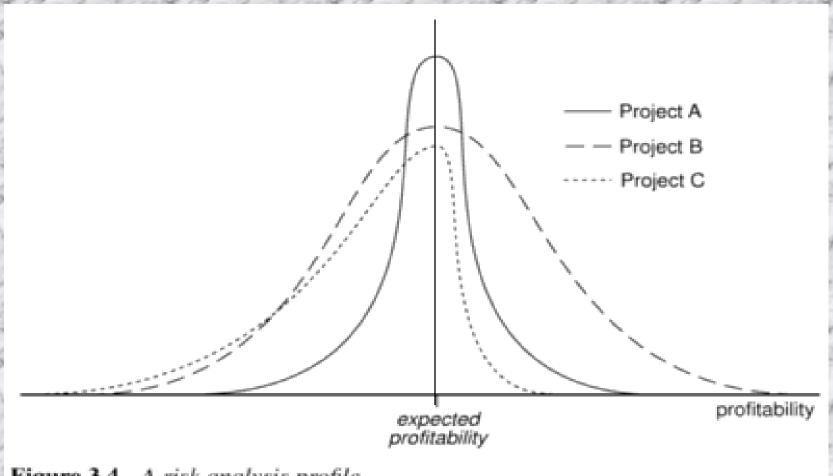
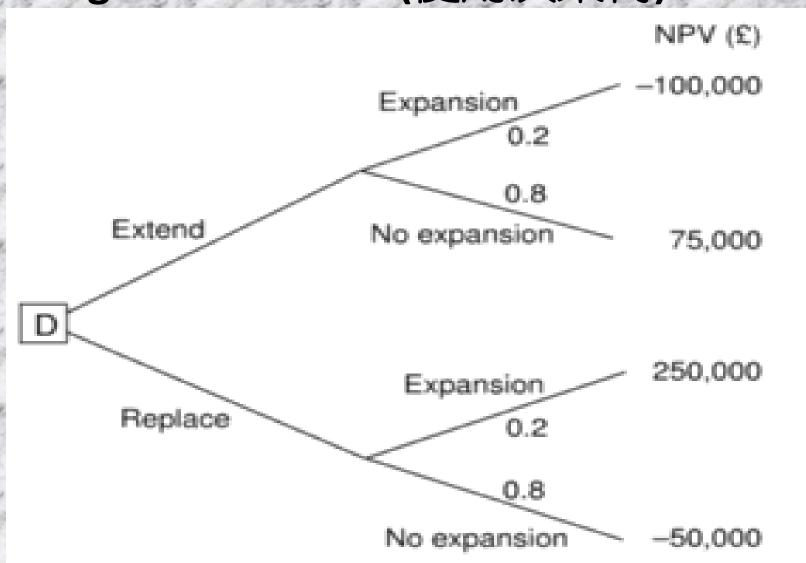


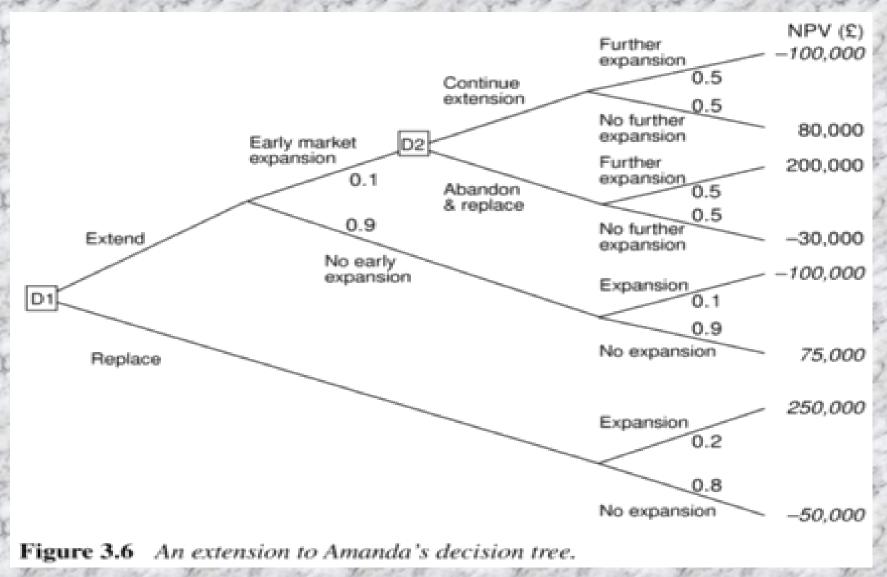
Figure 3.4 A risk analysis profile.

偏差 (方差) 越小, 稳定性越好

Using decision trees(使用决策树)



一个扩展的决策树



3.8 Conclusion

- Some of the key points in this chapter are: projects must be evaluated on strategic, technical and economic grounds;
- economic assessment involves the identification of all costs and income over the lifetime of the system, including is development and operation and checking that the total value of benefits exceeds total expenditure
- money received in the future is worth less than the same amount of money in hand now, which may be invested to earn interest;
- the uncertainty surrounding estimates of future returns lowers their real value measured now;
- discounted cash flow techniques may be used to evaluate the present value of future cash flows taking account of interest rates and uncertainty;
- Cost-benefit analysis technique and decision trees provide tools for evaluating expected outcomes and choosing between alternative strategies.