

TSPi Quality Plan - Form SUMQ

Name	นายวิรัตน์ สาร	Date	4 ก.ย. 2564
Team	4	Instructor	อ.อภิสิทธิ์ แสงใส
Part/Level	System	Cycle	1

	Plan	Actual
Summary Rates		
LOC/hour	>200	8991/288.5 = 44.58
% Reuse (% of total LOC)	ไม่ทราบข้อมูล	ไม่ทราบข้อมูล
% New Reuse (% of N&C LOC)	ไม่ทราบข้อมูล	ไม่ทราบข้อมูล
Percent Defect Free (PDF)		
In compile	>10%	2.7%
In build and integration	>70%	57.14%
Defect/page		
Requirements review	<0.5	38/144 = 0.26
HLD review	<3.0	327/141 = 2.32
Defects/KLOC		
Code review	6	64/8.991 = 7.12
Compile	<10	117/8.991 = 13.01
Code inspection	<7.5	6/8.991 = 0.67
Build and integration	<0.5	65/8.991=7.23
Total development	75-150	252/8.991 = 28.03
Defect Ratios		
Code review/Compile	>2.0	64/117=0.55
Development time ratios (%)		
Requirements review	>0.25	ไม่ได้ดำเนินการ
HLD review	>0.5	ไม่ได้ดำเนินการ
Code review/code	>0.5	40.6/201.7=0.20
A/FR	1	(40.6+15.1+7)/(3 7.8)=8.04
Review rates		
Code LOC/hour	<200	8991/40.6=221.45
Requirement pages/hour	<20	144/15.1=9.54
HLD pages/hour	<5	141/7 = 20.14
Inspection rates		
Code LOC/hour	<200	8991/เวลาที่ทีม 2 ตรวจ

TSPi Quality Plan - Form SUMQ (continued)

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Defect-injection Rates (Defects/Hr.)	Plan	Actual
Requirements	0.25	748/537 = 1.40
DLD	2.0	ไม่ได้ดำเนินการ
Code	4.0	100/129.08 = 1.55
Compile	0.3	0/129.08 = 0.0
Unit test	0.2	0/129.08 = 0.0
Build and integration	0.1	62/13.98 = 4.43
System test	0.07	ไม่ได้ดำเนินการ

Defect-removal Rates (Defects/Hr.)		
Requirements review	0.5	748/537 = 1.40
HLD review	0.5	104/537 = 0.19
Code review	6.0	109/129.08 = 0.85
Compile	5.0	0/129.08 = 0.0
Code inspection	5.0	23/90.5 = 0.0
Unit test	3.0	0/129.08 = 0.0
Build and integration	1.0	62/13.98 = 4.43

Phase Yields		
Requirements review	70%	748/1046 = 71.51%
HLD review	70%	104/1046 = 9.94%
Test development	70%	0/1046 = 0.0%
Code review	70%	109/1046 = 10.42%
Compile	50%	0/1046 = 0.0%
Code inspection	70%	23/1046 = 2.2%
Unit test	90%	0/1046 = 0.0%
Build and integration	80%	62/1046 = 5.93%

Process Yields		
% before compile	>75%	91.87%
% before unit test	>85%	94.07%
% before build and integration	>97.5%	94.07%
% before system test	>99%	100%

TSPi Quality Plan Instructions - Form SUMQ

Purpose	- This form holds plan and actual quality data for parts or assemblies.
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where possible, establish goals based on your own historical data. - Where data are not available, use the QUAL standard for guidance (see Appendix G). - Before making the quality plan, you must have a partially completed SUMP form with size and development time data by process phase.
Make the Quality Plan	<p>To make the quality plan, do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimate the defects injected in each phase (use plan data and the QUAL standard for defects injected per hour times hours spent by phase). - Estimate the yield for each defect-removal phase (QUAL standard). - The defects removed in each phase are estimated as the number of defects at phase entry, times the estimated yield for that phase, divided by 100. - Examine the defects/KLOC values for reasonableness. - If the defects/KLOC values are not reasonable, adjust phase times, defect injection rates, or yields (use QUAL standard for guidance). - When the numbers appear reasonable, the quality plan is complete.
Record Actual Quality Data	<p>To complete the quality plan with actual values, enter the following data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Record development time in the time log and summarize in SUMP. - Record the defects found in the defect log and summarize in SUMP. - Enter the size of each product produced and summarize in SUMP. <p>With the completed SUMP data, complete the SUMQ form with the TSPi tool or as described below and in Chapter 5.</p>
TSPi Tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If you use the TSPi tool, it will complete all the SUMQ calculations. - Without the tool, you will have to make the SUMQ calculations as you complete each step described above. - At part completion, make the quality calculations by following the instructions below and in Chapter 5.
Header	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enter your name, date, team name, and instructor's name. - Name the part or assembly and its level. - Enter the cycle number.
Summary Rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LOC/hour: new and changed LOC divided by total development hours. - % Reuse: the percentage of total LOC that was reused. - % New Reuse: the percentage of new and changed LOC that was inserted in the reuse library.
Percent Defect Free (PDF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PDF refers to the percentage of a program's components that had no defects in a development or test phase. - Thus, if 3 of a program's 10 components had no defects in compile, that program would have a PDF of 30% in compile. - Base the plan percent defect free (PDF) values on the QUAL standard.
Defects/page and Defects/KLOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set the defect/page and defect/KLOC plan values during planning. - Defects/page are calculated as (no. of defects)/(no. of pages) - Defects/KLOC are calculated as $1000 * (\text{no. of defects}) / (\text{N\&C LOC})$.
Defect Ratios	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These are the ratios of the number of defects found in various phases. - Thus, the (code review)/compile ratio is the ratio of the defects found in code review to those found in compile. - These ratios can also be calculated from the defects/KLOC values. - When the denominator phase values are 0, enter "inf."

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TSPi Quality Plan Instructions - Form SUMQ (continued)

Development Time Ratios (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These are the ratios of the times spent in each development phase. - Thus, the DLD/code ratio is the ratio of the time spent in detailed design to the time spent in coding a program. - Calculate the planned and actual ratios from the SUMP date. - When the denominator phase values are 0, enter "inf."
A/FR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A/FR is calculated as the ratio of appraisal to failure time. - Appraisal time is the time spent reviewing and inspecting programs. - Failure time is the time spent compiling and testing programs. - To calculate A/FR, divide the total detailed design review, code review, and inspection times by total compile and unit test times. - Use the sum of personal review and total team inspection times. - When the denominator phase values are 0, enter "inf."
Review and Inspection Rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calculate the review and inspection rates by dividing the size of the reviewed product by the total review or inspection time in hours. - Make this calculation for each review and inspection. - In planning, use the QUAL standard for guidance (Appendix G). - When the denominator phase values are 0, enter "inf."
Defect Injection and Removal Rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The defect rates are calculated in defects injected per hour. - Thus, for coding, if you spent 2 hours coding a 100 LOC module and injected 12 defects, you would have injected 6 defects/hour. - Similarly, if you spent 1 hour reviewing this module and found 4 defects, you would have removed 4 defects/hour. - Based on the QUAL standard, establish standard team rates.
Phase Yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phase yield refers to the percentage of the defects in the product that were removed in that phase. - Thus, in reviewing a 100 LOC module, if the review found four and you later determine that there were 6 defects in the module, the phase yield would be $100 \times 4 / 6 = 66.7\%$. - In planning, use historical data to estimate the yield values needed for each defect-removal phase. - After each phase, calculate the estimated yield values.
Process Yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Process yield refers to the percentage of the defects injected into a product that were removed before a given phase. - Thus, for a 100 LOC module, if you later determine that a total of 8 defects were injected into a module before compile and 5 were removed before compile, the yield before compile would be $100 \times 5 / 8 = 62.5\%$. - In planning, use the QUAL standard or your own data to estimate the yield values for each defect-removal phase.