# Software Maintenance Maintenance Productivity Controlling the Customer Expectations

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## **AGENDA**

- 1 Context
- 2 Software Maintenance Challenges
- 3 Maintenance Measurement Programme
- 4 Management Indicators
- 5 Benefits

## CEO TOOLS TO MANAGE

- . How do we manage our business today?
  - . Current MBA models for business management
  - . Engineering models for cost prediction and control

Based on quantitative methods that use performance data supplied by financial systems and operational systems

## CEO TOOLS TO MANAGE

## Performance Data

- Passed
- Current
- Future



- By production lines and services
- Calculate Production/Financial ratios and trends

### CIO TOOLS TO MANAGE SOFTWARE

- . Can tell you what was spent where
- . How much was done by high level category
- . Use mainly customer surveys and Benchmarks
- . Knows IT is strategic but has a hard time giving hard numbers to his customers on:
  - productivity by service, quality of service
  - profitability of his business

## To answer the CIO Questions

#### NEED A CHANGE IN SOFTWARE MANAGEMENT CULTURE

- . Push Towards I.S. charge back
  - Software development projects
  - Software maintenance and support
  - Operations & Infrastructure
- . Business decisions are moving to systems owners which will have a service contract (SLA)

## PROCESS DEFINITION & MATURITY LEVEL

- . ISO9001:2000 Certification for IS (2002-2004) And
- . Maturity Model Level 3 achievement: MANAGED & DEFINED PROCESSES
- . STRONG INFLUENCE OF QUALITY PROCESS OVER THE DEVELOPMENT CYCLE;

## SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE CHALLENGES

- A. Maintenance Culture
- B. Definitions of Software Maintenance Work
- C. Usual Indicators
- D. Management perceptions

## A. MAINTENANCE CULTURE

- . SUPPORT THE OPERATIONS (MOVE QUICKLY)
- . SHORT AND REPEATABLE MANAGEMENT PROCESS
- . RELIABLE TIME RECORDING SYSTEM BASED ON SERVICE REQUESTS AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES
- . STRONG INFLUENCE IN OPERATIONAL QUALITY REVIEWS

### B. SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE DEFINITIONS

- . All activities associated with alteration, modification or changes of software
  - Sharpe et al., 1991
- . Any work done on a software application after it has been implemented
  - Gill & Kemerer, 1990; Parik & Zvegintzov, 1983

## **B. DEFINITIONS**

A USEFUL CONCEPT TO DISTINGUISH MAINTENANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT:

Service Development Project

## B. Software DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

- . A complex problem that needs:
  - a variety of practitioners
  - a specific project structure
- . Executive priorities
  - cost benefits study
  - work program
  - deadlines
- . Limit: UKSMA\* IS more than 5 days of effort

\*also ISBG

## **B. SERVICE REQUEST**

- . Small request or problem:
  - 1, rarely 2 practitioners
  - no project structure
  - At C&W less than 5 days of effort
- . Incoming on a random basis
- . Priority:
  - First to the operations failures
  - Second requests prioritized by end-users

# B. In Summary



SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE = SERVICE REQUEST

# C. USUAL SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE INDICATORS

- . Number of request on waiting list
- . Average time in queue
- . Estimated number of days in queue
- . Number of completed requests
- . Number of in process requests
- . Days: ACTUALS versus ESTIMATES

# C. USUAL CONCEPT OF SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE

### . QUEUE SERVICING:

- Queue management
- Short term management
- Reactive management

#### . IMPACT

- Poor control on the demand
- 6 to + 12 months

# D. MANAGEMENT PERCEPTIONS CIO) limited information available

- . FEW INFORMATION ON MEASURES OF SOFTWARE UNDER MAINTENANCE
- . FEW INFORMATION ON MAINTENANCE OUTPUT
- . DIFFICULTY TO MEASURE PRODUCTIVITY (compared to development)

## D. MANAGEMENT (CIO) PERCEPTIONS

### **GOOD MANAGEMENT:**

- OF SHORT TERM
- OF THE LEVEL OF SERVICE

#### **BUT**

## LACK OF ADEQUATE CONTROL:

- USERS : BUDGET/COSTS, SERVICE SPEED, UNAUTHORIZED WORK
- SUPPORT SERVICES ARE UNCLEAR
- NO PERFORMANCE & TRENDS

# IMPROVE THE MAINTENANCE MEASUREMENT PROGRAMME

A: LIST THE AREAS TO IMPROVE

**B: KEY MEASUREMENT CORNERSTONES** 

C: DEFINE COMMON MEASURES

# A) DELIVERABLE-BASED APPROACH

. PRODUCTIVITY IS DERIVED FROM THE OUTPUTS AND THE INPUTS

. "IT IS ESSENTIAL TO HAVE A DEFINITION OF THE OUTPUTS OF THE MAINTENANCE" - Abran & Nguyenkim, 1993

## A) PREREQUISITES TO MEASUREMENT

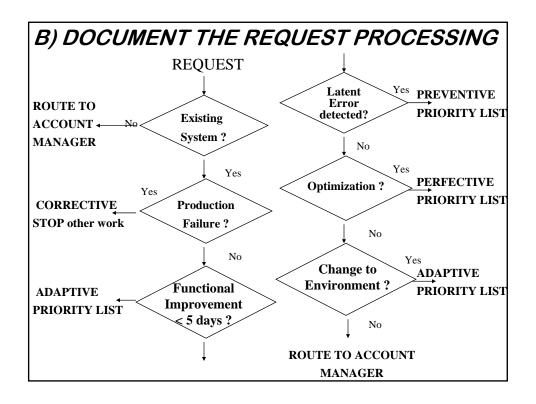
- . DEFINED PROCESS FOR MAINTENANCE (ex: ISO14764, IEEE1219)
- . CONTROL AND FOLLOW-UP
  - OF REQUESTS (with Ticket systems)
  - OF EFFORT (with time recording systems)
- . FORMAL APPROVAL PROCESS OF REQUESTS
- . SIGN A CUSTOMER SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT

## B) I.S.O. 14764 CATEGORIES



- Enhancements
  - Adaptive
  - -Perfective
- Correction
  - Preventive
  - Corrective

Taken from ISO14764, 1999-11-15



# B) RECORDING THE EFFORT

#### . DIRECT CHARGES:

- ALL EFFORTS DIRECTLY RELATED TO A SERVICE REQUEST

#### AND

- THAT COULD BE BILLED CHARGED AS A SERVICE FOR THE END USER

#### . INDIRECT CHARGES

- TRAINING & BOOKS
- TRAVEL & MEALS
- PRAYER
- SICKNESS & LEAVE

# B) FOLLOW-UP & CONTROL

- . DAILY COLLECT
- . CONTROLS
  - VALIDATION ON RECORDING

(Integrity)

- COMPLETE (All & all the time)
- . ANALYSIS OF DATA
- . BUDGET ON A SYSTEM BASIS

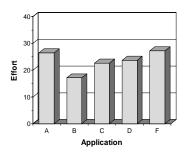
# C) ANALYSIS OF MAINTENANCE BUDGET

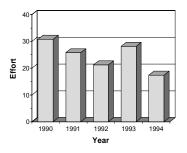
- . IS INTERNAL ANALYSIS
  - PER MAINTENANCE

**GROUP** 

- PER APPLICATION
- PER PERSON
- . ANALYSIS FOR USERS
  - PER APPLICATION
  - PER MAINTENANCE CATEGORY
  - BUDGET COMPARISON

# B) COMPARE APPLICATIONS INTERNALLY (INTERNAL BENCHMARK)





# B) PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS

- . DELIVERY RATE (Requests/Days) PER
  - CATEGORY
  - APPLICATION
  - SIZE (more mature organisations)

#### . TRENDS PER

- DIVISION
- CATEGORY
- APPLICATION
- PERIOD (quarterly, yearly)
- SIZE and COMPLEXITY

## **BENEFITS**

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

BENCHMARKING (Internal and External)

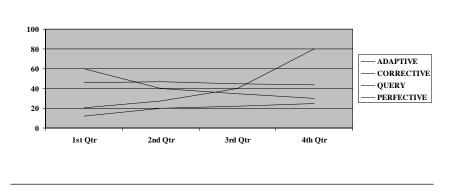
BUDGETS BREAKDOWN

STRATEGIC ADVANTAGES

# **BENEFITS – MEASURABLE EVIDENCE**

#### . JUSTIFY MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

- DELIVERY RATE
- TRENDS BY SERVICES



## Conclusion

it is rare to find "IS" software Support and Maintenance Groups that:

- THAT HAVE A MAINTENANCE PROCESS DEFINED AND UNDER CONTROL
- THAT HAVE ONE "SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT" SIGNED WITH THEIR CUSTOMERS
- THAT HAVE A MEASUREMENT SYSTEM WHICH REPORTS THEIR ACTIVITIES MONTHLY