

# Title: Using Quantum Theory, Monte Carlo, and the Multiverse to Predict EAC

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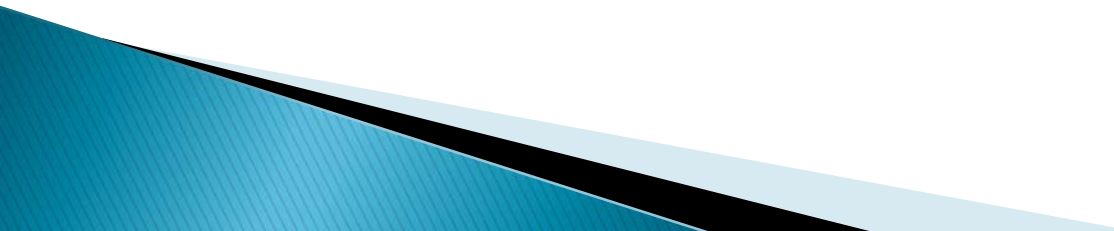
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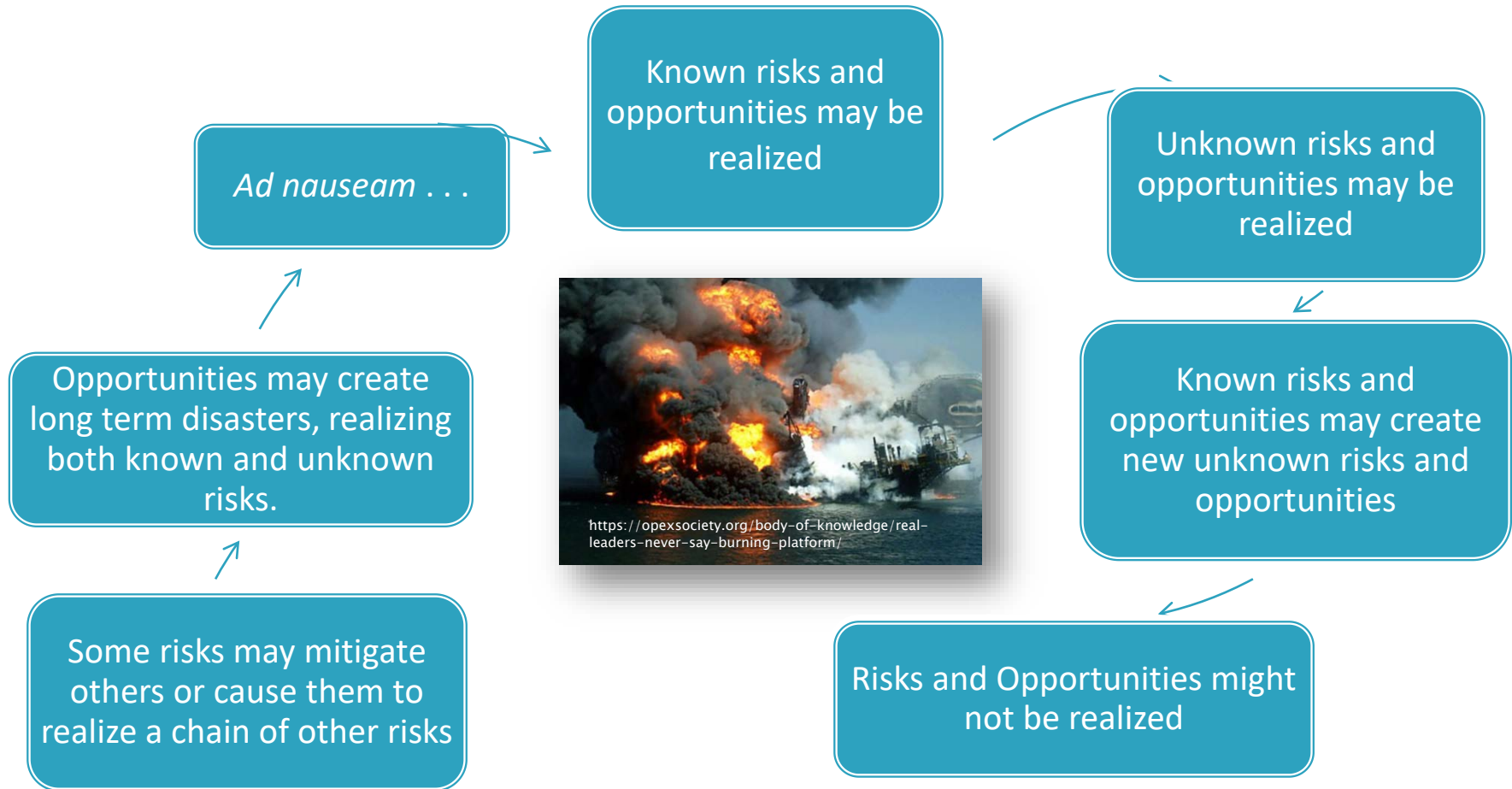


# Expected Key Takeaways for Participants

- ▶ Learn about the multiverse, Schrödinger's cat(s), and why we can't factor risks
  - ▶ Explore a better approach to predicting EACs
  - ▶ Review the process of building an EAC Multiverse and simulating using Monte Carlo analysis
  - ▶ Explore a user friendly data model that will create your project's multiverse
- 

# The Burning Platform

- Why is successfully predicting an EAC so difficult?



**THE REAL QUESTION IS: WHY DO WE TRY IN THE FIRST PLACE?**

# Basic EAC Analysis

- We try. . . Because we must
  - Revenue forecasting
  - Customer reports
  - Portfolio management
  - Stockholder accountability
- **These things will never go away**
- However, we provide numbers that have little chance of happening exactly.
- Even a Format 1's best case / worst case / most likely, though better – doesn't give proper context

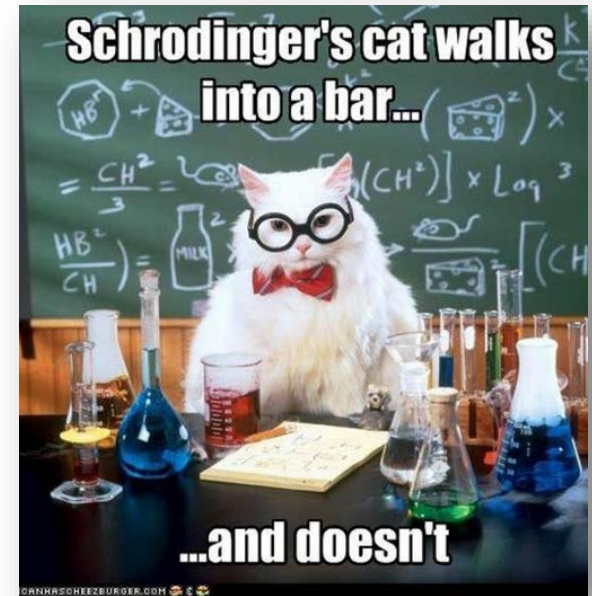
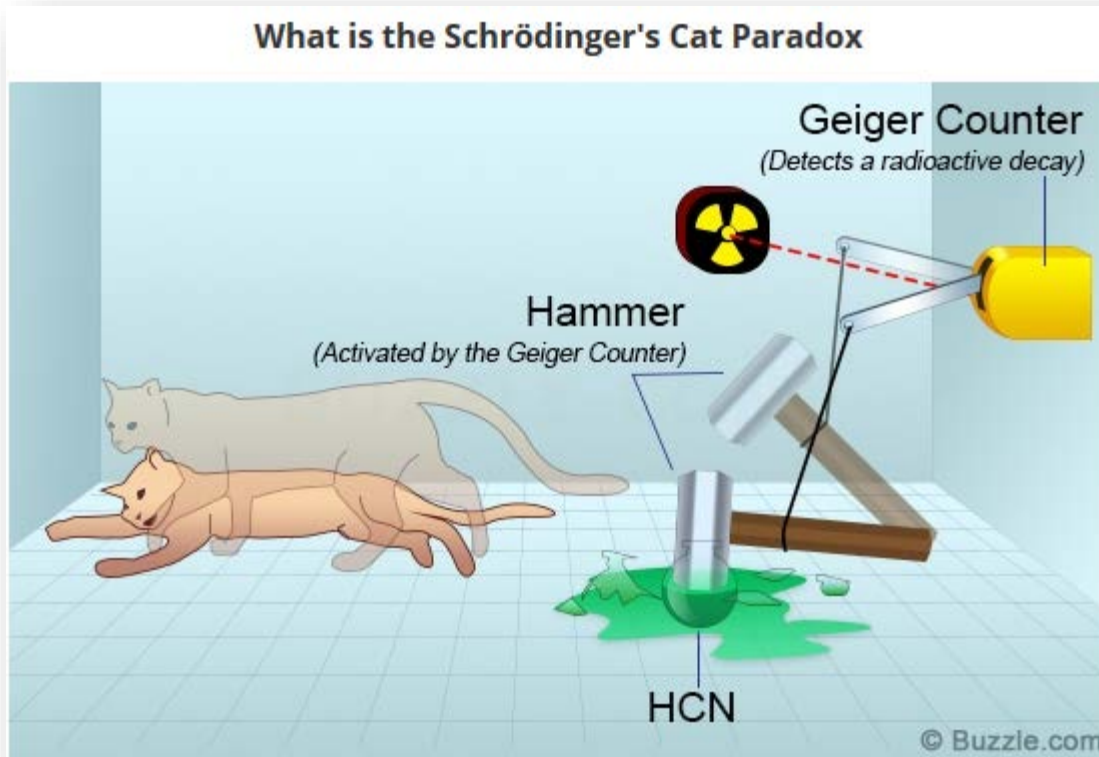


<https://juletemillien.com/>

**SO WHERE DO WE TURN FOR ANSWERS?!**

# Quantum Primer Part 1: The Cat

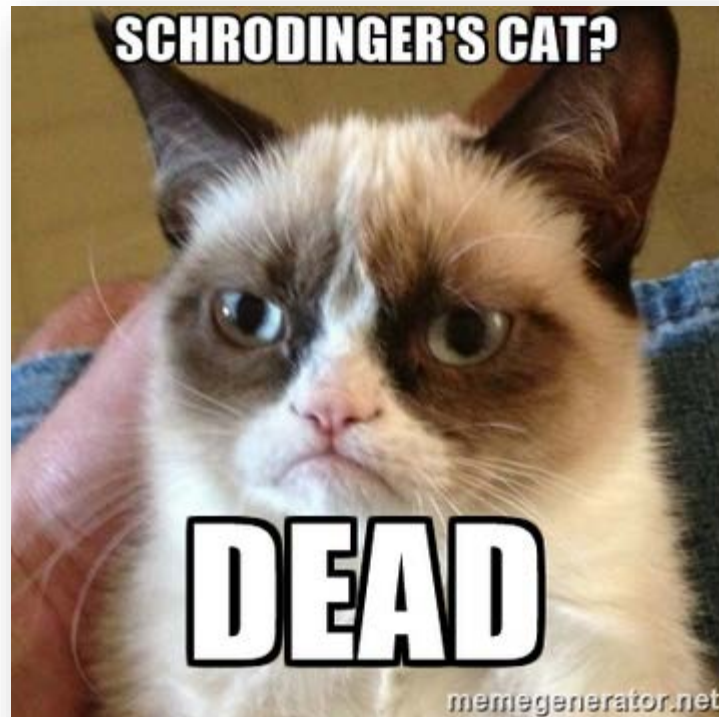
- We turn . . . to a cat.



"I don't like it, and I'm sorry I ever had anything to do with it." - Erwin Schrödinger

# Quantum Primer Part 1: The Cat

- Schrodinger's Cat Alternate Theory
  - (AKA the pessimist program manager)



# Quantum Primer Part 1: The Cat

- Standard EAC analysis for the cat:
  - Risk: Dead cat
  - Probability: 50%
  - CEAC (cat estimate at complete): 0.5 cats

**IS THIS WHAT WE'RE GIVING TO OUR CUSTOMERS ?!!**

- Surely there is a better way. . .

# Quantum Primer Part 2: The Multiverse

- Quantum theory gives us the answer, which makes more sense:
  - The cat is both alive and dead--until we observe reality
  - The probability determines, on average, what will happen
  - However, the cat will be 100% alive or 100% dead
  - This requires the universe to split
    - In one universe, there is a live cat
    - In another, there is a dead cat



[en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org)

**There is not a universe where there is 0.5 cats**



# Quantum Primer Part 2: The Multiverse

**SEE? DOESN'T THAT MAKE MORE SENSE?**

**STAY WITH ME HERE. . .**

# Quantum Primer Part 2: The Multiverse

- Key takeaways
  - Every decision causes a split in the universe
  - Each path is then faced with a new set of decisions, each of which causes a new split
  - The probability of each outcome determines how many alternate universes have that version of reality
  - Being able to take a step back and see all possibilities would allow you to have a much better understanding of what actions to take today
  - We already do this in our own lives! Quick example...



**So how exactly does this apply to my EAC?**

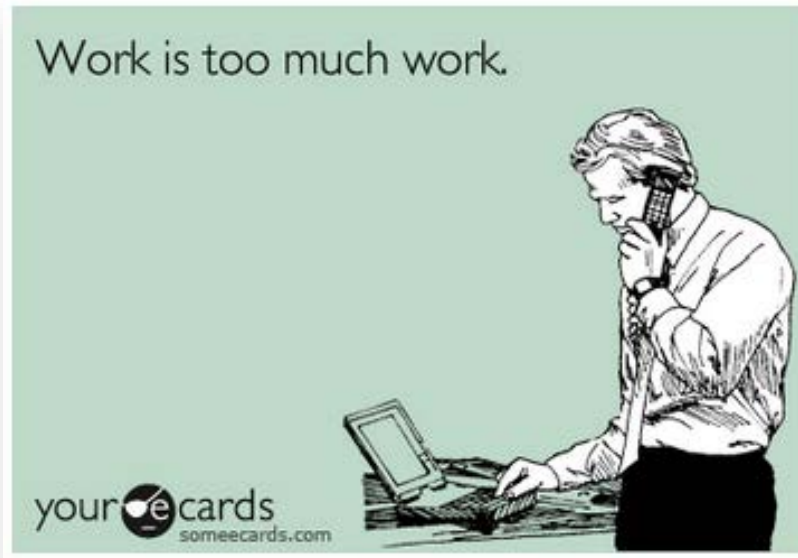
# Your EAC Multiverse

- Your EAC is a multiverse
  - Every decision causes a split in the potential EAC
  - “Decisions” can be captured in the form of R&Os
- If you treat your EAC like a multiverse, several things happen
  - Drives discussions away from whether a top level EAC will happen as predicted
  - Drives discussion toward the actions that prevent risks and promote opportunities
  - Looks at your program as it is—a huge number of potential paths and results

**Instead of a few numbers, your EAC becomes a cone of probable outcomes**

# Your EAC Multiverse

- Problem: That is a lot of work. An insane amount of work.



- Solution: No, it's not.
  - If you focus on the two key elements of your project, the rest is simple.

**What are these mysterious elements?**

# EAC Multiverse Basics

- EAC Multiverse Element #1: The Plan
  - Baseline and manage the plan with the best available information
  - You should already be doing this
  
- EAC Multiverse Element #2: A robust a well managed R&O profile
  - What are all the events (decisions) that can alter “the plan”
  - What actions prevent (or promote) them?
  - Do they affect other decisions down the path?
  - What (and when) are the effects of each decision?

**What does it look like if we manage this way?**

# EAC Multiverse Visualized

- EAC Multiverse Element #1: The Plan

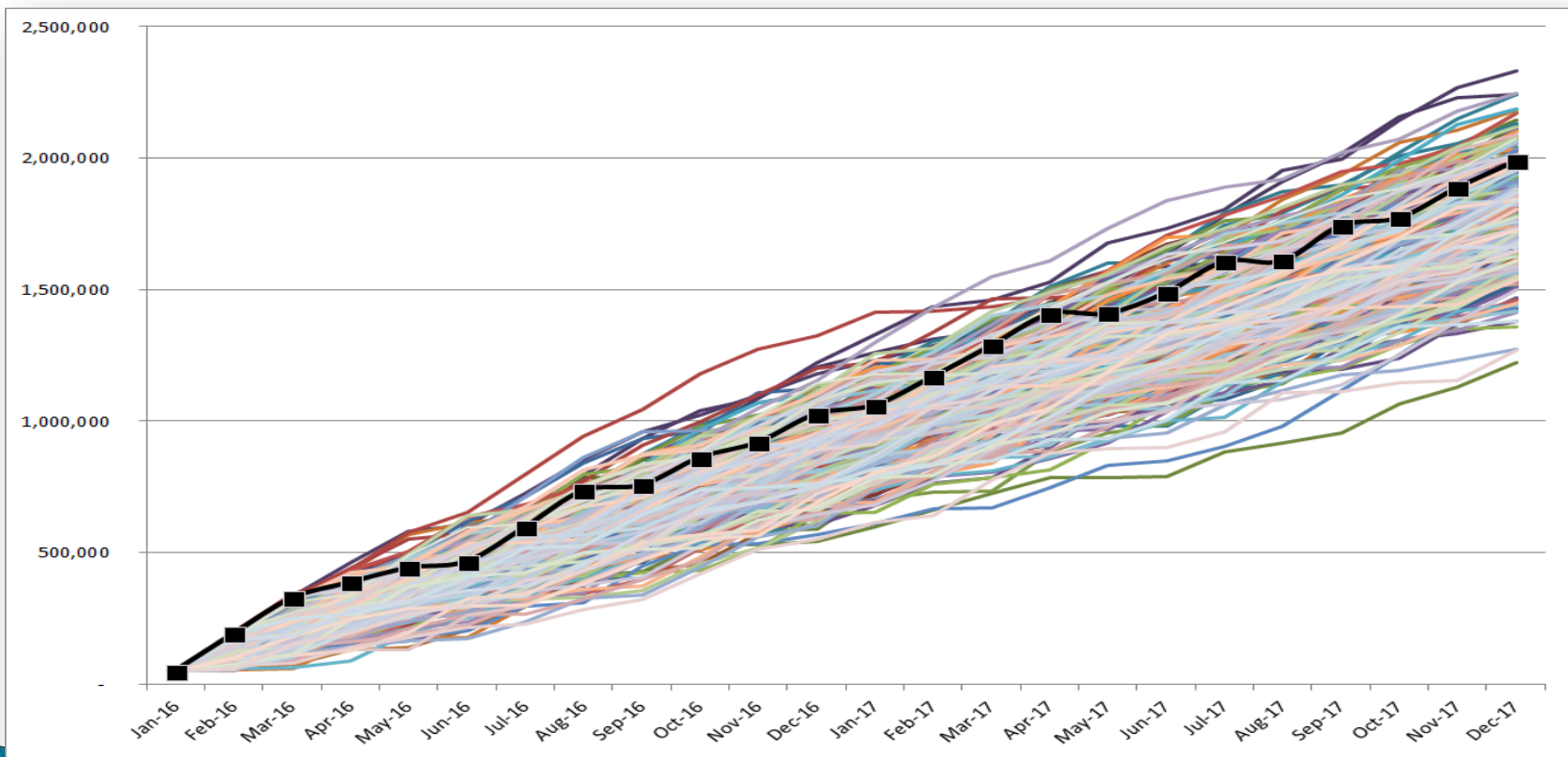
| Apr-17    | May-17    | Jun-17    | Jul-17    | Aug-17    | Sep-17    | Oct-17    | Nov-17    | Dec-17    | Total EAC |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1,407,915 | 1,410,286 | 1,489,136 | 1,607,675 | 1,610,057 | 1,744,702 | 1,773,727 | 1,888,983 | 1,990,093 | 1,990,000 |

- EAC Multiverse Element #2: A robust, well managed R&O profile

| Risk/Opportunity | Probability | If R/O happens, delta to EAC | Likely month of risk realization |
|------------------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a                | High        | 95,126                       | Apr-16                           |
| b                | Med         | 29,949                       | Jun-16                           |
| c                | Low         | 131,728                      | Aug-16                           |
| d                | High        | 140,924                      | Oct-16                           |
| e                | Med         | (81,973)                     | Dec-16                           |
| f                | Low         | 121,671                      | Feb-17                           |
| g                | High        | 138,601                      | Apr-17                           |
| h                | Med         | 33,201                       | Jun-17                           |
| i                | Low         | (135,572)                    | Aug-17                           |

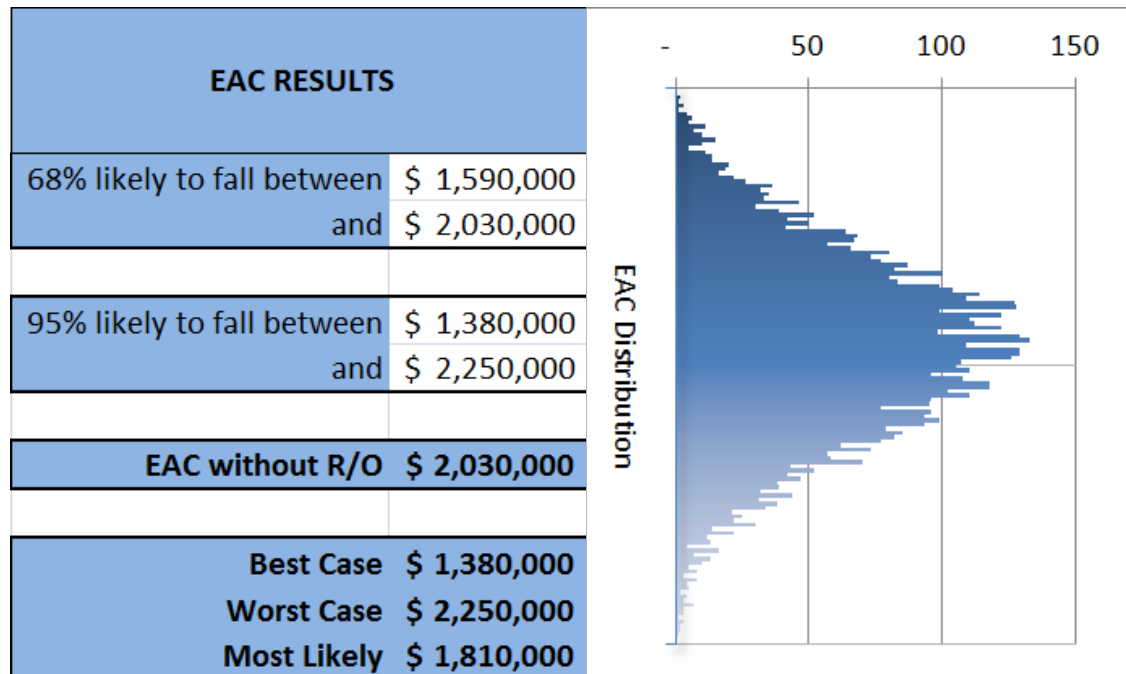
# EAC Multiverse Visualized

- EAC Multiverse Result
  - If every possible combination of outcomes were mapped and tracked, it would look like:



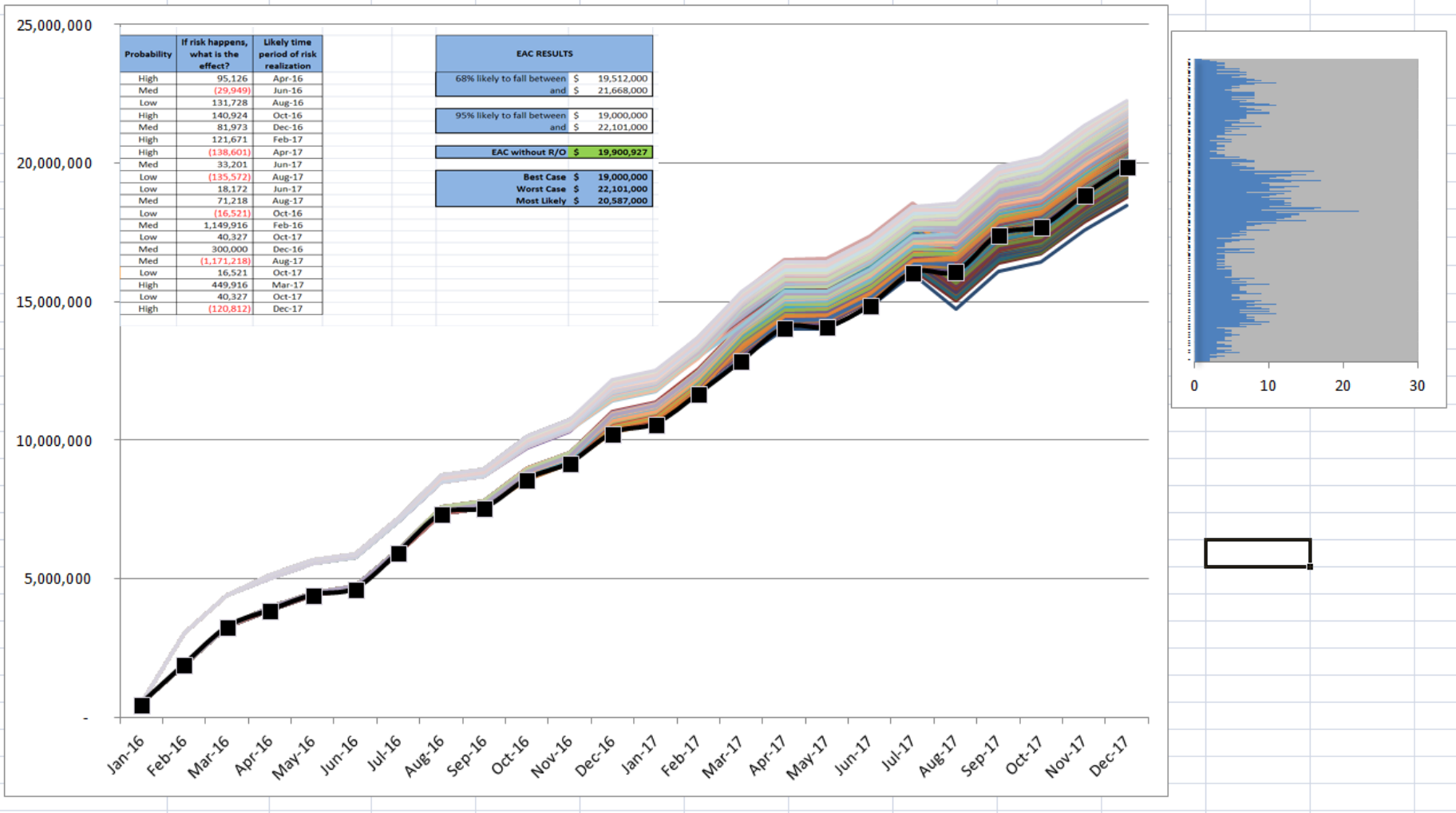
# EAC Multiverse Visualized

- EAC Multiverse Result
  - If we did this over and over again, accounting for the probability of each R/O and therefore the probability of each individual path, we'd be able to determine with very strong certainty:

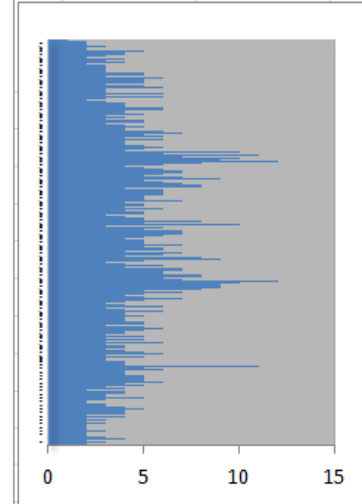
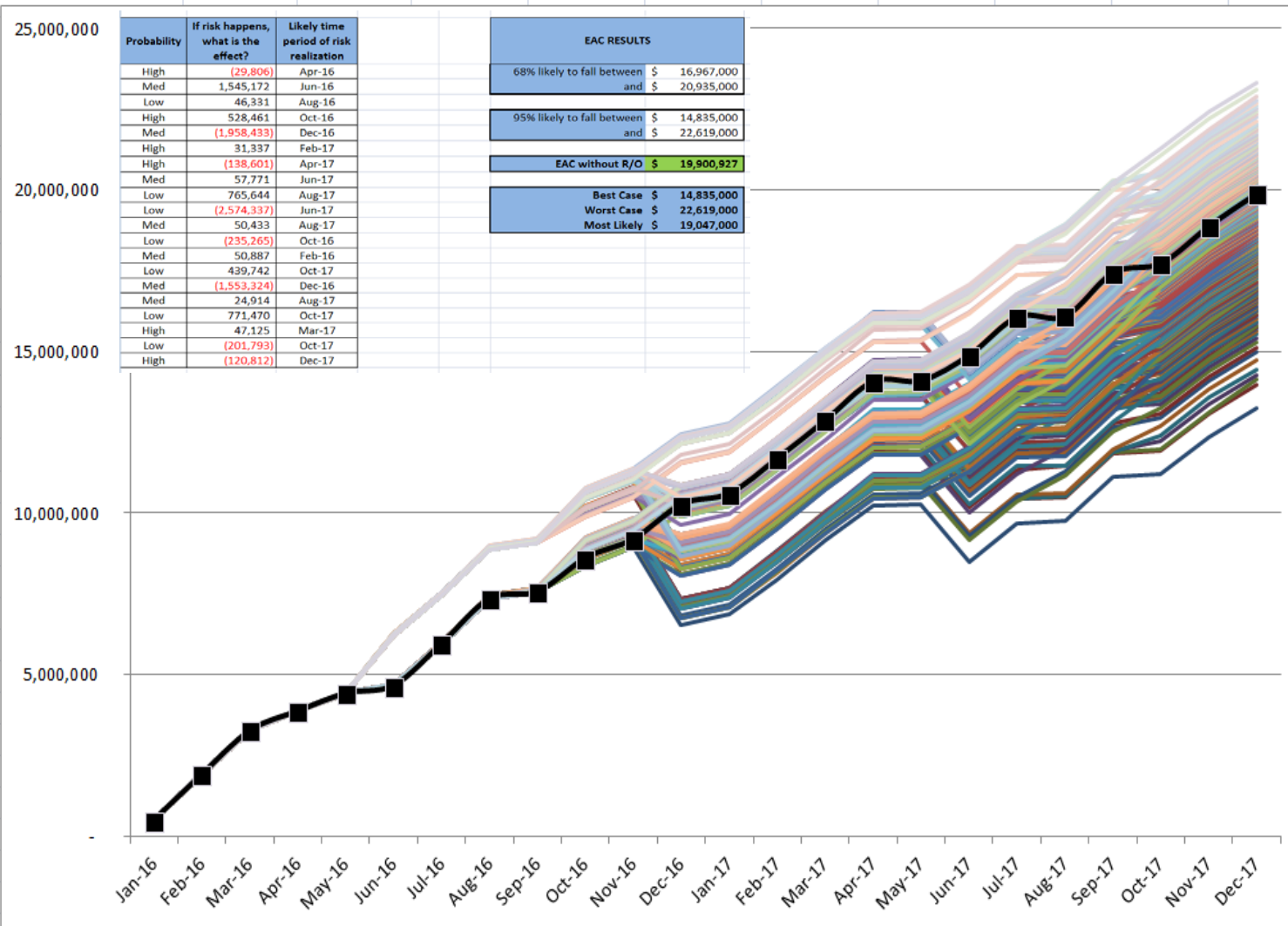




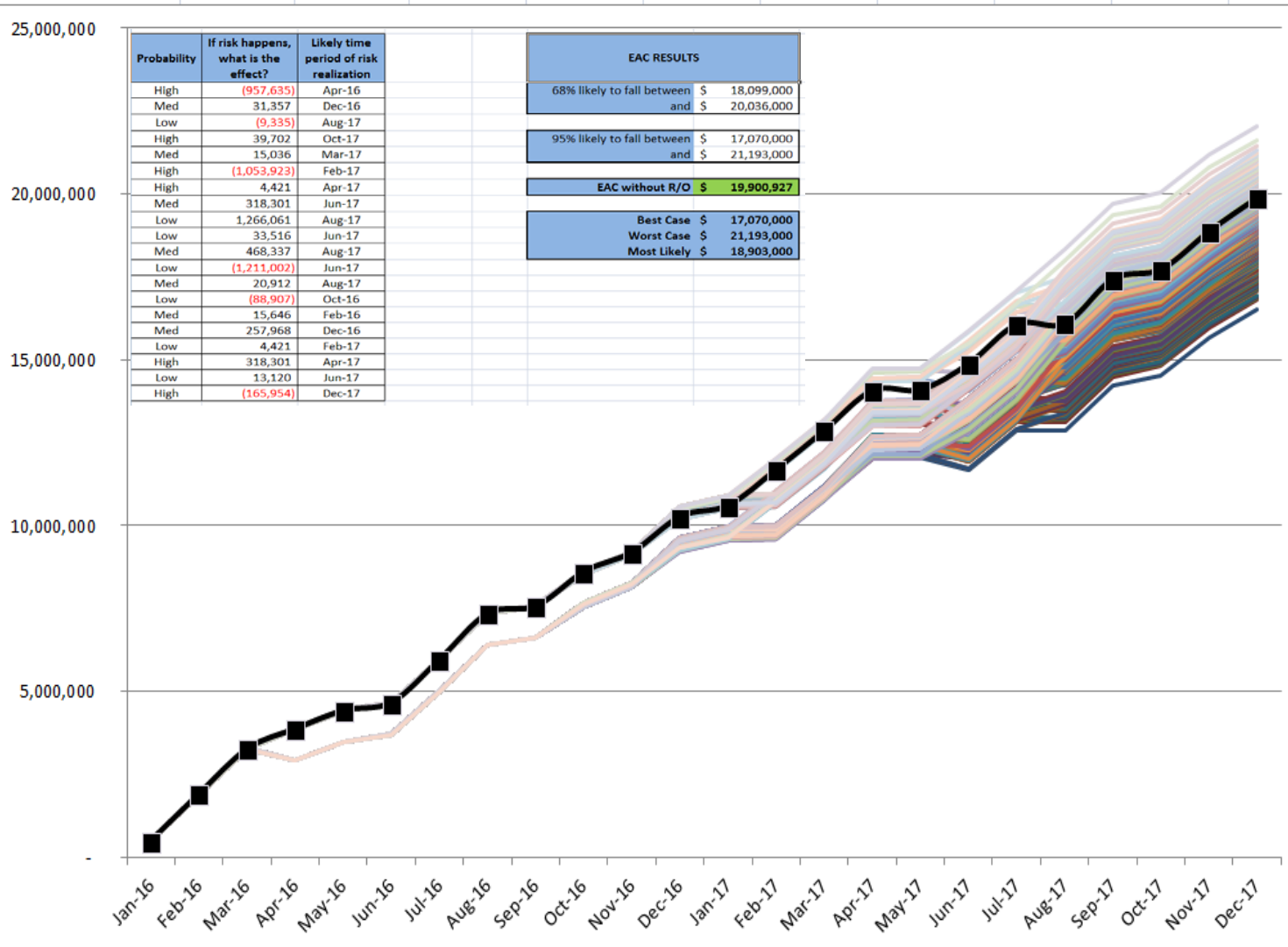
# EXAMPLES



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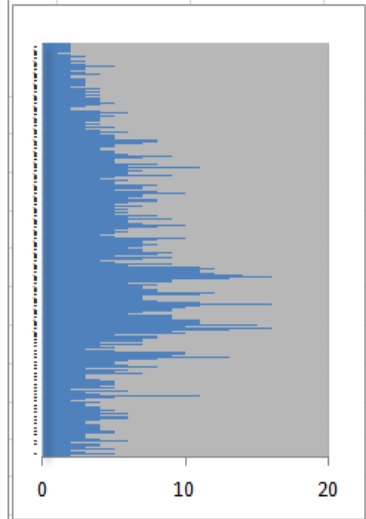


# EXAMPLES



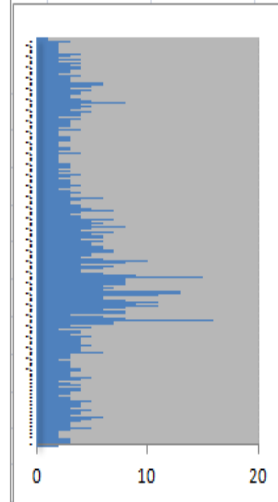
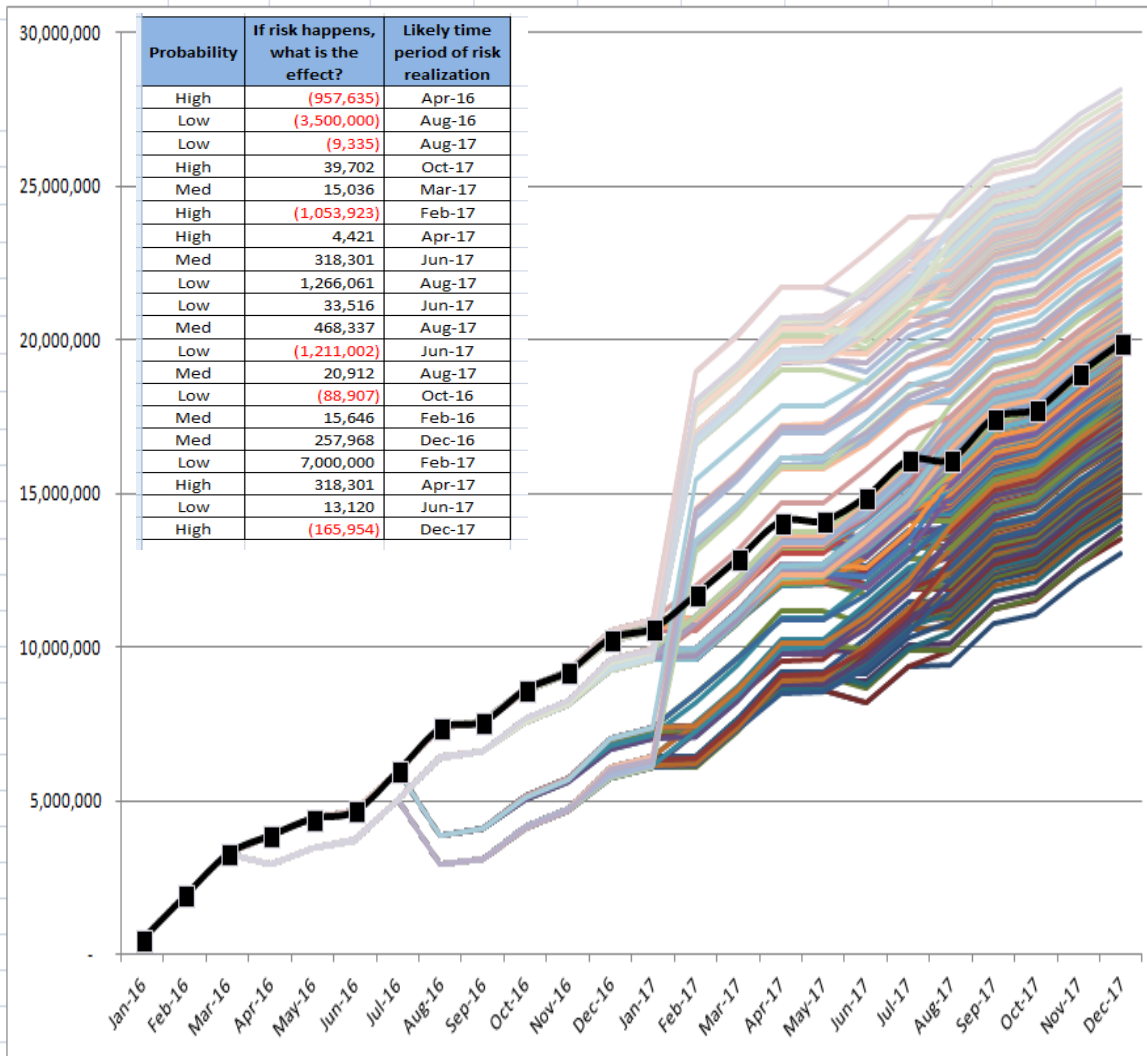
| Probability | If risk happens, what is the effect? | Likely time period of risk realization |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| High        | (957,635)                            | Apr-16                                 |
| Med         | 31,357                               | Dec-16                                 |
| Low         | (9,335)                              | Aug-17                                 |
| High        | 39,702                               | Oct-17                                 |
| Med         | 15,036                               | Mar-17                                 |
| High        | (1,053,923)                          | Feb-17                                 |
| High        | 4,421                                | Apr-17                                 |
| Med         | 318,301                              | Jun-17                                 |
| Low         | 1,266,061                            | Aug-17                                 |
| Low         | 33,516                               | Jun-17                                 |
| Med         | 468,337                              | Aug-17                                 |
| Low         | (1,211,002)                          | Jun-17                                 |
| Med         | 20,912                               | Aug-17                                 |
| Low         | (88,907)                             | Oct-16                                 |
| Med         | 15,646                               | Feb-16                                 |
| Med         | 257,968                              | Dec-16                                 |
| Low         | 4,421                                | Feb-17                                 |
| High        | 318,301                              | Apr-17                                 |
| Low         | 13,120                               | Jun-17                                 |
| High        | (165,954)                            | Dec-17                                 |

| EAC RESULTS                |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 68% likely to fall between | \$ 18,099,000        |
| and                        | \$ 20,036,000        |
| 95% likely to fall between | \$ 17,070,000        |
| and                        | \$ 21,193,000        |
| <b>EAC without R/O</b>     | <b>\$ 19,900,927</b> |
| <b>Best Case</b>           | <b>\$ 17,070,000</b> |
| <b>Worst Case</b>          | <b>\$ 21,193,000</b> |
| <b>Most Likely</b>         | <b>\$ 18,903,000</b> |

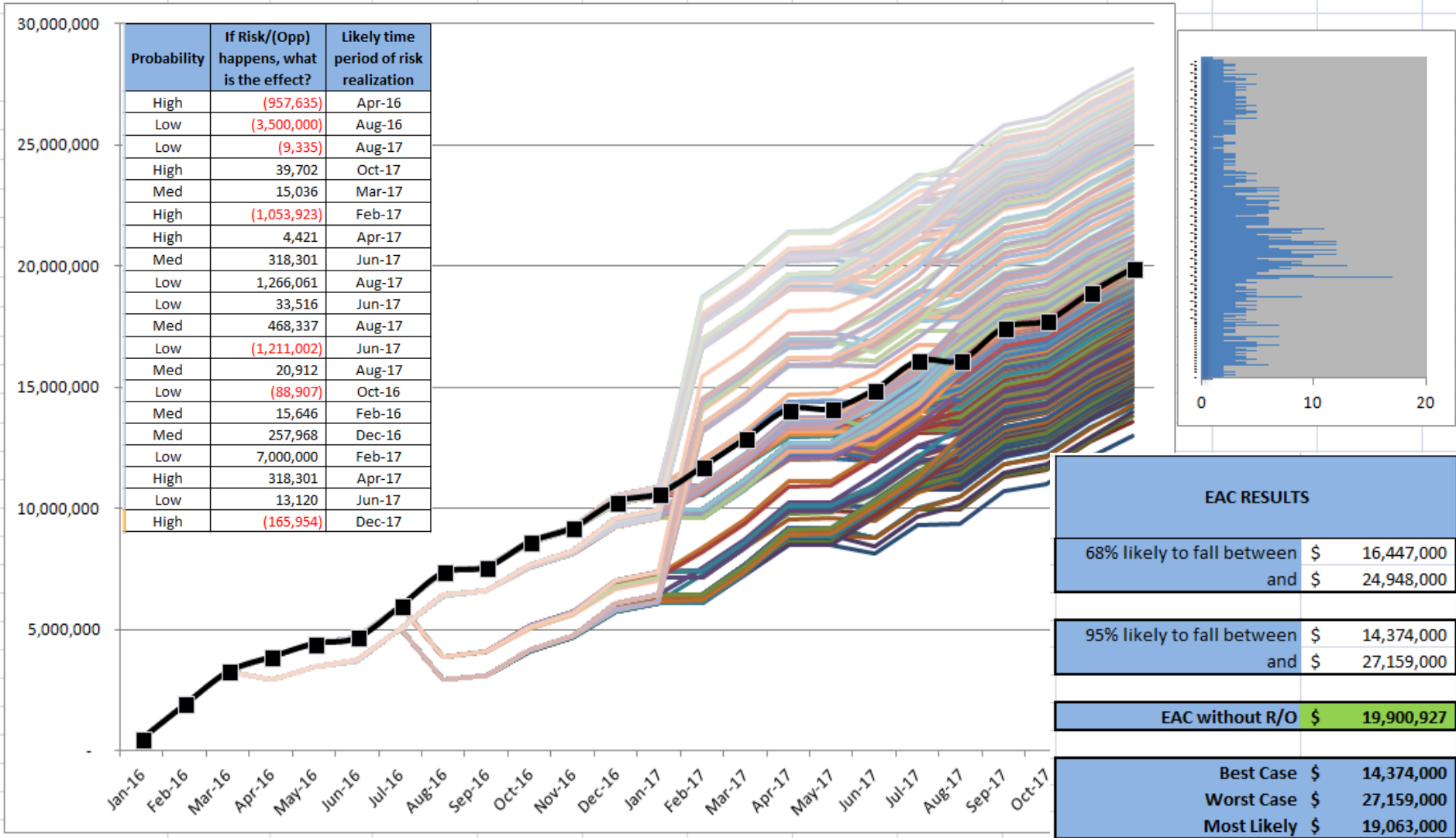


# EXAMPLES

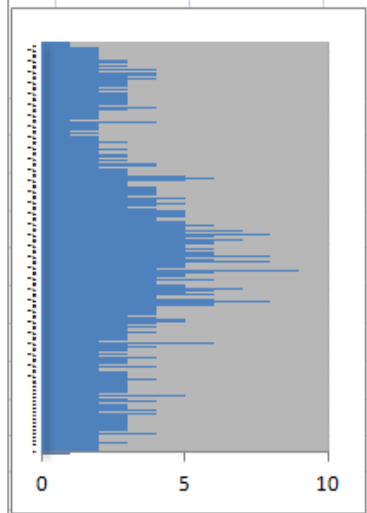
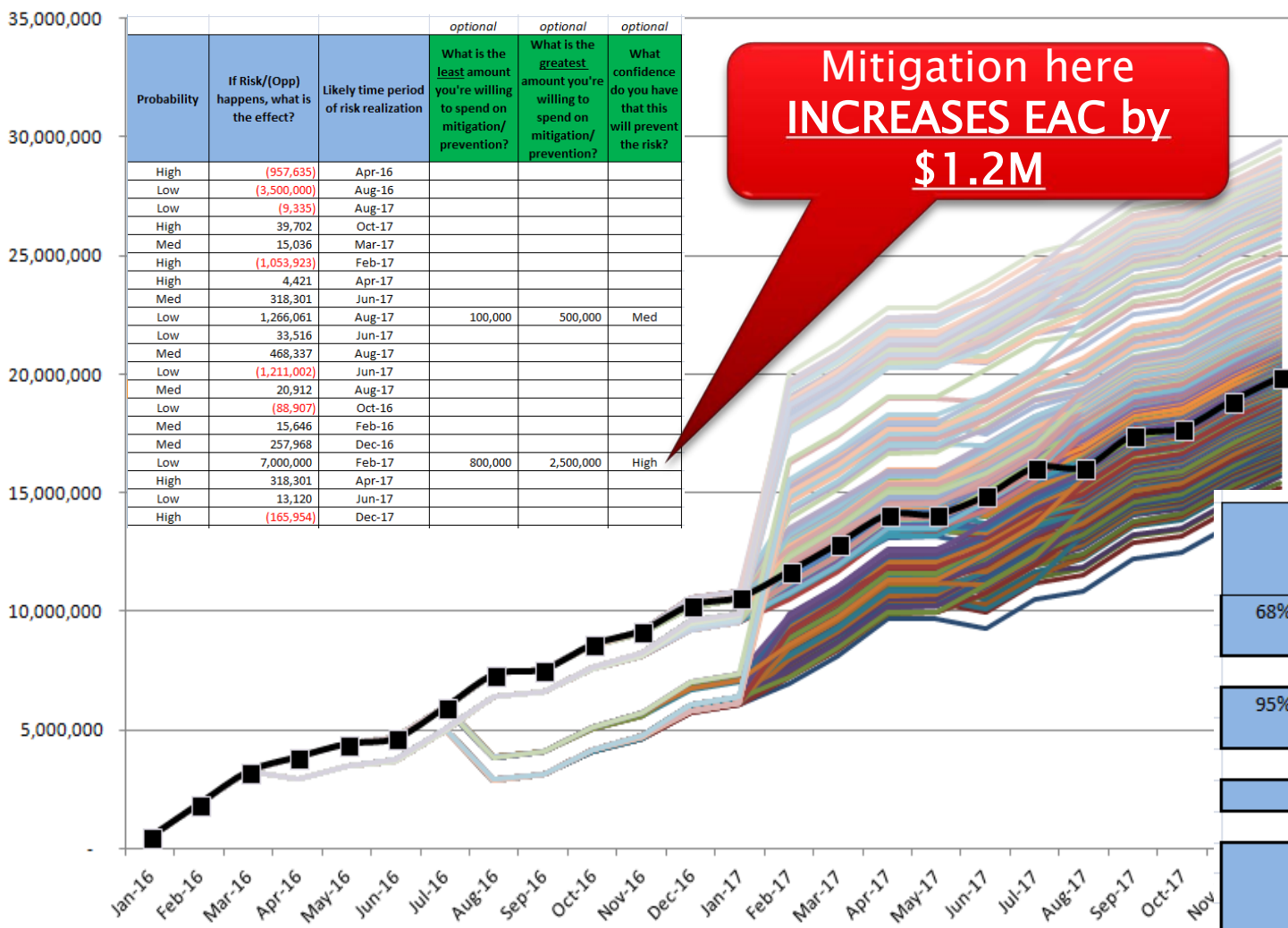
| EAC RESULTS                |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 68% likely to fall between | \$ 16,609,000 |
| and                        | \$ 25,156,000 |
| 95% likely to fall between | \$ 14,394,000 |
| and                        | \$ 27,224,000 |
| EAC without R/O            | \$ 19,900,927 |
| Best Case                  | \$ 14,394,000 |
| Worst Case                 | \$ 27,224,000 |
| Most Likely                | \$ 19,090,000 |



# EXAMPLES



# EXAMPLES



| Probability | If Risk/(Opp) happens, what is the effect? | Likely time period of risk realization | optional<br>What is the least amount you're willing to spend on mitigation/prevention? | optional<br>What is the greatest amount you're willing to spend on mitigation/prevention? | optional<br>What confidence do you have that this will prevent the risk? |
|-------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| High        | (957,635)                                  | Apr-16                                 |  |   |  |
| Low         | (3,500,000)                                | Aug-16                                 |  |   |  |
| Low         | (9,335)                                    | Aug-17                                 |  |   |  |
| High        | 39,702                                     | Oct-17                                 |  |   |  |
| Med         | 15,036                                     | Mar-17                                 |  |   |  |
| High        | (1,053,923)                                | Feb-17                                 |  |   |  |
| High        | 4,421                                      | Apr-17                                 |  |   |  |
| Med         | 318,301                                    | Jun-17                                 |  |   |  |
| Low         | 1,266,061                                  | Aug-17                                 | 100,000  | 500,000   | Med  |
| Low         | 33,516                                     | Jun-17                                 |  |   |  |
| Med         | 468,337                                    | Aug-17                                 |  |   |  |
| Low         | (1,211,002)                                | Jun-17                                 |  |   |  |
| Med         | 20,912                                     | Aug-17                                 |  |   |  |
| Low         | (88,907)                                   | Oct-16                                 |  |   |  |
| Med         | 15,646                                     | Feb-16                                 |  |   |  |
| Med         | 257,968                                    | Dec-16                                 |  |   |  |
| Low         | 7,000,000                                  | Feb-17                                 | 800,000  | 2,500,000   | High   |
| High        | 318,301                                    | Apr-17                                 |  |   |  |
| Low         | 13,120                                     | Jun-17                                 |  |   |  |
| High        | (165,954)                                  | Dec-17                                 |  |   |  |

Mitigation here INCREASES EAC by \$1.2M

| EAC RESULTS                |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 68% likely to fall between | \$ 18,145,000 |
| and                        | \$ 25,169,000 |
| 95% likely to fall between | \$ 16,026,000 |
| and                        | \$ 28,768,000 |
| EAC without R/O            | \$ 19,900,927 |
| Best Case                  | \$ 16,026,000 |
| Worst Case                 | \$ 28,768,000 |
| Most Likely                | \$ 20,812,000 |

# EAC Multiverse Takeaway

- So how do we do this?
  - Factoring and averaging muddles the data
  - The math to calculate this is—well, it's **hard**. And often impossible.
  - Thanks to the Law of Large Numbers and a little VBA magic, we don't need to do math (fist bump the person next to you)
  - Instead, Excel will literally simulate the program from beginning to end, and roll virtual dice according to each R/O probability
  - It takes about 10,000 iterations of the program to ensure with very high certainty that our cone of probable outcomes is accurate (this is called Monte Carlo simulation)
  - Thankfully, Excel is **really good** at this (another fist bump, please)

# Demonstration

**ENOUGH TALK!! LET'S SEE THE DATA MODEL IN ACTION**



# Conclusion

- So what did we learn?
  - Traditional EAC calculations have limited actionable value
  - Cats make for fun scientific experiments
  - If you actively manage and cultivate your R/O's, you can create an EAC multiverse
  - This gives you a much better idea of your cone of probable outcomes
  - This in turn allows you to make better decisions to improve your program, and creates an EAC range with an accurate context
  - Data modeling and simulation do the work so you can focus on R/O management and actually impact your program

# Conclusion

REMEMBER—FORECASTING THE FUTURE IS GOOD, BUT



IT'S NOT THIS

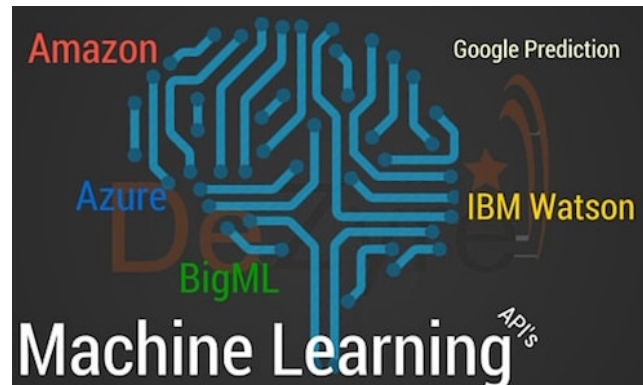
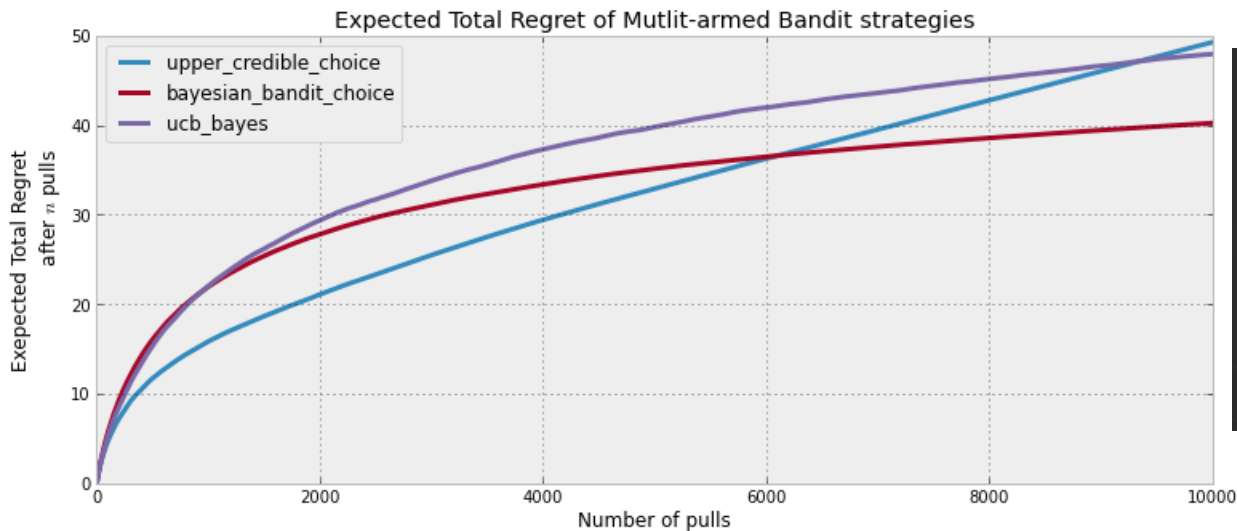


IT'S THIS

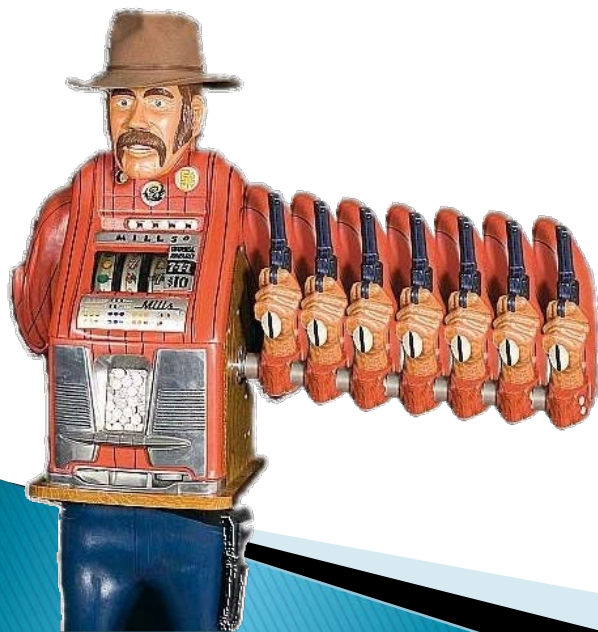
# Party Favor

- Would you like to try using the data model?
  - If so, please contact me and I will happily send you a copy with instructions
  - I would love any feedback or suggestions for how to improve the process or the tool itself—this is an evolving project!

# Preview of Next Version (coming Fall 2017)



<http://www.kdnuggets.com/wp-content/uploads/machine-learning-api.jpeg>



classical linear bandits bandits algorithm  
Eigenvector Eigenvector Eigenvector  
matrix with eigenvectors PECTRAL UCB algorithms  
online learning graph Laplacian first principal component  
effective dimension Gaussian process arms SupLin Rel  
nodes evaluations Regret Bounds Claudio Gentile INRIA Lille upper bounds causing the algorithm  
Cambridge University Press cumulative regret  
social networks spaces advantage rating relevant dimensions  
smooth functions Spectral Bandits Linear diagonal matrix real-world graphs adversarial setting neighboring nodes  
Smooth Graph Functions  
regret that scales similarity Lille Nord Europe  
Krause for suggesting regret bounds scale  
Machine Learning SpectralUCB LinUCB  
contentbased recommendation

**Questions?**

