

Introduction to Function Points

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Introduction to Function Points

Credits:

The International Function Point Users Group (IFPUG) would like to thank the following individuals and companies for their contributions to this presentation:

- **Mary S. Bradley - MSB2 Consulting**
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- **Cindy Woodrow - GEICO**
- **Steven Woodward - Q/P Management Group of Companies**



Agenda

- Introduction
- Why use Function Points
 - Managing Your Software
 - Managing Your Organization
 - Function Points vs. Lines of Code
- How to Count Function Points
- Questions

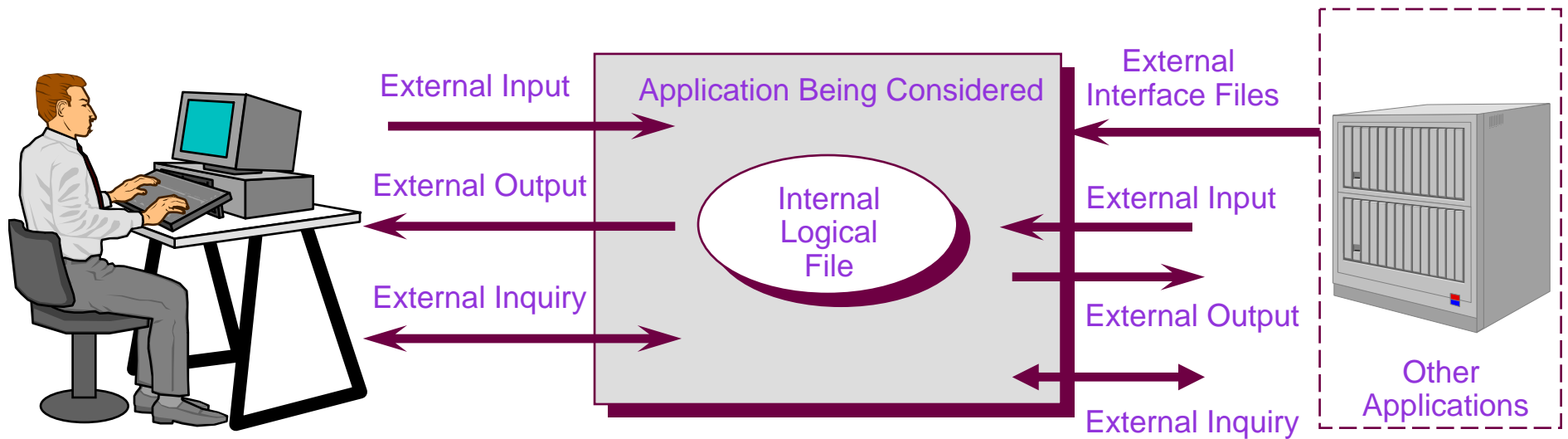


Objectives of Function Point Analysis

- Measures software by quantifying the functionality requested by and provided to the customer based primarily on logical design
- Measures software development and maintenance independently of technology used for implementation
- Measures software development and maintenance consistently across all projects and organizations



Function Points are a Unit of Measure

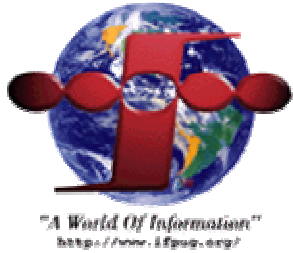


- Functionality as viewed from the user's perspective



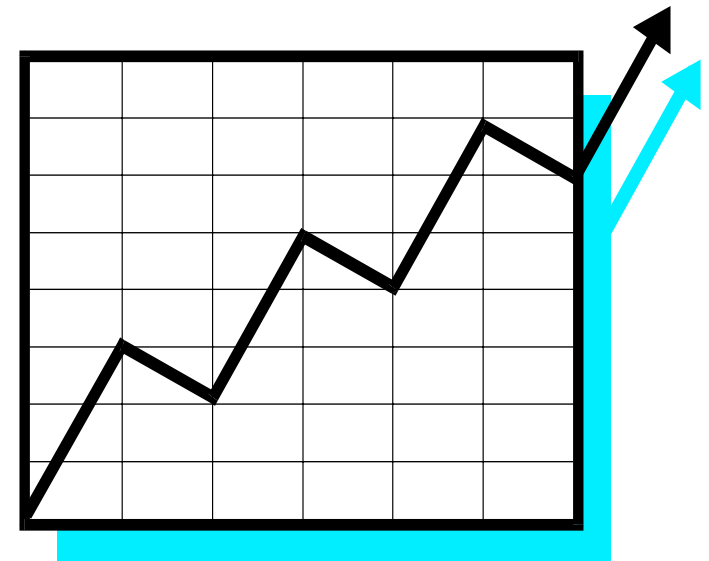
Why Use Function Points

- Managing Your Software



Software Development Challenges

- Size of Requirements
- Changes to Requirements
- Estimation Based on Requirements
- Measuring and Improving Productivity and Quality

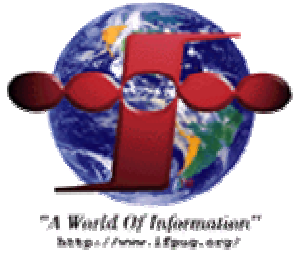




Size of Requirements

- Requirements
 - Complete
 - Business Terms
 - Mutual Understanding
 - Document Assumptions
 - Size

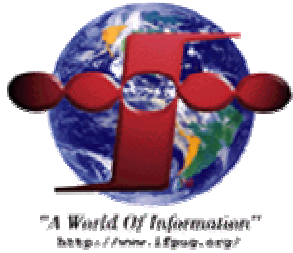




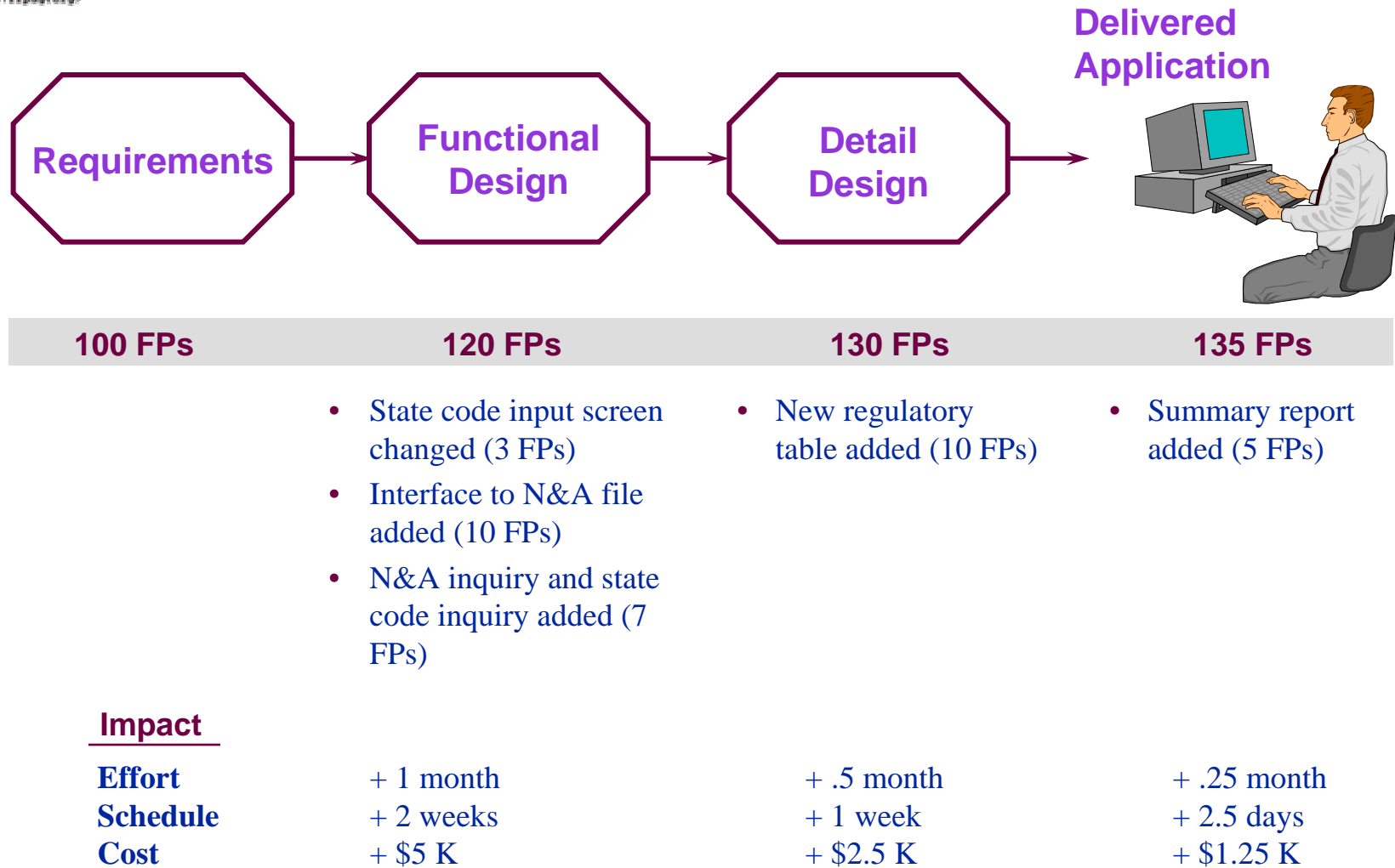
Changes to Requirements

- Changes to Requirements
 - Change Inevitable
 - Trade-offs
 - Customer Definition of Quality
 - Size





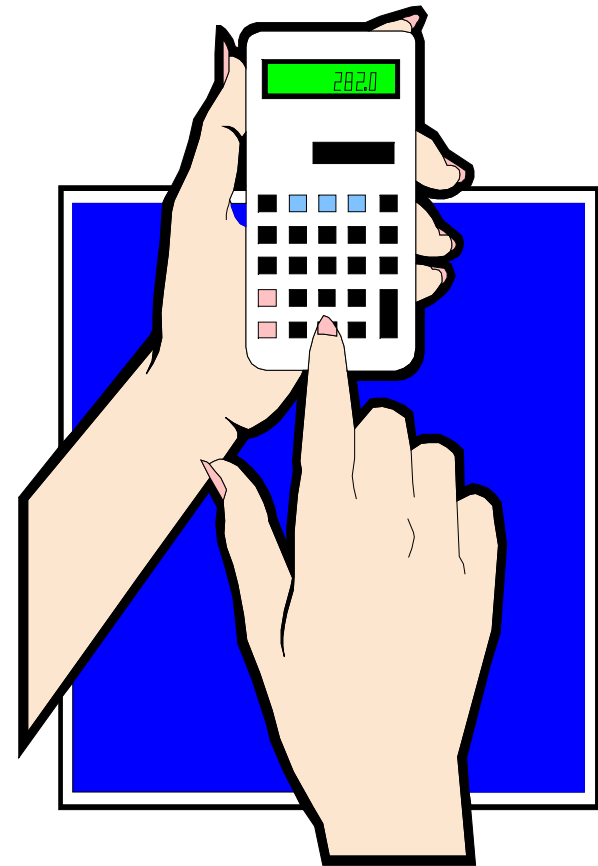
Changes to Requirements

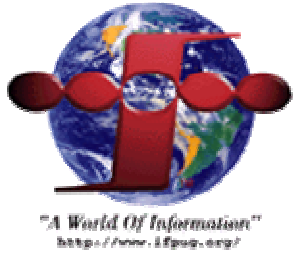




Estimation Based on Requirements

- Estimation Based on Requirements
 - Multiple Models
 - Weighted Inputs:
 - Language
 - Skills
 - Methodology
 - Risk Factors
 - Size
 - Historical Base





Estimating Examples

Function Point Size

Project A – 100 FPs

Project B – 100 FPs

Project Variables

- On-line/database
- New development
- C++
- Highly experienced development staff

- Batch
- Enhancement
- Cobol
- Average experienced development staff

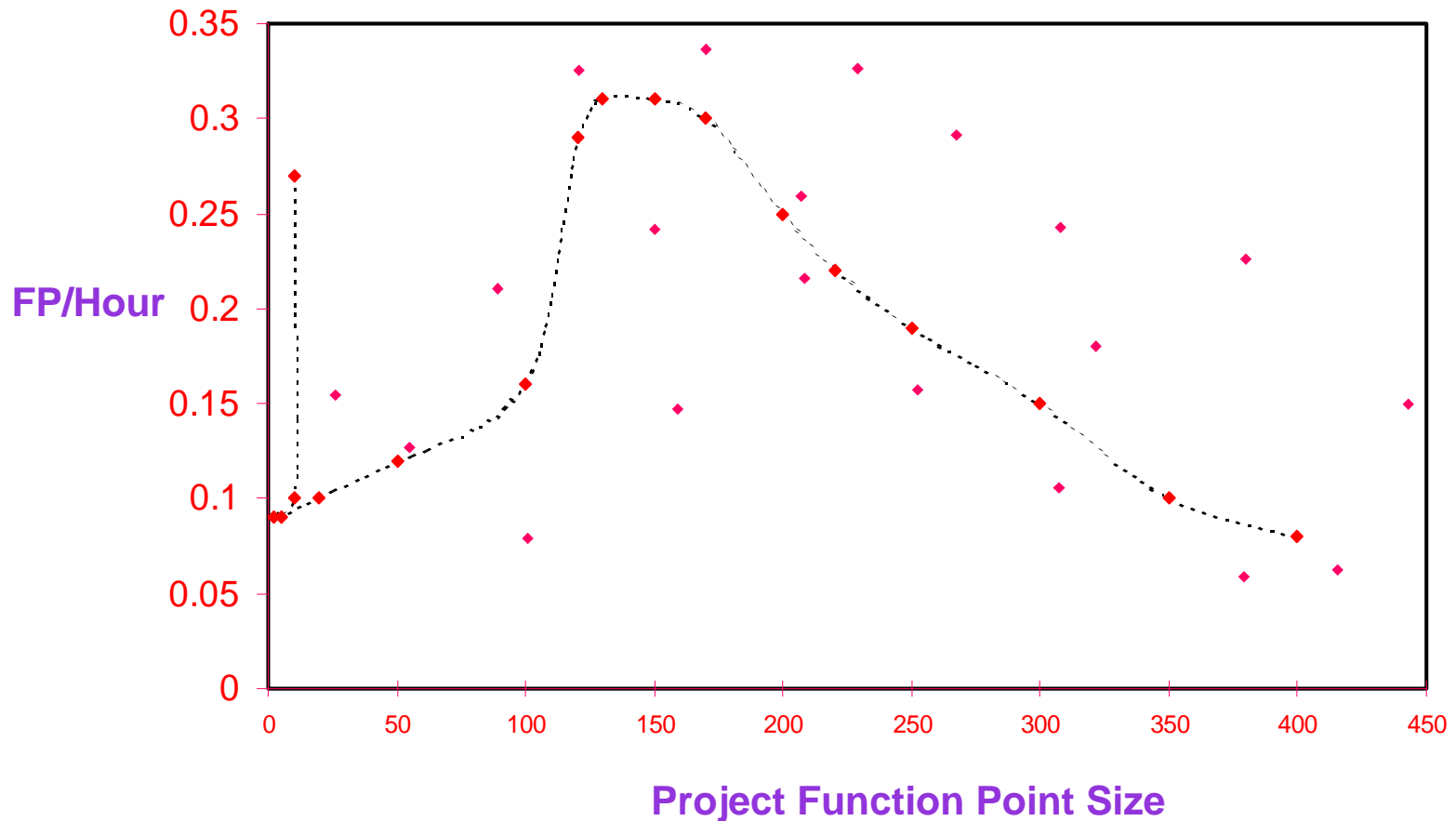
Project Estimate Based on Historical Data and/or Vendor Tool

Effort = 5 months
Schedule = 3 months
Cost (@ \$5K) = \$25,000
KLOC = 6
Delivered Defects = 25
Productivity Rate = 20 FP/Month.

Effort = 20 months
Schedule = 6 months
Cost (@ \$5K) = \$100,000
KLOC = 10
Delivered Defects = 100
Productivity Rate = 5 FP/Month



Measuring and Improving Productivity



- Every organization has an optimum size/productivity range



Why Use Function Points

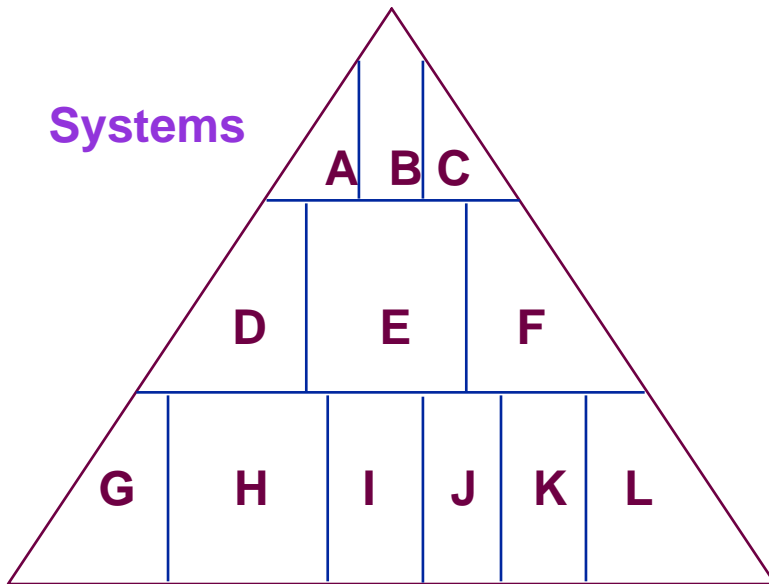
- Managing Your Organization



Asset Management

Application Portfolio

Systems



Size = 50,000 Function Points

Replacement Cost = \$300,000,000

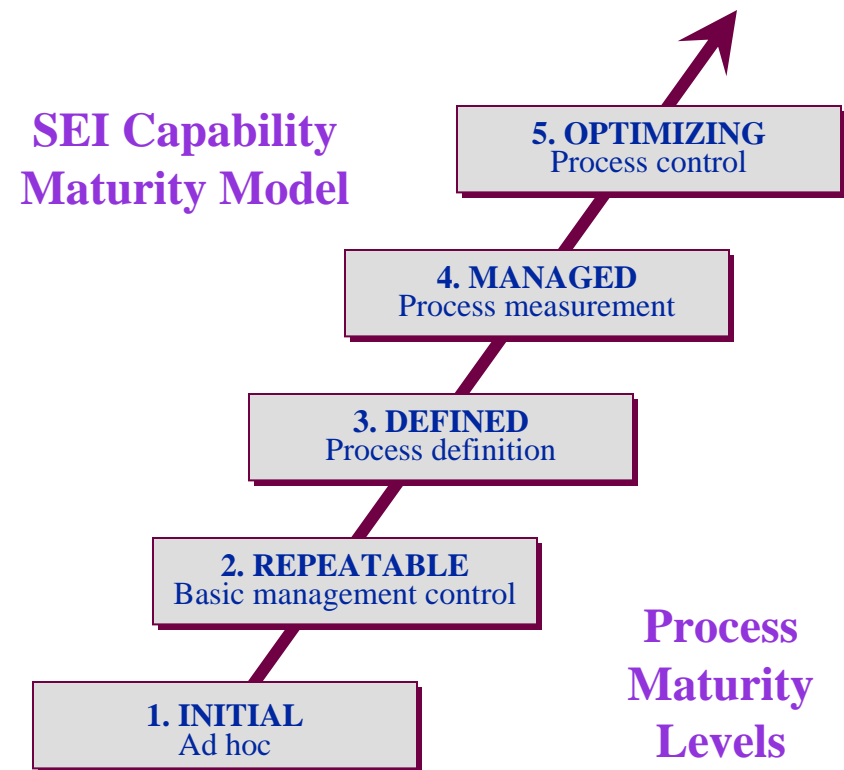
Growth = 7% per year

Support Cost = \$20,000,000 per year



Function Points and the CMM/CMMI

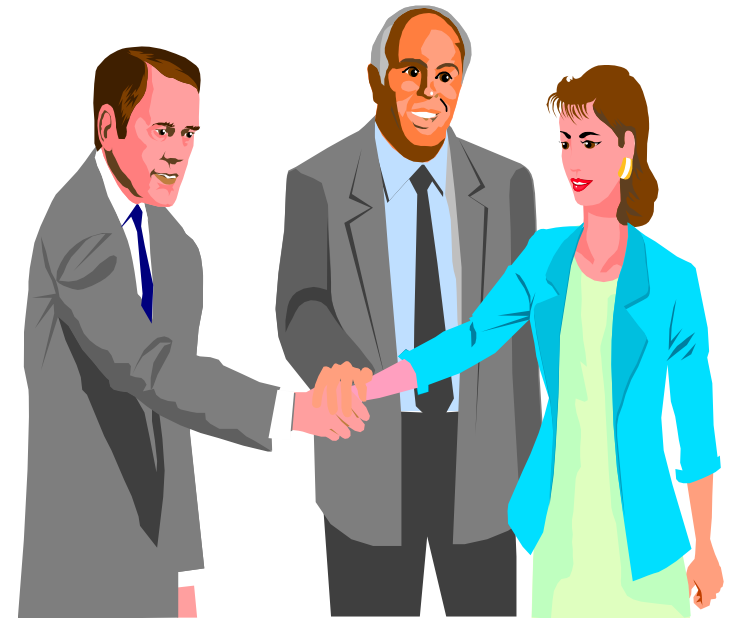
- Function Points are the metric of choice for many of the activities required in the SEI CMM and CMMI Level 2
- With CMMI, metrics becomes a Key Process Area in its own right





Improving Customer Relations

- Predictable Time scales
- Predictable Costs
- Predictable Functionality





Organizational Improvement

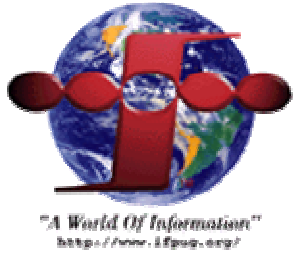
- Process Measurement
- Project Management Metrics
 - Estimates
 - Productivity
 - Defect Densities
 - etc.
- Benchmarking





Function Points & Metrics Help

- Evaluate current in-house and contractor performance
- Establish quantifiable expectations
- Demonstrate objectives for contract/outsourcing are met
- Establish realistic commitments
- Determine fair compensation
- Establish “win win” relationships



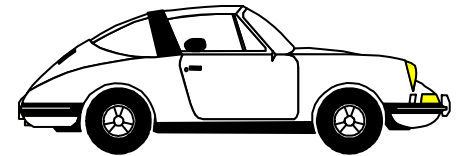
Function Points vs. Lines of Code

- Technology and platform independence
- Available from early requirements phase
- Consistent and objective unit of measure throughout the life cycle
- Objectively defines software application from the customer perspective
- Objectively defines a series of software applications from the customer's, not the technician's perspective
- Is expressed in terms that users can readily understand about their software



What is Wrong with LOC?

- There is no standard for a line of code
- Lines of Code measure components, not completed products
 - Don't measure the panels produced; measure the number of cars assembled
- Measuring lines of code
 - Rewards profligate design
 - Penalizes tight design
- Positively misleading?





Classic Productivity Paradox

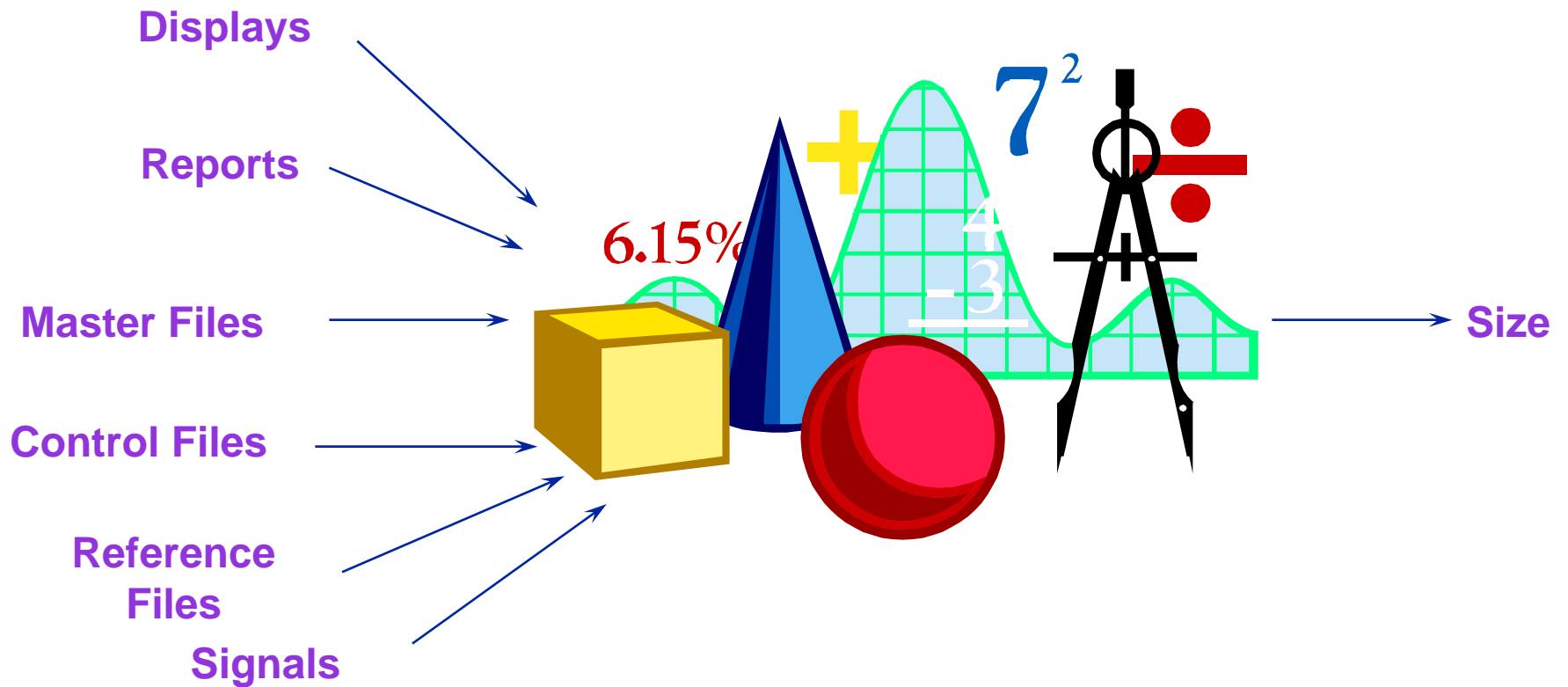
Lines of Code	10,000	3,000
Function Points	25	25
Total Months effort	25	15
Total Costs	\$125,000	\$75,000
Cost per Source Line	\$12.50	\$25.00
Lines per Person month	400	200
FPs per Person month	1.2	2
Cost per FP	\$5,000	\$3,000

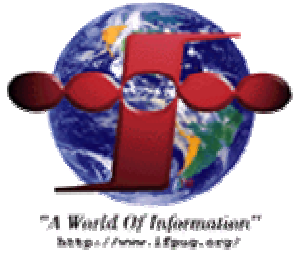


How to Count Function Points



How to Count Function Points



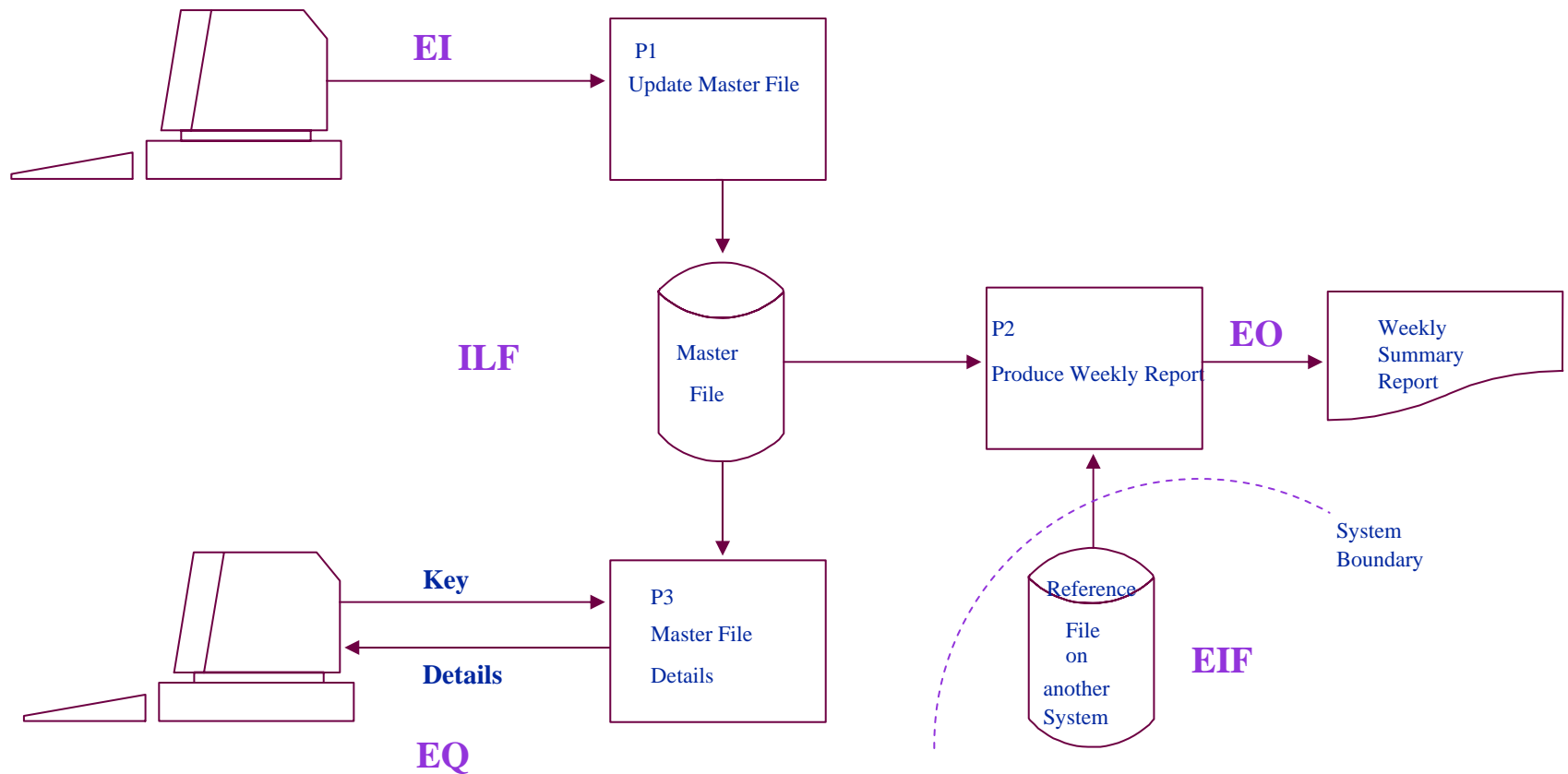


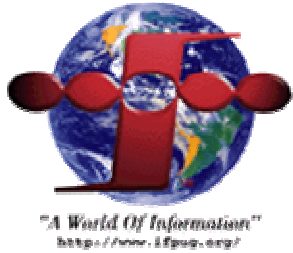
Steps in FP Counting

- Determine Type of Count (3 Types)
 - **Enhancement (Project) Function Point Count**
 - **Application Function Point Count**
 - **Development (Project) Function Point Count**
- Identify Counting Scope and Application Boundary
- Count Data Functions
- Count Transactional Functions
- Determine Unadjusted Function Point Count
- Determine Value Adjustment Factor
- Calculate Adjusted Function Point Count



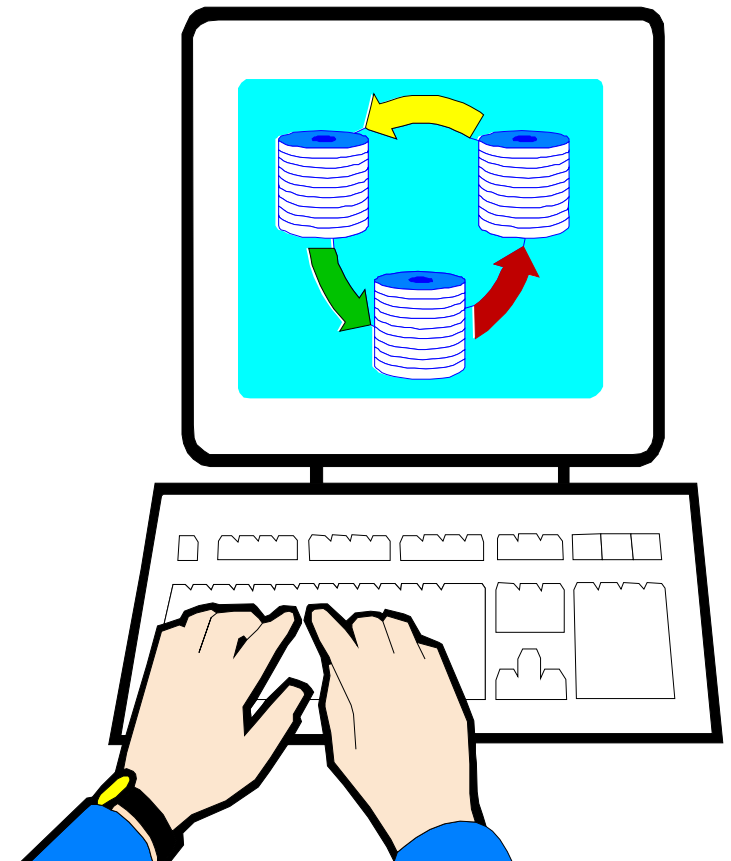
FP Overview: What Is Counted

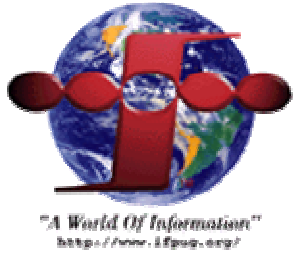




Data Storage

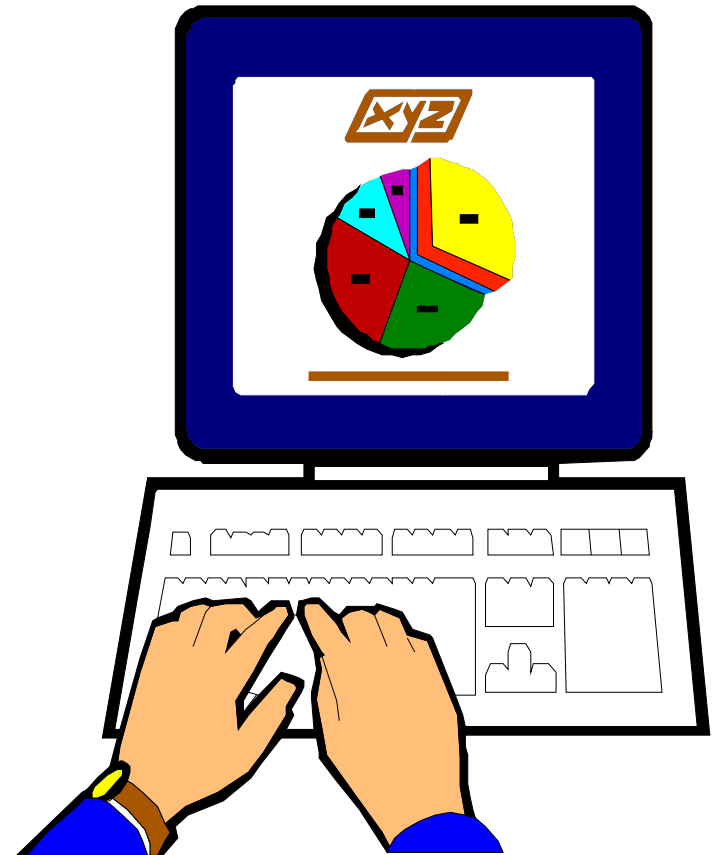
- **Internal Logical File (ILF)**
Logical group of data maintained by the application (e.g., Employee file)
- **External Interface File (EIF)**
Logical group of data referenced but not maintained (e.g., Global state table)





Transactions

- External Input (EI)
Maintains ILF or passes control data into the application
- External Output (EO)
Formatted data sent out of application with added value (e.g., calculated totals)
- External Query (EQ)
Formatted data sent out of application without added value





Functions are Weighted Based on Complexity

Data Element Types (DETs)

- Number of user recognizable non-repeated fields
- Applies to data and transactional functions

File Types Referenced (FTRs)

- Number of files referenced, read, created, or updated
- Applies to transactional functions

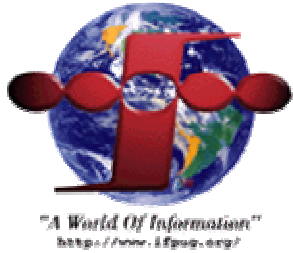
Record Element Types (RETs)

- Number of data sub-groupings or unique record formats
- Applies to data functions



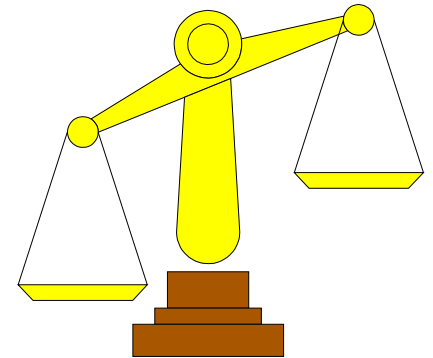
Functional Size (Unadjusted Function Size)

Function Type	Low	Average	High
EI	x 3	x 4	x 6
EO	x 4	x 5	x 7
EQ	x 3	x 4	x 6
ILF	x 7	x 10	x 15
EIF	x 5	x 7	x 10



Value Adjustment Factor

- Based on 14 General System Characteristics (User Business Constraints Independent of Technology)
 - Examples: data communications, response times, end user efficiency, multiple sites and flexibility
- Adjusts FP count by up to + / - 35%





Questions ?