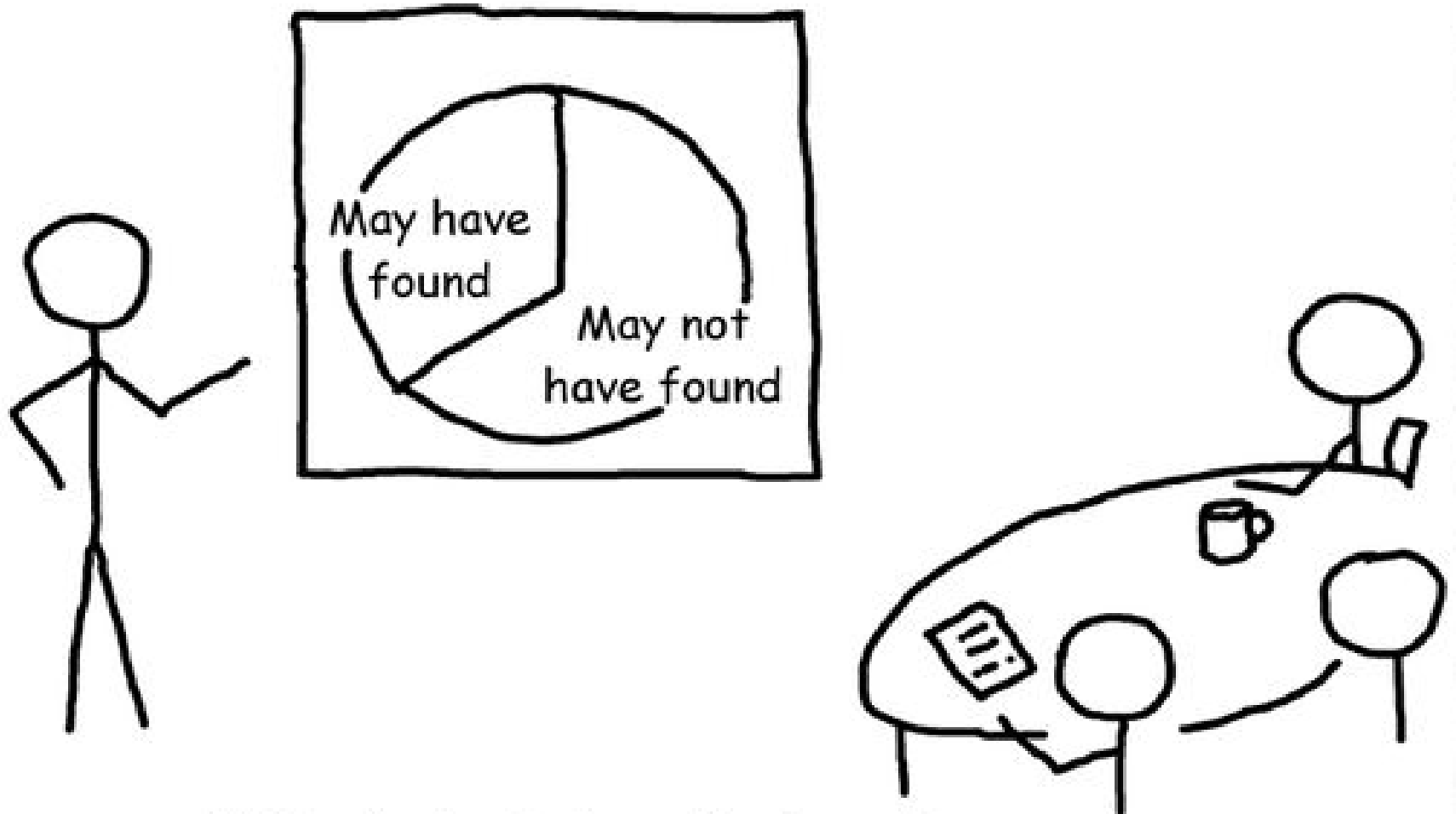




# The problem with software testing metrics



"This pie chart shows the bugs I may have found and may not have found while making this chart."

# Co je to metrika ?

- Nástroj managementu pro řízení zdrojů (lidská práce, peníze, čas atd.)
  - Pro jejich správné použití
  - Pro splnění cílů
- Zprostředkovávají zpětnou vazbu (feedback)-> **velmi důležité**
  - Na základě feedbacku můžeme analýzu a následně zefektivnit proces
  - Zlepšení přehlednosti do budoucna (jsme v polovině projektu ? Na konci ?)



# Co je to metrika ?

- U SW projektů se hůře odhadují některé atributy
- Zvýšíme motivaci, produktivitu (lidé vidí co funguje a co ne..)
- Zlepšení komunikace a předvídatelnost
- Metriky jsou nezbytné pro QA (Quality assurance)



# Metrika čeho ?

- V SI se dlouhou dobu zaměřovalo pouze na metriku ***zdrojového kódu***
  - Kvalita zdrojového kódu je závislá na :
    - ***Kvalita SI procesu (vývojové metodiky...)***
    - ***Výběr a rozvoj lidských zdrojů***
- Vznik odvětví **software craftsmanship**

# Metriky

- Softwarové firmy sbírají metriky, protože jsou jediným nástrojem jak získat manažerské informace pro vývoj software a zajištění kvality.
- Důležité :
  - Nemusíme měřit vše, ale jen to co nám pomáhá zlepšit proces a produkt/službu

# Kategorie metrik

Category	Description
Cost	Cost metrics measure the amount of money invested in a project. Examples of cost metrics include effort expended or investment in training.
Productivity	Productivity metrics measure the effectiveness of the organization's infrastructure. Examples of productivity metrics include the number of reused infrastructure items and trend analysis of effort expended over given periods of time.
Quality	Quality metrics measure the effectiveness of the quality assurance efforts. Examples of quality assurance metrics include the percentage of deliverables reviewed and defect type recurrence.
Requirements	Requirements metrics measure the effectiveness of the requirements definition and validation efforts. Examples of requirements metrics include requirements instability and number of use cases.
Schedule	Schedule metrics measure the accuracy of your proposed schedule to the actual schedule. Examples of schedule metrics include the calendar time expended to perform a task or project phase.
Size	Size metrics measure, as the name suggests, the size of the development efforts. Examples of size metrics include the number of methods of a class and the function/feature point count.
Testing	Testing metrics measure the effectiveness of the testing efforts. Examples of testing metrics include the defect severity count and the defect source count.

# Metriky podle fází sw procesu

Stage	Potential Metrics
Define Requirements and Justify	Number of use case Function/feature points Level of risk Project size
Define Management Documents	Cost/benefit breakpoint Number of reused infrastructure artifacts Number of introduced infrastructure artifacts Requirements instability
Model	Procedure/Operation count of a module Number of variables per data structure Size of procedures/operations Number of data types per database Number of data relationships per database Number of interfaces per module Requirements instability
Program, Generalize and Test	Procedures/Operations size Procedures/Operations response Comments per procedure/operation Percentage of commented procedures/operations Global usage Number of candidate items for generalization Percentage of items generalized Effort required to generalize an item Percentage of deliverables reviewed Time to fix defects Defect recurrence Defect type recurrence

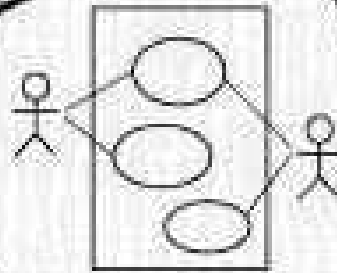


# Metriky podle fází sw procesu

Stage	Potential Metrics
Deliver and Test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Time to fix defects</li><li>Defect recurrence</li><li>Defect type recurrence</li><li><b>Number of defects</b></li><li>Defect source count</li><li><b>Work effort to fix a defect</b></li><li>Percentage of items reworked</li><li><b>Enhancements implemented per release</b></li><li><b>Amount of documentation</b></li><li>Percentage of customers trained</li><li><b>Average training time per user trainer</b></li></ul>
Assess	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Number of lessons learned</b></li><li><b>Percentage of staff members assessed</b></li></ul>
Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Average response time</b></li><li><b>Average resolution time</b></li><li>Support request volume</li><li><b>Support backlog</b></li><li>Support request aging</li><li>Support engineer efficiency</li><li>Reopened support requests</li><li><b>Mean time between failures</b></li><li>Software change requests opened and closed</li></ul>

# WHY SOFTWARE ENGINEERS CAN'T FALL ASLEEP COUNTING SHEEP

```
class Sheep {  
  private int ctr;  
  public Sheep() {  
    ...  
    ...  
  }  
}
```



```
class SheepDriver {  
  private Sheep = null;  
  public static void main  
  ...  
  ...  
}
```

```
Sheep Requirements Doc  
Abstract  
  Program to count sheep  
....
```

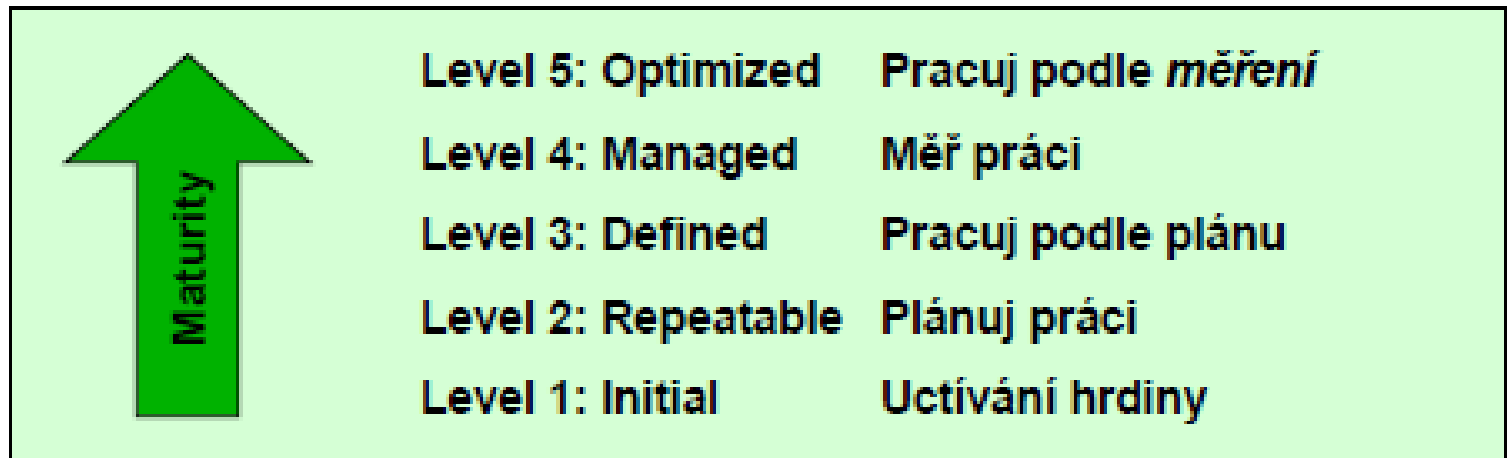


# CMM

- Jak zjistíme jaké máme schopnosti dělat kvalitní projekty?  
-> pomocí CMM modelu
- CMM = CAPABILITY MATURITY MODEL (MODEL ZRALOSTI SCHOPNOSTÍ)
- Známý model v oblasti SI
- Definuje určitou úroveň firmy dělat kvalitní software

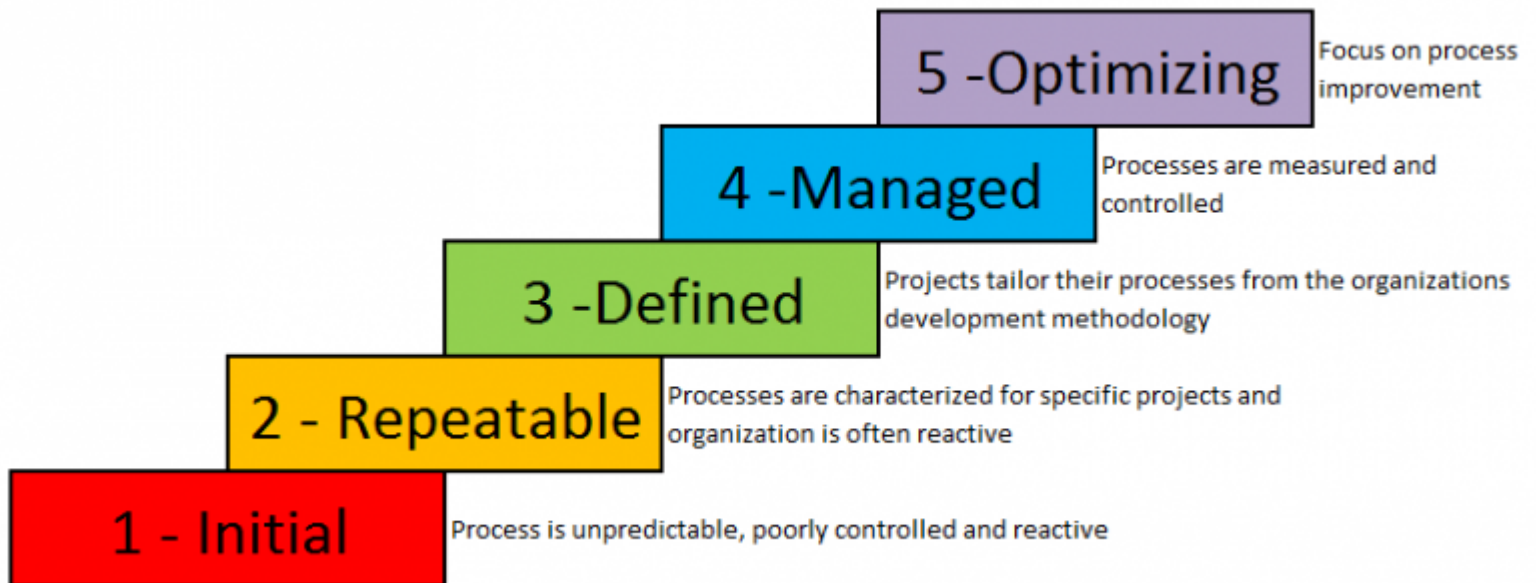
# CMM

- CMM definuje 5 úrovní podle kterých poznáme v jaké fázi se nachází firma



# CMM

- Jiné definice (EN verze) :



# CMM podrobně

Level		Capability	Result
<b>5</b> Optimizing	<b>Continuous Process Improvement</b>	Organizational Innovation & Deployment Causal Analysis & Resolution	<b>Productivity &amp; Quality</b>
<b>4</b> Quantitatively Managed	<b>Quantitative Management</b>	Quantitative Process Management Software Quality Management	
<b>3</b> Defined	<b>Process Standardization</b>	Requirements Development Technical Solution Product Integration Verification Validation Organizational Process Focus Organizational Process Definition Organizational Training Integrated Product Management Risk Management Integrated Teaming Integrated Supplier Management Decision Analysis & Resolution Organizational Environment for Integration	
<b>2</b> Managed	<b>Basic Project Management</b>	Requirements Management Project Planning Project Monitoring & Control Supplier Agreement Management Measurement & Analysis Product & Process Quality Assurance Configuration Management	
<b>1</b> Initial	<b>Heroic Efforts</b>	Design Develop Integrate Test	
			<b>Risk &amp; Waste</b>

# CMM a metriky

- Potřeba metrik podle úrovní v CMM

CMM úroveň	Doporučený počet metrik
1	0 - 11
2	11 - 22
3	22 - 30
4	30 - 36
5	36 - 50

**Děkuji za pozornost**

Jiří Šebek

