

# The Goal Question Metric Approach

Mandana Omidbakhsh

# Outline

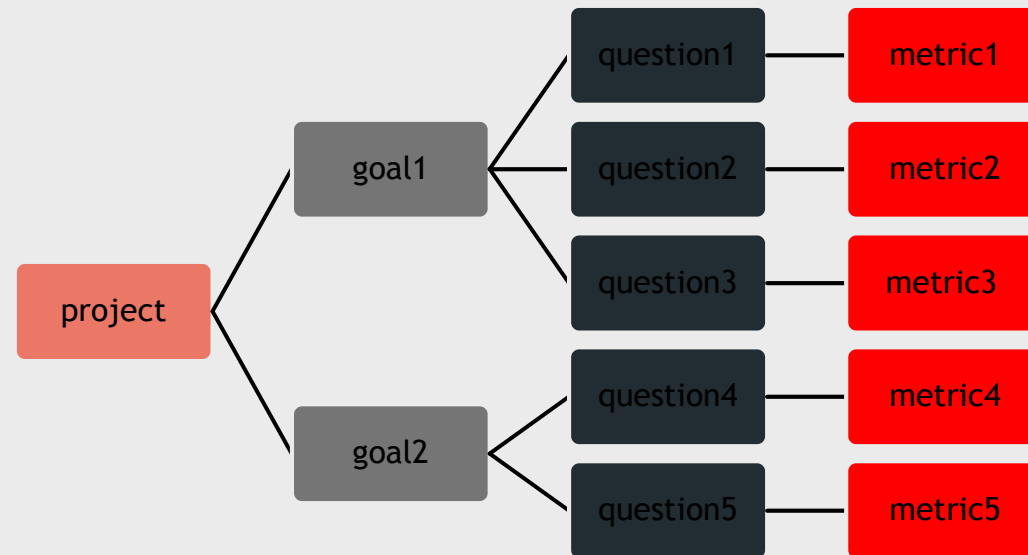
- ▶ GQM Definition
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# Goal Question Metric Approach

- ▶ A top-down approach
- ▶ A measurement framework for evaluation
- ▶ Overall goals of the project are identified
- ▶ Some questions are generated with respect to the goals
- ▶ The questions are analysed to identify measurements
- ▶ Simple, intuitive approach for specifying metrics
- ▶ Metrics can be “reused” by several questions

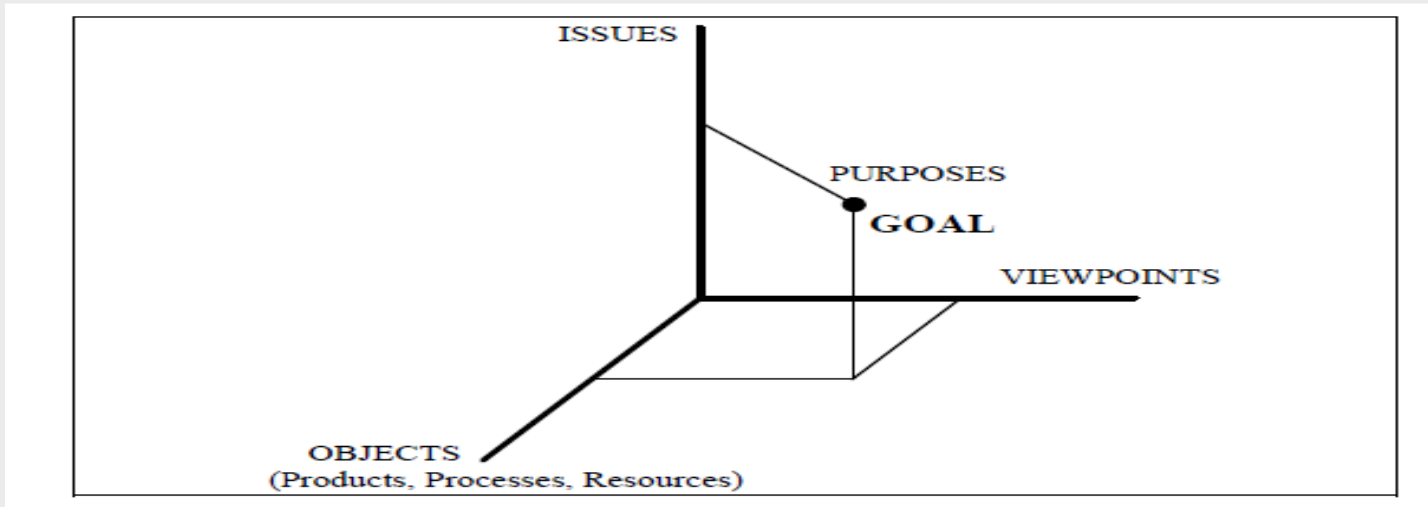
# Goal Question Metric levels

- ▶ A three level Framework:
  - ▶ Goal (conceptual) level
  - ▶ Question (operational) level
  - ▶ Metric (quantitative) level



# GQM Goal

- ▶ A goal has three coordinates and a purpose
  - ▶ **Object:** could be products, processes or resources
  - ▶ **Issue:** shows the qualities or properties of the object of measurement
  - ▶ **View:** specifies the user or output of measurement
- ▶ **Purpose:** explains how the output of measurement is used



# Example1

Evaluating Student performance in a course

## Grading:

- Assignment 1 (team work, 4-5 students in a team, **15%**)
- Project (team work, **30%**)
- Exam 1 (**30%**)
- Exam 2 (**20%**)
- Essays on: 1) Ethics, and 2) Equity & Professionalism: (team work, **2.5%** each)

# GQM for Example 1

- ▶ Goal: Student Performance in a course

Question1:

- ▶ What is the student performance in Assignment of the course? **Metric1: Ma**

Question2:

- ▶ What is the student performance in Exam1 of the course? **Metric2: Me1**

Question3:

- ▶ What is the student performance in Exam2 of the course? **Metric3: Me2**

Question4:

- ▶ What is the student performance in project of the course? **Metric4: Mp**

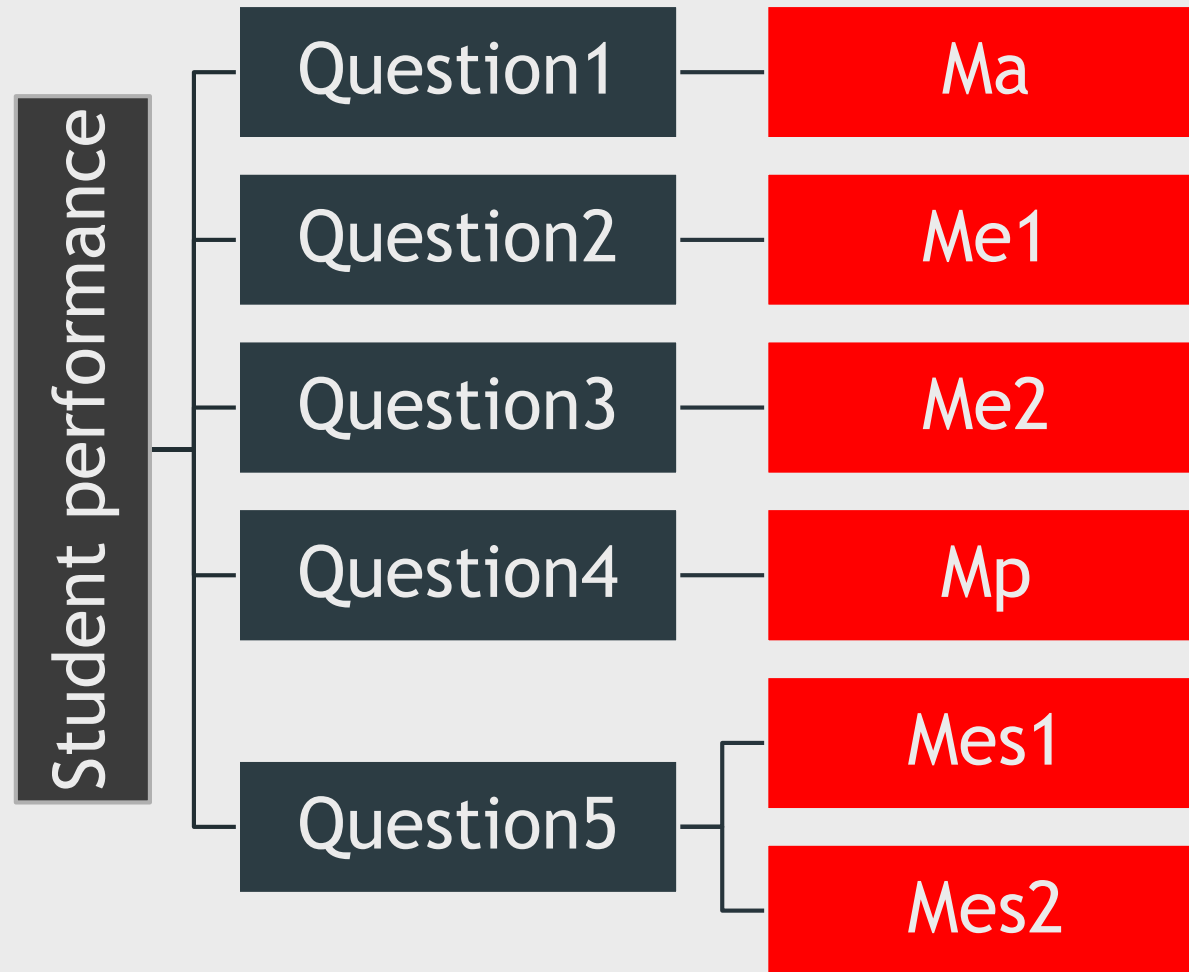
Question5:

- ▶ What is the student performance in essays of the course?

**Metric5: Mes1 & Metric6: Mes2**



# GQM for Example1



# Interpretation for Example1

We measure the metrics for each question in scale of 100.

►  $\text{Total} = \text{Ma} * 15\% + \text{Me1} * 30\% + \text{Me2} * 20\% + \text{Mp} * 30\% + (\text{Mes1} + \text{Mes2}) * 5\%$

Grade	Range
>95	A+
92.5-95	A
90-92.4	A-
88-89	B+
85-88	B
80-84	B-
75-79	C

# Example 2

## Improving the usability of a website

- ▶ A "usable" Web site is designed in such a way that facilitates human interaction
- ▶ Users could easily find what they need and could complete tasks required fast.

# Questions

- ▶ Goal: Improving the usability of a website
- ▶ Q1. Does the current website have enough Visibility?
  - ▶ when visiting a web site , users need to know : "Where am I?" and "Where can I go next?"
- ▶ Q2. Is the current website consistent and does it conform to the standards?
  - ▶ "standards" on the Web means following HTML and other specifications.
- ▶ Q3. Is there a good matching between the current website and the real world?
  - ▶ The words and phrases used in the website should be familiar to the users' language.

Metrics:

- ▶ We defined five usability metrics for each question. Each metric is evaluated according to the following scale: ***High, Medium, Low, No.***

# Question1

Q1. Does the current website have enough Visibility?

- ▶ M1: Does every display begin with a title or a header that describes screen contents? **Low**
- ▶ M2: Is there visual feedback in menus or dialog boxes about the selectable choices? **Low**
- ▶ M3: Does the system provide visibility, in other words, can the user tell the state of the system and the alternatives for action? **Low**
- ▶ M4: Do GUI menus make obvious which item has been selected? **Low**
- ▶ M5: If users must navigate between multiple screens, does the system use menu maps, and place markers as navigational aids? **No**

# Question2

Q2. Is current website consistent and does it conform to the standards?

- ▶ M1: Has a heavy use of all uppercase letters on a screen been avoided? **No**
- ▶ M2: Are vertical and horizontal scrolling possible in each window? **High**
- ▶ M3: Are menu choice lists presented vertically? **No**

# Question3

Q3. Is there a good matching between the current website and the real world?

- ▶ M1: On data entry screens, are tasks described in terminology familiar to users? *Medium*
- ▶ M2: Do the selected colors correspond to common expectations about color codes? *High*
- ▶ M3: Are command names specific rather than general? *High*
- ▶ M4: Does the command language employ user jargon and avoid computer jargon? *High*
- ▶ M5: Do related and interdependent fields appear on the same screen? *Medium*

# Evaluation

	High	Medium	Low	No
Q1	0	0	4	1
Q2	1	0	0	2
Q3	3	2	0	0

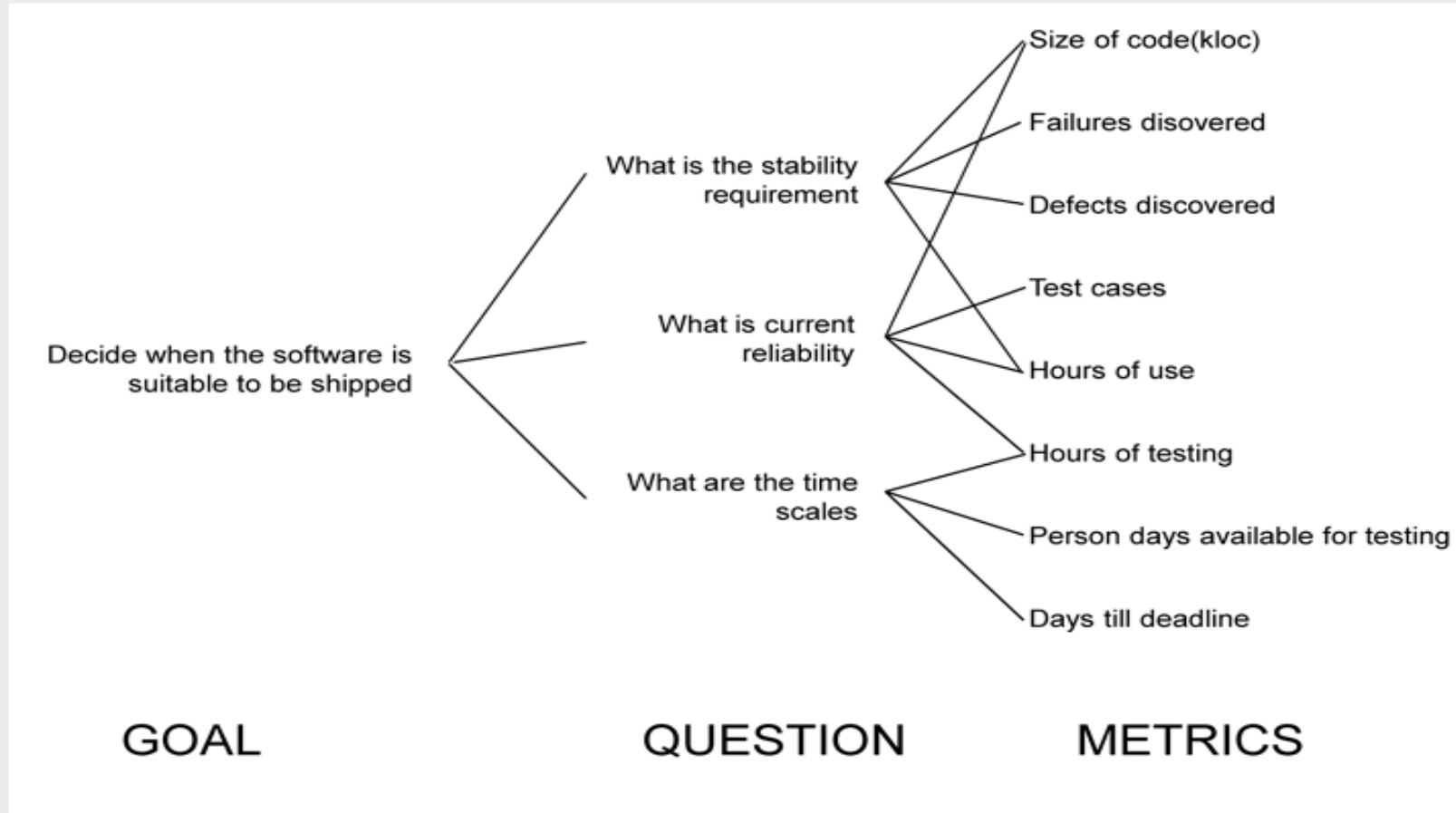
Conclusion: From these evaluations, it is clear that the current **website** needs to improve its visibility according to result of question#1 and the consistency and the conformance to the standards according to question2.



# Example 3

Deciding when software is suitable to be shipped

# GQM for Example 3



# References

- ▶ THE GOAL QUESTION METRIC APPROACH, Victor R. Basili, Gianluigi Caldiera, H. Dieter Rombach
- ▶ “*The Goal/Question/Metric Method*”, Rini Van Solingen
- ▶ “A practical view of software measurement and implementation experiences within Motorola” by Michael K. Daskalantonakis. *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering*, Vol. 18, Issue: 11, Nov. 1992