



UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

COCOTS Status

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USC Center for Software Engineering

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Presentation Outline

- Model Overview
- Data Collection & Results: where we were last year
- Data Collection: where we are now
- Database Characteristics: selected summary facts
- Current Predictive Results
- Available Tool
- Issues That Need a Harder Look
- Next Steps



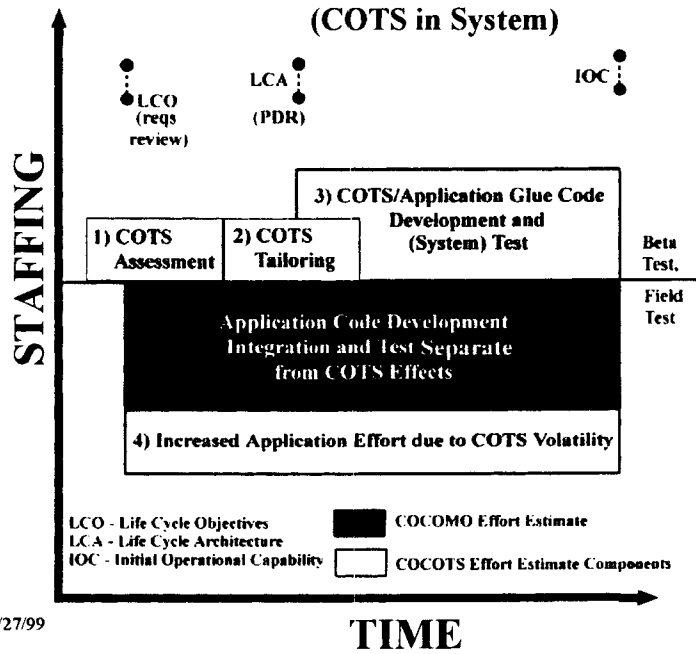
Model Overview



COTS Definition

- “Commercial Off the Shelf” Software
- Commercial Software Products
 - sold, leased, licensed at advertised prices
- Source Code Unavailable
 - generally an application program interface (API)
 - frequently tailoring options
- Usually periodic releases with feature growth, obsolescence

COCOMO vs. COCOTS Cost Sources (COTS in System)





COTS Integration Cost Sources:

1) Assessment

Initial Filtering Effort

$$\text{Total Effort} = (\# \text{ COTS Candidates}) \left(\frac{\text{Average Filtering Effort}}{\text{Candidate}} \right)$$

Final Selection Effort

$$\text{Total Effort} = \sum_{\substack{\text{Assessment} \\ \text{Attributes}}} (\# \text{ COTS Candidates}) \left(\frac{\text{Average Assessment Effort} \\ \text{for Attribute in Given Domain}}{\text{Candidate}} \right)_i$$

- List of attributes refined in collaboration with Dr. Elizabeth Bailey
- Effort/candidate is project-dependent, within domain guidelines



COTS Integration Cost Sources:

1) Assessment - Assessment Attributes

Correctness	Accuracy Correctness	Understandability	Documentation quality Simplicity Testability	Portability	Portability
Availability/Robustness	Availability Fail safe Fail soft Fault tolerance Input error tolerance Redundancy Reliability Robustness Safety	Ease of use	Usability/Human Factors	Functionality	Functionality
Security	Security (Access related) Security (sabotage related)	Version Compatibility	Downward compatibility Upward compatibility	Price	Initial purchase/lease Recurring costs
Product Performance	Execution performance Information/data capacity Precision Memory performance Response time Throughput	Inter-component Compatibility	Compatibility with other components Interoperability	Maturity	Product Maturity Vendor Maturity
		Flexibility	Extendability Flexibility	Vendor Support	Response time for critical problems Support Warranty
		Installation/Upgrade Ease	Installation Ease Upgrade/Refresh ease	User Training	User training
				Vendor Concessions	Willingness to escrow source code Willingness to make modifications

COTS Integration Cost Sources:
2) Tailoring

$$\text{Total Effort} = \sum_{\substack{\text{Tailoring} \\ \text{Complexity} \\ \text{Levels}}} \left(\# \text{ COTS Candidates Tailored at Complexity Level } i \right) \left(\text{Average Effort at Tailoring Complexity Level in Domain } i \right)$$

-Five tailoring effort complexity levels:

Very Low, Low, Nominal, High, Very High

-Differentiated based on number tailored parameters, difficulty of needed scripts, API iterations, etc.

COTS Integration Cost Sources:
2) Tailoring - Dimensions of Tailoring Difficulty

Tailoring Activities & Aids	Individual Activity & Aid Complexity Rating					Curve-Scaling Points
	Very Low (point value = 1)	Low (point value = 2)	Nominal (point value = 3)	High (point value = 4)	Very High (point value = 5)	
Parameter Specification	Zero to 50 parms to be initialized.	51 to 100 parms to be initialized.	101 to 500 parms to be initialized.	501 to 1000 parms to be initialized.	1001 or more parms to be initialized.	-----
Script Writing	Menu driven, 1 to 5 line scripts, 1 to 5 scripts needed.	Menu driven, 6 to 10 line scripts, 5 to 15 scripts needed.	Hand written, 11 to 25 line scripts, 16 to 30 scripts needed.	Hand written, 26 to 50 line scripts, 31 to 50 scripts needed.	Hand written, 51 or more line scripts, 51 or more scripts needed.	-----
I/O Reports & GUI Screen Specifications & Layout	Automated or standard templates used, 1 to 5 reports/screens needed.	Automated or standard templates used, 6 to 15 reports/screens needed.	Automated or standard templates used, 16 to 25 reports/screens needed.	Hand written or custom designed, 26 to 50 reports/screens needed.	Hand written or custom designed, 51 or more reports/screens needed.	-----
Security/Access Protocol Administration & Set-up	1 security level, 1 to 20 user profiles, 1 input screen/user.	2 security levels, 21 to 50 user profiles, 2 input screens/user.	3 security levels, 51 to 75 user profiles, 3 input screens/users.	4 security levels, 76 to 100 user profiles, 4 input screens/users.	5 or more security levels, 101 or more user profiles, 5 or more input screens/users.	-----
Availability of COTS Tailoring Tools	No tools available.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Tools are available.	-----

Total Point Score = _____



COTS Integration Cost Sources:
3) Glue Code Development and Test

$$\text{Total Effort} = A \cdot [(\text{size})(1 + \text{breakage})]^B \cdot \Pi (\text{effort multipliers})$$

- **A** - a linear scaling constant
- **Size** - of the glue code in SLOC or FP
- **Breakage** - of the glue code due to change in requirements and/or COTS volatility
- **Effort Multipliers** - 13 parameters, each with settings ranging VL to VH
- **B** - an architectural scale factor with settings VL to VH



COTS Integration Cost Sources:
3) Glue Code Development and Test - Glue Code Cost Drivers

Personnel Drivers

- 1) ACIEP - COTS Integrator Experience with Product
- 2) ACIPC - COTS Integrator Personnel Capability
- 3) AXCIIP - Integrator Experience with COTS Integration Processes
- 4) APCON - Integrator Personnel Continuity

COTS Component Drivers

- 5) ACPMT - COTS Product Maturity
- 6) ACSEW - COTS Supplier Product Extension Willingness
- 7) APCPX - COTS Product Interface Complexity
- 8) ACPSP - COTS Supplier Product Support
- 9) ACPDT - COTS Supplier Provided Training and Documentation

Application/System Drivers

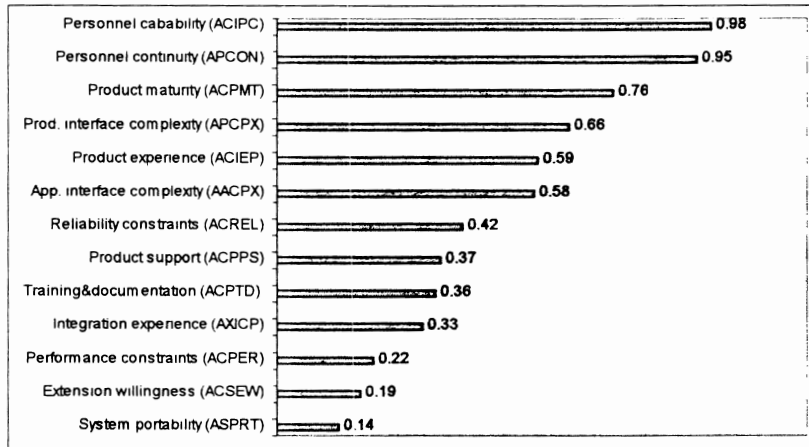
- 10) ACREL - Constraints on Application System/Subsystem Reliability
- 11) AACPX - Application Interface Complexity
- 12) ACPER - Constraints on COTS Technical Performance
- 13) ASPRT - Application System Portability

Nonlinear Scale Factor

- 1) AAREN - Application Architectural Engineering



Glue Code Cost Drivers Productivity Ranges



COTS Integration Cost Sources:

4) Increased Application Effort Due to COTS Volatility

Approximate Model:

$$\text{Total Effort} = (\text{Application Effort}) \cdot \left[\frac{\text{BRAK COTS}}{100} \right] \cdot (\text{EAF})_{\text{COTS}}$$

Detailed Model with COCOMO II Parameters:

$$\text{Total Effort} = (\text{Application Effort}) \cdot \left[\left(1 + \frac{\text{BRAK COTS}}{1 + \text{BRAK}} \right)^{1.01 + \Sigma} - 1 \right] \cdot (\text{EAF})_{\text{COTS}}$$

BRAK COTS: % application code breakage due to COTS volatility

BRAK : % application code breakage otherwise

Σ : COCOMO II scale factor

EAF : Effort Adjustment Factor (product of effort multipliers)



Total COTS Integration Cost Estimate

Total Integration Effort (in Person-Months) =

Assessment Effort + Tailoring Effort + Glue Code Effort + Volatility Effort

where

Assessment Effort = Filtering Effort + Final Selection Effort

Total integration Cost =

(Total Integration Effort) • (\$\$/Person-Month)



Data Collection & Results: where we were a year ago

October 1998 - Database

- **6 Student Digital Library projects**
- **4 Industrial FAA projects**



October 1998 - Results
Experiences with Library Project Data
Initial Model

Project	A	Size (UFP)	B	xEAFs	Estimate (P-hr)	Actual (P-hr)	Relative Error
3	1.00	12	1.00	0.68	8.16	61.36	-87%
5	1.00	10	1.00	2.39	23.90	79.60	-70%
6	1.00	3	1.00	4.35	13.05	14.54	10%

A = 1.00 => one UFP/P-hr



February 1999 - Results
Experiences with Library Project Data
Revised Glue Code Submodel

Project	A	Size (SLOC)	B	xEAFs	Estimate (P-hr)	Actual (P-hr)	Relative Error	Original Error
3	0.009	500	1.04	1.82	10.50	11.50	-9%	-87%
5	0.009	400	1.12	2.25	16.62	17.10	-3%	-70%
6	0.009	218	1.16	10.42	48.38	39.50	22%	10%

A = .009 => 111 SLOC/P-hr



Data Collection: where we are now

October 1999 - Database

- **20 Industrial projects collected to date**
 - data entry continuing (13+ points or ~65% already entered)
- **Data collection continuing**
 - (COCOMO 81 debuted with 63 calibration data points)
- **Following summaries based on the interim database**
 - *they show enough of the picture to characterize the gross nature of the projects we are collecting*



Database Characteristics: selected summary facts



Project Domains

(project sources: Army, Navy, FAA)

- Air Traffic Management 6+
- Business (including databases) 3+
- Communication, Navigation, & Surveillance 3+
- Mission Planning 2
- Logistics 1



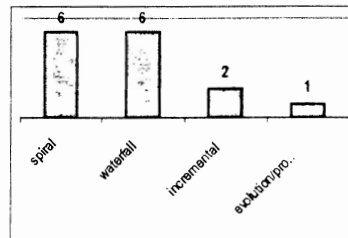
Classes of COTS Products Used

- databases
- data conversion packages
- GUIs
- operating systems
- network managers
- device drivers
- report generators
- back office retail



Development Processes

- Spiral 6+
- Waterfall 6+
- Incremental 2+
- Evolution/Prototype 1+

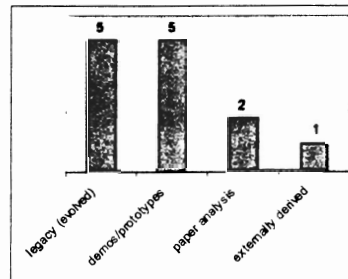


(most projects currently in maintenance)



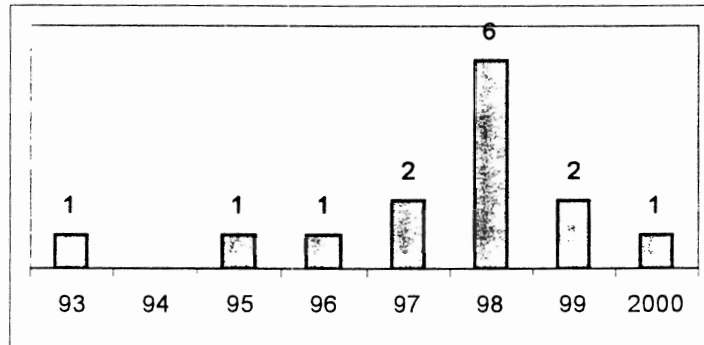
Architectures & Architecting Processes

- Architectures
 - *all over the map but with one common element: "distributed"*
- Process
 - 1- (evolved) legacy 5+
 - 2- demos/prototypes 5+
 - 3- paper analysis 2+
 - 4- externally developed 1

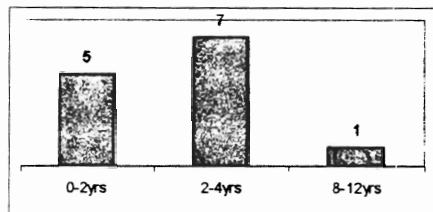




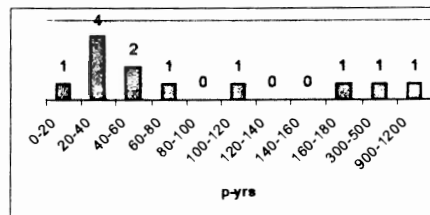
Delivery Dates



Total Duration

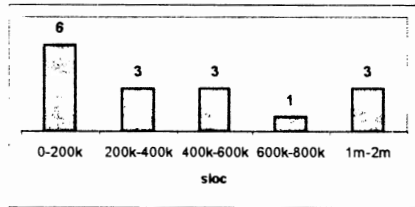


Total Effort

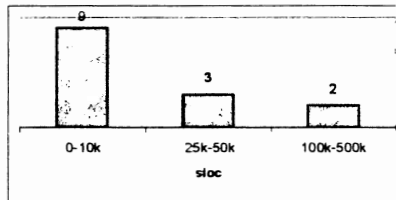




Total SLOC

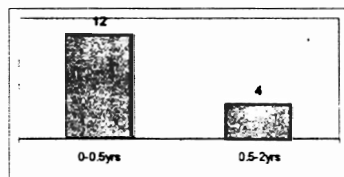


Glue SLOC

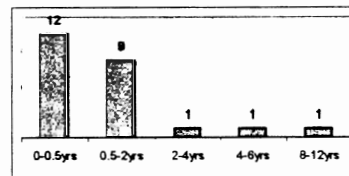


Schedule Duration by Activity

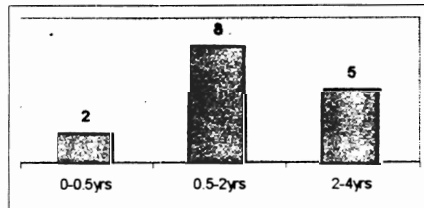
Assessment



Tailoring



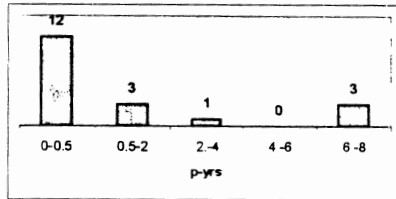
Glue Code



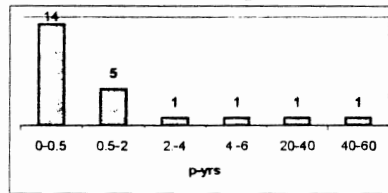


Effort by Activity

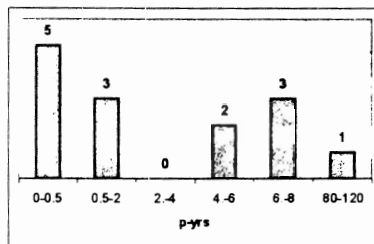
Assessment



Tailoring

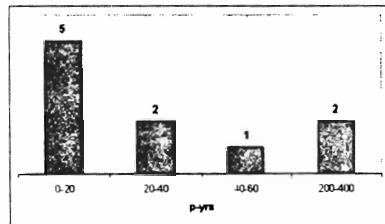


Glue Code

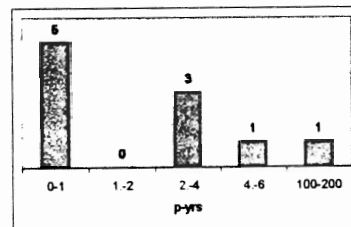


Effort by Activity (cont'd) - volatility

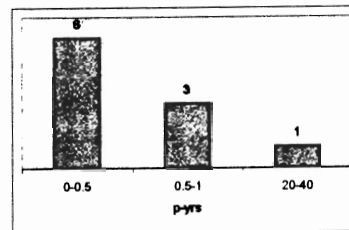
**Total System Effort excluding
COTS integration**



System Effort due to REVL



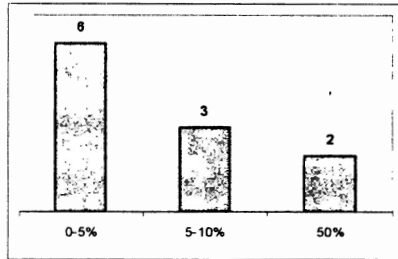
**System Effort due to COTS
volatility**



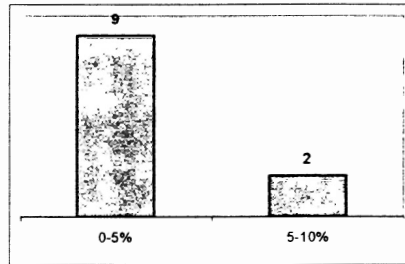


Effort by Activity (cont'd) - volatility

Percentage system rework due to REVL

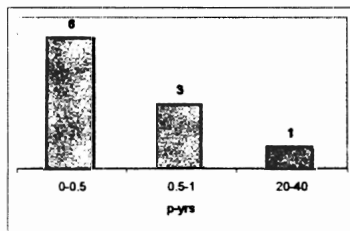


Percentage system rework due to COTS volatility

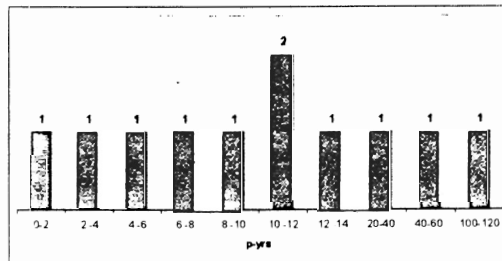


Effort by Activity (cont'd) - volatility

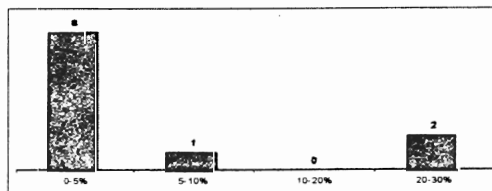
System effort due to COTS volatility



COTS integration effort (assessment+tailoring+glue code)



Percentage (System effort due to COTS volatility) / (COTS integration effort)





Current Predictive Results:
Glue Code Effort

Proj. No.	A	size SLOC	KSLOC	%brak	effSize	ScalePam	ScaleFactor	B	EAF	PM(est)	PM(act)	%RelError
1	2.8	100	0.1	100	0.2	H	1	1.04	0.46	0.2	6	-96.0%
2	2.8	6150	6.15	1	6.2115	VH	0	1	0.2	3.5	74	-95.3%
3	2.8	500	0.5	100	1	N+0.25	4	1.16	0.34	1.0	6	-84.1%
4	2.8	125000	125	25	156.25	VH	0	1	1.63	713.1	1411	-49.5%
5	2.8	7000	7	15	8.05	N+0.50	4	1.16	0.2	6.3	12	-47.6%
6	2.8	30000	30	0	30	H	1	1.04	0.42	40.4	60	-32.6%
7	2.8	10000	10	0	10	H	1	1.04	0.38	11.7	12	-2.8%
8	2.3	1200	1.2	0	1.2	H	1	1.04	0.29	1.0	1	-1.8%
9	2.8	5000	5	0	5	H	1	1.04	1.01	15.1	12	25.7%
10	2.8	50000	50	0	50	VH	0	1	0.67	93.8	72	30.3%
11	2.8	3000	3	0	3	H	1	1.04	0.96	8.4	6	40.4%
12	2.8	25000	25	0	25	H	1	1.04	1.85	147.3	75	96.4%
13	2.8	390000	390	20	463	H	1	1.04	0.11	184.3	60	207.2%



Current Predictive Results:
Glue Code Effort

At 13 pts, COCOTS glue code model within:
50% of actuals 62% of the time
33% of actuals 38% of the time

At 83 pts, USC COCOMO II.1997 within:
30% of actuals 52% of the time



Current Predictive Results:

$$\text{Glue Code Schedule} = 10 * (\text{Effort})^{0.28} + 0.2 * (B - 1.0)$$

Proj. No.	B	PM(est)	B-const	Bxconst	B+const	PMxconst	TDEV(est)	TDEV(act)	%RelError
1	1.04	0.241538886	1	0.15	0.28	10	6.7	36	-81.5%
3	1.16	0.952	1	0.15	0.28	10	9.9	48	-79.5%
8	1.04	0.98153214	1	0.15	0.28	10	9.9	30	-66.8%
11	1.04	8.426269968	1	0.15	0.28	10	18.4	24	-23.3%
2	1	3.47844	1	0.15	0.28	10	14.2	18	-21.2%
7	1.04	11.66652801	1	0.15	0.28	10	20.2	24	-15.9%
9	1.04	15.08023848	1	0.15	0.28	10	21.7	24	-9.5%
12	1.04	147.2947843	1	0.15	0.28	10	41.7	42	-0.7%
6	1.04	40.42159316	1	0.15	0.28	10	28.8	24	20.0%
4	1	713.125	1	0.15	0.28	10	62.9	48	31.1%
10	1	93.8	1	0.15	0.28	10	35.7	24	48.6%
13	1.04	184.334406	1	0.15	0.28	10	44.5	12	270.5%
5	1.16	6.293775511	1	0.15	0.28	10	17.5	4	337.3%



Current Predictive Results:

Glue Code Schedule

**At 13 pts, COCOTS glue code model within:
31% of actuals 54% of the time**

**At 83 pts, USC COCOMO IL.1997 within:
30% of actuals 61% of the time**



Available Tool

- Adaptation of existing USC COCOMO II.2000 tool
- Performed by Mr. Wook Kim under guidance of
Prof. Ellis Horowitz
- To date implements glue code submodel only;
other submodels to follow soon...



Project Name: **Biggy COYS System** Baseline Number: Schedule: Development Model: COCOMO

CODE	S:16430	8700.00	2.94	C++	287.6	782.3	19.8	830000.04	843.6	24.8	0.0
DATA COMPILER	E:5720	6700.00	0.99	FORTRAN 77	99.0	89.2	64.2	87732.20	104.4	2.7	0.0

Total Lines of Code:	21170	Estimated	Effort	Sched	PROB	COST	INSP	STATE	RISK
Optimistic	705.2	90.3	30.0	478261.79	223.2	28.8			
Most Likely	881.1	32.0	24.0	190487.24	279.0	27.1	0.0		
Pessimistic	1103.9	32.0	19.2	738200.04	348.7	31.8			

Ready



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Scale Factor: _____ Schedule: _____
Development Model: **CBCOT3**

CODE	S:16460	67	base + Iner b + rating	\$:04	248.6	24.9	0.0
base				2.20	104.6	2.7	0.0

Parameter: ACIEP ACIPC ACUIP APCOW
 base VEX VLO LO VLO
 Iner1 04 04 04 04

COTS Component: ACMEX ACBSW APCOM ACPPS ACPTD
 base BOM VEX HI LO BOM
 Iner1 04 04 04 04 04

Application: ACMEL AACOM ACPEL AEPBT
 base HI BOM BOM BOM
 Iner1 04 04 04 04

RAP is also affected by
 RAP: 2.96

OK Cancel Help

Total Lines of Code: 21170

Estimate	Value	Sched	PRN	COST	DMY	Staff	ELSK
Optimistic	705.2	30.3	30.0	4725061.79	223.2	23.3	
Most Likely	861.4	32.6	24.0	1906327.24	279.0	27.1	0.0
Pessimistic	1161.9	35.0	19.2	7382909.56	346.7	21.6	

Ready



Issues That Need a Harder Look

- Volatility submodel?
- Schedule Equation?



Next Steps

- Expanding the model to cover total lifecycle
 - birds-of-the-feather session Wednesday eve
 - break-out group Thursday afternoon
- Continued data collection



USC-CSE Seven Step Modeling Methodology

