Show me the money...

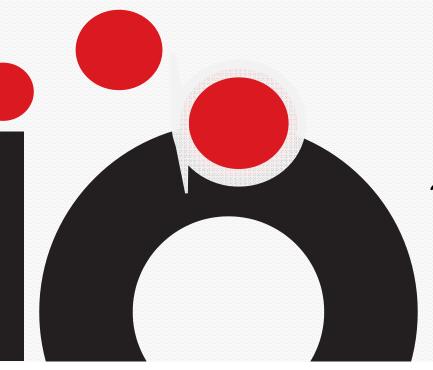


18th Practical Software and Systems Measurement Users' Group Meeting and Workshops

"Measurement in a Complex Environment"

June 12-16, 2107 Arlington, Virginia





Show me the Money

From software sizing to productivity measurement across your software lifecycle

"What value is your software spend getting for you?"



Objectives

- Construct a Software Value Measurement Process that:
 - Reduces IT cost and improves developer productivity and software quality.
 - Provides consistent "sizing" of work delivered by teams and vendors.
 - Improves estimation and budgeting by aligning with work delivered.
 - Is sustainable and scalable.
- This approach combines automated functional sizing with software risk and maintenance factors (this is for large app dev portfolios---scale matters)
 - Consistent, fast, neutral, Quantitative (Objective) Measure
 - Based on global Industry Standards
 - Expectations (Perceived Customer Value) can be managed
 - Software Process Improvements can be evaluated



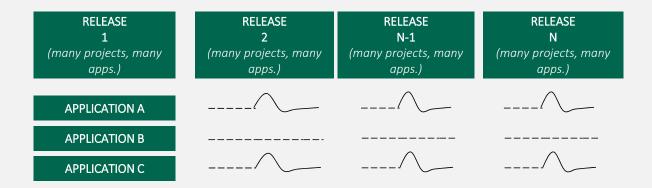
What Effective Sizing Enables: VALUE economics

- Helps organizations that are focused on managing costs and improving IT performance reliably measure outcome of software projects and thus quantify <u>ECONOMIC value</u> along with engineering efficiency.
- Accurate evaluation of cost, time to market and quality. Without size, a relative value cannot be established.
 - Standardized & Benchmarking
 - IT focus: Productivity Measurement & Improvement
 - Business focus: Quantify Effectiveness of Transformation Initiative
 - ADM Supplier Outcome Measurement
 - Program plan and Estimation



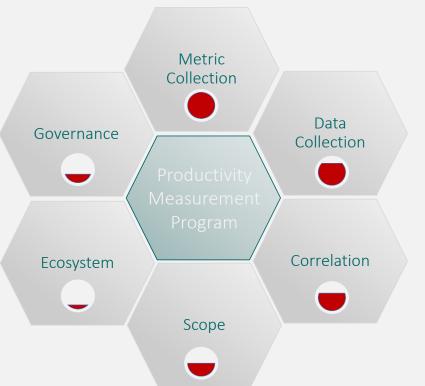
Your software life cycle cost MONEY— meter it for Value...







Measurement Maturity

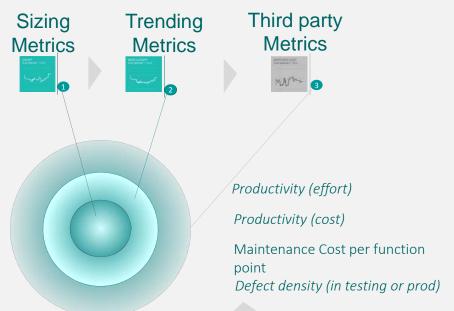


You can start with different level of maturity on each characteristics of the program





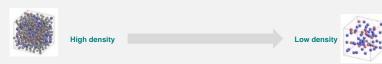
Characteristics of Effective Sizing Metric



Added Critical Violation Density

Deleted critical violation density trending

Density of critical violation



- Meaningful to developer and user/customer
- Defined (industry recognized)
- Consistent (methodology)
- Easy to learn and apply
- Accurate, statistically based
- Available when needed (early)
- Addresses project level information needs





Model Performance

Level 1:

Baselining

Internal

Benchmarks

By Technology

By Industry

By Reference

By Region By Business Unit
By Vendor By Dev Methodology

Compare with a baseline

Canned reports, 16 units, costs \$1.00



Canned reports, 28 units, costs \$1.35





- Develop parametric models that utilize historical data to analyze the impact of selected process improvements
- Provide a knowledge base for improved decision making
- Identify areas of high impact (e.g., productivity and quality)
- Create an atmosphere of measuring performance
- Opportunity for comparison to industry best practices









Your software life cycle cost MONEY— meter it for Value... (I say it again...)

Size / Work
Estimate

Size / Work Estimate Development PROJECT 1

Development PROJECT 2

Integration PROJECT 1 to N

RELEASE 1 (many projects, many apps.)

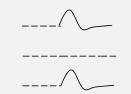
APPLICATION A

APPLICATION B

APPLICATION C

RELEASE
2
(many projects,
many apps.)

RELEASE N-1 (many projects, many apps.)



RELEASE

(many projects, many apps.)





Meter your software life cycle (pre-production)

Manual and Automated FUNCTIONAL SIZING Manual Count to support project estimates Manual
Count
at project
completion
to perform
vendor
payment

audit

Size / Work

Estimate

Size / Work

Estimate

Adding manual project counts together may be imprecise.

Automated application sizing determines accurate release size.

Actuals data used to calibrate estimating models and future estimates.

Development PROJECT 1

Development PROJECT 2

Integration PROJECT 1 to N

Manual Counting supports vendor analysis and negotiation. Depending on size, complexity, manual counting can be difficult to scale across large portfolios.

Automated sizing to compare release size, application and portfolio baseline to improve productivity tracking.

Preproduction

RELEASE 1 (many projects, many apps.)

APPLICATION A

APPLICATION B

APPLICATION C

RELEASE
2
(many projects, many apps.)

RELEASE N-1 (many projects, many apps.)

RELEASE N (many projects, many apps.)



Meter your software life cycle (post-production)



APPLICATION A

APPLICATION B

APPLICATION C

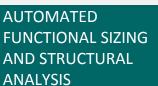


RELEASE N-1 (many projects, many apps.)

N (many projects, many apps.)

RELEASE

Postproduction



- Monitor code & application health during development
- Identifies critical flaws
- Educates developers
- Monitors architectural and engineering standards compliance

 Enforce minimal quality / risk thresholds.

Release Quality Gate:

- Verifies quality and security standards met
- Calculates Software metrics: complexity, non-functional requirements
- Calculates team / vendor productivity

Release Quality Gate:

 Consistent comparison of releases to support Continuous Improvement

Application Assessment:

 Identifies vulnerabilities, excessive complexity, production risks, productivity obstacle.

Portfolio Analysis

- Identifies high risk applications that represent production or maintainability risk
- Find potential consolidation or rationalization opportunities.

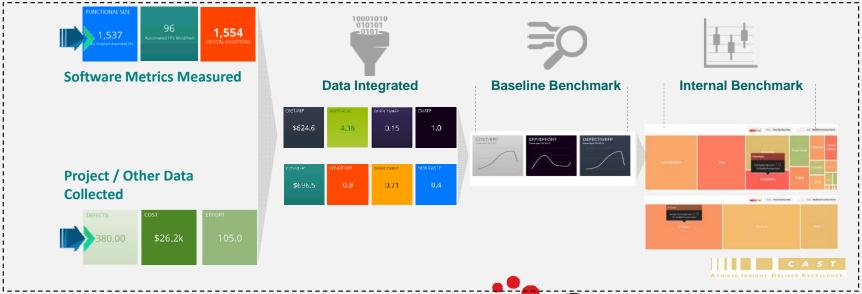


Data Aggregation Process

Software Value Management Process: What is important? What is not? Measure to goals to MAKE DECISIONS!









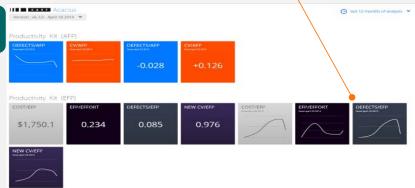
Benchmark Sample

Enhancement Defect Density

Number of defects introduced in the Latest Release

Number of **Enhancement Function Points** in the Latest Release

- 1) Evaluation of the latest software release or CAST analysis
- 2) Apples-to-apples benchmarking between releases
- 3) Tracked over time as a measure of progress
- 4) Used as a release gate
- 5) Apples-to-apples benchmarking between categories





Risk area: Heat map (Quality and Enhancement)

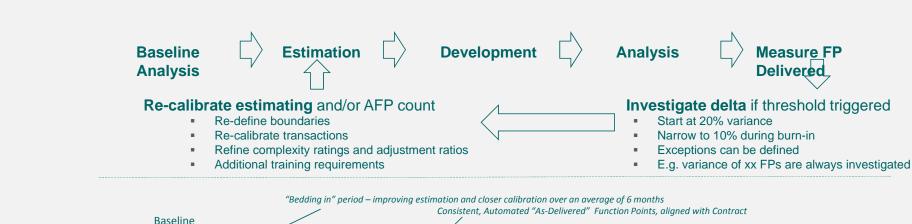
Total Quality Index of the Applications

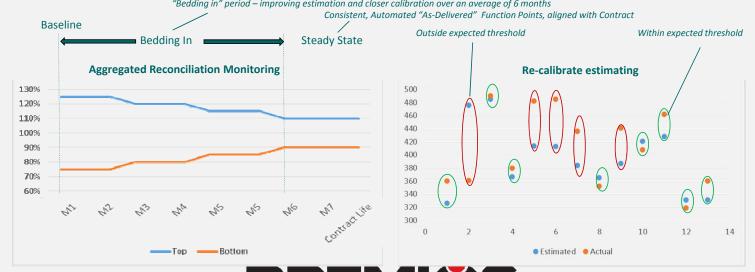
Enhancement Function Points of the Applications

- which evolved the most
- 2) Identification of the worst applications terms of quality

- 3) Apples-to-apples benchmarking between applications
- 1) Identification of the application 4) he size of the box indicates the number of enhancements the application has

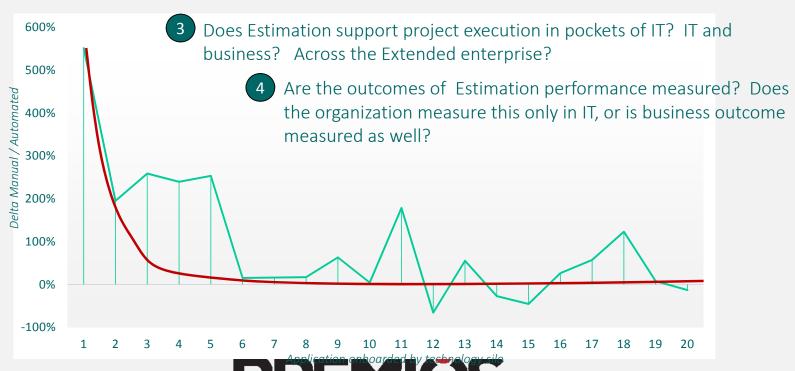
Manual Estimation & Automated Function points Process



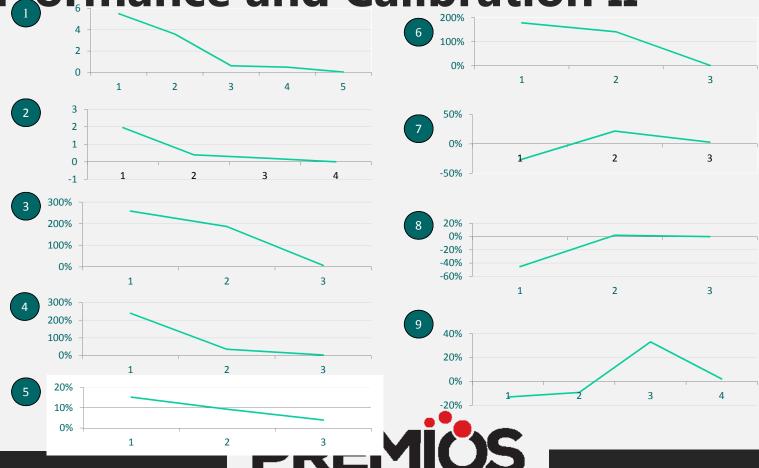


Performance and Calibration I

- 1 How well defined is the estimation process that will be used to support project execution?
 - 2 Is the process partially or wholly automated? Is it integrated with other processes?



Performance and Calibration II



Principles of a Stabilization Period

- Analytics should be based on actual work delivered related to actual Function Points delivered at the required quality standards.
- Recommended "Bedding In" period to become familiar with the process and achieve success for parties
 - Bedding In estimates should be +/- 20%
 - Steady State Accuracy within +/- 10%
- Continuously improve the process of Estimation & AFP via calibration and reconciliation phase.
- Development team will be allowed flexibility to develop as they see fit, when the code is delivered, a scan will be performed to measure the function points and quality scores.



Work wisdom: Do this... don't do the opposite...

- **Executive Sponsorship** Introducing productivity and performance measurement requires C-level sponsorship and personal involvement.
- Leverage Industry Standards Using a standards based product for the quality & productivity measurement will improve client & supplier relationship management.
- **Preparation** As a prerequisite to any measurement initiative, the organization must be capable of delivering all codes and scripts that comprise their multi-technology applications. Have a project code for supplier SMEs to book their time to avoids delays.
- Change Management Expect resistance to change and limited spontaneous demand from development teams for productivity and quality analysis & measurement. A successful measurement program starts from a 'Baseline' agreed by all parties.
- The First Step is the Hardest On boarding applications require some manual effort. Automation comes over time once the process gets embedded.
- Know The Limits Not everything can be measured through automated analysis.
- Calibration & Collaboration



Conclusions

- A software value measurement program is key to track the progress of a transformation initiative, new development or steady-state program performance to inform on the value received from the spend
- A software value measurement program should include a stabilization phase to get a complete adoption from stakeholders
- Sizing measures should be interpreted and correlated with risk and quality indicators in order to ensure fair team performance measurement
- Sizing measures should result in economic value discussions not just engineering efficiency
- Implement Best Practices including estimation, automated measurement, consumption activities to ensure success of any software value measurement program





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