



LOCOMO: building "local" cost models for N-SET

tim@menzies.us, LCSEE, WVU Sherry.A.Stukes@jpl.nasa.gov, JPL

NASA cost analysis symposium, June 20-22 June 2006, in Cleveland, Ohio



Motivation



- Should you let an electrician fix your pipes?
 - No- the skill of electricians and plumbers comes from different training.
- Should you build one cost model to cover all your projects?
 - Not sure... lets check

An experiment

- Take a "partial description" of a project
 - E.g. we use "standard analysts" (in COCOMO speak; "acap=1")
- Go to a log of old projects
 - E.g. the nasa93
 COCOMO-I data sets.

- Find some projects "near" the partial descriptions
 - E.g. find the 20 "nearest neighbors" in nasa93 to acap=1
- Build some cost models from those 20
- Compare those cost models to other "partial descriptions"

3

e.g. COCOMO models learned from 20 nearest neighbors to acap = 1

			Goal:				
a, b,	mmre,	pred(30)	Keep it				
4.21, 1.07,	19.5,	79.1	Simple For the	For the Users			
4.31, 1.06,	19.6,	80	• Randomize order				
4.35, 1.06,	19.9,	79.4	• Train = 1 10				
3.3 , 1.14,	20.1,	80.6	Test = 11 20 hidden				
4.29, 1.06,	20.2,	77.8	training set,				
4.5, 1.05,	20.3,	70.3	apply Boehm's				
4.35, 1.06,	20.4,	75.5	local calibration				
3.97, 1.09,	20.7,	81	Using the test	C			
3.72, 1.09,	24.1,	66.7	set, apply the the hood	")			
3.9, 1.1,	25.6,	72.0		<u> </u>			
"A" values different to standard COCOMO Values (≤ 3.2) MMRE = mean magnitude relative error = abs(actual - predicted) / actual • "PRED, MMRE" are statistical measures of predictive success "PRED, MMRE" are statistical measures of predictive success							
	a, b, 4.21, 1.07, 4.31, 1.06, 4.35, 1.06, 3.3, 1.14, 4.29, 1.06, 4.5, 1.05, 4.35, 1.06, 3.97, 1.09, 3.72, 1.09, 3.9, 1.1, different COCOMO 2) = mean magnitus = abs(actual - p	a, b, mmre, 4.21, 1.07, 19.5, 4.31, 1.06, 19.6, 4.35, 1.06, 19.9, 3.3, 1.14, 20.1, 4.29, 1.06, 20.2, 4.5, 1.05, 20.3, 4.35, 1.06, 20.4, 3.97, 1.09, 20.7, 3.72, 1.09, 24.1, 3.9, 1.1, 25.6, different PRED(3, whose 3, 30% of coccomo 30% of = mean magnitude relative = abs(actual - predicted)	a, b, mmre, pred(30) 4.21, 1.07, 19.5, 79.1 4.31, 1.06, 19.6, 80 4.35, 1.06, 19.9, 79.4 3.3, 1.14, 20.1, 80.6 4.29, 1.06, 20.2, 77.8 4.5, 1.05, 20.3, 70.3 4.35, 1.06, 20.4, 75.5 3.97, 1.09, 20.7, 81 3.72, 1.09, 24.1, 66.7 3.9, 1.1, 25.6, 72.0 PRED(30) = % of tes whose predicted is value abs(actual - predicted) / actual	a, b, mmre, pred (30) 4.21, 1.07, 19.5, 79.1 4.31, 1.06, 19.6, 80 4.35, 1.06, 19.9, 79.4 3.3, 1.14, 20.1, 80.6 4.29, 1.06, 20.2, 77.8 4.35, 1.06, 20.3, 70.3 4.35, 1.06, 20.4, 75.5 3.97, 1.09, 20.7, 81 3.72, 1.09, 24.1, 66.7 3.9, 1.1, 25.6, 72.0 PRED(30) = % of tests whose predicted is within 30% of actual PRED(30) = % of tests statistical measures of predictive success and magnitude relative error = abs(actual - predicted) / actual			

e.g. COCOMO models learned from 20 nearest neighbors to time = 1.1, rely=1.2

	a,	b,	mmre,	pred(30)
Median	4.82,	1.05,	46.8,	73.2
performance	4.87,	1.05,	47.9,	73.2
statistics	4.84,	1.05,	48.5,	72.9
	4.77,	1.06,	49,	72.5
	4.84,	1.05,	50.6,	72.2
	4.91,	1.05,	52.4,	71.8
	5.02,	1.04,	54.9,	71
	5.11,	1.04,	57.2,	70.5
~	5.09,	1.04,	59.2,	69.6
	5.06,	1.04,	60.9,	68.6
				/

• High-reliability systems,

Some time pressure
 on development

"A" values very different to those seen before

PRED(30) = % of tests whose predicted is within 30% of actual

MMRE = mean magnitude relative error = abs(actual - predicted) / actual

Urgent need to collect more localized data from local sites

- Current NASA
 initiative:
 - Tune cost models to specific NASA Center products
- LOCOMO:
 - proof positive that such tunings are essential



Why use LOCOMO?

- LOCOMO.cost = \$0
 - http://unbox.org/wisp/trunk/locomo
- LOCOMO based on COCOMO
 - COCOMO: white box
 - Other commercial tools: black box
- LOCOMO: uses NASA-specific data
 - Other commercial tools: mostly DOD
 - Often over-estimate NASA projects since they assume MIL standards
 - MIL assumes more documentation/ testing/ security requirements than NASA

- Estimation with smallest number of variables
 - In our example, only 1 or 2
 - Other tools: dozens to hundreds of variables
 - So, given minimal project information
 - Can still get project estimates
 - And, with more data,
 - Can select more relevant data and get better estimates

LOCOMO: next steps

- Apply this to different NASA sites
- Assess manual vs automatic stratifications
 - Manual: "earth orbit", "deep space", "mars projects"
 - Automatic: LOCOMO
 - Which is better?

- Many studies inside "the guts" of LOCOMO
 - Effects on variance of automatic stratification
 - Why pick "20" nearest
 - Why not 5? Or 50?
 - What does "nearest" mean?
 - ? Log transform on the numerics