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Software Engineering 2: “PowerEnJoy”

*Project Plan*

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Contents

[1 Introduction 3](#_Toc472770611)

[1.1 Purpose and Scope 3](#_Toc472770612)

[1.2 Definitions, Acronyms, Abbreviations 3](#_Toc472770613)

[1.2.1 Definitions 3](#_Toc472770614)

[1.2.2 Acronyms 4](#_Toc472770615)

[1.3 Reference Documents 4](#_Toc472770616)

[2 Projecst size, cost and effort estimation 5](#_Toc472770617)

[2.1 Size estimation: function points 5](#_Toc472770619)

[2.1.1 Internal Logic Files (ILFs) 5](#_Toc472770620)

[2.1.2 External Logic Files (ELFs) 6](#_Toc472770621)

[2.1.3 External Inputs (EIs) 6](#_Toc472770622)

[2.1.4 External Inquiries (EQs) 6](#_Toc472770623)

[2.1.5 External Outputs (EOs) 7](#_Toc472770624)

[2.1.6 Overall estimation 7](#_Toc472770625)

[2.2 Cost and effort estimation: COCOMO II 8](#_Toc472770626)

[2.2.1 Scale Factors 8](#_Toc472770627)

[2.2.2 Cost Drivers 10](#_Toc472770628)

[2.2.3 Effort equation 12](#_Toc472770629)

[2.2.4 Schedule estimation 12](#_Toc472770630)

[3 Schedule 12](#_Toc472770631)

[4 Resource Allocation 12](#_Toc472770633)

[5 Risk Management 12](#_Toc472770635)

[6 Appendix 12](#_Toc472770636)

[6.1 Tools 12](#_Toc472770639)

[6.2 Effort spent 12](#_Toc472770640)

[6.3 Revisions 13](#_Toc472770641)

# Introduction

## Purpose and Scope

The aim of this document is to analyze the whole system complexity and provide a scheduled plan to guide all of the implementation phase. Along with the implementation strategy costs, effort and possible risks are estimated for a better resource allocation. All of this data is unified to propose an adequate and punctual budget request. To better generate the project schedule two main approaches are adopted:

* *Function Points* approach to calculate project size.
* *COCOMOII* approach to estimate project cost and effort.

PowerEnJoy aim is to provide a car-sharing service for multiple cities with the peculiar characteristic of deploying exclusively electric cars. The scope of our project is to build a new digital management system to the company in order to support the service operations. A better description of the different goals to achieve is available in previous redacted documents (**RASD** and **DD**).

## Definitions, Acronyms, Abbreviations

### Definitions

Since not all of the system’s aspects are mentioned in this document most of the definitions are omitted. For a better reference refer to previous documents (**RASD** or **DD**).

### Acronyms

* **RASD**: Requirement Analysis and Specification Document
* **DD**: Design Document
* **ITPD**: Integration Test Plan Document
* **FP**: Function Points
* **ILF**: Internal Logic File
* **ELF**: External Logic File
* **EI**: External Input
* **EO**: External Output
* **EQ**: External Inquiries
* **CMM**: Capability Maturity Model
* **SLOC**: Source line of code
* **DBMS**: Database Management System
* **DB**: Database
* **UI**: user Interface
* **PGS**: Power Grid Station
* **API**: Application Programming Interface: a common way to communicate with other systems.
* **JEE**: Java Enterprise Edition
* **JPA**: Java Persistence API
* **JSP**: Java Server Pages
* **JDBC**: Java Database Connectivity
* **EUCARIS**: European Car and Driving License Information System

## Reference Documents

* PowerEnJoy RASD
* PowerEnJoy DD
* PowerEnJoy ITPD
* Project description document: “Assignments AA 2016-2017.pdf”
* “COCOMO II – Model Definition Manual”, version 2.1, 1995-2000, Center for Software Engineering, USC

# Projecst size, cost and effort estimation

In this section are presented some detailed estimations of project size, cost and required effort. All of the main functionalities of PowerEnJoy system are considered and dissected with the Function Point approach to obtain a valid size estimation. For the cost and effort aspects we rely on the COCOMO approach.



## Size estimation: function points

Function points are used to express and categorize all of the software functionalities. In the following table, we define how the various complexity levels of each function type are weighted in terms of function points.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Complexity** | | |
| **Function Type** | *Low* | *Average* | *High* |
| Internal Logic Files | 7 | 10 | 15 |
| External Logic Files | 5 | 7 | 10 |
| External Inputs | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| External Outputs | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| External Inquiries | 3 | 4 | 6 |

### Internal Logic Files (ILFs)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ILF** | **Complexity** | **FPs** |
| Login data | Low | 7 |
| User | Low | 7 |
| Car | Low | 7 |
| Ride | Low | 7 |
| PGS | Low | 7 |
| Safe Area | Low | 7 |
| Payment Details | Low | 7 |
| *Total* | | 49 |

### External Logic Files (ELFs)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ELF** | **Complexity** | **FPs** |
| Maps Api Response | Low | 5 |
| Payment Api Response | Low | 5 |
| Driving License Verification Response | Low | 5 |
| *Total* | | 15 |

### External Inputs (EIs)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **EI** | **Complexity** | **FPs** |
| Registration | Average | 3 |
| Login/Logout | Low | 2x3 |
| Update User info | Average | 4 |
| Reserve Car | Average | 4 |
| Cancel Reservation | Average | 4 |
| Open Car | Average | 4 |
| Unlock Car | Low | 3 |
| End Ride | Low | 3 |
| Report Issue | Average | 4 |
| *Total* | | 35 |

### External Inquiries (EQs)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **EQ** | **Complexity** | **FPs** |
| Search Cars with position/address | Average | 4x2 |
| Search PGS with position/address | Average | 4x2 |
| Get Rides History | Low | 3 |
| Get Car Info | Low | 3 |
| *Total* | | 22 |

### External Outputs (EOs)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **EO** | **Complexity** | **FPs** |
| Car Opened/Closed | Low | 2x4 |
| Car Locked/Unlocked | Low | 2x4 |
| Eco Mode notification | High | 7 |
| *Total* | | 23 |

### Overall estimation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Function Type** | **FPs** |
| Internal Logic Files | 49 |
| External Logic Files | 15 |
| External Inputs | 35 |
| External Outputs | 23 |
| External Inquiries | 22 |
| ***Total*** | ***144*** |

The above table contains summary of each different function point distribution. We can use the total amount of FPs to calculate the expected number of source lines of code (SLOC) using the formula:

*SLOC = AVC × FPs*

Where AVC is a language dependent factor, in our case this can be approximated to a value of 45 (Java Enterprise Edition).

*SLOC = 45 × 144 = 6480*

## Cost and effort estimation: COCOMO II

COCOMO II approach is used below to estimate cost and effort of PoweEnJoy system.

### Scale Factors

Five standard scale factors are considered in order to calculate the scale component E. If E < 1.0, the project exhibits economies of scale. If E = 1.0, the economies and diseconomies of scale are in balance. This linear model is often used for cost estimation of small projects. If E > 1.0, the project exhibits diseconomies of scale. This is generally because of two main factors: growth of interpersonal communications overhead and growth of large-system integration overhead.

Right below are shown the different weights assigned to each rating level of every different scale factor.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Scale Factor** | **Rating Level** | | | | | |
| *Very Low* | *Low* | *Nominal* | *High* | *Very High* | *Extra High* |
| PREC | 6.20 | 4.96 | 3.72 | 2.48 | 1.24 | 0.00 |
| FLEX | 5.07 | 4.05 | 3.04 | 2.03 | 1.01 | 0.00 |
| RESL | 7.07 | 5.65 | 4.24 | 2.83 | 1.41 | 0.00 |
| TEAM | 5.48 | 4.38 | 3.29 | 2.19 | 1.10 | 0.00 |
| PMAT | 7.80 | 6.24 | 4.68 | 3.12 | 1.56 | 0.00 |

**Scale factors:**

* **Precedentedness (PREC):** This factor expresses the past experience of our team with large scale projects.

Our dev-team has a certain experience with software development but lacks of a business-oriented background. Our PREC level is set to *Nominal*.

* **Development flexibility​ (FLEX):** This factor expresses the allowed or possible flexibility during development process. This factor depends on how strictly goals and features were set by the company.

Our flex factor is rated as *Nominal*.

* **Architecture / Risk Resolution (RESL):** This factor is rated High if the system architecture has been carefully developed considering possible risk.

Since the systems operates with high value resources and sensitive data risk management covers all of the possible scenarios and thus has been rated as *High*.

* **Team Cohesion (TEAM):** This scale factor accounts for the possible sources of project turbulence and entropy because of difficulties in synchronizing the project’s users, customers, developers or maintainers.

Our team has already worked together and demonstrated high synergy and cooperation during software development. The factor rating is *High*.

* **Process Maturity (PMAT):** Reflects the process maturity of the organization.

We can consider our process managed in accordance with agreed-upon and clear methods. Therefore, it is reasonable to assign a High rating to the scale factor.

The following table summarizes the chosen scale factor ratings.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Scale Factor** | **Rate Level** | **Value** |
| PREC | Nominal | 3.72 |
| FLEX | Nominal | 3.04 |
| RESL | High | 2.83 |
| TEAM | High | 2.19 |
| PMAT | High | 3.12 |
| ***Total*** | | ***14.90*** |

### Cost Drivers

Effort requirement is calculated through the use of post-architecture cost drivers since the system architecture has been clearly specified in the Design Document. All of the 17 different cost drivers range from a level of *Very Low* to *Very High*. Effort multipliers are extracted from the standard COCOMO II tables (Refer to COCOMO II Model Manual).

**Product Factors:**

* **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. If the effect of a software failure is only slight inconvenience then RELY is very low. If a failure would risk human life then RELY is very high.

Our system does not control any of the critical car hardware (breaks, accelerator, lights), but still has to guarantee no excessive distraction to the driver during his ride. Our value is set to *Nominal*.

* **Database Size (DATA):** This cost driver attempts to capture the effect large test data requirements have on product development.

For PowerEnJoy system we had already estimated an amount of around 6600 SLOC. The test database size is instead estimated to be around 100MB which makes the D/SLOC ratio > 1000 meaning a value of *Very High*.

* **Product Complexity (CPLX):** Complexity is divided into five areas: control operations, computational operations, device-dependent operations, data management operations, and user interface management operations.

COCOMO standard tables suggest and average product complexity converted to the final ratio value of *Nominal*.

* **Developed for reusability (RUSE):** This cost driver accounts for the additional effort needed to construct components intended for reuse on current or future projects.

We have no specific reusability constrain or future planned projects. We can opt for a value of *Nominal*.

* **Documentation Match to Life-Cycle Needs (DOCU):** This cost driver takes into account the required documentation level.

*Nominal* is a balanced value for this specific cost factor.

**Platform Factors:**

* **Execution Time Constraint (TIME):** This factor takes into account the execution time constraint imposed upon a software system. It is calculated as the percentage of available execution time expected to be used by the system or subsystem consuming the execution time resource.

Following the COCOMO II guidelines, since our system requires a highly responsive and efficient software, we estimate a *High* rating.

* **Main Storage Constraint (STOR):** This rating represents the degree of main storage constraint imposed on a software system or subsystem.

The moderate data-intensiveness nature of our project implies a reasonable value of *Nominal*.

* **Platform Volatility (PVOL):** In our scenario our platform is considered to be the Java Enterprise Edition stack which is updated in average once every year.

The correct value to be set is *Low*.

**Personnel Factors:**

* **Analyst Capability (ACAP):** 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.

Our team perfectly adjusts to a driver value of *Nominal*.

* **Programmer Capability (PCAP):** Evaluation is based on the capability of the programmers as a team rather than as individuals. Our dev-team ability allows us to confidently chose a *Very High* value for this driver.
* **Personnel Continuity (PCON):** The rating scale for PCON is in terms of the project’s annual personnel turnover.

This driver is set to *Very High*.

* **Applications Experience (APEX):** The rating for this cost driver is dependent on the level of applications experience of the project team developing the software system or subsystem.

Our lack of experience imposes us to select a *Low* level.

* **Platform Experience (PLEX):** This driver considers the productivity influence of platform experience.

Since our confidence with the supported platform is limited (databases, GUIs, networking), we account a *Nominal* value for the driver.

* **Language and Tool Experience (LTEX):** This is a measure of the level of programming language and software tool experience of the project team developing the software system or subsystem. Software development includes the use of tools that perform requirements and design representation and analysis, configuration management, document extraction, library management, program style and formatting, consistency checking, planning and control, etc. In addition to experience in the project’s programming language, experience on the project’s supporting tool set also affects development effort.

*Nominal* is the correct value for this driver since our solid experience with Java programming language is balanced with the extremely basic knowledge of the JEE framework.

**Project Factors:**

* **Use of Software Tools (TOOL):** The tool rating ranges from simple edit and code, very low, to integrated life-cycle management tools, very high.

IDE software like Eclipse and NetBeans, which we plan to use during development, certainly fall under the COCOMO *Very High* classification.

* **Multisite Development (SITE):** Determining this cost driver rating involves the assessment and judgement-based averaging of two factors: site collocation (from fully collocated to international distribution) and communication support (from surface mail and some phone access to full interactive multimedia).

The entire team lives in the same city and can also be considered highly experienced with communication and file sharing tools. Factor is labeled *High*.

* **Required Development Schedule (SCED):** This rating measures the schedule constraint imposed on the project team developing the software. The ratings are defined in terms of the percentage of schedule stretch-out or acceleration with respect to a nominal schedule for a project requiring a given amount of effort. There are no specific constraints set on development period so the value is weighted *Nominal*.

**Cost Drivers Summary:**

The table summarizes all of the drivers’ levels and presents the corresponding value in accordance with the COCOMO II manual.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Cost Driver** | **Level** | **Value** |
| RELY | Nominal | 1.00 |
| DATA | Very High | 1.28 |
| CPLX | Nominal | 1.00 |
| RUSE | Nominal | 1.00 |
| DOCU | Nominal | 1.00 |
| TIME | High | 1.11 |
| STOR | Nominal | 1.00 |
| PVOL | Low | 0.87 |
| ACAP | Nominal | 1.00 |
| PCAP | Very High | 0.76 |
| PCON | Very High | 0.81 |
| APEX | Low | 1.10 |
| PLEX | Nominal | 1.00 |
| LTEX | Nominal | 1.00 |
| TOOL | Very High | 0.78 |
| SITE | High | 0.93 |
| SCED | Nominal | 1.00 |
| **Result** | | **0.61** |

### Effort equation

The Post-Architecture COCOMO model formula estimates the necessary development effort.

Person-Month (*PM*) effort needed:

Where:

*A = 2.94* is a fixed constant.

*B = 0.91* is a fixed constant.

*EMi* are the effort multipliers.

*SFj*are the scale factors

*Size* is the estimated thousands of source lines of code (KSLOC)

*E = 0.91 + 0.01 × 14.90 =* ***1.05***

*PM = 2.94 × 6.481.05 × 0.61 =* **12.74 person-month**

The scale exponent is slightly greater than 1 implying diseconomies of scale.

### Schedule estimation

Time to develop (*TDEV*) can be estimated as follows:

*TDEV = C × PMF*

*F = D + 0.2 × (E – B)*

Where:

*B = 0.91* is a fixed constant.

*C = 3.67* is a fixed constant.

*D = 0.28* is a fixed constant.

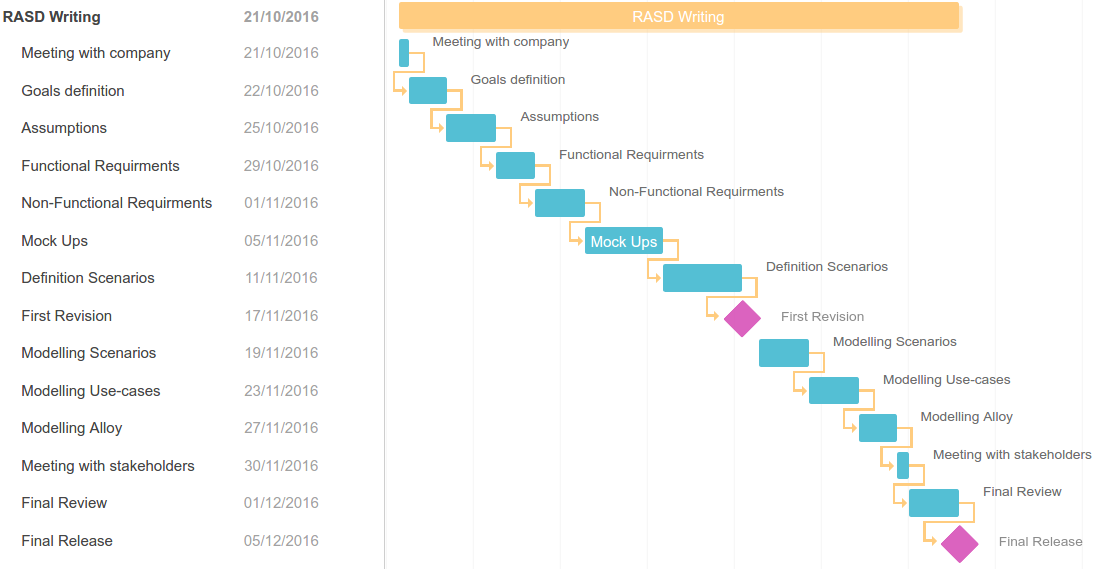
Results:

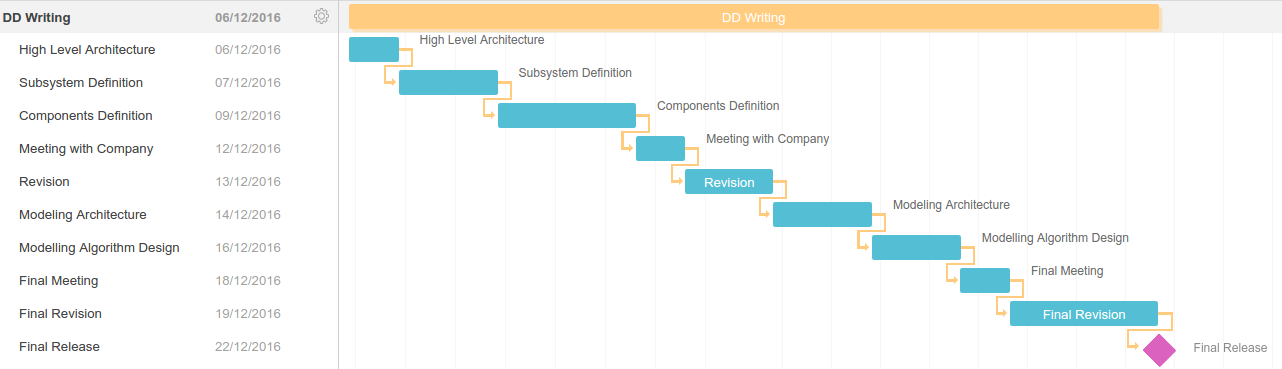
*F = 0.28 + 0.2 × (1.05 – 0.91) = 0.30*

*TDEV = 3.67 × 12.740.30 = 7.9 months*

# Schedule

In this section are presented the high-level schedule for each fundamental phase of the project. Software development start date may be rescheduled, time periods and sub-tasks schedule is to be considered accurate.

* **RASD Writing:**
* **DD Writing:**

****

* **ITPD Writing:**
* **Development – Code Inspection – Testing :**
* **Deployment:**



# Resource Allocation

Resource allocation.



# Risk Management

Risk Management.

# Appendix



## Tools

* MS Word for the whole document.
* Git for version control.

## Effort spent

Marco Festa: 55 hours

## Revisions

* PP v1.0 published January 22, 2017.