

Why Good Measurement, Estimating and Control Techniques are Important for Process Improvement

by

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Presentation Overview

- **Application Development Measurement –
how it relates to estimating and control**
 - What frustrates commercial managers
 - Turning measurement into information
 - The benchmark as a platform for learning,
comparison and measuring process improvements
 - Using benchmarks to set realistic expectations on the
next project - good estimates
 - Using measurement as a monthly project health
check – control and adaptive update

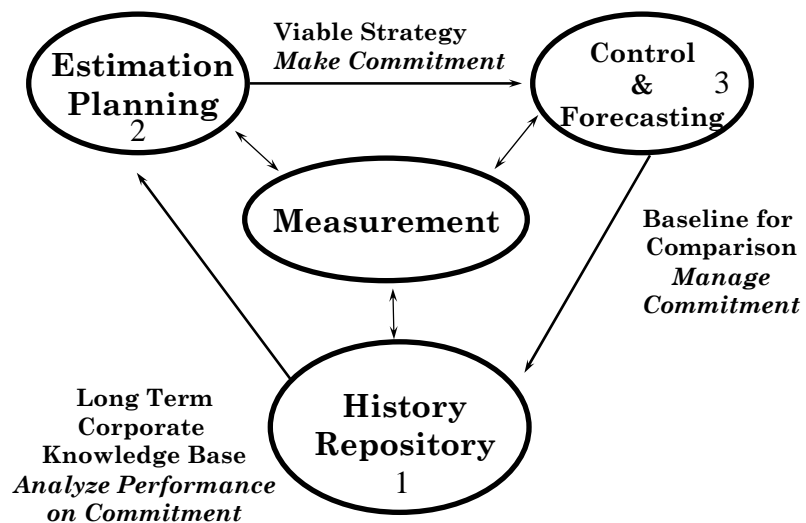
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Commercial Managers Frustration with Application Development

- Projects take too long & cost too much
- Am I getting good value for the investments being made in process improvement?
- Always find out that projects are in trouble when it is too late to do anything

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A Mature Applications Measurement Process



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Turning Measurement into Information

- What do we need to measure to answer the key management questions?
- What are the behavior patterns observed from the measurements?
- How do we build processes to use measurement to manage better?

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Key Application Measurement Numbers

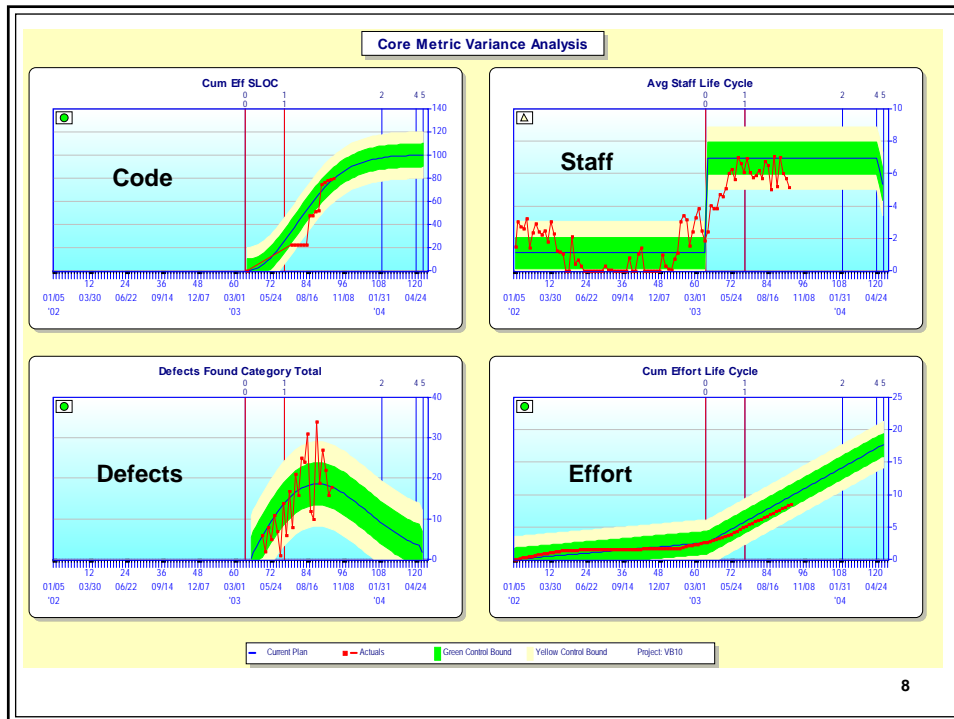
- **Software Engineering Institute Core Metrics**
 - Cycle time (**Schedule**)
 - **Effort**, Cost
 - Quality - **Reliability**
 - **Size** – Amount of functionality

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The Project View of Core Metrics

- Staffing Profile – month by month
- Defect Profile – month by month
- Code Production Profile – month by month

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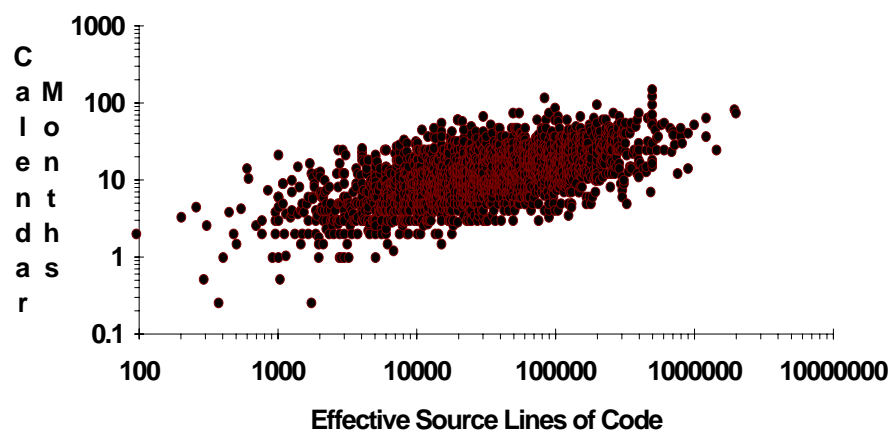
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**What does the data look like when
there are many projects?**

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Schedule Behavior The Big Picture

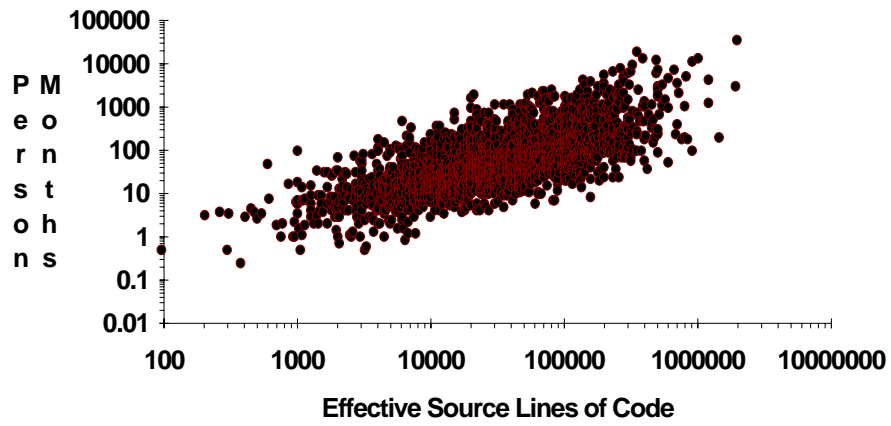
QSM Mixed Application Data Base



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Effort Behavior The Big Picture

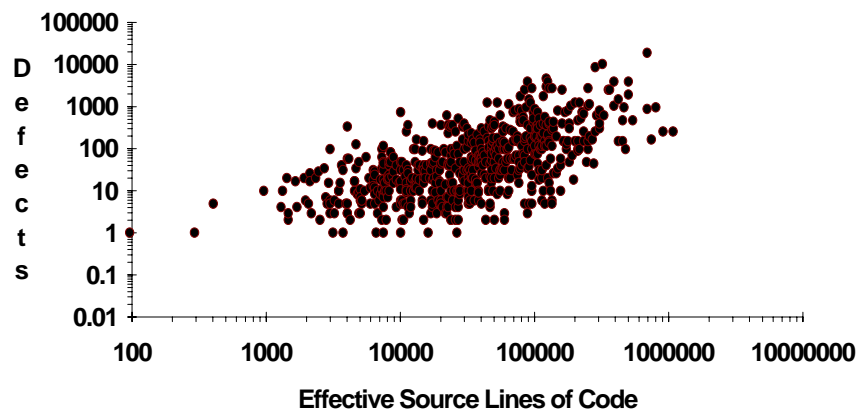
QSM Mixed Application Data Base



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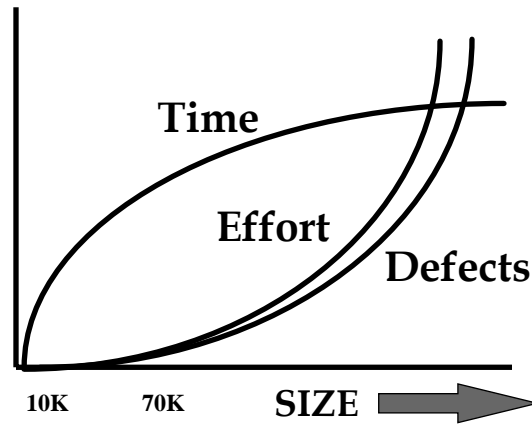
Defect Behavior The Big Picture

QSM Mixed Application Data Base



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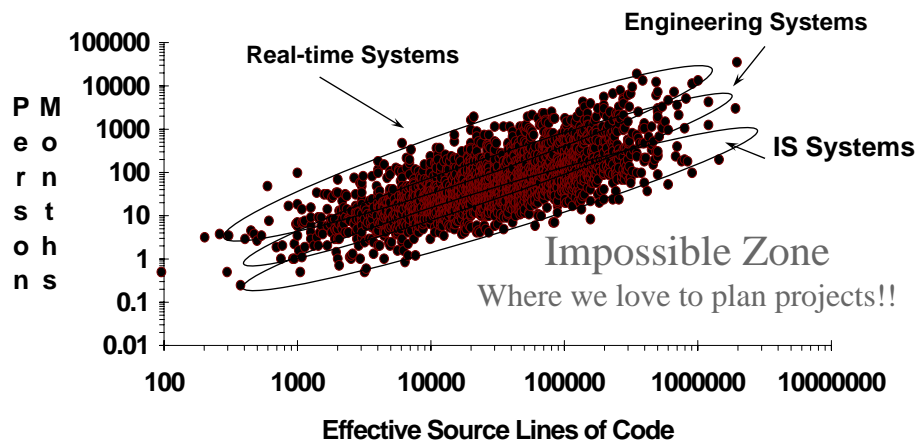
Fundamental Behavior



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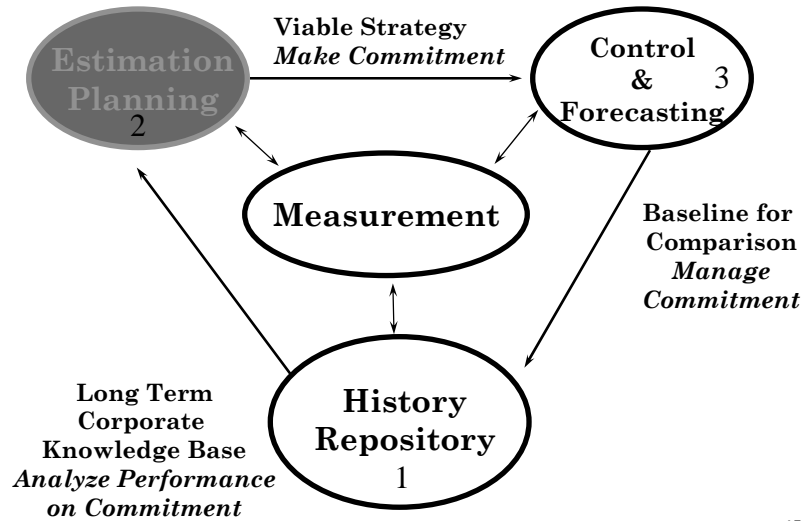
Stratifying the Data

QSM Mixed Application Data Base

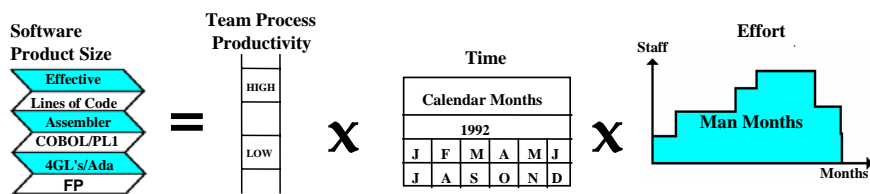


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A Mature Applications Measurement Process

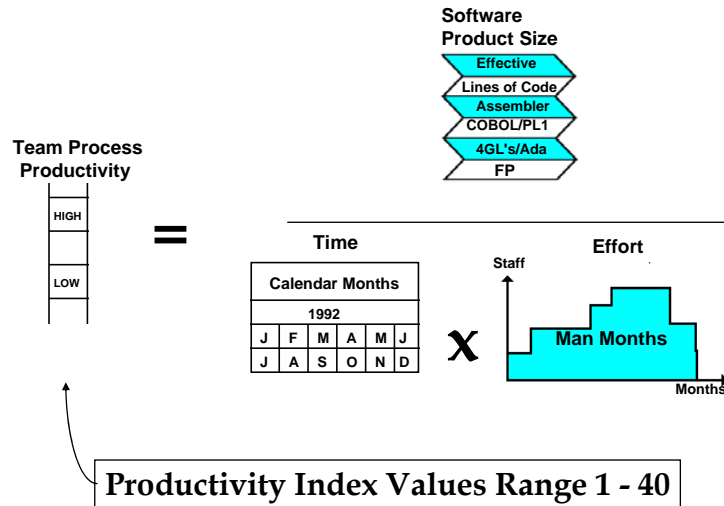


Software Production Equation

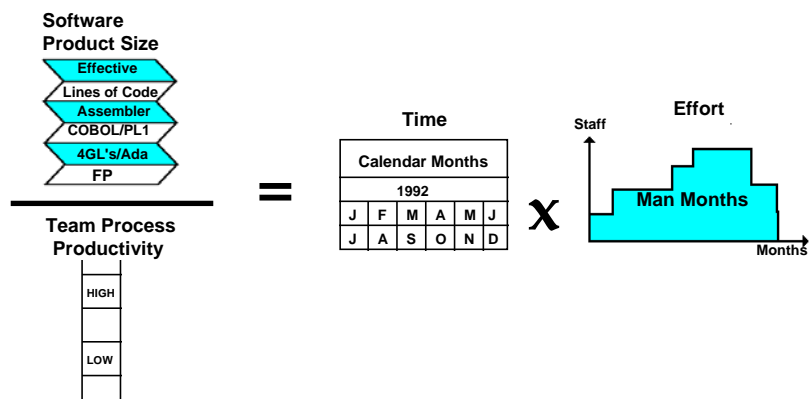


Link Size with Efficiency, Schedule and Effort

History - Calibration Form of Equation (Conceptual)



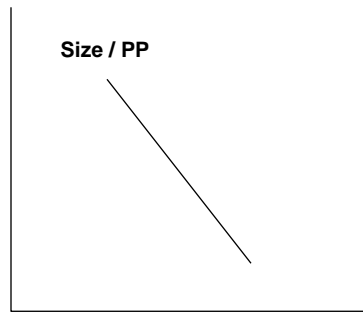
Estimation and Adaptive Forecasting Form of Equation



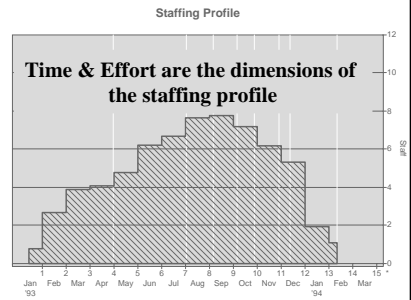
Plot of the Software Equation (Effort - Time Relationship)

Log Effort

Size / PP

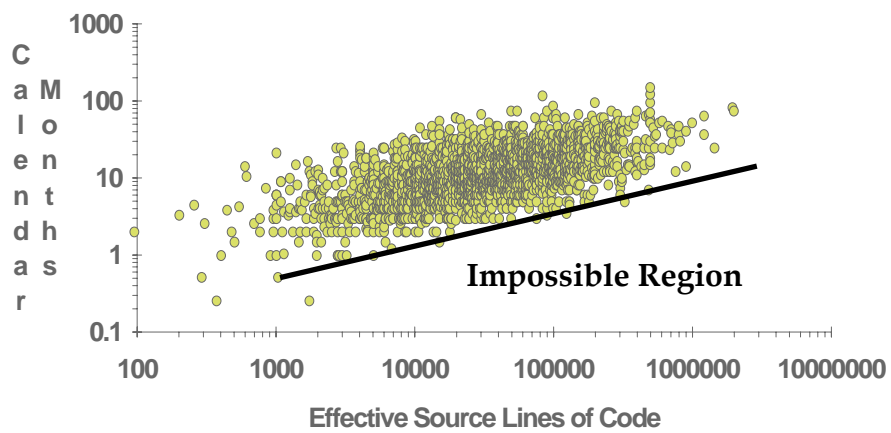


Log Time
(Schedule)



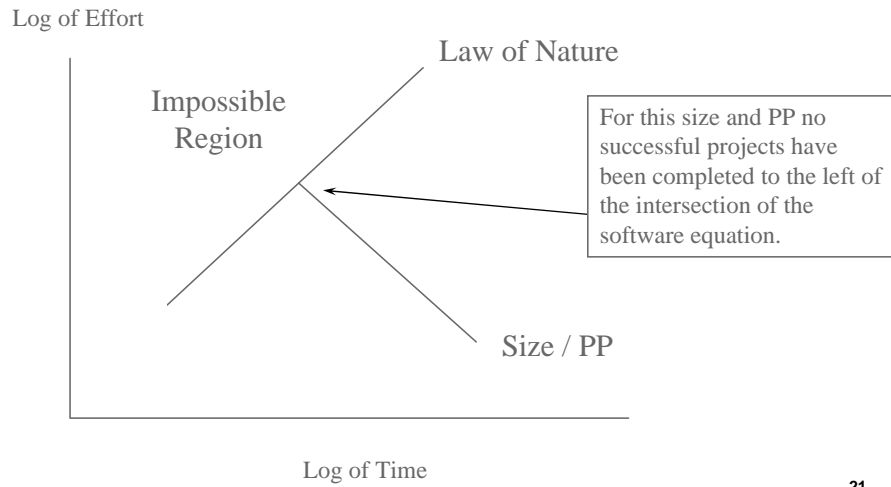
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Understand the Impossible Region!



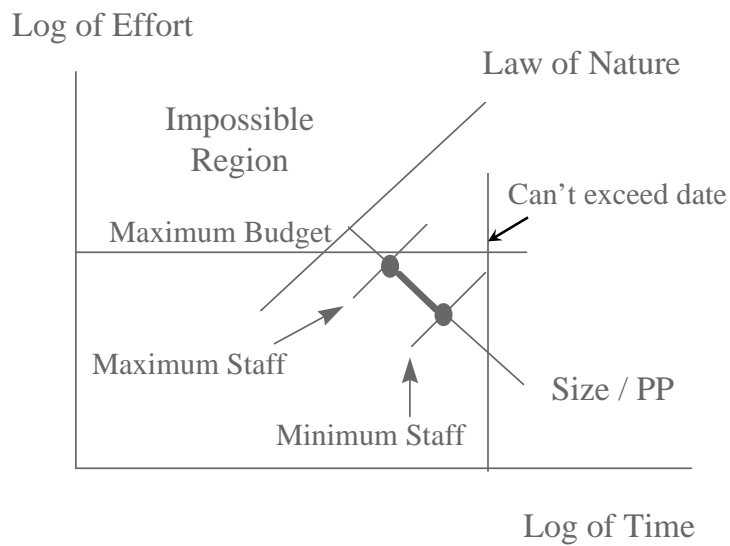
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Minimum Schedule Concept



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Finding a Feasible Region Subject to Constraints



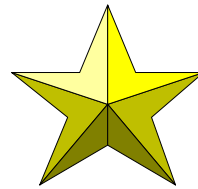
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The Benchmark - A Platform for Learning, Comparison and Improvement

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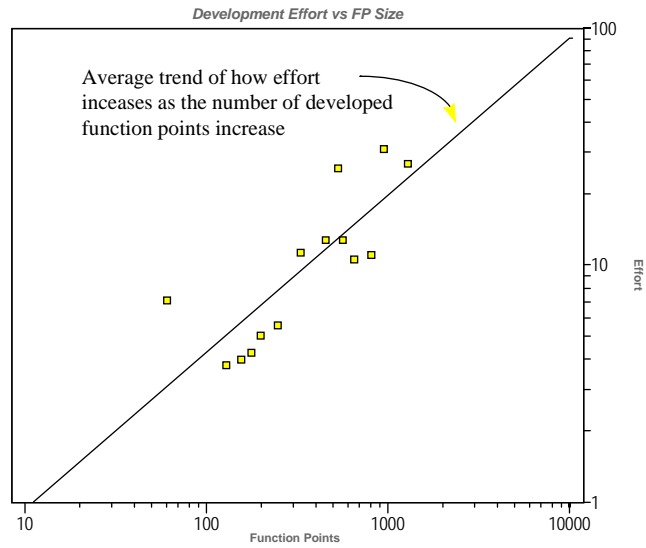
How Industry Leaders Approach Measurement

- **Measure process, not people**
- **Start with a minimum data set**
- **Set realistic goals based on where they are**
- **Identify strong points & bottlenecks**
- **Take action to improve the process**
- **Treat measurement as an ally**

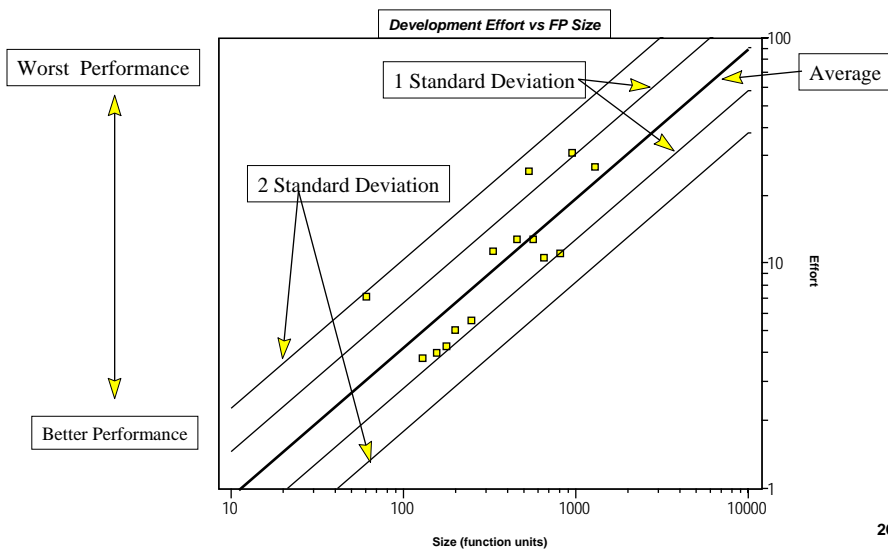


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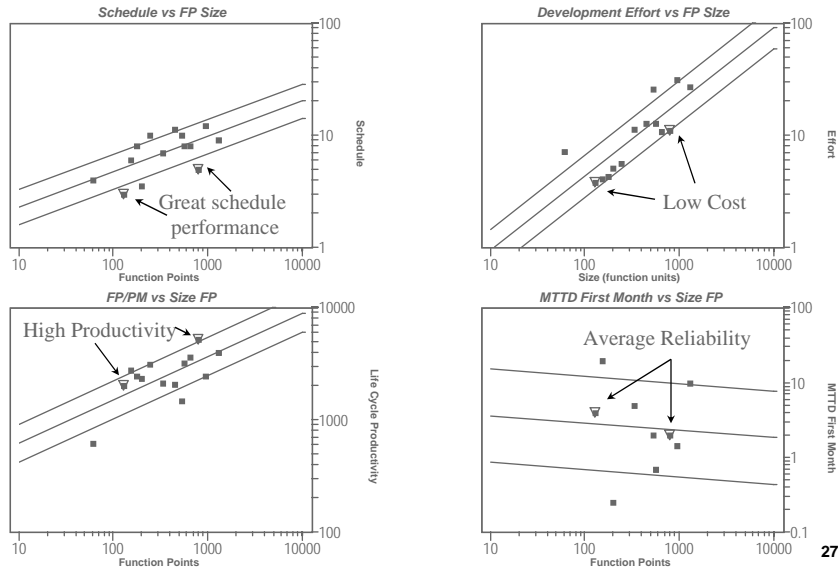
Finding the Average Benchmark



Measuring Variation Around the Average Benchmark



Use Multiple Views to Identifying Exceptional Projects and Understand the Causes



Identifying Exceptional Projects and Understanding the Causes

■ Best Performers

- Low requirements change
- Modest team sizes with good skills
- Work consists of Extensions to existing architectures
- Stable tools & methods

Global Patterns in the Data

How Staffing Levels Impact Cost, Schedule & Quality

Case Study

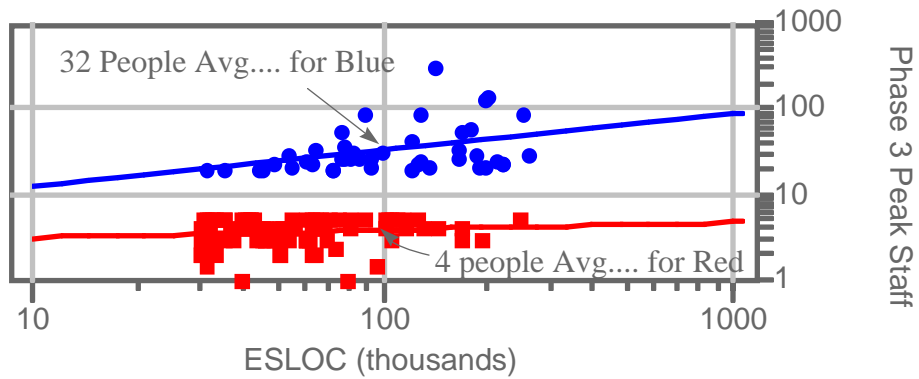
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Study Objectives

- **Compare products developed by small teams to products built by large teams**
- **Include:**
 - IS applications recently completed
 - Projects that had a size of 30,000 to 300,000 new and modified source code
 - Projects that used 5 people or less at peak staffing
 - Projects that used 20 people or more
- **Compare cost, schedule & defect creation at a convenient size (100,000 new and modified source lines of code)**

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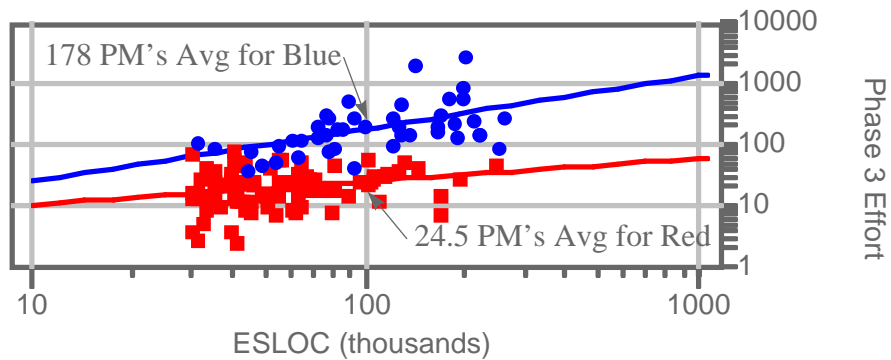
Peak Staffing vs. Developed SLOC



Blue Circles = Projects that used 20 or more people
Red Squares = Projects that used 5 or less people

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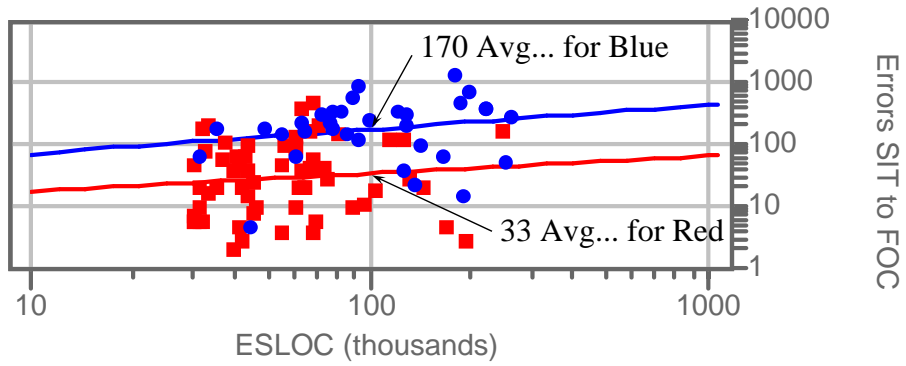
Development Effort vs. Developed SLOC



Blue Circles = Projects that used 20 or more people
Red Squares = Projects that used 5 or less people

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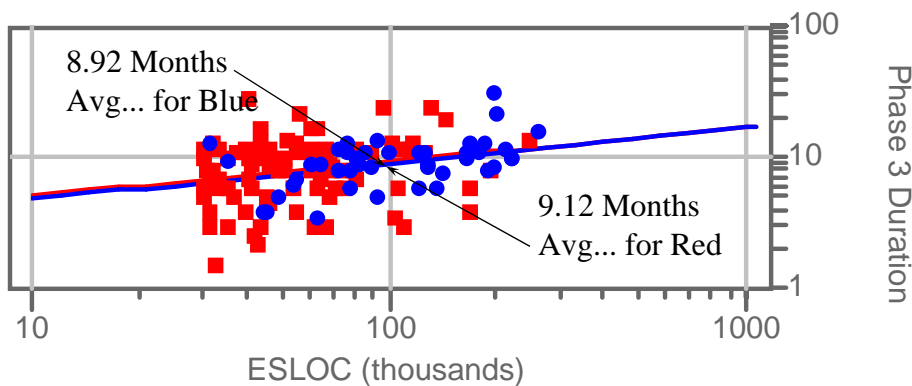
Defects found in System Test vs. Developed SLOC



Blue Circles = Projects that used 20 or more people
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Development Schedule vs Developed SLOC



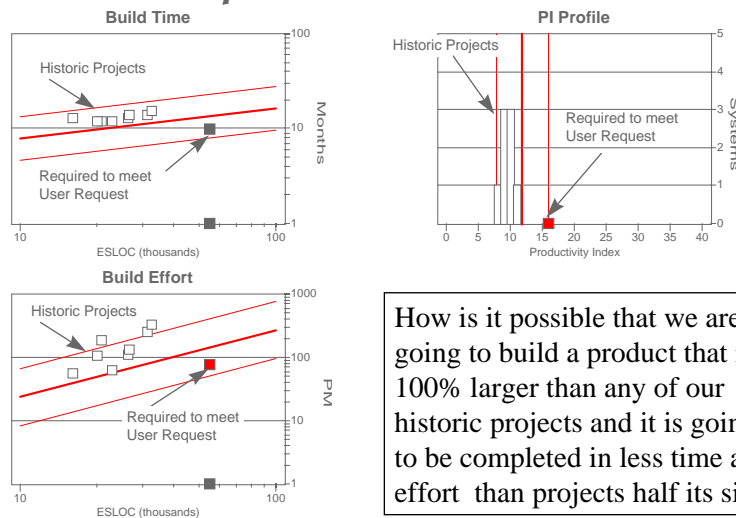
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Using Past Performance (Benchmarking) to Set Realistic Expectations on the Next Project

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Know When Expectations are in the Impossible Zone

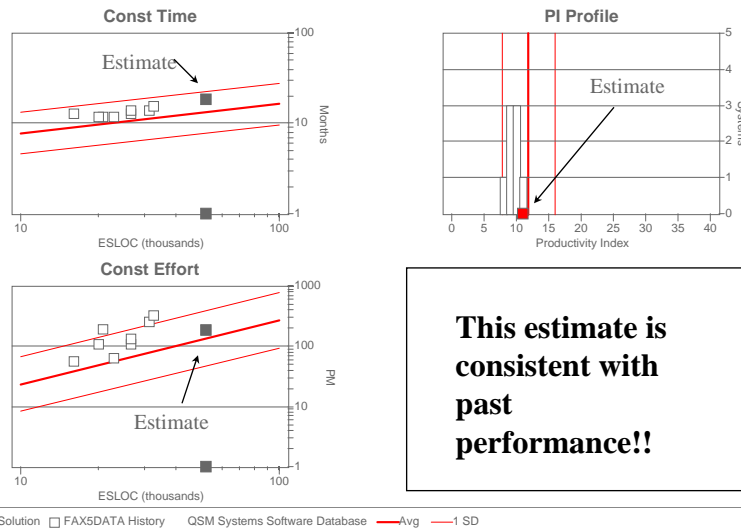


How is it possible that we are going to build a product that is 100% larger than any of our historic projects and it is going to be completed in less time and effort than projects half its size?

■ Current Solution □ FAXCORP History QSM Systems Software Database — Avg — 1 SD

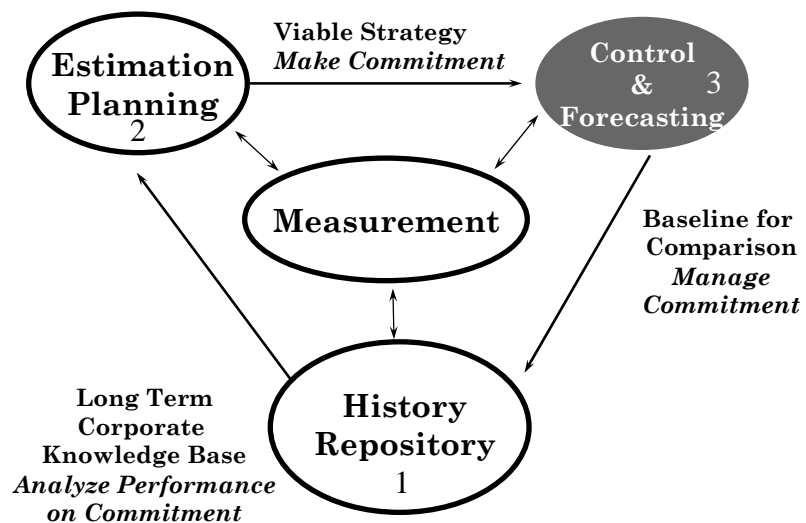
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Sanity Checking the Estimate



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A Mature Applications Measurement Process

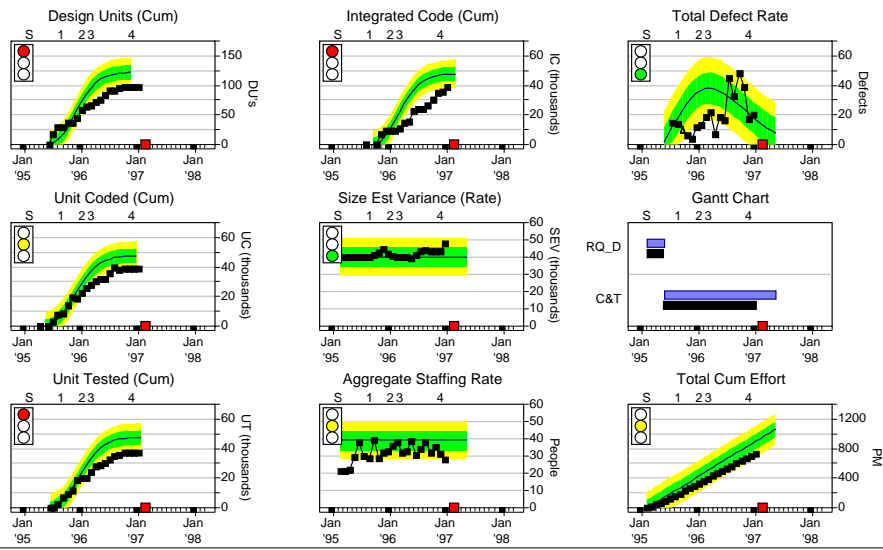


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Using Measurement as a Monthly Project Health check

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A Dashboard Makes it Easier to Get the Real Picture



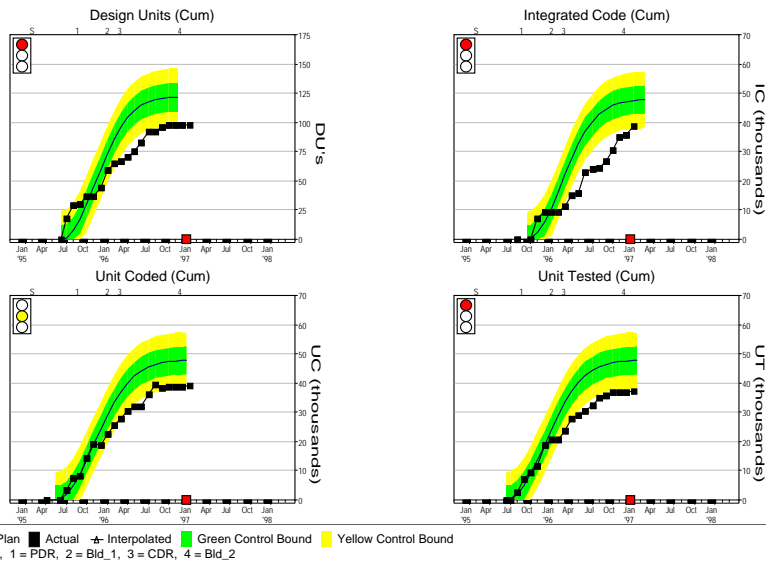
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Staffing Plan vs Actual



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Product Construction Metrics (behind early & staying there)

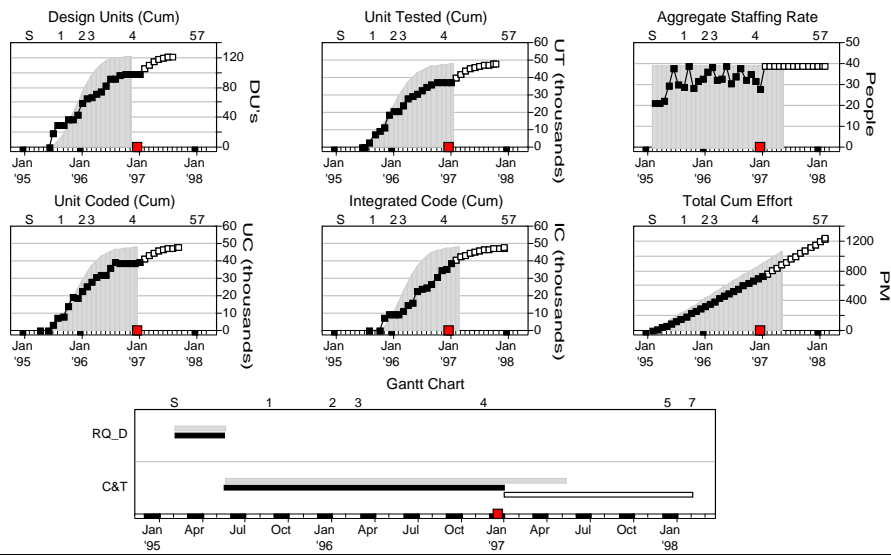


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Adaptive Forecasting Technique

- Independent Metrics confirm progress
- Curve fit actual performance to determine "Real Productivity"
- Use "Real Productivity" to forecast completion targets
- Evaluate management alternatives -- tactical & strategic

Forecast to Complete



Quantitative Methods Enables Top Management to:

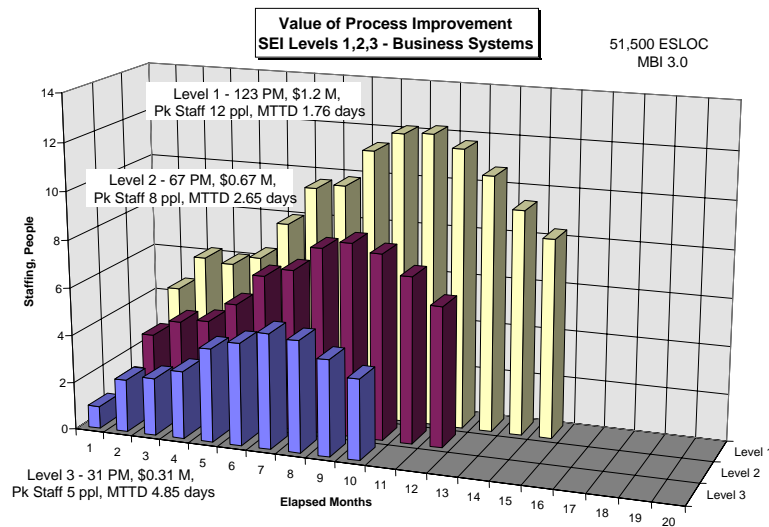
- Measure and Understand Process Productivity
- Assess Developers and Proposals
- Estimate and Risk-Protect Software Development
- Control In-Progress Developments
- Improve Product and Process Quality
- Make informed commercial decisions
- All this says, “Process Improvement”



Using High Level Management Measures

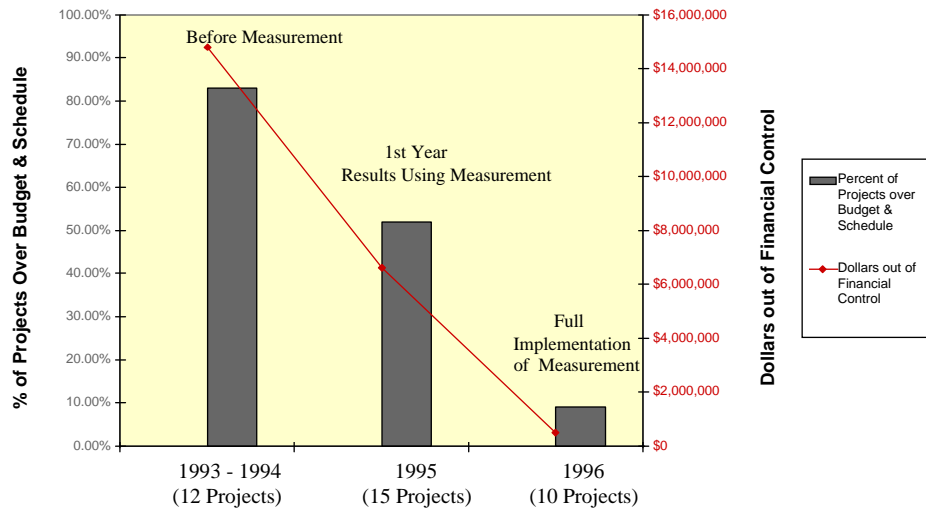
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What is Process Improvement Worth?



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Experience of a Large Telecommunications Supplier



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Application Measurement

Benchmarking, Estimation & Control

There are No Simple Solutions
but...

There are Intelligent Choices



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