

Overcoming the Challenges of Estimating in New Development Environments

by

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What Motivates Organizations to Get Serious About Software Estimation?

- **Of the organizations that make a serious commitment to achieve a significant level of estimation competence**
 - **60% have just had a major disaster and decided they never want to live through another**
 - **30% are forced into it by their customer**
 - **10% find it's a natural step in their process improvement initiatives**

Pain is the Most Significant Motivator!

Major Sources of Pain

- A failure to communicate and establish realistic expectations (**mandated schedules that are impossible**)
- A failure to renegotiate when changes take place (**your accommodating - willing to accept requirements changes**)
- Ineffective mid-course corrective action (**loading people on to accelerate the schedule - Brooks Law effect**)

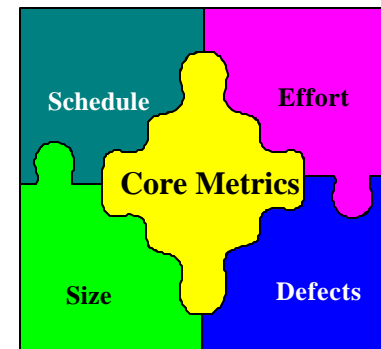
What is estimation?

- It is a technical activity used to support a business objective



What Business Objectives Does Estimation Support?

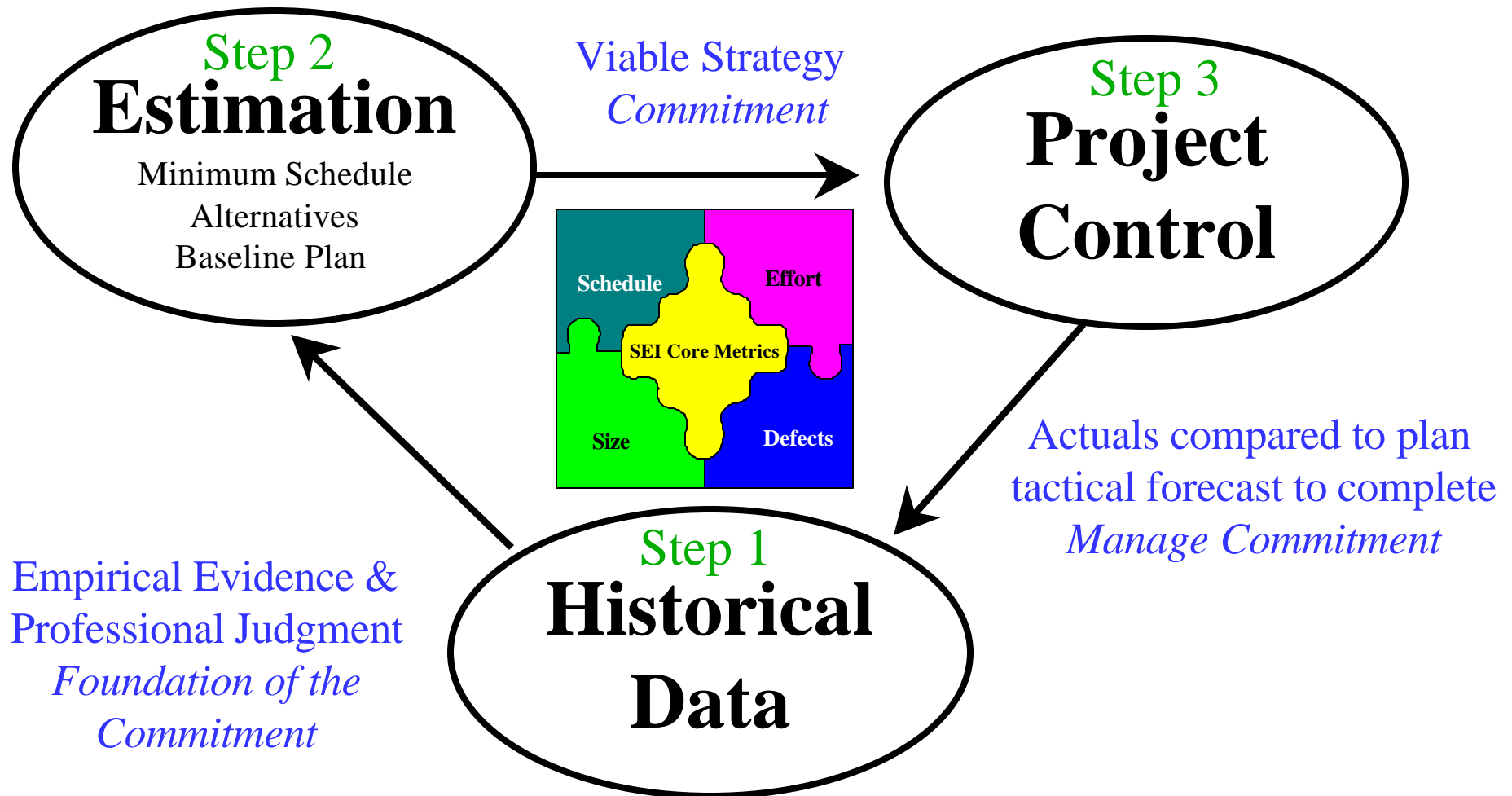
- **Win New Business** (major contracts & multi-year outsourcing deals)
- **Schedule** negotiations with customer
- **Functionality** negotiations with customer
- **Warranty** negotiations with customer
- **Cost** negotiations with customer
- **Return on investment analysis**
- **Risk Mitigation**



Skill Sets for Success

- **To be a successful software estimator**
 - **Good understanding of software project behavior**
 - **Good appreciation of company business objectives**
 - **Good people skills**
 - **Good problem solving skills**
 - **Good communication skills**
 - **Good conflict resolution & mediation skills**
 - **Good sales skills**
 - **Good data analysis skills**

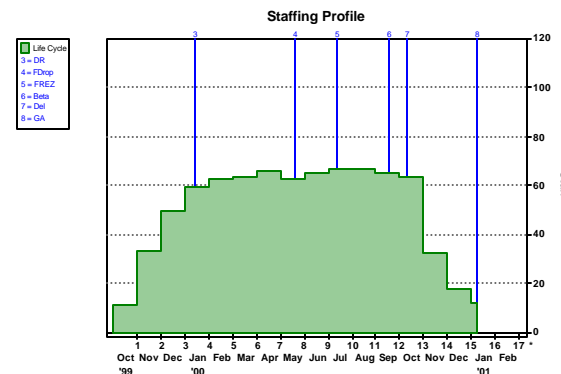
A Closed Loop Process is Essential



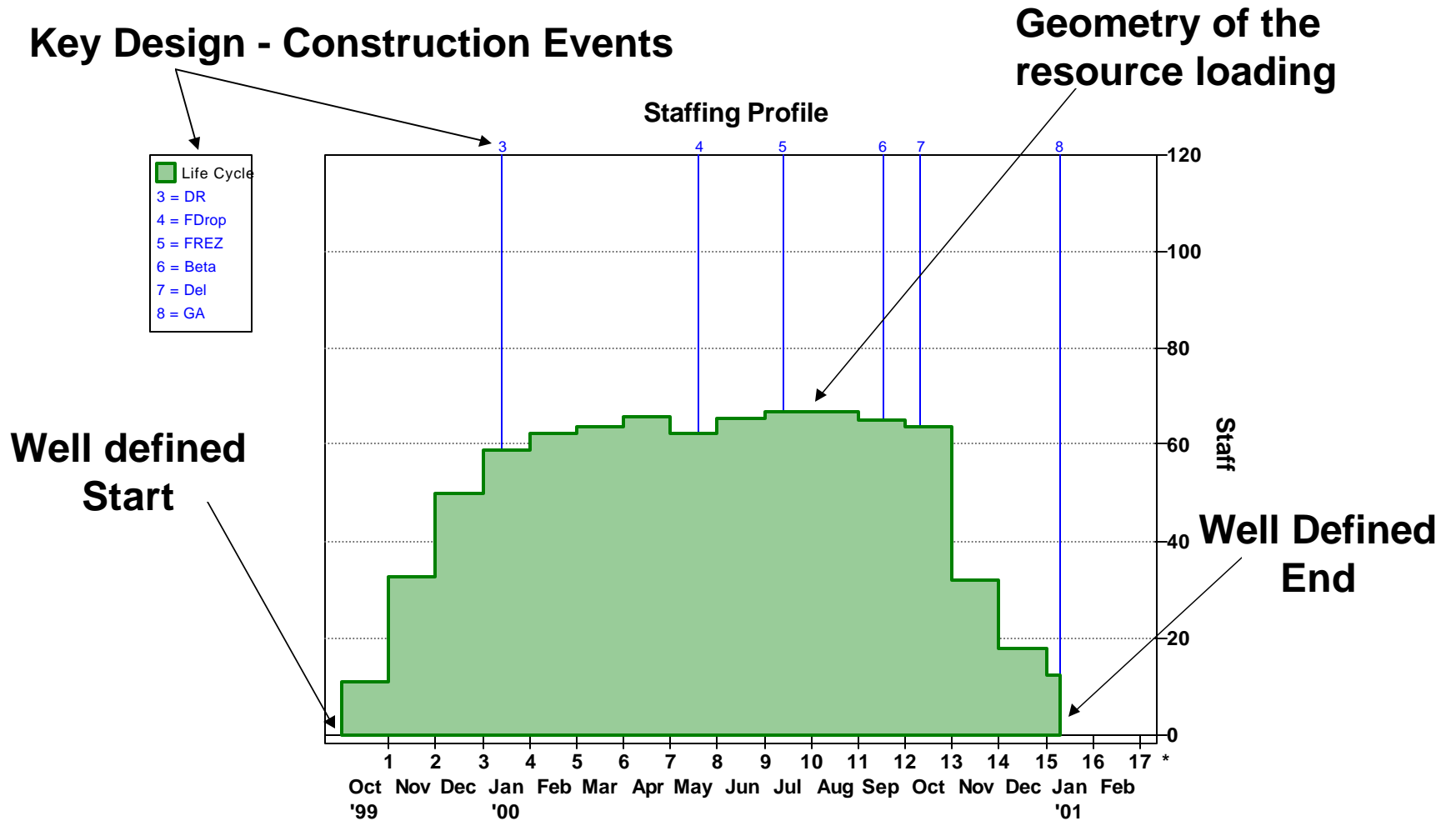
A Macro Software Project Model

- Many popular software estimation techniques model the way people solve design intensive problems
 - Software production equation
 - Resource allocation equation (time based distributions - staffing, defects, product construction)

$$\frac{\text{Functionality}}{\text{Efficiency}} = \text{Effort}^x \times \text{Time}^y$$

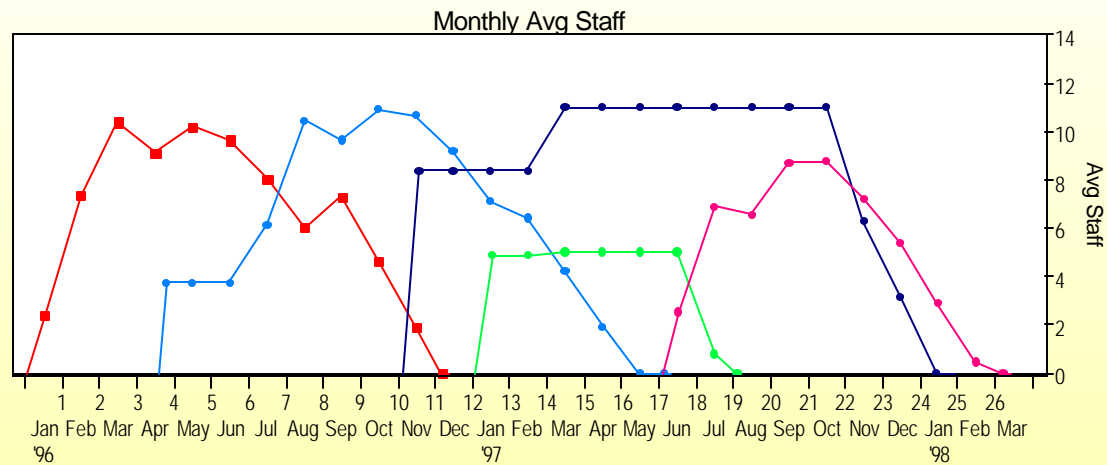


Anatomy of Single “Release”

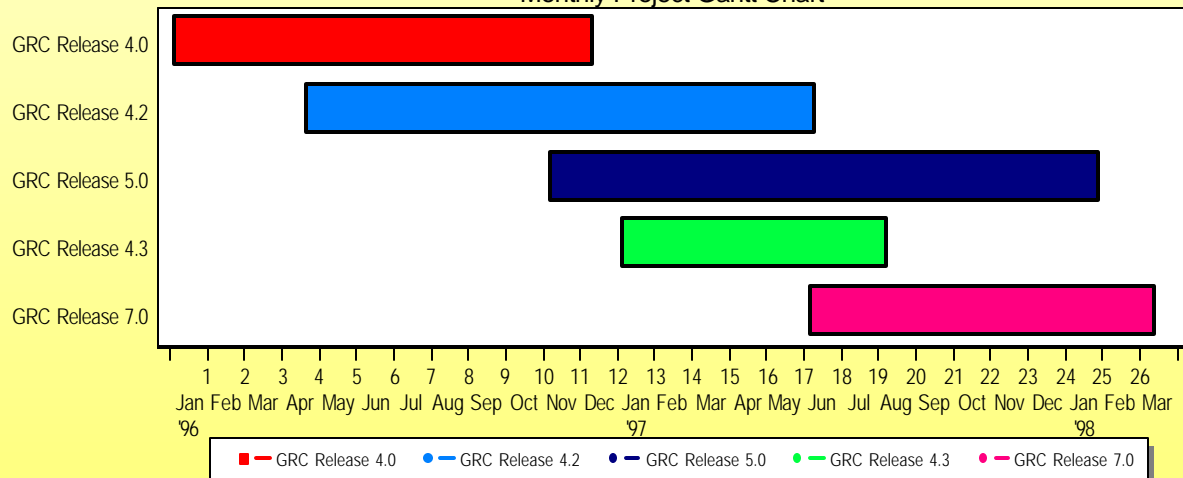


“Multiple Releases” the way most systems evolve today

Single Product Release Plans

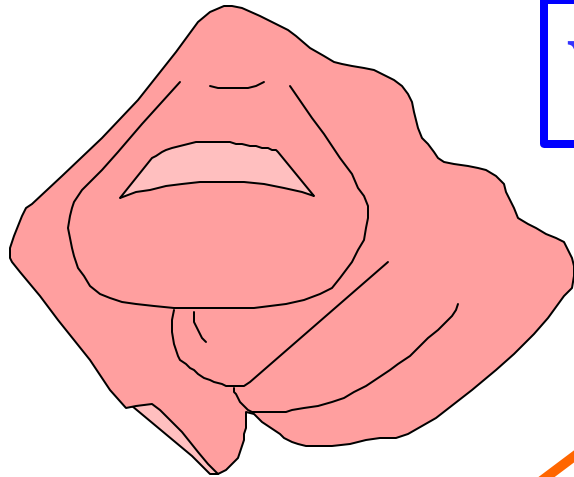


Monthly Project Gantt Chart

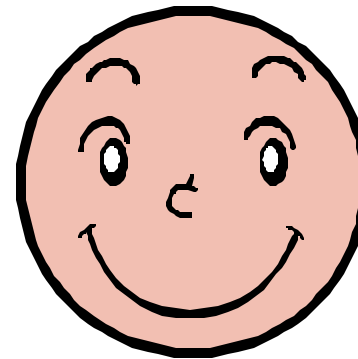


Collecting Project Data

Fear of Measurement



We Don't Have Any Data!



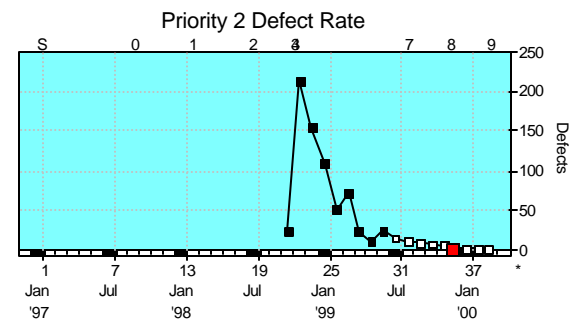
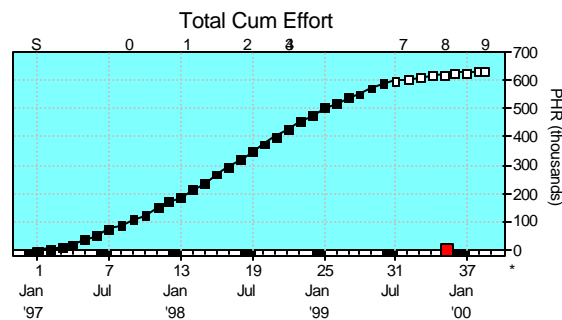
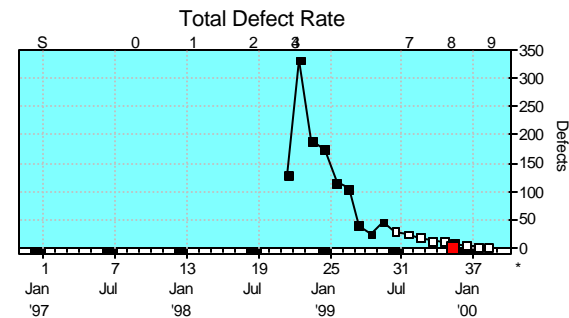
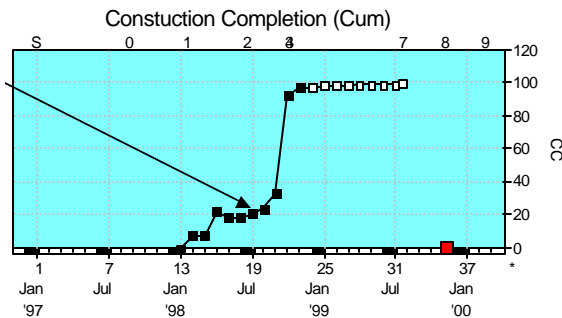
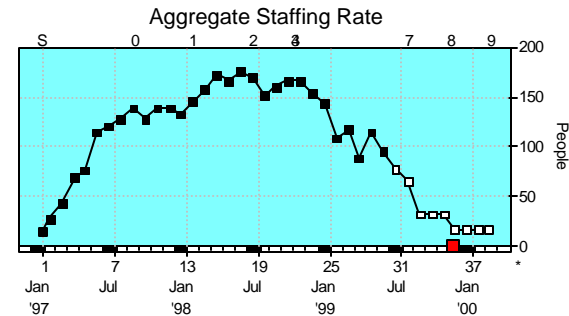
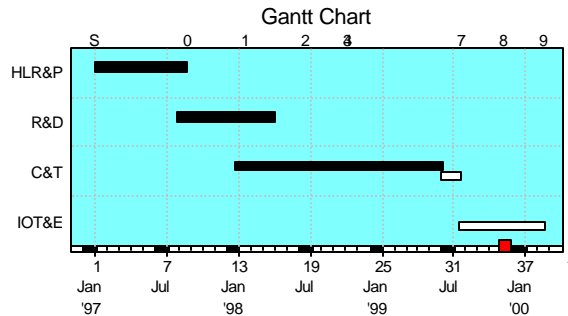
Facts are Friendly

Project Artifacts

- **Staffing Plans (schedule and effort)**
- **Trouble Reports (defects discovery rates)**
- **Configuration Management Reports (size artifacts & mapping relationships)**
- **Requirements Management Reports (size artifacts)**
- **Time Report Reporting Systems (effort)**
- **Schedule reports (time line, milestones & phases)**
- **A subset of these are available on most projects (they aren't 4 decimal places accurate but they are good enough to get you started now)**
- **Sketch a staffing plan during a 30 minute interview with the project manager**

Sample Project Artifacts

COTS Human Resource Application

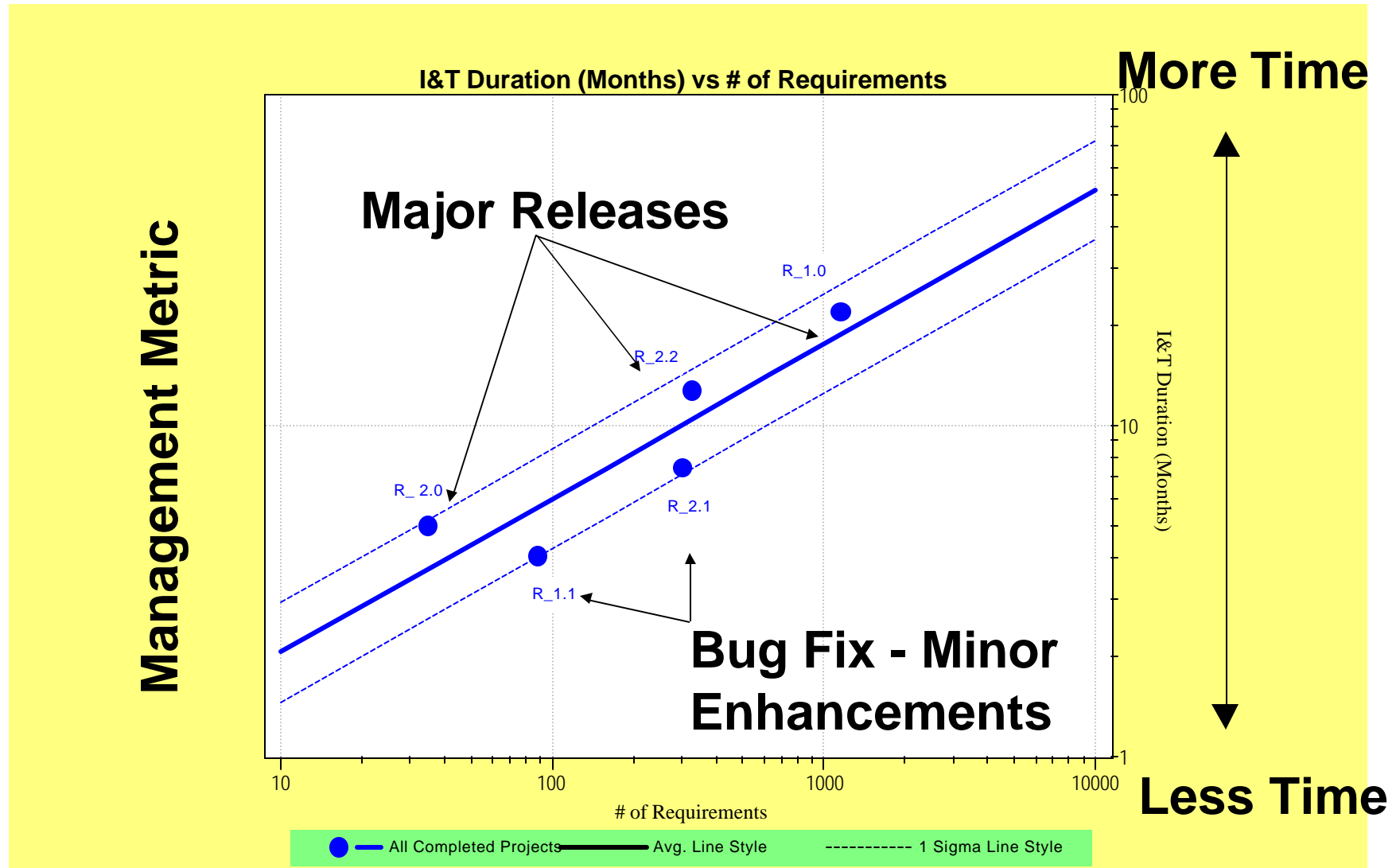


What happened here?

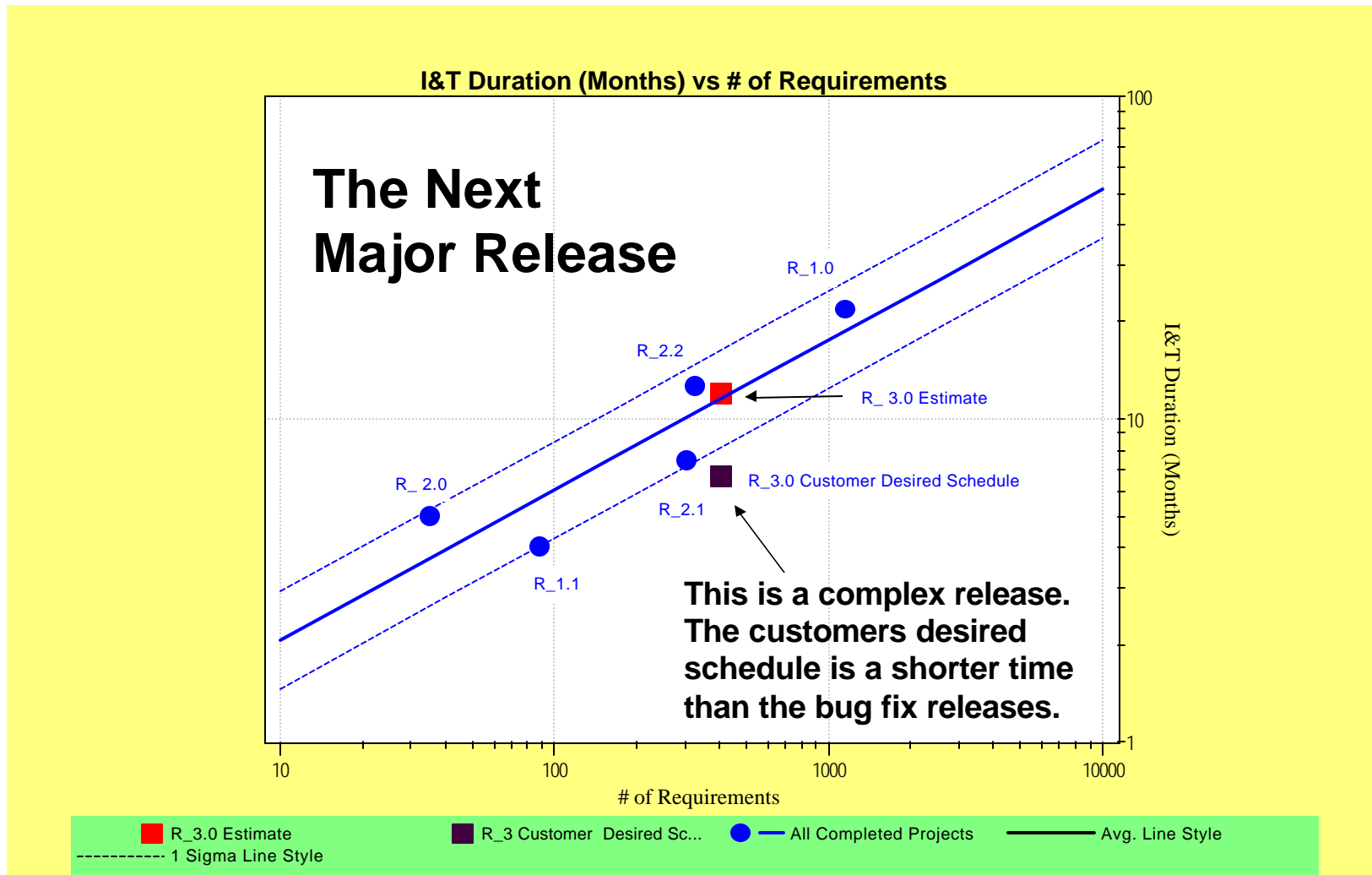
Actual
 Interpolated
 Current Forecast
 Life Cycle includes HLR&P, R&D, C&T, IOT&E
 S = Start, 0 = REQT, 1 = PDR, 2 = CDR, 3 = CC, 4 = SIT, 7 = SIOTE, 8 = EIOTE, 9 = 99.9R

Making Sense out of Groups of Data

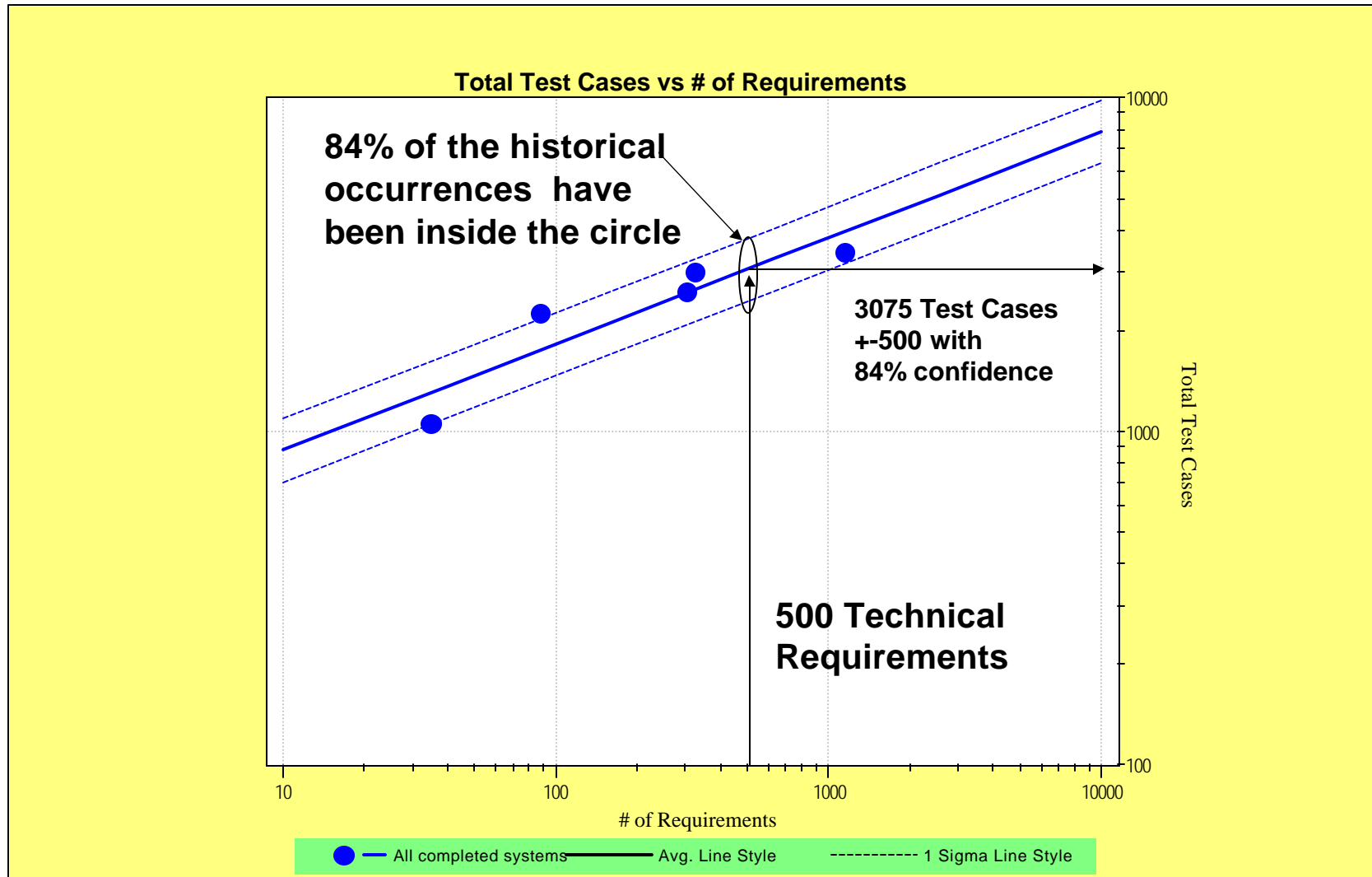
Graphing the Data - Project Positioning



Positioning Estimates on History to Build a Defensible Position



Using the raw data for prediction



Patterns in the Data

Based on Analysis of over 5,000 Projects

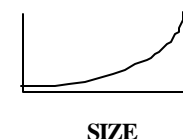
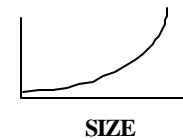
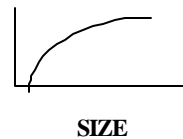
Influencing Factor

Duration

Total Effort

Errors

Product Size



Efficiency



Staffing/ Schedule



Accelerator

Problem - Schedule is what customers always want to compress & it is the least compressible variable !!!

2 Key Input Variables of the Estimate

Software Size & Development Team Efficiency

Estimating Software Size - A Key Variable

- **Size is a major input to all the software estimation methods**
- **Estimating size is one of the most challenging aspects of the estimation process**
 - **Choice of appropriate measures (COTS, OO, Web)**
 - **You are guaranteed to be wrong no matter how well you do it**
 - **The state of the design is always at a higher level of abstraction than what you are trying to quantify**
 - **Requires input from engineers who are generally more detail oriented and like precision**
 - **It takes some thinking and little hard work**
 - **Usually must be accomplished in a short period of time**
 - **Must consider new, changed and plug and play**

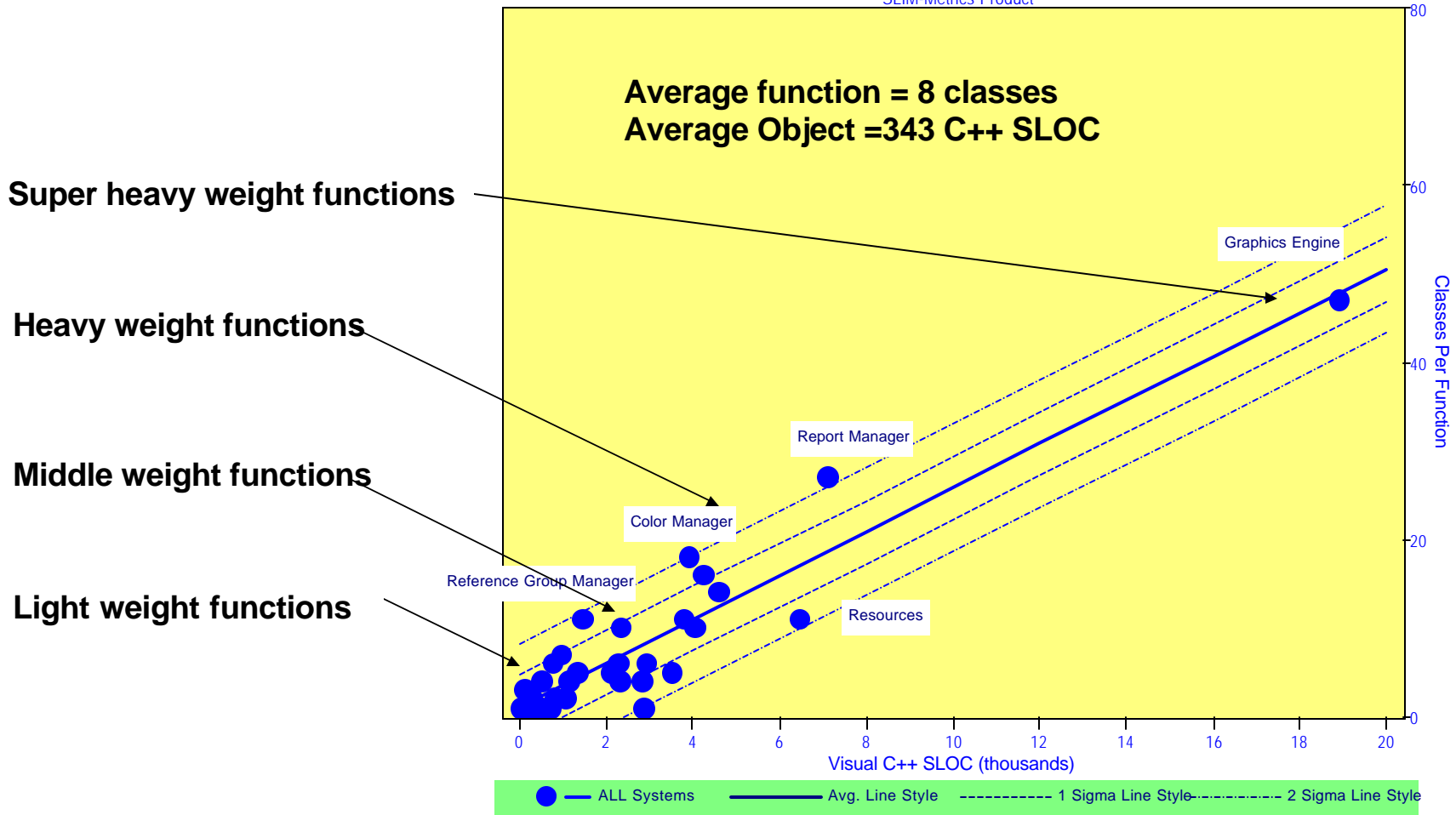
Size Estimation Practical Approaches

- **Try to size the system using at least 2 different methods - confirms results and helps to quantify variability**
- **Use size metrics that are readily available or easy for the project engineers to relate to - eliminates resistance**
- **Look for relationships between different sizing artifacts they provide transforms into the units you need (there is usually good consistency within a product team)**
- **Sample from early prototype development when moving into a totally new environment**

Example of a Transform Number of Classes per Function

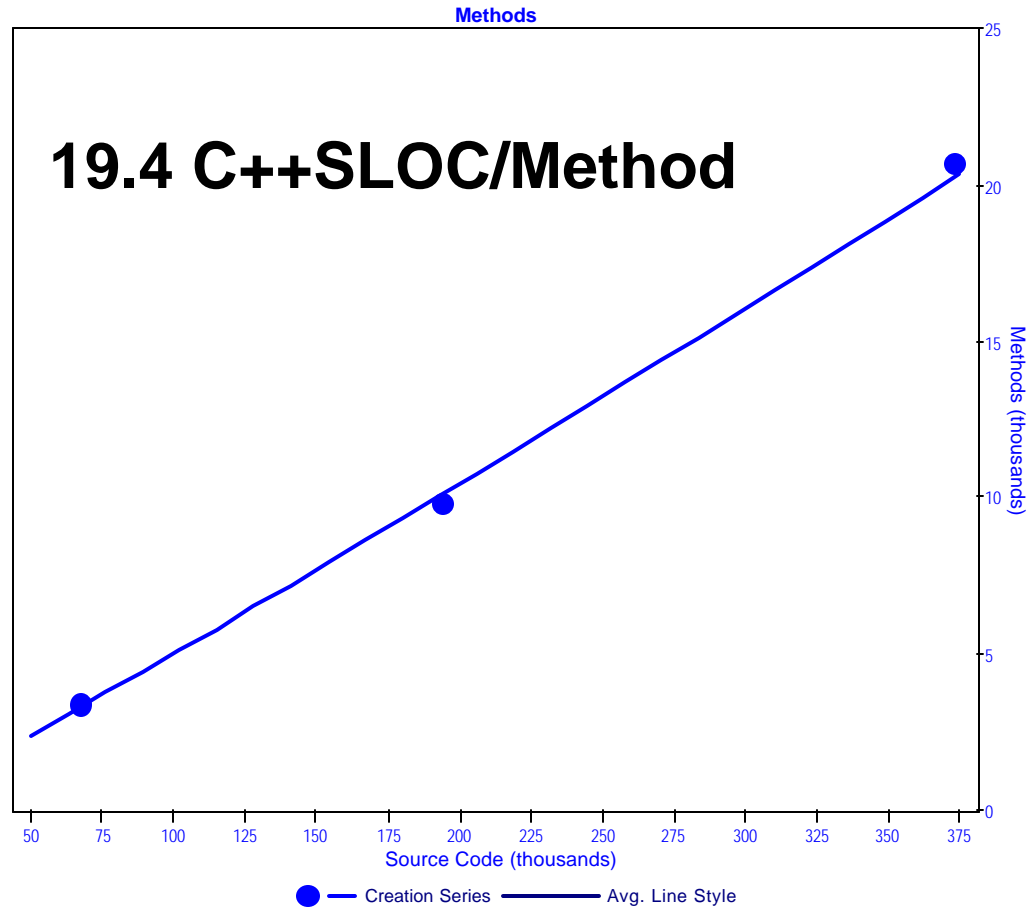
Size Estimation

Effective Obj vs # of Requirements
SLIM-Metrics Product



Example of transform in an OO Environment

Relationship of Methods to SLOC



Partial data can provide insights

SmallTalk Billing System

Sub-system	SLOC	Classes	Avg SLOC/Class
Business Model	4312	74	58.27
User Interface	3200	17	188.24
Use Case Framework	1893	13	145.62
Use Cases	6585	54	121.94
Other Classes	1323	14	94.50
Total	17313	172	
Average SLOC/CLASS			100.66

Sizing Quarterly Maintenance Releases

Request For Service Sizing

Customer asks for capability in a formal request for service.

The developer quickly scopes the effort into time required to implement the request

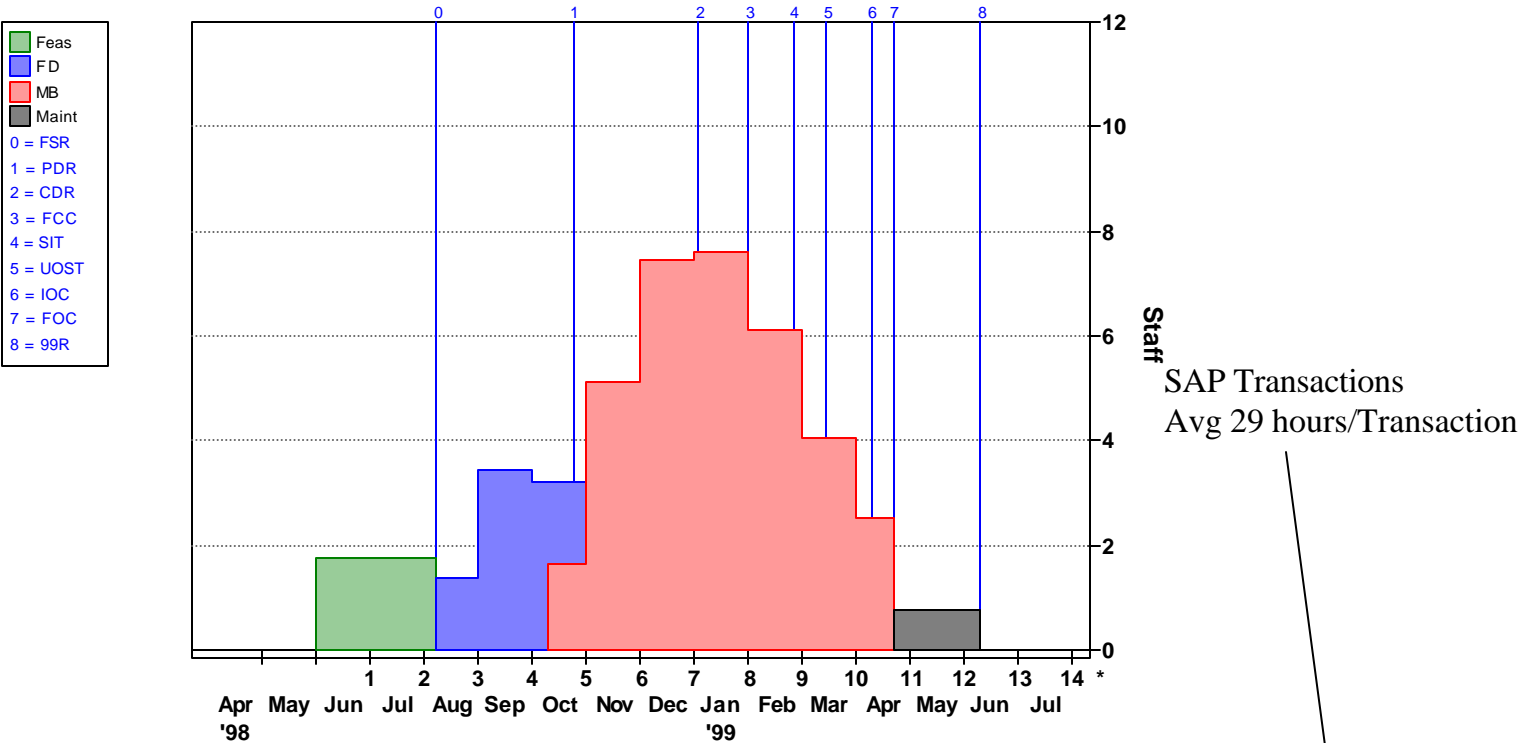
Average SLOC size statistics from past developments are used

	RFS Number	SLOC/RFS	Quantity
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> < 1 Week RFS #1	86.0	1
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> < 1 Week RFS #2	86.0	1
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> < 1 Month RFS #1	348.0	1
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> < 1 Month RFS #2	348.0	1
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> < 3 Month RFS #1	1043.0	1
6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> < 3 Month RFS #2	1043.0	1
7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> < 6 Month RFS #1	2007.0	1
8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> < 6 Month RFS #2	2007.0	1
Total RFS			8

SAP Implementation (Single Site)

Accounts Payable - General Ledger 161 SAP Transactions

Staffing Profile



RISK Time Effort Uinf Cst Min Pk Staff Max Pk Staff FOC MTTD %	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">MB Life Cycle</th> <th>Size</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>6.40</td> <td>12.30 Months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Effort</td> <td>4888</td> <td>7028 PHR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Uinf Cst</td> <td>405</td> <td>582 \$ 1000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pk Staff</td> <td>7.78</td> <td>7.78 People</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MTTD</td> <td>1.78</td> <td>7.69 Days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Start</td> <td>10/10/1998</td> <td>06/01/1998 Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>MBI 4.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>PI 13.2</td> </tr> </table>				MB Life Cycle		Size	Time	6.40	12.30 Months	Effort	4888	7028 PHR	Uinf Cst	405	582 \$ 1000	Pk Staff	7.78	7.78 People	MTTD	1.78	7.69 Days	Start	10/10/1998	06/01/1998 Date			MBI 4.8			PI 13.2
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		MBI 4.8																													
		PI 13.2																													



Determining Development Team Efficiency

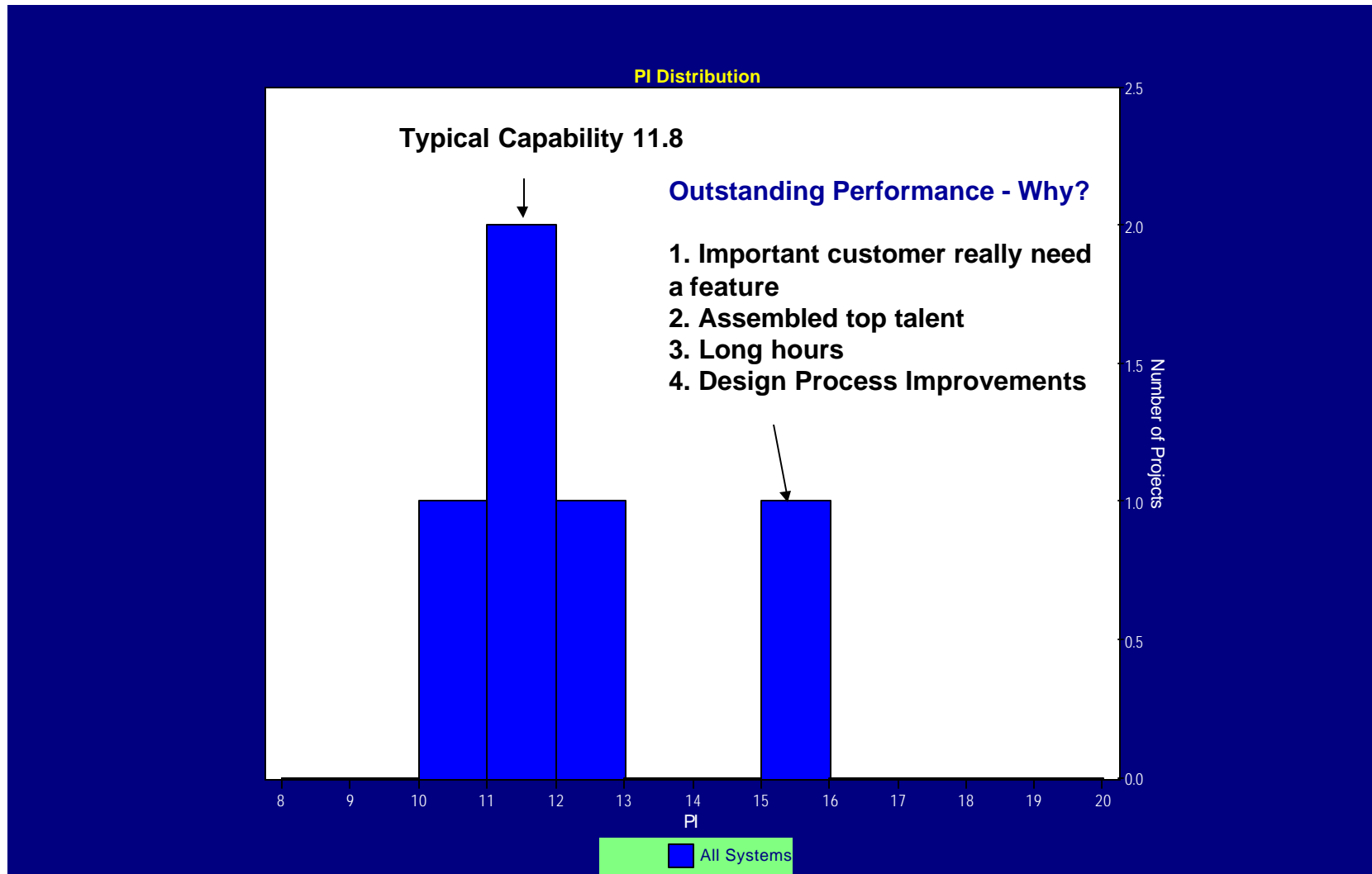
$$\text{Developer Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Functionality Developed}}{\text{Effort x Time}}$$

A Higher value means less time and effort

Analyzing the Data

- **Homogenous Data Set**
- **Try to get a sample of 4-6 projects if possible. However one is better than none!**
- **Sketch the staffing plan - often uncovers unique behavior**
- **Capture the contextual information - this helps you understand the project behavior**
- **Capture the core metric (size, schedule, effort, defects)**

Using the Data to Learn - Frequency Distribution



Project Analysis

Schedule, Cost & Reliability Analysis

Project Estimation Process

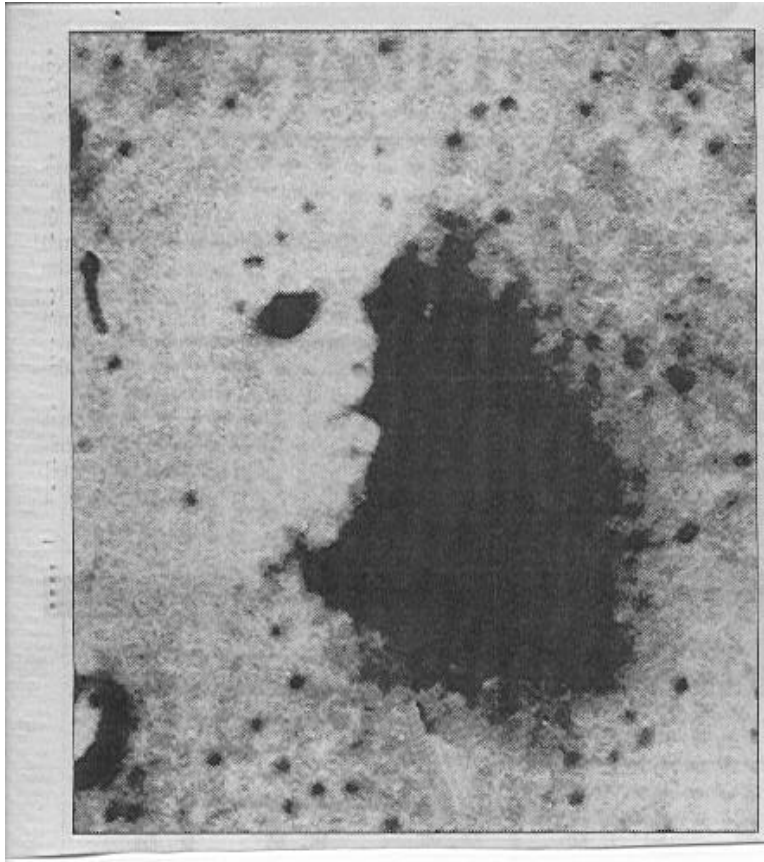
- **Develop major inputs (size & efficiency)**
- **Identify customer and project constraints (schedule, staffing, reliability, cost)**
- **Identify the “Impossible Zone” Minimum Build Schedule**
- **Develop alternative scenarios**
 - **How much can we build? Does it provide enough capability?**
 - **What if we add or reduce staff?**
 - **What efficiency is required to meet the schedule? Is there any evidence that can be achieved?**
 - **Should we adopt a multi release plan?**
- **Sensitivity Analysis - Impact if our major inputs assumptions are off**

Project Analysis - Big Payoffs

- **Consider a group problem solving session (ala JAD)**
 - marketing, engineers, customer, business managers
 - Often uncovers issues but facilitates a consensus solution
- **High Bandwidth Analysis ala Edward Tufte**
 - Processing information in parallel
 - Visualize interrelated data
 - Focus on bringing absolute attention to the data

Information Design

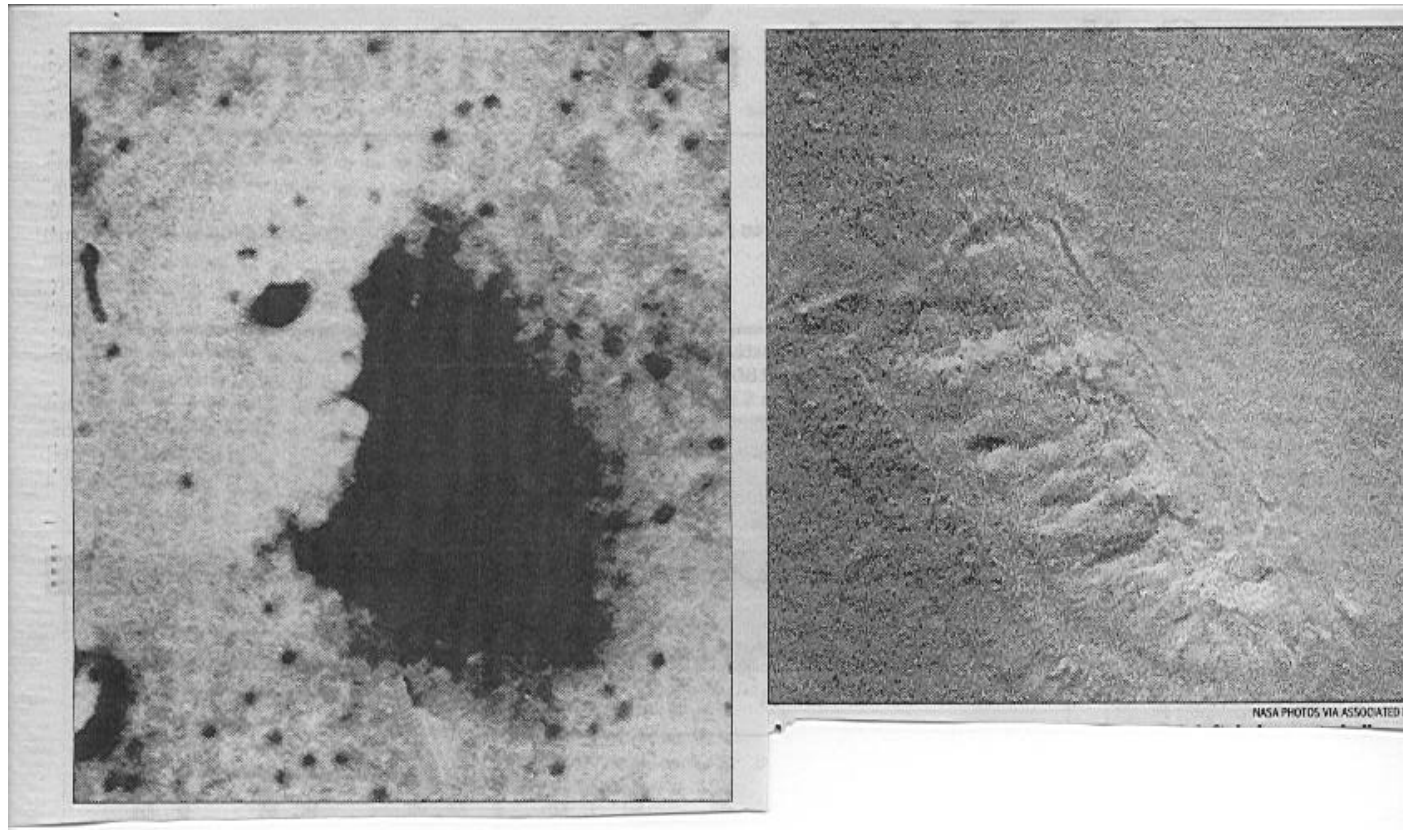
A Single View of the Data



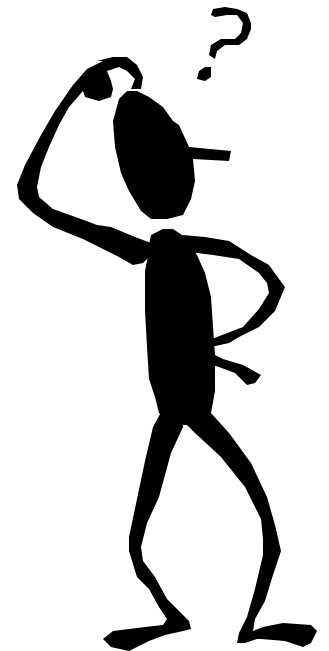
Aha!
There was
Civilization on Mars!

Information Design

Multiple Views Provide a More Complete Picture



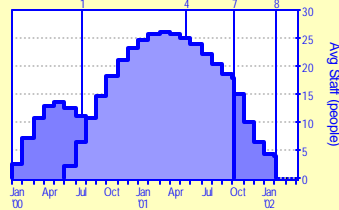
Oops



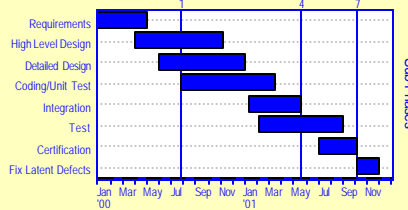
Analyzing Data in Parallel

Initial Analysis View

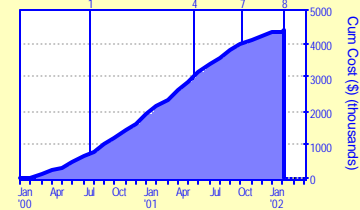
Monthly Avg Staff (people)
<Working Solution>



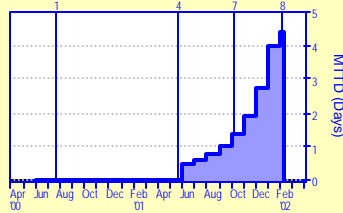
Gantt Chart By Sub-Phase
<Working Solution>



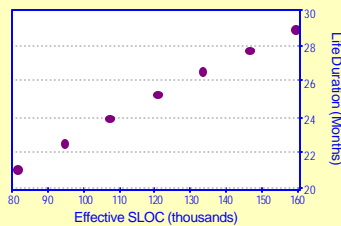
Monthly Cum Cost (\$)
<Working Solution>



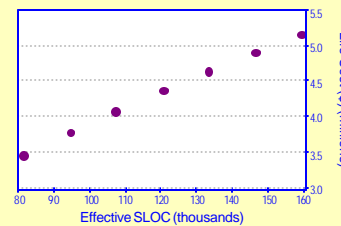
Monthly MTTD (Days)
<Working Solution>



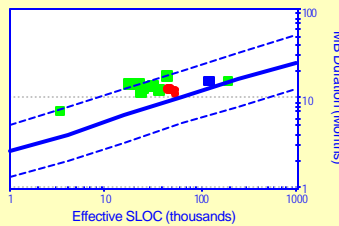
Sensitivity of Life Duration to Size



Sensitivity of Life Cost to Size



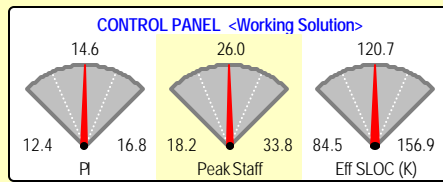
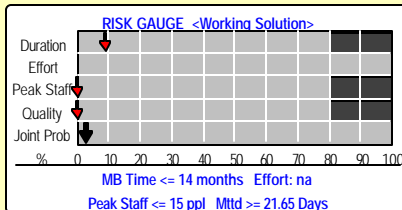
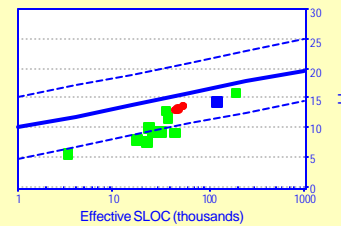
MB Duration (Months) vs Effective SLOC



MB Effort (MM) vs Effective SLOC



PI vs Effective SLOC



SOLUTION PANEL <Working Solution>

	Main Build	Life Cycle	
Time	16.13	25.21	months
Effort	310.49	435.08	MM
Cost	3.1	4.4	\$ (M)
PI=14.6 MBI=2.8 Eff SLOC=120701			



Communicating Results

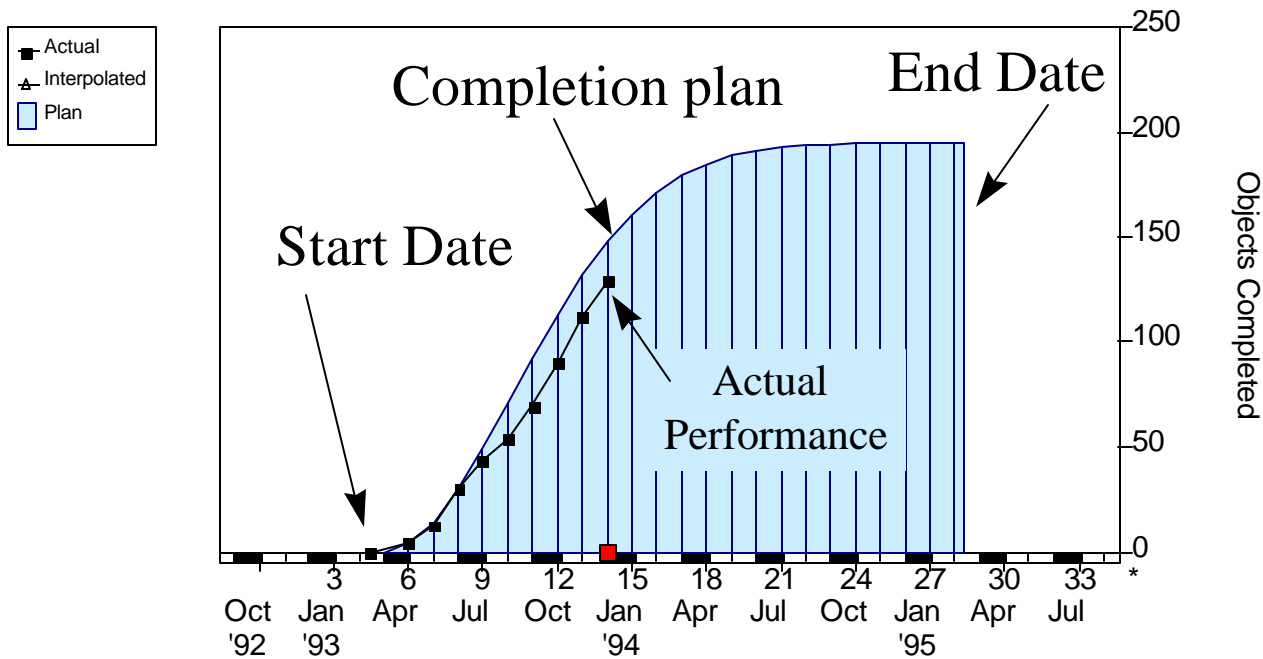
Key Points on Communicating the Results

- **Make sure the audience understands the analysis method**
- **Briefing should be concise and stress a few main points**
- **Support your analysis with facts and historical data!!!**
- **Provide decision makers with recommended solution along with alternative solutions**
- **Provide execution work plans (basis project monitoring)**

Project Monitoring & Tactical Plan Adjustments

Rate Charting to Visualize Progress

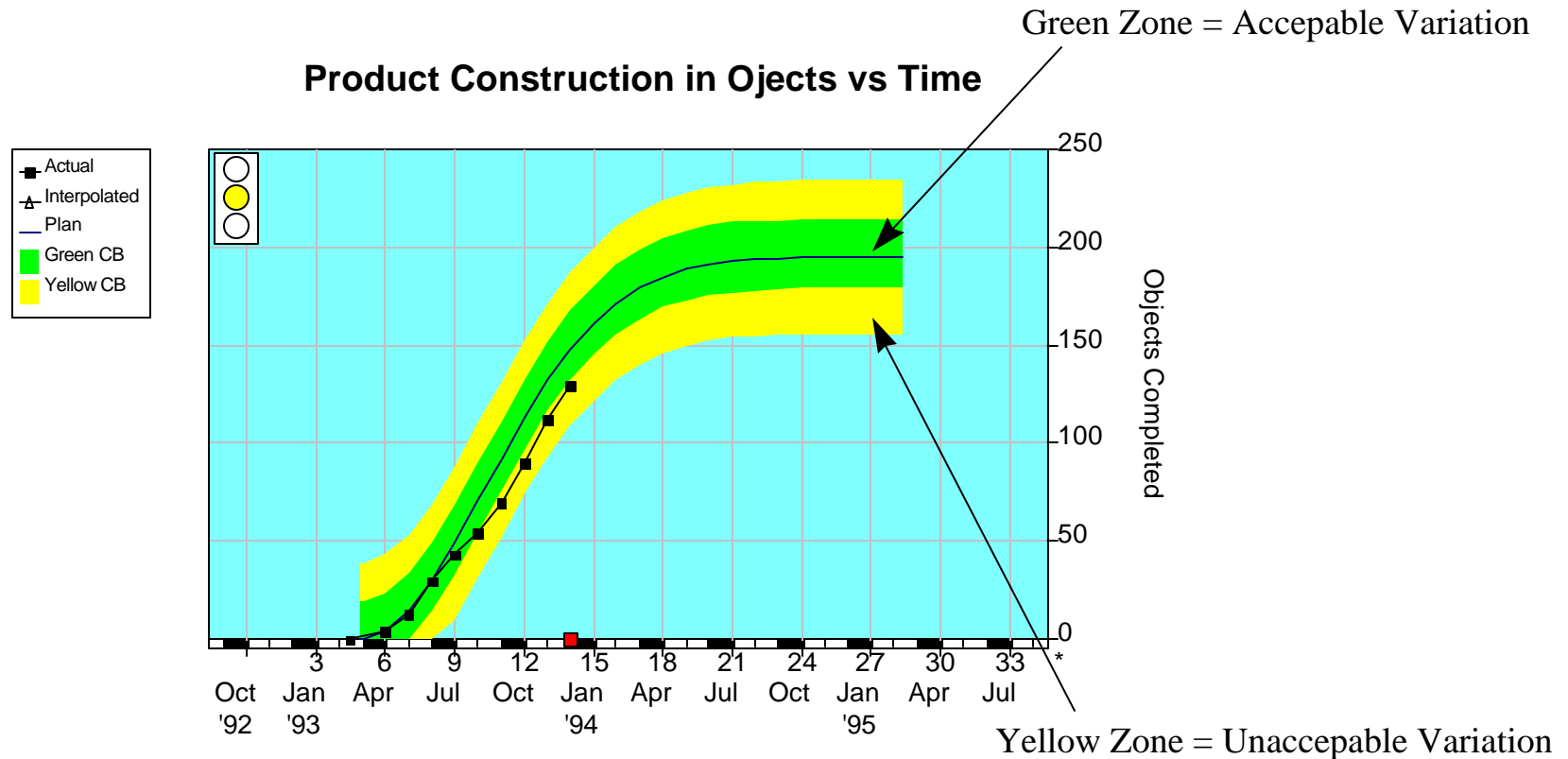
Product Constuction in Objects vs Time



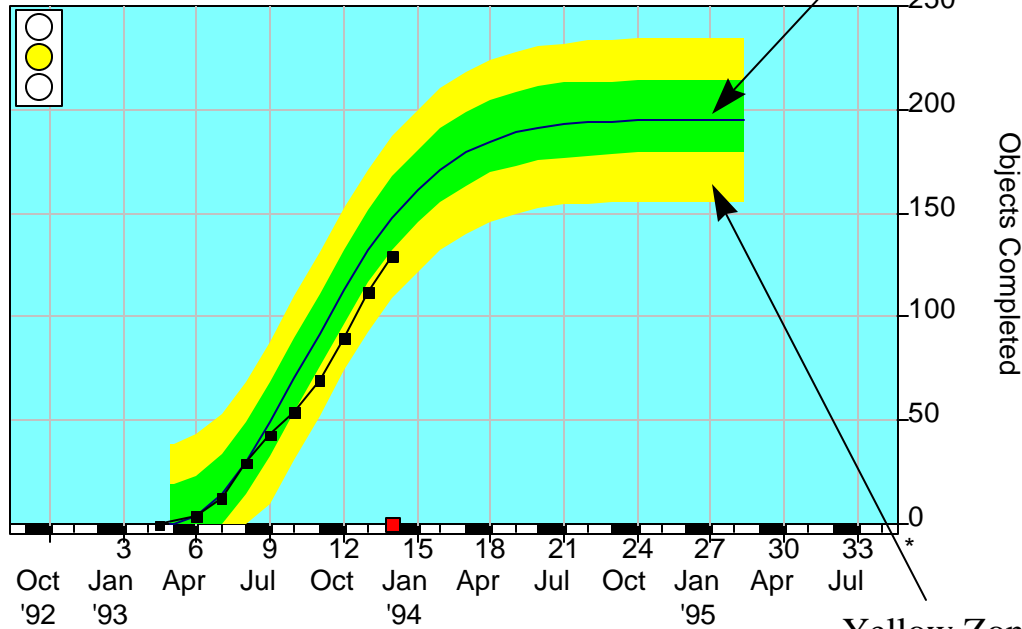
Date 12/31/93 (14.00 mos)			
	Plan	Actual	%Diff
Size (Objs)	147.82	129.00	-12.7
PI	10.8		
MBI	1.2		

Variation from Plan

Control Bounds & Acceptable Variation



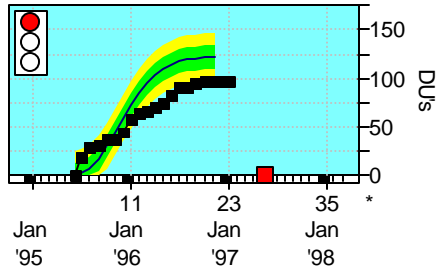
- Actual
- ▲ Interpolated
- Plan
- Green CB
- Yellow CB



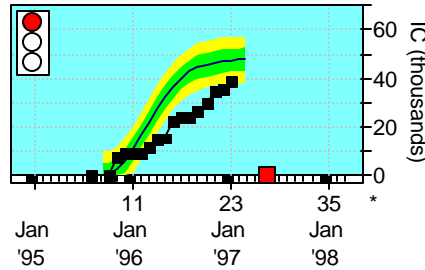
Date 12/31/93 (14.00 mos)			
	Plan	Actual	%Diff
Size (Objs)	147.82	129.00	-12.7
PI	10.8		
MBI	1.2		

Multiple Metrics Give a More Complete Picture

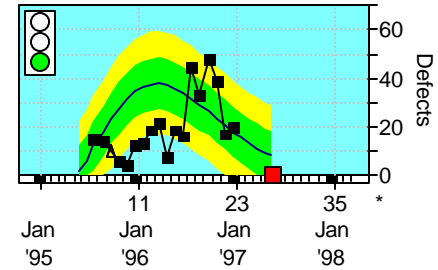
Design Units (Cum)



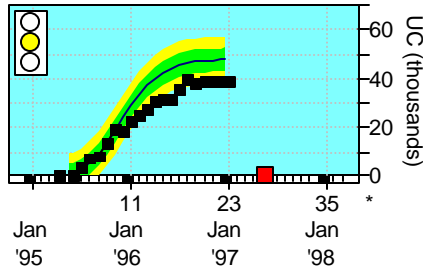
Integrated Code (Cum)



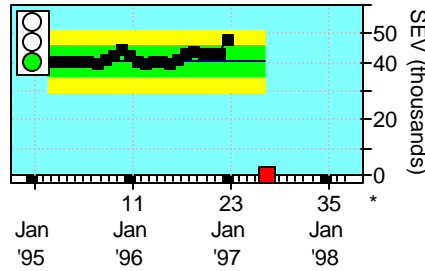
Total Defect Rate



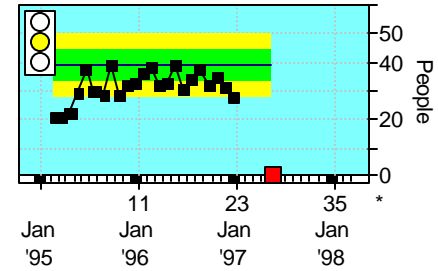
Unit Coded (Cum)



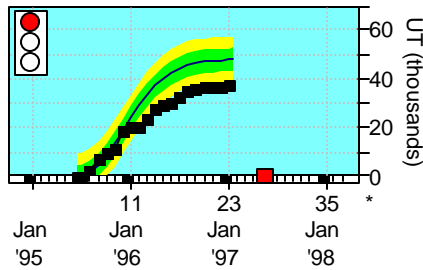
Size Est Variance (Rate)



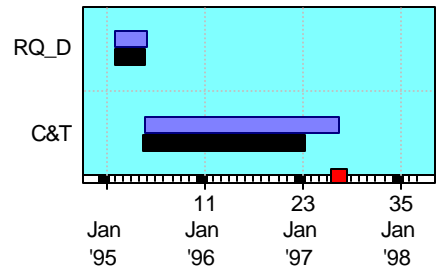
Aggregate Staffing Rate



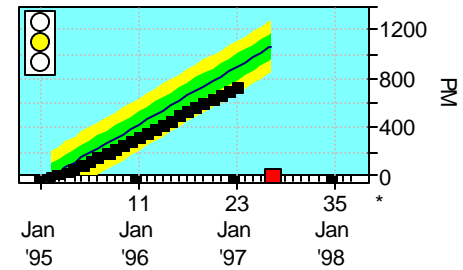
Unit Tested (Cum)



Gantt Chart



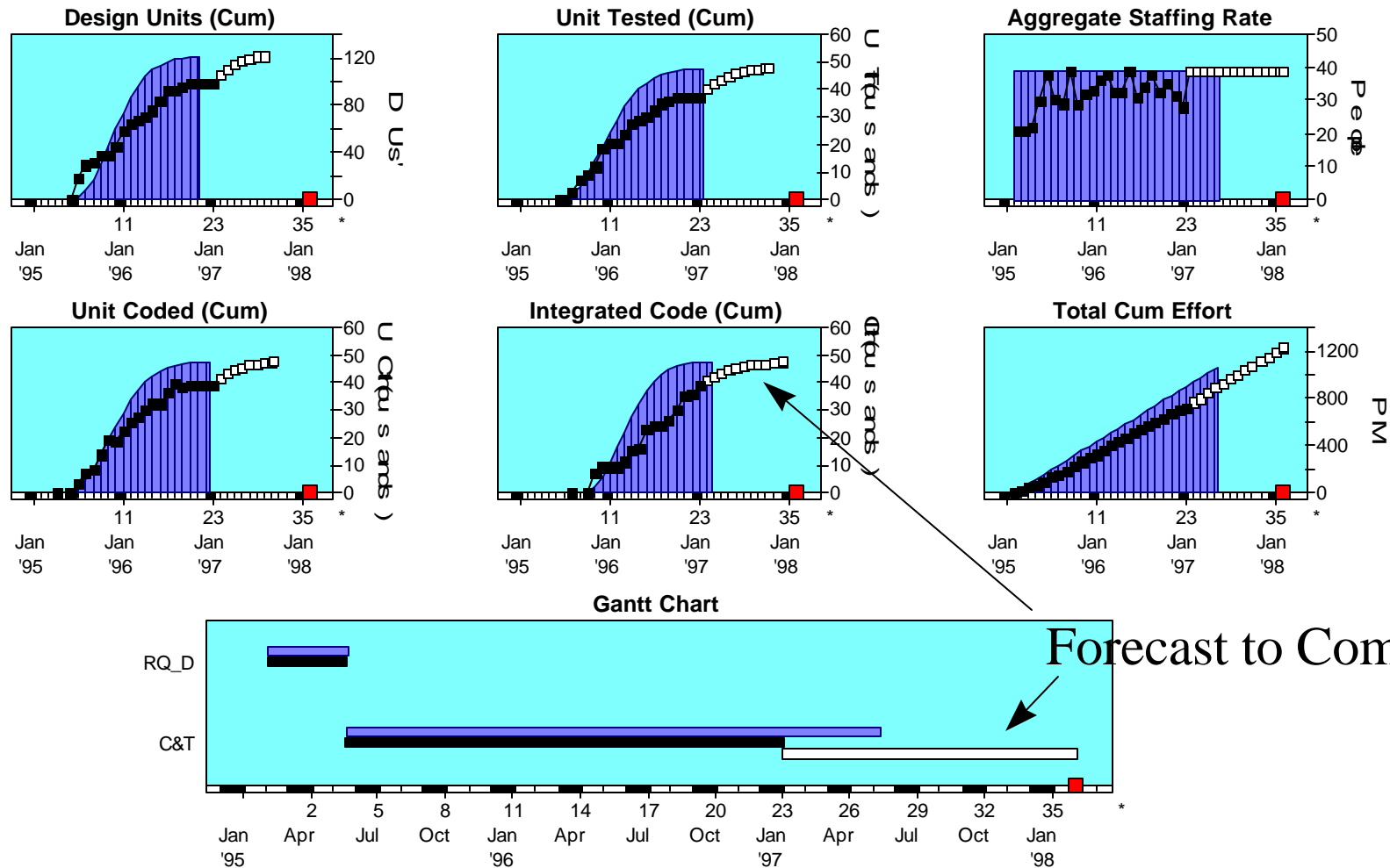
Total Cum Effort



— Current Plan ■ Actual ▲ Interpolated ■ Green Control Bound ■ Yellow Control Bound Life Cycle includes RQ_D, C&T



Tactical Adjustments When Required



Legend:
 -ent Plan (white bar)
 Actual (black bar)
 Interpolated (line with triangles)
 Current Forecast (white bar)
 Life Cycle includes RQ_D, C&T

Estimation is about Knowledge, Analysis, Communication & Negotiation

- **It all boils down to who can make reasonable inferences, communicate, and negotiate**
- **The people who do it best are the ones that have some facts**
- **You always have a stronger negotiating position when they are based on fact rather than emotions**
- **Data is the key to good estimation**

Facts are Friendly