Group-1

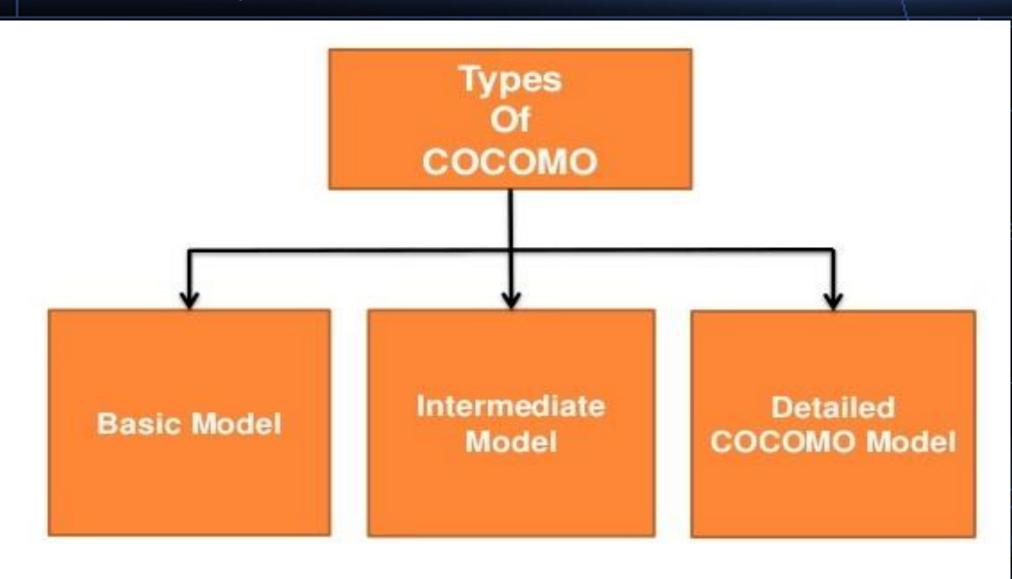
PROJECT NAME: ONLINE NEWS PORTAL

Presentation – 3 : COCOMO Method

Overview of COCOMO Method

- COCOMO stands for Constructive Cost Model
- **❖** Developed by Barry Boehm in 1981
- One of the most widely used S/W estimation model
- It is a open model as all of the details are published
- It is used to model :-
 - ✓ Effort required to develop S/W
 - **✓** Project Duration
 - ✓ Cost

Types of COCOMO Method



Steps of COCOMO Method

- **Step-1:** Calculate the Count Total (CT) by 5 information domains
 - Number of user inputs
 - Number of user outputs
 - Number of user inquiries
 - * Number of files
 - Number of external interfaces

Step-2: Assign complexity level out of 5 & calculate the Function Points (FP) by the given formula

$$FP = CT * [0.65 + 0.01 * \sum Fi]$$

Step-3: After selecting Programming Language calculate the Line Of Code (LOC)

Thus the required **KLOC** is determined for the software project

Step-4: This is the *final step* of the basic COCOMO model. Here we will find **Efforts** and **Duration** of the project.

Types of step-4 selection Method

Organic Model: Relatively small, simple software projects in which a small teams with good application experience work to a set of less than rigid requirement. The equation for the Effort (E) and Development time (D) for this model are:

$$E = 2.4 * (KLOC)^1.05$$
 $D = 2.5 * (E)^0.38$

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Semi-Detached Model: An intermediate (in size and complexity) software project in which teams with mixed experience levels must meet a mix of rigid and less than rigid requirements. The equation for the Effort (E) and Development time (D) for this model are:

$$E = 3.0 * (KLOC)^1.12$$
 $D = 2.5 * (E)^0.35$

$$D = 2.5 * (E)^0.35$$

Embedded Model: A software project that must be developed within a set of tight hardware, software and operational constraints. The equation for the Effort (E) and Development time (D) for this model are:

$$E = 3.6 * (KLOC)^1.20$$
 $D = 2.5 * (E)^0.32$

$$D = 2.5 * (E)^0.32$$

Construct the COCOMO model from our Project perspective

Use case – 1 News Category Module

Step-1 : Calculate Count Total (CT)

Information Domain Values

Measurement Parameter	Count		Simple O	Average	Complex O		Total
Number of user inputs	2	X	3	4	6	=	8.00
Number of user outputs	2	X	4	5	7	=	10.00
Number of user inquiries	3	X	3	4	6	=	12.00
Number of files	2	X	7	10	15	=	20.00
Number of external interfaces	2	X	5	7	10	=	14.00
Count=Total							64.00

Count Total

Step-2: Assign complexity & Calculate Function Points (FP)

Complexity Weighting Factors

// heading of the second table Rate each factor on a scale of 0 to 5:

(0 = No influence, 1 = Incidental, 2 = Moderate, 3 = Average, 4 = Significant, 5 = Essential):

Question	0	1	2	3	4	5
1. Does the system require reliable backup and recovery?	0	0	0	\circ	•	0
2. Are data communications required?	0	0	•	\circ	\circ	\circ
3. Are there distributed processing functions?	•	0	0	\circ	\circ	0
4. Is performance critical?	0	0	0	•	0	0
5. Will the system run in an existing, heavily utilized operational environment?	•	0	0	\circ	0	0
6. Does the system require on-line data entry?	0	0	0	\circ	•	0
7. Does the on-line data entry require the input transaction to be built over multiple screens or operations?	0	0	0	•	0	0
8. Are the master file updated on-line?	0	0	0	•	\circ	0
9. Are the inputs, outputs, files, or inquiries complex?	0	0	0	•	0	0
10. Is the internal processing complex?	0	•	0	\circ	0	0
11. In the code designed to be reusable?	0	0	•	\circ	0	0
12. Are conversion and installation included in the design?	0	0	0	•	0	0
13. Is the system designed for multiple installations in different organizations?	0	0	•	0	0	0
14. Is the application designed to facilitate change and ease of use by the user?	•	0	0	0	0	0
Total 30.00						

Show Total of weighting Factor

The Function Points is: Show Function Points 60.80

Step-3: Calculate the Line Of Code (LOC)

Programming Language	LOC/FP (average)	Select
Assembly Language	320	0
С	128	0
COBOL	105	0
Fortran	105	0
Pascal	90	0
Ada	70	0
Object-Oriented Languages	30	O
Fourth Generation Languages (4GLs)	20	0
Code Generators	15	0
Spreadsheets	6	0
Graphical Languages (icons)	4	0

LOC/F P: Show LOC/FP 1824.00

Step-4: Calculate Efforts and Duration

Software Project	a _b	$ \mathbf{b}_{\mathbf{b}} $	c _b	d _b	Select
Organic	2.4	1.05	2.5	0.38	O
Semi-detached	3.0	1.12	2.5	0.35	0
Embedded	3.6	1.20	2.5	0.32	0

Calculate Effort and Duration

Effort (E) =
$$a_b(KLOC)^b_b$$
 = [4.51

Duration (D) =
$$c_b(E)^d_b$$
 = 4.43

Reset Data

Average Staff Size = (E/D) = 4.51/4.43 = 1 Person

Let salary of each developer = 35,000 BDT

Total Cost with Overhead = (35,000*1) * (2 * 4.43)

= 310100 BDT

Use case – 2 Add News Module

Step-1 : Calculate Count Total (CT)

Information Domain Values

Measurement Parameter	Count		Simple O	Average	Complex		Total
Number of user inputs	3	X	3	4	6	=	12.00
Number of user outputs	3	X	4	5	7	=	15.00
Number of user inquiries	3	X	3	4	6	=	12.00
Number of files	4	X	7	10	15	=	40.00
Number of external interfaces	1	X	5	7	10	=	7.00
Count=Total							86.00

Count Total

Step-2: Assign complexity & Calculate Function Points (FP)

Complexity Weighting Factors

// heading of the second table Rate each factor on a scale of 0 to 5:

(0 = No influence, 1 = Incidental, 2 = Moderate, 3 = Average, 4 = Significant, 5 = Essential):

Question	0	1	2	3	4	5
1. Does the system require reliable backup and recovery?	0	0	0	0	0	•
2. Are data communications required?	0	0	•	0	0	0
3. Are there distributed processing functions?	•	0	0	0	0	0
4. Is performance critical?	0	0	0	•	0	0
5. Will the system run in an existing, heavily utilized operational environment?	0	0	0	0	0	•
6. Does the system require on-line data entry?	0	0	0	0	•	0
7. Does the on-line data entry require the input transaction to be built over multiple screens or operations?	0	0	•	0	0	0
8. Are the master file updated on-line?	0	•	0	0	0	0
9. Are the imputs, outputs, files, or inquiries complex?	0	0	0	•	0	0
10. Is the internal processing complex?	0	0	0	0	•	0
11. In the code designed to be reusable?	0	0	•	0	0	0
12. Are conversion and installation included in the design?	0	0	0	0	•	0
13. Is the system designed for multiple installations in different organizations?	0	0	0	•	0	0
14. Is the application designed to facilitate change and ease of use by the user?	•	0	0	0	0	0
Total 38.00						

Show Total of weighting Factor

The Function Points is: Show Function Points 88.58

Step-3: Calculate the Line Of Code (LOC)

Programming Language	LOC/FP (average)	Select
Assembly Language	320	0
С	128	0
COBOL	105	0
Fortran	105	0
Pascal	90	0
Ada	70	0
Object-Oriented Languages	30	•
Fourth Generation Languages (4GLs)	20	0
Code Generators	15	0
Spreadsheets	6	0
Graphical Languages (icons)	4	0

LOC/FP: Show LOC/FP 2657.40

Step-4: Calculate Efforts and Duration

Software Project	a _b	b _b	c _b	գի	Select
Organic	2.4	1.05	2.5	0.38	•
Semi-detached	3.0	1.12	2.5	0.35	0
Embedded	3.6	1.20	2.5	0.32	0

Calculate Effort and Duration

Effort (E) =
$$a_b(KLOC)_b^b = 6.70$$
 Duration (D) = $c_b(E)_b^d = 5.15$

Reset Data

```
Average Staff Size = (E/D) = 6.70/5.15 = 1 Person
Let salary of each developer = 35,000 BDT
Total Cost with Overhead = (35,000*1) * (2 * 5.15)
= 360500 BDT
```

Use case – 3 Add to Archive Module

Step-1 : Calculate Count Total (CT)

Information Domain Values

Measurement Parameter	Count		Simple	Average	Complex		Total
Number of user inputs	4	X	3	4	6	=	16.00
Number of user outputs	4	X	4	5	7	=	20.00
Number of user inquiries	2	X	3	4	6	=	8.00
Number of files	4	X	7	10	15	=	40.00
Number of external interfaces	2	X	5	7	10	=	14.00
Count=Total							98.00

Count Total

Step-2: Assign complexity & Calculate Function Points (FP)

Complexity Weighting Factors

// heading of the second table Rate each factor on a scale of 0 to 5:

(0 = No influence, 1 = Incidental, 2 = Moderate, 3 = Average, 4 = Significant, 5 = Essential):

Question	0	1	2	3	4	5
1. Does the system require reliable backup and recovery?	0	0	0	0	0	•
2. Are data communications required?	0	0	0	•	0	0
3. Are there distributed processing functions?	0	0	•	0	0	0
4. Is performance critical?	0	0	0	•	0	0
5. Will the system run in an existing, heavily utilized operational environment?	0	0	•	0	0	0
6. Does the system require on-line data entry?	•	0	0	0	0	0
7. Does the on-line data entry require the input transaction to be built over multiple screens or operations?	0	0	0	0	0	•
8. Are the master file updated on-line?	0	0	0	0	•	0
9. Are the inputs, outputs, files, or inquiries complex?	0	0	0	•	0	0
10. Is the internal processing complex?	0	0	0	•	0	0
11. In the code designed to be reusable?	0	0	•	0	0	0
12. Are conversion and installation included in the design?	0	•	0	\circ	0	0
13. Is the system designed for multiple installations in different organizations?	0	0	•	0	0	0
14. Is the application designed to facilitate change and ease of use by the user?	•	0	0	0	0	0
Total						

Show Total of weighting Factor

The Function Points is: Show Function Points 98.00

Step-3: Calculate the Line Of Code (LOC)

Programming Language	LOC/FP (average)	Select
Assembly Language	320	0
С	128	0
COBOL	105	0
Fortran	105	0
Pascal	90	0
Ada	70	0
Object-Oriented Languages	30	•
Fourth Generation Languages (4GLs)	20	0
Code Generators	15	0
Spreadsheets	6	0
Graphical Languages (icons)	4	0

LOC/FP: Show LOC/FP 2940.00

Step-4: Calculate Efforts and Duration

Software Project	a _b	b _b	c _b	d _b	Select
Organic	2.4	1.05	2.5	0.38	•
Semi-detached	3.0	1.12	2.5	0.35	0
Embedded	3.6	1.20	2.5	0.32	0

Calculate Effort and Duration

Effort (E) =
$$a_b(KLOC)^b_b$$
 = 7.45 Duration (D) = $c_b(E)^d_b$ = 5.36

Reset Data

Average Staff Size = (E/D) = 7.45/5.36 = 1 Person Let salary of each developer = 35,000 BDT

Total Cost with Overhead = (35,000*1) * (2 * 5.36)

= 375200 BDT

Total Duration and Cost

Total Duration:

= (4.43 + 5.15 + 5.36) Months

= 15 Months

Total Cost:

= (310100 + 360500 + 375200) BDT

= 1045800 BDT

Comparison

Strength of COCOMO

- More predictable about project
- Clearly understand with highly accuracy
- Account for various factors that affect cost of the project
- **COCOMO** is factual and easy to interpret
- The drivers are very helpful to understand the impact on the different factors that affect the project costs & duration

Weakness of COCOMO

- Ignore documentation & requirement
- Ignore co- operation, skill, knowledge & parameters
- Hardware requirements are denied
- Dependent on the amount of time spent in each phase
- **❖** Personal turnover levels aren't used

