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Benchmark-based Software Product Quality

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About me

- Degree + MSc Informatics and System Engineering, University of Minho, Braga, PT
- 2006: Young Graduate Trainee at ESOC, Darmstadt, Germany
- Currently: PhD Researcher at University of Minho hosted at the Software Improvement Group, Amsterdam, Netherlands (finishing thesis)

Research interests

- Source code analysis techniques
- Software metrics and quality models to assess quality
- Industrial applications

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Who are we?

- Highly specialized research company for quality of software, founded in 2000 as a spin-off of the Centre for Mathematics and Information Technology
- Independent and therefore able to give objective advice
- Decorated with the Innovator Award 2007 and ICT Regie Award 2008

What do we do?

- Fact-based consultancy supported by our automated toolset for source code analysis
- Assessment across technologies by use of technology-independent methods

Our mission: We give you control over your software.







Software Risk Assessment

- In-depth investigation of software quality and associated business risks
- Answers to specific research questions



Software Monitoring

- Continuous measurement, feedback, and development consultancy
- Guard quality from start to finish



Software Product Certification

- Five levels of technical quality (maintainability)
- Evaluation by SIG, certification by TÜV Informationstechnik

Who is using our services?



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SIG Quality Model for Maintainability (operationalization of the ISO 9126)



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Benchmarking metrics to ratings



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Part I Derivation of risk thresholds

How to derive thresholds? Life sciences vs. software sciences



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Requirements

- 1. Respect the statistical properties of the metric (scale and distribution)
- 2. Based on data analysis from a representative set of systems (benchmark)
- **3**. Repeatable, transparent, and of straightforward execution.
- 4. Enable traceability of results



Technology	License	n	LOC
Iava	Proprietary	60	8,435K
Java	OSS	22	2,756K
C#	Proprietary	17	794K
С#	OSS	1	10K
	Total	100	11,996K

Derivation of risk thresholds: methodology



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13 | 42 1. metrics extraction Legend System -> (Entity -> Metric × Weight) map relation (one-to-many relationship) 2. weight ratio calculation × product (pair of columns or System -> (Entity -> Metric × WeightRatio) elements) System 3. entity aggregation Represents individual systems (e.g. Vuze) System -> (Metric -> WeightRatio) Entity Represents a measurable entity (e.g java method) 4. system aggregation Metric Represents a metric value Metric - WeightRatio (e.g. McCabe of 5) Weight 5. weight ratio aggregation Represents the weight value (e.g. LOC of 10) WeightRatio -> Metric WeightRatio Represents the weight 6. thresholds derivation percentage inside of the system (e.g. entity LOC 90% 70% 80% divided by system LOC) Metric Metric Metric 00-22 Souware improvement Group

Derivation of risk thresholds: background Histogram vs. Quantile plots



35000 180 30000 160 25000 140 Frequency (number of methods) 120 20000 McCabe values 100 15000 8 8 10000 (84%,3) \$ (77%, 2)5000 (66%,1) 20 0 0 0 10 190 0.0 30 50 70 90 130 150 170 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 110 McCabe values Quantiles (% of methods)

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Derivation of risk thresholds Summarizing a metric distribution



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Quantiles (% of LOC)

Derivation of risk thresholds Relative weighting



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Metric / Quantiles	(70%)	(80%)	90%
Unit complexity	0	8	14
Unit size	30	44	74
Module inward coupling	10	22	56
Module interface size	29	42	73
Metric / Quantiles	80%	90%	95%
Unit interfacing	2	3	4

Analysis of risk thresholds



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Derivation of risk thresholds Concluding remarks



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Novel methodology to derive metric thresholds

- Solid methodology based on benchmark (depart from expert opinion)
- Agrees with expert opinion (thresholds are sensible)

Plans for the future

• Validate with external characteristics

"The" Lessons

- We can attribute meaning to thresholds
- Benchmarks are of extreme importance

Benchmarking metrics to ratings



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Part II Calibration of rating thresholds

Benchmark partitioning The problem



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Benchmark partitioning The problem #2



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Unit complexity risk profiles for 20 random systems 25142



Benchmark partitioning Order by Very-high risk category



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Unit complexity risk profiles for 20 random systems



Ratings calibration algorithm



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Re	quire: $riskprofiles: (Moderate \times High \times VeryHigh)^*$, $partition^{N-1}$	27 42
1:	$thresholds \leftarrow ()$	
2: 3: 4:	$rightarrow ordered[Moderate] \leftarrow order(riskprofiles.Moderate)$ $rightarrow ordered[High] \leftarrow order(riskprofiles.High)$ $rightarrow ordered[VeryHigh] \leftarrow order(riskprofiles.VeryHigh)$	
5:	for $rating = 1$ to $(N-1)$ do	
6:	$i \leftarrow 0$	
7: 8:	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{repeat} \\ i \leftarrow i+1 \end{array}$	
9: 10: 11:	$thresholds[rating][Moderate] \leftarrow ordered[Moderate][i] \\ thresholds[rating][High] \leftarrow ordered[High][i] \\ thresholds[rating][VeryHigh] \leftarrow ordered[VeryHigh][i]$	
12:	$\textbf{until} \ distribution(riskprofiles, thresholds[rating]) \leq partition[rating] \ \textbf{and} \ i < length(riskprofiles)$	
13:	$index \leftarrow i$	
14: 15: 16:	for all risk in (Moderate, High, VeryHigh) do $i \leftarrow index$ $done \leftarrow False$	
17:	while $i > 0$ and not done do	
18:	$thresholds.old \leftarrow thresholds$	
19: 20:	$\begin{array}{l} i \leftarrow i-1 \\ thresholds[rating][risk] \leftarrow ordered[risk][i] \end{array}$	
21: 22: 23:	if $distribution(riskprofiles, thresholds[rating]) < partition[rating]$ then $thresholds \leftarrow thresholds.old$ $done \leftarrow True$	
24:	end if	
25:	end while	
20: 27:	end for	
28:	return thresholds	

Benchmark partitioning Calibration algorithm result



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Unit complexity risk profiles for 20 random systems





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Cumulative rating thresholds calibrated from 100 system benchmark

Deting	Low	Moderate	High	Very-High
Rating]0,6]]6,8]]8,14]	> 14
*****	-	17.9%	9.9%	3.3%
****	-	23.4%	16.9%	6.7%
***	-	31.3%	23.8%	10.6%
**	-	39.1%	29.8%	16.7%
*	-	-	-	-

Calibration of rating thresholds Concluding remarks



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Novel methodology to aggregate metric to ratings

- Support of N-point scale (used 5-point star rating)
- Solid methodology based on benchmark
- Enables traceability using thresholds and risk profiles

Plans for the future

- Validate with external characteristics
- Step for building quality models

"The" Lessons

- We can attribute meaning to ratings
- Ratings can be used to rank and evaluate software systems

Benchmarking metrics to ratings



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Part III Using ratings for quality evaluation

Simulators for Space Domain

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EuroSim

- Commercial simulator
- Consortium: Dutch Space, NLR, TASK24
- Supports hardware-in-the-loop and man-in-the-loop
- Hard real-time
- Has non-space applications (e.g. aircraft simulation)

ESA/ESOC SimSat

- ESA owned (free)
- Mainly used for spacecraft telecommunication simulation
- Real-time

Technical Analysis on EuroSim Research Motivation

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Comparison of the technical quality between systems of the same domain

- Dutch Space EuroSim mk4.1.5
- ESA SimSat v4.0.1 issue 2

Research question

• How does the technical quality of EuroSim compare to SimSat? (how to use ratings to evaluate and compare quality)

Scope of the analysis

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Analyzed programming languages

- C/C++
- Java

Considerations

- Production and test code analyzed separately
- Excluded documentation code and examples
- Excluded generated code (Icon files generated by XMP)
- Excluded open-source libraries
- Excluded drivers supplied by hardware suppliers
 - device drivers developed by EuroSim Consortium were included in the analysis
- Excluded code not in use: PerfIGS, LibCadese

- McCabe, IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, 1976
- Cyclomatic Complexity = Number of decision points per unit (method/function)
- Widely accepted measurement for code complexity
- Should be as small as possible

Discussion

- Both EuroSim and SimSat rank two stars
- Very-high complexity was found: 4.2% for EuroSim and 2.6% SimSat
- For EuroSim, very-high complexity is localized in 16 methods.
- Taking the last three risk categories, EuroSim has almost twice the risk of SimSat
- For EuroSim, comparing versions reveals slow decrease of the quality

ISO 9126 Maintainability Comparison between EuroSim and SimSat

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	Volut	Duplical,	Unit sh	Comple	Unit inter	Test que	Nig	38
	Score	****	***	**	**	**	**	Score
Dutch Space	Analysability	Х	Х	Х				***
EuroSim	Changeability		Х		Х		Х	**
	Stability					Х	Х	**
	Testability			Х	Х			**
	Score	***	**	**	**	***	**	Score
ESA SimSat	Analysability	Х	Х	Х				***
	Changeability		Х		Х		Х	**
	Stability					Х	Х	***
	Testability			Х	Х			**

Dutch Space Eurosim Maintainability: ★★★

ESA SimSat Maintainability: ★★

Contributions

- Generic methodology to use metrics for quality evaluation
- Demonstration of the methodology using space-domain software

Benchmark-based approach benefits

- Meaningful (relation with industrial systems)
- Operational (thresholds can be obtained automatically)

Future work

- Use the methodology to validate metrics external characteristics
- Finalize PhD thesis!!!

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Shameless Commercial Alert

- Internships (currently hosting 3 PhD + 4 MSc students)
- Jobs
- Research cooperation
- Very interesting clients
- You get to see lots and lots of source code from all over the world
- Software Engineering or Consultancy skills (or both)
- See www.sig.eu

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