

SLIDES: <http://bit.ly/ForecastingDoes>

# Forecasting Using Data

Troy Magennis

@t\_magennis or troy.Magennis@focusedobjective.com

## **Using Historical Data for Demand, Capacity and Project Planning**

How to forecast capacity or delivery dates using a team's historical data.  
Probabilistic forecasting allows planning to take into account uncertainty and  
things that might happen (risks) and help communicate those plans

# Passions...



- Helping people SEE and USE their data without FEAR
- Helping people BALANCE predictability and value

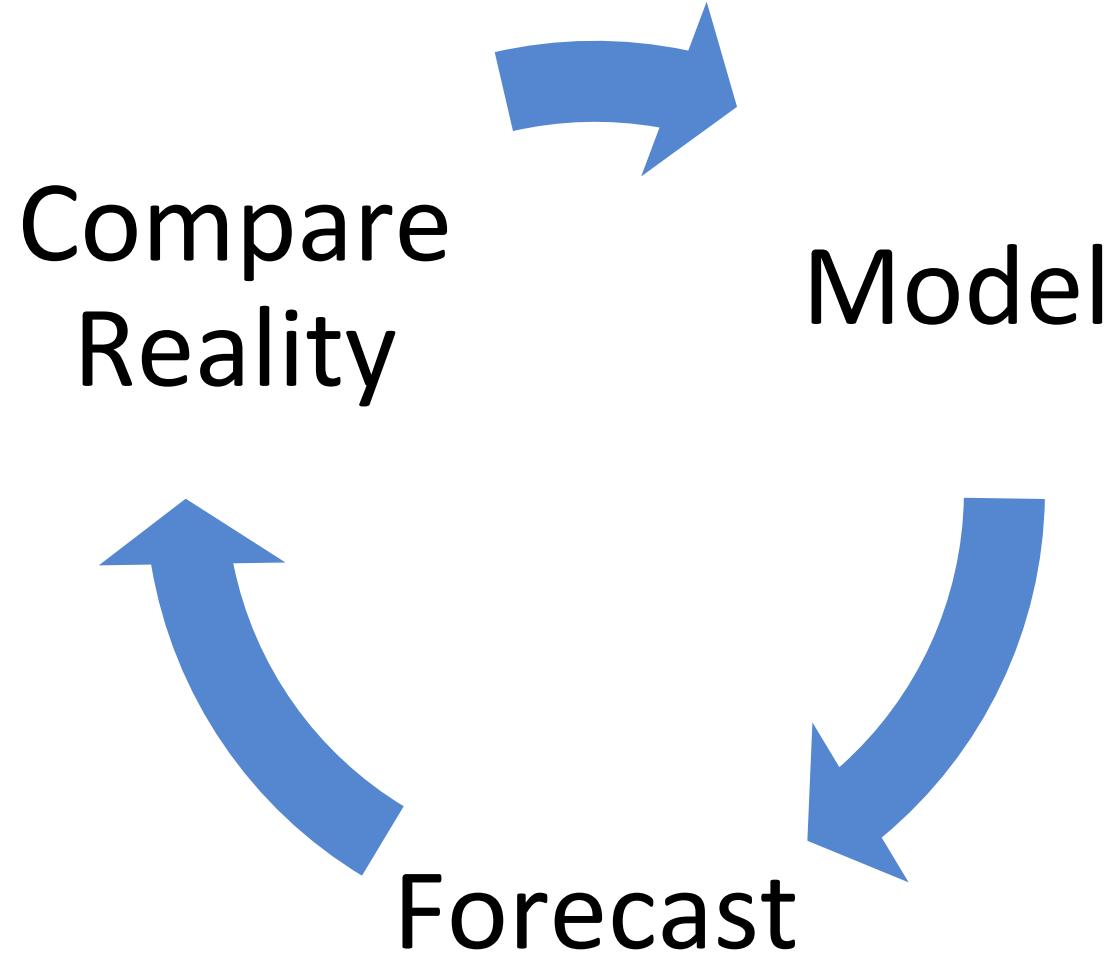
SLIDES: <http://bit.ly/ForecastingDoes>

- The spreadsheets mentioned
  - <http://bit.ly/DemandForecasting>
  - <http://bit.ly/ThroughputForecast>
  - <http://bit.ly/MultipleFeatureForecast>
- Contact me
  - Twitter: @t\_magennis
  - Email: [troy.magennis@FocusedObjective.com](mailto:troy.magennis@FocusedObjective.com)



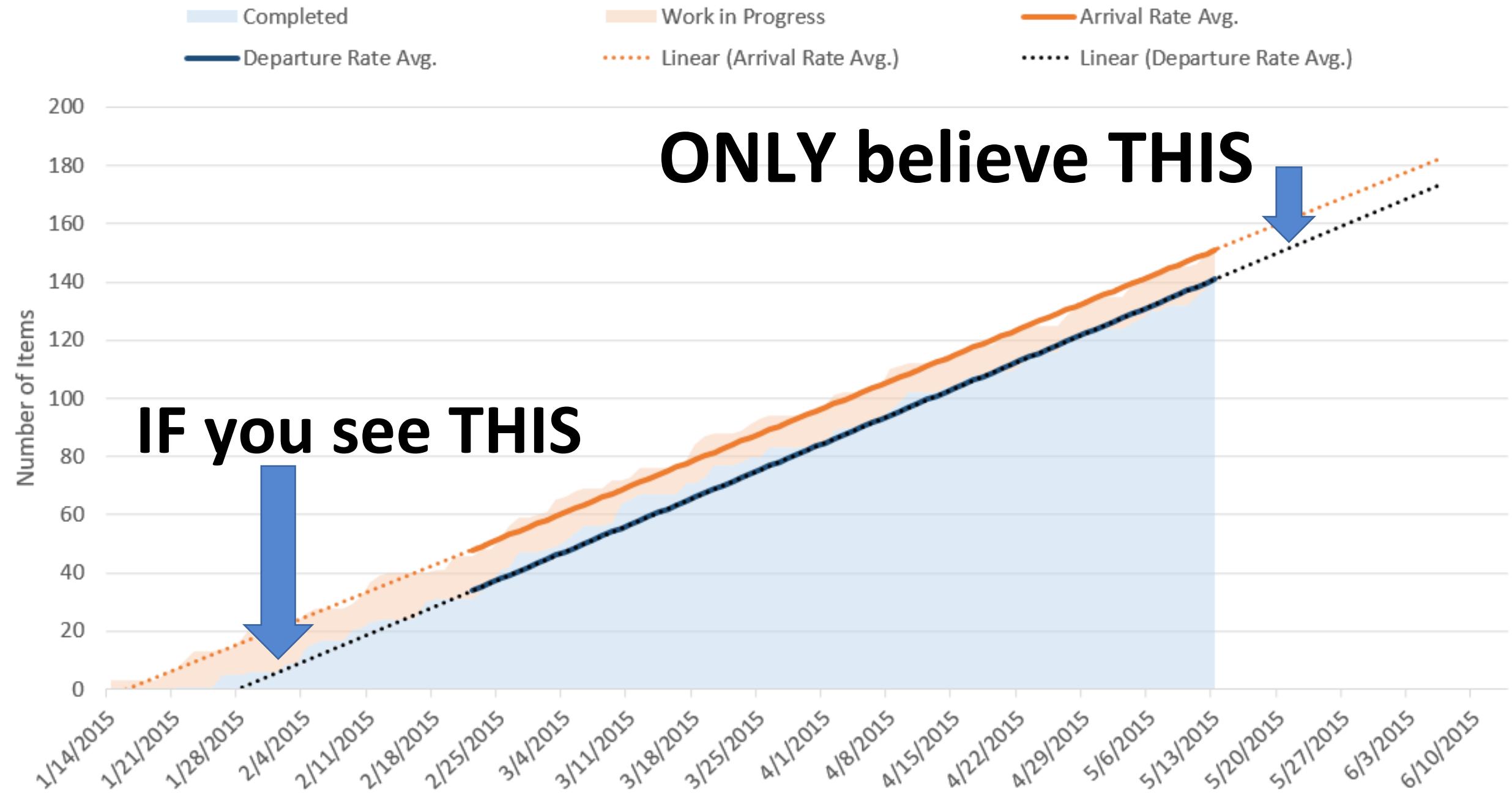
Forecast

Reality



Models are always wrong.  
It's all about understanding why.

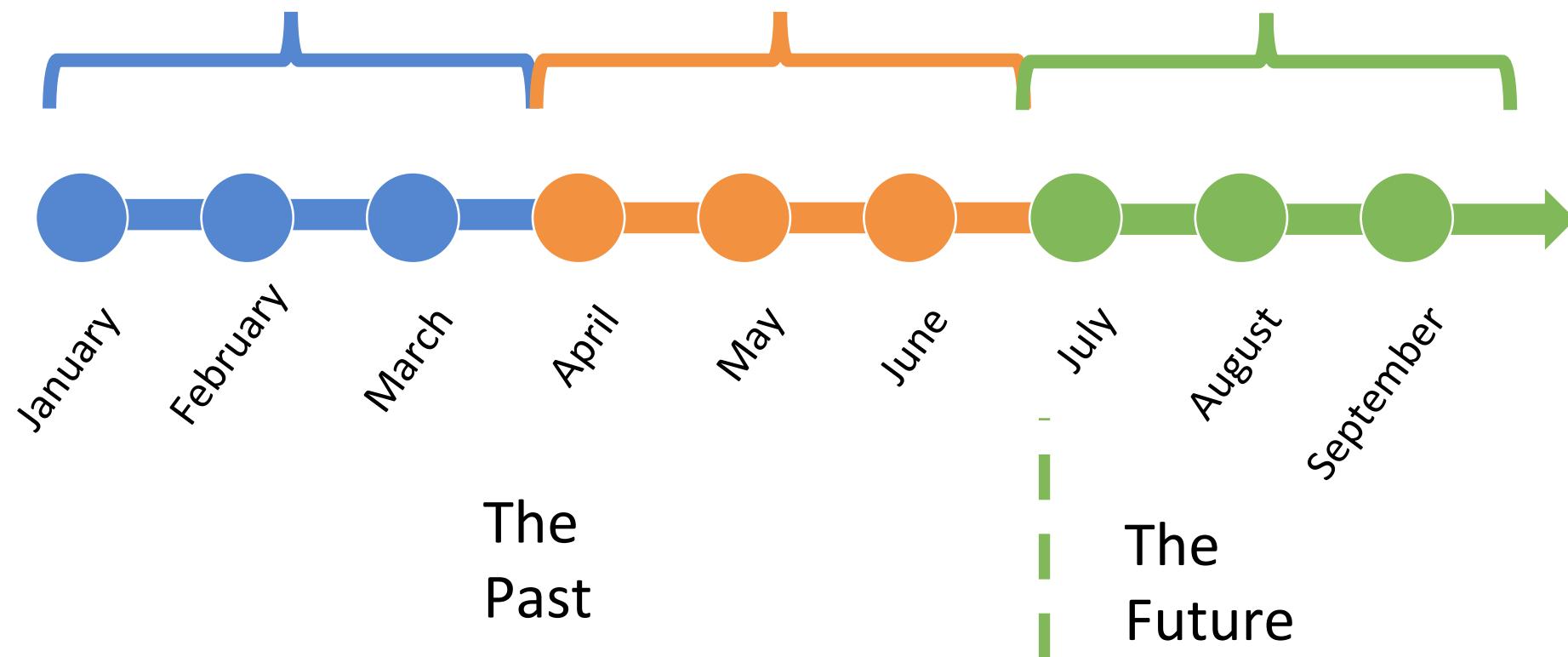
## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE AVERAGE RATES



1. Model using  
historically known  
truths (train)

2. Test Model  
against historically  
known truths  
(test)

3. Forecast



Back-testing: Using the data you have to predict something known

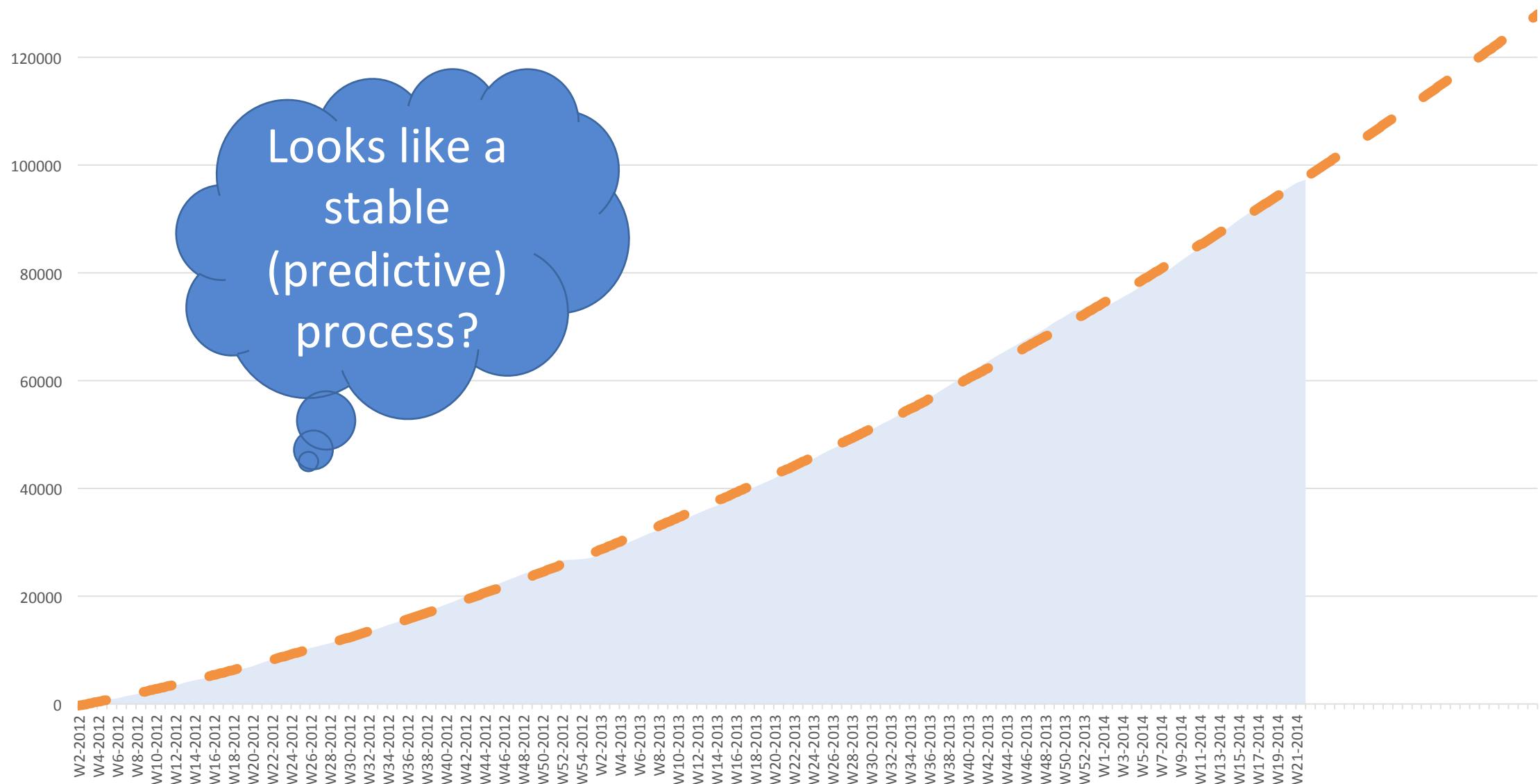
Forecasting is about detecting  
**EARLIER** that you are **WRONG**

Until you can forecast something you  
**KNOW** happened, stick clear of  
forecasting the **FUTURE**

# Forecasting Future Values

Time series forecasting

# Cumulative Throughput for 100 teams

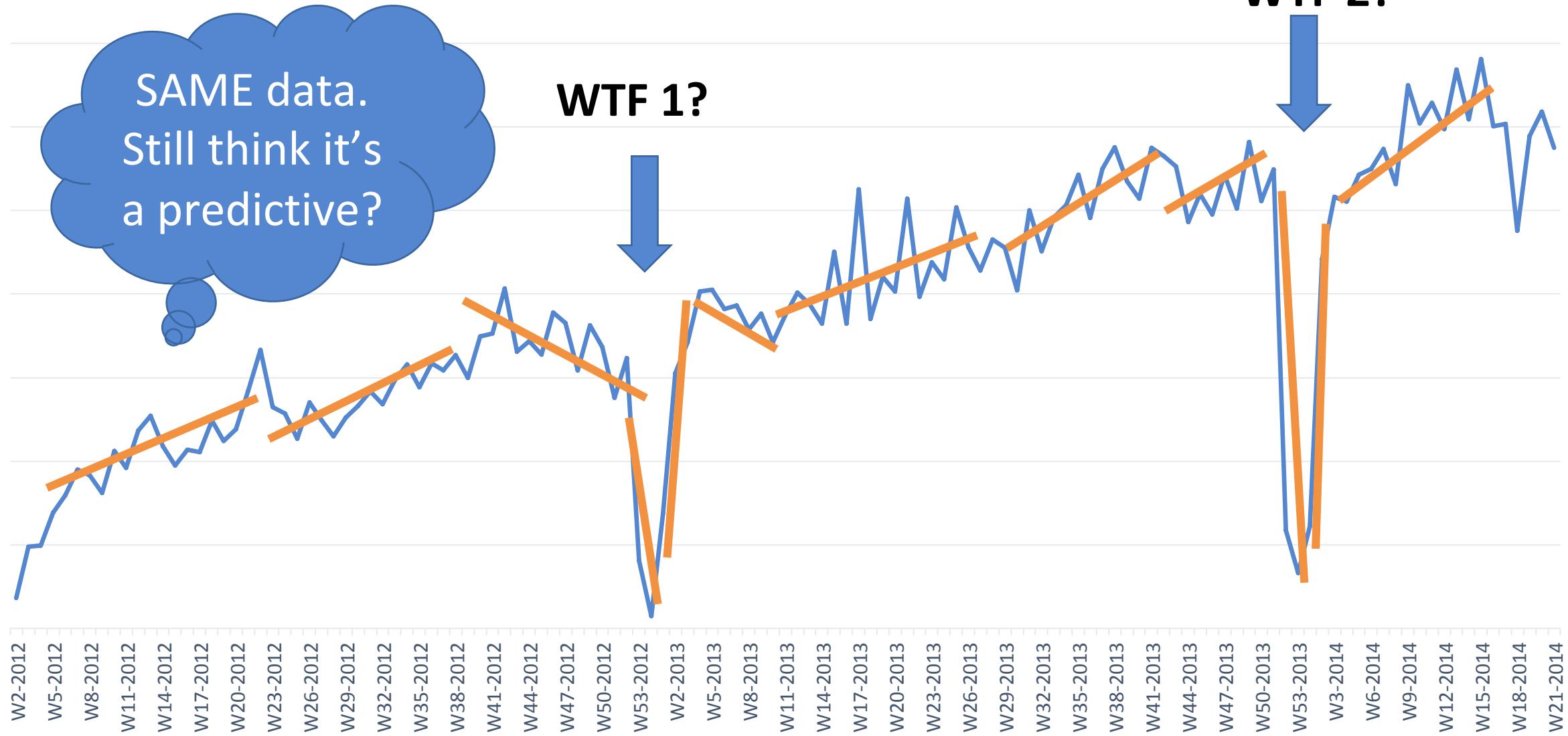


# Throughput for 100 teams

SAME data.  
Still think it's  
a predictive?

WTF 1?

WTF 2?

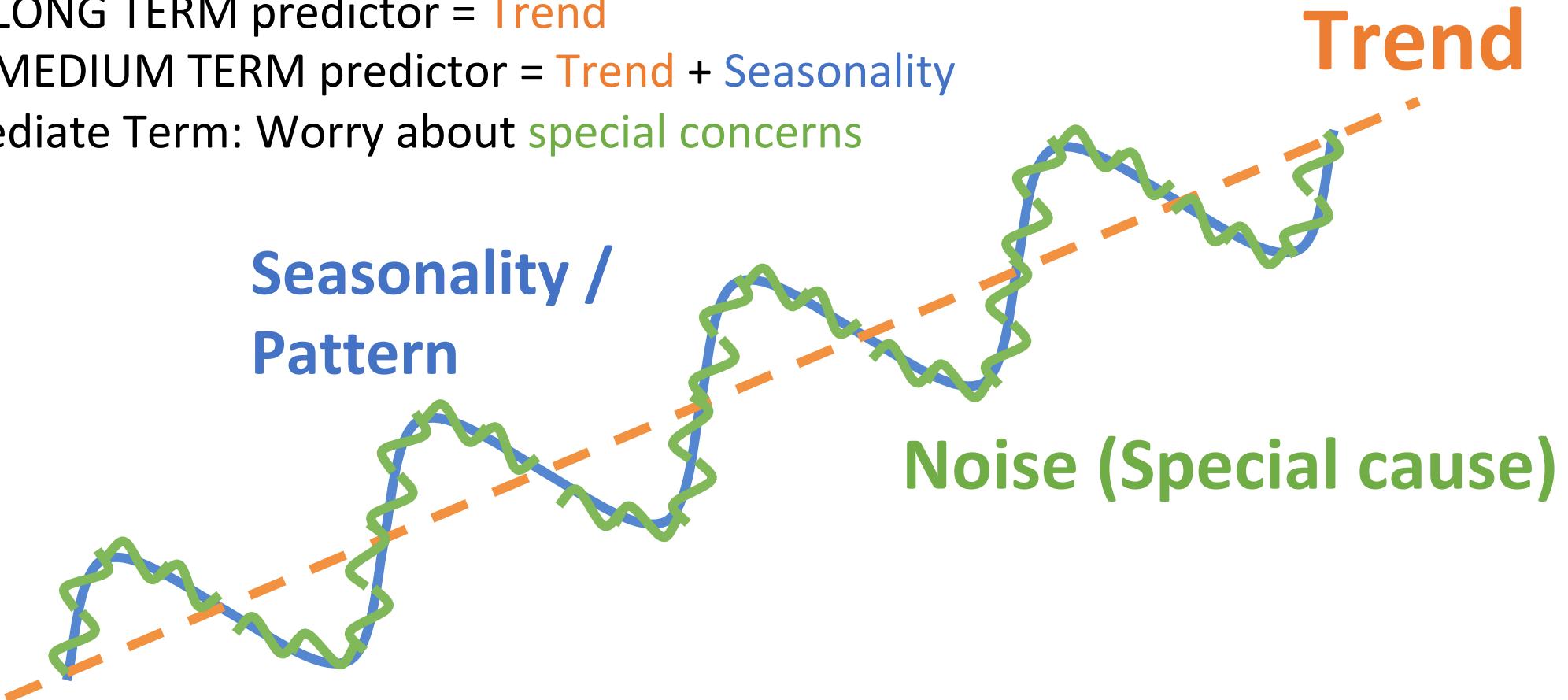


# Trend – Seasonality – Noise (Special Cause)

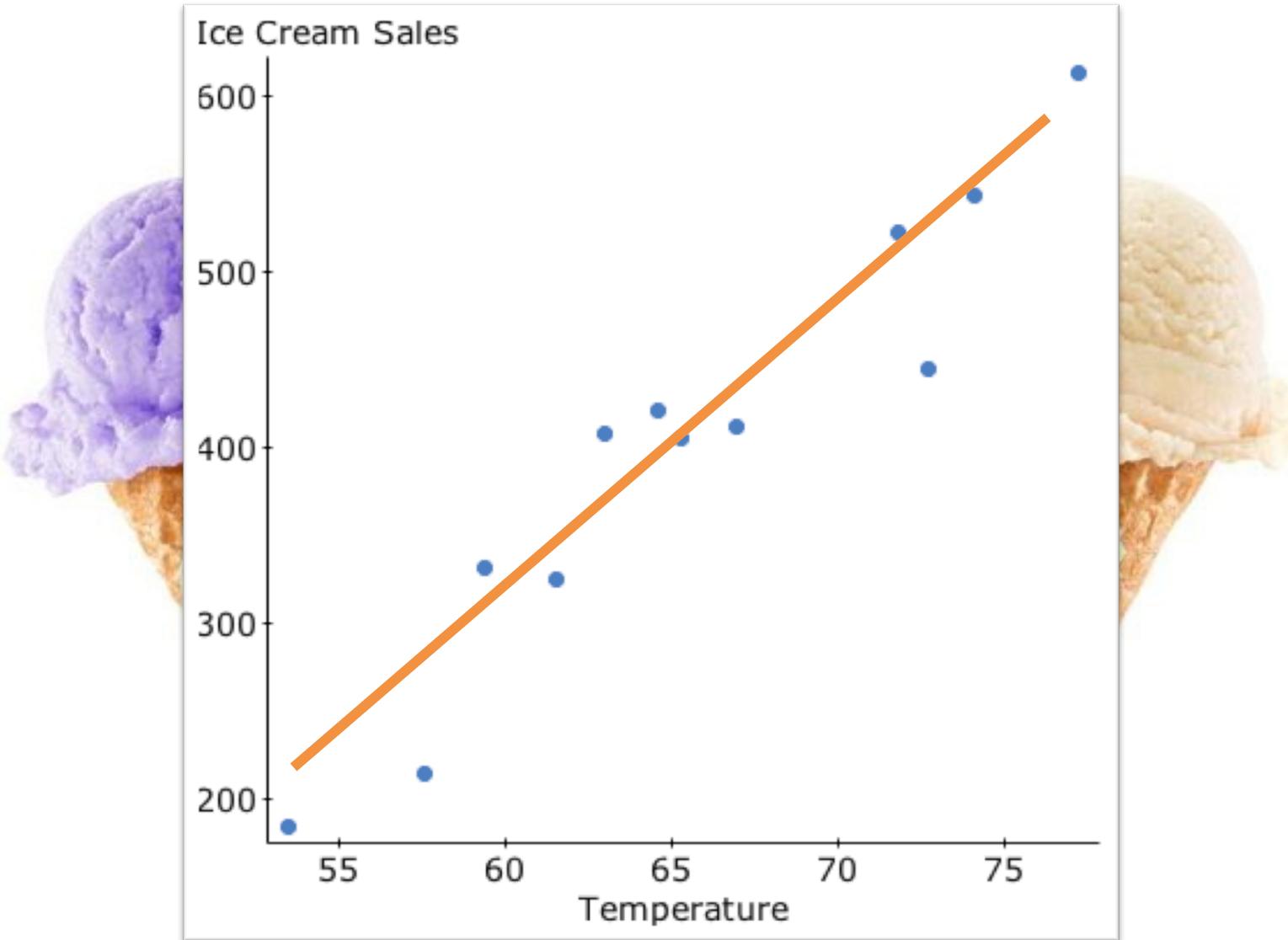
Best LONG TERM predictor = Trend

Best MEDIUM TERM predictor = Trend + Seasonality

Immediate Term: Worry about special concerns



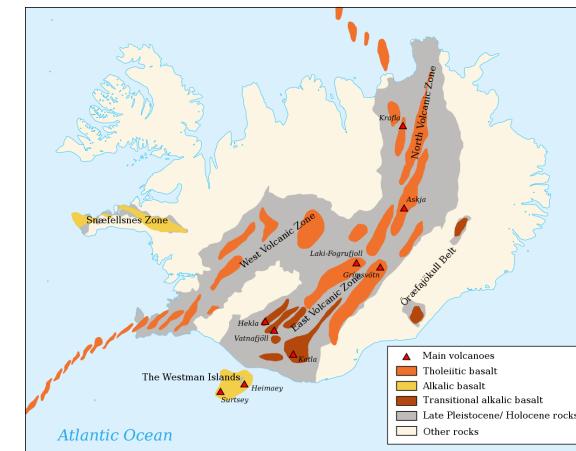
# What factors might impact demand?



# Special Cause Variation (predictability varies)



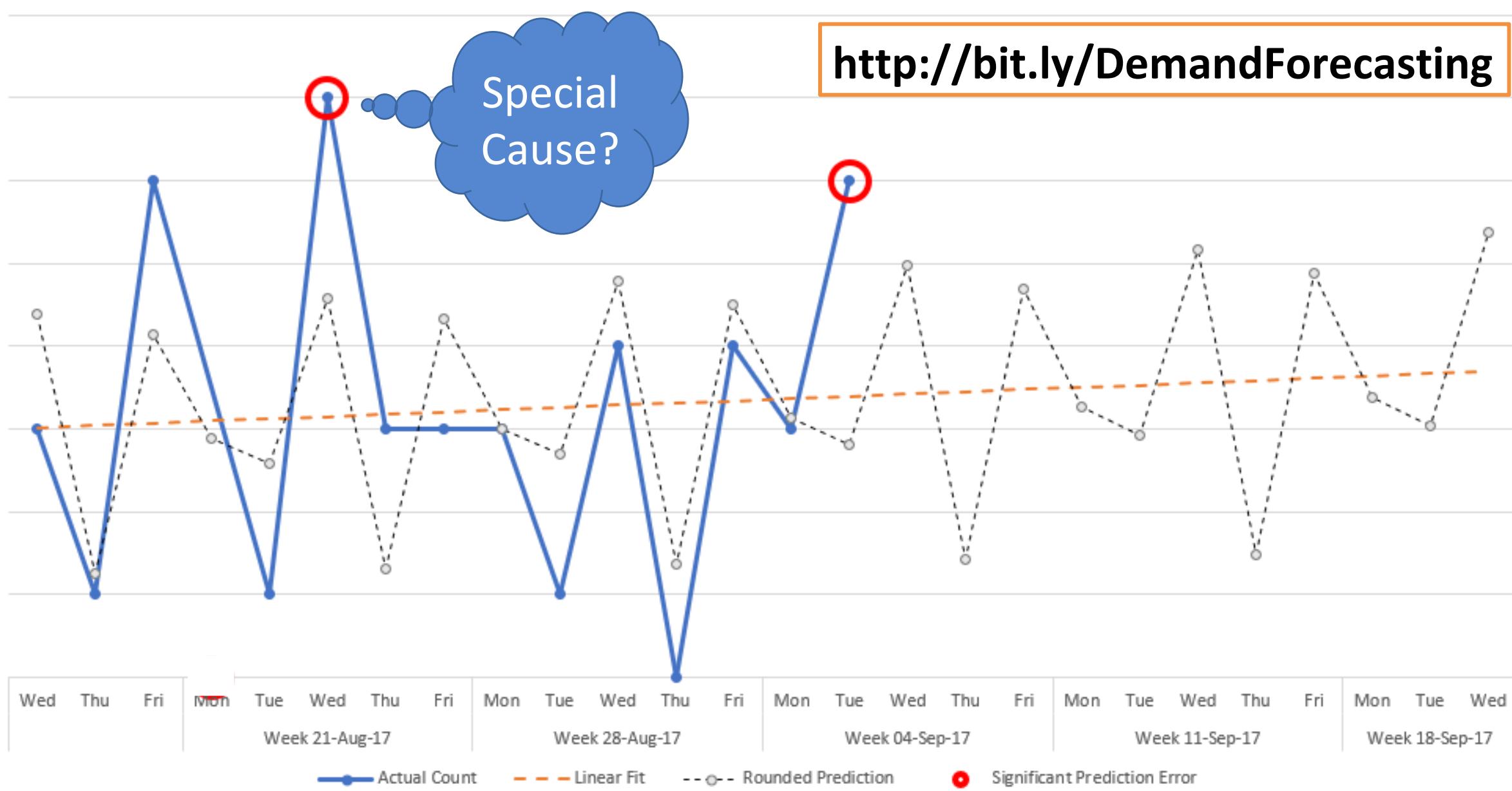
**lastminute.com**



Prediction by day of week.  
Day of week seasonal pattern exists. Prediction outperformed linear trend.

Special  
Cause?

<http://bit.ly/DemandForecasting>



# Know what factors are important in YOUR CONTEXT

Trend – Patterns – Special Cause

Best LONG TERM predictor = Trend

Best MEDIUM TERM predictor = Trend + Patterns

Immediate Term: Worry about special causes

# Forecasting Duration and Dates

Probabilistic forecasting duration

Yeah, but how  
long will THIS  
feature take?

## Bellevue, Washington

**Seattle, Washington**

Leave now ▾

## OPTIONS

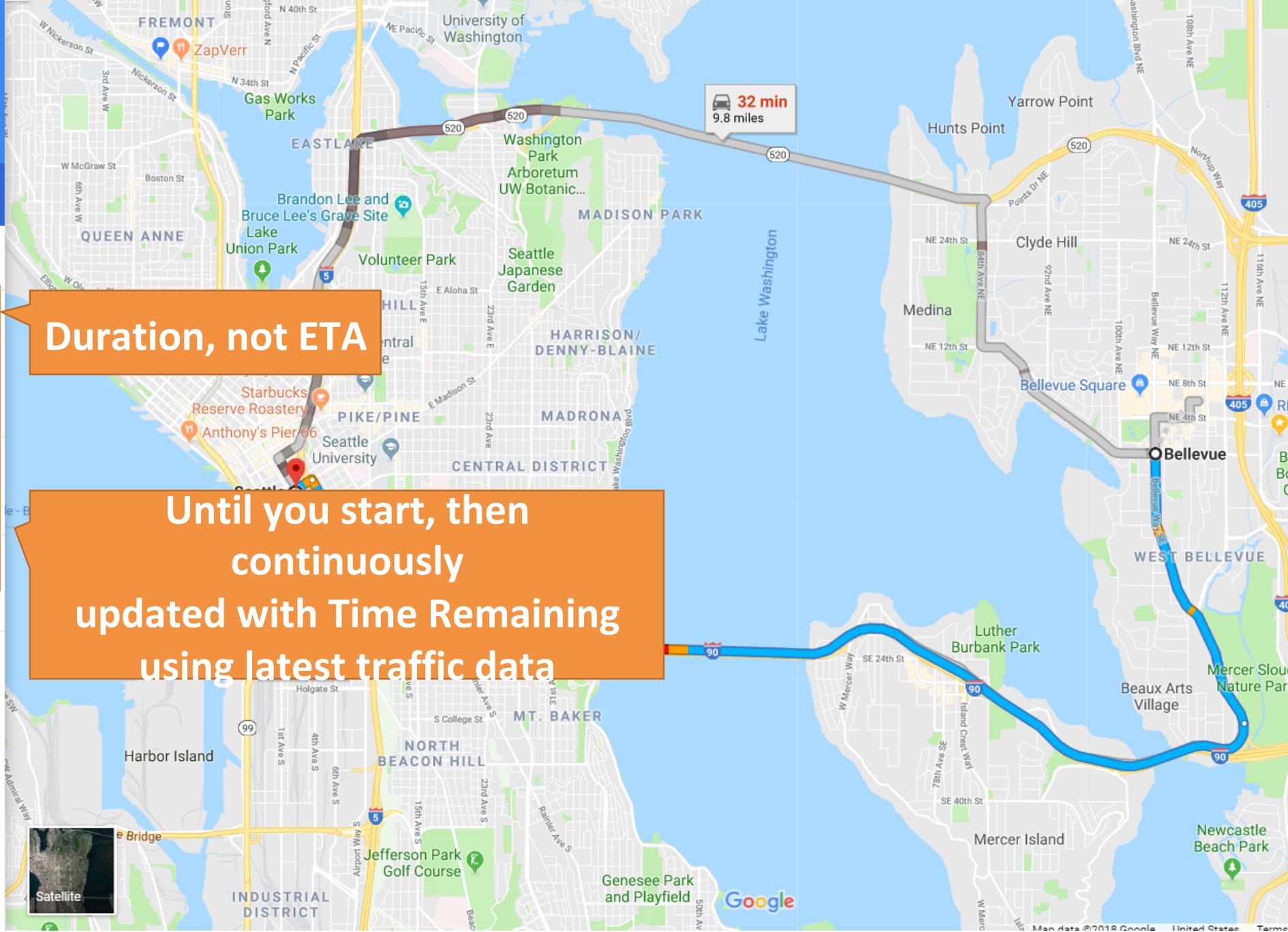
 Send directions to your phone

-  via I-90 W 21 min

Fastest route, despite slowdown past I-90 bridge causing 6-min delay
  -  via WA-520 W 32 min

Crashes on I-5 S causing 11-min delay
  -  2:20 PM–2:53 PM 33 min

## Multiple options



# Contrast Software Planning to Google Maps

If you currently...

- Give one forecast even though multiple approaches considered
- Give a calendar date for undefined “complete” & “start”
- If the original date is in doubt we find out near the end

Consider doing...

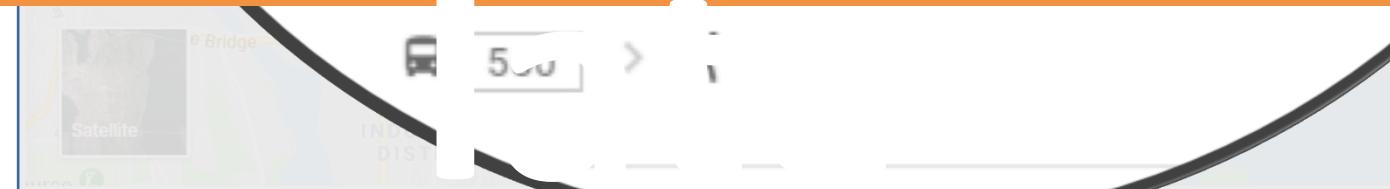
- Give multiple options of investment and implementation
- Give a duration and define what started & complete means
- If the original date is in doubt, know earlier and react faster

# Forecasting is about

## knowing when to START

#1 Response to missed deadlines

# We START too



# Forecasting “How Long” Models

Typical Agile Here

1. Average pace forecast (simple regression)

2. Pace estimate as a range (probabilistic forecast)

3. Pace Mathematical Distribution (probabilistic forecast)

4. Pace Historical Data Distribution (probabilistic forecast)

5. System simulation probabilistic forecast

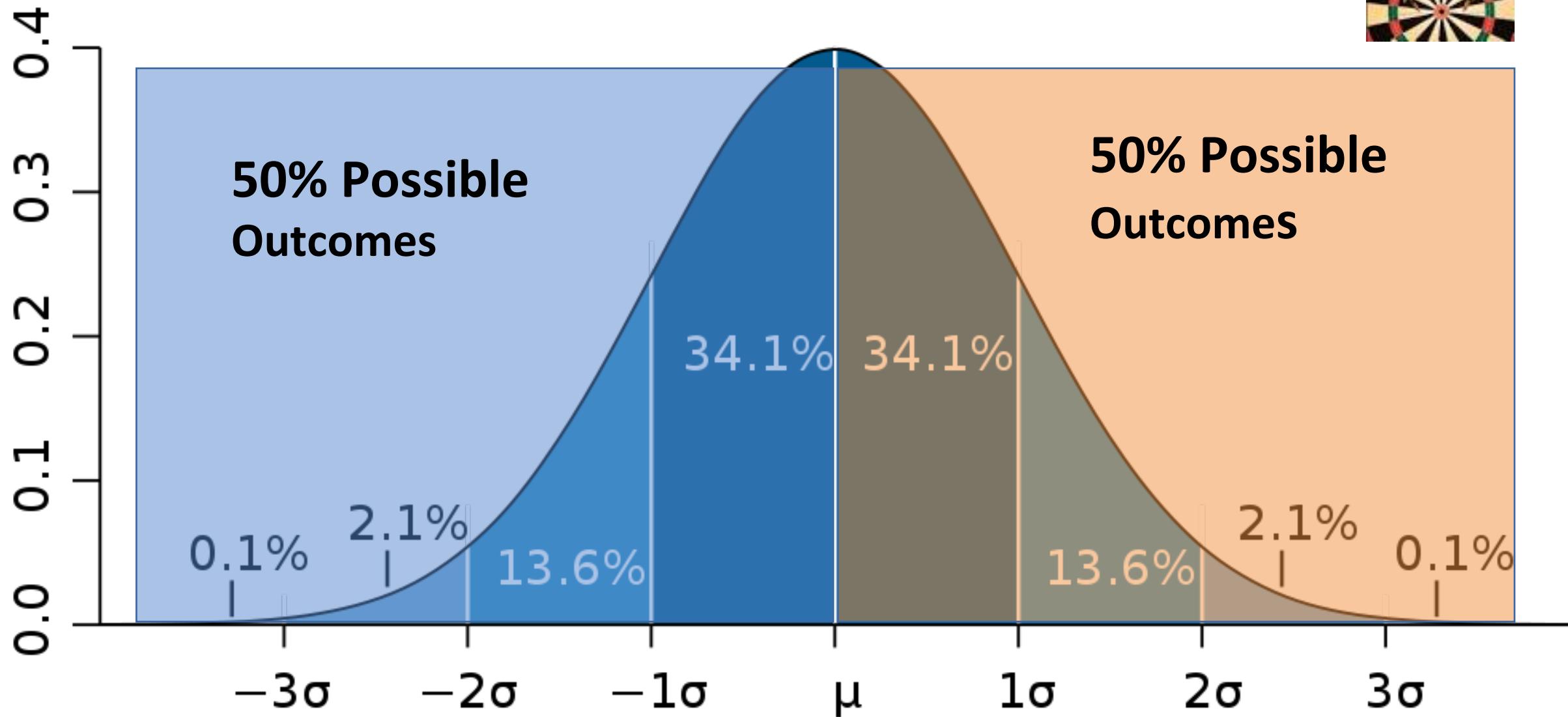
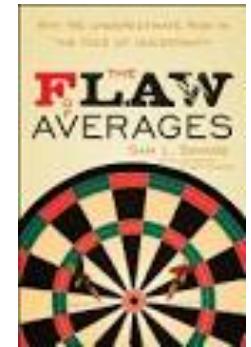
This session gets you here

Low effort, Low chance

High effort, High chance

Effort AND how likely model represents actual outcome

# Why Use Probabilistic Forecasting?



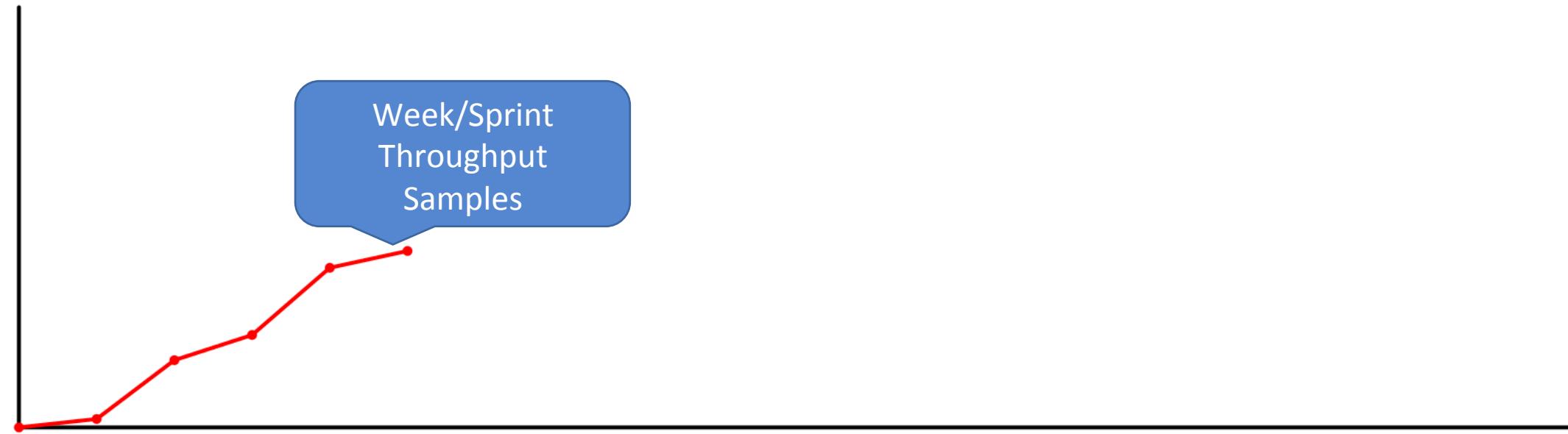
# Normal Maths vs Probabilistic Math

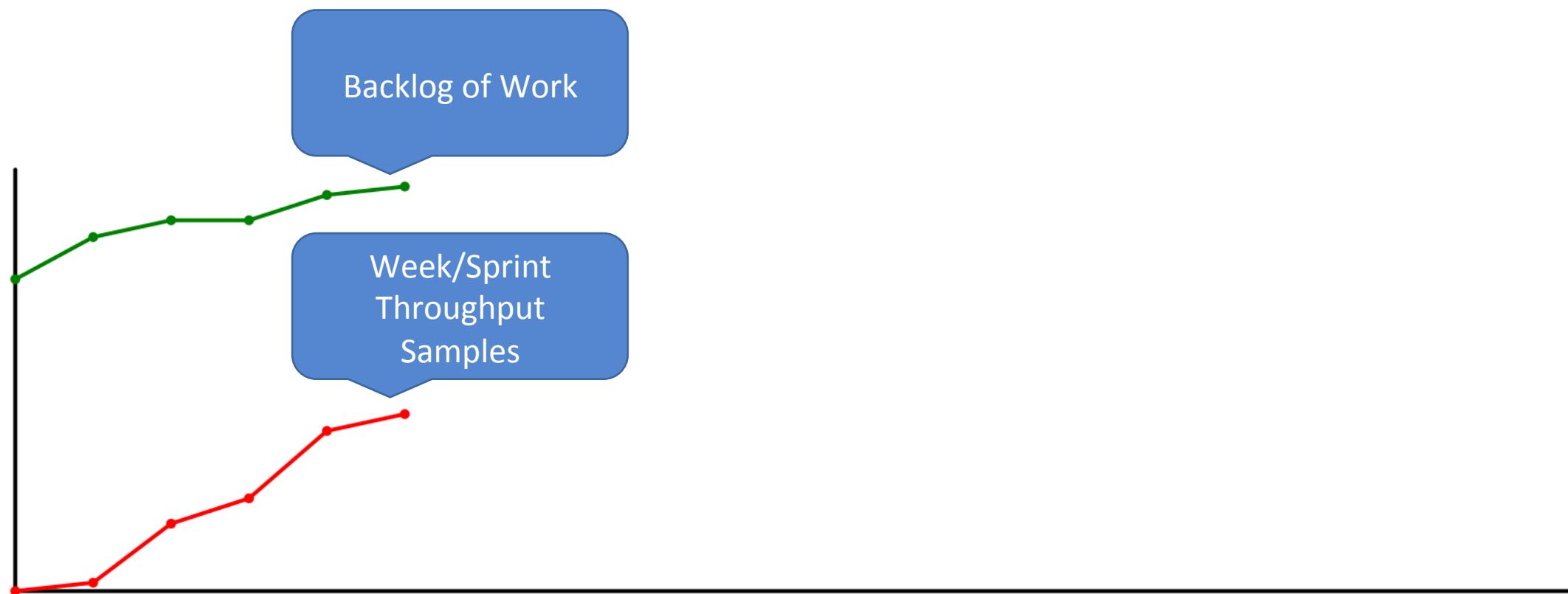
*How long=Amount of work/Rate we do work = $25 /5 =5$  weeks*

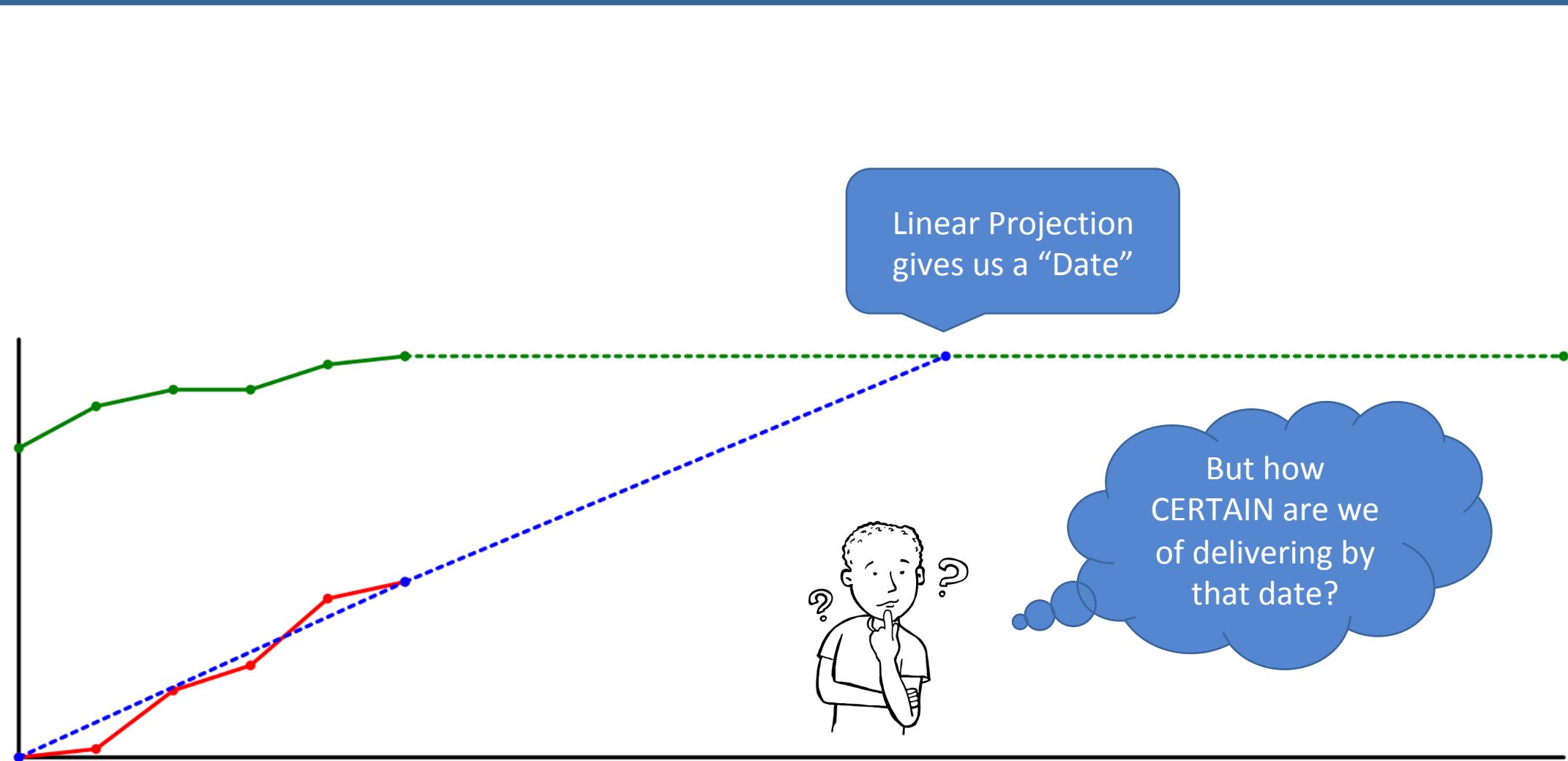
*How long=Amount of work/Rate we do work = $20 \text{ to } 30 /1$  to  $5 =4 \text{ to } 30$  weeks*



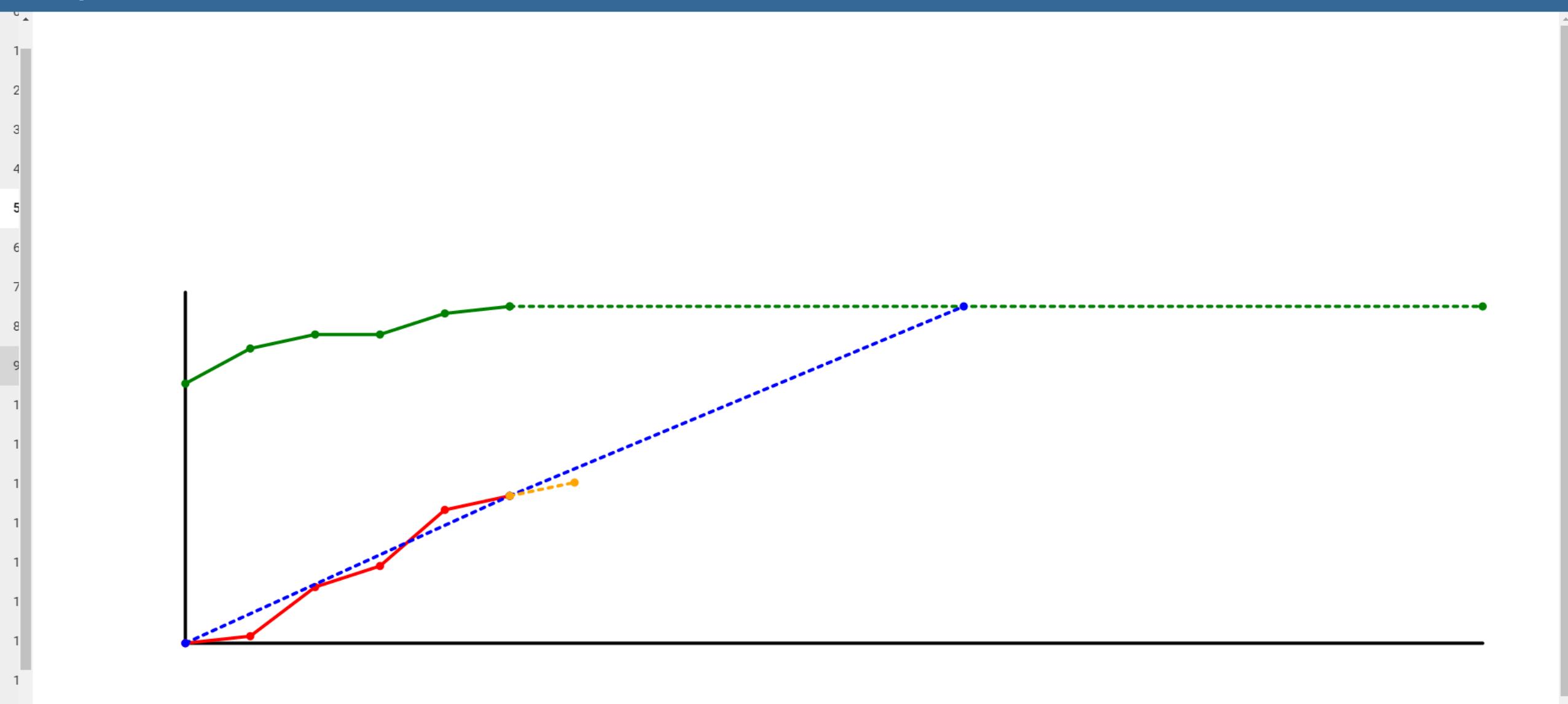
INSERT YOUR  
DATA HERE



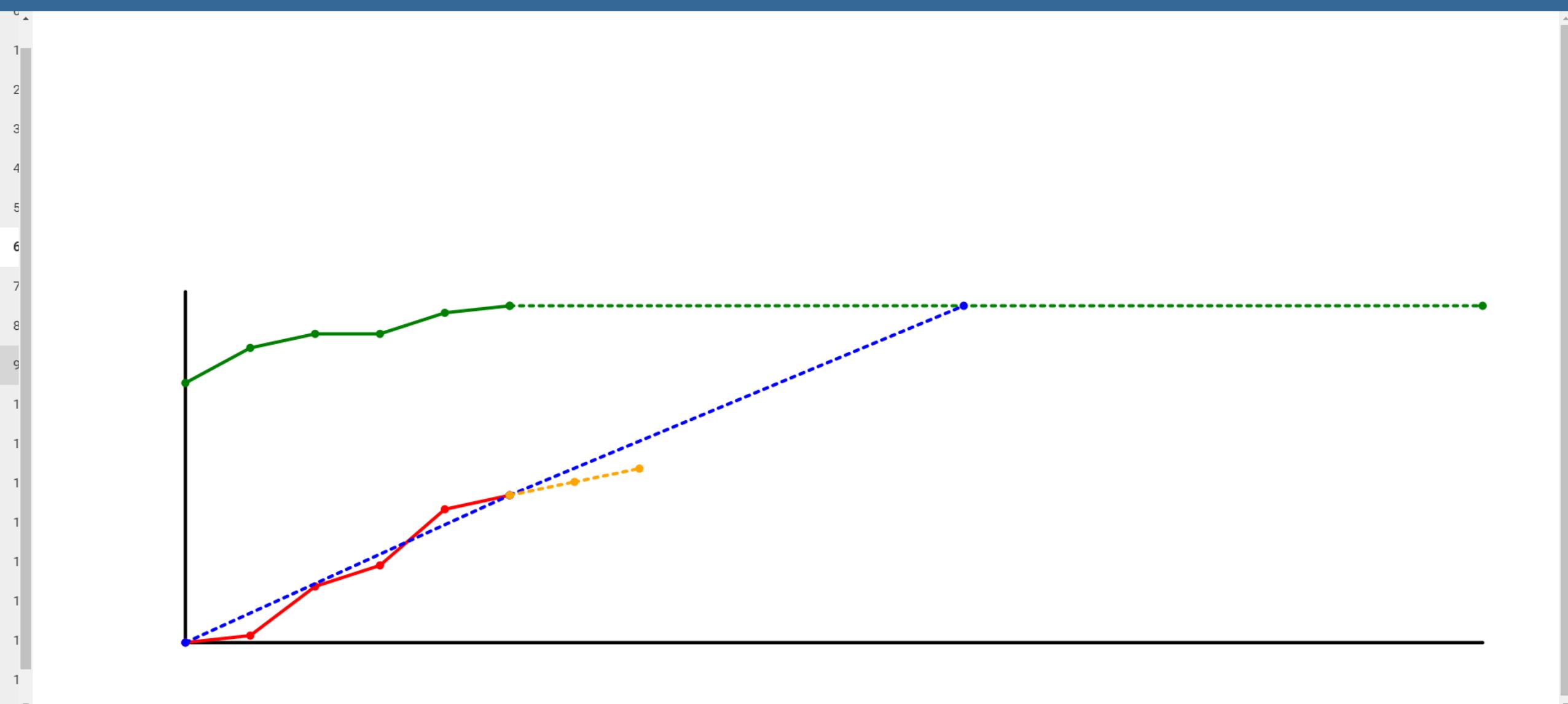


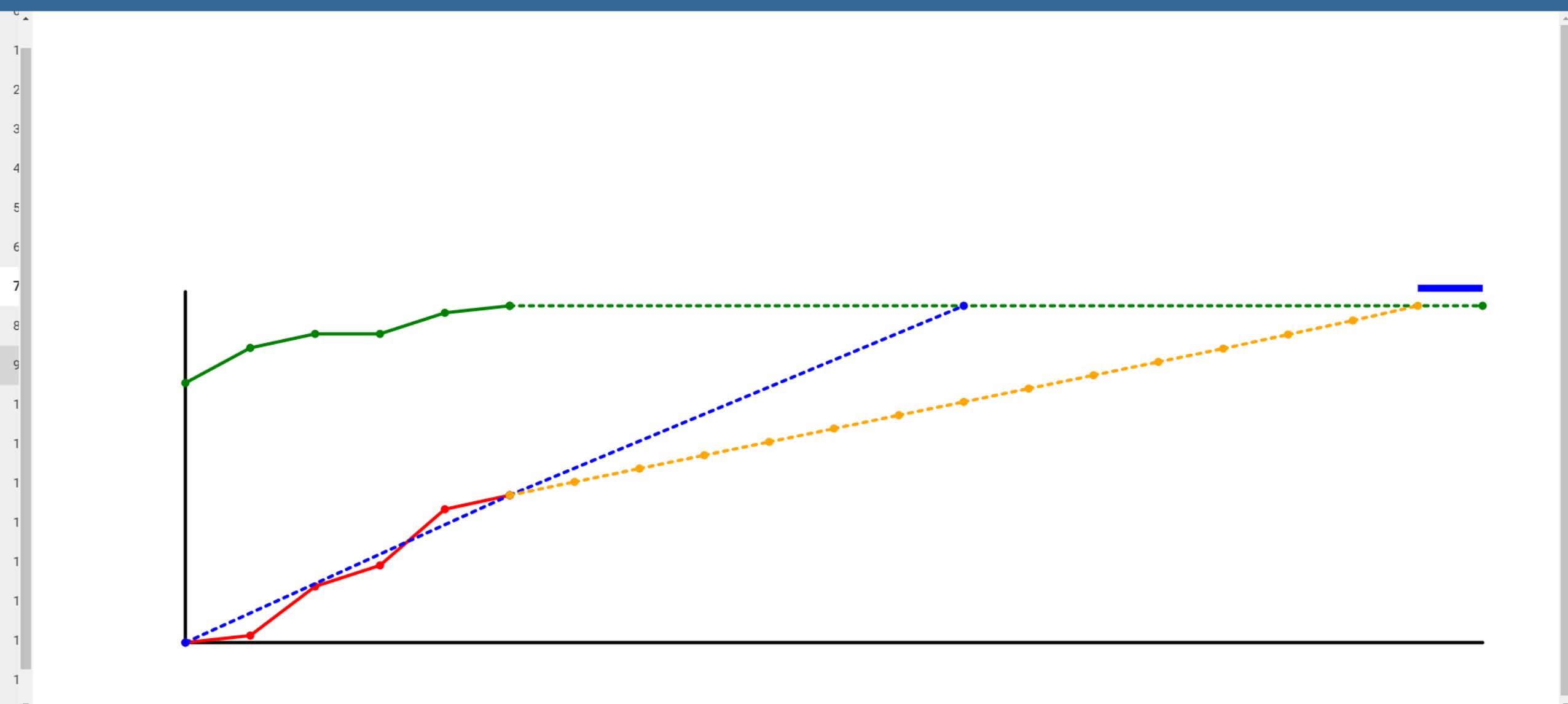


# http://maccherone.com/lumenize/

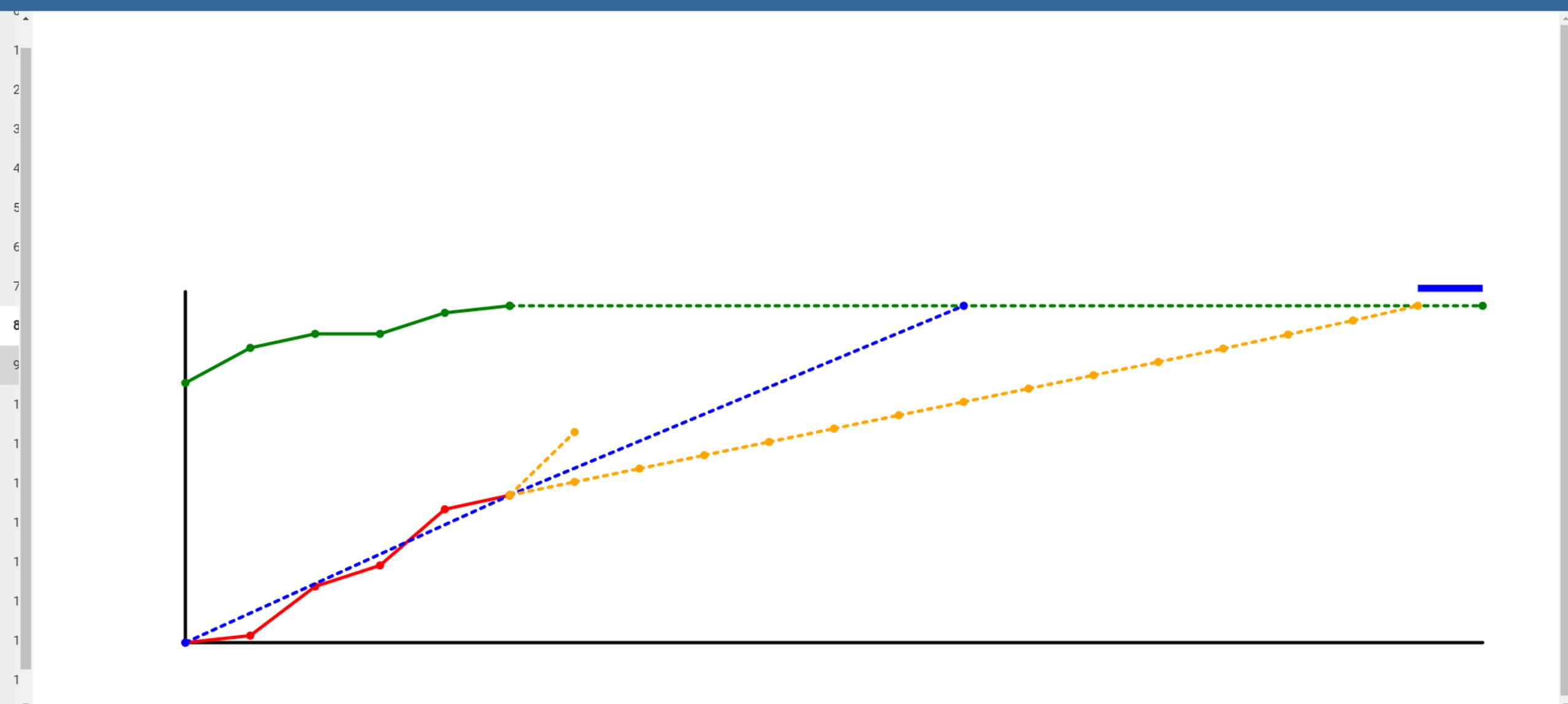


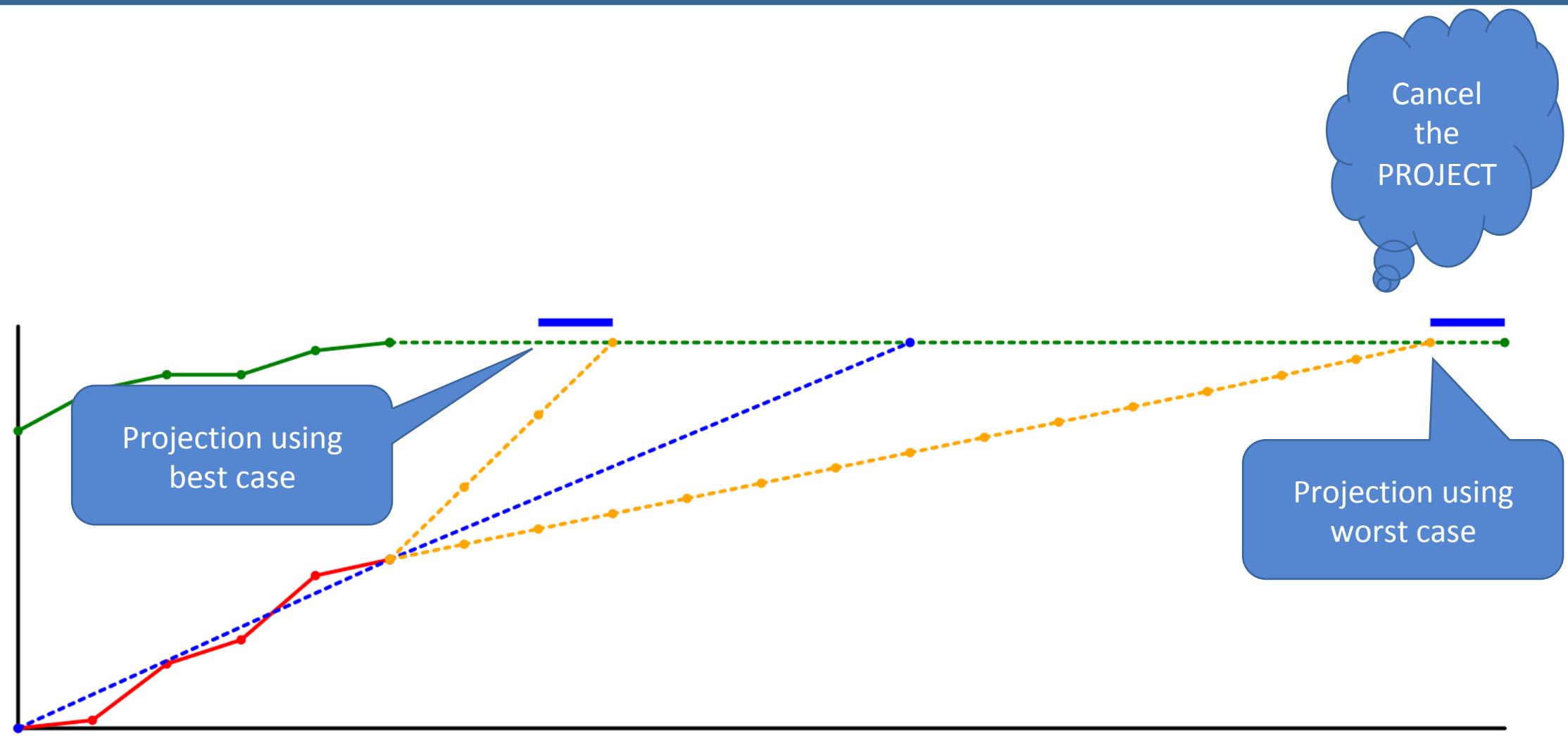
# http://maccherone.com/lumenize/

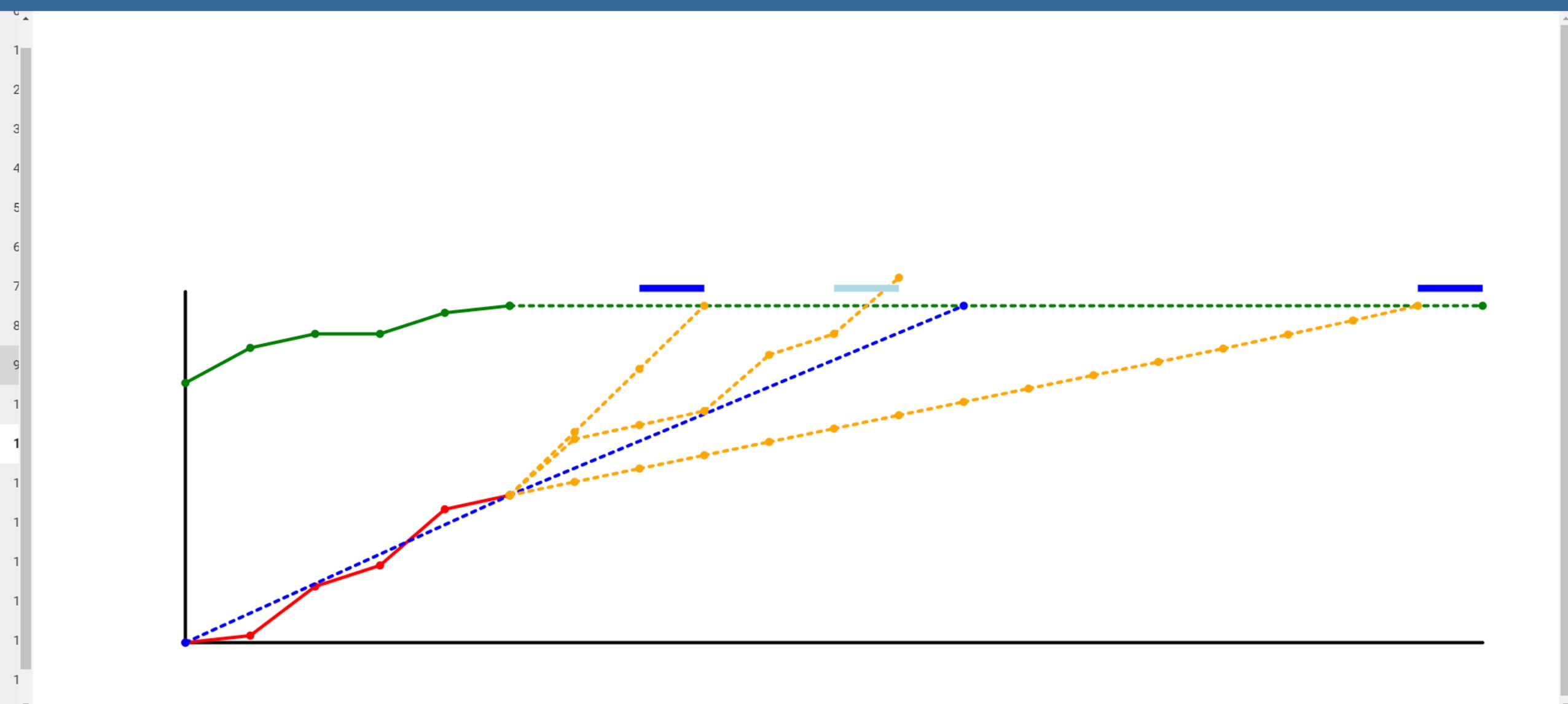


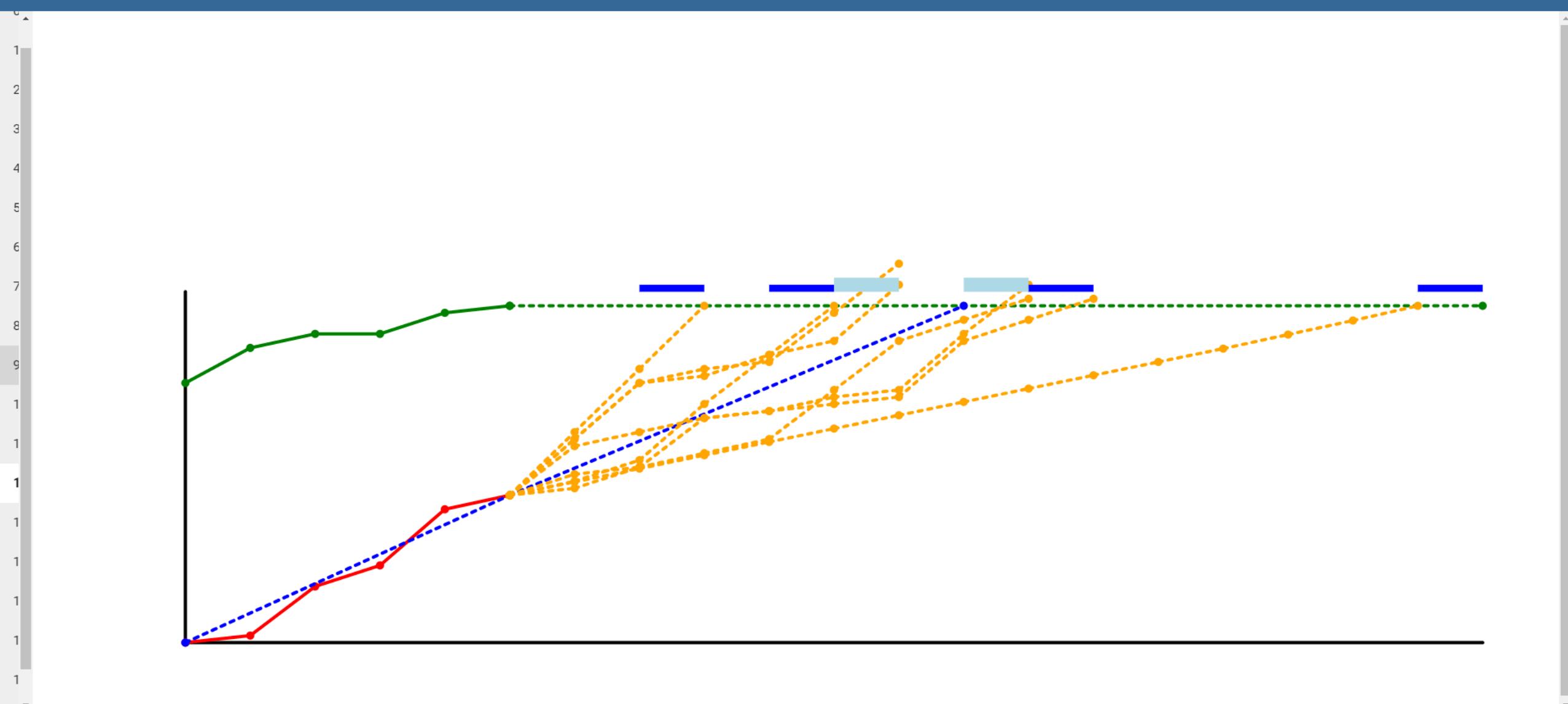
<http://maccherone.com/lumenize/>

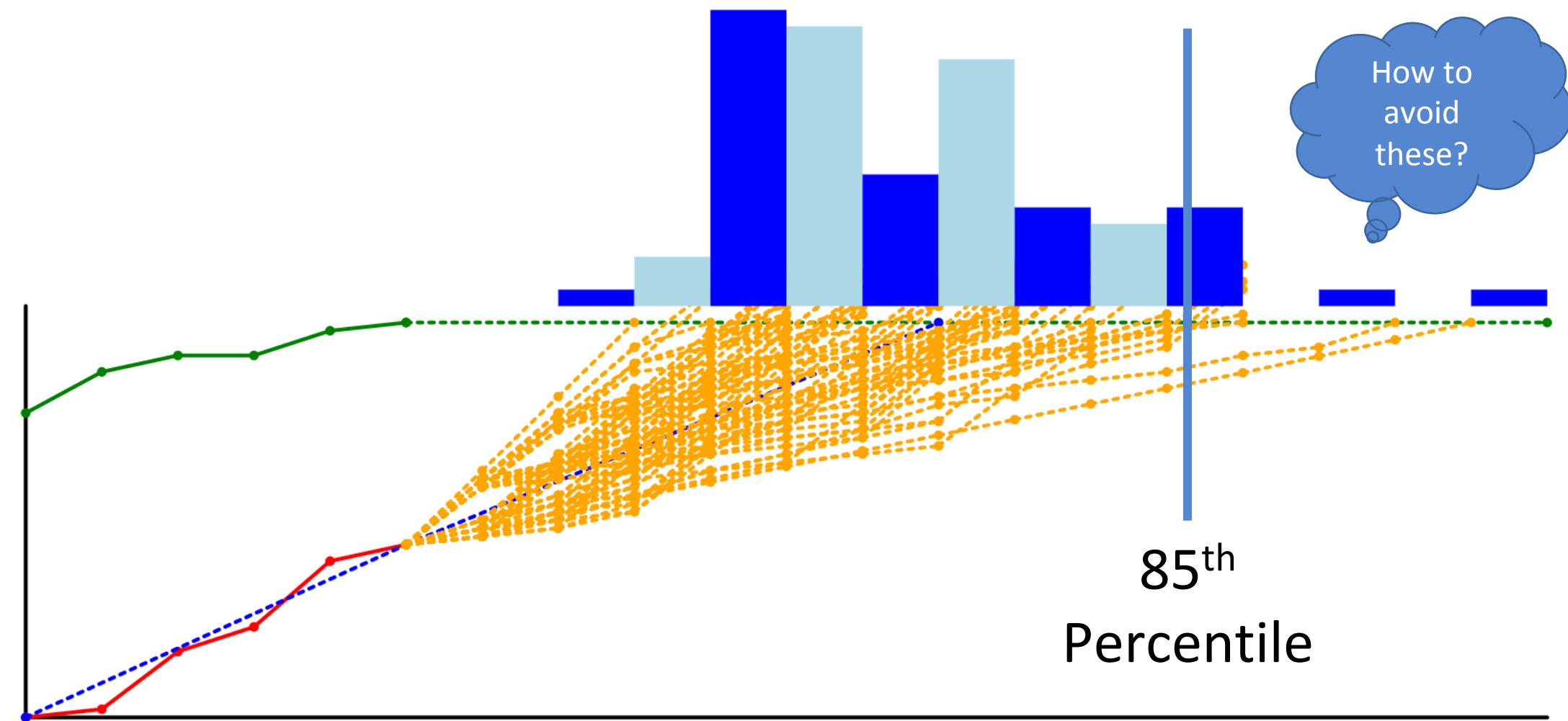
# http://maccherone.com/lumenize/





<http://maccherone.com/lumenize/>

<http://maccherone.com/lumenize/>



## Forecast Completion Date

**1. Start Date**

11/1/2019

**2. How many stories are remaining to be completed?**

(enter the range estimate of stories. Tip: start wide and narrow as certainty increases)

Low guess

20

Highest guess

30

**3. Throughput. How many completed stories per week or sprint do you estimate low and high bounds?**

Use historical throughput data OR enter a low and high estimate below. Use:

Estimate

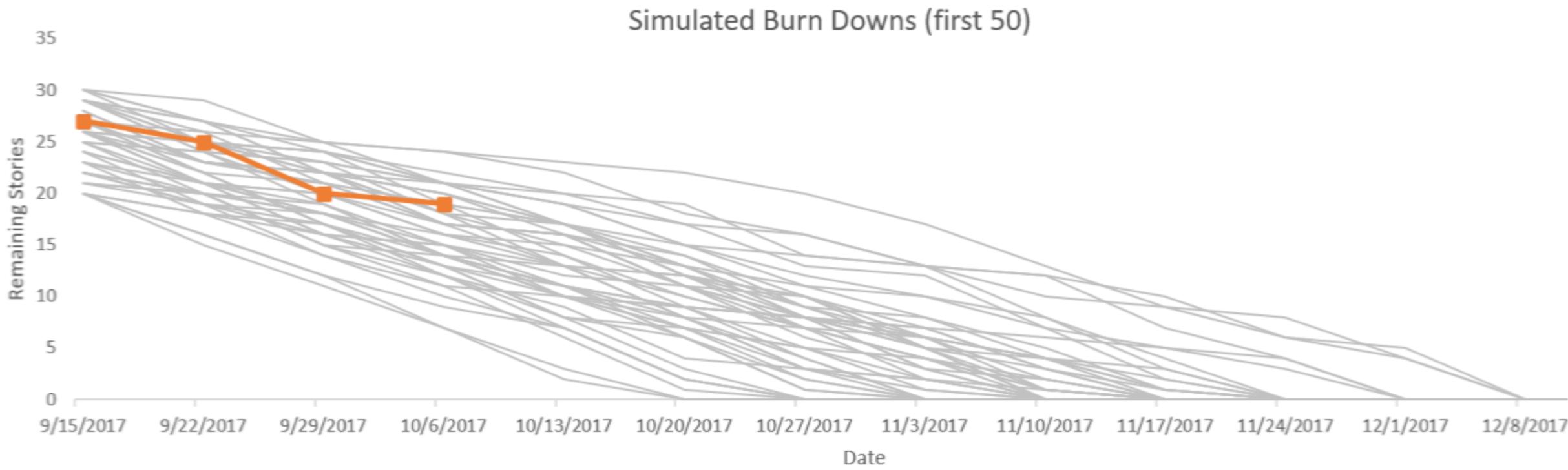
Low guess

1

Highest guess

5

<http://bit.ly/ThroughputForecast>



<http://bit.ly/ThroughputForecast>

## Simulated Forecast Date Frequency

Simulated Occurrence Frequency



50%  
Chance

85%  
Chance

## Results

<http://bit.ly/ThroughputForecast>

| Likelihood | Duration in<br>1 week's | Date       |
|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 100%       | 15                      | 2/14/2020  |
| 95%        | 12                      | 1/24/2020  |
| 90%        | 11                      | 1/17/2020  |
| 85%        | 11                      | 1/17/2020  |
| 80%        | 10                      | 1/10/2020  |
| 75%        | 10                      | 1/10/2020  |
| 70%        | 10                      | 1/10/2020  |
| 65%        | 9                       | 1/3/2020   |
| 60%        | 9                       | 1/3/2020   |
| 55%        | 9                       | 1/3/2020   |
| 50%        | 9                       | 1/3/2020   |
| 45%        | 8                       | 12/27/2019 |

Almost certain

Somewhat certain

Date you get  
using AVERAGE

### Enter Samples Below

|    |
|----|
| 1  |
| 2  |
| 2  |
| 11 |
| 4  |
| 14 |
| 1  |

Sample Data Stability

Data

4%

< 10% Great, < 25% Good

<http://bit.ly/ThroughputForecast>

# Realistic Capacity Setting Using history

## Forecast Story Count Completion by Time Period

### 5. How long?

[To forecast story counts, enter the how long.  
To change unit, change input 4. above.]

6 1 weeks

### Result: Total Pre-split Stories in 6 weeks

(Pre-split means, splitting IS accounted for)

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| 95% | 11 |
| 85% | 18 |
| 5%  | 49 |

<--- Tip: This is your forecast

- BRING historical capacity INTO the room...
- What else absorbs capacity?
  - Planned vs Un-planned capacity
  - Cool industry conferences (DOES as a random example)

<http://bit.ly/ThroughputForecast>

<http://bit.ly/MultipleFeatureForecast>

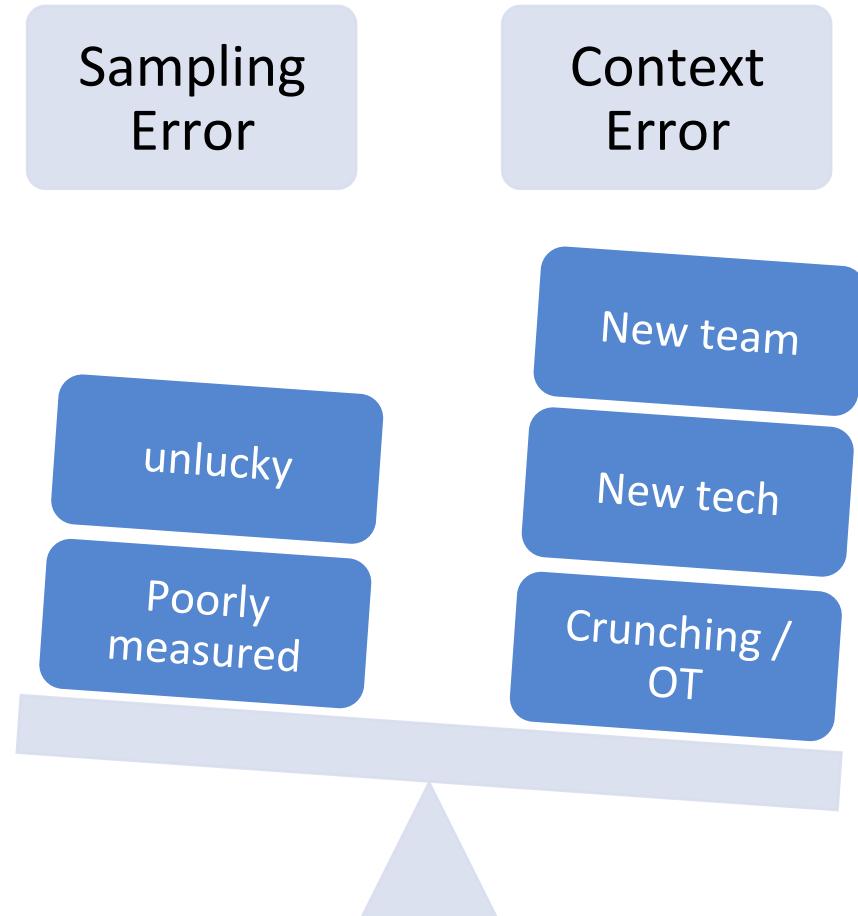
Start date: 01/01/2017

| Start Order | Feature Name | Story Count | Story Count | Forecast Feature  | Forecast                 |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
|             |              | Low Guess   | High Guess  | Duration in Weeks | Completion Date (85% CI) |
| 1           | Feature 1    | 5           | 10          | 4                 | ✓ 1/29/2017              |
| 2           | Feature 2    | 8           | 15          | 5                 | ✓ 3/5/2017               |
| 3           | Feature 3    | 15          | 25          | 8                 | ✓ 4/30/2017              |
| 4           | Feature 4    | 20          | 30          | 10                | ✗ 7/9/2017               |
| 5           | Feature 5    | 10          | 40          | 11                | ✗ 9/24/2017              |

IMMEDIATE feedback BEFORE promises  
Bring CAPACITY based on DATA into the  
ROOM

# How many samples to use?

- < 3 samples
  - Guess the range, go wide
- 4-7 samples
  - Narrow guessed range using relevant data
- 7-15 samples
  - Use relevant data
- > 15 samples, delete the oldest and use the newest still relevant data
- **Always – look for reasons historical data is no longer relevant – delete it**



# Avoid the FLAW of AVERAGES

There NEVER is ONE answer  
in an uncertain world

Balance Recency with Sample Size  
Use DATA after 7 samples

SLIDES: <http://bit.ly/ForecastingDoes>

- Contact me
  - Twitter: @t\_magennis
  - Email: [troy.magennis@FocusedObjective.com](mailto:troy.magennis@FocusedObjective.com)
- The spreadsheets mentioned
  - <http://bit.ly/DemandForecasting>
  - <http://bit.ly/ThroughputForecast>
  - <http://bit.ly/MultipleFeatureForecast>



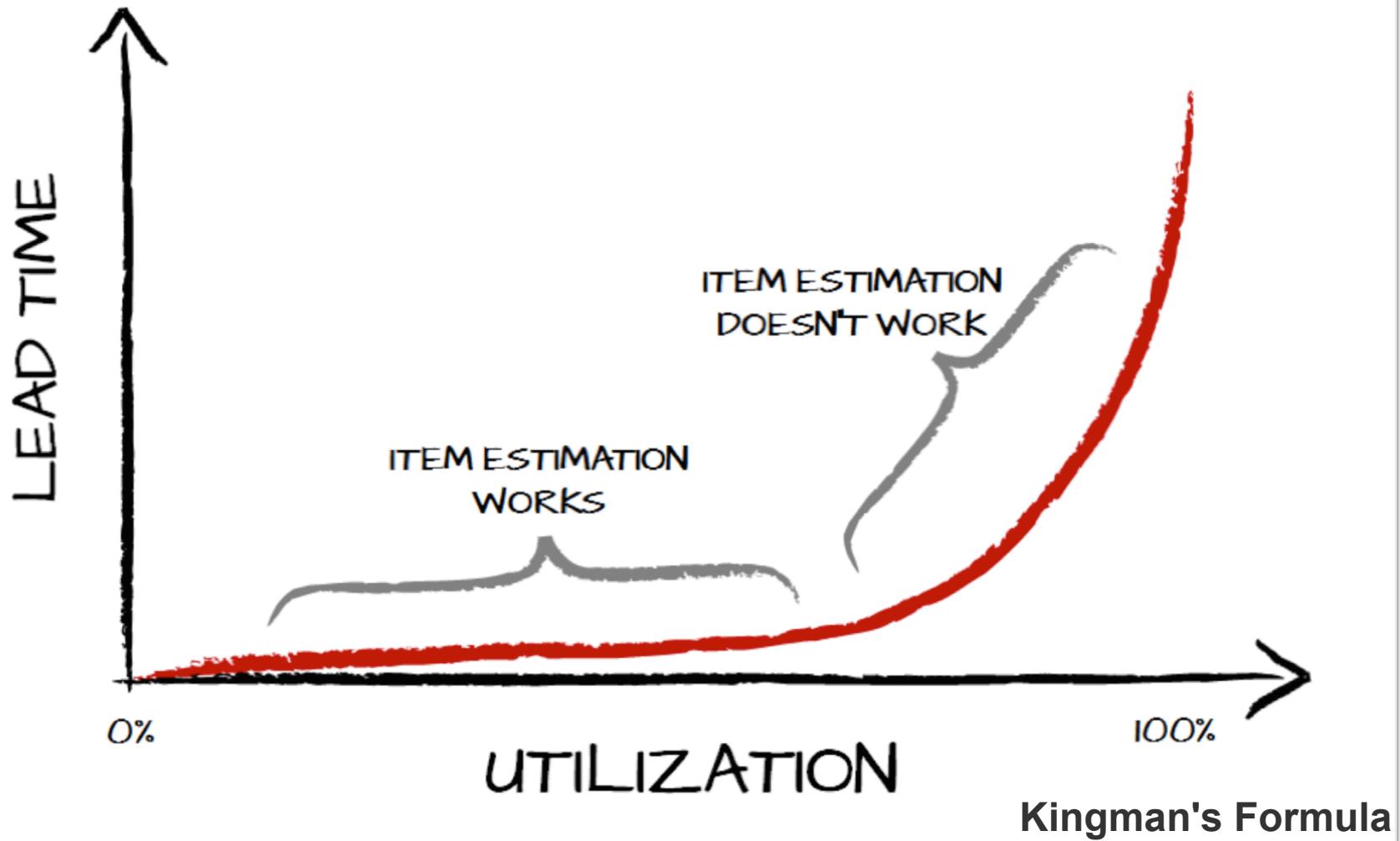
# Two BIGGEST impact on predictability

Why estimating is a rounding error





# High Utilization Systems are NOT-Predictable



1 in 16 →

(Seated on-time)

# 15 in 16

(Seated late)

(Seated late)

Joe

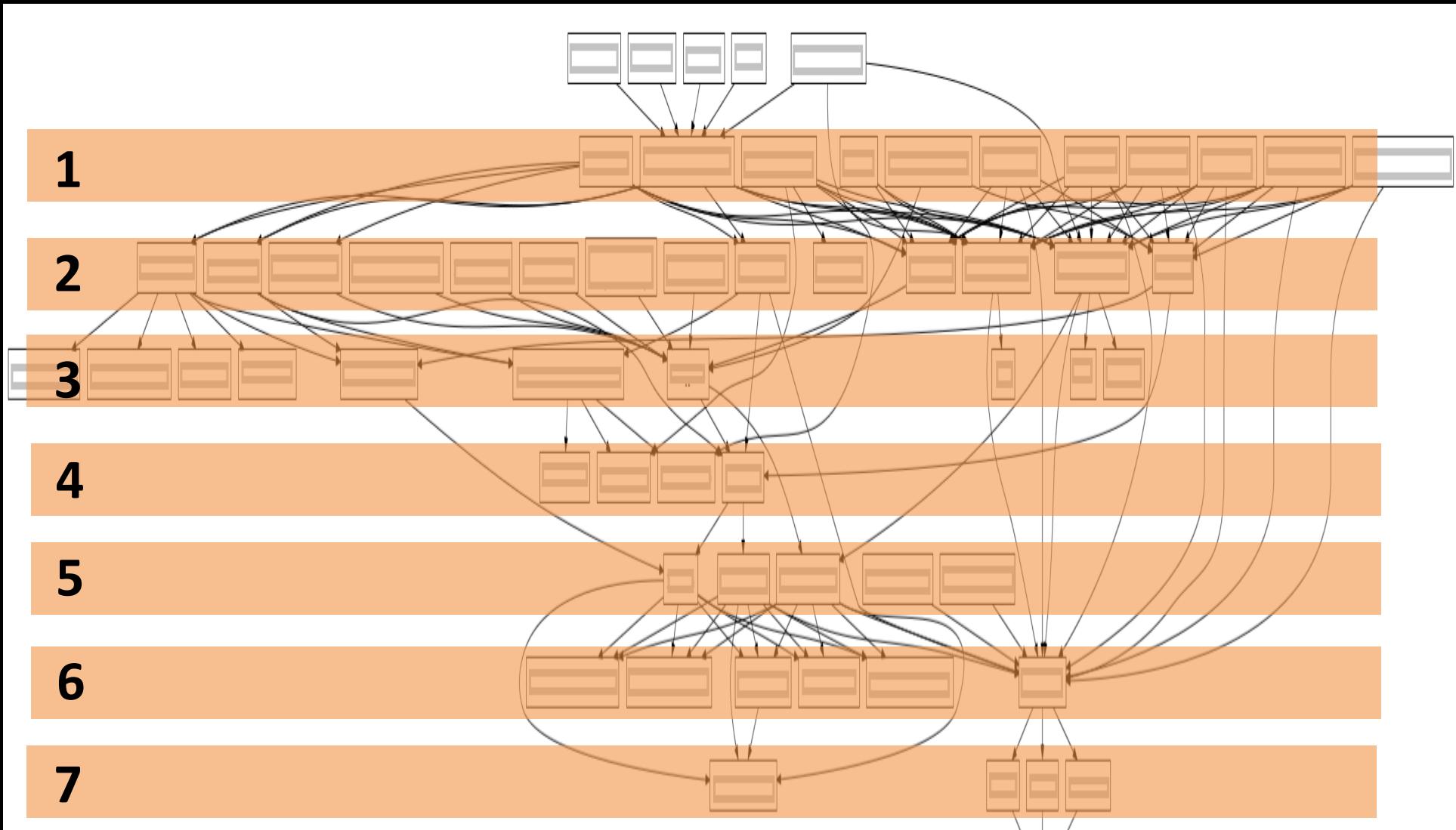
# Joy

# Jack

# Janet

A 10x4 grid heatmap illustrating flight status. The columns represent four categories: ON-TIME (blue), DELAYED (orange), ON-TIME (blue), and DELAYED (orange). The rows represent 10 distinct flights or segments. The data shows varying patterns of on-time and delayed arrivals across the different flights.

|           | ON-TIME | DELAYED | ON-TIME | DELAYED |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Flight 1  | On-Time | Delayed | On-Time | Delayed |
| Flight 2  | On-Time | Delayed | On-Time | Delayed |
| Flight 3  | On-Time | Delayed | On-Time | Delayed |
| Flight 4  | Delayed | On-Time | On-Time | Delayed |
| Flight 5  | Delayed | On-Time | On-Time | Delayed |
| Flight 6  | Delayed | On-Time | On-Time | Delayed |
| Flight 7  | Delayed | On-Time | On-Time | Delayed |
| Flight 8  | Delayed | On-Time | On-Time | Delayed |
| Flight 9  | Delayed | On-Time | On-Time | Delayed |
| Flight 10 | Delayed | On-Time | On-Time | Delayed |



**Team Dependency Diagram**

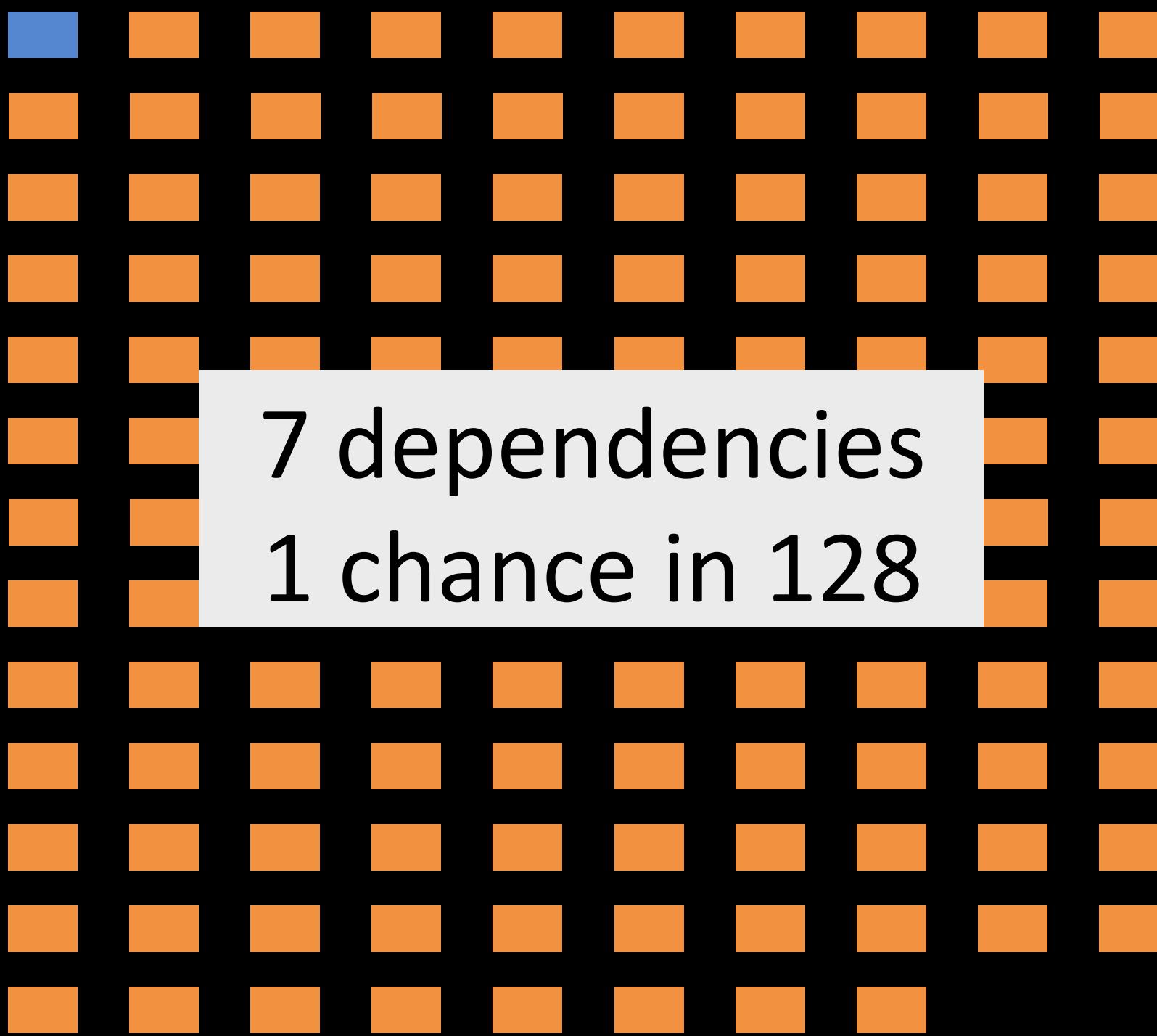
@greening

Chances at least one team not delayed

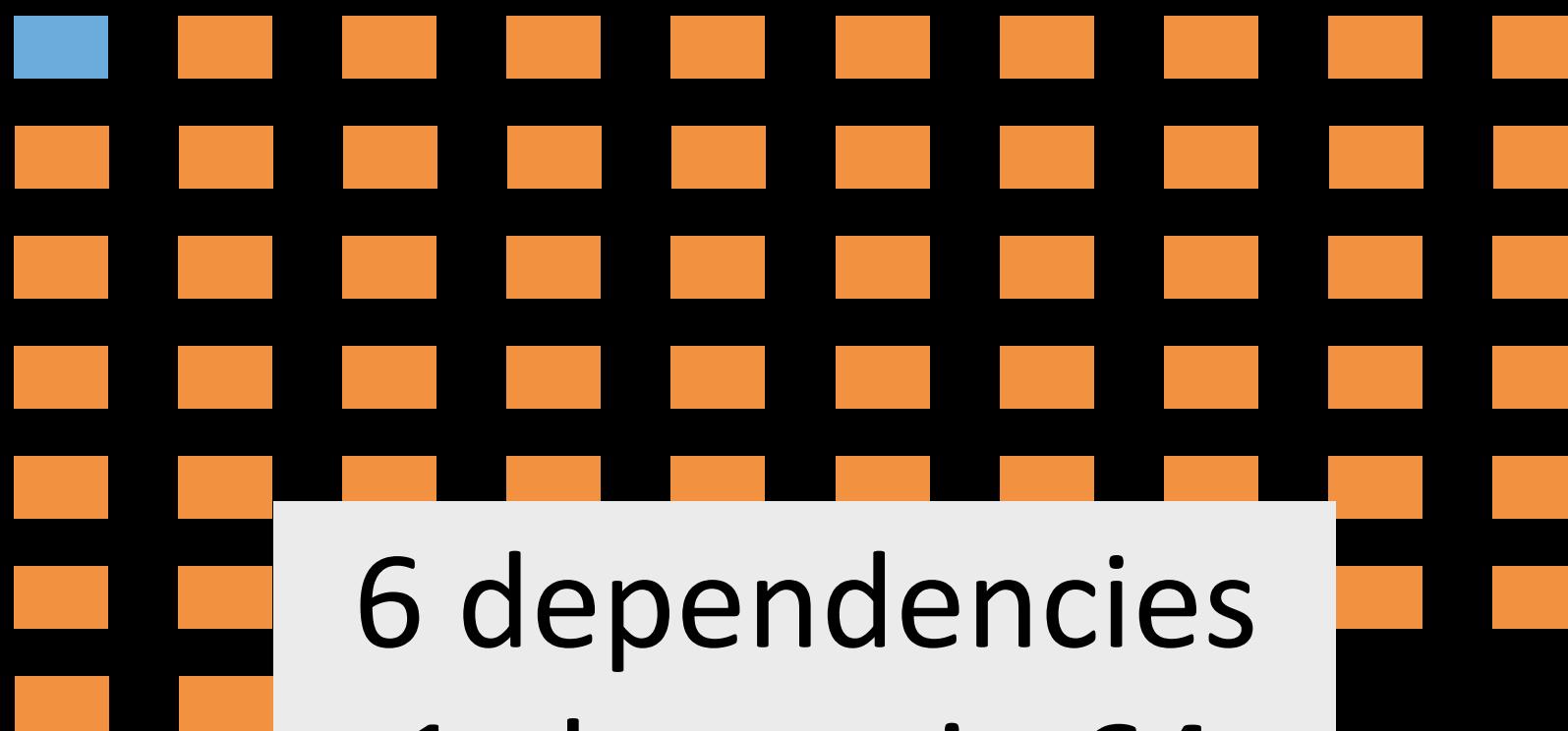
1 in  $2^n$   
or

1 in  $2^7$   
or

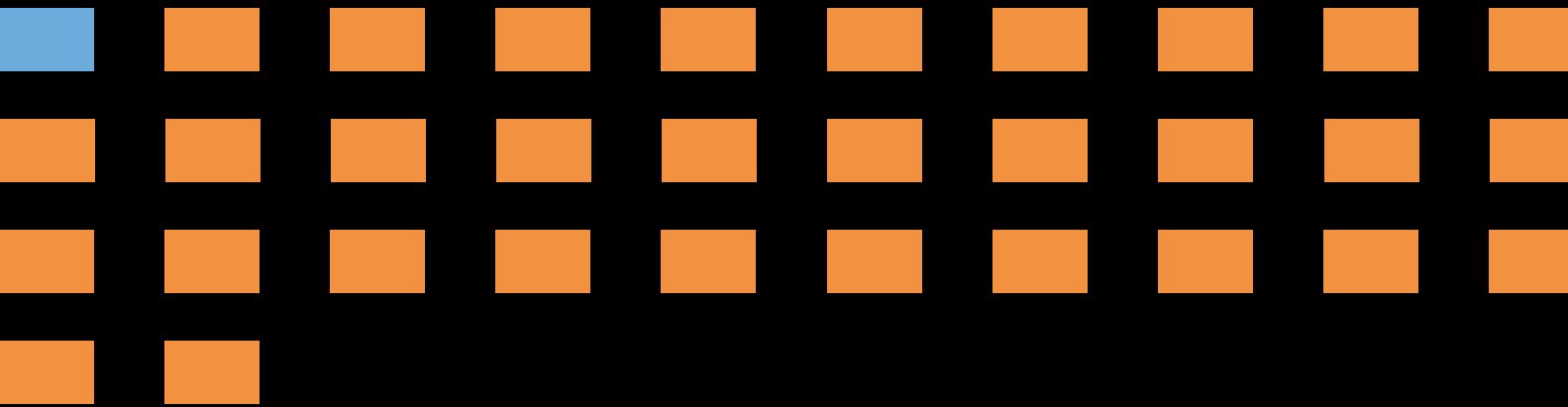
1 in 128



7 dependencies  
1 chance in 128



6 dependencies  
1 chance in 64



5 dependencies  
1 chance in 32

# Manage Utilization (especially in innovative domains)

Every Dependency you REMOVE  
Doubles the Odds of ONTIME

SLIDES: <http://bit.ly/ForecastingDoes>

- Contact me
  - Twitter: @t\_magennis
  - Email: [troy.magennis@FocusedObjective.com](mailto:troy.magennis@FocusedObjective.com)
- The spreadsheets mentioned
  - <http://bit.ly/DemandForecasting>
  - <http://bit.ly/ThroughputForecast>
  - <http://bit.ly/MultipleFeatureForecast>

# This 30 Minute session will cover

- Probability and Probabilistic Forecasting basics
- How much data is needed for reliable forecasting
- Predicting the arrival rate on incoming work
- Predicting the capacity of teams receiving work
- Building achievable plans across one or multiple teams
- Tracking progress and communicating status

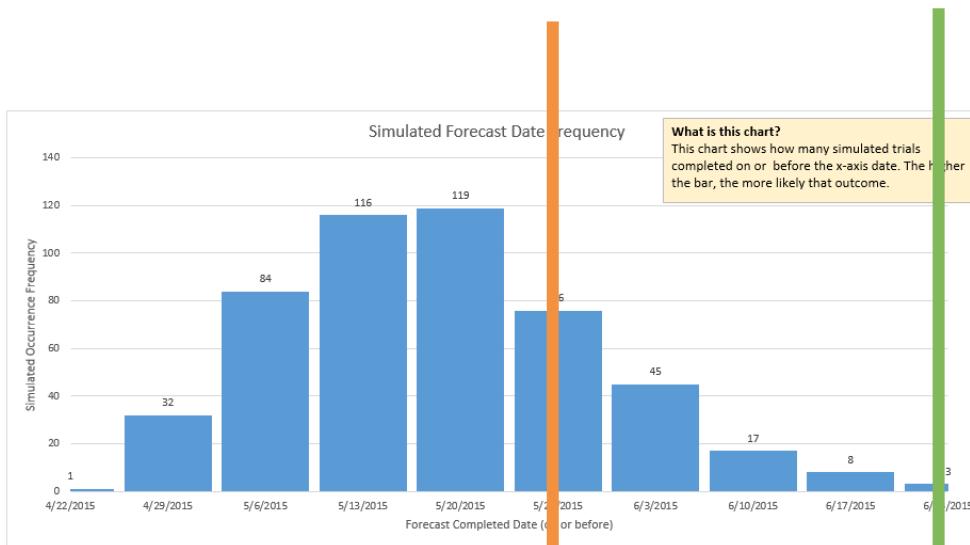
You don't do forecasts and estimates to know you are right; you do forecasts and estimates to **detect you are wrong**

# WITHOUT RISKS INCLUDED

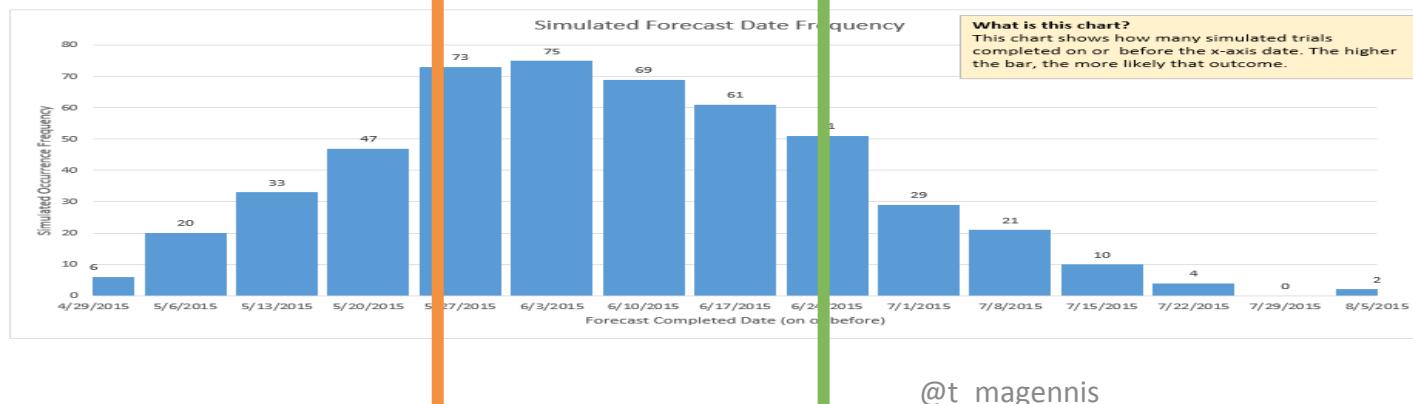
**27<sup>th</sup> May**  
**(highest late June)**

# 24<sup>th</sup> June (highest early August)

# WITH RISKS INCLUDED

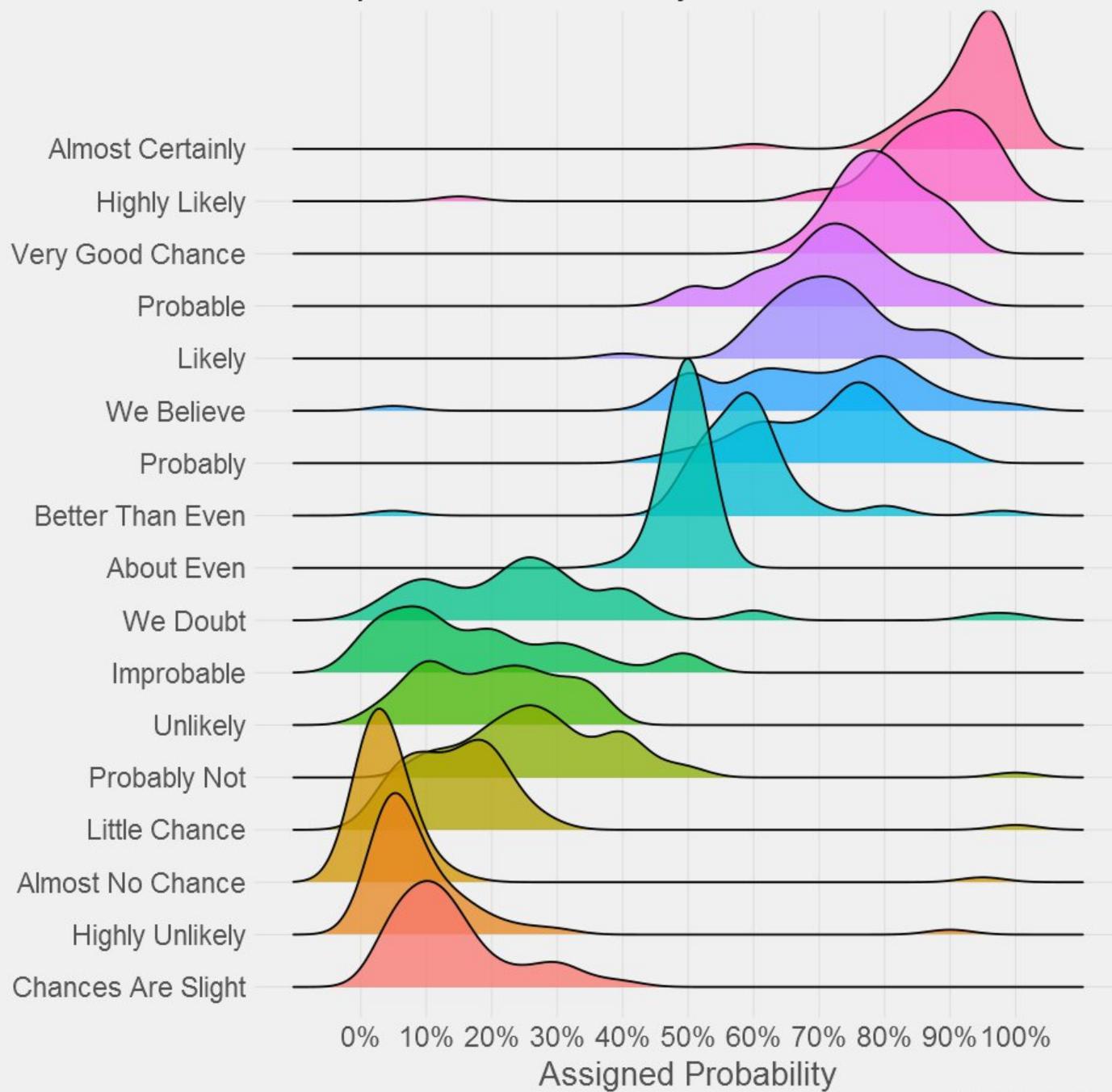


| Likelihood | Impact Low | Impact High | Description                  |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 50%        | 7          | 10          | Browser compatibility issues |
| 40%        | 3          | 7           | Performance under load       |
| 30%        | 5          | 10          | Production configuration     |
|            |            |             |                              |
|            |            |             |                              |
|            |            |             |                              |
|            |            |             |                              |
|            |            |             |                              |



## Forecasts shown at 85<sup>th</sup> Percentile

# Perceptions of Probability



Story Points or  
Throughput?



1 point



13  
points



1 point

13  
points

Impediment / dependency



Impediment / dependency

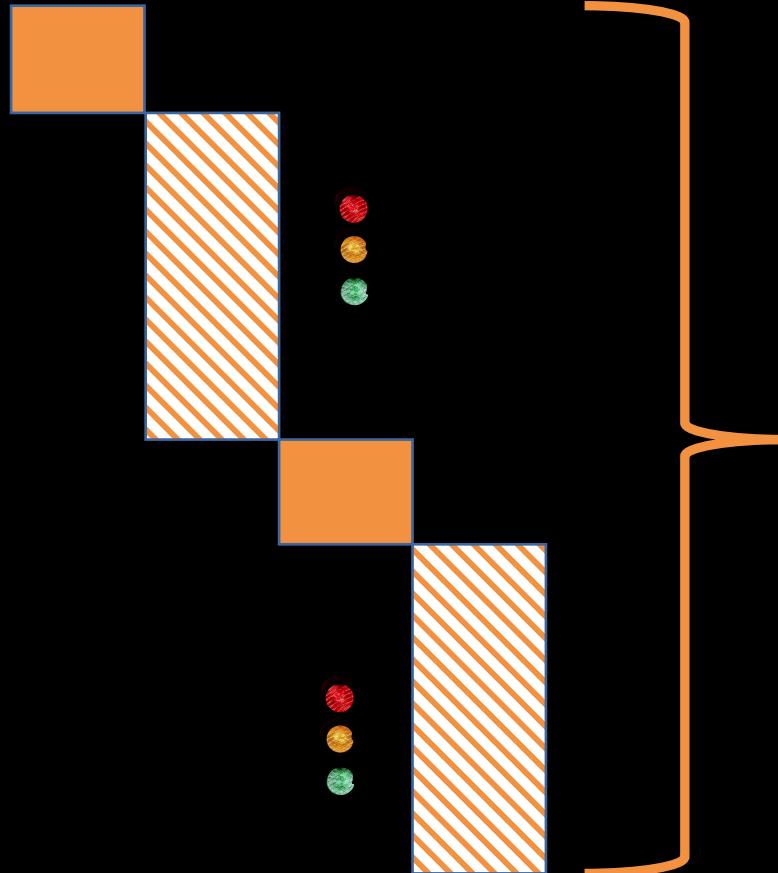
1 point

13  
points

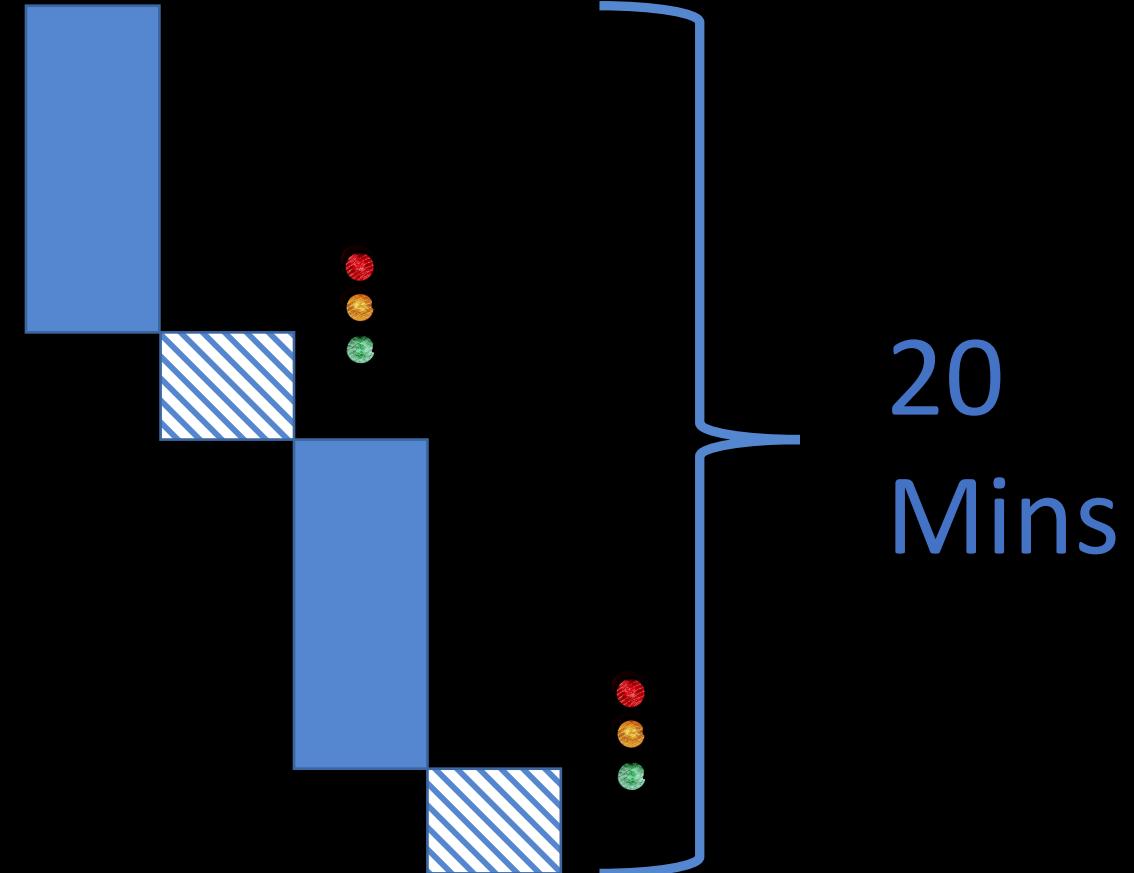
Impediment / dependency

Impediment / dependency

1 point



13 points



# Story Points or Item Count Forecast Better?

## Story Points Work Better...

- Development Time > Delays
  - Few Dependencies
  - Flexible capacity / Dedicated staff

## Item Count Works Better...

- Delays > Development Time
  - Many Dependencies
  - Constrained capacity / Shared staff

## Why?

- Development time dominates the lead time to release
- Error introduced by assuming all similar sized items can be huge

## Why?

- Delay time(s) dominates the lead time to release
- Error introduced by story point size estimates can be huge

# Experiment

Hide last “months” data

See if you can predict where  
you are now