Applied Algorithmic Machine Learning for Intelligent Project Prediction: Towards an AI Framework of Project Success

Ming-Wei Hsu [a*], Nicholas Dacre [a], & PK Senyo [a]

[a] University of Southampton Business School, University of Southampton, Southampton, SO17 1BJ, UK
[*] Corresponding Author: m-w.hsu@soton.ac.uk

Abstract

A growing number of emerging studies have been undertaken to examine the mediating dynamics between intelligent agents, activities, and cost within allocated budgets, in order to predict the outcomes of complex projects in dint of their significant uncertain nature in achieving a successful outcome. For example, prior studies have used machine learning models to calculate and perform predictions. Artificial neural networks are the most frequently used machine learning model with support vector machine, and genetic algorithm and decision trees are sometimes used in several related studies. Furthermore, most machine learning algorithms used in prior studies generally assume that inputs and outputs are independent of each other, which suggests that a project's success is expected to be independent of other projects. As the datasets used to train in prior studies often contain projects from different clients across industries, this theoretical assumption remains tenable. However, in practice projects are often interrelated across several different dimensions, for example through distributed overlapping teams. An ongoing ethnographic study at a leading project management artificial intelligence consultancy, referred to in this research as Company Alpha, suggests that projects within the same portfolio frequently share overlapping characteristics. To capture the emergent inter-project relationships, this study aims to compare two specific types of artificial neural network prediction performances; (i) multilayer perceptron and; (ii) recurrent neural networks. The multilayer perceptron has been found to be one of the most widely used artificial neural networks in the project management literature, and recurrent networks are distinguished by the memory they take from prior inputs to influence input and output. Through this comparison, this research will examine whether recurrent neural networks can capture the potential inter-project relationship towards achieving improved performance in contrast to multilayer perceptron. Our empirical investigation using ethnographic practice-based exploration at Company Alpha will contribute to project management knowledge and support developing an intelligent project prediction AI framework with future applications for project practice.

Keywords: Project Management, Artificial Intelligence, Project Success, AI, Intelligent Project Prediction.

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Introduction

Project failure fundamentally remains one of the most pressing challenges for the project profession, and an area of critical and ongoing investigation in related academia (Dacre et al., 2020; Eggleton et al., 2020). Extant research has focused a considerable amount of attention on project success and failure, and associated project outcomes. However, in practice this remains a stagnant challenge for the project profession. Studies on average suggest that around 80% of all projects fail in wholly achieving their planned outcomes within the constraints of time, cost, and scope, without realising their full anticipated benefits (Lenfle & Loch, 2017).

As projects are ubiquitous across all industries, there is a pressing scholarly and practice-based requirement to continue in this critical vein of research (Dacre et al., 2019; Dong et al., 2021). Recent technological innovations have enabled a more significant amount of attention to applying artificial intelligence in mitigating, or alleviating potential project failures (Dacre et al., 2020). Coupled with the greater use of machine learning, the project profession is currently undergoing a paradigm shift across our understanding of these technologies and their implementations for current and future challenges (Brookes et al., 2020). There has been growing suggestions that these technologies can increase the rates of project success. This inherently leads to a growing rise in the application of AI techniques in project management (Dacre et al., 2020; Wen et al., 2012).

In the extant literature where, prior studies have applied artificial intelligence and machine learning to predict project success, these have implemented various algorithmic models such as through the use of artificial neural networks (de Barcelos Tronto et al., 2008), support vector machines (Pospieszny et al., 2018), a model with genetic algorithm (Ko Chien-Ho & Cheng Min-Yuan, 2007), and decision trees (Gondia Ahmed et al., 2020).

Whilst these studies have hitherto provided some academically valuable insights, they are primarily positioned within the fundamental assumption that inputs and outputs are independent of each other. This approach inherently offers a proposition that suggests that the successful outcome of a project, is independent of its broader program context and inter-project dependencies. However, datasets are implemented in the application and training of these models encompass data across a range of different projects through a cross-section of industries, in dint of the fact that projects can be interrelated, either directly or indirectly, and therefore may rely on and share common project-based resources. Therefore, in this research we propose the argument that the inter-project relationship is both critical and vital in achieving improved performance towards successful project outcomes. In this vein, this study proposes implementing recurrent neural networks that facilitate the application of short-term memory in neurons by delivering the outputs of a layer to the stage of the input (Donkers et al., 2017).

The overarching aim of this study is to capture the effects of inter-project relationships in project success prediction, by comparing the performance of two types of artificial neural networks. The first one being multilayer perception, and the second is recurrent neural networks. The ensuing sections of this research, presents a critical review of machine learning within the context of project management, to further explicate gaps in prior literature that underpin the current research premise. Further to this, the study outlines the research methodology supported by discussing the data and measures undertaken as part of the ongoing ethnographic style study. This approach uncovers the application of both basic and advanced artificial neural networks in or church der to address the overarching research aim.

Literature Review

Emerging studies implement machine learning to predict the efforts, cost and outcomes of projects. Wen et al. (2012) reviewed 84 studies using machine learning algorithms for project effort estimation and found that artificial neural networks were among the most widely used models. Ling and Liu (2004) used a backpropagation neural network to predict the performance of construction projects. The study relied on data sets of 33 projects, including engagement with 32 respondents across the industry. Berlin et al. (2009) used artificial networks and linear regression to estimate project effort group International Software Benchmarking Standards Group (ISBSG) dataset. This represents one of the largest project databases for undertaking research in this field, and findings suggested that official neural networks generally outperformed linear regression models.

Additionally, de Barcelos Tronto et al. (2008) found that artificial neural networks performed better than multiple regression models in project effort estimation using the Constructive Cost Model (COCOMO) dataset previously published by Boehm (1984) underpinned by research across 63 projects. López-Martín and Abran (2015) compared the performance of a multilayer feedforward neural network model, also called a multilayer perceptron, and a radial basis function neural network model in project effort estimation with the ISBSG dataset. The accuracy of machine learning models is arguably more sustained than statistical methods.

A smaller number of studies have proposed hybrid models by combining multiple machine learning models. For example, Ko & Cheng (2007) used a hybrid approach that fuses genetic algorithms, fuzzy logic, and neural networks to predict project success with the Continuous Assessment of Project Performance (CAPP) database across 54 projects. There are very few studies that do not include artificial neural networks.

Gondia Ahmed et al. (2020) implemented a decision tree and naïve Bayesian classification algorithms to predict potential delays in construction projects. The research was carried out across a dataset of 51 construction projects stemming from 28 different organisations. The two algorithms were selected mainly because they are suited to small-sized data sets. Appendix 1 summarises the models implemented across these studies.

The emergent theme across the number of different studies, suggests a strong propensity for applying multilayer perceptron post using artificial neural networks inherently derived from the assumption that projects are independent of each other and the larger program context.

Methodology

The project dataset applied in this research is captured by adopting an ongoing ethnographic style research approach with a leading project management artificial intelligence consultancy, referred by the pseudonym Company Alpha.

The organisation is a high-profile industry leader in the sector of advanced artificial intelligence and data analytics for use across a range of project management processes. Several different input variables will be derived from ongoing concurrent project information, such as budgets, milestones, and stages, with the acute output variable being the successful outcome of projects.

The ethnographic approach to this research study enables the close identification and engagement of project variables and developments across the life cycle. Furthermore, this facilitates ongoing and consistent access to data. Therefore, project success is identified at the point when both time and resources criteria are achieved. In essence, this is identified when a project is delivered on time and within budget.

Analysis

In order to test the prediction accuracy of machine learning models, we divided a dataset into three non-overlapping sets for model training, validation, and testing. We used the training set to estimate the parameters of the model and use the validation set to tune meta-parameters, such as the number of neurons in concealed layers. Therefore, we obtained a fully-specified model with fixed meta-parameters based upon the union of the training and validation sets. Subsequently, the fully-specified model was applied to the test set to generate predictions, and the predictions were compared to the actual values of the output variable in the test set to measure prediction accuracy.

This approach has hitherto enabled us to mitigate potential overfitting problems to compare models in terms of their predictive accuracy. Multilayer Perceptron is one of the basic types of artificial neural networks extensively used across different settings (Hsu et al., 2016; Pospieszny et al., 2018). A multilayer perceptron neural network consists of input, hidden and output layers, where each layer has multiple information processing units referred to as neurons. The neurons of one layer are fully connected to the neurons of the next layer. We followed the standard approach for binary classification problems, in that neuron in the input layer represent the original input variables, and the single neuron in the output layer represents the output of the model (Hastie et al., 2009). There are meta-parameters for the multilayered perceptron models, including the regularisation term such as the number of neurons in the hidden layer. A grid search was used to search for suitable values for the meta-parameters (Cherkassky & Ma, 2004).

Candidate values for each meta-parameter were selected based on recommendations from the literature (Berry & Linoff, 1997; Xu & Chen, 2008), and we assessed all possible combinations of meta-parameter settings with empirical data. The network structure of our multilayered perceptron model is illustrated in Figure 1.

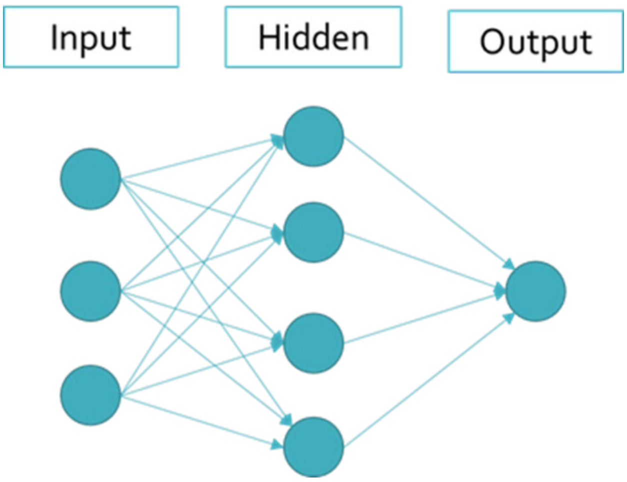

Figure 1: 3 Layer Structure of a Multilayer Perceptron Neural Network

Discussion

A recurrent neural network is a type of artificial neural network, with the substantial difference between a multilayered perceptron and a recurrent neural network is that the output of a particular layer in the latter is saved and driven back to the input (Sak et al., 2014).

The cyclic connections in recurrent neural networks have been demonstrated to be a powerful approach to model sequence data in contrast to multilayered perceptron, and the application of recurrent neural networks in sequence labelling and towards prediction tasks, such as handwriting recognition and language modelling. As such, these are gaining in popularity (Donkers et al., 2017).

A recurrent neural network's input layer is equal to a multilayered perceptron, with each neuron in the next layer, such as the hidden layer, storing the information from a previous time point. That is, the cycles allow neurons to act as memory cells to store information in the network's internal states. Therefore, recurrent neural networks, in principle, can retain long-term temporal contextual information.

This mechanism allows recurrent neural networks to exploit a dynamically changing contextual window over the input sequence history, rather than a static one implemented through the use of a multilayer perceptron (Donkers et al., 2017). In that vein, the ongoing project data collected at Company Alpha across several companies reveals data is held in different formats and will need to be further examined, ratified, merged and processed for model training.

Ensuing steps as part of this ongoing study will require the development and implementation of a prototype system reliant on multilayer perceptron and recurrent neural networks to predict potential project successes. This approach will sustain the comparison and evaluation prediction performance of multilayered perceptron and recurrent your networks, with the results will be analysed to further guide the development of an AI framework for project success reliant on algorithmic machine learning.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Emergent Multilayer Perceptron Post Using Artificial Neural Networks

Study	Prediction	Algorithm	ANN Type	Data
(Pospieszny et al., 2018)	Software effort	SVM, ANN, linear model	MLP	ISBSG
(de Barcelos Tronto et al., 2008)	Software effort	ANN linear model	MLP	COCOMO
(López-Martín & Abran, 2015)	Software duration	ANN linear	MLP; Radial basis function neural network (RBFNN)	ISBSG
(Berlin et al., 2009)	Software duration, cost	ANN linear	MLP with 1 and 2 hidden layers	ISBSG
(Ling & Liu, 2004)	Cost, time	ANN	MLP with one or more hidden layers	Own survey
(Cheng et al., 2010)	success	upport vector machine (SVM) fast messy genetic algorithm (fmGA)	n/a	CAPP
(Ko Chien-Ho & Cheng Min-Yuan, 2007)	success	genetic algorithms (GAs), fuzzy logic (FL), and neural networks (NNs)	MLP	CAPP
(Gondia Ahmed et al., 2020)	Delay	decision tree (DT) naïve Bayesian classification (NB)	n/a	Own survey

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