

# Measurement of Software Throughout the Lifecycle Using SRDRs

**DASA-CE** 

Presented to PSM

1 310

September 2018

# Agenda

- Current Policy and Process
- Previous SRDR and Reporting Challenges
- Overview of SRDR Forms
  - DD Form 3026-1 Development
  - DD Form 3026-2 Maintenance
  - DD Form 3026-3 Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
- Data Collection Improvements
- Conclusion



### **Current Policy & Process**

#### **Reporting Policy**

- DODI 5000.02 outlines cost and software reporting requirements for ACAT I programs in the form of CCDRs\* and SRDRs\* (Jan. 2015)
  - Required for contracts >\$50M (CCDRs), software development efforts >\$20M (SRDRs), and software maintenance efforts >\$1M (SRDRs)
  - Requires cost reports that utilize a commodity specific work breakdown structure (MIL-STD 881D)
  - Cost reporting on any organization performing the work regardless if its contractor or government
- Section 842 of the NDAA for 2017
  - Requires OSD CAPE to develop policy and procedures for data collection for programs with acquisition lifecycle costs
     \$100M (all ACAT)
  - To evaluate impact and utility, OSD CAPE is leading a pilot effort across the services to collect and store non-ACAT I CCDRs and SRDRs (Feb. 2018)

\*Contract Cost Data Report/Software Resource Data Report

#### Submission Process

- A CSDR Plan must be created in order for an organization to be able to submit to CADE
  - A CSDR Plan defines the reporting WBS, submission dates, and sets the infrastructure to properly track and manage submissions
  - SRDR's should be submitted at contract award as an Initial (estimate) and each final submission will follow the agreed upon delivery/submission schedule
- Every submission is reviewed by the services SRDR Unified Review Function (SURF) team, who
  perform Verification and Validation (V&V) prior to acceptance
  - SURF V&V spans all services and aims to improve quality and consistency of submissions



# Previous SRDR Challenges

- Not well suited for Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) or Agile Development reporting
- Overall threshold for reporting didn't capture programs that were predominately software
- No reporting requirement for programs during O&S phase
  - Requiring reporting on contracts with software development over \$20M creates data gaps between large development efforts
- Lack of name standardization made it difficult to track a single program through multiple releases

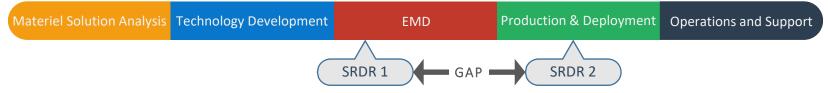
#### Case 1

A single SRDR submission for the program in development



#### Case 2

Multiple SRDR submissions with no linkage between releases



Changes to policy and the addition of SRDR forms enables capturing of software measures from development to the end of O&S



### Software Data Collection



### **DATABASE**

OSD CAPE is responsible for managing the Cost Assessment Data Enterprise (CADE) where the SRDR's are directly submitted from the vendor (Government or Contractor).



#### DID

*DI-MGMT-82035A* is the Data Item Description (DID) for the new SRDR forms. The DID provides guidance on submission timelines, definitions of all fields in the form, as well as standard tools for measurement.



#### DEVELOPMENT



#### SRDR-DEV (Form 3026-1)

**UPDATED**Provides the reporting format for software development efforts. Accommodates initial reports with estimated values, interim reports with a combination of estimated and actual values, and final reports with actual values



#### SRDR-ERP (Form 3026-3)

NEW Provides the reporting format for ERP programs. Similar to the main SRDR but accounts for differences



#### MAINTENANCE



#### SRDR-M (Form 3026-2)

SRDR-M (Form 3026-2)

Provides the reporting format for software maintenance efforts. Form collects metrics and activities found to be relevant to predicting and maintaining software



#### **DASA-CE Data Collection**

Due to the absence of historical Software Maintenance data, DASA-CE lead an effort to collect data from Army programs using a custom data collection questionnaire



# SRDR Forms Overview



### Form Overview

Each SRDR form share the same general reporting structure.

Common Heading	Release/Project	Sizing	Effort		
1 Information	1 Information	1 Information	1 Information		
Collects information about the submitter, contract, and information necessary for CADE to aggregate, track and store the submission.	Collects information about the release including schedule, activities, and top level system context data.	Sizing data for various measures including SLOC, Function Points, Story Points, RICEFW, and Defects.	Effort that matches the software development by activity by release for prime and subcontractors.		
Submission	Submission	Submission	Submission		
Submitted with every report, tracks to contract PoP	Submitted with every release	Submitted by CSCI or release/project	SRDR-DEV and SRDR-ERP submission is monthly, SRDR-M submitted annually.		



# Detailed Overview of the SRDR Forms

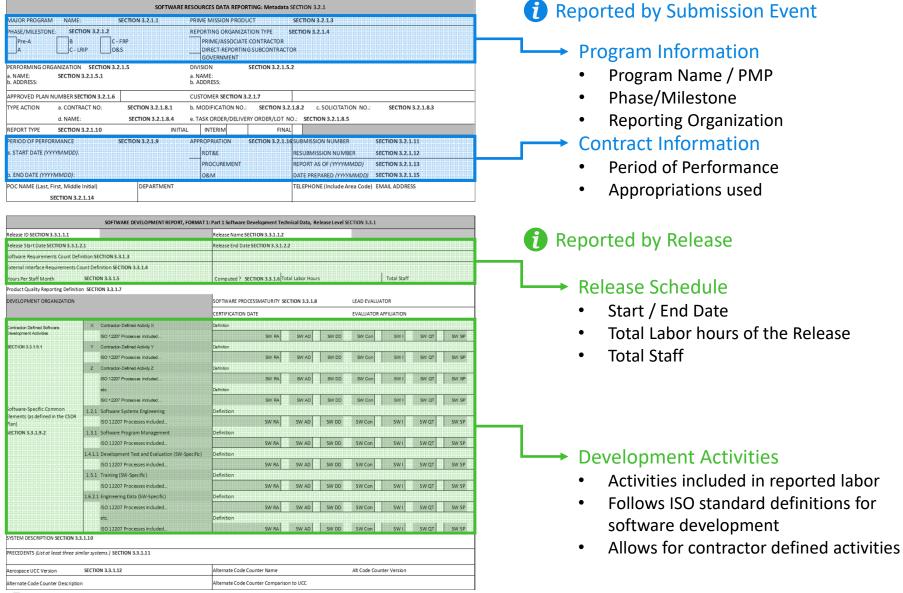
Note: Some sections of the forms have been truncated in this presentation

# DD Form 3026-1 SRDR for Development

DD 3026-1	Development
DD 3026-2	ERP
DD 3026-3	Maintenance

### Development Collection Form

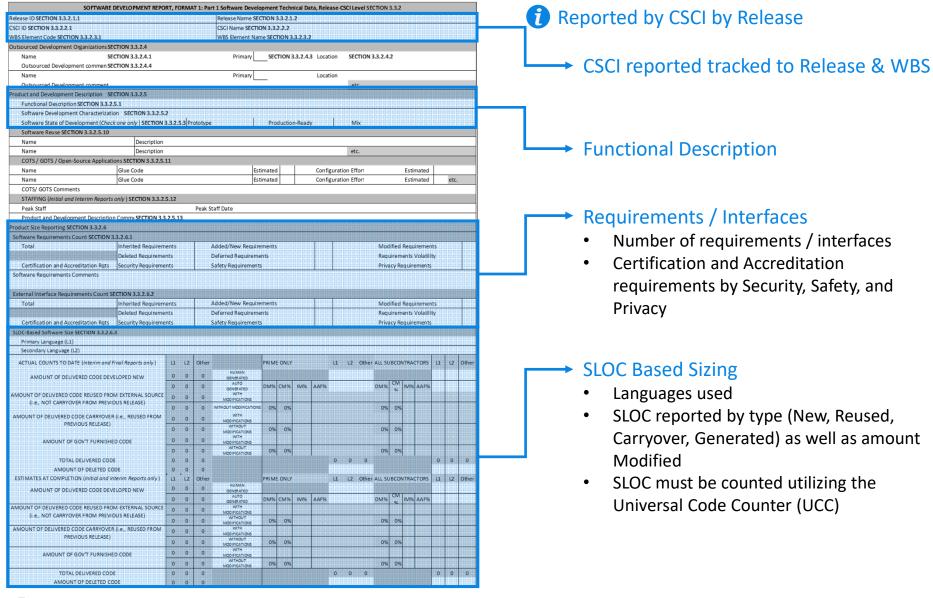
Common Heading & Release Level





# **Development Collection Form**

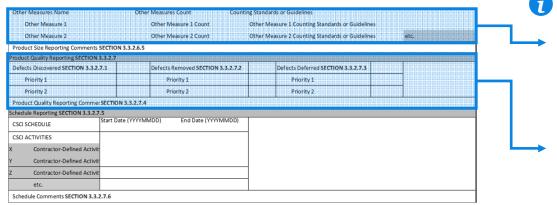
Release CSCI (1 of 2)





# **Development Collection Form**

Release CSCI (2 of 2) & Effort



**1** Reported by CSCI by Release

#### Alternative size metrics

- RICEF/W
- Function Points
- Contractor defined size metrics

#### Quality

- Defects by priority
- Defects Discovered/Removed/Deferred



Reported by Monthly for All CSCI's

#### Contractor Hours by CSCI

- Hours per month by CSCI for each release
- Hours tied back to CSCI sizing metrics and WBS
- Also includes software specific hours outside direct development

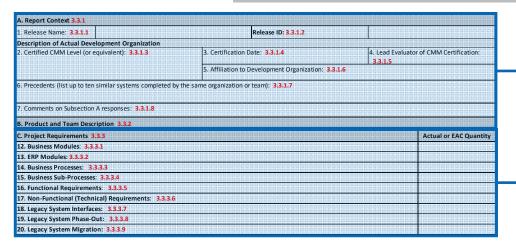
Hours for direct subcontractors



# DD Form 3026-3 SRDR for ERPs

0	DD 3026-1	Development
	DD 3026-3	ERP
	DD 3026-2	Maintenance

Project Level & Object Sizing (1 of 2)



	Provid	Provide Actual or EAC Quantity					
D.1 - Product Size Reporting	3.3.4	Functionally Designed	Technically Designed/Built	Tested/ Implemented			
22. Configurations (Out-of-th	e-Box Objects to Configure) 3.3.4	.1					
Simple Complexity 3.3.4.1.1  Medium Complexity 3.3.4.1.2  High Complexity 3.3.4.1.3							
23. Reports: 3.3.4.2							
24. Interfaces (Inbound and C	outbound) 3.3.4.3						
25. Conversions 3.3.4.4							
26. Extensions 3.3.4.5							
27. Security Patches 3.3.4.6							
28. Bolt-Ons 3.3.4.7							
29. Forms 3.3.4.8							
30. Workflows 3.3.4.9							
31. Other Program Defined O	bjects 3.3.4.10						
Object Name	Counting St	Counting Standards or Guidelines					
Other Objects 1	Other Objects 1 Count	Other Object 1 Co	Other Object 1 Counting Standards or Guidelines				
Other Objects 2	Other Objects 2 Count	Other Object 2 Co.	Other Object 2 Counting Standards or Guidelines				



- Release Information
  - Release Name
  - CMMI, Super Domain/Application Domain

#### **Project Requirements**

- Business Modules
- ERP Modules
- Business Processes & Sub-Processes
- Functional & Technical Requirements
- Legacy System Interfaces, Phase-Out, and Migration

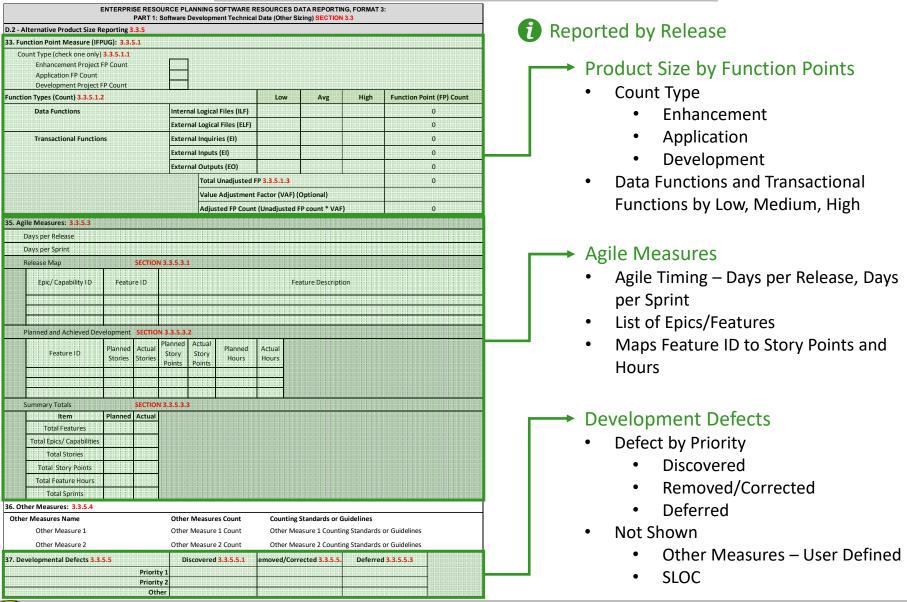
### Reported by Release

#### Product Size by RICE-FW

- Sizing of objects by Type
  - Configurations, Reports, Interfaces, Conversions, Extensions, Security Patches, Bolt-Ons, Forms, Workflows
- Sizing by Complexity Simple, Medium, High
- Object Count by Category
  - Functionally Designed, Technically Built, Tested/Implemented



Object Sizing (2 of 2)





### Implementation

ENTERPRISE RESOURCE				•			Departed by Pologo
	Development Tech		•	CTION 3.3		U	Reported by Release
E. COTS Procurement Reporting 3 Prov				-t	th - FDDt		
The following four items contain actual			nardware produ	cts procured for t			COTS Information
39. ERP Software Product Purchases (e.	g., SAP, ORACLE 11i	, PeopleSoft,	Product Name	Product ID	Procured		
AMS, etc.) 3.3.6.1					Quantity		<ul> <li>ERP Primary COTS Product</li> </ul>
ERP Primary Product							Name Version and Quant
ERP Secondary Product			1				<ul> <li>Name, Version, and Quant</li> </ul>
Other ERP Product							<ul> <li>Other COTS Products Used</li> </ul>
40. Other Software Products 3.3.6.2			Product Name	Release ID	Procured Quantity		other cors rroducts osed
Other COTS Application							
Other COTS Application							
Other COTS Application							
F. Project Implementation Reporting			uantities at Fina	l Delivery Only		_	→ Implementation Sites
	Development and	System	System Back	User Locations	Other		•
41. Implementation Sites 3.3.7.1	Test	Hosting/	Up (COOP)	3.3.7.1.4	3.3.7.1.5		<ul> <li>Quantity of Development and Te</li> </ul>
	3.3.7.1.1	Operations	3.3.7.1.3	-			,
Quantity CONUS							Hosting, System Backup (COOP),
Quantity OCONUS							User Locations
							OSEI LOCATIONS
42. Users (by Site Type) 3.3.7.2	Development and Test	System Hosting/ Operations	System Back Up (COOP)	User Locations	Other	_	→ Users by Site Type
Developer User: 3.3.7.2.1	1		4				
Quantity CONUS  Quantity OCONUS							<ul> <li>Quantity of Users by Site</li> </ul>
Professional User: 3.3.7.2.2			1		l		<ul> <li>Developers</li> </ul>
Quantity CONUS							•
Quantity OCONUS Limited Professional User: 3.3.7.2.3	1		l		l .		<ul> <li>Professional User (Admin)</li> </ul>
Quantity CONUS							` '
Quantity OCONUS Employee User: 3.3.7.2.4							<ul> <li>Limited Professional</li> </ul>
Quantity CONUS							<ul> <li>Basic Users</li> </ul>
Quantity OCONUS							Dasic Osers
43. Initial Training Courses (by Site Type	e) 3.3.7.3 (List Co	ourses by Type:	Add Rows as Ne	eded) Provide Co	ourse Details	Ī	
for Final Delivery Only	. ,	, ,,,-,					
Instructor Led Training (ILT): 3.3.7.3.1						1	
Course Description							
Add rows as needed for each course						1	
described.						[	
Computer Based Training (CBT): 3.3.7.3.2							
Course Description							
	+						
Add rows as needed for each course							



#### Effort

		Provide A		urs (Prime Contr	actor; Sub-	<b>€</b> Re	•
		M1	YYYYMMDD		Estrimate at		LCC.
ERP System Development Activity	WBS Element	Prime	Sub- Contractor(s)	Total Actuals to Date	Complete (Total)		Effo
Design, Code and Unit Test ERP Software							•
5. Plan and Analyze 3.4.1	1.1.x.1						
Release Planning	1.1.x.1.1						
Blue Printing/Gap Analysis	1.1.x.1.2						
Other (specify)	1.1.x.1.n						•
46. Design / Build 3.4.2	1.1.x.2						
Functional Integration	1.1.x.2.1		1				
Technical Integration Object Development	1.1.x.2.2 1.1.x.2.3	(		1			
Conversion Development	1.1.x.2.4						_
Build Testing	1.1.x.2.5						•
Enterprise Architecture	1.1.x.2.6						
Other (specify)	1.1.x.2.n						•
17. Test 3.4.3	1.1.x.3						
Development Level Test and Evaluation (SW Specific)	1.1.x.3.1						
Other (specify)	1.1.x.3.n						
Deploy, Go-Live, Post Support							
48. Deployment 3.4.4	1.10.n						Λ o+
Hardware and Software Installation	1.10.n.1						Act
User Documentation Site Activation	1.10.n.2 1.10.n.3						
User Training	1.10.n.4						•
Data Migration	1.10.n.5						
Other (specify)	1.10.n.x						
49. System Support 3.4.5	1.10.n.6						
System Administration	1.10.n.6.1						
Help Desk	1.10.n.6.2						
Post Go-Live Support	1.10.n.6.3						
Other (specify)	1.10.n.6.n		1				
Other Program Support							
50. Other Direct Labor (specify) 3.4.6	1.x						
System Engineering (SW Specific) Program Management (SW Specific)	1.2 1.3						
Change Management (SW Specific)	1.3						
System Level Test and Evaluation (Operational Test	1.4						
Develop and Manage Training	1.6						
Engineering Data (SW Specific)	1.7						
Other (specify)	1.x						



- t Reported by WBS that maps the R WBS
- rt for Prime Contractor and Subtractors
- t Reported Monthly
- ides an Estimate at Complete mn

#### es

- Breakouts into:
  - Design/Build/Test (Development)
  - Deployment
    - Site Activation, User Training, **Data Migration**
  - **System Support** 
    - Help Desk, System Admin
  - Other
    - SE/PM, Change Management

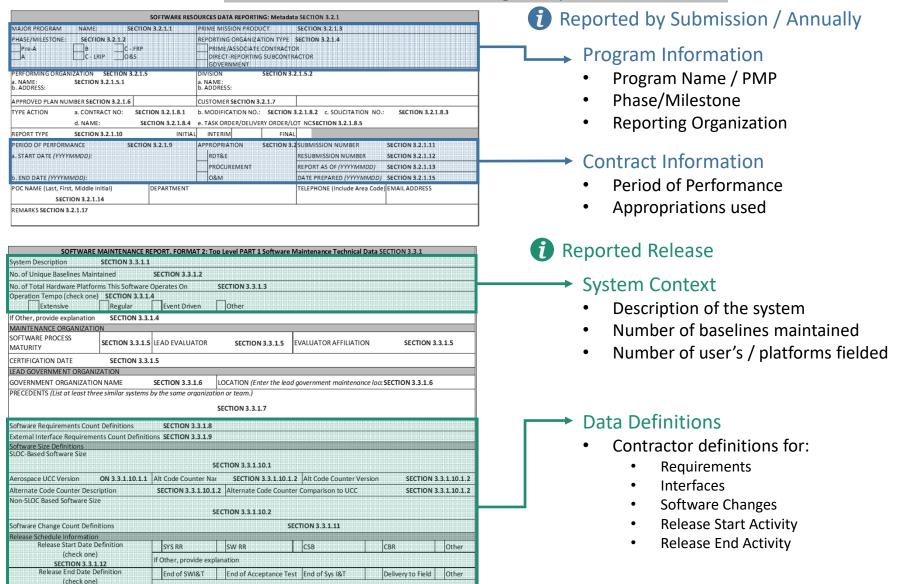


# DD Form 3026-2 SRDR for Maintenance

0	DD 3026-1	Development
$\Diamond$	DD 3026-3	ERP
	DD 3026-2	Maintenance

### Maintenance Collection Form

Common Heading / Top Level

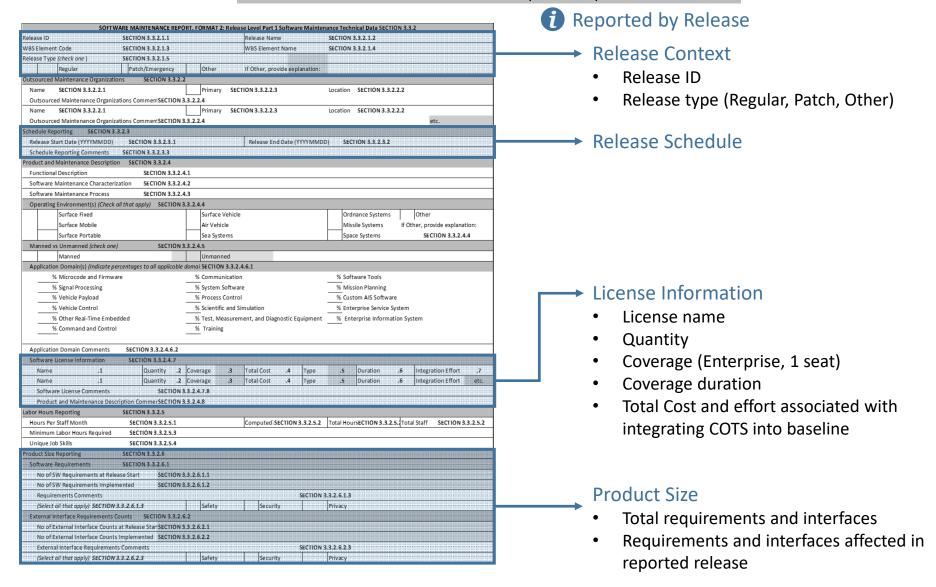




SECTION 3.3.1.12

### Maintenance Collection Form

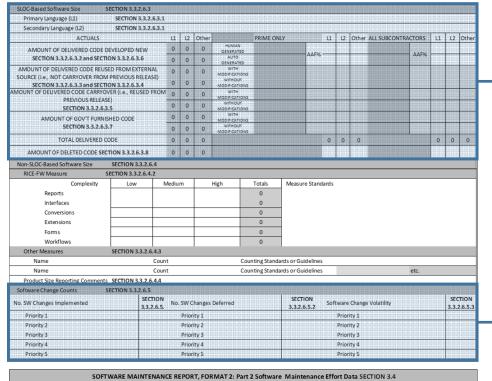
Release Level (1 of 2)





### Maintenance Collection Form

Release Level (2 of 2) / Effort Reporting





Reported by Release

#### **SLOC Based Sizing**

- Languages used
- SLOC reported by type (New, Reused, Carryover, Generated) as well as amount Modified
- SLOC must be counted utilizing the Universal Code Counter (UCC)

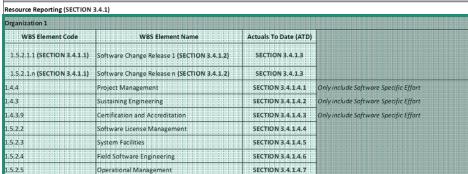
#### Software Changes / Defects

- Changes by priority
- Implemented/Deferred/Volatility

### Reported Annually Aligned to Each Release

#### **Resource Reporting**

- Reported for each Organization performing work
- Effort reported tied to release
- Effort is also reported for non-release activities
  - Not related to a release but required for system/organization functionality





# Major Improvements to Data Reporting

Previous SRDR	SRDR Improvements
Application Domain was an open input text field	SRDR-WG defined a set list of 17 Application Domains that can be selected
Lack of insight into cybersecurity requirements	Requirements and Interfaces are now broken out by: Security, Safety, and Privacy
Defect reporting was optional and often not reported	Defects are required to be reported and categorized according to ISO TR 24748-1
No standardization of software development activities	Software Development Activities are now reported according to ISO 12207
SLOC counts reported using in-house and various tools	Vendors are required to count SLOC using the UCC Tool
Lack of flexibility for Agile reporting	Agile measures are now built into the SRDR
Vendors submitted their own data dictionary for each submission	Standardized DID that all reports adhere to
Effort reporting at the end of releases and difficulty mapping to overall PMP WBS	Effort hours are tracked monthly and tied directly to the WBS in the CSDR Plan
Program and Lifecycle gaps	DEV, ERP and Maintenance forms captures relevant data for all program types and stages of the lifecycle

Changes to the SRDR data collection form *increase* standardization in an attempt to *reduce* measurement variance



# **Analysis Enablers**

#### Data Across the Lifecycle

- SRDR-Maintenance now allows the DoD to capture software lifecycle cost, effort, and technical data
- Ability to inform design decisions based on a set of complete lifecycle data
- Informs portfolio management for capability, cost, and release schedules

#### Agile Analysis

 Agile data collected alongside traditional measures (RICE-FW, SLOC, etc.) enable the ability to compare benefits and potential savings of Agile development

#### ERP Comparison

- Standardized ERP form enables the cost community to more easily utilize all services ERP data in their analysis
- Proper bucketing (Application Domain)
  - Can now easily segregate data by Super Domain and Application Domain allowing for benchmarks, measures, and targeted analysis
- UCC
  - Reduces variance in analysis that utilize SLOC
- Comparison of maintenance
  - All systems now utilize the SRDR-Maintenance enabling deeper understanding of the cost impact of maintenance and ability to compare maintenance by system type



# Challenges

- Unclear when SRDR for Development or the SRDR for Maintenance should be used
  - Depending upon release content if there is still a lot of development/enhancement being performed it is more favorable to report data at the CSCI level
  - The clear delineation of forms do not work well for the current movement towards a DevOps environment
- Requiring simultaneous reporting of development and maintenance releases may be seen as a reporting burden on the vendor
  - Policy defining proper report requirements is necessary to ensure consistency across services
- Current policy for the SRDR for Maintenance only applies to new systems that start after the policy date
  - The timeline until there is a significant amount of Maintenance data is several years out
- If the services enforce reporting on all programs over \$100M the amount of effort it takes to facilitate reporting may be unmanageable with the current infrastructure and processes



# Concluding Remarks

- Major improvements to software data collection across the DoD standardizes reporting for Government and Contractor vendors
- Addition of SRDR-M along with changes in policy enables the DoD the first opportunity to collect software data across the lifecycle in a standard format
- SRDR-ERP enables the flexibility to gather data on complex business and enterprise systems
- SRDR DID alleviates the burden of data normalization between vendor submissions increasing confidence of a homogenous dataset

#### Road Ahead:

- Capture data on non ACAT-I programs as well as formulate a plan to capture Non-Program of Record efforts
- Determine optimal reporting guidance for the transition of Development to Maintenance
- Continue to enhance V&V tools and efforts to increase data credibility



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# **BACKUP**

# RICE-FW Category Definitions

- Functionally Designed: objects that have been designed and are ready to be developed.
- Technically Built: objects that have been, or are being coded, but have not been tested or implemented.
- Tested/Implemented: completed code or objects.



### **RICE-FW Definitions**

(1 of 2)

- Report Objects Includes counts by complexity as defined below, to include Within Reports and Business Warehouse Reports:
  - Simple Complexity: Less than 5 standard application tables. As many as 1 external file. Straight forward data retrieval. Logic: Basic, single-level report. Little aggregation or sorting. No use of external subroutines. One version suits all requirements.
  - Medium Complexity: 5 to 8 standard application tables. As many as 3 external files. Some cross-checking. Logic: Multiple-level drill down capability. Moderate calculation, sorting. Some customization (ex: company-wide). Field translations required.
  - High Complexity: 9 or more standard application tables. 3 or more external files. Data from multiple functional areas. Logic: Use of subscreens, pop-ups, etc. Significant authorization checking. Complicated data retrieval. Some customization (ex: plant-wide). Field translations required.
- Interfaces (Inbound and Outbound) Includes counts by complexity as defined below:
  - Simple Complexity
    - o Inbound: 1 external file, with fewer than 3 different record types. Logic: Up to 2 transactions in upload. No retry logic (errors to report to log). No reconciliation. Batch.
    - o Outbound: 1 external file, Fewer than 3 different record types. Logic: No translations of codes. Batch. Data read from less than 5 tables.
  - Medium Complexity
    - o Inbound: 2 to 4 external files, 3 to 5 more different record types. Logic: 2 to 5 transactions in upload. Moderate coding (some validation). Some retry logic and error processing. Minimal reconciliation.
    - o Outbound: 2 to 4 external files, 3 to 5 difficult record types. Logic: Batch. Moderate translations of codes. Data read from 5 to 9 tables.
  - High Complexity
    - o Inbound: 5 or more external files, 6 or more different record types. Logic: More than 6 transactions in upload. Complex coding (complex validation). Significant retry logic and error handling. Heavy reconciliation.
    - Outbound: 5 or more external files, 6 or more different record types. Logic: heavy translations. Near real-time/Real-time. Triggering via user exits. Data read from 9 or more tables.
- Conversions Includes counts by complexity as defined below:
  - Simple Complexity: Data is pre-extracted & formatted. Up to 2 input files/record types. Logic: Use of standard application load programs. Loading basic master data. Single load program. Assume zero, until identified.
  - Medium Complexity: Some reformatting of data is required. 3 or 4 input files/record types. Logic: Baseline coding (some validation)
     Single load program.
  - High Complexity: Significant reformatting is required. 5 or more input files/record types. Logic: Moderate coding (moderate validation).
     Loading lowest level master data. Single load program.



### RICE-FW Definitions

(2 of 2)

- Extensions Includes counts by complexity as defined below:
  - Simple Complexity: Manipulation of 1 standard table. Logic: Does not require user exits. Initial & detail screen. Menu extensions. No database updates. One version suits all requirements.
  - Medium Complexity: Manipulation of 2 standard tables. Logic: User exits to capture data only. Initial & detail screen.
     Function exit. Update database. Some customization (ex. company-wide).
  - High Complexity: Manipulation of 2 or more standard tables. Logic: User exits with substitution logic. Step-loop to maintain header & detail. Initial screen with sub-screens. Dynapro extension. Some customization (ex. plant-wide).
- Forms Includes counts by complexity as defined below:
  - Simple Complexity: Standard forms (i.e. invoice, quotation, etc). No custom database access is required. Logic: Minor modifications to the SAP/Oracle/PeopleSoft standard forms. Printing of forms is configured into SAP/Oracle/PeopleSoft, no custom programming required.
  - Medium Complexity: Non-standard forms (i.e. new invoice form). Accesses one or more logical databases. Logic: Creating a
    form from scratch, and printing it on plain printed paper. No need to create cosmetics such as grids or boxes. Printing of
    forms may require custom work.
  - High Complexity: Non-standard forms (i.e. new invoice form). Accesses one or more logical databases. Logic: Creating a form from scratch, but printing it on plain paper. Will need to create cosmetics such as grids or boxes. Printing forms may require custom work.
- Workflows Includes counts by complexity as defined below:
  - Simple Complexity: Standard Workflow. No customization is required. May have minor modification to standard workflow.
  - Medium Complexity: Non-standard workflow (i.e. new workflow). Standard custom work, moderate modification to standard workflows.
  - High Complexity: Non-standard workflow. Creating workflow from scratch. Will need significant customization.

