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# Software Estimation

Some content adapted from “Rapid Development” by Steve McConnell

# Can you estimate these?

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1. Surface temperature of the sun (in degrees C)
2. Latitude of Shanghai (in degrees)
3. Surface area of Asia (in km<sup>2</sup>)
4. Birth date of Alexander The Great (year)
5. Global revenue of “Titanic” (in \$)
6. Length of the Pacific coastline (Ca, Or, Wa) (in km)
7. Number of books published in USA, 1776 to 2004
8. Weight of the largest whale (in tonnes)

# Why Estimate

## Estimation

### Inexperienced Developer



### Experienced Developer



### Inexperienced PM



### Experienced PM



## AND THEN SALES COMES ALONG:



# This way?

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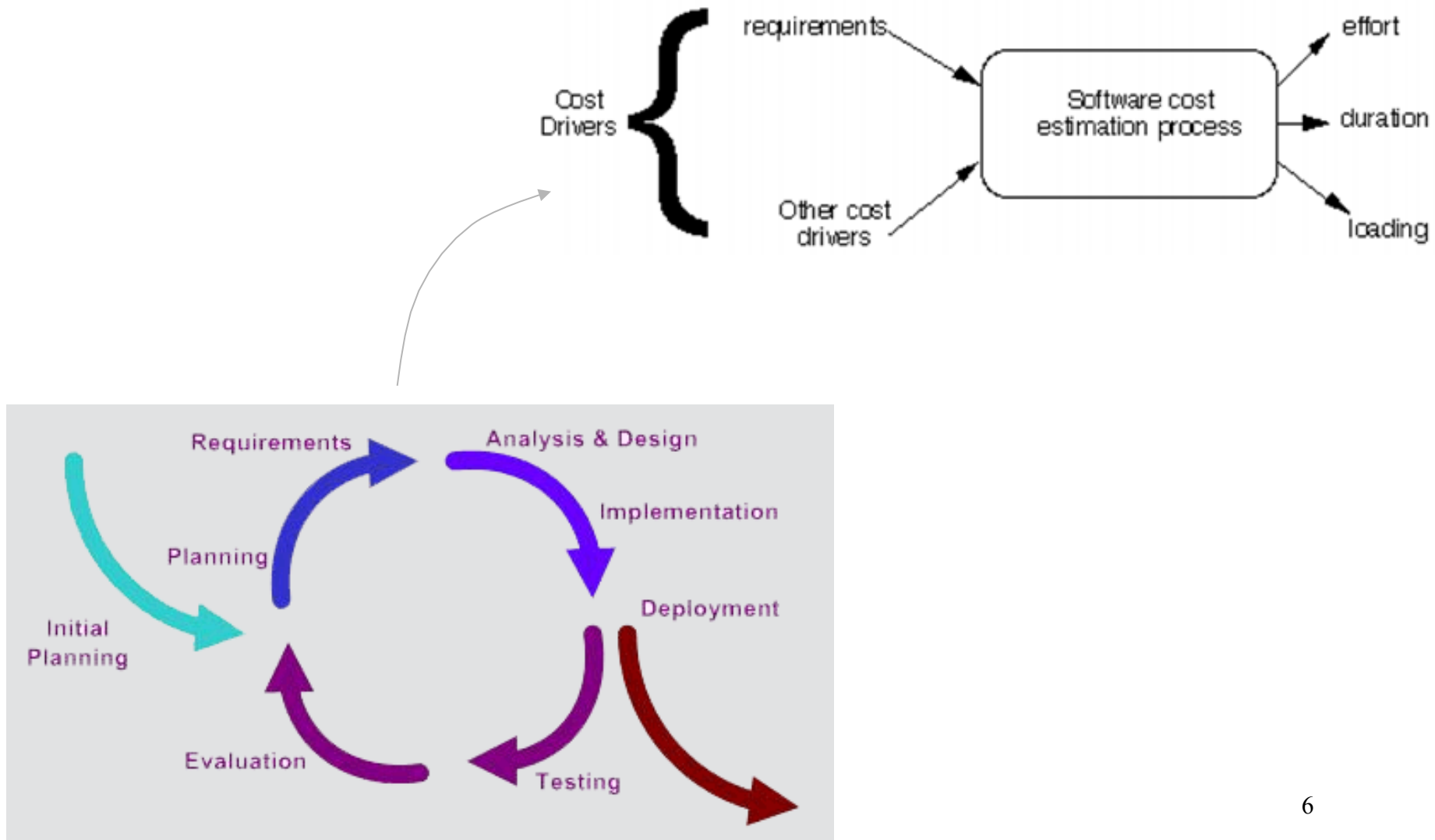


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**# 1: Always give a range  
Never give them a number**

**Numbers are for facts;  
Ranges are for estimates;**

# Approach



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**#2 Always ask what the  
estimate will be used for**

# Requirements is key



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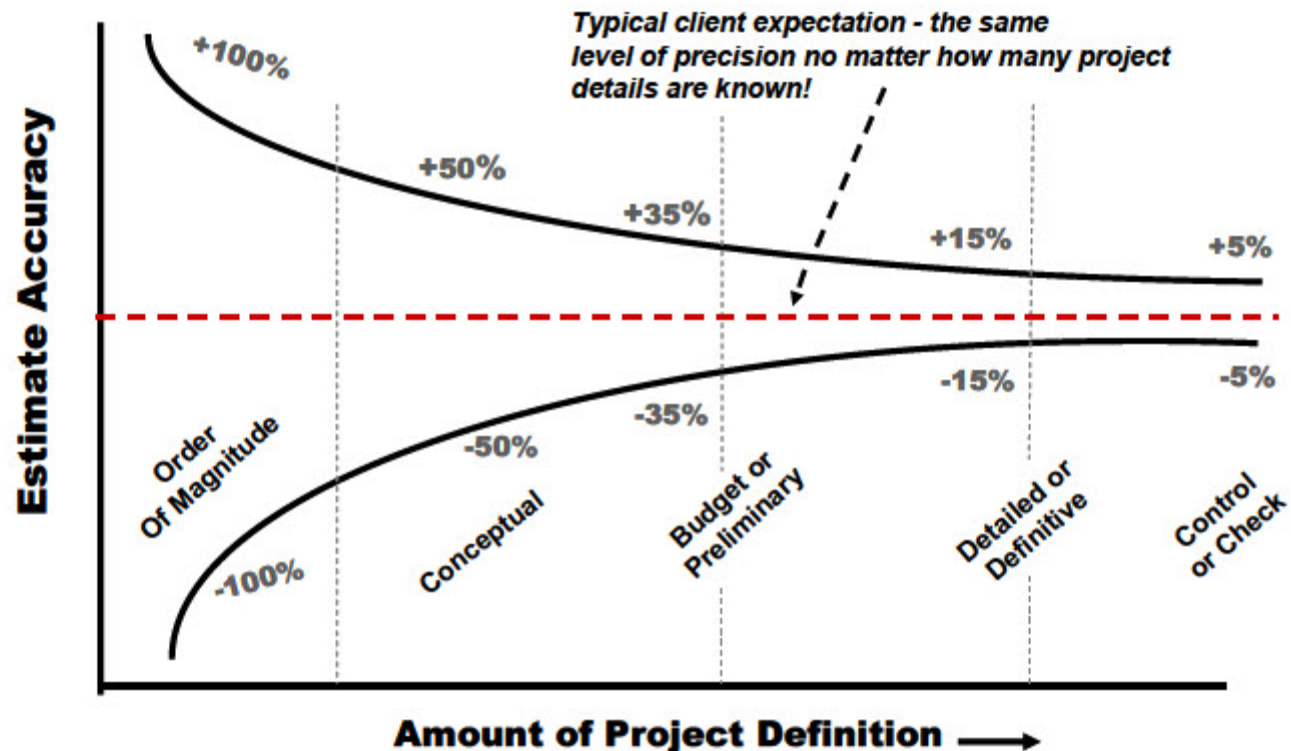
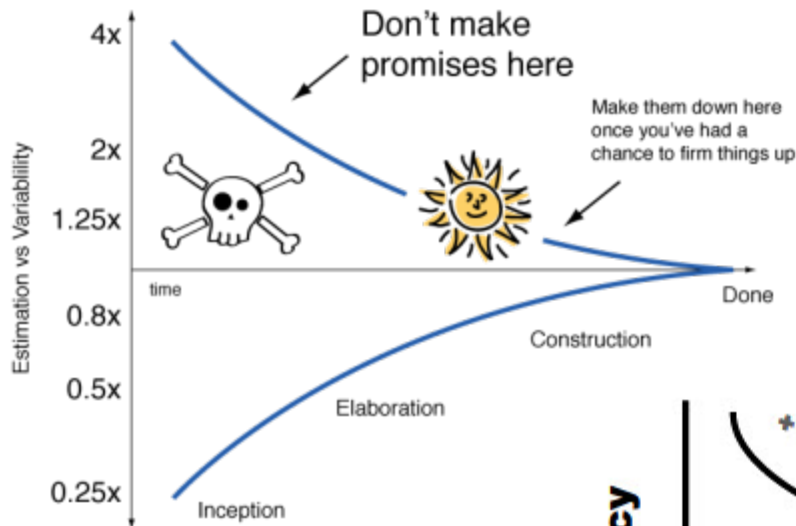


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## **#3 Estimation $\neq$ Commitment**

Getting an estimate wrong doesn't hurt

# Iteratively increasing clarity



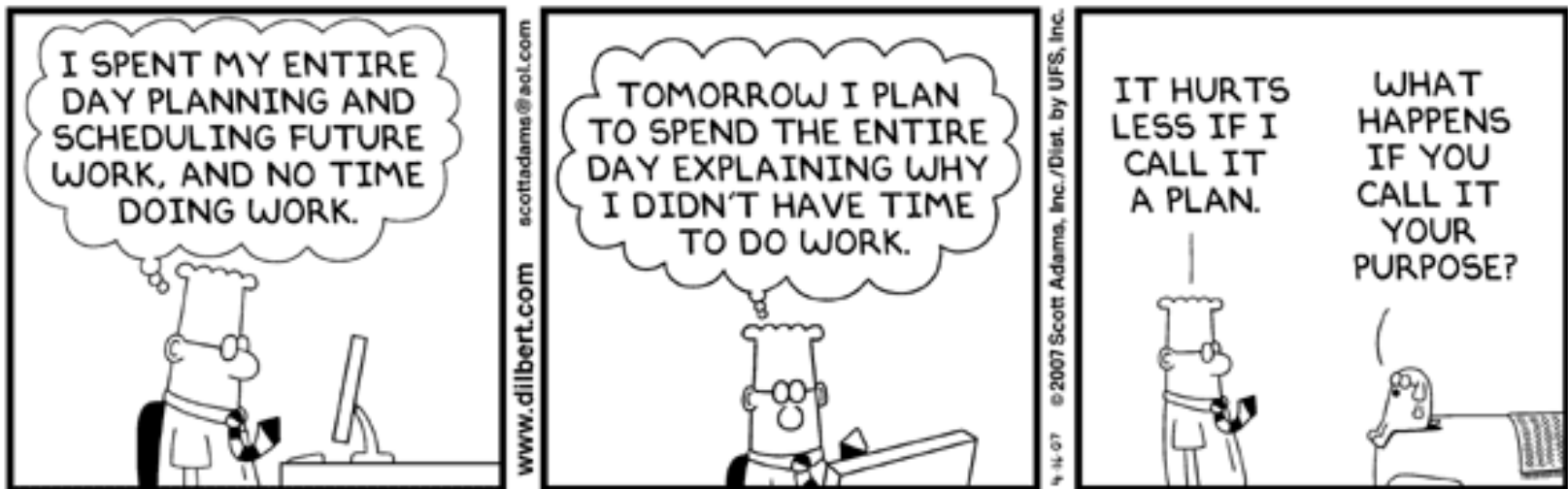
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**#4 First try to measure, count  
and compute**

**Estimate only when necessary**

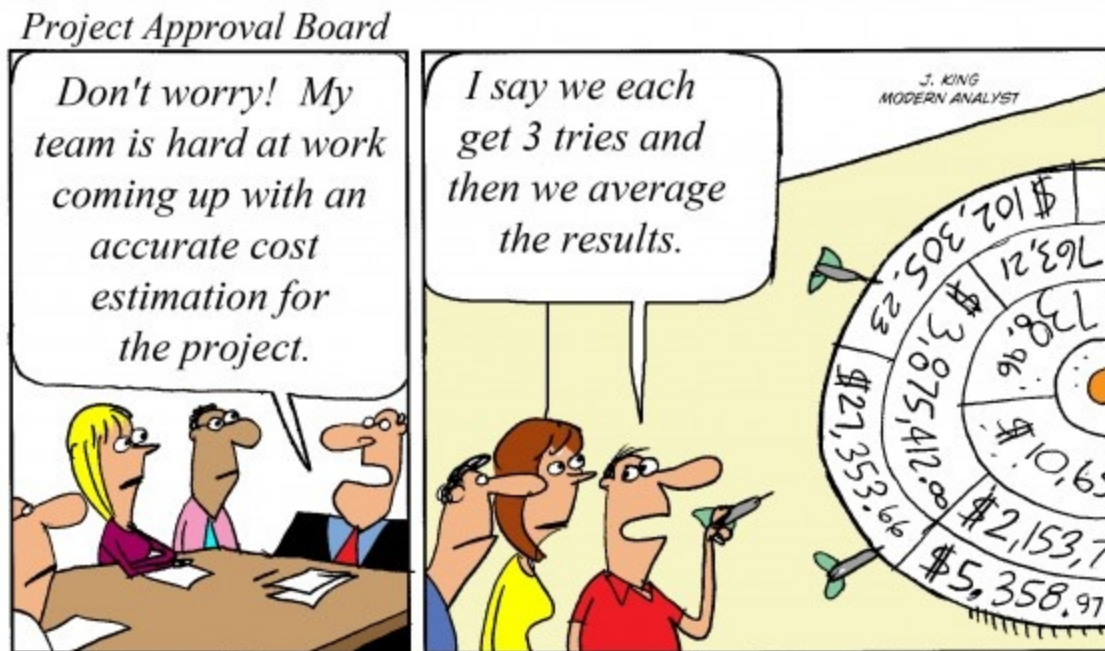
# Time to estimate

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# Team effort



# Reality

## Estimation

### Inexperienced Developer



### Experienced Developer



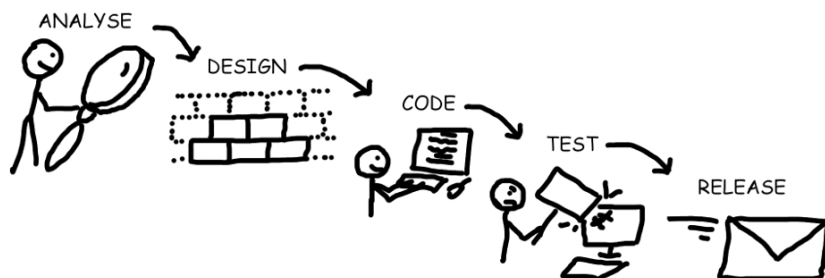
### Inexperienced PM



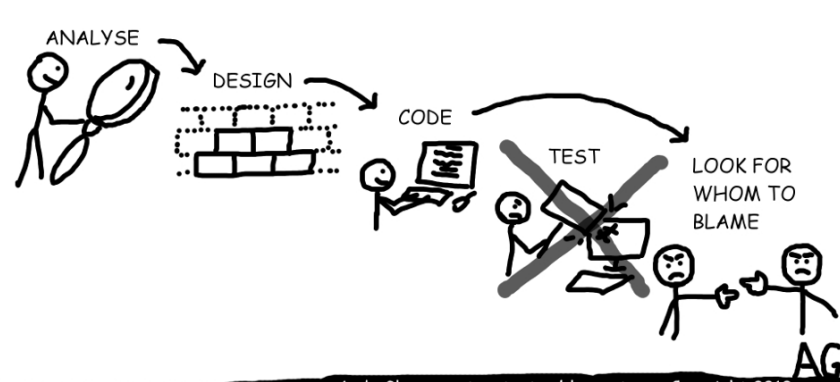
### Experienced PM



### THE WATERFALL SDLC in THEORY



### THE WATERFALL SDLC in PRACTICE



### AND THEN SALES COMES ALONG:



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# **#5 Aggregate independent estimates**

“Wisdom of the Crowds”

# **The law of large numbers**

## **(or: statistics is on our side, for once)**

- If we estimate with an error of  $x\%$
- The estimate of each scope item will have an error of  $x\%$
- But...
- Some items will be over-estimated, others under-estimated (maybe....)
- $\Rightarrow$  The error on the total estimate is  $< x\%$



# Estimation Methodologies

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- Top-down
- Bottom-up
- Analogy
- Expert Judgment
- Priced to Win (request for quote – RFQ)
- Parametric or Algorithmic Method
  - Using formulas and equations

# Wideband Delphi

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- Group consensus approach
- Present experts with a problem and response form
- Conduct group discussion, collect anonymous opinions, then feedback
- Conduct another discussion & iterate until consensus
- Advantages
  - Easy, inexpensive, utilizes expertise of several people
  - Does not require historical data
- Disadvantages
  - Difficult to repeat
  - May fail to reach consensus, reach wrong one, or all may have same bias

# Function Points

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- Software size measured by number & complexity of functions it performs
- More methodical than LOC counts
- House analogy
  - House' s Square Feet  $\sim$  Software LOC
  - # Bedrooms & Baths  $\sim$  Function points
  - Former is size only, latter is size & function
- Six basic steps

# Function Point Process

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- 1. Count # of business functions per category
  - Categories: outputs, inputs, DB inquiries, files or data structures, and interfaces
- 2. Establish Complexity Factor for each and apply
  - Low, Medium, High
  - Set a weighting multiplier for each (0 → 15)
  - This results in the “unadjusted function-point total”
- 3. Compute an “influence multiplier” and apply
  - It ranges from 0.65 to 1.35; is based on 14 factors
- 4. Results in “function point total”
  - This can be used in comparative estimates

# Function point multipliers

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	Function Points		
Program Characteristic	Low Complexity	Medium Complexity	High Complexity
Number of Inputs	x 3	x 4	x 6
Number of Outputs	x 4	x 5	x 7
Inquiries	x 3	x 4	x 6
Logical internal files	x 7	x 10	x 15
External interface files	x 5	x 7	x 10

# Counting the Number of Function Points

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	Function Points		
Program Characteristic	Low Complexity	Medium Complexity	High Complexity
Number of Inputs	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$3 \times 6 = 18$
Number of Outputs	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$6 \times 5 = 30$	$0 \times 7 = 0$
Inquiries	$0 \times 3 = 0$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$4 \times 6 = 24$
Logical internal files	$5 \times 7 = 35$	$2 \times 10 = 20$	$3 \times 15 = 45$
External interface files	$8 \times 5 = 40$	$0 \times 7 = 0$	$2 \times 10 = 20$
Unadjusted function-point total			287
Influence multiplier	1.20		
Adjusted function-point total			344

# Estimation Issues

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- Quality estimations needed early but information is limited
- Precise estimation data available at end but not needed
  - Or is it? What about the next project?
- Best estimates are based on past experience
- Politics of estimation:
  - You may anticipate a “cut” by upper management
- For many software projects there is little or none
  - Technologies change
  - Historical data unavailable
  - Wide variance in project experiences/types
  - Subjective nature of software estimation

# Over and Under Estimation

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- Over estimation issues
  - The project will not be funded
    - Conservative estimates guaranteeing 100% success may mean funding probability of zero.
  - Danger of feature and scope creep
  - Be aware of “double-padding”: team member + manager
- Under estimation issues
  - Quality issues (short changing key phases like testing)
  - Inability to meet deadlines
  - Morale and other team motivation issues



# Know Your Deadlines

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- Are they ‘Real Deadlines’ ?
  - Tied to an external event
  - Have to be met for project to be a success
  - Ex: end of financial year, contractual deadline, Y2K
- Or ‘Artificial Deadlines’ ?
  - Set by arbitrary authority
  - May have some flexibility (if pushed)