


# SPE Economics



## The Economics of Software Performance Engineering

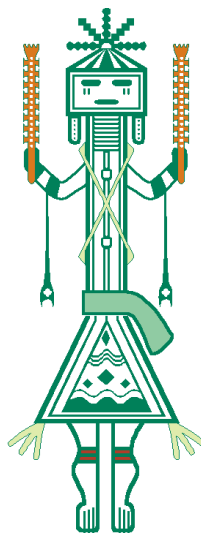
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## Objectives

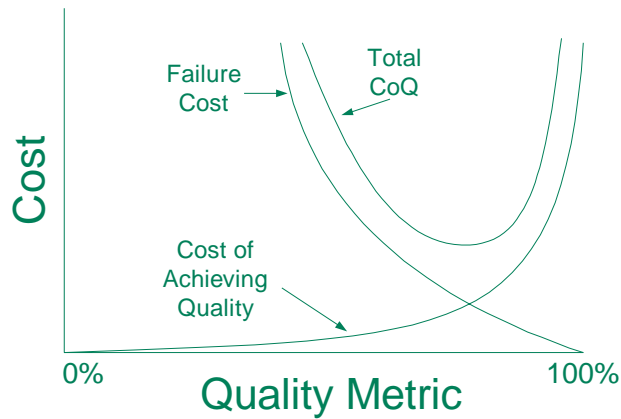
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- \* To present ways of quantifying the costs and benefits of SPE
- \* To present some real-life case studies
- \* To elicit additional case studies from the audience.

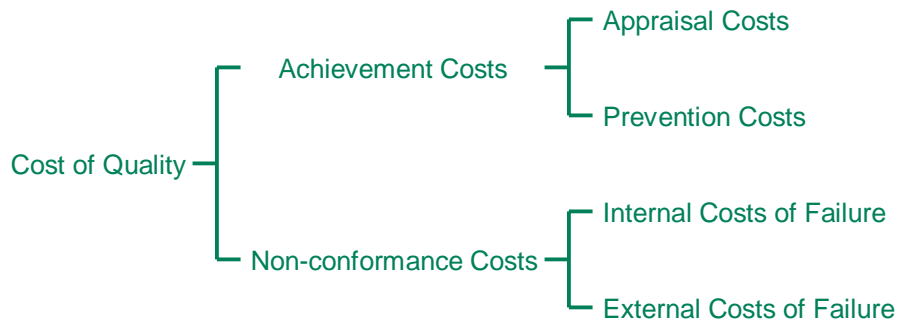
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## Cost of Quality



- \* Based on the work of Juran
- \* Extended to software by Krasner and others
  - ◆ Applied primarily to defect removal due to process improvement

## Cost of Quality Categories



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## Achievement Costs—Examples

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- \* Appraisal Costs—costs of assessing software quality
  - ◆ Performance design reviews
  - ◆ Performance testing
  - ◆ SPE V&V
- \* Prevention Costs—costs of ensuring software quality
  - ◆ PE salaries
  - ◆ Tools
  - ◆ Performance-oriented design
  - ◆ Performance walkthroughs

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- \* Some costs may be part achievement and part appraisal—e.g., performance measurement tools
    - ◆ If you are measuring to determine whether the software meets its performance objectives, you're doing an appraisal
    - ◆ If you are measuring to gather data for constructing performance models, you're doing prevention

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## Non-conformance Costs—Examples

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- \* Internal Costs of Failure—occur *before* the software is released/delivered
  - ◆ Performance tuning
  - ◆ Redesign
- \* External Costs of Failure—occur *after* the software is released/delivered
  - ◆ Returned product
  - ◆ Upgrades
  - ◆ Contractual penalties

## Controversial Costs

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- \* Beware of including controversial costs
  - ◆ Opportunity costs
  - ◆ Cost of delays
- \* Difficult to quantify
- \* May be mistaken for “padding” totals for dramatic effect
- \* Contention can sabotage the entire cost-accounting effort

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## The "Dark Side" of CoQ

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- \* Cost of Quality calculations may lead you to underestimate non-conformance costs by not including costs to customers
  - ◆ Lost productivity due to poor performance
  - ◆ Cost of replacing software
  - ◆ Lost data
  - ◆ Etc.
- \* These costs can be shifted back to the seller via litigation

## Example—Ford Pinto

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- \* Costs and benefits related to fuel leakage
- \* Costs
  - ◆ 11 million cars, 1.5 million light trucks
  - ◆ Unit cost: \$11 per car; \$11 per truck
  - ◆ Total costs: \$137 million
- \* Benefits
  - ◆ Savings: 180 burn deaths, 180 injuries, 2100 vehicles
  - ◆ Unit cost: \$200,000 per death, \$67,000 per injury, \$700 per vehicle
  - ◆ Total cost: \$49.5 million
- \* Problem: lawsuit costs were much higher

C. Kaner, "Quality Cost Analysis: Benefits and Risks," *Software QA*, vol. 3, no.1, p. 23, 1996.

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## Sample Chart of Accounts

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### 1 Appraisal Costs

#### 1.1 Project Appraisal Costs

- 1.1.1 Performance lab hardware and space
- 1.1.2 Performance testing: planning, test data generation, test execution, reporting, evaluation

Adapted from: D. Houston and J. B. Keats, "Cost of Software Quality: A Means of Promoting Software Process Improvement," Un-Published Report, Arizona State University, 1996.

### 2 Prevention Costs

#### 2.1 Requirements

- 2.1.1 Establishment of performance objectives

#### 2.2 Project Prevention Costs

- 2.2.1 Performance walkthrough
- 2.2.2 Developer SPE training
- 2.2.3 Performance-oriented design
- 2.2.4 Performance modeling
- 2.2.5 Model V&V

#### 2.3 SPE Administration

- 2.3.1 PE salaries
- 2.3.2 SPE process and standards definition and publication
- 2.3.3 PE training
- 2.3.4 Tools

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## 3 Internal Failure Costs

### 3.1 Architecture/design defect costs

3.1.1 Problem identification and reporting

3.1.2 Architecture/design correction

3.1.3 Additional testing due to correction

3.1.4 Wasted components due to architecture/design changes

### 3.2 Tuning costs

3.2.1 Problem identification and reporting

3.2.2 Rework of tuned components

3.2.3 Additional testing due to correction

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## 4 External Failure Costs

4.1 Technical support costs

4.2 Returned products

4.3 Cost of maintenance releases

4.4 Penalties

4.5 Liability claims

4.6 Costs to maintain customer/user goodwill (from sales reports)

4.7 Lost sales (from salesperson reports)

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## Convincing Management

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- \* Management under financial pressure
  - ◆ Shrinking budgets
  - ◆ High fiscal accountability
  - ◆ Need quantitative information
- \* Most useful metrics
  - ◆ Quality costs as a percent of sales and profit
  - ◆ Quality costs as a percent of total development costs
  - ◆ Quality costs compared to the magnitude of the current problem

## Making it Happen

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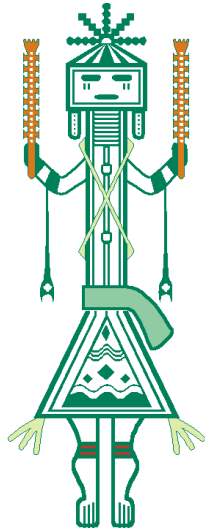
- \* Strategic approach—track quality-related costs organization-wide on an on-going basis
  - ◆ Valuable management tool
  - ◆ Difficult to initiate, achieve buy-in
- \* Tactical approach—one project/product at a time
  - ◆ More manageable initially
  - ◆ Demonstrate success to convince management
- \* Practical considerations
  - ◆ Don't try to do too much too fast
  - ◆ Don't worry about measuring all of the costs



# SPE Economics

## Summary

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- \* Introduction to SPE economics
- \* Case studies
- \* Future?

