

Software Engineering Features - Models, Methods, Tools, Standards, and Metrics

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In recent decades, software has become ubiquitous. Almost all modern engineered systems include significant software subsystems; this includes systems in the transportation, finance, education, healthcare, legal, military, and business sectors. Along with the increase in software utility, capability, cost, and size there has been a corresponding growth in methods, models, tools, metrics and standards, which support software engineering.

Chapter 10 of the SWEBOK discusses modeling principles and types, and the methods and tools that are used to develop, analyze, implement, and verify the models. The other SWEBOK chapters on the software development phases (e.g., Software Design) discuss methods and tools specific to the phase. Table 1 identifies software engineering features for different life-cycle phases. The table is not meant to be complete; it simply provides examples. In Part 2 of the SEBoK there is a discussion of models and the following is one of the definitions offered: “an abstraction of a system, aimed at understanding, communicating, explaining, or designing aspects of interest of that system” (Dori 2002).

For the purposes of Table 1 the definition of a model is extended to some aspect of the software system or its development. As an example, “Project Plan” is listed as a model in the Software Management area. The idea is that the Project Plan provides a model of how the project

is going to be carried out: the project team organization, the process to be used, the work to be done, the project schedule, and the resources needed.

Table 1: SWE Features (SEBoK Original)

Life-Cycle Activity	Models	Methods & Tools	Standards
Software Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life-Cycle Process Model • Work Breakdown Structure • Constructive Cost Model (COCOMO) • Project Plan • Configuration Management (CM) Plan • Risk Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effort, Schedule and Cost Estimation • Risk Analysis • Data Collection • Project Tracking • CM Management • Iterative/Incremental Development • Agile Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [IEEE 828] • [IEEE 1058] • [IEEE 1540] • [IEEE 12207]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Model • User Class Model • Data Flow Diagram • Object Model • Formal Model • User Stories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements Elicitation • Prototyping • Structural Analysis • Data-Oriented Analysis • Object-Oriented Analysis • Object Modeling Language (OML) • Formal Methods • Requirements Specification • Requirements Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [IEEE 830] • [IEEE 1012] • [IEEE 12207]

Software Design	•	• Structured Design	
	• Architectural Model	• Object-Oriented Design	
	• Structure Diagram	• OML	• [IEEE 1012]
	• Object Diagram	• Modular Design	• [IEEE 1016]
	• Class Specification	• Integrated Development Environment (IDE)	• [IEEE 12207]
	• Data Model	• Database Management System (DBMS)	• [IEEE 42010]
		• Design Review	
		• Refinement	
		• Detailed Design	
		• Functional Programming	
Software Construction	• Detail Design Document	• Object-Oriented Programming	• [IEEE 1008]
	• Pseudocode	• IDE	• [IEEE 1012]
	• Flow Chart	• DBMS	• [IEEE 1016]
	• Program Code	• Black Box/White Box Testing	• [IEEE 12207]
	• Unit Test Plan	• Basic Path Testing	
	• Integration Test Plan	• Unit Testing	
		• Code Review	
		• Proof of Correctness	
		• Software Reuse	
		• Integration	
		• Integration Testing	
		• Usability Testing	
Software Testing	• System Test Plan	• System Testing	• [IEEE 829]
	• Reliability Model	• Acceptance Testing	• [IEEE 1012]
	• Software Maintenance Process	• Regression Testing	• [IEEE 12207]
		• Reliability Testing	
		• Non-Functional Software Testing	
		• Automated Testing Tools	
		• Maintenance Change	• [IEEE 1219]
	• Software Maintenance Process	• Impact Analysis	• [IEEE 12207]
Software Maintenance		• Inventory Analysis	• [IEEE 14764]
		• Restructuring	
		• Reverse Engineering	
		• Re-engineering	

Software Metric

A software metric is a quantitative measure of the degree a software system, component, or process possesses a given attribute. Because of the abstract nature of software and special problems with software

schedule, cost, and quality, data collection and the derived metrics are an essential part of software engineering. This is evidenced by the repeated reference to measurement and metrics in the SWEBOK. Table 2 describes software metrics that are collected and used in different areas of software development. As in Table 1 the list is not meant to be complete, but to illustrate the type and range of measures used in practice.

Table 2: Software Metrics * (SEBoK Original)

Category	Metrics
Management Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size: Lines of Code (LOC*), Thousand Lines of Code (KLOC) • Size: Function points, Feature Points • Individual Effort: Hours • Task Completion Time: Hours, Days, Weeks • Project Effort: Person-Hours • Project Duration: Months • Schedule: Earned Value • Risk Projection: Risk Description, Risk Likelihood, Risk Impact
Software Quality Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defect Density - Defects/KLOC (e.g., for system test) • Defect Removal Rate - Defects Removed/Hour (for review and test) • Test Coverage • Failure Rate
Software Requirements Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change requests (received, open, and closed) • Change request frequency • Effort required to implement a requirement change • Status of requirements traceability • User stories in the backlog
Software Design Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclomatic Complexity • Weighted Methods per Class • Cohesion - Lack of Cohesion of Methods • Coupling - Coupling Between Object Classes • Inheritance - Depth of Inheritance Tree, Number of Children

Software Maintenance
and Operation

- Mean Time Between Changes (MTBC)
- Mean Time to Change (MTTC)
- System Reliability
- System Availability
- Total Hours of Downtime

**Note: Even though the LOC metric is widely used, using it comes with some problems and concerns: different languages, styles, and standards can lead to different LOC counts for the same functionality; there are a variety of ways to define and count LOC- source LOC, logical LOC, with or without comment lines, etc.; and automatic code generation has reduced the effort required to produce LOC.*

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None.

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