

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Information technology—Software
measurement—Functional size
measurement**

**Part 3: Verification of functional size
measurement methods**



AS/NZS ISO/IEC 14143.3:2004

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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Information technology—Software measurement—Functional size measurement

Part 3: Verification of functional size measurement methods

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee IT-015, Software and Systems Engineering.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO/IEC TR 14143-3:2003, *Information technology—Software measurement—Functional size measurement, Part 3: Verification of functional size measurement methods*.

The objective of this Standard is to propose a framework for verifying the statements of an FSM Method and/or for conducting tests requested by the verification sponsor.

This Standard is Part 3 of AS/NZS ISO/IEC 14143, *Information technology—Software measurement—Functional size measurement*, which is published in parts as follows:

Part 1: Definition of concepts

Part 2: Conformity evaluation of software size measurement methods to AS/NZS 14143.1:1999

Part 3: Verification of functional size measurement methods (this Standard)

Part 4: Reference model

Part 5: Determination of functional domains for use with functional size measurement

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ are used to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A normative annex is an integral part of a standard, whereas an informative annex is only for information and guidance.

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- (a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the international standard number appears only on the cover
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- (c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>		<i>Australian Standard</i>	
ISO/IEC		AS/NZS	
14143	Information technology—Software measurement—Functional size measurement	14143	Information technology—Software measurement—Functional size measurement
14143-1	Part 1: Definition of concepts	14143.1	Part 1: Definition of concepts
14143-2	Part 2: Conformity evaluation of software size measurement methods to ISO/IEC 14143-1:1998	14143.2	Part 2: Conformity evaluation of software size measurement methods to AS/NZS 14143.1:1999

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INTRODUCTION

Functional Size Measurement (FSM) is a technique used to measure the size of software by quantifying the Functional User Requirements of the software¹⁾. The first published method to embrace this concept was Function Point Analysis, developed by Allan Albrecht in the late 1970s. Since then, numerous extensions and variations of the original method have been developed. The end user may have many variants from which to choose - each with its own advantages in specific situations. This part of ISO/IEC 14143 was developed to provide a process to assist the user in choosing a method appropriate to their needs, by providing a process for verifying the extent to which statements made for certain performance properties of an FSM Method are true.

Tests are carried out according to the provisions of this Technical Report, concerning statements made for performance properties of a particular FSM Method. The results of these tests will be helpful to prospective users of the FSM Method in judging whether it is appropriate to their needs.

ISO/IEC 14143-1:1998 was developed to define the concepts of FSM and provides a basis against which all variants can be compared.

This part of ISO/IEC 14143

- a) establishes a framework for verifying certain performance properties of an FSM Method,
- b) defines several performance properties against which an FSM Method can be verified,
- c) describes the types of tests which can be performed,
- d) defines the process for verification of an FSM Method, and
- e) provides an example template for the verification report.

Verification is conducted by a verification team that has the competencies described in this part of ISO/IEC 14143. This part of ISO/IEC 14143 assumes familiarity with the concepts and definitions described in ISO/IEC 14143-1:1998.

The verification process is designed to meet the requirements of the verification sponsor and involves

- a) identifying the performance properties that need to be verified,
- b) identifying the tests that need to be conducted,
- c) conducting the tests, and
- d) reporting the verification test results.

1) Refer ISO/IEC 14143-1:1998, *Information technology — Software measurement — Functional size measurement — Part 1: Definition of concepts*.

The output from the verification is the verification report, which provides objective evidence of the extent to which an FSM Method exhibits certain performance properties. The verification report consists of the results for each test carried out, and can be used to

- a) determine the correctness of the statements made by a particular FSM Method,
- b) determine the extent that a particular FSM Method exhibits the particular performance properties tested, and
- c) assist prospective users of the FSM Method to make informed decisions about which method best meets their needs.

NOTES

AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

Information technology — Software measurement — Functional size measurement —**Part 3:
Verification of functional size measurement methods****1 Scope**

This part of ISO/IEC 14143 establishes a framework for verifying the statements of an FSM Method and/or for conducting tests requested by the verification sponsor, relative to the following performance properties:

- repeatability and reproducibility;
- accuracy;
- convertibility;
- discrimination threshold;
- applicability to Functional Domains.

NOTE Statements and test requests relative to other performance properties are outside the scope of this document.

It aims to ensure that the output from the verification is objective, impartial, consistent and repeatable.

The verification report, produced as a result of applying this part of ISO/IEC 14143, will enable the prospective user to select the FSM Method which best meets their needs.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 14143-1:1998, *Information technology — Software measurement — Functional size measurement — Part 1: Definition of concepts*

ISO/IEC 14143-2:2002, *Information technology — Software measurement — Functional size measurement — Part 2: Conformity evaluation of software size measurement methods to ISO/IEC 14143-1:1998*

ISO/IEC 14143-4:2002, *Information technology — Software measurement — Functional size measurement — Part 4: Reference model*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 14143-1:1998 and the following apply.

3.1

accuracy of measurement

the closeness of the agreement between the result of a measurement and the true value of the measurand

NOTE 1 “Accuracy” is a qualitative concept.

NOTE 2 The term **precision** should not be used for “accuracy”.

[International vocabulary of basic and general terms in metrology, 1993, definition 3.5]

NOTE 3 A true value, as defined in the *ISO Vocabulary on basic and general terms in metrology* (1993), is a value consistent with the definition of a given particular quantity and this is a value that would be obtained by a perfect measurement. In contexts where perfect measurement is not practically feasible, a conventional true value is a value attributed to a particular quantity and accepted, sometimes by convention, as having an uncertainty appropriate for a given purpose. ‘Conventional true value’, in the same reference, is sometimes called assigned value, best estimate of the value, conventional value or reference value. The accuracy should be expressed in terms of the Mean magnitude of relative error.

3.2

applicability to a Functional Domain

the ability of an FSM Method to take into account the characteristics of Functional User Requirements (FUR) which are pertinent to FSM in a Functional Domain

3.3

convertibility

the ability to convert the results from applying two or more FSM Methods in the measurement of a Functional Size of the same set of Functional User Requirements

NOTE Convertibility of an FSM Method is a recommendation of ISO/IEC 14143-1:1998.

3.4

discrimination (threshold)

largest change in a stimulus that produces no detectable change in the response of a measuring instrument, the change in the stimulus taking place slowly and monotonically

NOTE The discrimination threshold may depend on, for example, noise (internal or external) or friction. It may also depend on the value of the stimulus.

[International vocabulary of basic and general terms in metrology, 1993, definition 5.11]

3.5

measurand

particular quantity subject to measurement

EXAMPLE Vapour pressure of a given sample of water at 20 °C.

NOTE 1 The specification of a measurand may require statements about quantities such as time, temperature and pressure.

[International vocabulary of basic and general terms in metrology, 1993, definition 2.6]

NOTE 2 In this part of ISO/IEC 14143, the measurand refers to the FUR.

3.6

measuring instrument

device intended to be used to make measurements, alone or in conjunction with supplementary device(s)

[International vocabulary of basic and general terms in metrology, 1993, definition 4.1]

NOTE In this part of ISO/IEC 14143, the core element of the measurement instrument is the FSM Method.

3.7

owner of the FSM Method

the person or organization that owns the intellectual property rights for the FSM Method

3.8

repeatability (of results of measurements)

closeness of the agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions of measurement

NOTE 1 These conditions are called **repeatability conditions**.

NOTE 2 Repeatability conditions include:

- the same measurement procedure
- the same observer
- the same measuring instrument, used under the same conditions
- the same location
- repetition over a short period of time.

NOTE 3 Repeatability may be expressed quantitatively in terms of the dispersion characteristics of the results.

[International vocabulary of basic and general terms in metrology, 1993, definition 3.6]

3.9

reproducibility (of results of measurements)

closeness of the agreement between the results of measurements of the same measurand carried out under changed conditions of measurement

NOTE 1 A valid statement of reproducibility requires specification of the conditions changed.

NOTE 2 The changed conditions may include:

- principle of measurement
- method of measurement
- observer
- measuring instrument
- reference standard
- location
- conditions of use
- time.

NOTE 3 Reproducibility may be expressed quantitatively in terms of the dispersion characteristics of the results.

NOTE 4 Results are here usually understood to be corrected results.

[International vocabulary of basic and general terms in metrology, 1993, definition 3.7]

3.10 verification method

a method that tests an FSM Method, and provides objective evidence of the extent to which a particular performance property is exhibited

NOTE The purpose of applying this part of ISO/IEC 14143 is to enable the user to select the FSM Method which “best” meets their needs. Therefore, verification of an FSM Method should produce a result that indicates:

- the extent to which a performance property is exhibited, or
- whether a performance property is exhibited to a stated extent.

For this reason, there is no concept of “pass” or “fail”. An FSM Method can be considered to be either “verified” or “not verified”, for a particular performance property, based on whether or not the appropriate verification has been conducted.

3.11 verification sponsor

the person or organization that requires the verification to be performed and provides financial or other resources to carry it out

4 Verification

4.1 General

4.1.1 The purpose of verification is to provide objective evidence of the extent to which an FSM Method exhibits certain performance properties. The level of acceptability may be dependent on the context and purpose of the verification sponsor, e.g. one level might be acceptable for one purpose, but unacceptable for another purpose.

4.1.2 Verification of an FSM Method shall be performed by a verification team with the objective of

- a) determining the correctness of the statements of the FSM Method, and/or
- b) applying tests requested by the verification sponsor.

4.1.3 Verification shall consist of the following activities:

- a) constitute the verification team (a verification team is constituted based on identified competencies – refer to 4.2);
- b) assemble the verification inputs (the verification inputs are identified or produced – refer to 4.3);
- c) conduct the verification (verification is conducted – refer to 4.4);
- d) compile the verification output (a verification report is produced – refer to 4.5).

NOTE Figure 1 provides a diagrammatic representation (numbering within the diagram refers to clauses in this document).

4.1.4 A verification report shall only be valid for the particular version of an FSM Method that was the subject of the verification. Each version of a method, including a local customization, is considered to be another FSM Method and shall be verified separately. If the verification team can identify the similarities and/or differences between an FSM Method and a previously verified version of the same method, they may use the results of that previous verification as the basis for the new verification. If any verification tests have been reported for a previously verified version of the same FSM Method, then the verification team shall consider such verification tests during the current verification.

NOTE If the verification team bases a verification of an FSM Method on a previously verified FSM Method, then they need to be aware of the risks involved as the two versions may have differences that have not been noted. The verification team must take care that the net effect of all the changes is taken into account during the verification.