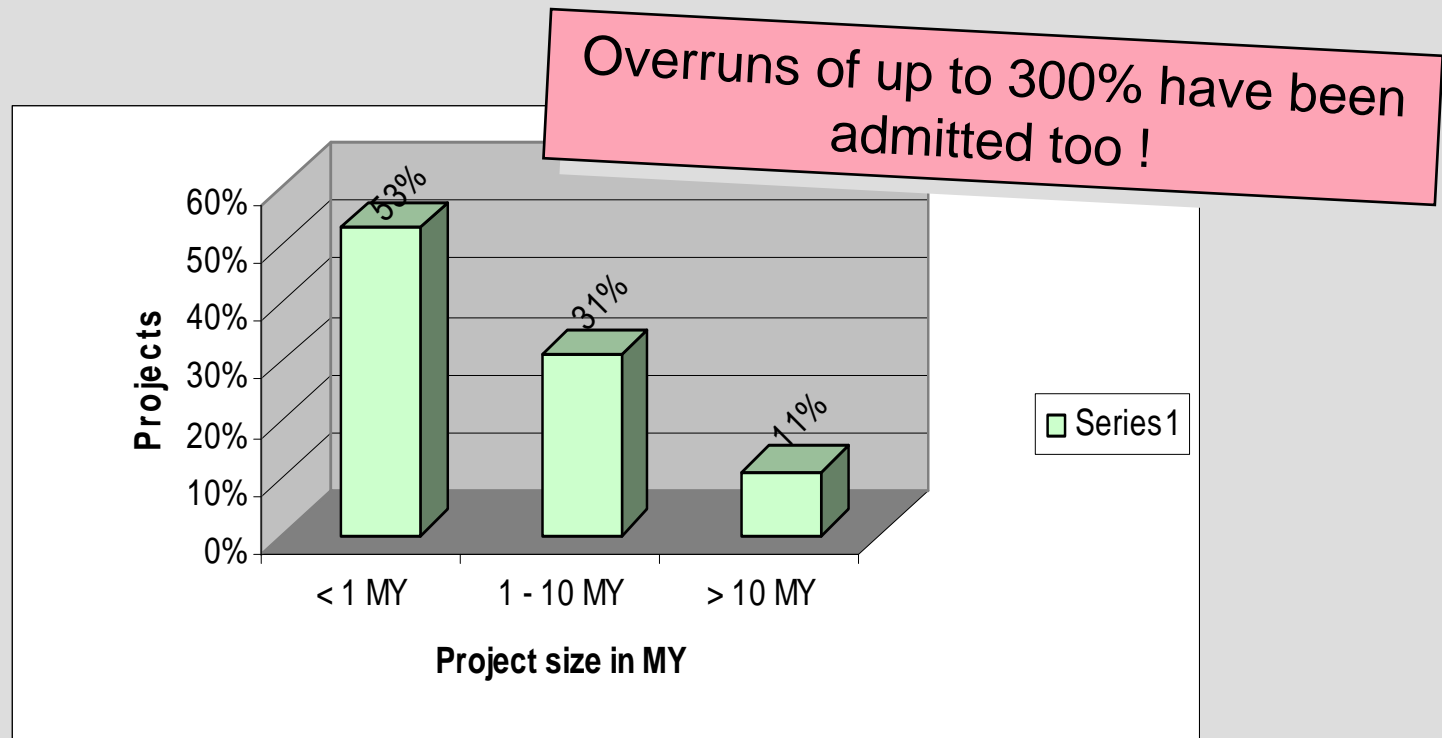
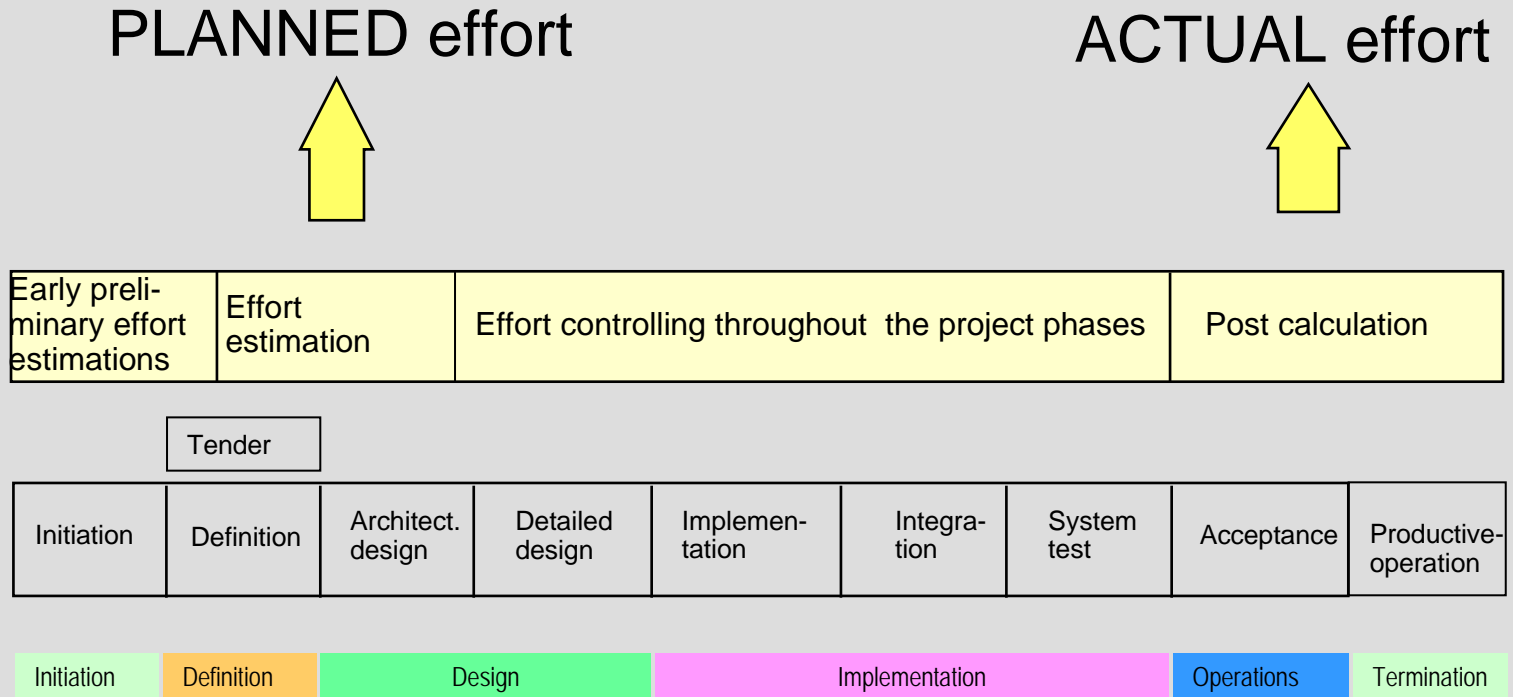


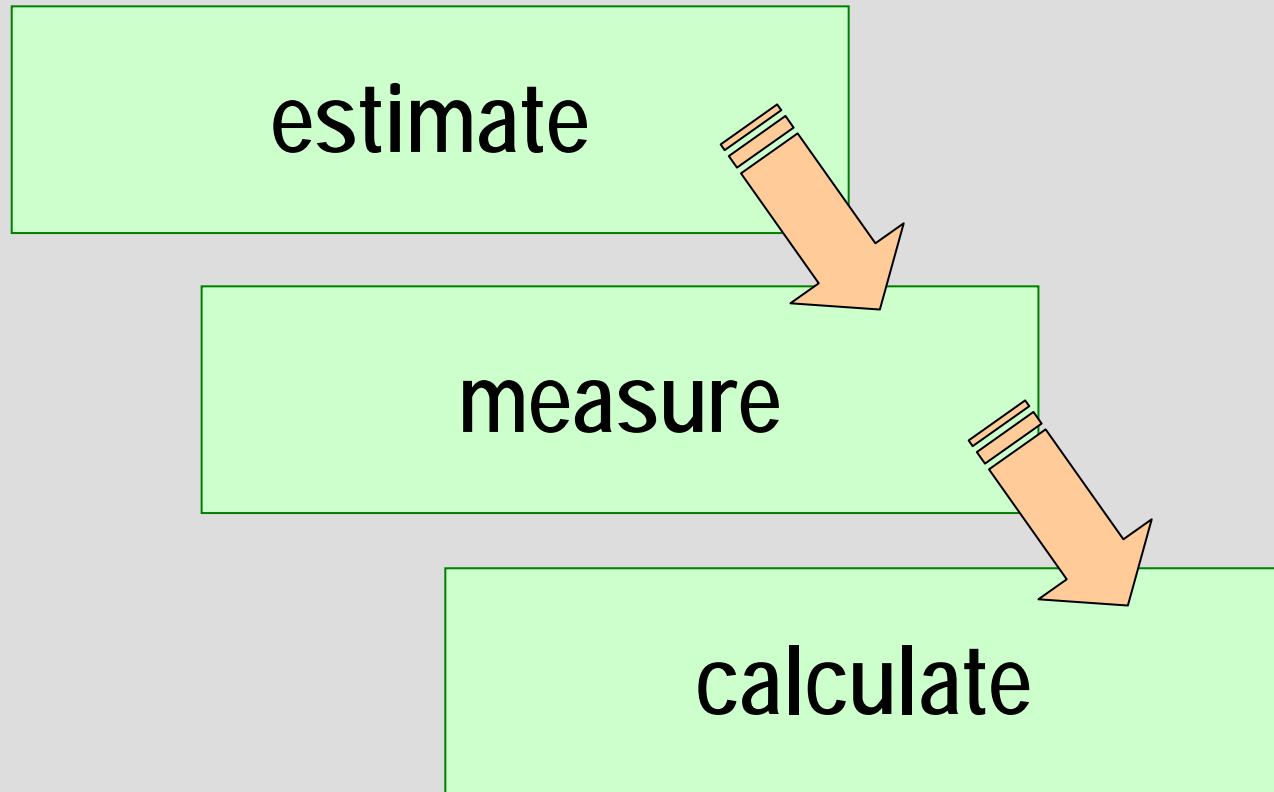
# **Effort estimation**

Question: How many products are completed with a <25% variance from the expected effort?



Source: study conducted by University of Osnabrück in the late 1980ies



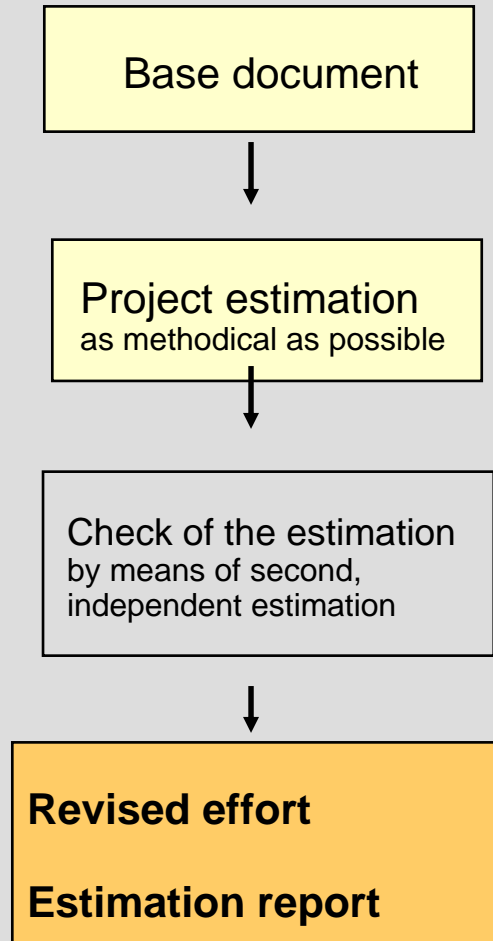


Estimation is necessary only if it is not possible to measure or calculate!

- **Analogy method**
  - Effort estimation based on similar projects (evaluation of differences)
- **Multiplier method**
  - Breakdown and classification in uniform parts; estimation for only a few parts, followed by multiplication
- **Weighting method**
  - Identifying and assessing effort drivers; calculated by means of a formula
- **Percentage method**
  - Detailed estimation of a phase; extrapolation
- **Function Point method**

# How to make an estimation

## How to proceed



## Results

### Revised effort

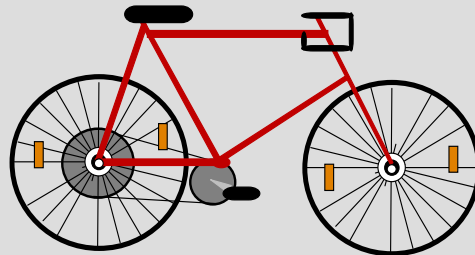
### Estimation report should detail:

- ⇒ Estimation team
- ⇒ Reviewer(s)
- ⇒ Estimation basis (base documents)
- ⇒ Estimation result
- ⇒ Estimation method
- ⇒ Assumptions/preconditions for estimation
- ⇒ Identified risks

# Effort estimation by means of a function point analysis

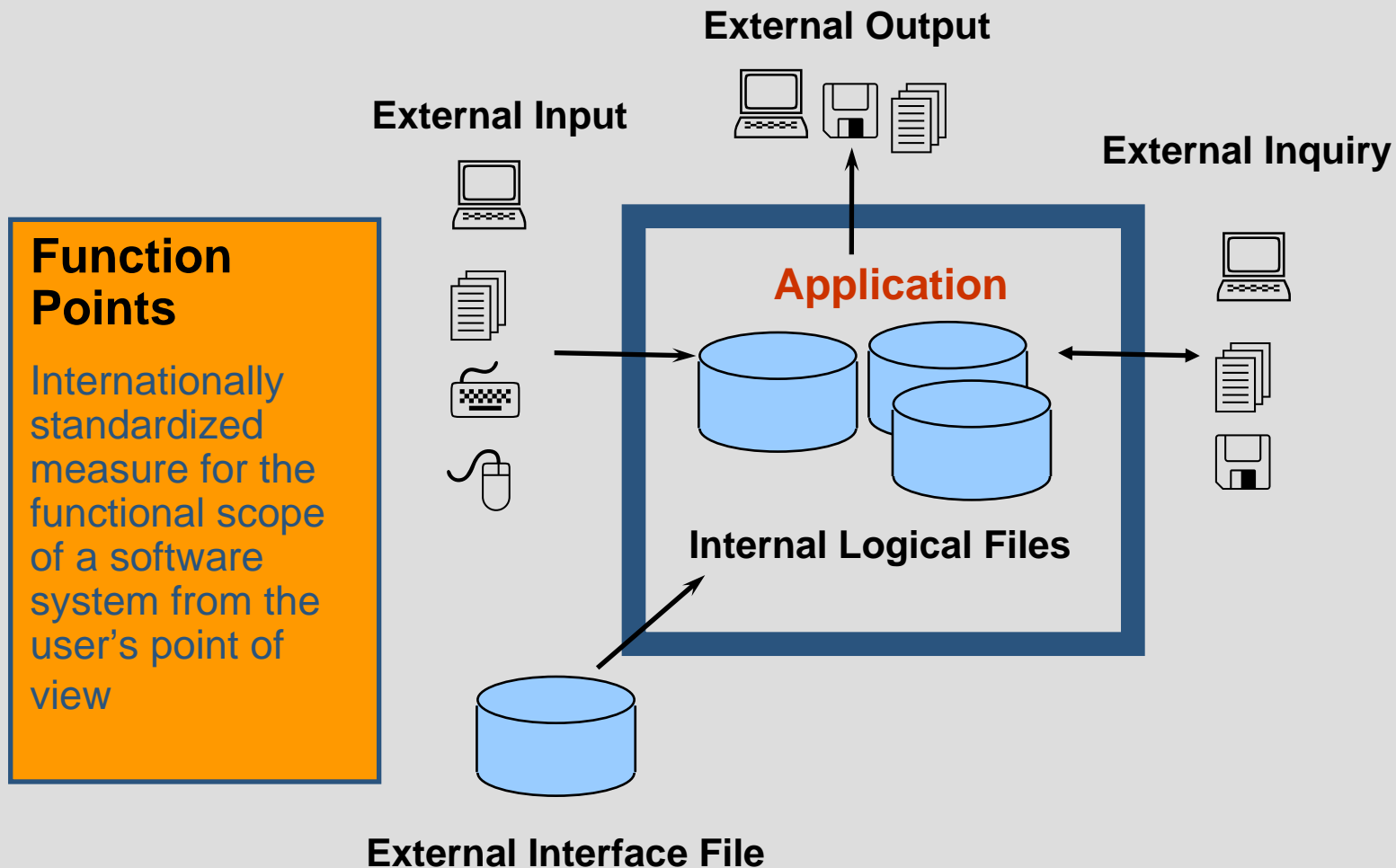
## Basic principles

- SW considered from outside (blackbox), from the user's point of view
- Statistical mean of very simple and highly complex elements
- Simple external interfaces – simple processing  
Complex external interfaces – complex processing



# What is a function point analysis?

## Items under consideration





## Steps of Function Point Analysis

- New development from scratch or enhancement?
- Define application boundaries
- Evaluate data bases  
internal, external
- Evaluate Functions  
input, output, inquiry
- Evaluate 14 factors of influence

Function Points are a measure for the functional scope

## Calculation of Function Points

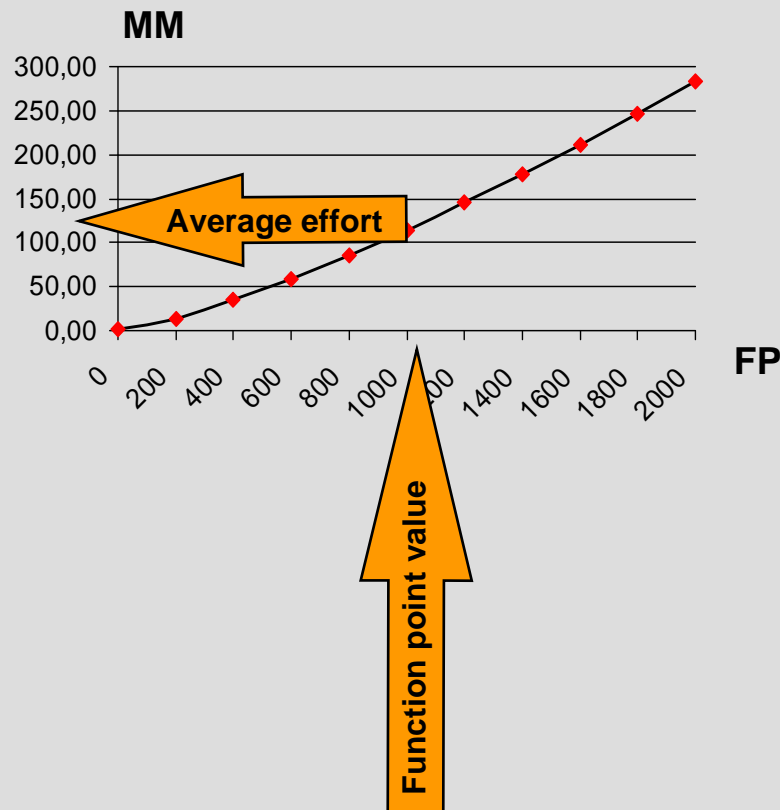
Function type complexity	Low	Average	High
Internal Logical File ILF	7	10	15
External Interface File EIF	5	7	10
External Input EI	3	4	6
External Output EO	4	5	7
External Inquiry EQ	3	4	6



raw Function Points

## From function points to effort figures

### Transformation table (experience from previous projects)

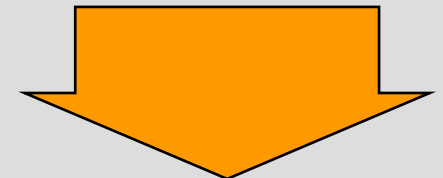


### Influencing factors

- ☐ Stability of requirements
- ☐ Experience of the team
- ☐ Productivity of the team
- ☐ Tools and methods
- ☐ Reuse
- ☐ Special risks



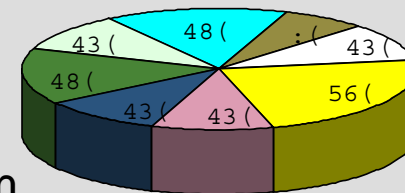
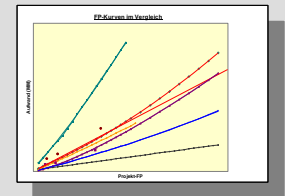
**Effort estimation  
meeting** - project-spec.  
correction factors



**Estimated  
effort for the  
project**

# How to estimate effort by means of a function point analysis

- FP analysis provides interview synergy of project and method know-how between
  - FP expert from the Support Center, and
  - know-how owner from the project
- Organization-unit specific transformation table as basis
- Analysis and consideration of project-specific effort and risk factors:
  - Influencing factors
  - Contents of effort (effort distribution)
- FP evaluation by an expert from outside the project also has a quality assurance benefit



## How to estimate effort by means of an expert estimation (meeting)

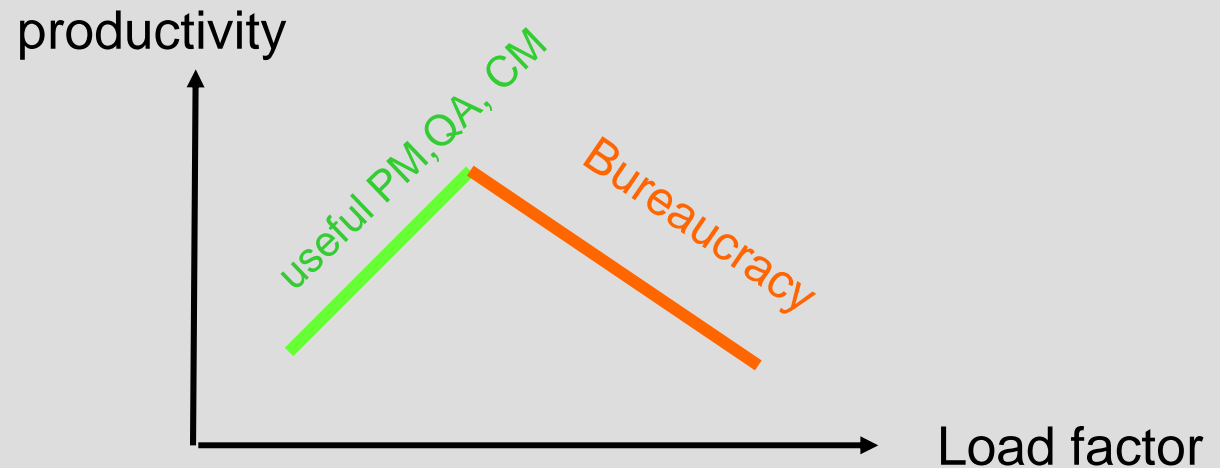
- “Bottom-up” procedure for effort estimation
- Structuring based on project structure (down to work package granularity – depending on implementation)
- Carried out by a team of experts, with the help of a moderator
- Recommended as an alternative to other methods, such as a function point analysis
- Ensures methodological approach and recording of estimations

### Results:

- Estimated effort per work package
- Effort for PM, QM, CM
- Total effort
- List of unresolved issues
- List of assumptions made
- List of risks discovered

Addition to the effort of work packages  
for PM, QA, CM

Pressure to reduce load factor  
What is the optimal load factor?



## Pitfall

- ☹ Almost everybody overestimates his own capacities.
- ☹ People will often exert pressure upon those making the estimation.
- ☹ Estimations made by others tend to be accepted without questioning (no verification, no weighting).

## Tip

- ⇒ What will it cost if somebody else does it? Take account of HR assignments (and dependencies)
- ⇒ Use a tried and tested method, rely on experts from outside the project, provide accurate documentation of the estimation process  
**Function point analysis**
- ⇒ Verification of estimation through established method  
**Function point analysis**  
Beware of analogies (take account of circumstances and constraints)!

**Pitfall**

- ☹ An estimation is made where it would be possible to make a calculation (e.g. percentage method after the end of a phase).
- ☹ Frequently, off-the-cuff estimations are given in personal contact with the client.
- ☹ If estimated values are very high, people do not try to verify them, but simply decrease them.
- ☹ Often nobody knows where an estimated value came from.

**Tip**

- => Use adequate methods; **function point analysis** + 2<sup>nd</sup> method (e.g. estimation based on experience or percentage method)
- => Communicate only verified estimations
- => Verify the estimate – reduce the requirements, if possible; “design to cost” on the basis of **FP** work breakdown
- => Estimation report (stored in CM system)