

# SOFTWARE QUALITY

CPTS 583

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Value and Cost of Software Quality

# Outline

- Value of software quality
  - Process value
  - Business value
- Cost of software quality (CoSQ)
  - Cost model
  - Prevention
  - Failure cost
- Quality cost estimation
  - Application of a CoSQ model
- Software cost estimation
  - COCOMO

# Value of software quality

- Process value
  - Value to software process



Reduce cost  
(time and money)



Less rework



# Value of software quality

- Business value
  - Leaders see quality as luxury
  - Actually power source for improved productivity
  - Improved productivity -> improved profit



# Value of software quality

- Business value
  - Longer-term value
    - Enabling responsiveness and innovation
    - A market differentiator
    - Key to survival



# Cost of software quality

- Balancing **cost** and **quality**



# Cost of software quality

- Why should we estimate the cost?
  - Put the quality cost under control
  - Plan and manage budget
  - Adjust quality assurance methodology and/or plan



# Cost of software quality

- What are the costs?

15-40%

## Traditional Costs of Quality (CoQ)

- Cost of defect prevention
  - E.g., process improvement, root-cause analysis, training, etc.
- Cost of defect detection
  - E.g., inspection, testing
- Cost of failures
  - Internal (pre-release)
  - External (post-release)



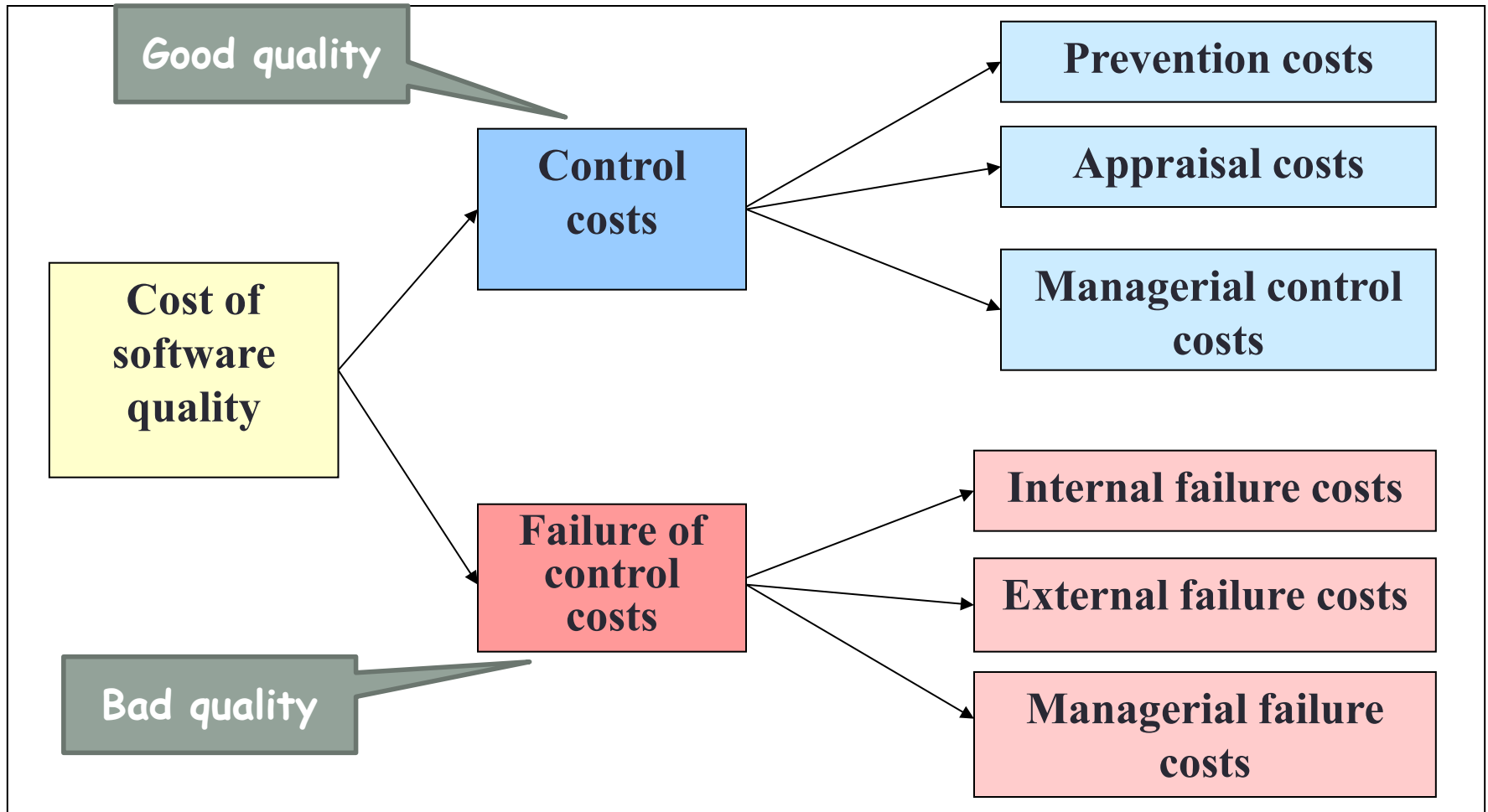
# Cost of software quality

- What are the costs?

## Costs of Software Quality (CoSQ)

- CoQ
  - Defect Detection -> Appraisal
- Additional costs specific to Software quality
  - Managerial control costs
  - Managerial failure costs

# CoSQ model



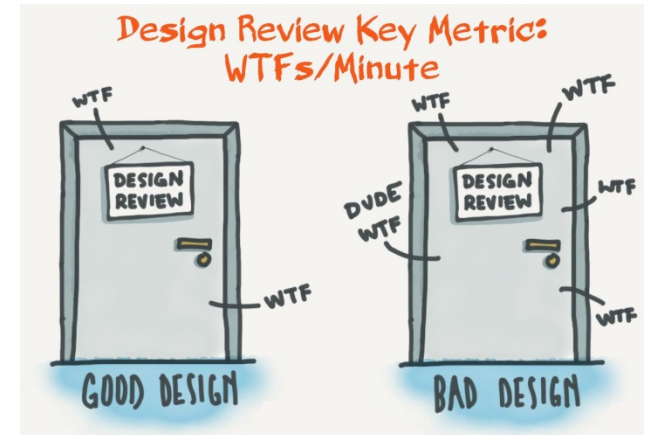
# CoSQ model

- Prevention costs
  - Training and consulting
    - Instruction, certification, consultation
  - Infrastructure investments
    - Process improvement
    - Configuration management
- Technical costs
  - Root cause analysis
  - Reviews, audits



# CoSQ model

- Appraisal costs
  - Inspection and Reviews
    - Design review, code review
- Software testing
  - Verification
    - unit, integration, system testing
  - Validation
    - acceptance testing



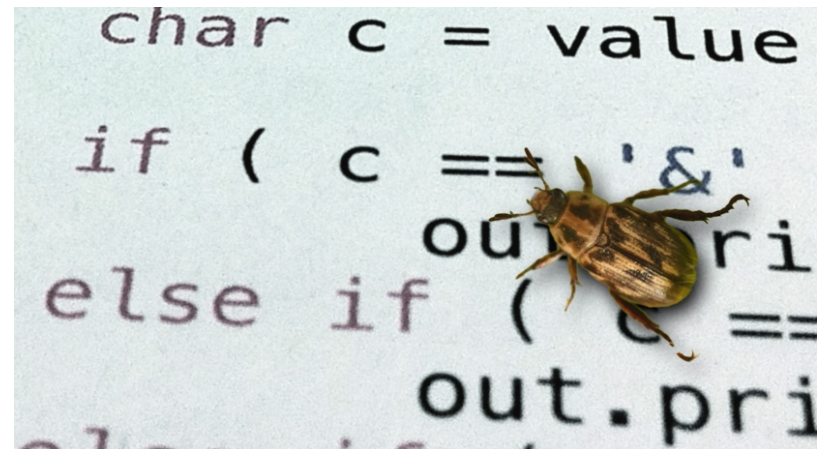
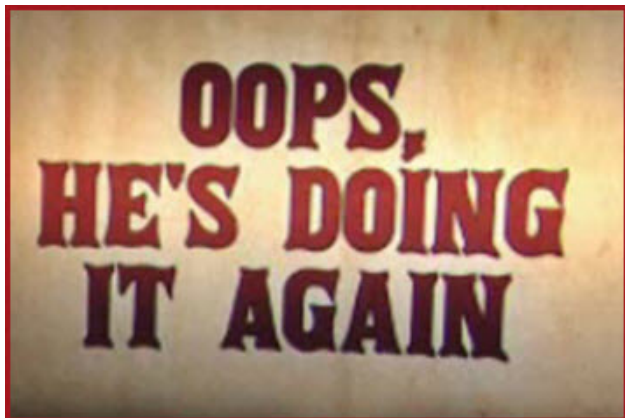
# CoSQ model

- Managerial control costs
  - Prepare and maintain project and quality plans
- Progress management



# CoSQ model

- Internal failure costs
  - Design problems
    - Correct/redo design
  - Program defects
    - Bug fixing, re-program
  - Re-review/re-testing





# CoSQ model

- External failure costs

## Overt

- Correction of failures
- Compensations
  - Resolution of user complaints
  - Insurance
  - Reimbursement



# CoSQ model

- External failure costs

## Hidden

- Sales reduction
  - Lower price
  - Fewer sales
- Extra sale investments
  - Additional promotion



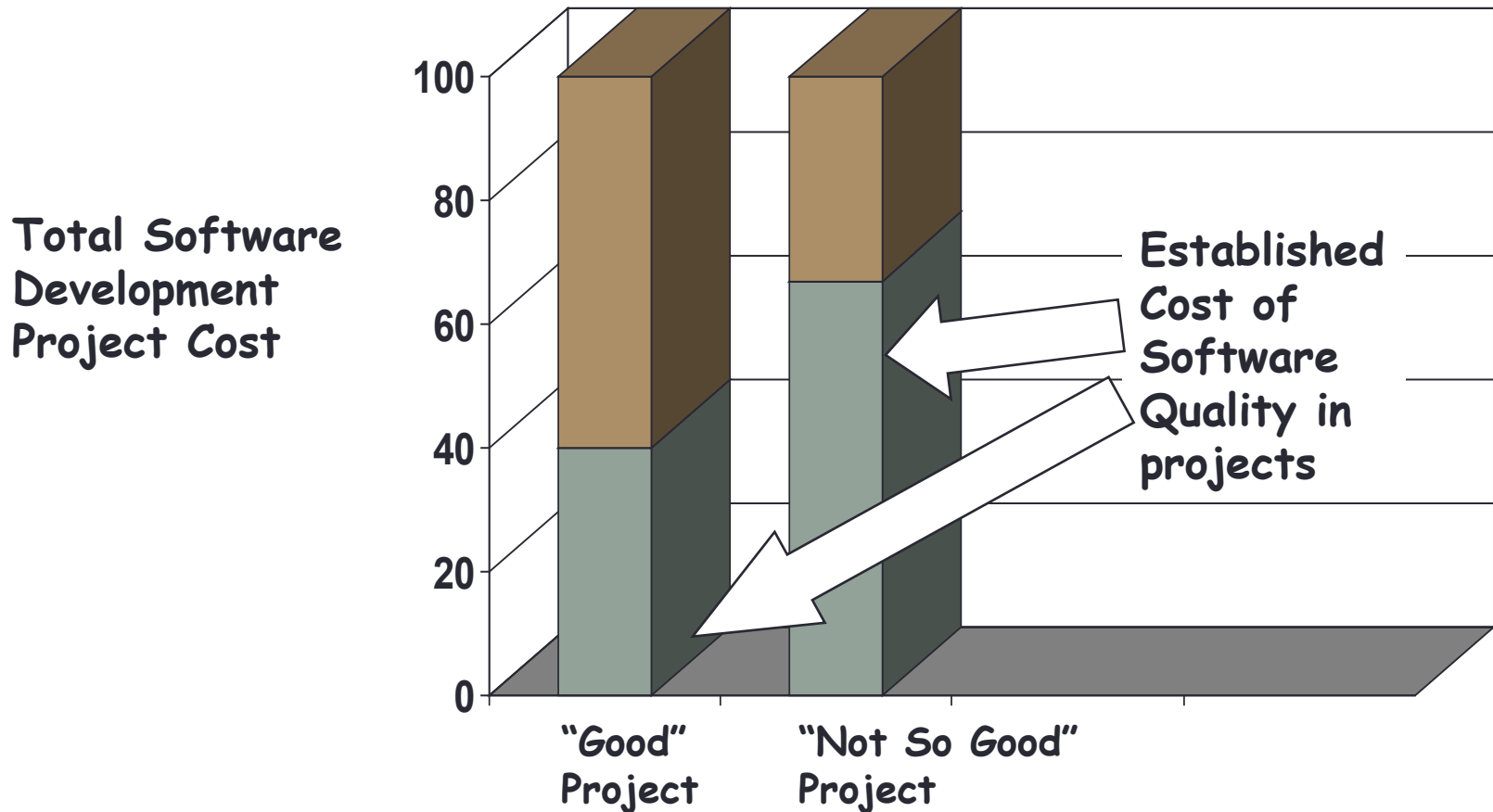


# CoSQ model

- Managerial failure costs
  - Underestimated/insufficient resources
  - Late project completion
  - Domino effects



# How much is the CoSQ



*From 40 - 67 % of costs are for Software Quality!*

# Example of good and bad quality cost

## Case 0

Good Quality  
cost of zero  
dollars

Bad quality  
costs of  
1,000,000  
dollars

Total cost of  
\$1,000,000

## Case 1

Good Quality  
cost increased  
to 50,000  
dollars

Bad quality  
costs  
decreased to  
900,000 dollars

Total cost of  
\$950,000

## Case 2

Good Quality  
cost increased  
to 100,000  
dollars

Bad quality  
costs  
decreased to  
700,000 dollars

Total cost of  
\$800,000

## Case 3

Good Quality  
cost increased  
to 150,000  
dollars

Bad quality  
costs  
decreased to  
500,000 dollars

Total cost of  
\$650,000

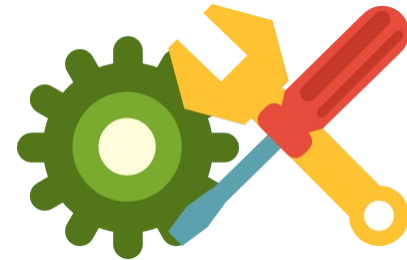
# Estimate CoSQ

- Estimate
- When?
  - Start after requirements
    - Initial estimation
  - Throughout entire software process
    - Keep adjusting



# Estimate CoSQ

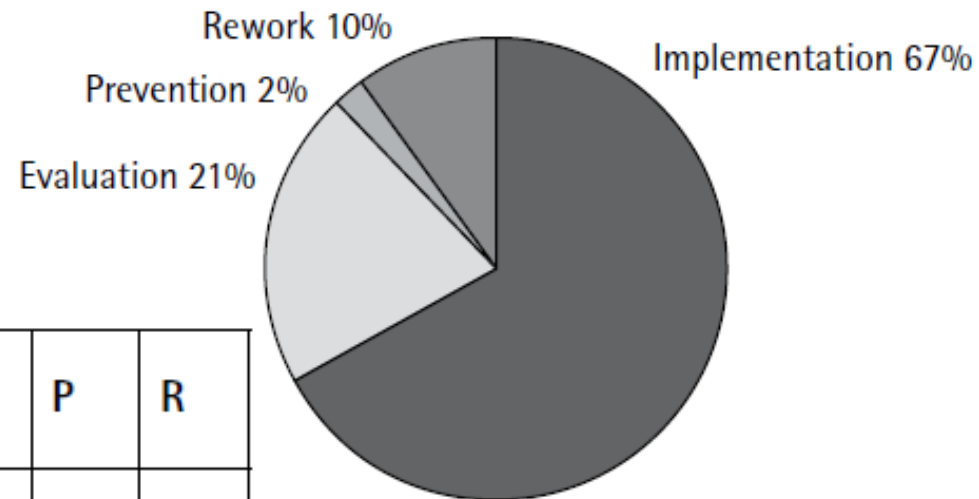
- How?
  - Applying a CoSQ model
- 1. Define the model for your project
  - Customization
- 2. Determine the cost items
  - Detailed cost items for each class of costs
- 3. Collect data to estimate
  - Quantify each cost item



# Estimate CoSQ

Major categories	Subcategories	Definition	Typical costs
Prevention cost	Quality basis definition	Effort to define quality, and to set quality goals, standards, and thresholds. Quality trade-off analysis.	Definition of release criteria for acceptance testing and related quality standards
	Project and process-oriented interventions	Effort to prevent poor product quality or improve process quality	Process improvement, updating of procedures and work instructions; metric collection and analysis; internal and external quality audits; training and certification of employees
Evaluation or appraisal cost	Discovery of the condition of the product nonconformance.	Discovery of the level of nonconformance	Test, walk-through, inspection, desk-check, quality assurance
	Ensuring the achievement of quality.	Quality control gating	Contract/proposal review, product quality audits, "go" or "no go" decisions to release or proceed, quality assurance of subcontractor
Cost of anomalies or nonconformance	Internal anomalies or nonconformance	Problem detected before delivery to the customer	Rework (e.g., recode, retest, rereview, redocument, etc.)
	External anomalies or nonconformance	Problem detected after delivery to the customer	Warranty support, resolution of complaints, reimbursement damage paid to customer, domino effect (e.g. other projects are delayed), reduction of sales, damage to reputation of enterprise, increased marketing

# Estimate CoSQ



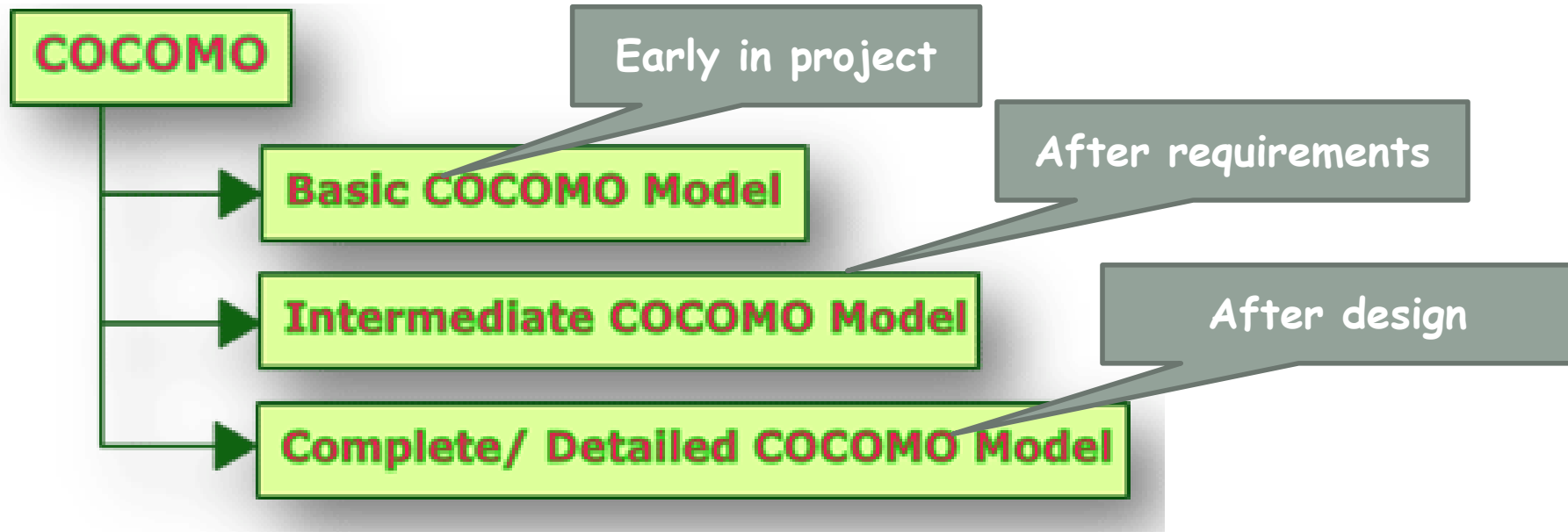
Distribution of effort in the 88,000-hour project

Task name	Effort measured (hours)	I	E	P	R
Software problem correction	883	132	0	0	751
Train simulator-software code and test	195	117	78	0	0
Baseline acceptance	24	0	12	12	0

Examples of cost of software quality data for three tasks

# Software Cost Estimation

- COCOMO (**CO**nstructive **CO**st **MO**del)
  - To tune software process (lifecycle practices)
  - To support continuous model improvement
- Different levels of detail and accuracy






# Software Cost with COCOMO

- Different modes for various development settings
  1. Organic mode
    - Low complexity, high flexibility
  2. Semi-detached mode
    - Intermediate complexity, mostly less rigid requirements
  3. Embedded mode
    - High complexity, tight constraints

# Software Cost with COCOMO

- **E**ffort (in Man Months)

$$E = a(KDSI)^b * EAF \text{ (MM)}$$


Thousand (**K**) lines of **D**elivered  
**S**ource **I**nstructions

**E**ffort **A**justment **F**actor

- **D**evelopment time (in months)

$$D = c(E)^d \text{ (months)}$$

# Software Cost with COCOMO

- Values to pick for the parameters (a, b, c, d)

Mode	a	b	c	d
Organic	2.4	1.05	2.5	0.38
Semi-detached	3.0	1.12	2.5	0.35
Embedded	3.6	1.20	2.5	0.32

# Software Cost with COCOMO

- Organic Mode:

$$E = 2.4 * (KDSI)^{1.05} \quad D = 2.5 * (E)^{0.38}$$

- Semi-Detached Mode:

$$E = 3.0 * (KDSI)^{1.12} \quad D = 2.5 * (E)^{0.35}$$

- Embedded Mode:

$$E = 3.6 * (KDSI)^{1.20} \quad D = 2.5 * (E)^{0.32}$$

$$E = a(KDSI)^b * EAF$$

$$D = c(E)^d$$

Mode	a	b	c	d
Organic	2.4	1.05	2.5	0.38
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# Software Cost with COCOMO

- The Project
  - A flight control system
  - 391,000 lines of code
  - High reliability: EAF = 1.4



- The Cost estimation

- $E \text{ (effort)} = 3.6 * (391)^{1.2} * 1.4 = 5,093 \text{ Man-months}$
- $D \text{ (development time)} = 2.5 * (5,093)^{0.32} = 38.4 \text{ months}$
- $P \text{ (people required)} = E / D = 133$

# Readings on quality cost estimation

- References

- [1] Measuring Cost of Quality (CoQ) on SDLC Projects is Indispensible for Effective Software Quality Assurance, <https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1405/1405.4824.pdf>
- [2] Measuring the Cost of Software Quality of a Large Software Project at Bombardier Transportation: A Case Study, [https://www.etsmtl.ca/Professeurs/claporte/documents/publications/Project-at-bombardier-transportation\\_SQP\\_June-2012.pdf](https://www.etsmtl.ca/Professeurs/claporte/documents/publications/Project-at-bombardier-transportation_SQP_June-2012.pdf)

# Summary

- Process and business value of software quality
  - Process: Less rework, time saving
  - Business: Customer attraction/retention, reputation
- CoSQ model
  - Control costs: prevention, detection, managerial
  - Failure of control costs: internal, external
- Software cost estimation
  - COCOMO: Effort, Development time, Man power