

Example 2: How Software Risk Master (SRM) Evaluates Software Quality Results				
	Java Language for all 3 Cases			
	1000 function points for all 3 Cases			
	\$10,000 per month for all 3 Cases			
	Iterative development for all 3 Cases			
	132 effective work hours per month for all 3 Cases			
	Note: example uses round numbers for clarity.			
	Function points, defect potentials, and removal efficiency come from IBM			
	2017 is the 30th anniversary of IFPUG function point metrics			
	Poor Quality Control	Average Quality Control	High Quality Control	
Team Experience	Novice	Average	Expert	Expert teams are best in software quality control
Defect potential per FP				
Requirements defects	1.00	0.75	0.25	Defect potentials includes all defect sources
Design defects	1.50	1.00	0.50	
Code defects	2.25	1.15	0.75	
Document defects	0.80	0.60	0.40	
Bad fixes	0.70	0.40	0.10	Bad fix = new bugs in bug repairs
TOTAL DEFECTS	6.25	3.90	2.00	Expert teams have low defect potentials
Defect potentials				
Requirements defects	1,000	750	250	
Design defects	1,500	1,000	500	

Code defects	2,250	1,150	750	Code defects are < 30% of total defects
Document defects	800	600	400	
Bad fixes	700	400	100	
TOTAL DEFECT POTENTIALS	6,250	3,900	2,000	Expert teams have low defect potentials
Defect Prevention Efficiency				
JAD	0.00%	22.50%	26.00%	JAD = Joint Application Design
QFD	0.00%	0.00%	28.00%	QFD = Quality Function Deployment
Prototype	20.00%	20.00%	25.00%	
Models	0.00%	0.00%	62.00%	Models are cost effective and efficient
TOTAL	20.00%	37.02%	81.19%	Defect prevention can eliminate many bugs
Defects remaining	4,835	2,456	312	Defect prevention is cost effective and efficient
Pre-Test Removal Efficiency				
Desk check	20.00%	25.00%	26.00%	Pre-test removal is key to good quality control
Pair programming	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Pair programming is expensive and inefficient
Static analysis	0.00%	55.00%	59.00%	Static analysis is cost effective and efficient
Inspections	0.00%	0.00%	85.00%	Inspections are cost effective and efficient
TOTAL	20.00%	62.01%	94.81%	High quality removes < 90% of bugs before test
Defects remaining	4,081	933	15	Pre-test removal raises test efficiency too
Test Removal Efficiency				

Unit test	27.50%	30.00%	32.40%	Up to 18 different kinds of testing are known; most projects use only 7
Function test	30.50%	33.00%	35.64%	
Regression test	9.50%	12.00%	12.96%	
Component test	27.50%	30.00%	32.40%	
Performance test	7.50%	10.00%	10.80%	
System test	31.50%	34.00%	36.72%	
Acceptance test	12.50%	15.00%	16.20%	
TOTAL	76.80%	81.60%	88.13%	Most forms of testing are < 35% removal efficiency
Defects remaining	972	177	8	
CUMULATIVE EFF	83.77%	95.46%	99.81%	High quality > 99% defect removal efficiency (DRE)
DELIVERED DEFECTS	972	177	8	High quality has few delivered defects
HIGH-SEVERITY DEFECTS	107	11	0	High quality has few serious bugs
SECURITY FLAWS	15	3	0	High quality has few security flaws
DEFECT REMOVAL COST	\$3,595,000	\$1,035,750	\$784,284	High quality is cheaper than poor quality
Delivered defects per function point	0.97	0.18	0.01	Function points are best metric for quality data
Defect removal \$ per function point	\$3,595.00	\$1,035.75	\$784.28	Function points are best metric for quality costs

% of high-severity c	764.29%	100.00%	0.00%	Low severe bugs are #1 sign of high quality
% of delivered secu	595.24%	100.00%	0.00%	Low security flaws are #2 sign of high quality
% of average delive	549.15%	100.00%	4.52%	Low delivered defects are #3 sign of high quality
% of average defect	160.26%	100.00%	51.28%	Low defect potentials are #4 sign of high quality
% of average cost o	347.09%	100.00%	75.72%	Low COQ is #5 sign of high quality
% of average remov	87.75%	100.00%	104.56%	High removal efficiency is #6 sign of high quality
		END OF EXAMPLE		