

Metrics of Scrum Methodology

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ABSTRACT

While software metrics typically help to assess the status of a project, product and process the suitable metrics in Agile Software Development (ASD) process is frequently questioned due to overheads involved. The software provides processes for measuring and predicting the developed quantitative planning software. In this paper there are some metrics which could be beneficial to the ASD process.

Keywords

Agile Software Development, Software metrics, Scrum methodology, Scrum metrics.

1. INTRODUCTION

Software metrics are important in the software development life cycle. They give estimation to the product improvement, including the software needed reports, plans, projects and tests. Faster advancements of huge scaled, software have developed versatile nature that built the quality hard to control.

1.1 Classification of Software Metrics

There are three types of software metrics: [1]

1.1.1 Process Metrics

These metrics indicate promoting the process of software. It mainly focused on procedure team, incur costs and kind use approach. These metrics could be used to increase software promotion and support. An illustration incorporates the adequacy of imperfection eviction among progress, the response time of the fix procedure.

1.1.2 Project Metrics

These metrics are used to screen project conditions and status. These metrics include the issues or potential hazards by adapting the task and improve product promotion

arrangement. Project metrics, enterprise the qualities and performance. An illustration incorporates the amount of software engineers, the staff designed the life cycle of the product, cost, schedule and efficiency. [2]

1.1.3 Product Metrics

These metrics are used to show the characteristics of the product item at any time of its promotion. Product metrics can measure the span of the project, complexity of product planning, implementation; wear ability, viability and item scale. These metrics used to accept and believe the nature of the item.

2. METHOD

2.1 Research Questions

This study has been undertaken as a literature review based on the guidelines as proposed by [1] [2] [6] [10] [12]. The steps in literature review method are documented below:

Q1. Which types of metrics are used in ASD process?

Q2. Which metrics are good for improvement of product quality?

With respect to Q1, we identified the number of metrics published per year, the journal/conferences that published them.

With respect to Q2, we considered the good metrics that improve the quality of the product.

2.2 Search Process

The selected journals and conferences are shown in Table1. The journals were selected because they were known to include the studies or surveys of the software metrics in agile testing.

Table 1. Selected journals and conference

Source	Acronym
International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications	IJACSA
International Journal of Recent Trends in Engineering	ACEEE
Institution of Engineering and Technology	IETDL
International Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research	IJSER
IEEE Software	IEEE SW
IEEE Computer Society	IEEE CPS
Malaysian Software Engineering Conference	MySEC
International Conference on Global Software Engineering Workshops	IEEE
International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering	IJETAE
Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences	HICSS
Australian Conference on Software Engineering	ASWEC

2.3 Data Collection

The data extracted from each study were:

- The source (journal or conference) and full reference.
- Scope.
- Main topic area.
- Research question/issue.
- The author(s) and their institution and the country where it is situated.
- Summary of the study.

Table 2. Literature Review Studies

Sr No.	Author	Date	Topic type	Topic area	Article type	Reference
1	Tu Honglei1, Sun Wei1 and Zhang Yanan1 [1]	2009	Software Testing	Software development metrics	LR	IEEE paper
2	M. Kunz, Reiner R. Dumke and Niko Zenker [22]	2008	Software Engineering	Software development metrics	SLR	IEEE paper
3	S. Downey and J. Sutherland [3]	2013	Software Testing	Software metrics	SR	IEEE paper
4	K. V. J. Padmini, H.L.M. Dilum Bandara and I. Perera [21]	2015	Software Engineering	Software development metrics	SR	IEEE paper
5	R. Akif and H. Majeed [20]	2012	Software Testing	Software metrics	LR	IJSER
6	Tulasi Anand and V.S. Mani [19]	2015	Testing	Agile testing	LR	IEEE paper
7	M. S. Rawat, A.Mittal and S. K. Dubey [4]	2012	Software Testing	Software metrics	SLR	IJACSA
8	T. D. Hellmann, A. Sharma, J. Ferreira and F. Maurer [17]	2012	Testing	Agile testing	SR	IEEE
9	J.Miller[17]	2010	Testing	Acceptance testing	LR	IEEE
10	M. Suffian, S. Ibrahim and M. R. Abdullah [16]	2014	Testing	Software testing	LR	IEEE
11	E. Collins, A. D. Neto and V.F. de Lucena Jr. [18]	2012	Testing	Agile software testing	LR	IEEE

3. DISCUSSION

In Scrum, different metrics are used to follow the development of the project and working with team members. We identified 16 relevant metrics in the sources that we search are described below:

3.1 Velocity

This metric is used to complete the amount of the product backlog effort that put a team in tracing one Sprint. Members can rate measurement in terms of stories delivered by Sprint. This measure of productivity, team is used to compare working to the previous backlogs, which is used to estimate the contents of an exemption. [6]

3.2 Standard violation

This metric is used to violate the number of standards by Sprint track. The metric used to enforce coding standards. Using this metric force discipline in the team regarding code quality. Therefore, using this metric often to guide the team to right behavior during development.

3.3 Business value delivered

The company's value could be measured in terms of story points that how much value the company attached to a story. Team members can use the company's value to calculate the speed of the team and find the time to make a release. [6]

3.4 Sprint goal success rates

An effective sprint should have a working item that satisfies the sprint objectives and meets the scrum group's meaning of prepared: created, tried, coordinated and archived. [2] All through the undertaking, the scrum group can track how usually and again, it succeeds in achieving the sprint objectives and use achievement rates to see whether the group is developing the needs to accurate its course. [5]

3.5 Defects per iteration

This metric calculates the defects that occurred during a sprint. Because Sprint is a little expensive, defects are very expensive in Scrum and therefore should not calculate. [6]

3.6 Total project duration

Agile projects complete speedier than traditional projects. By beginning advancement sooner and removing bloat-ware pointless prerequisites agile undertaking groups can convey the item faster.

3.7 Time to market

Time to market is the measure of time an agile project takes to give esteem, either through inward usage or by creating wage, by discharging working items and elements to clients.

Time to market is particularly vital for organizations with income creating items, since it helps in planning consistently. It would be important if the user has a self funding project, i.e. paid by the product income.

3.8 Total product cost

Duration relates to the cost on the agile as agile projects are quicker than traditional projects, they can likewise cost less. [5] An association can utilize project cost metrics to arrange spending plans, decide return in speculation and know when to practice capital redeployment.

3.9 Return on investment

Return on investment (return on initial capital investment) is wage created by the product, less project costs: cash in vs. cash out. On agile projects, return on initial capital investment is at a very basic level not quite the same as it is on conventional undertakings. Agile projects can possibly create wage with the main discharge and can build an income with each new discharge.

Return for money invested metrics are an awesome route for an association to value the continuous estimation of an agile project. Return for money invested metrics legitimize projects from the beginning, since organizations can finance projects taking into account return for money invested potential. Associations can track return of money invested for individual undertaking and additionally for the association all in all. [5]

3.10 New requests within ROI budgets

Agile project's capacity to rapidly create high return on initial capital investment gives association an extraordinary approach to finance extra product improvements. New item components may mean higher item wage. The organization can see high revenue on the projects that are providing some income.

3.11 Determine Monitoring and Analysis Reporting

Prioritizing the metrics also helps in setting how often to do reports for each of the metrics. [13] For example, high priority ones may be monitored weekly or every 15 days, while lower priority ones may be monitored monthly.

3.12 Capital redeployment

A scrum group's highest priority is to fulfill the client needs. In the meantime, the scrum group endeavors to inspire singular colleagues and advance supportable improvement rehearses. A scrum group can profit by digging more profound into client and colleague encounters through a survey of satisfaction. [5]

3.13 Team member turnover

Agile projects have a tendency to have high assurance. One method for evaluating confidence is by measuring turnover through several metrics:

3.13.1 Scrum group turnover

Low scrum group turnover could be one indication of a solid group environment. High scrum group turnover can demonstrate issues with the project, the association, the work, singular scrum colleagues, burnout, incapable product owners, compelling advancement group responsibilities, identity inconsistency, a scrum expert who neglects to expel obstacles or general group progression.

3.13.2 Company turnover

High organization turnover, regardless of the possibility that it does exclude the scrum group, can influence confidence and adequacy: high organization turnover could be an indication of issues inside the association. As an organization receives scrum practices, it might see a turnover reduction. [5]

At the point when the scrum group knows turnover metrics and comprehends the explanations for those metrics, it might have the capacity to take activities to resolve and enhance the workplace.

3.14 Number of stories

This metric calculates the number of stories in a release or a Sprint. [6]

3.15 Number of tests

This metric calculates the number of tests that have been developed, executed and passed to validate a story or the entire release. [6]

3.16 Lack of cohesion in methods(LCOM)

This indicates the number of states to be tested. LCOM indicates the number of methods that access one or more same attributes. [14] The value of LCOM is 0, if no methods access the same attributes. As the value of LCOM increases, more states need to be tested.

4. GOOD METRICS PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS

The formulas of good metrics are as follows: [3]

4.1.Velocity

Sum of the original estimates of all accepted work.

4.2.Work Capacity

The sum of all work reported during the Sprint, whether the SBI toward which the work was finished or not.

4.3.Focus Factor

Velocity/Work Capacity

4.4.Percentage of Adopted Work

Sum (Original Estimates of Adopted Work) / (Original Forecast for the Sprint)

4.5.Percentage of Found Work

Sum (Original Estimates of Found Work) / (Original Forecast for the Sprint)

4.6.Accuracy of Estimation

$1 - (\text{Sum (Estimate Deltas)} / \text{Total Forecast})$

4.7.Accuracy of Forecast

$(\text{Sum of Original Estimates}) / (\text{Sum of Original Estimates} + \text{Sum of Adopted Work} + \text{Sum of Found Work})$

4.8.Targeted Value Increase

Current Sprint's Velocity / Original Velocity

4.9.Success at Scale

For each Point on the Fibonacci Scale (F_p), the formula is: $(\text{Sum of No. Accepted Attempts of scale } F_p) / (\text{No. of All Attempts of scale } F_p)$

4.10. Win/Loss Record

Each Sprint is a Win only if:

4.10.1 A minimum of 80% of the Original Forecast is Accepted

4.10.2 Found + Adopted Work during the Sprint remains at 20% or less of the Original Forecast.

5. CONCLUSION

Software metrics are the basis of the software management and is essential for the achievement of development of software. It could be expected that by using software metrics will improve the overall rate of progress in software productivity and software quality. Accurate tracking helps the team to change its working practices to work and effective communication helps the pending tasks to ensure that the team work in the right direction.

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