IWSM2001

Multi-Agent Approach For Software Functional Size Measurement

BÉVO, V., LÉVESQUE, G., ABRAN, A., MEUNIER, J.G. August 28-29, 2001 LRGL - LANCI - UQAM

Principle of agent-based system design

- A methodology for designing and developping multi-agent systems
- The question of automating the software functional size measurement process
- Agent-based approach for software functional size measurement
- Advantages of the agent-based approach
- Questions and further research steps
- Some references

Principle of agent-based system design

- Perceive a real world system as a set of autonomous, interacting agents in a given environment.
- Two main perceptions of the concept of agent:
 - Some authors confer to an agent, mental habilities such as belief, desire, intention, ... which are to be taken into account when modeling an agent
 - Other authors suggest to take into consideration only observable properties of agents such as autonomy, reactivity, pro-activity, cooperation, ...

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MaSE: A methodology for designing and developping multi-agent systems

MaSE: Multi-agent System Engineering

DOMAIN LEVEL DESIGN

AGENT LEVEL
DESIGN

COMPONENT DESIGN

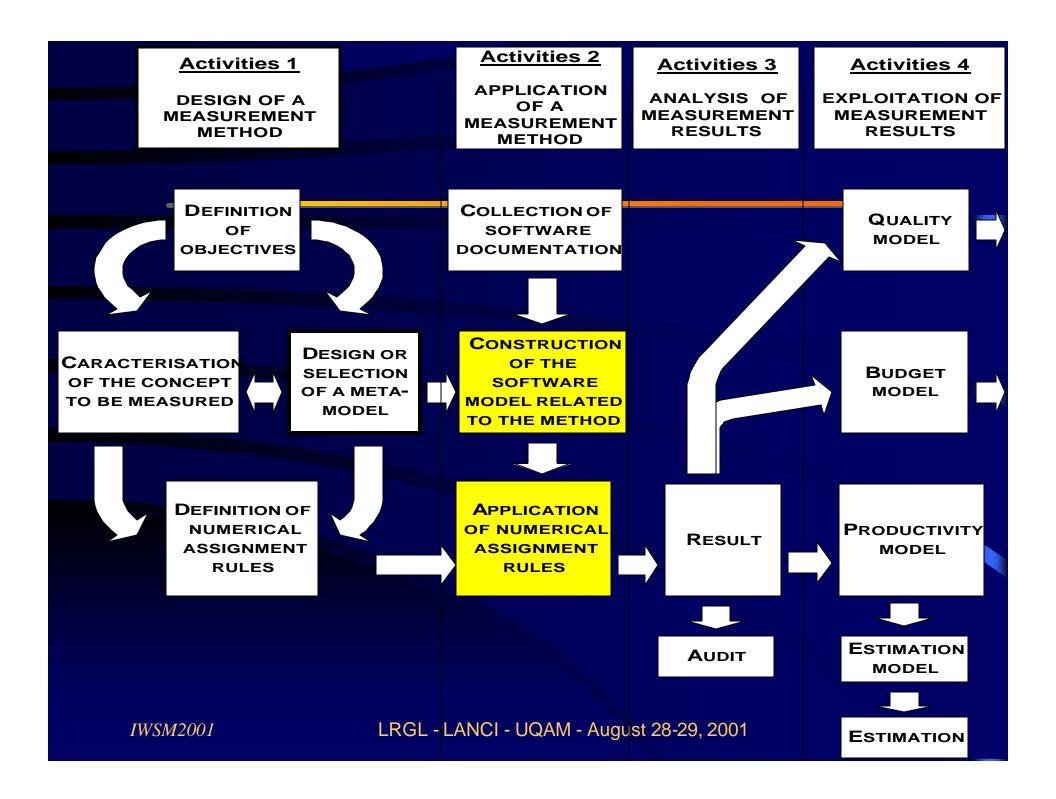
SYSTEM DESIGN

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The question of automating the software functional size measurement process

- To simplify the application of methods
- To reduce subjectivity
- To ensure repeatability

What is to be automated?



The question of automating the software functional size measurement process

- Two main research areas:
 - Based on source code (retro-engineering)
 - Based on specifications (case tools)

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UML TRANSLATION
OF THE COSMICFFP STATIC MODEL

UML TRANSLATION
OF THE FPA STATIC
MODEL

UML TRANSLATION OF THE MK II FPA STATIC MODEL

ANALYSIS

PROPOSITION OF A GENERAL META-MODEL OR CHOICE OF A STATIC MODEL FOR THE GENERAL FRAMEWORK (UML TRANSLATION)

DEFINITION OF A GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE AUTOMATION OF ALL OR PART OF THE FUNCTIONAL SIZE MEASUREMENT PROCESS

CONSTRUCTION OF A
PROTOTYPE TO TEST THE
PROPOSED GENERAL
FRAMEWORK
(COSMIC-FFP WITH UML
SPECIFICATIONS)

"MAPPING"

CONSTRUCTION OF THE MODEL OF THE SOFTWARE TO BE MEASURED

APPLICATION
NUMERICAL
ASSIGNMENT RULES
AND AGREGATION

RELATED AGENT(S)

RELATED AGENT(S)

RELATED AGENT(S)

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- Advantages of the agent-based approach



Some references

Advantages of the agent-based approach

- Modularity (abstraction levels, specialized agents, ...)
- Flexibility (interaction with the user when automation is not possible or for validation, possibility of learning rules, ...)
- Feedback to measurement methods

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Questions and further research steps

- Is it possible to automate the « mapping »?
 - Concepts_{Measurement} @ F_{mapping} (Concepts_{specifications language})
- How to represent the results of the « mapping » so that they could be used to build the model of a software to be measured?
 - Production rules, decision trees, ...?
- Is it possible to automate the construction of the model of a software to be measured?
 - Text analysis tools, ...?

Questions and further research steps

- How to represent the model of a software to be measured?
 - Decomposition tree, ... ?
- Is it possible to automate the application of numerical assignment rules (measurement function) and the aggregation of results, from the model of a software to be measured?
 - Probably.
- How to represent numerical assignment rules?
 - Function [numericalValue-F(concept)], Array[concept, numericalValue], ...?

References

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- [2] Ho, T.V. and Abran, A., "A Framework for Automatic Function point Counting From Source Code ", IWSM'99, Lac Supérieur, Canada, p.248, Sept.ember 8-10, 1999
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- [4] Abran, A.; Desharnais, J.-M.; Oligny, S.; St-Pierre, D.; Symons, C., COSMIC FFP Manuel de mesures version 2.1 Essais sur le terrain, Montréal, Mai, 2001.
- [5] IFPUG, Function Point Counting Practices Manual, release 4.1, Mequon, Wisconsin, 2000.
- [6] UKSMA Metrics Practices Committee., MK II Function Point Analysis Counting Practices Manual., v.1.3.1, UK, September 1998.

Thank you for your attention.

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