

# Updating the Quality Profile

TSP Symposium 2011  
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September 20, 2011

# Topics

- Background
- The Quality Plan
- The Quality Profile

# BACKGROUND

# Quality Journey

Watts Humphrey defined the quality journey as follows

- 1. Test and fix.**
  - 2. Inspect.**
  - 3. Partial measurement.**
  - 4. Quality ownership.**
  - 5. Personal measurement.**
  - 6. Design.**
  - 7. Defect prevention.**
  - 8. User-based measurement.**
- The challenge is to get teams past step 1, to step 4 and beyond. For this, we need measures the team can use.

# The Quality Plan

	Time			Defects Injected			Defects Removed		
	Plan	Actual	Actual %	Plan	Actual	Actual %	Plan	Actual	Actual %
Planning	16:32	8:09	2.47%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Research and Investigation	0:00	0:00	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Requirements	41:34	10:45	3.25%	10.4	2	3%	0	0	0%
Detailed Design	57:44	26:24	7.99%	28.9	16	25%	0	0	0%
Detailed Design Review	7:00	3:47	1.15%	0	0	0%	19.6	7	11%
Detailed Design Inspection	9:52	7:07	2.15%	0	0	0%	9.81	2	3%
Code	201:34	66:49	20.20%	202	39	62%	0	3	5%
Code Review	42:06	9:16	2.81%	0	0	0%	148	22	35%
Static Analysis	0:00	0:00	0%	0	0	0%	31.7	0	0%
Unit Test	103:30	70:29	21.30%	0	1	2%	25.4	21	33%
Refactoring	0:00	0:00	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Code Inspection	33:17	23:21	7.07%	0	0	0%	3.17	4	6%
Integration Test	179:14	45:17	13.70%	0	5	8%	1.5	4	6%
System Test	111:00	0:00	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Retrospective	20:19	2:09	0.65%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Total	823:42	273:33		241	63		239	63	

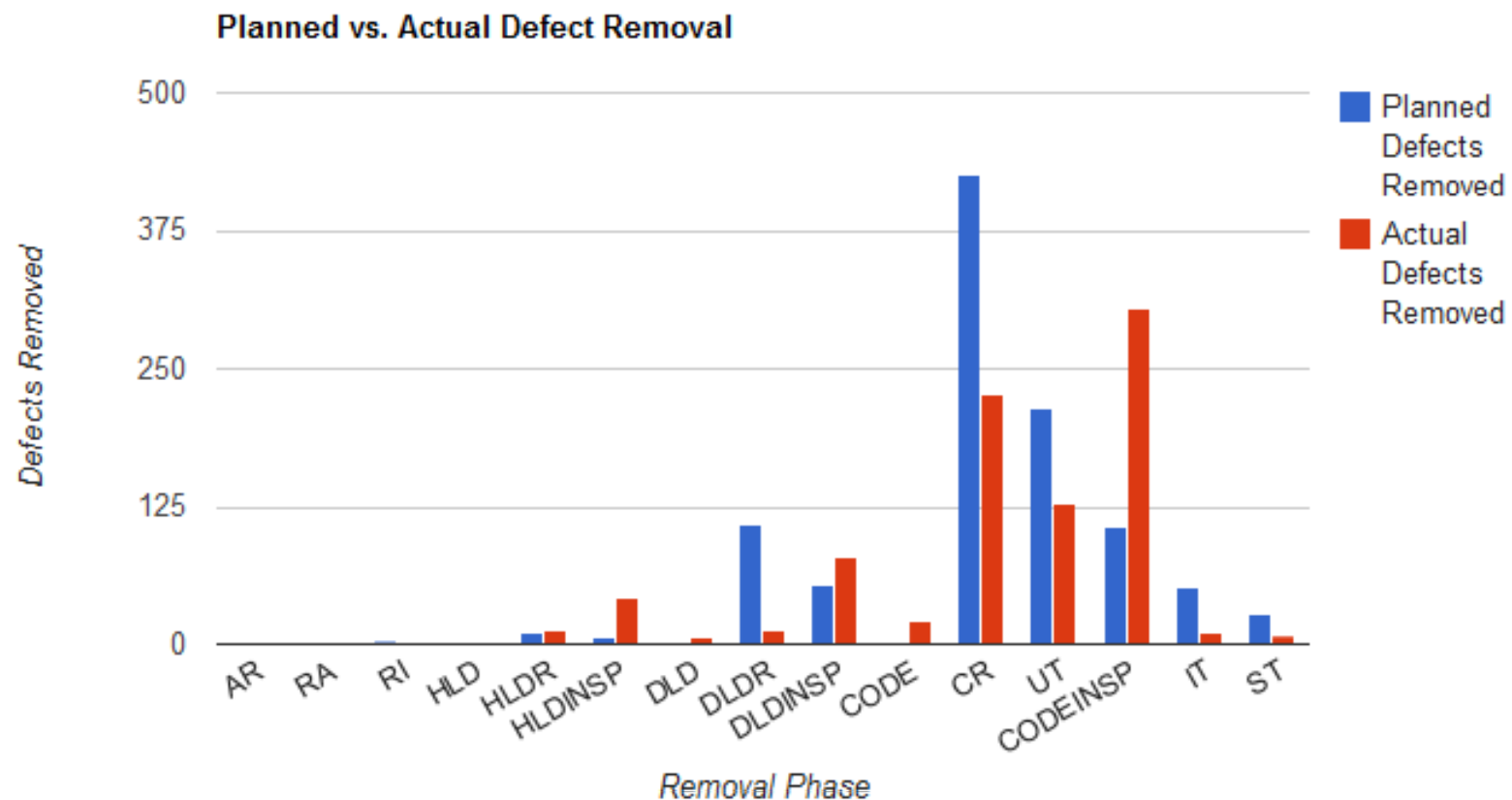
# The Problem

- It is difficult to determine the weekly quality status when looking at total planned defects (based on total planned effort).
  - What if all tasks have not been completed yet?
  - What if actual time is much less than planned?
  - What if actual time is much greater than planned?
- Instead, base the quality plan on to-date actual effort on completed tasks

# Updated Quality Plan

Phase	Planned Defects Removed	Actual Defects Removed	Actual Effort for Completed Tasks	Planned Defects Injected	Planned Yield
AR	0.00	0	5.32	0.67	0%
RA	0.00	0	5.23	1.31	0%
RI	0.99	0	0.48		50%
HLD	0.00	0	168.89	21.11	0%
HLDR	11.05	12	39.17		50%
HLDINSP	5.52	41	75.61		50%
DLD	0.00	5	428.26	214.13	0%
DLDR	109.83	13	70.83		50%
DLDINSP	54.91	79	266.72		50%
CODE	0.00	20	799.27	799.27	0%
CR	427.09	226	295.17		50%
UT	213.55	129	462.27		50%
CODEINSP	106.77	304	274.72		50%
IT	53.39	10	147.34		50%
ST	26.69	7	53		50%

# Defects Injected and Removed



# Updated Injection and Removal Rates

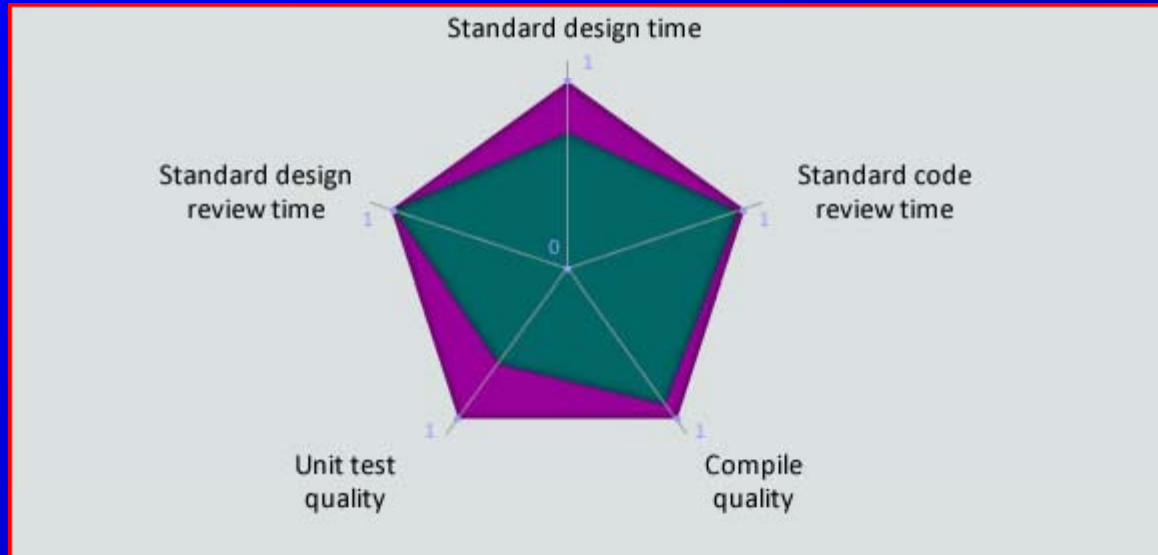
Based on data on over 100 completed projects, with no Compile phase tracking.

Phase	Injection Rates (defects/hour)
High-level Design	0.125
Detailed Design	0.5
Code	1.0

# The Quality Profile

Measure	Meaning	Ideal criteria
Standard Design time	The ratio of Design time to Code time.	Design time $\geq$ Code time
Standard Design Review time	The ratio of Design Review time to Design time.	Design Review time $\geq$ 50 percent of Design time.
Standard Code Review time	The ratio of Code Review time to Code time.	Code Review time $\geq$ 50 percent of Code time.
Compile quality	The density of defects found during Compile.	< 10 defects/KLOC
Unit Test quality	The density of defects found during Test.	< 5 defects/KLOC

# Process Quality Index



- Values of 1 are shown at the outermost edge of the profile; poorer values are proportionately closer to the center of the profile diagram.
- PQI is the product of the values of all five vertices of the quality profile.
- PQI greater than 0.4 is an indicator of a zero-defect component.

# Issues

- Design : Code ratio does not take into account High-Level Design
- Design : Design Review and Code : Code Review do not consider impact of inspections
- Unit test defect density is difficult to measure in automated test environments
- No one wants to track compile defects (and a lot of modern development environments don't include this step)

# Appraisal to Development Ratio

Appraisal to Development Ratio (A/D R) is defined as

$$\frac{(\text{time in personal review} + \text{time in team inspection})}{(\text{time in personal review} + \text{time in team inspection} + \text{time in development})}$$

Analysis of over 300 components shows an A/D R of  $> .35$  is an indicator of high quality.

# Code and Design A/D R

Replace the Standard Design Review Time and Standard Code Review Time indices with

- Standard Code Appraisal Time

(time in personal code review + time in team code inspection)

(time in personal code review + time in team code inspection + time in coding)

- Standard Design Appraisal Time

(time in personal design review + time in team design inspection)

(time in personal design review + time in team design inspection + time in design)

# Unit Test

- Recent studies have shown a positive correlation between test code coverage and software reliability.
  - The larger the size of the program, the more positive the correlation
  - The more complex the program, the more positive the correlation
- Replace Unit Test Quality measure from Unit Test Defect Density to Unit Test Code Coverage
  - >80% and
  - Consider Block, Decision, and All –Uses coverage

# Static Analysis

- Replace the Compile Defect Density index with Static Analysis
  - The benchmark is difficult
  - Before inspection?
  - During build?
  - Defect logging?
- Suggest a {1,0} measure
- Limited data suggests warning density of  $< 2$  warnings / KLOC

# An Example

CheckId	Warning	Reason
CA1052	CA1052: Static holder types should be sealed	This warning can be suppressed in the case where a base class is designed to be inherited, but only contains static methods.
CA1711	CA1711: Identifiers should not have incorrect suffix	This warning should be fixed, with the following exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A 'Permission' type enumeration can end with 'Permission'.</li></ul>
CA1801	CA1801: Review unused parameters	Uncalled private code may be necessary for WCF Data Members. Suppress warning in this situation.
CA1811	CA1811: Avoid uncalled private code	Uncalled private code may be necessary for WCF Data Members. Suppress warning in this situation.

# High-Level Design

- When working with teams doing Architecture Centric Engineering (ACE), High-Level Design is a critical step.
  - Limited data, but results point to 1:1:1 HLD:DLD:CODE ratio.
  - Suggest changing Standard Design Time index to reflect this ratio

# Suggested Update to Quality Profile

Measure	Meaning	Ideal criteria
Standard Design Time	The ratio of HLD to DLD to Code time	HLD time $\geq$ DLD time $\geq$ Code time
Standard Design Appraisal Time	The ratio of Design Appraisal time to (Design Appraisal time + Design time)	A/D Ratio Design $\geq .35$
Standard Code Appraisal Time	The ratio of Code Appraisal time to (Code Appraisal time + Code time)	A/D Ratio Code $\geq .35$
Unit Test Coverage	Code coverage	$\geq 80\%$
Static Analysis Usage	Static analysis rules customized and all warnings resolved	1 (as opposed to 0 when not done) < 2 warnings/KLOC

# References

- Del Frate, F.; Garg, P.; Mathur, A.P.; Pasquini, A.; , "On the correlation between code coverage and software reliability ," *Software Reliability Engineering, 1995. Proceedings., Sixth International Symposium on* , vol., no., pp.124-132, 24-27 Oct 1995  
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