



Delivering Software Project Success

# Three Things I Wish I Learned in School

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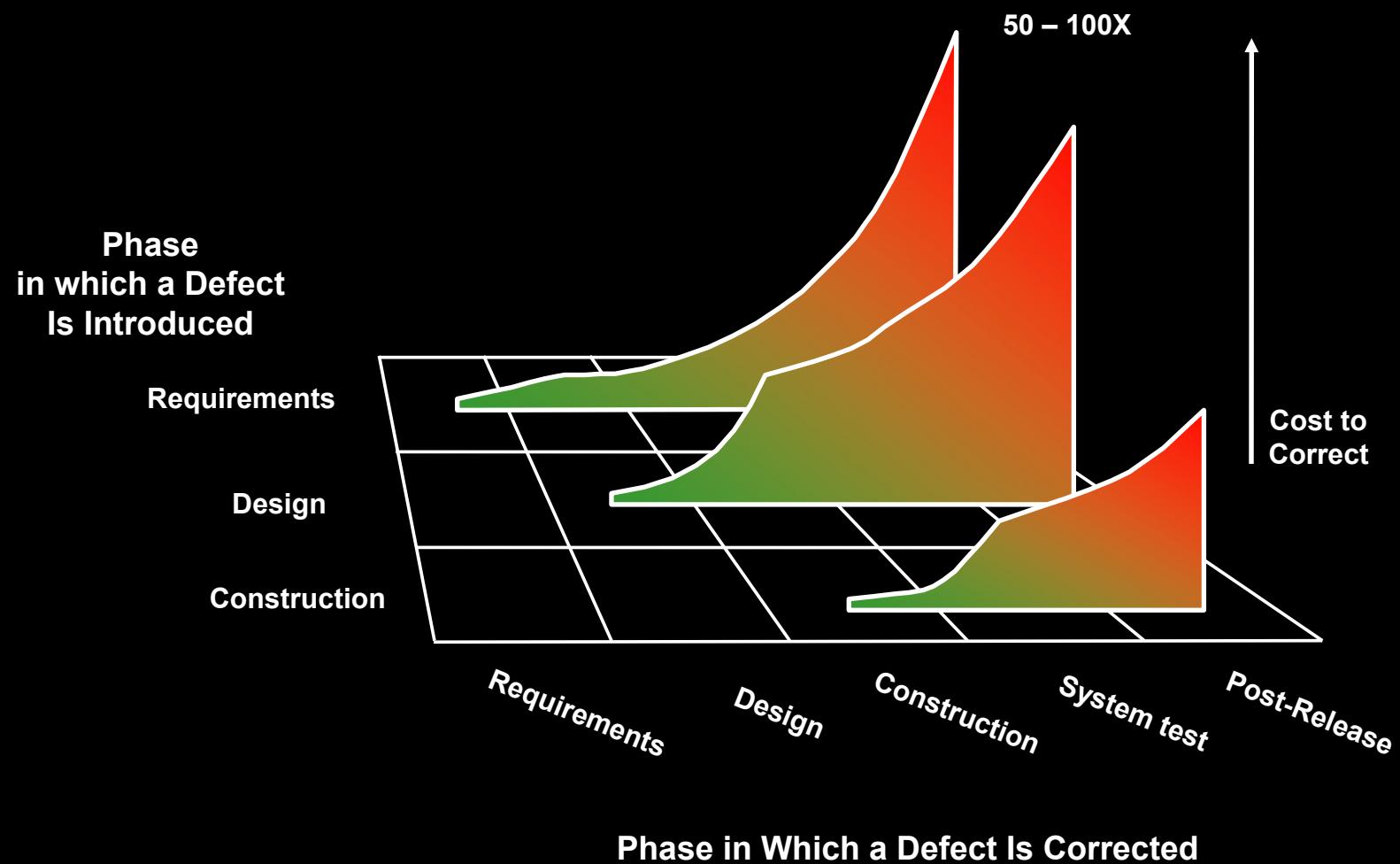


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#1

“Motion” ≠ “Progress”

# The Cost of Defects



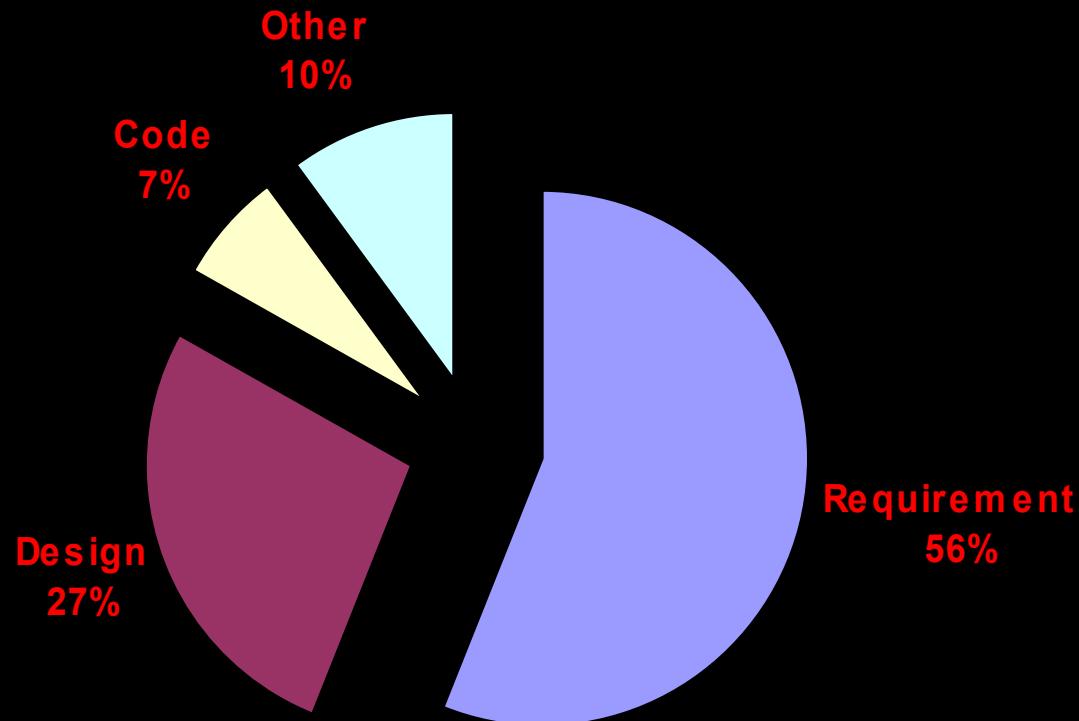
Reference: [McConnell98]

“Software Development Best Practices”

# The Cost of Defects (cont)

- ❖ Decades of research confirm defect-cost increase
  - ◆ Fagan, Michael E. 1976. "Design and Code Inspections to Reduce Errors in Program Development." *IBM Systems Journal* 15, no. 3: 182–211
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# Frequency of Defects



*About 83% of all defects exist before  
a single line of code is written!*

# Software Project Effort—in Theory

Requirements	w%
Design	x%
Construction	y%
Testing	z%
Total	100%

# Rework Percentage (R%)

$$R\% = \frac{\text{Project effort spent on rework}}{\text{Total effort spent on project}}$$

*“Estimates of defect rework ranged from 30 to 80 percent of total development effort (when no form of peer review is used) ” [Fagan96]*

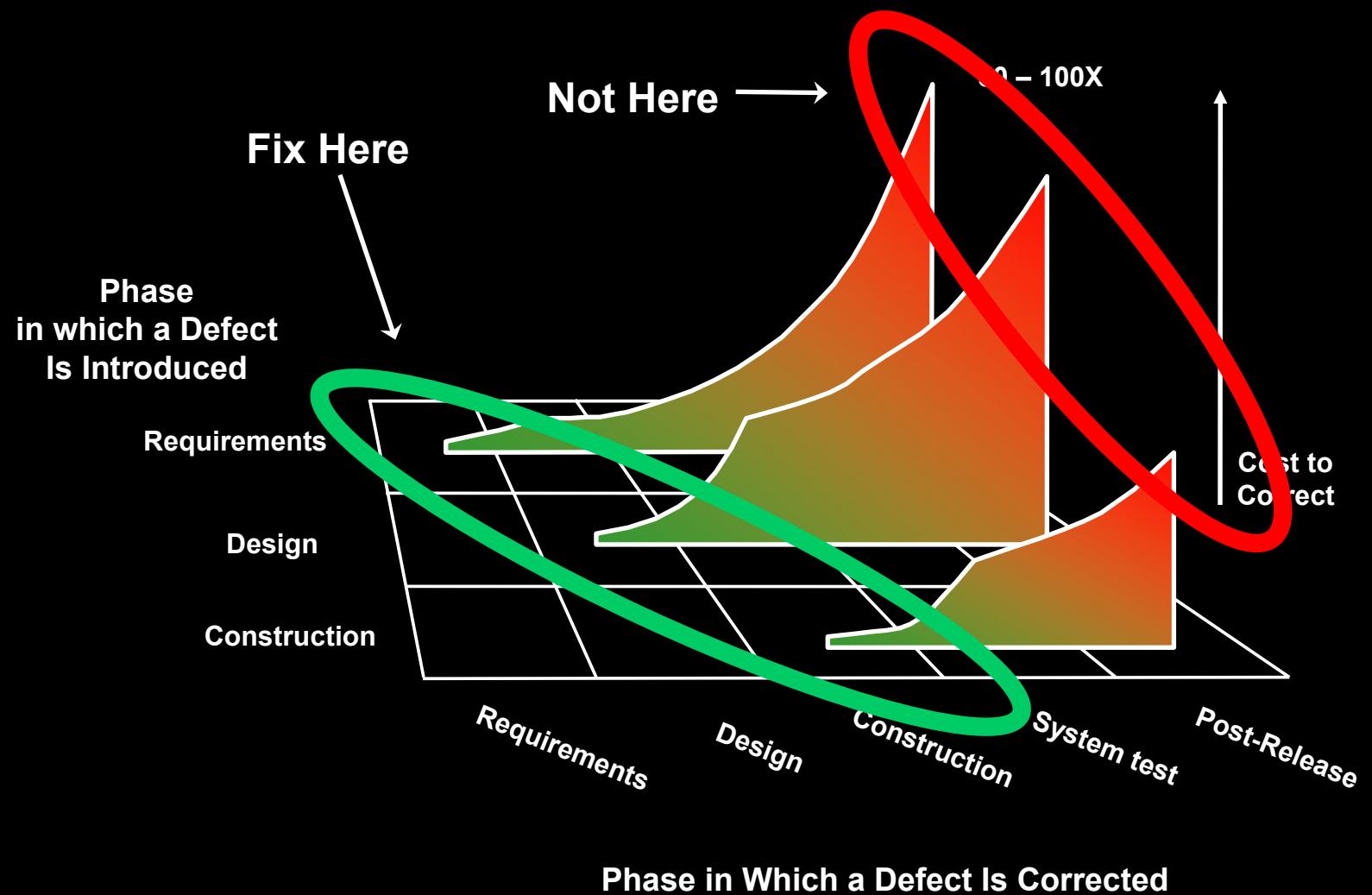
# Software Project Effort—in Practice

Requirements	w%
Design	x%
Construction	y%
Testing	z%
<b>Rework (R%)</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Rework is not only the single largest driver of cost and schedule on a typical software project—it is larger than all others combined!*



# Early Defect Detection is Key



# Inspections

- ❖ Critical examinations of software deliverables
  - ◆ Performed by technically competent individuals who did not produce the deliverable being considered
- ❖ Identify defects as early in the software lifecycle as possible
  - ◆ Defects can be removed while the cost of removal is still low

# Testing vs. Inspections

	Testing	Inspections
<b>Effectiveness</b> (%defects found)	60% → 70%	60% → 90%
<b>Efficiency</b> (hours/defect found)	6 → 8	0.8 → 1.2
<b>Cost to repair</b> (hours/defect fixed)	3.4 → 27.2	1.1 → 2.7



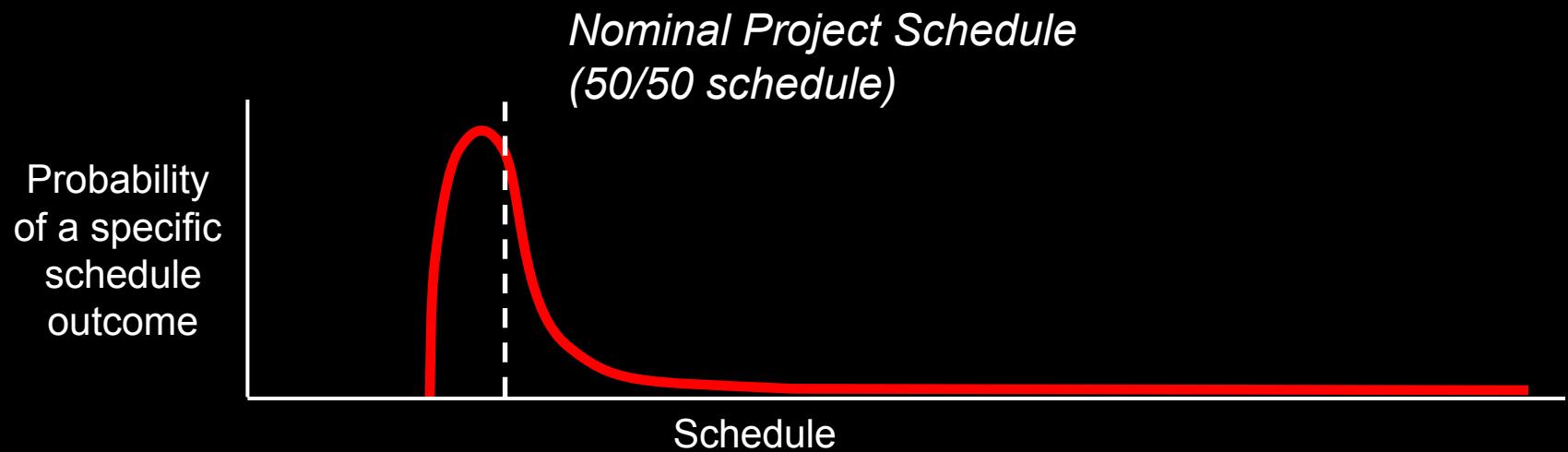
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#2

“Estimate” ≠  
“Commitment”

# Estimates Have Probabilities

- ❖ There is no such thing as a “single-point estimate” that is correct/meaningful
  - ◆ All estimates include probabilities—stated or implied (even if the estimator doesn’t know it)
  - ◆ Estimate probabilities are not symmetrically distributed about a mean



Reference: [Tockey05]

“Software Development Best Practices”

# Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

- ❖ Will the customer want Feature X?
- ❖ Will the customer want the cheap or expensive version of Feature X?
- ❖ If you implement the cheap version of Feature X, will the customer later want the expensive version after all?
- ❖ How will Feature X be designed?
- ❖ How long will it take to debug and correct mistakes made in implementing Feature X?

# Measuring Estimate Uncertainty

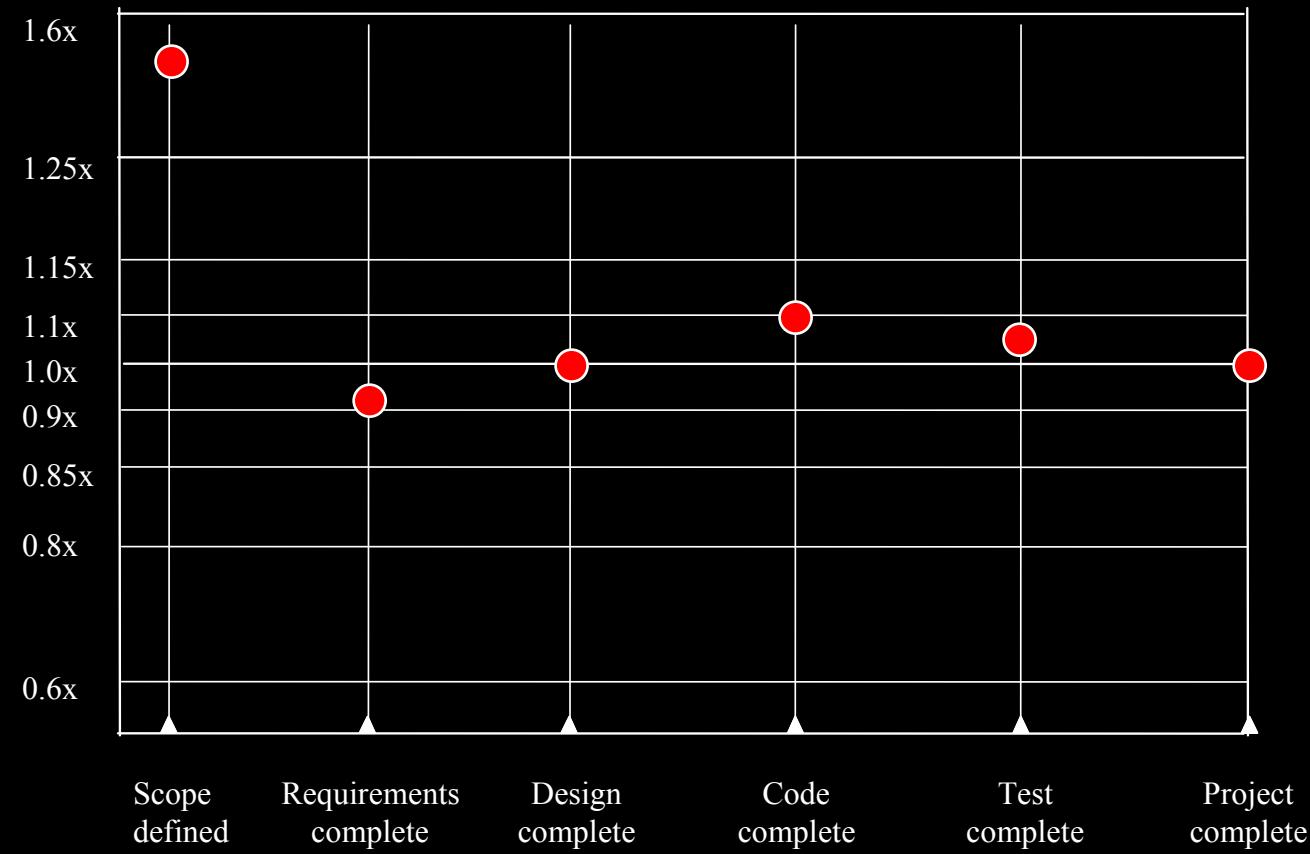
Project: Framus

Estimate Act/Est

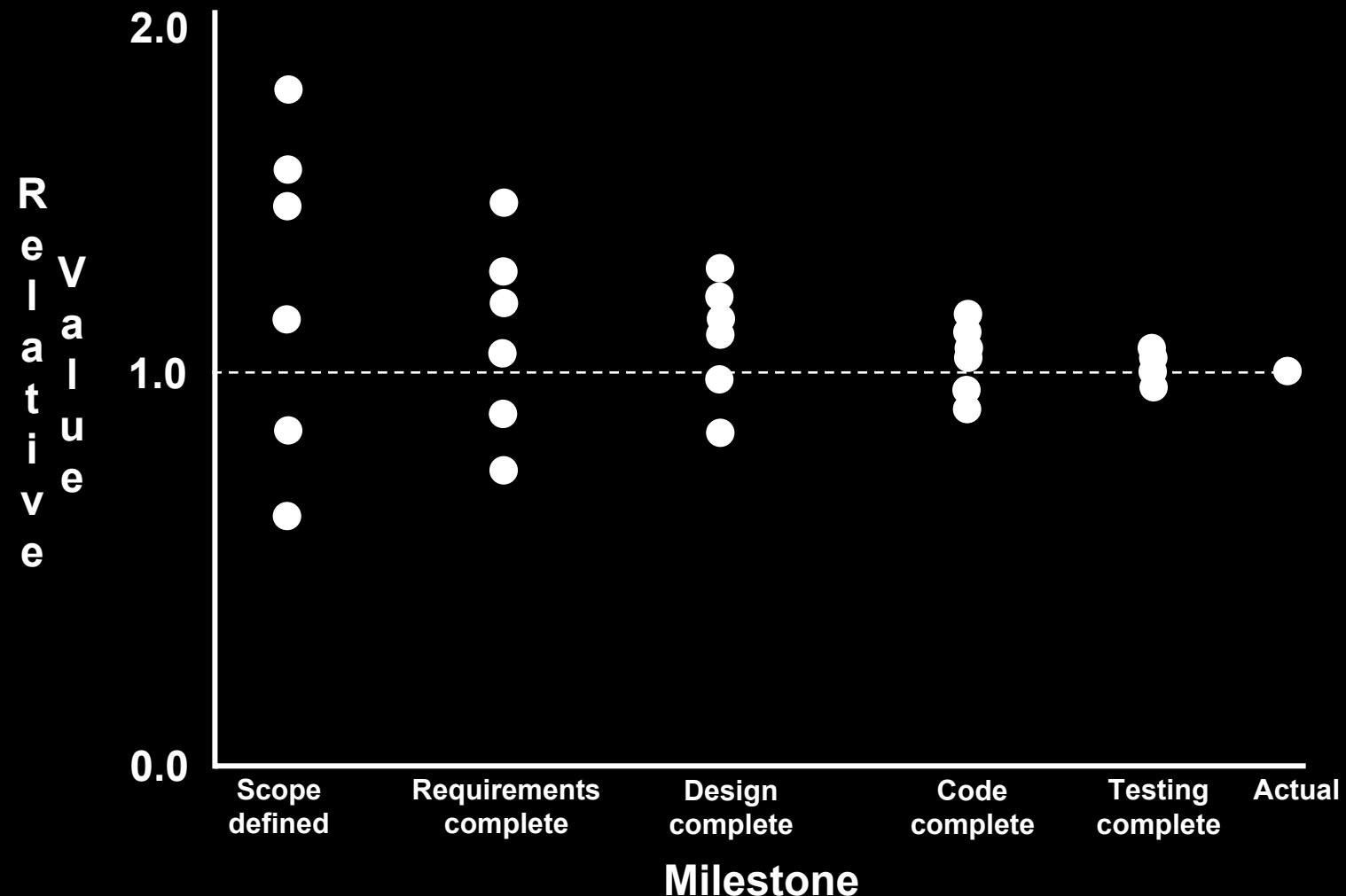
<b>Scope defined</b>	<b>7 mos</b>	<b>1.43</b>
<b>Requirements complete</b>	<b>11 mos</b>	<b>0.91</b>
<b>Design complete</b>	<b>10 mos</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Code complete</b>	<b>9 mos</b>	<b>1.11</b>
<b>Test complete</b>	<b>9.5 mos</b>	<b>1.05</b>
<b>Project complete</b>	<b>10 mos</b>	<b>1.00</b>

# Relative Error in Estimates

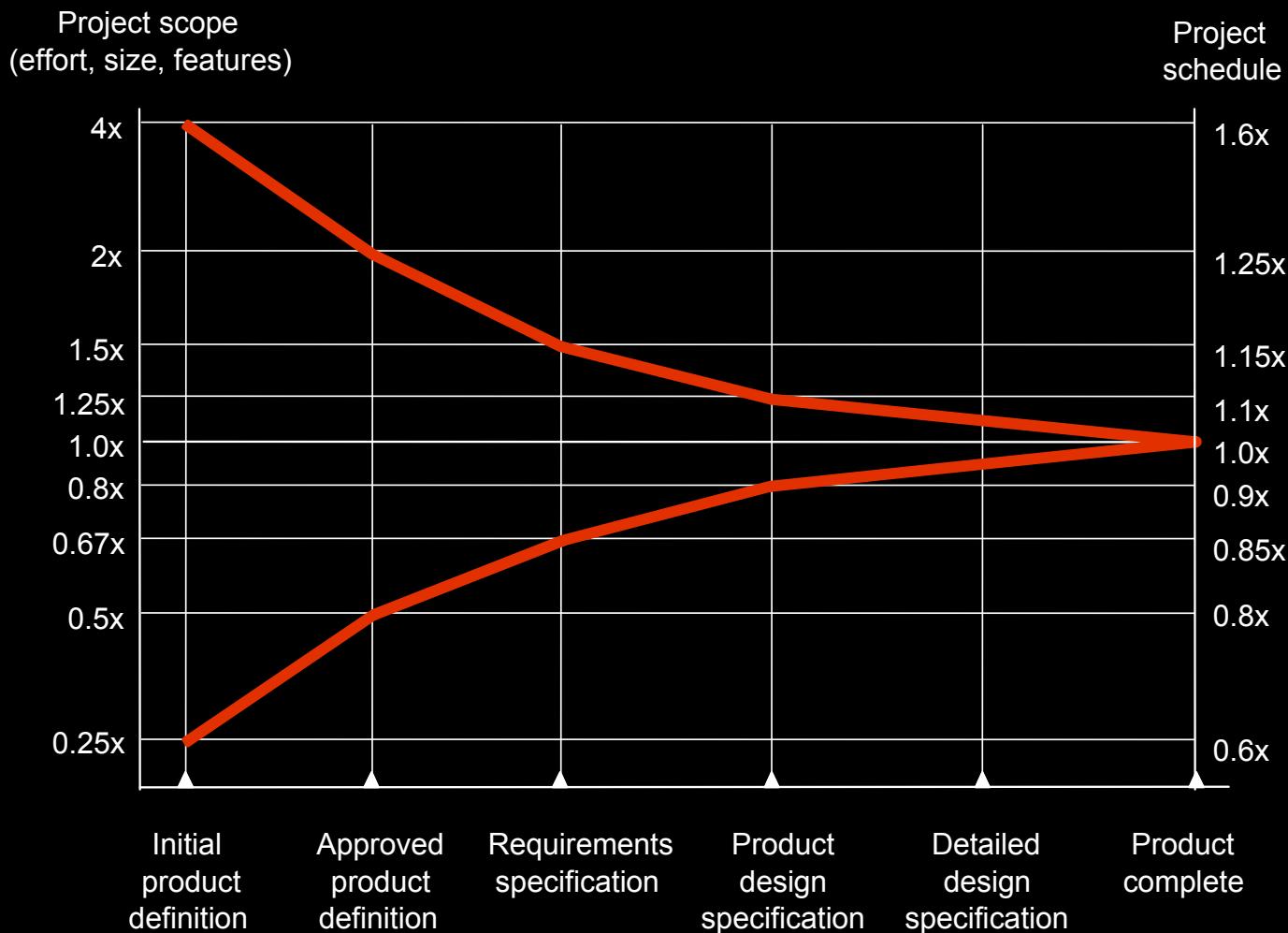
Project  
schedule



# Relative Error in Estimates (cont)



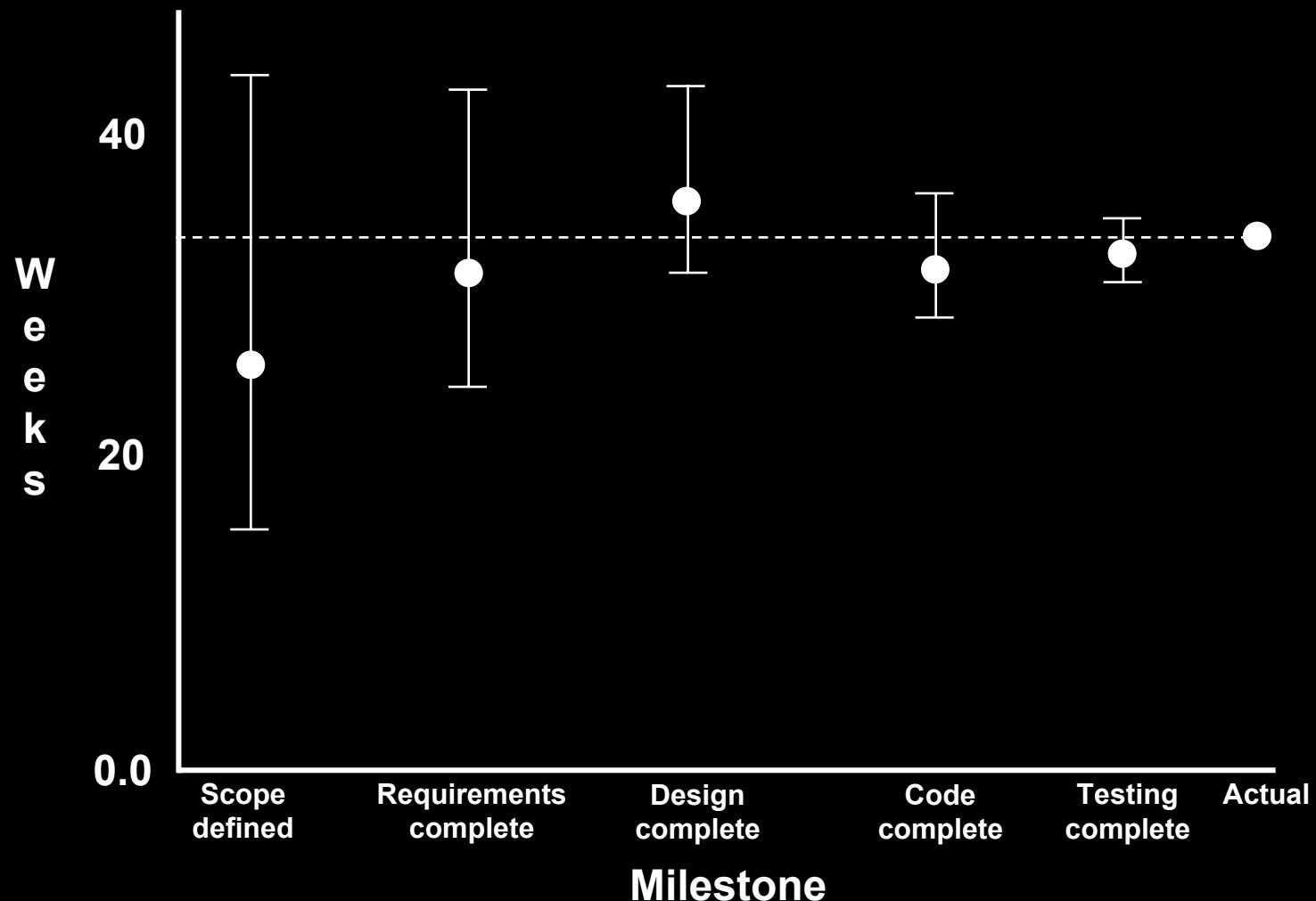
# The “Cone of Uncertainty”



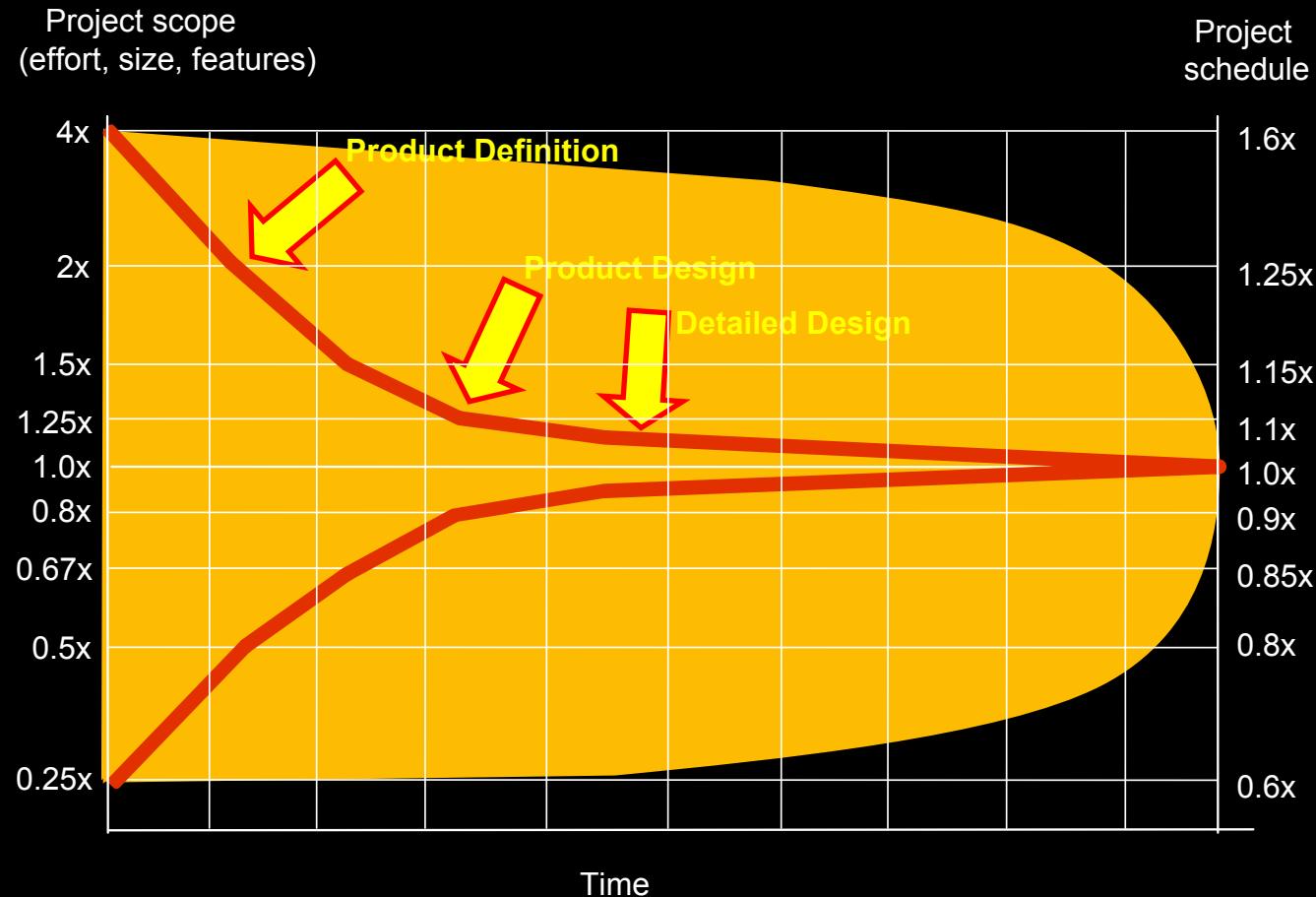
Source: *Software Cost Estimation with Cocomo II* (Boehm 2000)

“Software Development Best Practices”

# Using Your Cone of Uncertainty



# Cloud of Uncertainty?

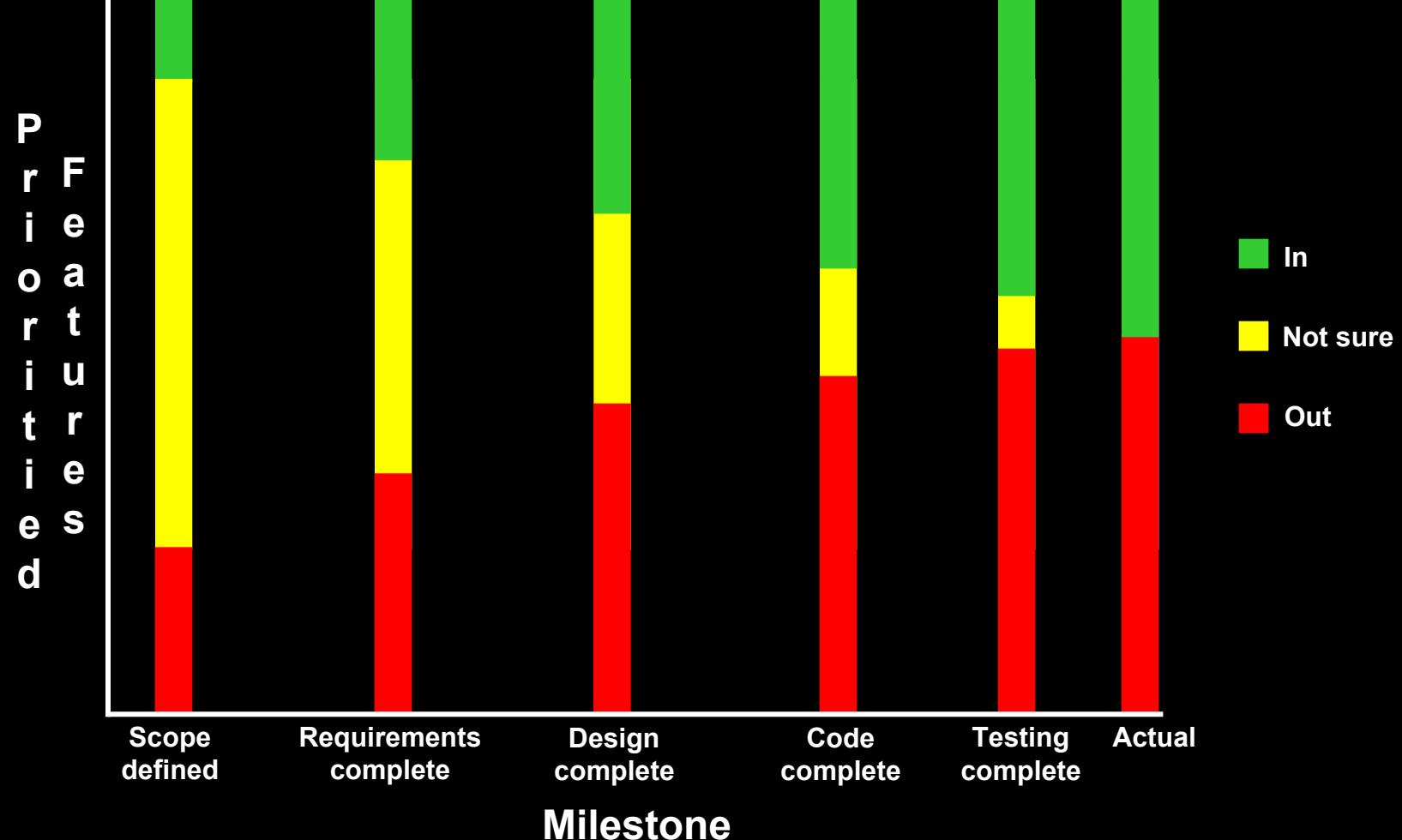


# Cone of Uncertainty Given Fixed Schedule

Priority	Feature	Best-case estimate	Worst-case estimate
1	F7	9	16
2	F3	5	9
3	F9	6	10
4	F2	1	3
5	F1	3	7
6	F5	4	8
7	F6	6	11
8	F10	2	6
9	F4	5	8
10	F8	6	10

# Cone of Uncertainty

## Given Fixed Schedule (cont)



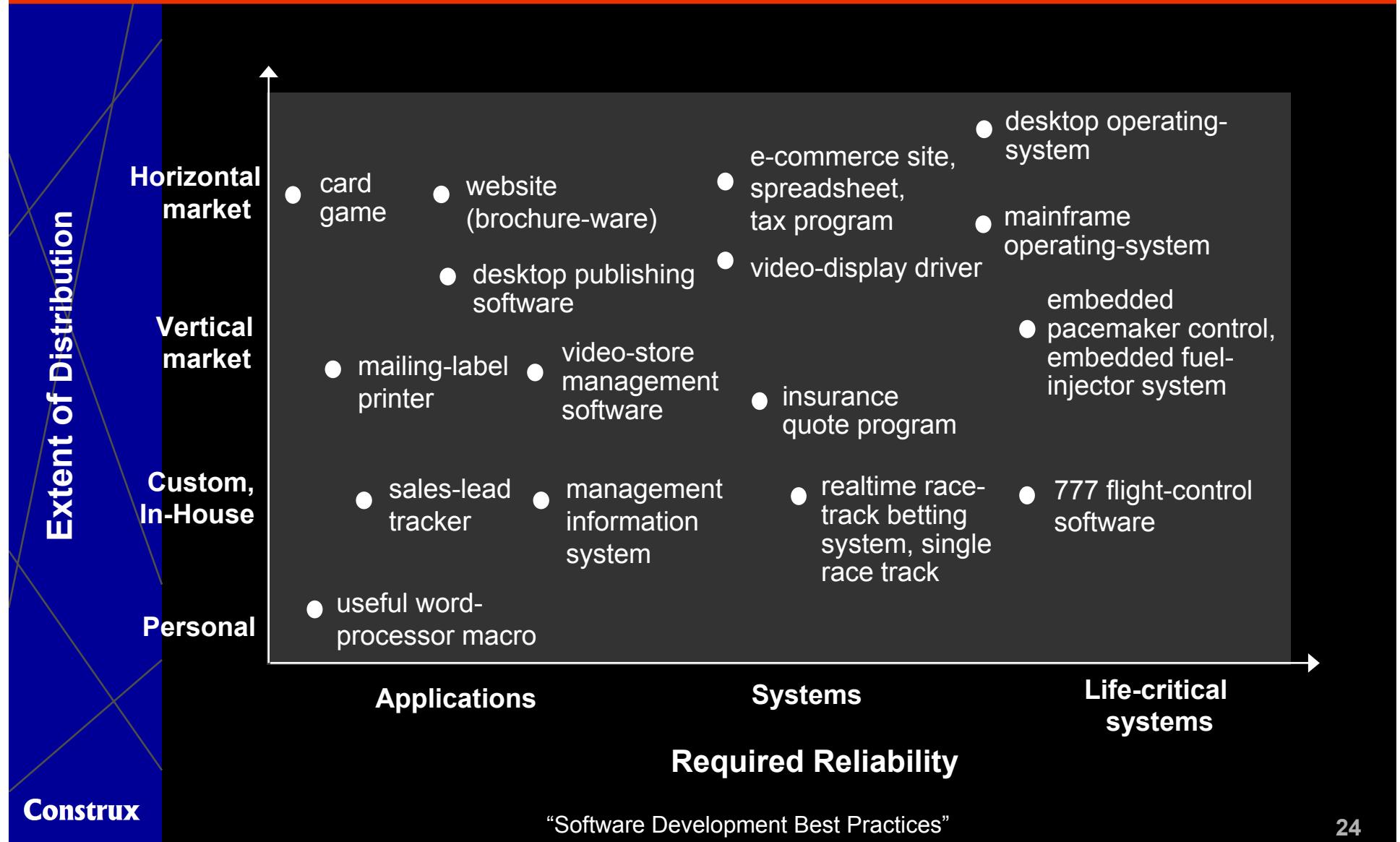


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#3

One software process  
does not fit all projects

# One Size Does Not Fit All

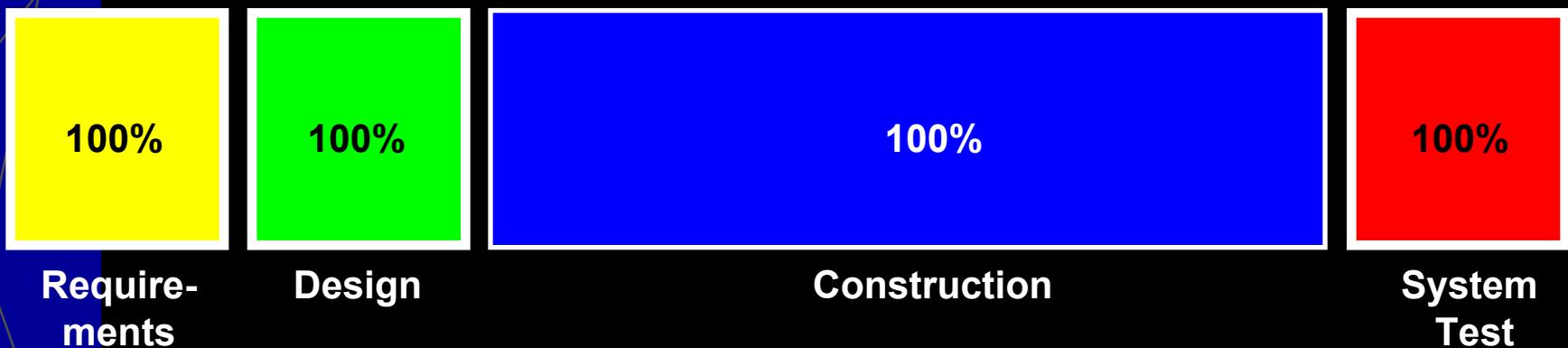


# “Activity” ≠ “Phase”

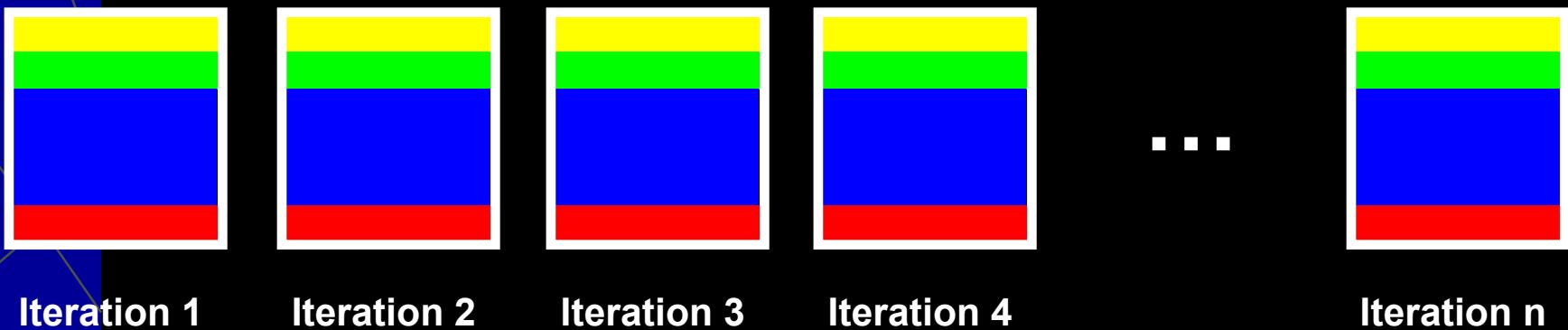
- ❖ Software development consists of well-known activities:
  - ◆ Requirements
  - ◆ Design
  - ◆ Construction
  - ◆ Test
- ❖ These activities may or may not be performed in phases

# The Two Extremes: 100% Sequential vs. 100% Iterative

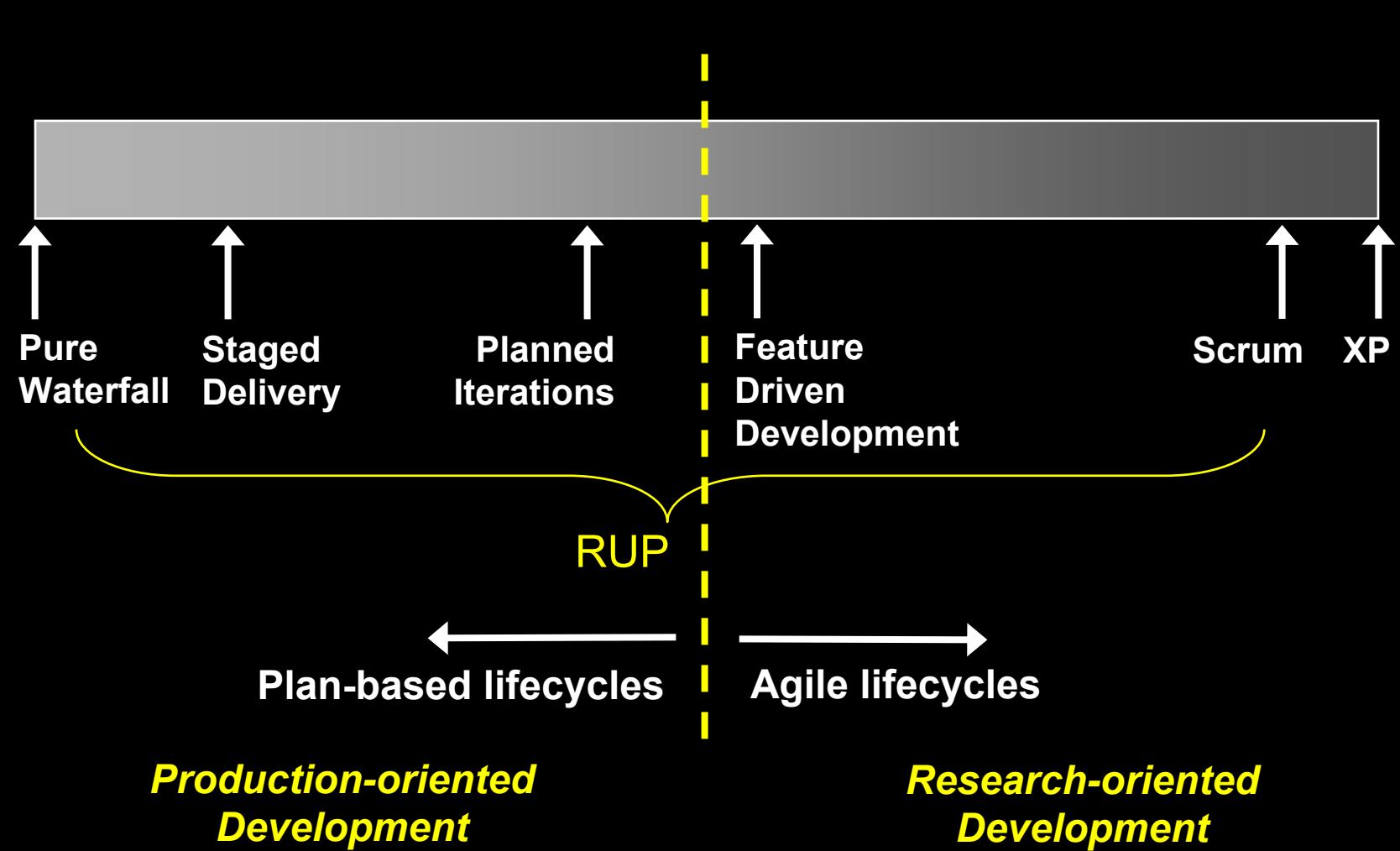
100% Sequential (e.g., Waterfall Development)



100% Iterative (e.g., Extreme Programming)



# A Spectrum of Software Processes



# Selecting a Lifecycle



- ❖ Does the lifecycle meet the project's need to:
  - ◆ Control cost and schedule?
  - ◆ Provide progress visibility?
  - ◆ Handle requirements or design uncertainty?
  - ◆ Produce reliable, maintainable products?
  - ◆ Deliver business value early (i.e., in stages)?
  - ◆ Be simple to understand and easy to use?
  - ◆ ...

# References

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# Contact Information

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