

Using COSMIC-FFP to Quantify Functional Reuse in Software Development

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Agenda

- ① Context
- ① Functional reuse
- ① Measuring functional reuse
- ① Examples
- ① Conclusion

Context

- ⊙ **Goal**: Using COSMIC-FFP, explore functional reuse measurement as a quantitative basis for evaluating alternatives designs
- ⊙ **Exploratory** work
- ⊙ Reuse **mostly** measured at code level
- ⊙ Reuse at earlier stages is of interests

Functional reuse

Kinds of reuse:

- ⊙ Reuse without modification: **black-box reuse**
- ⊙ Reuse with modification: **white-box reuse**

This exploratory research concentrates on **black-box reuse**.

Functional reuse

- ⊙ **Functional reuse**: identifying “avoided” functions, that is functions which do not need to be re-developed.
- ⊙ **Goal**: How much such re-development could be avoided ?

Measuring functional reuse

- ◎ **COSMIC-FFP: a functional size measurement method**
- ◎ **Candidates for reuse**
- ◎ **Quantifying functional reuse**

Measuring functional reuse

COSMIC-FFP:

Principle

Software functional size is **directly proportional** to the number of its data-movement sub-processes.

Base Functional Components

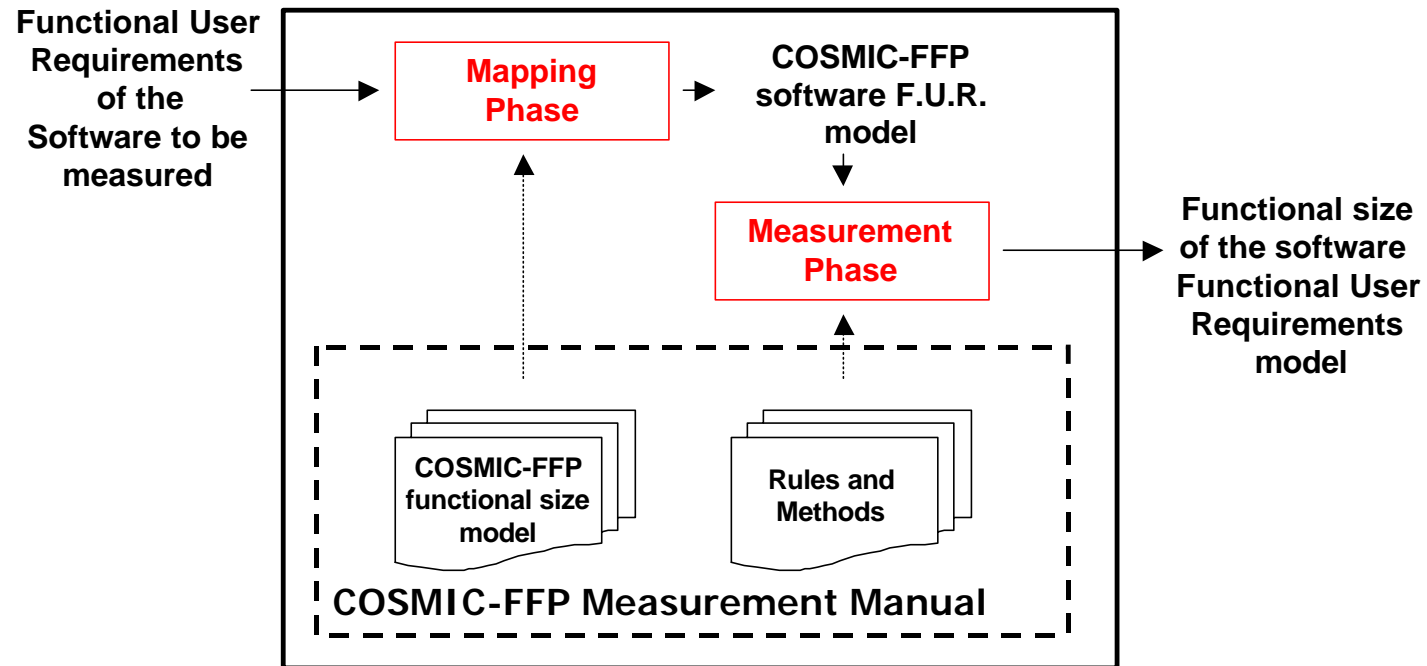
COSMIC-FFP recognize 4 types of data movements: **Entry, Exit, Reads** and **Writes**.

Unit

The standard unit of measurement ($1 C_{fsu}$) is defined by convention as equivalent to one single data movement at the sub-process level.

Measuring functional reuse

COSMIC-FFP:



Measurement process

Measuring functional reuse

Candidates for reuse:

- ⊙ **COSMIC-FFP layer** differentiates F.U.R. allocated at different levels of functional abstraction
- ⊙ Each layer encapsulates **functionality useful to other layers** using its services
- ⊙ Identifying layers facilitate **identification of reused functionality.**

Measuring functional reuse

Quantifying functional reuse:

Principle

Amount of functional reuse is proportional to the product of the size of the functional processes reused and the number of functional processes using their services.

$$F_{RU} = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Size}(\text{Func. Process}_i) * U_i$$

Where: F_{RU} represents the total amount of functional reuse, in C_{fsu} ,
 i represents the total number of reused functional process identified,
 U_i represents the number of functional processes using functional process i

Measuring functional reuse

Quantifying functional reuse:

Reuse index

The relative amount of reused functionality within a piece of software.

$$R_i = \frac{F_{RU} * 100}{\text{Size}(\text{Software})}$$

Where: R_i represents the reuse index, in %,

F_{RU} represents the total amount of reuse within a piece of software, in C_{fsu}

$\text{Size}(\text{Software})$ represents the size, in C_{fsu} , of the piece of software without reuse

Examples

- ① **ISDN Loopback tester, detailed example**
- ① **Summary of three other software**

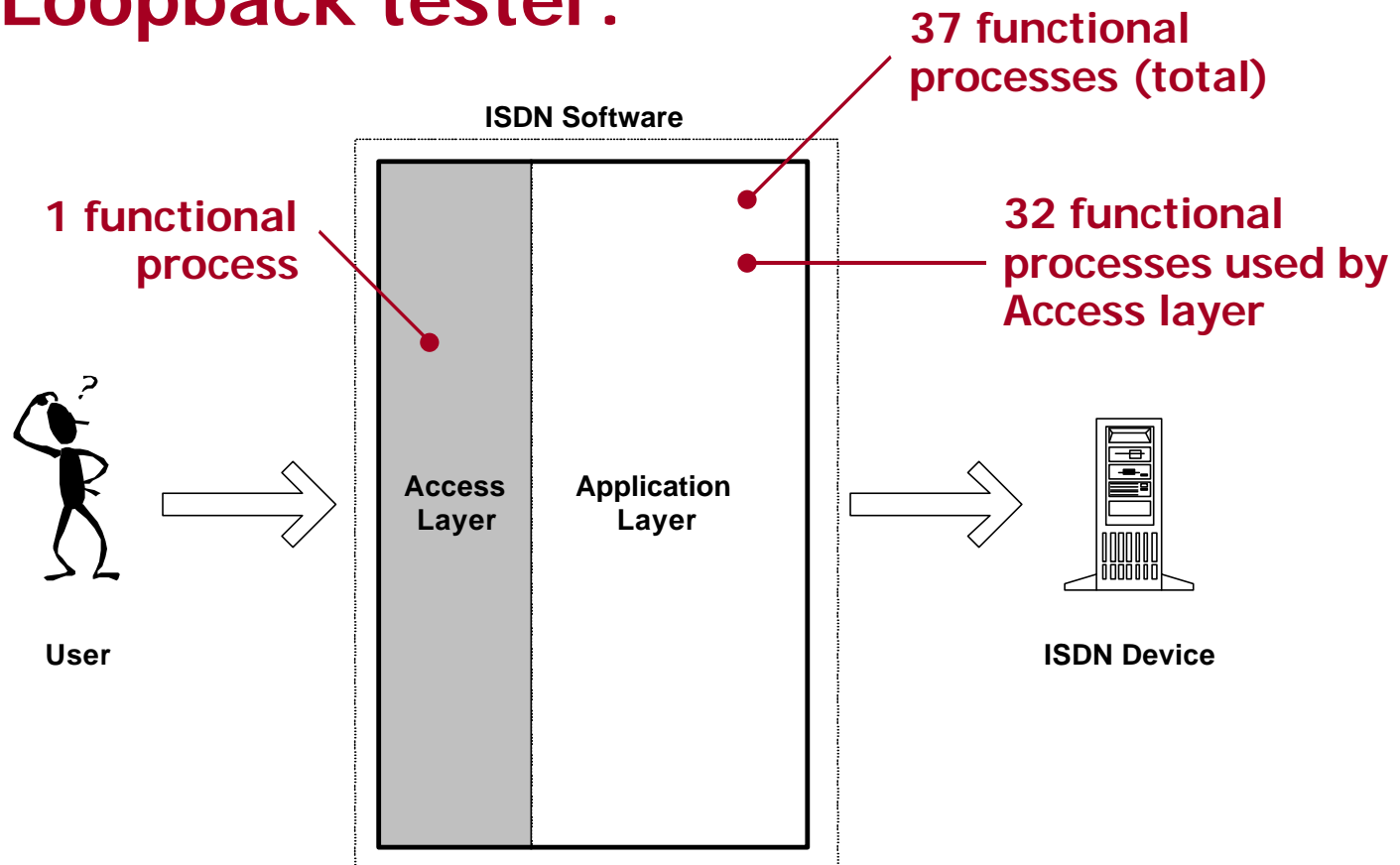
Examples

ISDN Loopback tester:

- ⊙ Device used to test the integrity of four wires ISDN circuits at a remote location
- ⊙ Users dial in to connect to ISDN device and performs testing and maintenance programming functions

Examples

ISDN Loopback tester:



Examples

ISDN Loopback tester:

Scenario 1 - Assuming Access functionality is reused whenever possible

$i = 1$ (1 reused functional process - Access)

$U = 32$ (32 functional processes using Access)

Size (Func. process₁) = $10 C_{fsu}$

$$F_{RU} = \sum_{i=1}^1 10 C_{fsu} * 32$$

$$F_{RU} = 320 C_{fsu}$$

Size of software with functional reuse: $136 C_{fsu}$

Examples

ISDN Loopback tester:

Scenario 2 - Assuming Access functionality is not reused at all

Size of Access layer: $10 C_{fsu}$

Size of Application layer: $126 C_{fsu}$

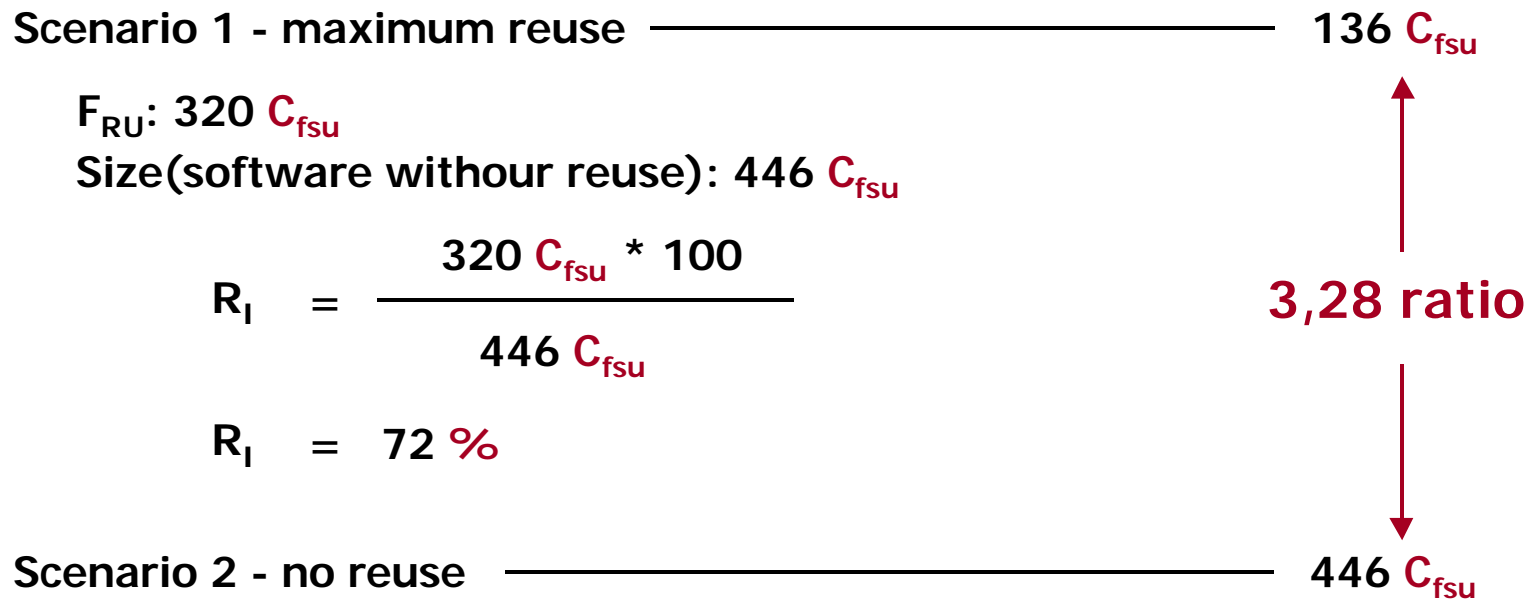
Size of duplicated access functionality ($31 * 10 C_{fsu}$): $310 C_{fsu}$

Total size of software: $446 C_{fsu}$

Examples

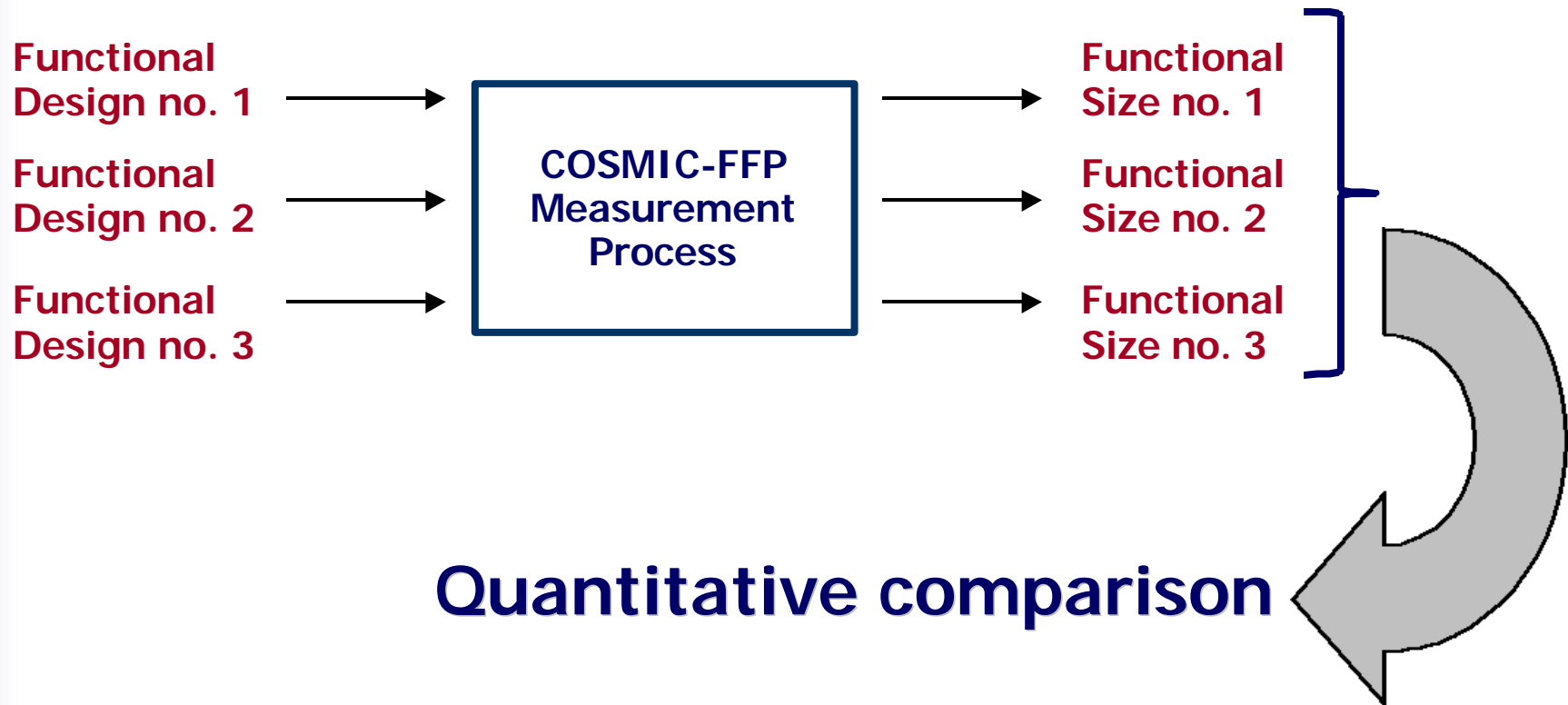
ISDN Loopback tester:

Comparing scenario 1 and 2



Examples

What have we done ?



Examples

Three other software:

	Size(F_{p_1})	U	F_{RU}	Size A ¹	Size B ²	Ratio
Control software A	50 C_{fsu}	9	450 C_{fsu}	807 C_{fsu}	357 C_{fsu}	2,26
Control software B	25 C_{fsu}	8	200 C_{fsu}	359 C_{fsu}	159 C_{fsu}	2,26
Surveillance sub-system	29 C_{fsu}	3	87 C_{fsu}	131 C_{fsu}	44 C_{fsu}	2,98

1: size of software without functional reuse

2: size of software with complete functional reuse

Conclusion

- ⊙ Important variance in size **with** and **without** functional reuse
 - ✓ must be taken into account in productivity and cost analysis
 - ✓ could be used as index to evaluate quality of design
 - ✓ could be used as index to evaluate integration of application portfolio

- ⊙ Reuse must be recorded in data collection for benchmarking

Conclusion

- ⊙ **COSMIC-FFP layer concept useful to identify functional reuse**
- ⊙ **Measuring reuse provides a quantitative basis for evaluating alternatives designs**
- ⊙ **Enlarge scope from black-box/complete reuse to white-box/partial reuse**

Further readings

- ⊙ Bootsma F., *"Applying Full Function Points to drive strategic business improvement within the real-time software environment"*, Annual IFPUG Conference, New-Orleans, 1999
- ⊙ Abran A., Desharnais J.M. *"Measurement of functional reuse in Maintenance"*, Software Maintenance: Research and Practice, 1995

Downloadable at www.lrgl.uqam.ca/ffp.html

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