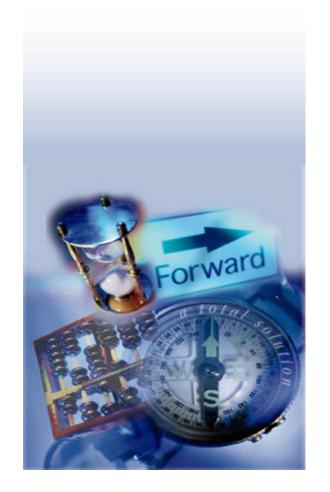


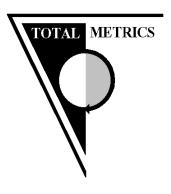


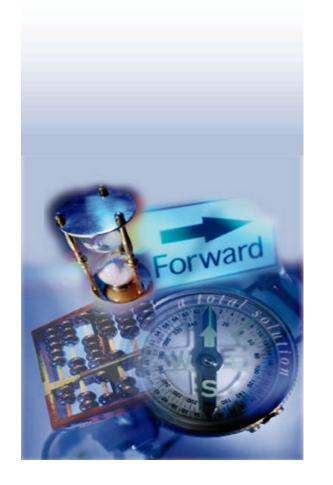
Presented by : Pam Morris TOTAL METRICS

Project Management Institute
January 29th 2002

"Measure what you want to improve. The very act of measuring a business process can result in improvement"







### Agenda

- Measurement and its role in Project Delivery Processes
- Process Maturity and the capability to implement measurement
- **♦** Base Project measures Product Size
- Using measurement for informed decision making - case studies
- **♦** Where to get assistance ASMA , ISBSG

# Three Main Reasons for Implementing Software Measurement

#### UNDERSTANDING

➤ Better understand and model the software process and its products

#### MANAGEMENT AND DECISION MAKING

Facilitate better management of software process and its products

#### **◆ IMPROVING**

Provide guidance on improving software process and its products

### **Key Process Areas for IT Projects**

- > Requirements Management
- ➤ Project Planning
- ➤ Project Monitoring and Control
- >Supplier Agreement Management
- **➤** Measurement and Analysis
- ➤ Process and Product Quality Assurance
- ➤ Configuration Management

## Each Process within the Project Cycle needs

Management 4. Improve the process 2. Measure 1. Define 3. Control the process the process the process **Execute the** 

**Process** 

### Improve the Process

"Ideally processes should be technologically and cost competitive, adaptable and timely and must produce products that consistently meet customer and business needs"

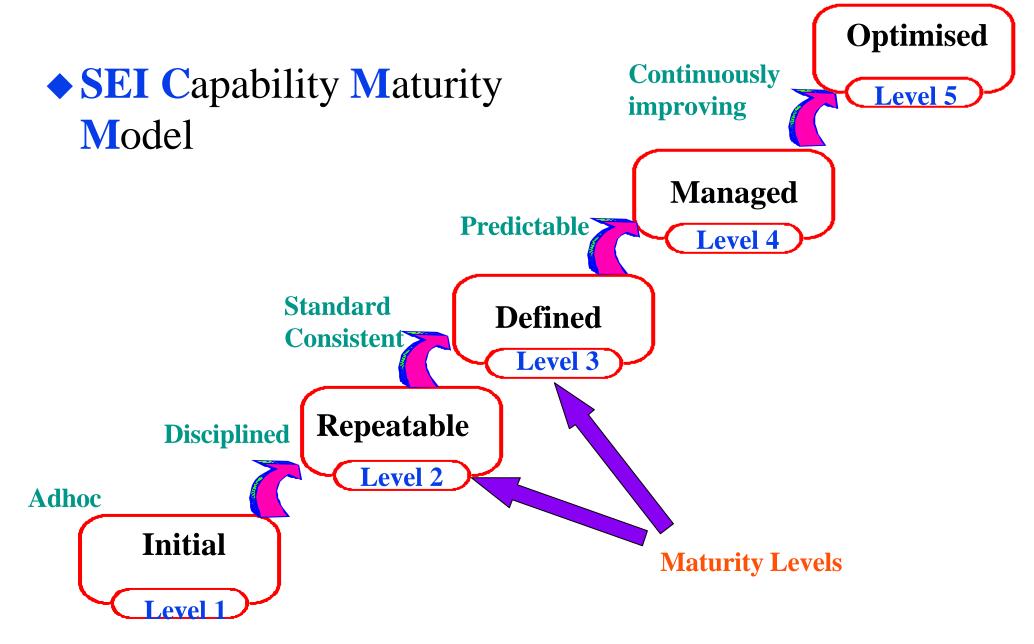
- **◆ Did the process work as expected? What changes are needed?** 
  - \*Understand the process through measurement
  - \*Analyse and compare performance against our objectives
  - \*Plan, justify and implement actions, redefine process
  - \*Assess impacts and benefits gained against cost of implementation

### Software Process Maturity

- The extent to which a specific process is explicitly defined, managed, measured, controlled, and effective.
- Maturity implies a **potential for growth in capability** and indicates both the richness of an
  organization's software process and the consistency
  with which it is applied in projects throughout the
  organization

(Reference : SEI:SW-CMM)

### SEI - CMM Maturity Level



### Focus for Improvement

- ≥5 Optimised
- Process improvement is institutionalised. Includes Change management and defect prevention

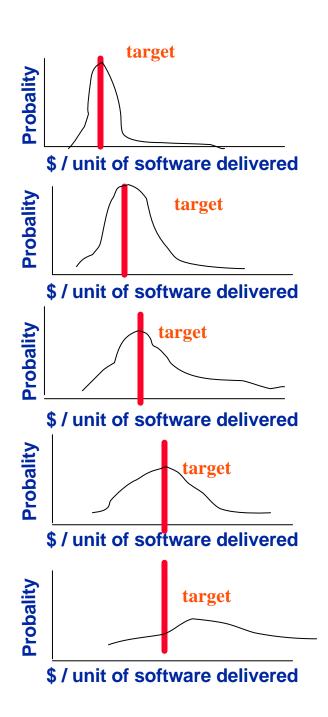
- ≥4 Managed
- Product and processes are quantitatively controlled with detailed measurement

≥3 Defined

- Software engineering and management practices defined and integrated, plus training
- ►2 Repeatable
- Project management system in place; performance is repeatable

►1 Initial

 Process is informal and adhoc; performance is unpredictable



## Measurement Focus at Each Maturity Level

- Level 2 project management
  - \* plan versus actuals, major milestones
- **►** Level 3 product quality
  - \* defect data for product and work products
- ➤ Level 4 process capability and control
  - \* process performance distributions
- **Level 5 change management** 
  - \* field experiments
  - \* parameterised process models
  - \* system dynamics models

Project focus

Product and technical focus

Process focus

## Level 2 - Key Process Areas Project Focus

- > Requirements Management
- ➤ Project Planning
- ➤ Project Monitoring and Control
- ➤ Supplier Agreement Management
- ➤ Measurement and Analysis
- ➤ Process and Product Quality Assurance
- ➤ Configuration Management

### CMM vs CMMI and ISO 15504

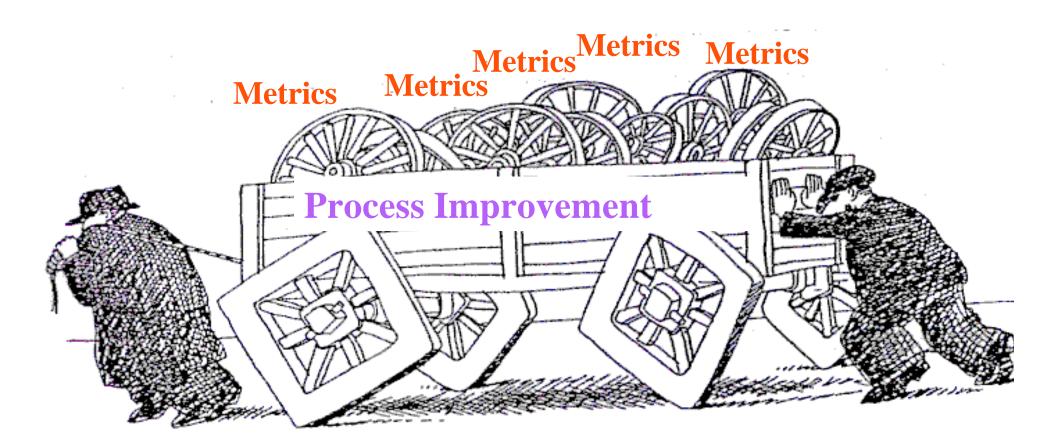
- ◆ CMM Organisational Maturity 5 point scale NOW
- CMMI Process Maturity Staged and Continuous representation
  - rovides choice of processes to focus to improve and flexibility to improve to a certain level
- ◆ ISO 15504 Process Maturity- (SPICE) Continuous representation

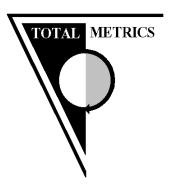
### ISO 9000 and Measurement

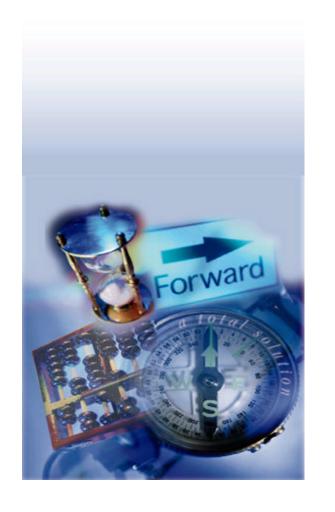


- ◆ ISO 9001:1994 clause was
  - "The supplier shall identify the need for statistical techniques required for establishing, controlling, and verifying process capability and product characteristics"
- ◆ ISO 9001:2000 now has a requirement for:
  - ➤ Measurement and monitoring of processes.
  - ➤ Measurement and monitoring of product
- ◆ Includes a concept that you can start anywhere and get better.
- ◆ An obligation to implement objective measurement as a basis for improvement.

## **Process Improvement**without Measurement



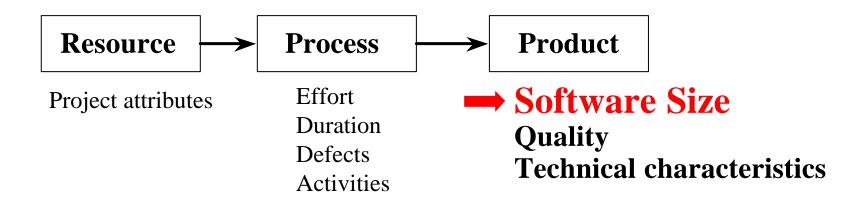




## Using Project Process and Product Measurement to Improve IT Management **Decision Making**

Australian Industry Case Studies

## Types of software measures



## Product Measurement as an Indicator of Process Effectiveness

Productivity Rates

#### **Units of Software Product Delivered**

Person Hours of Effort

**♦** Cost Effectiveness

### Units of Software Product Delivered

Project Dollar Cost

◆ Product Quality

Defects Delivered

**Units of Software Product Delivered** 

### **Software Product Size**

#### **♦ Code Size**

➤ Measure of Source Lines of Code (SLOCs, LOC, KLOCs)

#### **♦** Functional Size

➤ Measured in Function Points using technique called Functional Size

Measurement

## WHAT is Functional Size Measurement

- ◆ ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC7 Standard #14143 definition:
- "Functional Size: A size of software derived by quantifying the *functional user requirements*"

## Example Functional User Requirements

#### **♦** Processes

eg. Modify Job Details

**Enquire Job Details** 

Report Job Allocations

#### ◆ Data

eg. Job Details

**Employees** 

# Origins of Functional Size Measurment

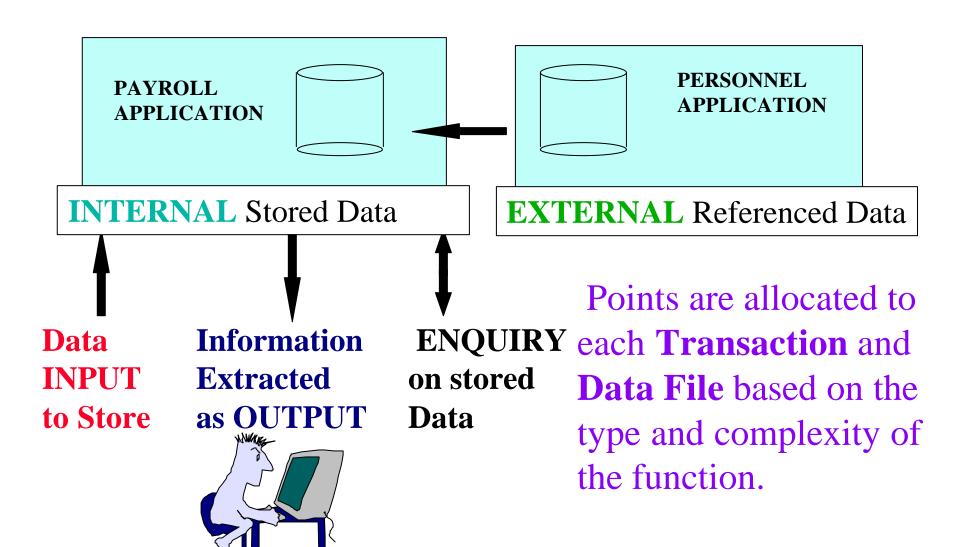


- ◆ Developed late 1970's by Alan Albrecht at IBM
- Needed a measure of size which was independent of language, tools, techniques and technology
- **♦** Size = functions delivered to the user
- Allowed comparative measures of productivity

## Characteristics of Functional Size Measurement

- ◆ Measures Functional User Requirements
- external 'User' view
- applied any time in SDLC
- derived in terms understood by users
- derived without reference to:
  - **>**effort
  - >methods used
  - >physical or technical components

### Measured components



### **Functional Size**

- ◆ For example: Functional Size
  - = 675 (IFPUG 4.1 Function Points)
- ◆ Measures the size of the software 'problem' not the 'solution'
- ◆ Is the 'generic' size of the software
- ◆ Measures the 'what' NOT the 'how'

### Size Contributions to Decisions

- Tactical Decisions project based
- Strategic decisions portfolio based

"Measurement supports objective decisions"

### Project Based - Evaluate Estimates

- ◆ **Situation**: Urgent management requirement for software to support the Registration of Stock needs to be implemented as soon as possible.
- ◆ **Issue** : Favoured supplier price is 3 times that expected. Is the price inflated or did the business get it wrong?
- ◆ Solution 1 Put development out to Tender, use industry supplier's quotations to check initial proposal.( Turnaround time 1 -2 months)
- Solution 2 Measure the size in function points, use industry based productivity and cost figures to estimate likely cost and compare with initial proposal. (Turnaround time 3 days)

### Registration Development Project

- Functional Size Measurement based on Functional Specification
- ◆ Calculated Functional Size Development Project = 899 IFPUG function points (medium size application)
- Developed independent estimate of Post design phase based on industry productivity data

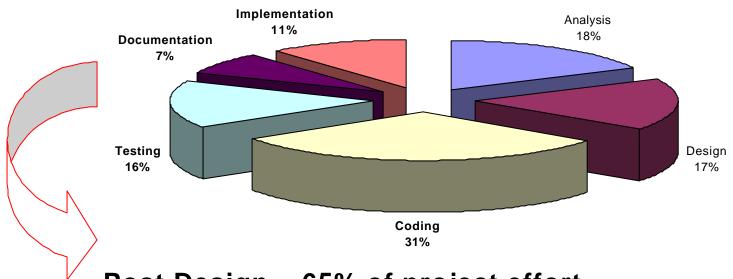
### \*Industry Figures for for C++

- Productivity Data
  - >predicts 14 hours per function point to build
- Cost Data
  - > predicts \$1,234 per function point
- ♦ Contractor Median Rates C++=\$90 per hour
- \* International Software Benchmarking Standards Group Release 6 April 2000

### **Industry Figures for Projections**

- \*Project Lifecycle Profile (non-USA companies)
- effort breakdown
- •Post- Design = 65% of Total Effort

#### **Breakdown of Work Effort Across a Project**



Post Design = 65% of project effort

### Approximate Cost Projections

- **◆ Industry \*ISBSG Cost Data** 
  - \*Median \$1,234 per function point (899 fps)
    - -\\$1,109,366 for total project life cycle
    - **-**\$721,087 post-design
  - \*Median \$119 per hour spent (at 14 hours/fp)
    - -\\$1,497,734 for total project life cycle
    - **-\$973,527 post-design**
- Contracting Rates
  - \*Median \$90 per hour spent (at 14 hours/fp)
    - -\$1,132,740 for **total** project life cycle
    - **-**\$736,281 post-design
- \*International Software Benchmarking Standards Group

### Approximate Cost Projections

#### Summary

- $\rightarrow$  project size = 899 adjusted function points
- ➤ Industry figures <u>rough</u> prediction is that the cost for the:
  - \* Total project = \$1.1 to \$1.5 million
  - \* Remaining Post-Design = \$700k \$1000K
- > project then used functional size for:
  - \* fixed price tendering (dollar cost per FP)
  - \* negotiating scope / price alterations
  - \* monitoring project performance
  - \* estimating defects
  - \* estimating support ratios

Later TM informed that the supplier bid was \$780K. Project was immediately approved!

## **Project Based - Planning Future Direction**

- Situation: Just implemented new application to track agents, and new release is planned.
- ◆ **Issue**: Management believe that the original development cost too much and are hesitant to continue. Developers claim the system is very large and high costs were to be expected. Management is not convinced and do not want to throw good money after bad!
- ◆ Solution 1 Accept developers appraisal as correct as they must know and approve new release, (high risk of overspending again).
- ◆ Solution 2 Roughly estimate the size in function points, use industry based productivity figures to predict what should have been the cost. (Effort = 1 day)

### Industry figures for Cost Projections

- Size estimated to be between 900 and 1200 function points best guess=1100 function points
- ◆ Industry ISBSG Cost Data
  - ➤ Median \$1,234 per function point (1100 fps)
    - **-** \$1,357,400
  - ➤ Median \$90 \$119 per hour spent (at 14 hours/fp)

- \$1,386,000 - \$1,832,600

Actual cost was almost 20 times this figure!

### Industry figures Effort Predictions

- Industry ISBSG Cost Data indicates a project Productivity rate of around 14 hours per function point.
- ◆ Effort figures collected from the project indicated a project Productivity rate of around <u>65 hours per function point</u>.

Even allowing for techical complexity, large project team size (35) this is still low productivity!

Management decided not to proceed with second release before finding a way to improve productivity and reduce costs!

### Project Based - Manage Outsourced Development

- ◆ **Situation** : New Software Application development to be outsourced
- ◆ **Issue** : Very restricted budget, potential for changes to requirements time and materials billing is not an option
- ◆ Solution 1 Accept fixed price quotations and expect very high penalties for changes.( Potential for high quotes and budget blowout)
- > Solution 2 Use SouthernScope methodology ie. Fixed priced quotations based on dollars per function point delivered. Pay an agreed penalty rate of dollars per function point changed. (Budget can be agreed, monitored and controlled. Price for changes agreed up front)

### SouthernScope Methodology

- > Developed and used by Victorian Govenment
- > Initially Size Projects using Function Points
- > Suppliers quote fixed price <u>Dollars per function</u> <u>point</u>
- ➤ Penalties ie. +% *Dollars per function point* negotiated based on the phase of lifecycle the change is introduced
- > Use independent scope manager to arbitrate

For details see: www.mmv.vic.gov.au/southernscope

# Portfolio Based - Controlling IT Contracts

- ◆ **Situation** : Organisational requirement to outsource IT
- ◆ **Issue**: How big is our IT portfolio? What should we expect to pay? How do we assess the benefits? How do we ensure we are getting value for money?
- ◆ Solution 1 Trust the outsourcing organisation to do the right thing and hope it is the best solution. (Time to find out 3 5 years)
- ◆ Solution 2 Measure the portfolio size to establish reasonable contract price, establish current baseline productivity rates, set improvement targets to be achieved on a annual basis that incur penalties and bonuses. Regularly audit suppliers figures (Objective measure of suppliers performance and early warning of non-performance)

## **Contract - Service Level Agreements**

#### > Productivity Measures:

- **▶** Portfolio Assessment Contract Negotiations
  - \* overall size in function points eg. Large contracts approx 700K fps
- **Performance Improvements** 
  - \* development \$/function point, delivery rates/ function point
  - \* CMM capability rating eg. Level 3 within 3 years
- **➤** Maintenance Productivity rates
  - \* Turnaround time
  - \* \$ / function points supported
- **Estimating Enhancements** 
  - \* establish enhancement productivity rate \$/function points in different environment, client and supplier agree.

# Measurement is used by:

#### Software Houses

- developing fixed price quotes
- managing project scope creep

#### Outsourcing Arrangements

- > suppliers to constrain client changes and estimate costs
- >clients to verify suppliers claims, compare suppliers



# Measurement is used by:

#### IT departments

- restimate costs, schedules and resources
- > planning replacement software
- developing budgets
- > evaluating packages
- >comparing tools, techniques, technologies

#### Organisations benchmarking IT

- > performance
- > productivity
- >quality

## More Information and Resources

- **♦** Australian Software Metrics Association (ASMA)
  - > contact : Robyn Smith 03 844 0560
  - > www.asma.org.au
  - > asmavic@ozonline.com.au
- **♦** International Software Benchmarking Standards Group (ISBSG)
  - > contact : Peter Hill 0411 111 439
  - > www.isbsg.org.au
  - > peter.r.hill@bigpond.com.au
- **◆** Total Metrics
  - > contact : Pam Morris 03 9882 7611
  - > www.totalmetrics.com
  - > Pam.Morris@Totalmetrics.com

## **ASMA**

- **◆ Membership includes:** 
  - **Evening Industry seminars**
  - **►** Annual Conference and Workshops
  - **➤ Metrics Resource Materials**
  - **▶** Discount on ISBGS products

## **ISBGS**

- **♦** The International Software Benchmarking Standards Group
  - > maintains and exploits a repository of international software project metrics
  - ➤ to help improve the management of I.T. resources, by both business and government,
  - through improved project estimation and productivity, risk analysis and benchmarking.

## **ISBGS**

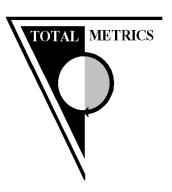
- 9 countries actively particiapate (plus 7 others contribute project data)
  - Australia (ASMA)
  - Germany (DASMA)
  - India (NASSCOM)
  - <u>Italy</u> (GUFPI)
  - Japan (JFPUG)
  - Netherlands (NESMA)
  - **Spain** (AEMES)
  - United Kingdom (UKSMA)
  - <u>United States of America</u> (IFPUG)

#### **ISBGS - Products and Services**

- ➤ <u>Venturi (free software)</u> for the collection and submission of project data.
- ➤ <u>Practical Project Estimation Toolkit</u> (book and CD) an invaluable resource for estimating software development effort and duration.
- ➤ The Benchmark Series analyses Repository data.
- ➤ ISBSG Estimating Benchmarking & Research Suite
  (incorporating Data Disk Rel 7) A CD with data on 1238
  projects
- ► ISBSG Reality Checker
- ➤ Project Benchmarking Service

#### **Total Metrics**

- Measurement and Process Improvement Consulting and Training Services
- WWW site
  - metrics News
  - metrics research papers and free downloads
  - links to Metrics sites
  - metrics events internationally
- Quarterly Newsletter Metrics related news (free)



# Role of Measurement in Mature Project Management

Total Metrics Pty Ltd Suite 1, 667 Burke Road Camberwell Victoria 3124 Australia Ph 61 (0) 3 9882 7611 Fax 61 (0) 3 9882 7633 Pam.Morris@Totalmetrics.com

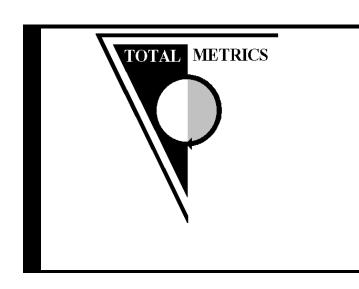




"To measure is to know!"

"Without objective data you are just another person with an opinion"

# Thank You and Good Luck with your Project Measurement!



Total Metrics Pty Ltd
Suite 1, 667 Burke Road
Camberwell
Victoria 3124 Australia
Phone 61 (0) 3 9882 7611
Fax 61 (0) 3 9882 7633
Pam.Morris@Totalmetrics.com