Assignment Kit for Program 3



PSP Fundamentals

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PSP Fundamentals

Assignment Kit for Program 3

Overview

Topics

This assignment kit covers the following topics.

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Prerequisites

Reading

• Chapters 8 and 9

Program 3 requirements

Program 3 requirements

Using PSP2, write a program to

- calculate the linear regression parameters β_0 and β_1 , and correlation coefficients r and r^2 for a set of n pairs of data
- given an estimated proxy size E, calculate an improved prediction P, where $P = \beta_0 + \beta_1 E$
- enhance the linked list developed in Program 1 to store the *n* data sets, where each record holds two real numbers

Table 1 contains historical estimated and actual data for 10 programs. For program 11, the developer has estimated a proxy size of E = 386 LOC.

Thoroughly test the program. At a minimum, run the following four test cases.

- **Test 1:** Calculate the regression parameters and correlation coefficients between column 2 (estimated proxy size) and column 4 (actual added and modified size) in Table 1. Calculate the improved prediction P given an estimated proxy size of E = 386.
- **Test 2:** Calculate the regression parameters and correlation coefficients E between column 2 (estimated proxy size) and column 5 (actual development time) in Table 1. Calculate the improved prediction P given an estimated proxy size of E = 386.
- **Test 3:** Calculate the regression parameters and correlation coefficients between column 3 (plan added and modified size) and column 4 (actual added and modified size) in Table 1. Calculate the improved prediction P given an estimated proxy size of E = 386.
- **Test 4:** Calculate the regression parameters and correlation coefficients between column 3 (plan added and modified size) and column 5 (actual development time) in Table 1. Calculate the improved prediction P given an estimated proxy size of E = 386.

Expected results are provided in Table 2.

1	2	3	4	5
Program	Estimated	Plan Added and	Actual Added and	Actual Development
Number	Proxy Size	Modified size	Modified Size	Hours
1	130	163	186	15.0
2	650	765	699	69.9
3	99	141	132	6.5
4	150	166	272	22.4
5	128	137	291	28.4
6	302	355	331	65.9
7	95	136	199	19.4
8	945	1206	1890	198.7
9	368	433	788	38.8
10	961	1130	1601	138.2

Table 1

Program 3 requirements, Continued

Expected results

Test		Expected Values				Ac	tual Val	ues		
	$oldsymbol{eta}_0$	$oldsymbol{eta}_1$	r	r^2	P	$oldsymbol{eta}_0$	$oldsymbol{eta_1}$	r	r^2	P
Test 1	-22.55	1.7279	0.9545	0.9111	644.429					
Test 2	-4.039	0.1681	0.9333	.8711	60.858					
Test 3	-23.92	1.43097	.9631	.9276	528.4294					
Test 4	-4.604	0.140164	.9480	.8988	49.4994					

Table 2

Regression

Overview

Linear regression is a way of optimally fitting to a set of data. We will use a straight line. The regression selects the slope and intercept so that the sum total of the distance squared, of each point to that line along the y axis, is smallest. The equation to that line is

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$

In Figure 1, the best fit regression line has parameters of $\beta_0 = -4.0389$ and $\beta_1 = 0.1681$.

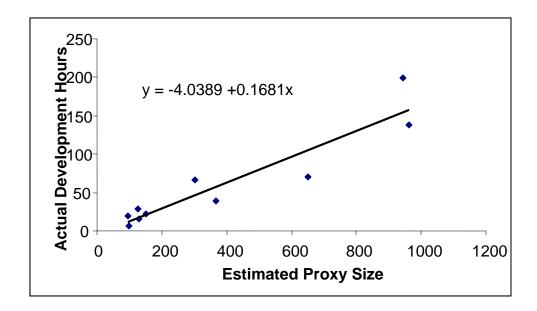


Figure 1

Regression, Continued

Using regression in the PSP

Looking at Figure 1, how many hours do you think it would take to develop a program with an estimated proxy size of 500?

Using PROBE method A for time, the estimate would be $TimeEstimate = \beta_0 + \beta_1(500)$, or 80.011 hours.

The PSP PROBE method uses regression parameters to make better predictions of size and time based on your historical data.

PROBE methods A and B differ only in the historical data (*x* values) used to calculate the regression parameters. In PROBE method A, **estimated proxy** sizes are used as the *x* values. In PROBE method B, **plan added and modified** sizes are used as the *x* values.

PROBE methods for size and time differ only in the historical data (y values) used to calculate the regression parameters. To predict improved size estimates, **actual added and modified LOC** are used as the y values. To predict time estimates, **actual development times** are used as the y values.

Historical Data Used		x values	y values
	PROBE A	Estimated Proxy	Actual Added and
Siza Estimating		Size	Modified Size
Size Estimating	PROBE B	Plan Added and	Actual Added and
		Modified Size	Modified Size
	PROBE A	Estimated Proxy	Actual
		Size	Development
Time Estimating			Time
Time Estimating	PROBE B	Plan Added and	Actual
		Modified Size	Development
			Time

Correlation

Overview

The correlation calculation determines the relationship between two sets of numerical data.

The correlation r can range from +1 to -1.

- Results near +1 imply a strong positive relationship; when *x* increases, so does *y*.
- Results near -1 imply a strong negative relationship; when *x* increases, *y* decreases.
- Results near 0 imply no relationship.

Using correlation in the PSP

Correlation is used in the PSP to judge the quality of the linear relation in various historical process data that are used for planning, such as the relationships between estimated proxy size and actual time or plan added and modified size and actual time.

For this purpose, we examine the value of the relation r squared, or r^2 .

If r^2 is	the relationship is
$.9 \le r^2$	predictive; use it with high confidence
$.7 \le r^2 < .9$	strong and can be used for planning
$.5 \le r^2 < .7$	adequate for planning but use with caution
$r^2 < .5$	not reliable for planning purposes

Limitations of correlation

Correlation doesn't imply cause and effect.

A strong correlation may be coincidental.

From 1840 to 1960, no U.S. president elected in a year ending in 0 survived his presidency. Coincidence or correlation?

Many coincidental correlations may be found in historical process data.

To use a correlation, you must understand the cause-and-effect relationship in the process.

Calculating regression and correlation

Calculating regression and correlation

The formulas for calculating the regression parameters β_0 and β_1 are

$$\beta_{1} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} y_{i}\right) - \left(n x_{avg} y_{avg}\right)}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}\right) - \left(n x_{avg}^{2}\right)}$$

$$\beta_0 = y_{avg} - \beta_1 x_{avg}$$

The formulas for calculating the correlation coefficient r and r^2 are

$$r = \frac{n\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} y_{i}\right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}\right)}{\sqrt{\left[n\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}\right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}\right)^{2}\right]\left[n\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}^{2}\right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}\right)^{2}\right]}}$$

$$r^2 = r * r$$

where

- Σ is the symbol for summation
- *i* is an index to the *n* numbers
- x and y are the two paired sets of data
- *n* is the number of items in each set *x* and *y*
- x_{avg} is the average of the x values
- y_{avg} is the average of the y values

An example

An example

In this example, we will calculate the regression parameters (β_0 and β_1 values) and correlation coefficients r and r^2 of the data in Table 3.

n	x	y
1	130	186
2	650	699
3	99	132
4	150	272
5	128	291
6	302	331
7	95	199
8	945	1890
9	368	788
10	961	1601

Table 3

$$\beta_{1} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} y_{i}\right) - \left(n x_{avg} y_{avg}\right)}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}\right) - \left(n x_{avg}^{2}\right)}$$

- 1. In this example there are 10 items in each dataset, and therefore we set n = 10.
- 2. We can now solve the summation items in the formulas.

n	X	у	x^2	x*y	y^2
1	130	186	16900	24180	34596
2	650	699	422500	454350	488601
3	99	132	9801	13068	17424
4	150	272	22500	40800	73984
5	128	291	16384	37248	84681
6	302	331	91204	99962	109561
7	95	199	9025	18905	39601
8	945	1890	893025	1786050	3572100
9	368	788	135424	289984	620944
10	961	1601	923521	1538561	2563201
Total	$\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i = 3828$	$\sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i = 6389$	$\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i^2 = 2540284$	$\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i y_i = 4303108$	$\sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i^2 = 7604693$
	$x_{avg} = \frac{3828}{10} = 382.8$	$y_{avg} = \frac{6389}{10} = 638.9$			

An example, Continued

An example, cont.

3. We can then substitute the values into the formulas.

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\left(4303108\right) - \left(10*382.8*638.9\right)}{\left(2540284\right) - \left(10*382.8^2\right)}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{1857399}{1074926} = 1.727932$$

$$r = \frac{10(4303108) - (3828)(6389)}{\sqrt{\left[10(2540284) - (3828)^2\right]\left[10(7604693) - (6389)^2\right]}}$$

$$r = \frac{18573988}{\sqrt{[10749256][35227609]}} \quad r = \frac{18573988}{19459460.1}$$

$$r = 0.9545$$

$$r^2 = 0.9111$$

4. We can then substitute the values in the β_0 formula.

$$\beta_0 = y_{avg} - \beta_1 x_{avg}$$

$$\beta_0 = 638.9 - 1.727932 * 382.8 = -22.5525$$

5. We now find *P* from the formula $P = \beta_0 + \beta_1 E$.

$$P = -22.5525 + 1.727932 * 386 = 644.4294$$

Assignment instructions

Assignment instructions

Before starting Program 3, review the top-level PSP2 process script below to ensure that you understand the "big picture" before you begin. Also, ensure that you have all of the required inputs before you begin the planning phase.

PSP2 Process Script

Purpose	To guide the development of module-level programs
Entry Criteria	- Problem description
	- PSP2 Project Plan Summary form
	- Size Estimating template
	- Historical size and time data (estimated and actual)
	- Time and Defect Recording logs
	- Defect Type, Coding, and Size Counting standards
	- Stopwatch (optional)

Step	Activities	Description
1	Planning	- Produce or obtain a requirements statement.
		- Use the PROBE method to estimate the added and modified size of this
		program.
		- Complete the Size Estimating template.
		- Use the PROBE method to estimate the required development time.
		- Complete a Task Planning template.
		- Complete a Schedule Planning template.
		- Enter the plan data in the Project Plan Summary form.
		- Complete the Time Recording log.
2	Development	- Design the program.
		- Review the design, and fix and log all defects found.
		- Implement the design.
		- Review the code, and fix and log all defects found.
		- Compile the program, and fix and log all defects found.
		- Test the program, and fix and log all defects found.
		- Complete the Time Recording log.
3	Postmortem	Complete the Project Plan Summary form with actual time, defect, and size
		data.

Exit Criteria	- A thoroughly tested program
	- Completed Project Plan Summary form with estimated and actual data
	- Completed Size Estimating and Task and Schedule Planning templates
	- Completed Design Review and Code Review checklists
	- Completed Test Report template
	- Completed PIP forms
	- Completed Time and Defect Recording logs

Planning phase

Plan Program 3 following the PSP2 planning phase and the PROBE estimating scripts.

PSP2 Planning Script

Purpose	To guide the PSP planning process
Entry Criteria	- Problem description
	- PSP2 Project Plan Summary form
	- Size Estimating, Task Planning, and Schedule Planning templates
	- Historical size and time data (estimated and actual)
	- Time Recording log

Step	Activities	Description
1	Program	- Produce or obtain a requirements statement for the program.
	Requirements	- Ensure that the requirements statement is clear and unambiguous.
		- Resolve any questions.
2	Size	- Produce a program conceptual design.
	Estimate	- Use the PROBE method to estimate the added and modified size of this
		program.
		- Complete the Size Estimating template and Project Plan Summary form.
3	Resource	- Use the PROBE method to estimate the time required to develop this
	Estimate	program.
		- Using the To Date % from the most recently developed program as a
		guide, distribute the development time over the planned project phases.
		(Note: This step is completed by the SEI student workbook.)
4	Task and	For projects lasting several days or more, complete the Task Planning and
	Schedule Planning	Schedule Planning templates.
5	Defect	- Based on your to-date data on defects per added and modified size unit,
	Estimate	estimate the total defects to be found in this program.
		- Based on your To Date % data, estimate the number of defects to be
		injected and removed by phase.

Exit Criteria	- Documented requirements statement
	- Program conceptual design
	- Completed Size Estimating template
	- For projects lasting several days or more, completed Task and Schedule
	Planning templates
	- Completed Project Plan Summary form with estimated program size,
	development time, and defect data
	- Completed Time Recording log

Verify that you have met all of the exit criteria for the planning phase, and **then have an instructor review your plan**. After your plan has been reviewed, proceed to the development phase.

Use the PROBE method to create size and resource estimates.

Purpose	To guide the size and time estimating process using the PROBE method
Entry Criteria	- Requirements statement
	- Size Estimating template and instructions
	- Size per item data for part types
	- Time Recording log
	- Historical size and time data
General	- This script assumes that you are using added and modified size data as
	the size-accounting types for making size and time estimates.
	- If you choose some other size-accounting types, replace every "added
	and modified" in this script with the size-accounting types of your
	choice.

Step	Activities	Description
1	Conceptual Design	Review the requirements and produce a conceptual design.
2	Parts Additions	Follow the Size Estimating Template instructions to estimate the parts additions and the new reusable parts sizes.
3	Base Parts and Reused Parts	For the base program, estimate the size of the base, deleted, modified, and added code.Measure and/or estimate the size of the parts to be reused.
4	Size Estimating Procedure	 If you have sufficient estimated proxy size and actual added and modified size data (three or more points that correlate), use procedure 4A. If you do not have sufficient estimated data but have sufficient plan added and modified and actual added and modified size data (three or more points that correlate), use procedure 4B. If you have insufficient data or they do not correlate, use procedure 4C. If you have no historical data, use procedure 4D.
4A	Size Estimating Procedure 4A	 Using the linear-regression method, calculate the β₀ and β₁ parameters from the estimated proxy size and actual added and modified size data. If the absolute value of β₀ is not near 0 (less than about 25% of the expected size of the new program), or β₁ is not near 1.0 (between about 0.5 and 2.0), use procedure 4B.
4B	Size Estimating Procedure 4B	 Using the linear-regression method, calculate the β₀ and β₁ parameters from the plan added and modified size and actual added and modified size data. If the absolute value of β₀ is not near 0 (less than about 25% of the expected size of the new program), or β₁ is not near 1.0 (between about 0.5 and 2.0), use procedure 4C.
4C	Size Estimating Procedure 4C	If you have any data on plan added and modified size and actual added and modified size, set $\beta_0 = 0$ and $\beta_1 =$ (actual total added and modified size to date/plan total added and modified size to date).
4D	Size Estimating Procedure 4D	If you have no historical data, use your judgment to estimate added and modified size.

(continued)

PROBE Estimating Script (Continued)

Step	Activities	Description
5 5	Time Estimating Procedure Time Estimating	 If you have sufficient estimated proxy size and actual development time data (three or more points that correlate), use procedure 5A. If you do not have sufficient estimated size data but have sufficient plan added and modified size and actual development time data (three or more points that correlate), use procedure 5B. If you have insufficient data or they do not correlate, use procedure 5C. If you have no historical data, use procedure 5D.
	Procedure 5A	 Using the linear-regression method, calculate the β₀ and β₁ parameters from the estimated proxy size and actual total development time data. If β₀ is not near 0 (substantially smaller than the expected development time for the new program), or β₁ is not within 50% of 1/(historical productivity), use procedure 5B.
5B	Time Estimating Procedure 5B	 Using the linear-regression method, calculate the β₀ and β₁ regression parameters from the plan added and modified size and actual total development time data. If β₀ is not near 0 (substantially smaller than the expected development time for the new program), or β₁ is not within 50% of 1/(historical productivity), use procedure 5C.
5C	Time Estimating Procedure 5C	 If you have data on estimated – added and modified size and actual development time, set β₀ = 0 and β₁ = (actual total development time to date/estimated – total added and modified size to date). If you have data on plan – added and modified size and actual development time, set β₀ = 0 and β₁ = (actual total development time to date/plan total added and modified size to date). If you only have actual time and size data, set β₀ = 0 and β₁ = (actual total development time to date/actual total added and modified size to date).
5D	Time Estimating Procedure 5D	If you have no historical data, use your judgment to estimate the development time from the estimated added and modified size.
6	Time and Size Prediction Intervals	 If you used regression method A or B, calculate the 70% prediction intervals for the time and size estimates. If you did not use the regression method or do not know how to calculate the prediction interval, calculate the minimum and maximum development time estimate limits from your historical maximum and minimum productivity for the programs written to date.
Exit Cr	iteria	 Completed estimated and actual entries for all pertinent size categories Completed PROBE Calculation Worksheet with size and time entries Plan and actual values entered on the Project Plan Summary

Development phase

Develop the program following the PSP2 development phase script.

PSP2 Development Script

Purpose	To guide the development of small programs
Entry Criteria	- Requirements statement
	- Project Plan Summary form with estimated program size and
	development time
	- For projects lasting several days or more, completed Task Planning and
	Schedule Planning templates
	- Time and Defect Recording logs
	- Defect Type standard and Coding standard

Step	Activities	Description
1	Design	- Review the requirements and produce a design to meet them.
		- Record in the Defect Recording log any requirements defects found.
		- Record time in the Time Recording log.
2	Design	- Follow the Design Review script and checklist to review the design.
	Review	- Fix all defects found.
		- Record defects in the Defect Recording log.
		- Record time in the Time Recording log.
3	Code	- Implement the design following the Coding standard.
		- Record in the Defect Recording log any requirements or design defects
		found.
		- Record time in the Time Recording log.
4	Code	- Follow the Code Review script and checklist to review the code.
	Review	- Fix all defects found.
		- Record defects in the Defect Recording log.
		- Record time in the Time Recording log.
5	Compile	- Compile the program until there are no compile errors.
		- Fix all defects found.
		- Record defects in the Defect Recording log.
		- Record time in the Time Recording log.
6	Test	- Test until all tests run without error.
		- Fix all defects found.
		- Record defects in the Defect Recording log.
		- Record time in the Time Recording log.
		- Complete a Test Report template on the tests conducted and the results
		obtained.

Exit Criteria	- A thoroughly tested program that conforms to the Coding standard
	- Completed Design Review and Code Review checklists
	- Completed Test Report template
	- Completed Time and Defect Recording logs

Verify that you have met all of the exit criteria for the development phase, and then proceed to the postmortem phase.

Design review

Review your designs following the PSP2 design review script.

PSP2 Design Review Script

Purpose	To guide you in reviewing detailed designs
Entry Criteria	- Completed program design
	- Design Review checklist
	- Design standard
	- Defect Type standard
	- Time and Defect Recording logs
General	Where the design was previously verified, check that the analyses
	- covered all of the design
	- were updated for all design changes
	- are correct
	- are clear and complete

Step	Activities	Description
1	Preparation	Examine the program and checklist and decide on a review strategy.
2	Review	 Follow the Design Review checklist. Review the entire program for each checklist category; do not try to review for more than one category at a time! Check off each item as you complete it. Complete a separate checklist for each product or product segment reviewed.
3	Fix Check	 Check each defect fix for correctness. Re-review all changes. Record any fix defects as new defects and, where you know the defective defect number, enter it in the fix defect space.

Exit Criteria	- A fully reviewed detailed design
	- One or more Design Review checklists for every design reviewed
	- All identified defects fixed and all fixes checked
	- Completed Time and Defect Recording logs

Code review

Review your code following the code review script.

Code Review Script

Purpose	To guide you in reviewing programs
Entry Criteria	- A completed and reviewed program design
	- Source program listing
	- Code Review checklist
	- Coding standard
	- Defect Type standard
	- Time and Defect Recording logs
General	Do the code review with a source-code listing; do not review on the screen!

Step	Activities	Description
1	Review	- Follow the Code Review checklist.
		- Review the entire program for each checklist category; do not try to
		review for more than one category at a time!
		- Check off each item as it is completed.
		- For multiple procedures or programs, complete a separate checklist for
		each.
2	Correct	- Correct all defects.
		- If the correction cannot be completed, abort the review and return to the
		prior process phase.
		- To facilitate defect analysis, record all of the data specified in the Defect
		Recording log instructions for every defect.
3	Check	- Check each defect fix for correctness.
		- Re-review all design changes.
		- Record any fix defects as new defects and, where you know the number of
		the defect with the incorrect fix, enter it in the fix defect space.

Exit Criteria	A fully reviewed source programOne or more Code Review checklists for every program reviewed	
	- All identified defects fixed	
	- Completed Time and Defect Recording logs	

Postmortem phase

Conduct the postmortem following the PSP2 postmortem script.

PSP2 Postmortem Script

Purpose	To guide the PSP postmortem process	
Entry Criteria	Criteria - Problem description and requirements statement	
	- Project Plan Summary form with program size, development time, <i>and</i>	
	defect data	
	- For projects lasting several days or more, completed Task Planning and	
	Schedule Planning templates	
	- Completed Test Report template	
	- Completed Design Review and Code Review checklists	
	- Completed Time and Defect Recording logs	
	- A tested and running program that conforms to the coding and size	
	counting standards	

Step	Activities	Description	
1	Defect Recording	 Review the Project Plan Summary to verify that all of the defects found in each phase were recorded. Using your best recollection, record any omitted defects. 	
2	Defect Data Consistency	 Check that the data on every defect in the Defect Recording log are accurate and complete. Verify that the numbers of defects injected and removed per phase are reasonable and correct. Determine the process yield and verify that the value is reasonable and correct. Using your best recollection, correct any missing or incorrect defect data. 	
3	Size	 Count the size of the completed program. Determine the size of the base, deleted, modified, base additions, reused, new reusable code, and added parts. Enter these data in the Size Estimating template. Determine the total program size. Enter this data in the Project Plan Summary form. 	
4	Time	 Review the completed Time Recording log for errors or omissions. Using your best recollection, correct any missing or incomplete time data. 	

Exit Criteria	- A thoroughly tested program that conforms to the coding and size	
	counting standards	
	- Completed Design Review and Code Review checklists	
	- Completed Test Report template	
	- Completed Project Plan Summary form	
	- Completed PIP forms describing process problems, improvement	
	suggestions, and lessons learned	
	- Completed Time and Defect Recording logs	

Verify that you have met all of the exit criteria for the PSP2 postmortem phase, and then review your assignment.

Guidelines and evaluation criteria for Program 3

Reviewing your assignment

Use the attached grading checklist to check your assignment. Ensure that your assignment is correct before you submit it.

Your process data must be

- complete
- accurate
- precise
- self-consistent

Submitting your assignment

When you've completed your review, package the following data files into a zip file and upload the zip file to the program 3 assignment page on the SEI Learning Portal.

- Process data (mdb export file from SEI Student Workbook or zip data backup file from Process Dashboard).
- Source program listing.
- Test results.
- Test Report doc file (Process Dashboard only).
- PIP form doc file (Process Dashboard only).
- Design review checklist.
- Code review checklist.

Suggestions

Remember, you should complete this assignment today.

Keep your programs simple. You will learn as much from developing small programs as from large ones.

If you are not sure about something, ask your instructor for clarification.

Software is not a solo business, so you do not have to work alone.

- You must, however, produce your own estimates, designs, code, and completed forms and reports.
- You may have others review your work, and you may change it as a result.
- You should note any help you receive from others in your process report.
 Log the review time that you and your associates spend, and log the defects found or any changes made.

Grading Checklist - PSP2

Stu	dent	Program
Inst	tructor	
	Accepted or Resubmit	Comments
	Accepted of Resubmit	Onlinents
	Accepted	
	Accepted	
	Resubmit	
	Legend $\sqrt{-}$ O.K. X - resubmit sw - SE	El Student Workbook pd - Process Dashboard
	Assignment Package	Comments
	All files are included	
	Process data file { *.mdb (sw) or *.zip (pd) }	
	Source program listing	
	Test results	
	Test report .doc file (pd only)	
	PIP form .doc file (<i>pd</i> only)	
	Design Review Checklist	
	Code Review Checklist	
	Program and Test Results	Comments
	The program appears to be workable.	
	All required tests have been run.	
	The actual output is correct for each test.	
	Source is compatible with coding standard.	
	Test Report Template	Comments
	The test report is complete	
	Planned and actual results are included for all required	
	tests.	
	All information to repeat the tests is provided.	
	Time Log	Comments
	Times are entered for all process steps and the steps	
	are in proper order	
	Interrupt time is tracked appropriately.	
	Time data are complete and reasonable.	
	Times were recorded as the work was done.	
	Defect Log	Comments
	Defect Log	Comments
	Every defect has all required data.	
	Every defect, injection phase precedes removal phase.	
	Every defect has a fix time.	
	Defects injected in compile and test have fix numbers.	
	Defect descriptions describe what was changed.	
	Defect types are consistent with description.	
	Defect types are consistent with phase injected.	

Grading Checklist - PSP2

Defect types are assigned consistently.	
· 	_
Size Estimating Template & PROBE Worksheet	Comments
The plan and actual size data are correct and reasonable.	
The reuse and base measures are used correctly.	
A suitable number of new parts are identified.	
The item sizes are balanced around medium.	
The relative size data values are correct and based on	
historical data.	
The appropriate PROBE method for size has been selected.	
The appropriate PROBE method for effort has been	
Iselected	
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Planning Summary	Comments
Actual size data are entered correctly	
The CPI value is reasonable.	
Planned times are distributed much like the To Date %	
The defect estimates are based on historical data.	
The planned review times and rates are reasonable.	
The actual review times are reasonable.	
 The decidal fortion amore are reasonable.	
PIP Form	Comments
The PIP form is completed.	
The entries chave insight and thought	
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Grading Checklist - PSP2

General Comments

	Followed the defined process.	
	Complete, consistent, and accurate process data was collected.	
	The student did his or her own work.	
Ī	Historical data are used in planning the work.	