

CTIS359

Principles of Software Engineering

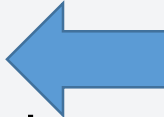
**Software Project Estimation
Basics**

***“In preparing for battle I have
always found that plans are useless,
but planning is indispensable.”***
Dwight D. Eisenhower

Today

- What is software **project** estimation?
- What is Cone of Uncertainty?
- What are the factors to be considered for software estimation?
- Is estimation the basis for credible project management?

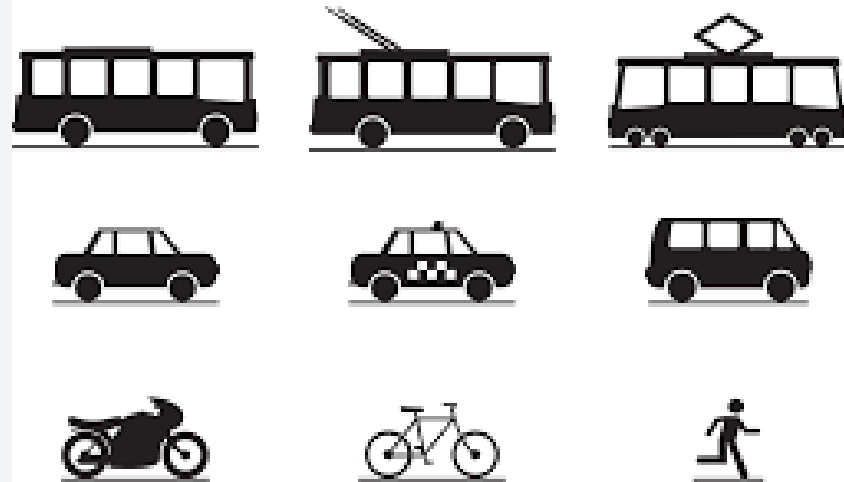
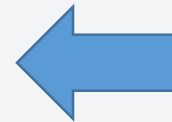
Travel : Estimation

- Let us travel from **Ankara** to **XYZ Camping Place**?
- **What estimations do we need?**
 - What is the **distance**? 
 - What is the **means** of the transportation?
 - What is the (average) **speed** of the travel?



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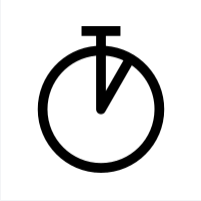
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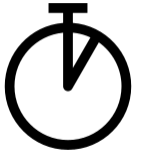
Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uTECToTO9Ec>

Travel : Estimation



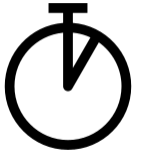
- Thereby, we can **estimate the time** of travel.
- Also, based on the means of the travel, we can estimate the cost of the travel.
- Of course, the schedule can be planned based on the travel requirements.
- If we know history of such (similar) travels, then we can also predict some impediments which can cause some risks which can manifest some defects.

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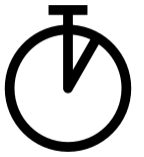
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Software : Estimation

- What is the **size** of the project?
 - Will it be a **new development project** or an **enhancement project**?
- Once we know the **size** and applicable **productivity factor**, then we can convert this to **effort** estimation.



Software : Estimation

- Most of the time, People Cost \approx Project Cost.
 - Hardware Cost
 - Travel Cost
 - Networking and Infrastructure Cost
 - etc.
- Once we know the effort (PM) estimation AND we have fixed team size (P), then we can estimate time/duration/schedule.



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Software : Estimation

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 - etc.
- If we know the defect density of the previous (similar) project team, we can predict the # of defects that can occur in the project.

Software : Estimation

- Most

- Ha
- Tra
- Ne
- etc

These estimates are project specific...

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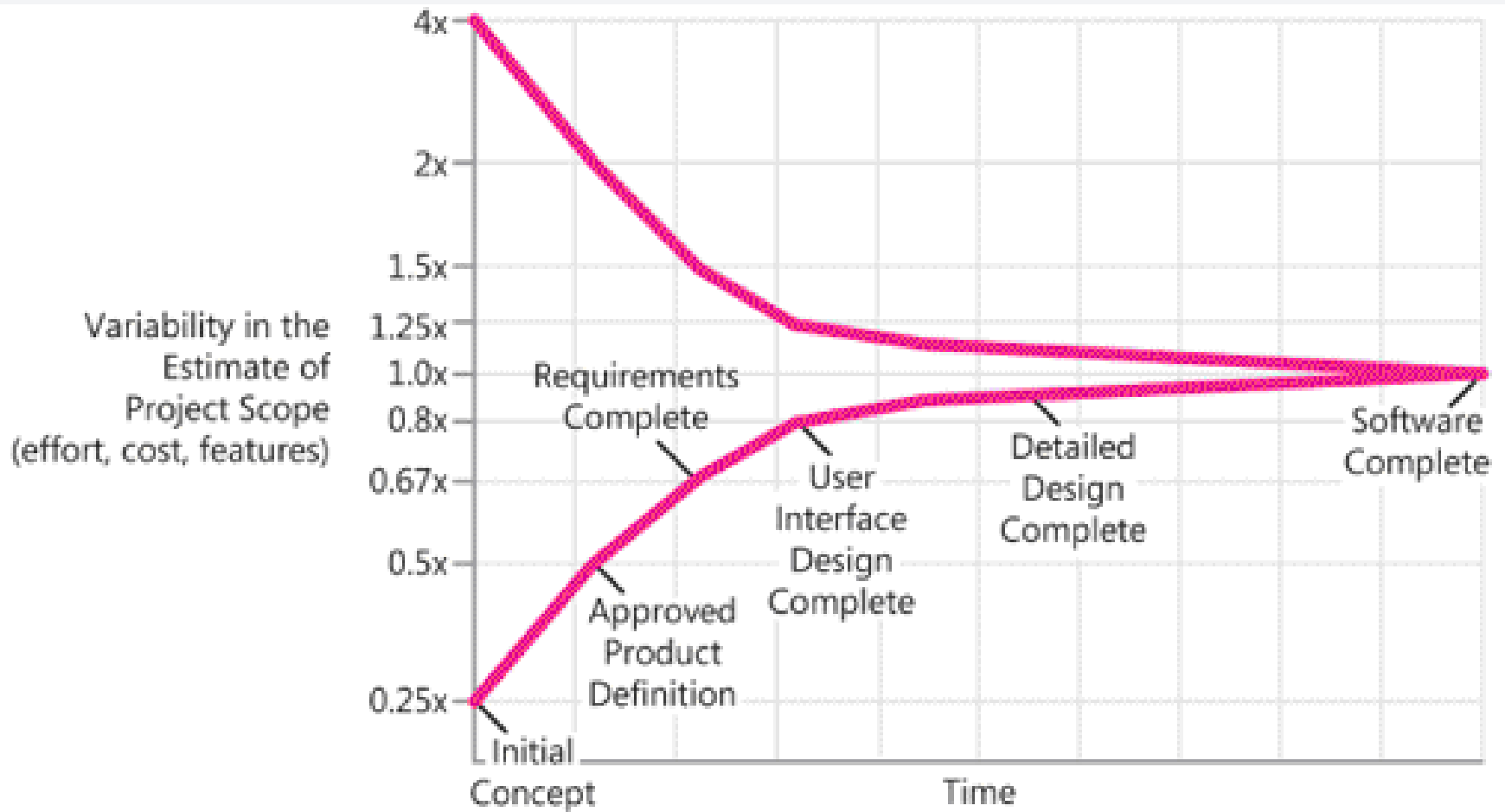
Software : Estimation

- **Q:** What is the right time to make the project estimation?

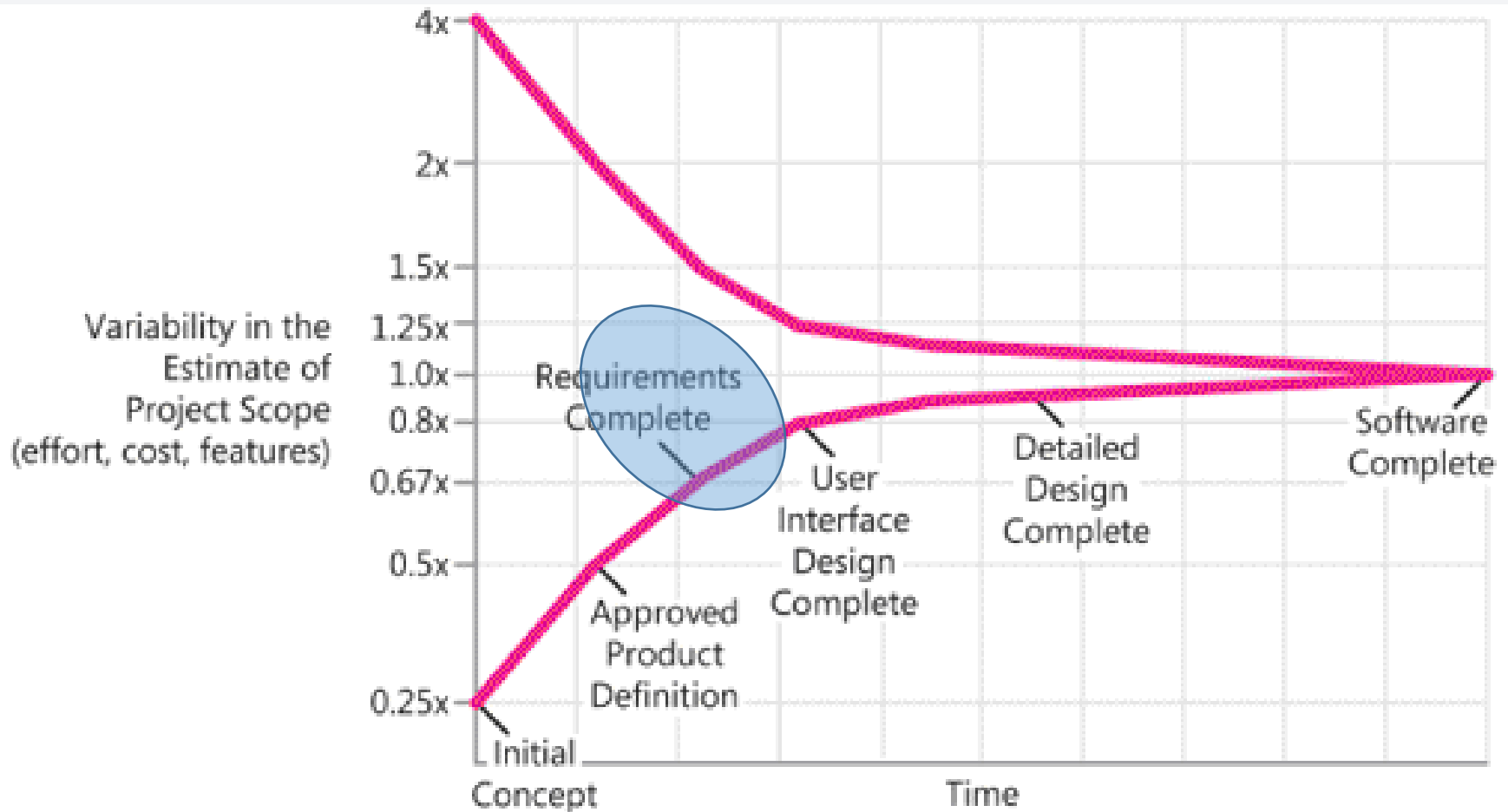
Software : Estimation

- **Q:** What is the right time to make the project estimation?
- **A:** After the requirements are reasonably evolved and high level designs are to some extent frozen.

Cone of Uncertainty



Cone of Uncertainty



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Factors to be considered for software estimation

- Estimated Effort = Size \times Applicable Productivity
- Ex: Assume that we have a project to be developed.
 - Size to be delivered = 700 units
 - Applicable Productivity = 20 units/PM or 0,05 PMs/unit
 - Estimated Effort = 700 \times 0,05 PMs/unit
 - Estimated Effort = 35 PMs
- Duration = Estimated Effort / Team Size
- Further, assume that we know the team size.
 - # of full-time SWEs = 7
 - Duration = 35 PMs / 7
 - Duration = 5 CMs (Calendar Months)
- Team Size = Estimated Effort / Duration
- If we are given a schedule constraints of 10 CMs
 - Team Size = 35 PMs / 10 CMs
 - Team Size = 3.5

Factors to be considered for software estimation

- Defect Level Estimation
- Ex: If the applicable defect density history is 2,3 Defects/100 Units, what is the expected defect density?
- Estimated Defect Density = Total Units \times defect density
- Estimated Defect Density = 700 \times (2,3/100) = 16 Defects (expected)

Factors to be considered for software estimation

- **Size** is the basis or foundation of the estimation.
 - The main normalization factor for many critical software

Estimated Parameter		Input
Size	←	Requirements
Effort	←	Size, Productivity
Schedule or Team Size	←	Effort, Team Size or Calendar Months
Number of Defects	←	Size, Defect Density

Factors to be considered for software estimation

- Other Factors → Effort (Productivity, ...) → Productivity (....these factors)
 - Team Experience
 - Cohesion of the Project Team
 - Team familiarity with Technology, Domain, Customer
 - Tools used
 - Project Methodology
 - Reuse
 - Nature of Development
 - Phase scope of the project

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PM → Estimation

- PM is all about
 - Planning
 - Monitoring
 - Controlling

PM → Estimation

- PM is all about
 - Planning (You make estimations about the project)
 - Monitoring
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PM → Estimation

- PM is all about
 - Planning (You make estimations about the project)
 - Monitoring (You check the actual progress with the estimations)
 - Controlling

PM → Estimation

- Ex: A project
 - Total effort = 300 PMs
 - # of SWEs = 10
 - Duration = 30 CMs
 - @ Delivery Milestone 1 (Monitoring Checkpoint)
 - $EV = 90 - 30 (AE - PE) = +200\%$
 - Or
 - $EV = 15 - 30 (AE - PE) = -50\%$

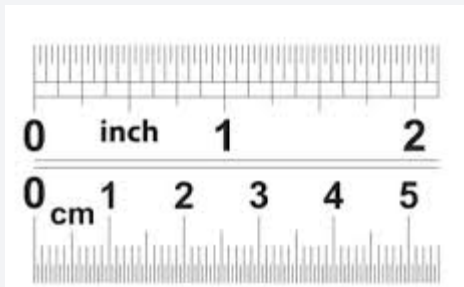
EV = Effort Variance
AE = Actual Effort
PE = Planned Effort

Software Domain vs. Other Domains

- Software domain is **Unique** with respect to estimations.
- **Absence of physical dimensions**
 - No way to weigh, see, touch, and feel the measured software
- **Reusing and duplication is possible**
 - Reuse already written code and/or already developed components
 - But, we cannot reuse a medicine.
 - We can duplicate the applications
 - But, we cannot copy+paste a wall of a building or a t-shirt.

Why do we use FPs, OPs, UCPs as the Unit of measurement for Software?

- Weight → kg, pound
 - Length → inch, cm



- Volume →
 cm^3 , liters



Products and their size

Why do we use FPs, OPs, UCPs as the Unit of measurement for Software?

- Weight → kg, pound
- Length → m, ft

These are applicable to
physical products

- Volume →
 cm^3 , liters



Products and their size

Why do we use FPs, OPs, UCPs as the Unit of measurement for Software?

- # of service requests handled in a specific period of time.
 - # of customer requests processed / week
- # of tickets resolved / secs



Services and their size

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aODNWrJ8E0c>

Software is a combination of
products and services.

products services

Services and their size



What aspect of software shall we measure to assign a size?

- FPs, OPs, UCPs → benefit provided to the users in terms of tasks and services performed by the software for satisfying the business information processing needs of the users.

Why not LOC?

- Why we do not use LOC as a unit of measuring the size of a software as these software are built in LOCs?
- **Late availability**
 - they are only available when the application is built
 - Not make sense when it comes to estimation.
- **Vague definition of a LOC**
 - Logical lines, Physical lines
 - 1 LOC → with many logical functions
 - 1 LOC → with separated logical functions
 - What about looping?
- **LOC is very much programmer/PL dependent**
 - Efficient programmer might write less number of codes than an inefficient programmer to build the same functionality

Why not LOC?

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