

SWE30010

Development Project 2: Design, Planning and Management

Lecture 6c

Estimating by Experts and Delphi
Techniques



Commonwealth of Australia
Copyright Act 1968

Notice for paragraph 135ZXA (a) of the *Copyright Act 1968*

Warning

This material has been reproduced and communicated to you by or on behalf of Swinburne University of Technology under Part VB of the *Copyright Act 1968* (the *Act*).

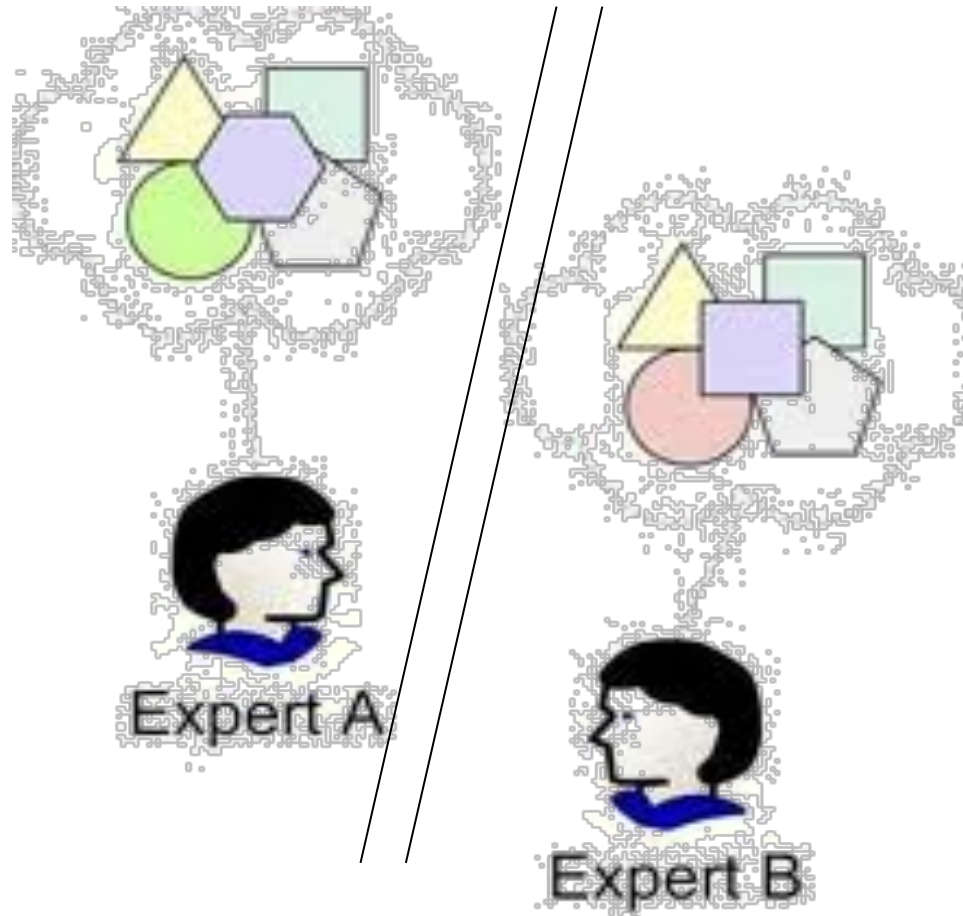
The material in this communication may be subject to copyright under the *Act*. Any further reproduction or communication of this material by you may be the subject of copyright protection under the *Act*.

Do not remove this notice.

Estimating by Experts



- Ask the expert to do the estimation for you

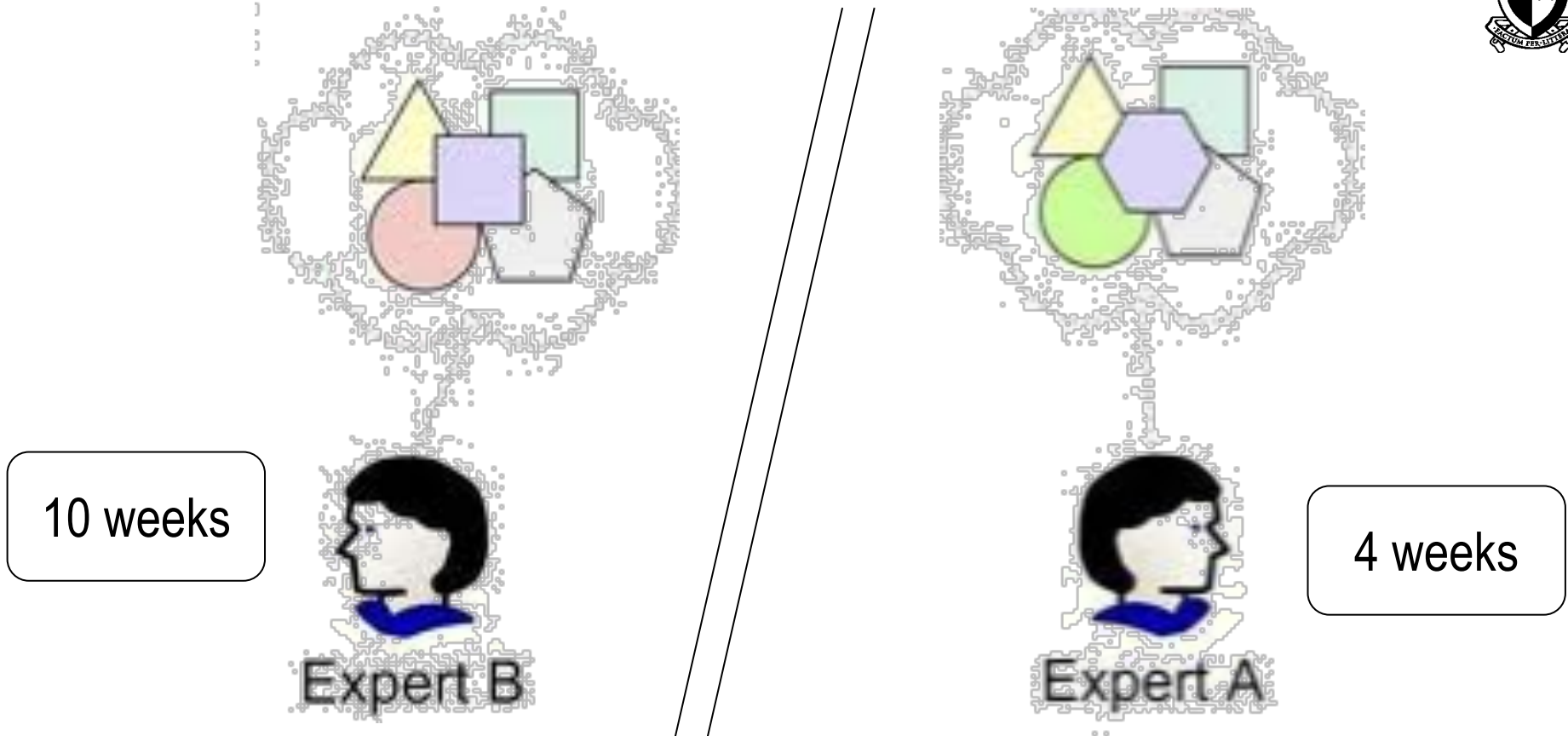


Experts – Where to find them?



- More experienced people in your organization
- People who have done many similar related work before
- ...

Q: Experts don't agree ?



Use Delphi (Estimating) Technique

Scrum Poke (aka Planning Poker), a variant of Delphi

Example – Paint Your Bedroom – Delphi



Expert A

- 3m (l) x 3m (w) x 2.3m (h)
- 4 days
- Paint cost \$400

Expert B

- Same room
- 1.5 days
- Paint cost \$700

Example – Peer Review System – Delphi



Expert A

- Allow a student to submit a peer review assessment about one team member
- 20 hours

Expert B

- Allow a student to submit a peer review assessment about one team member
- 40 hours

Delphi Technique (Original)



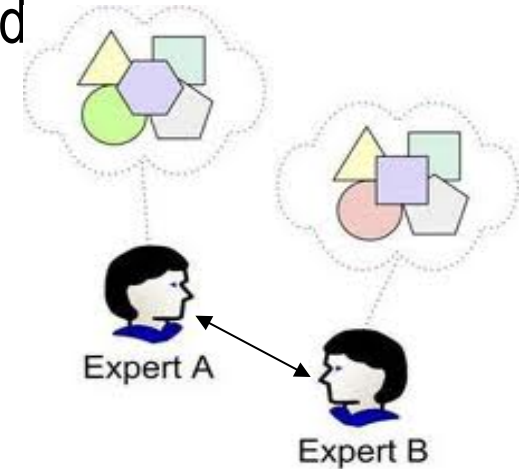
- Have a panel of experts in the field
- Brief the panel about the nature of task / activity to be estimated
- Each panel member makes an “estimate” of their own
- Hold a panel meeting for the panel to discuss their estimates together, hopefully come to an agreement
 - ☐ Members may present their viewpoints and discuss among themselves
 - ☐ May take hours to come to an agreement
- After the meeting, the panel comes up with one estimate that they all agreed on
- Use that final estimate

Delphi Technique – One Variation



Technique exploiting “knowledge” in the project team:

- i. Brief team about nature of task/activity to be estimated
- ii. Each team member makes a “best guess” estimate
 - Based on their past experience
- iii. Estimates are summarized/tabulated
- iv. “Outliers” comment on reasons for their estimates
- v. Based on new “evidence”, team members estimate again
- vi. Repeat steps (iii) to (v) a “few times”, with each person influenced by their peers’ judgments
 - ☞ Rule of thumb: 2 to 3 times
- vii. Take average estimate as team’s estimate of task/activity



Example – Paint Your Bedroom – Delphi



Expert A

- 3m (l) x 3m (w) x 2.3m (h)
 - 4 days
 - Paint cost \$400
-

Assumption

- Use a normal paint, takes at least 24 hours to dry
- Do undercoat

Expert B

- Same room
 - 1.5 days
 - Paint cost \$700
-

Assumption:

- Use fast drying paint (dry in 10 hours) but more expensive
- No undercoat

Example – Peer Review System – Delphi



Expert A

- Allow a student to submit a peer review assessment about one team member
 - 20 hours
-

Assumptions

- No validation of student id
 - ☐ Can enter any student id
- Enter text in the required field
 - ☐ No validation, can enter “X”
- No email sent

Expert B

- Allow a student to submit a peer review assessment about one team member
 - 40 hours
-

Assumption:

- Need to verify student id
 - ☐ ensure they are in the same team
- Use dropdown / combo box
- Send an email to the submission student for record

Delphi Technique – Issue



- Hope the panel / team can come up with one estimate – What if they could not?