

SWINBURNE
UNIVERSITY OF
TECHNOLOGY

SWE30010 Development Project 2: Design, Planning and Management

Lecture 4b

Estimating (Part 1)



Commonwealth of Australia
Copyright Act 1968

Notice for paragraph 135ZXA (a) of the Copyright Act 1968

Warning

This material has been reproduced and communicated to you by or on behalf of Swinburne University of Technology under Part VB of the Copyright Act 1968 (the Act).

The material in this communication may be subject to copyright under the Act. Any further reproduction or communication of this material by you may be the subject of copyright protection under the Act.

Do not remove this notice.











THE ONLY WAY TO
DO IT IN A MONTH
IS TO ACCEPT MASSIVE
DESIGN FLAWS THAT
WILL DESTROY A
BILLION DOLLAR LINE
OF BUSINESS.







@ Scott Adams, Inc./Dist. by UFS, Inc.

Planning



- Split project into tasks or activities using the chosen SDLC as an anchor
- Create a Work-Breakdown-Structure (WBS)
 - □ breaks the project down into a set of well-defined, discrete tasks
- For each task or subtask, **estimate** the time for completion and assess resources required

What to estimate?



Ultimate goal

Assign a duration (usually, time expressed in working days or hours) to each problem / task / outcome identified in a work breakdown structure (WBS)



What to estimate?



Normal approach:

- First estimate size and complexity of a given problem, task, or outcome
- 2. Then use this to estimate the effort / time required for the task
- Note that duration depends also on number of people available to do the work
- Also note that estimation is hard, and generally, for software development, is not done very effectively!

The meaning of Time and Effort

- People cannot work 100% productively, 100% of their available time:
 - ☐ Need to consider interruptions, socializing, email etc.







- □ Rule of thumb: productivity of IT people ~70%
 - eg, for a 40-hour work week, assume 28 hours of productive work
 - Varies from person to person
 - FACT (borne out by serious research): productivity decreases as total hours worked per week increases above about 40

The meaning of Time and Effort – Definitions

- Ideal Time
 - ☐ fully productive time on given task without interruptions
- Ideal Effort
 - ☐ amount of ideal time it takes to complete a task
- Real Effort
 - ☐ Amount of real time taken to complete a task

The meaning of Time and Effort : Example

■ If it would take 20 hours of ideal time to write a user manual*, then assume it will take ??? of real time

*How do we obtain the ideal time estimate?

The meaning of Time and Effort : Example

■ If it would take 20 hours of **ideal time** to write a user manual* then assume it will take ??? of real time

- *How do we obtain the ideal time estimate?
 - □ Past experience
 - ☐ Measurement of actual time on a small task, multiplied to give estimate for full task
 - ☐ Measurement of task according to a reasonable size estimate
 - □ Magic??!!

Example

- I can mark 1 exam paper in 10 minutes
- I have 100 papers to mark
- How long will it take?



Example



- I can mark 1 exam paper in 10 minutes, on average
- I have 100 papers to mark
- How long will it take?

- Simple answer is 1000 mins = 16 hrs and 40 mins
- But I can't keep up the rate of 1 paper every 10 mins
- Although I will probably only ever take 10 mins to mark a paper, over a day's work I will have time spent away from the direct task
 probably 30% of my time {estimated from past experience}
- So, in reality, I will take approx. 24 hrs (= 1000/0.7) to complete the task