AndorEstimator: Android based Software Cost Estimation Application

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Abstract—The main aim of the proposed system is to assist the software development team to estimate the cost, effort and maintenance of the project under development. Android-based platform, namely MIT App Inventor is used for the development of application, which contains visual block programming language. The current study has following uniqueness of (1) Accuracy of results, (2) user friendly environment (3) no such application is available on android platform to the best of our knowledge. Questionnaire regarding CoCoMo model is developed and circulated by using objective qualitative method. Findings: The estimation module of our application is quite important with respect to facilitating the students of software engineering for performing CoCoMo-based cost estimation easily, and enabling the software developers for performing software cost estimation easily. The cost estimator based on CoCoMo model is developed on android platform however, to the best of our knowledge no such application is available. This system can be used by business and educational stakeholders, such as students, software developers, and business organizations.

Keywords—CoCoMo model; App Inventor; Cost estimation; Android

I. INTRODUCTION

Development of android-based Conversion and Estimation application can assist the stakeholders related to business and educational sector through the use of smart phones and tablets. The students and software engineers can estimate their project cost, effort, and person per month in the early development of software life cycle.

For the software project management, the software cost assessment is mandatory to reduce the risks and to better analyze the software development process. The accuracy in estimation of cost also help in decision making. So for this purpose CoCoMo model was developed by using genetic model and ant colony optimization approach to develop the software product by optimizing the current coefficients. In order to find the exact and accurate estimation genetic algorithm is widely used [1]. However in the current era of android based there is a need to develop an android based software cost estimation.

In most of the software effort estimation methodologies that include CoCoMo model were unsuccessful to provide a reliable reference for project manager due to its lack of accuracy. So the Fuzzy expert – CoCoMo model was developed that provide following facilities such as vital information about the estimated effort and also has the ability to not only amalgamate the effort assessment and risk assessment activities into the initial planning phase [2].

To estimate the size, cost and schedule of software projects many refined methods and models are existing. Although for agile software projects the capability to flawlessly predict the software cost of web based software is still doubtful. So Agile MOW approach is presented here in this paper to evaluate effort and cost of software development using agile methodology that is developed for web based projects [3].

In the project planning, software effort estimation is one of the pre-eminent step to be carried out. In order to develop efficient and effective software’s accurate estimates are required. For some decades many cost estimation methods have been provided by the software’s researchers. As the COCOMO II model is the simplest model so it is commonly used model.
among different other models. Also there is no clear benchmark to design neural network model and the fuzzy approach is hard to use. So genetic algorithm has the ability to be a justifiable additional tool for software effort estimation. For optimizing the current coefficients of COCOMO II model this works aim to propose a genetic algorithm in order to achieve more accuracy in estimation [4].

In software development process accurate cost estimation of software project is one of the necessary accomplishment. So it help both the customer and the project manager to make reasonable decisions during project execution. On the other hand there is not much difference between Real Time Software System (RTSS) cost estimation and maintenance cost estimation but for RTSS some critical factors are considered like response time of software for input and processing time to give correct output [5].

For the competitiveness of the software companies the precision and reliability of the estimation of the estimation of the software product is very important. In the management of the software products, good estimates plays a very important role. So a machine learning method is introduced in this paper which focus to compare machine learning techniques for software effort estimation and to show that robust confidence intervals for the effort estimation can be successfully built [6].

There is an offline application developed to perform CoCoMo based software cost estimation user makes input required for the CoCoMo I calculation and results are obtained [7]. Now a days the use of android is increasing rapidly so android based application for CoCoMo based software cost estimation is required.

The CoCoMo II based calculator is developed to perform cost estimation on the basis of inputs given by the user [8]. As this is an online calculator which require continuous internet connection so this deficiency can be overcome through Android application.

The application, available at [9] is used to perform the basic CoCoMo calculations in all modes: organic, semidetached, embedded.

Another web based system is developed for performing CoCoMo II calculations. The system is available at [10]. As the android application can easily be use for performing CoCoMo II calculations without a need to be online.

The existing literature [11-18] of different studies in text mining are conducted for the development of estimation applications. The expansion of android-based application have changed the entire life style of individuals with maximum dependency on the hand-held devices both for entertainment as well as learning. Therefore development of android-based application for software cost estimation is required to facilitate users.

II. METHODOLOGY

The proposed scheme consists of a main module of Software Estimation using CoCoMo model. It is further divided into sub components particularly: (1) CoCoMo I with basic model, (2) CoCoMo I with intermediate model, (3) CoCoMo I with detailed model, (4) CoCoMo II with early design model, (5) CoCoMo II with Post architecture model.

| Software Projects | Constant values |
|-------------------|-----------------|
|                  | a    | b    | c    | d    |
| Organic          | 2.4  | 1.05 | 2.5  | 0.38 |
| Semidetached     | 3.0  | 1.12 | 2.5  | 0.35 |
| Embedded         | 3.6  | 1.20 | 2.5  | 0.32 |

| Software Projects | Constant values |
|-------------------|-----------------|
|                  | a    | b    | c    | d    |
| Organic          | 3.2  | 1.05 | 2.5  | 0.38 |
| Semidetached     | 3.0  | 1.12 | 2.5  | 0.35 |
| Embedded         | 2.8  | 1.20 | 2.5  | 0.32 |

| Software Projects | Constant values |
|-------------------|-----------------|
|                  | a    | b    | c    | d    |
| Organic          | 3.2  | 1.05 | 2.5  | 3.8  |
| Semidetached     | 3.0  | 1.12 | 2.5  | 3.5  |
| Embedded         | 2.8  | 1.20 | 2.5  | 3.2  |
Since in Fig. 1 EAF is the \textit{Effort Adjustment Factor} obtained from the cost drivers. Similarly in CoCoMo II model the term A and C are also constants whose values are A=2.94 and C=3.67 where B is a scaling factor and its values is\[ B = 0.91 + 0.15 \sum_{i=1}^{7} SF_i \] (1)

Where in (1) SF stands for \textit{Scaling Factor}.

\[ \Pi_{i=1}^{7} EM_i \] (2)

Equation (2) shows that there are 7 cost drivers and

\[ \Pi_{i=1}^{17} EM_i \] (3)

Hence (3) shows that there are 17 cost drivers where EM means \textit{Effort multiplier}. SCED is also a cost driver and it ranges from very low to very high. The third section represents the output of proposed system and survey based evolution is conducted in fourth section.

Now the flow chart of the proposed system is given below:

Fig. 2. Flowchart of proposed system

\textit{A. CoCoMo I with basic model}

The basic CoCoMo I model grants immediate and rough estimates of software cost on time. Users get the needed output of effort, duration, average staffing and productivity by entering the values of select mode and project size.

Algorithm 1. Computation of CoCoMo-I with Basic model

\begin{verbatim}
9. Average Staffing ← \frac{duration}{effort}
10. Productivity ← \frac{project size}{effort}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
11. If Select mode=Embedded then
12. \begin{align*}
    & \text{Effort} ← 3.6 \times (Project Size)^{1.20} \\
    & \text{Duration} ← 2.5 \times (effort)^{0.32} \\
    & \text{Average Staffing} ← \frac{duration}{effort} \\
    & \text{Productivity} ← \frac{project size}{effort}
\end{align*}
\end{verbatim}

\textit{B. CoCoMo I with intermediate model}

Intermediate model is an expansion of basic model because it enhances the features of basic model. Firstly, the user choose one of the selection mode (that is organic, semidetached and embedded) then he inputs the value of project size along with various cost drivers specially: (1) Product, (2) Computer, (3) Personals, and (4) Project. These inputs then find out effort, duration, average staffing and productivity which is the required output.

Algorithm 2. Computation of CoCoMo-I with Intermediate model

\begin{verbatim}
Input: Select mode, Project Size
Output: Effort, Duration, Average Size, Productivity
Begin:
1. If Select mode=Organic then
2. \begin{align*}
    & \text{Effort} ← 3.2 \times (Project Size)^{1.05} (EAF) \\
    & \text{Duration} ← 2.5 \times (effort)^{0.38} \\
    & \text{Average Staffing} ← \frac{duration}{effort} \\
    & \text{Productivity} ← \frac{project size}{effort}
\end{align*}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
6. If Select mode=Semidetached then
7. \begin{align*}
    & \text{Effort} ← 3.0 \times (Project Size)^{1.12} \\
    & \text{Duration} ← 2.5 \times (effort)^{0.35} \\
    & \text{Average Staffing} ← \frac{duration}{effort} \\
    & \text{Productivity} ← \frac{project size}{effort}
\end{align*}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
11. If Select mode=Embedded then
12. \begin{align*}
    & \text{Effort} ← 2.8 \times (Project Size)^{1.20} \\
    & \text{Duration} ← 2.5 \times (effort)^{0.32} \\
    & \text{Average Staffing} ← \frac{duration}{effort}
\end{align*}
\end{verbatim}
C. CoCoMo I with detailed model

The detail model covers all the attributes of intermediate model, with an additional feature of calculating phase wise effort duration and phase wise development time duration of the required software. When users make selection from the selection mode (that is, organic, semidetached, and embedded), enters the value of projects size and different cost drivers namely: (1) Product, (2) Computer, (3) Personals, and (4) Project then effort, duration, phase wise effort distribution and phase wise development time duration are determined.

Algorithm 3. Computation of CoCoMo-I with Detailed model

**Input**: Select mode, Project Size

**Output**: Effort, Duration, Phase wise effort distribution, Phase wise development time duration.

**Begin**:  
1. If Select mode=Organic then  
   {  
2.     Effort ← 2.4 × (Project Size)^1.05  
3.     Duration ← 2.5 × (effort)^0.18  
   }  
4. If Select mode=Semidetached then  
   {  
5.     Effort ← 3 × (Project Size)^1.12  
6.     Duration ← 2.5 × (effort)^0.35  
   }  
7. If Select mode=Embedded then  
   {  
8.     Effort ← 3.6 × (Project Size)^1.20  
9.     Duration ← 2.5 × (effort)^0.32  
10. Call mode();  
11.  
12. Proc mode  
13. If select mode=organic small  
   {  
14.     Display phase wise effort distribution  
15.  
16. Display phase wise development time duration  
17.     Plan & Requirement ← effort × 0.06  
18.     System design ← effort × 0.16  
19.     Detailed design ← effort × 0.26  
20.     Module code & Test ← effort × 0.42  
21.     Integration & Testing ← effort × 0.16  
22. Display phase wise development time duration  
23.     Plan & Requirement ← Duration × 0.1  
24.     System design ← Duration × 0.19  
25.     Detailed design ← Duration × 0.24  
26.     Module code & Test ← Duration × 0.39  
27.     Integration & Testing ← Duration × 0.18  

25. Else  
   {  
26.     Display phase wise effort distribution  
27.     Plan & Requirement ← effort × 0.06  
28.     System design ← effort × 0.16  
29.     Detailed design ← effort × 0.24  
30.     Module code & Test ← effort × 0.38  
31.     Integration & Testing ← effort × 0.22  
32. Display phase wise development time duration  
33.     Plan & Requirement ← Duration × 0.12  
34.     System design ← Duration × 0.19  
35.     Detailed design ← Duration × 0.21  
36.     Module code & Test ← Duration × 0.34  
37.     Integration & Testing ← Duration × 0.26  

38. If select mode=Semidetached medium  
   {  
39.     Display phase wise effort distribution  
40.     Plan & Requirement ← effort × 0.07  
41.     System design ← effort × 0.17  
42.     Detailed design ← effort × 0.25  
43.     Module code & Test ← effort × 0.33  
44.     Integration & Testing ← effort × 0.25  
45. Display phase wise development time duration  
46.     Plan & Requirement ← Duration × 0.2  
47.     System design ← Duration × 0.26  
48.     Detailed design ← Duration × 0.21  
49.     Module code & Test ← Duration × 0.27  
50.     Integration & Testing ← Duration × 0.26  
51.  
52. Else  
   {  
53.     Display phase wise effort distribution  
54.     Plan & Requirement ← effort × 0.07  
55.     System design ← effort × 0.17  
56.     Detailed design ← effort × 0.25  
57.     Module code & Test ← effort × 0.33  
58.     Integration & Testing ← effort × 0.25  
59. Display phase wise development time duration  
60.     Plan & Requirement ← Duration × 0.22  
61.     System design ← Duration × 0.27  
62.     Detailed design ← Duration × 0.19  
63.     Module code & Test ← Duration × 0.25  
64.     Integration & Testing ← Duration × 0.29  

65. If select mode=Embedded large  
   {  
66. Display phase wise effort distribution  
67.     Plan & Requirement ← effort × 0.08  
68.     System design ← effort × 0.18  
69.     Detailed design ← effort × 0.25  
70.     Module code & Test ← effort × 0.26  
71.     Integration & Testing ← effort × 0.31  
72. Display phase wise development time duration  
73.  
74. Display phase wise effort distribution  
75.     Plan & Requirement ← effort × 0.08  
76.     System design ← effort × 0.18  
77.     Detailed design ← effort × 0.25  
78.     Module code & Test ← effort × 0.26  
79.     Integration & Testing ← effort × 0.31  
80. Display phase wise development time duration  
81.     Plan & Requirement ← Duration × 0.36  

82. }
Algorithm 4. Calculation of CoCoMo-II with Early design model

**Input:** Project Size, Scaling factors, Cost Drivers

**Output:** PM adjusted, Duration, Average Staffing

**Begin:**
1. \[ PM \text{ nominal} = a \times (\text{Project Size})^B \]
2. \[ PM \text{ adjusted} = PM \text{ noinal} \times [\pi_{i=1} EM_i] \]
3. \[ \text{Duration} = 3.67 \times PM^{0.28 + 0.2 \times (B-1.01)} \times \frac{SCED\%}{100} \]
4. \[ \text{Average Staffing} = \frac{PM \text{ adjusted}}{\text{Duration}} \]

**End**

Algorithm 5. Calculation of CoCoMo-II with Post Architecture model

**Input:** Project Size, Scaling factors, Cost Drivers

**Output:** PM adjusted, Duration, Average Staffing

**Begin:**
1. \[ PM \text{ nominal} = a \times (\text{Project Size})^B \]
2. \[ PM \text{ adjusted} = PM \text{ noinal} \times [\pi_{i=1} EM_i] \]
3. \[ \text{Duration} = 3.67 \times PM^{0.28 + 0.2 \times (B-1.01)} \times \frac{SCED\%}{100} \]
4. \[ \text{Average Staffing} = \frac{PM \text{ adjusted}}{\text{Duration}} \]

**End**

E. CoCoMo II with post architecture model

Post architecture is the most comprehensive model of CoCoMo-II. When the final structure of a project is developed, then post architecture model is applied and it is also used for maintaining the software product. This model contains the inputs such as: (1) project size, (2) scaling factors and (3) multiple cost drivers which are then used to get the needed output of (1) PM nominal, (2) PM adjusted, (3) duration and (4) average staffing.

Algorithm 5. Calculation of CoCoMo-II with Post Architecture model

**Input:** Project Size, Scaling factors, Cost Drivers

**Output:** PM adjusted, Duration, Average Staffing

**Begin:**
1. \[ PM \text{ nominal} = a \times (\text{Project Size})^B \]
2. \[ PM \text{ adjusted} = PM \text{ noinal} \times [\pi_{i=1} EM_i] \]
3. \[ \text{Duration} = 3.67 \times PM^{0.28 + 0.2 \times (B-1.01)} \times \frac{SCED\%}{100} \]
4. \[ \text{Average Staffing} = \frac{PM \text{ adjusted}}{\text{Duration}} \]

**End**
In the detailed model, Button1 is an event handler which calls two procedures, it also contains labels, textboxes and variables. The button contains a spinner component which gives a list of choices from which the user has to make a selection.

In Fig. 6 the code blocks for early design model that have two procedures, multiple variables and also textboxes are used. When calculate button is clicked then a set of instruction inside the event handler are executed. All these instructions are executed in sequence. So it consists of two procedures, set of labels and variables. Fig. 7 shows the following code blocks.

B. Results

We executed our Cost Estimation application using android based platform. Visual block programming language is used for the development of application. Fig. 8 to 12 shows the output screens of main application.
C. Descriptive Analysis of Data

TABLE IV. SHOWING BASIC STATISTICS OF ACCURATE SOFTWARE COST ESTIMATION

| Sr.no | Basic Statistics | Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard deviation |
|-------|------------------|---------|---------|--------|------|--------------------|
| 1.    |                  | 1.00    | 3.00    | 2.00   | 1.90 | 0.70               |

The minimum and maximum means the smallest and largest number answer choice that collects not less than one response. It is useful to find the range of answer by subtracting the minimum and maximum. In the Table IV, minimum and maximum of 1 and 3 presents that there were 6 responses in the uppermost answer (i.e. Strongly agreed) and 4 responses in the lowermost answer (i.e. not agreed). The answer choice that is in the center of all responses shows a median, means there are 50% response before median are smaller and 50% response after median are larger. The median of 2.00 (higher than the 1.90 mean) show that there were more respondents who were agreed than respondents who were strongly agreed. The mean gives the average of all responses. In this case, a mean of 1.90 represents the overall respondents came in somewhere between strongly agreed and the agreed. Finally, the standard deviation shows the growth or alteration of your responses, so here the standard deviation is 0.70.

Fig. 13 shows that 30% respondents were strongly agreed with the statement, the respondents who were just agreed with the statement were 50% and 20% were not agreed with statement.

Prevent from significant loss: The objective of this question was to get information from the respondent that the application is helpful to prevent them know about the significant loss.

TABLE V. SHOWING BASIC STATISTICS OF THE PROJECT EFFORT

| Sr.no | Basic Statistics | Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard deviation |
|-------|------------------|---------|---------|--------|------|--------------------|
| 1.    |                  | 1.00    | 3.00    | 2.00   | 1.80 | 0.60               |

In the Table V, minimum and maximum of 1 and 3 presents that there were 6 responses in the uppermost answer (i.e. Strongly agreed) and 2 responses in the lowermost answer (i.e. not agreed). The median of 2.00 (higher than the 1.80 mean) show that there were more respondents who were agreed than respondents who were strongly agreed. The mean gives the average of all responses. In this case, a mean of 1.80 represents the overall respondents came in somewhere between strongly agreed and the agreed. Finally, the standard deviation shows the growth or alteration of your responses, so here the standard deviation is 0.60.

The above Fig. 14 shows that the respondents that were strongly agreed with the statement were 30%, whereas 60% respondents were agreed that the application provide support to calculate project effort, while among the 20 respondents feedback 10% respondents were not agreed with the statement.

TABLE VI. SHOWING BASIC STATISTICS OF PREVENT LOSS

| Sr.no | Basic Statistics | Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard deviation |
|-------|------------------|---------|---------|--------|------|--------------------|
| 1.    |                  | 1.00    | 3.00    | 2.00   | 1.80 | 0.60               |

In the Table VI, minimum and maximum of 1 and 3 presents that there were 5 responses in the uppermost answer (i.e.
Strongly agreed) and 4 responses in the lowermost answer (i.e. not agreed). The median of 2.00 (higher than the 1.95 mean) show that there were more respondents who were agreed than respondents who were strongly agreed. In this case, a mean of 1.95 represents the overall respondents came in somewhere between strongly agreed and the agreed. Finally, the standard deviation shows the growth or alteration of your responses, so here the standard deviation is 0.60.

The above Fig. 15 shows that the respondents that were strongly agreed with the statement were 25%, Agreed respondents were 55% whereas 20% respondents were not agreed.

TABLE VII. SHOWING BASIC STATISTICS OF THE FINDING APPROXIMATE SOLUTION

| Sr.no | Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard deviation |
|-------|---------|---------|--------|------|-------------------|
| 1.    | 1.00    | 3.00    | 2.00   | 2.00 | 0.65              |

In the Table VII, minimum and maximum of 1 and 3 presents that there were 7 responses in the uppermost answer (i.e. Strongly agreed) and 1 responses in the lowermost answer (i.e. not agreed). The median of 2.00 (equal to the 2.00 mean) show that there were equal number of respondents who were agreed with the statement. In this case, a mean of 2.00 represents the overall respondents came in agreed. Finally, the standard deviation shows the growth or alteration of your responses, so here the standard deviation is 0.65.

Fig. 16 shows that the 21.05% respondents were strongly agreed that application is beneficial in terms of finding the exact solutions, 57.89% respondents were agreed with the statement and 21.05% respondents were not agreed that the application is helpful to find approximate results.

TABLE VIII. SHOWING BASIC STATISTICS OF THE FRIENDLY USER INTERFACE

| Sr.no | Basic Statistics |
|-------|------------------|
|       | Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard deviation |
| 1.    | 1.00    | 3.00    | 2.00   | 1.70 | 0.56              |

In the Table VIII, minimum and maximum of 1 and 3 presents that there were 7 responses in the uppermost answer (i.e. Strongly agreed) and 1 responses in the lowermost answer (i.e. not agreed). The median of 2.00 (higher than the 1.70 mean) show that there were more respondents who were agreed than respondents who were strongly agreed. A mean of 1.70 represents the overall respondents came in somewhere between strongly agreed and the agreed. Finally, the standard deviation shows the growth or alteration of your responses, so here the standard deviation is 0.56.

Fig. 17 shows that respondents that likes the user interface of the application were 35%, however mostly 60% respondents found the application is user friendly and only 5% respondents were disagree with the statement.

TABLE IX. SHOWING BASIC STATISTICS OF THE APPROPRIATE EFFORT DURATION

| Sr.no | Basic Statistics |
|-------|------------------|
|       | Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard deviation |
| 1.    | 1.00    | 3.00    | 2.00   | 1.90 | 0.54              |

In the Table IX, minimum and maximum of 1 and 3 presents that there were 4 responses in the uppermost answer (i.e. Strongly agreed) and 2 responses in the lowermost answer (i.e. not agreed). The median of 2.00 (higher than the 1.90 mean) show that there were more respondents who were agreed than respondents who were strongly agreed. A mean of 1.90 represents the overall respondents came in somewhere between strongly agreed and the agreed. Finally, the standard deviation shows the growth or alteration of your responses, so here the standard deviation is 0.54.
In the above Fig. 18 shows that 20% respondents were strongly agreed with the statement, the respondents that were agreed with question were 70% and there were just 10% respondents that disagrees with the statement.

TABLE X.  **SHOWING BASIC STATISTICS OF THE UNDERSTANDING OF COCOMO MODEL**

| Sr.no | Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard deviation |
|-------|---------|---------|--------|------|-------------------|
| 1     | 1.00    | 3.00    | 2.00   | 1.95 | 0.59              |

In the Table X, minimum and maximum of 1 and 3 presents that there were 4 responses in the uppermost answer (i.e. Strongly agreed) and 3 responses in the lowermost answer (i.e. not agreed). The median of 2.00 (higher than the 1.95 mean) show that there were more respondents who were agreed than respondents who were strongly agreed. In this case, a mean of 1.95 represents the overall respondents came in somewhere between strongly agreed and the agreed. Finally, the standard deviation shows the growth or alteration of your responses, so here the standard deviation is 0.59.

Fig. 19. Pie chart of understanding of CoCoMo model

Fig. 19 shows that strongly agreed respondent with the statement were 20%, 65% respondents were agreed to the statement, while only 15% respondent do not agree with the statement.

TABLE XI.  **SHOWING BASIC STATISTICS OF DEVELOPMENT MODE**

| Sr.no | Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard deviation |
|-------|---------|---------|--------|------|-------------------|
| 1     | 1.00    | 3.00    | 2.00   | 1.94 | 0.64              |

In the Table XI, minimum and maximum of 1 and 3 presents that there were 4 responses in the uppermost answer (i.e. strongly agreed) and 3 responses in the lowermost answer (i.e. not agreed). The median of 2.00 (higher than the 1.94 mean) show that there were more respondents who were agreed than respondents who were strongly agreed. In this case, a mean of 1.94 represents the overall respondents came in somewhere between strongly agreed and the agreed. Finally, the standard deviation shows the growth or alteration of your responses, so here the standard deviation is 0.64.

Fig. 20. Pie Chart of development modes

Fig. 20 shows that the respondents that were strongly agreed with the statement were 25.53%, however 58.82% respondents were agreed that the application is benevolent in all development modes and 17.65% respondents were not agreed to the statement.

TABLE XII.  **SHOWING BASIC STATISTICS OF COCOMO I AND COCOMO II**

| Sr.no | Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard deviation |
|-------|---------|---------|--------|------|-------------------|
| 1     | 1.00    | 3.00    | 2.00   | 1.60 | 0.73              |

In the Table XII, minimum and maximum of 1 and 3 presents that there were 11 responses in the uppermost answer (i.e. Strongly agreed) and 3 responses in the lowermost answer (i.e. not agreed). The median of 2.00 (higher than the 1.60 mean) show that there were more respondents who were agreed than respondents who were strongly agreed. In this case, a mean of 1.60 represents the overall respondents came in somewhere between strongly agreed and the agreed. Finally, the standard deviation shows the growth or alteration of your responses, so here the standard deviation is 0.73.

Fig. 21. Pie chart of CoCoMo I and CoCoMo II
In Fig. 21 shows that 55% responses were gathered that strongly agreed with the statement, whereas 30% responses from the respondents were agreed with the statement, and only 15% respondents disagrees with the statement.

| Sr.no | Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard deviation |
|-------|---------|---------|--------|------|-------------------|
| 1.    | 1.00    | 3.00    | 2.00   | 2.00 | 0.65              |

In the Table XIII, minimum and maximum of 1 and 3 presents that there were 4 responses in the uppermost answer (i.e. High quality) and 4 responses in the lowermost answer (i.e. Low quality). The median of 2.00 (equal to the 2.00 mean) show that there were equal number of respondents who were agreed with the statement. In this case, a mean of 2.00 shows that overall respondents came in good quality. Finally, the standard deviation shows the growth or alteration of your responses, so Here the standard deviation is 0.65.

Fig. 22. Pie chart of rate application

Fig. 22 shows respondent that said that the application is of high quality were 21.05%, while 57.89% were said that the application is of high quality were 21.05%, while 57.89% were said that the application is of high quality. Finally, the standard deviation shows the growth or alteration of your responses, so Here the standard deviation is 0.65.

**Future directions:** The application can be enhanced as follows: To implement remaining two models of Cocomo 2, namely (1) application composition model, (2) reuse model.

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This study deals with development of android-based estimation application with focus on developing and integrating the module, name estimation.

The estimation module of our application is quite important with respect to facilitation the students of software engineering for performing CoCoMo-based cost estimation. The application covers both versions of CoCoMo, namely (1) CoCoMo-I, and (2) CoCoMo-II. The distinctive feature of this module is that, to the best of our knowledge, no such application exists in the android-based paradigm. The developed models provide estimation results.

The proposed application is efficient with respect to estimation by using block-oriented programming technique.
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