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Information technology — Systems and software engineering — FiSMA 1.1 functional size measurement method

Technologies de l'information — Ingénierie des systèmes et du logiciel — Méthode de mesure de la taille fonctionnelle FiSMA 1.1

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

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The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 29881 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Software and systems engineering*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 29881:2008), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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Introduction

Functional size is an essential measure for comparisons of software development activities and development alternatives. Besides its uses in estimating and productivity analysis, functional size has proven to be useful in project planning, tracking, control and contracting. Because Functional Size Measurement (FSM) works best when there is a complete list of functional user requirements and services, it makes scope management and change management effective, reliable and relatively easy to understand even to the end-user.

The correctness of counting parameters and thus the usefulness of an FSM method can be evaluated based on the correlation between functional size and effort under similar environmental and technical circumstances and quality requirements. This kind of evaluation may indicate a need to justify the counting parameters used to derive functional size. FiSMA Functional Size Measurement Method Version 1.1 (referred to throughout this International Standard as simply FiSMA 1.1) is a general, parameterized FSM method for all types of software. It was developed by a working group of Finnish Software Measurement Association (FiSMA), to replace the previous FSM method Experience 2.0 Function Point Analysis (FPA), which has been applied largely in Finland since 1997. More than 600 software development projects were measured using that method between 1997 and 2003.

The current values of constraints used in FiSMA 1.1 are derived from its predecessor Experience 2.0 FPA, and were confirmed statistically to be correct. They may be updated in future releases of the FiSMA FSM Method if the data collection and analysis demonstrate the need to do so.

For readers who are unfamiliar with FSM terminology, a review of terms is provided in Annex A, together with definitions and explanations of the most important terms.

Results from FiSMA 1.1 and Experience 2.0 FPA are largely convertible with each other, if the source data has been collected at the recommended detail level.

FiSMA 1.1 is based purely on Functional User Requirements (FUR). User requirements can be thought of as functional (what the software does) and non-functional (how the software must perform, including quality requirements). For FiSMA 1.1, the Functional User Requirements are the object of measurement. While some FSM methods are process oriented, FiSMA 1.1 is service oriented. Process-oriented methods require the identification of all functional processes supported by the piece of software. In contrast, service-oriented methods, such as FiSMA 1.1, require identification of all different *services* provided by the piece of software.

The FiSMA 1.1 relationship chain between users and the developed piece of software involves user needs and services as presented in Figure 1.

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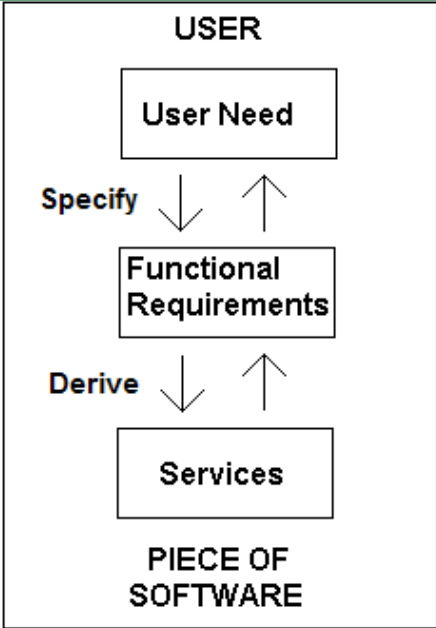


Figure 1 — Links between user and a piece of software

While each audience may have its own reasons for size measurement, the typical user viewpoint is to estimate the effort for a software project. Other important industry uses of FSM are presented in Figure 2.

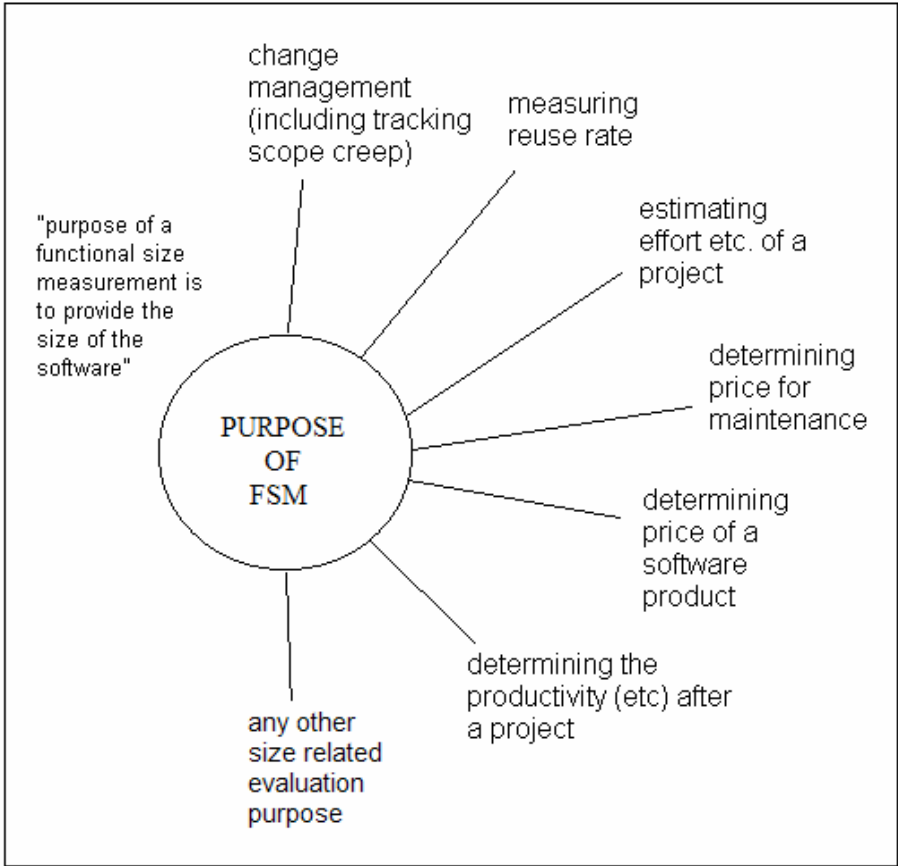


Figure 2 — Common purposes of Functional Size Measurement