



# Software estimation: Art or Science?

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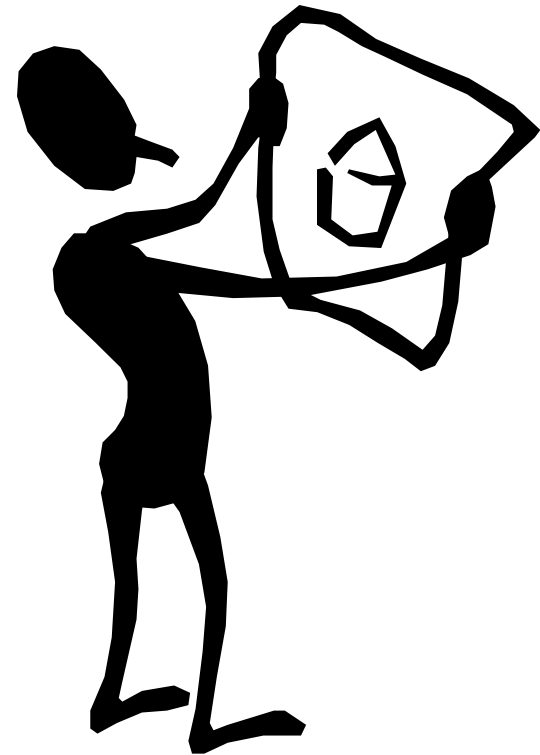
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**23 Sept. 2004**

# Agenda

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- **Industry facts**
- **Causes for unrealistic estimates**
- **Definitions of Art and Science**
- **Estimation pitfalls**
- **Steps to effective estimation**
- **CMM model**
- **Art and Science of estimation**
- **Summary**



# Industry facts....

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**According to the Standish Group CHAOS report (2003) on Software Projects:**

- **15% are terminated before they produce anything**
- **66% are considered to have failed**
- **Of those that do complete the average cost blowout is 43%**
- **The lost dollar value in 2002 is estimated at \$38bn with another \$17bn in cost overruns**

**Unrealistic estimates is a major factor in project failure**

(Source: [www.isbsg.org](http://www.isbsg.org) )

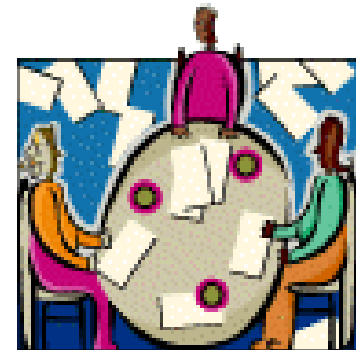
# Common causes for Unrealistic Estimates

- **Over-optimistic estimation**
- **Priced to win the contract**
- **Worked to beat the deadline**

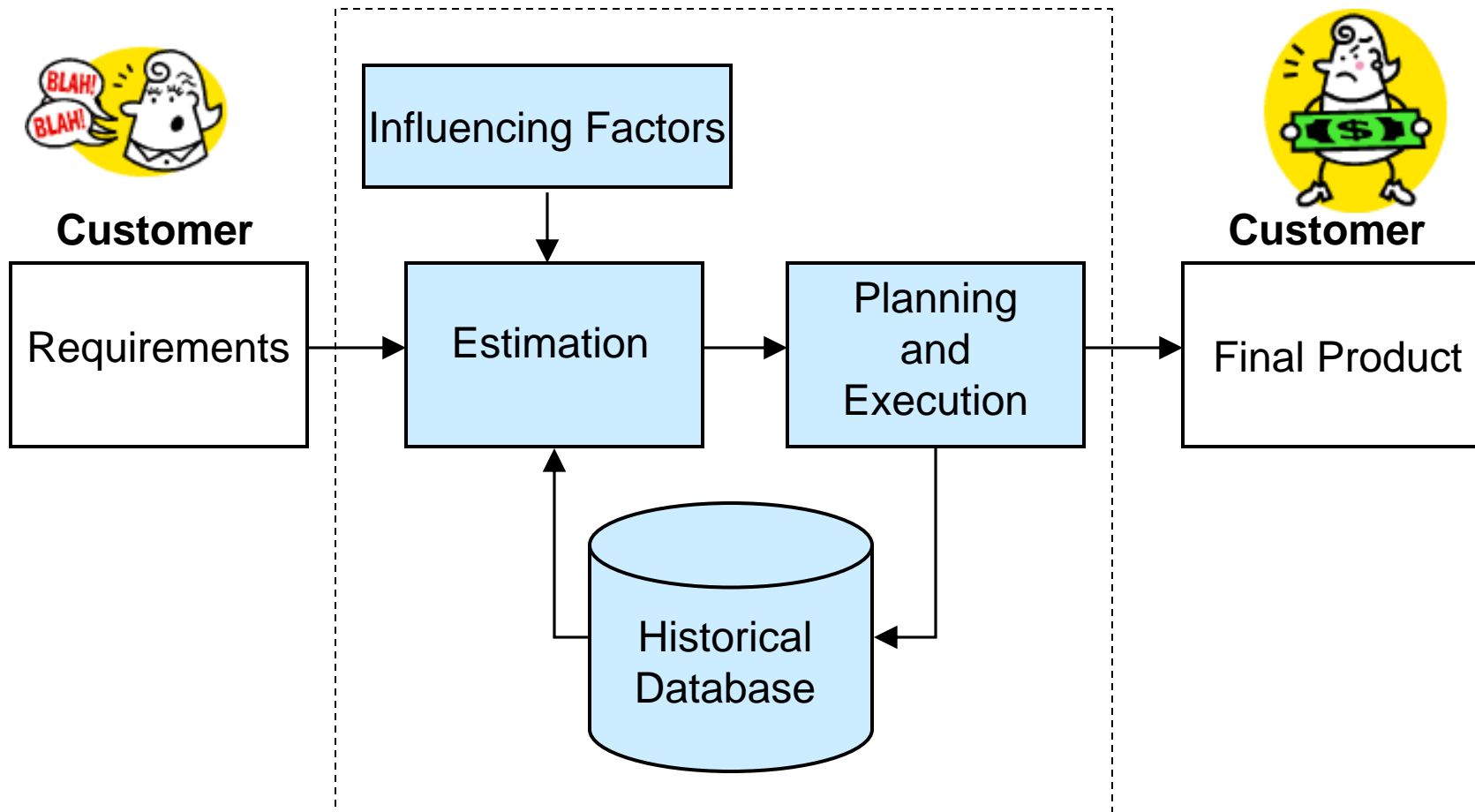


- **Incomplete or late requirements**
- **Unclear requirements**
- **Changing requirements**

- **Lack of Communication**
- **Missed requirements**
- **Changes in design**
- **No historical data to base the estimate**
- **Rework due to defects**



# Estimation overview



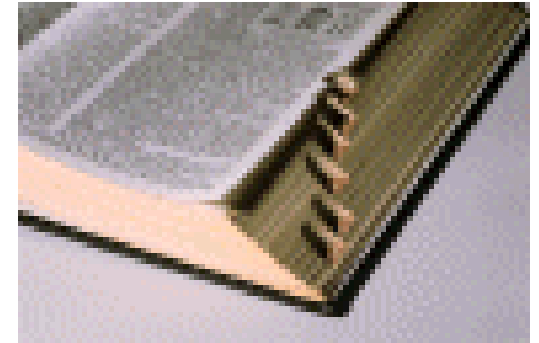
**The process may look simple, but the outcome is varied from organization to organization**

# Art and Science

## Definition in Dictionary

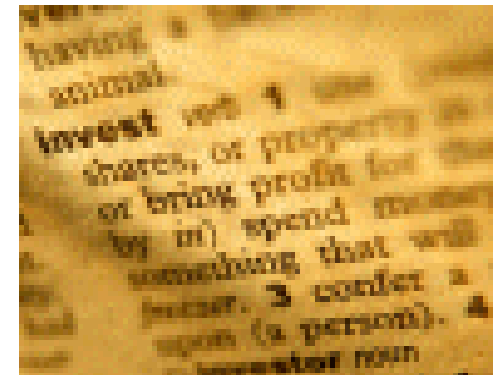
### Art:

- creative work or its principles; making or doing of things that display form, beauty, and unusual perception



### Science:

- systematized knowledge derived from observation, study, and experimentation carried on in order to determine the nature or principles of what is being studied
- a branch of knowledge or study, esp. one concerned with establishing and systematizing facts, principles, and methods, as by experiments and hypotheses



Source - Third college edition Webster's New World Dictionary of American English

# Art and Science

## In Simple terms

### Art :

- Needs a lot of creativity
- Depends more on the person's ability to perform the activity



### Science:

- Based on experiments, data and facts
- Repeatable and reproducible
- Does not depend on the person to perform the activity



# Effective Estimation

The four major factors that contribute to effective estimation process:

1. **Sizing Requirements**
2. **Historical Database**
3. **Influencing Factors**
4. **Maturity of Organizational Processes**





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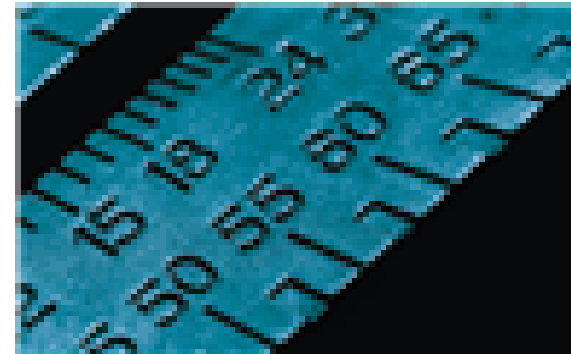
## Factors that make software estimation an Art



# Estimation Pitfalls

## 1. Sizing user requirements:

- Requirements are not sized
- Size is not an input for estimation
- Standards for sizing are not defined at organizational level



## 2. Historical Database:

- Data collection process not defined
- Data is not collected as defined
- No such database maintained in the organization
- Unreliable data



# Estimation Pitfalls

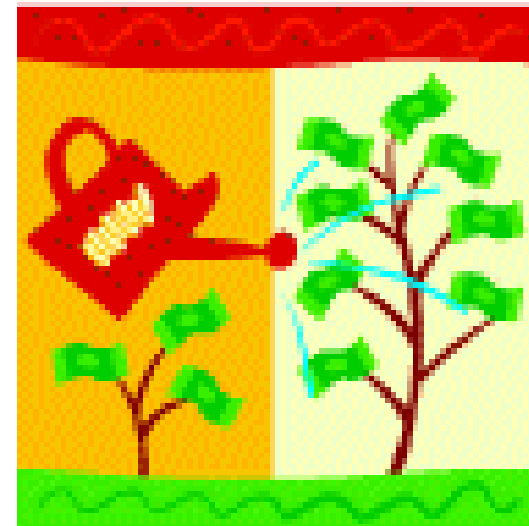
## 3. Influencing Factors:

- Influencing factors like type of project, technology, platform, risk, quality etc. are not identified for the project
- No distinction made between requirements and influencing factors during estimation
- Influencing factors are not documented or updated in historical database



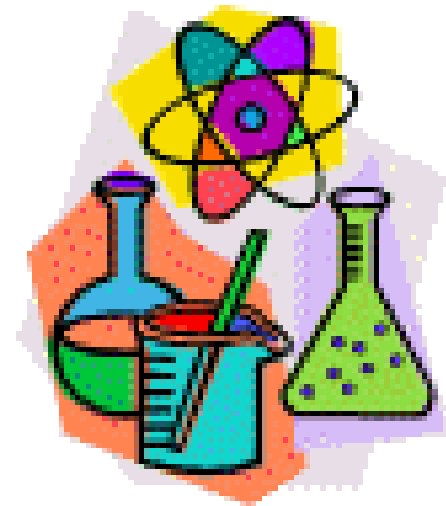
## 4. Maturity of organizational processes:

- Processes at organizational level not defined
- Processes defined but not followed
- Processes are considered as liability by the projects



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**How can software estimation be made scientific?**



# Steps to Effective Estimation

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*“If the process is right, the results will take care of themselves.”*

- Takashi Osada

- **Ensure estimation process is institutionalized at organization level**
- **Verify for the compliance of the process by regular audits, process reviews, etc.**
- **Adhere to the estimation process even if the goals of project are decided on business reasons like price to win, budget cap, etc.**



# Steps to Effective Estimation Cont...

*"When you can measure what you are speaking about, and express it in numbers, you know something about it; but when you cannot measure it, when you cannot express it in numbers, your knowledge is of a meager and unsatisfactory kind." – Lord Kelvin*

## 1. Sizing of the requirements:

- **Estimates should be based on size of requirements**
- **Sizing should be consistent across the organization**
- **The IFPUG Counting Practice Manual (CPM) for counting function point ensure consistency at organizational level**
- **ISO/IEC 20926:2003 standard for functional sizing also ensures consistency**

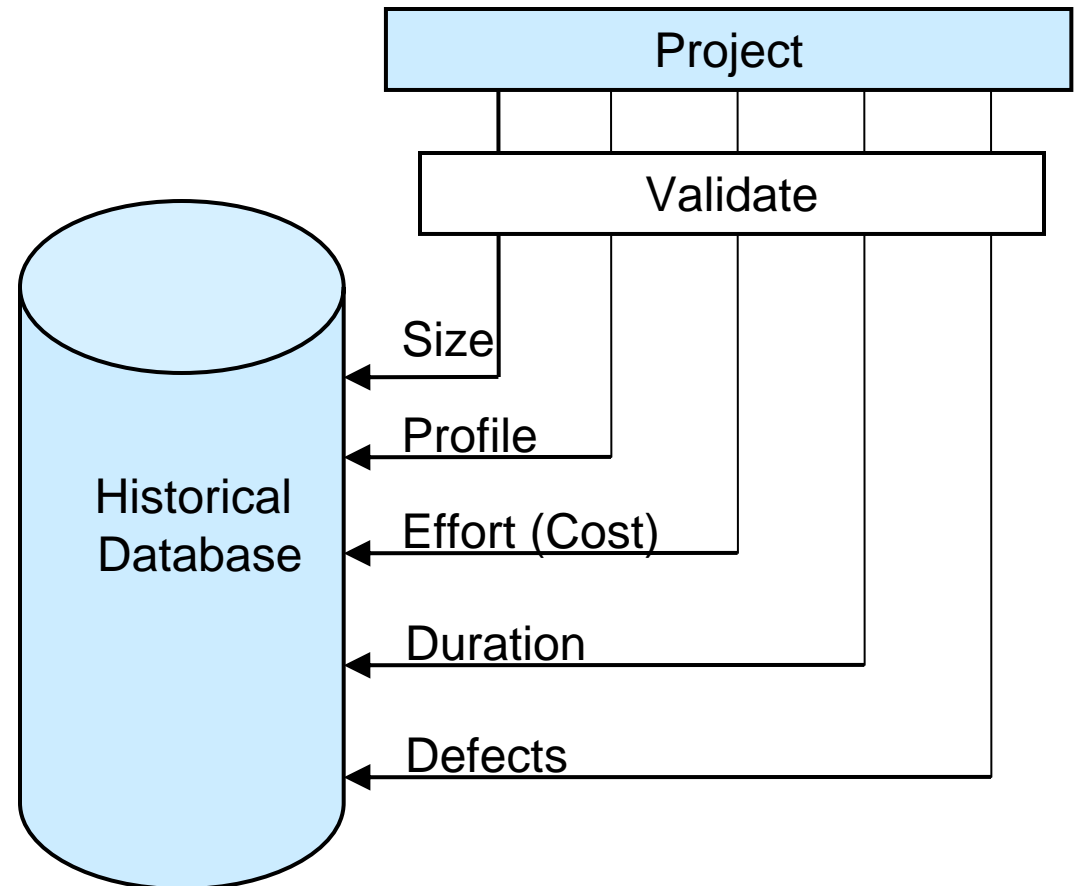


# Steps to Effective Estimation Cont...

*"What you reap is what you sow"*

## 2. Historical Database

- **Data collection by design**
- **Data consistent across organization**
- **Verify the data is collected as planned**
- **Validate the data before storing in the historical database**
- **Function Points helps in bringing consistency in measure and metrics like**
  - Size – FP**
  - Productivity – FP/Hr**
  - Duration – Days/FP**
  - Quality – Defects/FP**



# Steps to Effective Estimation Cont...

## Examples of inconsistent Data:

- **Different measure in different phases like FP, SLOC etc.**
- **Effort captured is mostly for compliance sake**
  - Overtime not logged
  - Effort spent is logged in different category
- **All Defects from reviews, pre- and post implementation not logged**
- **Change in scope not recorded**

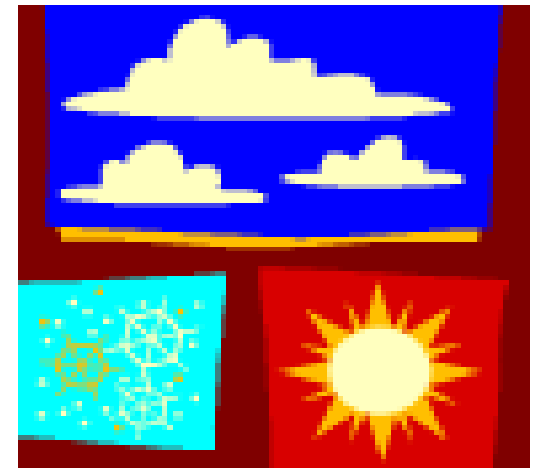




# Steps to Effective Estimation Cont...

## 3. Influencing Factors

- Influencing Factors like project profile, risks, issues, deviations, tailoring of processes, etc. have to be documented at the time of estimation
- The same should be updated whenever the the project is re-estimated
- Influencing factors have to be documented along with project data in historical database at the end of the project



# Steps to Effective Estimation Cont...

## 4. Maturity of Organizational Processes

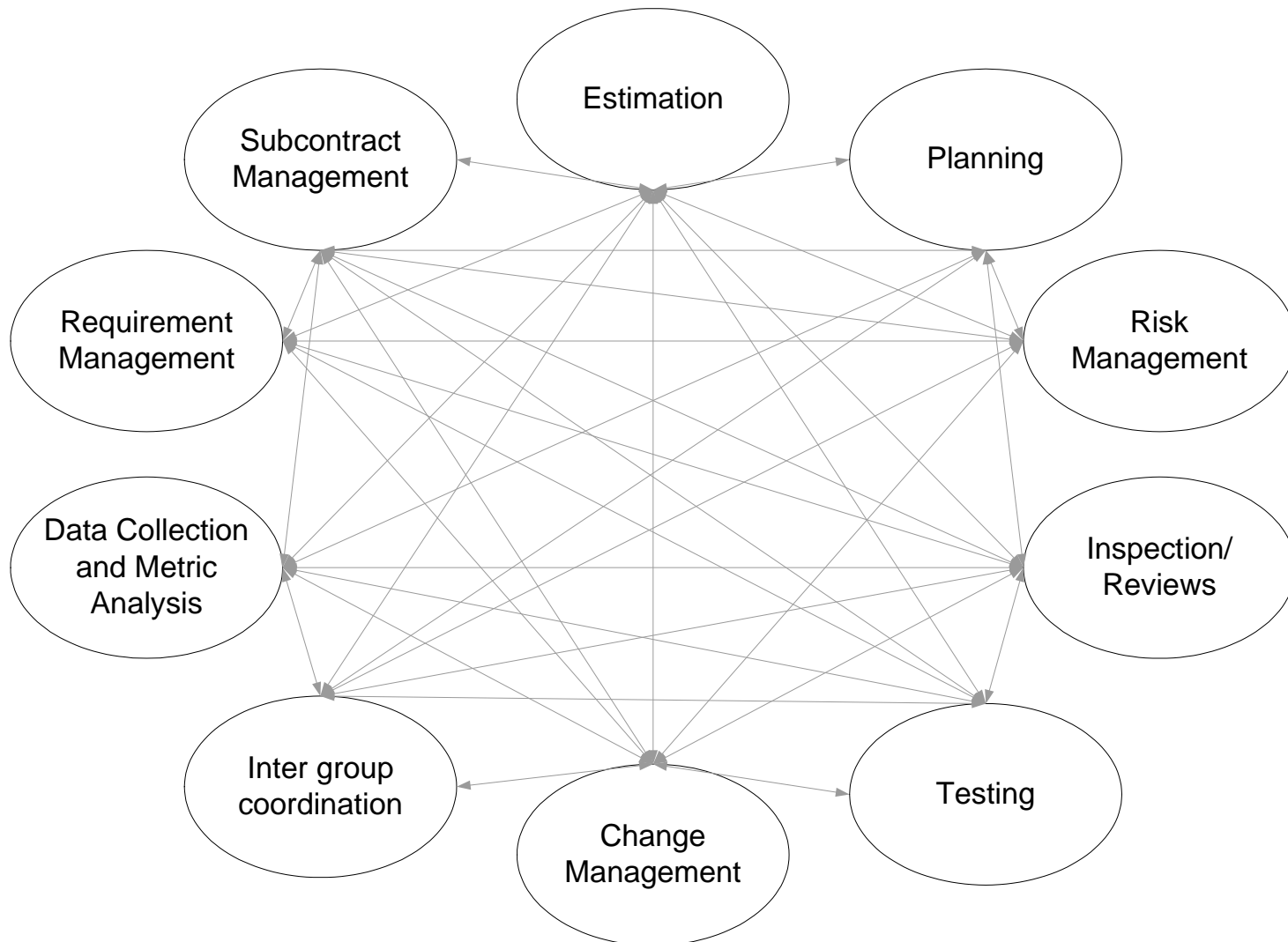
Estimation process alone is not sufficient to improve estimates

- Effectiveness of estimation also depends on effectiveness of other processes in the organization
- Organization process capability maturity in general



# Steps to Effective Estimation Cont...

*Processes should work for you, else it's time to work on processes*

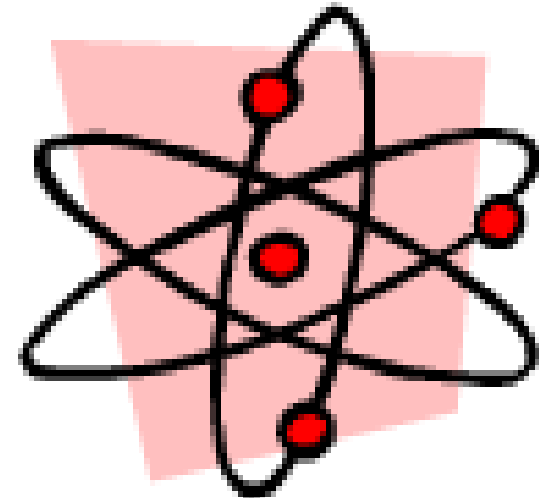
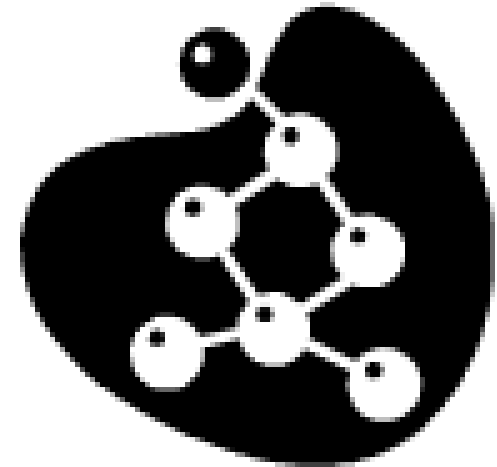


**Note: This figure does not include all processes and relationships**

## Steps to Effective Estimation Cont...

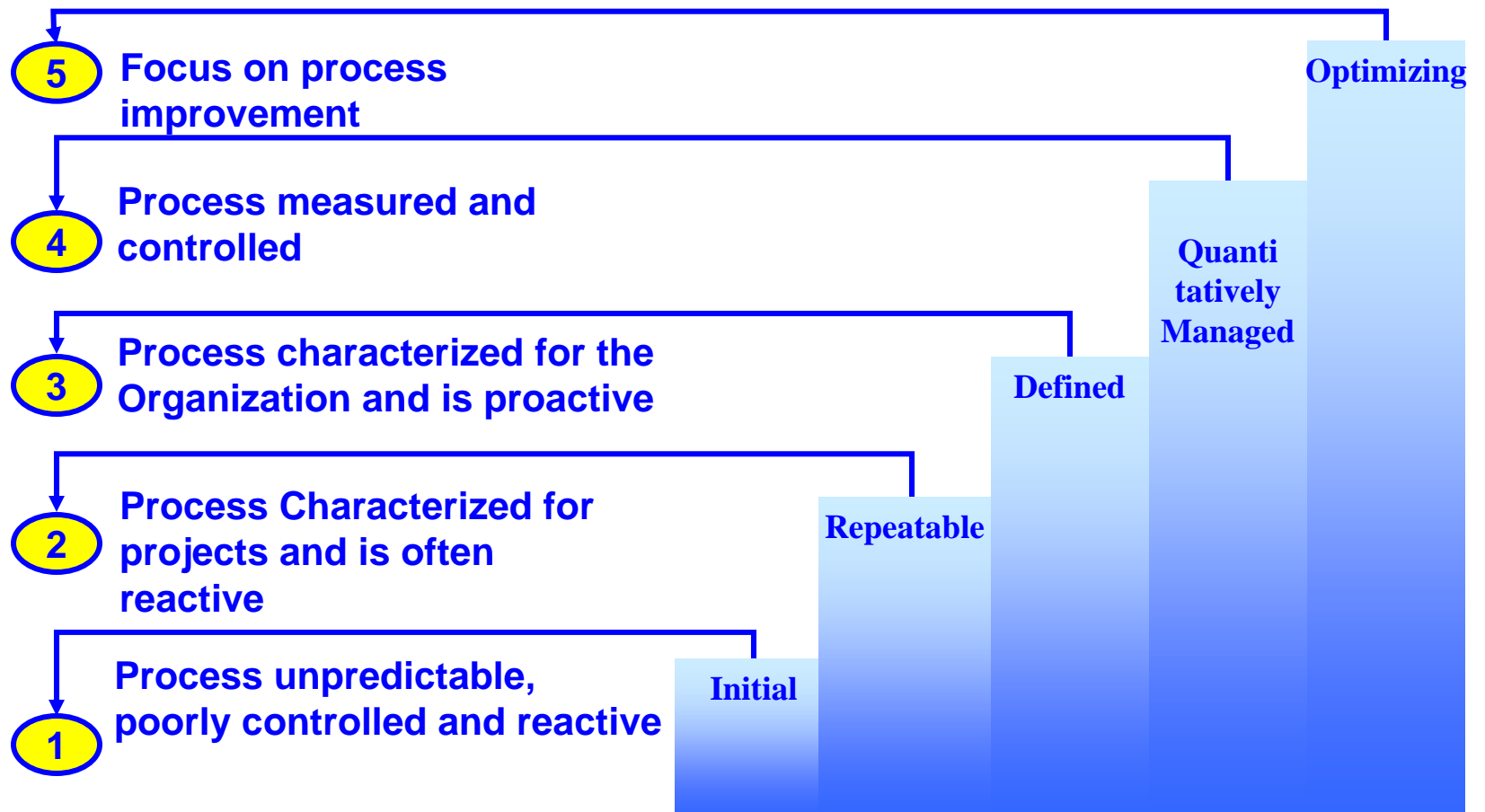
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- All processes directly or indirectly depend on each other.
- Any change in a process affects the other processes in the organization
- Impact of change in the process to be analyzed and piloted before institutionalizing across the organization
- Processes are to be continuously audited and improved to avoid inconsistencies and redundancies.



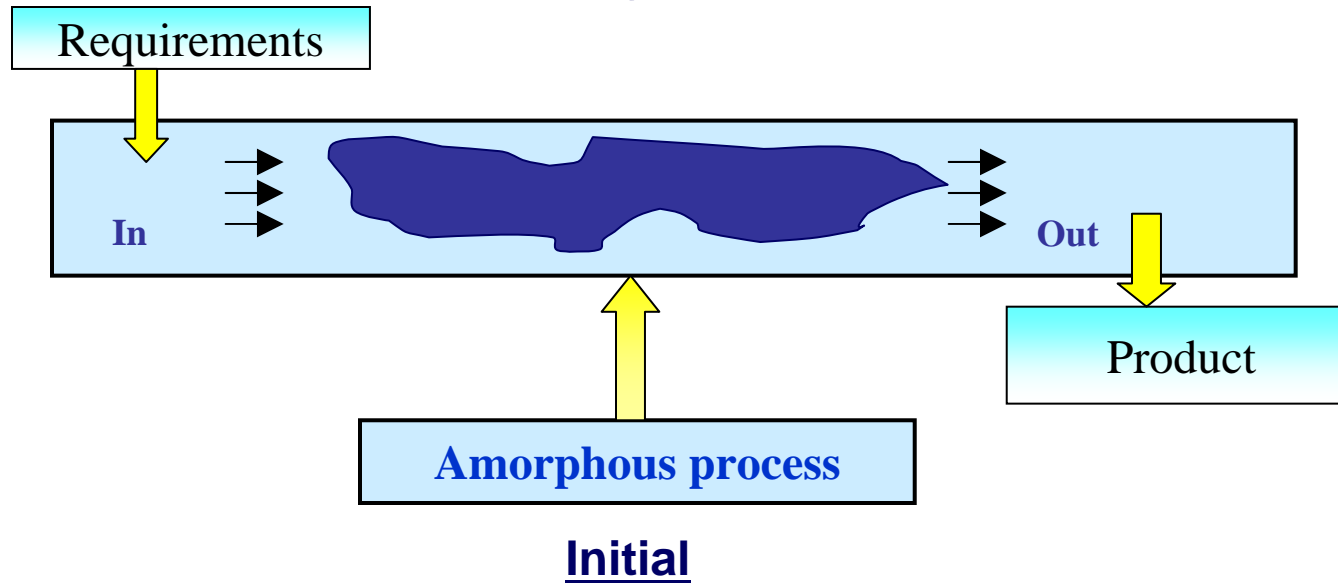
# What are CMM levels?

## Levels



# Initial Maturity Level (Level 1)

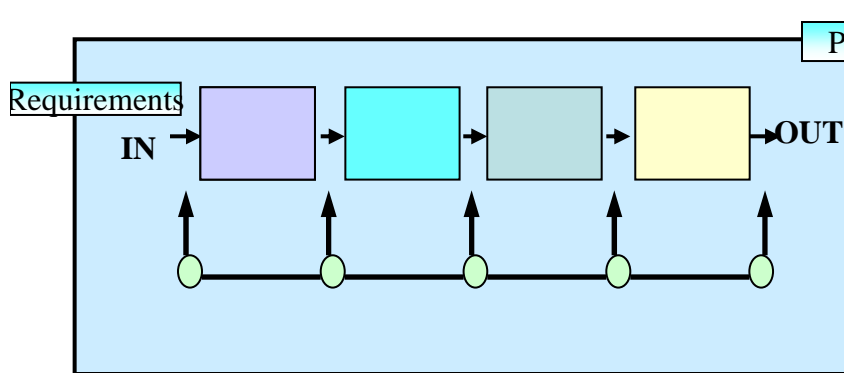
***“Software Management is a Black Art”***



- **Processes performed are adhoc and occasionally chaotic**
- **Performance - competence and heroics of the people**
- **High-quality and exceptional performance - best people**
- **Management practices not effective**
- **Performance difficult to predict**

## Maturity Level (Level 2 and 3)

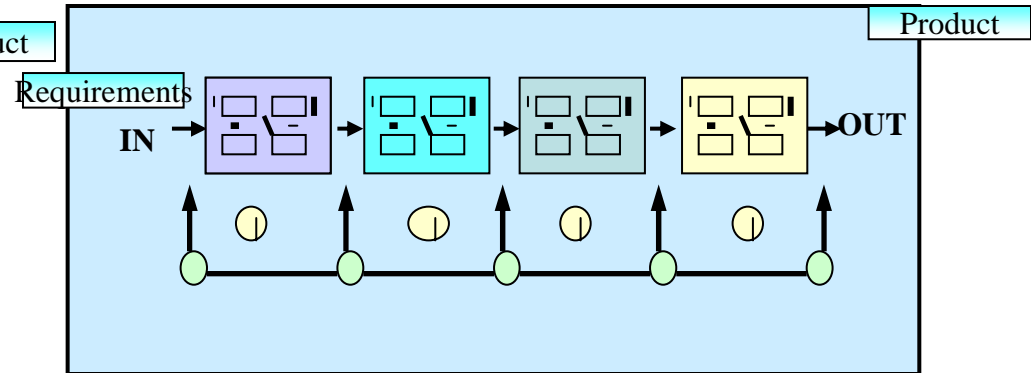
***Project Management System is in Place***



**Repeatable**

- Past successes can be expected on similar projects.
- Disciplines -ensure existing practices retained during stress.
- Status of activities and work products -visible to management at defined points.

***Managed according to a Well-Defined Process***

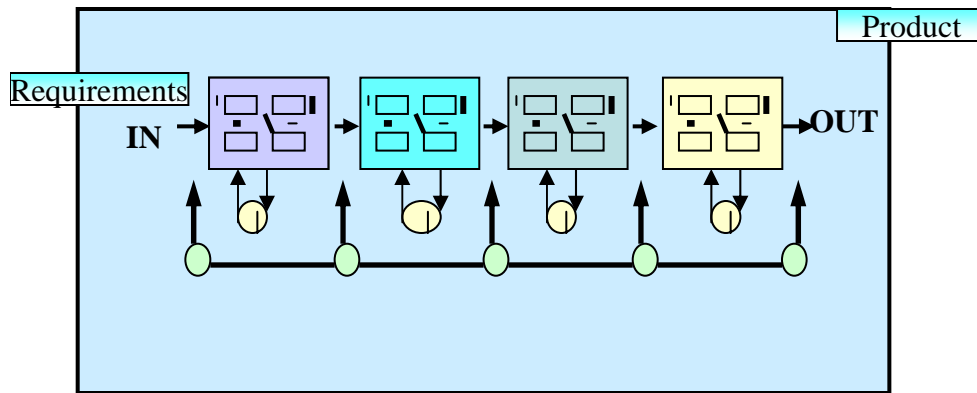


**Defined**

- Roles and responsibilities in the process are understood
- The process followed for the software product is visible throughout the Project

# Maturity Level (Level 4 and 5)

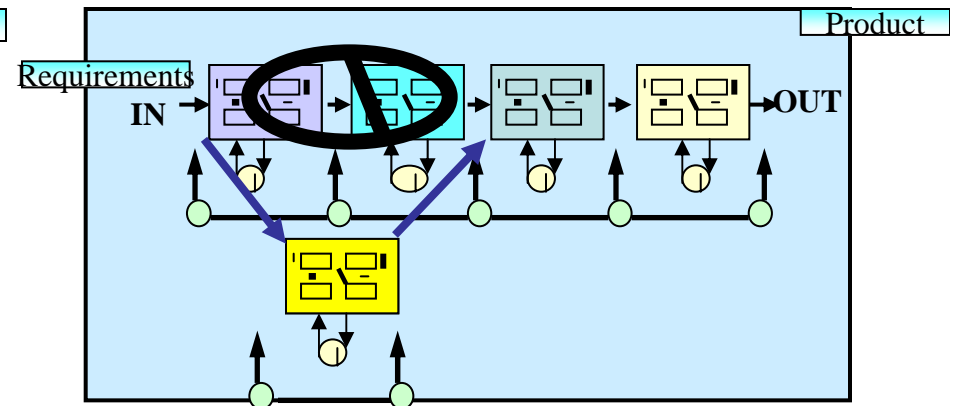
*Product and Process are Quantitatively Managed*



## Quantitatively Managed

- Management has an objective basis for making decisions
- Management is able to predict performance within quantified bounds

*Focus on Continuous Process Improvement*



## Optimizing

At this Level, Disciplined change is a way of life



# Art and Science

## Estimation as an Art :

- Needs a lot of creativity
- Depends more on the person's ability to estimate
- May not be consistent



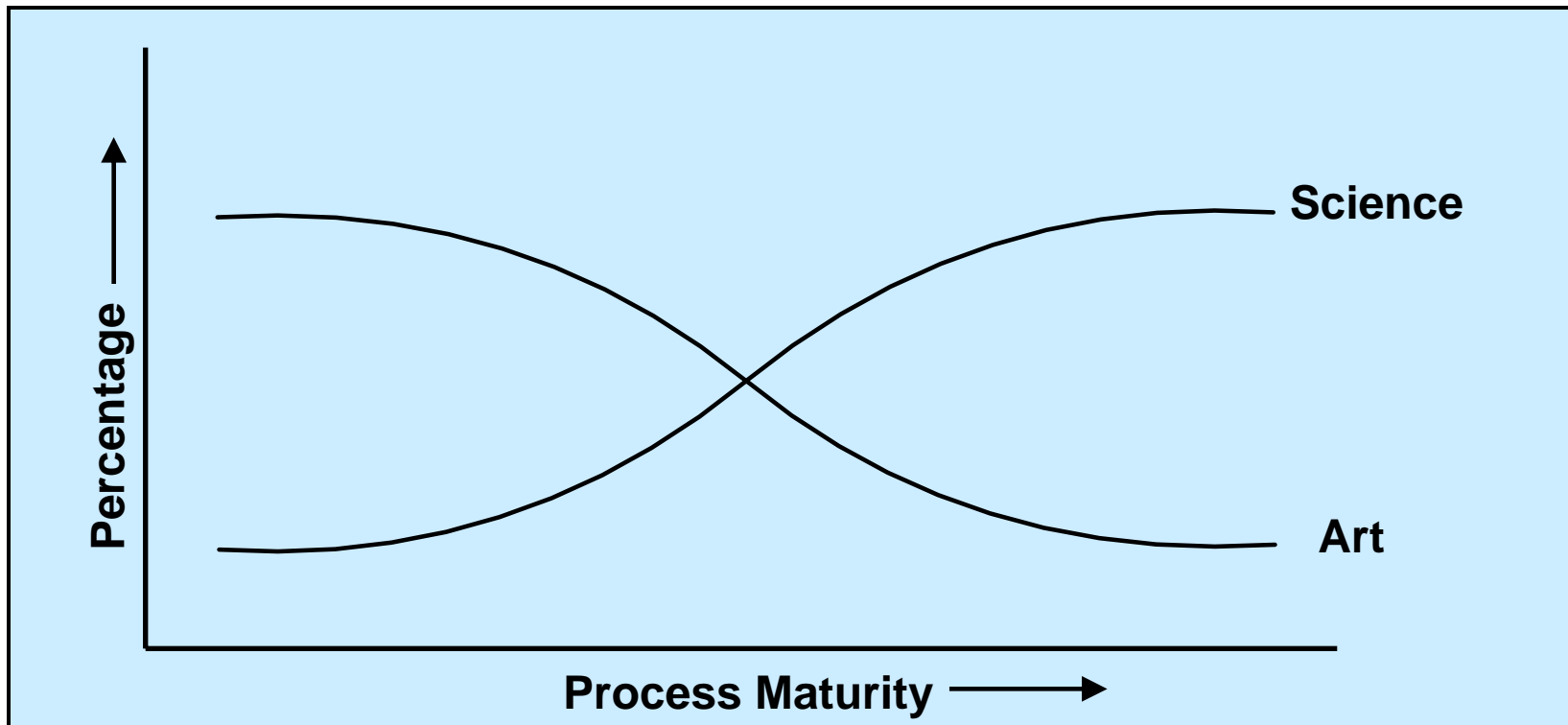
## Estimation as a Science:

- Based on data and facts
- Depends on the Processes
- Consistent



# Summary

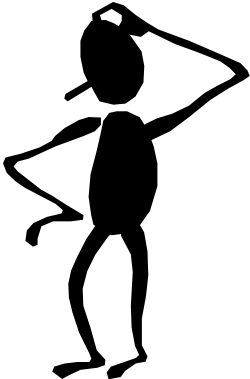
As the processes in an organization mature, estimation will be more of a Science than an Art

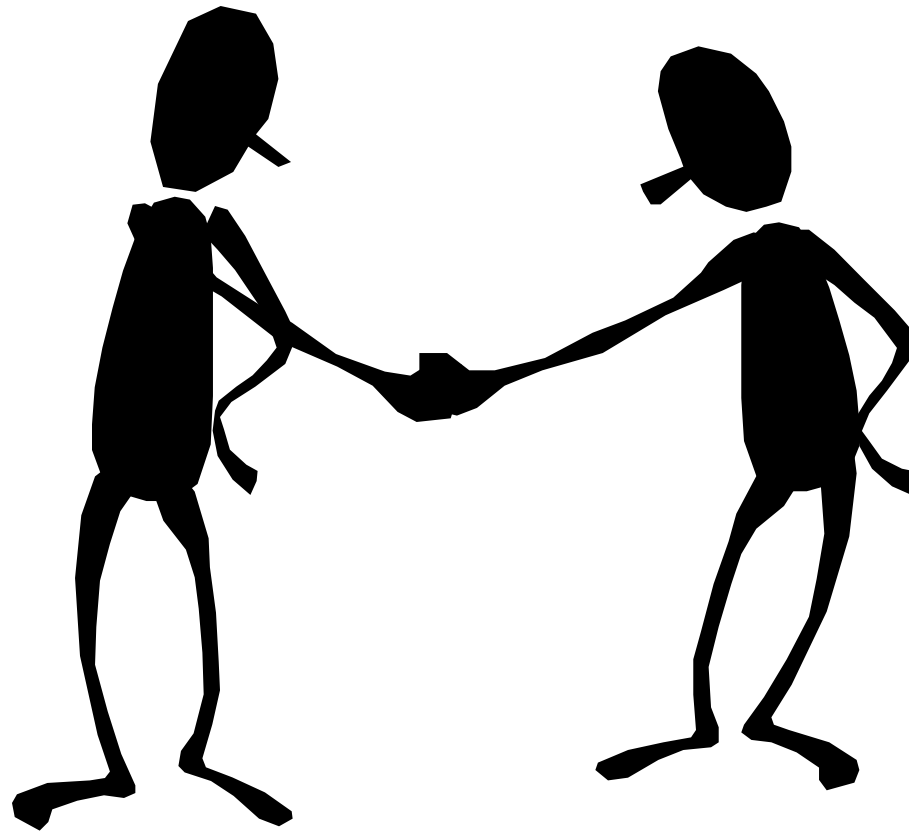


Now you can decide where your estimation process fits in this chart

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**Questions???**





**Thank you**