

جامعة نيويورك أبوظبي



NYU | ABU DHABI

## CS-UH 2012: Software Engineering

### *Project Report - Communication and Planning*

*Course Project: Deliverable 2 - Group 8*

Name: Fatima Nadeem, Chinonyerem Ukaegbu

Net ID: fn2039, cou210

# Table of Contents

<b>Requirement Gathering</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Technical Feasibility</b>	<b>4</b>
Users' and developers' familiarity with business area	4
Familiarity with technology	4
Project Size	4
Conclusion	4
<b>Economic Feasibility</b>	<b>5</b>
The return on investment (ROI)	6
The break-even point (BEP)	6
Intangible values	6
Conclusion	6
<b>GANTT Chart</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Process Model Choice</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>System Size Effort and Time Approximation</b>	<b>9</b>
Function Point Estimation	9
The total processing complexity (PC)	9
The adjusted processing complexity (APC)	10
The total adjusted function points (TAFP)	10
Converting Function Points to Line Of Code (LOC)	10
Number of lines of code (LOC )	10
Estimating the effort	10
Estimating the schedule time	10
Estimating the number of persons	10

## Requirement Gathering

All the requirements, functional and non-functional listed in the System Requirement Specifications document for the finance tracker and budgeting web application have been prepared as per the needs of the student users. In order to plan the product, the team researched extensively on the internet - online forums, articles, posts, and survey results - to inquire what students want to see in a budgeting and finances tracking tool. All the information was noted and then utilized to prepare a set of functional requirements for our product. As students ourselves, with our previous experiences with finances tracking and budgeting, it was helpful to discuss our personal experiences and draw out expectations from the product. This helped to formulate the non-functional requirements.

Fellow students and friends were interviewed about their current budgeting and finance tracking tools. Their concerns with existing tools were collected and used to add new functionality to our product. Their requirements from such a tool were noted and assisted us to finalize the requirements of our product. Additionally, we reviewed many existing mobile and web applications that served a similar purpose. We carefully analyzed their functionality and researched reviews regarding them. Concerns in the reviews and our own analysis helped us further to finalize our requirements for this product. While gathering requirements through the processes of inception, elicitation, elaboration, we made sure to negotiate these requirements with our audiences mentioned above and amongst ourselves to align well with time constraints and the technical constraints that developers will be facing in the implementation process. To manage all the gathered requirements, we asked the interviewees to specify their requirements and the specifications of existing applications we reviewed. After validating all the requirements, they are finally included in the SRS document.

# Technical Feasibility

## Users' and developers' familiarity with business area

The business area is finances tracking and budgeting web applications. As students themselves, the team members have a good understanding of what to expect and what to implement.

However, not having designed such a large-scale project in this business area, the team members are not experts in it. There would be troubles and changes in the work plan and design during the implementation due to this.

## Familiarity with technology

The technical tools we will use in this project are

- Programming languages such as Python
- IDE such as Visual Studio Code and Google Colab
- Web development languages such as HTML, CSS, Javascript
- Website hosting platforms such as GitHub

The team is much more experienced in python programming but has limited experience in web development technologies.

## Project Size

It is 2 persons for approximately 2 months

## Conclusion

The risk at this stage is very high due to the team's modest familiarity with the web application development process. High familiarity of the developers with the business area would be helpful in a smoother development process.

## Economic Feasibility

Costs	Period									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Stipend	20	20	20	20	20	8	8	8	8	132
H/W & S/W	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Training	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	50
Support & maintenance	0	0	0	0	20	20	10	10	10	70
<b>Total Costs</b>	80	30	30	30	50	28	28	28	28	302
<b>Benefits</b>										
Increase # of users	0	0	0	0	0	100	500	1000	2000	3600
Decrease costs	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	20	80
<b>Total benefits</b>	0	0	0	0	0	120	520	1020	2020	3680
NCF	(80)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(50)	92	492	992	1992	3378
CNCF	(80)	(110)	(140)	(170)	(220)	(128)	364	1356	3348	6726

Numbers are in thousands of DHS

NCF: Net Cash Flow

CNCF: Cumulative Net Cash Flow

One period corresponds to two weeks

First five-period timeline is product design process

H/w and S/w correspond to Hardware and Software respectively

### The return on investment (ROI)

$$\text{ROI} = \frac{(\text{Total Benefits} - \text{Total Costs})}{\text{Total Costs}} = \frac{3680 - 302}{302} = \frac{3378}{302} = 11.2\%$$

### The break-even point (BEP)

$$\text{BEP} = \frac{(\text{period.NCF} - \text{CNCF})}{\text{period.NCF}} = \frac{492 - 364}{492} = 0.26 = 26\%$$

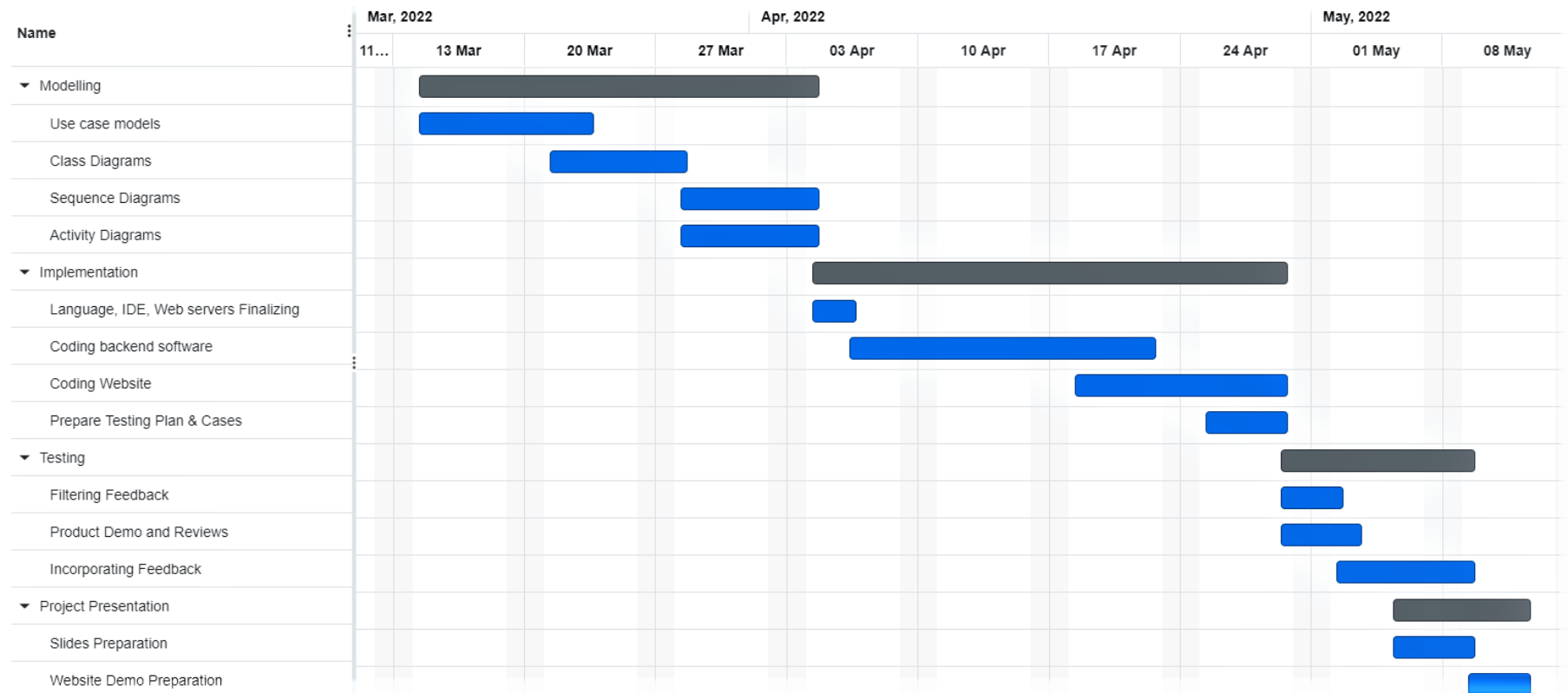
### Intangible values

The product developed will increase user satisfaction by providing free and simple to use expense tracker. This will make them financially responsible.

### Conclusion

The ROI is good for this new university compared with the other new universities, and the BEP is reasonable, so the risk is low.

# GANTT Chart



## Process Model Choice

Owing to the dynamic nature of this course project, the team plans to follow a scrum work model. The agility of the scrum model would allow us to fulfill the project requirements as soon as possible. With the constantly evolving design and functionality of the product based on frequent testing and feedback, it will be appropriate to follow a scrum methodology. For this project, it is only two developers and it will be much easier to follow along with the sprint structure of the scrum. For our project, we will be modifying the scrum workflow to have a sprint lasting a week - 7 days.

During a sprint session, the team will be meeting three times a week. In each meeting, for approximately 15 minutes, the team will discuss the previous progress and how to progress forward. This will be followed by a two-hour session where the team will be working together on the issues every individual is facing and resolving them. This time will also be utilized for individual progress. Between every two team meeting sessions, individuals will work on their assigned tasks and complete the deadlines. This process model will allow every team member to learn from each other and this would ensure better organization and timely completion of the project. Meeting frequently and resolving issues as soon as possible will allow faster progress. As university students ourselves, this work plan will allow us to better schedule our work on the course progress and not hinder other course requirements.



## System Size Effort and Time Approximation

### Function Point Estimation

Functionality	Input	Output	Queries	File	Program interface
Create account/login	2	1	2	1	1
Create journal	2	1	2	1	0
Create transaction	2	1	2	1	0
Edit transaction	2	1	1	1	0
Delete transaction	1	0	2	1	0
Log out	1	1	1	1	0
Delete account	1	0	1	1	1

Description	Complexity				
	Total #	Low	Medium	High	Total
Inputs	<b>11</b>	8*3	1*4	2*6	<b>40</b>
Outputs	<b>5</b>	2*4	2*5	1*7	<b>25</b>
Queries	<b>11</b>	9*7	1*10	1*15	<b>88</b>
Files	<b>7</b>	6*7	1*10	0*15	<b>52</b>
Program interface	<b>2</b>	1*5	1*7	0*10	<b>12</b>
<b>Total Unadjusted Function Point (TUFPP) =</b>					<b>217</b>

### The total processing complexity (PC)

Tasks	Complexity
Data communication	3
Team cohesion	1
Familiarity with technology	3
On-line data entry	2
Total Processing Complexity (TPC)=	9

**The adjusted processing complexity (APC)**

$$APC = 0.65 + (0.01 * TPC)$$

$$APC = 0.65 + (0.01 * 9) = 0.74$$

**The total adjusted function points (TAFP)**

$$TAFP = TUFP * APC$$

$$TAFP = 246 * 0.74 = 160.58$$

**Converting Function Points to Line Of Code (LOC)**

Language/Tool	Number of LOC / FP
Python	53.3

100% will be done in Python

**Number of lines of code (LOC )**

$$= TAFP * \# \text{ of } (LOC \backslash FP) * \%$$

$$\text{For Python} = (160.58) * (53.3) * (100/100) = 8558.914$$

So the total LOC = 8558.914 LOC

**Estimating the effort**

$$\text{Effort} = 2.4 * (LOC/1000)^{1.05}$$

$$= 2.4 * (8558.914/1000)^{1.05}$$

$$= 22.869192 \text{ person months}$$

**Estimating the schedule time**

$$\text{Time} = 2.5 * (\text{effort})^{0.38}$$

$$= 2.5 * (22.87)^{0.38}$$

$$= 8.21 \text{ months}$$

**Estimating the number of persons**

average of # of persons = effort/time

$$= 22.87 / 8.21$$

$$= 2.78 \text{ person}$$