

# ***Assessing Integrated Measurement and Evaluation Strategies: A Case Study***

---

María Fernanda **Papa**, Pablo **Becker**, Luis **Olsina**

Facultad de Ingeniería - UNLPam,

General Pico - La Pampa - [Argentina](#)

{pmfer, beckerp, olsinal}@ing.unlpam.edu.ar

## CONTENTS

- Introduction
- Overview of integrated M&E strategies
  - GOCAME
  - GQM+Strategies
- Comparative study
  - Design issues
  - Implementation issues
- Conclusion and future work

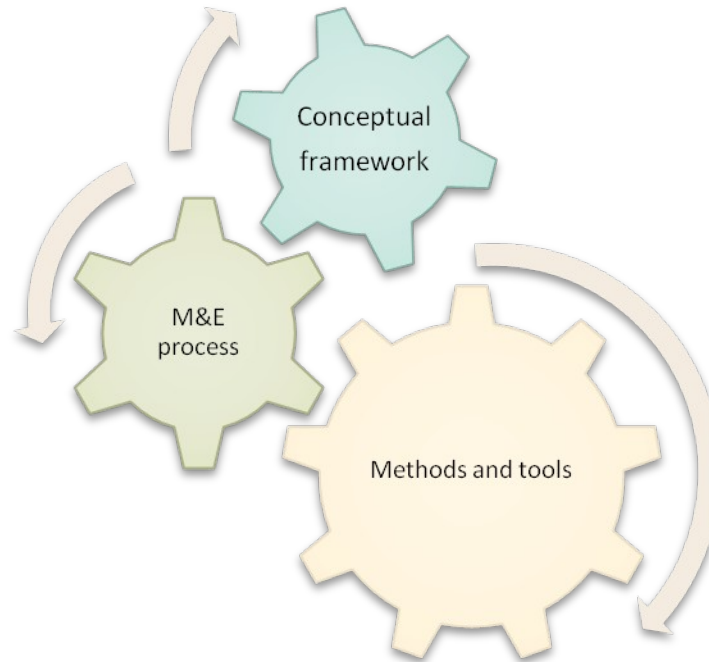


# ***Introduction (I)***

For systematically carry out M&E projects and programs, software organizations should ...

- Establish clearly a set of activities and procedures
- Ensure that measures and indicators values are repeatable and comparable

It is necessary an integrated M&E strategy with three capabilities:

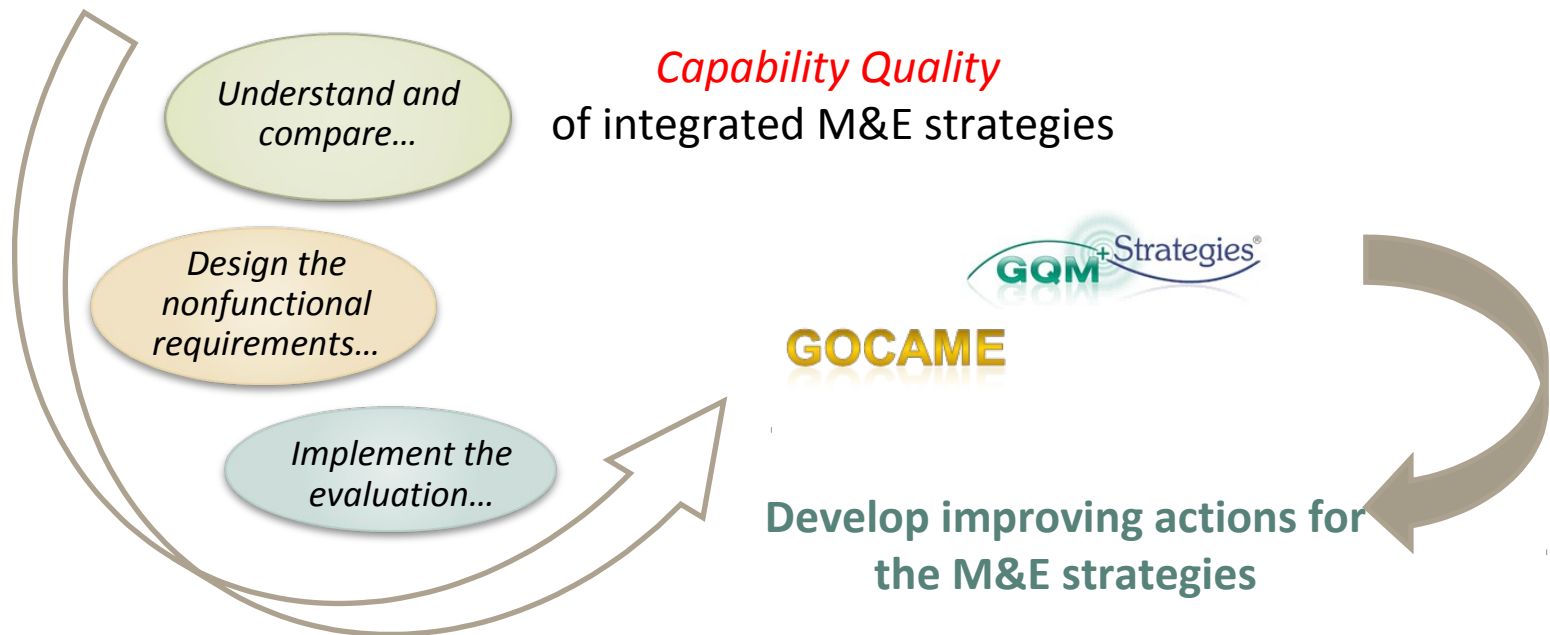


# Introduction (II)

## So we assume...

A strategy is suitable to carry out consistent and repeatable M&E projects if has and integrates three capabilities: conceptual base, process and methods/tools.

## In this work our contribution is ...



# GOCAME Overview

GOCAME is an integrated M&E strategy which follows a goal-oriented and context-sensitive approach.

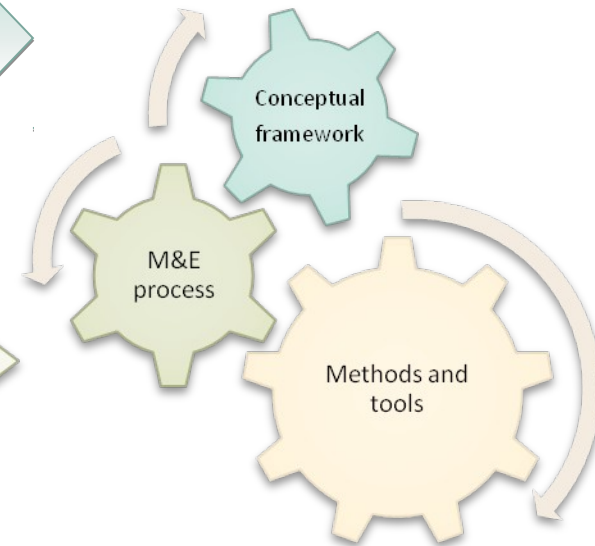
GOCAME has its **terminological base** defined as an **ontology** [Olsina et al. (5)], from which the **C-INCAMI conceptual framework** emerges [Olsina et al. (6)]

The **GOCAME process** embraces the following activities:

- i) *Define Nonfunctional Requirements;*
- ii) *Design the Measurement;*
- iii) *Design the Evaluation;*
- iv) *Implement the Measurement;*
- v) *Implement the Evaluation; and*
- vi) *Analyze and Recommend*

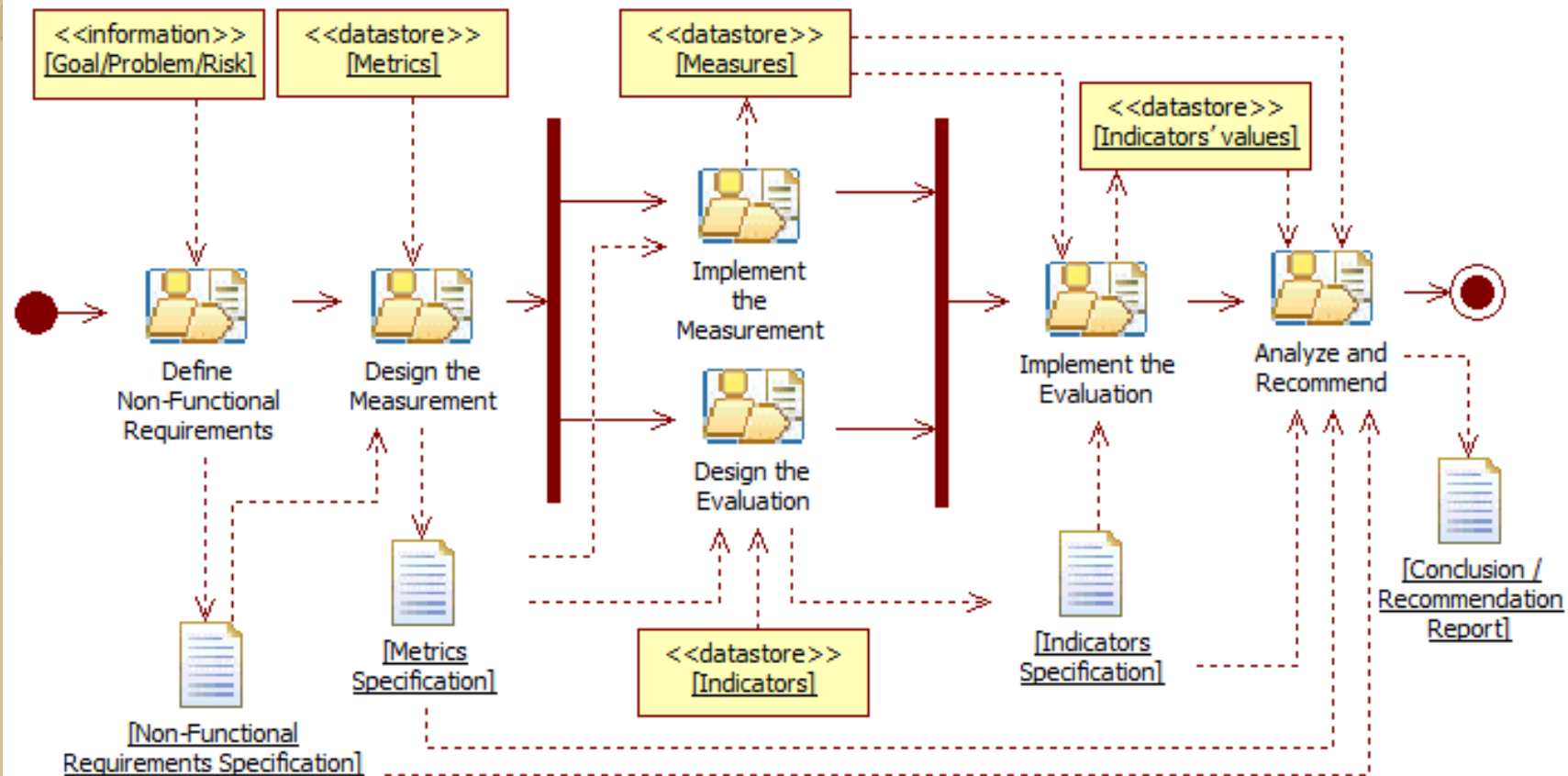
[Becker et al. (4)]

**WebQEM methodology** provides an evaluation-driven approach, relying on experts and/or end users to evaluate and analyze different views of quality for software/web applications [Olsina et al. (7)]



# GOGAME Overview

## GOGAME process specification





# GQM<sup>+</sup>Strategies Overview

It is an approach for evaluating goals and strategies (tactics) across all levels of an organization.

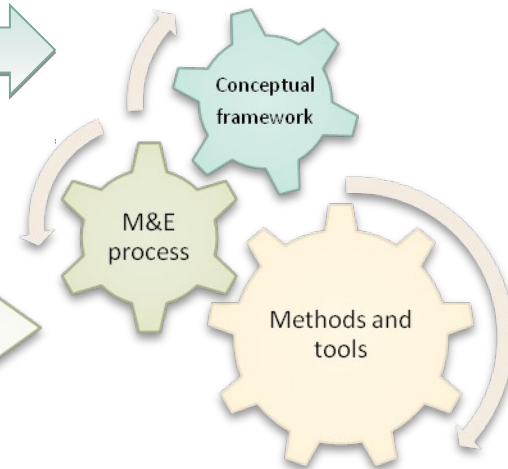
It is built on top of GQM (*Goal-Question-Metric*), which allows planning and implementing goal-oriented software measurement programs. [Basili et al. (1)]

The **conceptual model** (framework) consists of a set of terms grouped in a **glossary**. Terms are part of two primary components, namely: *GQM<sup>+</sup>Strategies Element* and *GQM Graph*. [Basili et al. (2, 3)]

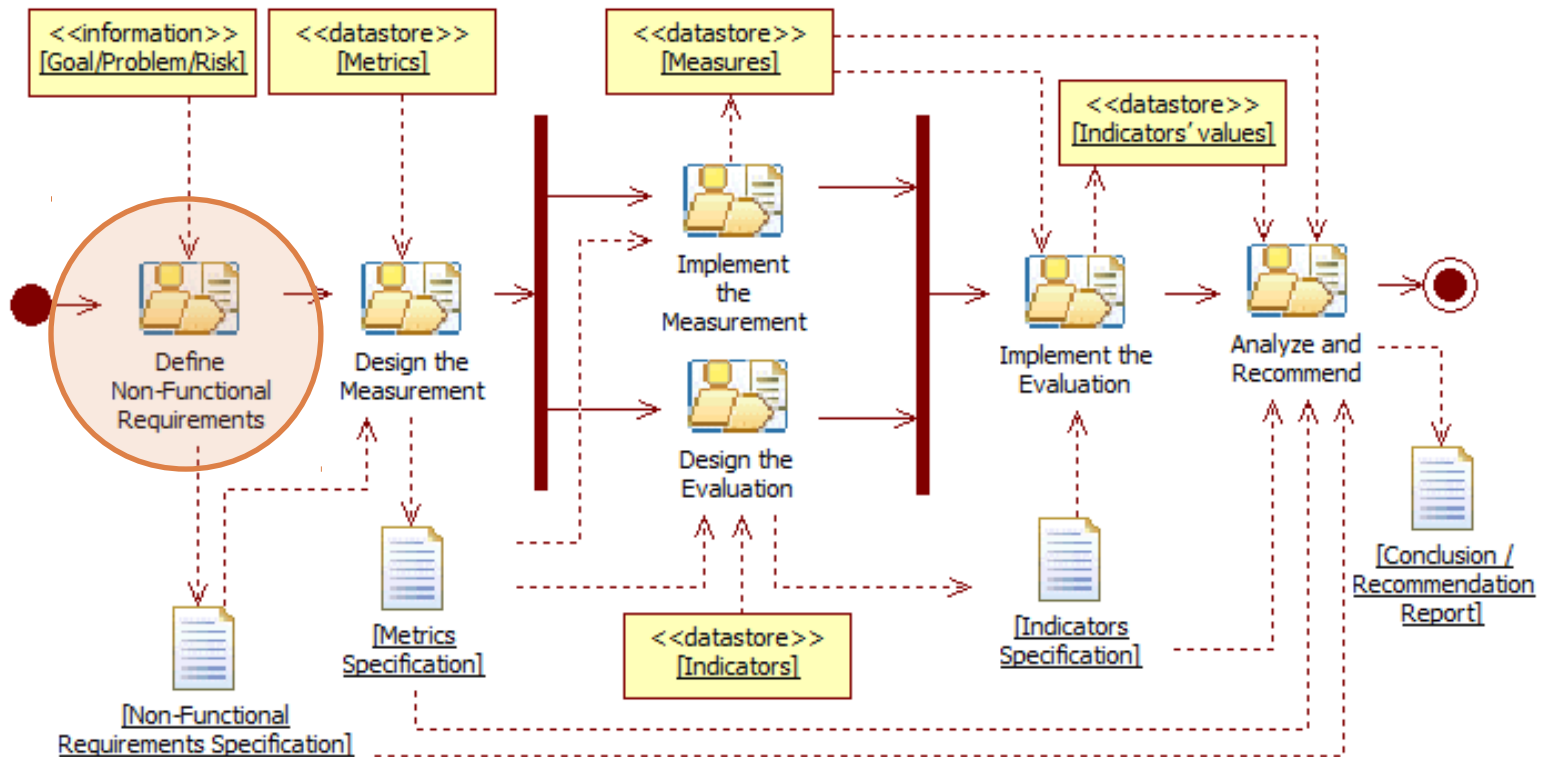
Two **processes** are defined, which may be performed in parallel:

- 1) *Relate high-level business goals to operational objectives through the use of scenarios and tactics;*
- 2) *Relate measurement objectives to questions, and these, with their metrics.*

GQM explicitly defines a **methodology**, covering several phases such as planning, definition, data collection and interpretation. [Solingen (8)]



# Case Study: Where are we?



# Define Non-Functional Requirements

**Objective:** evaluate and compare the *quality of capabilities of a M&E strategy*, considering the three main capabilities.

## Information need:

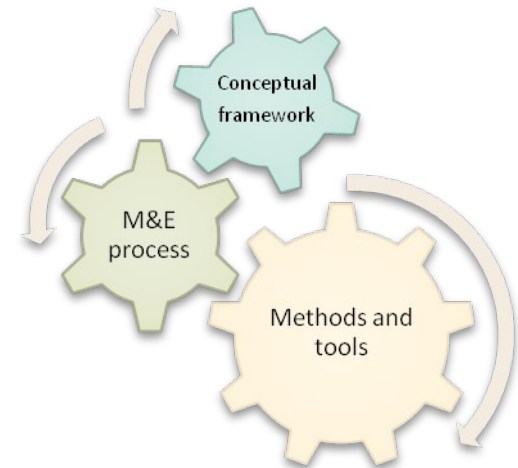
**Purpose:** *Understand and compare*

**Viewpoint:** *Quality assurance leader*

**Category of the entity:** *Integrated M&E strategy*

**Super-category:** *Resource*

**Focus:** *Capability quality*



## Context properties:

**Application environment:** *Academic and industrial environment*

**Availability of documentation:** *Free access of public documentation*

**Level of integration (of the three) characteristics:** *With simultaneous fulfillment*





# Define Non-Functional Requirements

## 1. Capability Quality (for M&E strategy)

### 1.1. Process Capability Quality

#### 1.1.1. Activities Suitability

1.1.1.1. Activities Description Availability

1.1.1.2. Activities Description Completeness

1.1.1.3. Process Breakdown Structure Granularity

1.1.1.4. Activities Description Formality

1.1.1.5. Role-to-Activity Allocation Availability

#### 1.1.2. Artifacts Suitability...

#### 1.1.3. Process Modeling Suitability...

1.1.3.1. Functional View Suitability...

1.1.3.2. Informational View Suitability...

1.1.3.3. Behavioral View Suitability...

1.1.3.4. Organizational View Suitability...

#### 1.1.4. Process Compliance...

### 1.2. Conceptual-Framework Capability Quality

#### 1.2.1. Conceptual Framework Suitability...

#### 1.2.2. Conceptual Base Suitability

1.2.2.1. Conceptual Base Completeness

1.2.2.2. Conceptual Base Structure Richness

#### 1.2.3. Conceptual Framework Compliance...

### 1.3. Methodology Capability Quality

#### 1.3.1. Methodology Suitability...

#### 1.3.2. Methodology Compliance...

*The degree to which a process is suitable and appropriate for supporting and performing the defined actions*

The **Non-functional requirements specification** consists of 71 definitions:

17 (sub)characteristics, 31 attributes in the requirements tree, and 23 related attributes.

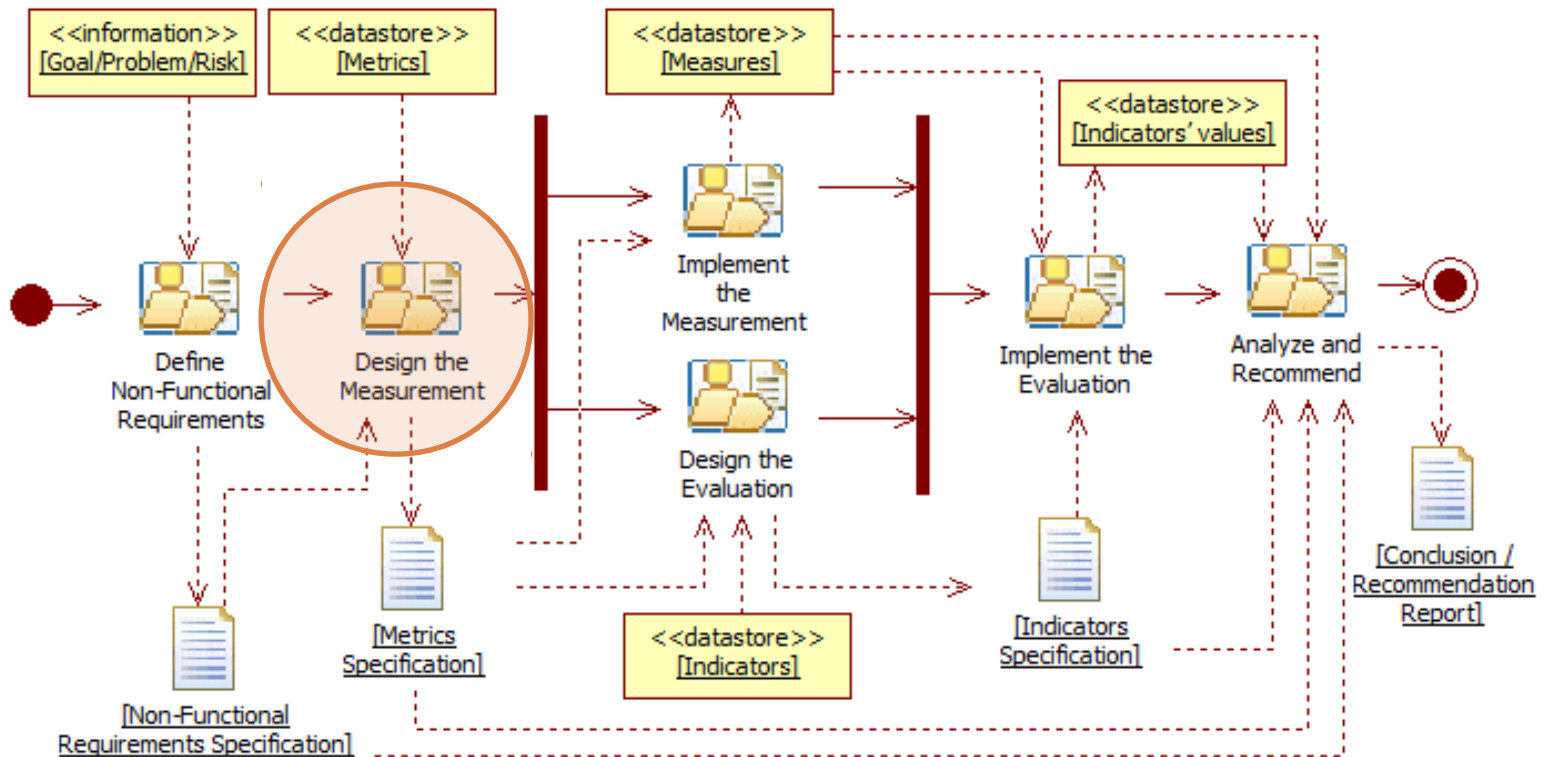
*The activities that need to be performed*

It represents the degree to which enunciated activities are described.

It represents the kind of the conceptual base structuredness level.



# Case Study: Where are we?



# Design the Measurement

**Attribute:** *Activities Description Completeness*

**Attribute:** *Enunciated Activities*

**Attribute:** *Completely Described Activities*

**Attribute:** *Conceptual Base Structure Richness*

**Direct Metric:**

**Name:** Degree of Conceptual Base Structure Richness (DCBSR)

**Objective:** to determine the extent to which the –strategy- conceptual base is rich from the semantic structuredness standpoint, as for example an ontology, taxonomy, dictionary, etc..

...

**Measurement Method :**

**Name :** DCBSR determination

**Specification :**

None → there is no conceptual base

Low → the conceptual base is represented as a dictionary or list of terms (glossary)

Medium → the conceptual base is represented as a taxonomy

High → the conceptual base is represented as an ontology

**Categorical Scale :**

**Value Type:** symbol

**Scale Type:** ordinal

**Allowed values:**

0 – None, there is no conceptual base

1 – Low, the conceptual base is represented as a dictionary or list of terms (glossary)

2 – Medium, the conceptual base is represented as a taxonomy

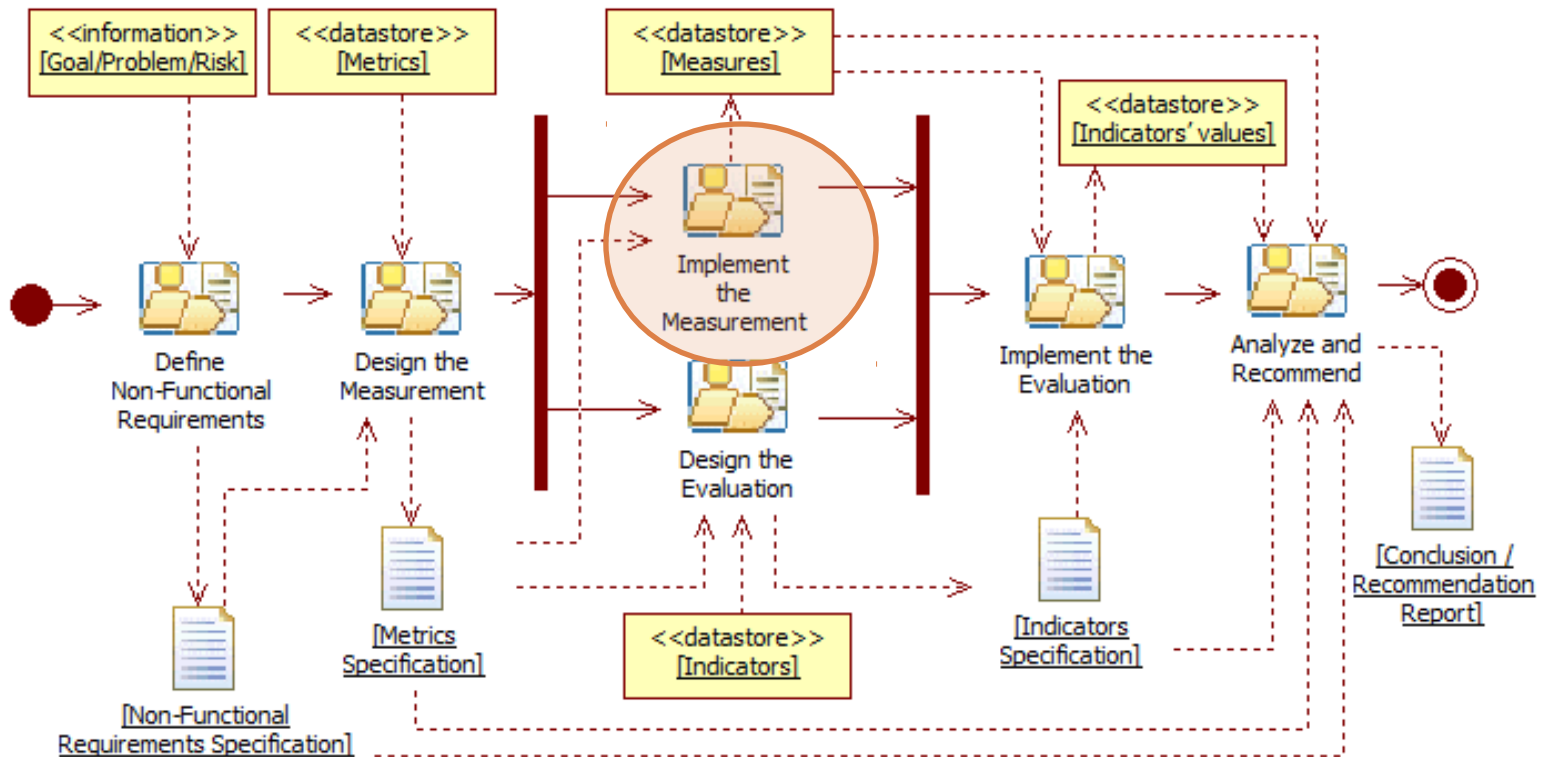
3 – High, the conceptual base is represented as an ontology

The **metrics specification** consists of 31 metrics:

16 are direct metrics, and  
15 indirect metrics.



# Case Study: Where are we?



# Implement the Measurement

**Data collection** was performed from Sep. to Dec., 2010  
on published and accessible material scientific articles, books, graduate thesis, etc.

The most relevant documents.

At least one member of the authors of the original research.

The current documents when they represented a contribution

## Activities Description Completeness

	GOCAME	GQM+Strategies
Total number of Enunciated Activities (TEA)	47	101
Number of Minimally Described Activities (#MDA)	5	3
Number of Partially Described Activities (#PDA)	10	22
Number of Completely Described Activities (#CDA)	0	0

$$GCD A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \text{ si } TAE = 0 \\ [(\#AMD * 0,10 + \#APD * 0,35 + \#ACD * 0,55) / (TAE * 0,55)] * 100 \text{ si } TAE \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

**GOCAME 15,47 %**

**GQM+Strategies 14,40 %**

## Conceptual Base Structure Richness

Degree of Conceptual Base Structure Richness

GOCAME  
High

GQM+Strategies  
Low

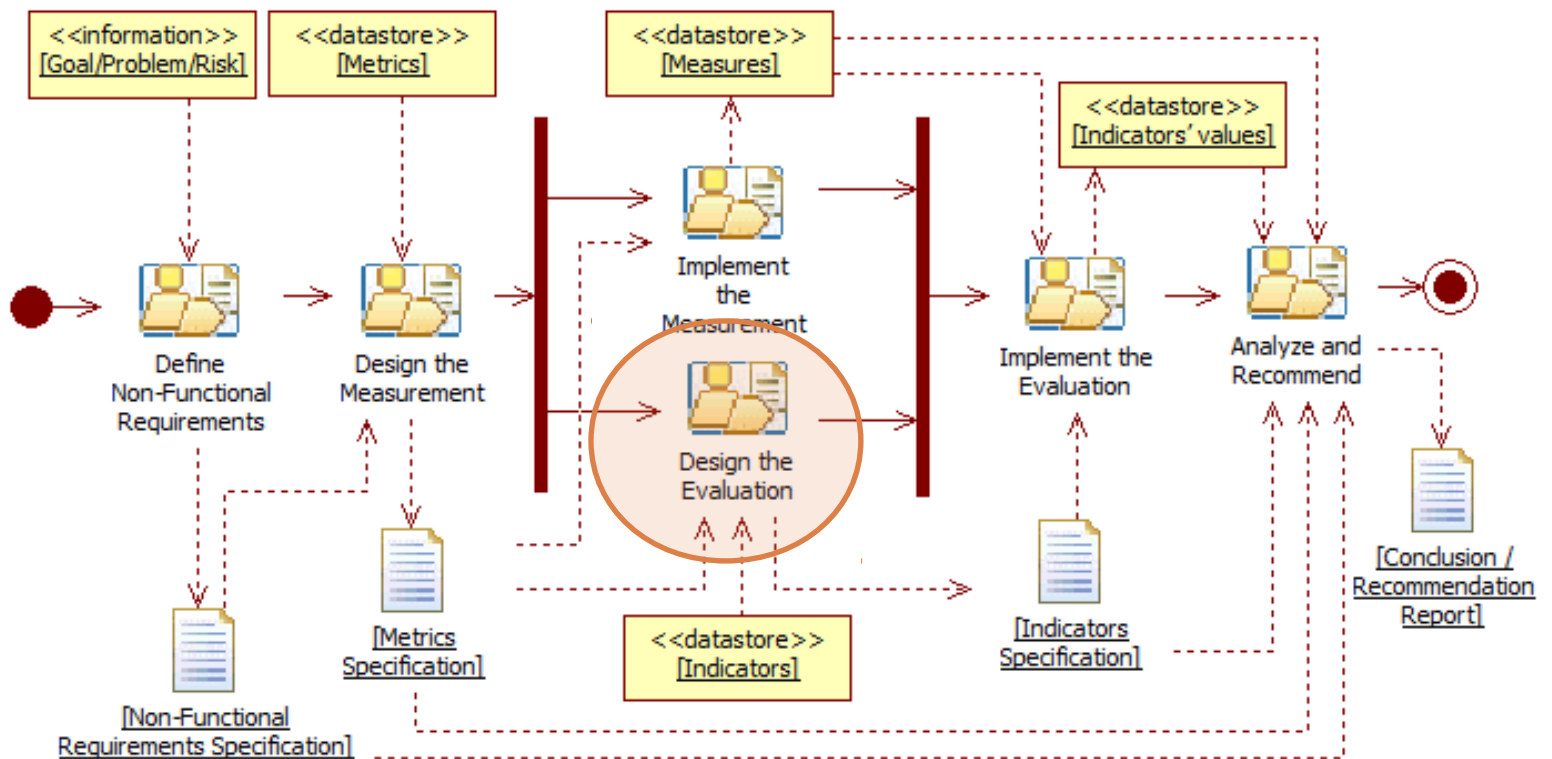
**GOCAME High**

**GQM+Strategies Low**





# Case Study: Where are we?



# Design the Evaluation

Attribute: **Activities Description Completeness**

**Elemental Indicator:**

**Name:** Preference of Activities Description Completeness

**Acronym:** P\_ADC

**Author:** Fernanda Papa

**Version:** 0.1      **Weight:** 0.20

**Numerical Scale:**

**Scale Type:** absolute

**Unit name:** Percentage      **Acronym:** %

**Function (Elementary Model):**

**Name:** P\_ADC function

**Specification:** P\_ADC = DADC

**Global (Aggregation) Model:**

**Function:**

**Name:** LSP

**Specification:**

$$G_l(r) = (W_1 * I_1^r + W_2 * I_2^r + \dots + W_m * I_m^r)^{1/r}$$

**Numerical Scale:**

**Scale Type:** absolute      **Unit name:** Percentage (%)

**Decision Criteria/Acceptability Levels:**

- if  $0 \leq X \leq 45$ : **"unsatisfactory"** → indicates change actions must take high priority.
- if  $45 < X \leq 70$ : **"marginal"** → indicates a need for improvement actions.
- if  $70 < X \leq 100$ : **"satisfactory"** → indicates satisfactory quality of the analyzed feature.

The indicators specification  
has 48 indicators

31 are elementary indicators, and  
16 are partial and 1 global.

Attribute: **Conceptual**

**Elemental Indicator:**

**Name:** Preference of

**Acronym:** P\_CBSR

**Author:** Fernanda Papa

**Version:** 0.1      **Weight:** 0.20

**Numerical Scale:**

**Scale Type:** absolute

**Unit name:** Percentage      **Acronym:** %

**Function (Elementary Model):**

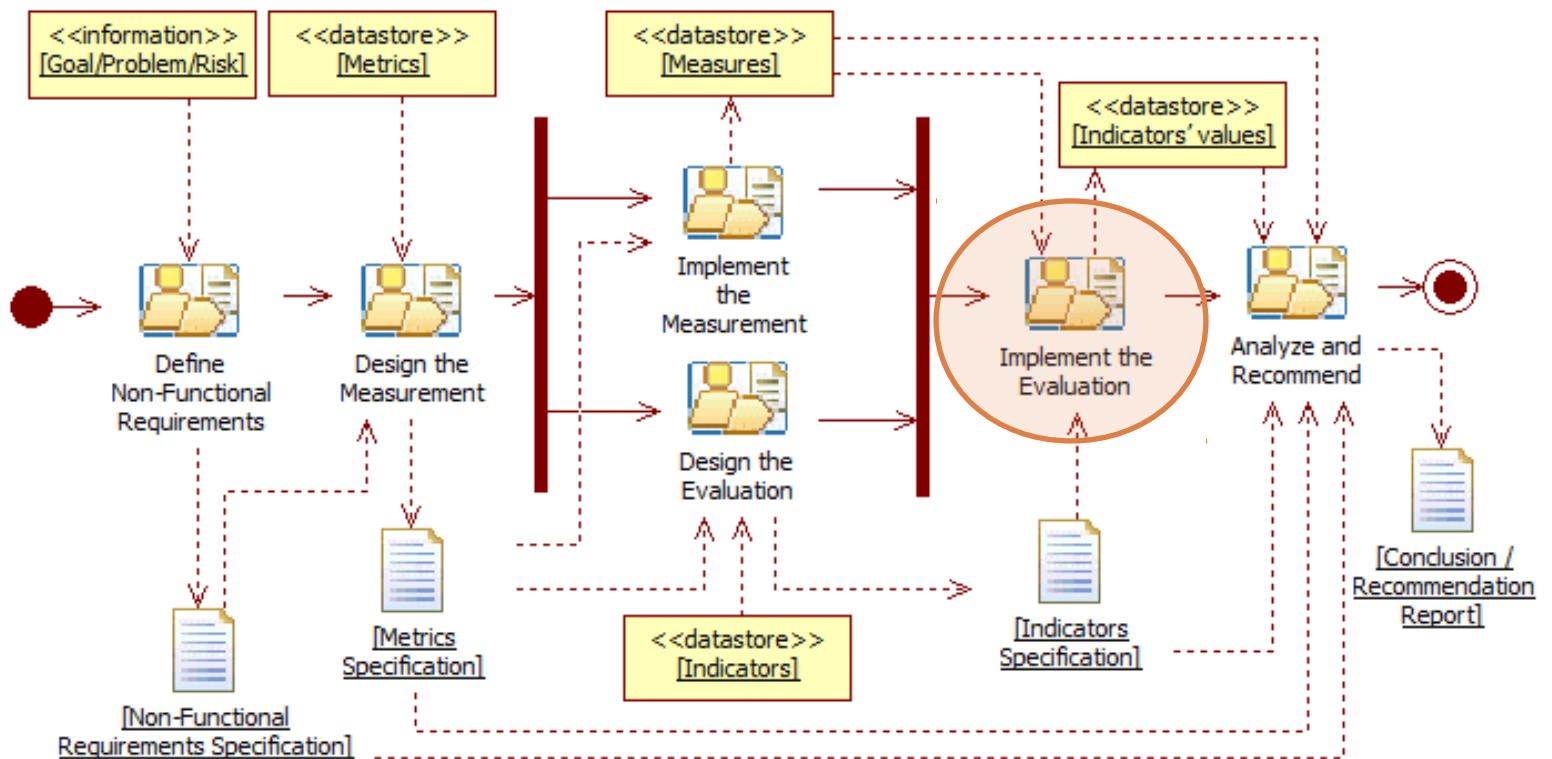
**Name:** P\_CBSR function

**Specification:**

$$P\_CBSR \begin{cases} \text{High} \rightarrow 100\% \\ \text{Medium} \rightarrow 70\% \\ \text{Low} \rightarrow 30\% \\ \text{None} \rightarrow 0\% \end{cases}$$



# Case Study: Where are we?



# Implement the Evaluation

## Activities Description Completeness

**GOCAME**



Measured value: **15,47%**

Measured value: **14,40%**

P\_ADC = DADC

Indicator value: **15,47%**

Indicator value: **14,40%**

## Conceptual Base Structure Richness

**GOCAME**



Measured value: **High**

Measured value: **Low**

P\_CBSR =

High → 100%  
Medium → 70%  
Low → 30%  
None → 0%

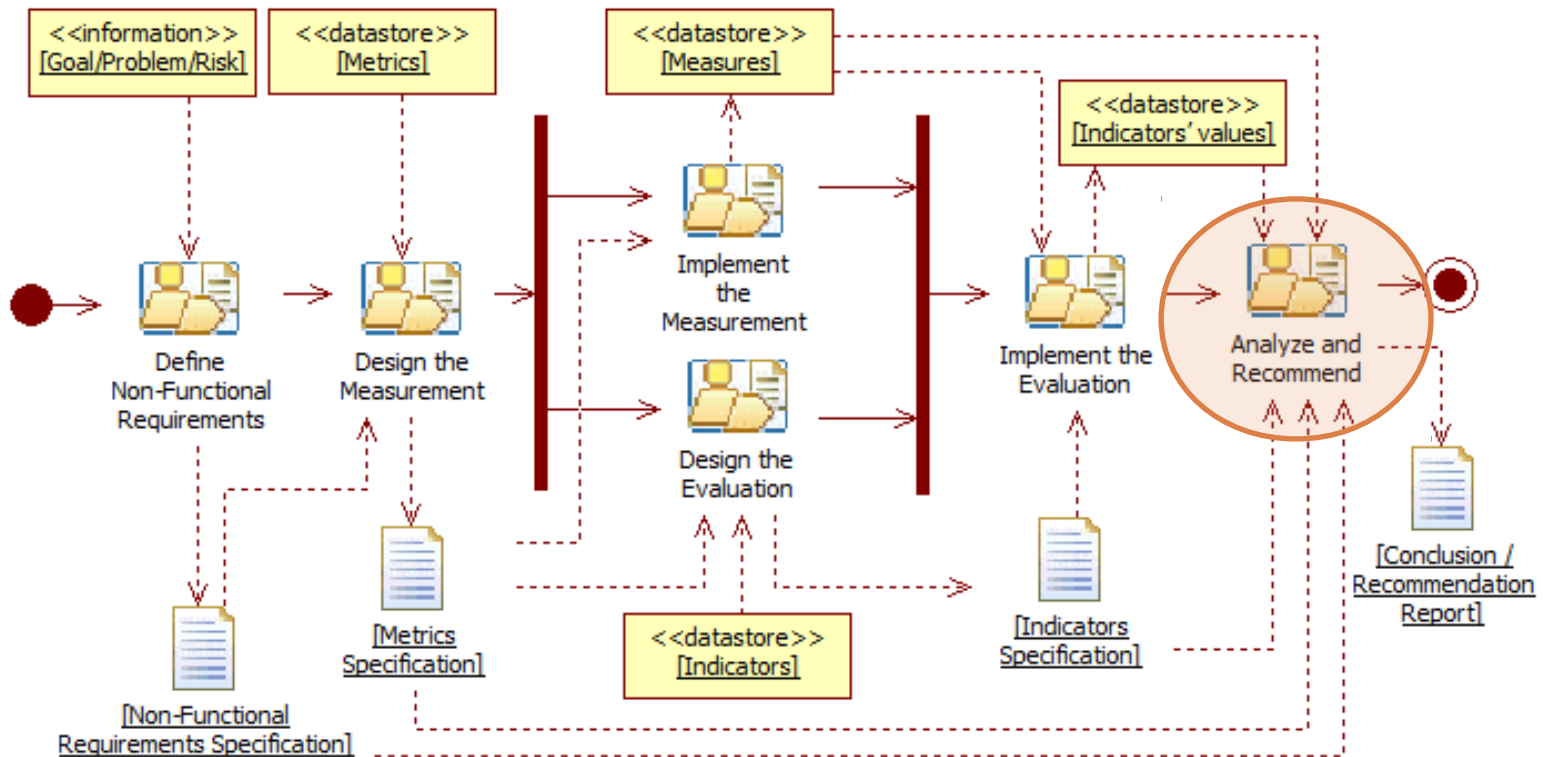
Indicator value: **100%**

Indicator value: **30%**

Thus all the indicators are calculated...



# Case Study: Where are we?





# Analyze and Recommend

## 1. Capability Quality (for M&E strategy)

### 1.1. Process Capability Quality

#### 1.2. Conceptual-Framework Capability Quality

#### 1.3. Methodology Capability Quality

GOCAME	GQM+Strategies
66.48	45.89
58.88	54.34
75.09	35.82
77.43	5

### Recommendation action for improvement :

Define a template with the following fields: *objective, description, pre-condition, post-condition, input and output*, and fill them accordingly for each activity.

### 1.1. Process Capability Quality

#### 1.1.1. Activities Suitability

##### 1.1.1.1. Activities Description Availability

##### 1.1.1.2. Activities Description Completeness

##### 1.1.1.3. Process Breakdown Structure Granularity

##### 1.1.1.4. Activities Description Formality

##### 1.1.1.5. Role-to-Activity Allocation Availability

GOCAME	GQM+Strategies
58.88	54.34
46.67	38.37
31.91	24.75
15.47	14.46
70	70
100	61.39
0	17.81

### Recommendation action for improvement:

Specify the terminological base as an ontology.

### 1.2. Conceptual-Framework Capability Quality

#### 1.2.1. Conceptual Framework Suitability

##### 1.2.1.1. Conceptual Framework Modularity

##### 1.2.1.2. Conceptual Framework Modeling Formality

#### 1.2.2. Conceptual Base Suitability

##### 1.2.2.1. Conceptual Base Completeness

##### 1.2.2.2. Conceptual Base Structure Richness

#### 1.2.3. Conceptual Framework Compliance

##### 1.2.3.1. Framework-to-C-Base Terminological Compliance

GOCAME	GQM+Strategies
75.09	
75	
50	0
100	50
68.53	18.52
21.33	1.55
100	50
84.31	81.82
84.31	81.82



# Conclusion and Future Work

- **Integrated M&E Strategies** should be based on the three principles/capabilities (**conceptual base**, **process** and **methods/tools**) in order to make more robust the analysis and decision-making process.
- The literature does not consider the need for an integrated strategy, and the evaluation of these kind of strategies has been neglected.
- We presented a case study aimed at **understanding** and **comparing** integrated strategies for measurement and evaluation, considering a strategy as a **resource** from the **entity category** standpoint.

- Nonfunctional requirements Design
- Measurement
- Evaluation
- Analysis and Recommendations

Capability Quality

Establish improvement actions  
for the GOCAME strategy



# Questions...

---



Thank you for your attention!

# References

1. Basili R., Caldiera G., Rombach H. D.: The goal question metric approach. In Encyclopedia of Software Engineering. Vol. 1. pp 528-532. (1994).
2. Basili V.R., Heidrich J., Lindvall M., Münch J., Regardie M., Rombach H.D., Seaman C.B., Trendowicz A.: GQM strategies®: A comprehensive methodology for aligning business strategies with software. pp. 253-266. (2007).
3. Basili V.R., Lindvall M., Regardie M., Seaman C., Heidrich J., Jurgen M., Rombach D., Trendowicz A.: Linking Software Development and Business Strategy through Measurement. IEEE Computer, 43(4), 57-65. (2010).
4. Becker P., Lew P., Olsina, L.: Strategy to Improve Quality for Software Applications: A Process View, To appear in ACM proceedings of ICSE, Int'l Conference of Software and System Process (ICSSP), Honolulu, Hawaii, USA. (2011).
5. Olsina L., Martín M.: Ontology for Software Metrics and Indicators. Journal of Web Engineering. Santiago de Chile. Rinton Press. US. 4 Vol. 2. pp. 262-281. (2004).
6. Olsina, L., Papa, F., Molina, H.: How to Measure and Evaluate Web Applications in a Consistent Way. Ch. 13 in Springer book: Web Engineering: Modeling and Implementing Web Applications, Rossi, Pastor, Schwabe & Olsina (Eds), pp. 385-420. (2008).
7. Olsina L., Rossi G.: Measuring Web Application Quality with WebQEM. In IEEE Multimedia Magazine. Vol. 9. Nº 4. pp. 20-29. (2002).
8. Solingen, R.V., Berghout, E.: Improvement by goal-oriented measurement. In Proc. of the European Software Engineering Process Group conference (E-SEPG). Amsterdam. The Netherlands. (1997).

