Politecnico di Milano Computer Science and Engineering

Project of Software Engineering 2

Project Plan

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to calculate the effort, the time and allocate resources necessary to the development of the application named "myTaxiService".

Moreover, risks linked to development and deployment, with associated proposed recovery actions, are identified.

2. Function Points

The calculus of Function Points (FP) is "a technique to assess the effort needed to design and develop custom software applications" (A. Albrech IBM Technical Journal).

The basic assumption of this technique is that the effort required to develop a software product depends on its functionalities. Function Point are used there to calculate SLOC (Source Line of Code).

The Albrecht's method identifies and count the number of function types.

They represent the "external representation" of an application, that is, its functionality.

Function Types:

Internal Logic Files (ILF)

External Interface Files (EIF)

External Input (EI)

External Outputs (EO)

External Inquiry (EQ)

To estimate the weight of the functions, the following parameters are used:

Data Element Type (DET): a DET is a unique user recognizable, non-recursive (non-repetitive) field.

Record Element Type (RET): a RET is user recognizable sub group of data elements within an ILF or an EIF.

File Types Referenced (FTR): a FTR is a file type referenced by a transaction. An FTR must also be an internal logical file or external interface file.

2.1. Internal Logic Files (ILF)

Reference Table:

		DET					
	1-19	1-19 20-50 51+					
RET							
1	Low (7)	Low (7)	Average (10)				
2-5	Low (7)	Average (10)	High (15)				
6+	Average (10)	High (15)	High (15)				

ILF	RET	DET	Weight	Function Points
User	4	14	Low	7
Taxi Driver	2	4	Low	7
Call (Fast/Booked)	4	19	Low	7
Zone	2	12	Low	7
Queue Manager	1	1	Low	7
Admin	1	1	Low	7
Shared Call	2	30	Average	10
Shared Set	1	1	Low	7
User Taxi Sharing	3	14	Low	7
	_			
			Total:	69

Person (not considered because it is an abstract class):

• DET: name + surname

• RET: 1

Credit Card (it does not exist without a Bean User associated. Not considered alone):

• DET: code + cvv + owner_name + expiration_date

RET: Credit Card

Bean User (it does not exist without a User associated. Not considered alone):

- DET: email + phone number + address + city + zip code + password + gender + Creditcard_Data (4)
- RET: Bean User, Credit Card

User:

- DET: Person_Data (2) + BeanUser_Data (11) + id_Call
- RET: Person + Bean user + User

Taxi-Driver:

- DET: Person_Data (2) + code + status + id_Call
- RET: Person + Taxi Driver

Bean Position (it does not exist without a Call associated. Not considered alone):

- DET: street name + house number + nation + city
- RET: Bean Postion

Bean Time (it does not exist without a Call associated. Not considered alone):

- DET: year + month + day + hour + minute
- RET: Bean Time

Path (it does not exist without a Call associated. Not considered alone):

- DET: street_name + start_number + end_number + number_passengers + BeanTime_Data (5)
- RET: Path, Bean Time

Call (abstract class):

- DET: BeanPosition_data (4) + BeanTime_data (2) + Path_data (9) + id_User + id_TaxiDriver + numberPassenger + delayMinutes
- RET: Call + Bean Time + Bean Position + Path

Fast Call/Booked Call:

• The information contained in these two classes are the same of Call from an ILF viewpoint.

Thus, in order to calculate DET and RET, it is sufficient to refer only to Call (on the table above it is possible to see DET and RET for Call).

Zone:

- DET: code + name + id_TaxiDriver + Path_data(9)
- RET: Zone + Path

QueueManager:

- DET: id Zone
- RET: QueueManager

Admin:

- DET: id_Admin
- RET: Admin

Shared Call:

- DET: Call_data(20) + Path_Data(10)
- RET: SharedCall + Call

Shared Set:

- DET: id_SharedCall
- RET: Share

User Taxi Sharing:

- DET: User Data(14)
- RET: User Taxi Sharing + Person + User

2.2. External Interface Files (EIF)

Reference Table:

	DET						
	1-19	1-19 20-50 51+					
RET							
1	Low (5)	Low (5)	Average (7)				
2-5	Low (5)	Average (7)	High (10)				
6+	Average (7)	High (10)	High (10)				

EIF	RET	DET	Weight	Function Points
Distance	1	1	Low	5
Estimated Arrival Time	4	1	Low	5
Map images	1	1	Low	5
Coordinates	3	1	Low	5
Amount of money on credit card	1	1	Low	5
				1
			Total:	25

Distance:

• DET: Number of kilometres

• RET: Distance

Estimated Arrival Time:

• DET: Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minutes

• RET: Estimated Arrival Time

Map images:

• DET: Image

• RET: Map images

Coordinates:

• DET: latidute, longitude, address

• RET: Coordinates

Amount of money on credit card:

• DET: Amount of money

• RET: Amount of money on credit card

2.3. External Inputs (EI)

Reference Table:

		DET					
	1-4	1-4 5-15 16+					
FTR							
0-1	Low (3)	Low (3)	Average (5)				
2-3	Low (3)	Average (5)	High (6)				
4+	Average (5)	High (6)	High (6)				

EI	FTR	DET	Weight	Function Points
Login:	5	6	High	6
Register:	3	24	High	6
Logout:	5	2	Average	5
Manage Zone:	2	26	High	6
Manage Street:	2	8	Average	5
Manage Taxi Driver:	3	12	Average	5
Manage Shift:	4	4	Average	5
Manage User profile:	3	28	High	6
Manage Call:	4	27	High	6
Manage Shared Call:	5	27	High	6
Update Taxi Driver status:	1	3	Low	3
Answer a Call:	3	4	Low	3
Update taxi driver location:	1	5	Low	3
Update passenger status:	3	22	High	6
			Total:	71

Note: With "Manage" we mean the following actions: Add, Change and Delete

Login:

- DET: username + password + 2*Text Field + Activity Button + Confirmation message
- FTR: User + User Taxi Sharing + Taxi Driver + Admin + Person

Register:

- DET: Activity Button + BeanUser_Data(11) + 11*Text Field + Confirmation message
- FTR: Person + User + User Taxi Sharing

Logout:

- DET: Activity Button + Confirmation Message
- FTR: Person + User + Taxi Driver + User Taxi Sharing + Admin

Manage Zone:

- DET: Zone_Data(12) + 12*Text Field + Activity Button + Confirmation message
- FTR: Admin + Zone

Manage Street:

- DET: Street name + Start house number + End house number + 3*Text Field + Activity Button + Confirmation Message
- FTR: Admin + Zone

Manage Taxi Driver:

- DET: TaxiDriver_Data(5) +5*Text Field + Activity Button + Confirmation Message
- FTR: Person + Admin + Taxi Driver

Manage Shift:

- DET: Taxi Driver Shift +Text Field + Activity Button + Confirmation Message
- FTR: Person + Admin + TaxiDriver + Zone

Manage User profile:

- DET: Person_Data(2) + BeanUser_Data(11) + 13*Text Field + Activity Button + Confirmation Message
- FTR: Person + User + User Taxi Sharing

Manage Call:

- DET: BeanPosition_Data(4) + BeanTime_Data(2) + Path_Data(9) + 10*Text Field + Activity Button + Confirmation Message
- FTR: Call + Person + User + User Taxi Sharing

Manage Shared Call:

- DET: BeanPosition_Data(4) + BeanTime_Data(2) + Path_Data(9) + 10*Text Field + Activity Button + Confirmation Message
- FTR: Call + Person + User + User Taxi Sharing + Shared Call

Update Taxi Driver status:

• DET: Status + Activity Button + Confirmation Message

• FTR: Taxi Driver

Answer a Call:

• DET: Activity Button + Confirmation Message + Zone Queue + ID Taxi Driver in Call

• FTR: Taxi Driver + Call + Zone

Update taxi driver location:

• DET: BeanPosition_Data(4) + Taxi Driver Status

• FTR: Taxi Driver

Update passenger status:

• DET: Button status Passenger + Call_Data(19) + Taxi Driver Status + Zone Queue

• FTR: Taxi Driver + Zone + Call

2.4. External Outputs (EO)

Reference Table:

TREFERENCE FUE	DET						
	1-5	1-5 6-19 20+					
FTR							
0-1	Low (4)	Low (4)	Average (5)				
2-3	Low (4)	Average (5)	High (7)				
4+	Average (5)	High (7)	High (7)				

EO	FTR	DET	Weight	Function Points
Call notification:	2	11	Average	5
Call request	3	10	Average	5
notification:				
Update Map:	2	6	Average	5
Notify Shift to	1	6	Low	4
Taxi Driver				
			Total:	19

Call notification:

• DET: BeanTime_Data(5) + BeanPosition_Data(4) + taxiAvailableConfirm +Message

• FTR: Call + User

Call request notification:

• DET: BeanTime_Data(5) + BeanPosition_Data(4) + Message

• FTR: Call + Taxi Driver + Zone

Update Map:

• DET: BeanPosition_Data(4) + Map Images + Message

• FTR: Bean Position + Map Images

Notify Shift to Taxi Driver:

• DET: BeanTime_Data(5) + Message

• FTR: Taxi Driver

2.5. External Inquiry (EQ)

Reference Table:

Nere reflective						
		DET				
	1-5	1-5 6-19 20+				
FTR						
0-1	Low (3)	Low (3)	Average (4)			
2-3	Low (3)	Average (4)	High (6)			
4+	Average (4)	High (6)	High (6)			

EQ	FTR	DET	Weight	Function Points
Show Zones	3	17	Low	3
Show Streets	2	9	Average	4
Show Calls	1	19	Average	4
Show User information	2	14	Average	4
Show Taxi Driver Information	2	5	Low	3
			Total:	18

Show Zones:

• DET: Zone_Data(12) + TaxiDriver_Data(5)

• FTR: Zone + Admin + Taxi Driver

Show Streets of a zone:

DET: Path_Data(9)FTR: Zone + Admin

Show Calls:

• DET: Call_Data(19)

• FTR: Call

Show User information:

DET: User_Data(14)FTR: Person + User

Show Taxi Driver Information:

DET: TaxiDriver_Data(5)FTR: Person + Taxi Driver

2.6. Total Number of Function Points:

Function Point Type	Total Weight
ILF	69
EIF	25
EI	71
EO	19
EQ	18
_	
Total:	202

The unadjusted function points is 202. Assuming that the project should be written in Java the correspondent multiplier (according to COCOMO manual for Java code) is 53. Thus the SLOC (Source Lines Of Code) results:

UFP * 53 = 202 * 53 = **10706**

3. COCOMO II

3.1. Introduction

In order to estimate parameters such as the number of months required to complete the software project and the number of required people to develop the software and, we used a mathematical model called COCOMO, abbreviation for COnstructive COst MOdel.

All the tables used in this analysis have been taken from COCOMO II Model Definition Manual at:

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

3.2. Scale Drivers

Scale	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra
Factors						High
	Thoroughly	Largely	Somewhat	Generally	Largely	Thoroughly
PREC	unprecedente	unprecedente	unprecedente	familiar	familiar	familiar
SFI	d	d	d			
				2. 4 8	1.24	0.00
	6.20	4.96	3.72			
	Rigorous	Occasional	Some	General	Some	General
FLEX		relaxation	relaxation	conformity	conformity	goals
SFI	5.07	4.05		2.03	1.01	
			3.04			0.00
	Little (20%)	Some (40%)	Often (60%)	Generally	Mostly	Full
RESL				(75%)	(90%)	(100%)
SFı	7.07	5.65	4.24	2.83		
					1.41	0.00
	Very difficult	Some difficult	Basically	Largely	Highly	Seamless
TEAM	interactions	interactions	cooperative	cooperativ	cooperativ	interaction
SFI			interactions	е	е	S
	5.48	4.38	3.29	2.19	1.10	
						0.00
	SW-CMM	SW-CMM	SW-CMM	SW-CMM	SW-CMM	SW-CMM
PMAT	Level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
SFI	Lower	Upper				
	7.80	6.24	4.68	3.12	1.56	0.00

Five types of Scale Drivers are defined:

• Precedentedness (PREC):

It reflects the previous experience that the team has with this type of project. Given that this is first experience for the team with this kind of framework, this value is low.

Development flexibility (FLEX):

It reflects the degree of flexibility in the development process. The client gave to the team only the mainly functionalities that the system has to perform without going too much in details, thanks to it this value is high.

• Risk resolution (RESL):

It reflects the extent of risk analysis carried out. Team implemented security access and duplicated the main infrastructures in order to handle dangerous situations, so this value is high.

• Team cohesion (TEAM):

It reflects how well the development team know each other and work together. The team members already known each other so the communication problems were very limited, this value is high.

• Process maturity (PMAT):

It reflects the process maturity of the organisation. 18 Key Process Area (KPAs) in the SEI Capability Model is used in order to assign a value to this Scale Driver. The goals of the problem have achieved so this value is high.

In the following table all the values assigned to the Drivers are resumed:

Scale Driver	Factor	Value
Precedentedness	Low	4.96
Development Flexibility	High	2.03
Risk Resolution	High	2.83
Team Cohesion	High	2.19
Process Maturity	High	3.12
Total	$\sum_{i=0}^{n} SD(i)$	15.13

3.3. Cost Drivers

In this paragraph, we report the main cost drivers divided into categories.

3.3.1. Product Factors

This kind of cost drivers account for variation in the effort required to develop software caused by characteristics of the product under development.

Required Software Reliability (RELY)

This is the measure of the extent to which the software must perform its intended function over a period of time.

In case of failure (for example a request is not handled), the consequences of a not handled call could cause inconvenience to the client, for this reason this value is **nominal**.

RELY	Slight	Low,	Moderate,	High	Risk to	
Descriptors:	inconveni	easily	easily,	financial	human life	
	ence	recoverab	recoverable	loss		
		le losses	losses			
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	0.82	0.92	1.00	1.10	1.26	n/a

Data Base Size (DATA)

This cost driver attempts to capture the effect large test data requirements have on product development. The rating is determined by calculating D/P, the ratio of bytes in the testing database to SLOC in the program.

Data		Testing	10≤D/P≤10	100≤D/	D/P≥1000	
Descriptors:		DB	0	P≤1000		
·		bytes/Pg				
		m				
		SLOC<10				
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	n/a	0.90	1.00	1.14	1.28	n/a

Product Complexity (CPLX)

Complexity is divided into 5 areas: control operations, computational operations, device-dependent operations, data management operations and user interface management operations. This value is set to **high** according to the Component Complexity Ratings of COCOMO II rating scale.

Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	0.73	0.87	1.00	1.17	1.34	1.74

Developed for Reusability (RUSE)

This cost driver accounts for the additional effort needed to construct components intended for reuse on current or future projects.

According to the RUSE Cost Driver of COCOMO II rating scale, this value is set to **high** because the team divided the system in components making each component as independent as possible in order to reuse them in other applications projects.

RUSE Descriptors:		None	Across project	Across program	Across product line	Across multiple product lines
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	n/a	0.95	1.00	1.07	1.15	1.24

Documentation Match to Life-Cycle Needs (DOCU)

In COCOMO II, the rating scale for the DOCU cost driver is evaluated in terms of the suitability of the project's documentation to its life-cycle needs. This value is set to **nominal** because the mainly phases of the project has been reported into the RASD or into the DD which follow a pre-defined standard and their sections are consistent with each other.

DOCU	Many life-	Some	Right-sized	Excessiv	Very	
Descriptors:	cycle	life-cycle	to life-cycle	e for	excessive	
	needs	need	needs	life-	for life-cycle	
	uncovere	uncovere		cycle	needs	
	d	d		needs		
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	0.81	0.91	1.00	1.11	1.23	n/a

3.3.2. Platform Factors

The platform refers to the target-machine complex of hardware and infrastructure software.

Execution Time Constraint (TIME)

It is a measure of the execution time constraint imposed upon a software system. The rating expresses the available execution time expected to be used by the system or subsystem consuming the executing time resource.

This value is set to **nominal**.

TIME			≤50% use	70%	85% use of	95% use
Descriptors:			of available	use of	available	of
			execution	availabl	execution	available
			time	е	time	execution
				executio		time
				n time		
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	n/a	n/a	1.00	1.11	1.29	1.63

Main Storage Constraint (STOR)

It represents the degree of main storage constraint imposed on a software system or subsystem. This value is set to **nominal** because the system uses less than 50% of the available storage.

STOR			≤50% use	70%	85% use of	95% use
Descriptors:			of available	use of	available	of
			storage	availabl	storage	available
				е		storage
				storage		
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	n/a	n/a	1.00	1.05	1.17	1.46

Platform Volatility (PVOL)

It is used to mean the complex of hardware and software product calls. The platform includes any compilers or assemblers supporting the development of the software system. This value is set to **low** because the platform should not be often changed, every 12 months is more than sufficient.

PVLO	Trem enange	Major	Major: 6	Major: 2	Major: 2	
Descriptors:		change	mo.; Minor:	mo.;	weeks;	
		every 12	2 weeks	Minor: 1	Minor: 2	
		mo.;		weeks	days	
		Minor				
		change				
		every 1				
		mo.				
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	n/a	0.87	1.00	1.15	1.30	n/a

3.3.3. Personnel Factors

These Cost Drivers are for rating the development team's capability and experience and not the single individual.

Analyst Capability (ACAP)

Analysts are personnel who work on requirements, high-level design and detailed design. The major attributes that should be considered in this rating are analysis and design ability, efficiency and thoroughness, and the ability to communicate and cooperate.

The team spent a lot of time in analyzing the requirements and in specifying all the ambiguities present in the description of the project. For these reasons, this value is set to **high**.

ACAP	15 th	35 th	55 th	75 th	90 th	
Descriptors:	percentile	percentile	percentile	percentile	percentile	
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	1.42	1.19	1.00	0.85	0.71	n/a

Programmer Capability (PCAP)

It is evaluated according to the capability of the programmers as team rather than individuals. Major factors are ability, efficiency, thoroughness and the ability to communicate and cooperate. This value is set to **high** because the team did not have big cooperative and communication problems.

		<u> </u>				
PCAP	15 th	35 th	55 th	75 th	90 th	
Descriptors:	percentile	percentile	percentile	percentile	percentile	
-						
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	1.34	1.15	1.00	0.88	0.76	n/a

Personnel Continuity (PCON)

It is evaluated in terms of the project's annual personnel turnover. This value is set to **extra high** because there is not any turnover.

15 5	ce to catia i	iiigii becaas		arry carriever	•	
PCON	48%/year	24%/year	12%/year	6%/year	3%/year	
Descriptors:						
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	1.29	1.12	1.00	0.90	0.81	n/a

Applications Experience (APEX)

This Cost Driver is dependent on the level of applications experience of the project team developing the software system or subsystem. This is the first time that the team works with the Java EE framework so this value is set to **very low.**

APEX Descriptors:	≤ 2 months	6 months	1 year	3 years	6 years	
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	1.22	1.10	1.00	0.88	0.81	n/a

Platform Experience (PLEX)

The Post-Architecture model broadens the productivity influence of platform experience by recognizing the importance of understanding the use of more powerful platforms including database, networking and distributed middleware capabilities. The team has knowledge in handling database, client-server architecture and user interface derived from the last project's design. This value is set to **nominal**.

	J					
PLEX Descriptors:	≤ 2 months	6 months	1 year	3 years	6 years	
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	1.19	1.09	1.00	0.91	0.85	n/a

Language and Tool Experience (LTEX)

It is a measure of the level of programming language and software tool experience of the project team developing the software system or subsystem. This value is set to **low** because it is less than 6 months that the team studies these new language and tools.

LTEX Descriptors:	≤ 2 months	6 months	1 year	3 years	6 years	
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	1.20	1.09	1.00	0.91	0.84	n/a

3.3.4. Project Factors

Project factors account for influences on the estimated effort such as use of modern software tools, location of the development team, and compression of the project schedule.

Use of Software Tools (TOOL)

The team used tools as Mockito, Arquillian and JMeter for integration tests, Github for the repository management and Eclipse for the code's implementation. This value is set to **low** according to the previous considerations.

TOOL Descriptors:	Edit, code, debug	Simple, frontend, backend case, little integratio n	Basic life- cycle tools, moderately integrated	Strong, mature life-cycle tools, moderately integrated	Strong, mature, proactive life-cycle tools, well integrate d with processes , methods, reuse	
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	1.17	1.09	1.00	0.90	0.78	n/a

Multisite Development (SITE)

This Cost Driver involves the assessment and judgement-based averaging of site collocation and communication support. This application refers to a service restricted to a city and it is possible to access the service through wideband electronic communication, so this value is set to **high.**

SITE: Collocation	Internatio	Multi-city	Multi-city or	Same city	Same	Fully
Descriptors:	nal	and	Multi-	or metro	building	collocated
		Multi-	company	area	or	
		company			complex	
SITE:	Some	Individual	Narrow	Wideband	Wideband	Interactive
Communications	phone,	phone,	band email	electronic	elect.	multimedia
Descriptors:	mail	FAX		communic	Comm.,	
				ation	occasiona	
					l video	
					conf.	
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	1.22	1.09	1.00	0.93	0.83	0.80

Required Development Schedule (SCED)

This rating measures the schedule constraint imposed on the project team developing the software. This value is set to **nominal** because the team has respected the nominal schedule without stretching-out or accelerating with respect to a nominal schedule.

SCED Descriptors:	75% of nominal	85% of nominal	100% of nominal	130% of nominal	160% of nominal	
Rating Levels	Very Low	Low	Nominal	High	Very High	Extra High
Effort Multipliers	1.43	1.14	1.00	1.00	1.00	n/a

In the following table all the results regarging **Software Cost Drivers** are resumed.

Software Cost Driver	Factor	Value
Required Software Reliability	Nominal	1
Data Base Size	Nominal	1
Product Complexity	High	1.17
Required Reusability	High	1.07
Documentation match to life-cycle	Nominal	1
Execution Time Constraint	Nominal	1
Main Storage Constraint	Nominal	1
Platform Volatility	Low	0.87
Analyst Capability	High	0.85
Programmer Capability	High	0.88
Personnel Continuity	Extra High	0.81
Applications Experience	Very Low	1.22
Platform Experience	Nominal	1
Language and Tool Experience	Low	1.09
Use of Software Tools	Low	1.09
Multisite Development	High	0.93
Required Development Schedule	Nominal	1
EAF (Effort Adjustment Factor):	$\prod_{i} CD(i)$	0,8896

3.4. Results

With COCOMO II it is possible to estimate the required effort for the realization of the project, using the equation below.

KSLOC = estimated lines of code using the FP analysis
E = exponent derived from Scale Drivers
EAF = product of all the cost drivers
SE = Schedule Equation Exponent derived from the Scale Drivers.

```
\begin{aligned} & \textbf{KSLOC} = \textbf{10.706} \\ & \textbf{E} = 0.91 + 0.01 \times \sum_{i} SD(i) = 0.91 + 0.01 \times 15.13 = \textbf{1.0613} \\ & \textbf{EAF} = \prod_{i} CD(i) = \textbf{0.8896} \\ & \textbf{SE} = 0.28 + 0.2 \times (E - 0.91) = 0.28 + 0.2 \times (1.0613 - 0.91) = \textbf{0.31026} \\ & \textbf{Effort} = 2.94 \times EAF \times KSLOC^E = 2.94 \times 0.8896 \times 10.706^{1.0613} = \textbf{32.38} \\ & \textbf{Person}/Month \\ & \textbf{Duration} = 3.67 \times Effort^{SE} = 3.67 \times 32.38^{0.31026} = \textbf{10.7955} \ \textit{month} \\ & \textbf{Npeople} = \frac{Effort}{Duration} = \frac{32.38}{10.7955} = \textbf{2.99 people} \end{aligned}
```

The number of people needed is **3**, as it is in the reality, and the expected duration of project is **11 months**.

4. Tasks and Schedule

4.1. Main Tasks

The main tasks that constitute the project are:

Task name	Start date	Deadline
Rasd	15/10/2015	06/11/2015
Design Document (DD)	08/11/2015	04/12/2015
Integration Test Plan	07/01/2016	21/01/2016
Document (ITPD)		
Project Plan (PP)	22/01/2016	02/02/2016
Final presentation	04/02/2016	22/02/2016
Implementation	01/03/2016	15/11/2016
Integration Test	17/11/2016	31/01/2017

The first five tasks are given by the assignment.

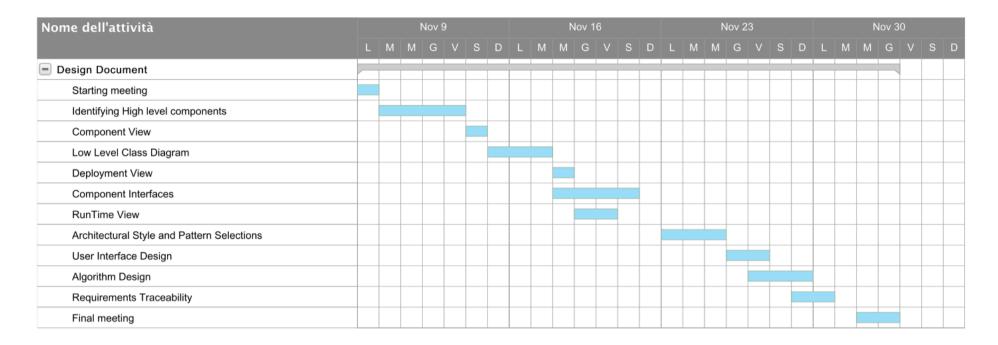
Taking into account the duration of the project resulting from COCOMO II equations, we have established possible deadlines for the actual implementation and integration test.

Each main task has been divided into sub-tasks. Following, tasks division and schedules are reported (the Final Presentation division is not reported, because there is not any significant sub-tasks).

4.2. RASD – tasks and schedule

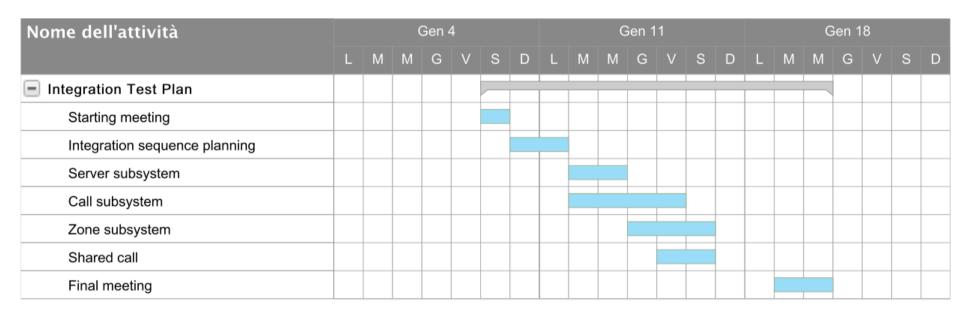
	Nome dell'attività		(Ott 1:	2			(Ott 19	9				()tt 26	6			١	Nov 2		
- 1		М	М	G	V	D	М	М	G	V	D	L	М	М	G	٧	D	М	М	G	V	D
1	RASD																					
2	Starting meeting																					
3	Identifying stakeholders and actors																					
4	Identifying domain properties																					
5	Identifying Goals																					
6	Assumptions																					
7	Functional & non - functional requirements																					
8	Constraints																					
9	High level class definition																					
10	Use Case																					
11	Scenario Identifying																					
12	Activity & state chartDiagrams																					
13	Sequence Diagrams																					
14	Alloy																					
15	Final meeting																					

4.3. DD – tasks and schedule



4.4. ITPD - tasks and schedule

After having decided (together) the sequence of integration, each member of the group provided to plan the integration of a subsystems and respective components, writing also the stubs and the drivers required for the integration:



4.5. PP – tasks and schedule

Nome dell'attività			G	en 1	8					G	en 2	5				Feb 1					
	L	M	М	G	V	S	D	L	М	М	G	V	S	D	L	М	М	G	V	S	D
Project Plan																					
Starting meeting																					
Function points																					
COCOMO II																					
Tasks definition																					
Tasks design																					
Resource allocation																					
Risks identification																					
Final meeting																					

4.6. Implementation – tasks and schedule

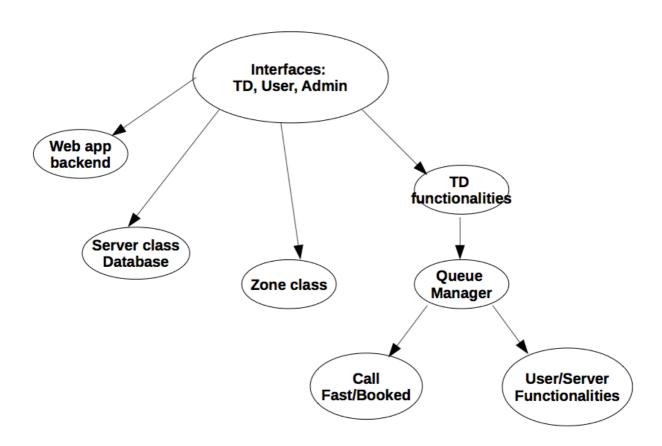
The three team-members will participate equally to the implementation phase. The three team-members have almost the same experience. Sometimes, the task assignment has been done based on some specific skills (which one team-member has) required for modules.

Note: In middle term meetings, there will be presentation, discussion and revision about the work of each team member and, eventually, implementation with the other team members.

To highlight dependencies between development processes we created a graph. As an example the arrow that goes from A to B (A->B), suggest that B depends from A, so the developing of B must be done before A.

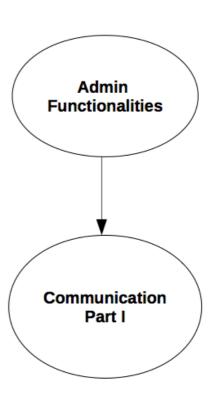
There are 3 different periods, separated by midterm-meetings, and the work of each period depends from the previous one.

Before middle term meeting 1

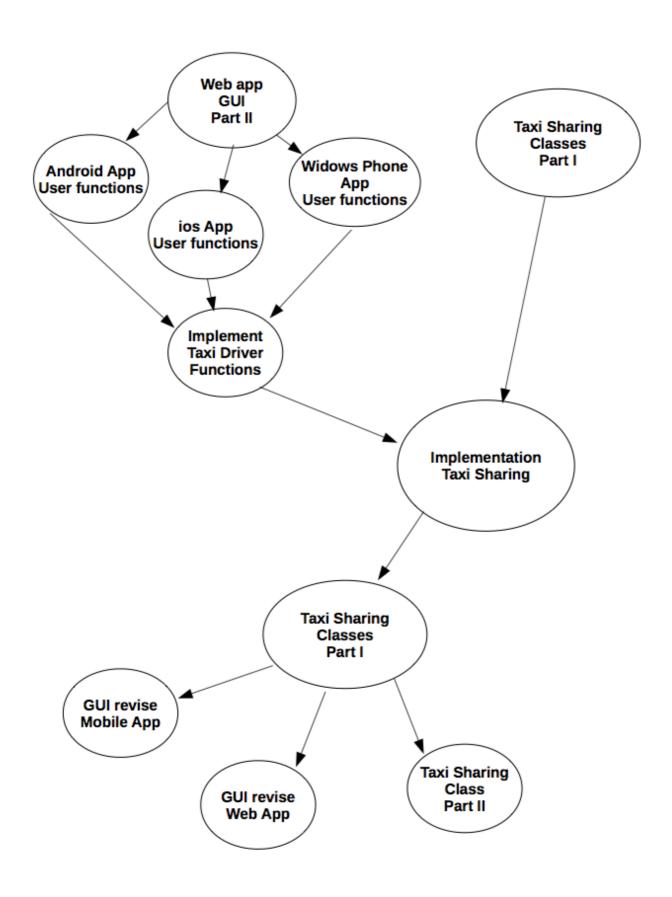


After middle term meeting 1





After middle term meeting 2



Implementation - part 1

Nome dell'attività			Mar				Apr				N_	lag	
	Feb 29	Mar 7	Mar 14	Mar 21	Mar	Apr 4	Apr 11	Apr 18	Apr 25	Mag 2	Mag 9	Mag 16	Mag 23
Implementation													
Starting meeting													
Refine design													
Definition of interfaces for taxi driver, user, admin													
Web app client backend, user													
Server class + database + driver													
Zone													
Taxi driver functionalities													
Queue manager													
Call (fast/booked)													
User functionalities, server side													
Middle term meeting 1													
Web app client - gui													
Admin functionalities													
Communication part 1													
Middle term meeting 2													
Web app server, gui													
Porting to android apps - user													
Porting to ioS app - user													
Porting to windows phone app - user													
Porting to android app (taxi-driver)													
Middle term meeting 3													
Porting to ioS apps - user (taxi-driver)													
Porting to windows phone app (taxi-driver)													
Taxi sharing classes, server side, part 1													
Integration with taxi sharing, mobile app													
Communication, part 2													
Middle term meeting 4													
Taxi sharing class, server side, part 2													
Gui, revise - web clients													
Gui, revise - mobile apps													
Final meeting													

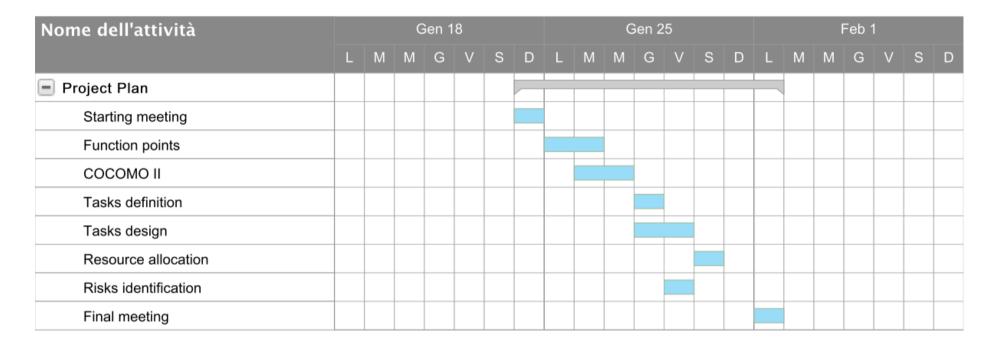
Implementation - part 2

lome dell'attività			Giu					Lug					Ago		
	/lag 30	Giu 6	Giu 13	Giu 20	Giu	27	Lug 4	Lug 11	Lug 18	Lug 25	Ago 1	Ago 8	Ago 15	Ago 22	
Implementation															
Starting meeting															
Refine design															
Definition of interfaces for taxi driver, user, admin															
Web app client backend, user															
Server class + database + driver															Г
Zone															Г
Taxi driver functionalities															Г
Queue manager															
Call (fast/booked)															
User functionalities, server side															Γ
Middle term meeting 1															Γ
Web app client - gui															T
Admin functionalities															T
Communication part 1															T
Middle term meeting 2															T
Web app server, gui															T
Porting to android apps - user															Þ
Porting to ioS app - user															b
Porting to windows phone app - user															
Porting to android app (taxi-driver)															T
Middle term meeting 3															T
Porting to ioS apps - user (taxi-driver)															T
Porting to windows phone app (taxi-driver)															T
Taxi sharing classes, server side, part 1															
Integration with taxi sharing, mobile app															T
Communication, part 2															T
Middle term meeting 4															
Taxi sharing class, server side, part 2															T
Gui, revise - web clients															T
Gui, revise - mobile apps															\perp
Final meeting															

Implementation - part 3

Nome dell'attività			Set				Ot	tt				Nov	
	o 29	Set 5	Set 12	Set 19	Set 26	Ott 3	Ott 10	Ott 17	Ott 24	Ott 31	Nov 7	Nov 14	Nov 21
- Implementation													
Starting meeting													
Refine design													
Definition of interfaces for taxi driver, user, admin													
Web app client backend, user													
Server class + database + driver													
Zone													
Taxi driver functionalities													
Queue manager													
Call (fast/booked)													
User functionalities, server side													
Middle term meeting 1													
Web app client - gui													
Admin functionalities													
Communication part 1													
Middle term meeting 2													
Web app server, gui													
Porting to android apps - user													
Porting to ioS app - user													
Porting to windows phone app - user													
Porting to android app (taxi-driver)													
Middle term meeting 3													
Porting to ioS apps - user (taxi-driver)													
Porting to windows phone app (taxi-driver)													
Taxi sharing classes, server side, part 1													
Integration with taxi sharing, mobile app													
Communication, part 2													
Middle term meeting 4													
Taxi sharing class, server side, part 2													
Gui, revise - web clients													
Gui, revise - mobile apps													
Final meeting													

4.7. Integration Test – tasks and schedule

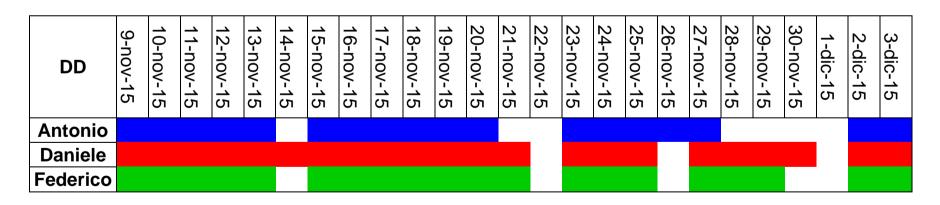


5. Resources allocation

5.1. RASD – resources allocation

RASD	16-ott-15	17-ott-15	18-ott-15	19-ott-15	20-ott-15	21-ott-15	22-ott-15	23-ott-15	24-ott-15	25-ott-15	26-ott-15	27-ott-15	28-ott-15	29-ott-15	30-ott-15	31-ott-15	01-nov-15	02-nov-15	03-nov-15	04-nov-15	05-nov-15
Antonio																					
Daniele																					
Federico																					

DD – resources allocation



5.2. ITPD – resources allocation

ITDP	9-gen-16	10-gen-16	11-gen-16	12-gen-16	13-gen-16	14-gen-16	15-gen-16	16-gen-16	17-gen-16	18-gen-16	19-gen-16	20-gen-16
Antonio												
Daniele												
Federico												

5.3. PP – resources allocation

PP	24-gen-16	25-gen-16	26-gen-16	27-gen-16	28-gen-16	29-gen-16	30-gen-16	31-gen-16	1-feb-16
Antonio									
Daniele									
Federico									

5.4. Implementation - resources allocation



Implem	13-giu-16	14-giu-16	15-giu-16	16-giu-16	17-giu-16	18-giu-16	19-giu-16	20-giu-16	21-giu-16	22-giu-16	23-giu-16	24-giu-16	25-giu-16	26-giu-16	27-giu-16	28-giu-16	29-giu-16	30-giu-16	1-lug-16	2-lug-16	3-lug-16	4-lug-16	5-lug-16	6-lug-16	7-lug-16	8-lug-16	9-lug-16	10-lug-16	11-lug-16	12-lug-16	13-lug-16	14-lug-16	15-lug-16	16-lug-16
Antonio																																		
Daniele																																		
Federico																																		
Implem	17-lug-16	18-lug-16	19-lug-16	20-lug-16	21-lug-16	22-lug-16	23-lug-16	24-lug-16	25-lug-16	26-lug-16	27-lug-16	28-lug-16	29-lug-16	30-lug-16	31-lug-16	1-ago-16	2-ago-16	3-ago-16	4-ago-16	5-ago-16	6-ago-16	7-ago-16	8-ago-16	9-ago-16	10-ago-16	11-ago-16	12-ago-16	13-ago-16	14-ago-16	15-ago-16	16-ago-16	17-ago-16	18-ago-16	19-ago-16
Antonio																																		
Daniele																																		
Federico																																		
Implem	20-ago-16	21-ago-16	22-ago-16	23-ago-16	24-ago-16	25-ago-16	26-ago-16	27-ago-16	28-ago-16	29-ago-16	30-ago-16	31-ago-16	1-set-16	2-set-16	3-set-16	4-set-16	5-set-16	6-set-16	7-set-16	8-set-16	9-set-16	10-set-16	11-set-16	12-set-16	13-set-16	14-set-16	15-set-16	16-set-16	17-set-16	18-set-16	19-set-16	20-set-16	21-set-16	22-set-16
Antonio																																		
Daniele																																		
Federico																																		
Implem	23-set-16	24-set-16	25-set-16	26-set-16	27-set-16	28-set-16	29-set-16	30-set-16	1-ott-16	2-ott-16	3-ott-16	4-ott-16	5-ott-16	6-ott-16	7-ott-16	8-ott-16	9-ott-16	10-ott-16	11-ott-16	12-ott-16	13-ott-16	14-ott-16	15-ott-16	16-ott-16	17-ott-16	18-ott-16	19-ott-16	20-ott-16	21-ott-16	22-ott-16	23-ott-16	24-ott-16	25-ott-16	26-ott-16
Antonio																																		
Daniele																																		
Federico																																		

Implem	27-ott-16	28-ott-16	29-ott-16	30-ott-16	31-ott-16	1-nov-16	2-nov-16	3-nov-16	4-nov-16	5-nov-16	6-nov-16	7-nov-16	8-nov-16	9-nov-16	10-nov-16
Antonio															
Daniele															
Federico															

5.5. Integration Test – tasks and schedule

Int. test	17-nov-16	18-nov-16	19-nov-16	20-nov-16	21-nov-16	22-nov-16	23-nov-16	24-nov-16	25-nov-16	26-nov-16	27-nov-16	28-nov-16	29-nov-16	30-nov-16	1-dic-16	2-dic-16	3-dic-16	4-dic-16	5-dic-16	6-dic-16	7-dic-16	8-dic-16	9-dic-16	10-dic-16	11-dic-16	12-dic-16	13-dic-16	14-dic-16	15-dic-16	16-dic-16	17-dic-16	18-dic-16	19-dic-16	0-dic-1	21-dic-16
Antonio																																			
Daniele																																			
Federico																																			
Int. test	22-dic-16	23-dic-16	24-dic-16	25-dic-16	26-dic-16	27-dic-16	28-dic-16	29-dic-16	30-dic-16	31-dic-16	1-gen-17	2-gen-17	3-gen-17	4-gen-17	5-gen-17	6-gen-17	7-gen-17	8-gen-17	9-gen-17	10-gen-17	11-gen-17	12-gen-17	13-gen-17	14-gen-17	15-gen-17	16-gen-17	17-gen-17	18-gen-17	19-gen-17	20-gen-17	21-gen-17	22-gen-17	23-gen-17	24-gen-17	25-gen-17
Antonio																																			
Daniele																																			
Federico																																			

Int. test	26-gen-17	27-gen-17
Antonio		
Daniele		
Federico		

6. Risks

6.1. Project risks

- Change of requirements: requirements may change during the development of the project
- Lack of experience of team-members: The team-members are not experienced using the necessary technology for the development. This can be significantly slow down the process.
- Lack of communication among team members: the team members do not communicate each other too much.
- Staff illness: team members are ill at critical times in the project
- Delays: the development can require more time than the estimated one.

Risk	Probability	Effect	Strategy
Change of requirements	Moderate	Serious	Derive traceability information to assess requirement change impact; maximize information hiding in the design
Lack of experience of team-members	Very high	Moderate	Looking for example and courses about the development of similar systems; ask to more expert people; organize more meeting among team-members to help each other
Lack of communication among team members	Low	Serious	Organize periodical meeting in which it should be define the actual work division
Staff illness	Moderate	Serious	Reorganize the team-work so that there is more overlap of work and people can understand each other's job
Delays	High	Moderate	Release a first version with the main functionality working; release new versions with other functionalities as soon as they are ready

6.2. Technical risks

- Security risk: the system is not very secure; external attacks happens
- Transaction from a previous system: the system developed must be introduced in the city and, if a previous system exists, it should replace the old one.
- Data loss: some data can be lost because of network failures, problems in transactions in database, or bad system configuration.
- Downtime: the service can go down due to server or network problems
- Integration test failures: some components may not pass the integration test phase
- Bad programming: risk of applying bad programming techniques (or also writing the code in a bad way, with bad indentation or without comment or documentation associated) increases proportionally to the dimension of the project.
- Database performance: the database used in the system cannot process asmany transactions per seconda as expected

Risk	Probability	Effect	Strategy
Security risk	Moderate	Catastrophic	Increase system security (i.e.: hiring professional security engineers or entrust the management to a security consultant company)
Transaction from the previous system	Moderate	Moderate	Hiring a consulting company to integrate the old data
Data loss	Low	Catastrophic	Provide periodical back-up. Back- up should be maintened on a different data-system.
Downtime	Low	High	Provide more than one server to increase availability; in case of network problems, contact the Internet Service Provider
Integration test failures	Low	High	Systematically define the interfaces and the dependencies among components and subsystems
Bad programming:	Low	Moderate	Inspect periodically the code; read again the Design Document
Database performance	Moderate	Serious	Investigate the possibility of buying an higher-performance database

6.3. Business risks

- Budget risk: the allocated budget is not sufficient for complete the projects.
- Competitors: another company builds a similar product in less time and propose it to the government of the city.

Risk	Probability	Effect	Strategy
Budget risk	Low	Catastrophic	Better feasibility study and budget allocation
Competitors	Moderate	Severe	Maintining the product up-to- date; implement new desiderable function (questionnaire among users)

7. Reference documents

Assignment 5 – Project Plan

RASD - DD -ITPD:

https://github.com/daler3/se2project/tree/master/Deliveries

Cocomo II Manual:

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

Function Point Analysis – Training course (David Longstreet):

 $\underline{\text{http://www.softwaremetrics.com/Function\%20Point\%20Training\%20Booklet\%20New.p} \\ \text{df}$

8. Revision History

02/02/2016 - First Version 15/02/2016: Added graph of dependecies among tasks of implementation.