



## Software Total Ownership Cost, Software Maintenance & SEER-SEM

**ISPA/SCEA 2007**

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# Maintenance Dissected

- **Maintenance typically 50% + of the total software workload:**
  - Highly dependent on maintenance rigor & operational “life expectancy”
  - Reducing maintenance costs can reduce life cycle costs significantly
  
- **Generally includes sustaining engineering & new function development:**
  - Corrective changes (fixing bugs)
  - Adapting to new requirements (OS upgrade, new processor)
  - Perfecting or improving existing functions (improve speed, performance)
  - Enhancing application with (minor) new functions (new feature)
  
- **For every new software product we develop, we get one more to maintain -  
- for ?? years**



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# SEER-SEM Maintenance Provides Insight to Total Ownership Cost

Maintenance - Program: Data Analyzer

Parameters

Years of Maintenance		5
Separate Sites		1
Maintenance Growth Over Life		15.00%
Personnel Differences	Low	Nom-
Development Environment Differences	Nom	Nom
Annual Change Rate		11.00%
Maintenance Level (Rigor)	<b>Nom</b>	<b>Nom</b>
Min Maintenance Staff (Optional)		0.00
Max Maintenance Staff (Optional)		0.00
Maintenance Monthly Labor Rate		17,100
Additional Annual Maintenance Cost		0

Maintenance Effort by Year

Base Year: 2003  
Fiscal Year Start Month: 1

Fiscal Year	Average Staff Level	Effort Months				Total	Cumulative	Base Year Cost
		Correct	Adapt	Perfect	Enhance			
2009	5.4	23.9	3.7	22.9	3.2	53.6	53.6	916,000
2010	4.4	19.0	6.3	19.1	7.9	52.3	105.9	894,000
2011	2.8	5.4	7.8	9.3	10.9	33.3	139.2	569,000
2012	2.5	3.7	7.6	7.9	10.8	30.0	169.2	512,800
2013	2.5	3.7	7.6	7.9	10.8	30.0	199.1	512,800
2014	2.5	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	5.0	204.2	85,600

Quick Estimate

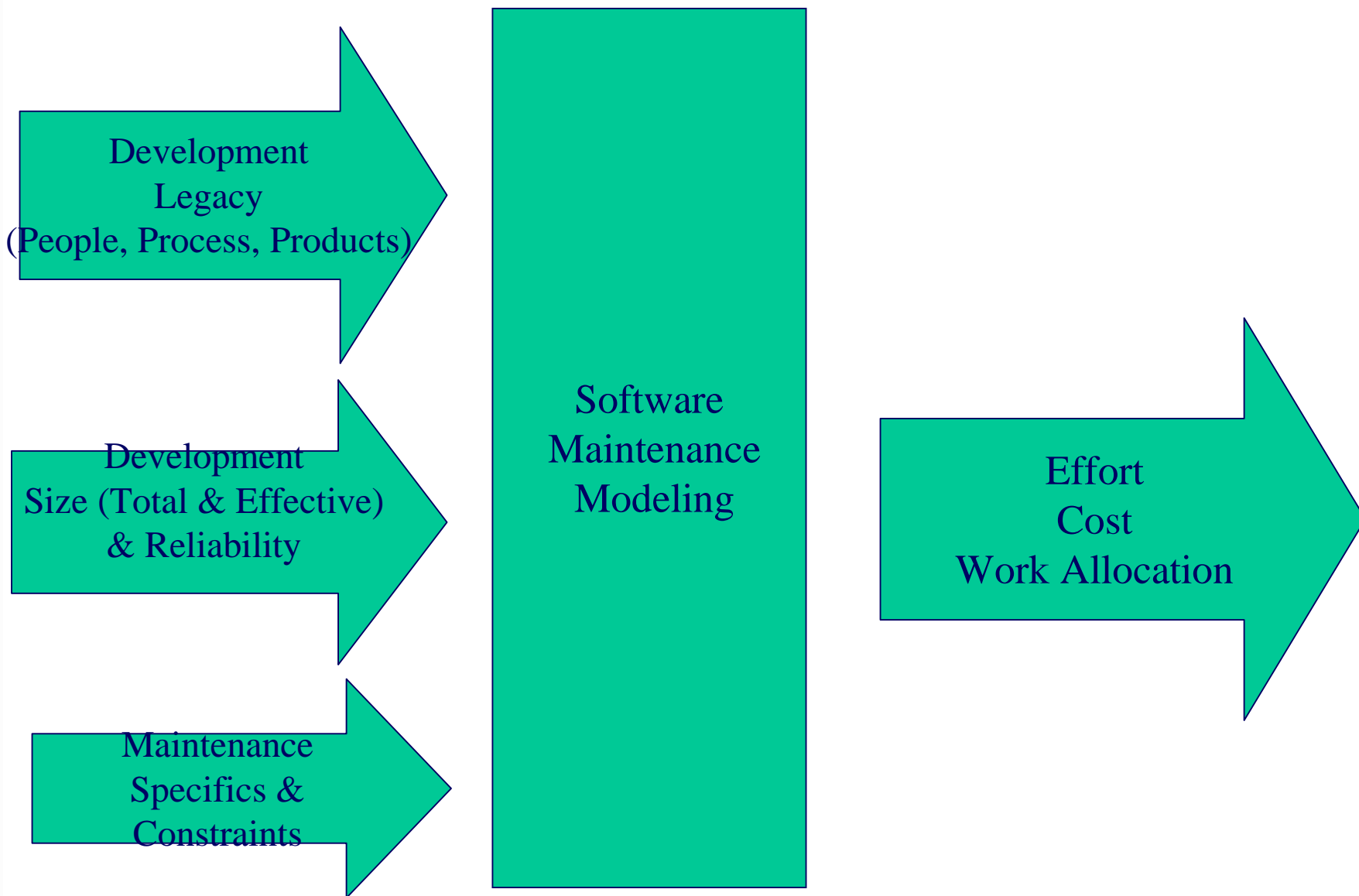
Program: Data Analyzer	
Estimate	
Development Schedule Months	27.07
Development Effort Months	342.51
Development Effort Hours	52,061
Development Base Year Cost	5,856,845
Defect Prediction	65
Constraints	MIN TIME

Maintenance

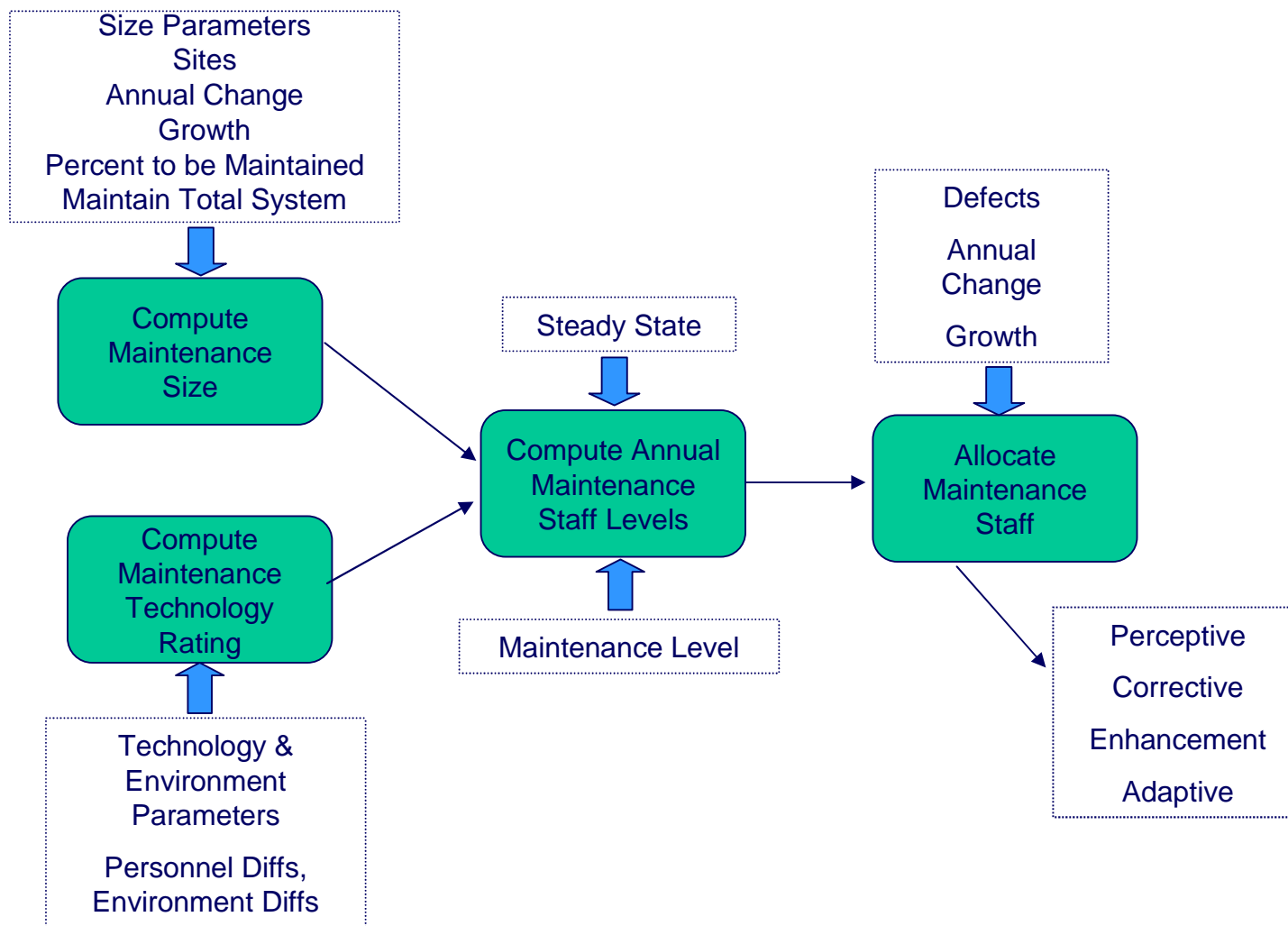
Maintenance Schedule Months	60.00
Maintenance Effort Months	204.16
Maintenance Base Year Cost	3,491,064.04
Cost of Ownership	9,347,908.62
Development Base Year Cost	5,856,844.58
Mgmt Cost for Maint	279,285.12
SW Reqs Cost for Maint	69,821.28
Design Cost for Maint	139,642.56
Code Cost for Maint	1,326,604.34
Data Prep Cost for Maint	34,910.64
Test Cost for Maint	1,396,425.62
CM Cost for Maint	174,553.20
Cost for Maint	88,881.88



# Simplified Maintenance Block Diagram



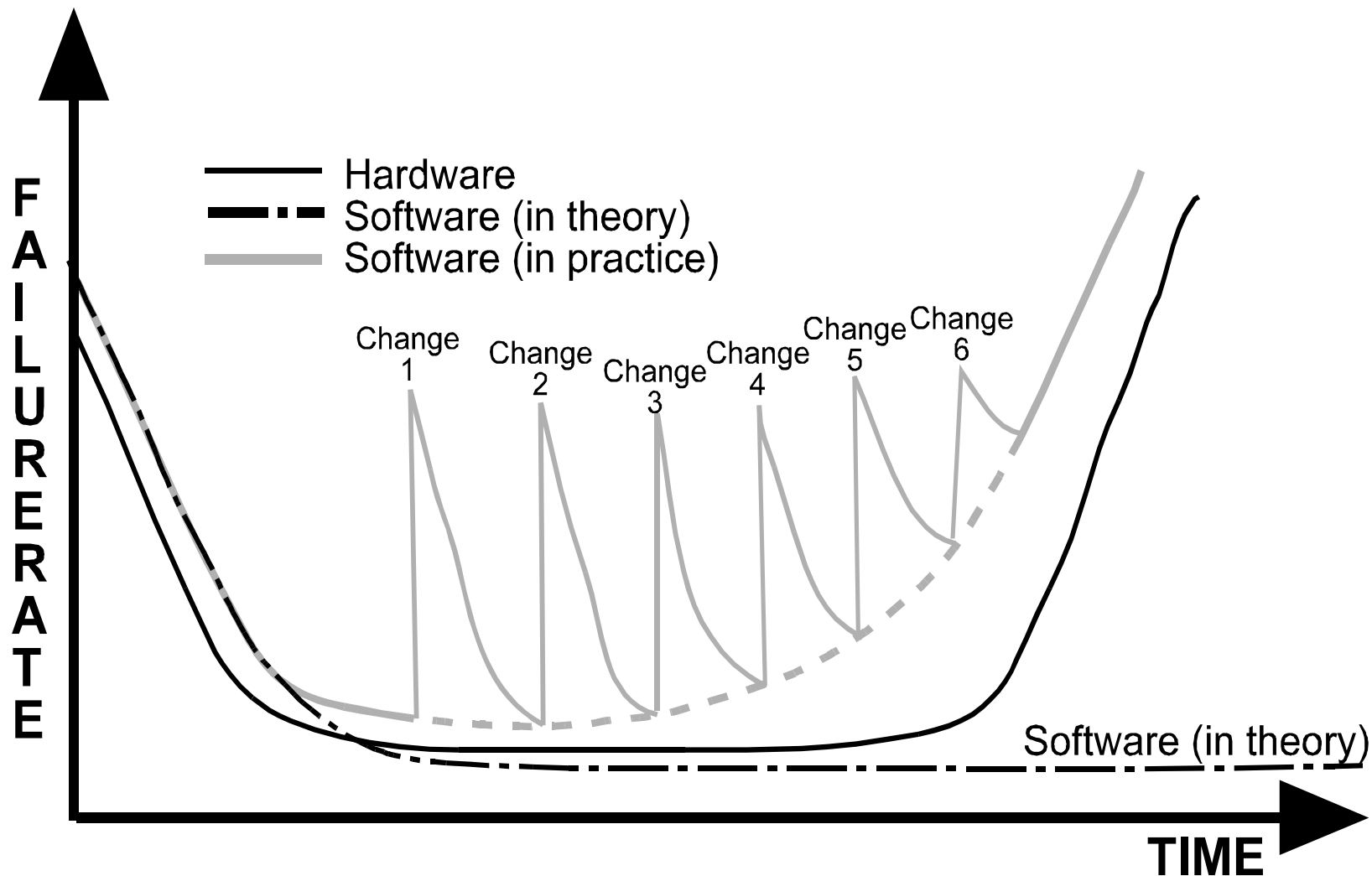
# Maintenance Calculation Flow





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# Software Maintenance Is Often A Series of Block Changes





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## Software Maintenance Goals, Questions, Metrics Adapted from Mitre 1997

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Metric(s)</b>
<b>Maximize Customer Satisfaction</b>	<b>How many problems affect the customer?</b>	1. <b>Current Change Backlog</b> 2. <b>Software Reliability</b>
<b>Minimize cost</b>	<b>How much does a software maintenance delivery cost?</b>	
	<b>How are costs allocated</b>	<b>Cost per activity</b>
	<b>What kinds of changes are being made?</b>	<b>Number of changes by type</b>
	<b>How much effort is expended per change</b>	<b>Staff hours expended by change /type</b>
<b>Minimize Schedule</b>	<b>How difficult is the delivery?</b>	<b>Complexity Assessment</b> <b>Software Maintainability</b> <b>Computer resource Utilization</b>
	<b>Are we meeting delivery schedules?</b>	<b>Percentage of On-Time Deliveries</b>





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## Development Quality Impacts Maintenance

<http://www.bcs.org/server.php?show=ConWebDoc.3063>

- IEEE Std 1919-1993: Software maintenance defines maintenance as:

**Modification of a software product after delivery to correct faults, to improve performance or other attributes, or to adapt the product to a modified environment**

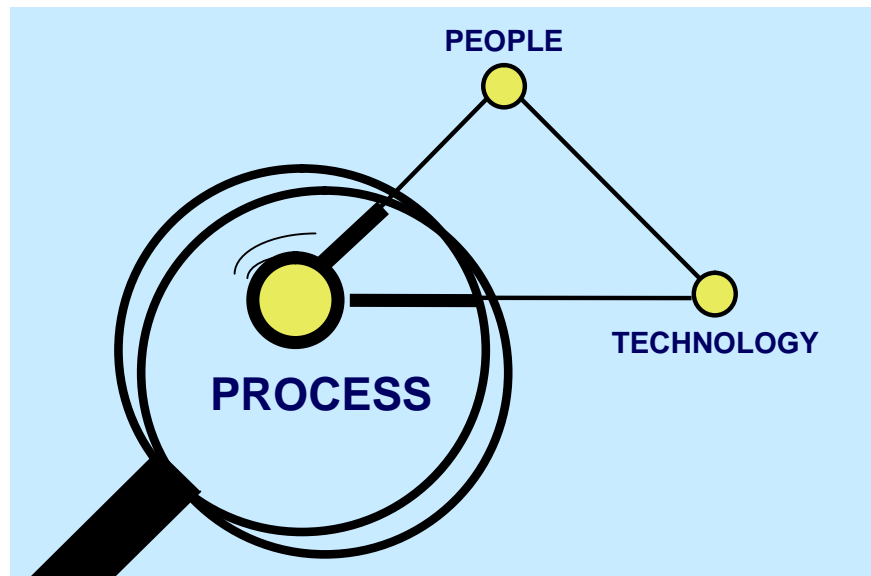
- States that maintenance starts after delivery
- **Largest costs of software production occur after the 'development phase' is complete**
  - Maintenance up to 75 per cent of the total ownership cost.
- **Maintenance costs generally not result of poor requirements or design**
- **Even if “right the first time” change is inevitable:**
  - Political decisions (e.g. introduction of a new tax).
  - Hardware related changes.
  - Operating system upgrades over time.
  - Competition - new features to be added.
  - System almost instantly complying to outdated requirements
- **Construction may not affect function, but greatly affects future maintainability**
- **Maintainability goals during development can significantly reduce total ownership costs**



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## Major Process Improvement Goal Lowering Defects. Source CMMI Tutorial

- Everyone realizes the importance of having a motivated, quality work force but...
- ...even our finest people can't perform at their best when the process is not understood or operating "at its best."



**Major determinants of product cost, schedule, and quality**



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# Software Maintenance Critical Success Factors

- **Functionality: Preserve or enhance functionality**
- **Quality: Preserve or increase quality of system**
- **Complexity: Should not increase product complexity relative to the size**
- **Volatility: should not lead to increase in product volatility**
- **Costs: Relative costs per maintenance task should not increase for similarly scoped tasks**
- **Deadlines: Agreed upon release deadlines should be kept and delays should not increase**
- **User Satisfaction: Increase or at least not decrease**
- **Profitability: Be profitable or at least cover its costs**



## Why Maintenance Is Hard

- **May not have had maintenance as a goal**
- **System may not have been fully tested**
- **Documentation may be inadequate**
- **Maintenance staff may be inexperienced**
- **The tendency to produce quick & dirty fixes**
- **Process or language experience may have left a mess**
- **The "but I only changed 1 line syndrome"**



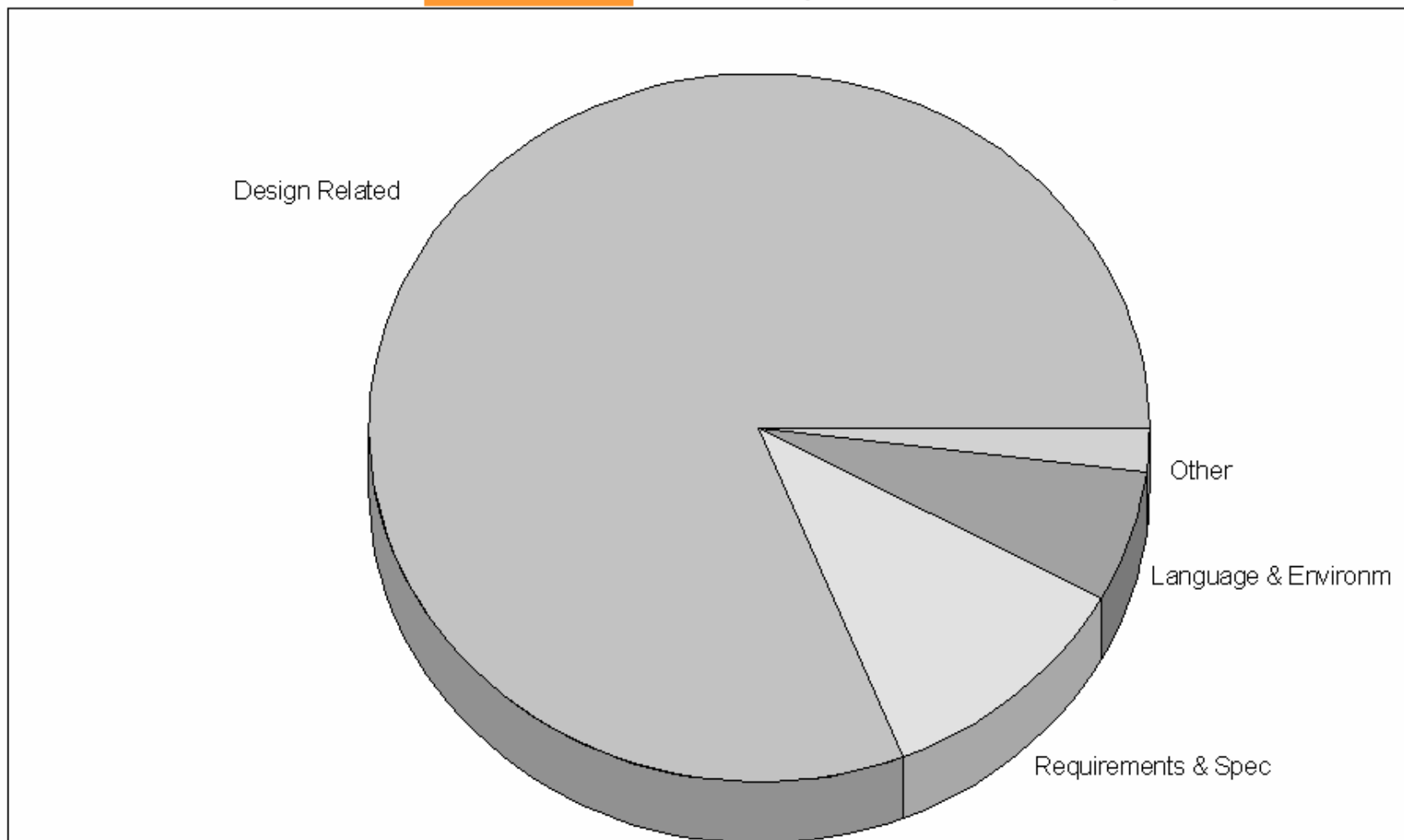
## Why Software Maintenance Costing Is Harder

- **Software Maintenance treated as A Level Of Effort Activity**
- **This Means You Can Maintain Software With A Larger Or Smaller Staff Depending On Your Desires / Budget**

Maintaining A Car	Maintaining Software
<p><b>High Maintenance:</b> Go By The Book (Regular Oil Changes, Etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fix emergencies</li> <li>● Provide new functionality as needed</li> <li>● Adapt as necessary</li> <li>● Software may not degenerate over time</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nominal Maintenance:</b> Go Partially By The Book (Less Frequent Oil Changes, Etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fix emergencies</li> <li>● Provide some required new functionality</li> <li>● Adapt when there is time</li> </ul>
<p><b>Low Maintenance:</b> Go Slightly By The Book (Add Oil When The Low Oil Light Goes On</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fix only emergencies and small adaptations</li> <li>● Software will degenerate over time</li> </ul>

# Sources of Software Errors

sources of **software** errors (source IEEE transactions)



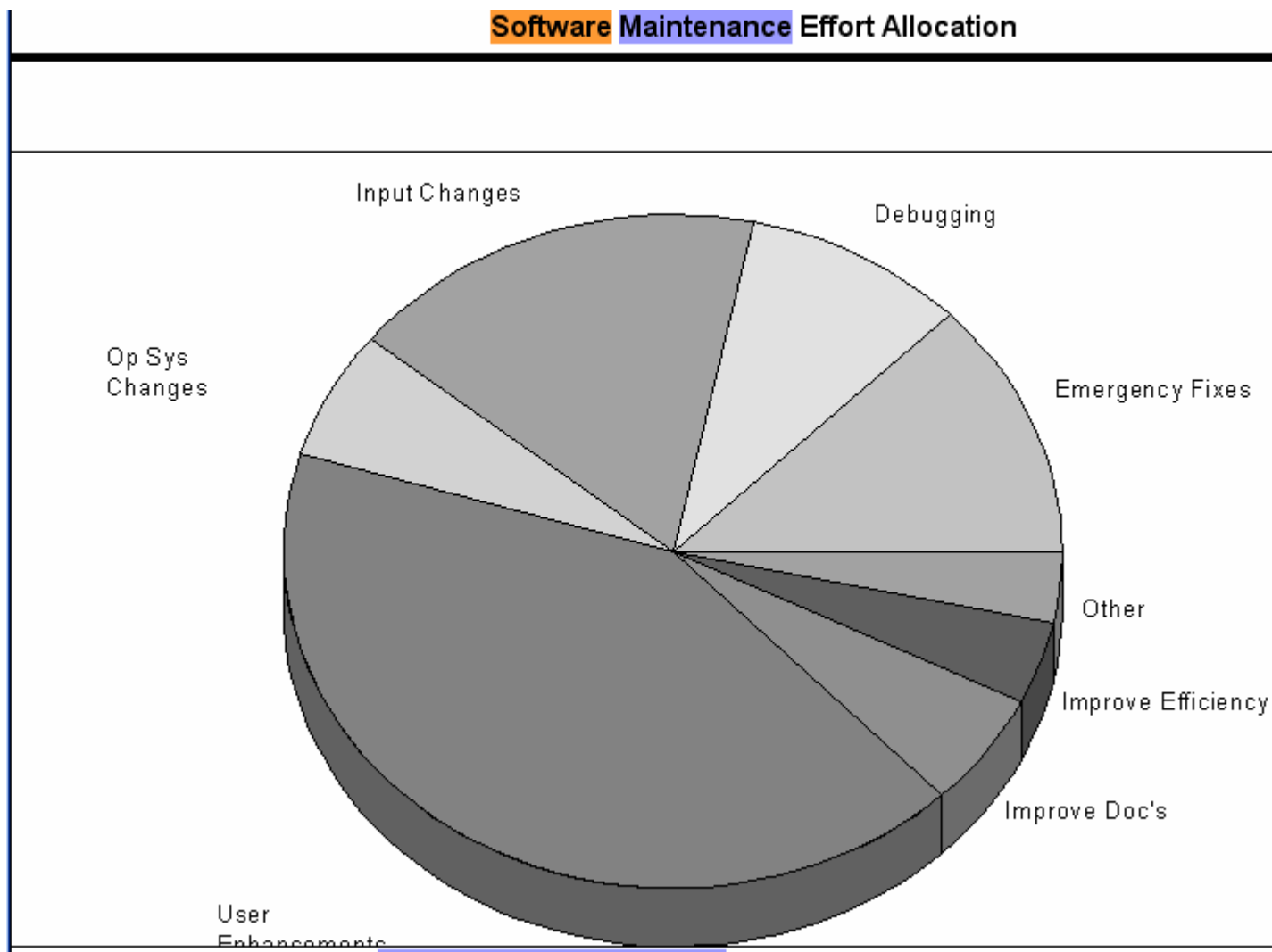
**Software** **Maintenance** Effort Allocation



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# Allocation of Softwaree Effort Source IEEE

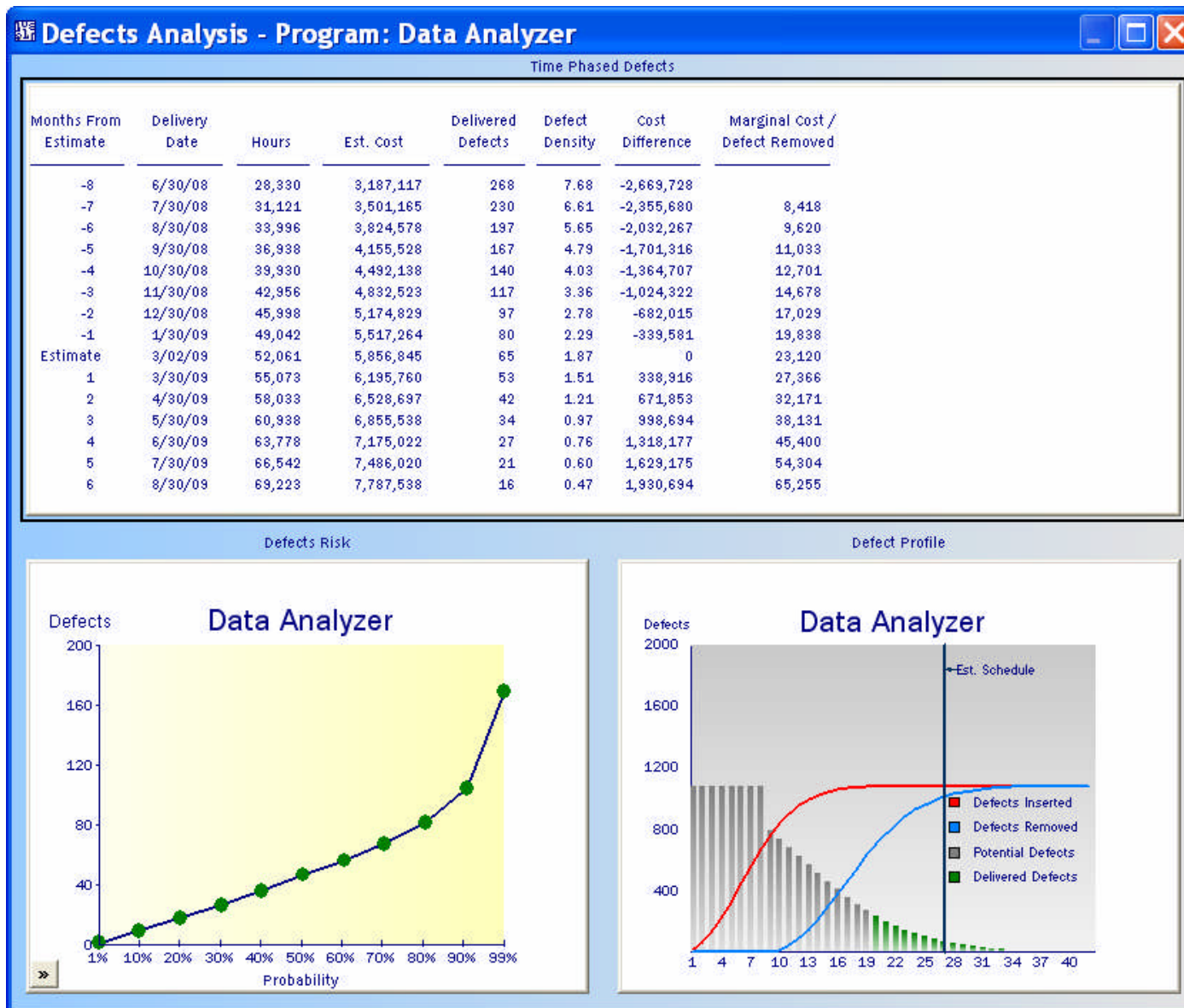
Software Maintenance Effort Allocation





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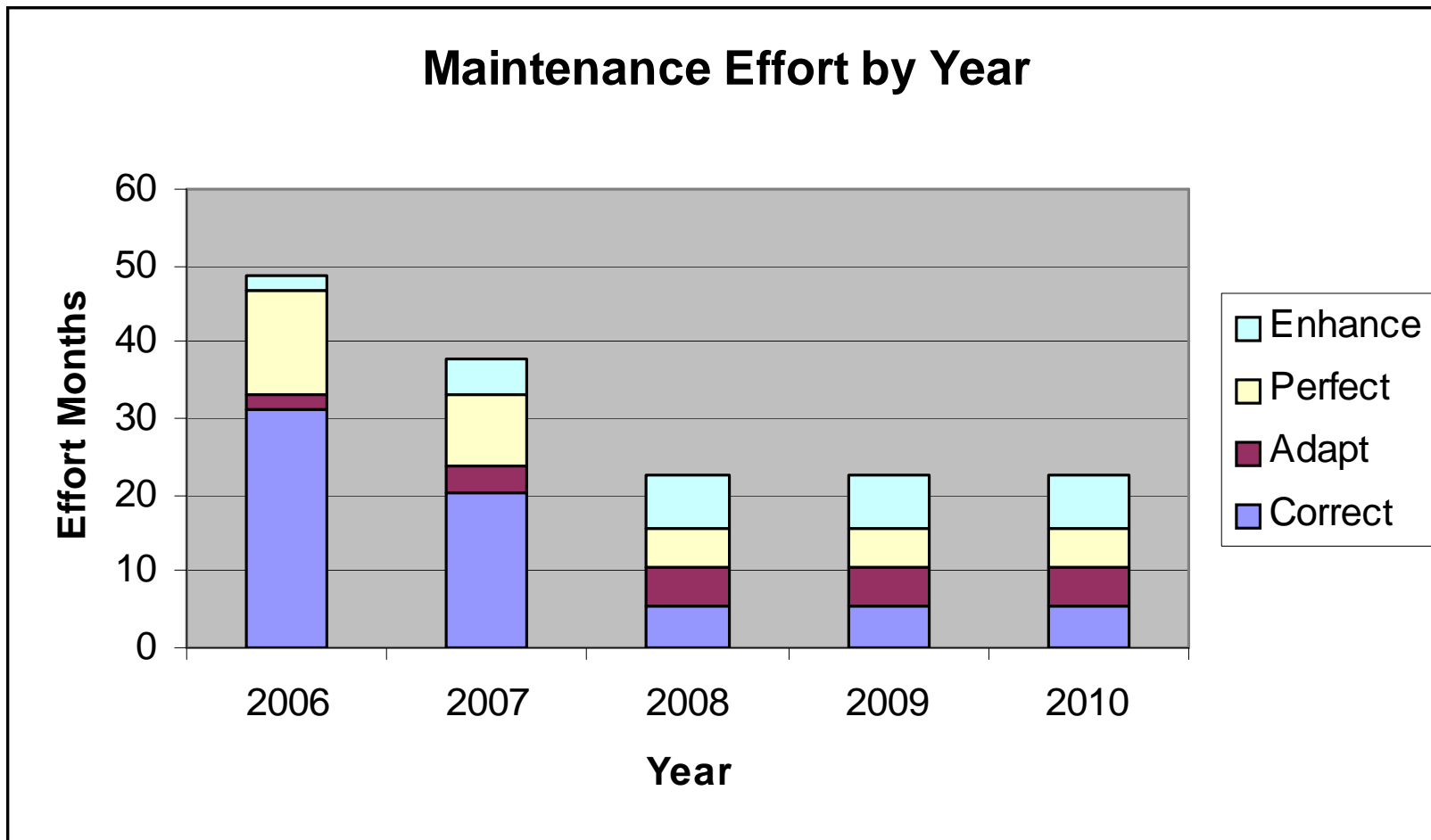
# Development Defects Analysis Is a Clue to Maintenance Issues







# Typical Maintenance Staffing





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## **SEER-SEM Recommends Estimating Specific Block Changes As Additional Development**

### **When To Use Maintenance Model**

- **To estimate sustaining engineering independent of block changes**
- **When block changes are completely unknown**

### **When To Use Development Model**

- **When specific planned changes or change cycles are known**
- **When refresh cycles are known or can be approximated**
- **Block changes are known or anticipated batches of enhancements**
  - Estimate block changes or major upgrades as additional incremental development rather than maintenance
- **Support of fielded software while additional incremental development is underway:**
  - Can be estimated as general or non-dedicated maintenance, but...
  - May be more realistic to assume this effort is included in subsequent incremental development, not separate maintenance contract
  - Previous build maintenance almost always ends when subsequent build is fielded



# Maintenance Parameters: Scope

## ● Years of Maintenance

- Number of years for which software maintenance costs will be estimated
  - Maintenance typically begins when operational test & evaluation is completed

## ● Separate Sites

- Number of separate operational sites where the software will be installed and users will have an input into system enhancements
  - Count only sites that have some *formal* input
  - Do not necessarily count all user sites
- Alters both amount and allocation of maintenance effort
  - More sites = more enhancing, corrective, and perfective effort



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# Maintenance Growth Over Life

- Anticipated size growth from the point immediately after the software is turned over to maintenance to the end of the maintenance cycle
- May include additions of new functionality

0 vs 100% growth over 5 years

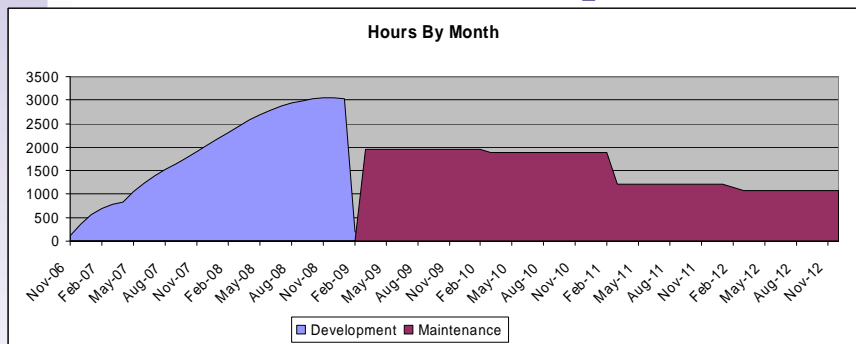
## Rating

## Description

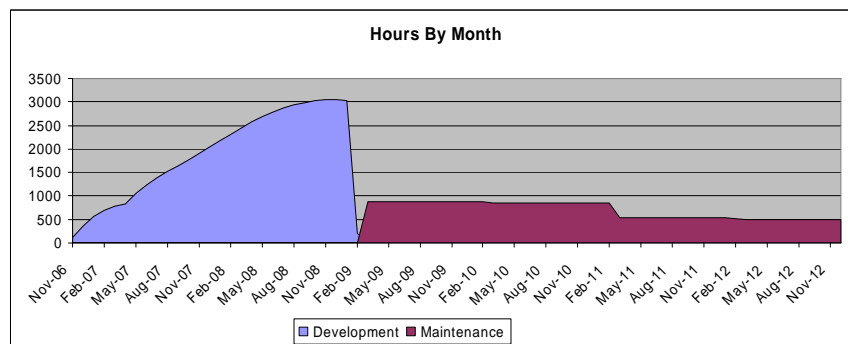
- 100% Major updates adding many new functions
- 35% Moderate updates adding some new functions
- 20% Minor updates & enhancements to existing function
- 5% No updates expected, some minor enhancements
- 0% Sustaining engineering only

Quick Estimate			
	Program: Data Analyzer Estimate	Program: Data Analyzer Reference	Diff.
Development Schedule Months	27.07	27.07	0%
Development Effort Months	342.51	342.51	0%
Development Effort Hours	52,061	52,061	0%
Development Base Year Cost	5,856,845	5,856,845	0%
Maintenance Effort Months	584.23	260.59	12.4%
Defect Prediction	65	65	0%
Constraints	MIN TIME	MIN TIME	

100% growth over 5 years  
Initial 27 mo development



0% growth over 5 years  
Initial 27 mo development





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# Technology & Environment Differences

## ● Personnel Differences

- Rates maintenance personnel's capabilities and experience in comparison to development personnel

## ● Development Environment Differences

- Rates the quality of the maintenance environment in comparison to the tools and practices used in the development environment

### Rating

### Description

Very High

Significantly better than development

High

Slightly better than development

Nominal

Same as development

Low

Somewhat less than development

Very Low

Significantly lower than development



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# Annual Change Rate

- Average percent of the software impacted by software maintenance and sustaining engineering per year
- May include changes, revalidation, reverse engineering, redocumentation, minor changes for new hardware, or recertification

## Rating

35%

15%

11%

5%

0%

## Description

Very High

High

Nominal

Low

Very Low

50% vs 0 annual change over 5 years

### Quick Estimate

	Program: Data Analyzer Estimate	Program: Data Analyzer Reference	Diff.
Development Schedule Months	27.07	27.07	0%
Development Effort Months	342.51	342.51	0%
Development Effort Hours	52,061	52,061	0%
Development Base Year Cost	5,856,845	5,856,845	0%
Maintenance Effort Months	392.21	282.65	39%
Defect Prediction	65	65	0%
Constraints	MIN TIME	MIN TIME	



# Maintenance Level (Rigor)

- Rates the thoroughness with which maintenance activities will be performed

## Rating

## Description

Very High +  
Very High

Full complete maintenance estimate (From Raleigh Curve )

**Thorough maintenance** for all types of software maintenance activities, including regular documentation updates. Well planned in both the long and short term with frequent reviews of priorities. Dedicated maintenance staff

High

**Complete maintenance** including maintenance planning and priority review. Software documentation is updated on a semi-regular basis. Software will not degenerate over time

Nominal

**Average maintenance activity.** Short term planning and prioritization of maintenance activity. Documentation is updated less than once a year (change pages and addenda). Software will become less useful over time

Low

**Basic maintenance, reactive to emergencies and problems** as they arise. No planning of maintenance activity. Documentation is updated only with change pages and addenda. Software will degenerate over time

Very Low  
Little

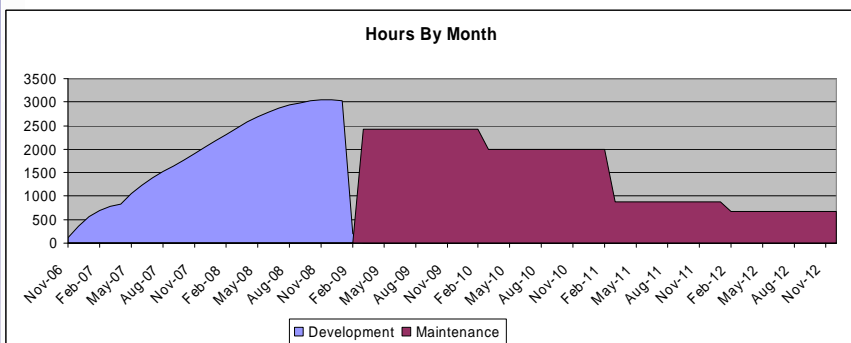
**Bare bones maintenance. Non-dedicated team** doing emergency fixes. to no documentation update. Software will degenerate rapidly. **May also represent sustaining engineering effort of a delivered incremental build during development of subsequent builds**



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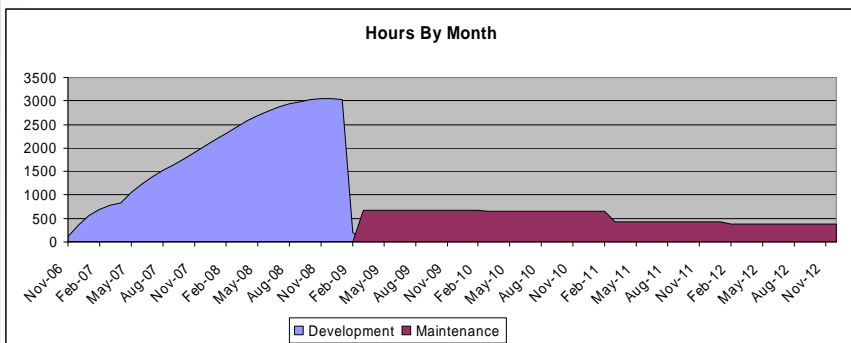
# Software Maintenance: Pure Raleigh Assumption Overestimates

Maintenance Rigor: vhi+ (pre-1995)

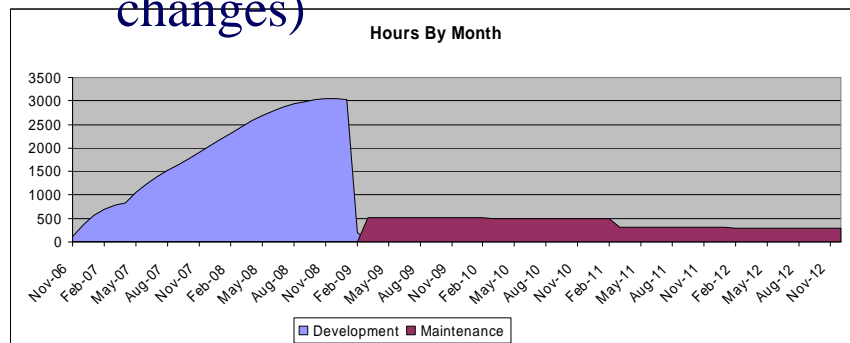


- Maintenance Rigor set to vhi+ (pre 1995 SEER-SEM maintenance model)
- Used Raleigh Application found this level staffing was never allowed during maintenance

Maintenance Rigor: nom



Maintenance Rigor vlo (emergency changes)

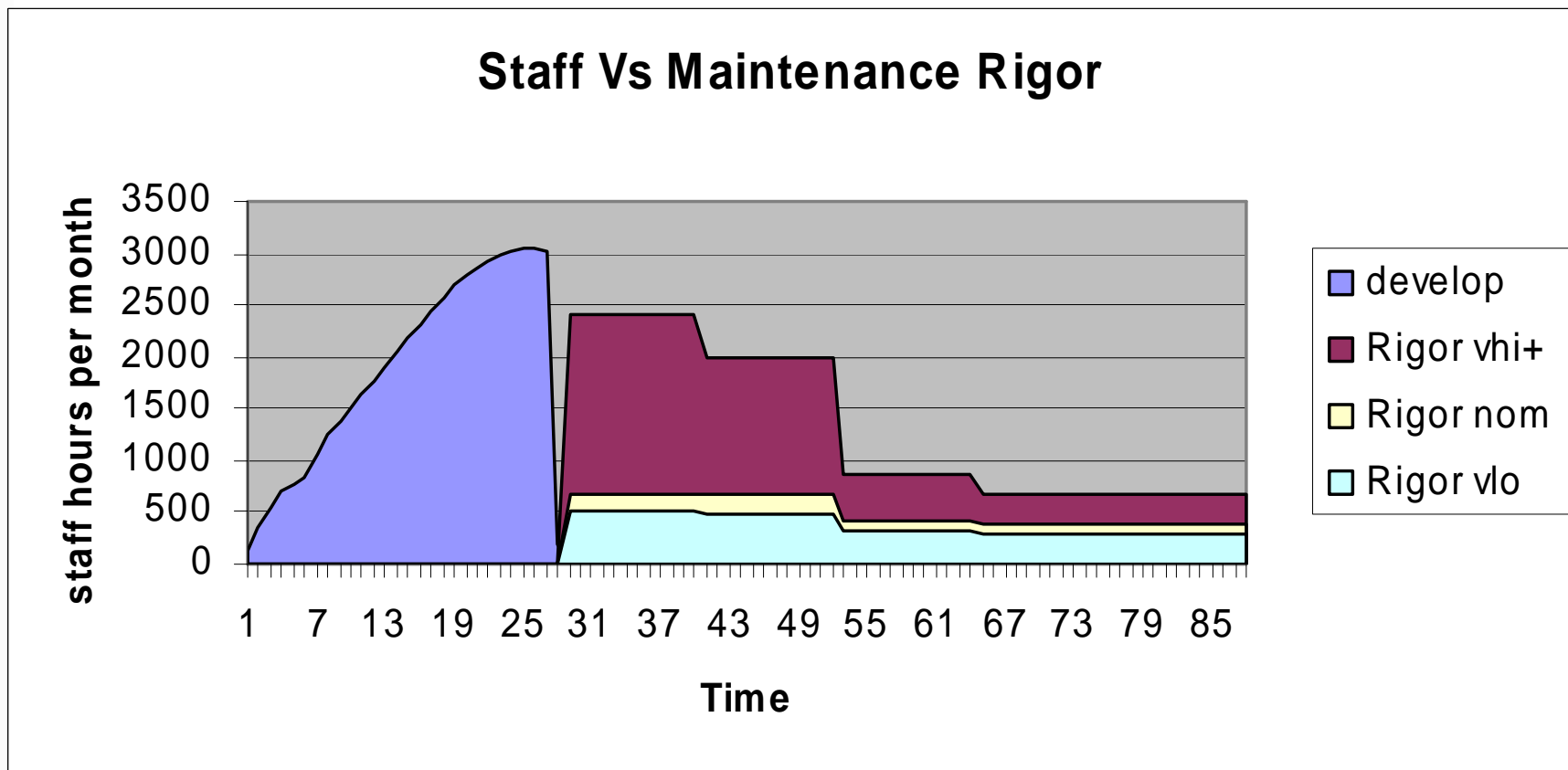






# Key Driver: Maintenance Level (Rigor)

## Most Projects Spend Low During Maintenance





## Percent to be Maintained

- Enter the percent of the total code that will be maintained
- If maintenance will be shared with another organization, enter only the portion to be included in this estimate
- If software cannot be changed, do not include it in the percent to be maintained (e.g. non updateable embedded processors)

### Rating

100%

15%

0%

### Description

Maintenance for entire WBS element will be included in the estimate

Maintenance effort is outside the estimate, but some maintenance integration effort is required

No maintenance effort is included in the estimate



# Maintain Total System

- **Parameter determines whether *total* size or *effective* size should be used to estimate maintenance**
  - If the software is entirely new lines of code, this parameter has no effect
- **Default setting is YES so that maintenance is estimated based on the entire completed Program, not just the changes**
  - Set to **NO** if preexisting code maintenance is someone else's responsibility
- **For COTS, this should be set to NO since you generally don't maintain the COTS package (the vendor does this)**

## Rating

## Description

YES

**Normal:** Estimate maintenance of the total WBS element, including preexisting code

NO

**Special:** Estimate maintenance of the effective size (current changes) only. Maintenance of the entire preexisting code is not included in the estimate



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# Steady State Maintenance Only

- Indicates whether maintenance profile should be effort-based, or fixed staff.

## Rating

YES

## Description

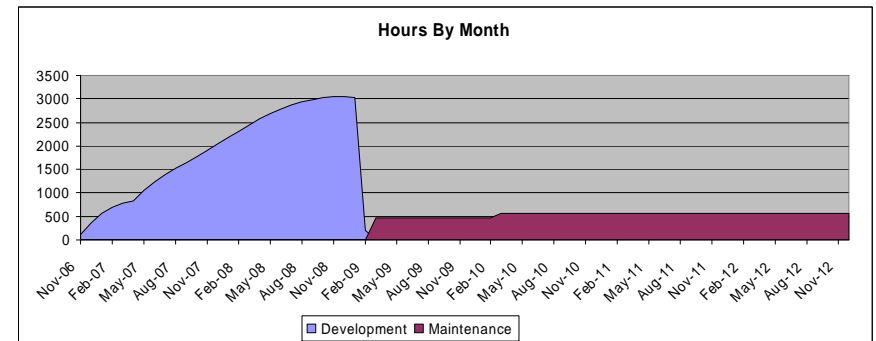
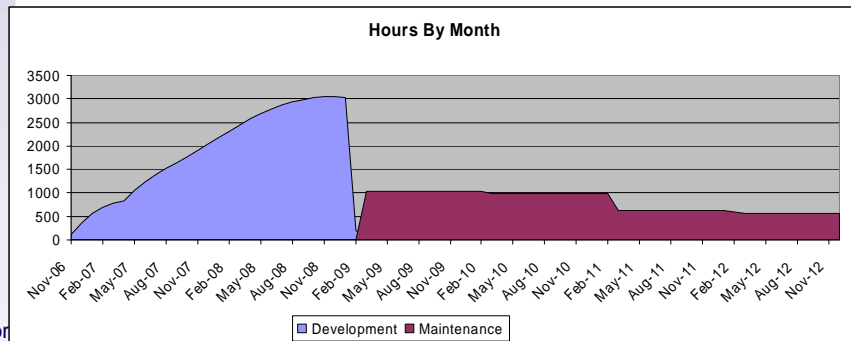
Estimate maintenance with a fixed annual staff level. (For Contracts where level of effort will not allow rampdown or planned initial block change will be added to effort)

NO

Estimate maintenance with additional effort in the first years.

no

yes





# SEER-SEM Maintenance Model Approximates Effort Spread Based On Staff

## Maintenance Effort by Year

Base Year: 2003

Fiscal Year Start Month: 1

Fiscal Year	Average Staff Level	Effort Months					Total	Cumulative	Base Year Cost	Base Year Cumulative
		Correct	Adapt	Perfect	Enhance					
2009	5.1	23.0	3.5	22.0	3.1	51.6	51.6	882,687	882,687	
2010	4.2	18.2	6.0	18.3	7.6	50.2	101.8	858,004	1,740,691	
2011	2.7	5.2	7.4	8.9	10.5	31.9	133.7	546,181	2,286,872	
2012	2.4	3.6	7.3	7.6	10.3	28.8	162.5	492,546	2,779,418	
2013	2.4	3.6	7.3	7.6	10.3	28.8	191.3	492,546	3,271,965	
2014	2.4	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	4.7	196.1	80,912	3,352,876	

## Maintenance Effort by Year

Base Year: 2003

Fiscal Year Start Month: 1

Fiscal Year	Average Staff Level	Effort Months					Total	Cumulative	Base Year Cost	Base Year Cumulative
		Correct	Adapt	Perfect	Enhance					
2009	1.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	171,492	171,492	
2010	1.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	22.0	205,201	376,693	
2011	1.0	5.0	6.1	0.9	0.0	12.0	34.0	205,201	581,893	
2012	1.0	3.6	7.3	1.1	0.0	12.0	46.0	205,201	787,094	
2013	1.0	3.6	7.3	1.1	0.0	12.0	58.0	205,201	992,294	
2014	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	2.0	60.0	33,709	1,026,003	

1 staff (Right) vs estimated staff (top):

- Enhancements don't occur
- Emergency adoptions & perfecting



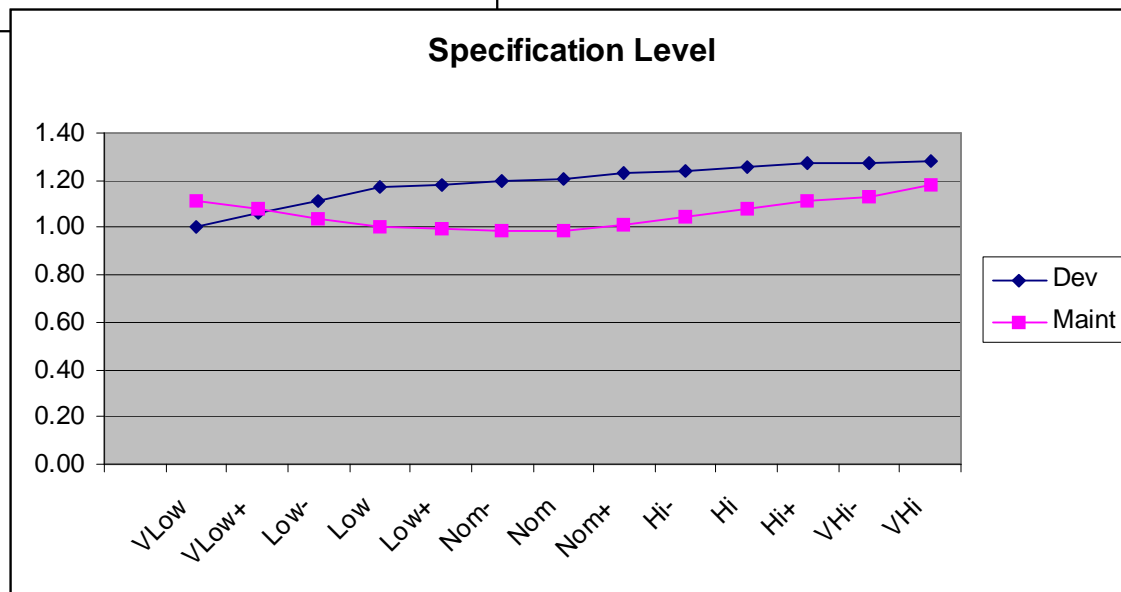
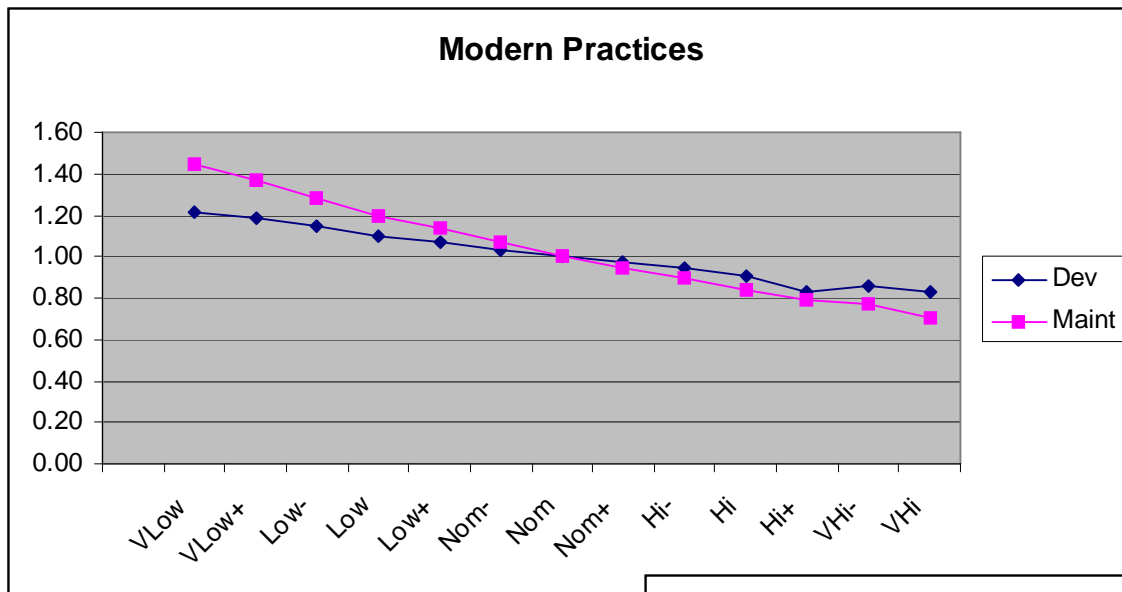
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# Maintenance Schedule & Staffing

- **Minimum and Maximum Maintenance Staff (Optional)**
  - Enter maintenance staffing constraints, if desired
- **Maintenance Monthly Labor Rate**
  - Enter average monthly labor rate for maintenance personnel
- **Additional Annual Maintenance Cost**
  - Enter any additional throughput costs
    - Dissemination
    - License fees
    - Equipment lease
    - Training
- **Maintenance start date**
  - Date when maintenance activities will begin
    - Model defaults to delivery date (day after SI&T ends)



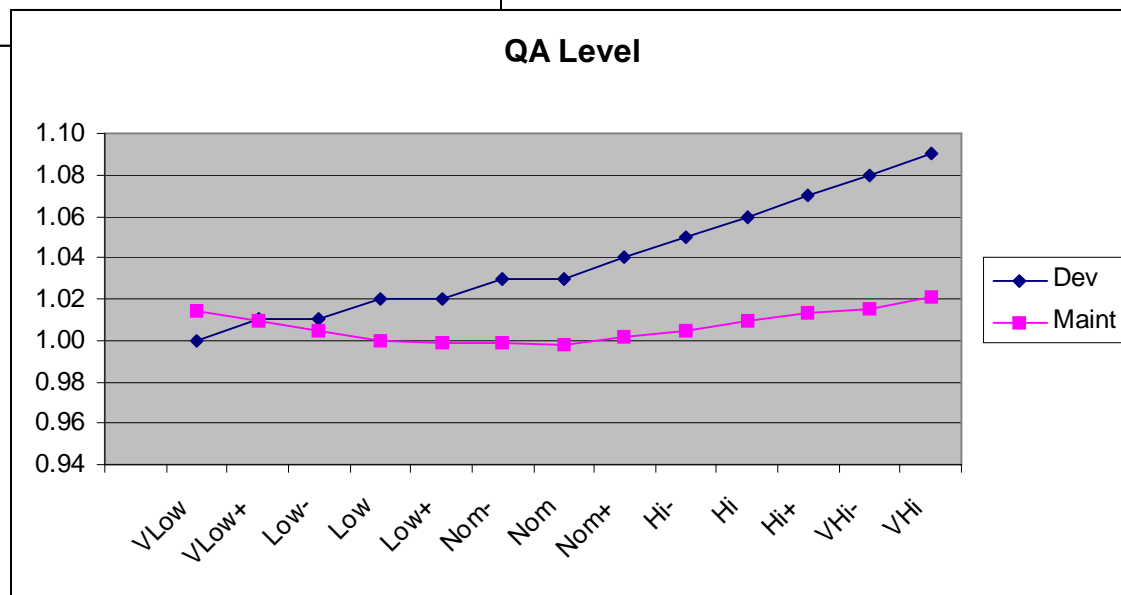
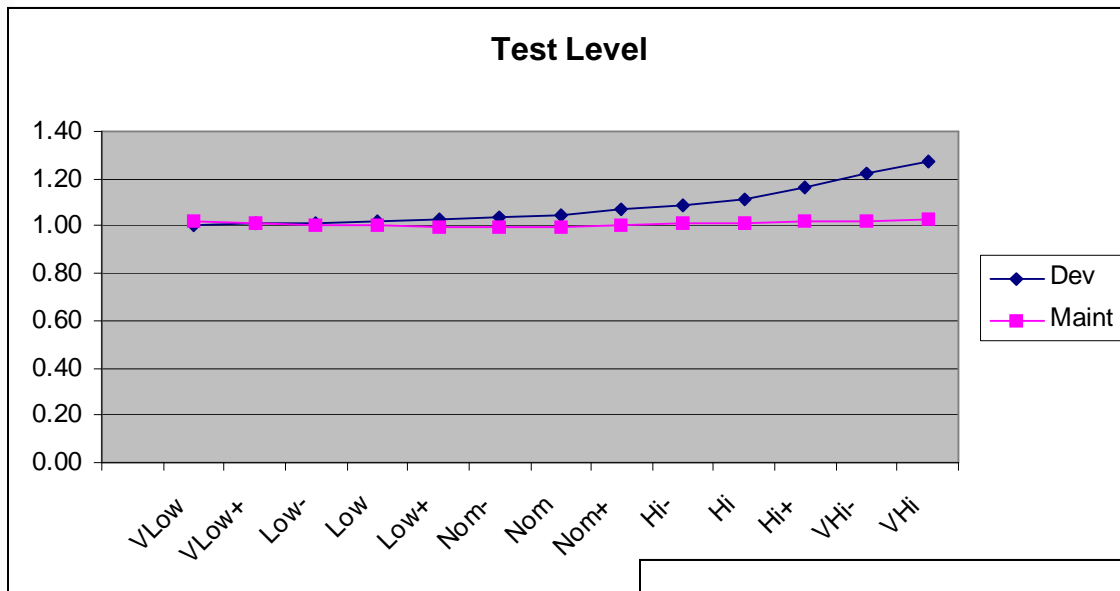
# Parameter Sensitivity Development Vs Maintenance - 1





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# Parameter Sensitivity Development Vs Maintenance - 2

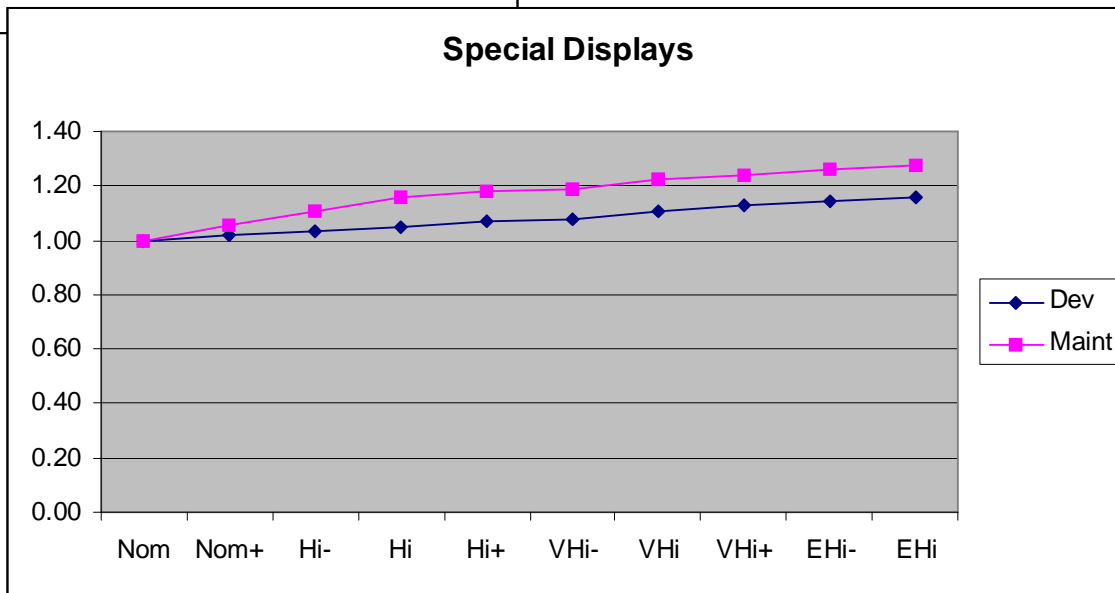
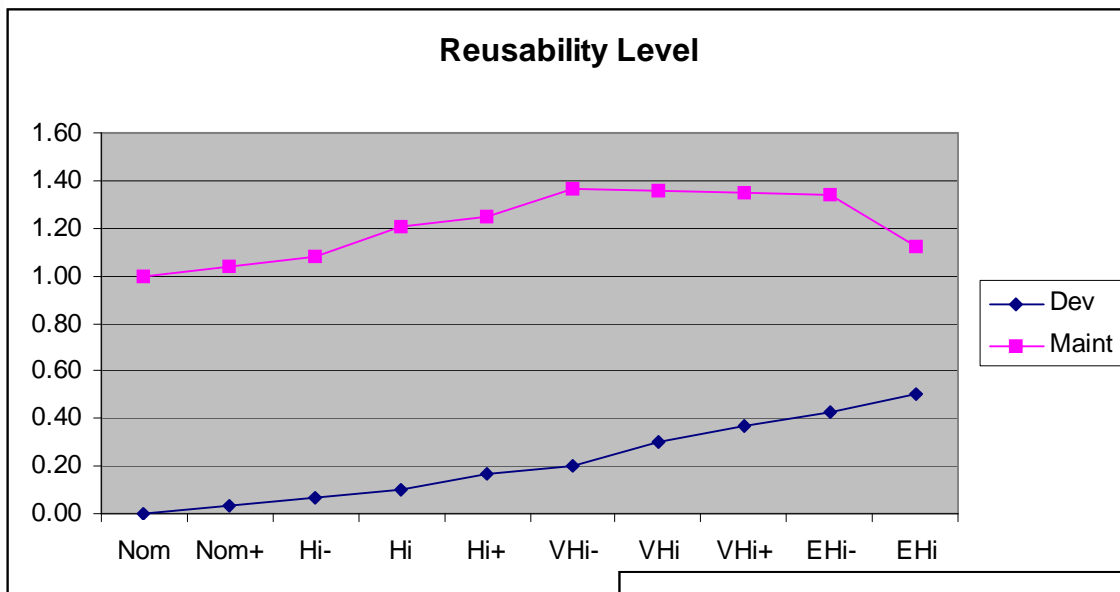






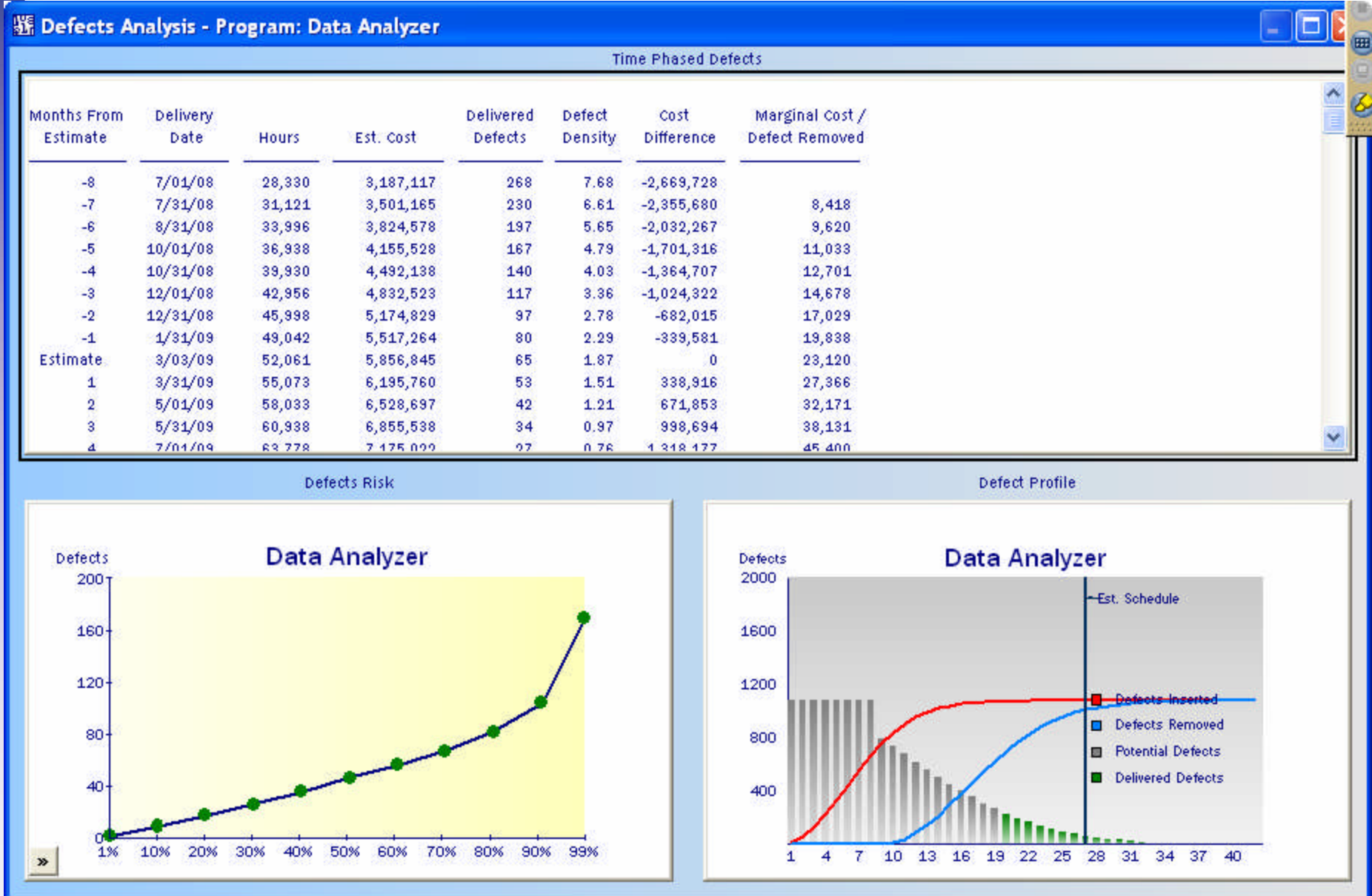
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# Parameter Sensitivity Development Vs Maintenance - 3





# Defects Can Be Reduced By Further Development Testing but Not Eliminated





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# Conclusions

- **Software Maintenance can be 75% of total ownership costs**
- **Development decisions, processes and tools can impact maintenance costs**
- **Generally even a perfect delivered system quickly needs upgrade**
- **While software maintenance is often treated as a level of effort activity there are consequences:**
  - Quality, functionality and reliability
- **Software total ownership costs and risks can be estimated using SEER for Software**