Fast Track FP Sizing for Enterprise Solution Packaged Applications accenture

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accenture Agenda



Presenting

- Objective of Sizing (Estimation, Productivity Analysis, Baselining) and Guidelines on when, what, how to count?
- Configuration and Customization Key differences!
- Standard Components of Enterprise Solution Packaged Applications
- How to Size & What to consider for Estimation & Productivity Analysis
- Fast Track Counting Approaches
- Few Limitations/Challenges
- Target Audience
- Professionals & Project Managers having Intermediate to Advance understanding of IFPUG CPM
- Productivity Analysts/Professionals





Objective:	Estimation	Productivity Analysis
Type of Function Point	Development and/or Enhancements	Application
When to Perform: Project Lifecycle	Proposal stage of project	End of project / Post Deployment
When to Perform: Project SDLC Phases	Start of each/applicable of SDLC phase	End of each/applicable SLDC phase
Function Point Counting Approach	Mostly Approximation	Detailed Function Point Counting
Identification of Reused Function Point Size	Must be identified	Only if Client/Customer requests for

Customization & Configuration – accenture Key Differences!



Configuration	Customization
Use of Standard Functionality 'AS IS'	Create New or Modify/Enhance the Standard Application Functionality
Functionality than can be Enabled or Disabled with Admin tool	Functionality that need to be written with new code or code modification
Global Roll-outs can comprise of both Configuration and/or Customization	Localization would always have customization
Implementation Efforts contribute to only Enablement/Disablement, Testing and Deployment activities	Implementation Efforts contribute to ALL SDLC phases (Analysis, Design, Build/Code, Test and Deployment)
Detailed Function Point size can be made available at any SDLC phase including 'Proposal' phase	Function Point size can only be approximated till 'Proposal' phase and then detailed count/size can be made available in all subsequent SDLC phases

accenture Standard Components

- Components to Size:
- Core and/or Vanilla Implementation
- Configuration Functionality
- Customization Functionality
- Roll-Outs
- -RICEFW
 - Reports
 - Interfaces (Inbound & Outbound)
 - Conversions
 - Extensions/Enhancements
 - Forms/SmartForms
 - Workflows
- Business Processes

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accenture How to Size?



How to Size	Estimation	Productivity Analysis
Configuration Functionality	Approximate the Size or based on in-house exercise develop Function Point Size for each configurable functionality	Based on in-house exercise develop Function Point Size for each configurable functionality
Customized Functionality	Approximate Function Point size separated as New Development & Reused functionality	Detailed Function Point size. Separated only in case requested by Client/Customer
How to Perform during Project Lifecycle	Mostly Approximation but can be detailed Function Point size if details available	Detailed Function Point size at the end of project
How to Perform during each Project SDLC Phases	Approximation till Requirements Gathering/Analysis phase, and later Detailed Function Point counting	Normally initiated after Requirements Gathering/Analysis phase and thus would always be Detailed Function Point counting

accenture What to Size?



Common Terms & Components	FP Association/Correlation
Core and/or Vanilla Implementation	This would contribute to all 5 components of Function Point Analysis – EI, EO, EQ , ILF and EIF (Integration between modules)
Configuration	This would contribute to all 5 components of Function Point Analysis – EI, EO, EQ, ILF and EIF (assumed that legacy system interactions is in scope)
Customization	Based on each RICEFW component it would relate to each of the 5 Function Point components – EI, EO, EQ, ILF and EIF
Roll-Outs	Roll-outs are majorly contributing to enhancement function points and would contribute to all 5 Function Point components – EI, EO, EQ, ILF and EIF





Common Terms & Components	FP Association/Correlation
RICEFW	 These are required to be understood separately based on the nature of each component/category. Reports: Qualifies as EO or EQ Interfaces: Primarily there are 2 types – Inbound & Outbound Inbound Interfaces map with EI or EIF (based on applicable scenarios listed in IFPUG Manual) Outbound Interfaces map with EO/EQ or ILF (based on applicable scenarios listed in IFPUG Manual) Conversions: Normally contribute to EIF Extensions/Enhancements: Qualify for EO most often and can be EQ Forms: Qualifies for EO or EQs Workflow: Mostly these functionalities get covered by individual business processes
Business Processes	These would be classified as Transaction Functions – EI, EO and/or EQ

accenture Fast Track Counting Approaches



Scenario	Estimation	Productivity
No In-House Configuration FP size available	 Identify Transaction Functions to each activity Assign 1 ILF to each EI Consider each report as EO Approximate size using 'Average' Complexity 	 Refer to Application and identify transaction & data function Apply applicable complexity in stead of 'Average'
Configuration FP size	 Contribute to Configuration, Testing & Deployment phase Apply % to arrive with 'Effective FP Size' 	 Contribute to All the SDLC phases Apply % to arrive 'Effective Efforts'
Customization: Reports	 Consider EQ if details available else EO always Assume 'Average' complexity if no details 	 Identify EQ & EO separately Apply appropriate complexity
Customization: Inbound Interfaces	 If Transaction Data (Add/Change/Delete) then 1 El & 1 ILF, else 1 EIF Assume 1 El + 1 ILF with 'Average' complexity f no details available 	 Identify applicable IFPUG scenarios and identify transaction & data functions Assign appropriate complexity

Fast Track Counting Approaches (Contd...)



Scenario	Estimation	Productivity
Customization: Outbound Interfaces	 If Transaction Data (Add/Change/Delete) then 1 EO & 1 ILF, else 1 ILF Assume 1 EO + 1 ILF with 'Average' complexity if no details available 	 Identify applicable IFPUG scenarios and identify transaction & data functions Assign appropriate complexity
Customization: Conversion	•Assume 1 EIF with 'Average' complexity if no details available	 1 EIF with applicable complexity
Customization: Extensions	•Reused FP – Applicable Transaction with 'Average' complexity if no details available	•Applicable Transaction with applicable complexity
Customization: Forms	 Consider EQ if details available else EO always Assume 'Average' complexity if no details 	 Identify EQ & EO separately Apply appropriate complexity
Workflows	•Normally covered by individual process	•Normally covered by individual process

accenture Few Challenges!



- Application Boundary identification as it can be defined either at application level or at module level
 - Recommending considering each module as a separate application
- Identification of 'USER' The end user identification can be challenging based on nature of application. The users can be other modules or other applications.
 - Recommending considering each module as separate application and thus each module would be considered as a user.
- Applicable scenarios from CPM as well as Transaction & Data Functions for Configured Functionality
 - Requesting IFPUG to help address this either by releasing configurable activitywise Function Point count for each of the currently available Enterprise Solution Packaged Applications

accenture References & Glossary

- References:
- Work Experience
- IFPUG Counting Practice Manual
- Glossary:
- IFPUG International Function Point User's Group
- FP Function Point
- ILF Internal Logical File
- EIF External Interface File
- EI External Input
- EO External Output
- EQ External Inquiry
- CPM Counting Practices Manual
- SDLC Software Development Life Cycle

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accenture About the Author

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Questions ??

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