

Tamaño del producto

Equipo 9
Danna Iael García Barradas
Verónica Mota Cornejo
Rubén Vázquez Morales

El proceso de planificación del producto

- No es un proceso exacto
- Es una habilidad que puedes mejorar
- Compara con trabajos previos similares
- Estima los tiempos



Medición del tamaño

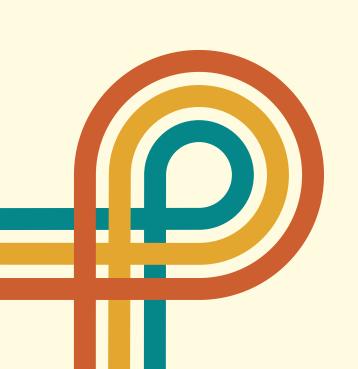
- Calcula el tiempo aproximado
- Básate en datos previos
- Pueden existir variaciones dependiendo el tamaño

Student	Student Y	Date	9/30/96
Instructor,	Mr. Z	Class _	C51

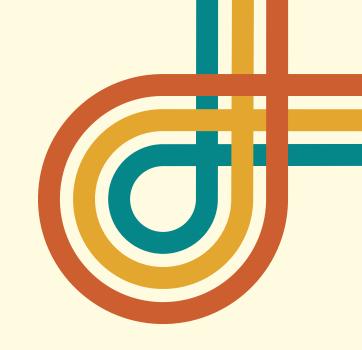
Chapter	Reading Time	Pages	Minutes/page
1&2	80	20	4.00
3	28	12	2.33
4	118	16	7.38
5	71	17	4.18
6	40	12	3.33
Totals	337	77	
Averages	56.17	12.83	4.38

Precauciones

- Considerar el tipo de trabajo involucrado
- Releer
- Vistazo rápido
- Modificar un programa existente o desarrollar nuevos
- Registros separados de tamaño y tiempo



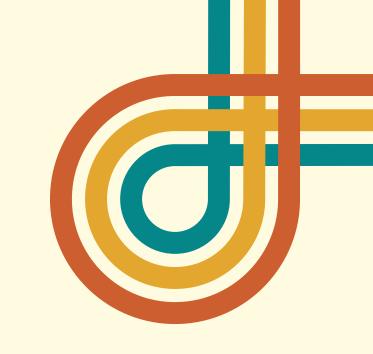




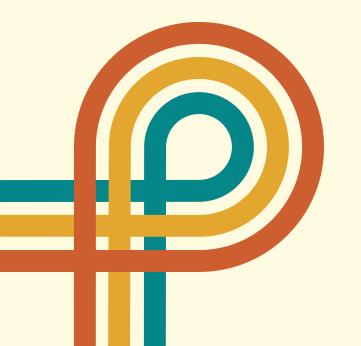


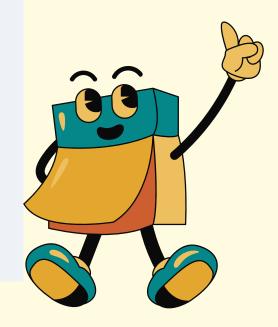
Tamaño del programa

Estimar el tiempo en base a programas similares. La medida que utilizamos para el tamaño del programa son las líneas de texto en el programa fuente. Es convencional no contar líneas en blanco o líneas de comentarios.



```
while (n > 0)
       push (n);
       cout << "Enter a positive integer. \n";</pre>
       cout << "Enter 0 to stop. \n";
       cin >> n:
// read out the stack
while (stack_pointer != NULL)
      cout.width(8);
      cout << pop ();</pre>
```





Otras medidas de tamaño

La medida LOC no cubre todos los casos. No es adecuado con menús, archivos, páginas de informes, pantallas u otros elementos estándar del programa.

- Documentación
- Solo contar las líneas que tu escribas, no las autogeneradas
- El objetivo principal es estimar el desarrollo del trabajo



Estimación del tamaño del programa

- Examinar los requisitos para el programa a desarrollar
- Revisar datos históricos
- Minutos/LOC y una breve descripción de la función del programa.

 Student
 Student Y
 Date
 9/30/96

 Instructor
 Mr. Z
 Class
 CS1

Program	Time	LOC	Minutes/LOC	Functions
4	93	10	9.30	Simple while-loop
2	69	11 6.27 Small ca		Small case statement
3	114	14	8.14	Larger case statement
5	95	14	6.79 Medium repeat-unt	
6	151	18 8.39 Small linked list		Small linked list
1	158	20	7.90	Small calculation

Hacer una estimación de tamaño mayor

- Entre más grande o complejo sea el programa, más costará compararlo a proyectos pasados
- Entre más grande el programa, mayor cantidad de funciones y procedimientos
- No hay métodos exactos para determinar el tamaño de un programa, es una habilidad
- La clave para hacer una buena estimación del tamaño es tener una cantidad substancial de datos

Student	Student Y	Date	10/7/96
Instructor_	Mr. Z	Class	CS1

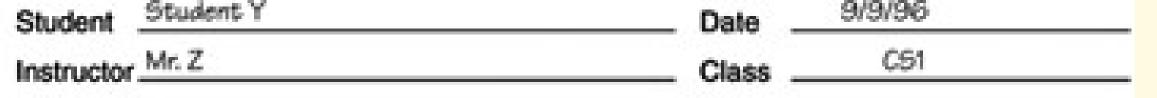
Program	LOC	Prior Functions	Estimated Functions	Min.	Avg.	Max.
Loops						
4	10	Simple while-loop				
5	14	Medium repeat-until	Repeat until	7	11	14
Case						
2	11	Small case statement	Case	5	8	11
3	14	Larger case statement				-
Data						
6	18	Small linked list		-		
Calc.						
1	20	Small calculation	Calculation	10	15	20
				1		
				-		
Estimate				22	34	45

Comments: This program has a simple case statement, a loop, and a calculation. Assume that, at the maximum, it will take the sum of these typical sizes, or 11 + 14 + 20 = 45 LOC.

For the minimum, assume that these functions could be combined more efficiently than when they were separate constructs. Thus pick 22 LOC as the minimum. 34 LOC is about the middle point between these extremes.

Uso de medidas de tamaño en el registro de números de trabajo

- Time Log y Job Number Log
- Se recomienda llenar el Time Log conforme se trabaja
- Seguir este proceso con todos los proyectos hasta tener los datos de todos
- En casos futuros, se estimaría y escribiría el número de LOC por cada nuevo programa antes de trabajar en el



Date	Start	Stop	Interruption Time	Delta Time	Job#	Comments	c	U
9/9	9:00	950		50	Class	Lecture		
	12:40	1:18		38	1	Assignment 1		
	2:45	3:53	10	58	1	Assignment 1		
	6:25	7:45		80	2	Read text - Ch 1&2	X	20
9/10	11:06	12:19	6+5	62	1	Assignment 1, break, chat	Х	20
9/11	9:00	9:50		50	Class	Lecture		
	1:15	2:35	3+8	69	3	Assignment 2, break, phone	Х	11
	4:18	5:11	25	28	4	Text Ch 3, Chat with Mary	X	12
9/12	6:42	9:04	10+6+12	114	5	Assignment 3	X	14
9/13	9:00	9.50		50	Class	Lecture		
	12:38	1:16		38	6	Text Ch 4		П
9/14	9:15	11:59	5+3+22	134	Review	Quiz prep, break, phone, chat		
9/16	9:00	9:50		50	Class	Lecture	+	-
	2:10	4:06	4+19	93	7	Assignment 4, break, phone	Х	10
	7:18	8:49	11	80	6	Read text - Ch 4, chat	X	16
9/17	9:26	11:27	4 + 22	95	8	Assignment 5, break, phone	X	14
9/18	9:00	9:50		50	Class	Lecture		
	4:21	5:43	11	71	9	Text Ch 5, break		17
9/19	6:51	9:21	51 + 10 + 6	77	10	Assignment 6		
9/20	9:00	9.50		50	Class	Lecture		
	12:33	1:18	5	40	11	Text Ch G, break	Х	12
	1:24	2:38		74	10	Assignment 6	X	18
9/21	11:18	11:51		33	12	Text Ch 7		



Name: _____Student Y Date: _____9/9/96

lob#	Date	Pro- cess	Estimated		Actual			To Date				
			Time	Units	Time	Units	Rate	Time	Units	Rate	Max	Min
1	9/9	Prog	100		158	20	7.90	158	20	7.90	7.90	7.90
	Desc	ription:	Write p	rogram	(minut	es per l	.OC)					
2	9/9	Text	50	20	80	20	4.00	80	20	4.00	4.00	4.00
. Wester	Desc	ription:	Read to	xtbook	Chapte	rs 1 and	2 (minu	tee per	page)			
3	9/11	Prog	158		69	11	6.27	227	31	7.32	7.90	6.27
	Desc	ription:	Write p	rogram :	2			100000000	-	Messelle.		
4	9/11	Text	40	12	28	12	2.33	108	32	3.38	4.00	2.33
	Desc	ription:	Read to	ntbook	Chapte	r3						
5	9/12	Prog	114		114	14	8.14	341	45	7.58	8.14	6.27
	Desc	ription:	Write p	rogram	3							
6	9/13	Text	60	16	118	16	7.38	226	48	4.71	7.38	2.33
	Desc	ription:	Read to	xtbook	Chapte	r4						
7	9/16	Prog	114		93	10	9.30	434	55	7.89	9.30	6.27
	Desc	ription:	Wrote p	rogram	4							
8	9/17	Prog	109		95	14	6.79	529	69	7.67	9.30	6.27
	Desc	ription:	Write p	rogram!	5							
9	9/18	Text	57	17	71	17	4.18	297	65	4.57	7.38	2.33
	Desc	ription:	Read to	ntbook	Chapte	r5						
10	9/19	Prog	106		151	18	8.39	680	87	7.82	9.30	6.27
	Desc	ription:	Write p	rogram	6		Santaria de					
11	9/20	Text	59	12	40		3.33	337	77	4.38	7.38	233
H-CO	Desc	ription:	Read to	ntbook	Chapte	16						
12	9/21	Text	56	0-000000	- T-27:-47 - e-					100 11		
THE STATE OF	Desc	ription:	Read to	ntbook	Chapte	7						



Actual Time	Enter the final actual total time the job took.
Actual Units	Enter the final actual number of total units. For a program, for example, you would count the LOC in the finished program.
Actual Rates	Enter the Actual Time divided by the Actual Units.
To Date Time	Find the most recent previously completed job of this type. Add the To Date time from that job to the actual time for this most recent job. Enter this total in the To Date Time space for the new job.
To Date Units	Find the most recent previously completed job of this type. Add the To Date units from that job to the actual units for this most recent job. Enter this total in the To Date Units space for the new job.
To Date Rate	Divide the To Date Time by the To Date Units to get the minutes per unit for all the jobs completed to date. Enter this number in the To Date Rate space for this job.
Max	Enter the maximum rate for all jobs completed of each type.
Min	Enter the minimum rate for all jobs completed of each type.
Description	Enter a description of the job to be done. Be sufficiently clear so the job content can be easily identified. The first time data on a task type are recorded, describe the unit of measure.

Purpose	This form is used to track the job numbers for each project. It also records key information on each project. A project is any activity that you wish to track such as developing a program, reading a book, or writing a paper.
General	When starting a project, enter the new job number in this log. Assign sequential numbers starting with 1.
Header	Enter your name. Enter the date this Job Number Log page is started.
Job #	Enter the job number you selected.
Date	Enter the date you start the job.
Process	Enter the type of task. For example, for a technical paper use <i>Paper</i> , for a program development use <i>Prog</i> , etc.
Estimated Time	Enter the total time in minutes the job was estimated to take. Use the To Date Rate, Max, and Min values as guides. If these rates seem unreasonable, use your judgment.
Estimated Units	Enter the estimated units for the finished job. For a program development, for example, estimate the number of LOC you expect the finished program to contain.

Conclusión

El primer paso es estimar el tamaño del producto planificado. Para hacer estimaciones precisas, se utiliza datos de tamaño anteriores. Es útil dividir estos datos en categorías funcionales. Luego se podrá estimar cuántas líneas de cada categoría de código probablemente se necesitarán en el nuevo programa.





Referencias

Introduction to the personal software process. (n.d.). O'Reilly Online Learning. https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/introduction-to-the/9780768685855/chapter06.html