# Function Points

YEGOR BUGAYENKO

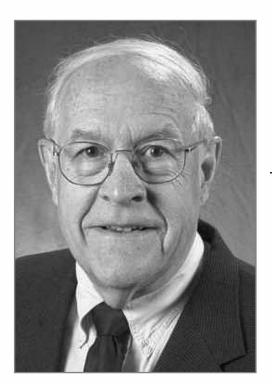
Lecture #17 out of 24 80 minutes

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"From the start of the software era in the 1950s until roughly 1970, software cost estimating was performed manually, using simple rules of thumb or local estimating algorithms developed through trial and error methods."

— Capers Jones. *Estimating Software Costs: Bringing Realism to Estimating*. McGraw-Hill, 2nd edition, 2007



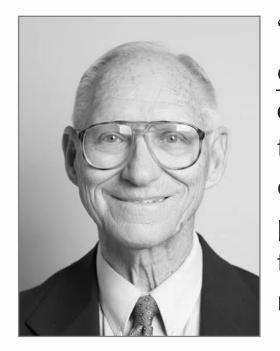
"Our techniques of estimating are <u>poorly developed</u>. More seriously, they reflect an unvoiced assumption which is quite untrue, i.e., that all will go well."

— Frederick P. Brooks Jr. *The Mythical Man-month: Essays on Software Engineering.* Pearson Education, 1995



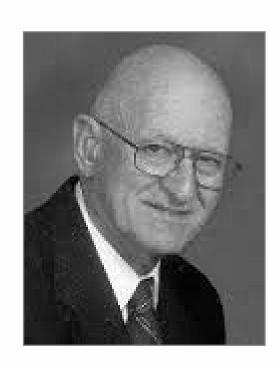
"SLIM: In general, the size of the product in source statements is  $S = C \times \overline{K^{1/3}} \times t^{4/3}$ , where C is a productivity constant, K is development effort, and t is time."

— Lawrence H. Putnam. A General Empirical Solution to the Macro Software Sizing and Estimating Problem. *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering*, (4): 345–361, 1978



"COCOMO: We compute the <u>estimated</u> development effort as the nominal development effort times the product of the effort multipliers for the 15 <u>cost driver attributes</u>... A nominal development effort is estimated as a function of the product's size in delivered source <u>instructions</u> in thousands (KDSI) and the project's development mode."

— Barry W. Boehm. Software Engineering Economics. *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering*, (1):4–21, 1984



"FPA: The general approach is to count the number of external user <u>inputs</u>, <u>inquiries</u>, <u>outputs</u>, and master <u>files</u> delivered by the development project. These factors are outward manifestations of any application. They cover all the functions in an application."

— Allan J. Albrecht. Measuring Application Development Productivity. In *Proceedings of the Joint SHARE, GUIDE, and IBM Application Development Symposium*, pages 83–92, 1979

These counts are weighted by numbers designed to reflect the function value to the customer. The weights used were determined by debate and trial. These weights have given us good results:

- · Number of Inputs X 4
- Number of Outputs X 5
- Number of Inquiries X 4
- Number of Master Files X 10

Then we adjust that result for the effect of other factors.

"If the inputs, outputs, or files are extra complicated, we add 5%. Complex internal processing can add another 5%. On-line functions and performance are addressed in other questions. The maximum adjustment possible is 50%, expressed as  $\pm 25\%$  so that the weighted summation is the average complexity."

Source: Allan J. Albrecht. Measuring Application Development Productivity. In *Proceedings of the Joint SHARE, GUIDE, and IBM Application Development Symposium*, pages 83–92, 1979

**Table 6.7 Function Complexity Table** 

| Function Type                  | Low | Average | High |
|--------------------------------|-----|---------|------|
| External Input (EI)            | ×3  | ×4      | ×6   |
| External Output (EO)           | ×4  | ×5      | ×7   |
| Internal Logical Files (ILF)   | ×7  | ×10     | ×15  |
| External Interface Files (EIF) | ×5  | ×7      | ×10  |
| External Inquiry (EQ)          | ×3  | ×4      | ×6   |

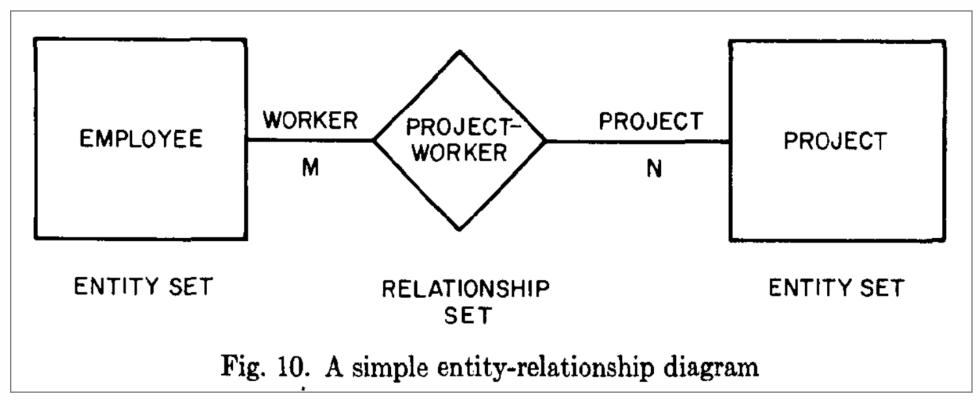
"In order to find the adjusted function point (AFP) value, the UFP (the raw function count weighted by the appropriate complexity shown in the Table) is multiplied by the VAF."

Source: Daniel D. Galorath and Michael W. Evans. *Software Sizing, Estimation, and Risk Management:* When Performance Is Measured Performance Improves. CRC Press, 2006

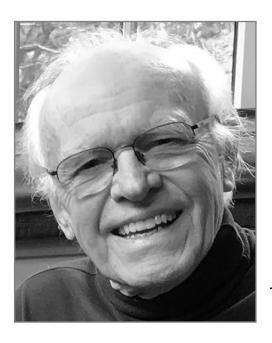


"The entity-relationship (ER) model adopts the more natural view that the real world consists of entities and relationships. It incorporates some of the important semantic information about the real world."

— Peter Pin-Shan Chen. The Entity-Relationship Model—Toward a Unified View of Data. *ACM Transactions on Database Systems*, 1(1):9–36, 1976

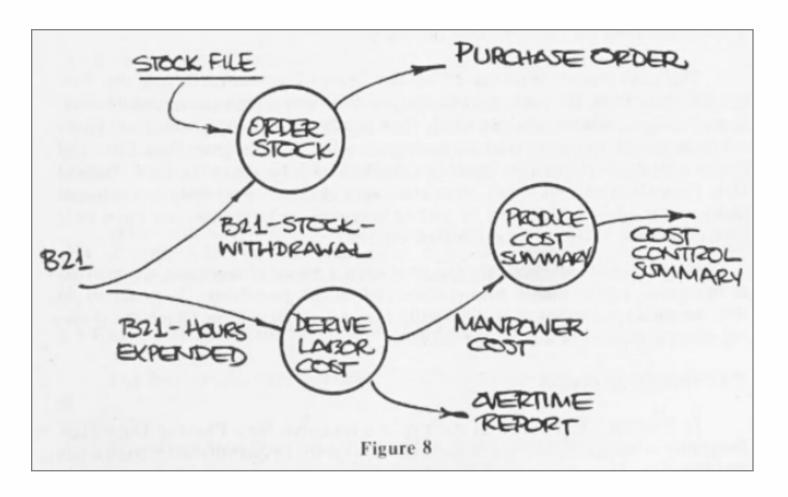


Source: Peter Pin-Shan Chen. The Entity-Relationship Model—Toward a Unified View of Data. *ACM Transactions on Database Systems*, 1(1):9–36, 1976



"The Data Flow Diagram shows flow of data, not of control. This is the difference between Data Flow Diagrams and flowcharts. The Data Flow Diagram portrays a situation from the point of view of the data, while a flowchart portrays it from the point of view of those who act upon the data."

— Tom DeMarco. *Structure Analysis and System Specification*. Prentice Hall, 1978



Source: Tom DeMarco. Structure Analysis and System Specification. Prentice Hall, 1978

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#### Software Function, Source Lines of Code, and Development Effort Prediction: A Software

AN J. ALBRECHT AND JOHN E. GAFFNEY, JR., MEMBER, IEEE

developes and such as the prediction of the saw of a programming organized the absoluted officer. As an influence to "blan", nor not record of the saw of the programming of the property of t

Farther, he high dapen of contribute between "Students peaked and the consults" Office Comes line of cold of the program, and the consults and the consults and the consults of the cold, the description of the cold, the demonstrated. The "Invatince peaks" research is being a cold of the cold of

tware science, software size estimation.

A LBRECHT [1] has employed as methodology for validations of the amount of work-effort (which he issue/hour) method to design and develop canton applications work-hour) method to design and develop canton applications are sometiment of external user inputs, inquisites, outputs, and assure files to be delivered by the development project." As coincide out by Albrecht [1], "brase factors are the outward auditentations of any application. They over all the function in an application." Each of these categories of input no output are constraint individually and then weighted by

Manuscript received May 12, 1982; revised September 9, 1982.

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umbern reflecting the relative value of the function to the Arcjustomer. The weighted sum of the inputs and outputs called "function points." Albrecht [1] states that the eights used were 'determined by debate and trial." They are wen in the section "Selection of Estimating Formulas." The thesis of this work is that the amount of function to be ovided by the application (program) can be estimated from itematization of the major components of data to be used or

and the development eitort nessue.

A major reason for using "function points" as a measure is that the point counts can be developed relatively easily in discussions with the user/customer at an early stage of the development process. They relate directly to user/customer requirements in a way that is more easily understood by the user/customer than "SI OC".

customer than "SLOC."

Another major reason is the availability of needed information. Since it is reasonable to expect that a statement of basic
requirements includes an itemization of the inputs and outputs
to be used and provided by the application (program) from the
user's external view, an estimate may be validated early in the

A third reason is that "function points" can be used to develop a general measure of development productivity (e.g., "function points per work-month" or "work-hours per function points, had may be used to demonstrate productivity teneds. Such a measure can give credit for productivity refered. Such as measure can give credit for productivity relationship of the control of development of effort, with his concern for effects of technology, language level, or unusual code expansion occasioned by micros, call, and code rouse.

It is important to distinguish between two types of workoffort estimates, a primary or "take-adapsis" estimate and a "formula" estimate. The primary work-offort estimate should always be based on an analysis of the tasks to be done, thus providings the project team with an estimate and a work plan. This paper discusses "formula" estimates which are based solely on counts of inputs and outputs of the programs to be developed, and not on a detailed analysis of the developement of the owner of the property of the property of the prosentance of the property of the property of the proteament of the property of the property of the proteament of the property of the property of the proteament of the property of the property of the proteament of the property of the property of the proteament of the property of the property of the proteament of the property of the property of the proteament of the property of the property of the proteament of the property of the property of the proteament of the property of the property of the proteament of the property of the property of the proteament of the property of the proteament of the property of the proteament of the property of the proteament of the property of the proteament of the property of the proteament of the property of the proteament of the property of the property of the property of the proteament of the property of the property of the property of the proteament of the property of the property of the property of the property of the proteament of the property of the property of the property of the proteamen

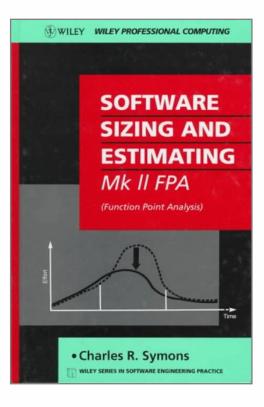
"SOFTWARE SCIENCE" BACKGROUND

Halstead [2] states that the number of tokens or symbols N constituting a program is a function of n, the "operator"

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"At least for the applications analyzed, both the development work-hours and application size in "SLOC" are strong functions of "function points" and "input/output data item count." Further, it appears that basing applications development effort estimates on the amount of function to be provided by an application rather than an estimate of "SLOC" may be superior."

— Allan J. Albrecht and John E. Gaffney. Software Function, Source Lines of Code, and Development Effort Prediction: A Software Science Validation. *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering*, (6):639–648, 1983



"The major difference is that **Mk II FPA**, with its finer granularity, is a continuous measure whereas IFPUG limits component size once a threshold is reached."

— Charles R. Symons. *Software Sizing and Estimating: Mk II FPA (Function Point Analysis)*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1991

The Functional Size (Function Point Index) is the weighted sum over all Logical Transactions, of the Input Data Element Types (Ni), the Data Entity Types Referenced (Ne), and the Output Data Element Types (No).

So the Function Point Index (FPI) for an application is:

$$FPI = Wi * \Sigma Ni + We * \Sigma Ne + Wo * \Sigma No,$$

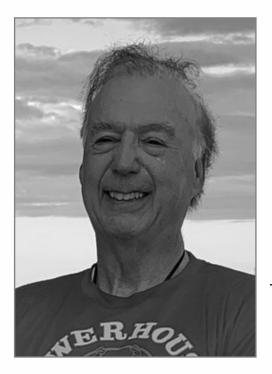
where ' $\Sigma$ ' means the sum over all Logical Transactions, and the industry average weights per Input Data Element Type, Data Entity Type Reference and Output Data Element Type are, respectively:

Wi = 0.58

We = 1.66

Wo = 0.26

Source: Charles R. Symons. *Software Sizing and Estimating: Mk II FPA (Function Point Analysis).* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1991



"SEER-SEM is based on the concept that if a user can describe the <u>essential characteristics</u> of a project and range of size, SEER-SEM can provide estimates of schedules, efforts, staffing, risks, uncertainties, and defects, characterizing each as a most likely estimate or a risk estimate."

— Daniel D. Galorath and Michael W. Evans. *Software Sizing, Estimation, and Risk Management: When Performance Is Measured Performance Improves.* CRC Press, 2006

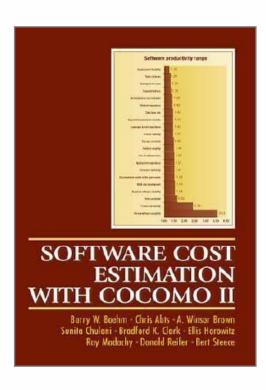
Table 6.8 Comparison SEER-SEM Function Modes: IFPUG and SEER-SEM

| Functions                       | IFPUG<br>Compatible Mode | SEER-SEM<br>Extended Mode |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| External inputs (Els)           | X                        | X                         |
| External outputs (EOs)          | X                        | X                         |
| External inquiries (EQs)        | X                        | X                         |
| External interface files (EIFs) | X                        | X                         |
| Internal logical files (ILFs)   | X                        | X                         |
| Internal functions              |                          | X                         |

*Note*: SEER-SEM, the cost model containing SEER-FBS, will also accept unadjusted function point counts performed by traditional counting.

"SEER-FBS ("function-based sizing"), introduced in 1992, is consistent with IFPUG counting rules, but adds a sixth category (internal functions) that allows users to account for highly algorithmic processes of systems such as real-time and embedded-type systems."

Source: Daniel D. Galorath and Michael W. Evans. Software Sizing, Estimation, and Risk Management: When Performance Is Measured Performance Improves. CRC Press, 2006



"COCOMO-II: Success in all types of organization depends increasingly on the development of customized software solutions, yet more than half of software projects now in the works will exceed both their schedules and their budgets by more than 50%."

— Barry Boehm, Chris Abts, Winsor Brown, Sunita Chulani, Bradford K. Clark, Ellis Horowitz, Ray Madachy, Donald J. Reifer, and Steece Bert. *Software Cost Estimation with COCOMO II.* Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 2000

**Table 6.17 Conversion Ratios: Lines of Code per Function Point** 

| Source Code    | DCG    |            | Galorath |      |        |
|----------------|--------|------------|----------|------|--------|
| Language       | Likely | Low        | Mean     | High | Likely |
| Basic Assembly | 575    | 200        | 320      | 450  | 320    |
| С              | 225    | 60         | 128      | 170  | 61     |
| FORTRAN        | 210    | <i>7</i> 5 | 107      | 160  | 58     |
| C++            | 80     | 30         | 53       | 125  | 59     |

"Backfiring is converting lines of code to function points by dividing the line count by a conversion ratio. The author does not recommend backfiring as an approach to generating function points."

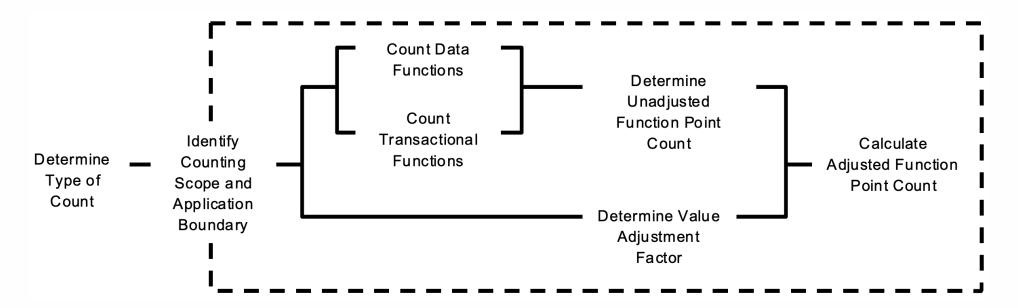
Source: Daniel D. Galorath and Michael W. Evans. *Software Sizing, Estimation, and Risk Management:* When Performance Is Measured Performance Improves. CRC Press, 2006



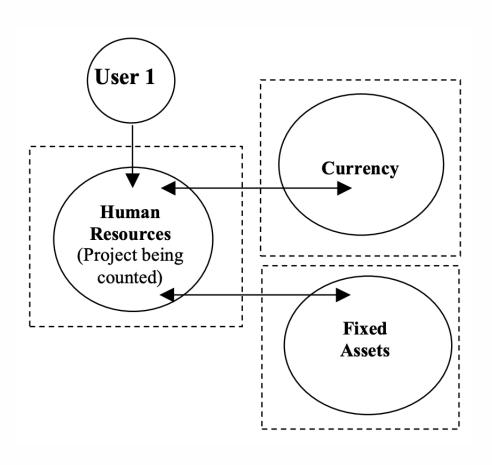
"The reliability of function point analysis is good enough to allow function points to serve as the <u>basis</u> for contracts, for carrying out scholarly research, for cost estimating, and for creating reliable benchmarks. In fact, function points are now <u>used</u> for more business purposes than any other metric in the history of software."

— Capers T. Jones. *Foreword to IFPUG Functional Size Measurement Method*. ISO/IEC 20926:2009, 2009

## IFPUG Procedure



Source: International Stardardization Organization (ISO). ISO/IEC 20926:2009, IFPUG Functional Size Measurement Method, 2009



"The application <u>boundary</u> indicates the border between the <u>software</u> being measured and the user."

Source: International Stardardization Organization (ISO). ISO/IEC 20926:2009, IFPUG Functional Size Measurement Method, 2009

The 14 general system characteristics are:

- 1. Data Communications
- 2. Distributed Data Processing
- 3. Performance
- 4. Heavily Used Configuration
- 5. Transaction Rate
- 6. Online Data Entry
- 7. End-User Efficiency
- 8. Online Update
- 9. Complex Processing
- 10. Reusability
- 11. Installation Ease
- 12. Operational Ease
- 13. Multiple Sites
- 14. Facilitate Change

"The 14 general system characteristics are summarized into the value adjustment factor (VAF). When applied, the value adjustment factor adjusts the unadjusted function point count ±35 percent to produce the adjusted function point count."

Source: International Stardardization Organization (ISO). ISO/IEC 20926:2009, IFPUG Functional Size Measurement Method, 2009

| Function<br>Type | Functional<br>Complexity        |           | Complexity<br>Totals |    | Function<br>Type Totals |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----|-------------------------|
| ILFs             | 4                               | Low       | X 7 =                | 28 |                         |
|                  | 0                               | Average   | X 10 =               | 0  |                         |
|                  | 0                               | –<br>High | X 15 =               | 0  |                         |
|                  |                                 | _         |                      |    | 28                      |
| EIFs             | 4                               | Low       | X 5 =                | 20 |                         |
|                  | 0                               | Average   | <b>X</b> 7 =         | 0  |                         |
|                  | 0                               | –<br>High | X 10 =               | 0  |                         |
|                  |                                 | _         |                      |    | 20                      |
| EIs              | 4                               | Low       | X 3 =                | 12 |                         |
|                  | 2                               | Average   | X 4 =                | 8  |                         |
|                  | 1                               | High      | X 6 =                | 6  |                         |
|                  |                                 | _         |                      |    | 26                      |
| EOs              | 4                               | Low       | X 4 =                | 16 |                         |
|                  | 2                               | Average   | X 5 =                | 10 |                         |
|                  | 0                               | High      | X 7 =                | 0  |                         |
|                  |                                 | _         |                      |    | 26                      |
| EQs              | 5                               | Low       | X 3 =                | 15 |                         |
|                  | 0                               | Average   | X 4 =                | 0  |                         |
|                  | 0                               | High      | X 6 =                | 0  |                         |
|                  | -                               | _         |                      |    | 15                      |
|                  | Unadjusted Function Point Count |           |                      |    | 115                     |

"The formula calculates the development project function points: DFP = (UFP + CFP) \*
VAF. Where UFP is the unadjusted function points for the functions that will be available after installation, and CFP is the unadjusted function points added by the conversion unadjusted function point count."

Source: International Stardardization Organization (ISO). ISO/IEC 20926:2009, IFPUG Functional Size Measurement Method, 2009



"The function point metric, like LOC, is relatively controversial... Opponents claim that the method requires some 'sleight of hand' in that computation is based on subjective, rather than objective, data."

— Roger S. Pressman and Bruce Maxim. *Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach*. McGraw Hill, 8 edition, 2014

### Function Point Standards

- Mark-II ISO/IEC 20968:2002
- IFPUG ISO/IEC 20926:2009
- FiSMA ISO/IEC 29881:2010
- COSMIC ISO/IEC 19761:2011
- Nesma ISO/IEC 24570:2018
- OMG ISO/IEC 19515:2019

#### **Function Point**

- Early and easy function points
- COSMIC Function Points
- Mk II Function Points
- Nesma Function Points
- FiSMA Function Points
- Engineering function points
- Object-Oriented Function Points (OOFP)
- Weighted Micro Function Points
- Fuzzy Function Points

Function Points may be measured by these tools:

• ...

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