

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING ECONOMICS

SE 361

Lecture-06-07

Muhammad Waseem

WORD OF WISDOM

- " Prophet Muhammad (sal Allahu alaihi wa sallam) says "If you put your whole trust on Allah, as you have to, He most certainly will satisfy your needs, as He satisfies those of the birds. They come out hungry in the morning, but return full to their nests." (Tirmidhi)."



BUSINESS DECISIONS



THE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF BUSINESS DECISIONS

- There is a set of concepts fundamental to aligning technical decisions with the **organization's purpose**.
- These include
 - Proposals
 - Cash-flow instances
 - Cash-flow streams
 - Cash-flow diagrams



PROPOSAL

- Proposal is a single, separate option that is being considered for
 - Carrying out a particular software development project or not.
 - enhance an existing program
 - or might be use for redevelop that same software from scratch.
- Each proposal represents a unit of choice
 - either you can choose to carry out that proposal or you can choose not to.



The whole purpose of business decision making is to figure out, given the current business circumstances, which proposals should be carried out and which ones shouldn't.

BUSINESS PROPOSAL

- A business proposal is a written offer from a seller to a buyer prospective .
- *Business proposals are often a key step in the complex sales process—i.e., whenever a buyer considers more than price in a purchase.*

There are three distinct categories of business proposals:

- Formally solicited
- Informally solicited
- Unsolicited.



FORMALLY SOLICITED

- Solicited proposals are written in response to published requirements, contained in a Request for Proposal (RFP), Request for Quotation (RFQ), or an Invitation For Bid (IFB).



FORMALLY SOLICITED *CONT...*

- An invitation for suppliers, often through a bidding process, to submit a proposal on a specific product or service.
- RFPs provide detailed specifications of what the customers wants to buy.
- Sometimes include directions for preparing the proposal.
- Evaluation criteria the customer will use to evaluate offers.
- Customers issue RFPs when their needs cannot be met with generally available products or services.
- Proposals in response to RFPs are less than 10 pages and sometimes reach 1,000's of pages.
- The RFP process brings structure to the procurement decision and allows the risks and benefits to be identified clearly upfront.

Request for proposal



FORMALLY SOLICITED *CONT...*

Key objectives

- Obtain correct information to enable sound business decisions.
- Decide correctly on strategic procurement
- Influence the company's purchasing power to obtain a favorable deal.
- Enable a broader and creative range of solutions to be considered.



Request for proposal

FORMALLY SOLICITED *CONT..*

Key benefits

- Informs suppliers that your company is looking to procure and encourages them to make their best effort.
- Requires the company to specify what it proposes to purchase.
- Alerts suppliers that the selection process is competitive.
- Allows for wide distribution and response.
- Ensures that suppliers respond truthfully to the identified requirements.
- By following a structured evaluation and selection procedure an organization can demonstrate neutrality -



Request for proposal

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION OR INVITATION FOR BID

- A request for quotation (RFQ) is a standard business process **whose purpose is to invite suppliers into a bidding process to bid on specific products or services.**
- RFQ generally means the same thing as IFB (Invitation For Bid)



REQUEST FOR QUOTATION OR INVITATION FOR BID

- An RFQ typically involves more than the price per item. Information like payment terms, quality level per item or contract length are possible to be requested during the bidding process.

پیشکشیں مطلوب ہیں

چلڈرن الیمینٹری سکولس لاہور جو تعمیر کا ادارہ جس کے ماڈرن کالونی بی فلڈ ٹیکنیکل
اکواڈٹ گوانا مطلوب ہے۔ سرکاری اور غیر سرکاری تک اسٹینڈ انڈرسٹرائٹس/مناسٹریٹ
موری 2012-11-16 صبح 11:00AM تک ارسال کریں بعد میں آئے
دائے کارخانہ نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

المشتر: پروجیکٹ ڈائریکٹر IPL-14745

چلڈرن الیمینٹری سکولس لاہور میں جاری ہیں قیمت آہور

SAVE ELECTRICITY - USE ELECTRICITY SPARINGLY BETWEEN 6:00 PM TO 10:00 PM

MULTAN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY INVITATION FOR BIDS

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Date | 15.09.2012 |
| 2. Lot No. and Title | MEPCO FRANCHISE II - MEPCO 22 Procurement of Pole, Encaps, Supply Installation, Testing and Commissioning of Five (5) No. Conversion from 66KV to 132 KV (MS) Grid Stations on territory based at Lot-I - CHAK 69/72 & and CHAKRAWLA |
| 3. Contract No. and Title | Lot-II - FORTWALL, FORTBRASS and SHAH SADAR DIN |

Description for Submission of Bids:

1. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan has applied for a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) towards the cost of Power Distribution Enhancement Program, Franchise II Part of this loan will be used for payments under the contract named above.
2. The ADB financing is to be used for the purchase of the equipment of the ADB.
3. The ADB financing is to be used for the purchase of the equipment of the ADB.
4. The ADB financing is to be used for the purchase of the equipment of the ADB.

Lot I - CHAK 69/72 & CHAKRAWLA

Lot II - FORTWALL, FORTBRASS and SHAH SADAR DIN

1. Bidders for Lot I and Lot II will be conducted in accordance with ADB's Single-Stage One Envelope Procedure. Only one bid will be accepted for each lot. The bid will be opened on the date and time specified in the bidding documents.
2. The bid will be opened on the date and time specified in the bidding documents.
3. The bid will be opened on the date and time specified in the bidding documents.
4. The bid will be opened on the date and time specified in the bidding documents.

Lot I - CHAK 69/72 & CHAKRAWLA

Lot II - FORTWALL, FORTBRASS and SHAH SADAR DIN

1. The bid will be opened on the date and time specified in the bidding documents.

2. The bid will be opened on the date and time specified in the bidding documents.

3. The bid will be opened on the date and time specified in the bidding documents.

4. The bid will be opened on the date and time specified in the bidding documents.

5. The bid will be opened on the date and time specified in the bidding documents.

6. The bid will be opened on the date and time specified in the bidding documents.

7. The bid will be opened on the date and time specified in the bidding documents.

8. The bid will be opened on the date and time specified in the bidding documents.

9. The bid will be opened on the date and time specified in the bidding documents.

10. The bid will be opened on the date and time specified in the bidding documents.

COMPONENTS FORMALLY SOLICITED PROPOSAL

1. **Requirements Matrix**, which matches customer requirements with the paragraph and page numbers of where those requirements are addressed in the proposal
2. **Executive Summary**, which outlines the primary benefits of the vendors' solutions to the customer's requirements
3. **Technical Volume**, which demonstrates how each requirement will be met
4. **Management Volume**, which describes how the program will be managed
5. **Cost Volume**, which provides all costing data, as well as implementation plans and schedules



COMPONENTS INFORMALLY SOLICITED PROPOSAL

6. A **description** of the seller's capabilities or products
7. A **discussion** of key issues
8. A **description of the buyer's** specifications and how they will be met
9. **The cost** of the offering
10. A **schedule for delivery** of the products or services
11. **Proof of prior experience** i.e. Testimonials from previous customers, Descriptions of previous projects



INFORMALLY SOLICITED PROPOSALS

- Are typically the result of **conversations held between** a vendor and a prospective customer.
- The customer is **interested enough in a product or service** to ask for a proposal.
- Typically, the customer does **not ask for competing** proposals from other vendors.
- This type of proposal is known also known as **sole-source proposal**.
- There are no formal requirements to respond to, just the information gleaned from customer meetings. These proposals are typically less than 25-pages, with many less than 5 pages.



UNSOLICITED PROPOSALS

- Unsolicited proposals are **marketing brochures**.
- The term "marketing brochure" refers to a small document, or pamphlet, which describes and promotes various products or services to be marketed.
- Vendors use them to **introduce a product or service** to a prospective customer.
- .



UNSOLICITED PROPOSALS

- They are always **generic, with no direct connection** between customer needs or specified requirements.
- They are not designed to close a sale, just introduce the possibility of a sale



- Question /Answer



CASH-FLOW INSTANCES AND CASH-FLOW STREAMS

- To make a meaningful business decision about any specific proposal, that proposal must be evaluated from a business perspective.
- The concepts of cash-flow instances and cash-flow streams are used to describe the business perspective of a proposal.



CASH-FLOW INSTANCES AND CASH-FLOW STREAMS

- A cash-flow instance is a specific amount of money flowing into or out of the organization at a specific time as a direct result of some proposal.
- Example:
 - In a proposal to develop and launch Product X, the payment for new **development computers**.
 - if new hardware is needed, could be an example of an outgoing cash-flow instance. Money would need to be spent to carry out that proposal.

| QUARTZ CORPORATION Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ending December 31, 20X9 | |
|--|--------------------|
| Operating activities | |
| Cash received from customers | \$ 720,000 |
| Cash received for interest | 15,000 |
| Cash paid for salaries | (240,000) |
| Cash paid for rent | (115,000) |
| Cash paid for other items | <u>(300,000)</u> |
| Cash provided by operating activities | \$ 80,000 |
| Investing activities | |
| Purchase of land | (250,000) |
| Financing activities | |
| Payment of dividends | <u>(35,000)</u> |
| Decrease in cash | \$(205,000) |
| Cash, January 1 | 397,000 |
| Cash, December 31 | \$ 192,000 |

CASH-FLOW INSTANCES AND CASH-FLOW STREAMS

- The term cash-flow stream refers to the set of cash-flow instances, over time, which would be caused by carrying out some given proposal.
- The cash-flow stream is, in effect, the complete financial picture of that proposal.
 - How much money goes out?
 - When does it go out?
 - How much money comes in?
 - When does it come in?

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CATEGORIES OF CASH FLOW

- Cash-flow streams usually contain the following categories of cash flow
 - Initial Investment
 - Operation and Maintenance Cost
 - Sales Income
 - Cost Avoidance
 - Salvage Value



INITIAL INVESTMENT

- The initial investment captures all of the one-time, nonrecurring costs associated with starting up a proposal.
- In a software project proposal, the initial investment might include
 - hiring and/or training the development and QA staff,
 - buying and installing new computers or related equipment,
 - obtaining facilities for the project team to work in, and so on.



OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COST

- Operation and maintenance costs occur only after the activity is started and continue through to its retirement.
- In a software project proposal, operation and maintenance costs could include things such as the following:
 - **Electricity** to operate the computers and heat or cool the building
 - **Support staff to keep** the computers and the network running
 - **Maintenance costs on software licenses**
 - **Paper, disks, and other typical office supplies**



SALES INCOME

- Sales income refers to the direct income generated by the proposal.
 - Maybe the proposal creates a new product.
 - Or maybe the proposal increases the market share of an existing product.
 - Either way, the proposal could be generating income for the organization.



COST AVOIDANCE

- Less-obvious, but still very important, source of income is cost avoidance.
- Cost avoidance is not directly income in the sense of somebody paying for a product or service,
- it reduces the expenses needed to produce those products and services
- it leaves more of the gross revenue as profit



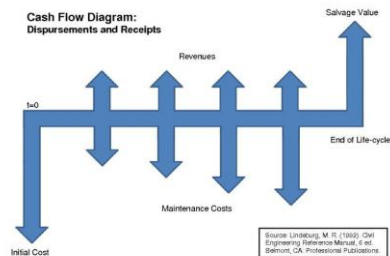
SALVAGE VALUE

- Salvage value refers to any remaining value in assets (equipment, facilities, etc.) at the end of a proposal.
- The salvage value of a computer, for instance, is the amount that you expect the computer can be sold for when you are ready to get rid of it.



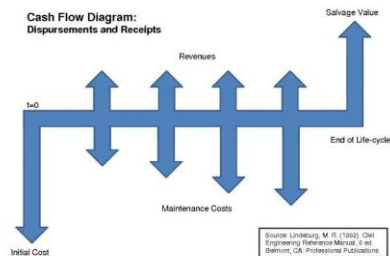
CASH-FLOW DIAGRAMS

- A cash-flow diagram is a picture of a cash-flow stream.
- The cash-flow diagram gives the reader a very quick overview of the financial picture of that subject



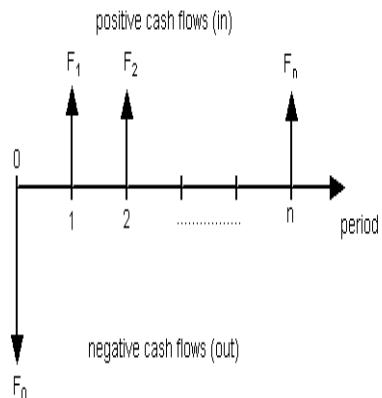
CASH-FLOW DIAGRAMS

- A cash-flow diagram shows the cash-flow stream two dimensions:
 - Time runs from left to right, a
 - Amounts of money run up and down.
- Each cash-flow instance is drawn on the diagram at a left-to-right position relative to the timing of that cash flow after the start of the proposal.
- The horizontal axis is divided into units of time that represent either
 - years, months, weeks, etc.
(as appropriate for the proposal being studied.)



CASH-FLOW DIAGRAMS

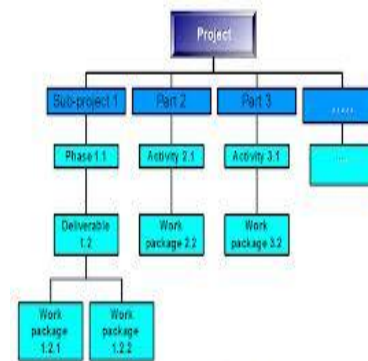
- The other dimension, the amount of the cash-flow instance, is shown as an upward or downward arrow.
- Upward arrows mean that money is coming in (income), and downward arrows mean that money is being spent (expense).
- The lengths of the arrows are usually drawn proportional to the amount of money; for instance, a cash-flow instance that's twice as much money as another would be drawn with an arrow that's twice as long.
- The actual amounts of the cash-flow instances are usually written on the diagram next to the arrows because it's hard to get an accurate interpretation of the amount from the length of the arrow alone.



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DEVELOPING CASH-FLOW STREAMS

- One common way to develop the cash-flow stream for a proposal is to create a work breakdown structure (WBS).
- The WBS is a hierarchical decomposition that lists all the work associated with the proposal being studied.
- A common notation for a WBS is to show levels of decomposition by indenting



(Example of WBS)

EXAMPLE OF WBS

- An example WBS for buying and operating a car might be as follows
 - Own and operate a car for transportation
 - Buy the car
 - Pay the down payment
 - Pay the taxes, licensing, and registration fees
 - Get insurance on the car
 - Make the monthly car-loan payments
 - Operate and maintain the car
 - Pay the semiannual insurance payments
 - Fill the car with gas when needed
 - Change the oil every 3000 miles
 - Other routine maintenance as needed
 - Sell the car



THINGS TO DO-YOU

1. Reading Assignment Of Cash-flow diagrams from different perspectives
2. Organize your self into group of 2 and send your registration no and Name by tomorrow



- Question /Answer

