



NAVAL
POSTGRADUATE
SCHOOL

**Management and Business Knowledge
Representation for Decision-Making:
Applying Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Data
Science, and Advanced Quantitative Decision Analytics for
Making Better-Informed Decisions
(Incubator Phase I, WRT-1049.8.3)**

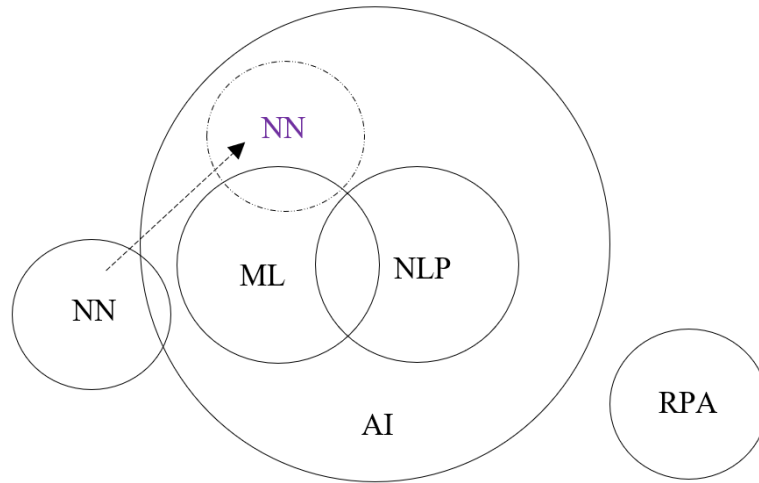
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Dept. Information Sciences

*Quantitative Data Science Risk-Based
Stochastic Decision Analytics*

MAY 2023



- Provide decision makers with actionable information and intelligence with visibility into future decision options or flexibility real options, complete with the assumptions that led to certain comparable decisions.
- Researched state of the art in industry pertaining to a decision options register (DOR) related mechanisms.
- Identification and testing of various AI Machine Learning algorithms including classification models, text scraping models, and other related approaches... as well as any issues that may arise.
- Applies a Multidisciplinary Approach: Advanced analytics, artificial intelligence, computer science, decision analytics, defense acquisitions, economics, engineering and physics, finance, options theory, project and program management, simulation and stochastic modeling, applied mathematics, and statistics.
- Predictive modeling (LIMDEP, probability of success), stochastic portfolio optimization, AI/ML, data science, decision options, Monte Carlo simulations of historical data, collating DOR dataset for better predictive power.



Artificial Intelligence (AI):
algorithms exhibiting “smart” behavior

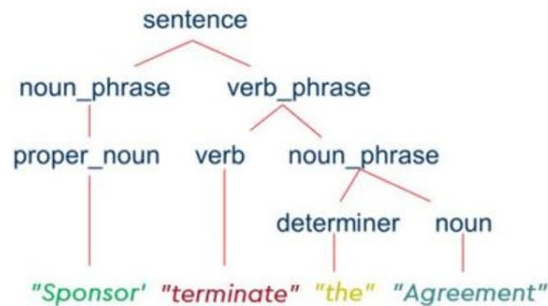
Machine Learning (ML):
algorithms that detect patterns and use them for prediction and decision making

Natural Language Processing (NLP):
Algorithms that can interpret, predict, transform, and generate human language

Robotic Process Automation (RPA):
Algorithms that mimic human actions to reduce simple but repetitive tasks

NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING IN PROCUREMENT

Identifying parts of a text and their grammatical roles through text parsing.



3 TERM

3.1 This Agreement shall commence on the Commencement Date and shall continue, unless terminated earlier in accordance with this Agreement, for the Term. On the expiry of the Term, this Agreement shall terminate automatically without notice.

4 SPONSORSHIP FEE

4.1 In consideration of the Rights granted to the Sponsor, the Sponsor shall pay Procurement Events Limited the Fees, in the instalments and on the dates set out in the Booking Form.

4.2 All amounts payable to Procurement Events Limited under this Agreement are to be paid in full without any discount, withholding, deduction, set off or abatement either: (a) within 30 days from the date of the invoice; or (b) prior to the date of the Event and/or Publication (as applicable)

4.3 All sums payable under this Agreement are exclusive of VAT, which shall be payable in addition within thirty (30) days of the date of an applicable VAT invoice.

4.4 Without prejudice to any other right or remedy of Procurement Events Limited, if the Sponsor fails to make any payment of any sums under this Agreement on the due date for payment then Procurement Events Limited may charge the Sponsor interest on the unpaid amount at the rate of 4% per year above the Bank of England base rate from the due date for payment until payment is received in full by Procurement Events Limited.

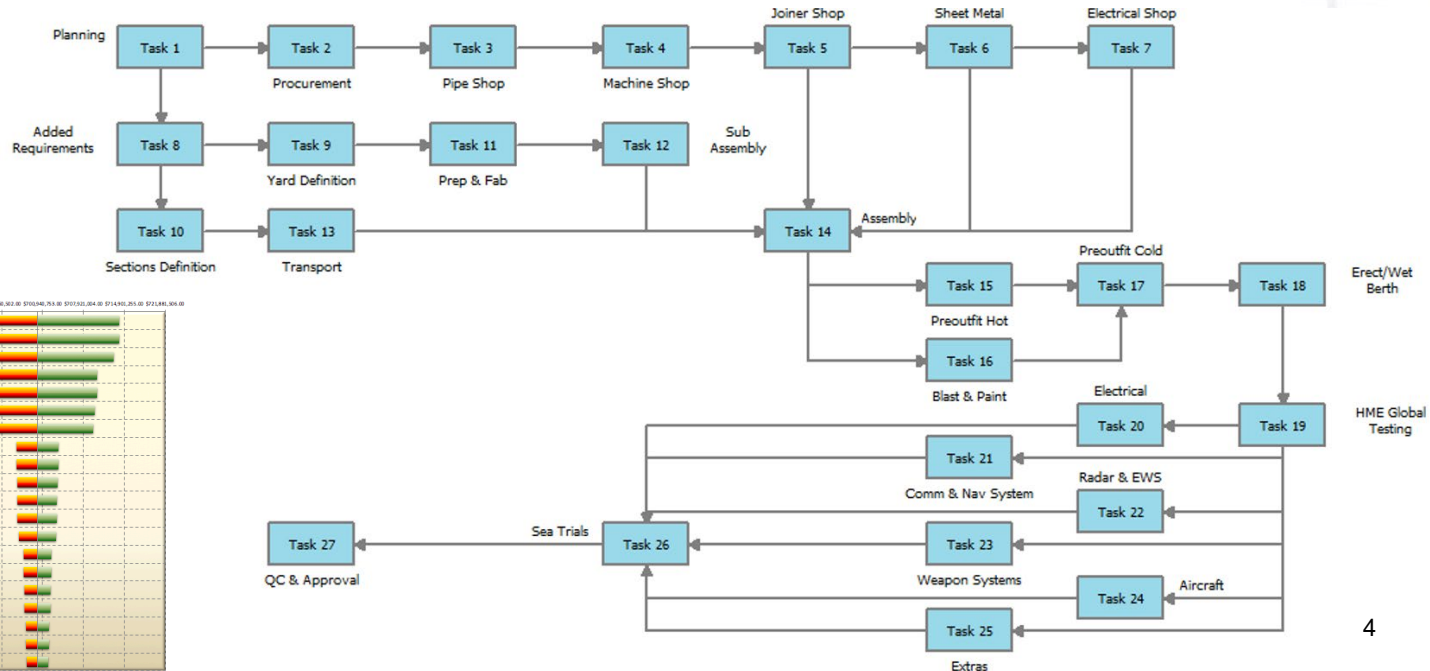
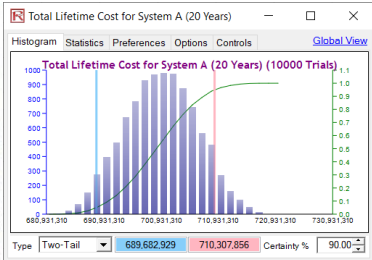
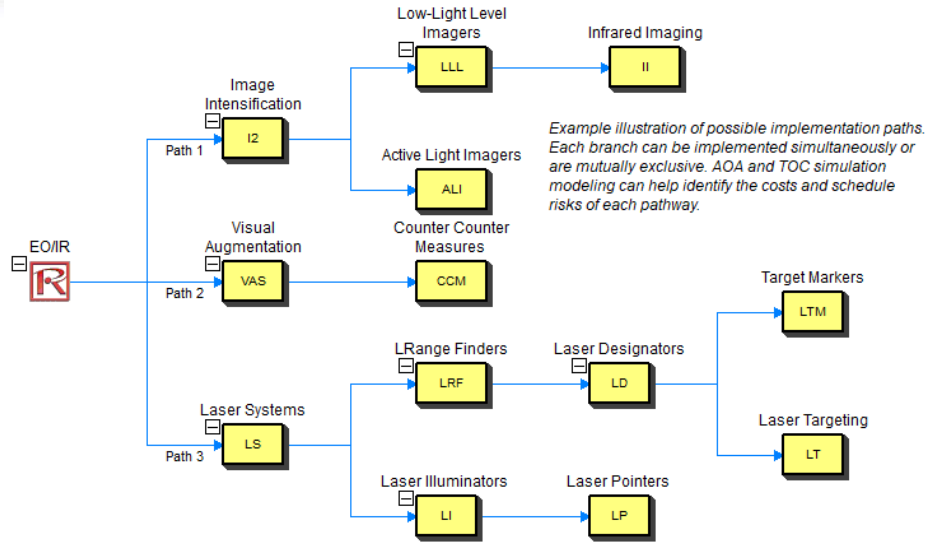
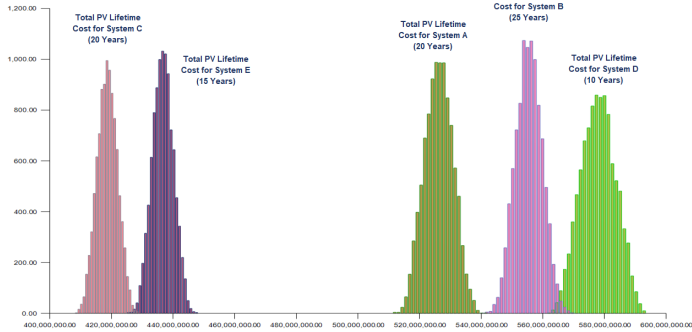
4.5 Without prejudice to any other right or remedy of Procurement Events Limited, if the Sponsor fails to make any payment of any sums under this Agreement on the due date for payment then Procurement Leaders Limited may at its discretion: (a) suspend delivery of the Rights; (b) cancel the Event and/or Publication; and/or (c) refuse to allow the Sponsor entry to the Venue.

Tag colors:

ACTION ITEM ORGANIZATION LOCATION TIME MONEY



Decision Analytics (AOA & Options)





Lifecycle and TOC: Cost & Schedule Risk

Project Management | Applied Analytics | Risk Simulation | Options Strategies | Options Valuation | Forecast Prediction | Dashboard | Knowledge Center

Ship Building | ICT Navigation | Weapon Systems | Aircraft | Electrical Systems | Radar Systems | Extra Systems | Support Processes | Portfolio Analysis

Select the Project Schedule & Cost Risk Model to use: Sequential Path Complex Network Path Project Name/Notes: _____

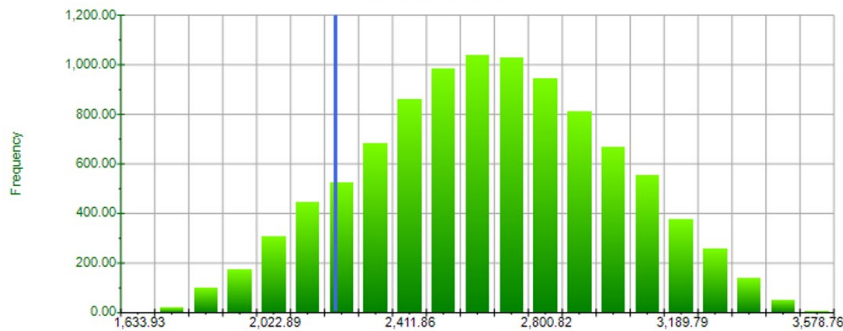
Network Diagram | Schedule & Cost

Include Schedule-Based Cost Analysis Include Probabilities of Success of Each Task and Model Their Impacts
 Include Budget Overrun & Buffers Perform Risk Simulation

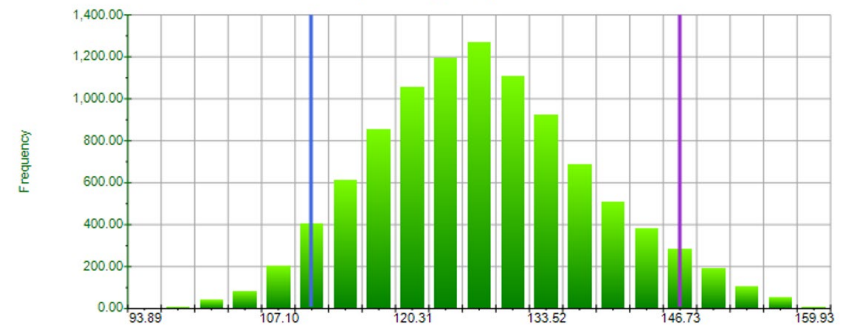
Show: 27 Tasks with: Weekly Simulation Trials: 1,000,000 Apply Seed Value: 123 Triangular

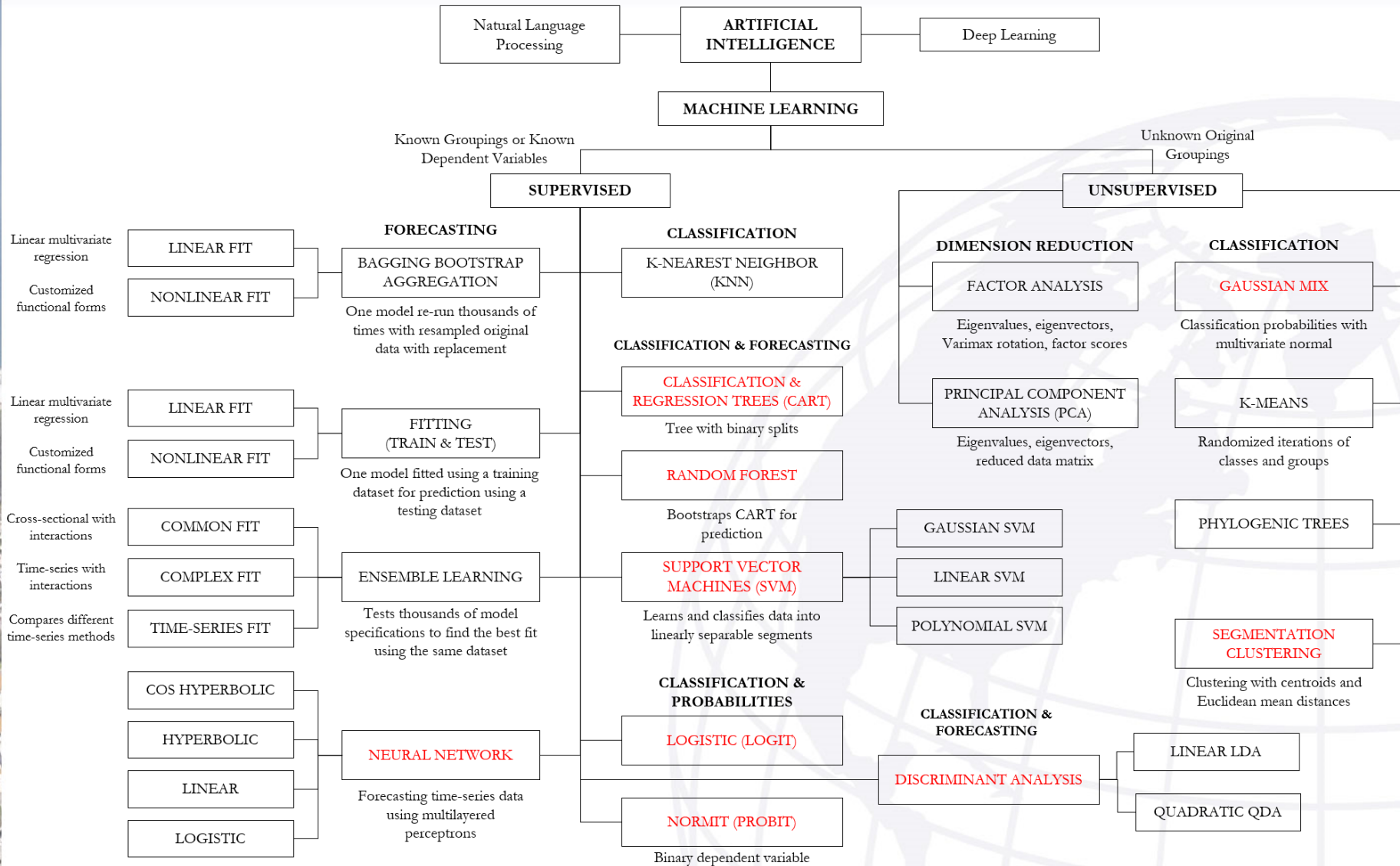
Task	Task Name	19.70	24.62	29.55	27	1.27	2.00	2.73	0.04	10.00%
Task 6	Sheet Metal	19.70	24.62	29.55	27	1.27	2.00	2.73	0.04	10.00%
Task 7	Electrical Shop	19.70	24.62	29.55	29	3.17	5.00	6.84	0.40	10.00%
Task 8	Added Requirements	2.36	3.07	4.76	4	2.53	4.00	5.47	0.16	10.00%
Task 9	Yard Definition	2.63	3.41	5.29	4	2.53	4.00	5.47	0.16	10.00%
Task 10	Sections Definition	2.89	3.75	5.82	4	1.27	2.00	2.73	0.16	10.00%
Task 11	Prep & Fab	1.84	2.38	3.70	4	3.80	6.00	8.20	0.16	10.00%
Task 12	Sub Assembly	21.01	27.25	42.33	31	2.53	4.00	5.47	0.24	10.00%
Task 13	Transport	13.13	17.03	26.45	20	1.90	3.00	4.10	0.24	10.00%
Task 14	Assembly	31.51	40.88	63.49	47	3.17	5.00	6.84	0.40	10.00%
Task 15	Preoutfit Hot	13.13	17.03	26.45	20	1.90	3.00	4.10	0.24	10.00%
Task 16	Blast & Paint	3.15	4.09	6.35	5	1.90	3.00	4.10	0.24	10.00%
Task 17	Preoutfit Cold	2.63	3.41	5.29	4	1.27	2.00	2.73	0.16	10.00%
Task 18	Erect/Wet Berth	39.39	51.10	79.36	57	1.90	3.00	4.10	0.24	10.00%
Task 19	HME Global Testing	55.14	71.54	111.10	87	6.33	10.00	13.67	0.79	10.00%
Task 20	Electrical	4.40	11.05	17.70	20	17.07	44.00	70.93	0.16	10.00%
Task 21	Comm & Nav System	19.64	47.07	74.50	61	19.40	50.00	80.60	0.16	10.00%
Task 22	Radar & EWS	158.16	385.70	613.24	435	23.28	60.00	96.72	0.16	10.00%
Task 23	Weapon Systems	514.54	1,262.38	2,010.21	1,397	18.62	48.00	77.38	0.16	10.00%
Task 24	Aircraft	24.56	61.54	98.52	71	13.97	36.00	58.03	0.08	10.00%
Task 25	Extras	18.03	45.24	72.44	52	9.31	24.00	38.69	0.08	10.00%
Task 26	Sea Trials	42.01	54.50	84.65	74	5.06	8.00	10.94	1.59	10.00%
Task 27	QC & Approval	26.26	34.07	52.91	38	1.90	3.00	4.10	0.24	10.00%

Ship Building: Project Cost



Ship Building: Project Schedule







Decision Options Register I

Decision Options Register

Project Name:

Project ID:

Sponsor:

Division:

Program Manager:

Contact Details:

Starting Year:

Ending Year:

Project Status:

Project Type:

Project Area & Purpose:

Main Decision Trigger:

Acquisition Cost (\$M):	<input type="text"/>	Monthly FTE	<input type="text"/>
Annual Oper. & Maintenance (\$M):	<input type="text"/>	Complexity Level (1-100)	<input type="text"/>
Total Lifecycle Cost (\$M):	<input type="text"/>	Strategic Value (1-100)	<input type="text"/>
Annual Savings (\$):	<input type="text"/>	Value to Command (1-100)	<input type="text"/>
Total Lifecycle Savings (\$M):	<input type="text"/>	Overrun Ratio	<input type="text"/>
Return on Investment (%)	<input type="text"/>	Length (Months)	<input type="text"/>

Project Constraints & Limitations:

Project Risks & Uncertainties:

Project Comments:

Project Communications Thread:

Project Area and Purpose:

- Arms Control & Conflict Resolution
- Assure Access to the Maritime Battlespace
- Autonomy and Unmanned Systems
- Autonomous Systems Augmenting Military Operations
- Bilateral & Multilateral Security Building
- Border Security
- Capable Manpower: Matching Mission Essential Competencies
- Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Cyber Performance Improvement
- Data-to-Decisions: Shorten Cycle Time from Data Gathering to Decisions
- Domestic Politics, Political Economy & Regional Security
- Electromagnetic Maneuver Warfare
- Electronic Warfare & Protection
- Emergency Management
- Engineering Resilient Systems
- Enterprise and Platform Enablers
- Expeditionary and Irregular Warfare
- Expeditionary Maneuver Warfare
- Force Health Protection
- FORCEnet: C4ISR, Networking, Navigation, Decision Support
- Human Systems: Improve the Fusion of Humans and Systems
- Information Dominance
- Justice & Law Enforcement
- Modeling Future Conflicts
- Platform Design and Survivability
- Post-Conflict Reconstruction
- Power and Energy, High Energy and Pulse Power
- Power Projection and Integrated Defense
- Public Health & Safety
- Sea Basing: Sea Basing Logistics, Shipping, and At-Sea Technologies
- Sea Shield: Missile Defense, Anti-Submarine Warfare, Mine Countermeasures
- Sea Strike: Weapons, Aircraft, and Expeditionary Warfare Technologies
- Security Applications of Emergent Technologies
- Space Technology
- Special Operations & Irregular Warfare
- Strategic Stability
- Terrorism & Counter-Terrorism
- U.S. & Allied Security Policies, Planning & Strategy
- Warfighter Performance
- OTHER (Not Listed)

Project Status:

- Pre-Proposal
- Proposal
- Funded Awaiting Start
- Work in Progress
- Near Completion
- Completed
- Other
- Not Funded/Failed

Decision Trigger:

- Cost Savings
- Efficiency Improvement
- Future Needs
- Other
- Policy Decision
- Process Improvement
- Required for Ongoing Support
- Return on Investment
- Strategic Decision
- Other:

Project Type:

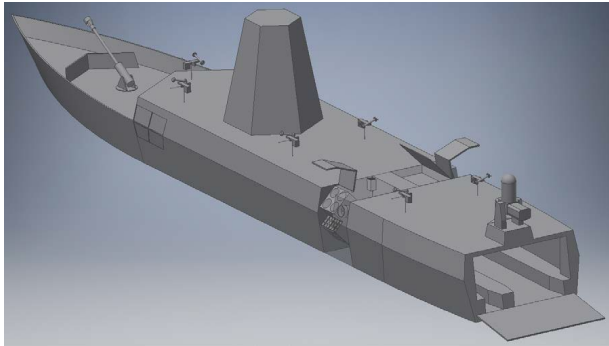
- New Work
- Continuation
- Related
- Competitive
- Other:



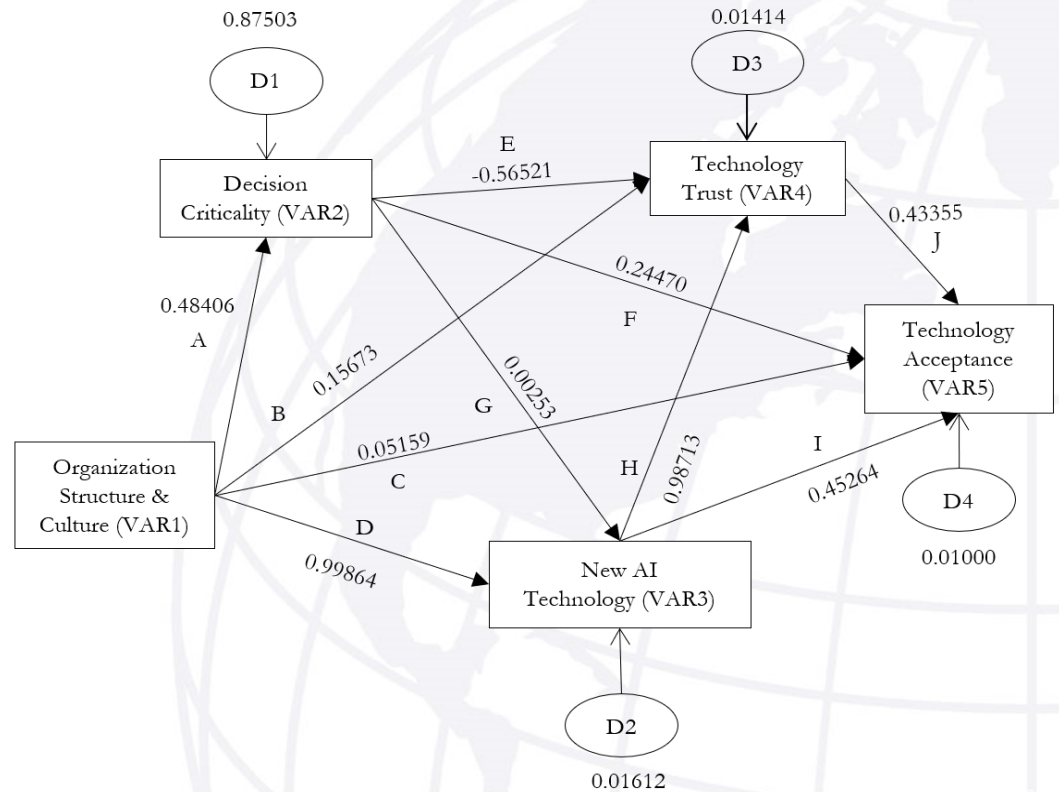
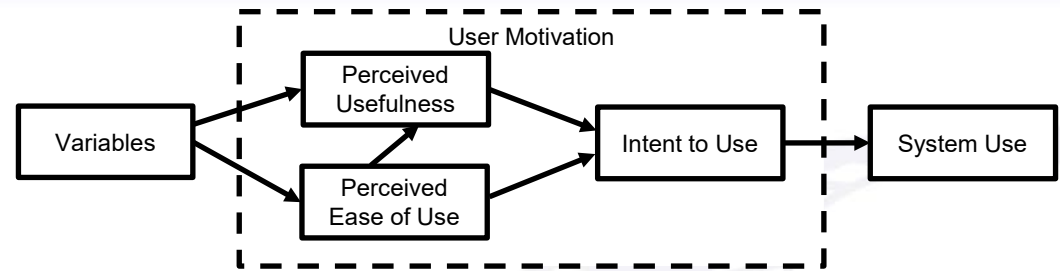
Potential Operational Metrics in DOR

- **Inherent Availability** (IA). Measures operational percentage in an ideal support environment per design specifications. $IA = \frac{MTBF}{MTBF+MTTR}$
- **Effective Availability** (EA). Probability a ship's system is available at any instant during the maximum operational period, accounting for all critical failures, repairable and nonrepairable at sea, and preventive maintenance. $EA = 1 - \frac{MTTR}{MTBF+MTTR} - \frac{MDT}{MT} - 0.5 \frac{MT}{MTTF}$
- **Mission Reliability** (MR). Operational Ready Rate (ORR) compared to its Inherent Reliability (IR). $MR = ORR * IR$
- **Operational Dependability** (OD). Probability a system can be used to perform a specified mission when desired. $OD = \frac{MTTF}{MTBF}$
- **Mean Down Time** (MDT), **Mean Maintenance Time** (MMT), **Logistics Delay Time** (LDT). and their combinations.
- **Achieved Availability** (AA), **Operational Availability** (OA), **Mission Availability** (MA)
- **Cost Deterrence and Avoidance**. Soft or shadow-revenue (cost savings) over the economic and operational life of the program or system.
- Traditional Financial Metrics. **Net Present Value** (NPV), **Internal Rate of Return** (IRR), **Return on Investment** (ROI), and other metrics, as long as there are financial and monetary values.
- **Budget Constraint**. FY Budget limitations and probabilities of budgetary overruns.
- **Total Ownership Cost** (TOC) and **Total Lifecycle Cost** (TLC). Accounting for the cost of developing, producing, deploying, maintaining, operating, and disposing of a system over its entire lifespan. Uses **Work Breakout Structures** (WBS), **Cost Estimating Categories** (CEC), and **Cost Element Structures** (CES).
- Multiple value metrics can be determined from **Subject Matter Experts** (SME): **Expected Military Value**, **Strategic Value**, **Future Weapon Strategy**
- **Capability Measures** (CM). Difficult to quantify and needs SME judgment:
 - Innovation Index, Conversion Capability, Ability to Meet Future Threats
 - Force Structure (size/units), Modernization (technical sophistication), Combat Readiness, Sustainability
 - Future Readiness (ability to meet evolving threats, ability to integrate future weapons systems)
- **Domain Capabilities** (DC)
 - Portfolios are divided into different domains, and each domain is optimized separately, and then combined into the enterprise level and re-optimized; for example, Coastal Defense, Anti-Air Surface Warfare, Anti-Surface Warfare, Anti-Submarine Warfare, Naval Strike, Multi-Mission Air Control, Sea Control, Deep Strike, Missile Defense, etc.
 - We can add constraints whereby each domain needs to have a minimum amount of capability or systems, and within each domain, we can utilize different "value" parameters.

Sea Ox & Sea Otter (EOD)



LMACC Lightly Manned
Autonomous Combat Capability
(Sea Hunter/Sea Strike)





BACKUP



AI Machine Learning: Multivariate Discriminant Analysis (Linear) (Supervised)

Group	1	2	3
Count	85	93	66
Prior	0.3484	0.3811	0.2705

Classification Results		True Group		
Put Into Group		1	2	3
1	68	16	3	3
2	13	67	13	13
3	4	10	50	50
Total N	85	93	66	66
N Correct	68	67	50	50
Proportion	0.8000	0.7204	0.7576	0.7576

N: **244**
 N Correct: **185**
 Proportion Correct: **0.758197**

VAR	1	2	3
Global Mean Vector	15.6393	20.6762	10.5902

Means of Features in Groups			
	1	2	3
1	12.5176	24.2235	9.0235
2	18.5376	21.1398	10.1398
3	15.5758	15.4545	13.2424

Generalized Linear Model (Probit with Binary Outcomes)

	Coefficient	Std. Error	Wald Test	P-value
Intercept	-1.218323	0.170237	51.2172	0.000000
VAR1	-0.113973	0.016800	46.0252	0.000000
VAR2	-0.033448	0.012279	7.419795	0.006451
VAR3	0.013898	0.003350	17.2135	0.000033
VAR4	0.092666	0.010965	71.4226	0.000000

Log-Likelihood	-214.3784
Restricted Log-Likelihood	-285.4773
McFadden R-squared	0.249053
Cox and Snell R-squared	0.247531
Nagelkerke R-squared	0.363593
Raw Akaike Info. Criterion	438.7567
Raw Bayes Criterion	459.8298
Chi-Square	142.1979
Degrees of Freedom	4
P-value	0.000000

Confusion Matrix

True Response	Predicted Response	
	y = 1	y = 0
y = 1	True Positive TP	False Negative FN
y = 0	False Positive FP	True Negative TN

True Response	Predicted Response	
	y = 1	y = 0
y = 1	70	59
y = 0	39	332

True Response	Predicted Response	
	y = 1	y = 0
y = 1	64.22%	15.09%
y = 0	35.78%	84.91%

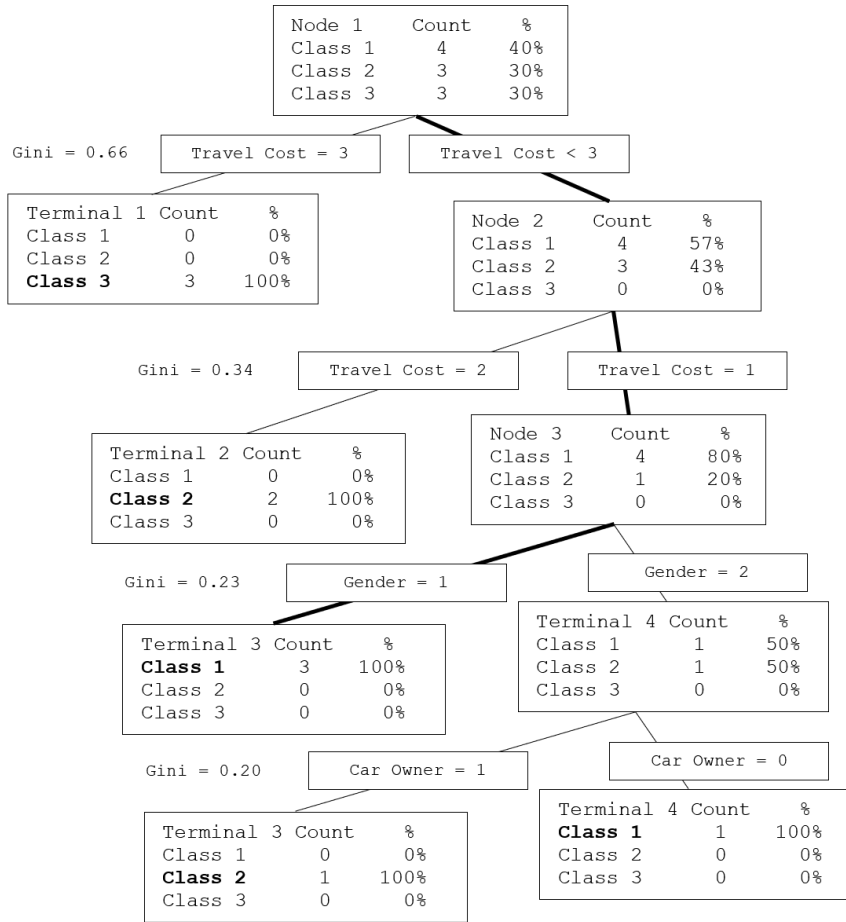
AI Machine Learning: Classification with Gaussian SVM (Supervised)

Accuracy	85%	85%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Omega	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80

Forecast	Group	Forecast (Test Vars)	Group (Test Vars)
1.013598	1.00	1.013598	1.00
1.013860	1.00	1.013860	1.00
0.922405	1.00	0.922405	1.00
0.709851	2.00	0.709851	2.00
1.016426	1.00	1.016426	1.00
...
0.670190	2.00	0.670190	2.00



AI/ML: CART & GUASSIAN MIX



	Actual Category is X	Actual Category is Not X
Predicted Category is X	True Positive (TP)	False Positive (FP)
Predicted Category is Not X	False Negative (FN)	True Negative (TN)
	Positive Sensitivity Recall = TP/(TP+FN)	Negative Specificity = TN/(TN+FP)

AI Machine Learning: Classification with Gaussian Mix & K-Means (Unsupervised)
Log-Likelihood: -532.6046

K-Means

Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 5
10	10	13	7	10

Gaussian Mix Probabilities for Each Row :

Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 5
0.9981	0.0000	0.0019	0.0000	0.0000
1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0032	0.0000	0.0000	0.9968	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0235	0.0000	0.0000	0.9765	0.0000
0.0013	0.0000	0.9850	0.0136	0.0000
...
0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000

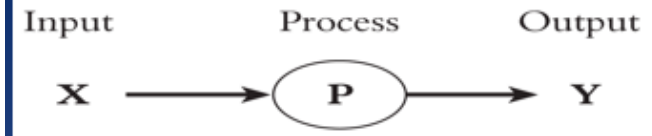
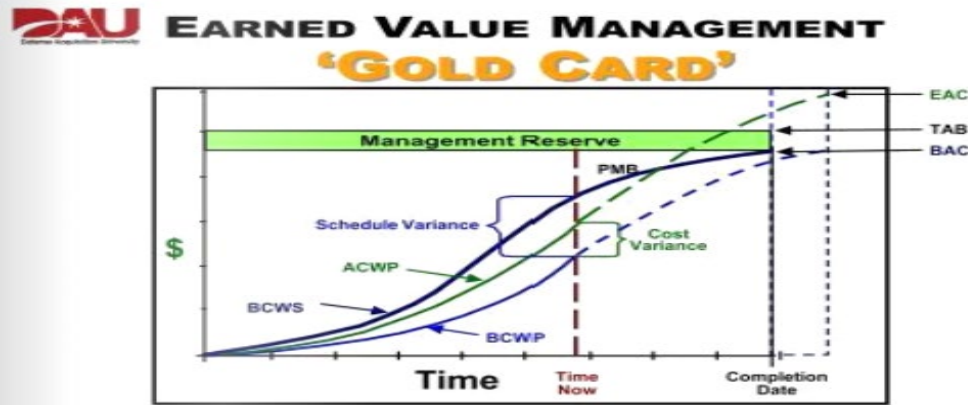
K-Means Assignments for Each Row

- 1
- 1
- 4
- 3
- 4
- 3
- .
- 2
- 2
- 3

AI Machine Learning: Classification Regression Tree (Supervised)

Category	Actual	Predicted	Accuracy
1	4	4	100.00%
2	3	3	100.00%
3	3	3	100.00%

Training Dataset		Testing Dataset	
Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
1.00	1.00	1.00	
1.00	1.00	1.00	
2.00	2.00	2.00	
1.00	1.00	1.00	
1.00	1.00	1.00	
2.00	2.00	.	.
2.00	2.00		
3.00	3.00		
3.00	3.00		
3.00	3.00		



Fundamental assumptions:

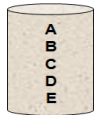
1. If $X = Y$ no value has been added.
2. "value" \propto "change"
3. "change" can be measured by the amount of knowledge required to make the change.

So "value" \propto "change" \propto "amount of knowledge required to make the change"

Integrated Risk Management Process

1 RISK IDENTIFICATION

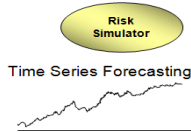
List of projects and strategies to evaluate



Start with a list of projects or strategies to be evaluated... these projects have already been through qualitative screening

2 RISK PREDICTION

Base case projections for each project



...with the assistance of time-series forecasting, future outcomes can be predicted...

3 RISK MODELING

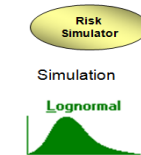
Develop static financial models

...the user generates a traditional series of static base case financial (discounted cash flow) models for each project...

Traditional analysis stops here!

4 RISK ANALYSIS

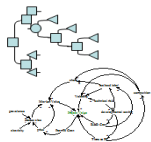
Dynamic Monte Carlo simulation



...Monte Carlo simulation is added to the analysis and the financial model outputs become inputs into the real options analysis...

5 RISK MITIGATION

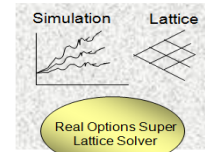
Framing Real Options



...the relevant projects are chosen for real options analysis and the project or portfolio real options are framed...

6 RISK HEDGING

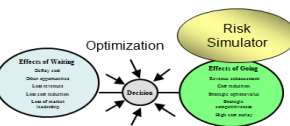
Options analytics, simulation, optimization



...real options analytics are calculated through binomial lattices and closed-form partial-differential models with simulation...

7 RISK DIVERSIFICATION

Portfolio optimization and asset allocation



...stochastic optimization is the next optional step if multiple projects exist that require efficient asset allocation given some budgetary constraints... useful for strategic portfolio management...

8 RISK MANAGEMENT

Reports presentation and update analysis

...create reports, make decisions, and do it all again iteratively over time...

Steps	Learning Time	Process Description	Binary Query Method
One	Identify core process and its subprocesses.		
Two	Establish common units and level of complexity to measure learning time.	Describe the products in terms of the instructions required to reproduce them and select unit of process description.	Create a set of binary yes or no questions such that all possible outputs are represented as a sequence of yes or no answers.
Three	Calculate learning time to execute each subprocess.	Calculate number of process description words, pages in manual, and lines of computer code pertaining to each subprocess.	Calculate length of sequence of yes or no answers for each subprocess.
Four	Designate sampling time period long enough to capture a representative sample of the core processes final product or service output.		
Five	Multiply the learning time for each subprocess by the number of times the subprocess executes during the sample period.	Multiply the number of process words used to describe each subprocess by the number of times the subprocess executes during sample period.	Multiply the length of the yes or no string for each subprocess by the number of times the subprocess executes during sample period.
Six	Calculate cost to execute knowledge (learning time and process instructions) to determine process costs.		
Seven	Calculate ROK and ROP and interpret the results.		14



Stochastic Portfolio Optimization

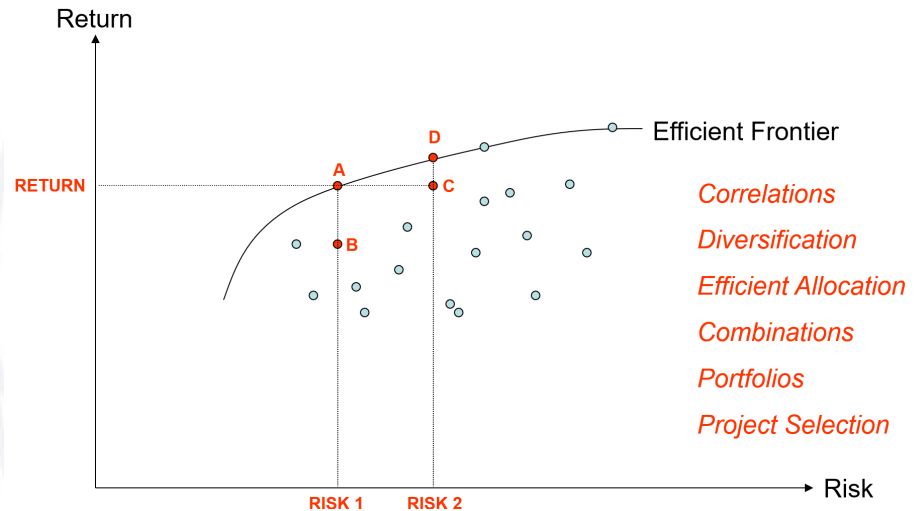
Index	1	2	3	4	5	Count
Model	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	
Objective Function	1,408,735.7351	51.1642	53.5600	48.1000	53.5600	
Optimized Constraint 1	6.0000	7.0000	7.0000	6.0000	7.0000	
Optimized Constraint 2	3,800,000.0000	4,000,000.0000	4,000,000.0000	3,750,000.0000	4,000,000.0000	
Option 1	1	1	1	0	1	4
Option 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Option 3	1	1	1	1	1	5
Option 4	0	1	1	0	1	3
Option 5	1	1	1	1	1	5
Option 6	0	1	1	1	1	4
Option 7	1	0	0	0	0	1
Option 8	0	1	1	1	1	4
Option 9	1	0	0	1	0	2
Option 10	1	1	1	1	1	5
	NPV	OPNAV	W/AVG	COMMAND	KVA	

MH6OR
CCOPS
WEATHER
SSDS
BMD
NIFC-CA
SPQ-9B
CIWS-CEC
RDDL
SM-2 BLK

Stochastic optimization with Markowitz efficient frontier and efficient allocation of resources with optimal program selection.

Preference Ranking Organization Methods for Enrichment Evaluations [PROMETHEE], Elimination and Choice Expressing the Reality [ELECTRE] Methods, Multi-Criteria Analysis [MCA], Portfolio Optimization, Hierarchical Scoring-Ranking, etc.

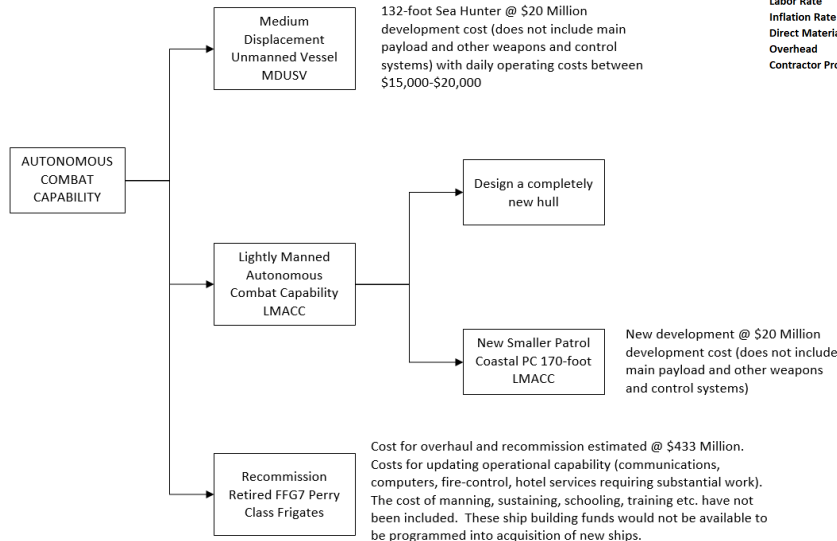
Diversifying Risk





Stochastic Predictions

The figures illustrates the analysis of alternatives or strategic options. Based on the pricing policy on PC 14 at the Bollinger Machine Shop and Yard, we were able to extrapolate the data for 1990 to current dollar values (2020) for patrol coastal (PC) boats. The Monte Carlo simulated cost shows a range of \$16.4 million to \$32 million, with a 90% confidence interval. The range depends on the number of ships, where there is a learning curve (i.e., cost reduces over the course of multiple ships). The figures also show the simulated expected value of PC boats at \$23.6 million.



170 foot Patrol Coastal (PC) by Bollinger Shipyards

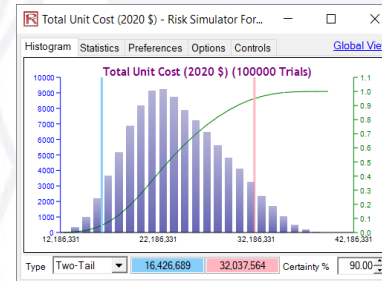
ITEMIZATION	1990 \$11.42				Total
	Direct Labor		Direct Materials & Overhead		
	Hours	Dollar	Materials	Overhead	
Hull Structure	41,734	\$476,602	\$122,800	\$738,733	\$1,338,135
Propulsion Plant	1,897	\$21,664	\$3,254,200	\$33,578	\$3,309,442
Electric Plant	6,640	\$75,829	\$307,000	\$117,534	\$500,363
Command and Surveillance	1,897	\$21,664	\$798,200	\$33,578	\$853,442
Auxiliary Systems	11,382	\$129,982	\$798,200	\$201,472	\$1,129,654
Outfit and Furnishings	15,176	\$173,310	\$614,000	\$268,630	\$1,055,940
Armament	949	\$10,838	\$122,800	\$16,798	\$150,436
Integration and Engineering	949	\$10,838	\$61,400	\$16,798	\$89,036
Ship Assembly and Support Services	14,227	\$162,472	\$61,400	\$251,832	\$475,704

SUBTOTAL	94,851	\$1,083,198	\$6,140,000	\$1,678,953	\$8,902,151
CONTRACTOR PROFIT @ 10%					\$890,215
GRAND TOTAL UNIT PRICE					\$9,792,367

	Min	Likely	Max	Simulation
Manhours	65,000	94,851	125,000	94,851
Labor Rate	\$13.11	\$23.06	\$47.97	\$23.06
Inflation Rate	0.46%	2.37%	4.90%	2.37%
Direct Materials	\$6,140,000	\$12,397,938	\$25,788,912	\$12,397,938
Overhead	\$1,678,953	\$3,390,156	\$7,051,852	\$3,390,156
Contractor Profit	9.00%	10.00%	11.00%	10.00%
Total Unit Cost for Ship Only (2020 Dollars)				\$19,772,827

ITEMIZATION	2020 \$23.06		Inflation 2.37%		Total
	Direct Labor		Direct Materials & Overhead		
	Hours	Dollar	Materials	Overhead	
Hull Structure	41,734	\$962,359	\$247,959	\$1,491,656	\$2,701,974
Propulsion Plant	1,897	\$43,744	\$6,570,907	\$67,801	\$6,682,452
Electric Plant	6,640	\$153,114	\$619,897	\$237,326	\$1,010,337
Command and Surveillance	1,897	\$43,744	\$1,611,732	\$67,801	\$1,723,277
Auxiliary Systems	11,382	\$262,462	\$1,611,732	\$406,814	\$2,281,007
Outfit and Furnishings	15,176	\$349,949	\$1,239,794	\$542,420	\$2,132,163
Armament	949	\$21,883	\$247,959	\$33,919	\$303,761
Integration and Engineering	949	\$21,883	\$123,979	\$33,919	\$179,781
Ship Assembly and Support Services	14,227	\$328,065	\$123,979	\$508,501	\$960,546

As a basis of comparison, we use the 32 foot Sea Hunter Cost of Sea Hunter in 2020 is approximately \$20 Million



Statistics	Result
Number of Trials	100000
Mean	23,631,689,4555
Median	23,189,671,8936
Standard Deviation	4,742,599,5236
Variance	2,249,225E+013
Coefficient of Variation	0.2007
Maximum	39,515,578,1755
Minimum	11,456,802,6384
Range	28,058,775,5371
Skewness	0.2958
Kurtosis	-0.4660
25% Percentile	20,115,192,0875
75% Percentile	26,946,532,4037
Percentage Error Precision at 95% Confidence	0.1244%