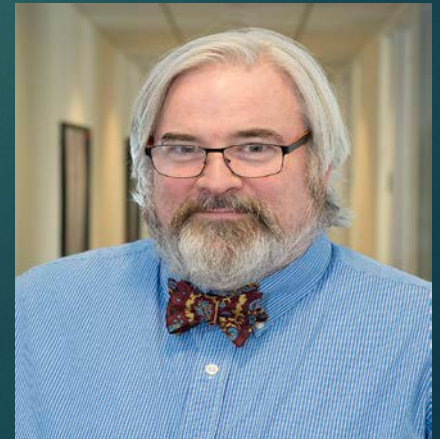


Navigating the Minefield: Successful Software Estimation before Requirements are Complete

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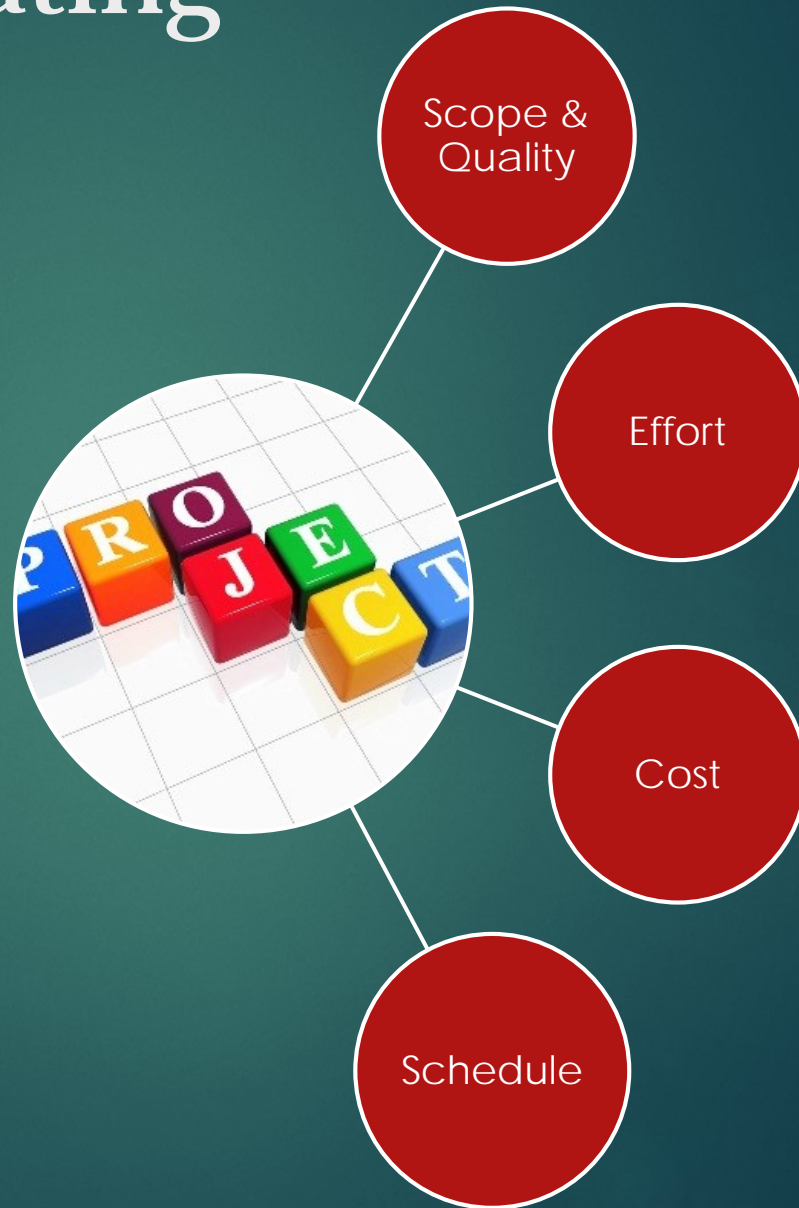
Agenda

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- ▶ Software Project Cost Estimating
- ▶ Project requirements - Demystified
- ▶ Estimates *before* Requirements
- ▶ DYB and gu(estimate)
- ▶ Q & A



Project estimating

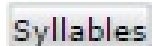




estimate

[v. *es-tuh-meyt*; n. *es-tuh-mit*, -meyt]

 Spell

 Syllables

[Synonyms](#)

[Examples](#)

[Word Origin](#)

verb (used with object), **estimated**, **estimating**.

1. to form an approximate judgment or opinion regarding the worth, amount, size, weight, etc., of; calculate approximately:
to estimate the cost of a college education.
2. to form an opinion of; judge.

verb (used without object), **estimated**, **estimating**.

3. to make an estimate.

noun

4. an approximate judgment or calculation, as of the value, amount, time, size, or weight of something.
5. a judgment or opinion, as of the qualities of a person or thing.
6. a statement of the approximate charge for work to be done, submitted by a person or business firm ready to undertake the work.

**Project goals → Faster +
Better + Cheaper...**

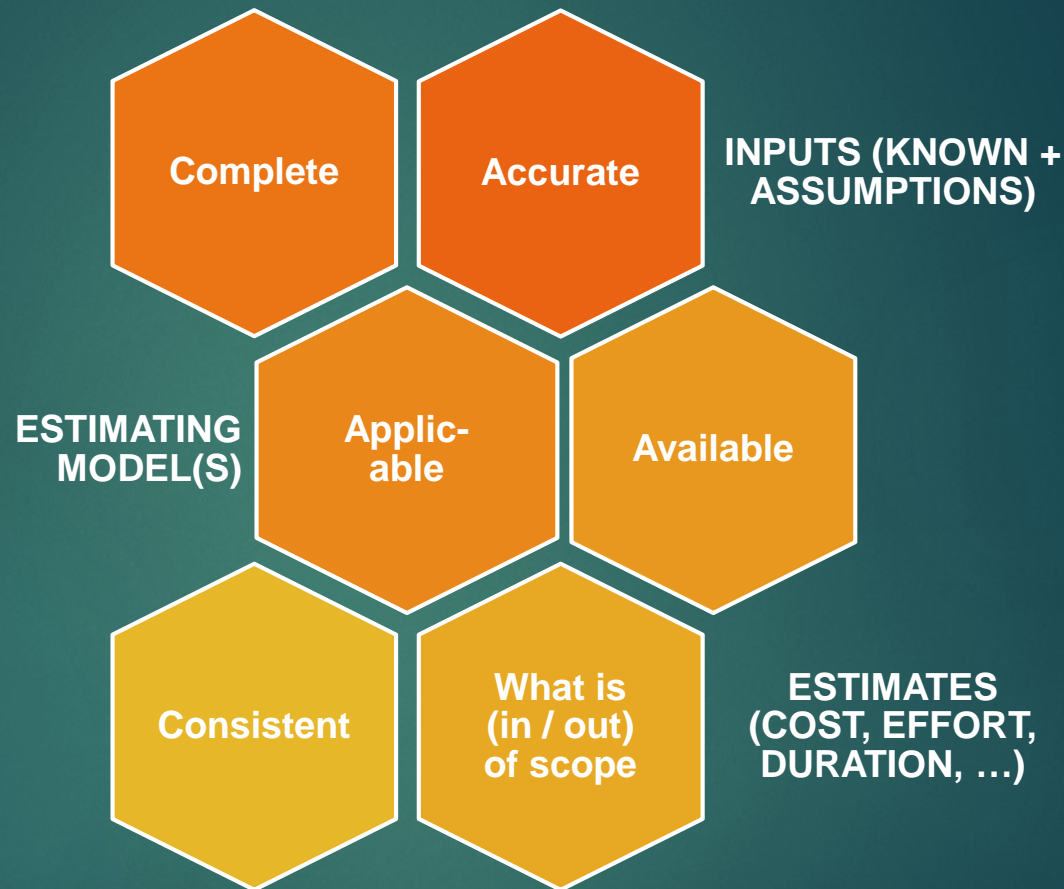
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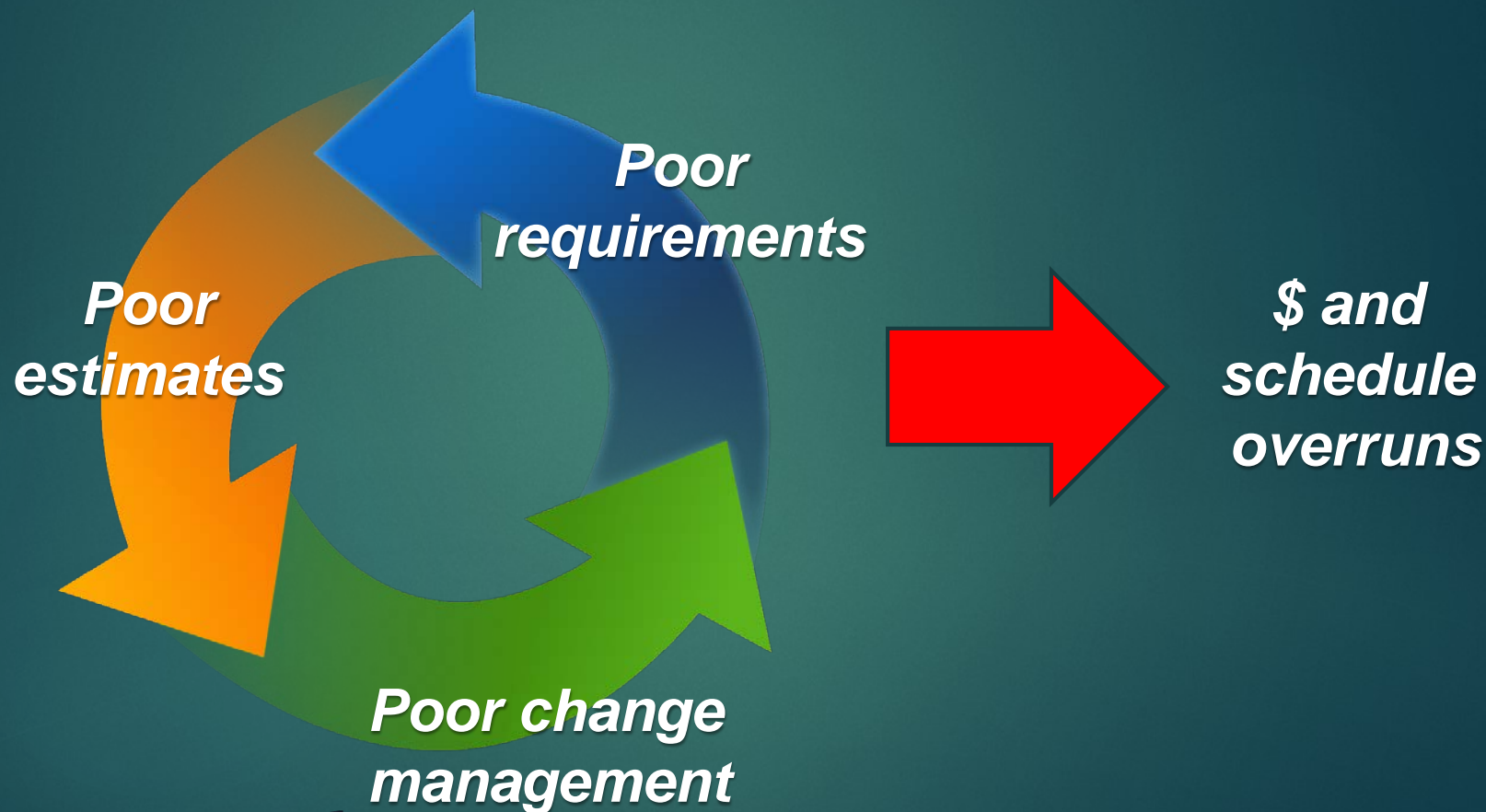
**delivered on-time &
on-budget !**

Typical estimating challenges

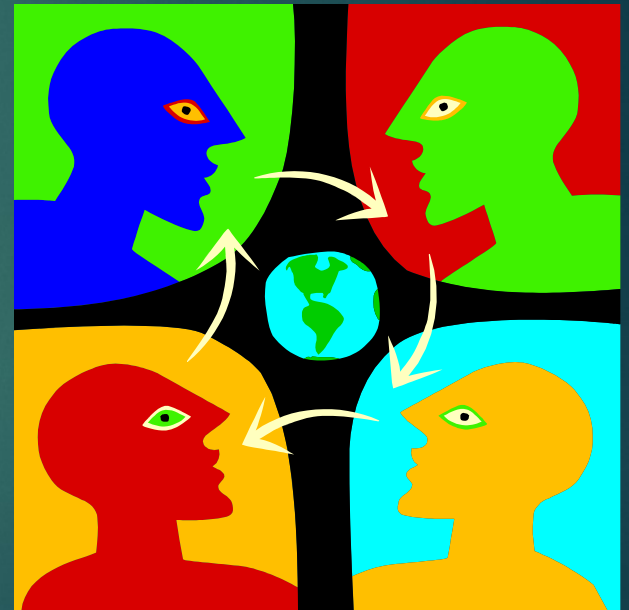
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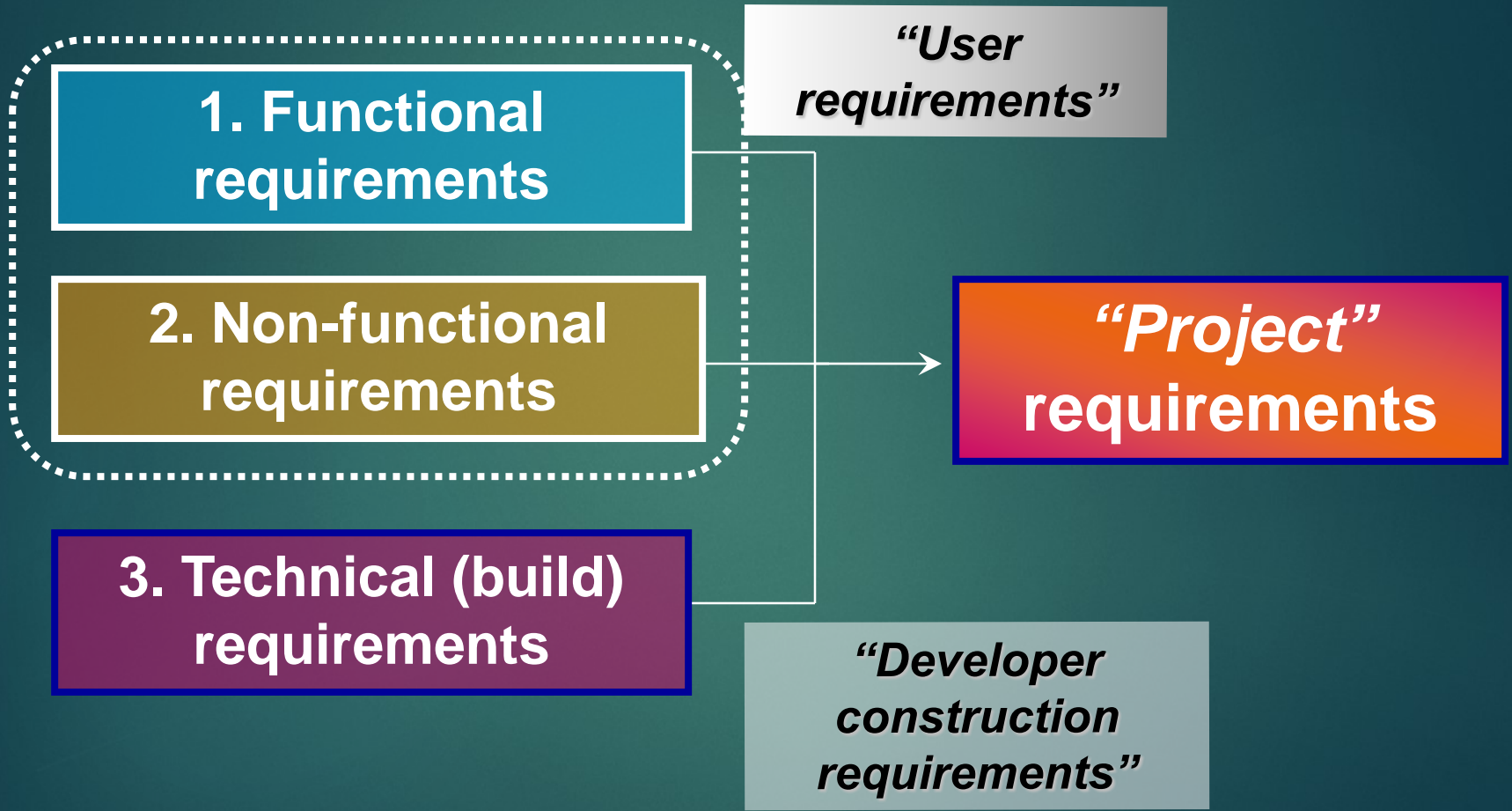
“Dog chasing its tail” Cycle



Software requirements



Three distinct types of software requirements



How customers view requirements – non-transparent

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Functional

Non-functional

Technical

Project requirements



How developers views requirements – blended

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Functional

Non-functional

Technical

Project requirements



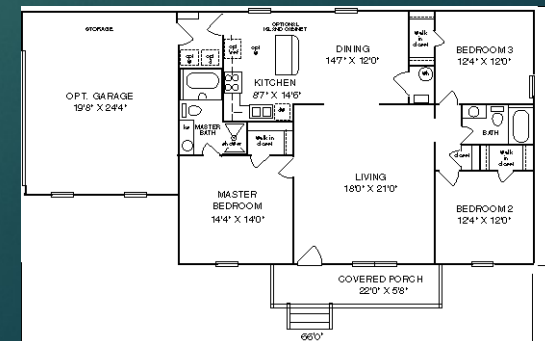


1. Functional requirements

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WHAT software shall do
→ Documented with use cases or user stories

- Responsibility of customers/users to define
- Objective, documented
- Can be quantified (and estimated)
→ Functional size of software (function points: FP)
→ Key input to estimating
- “Floor plan for software”

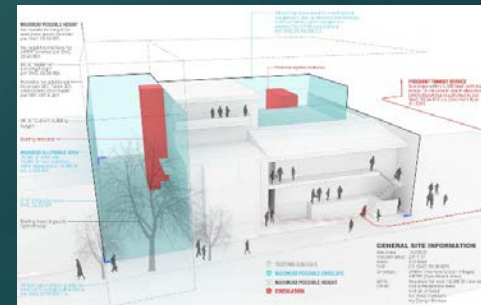




2. Non-functional requirements

HOW software shall perform: *Suitability, Accuracy, Interoperability, Compliance, Security, Reliability, Efficiency, Maintainability, Portability, Quality and “ilities”*

- Responsibility of customers/users to define
- Documented with supplementary specs or user stories
- Can be quantified:
 - SNAP points, VAF, COCOMO II effort multipliers
 - Can DOUBLE an estimate
- “International code for construction”

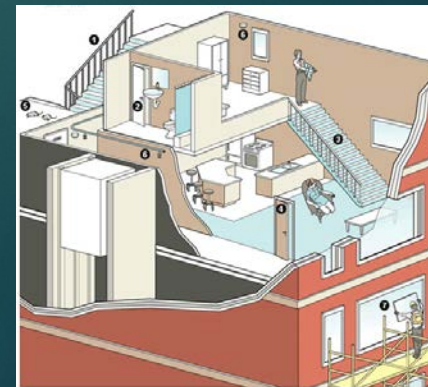




3. Technical requirements

How team will develop or build the software

- May be influenced by Functional and Non-functional requirements plus environment
- Tools, methods, skills, programming language, etc.
- IT responsibility
- “Blueprints for software”
- NOT part of Use Cases, not part of FP, but....directly a part of estimate



Segue: Agile User Stories

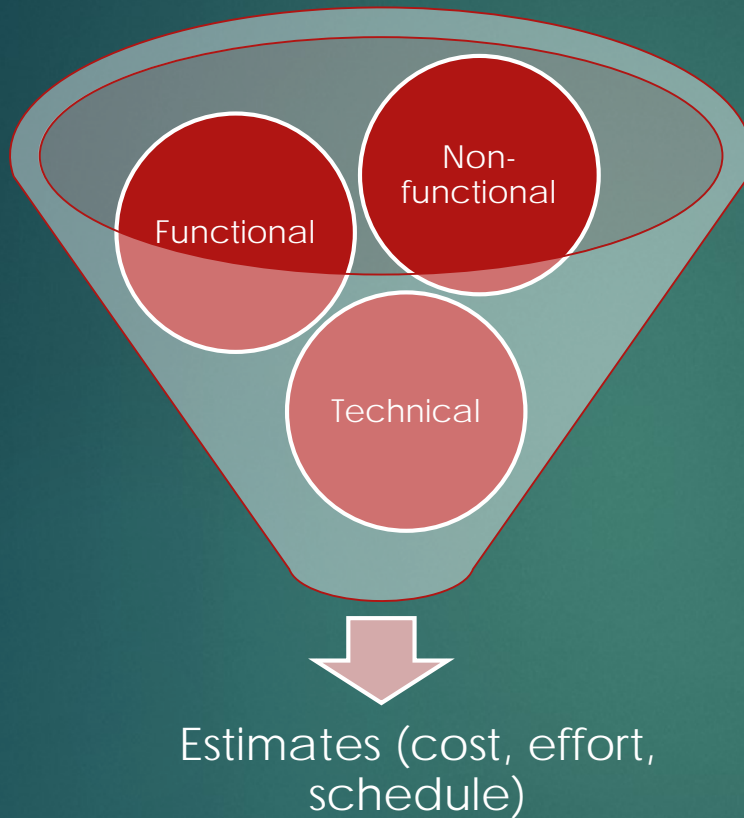
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- ▶ Collection of high level software requirements:
 - ▶ Functional user stories (functions);
 - ▶ Non-functional (how, quality, usability, performance, etc.);
 - ▶ May include technical user stories;
 - ▶ May include other requirements (such as research spikes or bugs)
- ▶ May be inter-related and overlapping
- ▶ Details emerge during sprints
- ▶ Agile is part of technical requirement (How to build software)



Estimating techniques

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- Analogy
- Parametric
- Expert opinion
- Extrapolation from actuals
- Engineering build-up

- Non-trivial
- History is repeatable

Project estimating

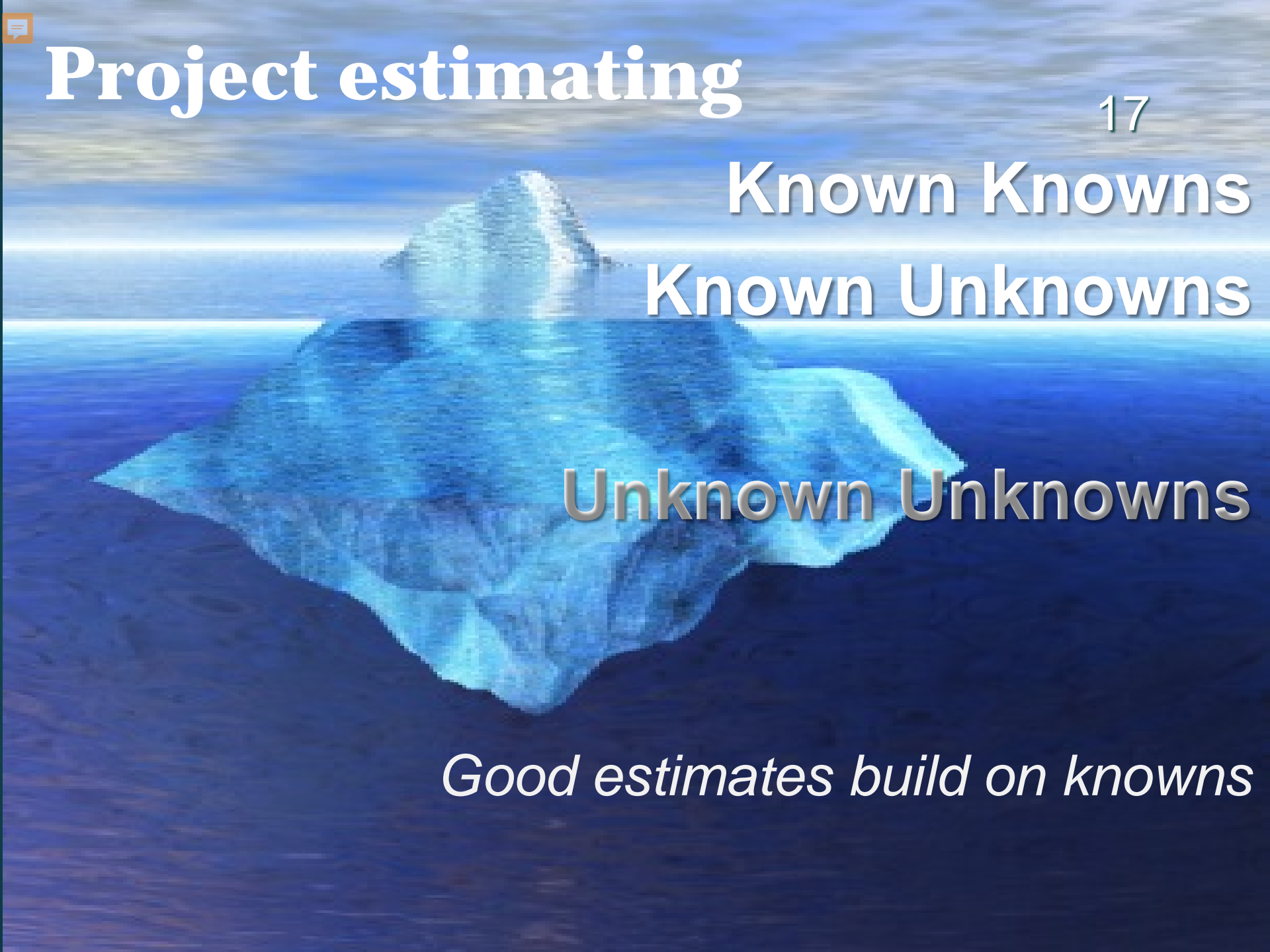
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Known Knowns

Known Unknowns

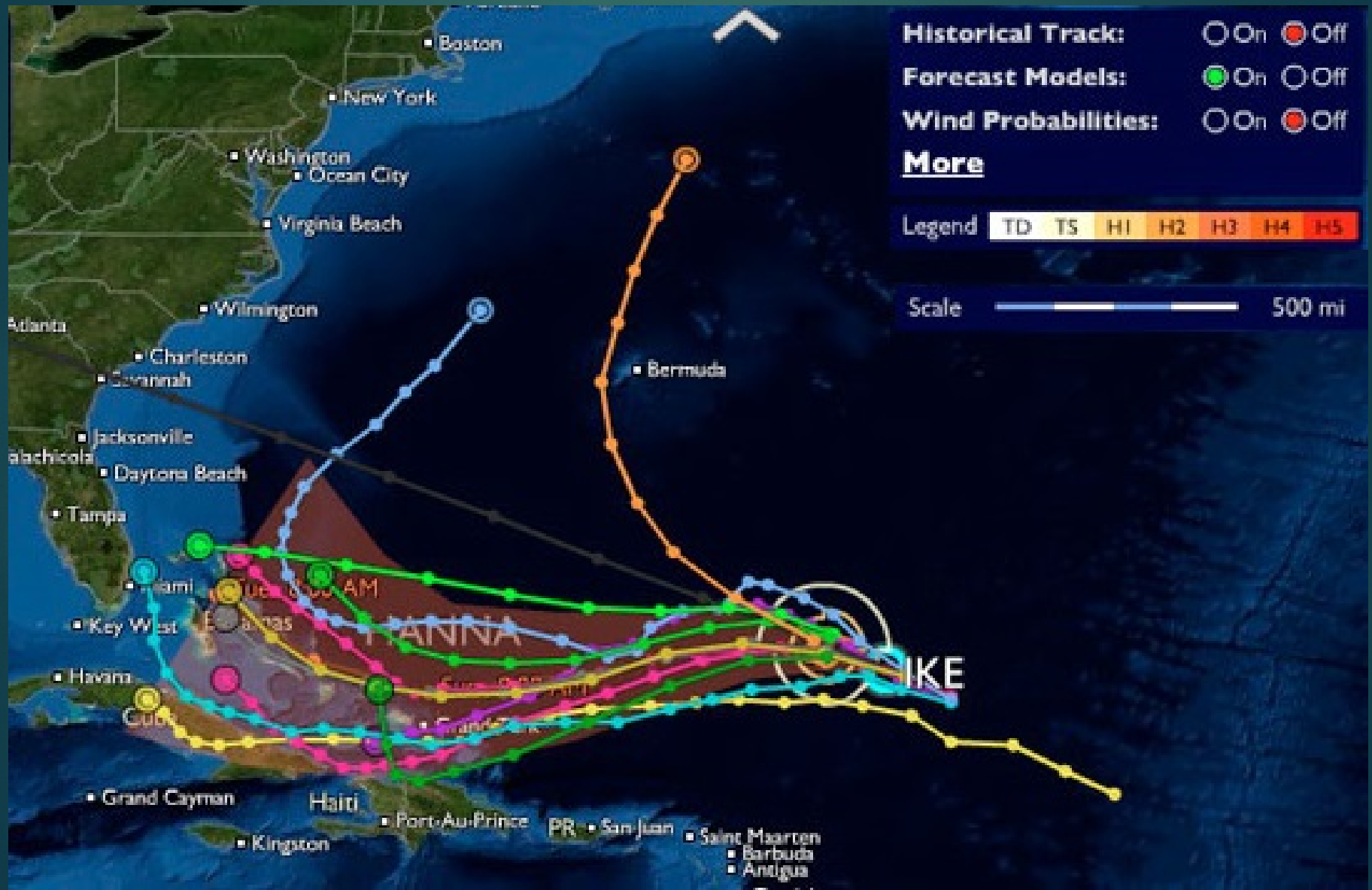
Unknown Unknowns

Good estimates build on knowns



Predictive modeling

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Examples of estimating formulas

Metric	Units	Formula
Project Cost Ratio (completed projects)	\$ / FP (or SLOC)	$\frac{(\text{Total Hours} * \text{Hourly Cost}) + \text{Other Costs}}{\text{Project Functional Size}}$
Support Cost Ratio	\$ / 1000 FP (or FTE / app)	$\frac{(\text{Support Hours} * \text{Hourly Cost}) + \text{Other Costs}}{\text{Application Functional Size}}$
Repair Cost Ratio	\$ / FP (or per fix)	$\frac{(\text{Repair hours} * \text{Hourly Cost})}{\text{Functional Size of Repair}}$

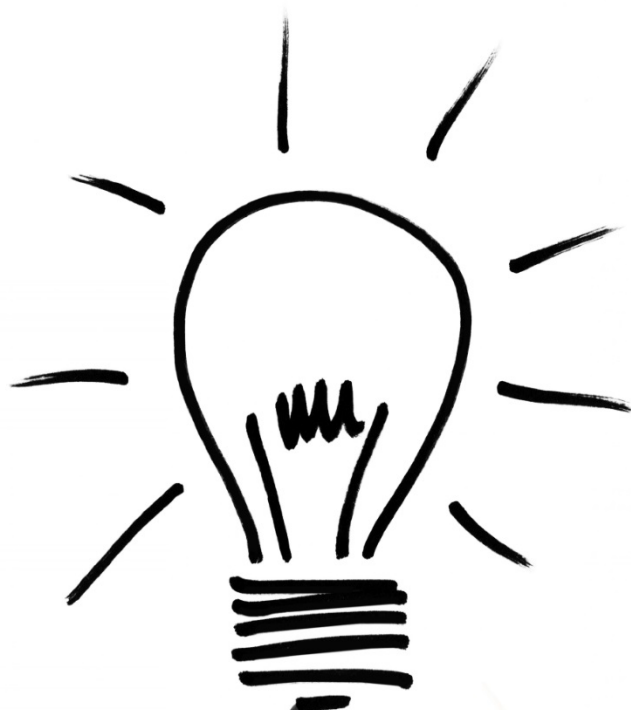


Today, estimating with good requirements and a solid model is similar to having a mapped minefield...



Estimating ²¹ before requirements

POLICIA CAMPES
MIRADO
LINDA VIDA FIELD
SERVICIO MUNICIPAL



**Can you estimate
an idea?**



I have an idea... can you give me a quick estimate?

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I won't hold you to it...
"ballpark" cost...
Kind-of-like xxx...
I need some #'s...
today



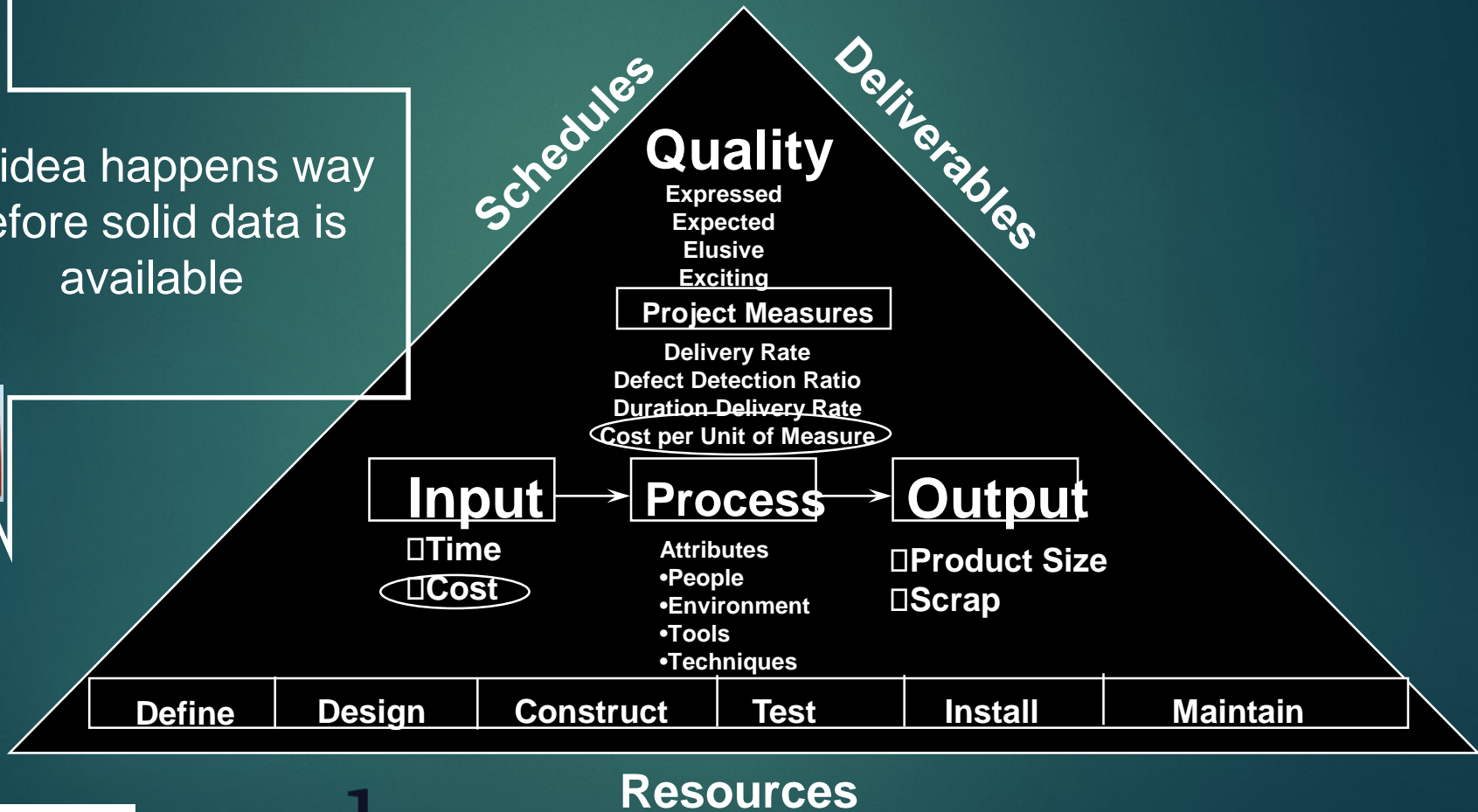


“Right now it’s just an idea...”



The Project Process Model

An idea happens way before solid data is available

The Cone Of Uncertainty ²⁶

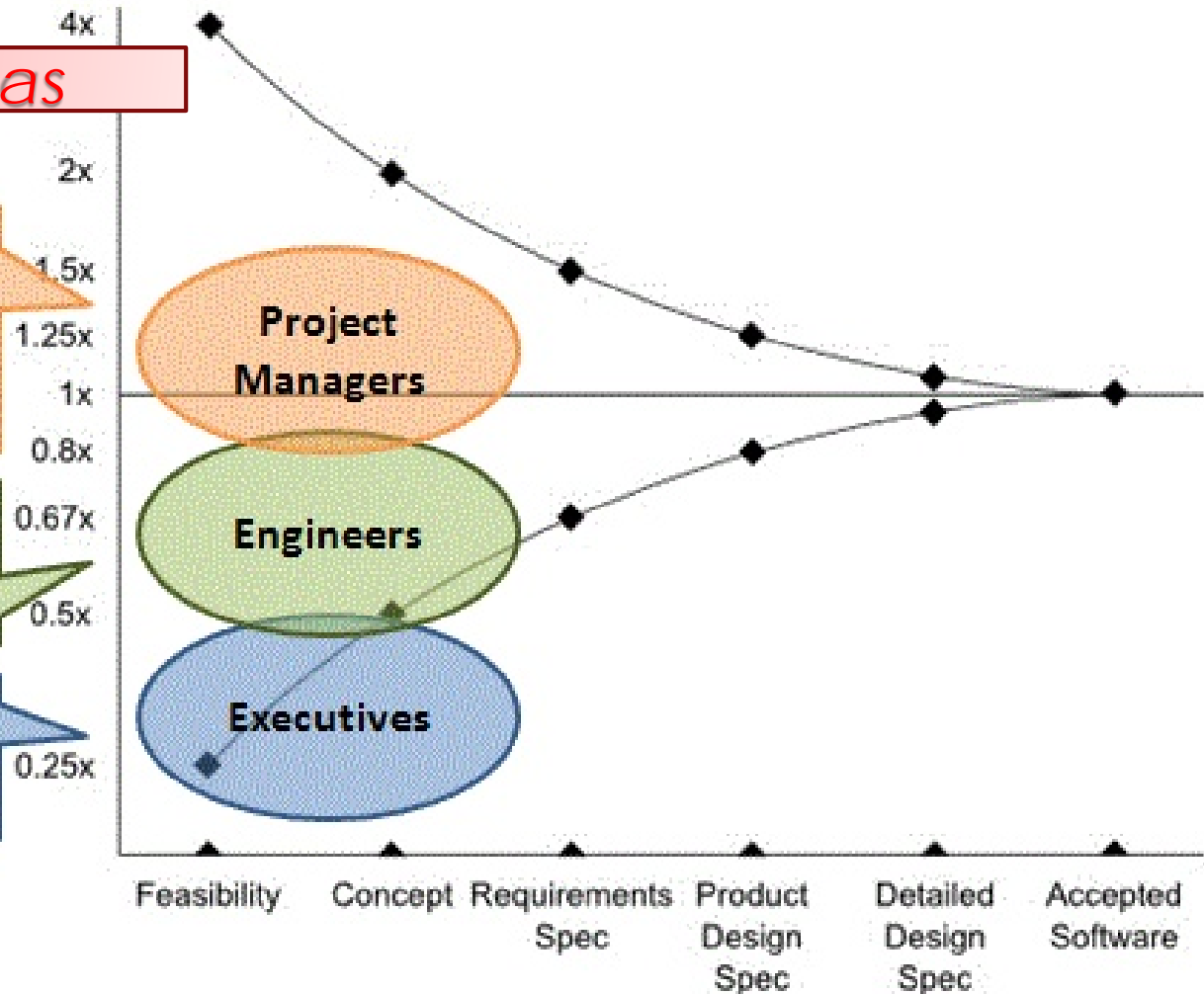


← Ideas

Estimate with historical data statistics and strive to mitigate the underestimation risk

Underestimate (Hofstadter's Law)

"Parkinson Squeeze" the current underestimate



When faced with a napkin, what can you do?

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- ✗ Refuse to play
- ✗ Memory game (“Kinda-sorta”)
- ✗ Mutter (“professional ethics”) and leave
- ✗ SWAG (\$1 million & 6 months)
- ✗ Promise (and disappear)



Or...



DYB (do your best) and (gu)estimate



DYB and (gu)estimate

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1. Document base assumptions:
 - Functional size
 - Non-functional
 - Technical
 - Historical growth %
2. Document assumptions & do at least two estimates:
 - ROM based on analogy, or expert opinion
3. Save the napkin



1. Document base assumptions / 230

Functional size: (example shortcuts)

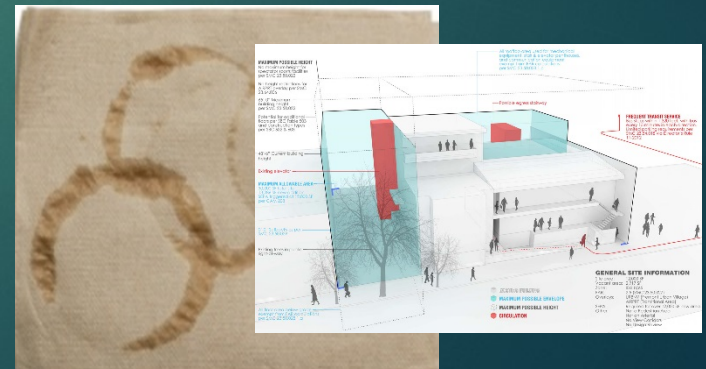
- One File Model (# entities * 31 FP each)
- Simple Function Points
- T-shirt sizing (XS - 3X)
- ISBSG (International Software Benchmarking Standards Group) function point profiles
- Patterns (sizing by analogy)



1. Document base assumptions / 331

Non-functional size: (“ilities”)

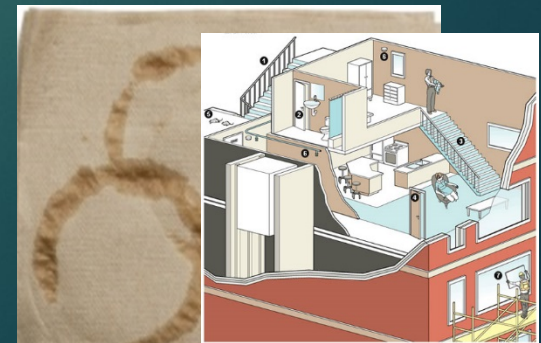
- Document assumptions: standard constraints (e.g., performance, security, special needs)
- Consider adjustment factor or software non-functional assessment (SNAP)
- Overestimate the complexity (seldom less complex) & compare history



1. Document base assumptions / 432

Technical requirements:

- standard development tool suite for subject area
- tools used on similar systems
- consider “uniqueness” potential (architecture, method, novel subject matter, special skills sets, etc)



1. Document base assumptions

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Adjust for uncertainty based on historical %:

- Size growth average 1.5- 2%* per month (18-month project → +30% FP)
- Rework 40% → can double expert opinion
- Risk management → document areas of greatest uncertainty

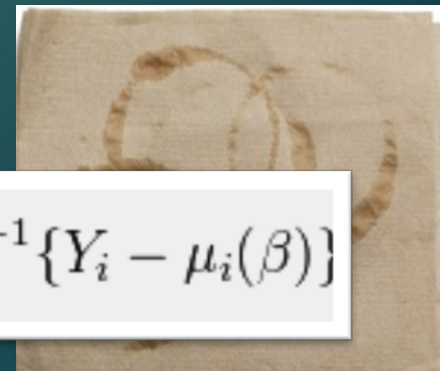
* Capers Jones, *Estimating Software Costs: Bringing realism to estimating* 2nd edition



2. Rough order of magnitude (ROM) equations

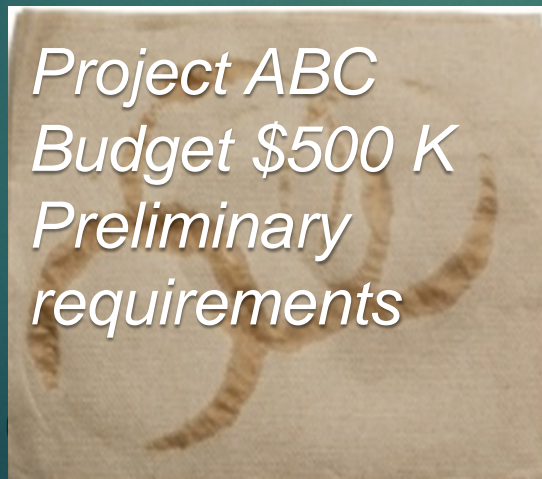
- ▶ Range of “(gu)estimates” → NO decimals!
- ▶ Rules of thumb, high level size
- ▶ Supplement with expert opinion (adjusted for uncertainty)
- ▶ Label results as “preliminary”
- ▶ Save copies of modeling exercises

$$U(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{IN} \frac{\partial \mu_{ij}}{\partial \beta_k} V_i^{-1} \{Y_i - \mu_i(\beta)\}$$



3. Save the napkin

- ▶ Despite best intent → estimators cannot predict future based on ideas
- ▶ (Gu)estimates based on documented assumptions are a step forward
- ▶ If (gu)estimate becomes project budget /schedule → scan the napkin for Kick-off meeting



Garbage In, Garbage Out



**YOUR ANALYSIS IS ONLY
AS GOOD AS YOUR DATA**

(Garbage) = Software

Now you can carefully... navigate the minefield



QUESTIONS?

... THANK YOU



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