

**My Taxi:**

**Project Plan**

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1. **Introduction**

This document aims to evaluate the effective effort needed to entirely develop MyTaxi project in all its features, and after that give an hypothesis on how to schedule the development. The evaluation starts with a Function Point Analysis, which will provide a rough estimate of the SLOC (Source Lines of Code). Then with SLOC value, we will proceed with a COCOMO II analysis to calculate correspondent Effort and Duration.

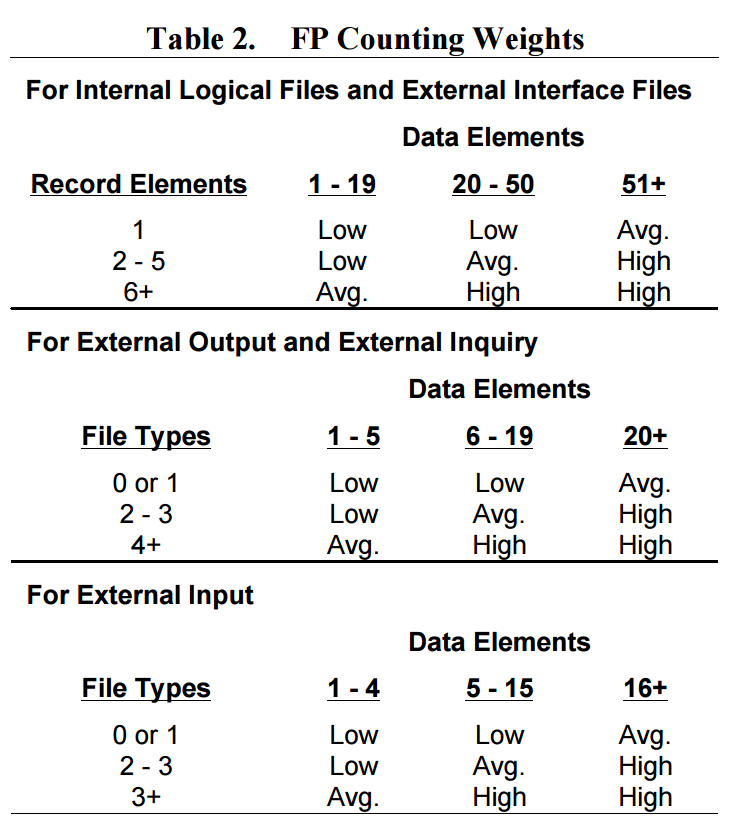
The second part of the document will explain the project schedule through tasks identification and allocation to team members.

1. **Project Size and Cost evaluation**
   1. **Function Point Analysis**

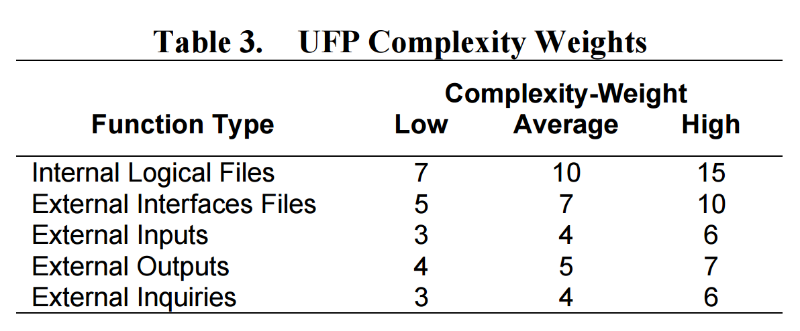
In order to perform the function point analysis we identify all the features of the project such that Internal Logical Files, External Interface Files and External Inquiries, Inputs and Outputs. To evaluate the complexity and the correspondent function point amount of each functionality we referred to the COCOMO II Function Point Weight Tables available at:

<http://csse.usc.edu/csse/research/COCOMOII/cocomo2000.0/CII_modelman2000.0.pdf>

The first Table is used to evaluate the complexity:



The second one, given a complexity returns a function point number.



The total amount of function points will represent the UFP (Unadjusted Function Points) converted in SLOC through a language-dependent factor. Since the lack of any implementation technique constraint all over the project documentation, we are free to adopt any language in the evaluation. For this evaluation, we will use Java Enterprise Edition, which has a converting factor of 46 SLOC/FP.

* + 1. **Internal Logical Files**

According to the E-R Diagram [DD 5.1] the system stores data about Guests, Users, Administrators (a particular type of User), Taxi Drivers, Requests, Reservations and Queues. The functionality of these entities has been deeply analysed in the previous documents so we will just summarize the complexity in the following table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Internal Logical Files | Complexity | Function Points |
| User | High | 15 |
| Guest | High | 15 |
| Taxi Driver | Average | 10 |
| Request | High | 15 |
| Reservation | Average | 10 |
| Queue | Low | 7 |
| Total: |  | 72 |

* + 1. **External Interface Files**

The system has an interface with three different external component: Localization System, Mail Server and SMS Server. The localization system given a GPS Signal provides a couple of coordinates but we expect an intense flow of data since the number of user could be very high. The mail server and the SMS server manages the delivery of messages. The complexity is presented in the table below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| External Interface Files | Complexity | Function Points |
| Localization System | Average | 7 |
| Mail Server | Average | 7 |
| SMS Server | Average | 7 |
| Total: |  | 21 |

* + 1. **External Inputs**

The input are divided by the entity that perform it:

* Users can Login, Logout, Register to the system.
* Taxi Drivers can Login, Logout, Register, give availability, accept/deny request

Login and Logout inputs have been count just once although they are a functionality proper of both Users and Taxi Drivers. Registration has been differentiated because the two procedures involve different steps.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| External Inputs | Complexity | Function Points |
| Login/Logout/Register | Low | 3x3 |
| Taxi Registration | Average | 4 |
| Accept/Deny Request  Give Availability | Low  Low | 3  3 |
| Total: |  | 19 |

* + 1. **External Inquiries**

As we did for Inputs we will divide Inquiries by entity:

* Inquiries that involve users: Create request/Reservation, manage personal data
* Inquiries that involve taxi drivers: Manage Personal Data

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| External Inquiries | Complexity | Function Points |
| Create request/reservation  Manage Personal Data | Average  Low | 4x2  3 |
| Manage Personal Data | Low | 3 |
| Total: |  | 14 |

* + 1. **External Outputs**

The application alert the taxi driver with an incoming Request, and alert a user when its reservation has forwarded a request to the system (i.e. the reservation time has come).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| External Output | Complexity | Function Points |
| Taxi Alert | Low | 4 |
| User Alert | Low | 4 |
| Total: |  | 8 |

* + 1. **Unadjusted Function Points**

Now we proceed with the evaluation of UFP:

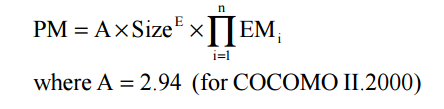
Therefore, the number of Source Lines of code will be:

* 1. **COCOMO II Analysis**

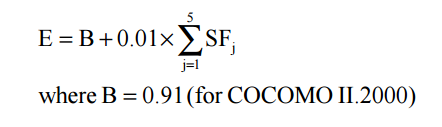
Once estimated the size of the system-to-be, it is possible to make a first prevision of the software cost in terms of time spent and people allocated to the project.

The COCOMO (Constructive Cost Model) approach is based on effort and duration estimation using ad-hoc formulae that consider many parameters derived from previous projects data and future previsions.

The formula used for effort calculation is the following:

The effort is calculated in Persons-Month; in this case, the parameter Size is derived from the Function Points evaluation done before, E and EM are factors derived from respectively scale factors and cost drivers, i.e. elements that let the project manager consider the system necessities and have a preview of what the team needs to deal with.

The exponent E is obtained from the following expression:

SF are the mentioned scale factors, consider elements like developers experience, team cohesion, and project specifications.

Their value is decided with the help of the dedicated table.

Let’s analyse them in detail:

**Precedenceness:**

It reflects the previous experiences related to this kind of projects. In this case the team had already developed similar systems so the nominal value will be reflecting the actual situation.

**Development flexibility:**

It reflects the flexibility of costraints in the development process. The stakeholders set

precise specifications but without letting the development team free to choose the majority of implementation details, for this reason this value will be nominal.

**Risk resolution:**

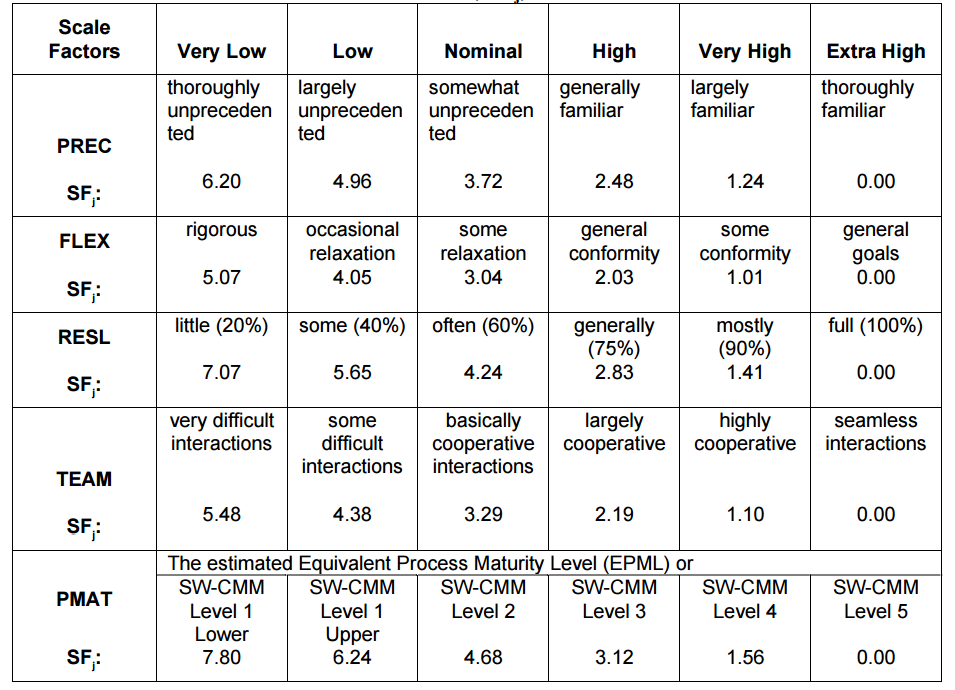
Reflects the extent of risk analysis. A well developed risk management plan corresponds to a high value in the table. In this case the value considered is nominal.

**Team cohesion:**

Reflects how the development team know each other and cooperate. In this case the team is united; people communicate and cooperate in an efficient way, so it is possible to consider a high value for this parameter.

**Process maturity:**

Reflects team maturity regarding project development management. Organization and adopted techniques influence this factor. For this project, the correct value is the nominal one since the project is developed under standard conditions.

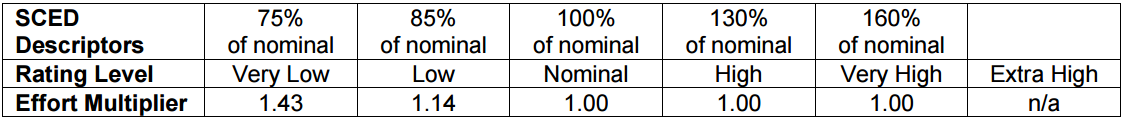
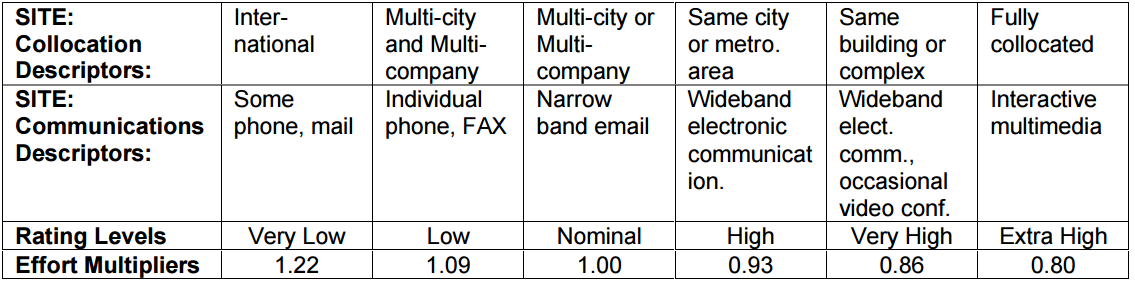
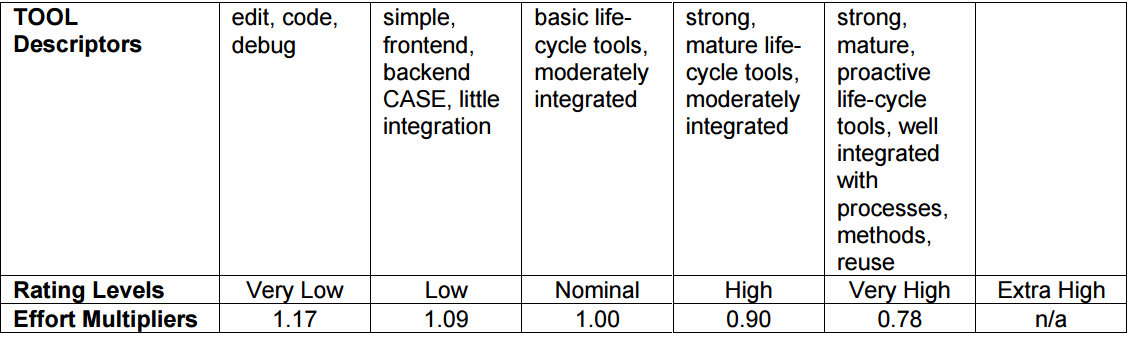
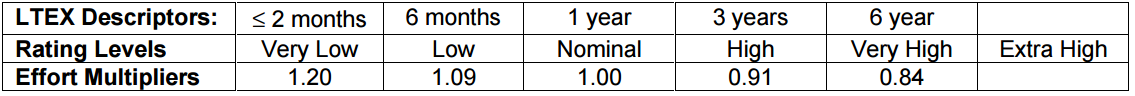
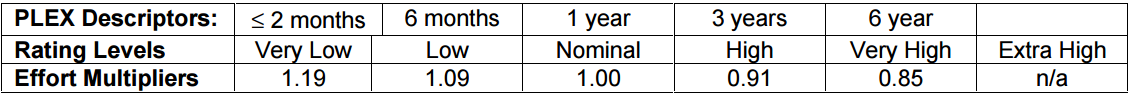
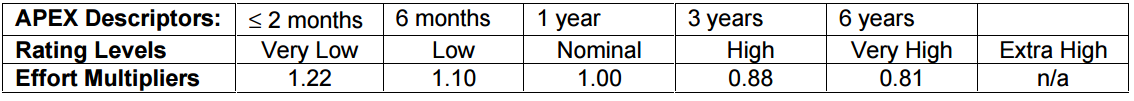
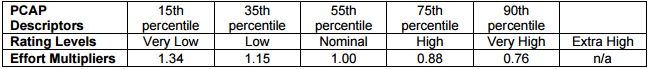
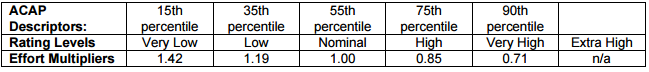
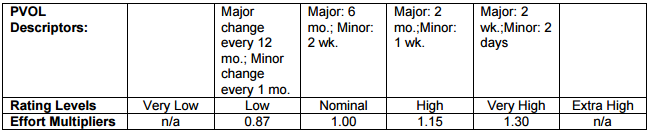
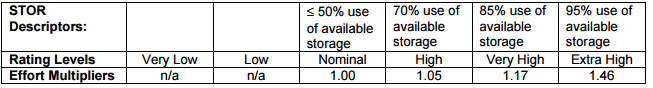
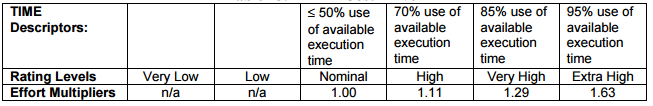
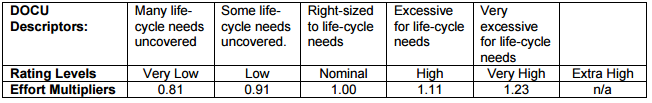
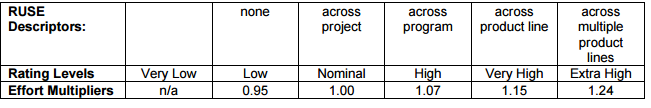
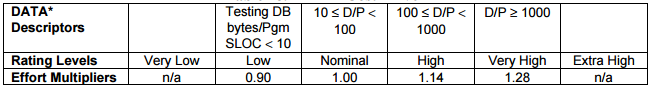
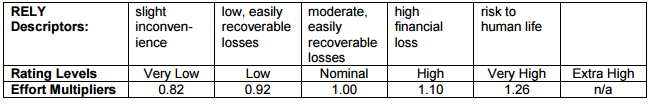


In this particular project the values considered are often the ones in the “Nominal” column, since the project conditions are standard and often idealized. The only higher value is the one regarding Team Cohesion.

With the chosen factors, we can calculate the exponent E with the already presented formula.

E = 0.91 + 0.01 x (3.72 + 3.04 + 4.24 + 2.19 + 4.68) = 0.91 + 0.01 x 17.87 = 0.91 + 0.1787 ≈ 1.08

Now it is necessary to calculate effort multipliers, and it is done in the same way used for scale factors, using the dedicated tables.



**RELY**: The measure of how much reliable the software must be. Since this is a taxi management application, the malfunctioning of the system will cause an easily recoverable loss, so the chosen value is the low one.

**DATA**: This measures the effects of data dimensions on project development. It represents the effort needed to assemble and maintain the required data. Since the amount of data is acceptable, the nominal value is considered for this multiplier.

**CPLX**: This factor represents the required complexity of the system, in terms of operation, code, data management. The product needs to interact with external components and with a notification system, so it is considered of nominal complexity.

**RUSE**: This cost driver represents the additional effort needed to project thinking about reusing components on current or future projects. The intention here is to have reusable components inside the system, but without the necessity to make them available for future products, so the chosen value is nominal.

**DOCU**: The level of required documentation. Since standard documentation is requested, the considered value is nominal.

**TIME**: Measure of the execution time constraints imposed upon the system. No particular constraints are imposed upon this project, o the value chosen is the nominal one.

**STOR**: Measure of data occupation constraint imposed upon the system. No particular constraints are imposed in this case, the chosen value is nominal.

**PVOL**: Measure of the necessary changes ratio on the system to keep it up-to-date with platform and functions. Not many major modifications are expected, so it is fine to consider a nominal value for this cost driver.

**ACAP**: The capability of the analysts who work on high-level design. The value is decided basing on the percentile in which they fall. In this case this is a supposed nominal value since the analysts team is not present.

**PCAP**: The programmers ability to deal with new technologies. This value do not consider the programmers experience. It is measured considering the percentile in which the programmers fall. It is assumed as nominal for the current project.

**PCON**: Represents the personnel continuity. Since the project team remains unchanged for the whole project duration, it is possible to consider a high value for this driver.

**APEX**: This factor considers the programmers team experience in developing the requested kind of system. Since the project is of standard complexity, with already studied technologies, it is fair to assume a high value for this field.

**PLEX**: The developer team experience regarding the importance of platforms. It is possible to consider a nominal value, reflecting the team actual experience.

**LTEX**: Measure of the level of programming language and tool knowledge. Considering previous experiences, the team level can be rated as high.

**TOOL**: The usage of software tools to code, edit or management. This project utilized only the basic tools, so the cost driver can be considered as nominal.

**SITE**: Multisite development factor. The team is fully collocated, so it is possible to assume an extra high value for this effort multiplier.

**SCED**: This rating measures the schedule constraints imposed on the project team. In this particular case, the schedule varied from 100% to 130% due to deadlines, so it is fair to consider the nominal/high value.

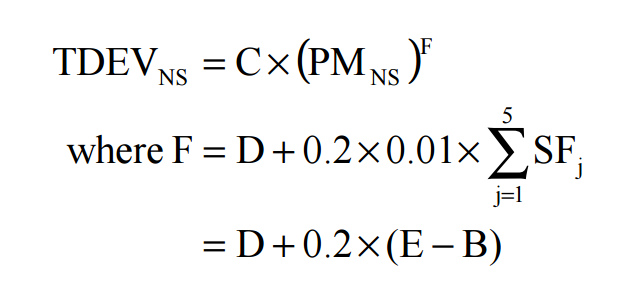
Once the cost drivers are decided, it is possible to calculate the product of the effort multipliers, and so eventually obtain the effort.

EAF (Effort Adjustment Factor) = ∏ EMi

**EAF** = 0.92 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 0.90 x 0.88 x 1 x 0.91 x 1 x 0.83 x 1 = **0.55**

Effort is then calculated by the already presented formula:

**PM** = A x EAF x (Size)^E = 2.94 x 0.55 x (6.164) ^ 1.08 = 2.94 x 0.55 x 7.13 = **11.52**

The duration of the project is then estimated using the dedicated formula:

Considering the following parameters

F = 0.28 + 0.2 x (1.08 – 0.91) = 0.28 + 0.2 x 0.17 = 0.28 + 0.034 = 0.314

**TDEV** = 3.67 x (11.52) ^ 0.314 = 3.67 x 2.15 ≈ **8** **months**

And finally the number of people allocated (obtained as Effort / Duration) matches the actual availability, in fact:

**Number of People** = PM / TDEV = 11.8 / 8 ≈ **2 people**

1. **Project Scheduling**
   1. **Tasks Identification**

The aim of this paragraph is to highlight the main tasks of the project development. These tasks are just a guideline since the project could be subject of modification or introduction of new requirements and functionalities.

There are the main tasks:

[T1]: Write and deliver Requirements Analysis and Specification Document (RASD)

[T2]: Write and deliver Design Document

[T3]: Write and deliver Integration Test Plan

[T4]: Write and deliver Project Plan

[T5]: Project Implementation

[T6]: Unit Test

[T7]: Integration Test

[T8]: Deliver and test a Beta Release

[T9]: Final Release

In the table below, we present the task interdependencies:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Task | Start | Deadline | Dependencies |
| T1 | 15/10/2015 | 6/11/2015 | // |
| T2 | 12/11/2015 | 4/12/2015 | T1 |
| T3 | 6/12/2015 | 3/01/2016 | T2 |
| T4 | 3/01/2016 | 10/01/2016 | T2,T1 |
| T5 | 10/01/2016 | 3/05/2016 | T2,T4 |
| T6 | 3/05/2016 | 10/05/2016 | T5,T4 |
| T7 | 10/05/2016 | 20/05/2016 | T5,T6 |
| T8 | 20/05/2016 | 30/05/2016 | T5,T6,T7 |
| T9 | 30/05/2016 | 15/6/2016 | T8 |

The entire duration is about 8 months according to COCOMO II analysis. Deadlines are estimated on previous experience.

* 1. **Tasks Allocation**

1. **Risk Analysis**

After a risk analysis, we discover several possible issue that may occur during the development of the project. They are divided in Project Risks, Technical Risks and Business Risks.

* 1. **Project Risks**
* Requirement Change: it is an unpredictable risk that could provoke the entire re-structuration of the system. It can be managed using much reusable code as possible.
* Lack of experience: during the implementation, it is possible to find the programmer unable to develop some components. That will cause a delay on the deliveries since the team member has to update its knowledge.
  1. **Technical Risks**
* Database Performance: the database cannot stand all the transactions due to exceeded number of users. The strategy to resolve this risk is to improve the Database Layer for instance buying a higher performance database.
* Server failures: this risk will cause the unavailability of the service and a possible lack of data (request or reservation done during the failure). It is unpredictable therefor the correct strategy is to have a periodic maintenance and deploy a team which restore the mainframe in case of failure.
* Lack of data: since this risk is unpredictable it is possible to avoid it providing the Database with a backup system (i.e. Mirroring).
  1. **Business Risks**
* Competitors: the main business risk is the possibility that another company develops a similar application. This is unpredictable and unavoidable, the only possible strategy is to make the product the better as possible.
* Unused Product: the risk is that our product will not be used due to the existence of parallel services already commonly used. The strategy to avoid this risk is to implement specific functionalities that are exclusive of our system.