20th IMEKO TC4 International Symposium

Measurement of Electrical Quantities

BENEVENTO - ITALY | SEPTEMBER 15 - 17 2014





Software Product Quality Some Thoughts about its Evolution and Perspectives

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Goals of the presentation

- ✓ 1. Discuss the Quality issue in Software Projects
- ✓2. Introduce most known Software Quality product models
- ✓3. Propose possible perspectives and developments from an evolutionary perspective







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Gruppo Utenti Function Point Italia Italian Software Metrics Association

Il GUFPI-ISMA è l'associazione italiana per la promozione, la diffusione e lo sviluppo delle tecniche quantitative di misurazione del software, inclusi i metodi di misurazione della dimensione funzionale Function Point IFPUG e COSMIC.











NEWS:

6 agosto 2014

L'evento del prossimo <u>9 settembre a Milano</u> sarà valido per il CEP! Vi aspettiamo!

16 luglio 2014

Patrocinio di CDTI e ITA-STQB per l'evento del prossimo <u>9 settembre a Milano...!</u> Vi aspettiamo!

All'interno dell' area eventi inserito nuovo materiale (2007).

13 luglio 2014

Continua l'attività di recupero del materiale storico della nostra associazione All'interno dell' area soci/documentazione inserito nuovo materiale All'interno dell' area eventi inserito nuovo materiale (2006)







Agenda

- Introduction
 - What is Quality?
 - Some basic questions
- A Short History of Quality Models (QM)
 - 1. FCM (Factor-Criteria-Model)
 - 2. Boehm's Quality Model
 - 3. ISO $(9126 \rightarrow 25010)$
 - 4. Other possible QM
- Possible Criteria for a QM
 - Stakeholders
 - Grouping Criteria
- Quality Models and the Next Decade
 - Content, Usage
 - Perspectives/Viewpoint, Measurement
- Conclusions & Next Steps
- Q&A

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Introduction

What is Quality?



- (1) degree to which a system, component, or process meets specified requirements (<u>IEEE 829-2008 IEEE Standard for Software and System Test Documentation</u>, 3.1.25)
- (2) ability of a product, service, system, component, or process to meet customer or user needs, expectations, or requirements (<u>ISO/IEC/IEEE</u> <u>24765:2010 Systems and software engineering--Vocabulary</u>)
- (3) degree to which the system satisfies the stated and implied needs of its various stakeholders, and thus provides value (<u>ISO/IEC 25010:2011 Systems</u> and software engineering--Systems and software Quality Requirements and <u>Evaluation (SQuaRE)--System and software quality models</u>, 3.1)
- **(4)** degree to which a system, component, or process meets customer or user needs or expectations (<u>IEEE 829-2008 IEEE Standard for Software and System Test Documentation</u>, 3.1.25)
- (5) the degree to which a set of inherent characteristics fulfils requirements (<u>A</u> <u>Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK(R) Guide) --</u> Fifth Edition)



Three steps back...



You cannot control what you cannot measure but...

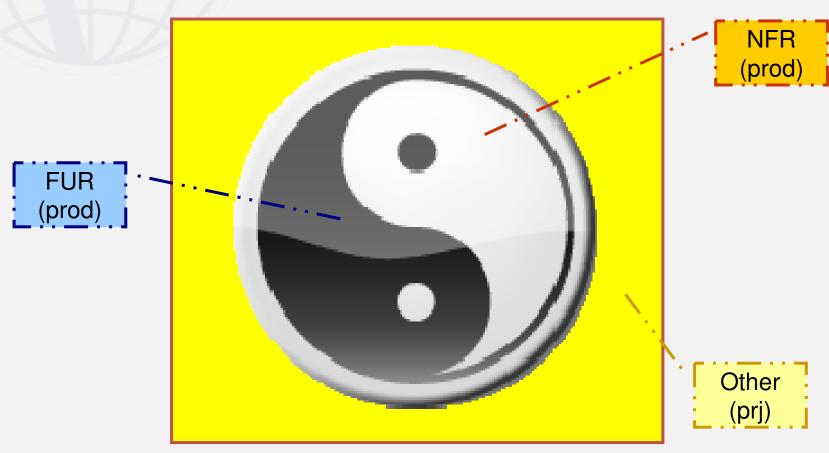
...You cannot measure what you cannot define but...

...You cannot define what you don't know...



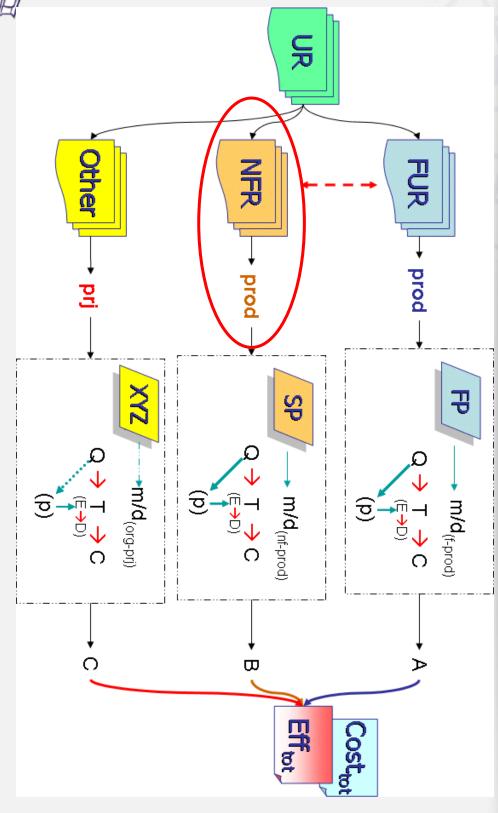
A Yin-Yang based-view





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Business-Contractual Issues





Source: Buglione L., The Next Frontier: Measuring and Evaluating the NonFunctional Productivity, MetricViews, IFPUG Newsletter, Vol.6 Issue No.2, August 2012, pp.11-14, http://www.ifpug.org/metricviews/



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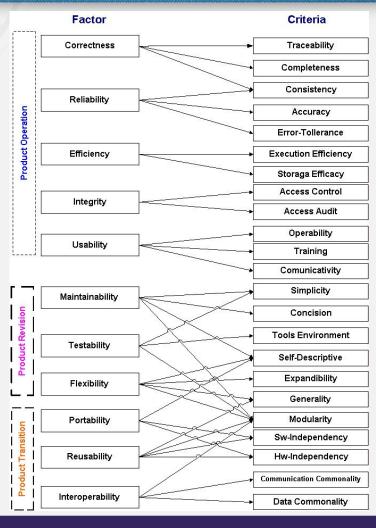




A short history of Quality Models



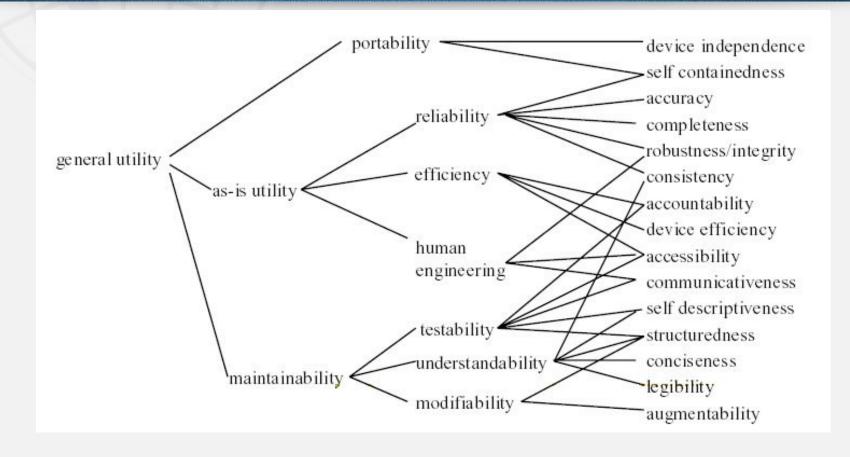
1977: Factor-Criteria-Model (FCM)







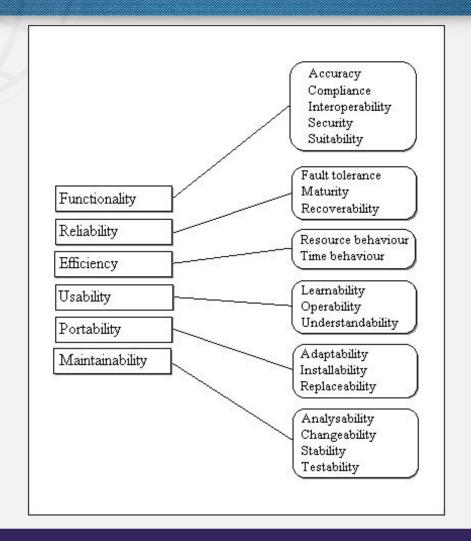
1978: Boehm's QM









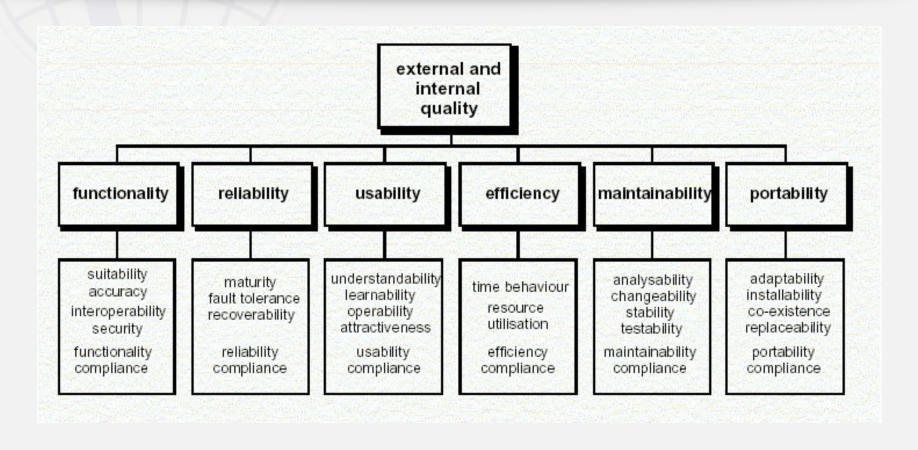




ISO/IEC 9126-1:2001

External-Internal Quality



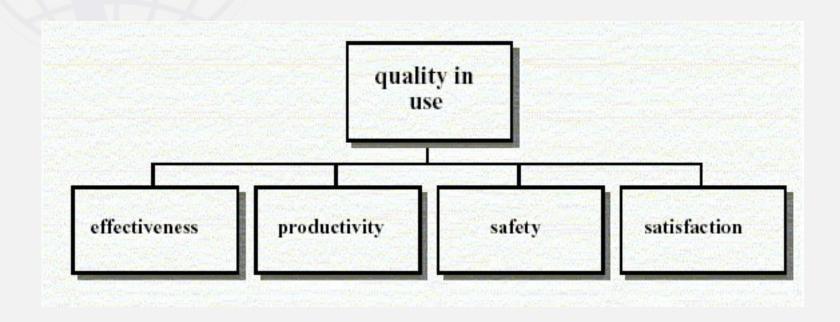




ISO/IEC 9126-1:2001

Quality in Use







ISO/IEC 25010:2011

SQuARE project (250xx series)







Other QMs



- FURPS(+) [Grady & Caswell, 1987]
 - ✓ Functionality, Usability, Reliability, Performance, Supportability, + (other new ones, 2° version)
 - ✓ 2 layers with sub-chars
- ECSS-E-10A + ISO 21351:2013 [2005→]
- ✓ European Space Agency standards → http://www.ecss.nl/
 - ✓ Basis for ISO 21351 "Space systems -- Functional and technical specifications"
- IFPUG VAF [1979→2004]
- IFPUG SNAP [2007→]



IFPUG VAF



Value Adjustment Factor

Yalue	Characteristic	
0	Not Present, No influence	
1	Incidental influence	
2	Moderate influence	
3 Average influence		
4	Significant influence	
5	Strong influence throughout	

SI. No	Degree of Influence	Yalue (0-5)	Comments
-1	Data Communications	0	
2	Distributed Data Processing	0	
3	Performance	0	
4	Heavily used configuration	0	
5	Transaction rate	0	
6	Online data entry	0	
7	End-user efficiency	0	
8	Online update	0	
9	Complex processing	0	
10	Reusability	0	
11	Installation ease	0	
12	Operational ease	0	
13	Multiple sites	0	
14	Facilitate change	0	
	Total	0	

Value Adjustment Factor (VAF) 0.65

- Eliminated by ISO (ISO/IEC 14143-1:1998) because
 - ✓ not part of FUR (expression of NFRs)
 - ✓ not proportional to NFRs related-effort
- Not anymore in the IFPUG CPM v4.3+ (base) counting procedure



IFPUG SNAP



Software Non-functional Assessment Process

Categories (4) & Sub-Categories (14):

1. Data Operations

- a. Data Entry Validation
- b. Logical & Mathematical Operations
- c. Data Formatting
- d. Internal Data Movements
- e. Delivering Added Value to Users by Data Configuration

2. Interface Design

- a. UI Changes
- b. Help Methods
- c. Multiple Input Methods
- d. Multiple Output Methods

3. Technical Environment

- a. Multiple Platform
- b. Database Technology
- c. Batch Processing System

4. Architecture

- a. Component Based Sw Dev (CBSD)
- b. Multiple Input/Output Interface
- New NFR Sizing Method
 - ✓ unit of measure: SP (SNAP Points)
 - ✓ Separated by FP (from FURs)
 - ✓ overcome the VAF concept





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Possible criteria for a Quality Model

Stakeholders





- Essential to determine the right stakeholders (primary, secondary)
- Elicit implicit requirements (often mandatory ones are not elicited)
- New processes in
 PMBOK 5° ed (2013) on
 Stakeholders Management
- Mostly NFR are impacted→ ...quality



Grouping Criteria



Time

- ✓ SLC phases → ISO 12207 process schema
- ✓ Determine the link between quality measures and when applying them
- Viewpoint/Stakeholder positioning
- ✓ Internal, External, Quality-in-use viewpoints introduced by ISO 9126-1:2001 (based on previous ISO 14598-x series)
- Viewpoint/Context-Content
- ✓ Different viewpoints/perspectives, as in a BSC (Balanced Scorecard) approach
- ✓ Basic BSC → 4 perspectives (Financial, Customer, Internal Process, Learning & Growth)
 - Other possible schema: Time, Cost, Quality, Risk, ...



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Quality Models and the Next Decade

Content



Content

- ✓ Attributes (aka 'characteristics') are important
- ✓ Not too many, not too few...analyze your product from more views
- ✓ Rule of thumb: 7±2 (?)
- ✓ To be included into a Measurement Plan (ISO/IEC 15939:2007)
- ✓ Technique → EAM Analysis (Entity-Attribute-Measure)



E – Entity	(software) product	(software) product	project	(software) product
A – Attribute	SLOC length	Functionalities	???	Non-functionalities
M - Measure	LOC – Lines of Code	Function Point	Story Points?	(specific measures for NFRs)

Source: Buglione L., Ebert C., Estimation, Encyclopedia of Software Engineering, Taylor & Francis Publisher, June 2012, ISBN: 978-1-4200-5977-9

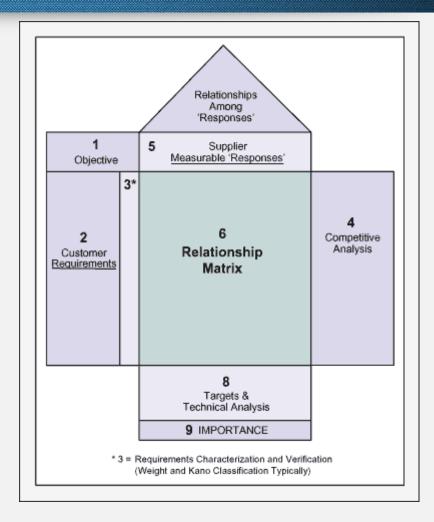


Usage



Usage

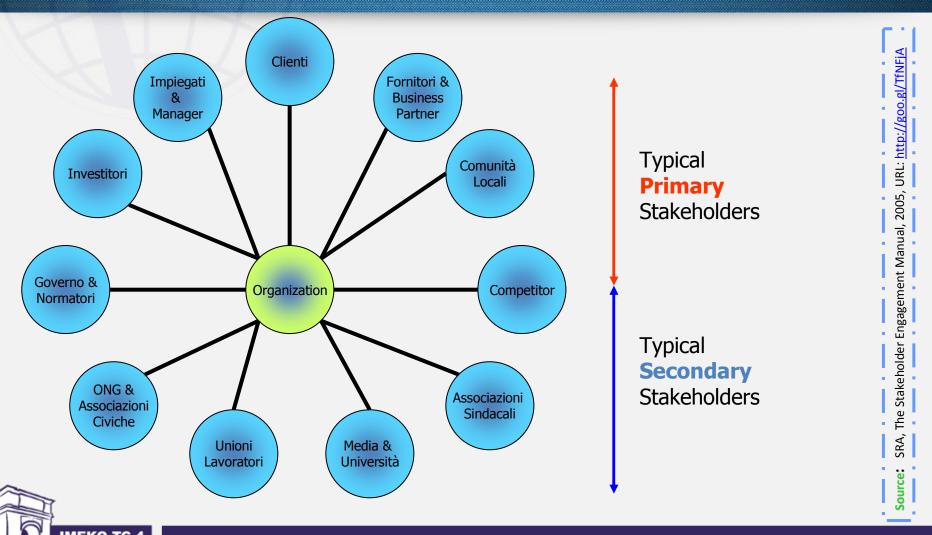
- ✓ Not only a 'retrospective' evaluation, but start from the early SLC phases
- ✓ QM as 'Wishing list' for do not missing relevant requirements (implicit req's) yet from the beginning
- ✓ QFD (Quality Function Deployment)
- → TQM technique





Perspectives

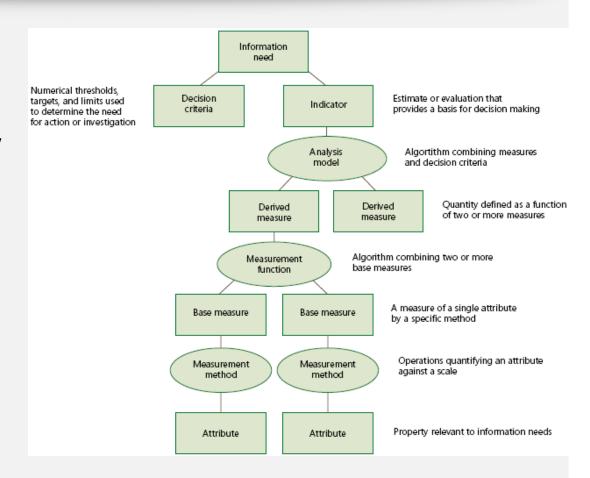




Measurement



- Measurement
- ✓ Last but not least (!)...quality needs to be measured
- ✓ QM are multi-tier models, typically three layers/tiers
- ✓ Layer 1-2 are about the characteristic/attribut
- ✓ Layer 3 is about the measures related to a sub-char
- ✓ Example: ISO/IEC 9126-x (parts 2,3,4)
- ✓ Example: ISO MIM (Measurement Information Model) from 15939:2007







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Conclusions & Next Steps

Conclusions & Next Steps



Quality Models (QM)

- ✓ Good way to model product NFR
- ✓ Useful to stress the 'how/how to' part complementing functionalities (FUR)

QM Structure & Content

- ✓ Several QMs, many overlapping chars, some different → depending on time and technology advancements (e.g. Smartphone and touching tech)
- ✓ EAM analysis, QFD and similar techniques useful for looking at different viewpoints.

Next Steps

- ✓ Observe your own product domain, apply the EAM analysis and 'define' what you need for obtaining your own QM
- ✓ Last but not least, build the third layer (e.g. GQM approach is there!)
- ✓ ...just try & see!
- ✓ (but before take a look to the plenty of existing QMs...)

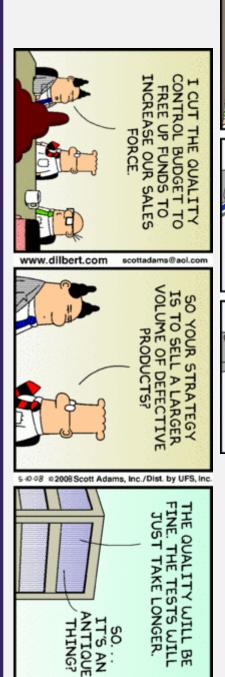


All models are wrong. Some models are useful.

(<u>George Box</u>, Mathematician, 1919-2013)



REMEMBER, QUALITY IS OUR TOP PRIORITY. WELL , PROBABLY _essons Learned... IF WE COULD MAXIMIZE SHAREHOLDER VALUE BY SELLING LOWER QUALITY ITEMS... MORE IMPORTANT THAN SAFETY? A FIDUCIARY RESPON-SIBILITY TO DO IT? HMM



Benevanto 2014





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Grazie per la vostra attenzione! Thanks for your attention!





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