UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

UML POINT MODEL FOR MOBILE GAME EFFORT ESTIMATION

NUR IDA ANIZA BINTI RUSLI

Thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy** (Computer Science)

Faculty of Computer and Mathematical Sciences

January 2019

ABSTRACT

Mobile game continues to grow in the gaming industry. Due to its popularity and the emergence of 3D model, it demands richer, colourful and more advanced mobile components in order to deliver fun and long-term game play. This causes more complex range of functionality required to be included in the requirements and may lead to difficulties on accurate estimation of the effort of mobile game application. Software effort estimation is a backbone of software project. It estimates the number of person required, project duration and development cost. Functional size measurement is a widely accepted method in estimating the size of project and the software effort. However, the existing estimation models are designed before the emergence of mobile application. Therefore, there is possibility that these models unable to cater newer software technologies especially the mobile game application requirements. Additionally, the effort of mobile game can be very difficult to measure accurately since there is no standard procedure have been proposed especially in utilizing the concept of functional size to mobile game application. The estimation of mobile game can be varied by factors such as mobile platforms, devices or game requirements. Estimation based on requirements could produce precise results as it able to cater complex functionalities regardless to any programming code, technology or development process. UML Point is proposed as a functional size method for estimating the size of mobile game, which the obtained functional size can be used in the effort estimation activity. The proposed UML Point model integrates the concept of UML model and IFPUG Function Point Analysis. The utilization of both concepts leads to the transformation of the new set of procedure to assist practitioner specifically in mobile game effort estimation. UML model is used due to its ability to capture the complex functional requirements of mobile game, whereas IFPUG Function Point Analysis is adapted because it is capable in providing a precise estimation in many software projects. The input to the UML Point consists of use case diagram, component diagram, class diagram, sequence diagram and UML stereotypes for grouping certain elements in mobile game. The measurement procedure of UML Point is followed by the rules to map the concept of UML model into IFPUG Function Point Analysis. Three steps measurement procedure are proposed: count data function for component diagram, count data function for object interface and count transaction function. Besides, a software tool is developed with the objective to improve the accuracy of proposed UML Point. This study also reports the evaluation of UML Point. The proposed method has been validated to conform to three evaluation models; Technology Acceptance Model, Method Evaluation Model and ISO/IEC 14143 standards; with the aim to obtain participants' perception in terms of adoption of UML model in mobile game, the performance of UML Point and participants' perception in using the UML Point. The results showed that the proposed method produced more consistent assessment in terms of reproducibility and is more likely to be accepted in the practice for calculating the mobile game application development. However, the efficiency and accuracy of UML Point need to be revised. With respects to the perception in using the UML Point, the results showed that the acceptance of UML Point has higher acceptance value than IFPUG FPA. It concludes that UML Point have the potential as a model in estimating the effort of developing mobile game.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my thanks and gratitude to Allah s.w.t, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful whom granted me the ability and willing to start and complete this research. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Assoc Prof Ts Dr. Nur Atiqah Sia Abdullah for the continuous support, patient, time and motivation during my PhD study. Her ideas and advices continuously opened new opportunities to improve the outcomes of this study and also strengthening my background in software metrics. Without her support, this research would have never been completed.

I am deeply and forever indebted to my parents, Rusli Hassan and Siti Faridah Din for their love, support and encouragement throughout my entire life. For all these years, they have been very considerate and give me strength to withstand the path I chose. I would not have made it this far without them.

I extend these thanks to the panel of examiners for their time and effort to review this thesis and provide me with their feedbacks. Besides, a special thanks to the six IT experts who were very generous of their time and volunteered to participate in the experiments. Without their participation, this research would have never been able to provide critical assessment. Thanks to Ministry of Higher Education for the financial support in carrying out this research.

Finally, I also would like to thank to my friends, Siti Fatimah Zulkifli, Nor Munirah Abdullah, Nurul Farehah Harun and Azira Roslan for their endless support throughout these years.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CONFIRMATION BY PANEL OF EXAMINERS	ii
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvii

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION		
1.1	Background of Study	1
1.2	Problem Statement	3
1.3	Research Questions	6
1.4	Research Objectives	6
1.5	Research Scope	6
1.6	Significance of Study	7
1.7	Thesis Structure	8
1.8	Summary	9
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW		

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW				
2.1	Introduction			
2.2	Software Size Measurement			
2.3	Types of Software Measurement	12		
	2.3.1 Expert Estimation	13		
	2.3.2 Formal Estimation	14		
2.4	Functional Size Measurement			
2.5	Functional Size Measurement (ISO/IEC Standard)			
	2.5.1 IFPUG Function Point Analysis	21		

	2.5.2	Mark II Function Point Analysis	22
	2.5.3	FiSMA Functional Size Measurement	23
	2.5.4	NESMA Function Point Analysis	24
	2.5.5	COSMIC Full Function Points	25
2.6	Extend	ded Functional Size Measurement	26
	2.6.1	Object Point Analysis	26
	2.6.2	3D Function Points	28
	2.6.3	Early Function Point	28
	2.6.4	Fetcke's Function Point	29
	2.6.5	Caldiera's Object Oriented Function Points	30
	2.6.6	Predictive Object Point	31
	2.6.7	Early & Quick COSMIC FFP	32
	2.6.8	Object Oriented Method Function Points	33
	2.6.9	Kammelar's Component Object Point	34
2.7	Extend	ded Functional Size Measurement for Mobile Application	35
	2.7.1	De Souza et al. (2014) Proposal	35
	2.7.2	Tunali (2014) Proposal	36
	2.7.3	Nitze (2013) Proposal	37
	2.7.4	Jost et al. (2013) Proposal	38
	2.7.5	Abdullah et al. (2013) Proposal	39
2.8	Extend	ded Functional Size Measurement for Object Oriented	40
	2.8.1	Irawati and Mustofa (2012) Proposal	40
	2.8.2	Pow-Sang et al. (2009) Proposal	41
	2.8.3	Lavazza et al. (2008) Proposal	41
	2.8.4	Del Bianco et al. (2008) proposal	43
	2.8.5	Uemura et al. (1999) proposal	44
2.9	Comp	arison Characteristic of Functional Size Measurement	45
	2.9.1	Comparison of Extended Functional Size Measurement	46
	2.9.2	Comparison of Extended Functional Size Measurement for Mobile	49
		Application	
	2.9.3	Comparison of Extended Functional Size Measurement for Object	51
		Oriented	
2.10	Discus	ssion on Comparative Study	53
	2.10.1	Discussion on Extended Functional Size Measurement	53