

Project Development (IV_SYP_PRE)

Effort Estimation

Effort Estimation vs. Scheduling

Effort vs. Scheduling – A Very Rough Sketch (1)

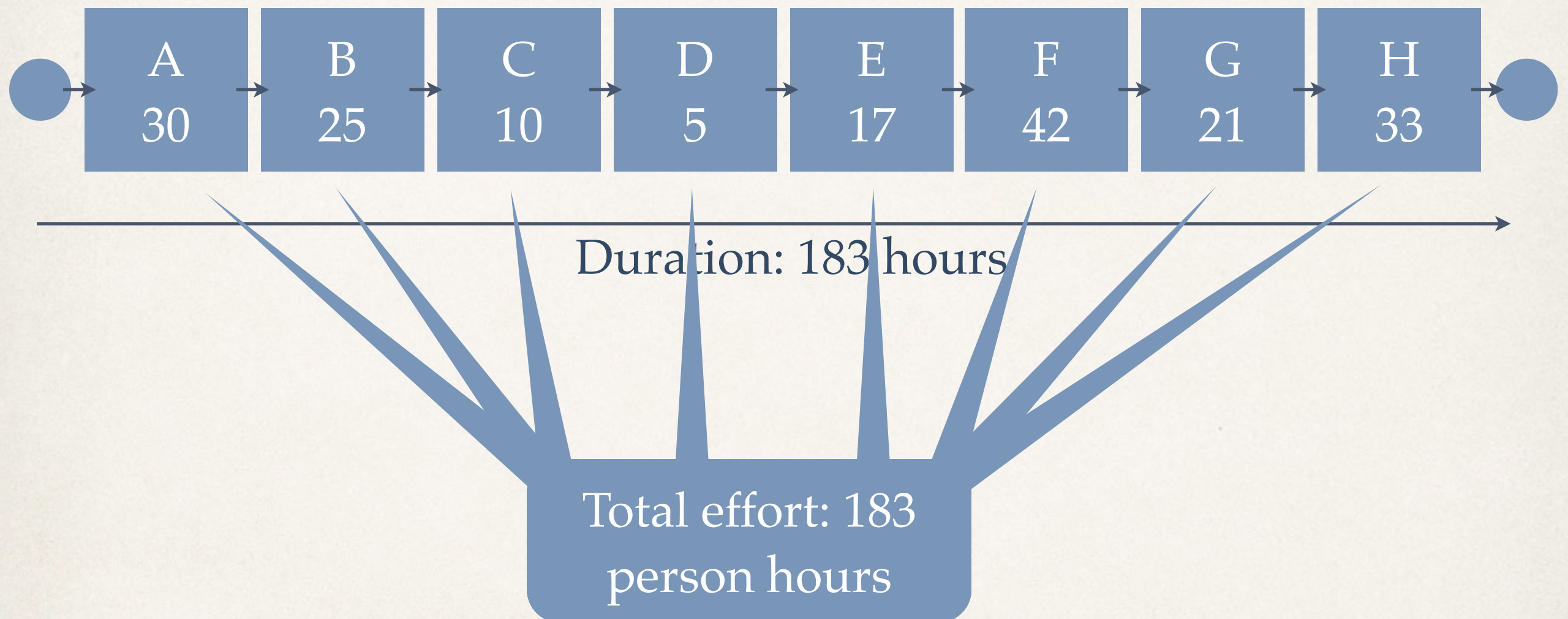
- ❖ Pre-work: Define a tasks to be done and one or more criteria per task to be satisfied in order to clearly indicate that the task is finished
- ❖ Effort
 - ❖ Ask one or more experts: “How much time would one single person need to accomplish this task?”
 - ❖ Align these estimations to get a single and plausible number
 - ❖ Alternatively ask: “How much time took this (or a similar) task in another project we did in our company
- ❖ Do this for all of your tasks in your project

Effort vs. Scheduling – *A Very Rough Sketch* (2)

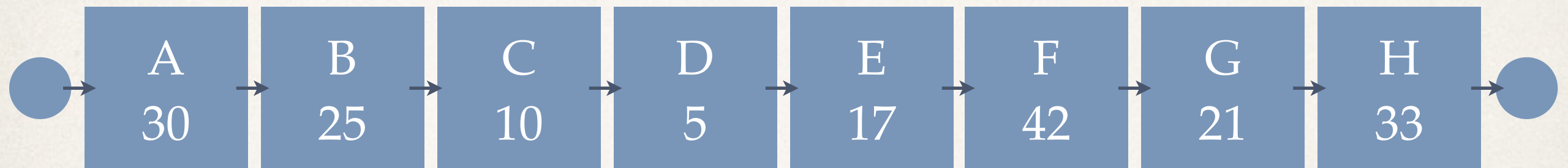
- ❖ Time

- ❖ Define a start time for your project
- ❖ Analyze the dependencies between your tasks
- ❖ Analyze the availability of resources (team members, machines, etc.) in your project
- ❖ Arrange your tasks according to the dependencies and resources

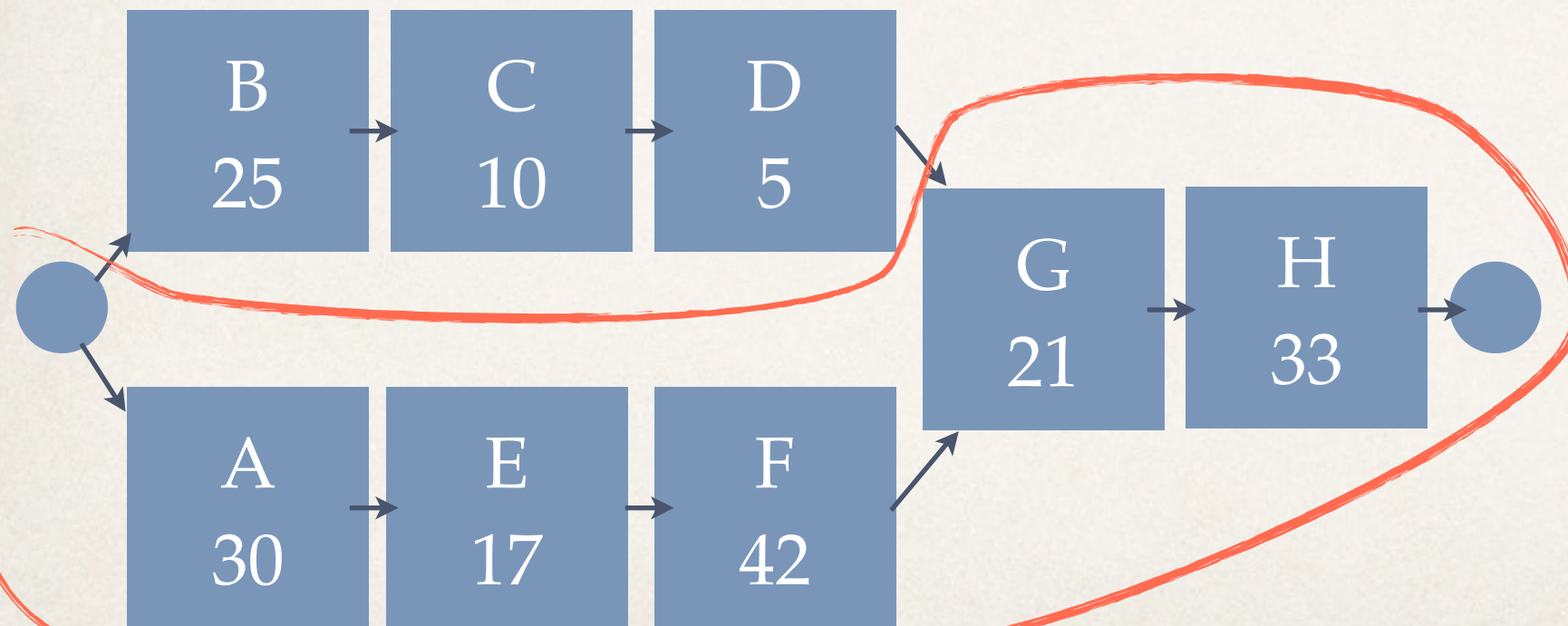
A Graphical Example



A Graphical Example



Duration: 183 hours



Duration: 143 hours

Effort Estimation in Little

A Simple Planning and Monitoring Sheet (PM-Sheet)

[illegible]

A Small Exercise to Start With

- ❖ Sit down in your team
- ❖ Agree on the most important things to be accomplished in your project (tasks) in the next week
- ❖ Make sure that every team member understands every task
- ❖ Agree on one or more criteria per task which have to be fulfilled in order to indicate whether this task is finished (acceptance criteria)
- ❖ Prioritize the tasks roughly
- ❖ Document the tasks, their acceptance criteria and priors

A Small Exercise to Start With – cont'd

- ❖ Find out, how many person hours your team can spend on your project during the next week (hours pool)
- ❖ Estimate the effort (in person hours) to accomplish these tasks
 - ❖ Start your estimations with the highest prio tasks and go along the way down following the falling prios
- ❖ Stop the effort estimation as soon as your estimations reach the hours pool
- ❖ Document the effort estimations and your hours pool in the PM-Sheet

During the Week

- ❖ Every team member
 - ❖ When you take over a task out of the PM-sheet write your name as responsible to this task
 - ❖ Monitor your working time on the project in the PM-sheet
 - ❖ Re-estimate the remaining time necessary to accomplish the task you are currently working on
- ❖ Project lead
 - ❖ If a new tasks comes up or a tasks becomes obsolete, update the PM-sheet

A Small Exercise to Start With – One Week Later

- ❖ Check, whether your planned tasks are finished by testing the actual results against the acceptance criteria
- ❖ Compare these results with the remaining time as monitored in your planning sheet
- ❖ Analyze the entries for every planned task
 - ❖ Does the original estimation differ from the current estimation?
 - ❖ If so: why did it grow or shrink?

A Small Exercise to Start With – Retrospective

- ❖ What did you learn for a next iteration?
- ❖ What went good? Why?
- ❖ What went bad? Why?
- ❖ Which things have to happen again in the next iteration?
- ❖ Which things must not happen again in the next iteration?

Structuring the Whole Project

A Bigger Picture

- ❖ So far we only estimated small entities
- ❖ If we estimate a complete project on this basis, we would never end
- ❖ Try a slightly different approach

There Is Nothing Without Requirements

- ❖ Collect the requirements in a product backlog
- ❖ Basis should be the requirements documented in the system spec

ID	Prio	Epic	User Story	COS (Criteria of Satisfaction)	Effort
CAL01	1	Calendar	As a student I want to add an internal event	Invalid values: start after end, empty title, notification e-mail to be sent to all class mates	3
CAL02	2	Calendar	As a student I want to cancel an internal event	Notification mail to all class mates	1
CAL03	2	Calendar	As a teacher I want to add an internal event	Only classes which are assigned to teacher may be selected; all acceptance criteria from CAL01 have to be fulfilled	5
...
...

User Story

- ❖ One to two sentences
- ❖ Criteria of satisfaction
- ❖ INVEST
 - ❖ Independent
 - ❖ Negotiable
 - ❖ Valuable
 - ❖ Estimable
 - ❖ Small
 - ❖ Testable

User Stories have Different Levels of Detail

- ❖ User stories with high priority have a high level of detail
- ❖ User stories with low priority have a low level of detail

- ❖ Over time user stories may get a higher level of detail

At the very beginning its

maybe only the Epic

As a student I want to select the classes which are to be invited

Calendar

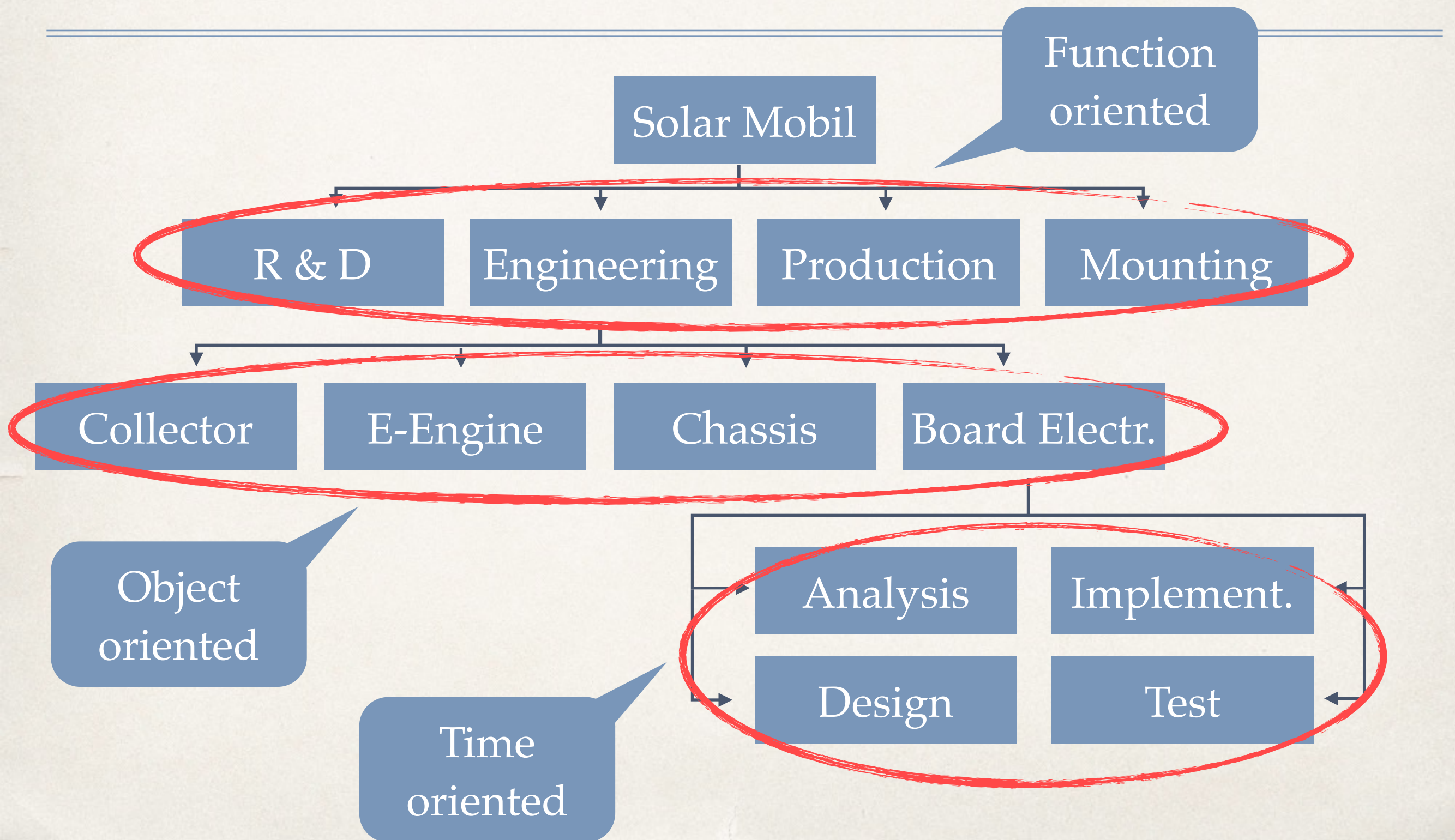
As a student I want to add an event

As a student I want to get suggestions when the invited classes have a common time slot.


An Even Bigger Picture

- ❖ It is difficult to describe a complete project even on this level of detail
- ❖ The next three sprints are maybe fine with this approach but then?
- ❖ Let's start off with something rougher
 - ❖ Work breakdown structure
 - ❖ Story map

Work Breakdown Structure



Story Maps

Calendar	Forum	FTP	Epic	Epic ...	Epic
Time 					
CAL01	FOR01	FTP01	STORY	STORY	STORY
CAL02	FOR02	FTP02	STORY	STORY	STORY
CAL03	FOR03	FTP03	STORY	STORY	STORY
CAL04	FOR04	FTP04	STORY	STORY	STORY
CAL05		FTP05	STORY		STORY
...	

Effort Estimation for the Whole Project

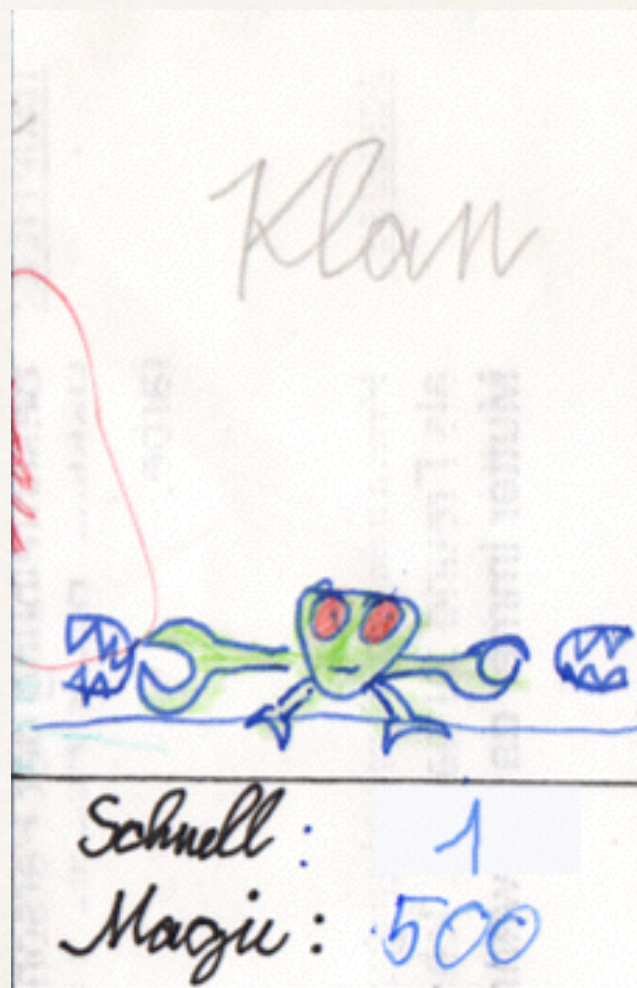
Effort Estimation of the Bigger Entities

- ❖ The bigger entities can't be estimated in hours
- ❖ Estimation in days or story points

Story Points



No effort



Very small effort



Small effort:
approx. double of a
very small effort

Story Points – continued



Middle effort: Very small + small effort



Large effort: Small + middle effort



Very large effort: Middle + large effort

Story Points – finished



Huge effort: Large +
very large effort

Distance of Story Points

- ❖ 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13
- ❖ The Fibonacci Sequence
- ❖ Increasing distances
 - ❖ Reliefs the team from guessing around whether a specific story has an effort of 21 or 25 hours
 - ❖ ATTENTION: If effort is 13 for a high number of stories, the team most probably doesn't understand a large part of the project

Story Points – Characteristics

- ❖ Team specific
 - ❖ Different teams will estimate a different amount of points
- ❖ Relative
 - ❖ One estimation has no meaning

Effort Estimation w/ Story Points

– The Planning Poker

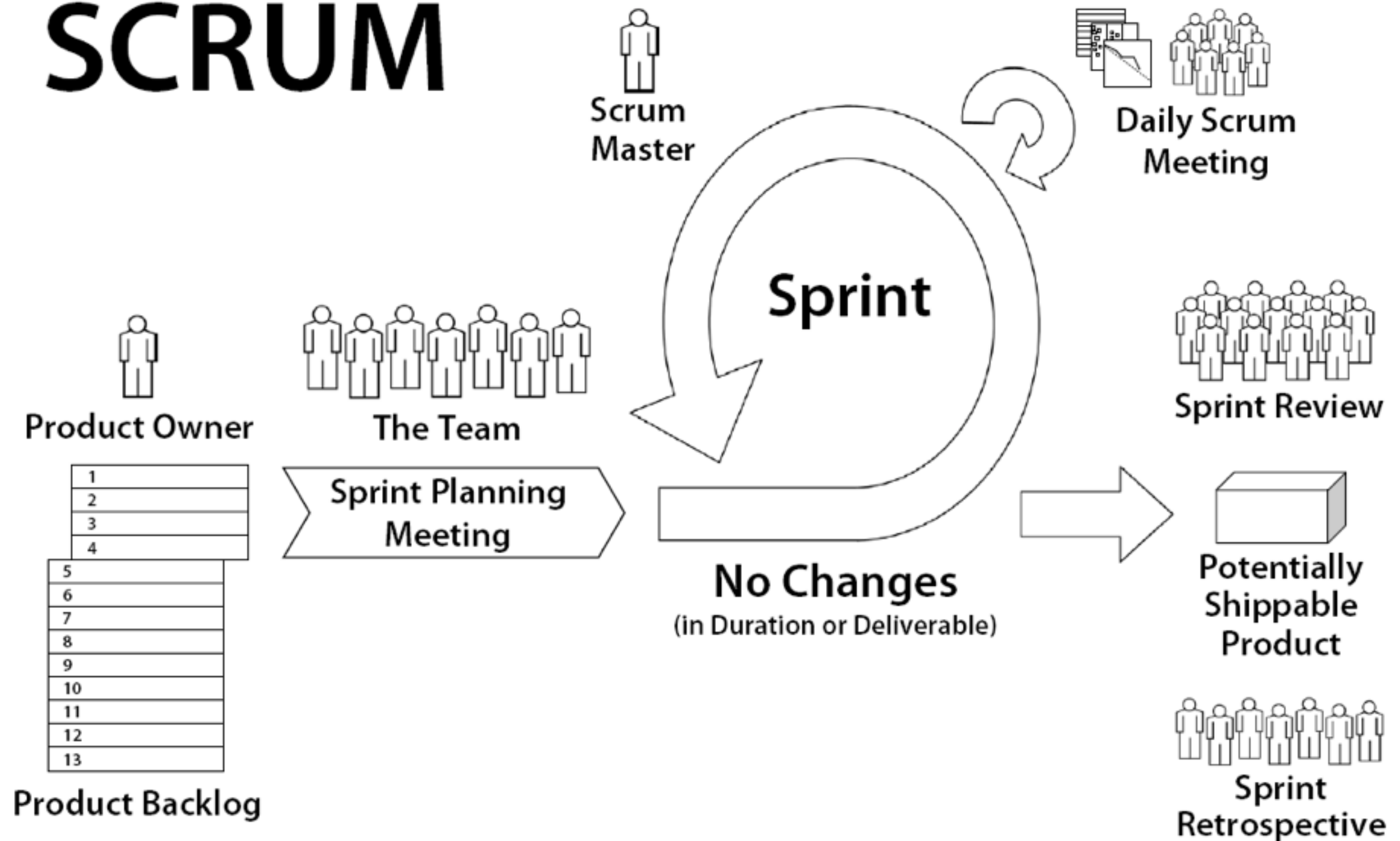
- ❖ Prerequisite: Every team member has a stack of cards (one from each kind)
- ❖ Select a small story at first
- ❖ Product Owner explains story
- ❖ Team clarifies story (ask and discuss)
- ❖ Every team member selects a card from his / her stack reflecting his opinion concerning the effort
- ❖ All team members unhide their cards at the same time

The Planning Poker – continued

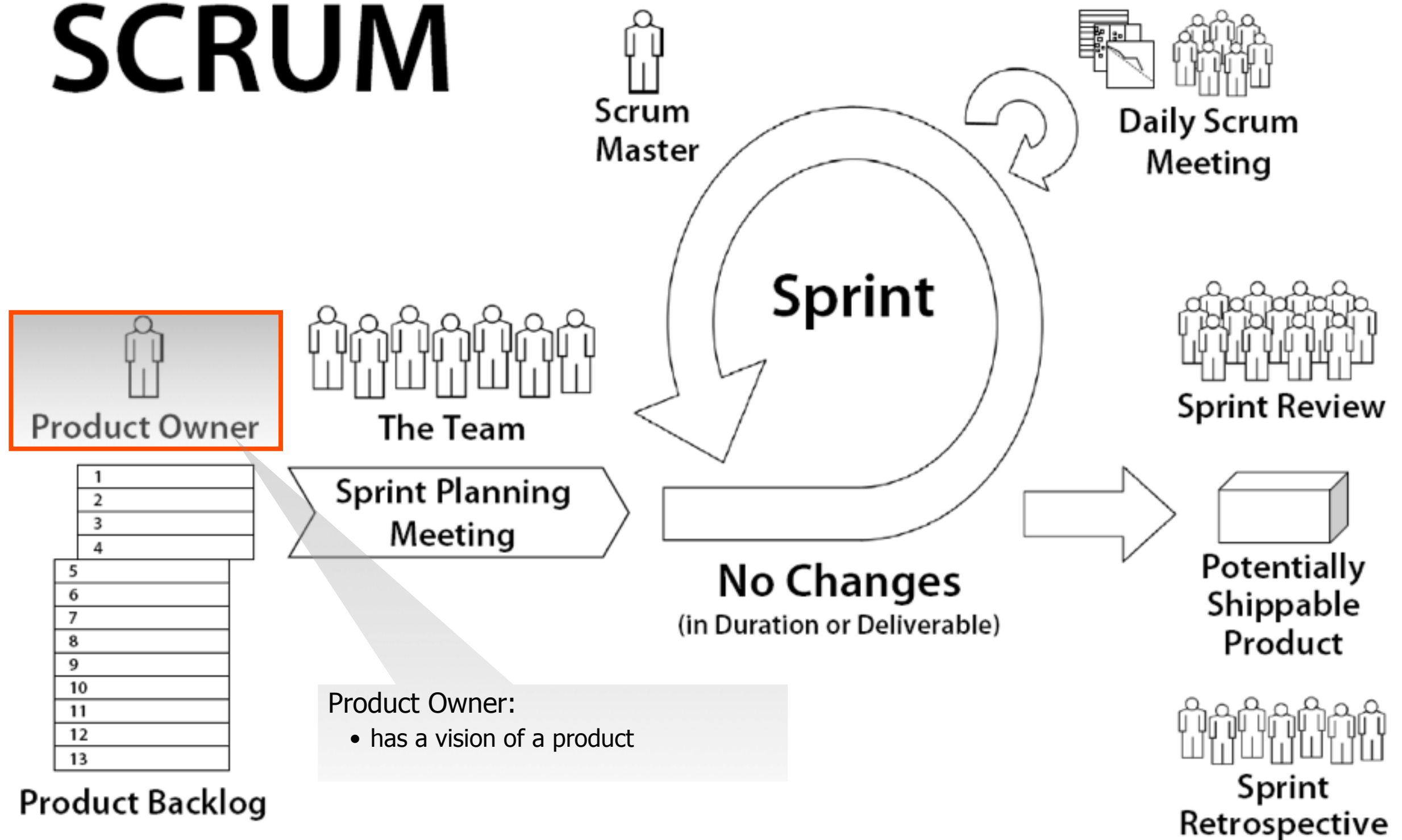
- ❖ If all team members estimate the same effort, we are done
- ❖ If not
 - ❖ The member with the smallest estimate explains his/her reasons
 - ❖ The member with the highest estimate explains his/her reasons
- ❖ Then a new round of estimation starts

Putting it all Together

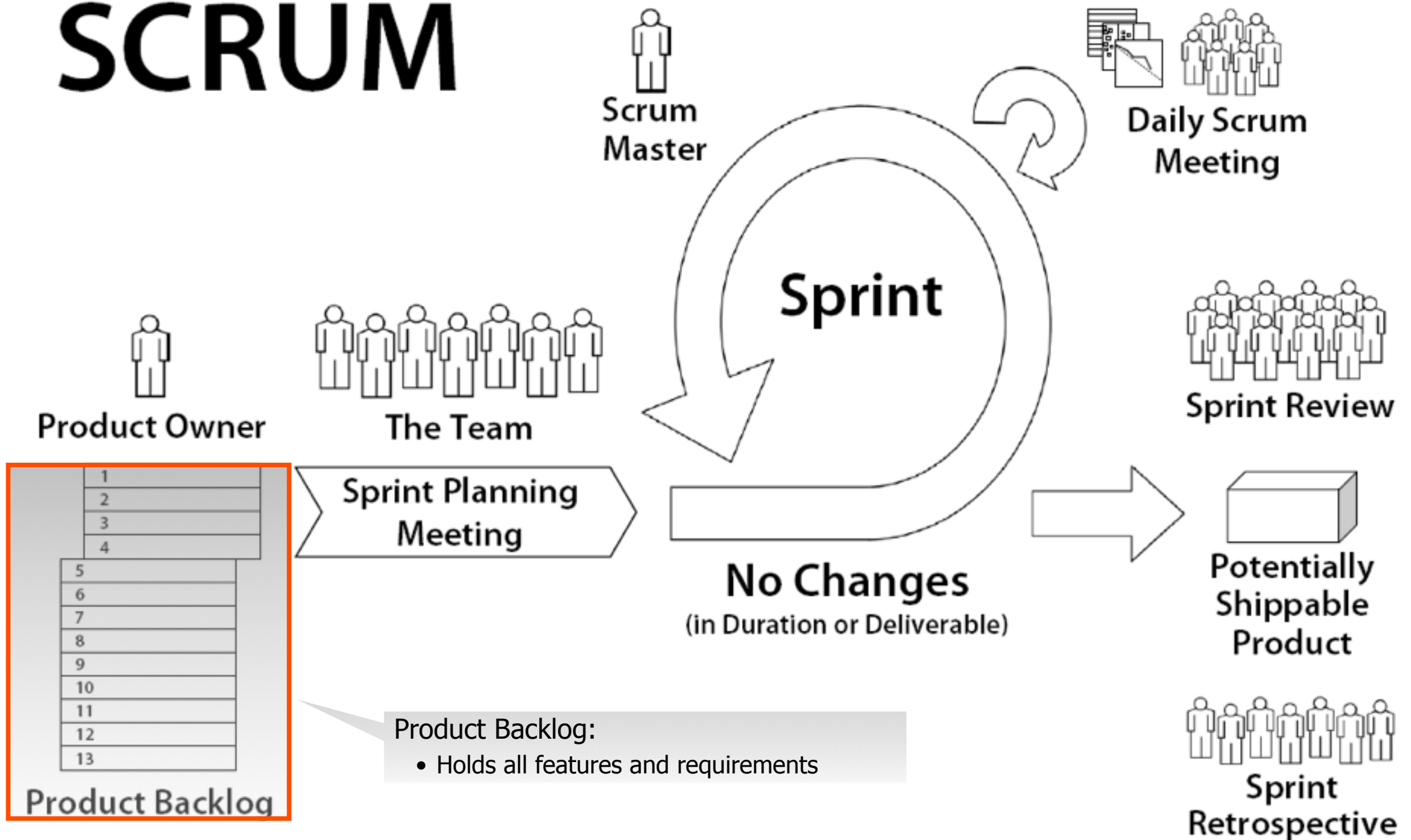
SCRUM



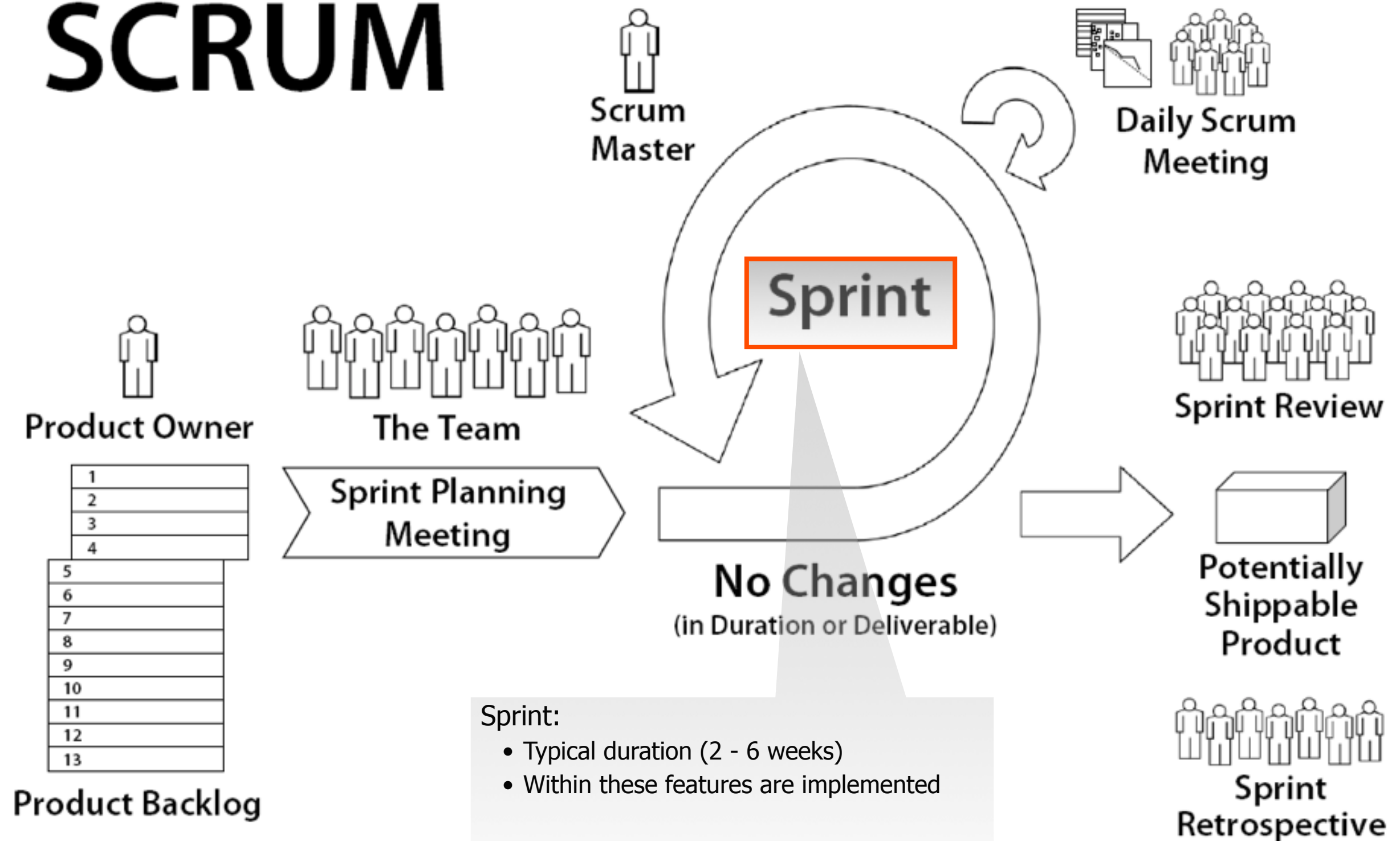
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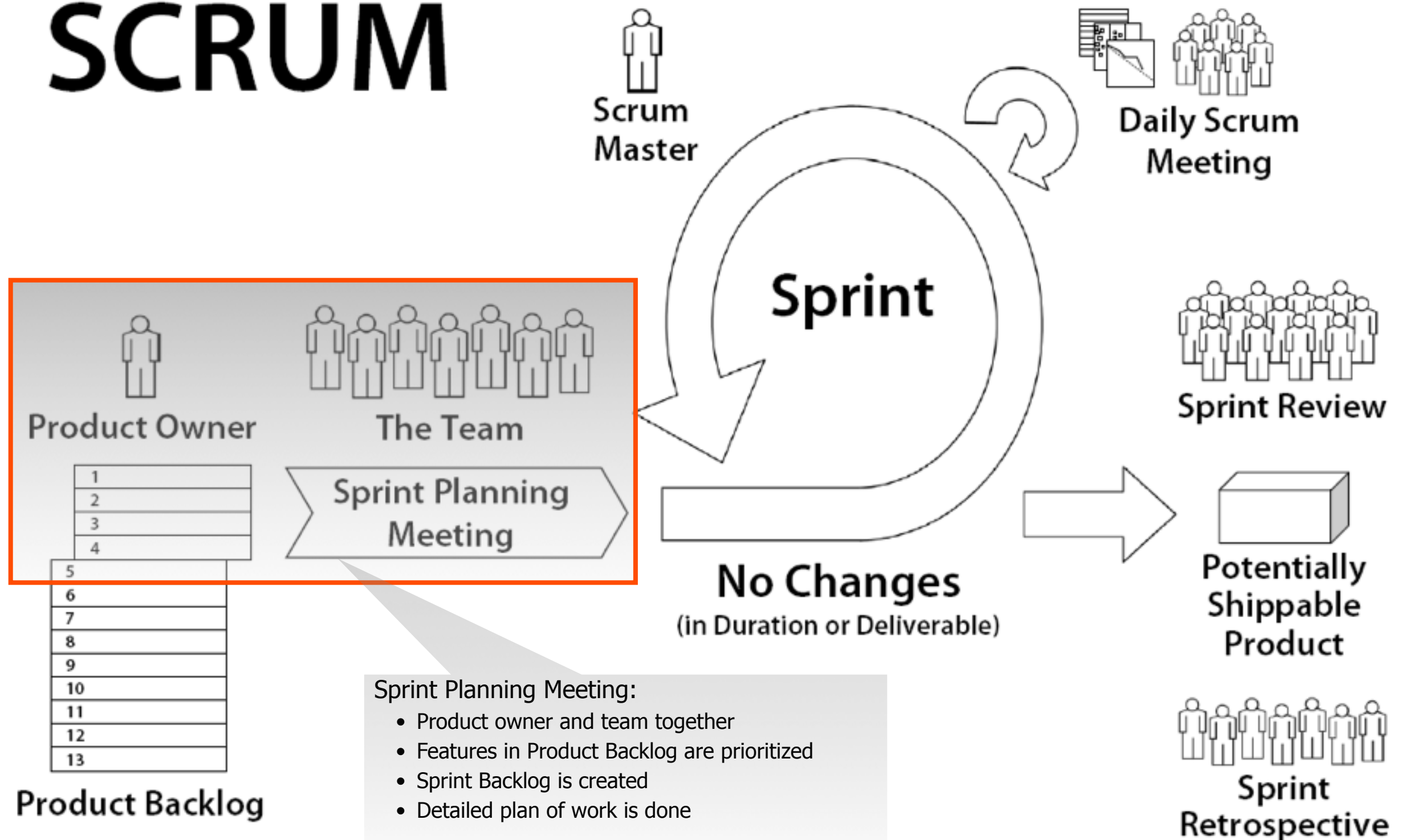
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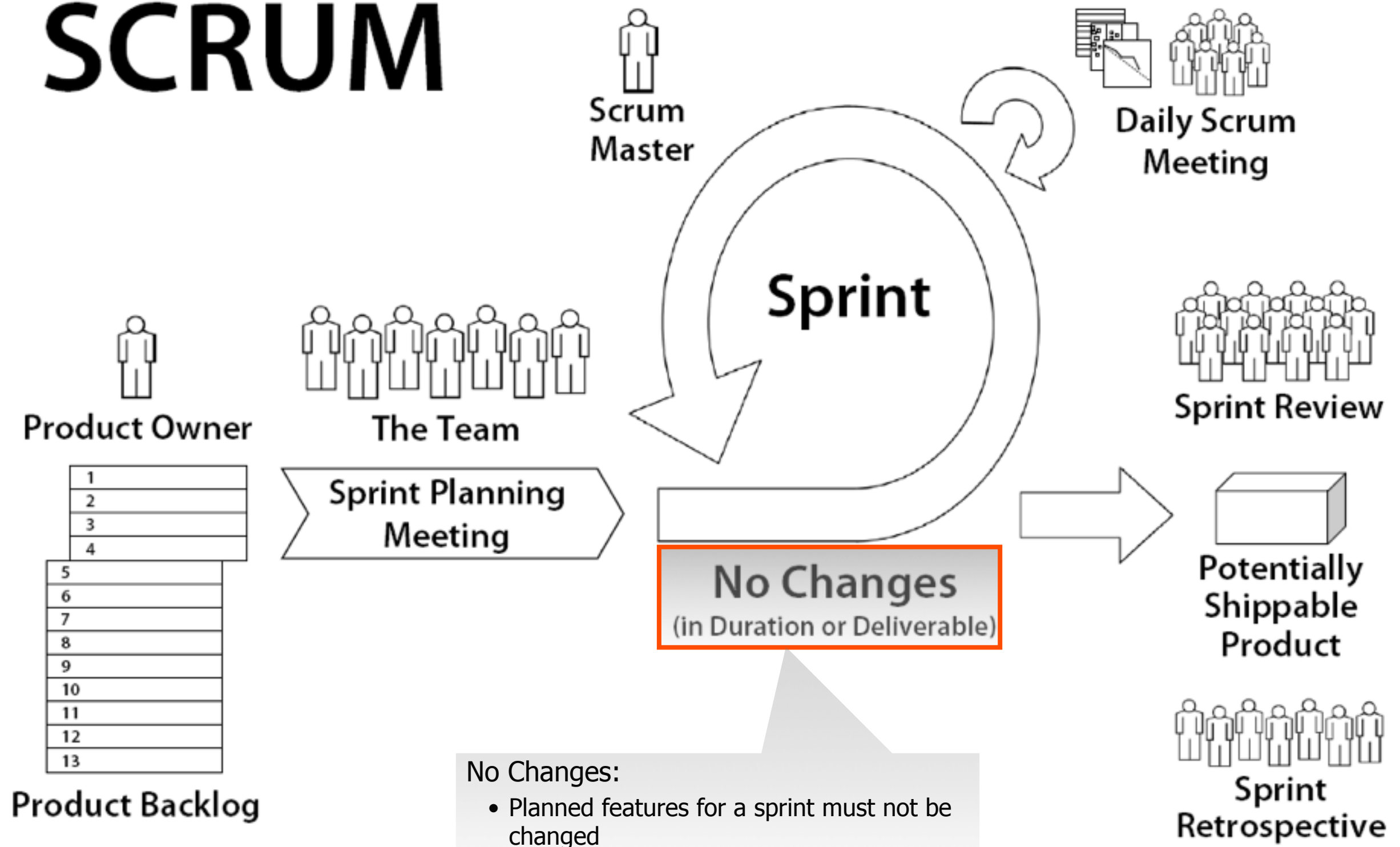
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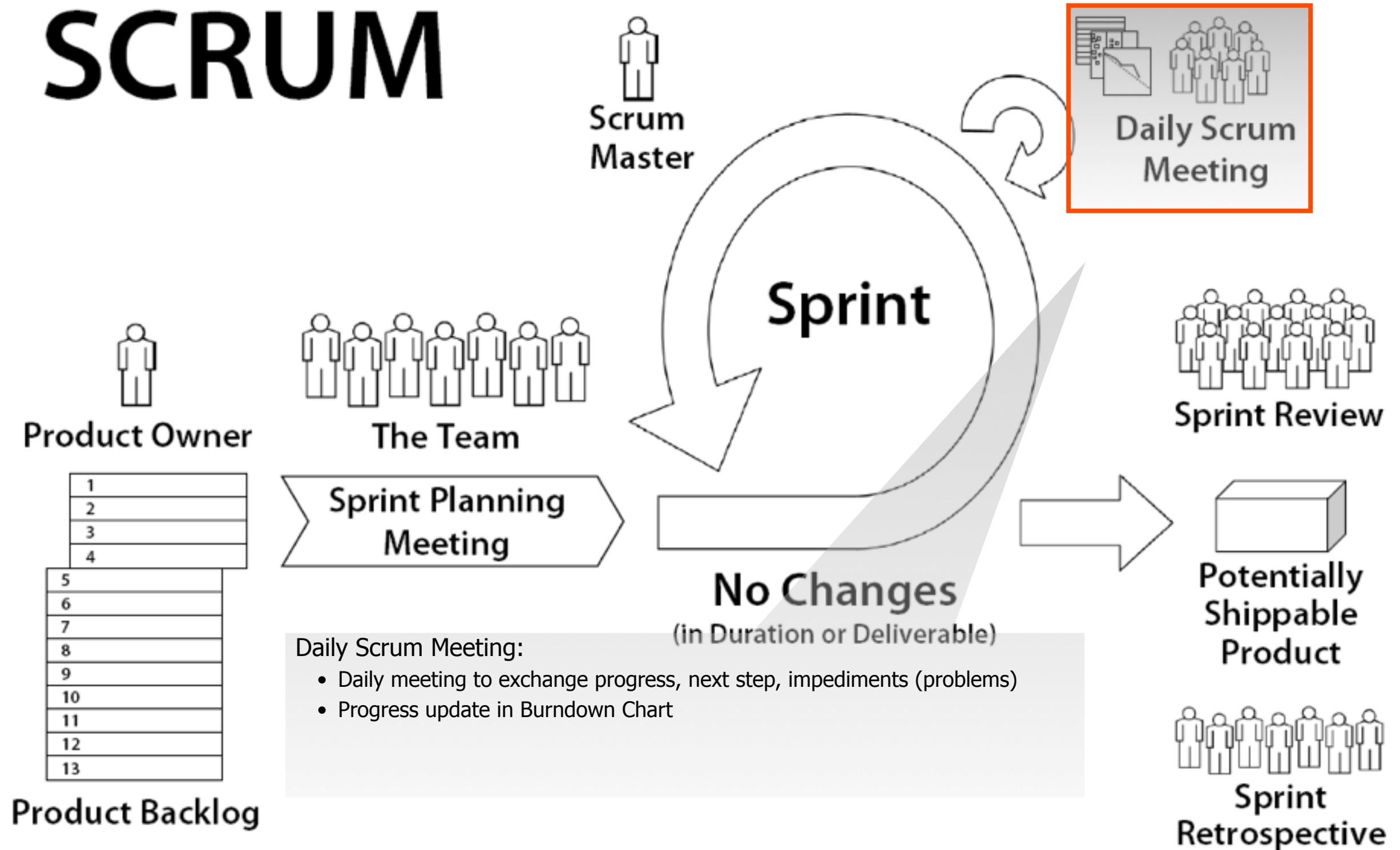
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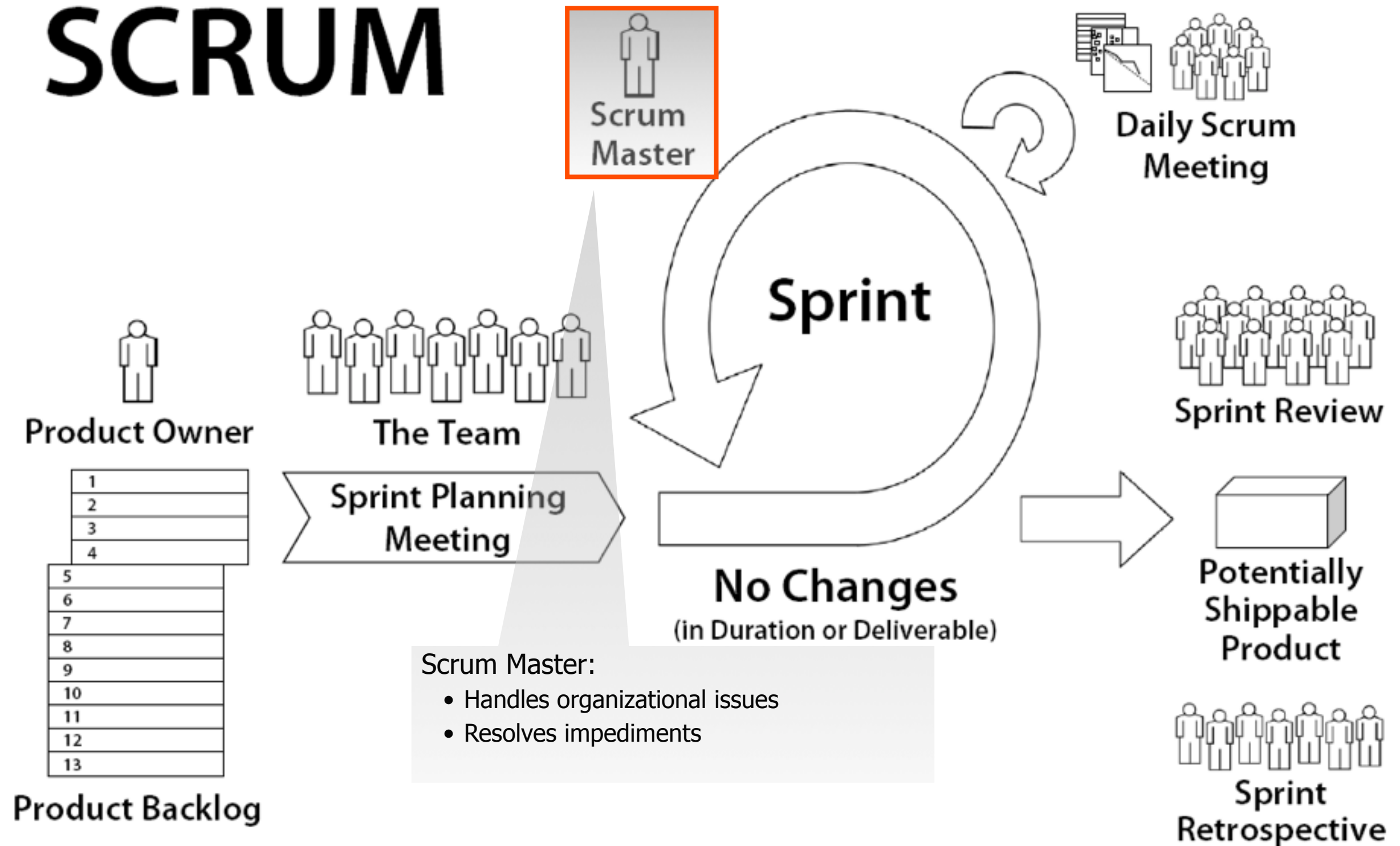
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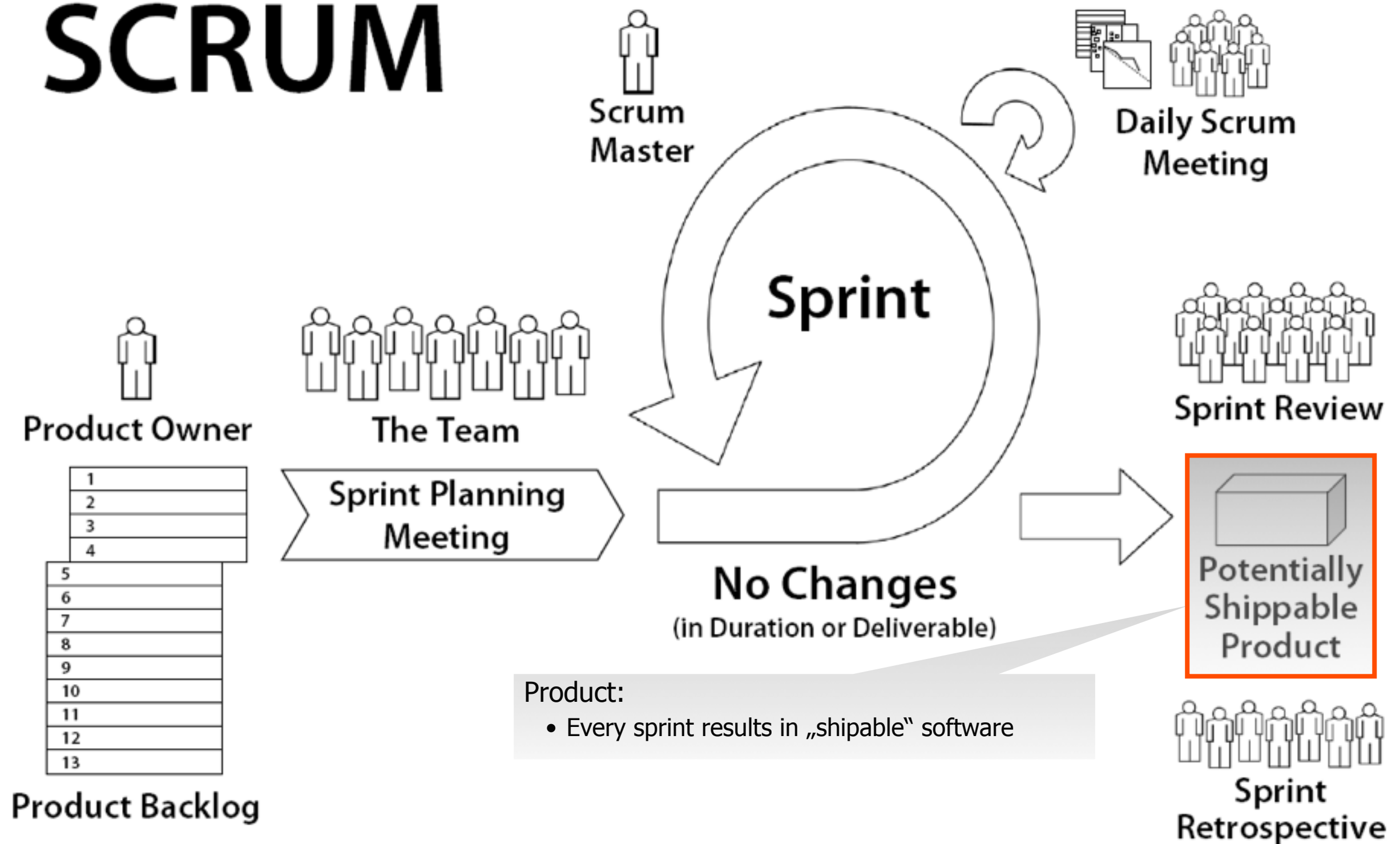
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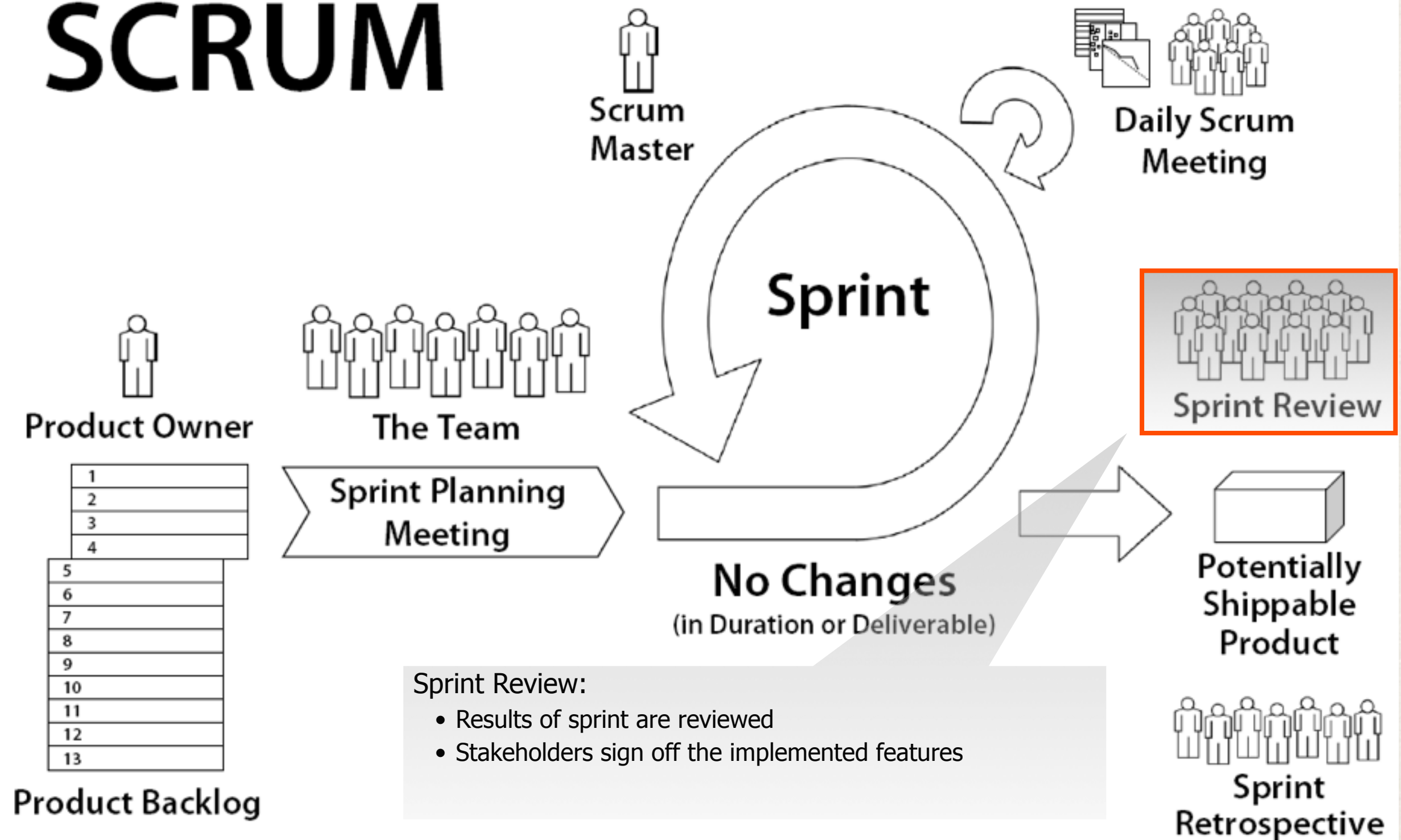
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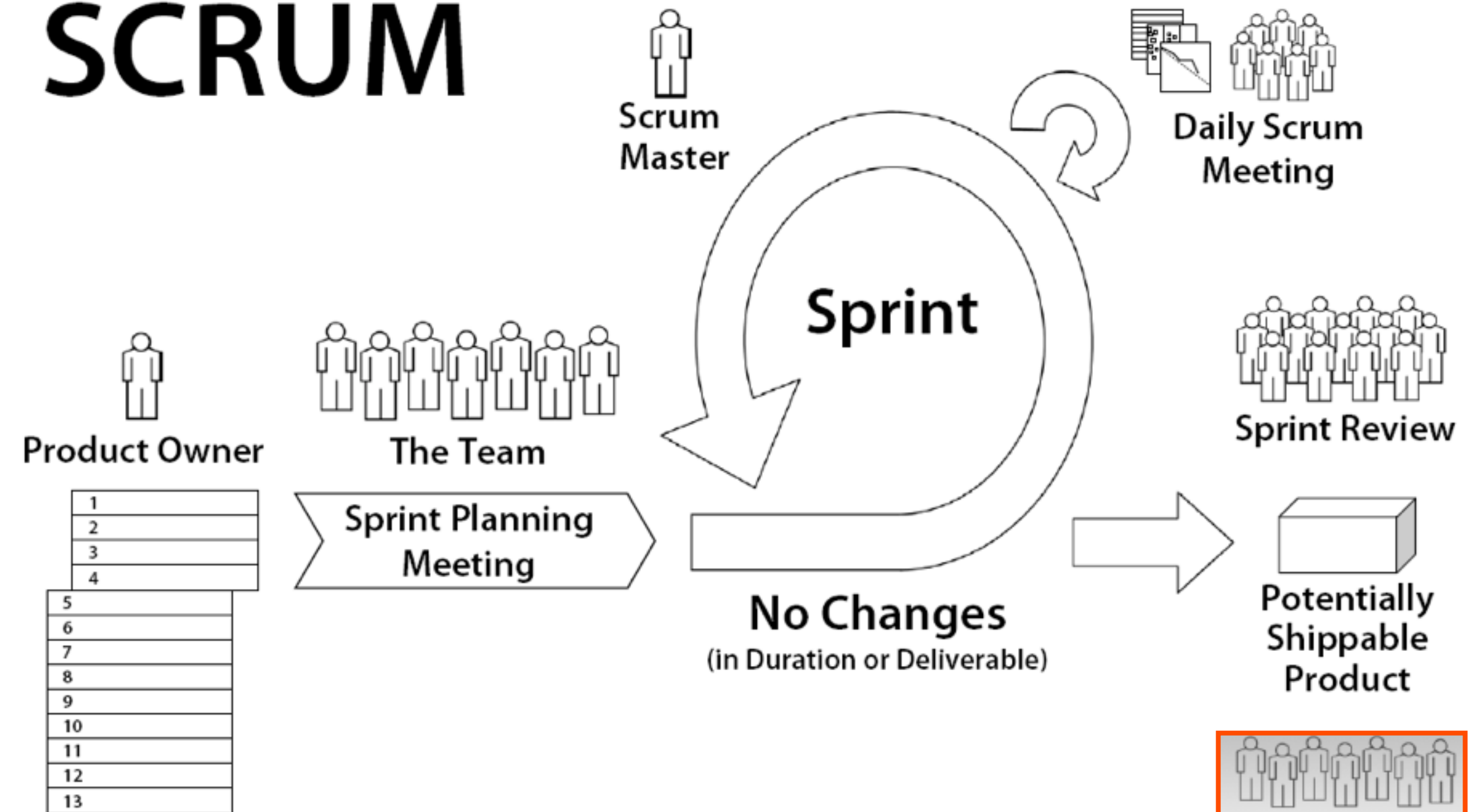
SCRUM



SCRUM



SCRUM



Sprint Retrospective:

- Internal review of work in last sprint
- List of Oks and NGs
- Continuous improvement of work



Traditional Methods

- ❖ Formal estimation models
 - ❖ Function Points
- ❖ Expert estimations
 - ❖ Group estimation, Work breakdown structure based models
- ❖ Combination-based estimations
 - ❖ Mechanical combination