

# **Test Plan Document**

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# Introduction

## 1.1 Scope and purpose

In this document we want to give an overall description of the project planning of *My Taxi Service*. We will:

1. identify deliverables and deadlines
2. estimate the total effort required
3. analyze possible risks and contingency plans

# Function Points

In order to evaluate the cost of the project we have to identify the function points and estimate the complexity of each one. To each point we assign a weight referring to this table:

Function types	Weight		
	Simple	Medium	Complex
External Input	3	4	6
External Output	4	5	7
External Inquiry	3	4	6
Internal Logic File	7	10	15
External Interface File	5	7	10

- Internal Logic File: users (guest, taxidriver and passenger), ride, sharedride, taxiqueue
- External Interface File: gps coordinates, map service
- External Input: login, logout, request, reserve, delete, reserve shared, accept call, refuse call, report, taxi available, taxi not available, change settings
- External Output: message (eta, no taxi message)
- External Inquiry: see profile, see active ride list

## 2.1 Complexity and cost evaluation

### 2.1.1 Internal Logic File

According to our previous specification (explained in the RASD and DD documents), users and ride have to store few informations, thus we can adopt the simple cost weight for those ones. On the other hand, **sharedride** and **taxiqueue** have to store a dynamic list, that require more attention, so we adopt a medium cost weight.

$$4 * 7 + 2 * 10 = 48 \text{ FPs} \quad (2.1)$$

### 2.1.2 External Interface File

The interactions with **gps** coordinates and the **map service** are very simple, because we need to gather few information from them, so we adopt a simple weight for both of External Internal Files.

$$2 * 5 = 10 \text{ FPs} \quad (2.2)$$

### 2.1.3 External Input

Most of the external inputs are simple actions involving a few number of entities, therefore we can adopt a simple weight cost for all of them. **request** and **change settings** however are more complex, and thus require a medium weight cost.

$$10 * 3 + 2 * 4 = 38 \text{ FPs} \quad (2.3)$$

### 2.1.4 External Output

Sending **eta** requires to access the map service that calculate, on its own, the appropriate value, so we adopt a simple cost weight for message.

$$2 * 4 = 8 \text{ FPs} \quad (2.4)$$

### 2.1.5 External Inquiry

**see profile** requires only to send some fields saved in the current user, while **see active ride** list requires to scan the ridehistory and check its status (active or not). Therefore, we adopt a simple cost weight for the former, and a medium cost weight for the latter.

$$1 * 3 + 1 * 4 = 7 \text{ FPs} \quad (2.5)$$

### 2.1.6 Overall

In summary we have  $\text{FPs} = \sum_{i=1}^5 \text{FP}_i = 111$

# COCOMO II

## 3.1 Approach

In order to apply the COCOMOII method, we apply first a simple *Function Points to Lines Of Code* conversion. The adjustment factor of 46 is provided by the updated table available at <http://www.qsm.com/resources/function-point-languages-table>

$$111 \text{ FPs} * 46 = 5106 \text{ SLOCs} \quad (3.6)$$

The effort estimation takes into account a “Nominal” value for all the Cost Drivers and Scale Drivers.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{effort} &= 2.94 * EAF * (KLOC)^E \\ EAF &= 1.0 \\ KLOC &= 5.106 \\ E &= 1.0997 \\ \text{Therefore, effort} &= 2.94 * 1.0 * (5.106)^{1.0997} = 17.66 \text{ Person/Months} \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

Next, we estimate the project duration using the following equation.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{duration} &= 3.67 * (\text{effort})^{Se} \\ Se &= 0.3179 \\ \text{Therefore, duration} &= 3.67 * (17.66)^{0.3179} = 9.14 \text{ Months} \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

Last, we determine the number of people required to complete the project within the previously computed parameters

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{people}} &= \lceil \text{effort} / \text{duration} \rceil \\ Se &= 0.3179 \\ \text{Therefore, } N_{\text{people}} &= \lceil 17.66 / 9.14 \rceil = 2 \text{ People} \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

## 3.2 Results

We employed an online COCOMOII calculator in order to generate a more fine-grained estimate.

The following results were obtained using the tool available at <http://csse.usc.edu/tools/COCOMOII.php>

*(dummy-data)*

### Software Development (Elaboration and Construction)

Effort = 18.1 Person-months

Schedule = 9.5 Months

Cost = \$27160

Total Equivalent Size = 5223 SLOC

### Acquisition Phase Distribution

Phase	Effort (Person- months)	Schedule (Months)	Average Staff	Cost (Dollars)
Inception	1.1	1.2	0.9	\$1630
Elaboration	4.3	3.6	1.2	\$6518
Construction	13.8	6.0	2.3	\$20642
Transition	2.2	1.2	1.8	\$3259

### Software Effort Distribution for RUP/MBASE (Person-Months)

Phase/Activity	Inception	Elaboration	Construction	Transition
Management	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.3
Environment/CM	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1
Requirements	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.1
Design	0.2	1.6	2.2	0.1
Implementation	0.1	0.6	4.7	0.4
Assessment	0.1	0.4	3.3	0.5
Deployment	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7

# Schedule and resources allocation

## 4.1 Gantt's diagram

For this project we had to arrange several deliverables, each one with a strict deadline. In particular:

1. RASD - 06/11/2015
2. DD - 04/12/2015
3. INSPECTION - 05/01/2016
4. INTEGRATION TESTING - 21/01/2016
5. PROJECT PLANNING - 02/02/2016

To accomplish the work we followed the instructions of each assignment, referring to course material and past years projects.

Our team strategy was defining all together the main guidelines of the document to be created, with one scribe. Then at home each of us expanded and clarified the content previously decided.

A special case was the inspection document, when we associated randomly the points in the checklist to each member.

The whole project lasted 4 months, with an individual work of 110 hours/person approximately.



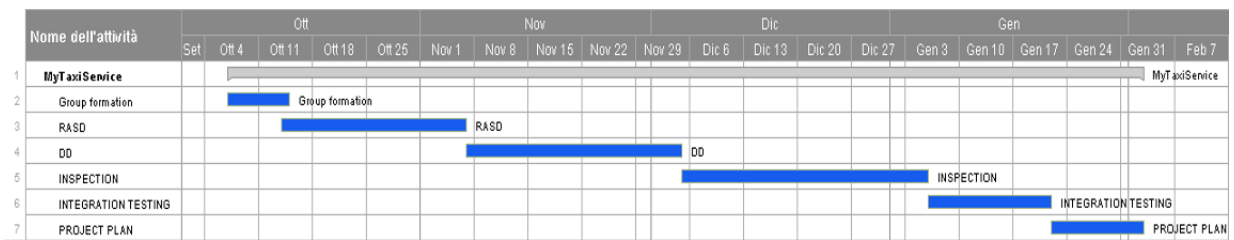


Figure 4.1: Gantt's diagram

# Risk evaluation

## 5.1 Risk evaluation and avoidance

In this section we describe the risk identification: in Table 1 for each risk we assign a probability and the degree of seriousness, in Table 2 we define a plan to follow in case the risk occurs.

Risk	Probability	Effects
1.Key staff are ill at critical times in the project	Moderate	Serious
2.Changes to requirements that require major design rework	Moderate	Serious
3. Loss of data	Low	Catastrophic
4. Poor collaboration among team members	Moderate	Serious

Risk	Strategy
1.	Each member is aware of the job done by other components so that he can review/finish the task if someone gets sick
2.	Pay attention and if needed ask for clarification
3.	Keep all material synchronized with Github
4.	Keep in good relationship and talk about the project issues