



An Overview of the COSMIC FFP Field Trial Results

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Agenda

- **Introduction to the COSMIC method**
- **Field Trials**
 - Aims and participation
 - General Findings
 - Measurement results
- **Conclusions**



Existing methods of measuring the Functional Size of software have reached their limits

- Albrecht -> IFPUG 4.1
- Refinements: Feature Points, MkII FPA, 3-D FP, etc
- ✓ Widely accepted in Business/MIS software domain
- ✗ Tried and mostly rejected for 'real-time' software (e.g. telecoms, embedded, process control, operating systems)
- ✗ The attempt to account for technical and quality requirements via a 'Value Adjustment Factor' is clearly no longer valid



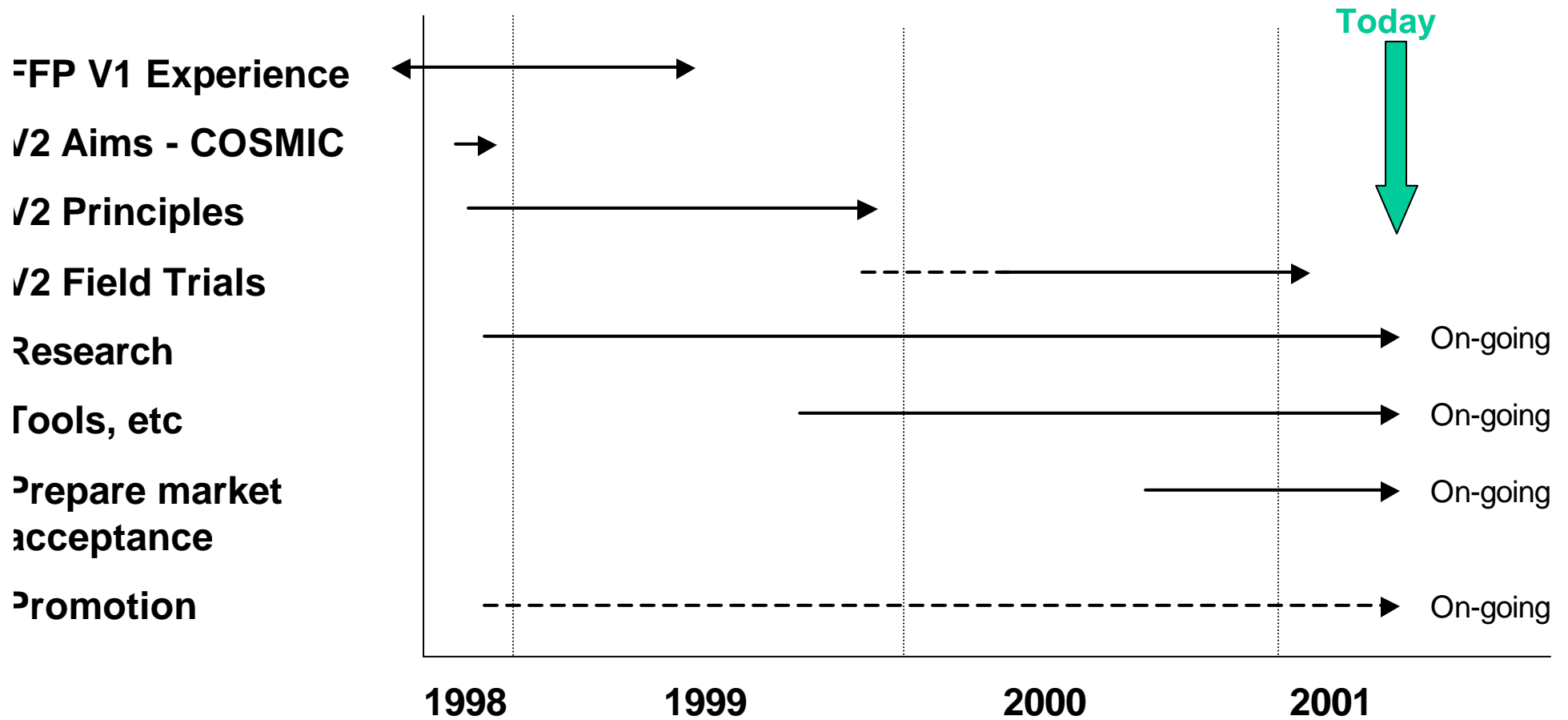
The COSMIC FFP Project Aims

To develop, test, bring to market and gain acceptance as an industry standard, a new generation of software functional sizing methods which are applicable:

- in as wide a range of software ‘domains’ as possible; priority to be given to business and real-time software (e.g. process control, operating systems, telephony, embedded, etc.)
- for **performance measurement**
- as a component of **estimating methods** from early in a software item’s life



Evolution of COSMIC FFP





COSMIC FFP Core Team: a broad range of academic and practitioner experience

Alain Abran	Canada	} Joint Project Leaders
Charles Symons	UK	
Moritsugu Araki	Japan	
J.-M. Desharnais, Serge Oigny, Denis St Pierre	Canada	
Reiner Dumke, Gunter Buehren	Germany	
Peter Fagg, Grant Rule	UK	
Vinh Ho	Vietnam	
Roberto Meli	Italy	
Pam Morris	Australia	
Jolijn Onvlee	Netherlands	
Marie O'Neill	Ireland	
Risto Nevalainen	Finland	

Experience:

Academia

Industry

IFPUG, MkII,
Laturi, NESMA,
etc

ISO SC7/WG12



The 'Functional Size' of software

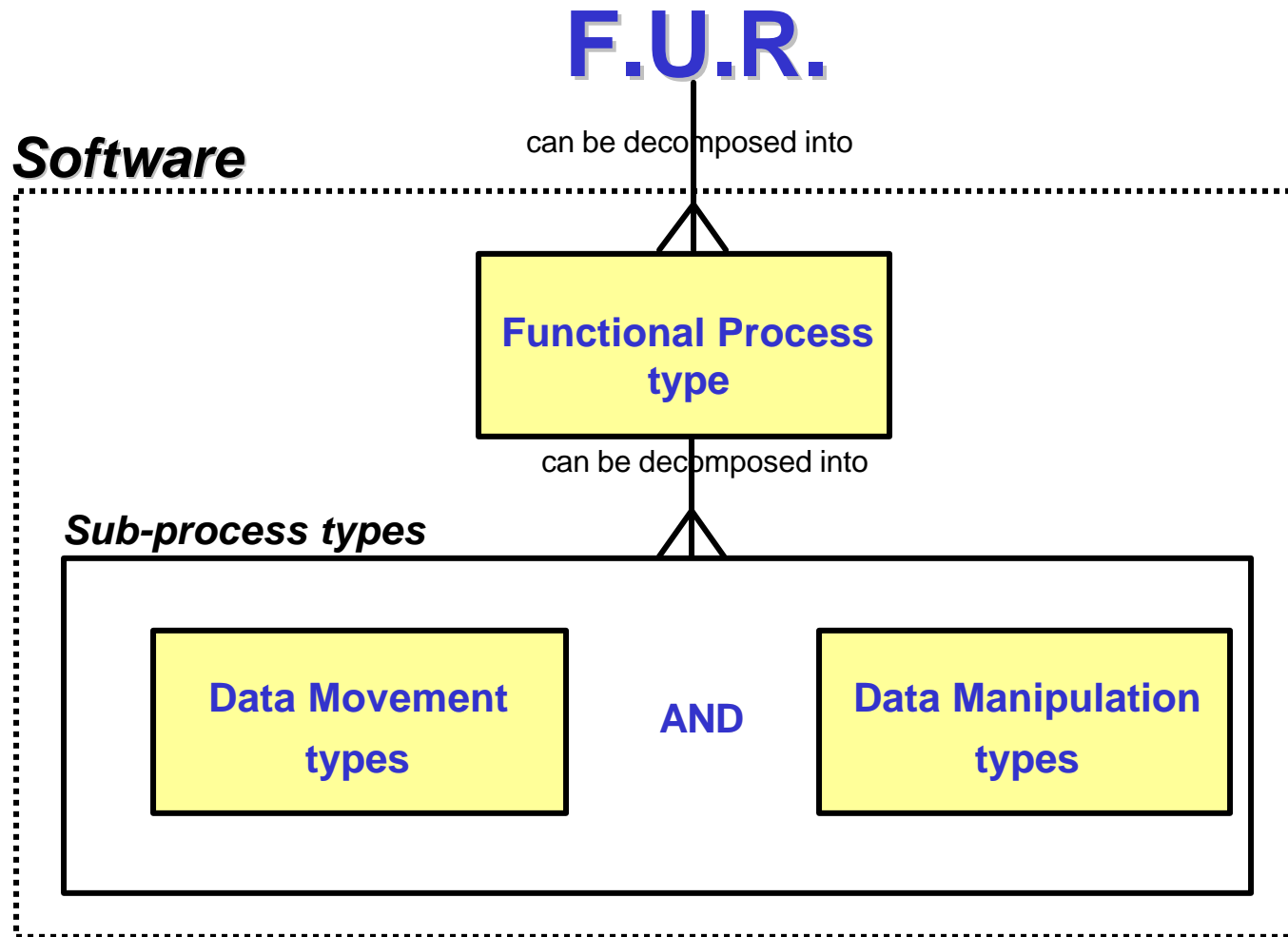
- **ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC7 Standard #14143 definition:**

“Functional Size: A size of software derived by quantifying the functional user requirements”

“User: Any person, physical device, item of software, etc which interacts with the software being measured”



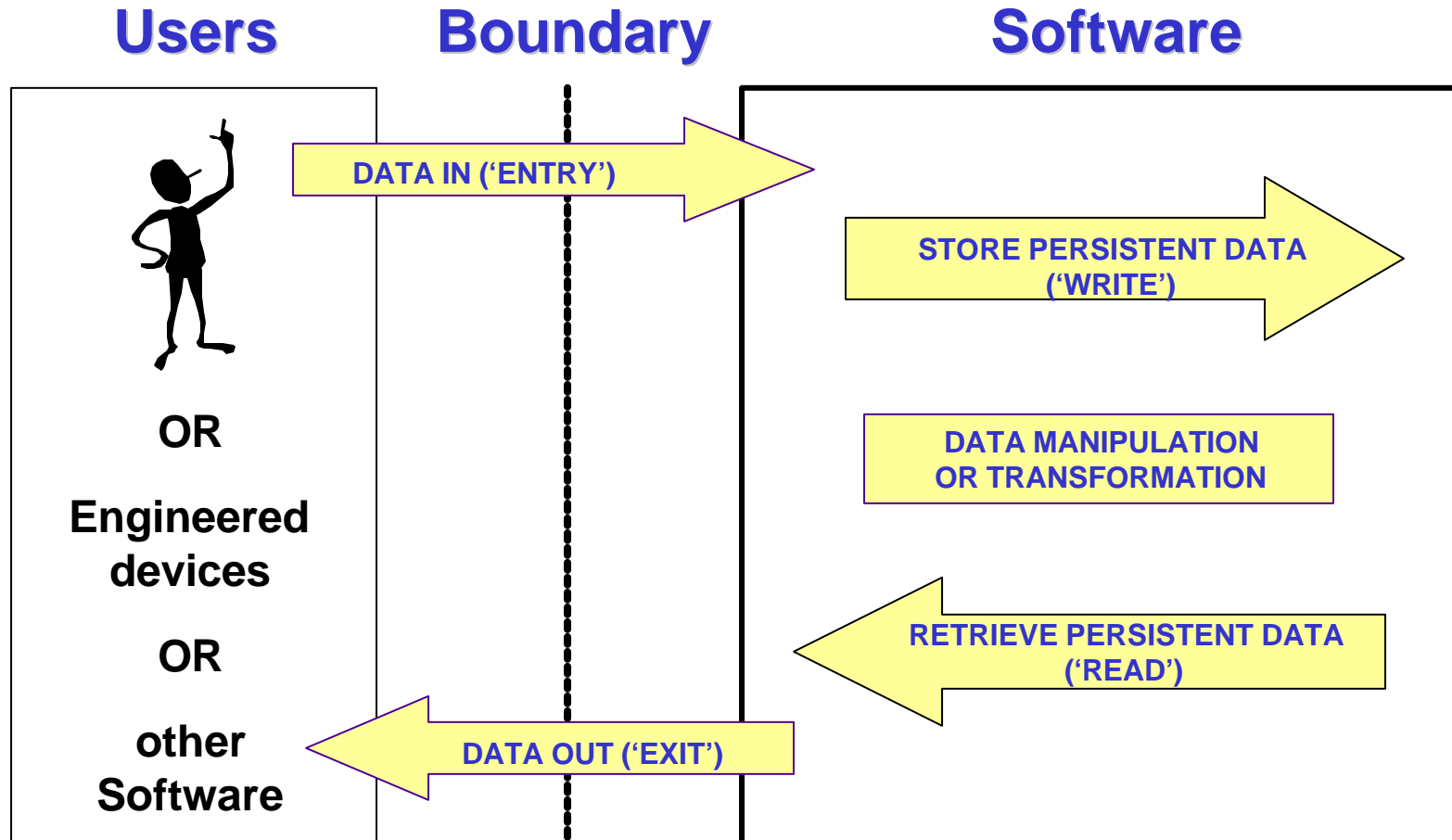
A general model of software FURs



Functionality = Data movements and Data manipulations

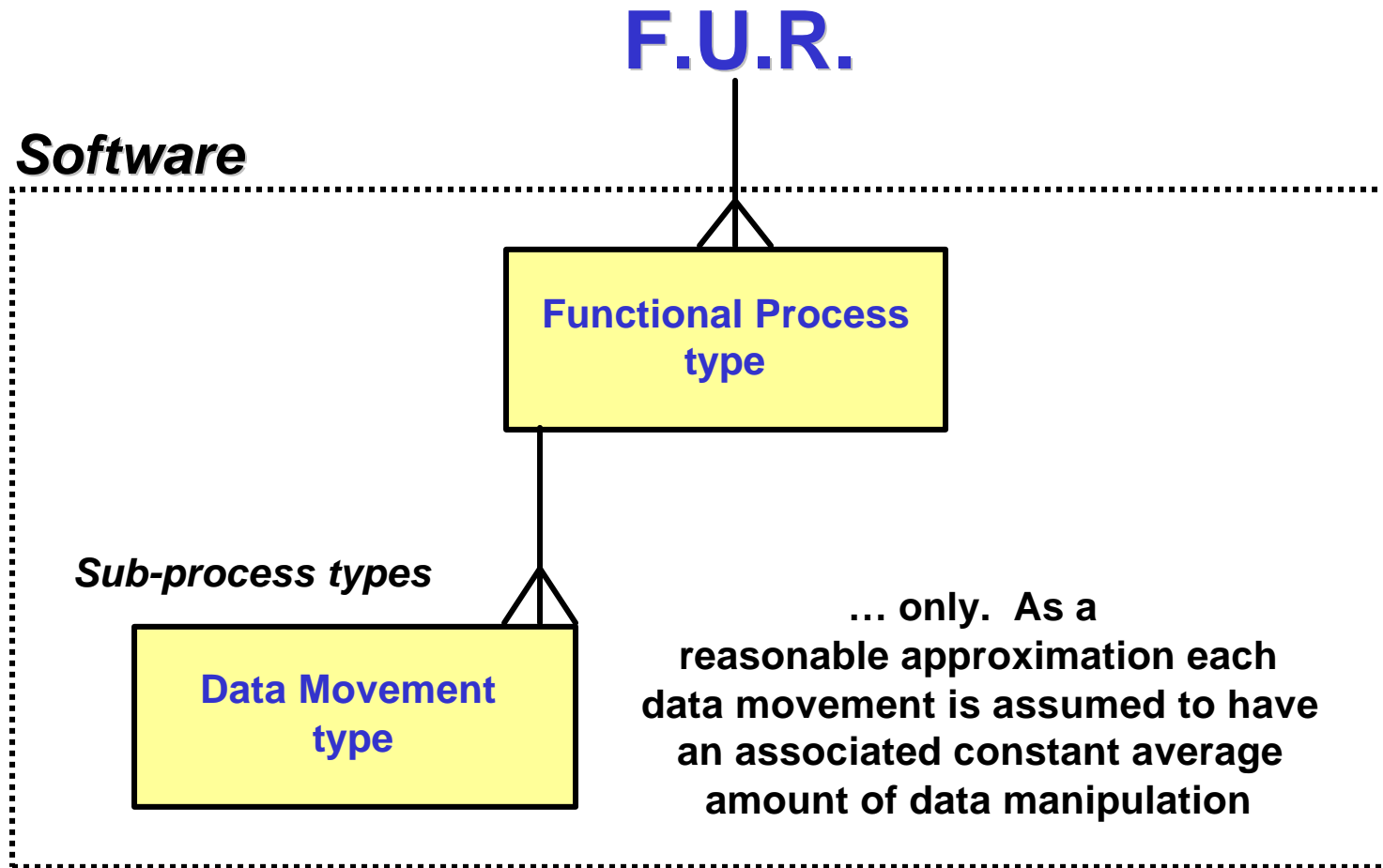


The User view of software FUR components





The COSMIC FFP model of software FURs



Functionality = Data movements + some processing



Definition of a 'Functional Process'

A functional process is a **unique set** of data movements (Entry, Exit, Read, Write)

It is **triggered** by a unique **event-type** and, once performed, must **leave the software in a coherent state** with respect to the triggering event

(Equivalent to MkII "Logical transaction" and similar to a an IFPUG "Elementary process".)



Definitions of 'Data Movement' and 'Data Group'

- **A Data Movement moves data belonging to a single Data Group**
- **A Data Group is a set of data attributes where each included data attribute describes a complementary aspect of the same, single Object of interest**

'Object' is a synonym of 'Entity-type' – DO NOT confuse with 'Objects' of OO methods!



The Size of a Functional Process

- **Convention for Unit of Measure**
1 Data Movement = 1 COSMIC functional size unit (Cfsu)
- **The size of a Functional Process is the arithmetic sum of the number of Data Movements (Entries, Exits, Writes and Reads)**
- **The size of an item of software is the sum of the sizes of all the Functional Processes**





Functional Process: simple MIS example

A Functional Process to 'Create' a new employee

Event: the arrival of a new employee in the world of the User

1 x Entry (new employee data)

1 x Write (make employee data persistent)

1 x Exit (error and/or confirmation message)

Total Size of the Functional Process: 3 Cfsu's



Functional Process: simple Real-time Example

A Functional Process to control temperature at regular intervals

Event: the tick of the real-time clock

1 x Entry (clock-tick)

1 x Entry (current temperature)

1 x Read (target temperature)

1 x Exit (on/off command to heater)

Total Size of the Functional Process: 4 x Cfsu's



Overview of the measurement process

Define Purpose and Scope



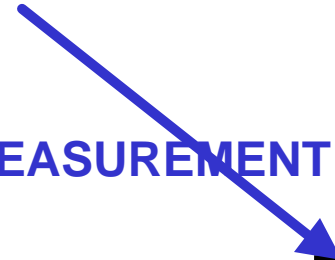
**Gather artifacts of software
to be measured**

MAPPING PHASE 1



**Software FURs
in COSMIC model**

MEASUREMENT PHASE 2



**Functional size
of software FURs**



Summary: the full set of concepts of the COSMIC FFP model

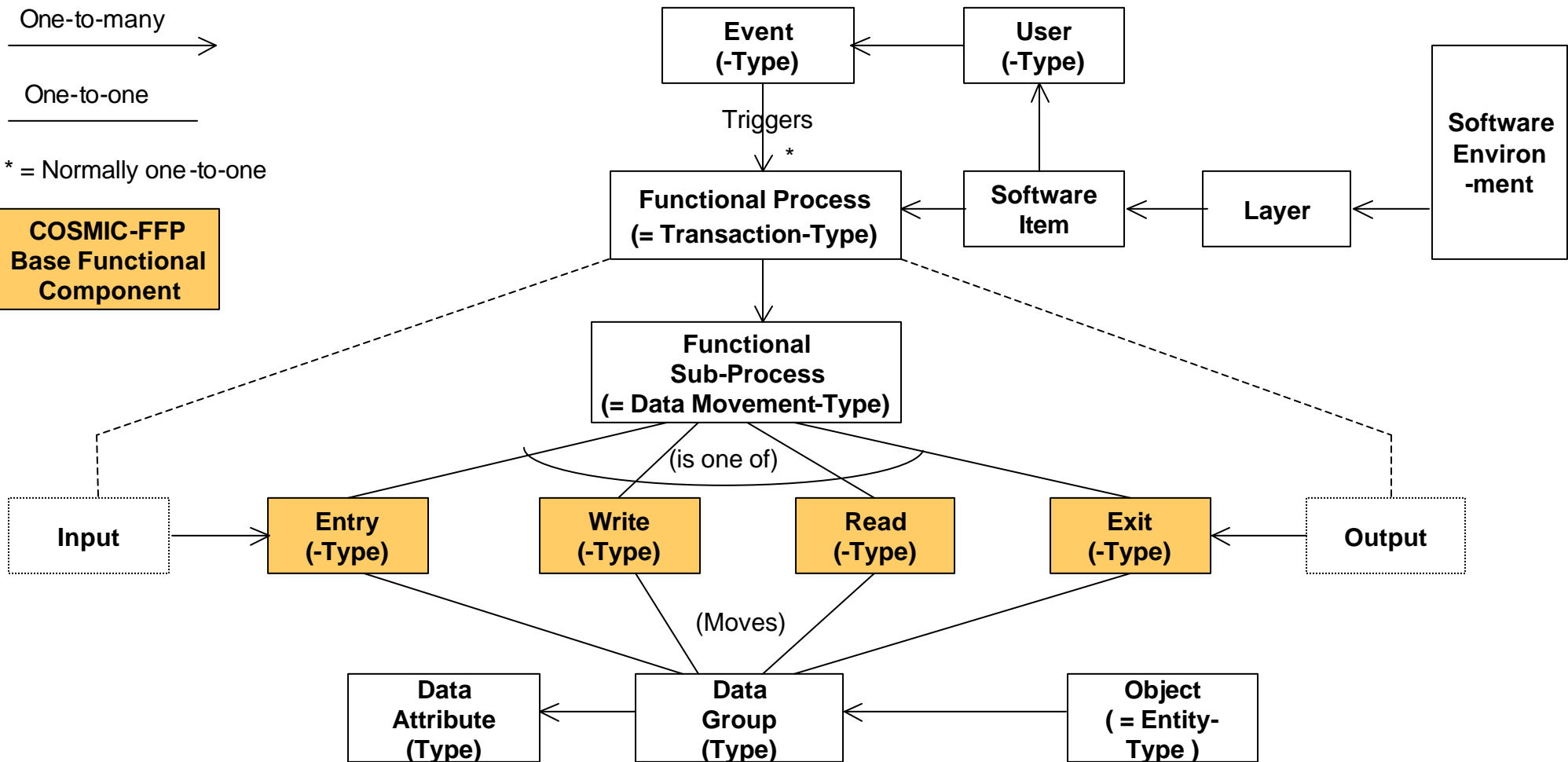
Degree of Relationship:

One-to-many
 →

One-to-one
 —

* = Normally one-to-one

**COSMIC-FFP
 Base Functional
 Component**





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The Field Trial aims:

- **to test for a common, repeatable interpretation of the Measurement Manual (under widely-varying conditions: organisations, domains, development methods, etc).**
- **to establish the detailed procedures, where necessary to ensure repeatable interpretation**
- **to test:**
 - **that the measures properly represent functionality**
 - **and/or correlate with development effort**
- **to enable a full transfer of technology to the trial 'Partners'**



COSMIC FFP V2 Field Trials Participation

Data collection completed in a formal context:

- European aerospace manufacturer
- European Bank (MIS systems)
- Two European telecommunications manufacturers
- Australian defence software contractor

+ Other data from:

- Australian defence contractor
- Australian real-time software house
- Australian aerospace manufacturer
- Canadian small software house
- Canadian defence contractor
- Canadian energy transportation organisation



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Some initial conclusions from applying the COSMIC FFP method

Can the method be applied equally to MIS and real-time software?

YES It is easy to interpret the model in both domains
(Cf IFPUG. Classifying Elementary Processes as Inputs, Outputs or Inquiries is OK for MIS, but not for real-time software)

Are the four DM Types all of equal weight?

On very limited evidence - YES

Are the DMs on average the same size in MIS and real-time software?

We do not know yet.

Therefore, productivity comparisons across MIS and real-time software using COSMIC FFP must still be treated with caution

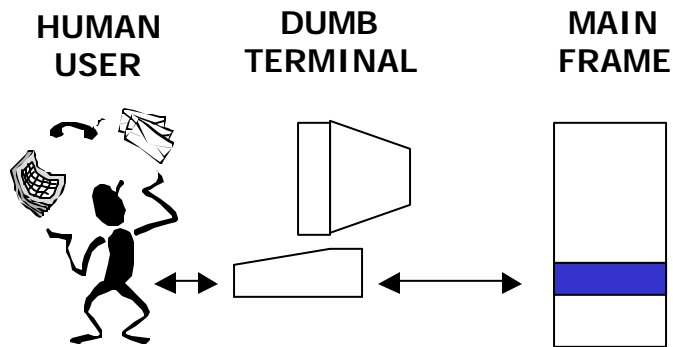


Tests showed good Repeatability in the right circumstances

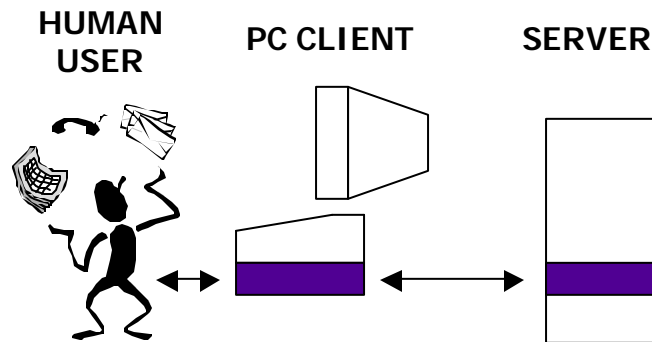
- **Test 1: avionics software documented to a high standard; engineers familiar with the domain -> near-perfect repeatability**
- **Test 2: process control software; senior engineers with domain experience -> good repeatability; junior engineers with limited experience of the domain and of functional sizing -> poor repeatability**
- **Conclusion: conditions for good repeatability**
 - **Experience of the domain and of the COSMIC FFP method**
 - **Local rules for unambiguous interpretation of local documentation standards using the COSMIC FFP method**



Conventional FPA was designed to size the human view of business application software



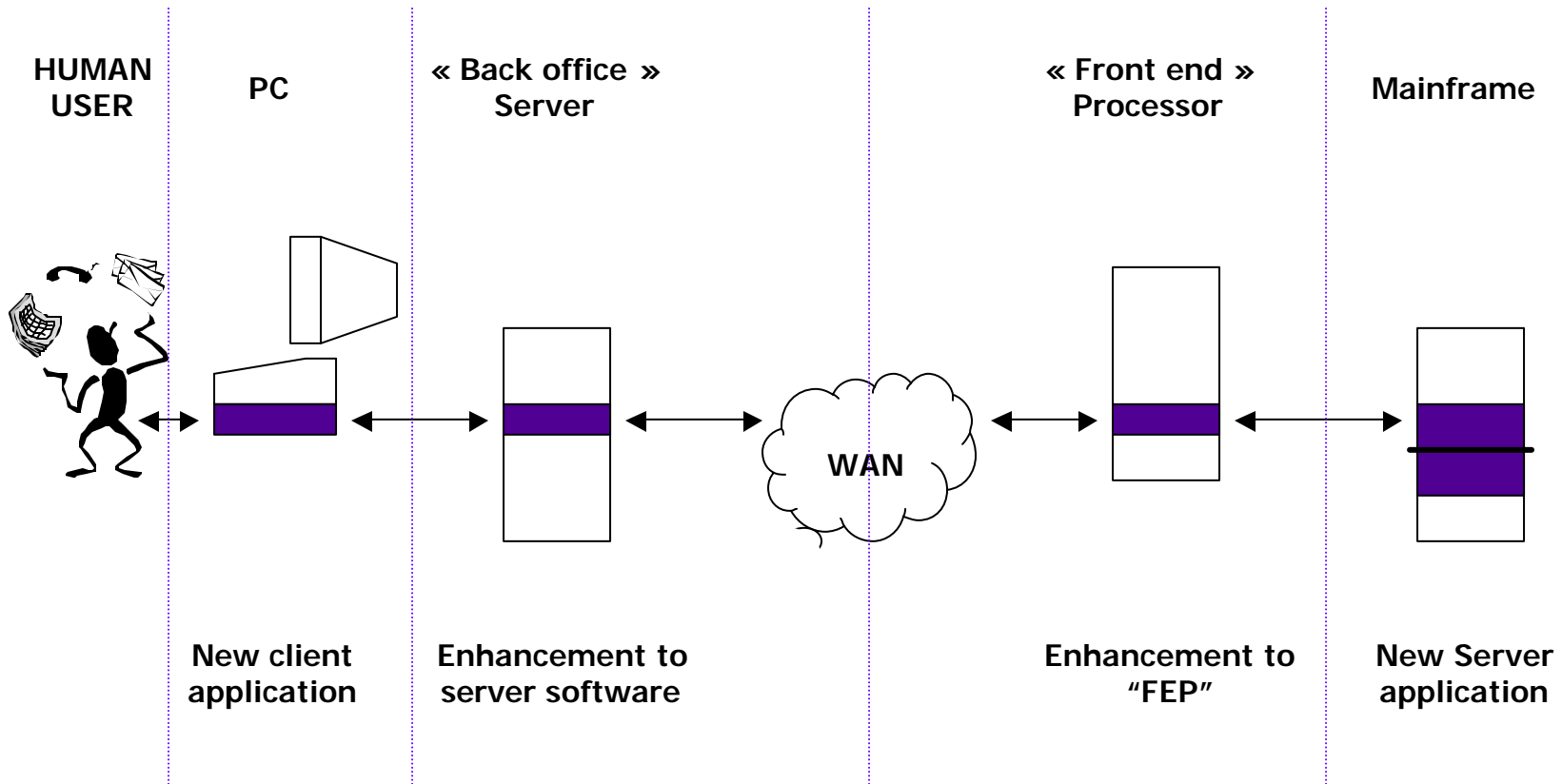
Conventional IFPUG and MkII FPA: the human view of functional size is identical to the developer's view



With two-tier Client-Server software, conventional FPA can measure the human view of size and can be stretched to measure the separate sizes of the client and server components



The COSMIC method is much more flexible in the sizes it can measure than conventional FP methods



The COSMIC method can be used to size the human view and also the size of the components of multi-tier, multi-layer software which the developer must build



The general feedback is very positive

- **‘Project Teams were able to grasp the elements of the method easily and were enthusiastic about the method’**
- **‘Documentation and effort needed is similar to that for applying the IFPUG method, though there is an extra step to identify layers’**
- **‘The Z-unit has now also continued COSMIC FFP measurements with new projects and decided to implement this measurement technique as a standard procedure in their development process ’ (European participant).**



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Field Trial projects used a variety of technologies

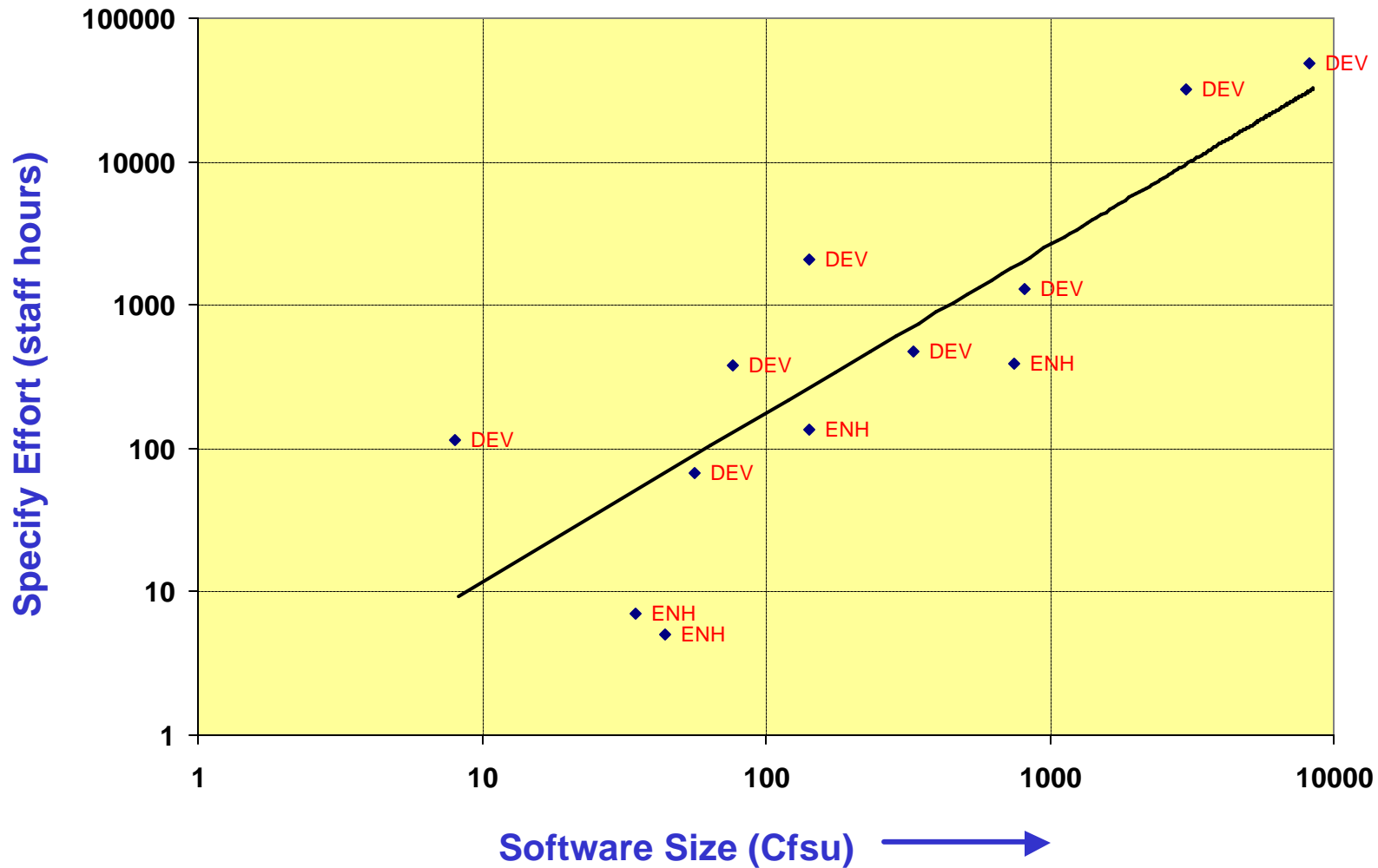
Set A of Development projects :

18 projects from 5 organisations:

- 16 New Developments & 2 Enhancements
- Platforms: 7 PC, 4 DEC, 2 HP, 2 IBM mf and 1 Compaq
- Completed between March 1999 and May 2000
- Duration: from 5 to 75 months

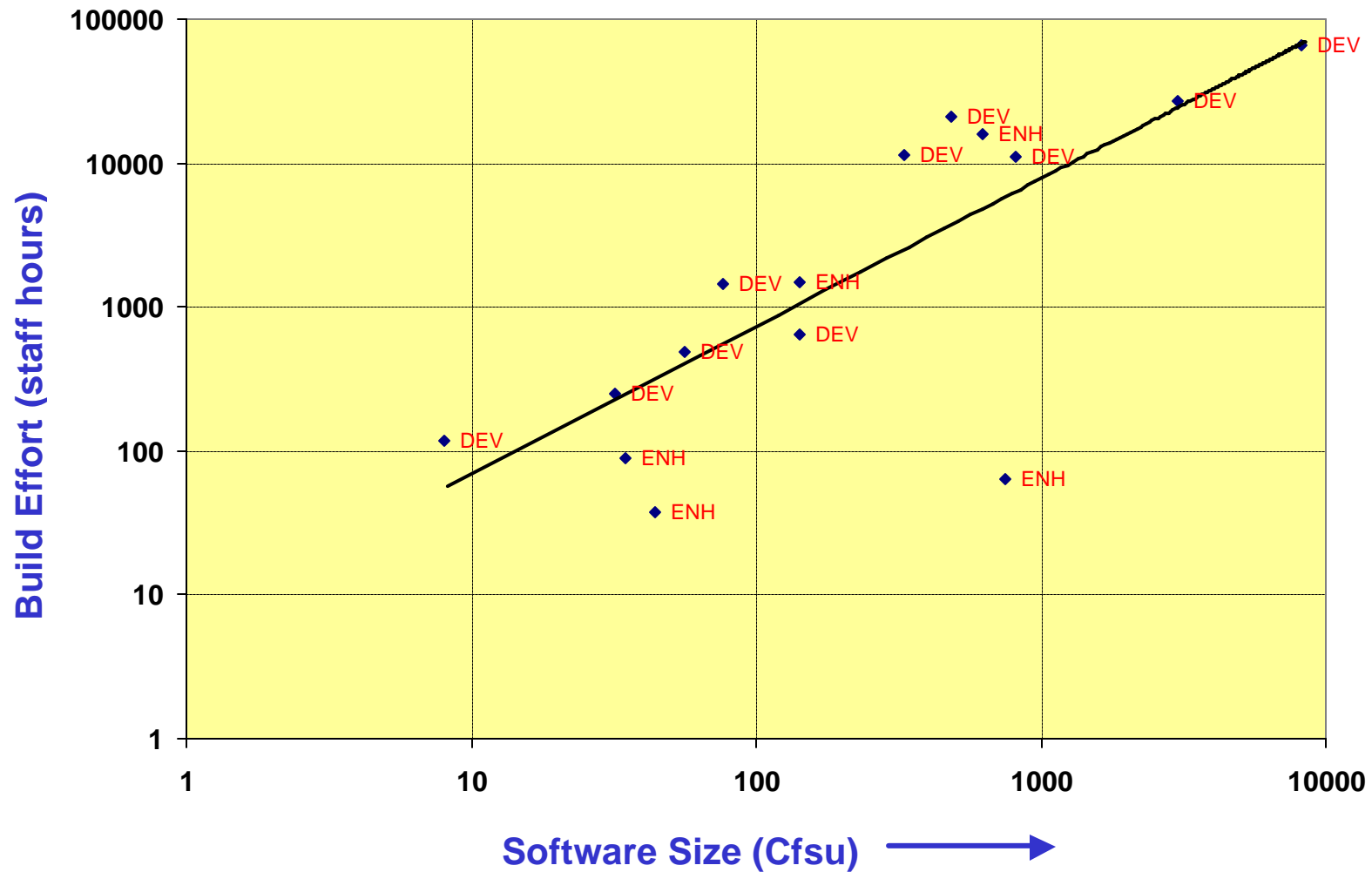


Specify effort per unit size is quite variable; Enhancements need less effort



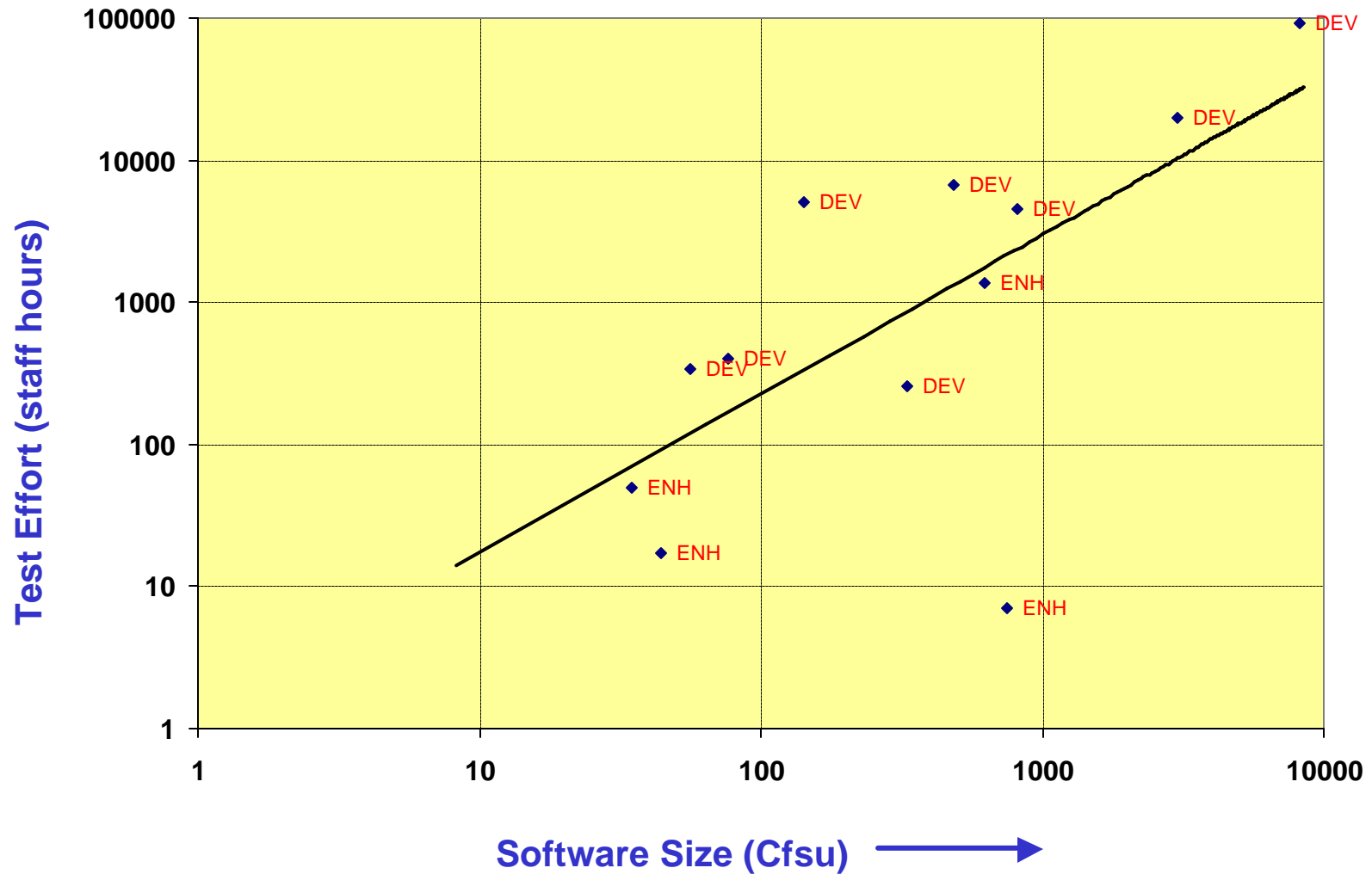


Build effort per unit size is generally much more consistent



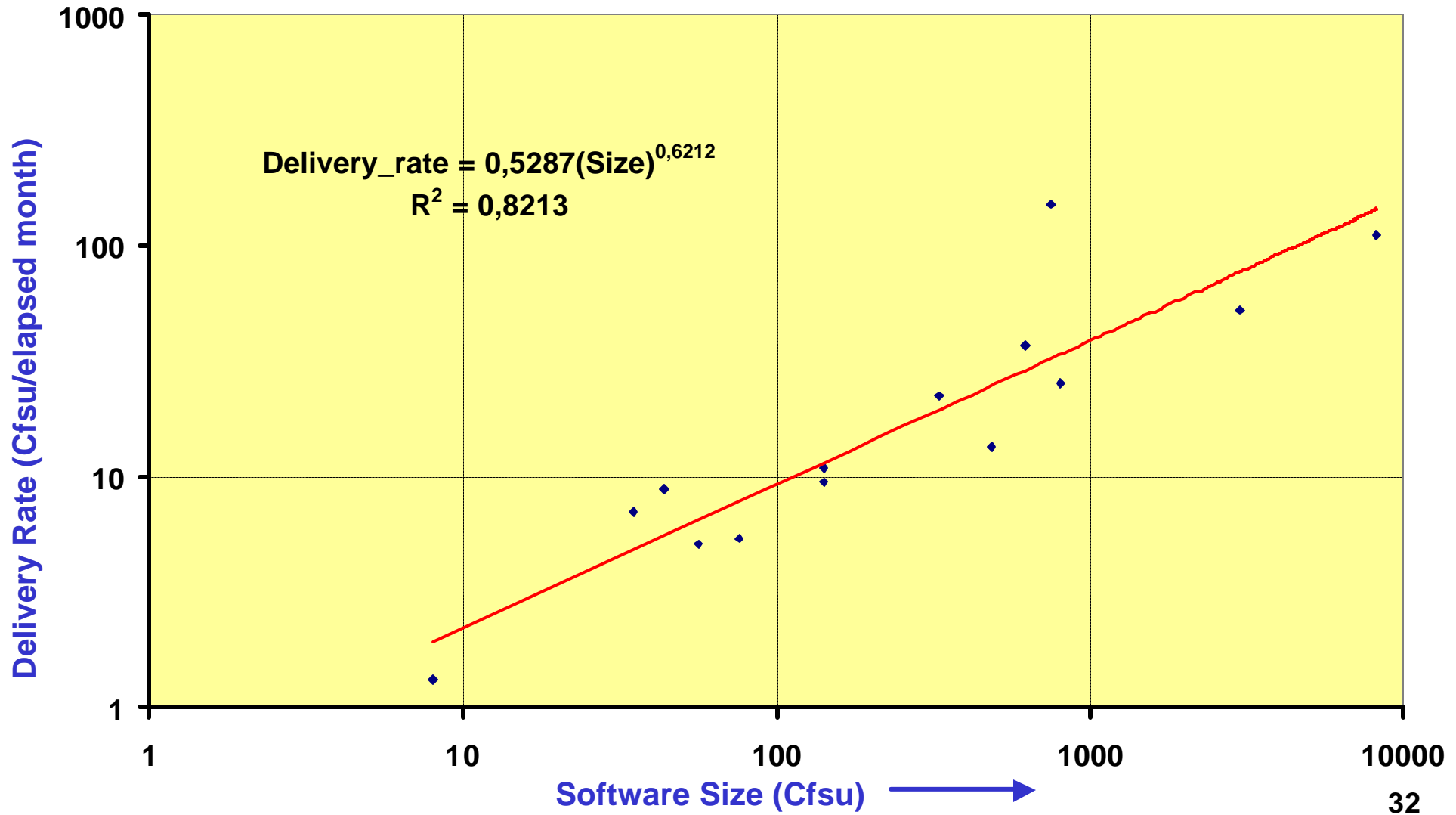


Test effort/unit size is also quite variable





Speed of Delivery is also quite consistent





The performance measurement results give confidence in the measurement methods

Considering the variety of application types (telecoms, avionics, defence, MIS), technologies, organisations, there is a high degree of consistency of the performance measurements



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The COSMIC FFP method is a big advance over existing Functional Sizing methods

	IFPUG FPA	MkII FPA	COSMIC FFP
Usable for MIS applications?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Usable for real-time applications & infrastructure software?	No	Not easily	Yes
Accuracy for MIS	Questionable	OK	OK
Ease of use	Complicated	Slightly complex	Simple
Compatible with modern requirements analysis methods?	No	Yes	Yes
Benchmark data?	Yes	Yes	Starting
International acceptance?	Yes	Growing from UK base	Growing from International base



The COSMIC FFP method is much more valuable than just for sizing

We need requirements which are

- Understandable
- Traceable
- Testable
- **Measurable**

The COSMIC FFP method is a basic requirements analysis method – size measurement is almost a spin-off



COSMIC FFP method has achieved a number of 'firsts'

The first Functional Sizing method to:

- be designed by an international group of experts on a sound theoretical basis**
- draw on the practical experience of all the main existing FP methods**
- be designed to conform to ISO 14143 Part 1**
- be designed to work across MIS and real-time domains, for software in any layer or peer item**
- be widely tested in field trials before being finalised**



Available resources

- **Complete documentation on the Web**
 - ✓ Concepts and definitions,
 - ✓ Measurement Manual,
 - ✓ Publications,
 - ✓ <http://www.lrgl.uqam.ca/ffp.html>
 - ✓ <http://www.cosmicon.com>
- **Training and consultancy support available in Europe, N America and Asia/Pacific**