

ECSS-Q-ST-80C

Space product assurance

Software product assurance

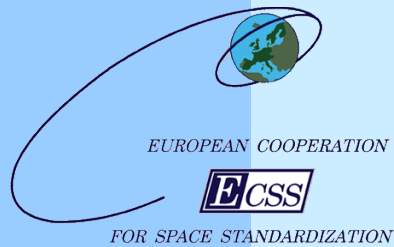
Training Course

Presenters (all of them from TEC-QQS):

Fernando Aldea – Head of Section

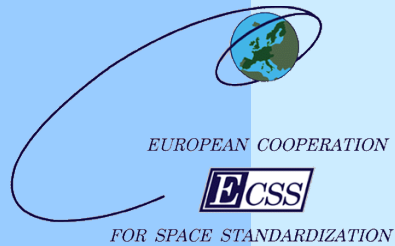
Jordi Duatis

Manrico Fedi



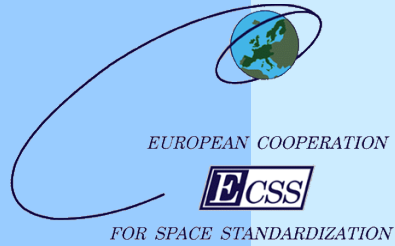
ECSS-Q-ST-80C

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ECSS-Q-ST-80C

- **Origins and Status**
- **Key Concepts**
- **Organization**
 - Software Product Program Implementation
 - Software Process Assurance
 - Software Product Quality Assurance
- **Handbooks**



Origins and Status of the ECSS-Q-ST-80 Standard

Software Product Assurance

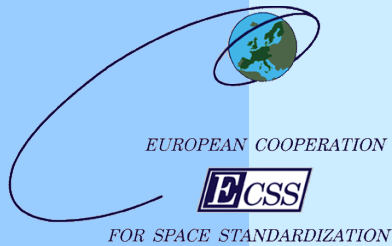
Software Product Assurance (SPA)

3.2.23


- *the totality of activities, standards, controls and procedures in the lifetime of a software product which establish confidence that the delivered software product, or software affecting the quality of the delivered product, conforms to customer requirements*

Objectives:

provide adequate confidence to the customer and to the suppliers that developed or reused software satisfies the requirements throughout the system lifetime




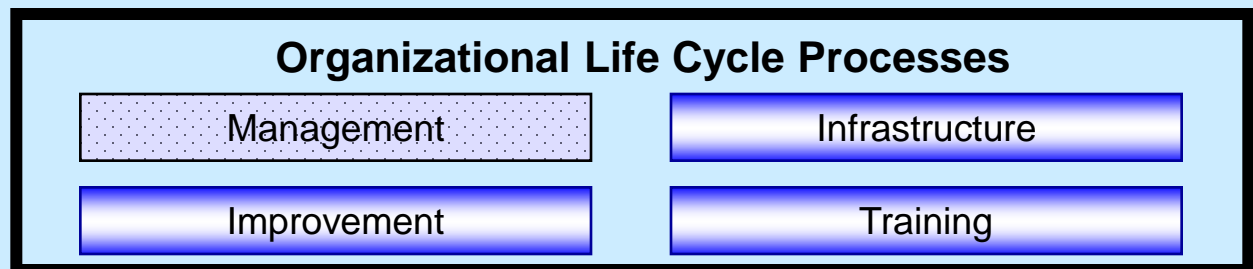
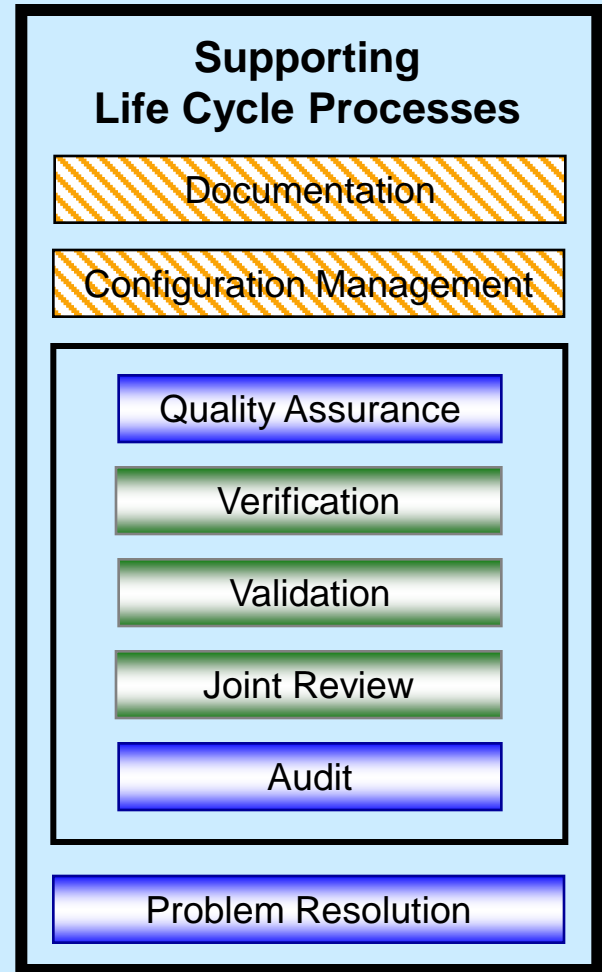
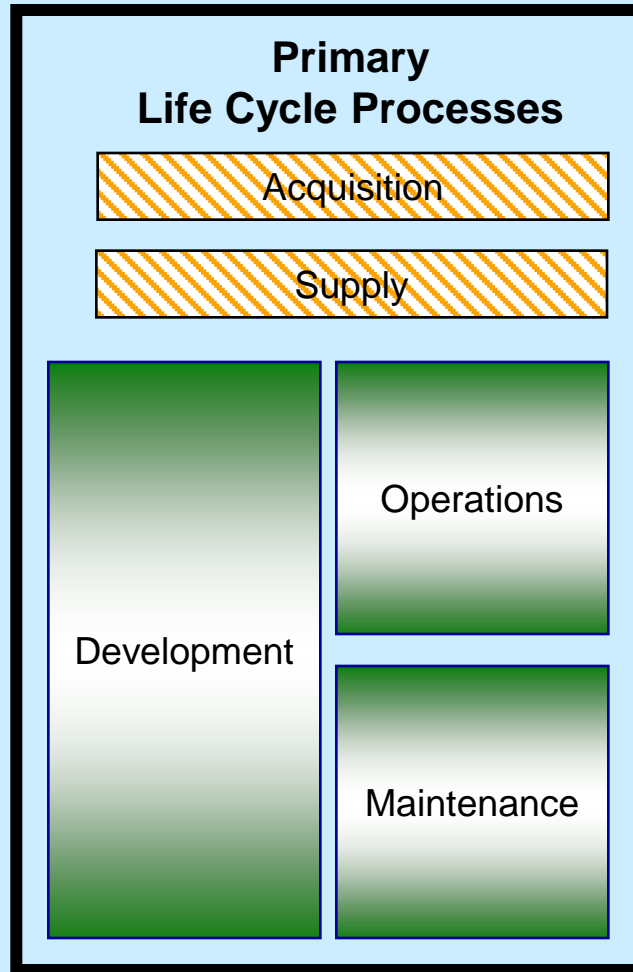
Based on ISO/IEC 12207

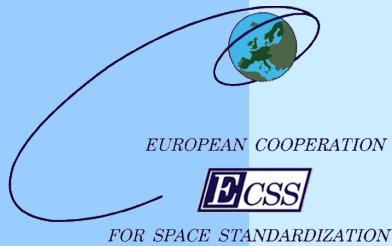
Other ECSS 

E-40C 

Q-80C 

Details for SPA and/or SWE 



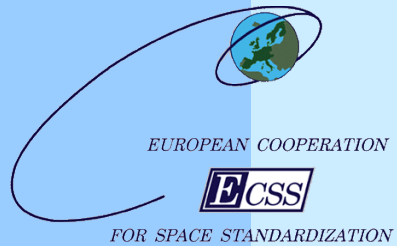


Evolution of ECSS-Q-80

- **ECSS-Q-80A** **April 1996**
First Issue
 - *Contains several engineering requirements*

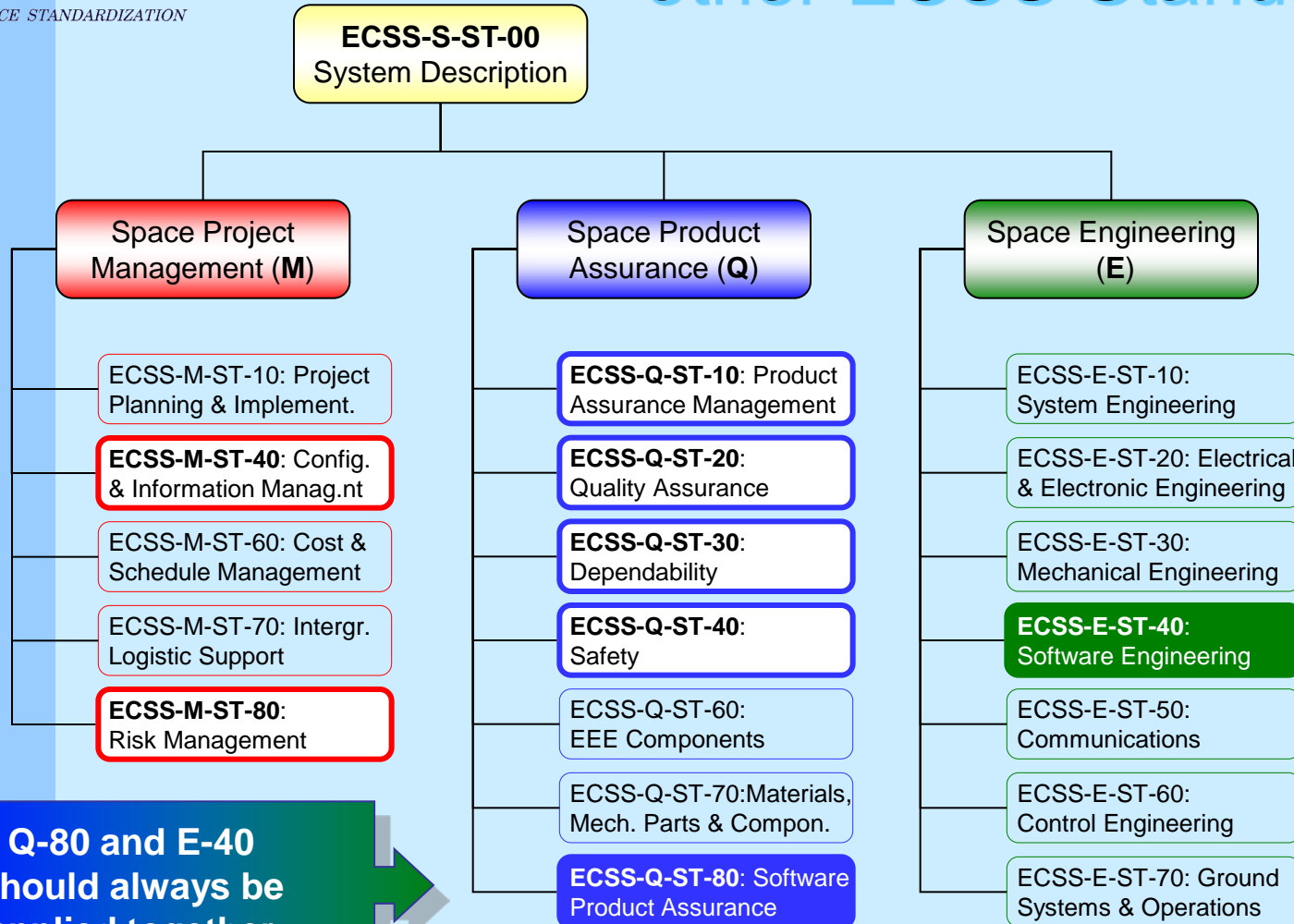
- **ECSS-Q-80B** **October 2003**
Second Issue
 - *Updated and harmonized with ECSS-E-40B*

- **ECSS-Q-ST-80C** **March 2009**
Current Issue
 - *Updated and streamlined in accordance with ECSS Task Force 2 recommendations*



Key Concepts in the ECSS-Q-ST-80 Standard

The relation to the other ECSS Standards



The customer-supplier relationship

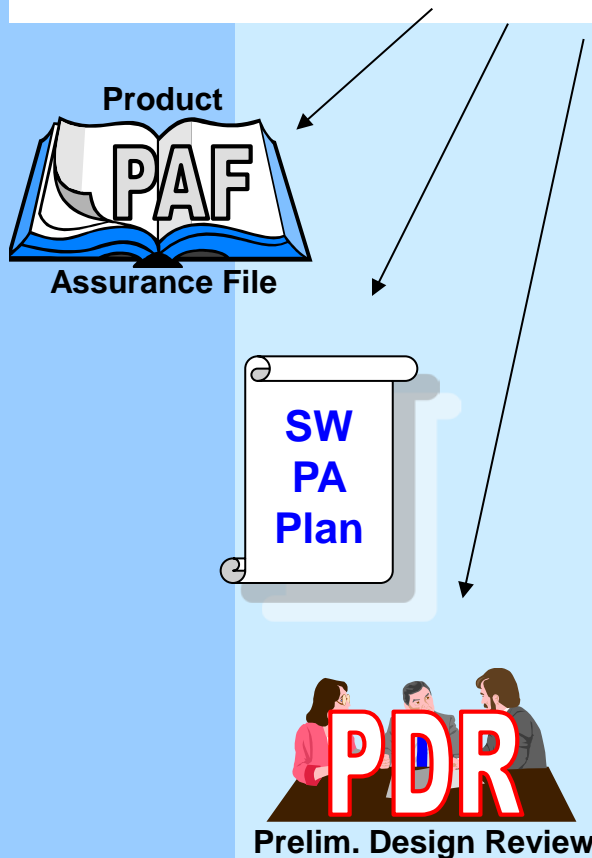
- Described in **ECSS-S-ST-00 (6.1)**
- Applied recursively (customer-supplier **chain**)
 - Top level customer (typically an Agency, e.g. ESA)
 - Intermediate levels: *both customer and supplier*
 - Lowest level: supplier only



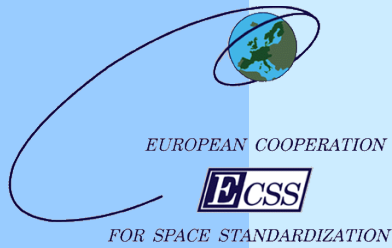
- For software development, the customer is often **internal**
 - “System level”

Requirements & Expected Output

EXPECTED OUTPUT: Software product assurance plan [PAF, SPAP; PDR].

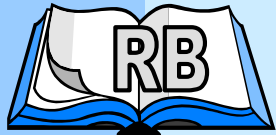


- Each Q-80C requirement is identified by a **hierarchical number**
- For each requirement, the associated **Expected Output** is specified
- The Expected Output includes:
 - the **destination file**
 - the **DRD** of the document containing the output
 - the **reviews** at which the output must be provided

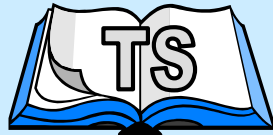


Software documentation

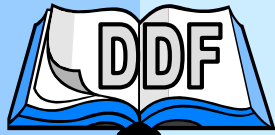
Annex A



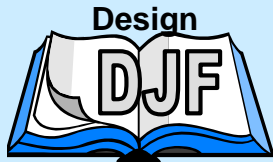
Requirements Baseline



Technical Specification



Design Definition File



Justification File



Management File



Operational Documentation

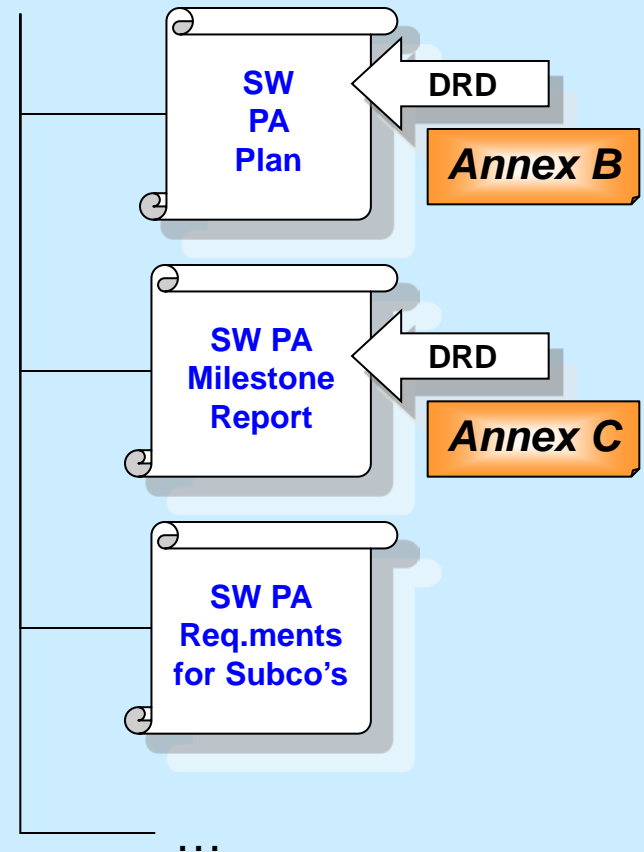


Maintenance File

**Files (a.k.a. folders)
are shared with
ECSS-E-ST-40**



Assurance File



The concept of tailoring

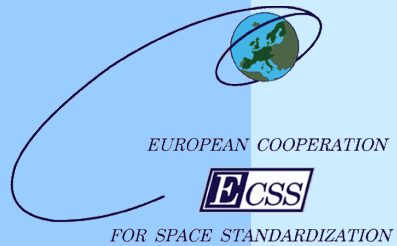
- ECSS Standards should not be made applicable “as is” ⇒ **tailoring required**
- Tailoring is a **customer’s responsibility**
- ECSS-Q-ST-80C contains a tailoring **matrix** based on software criticality

Annex D

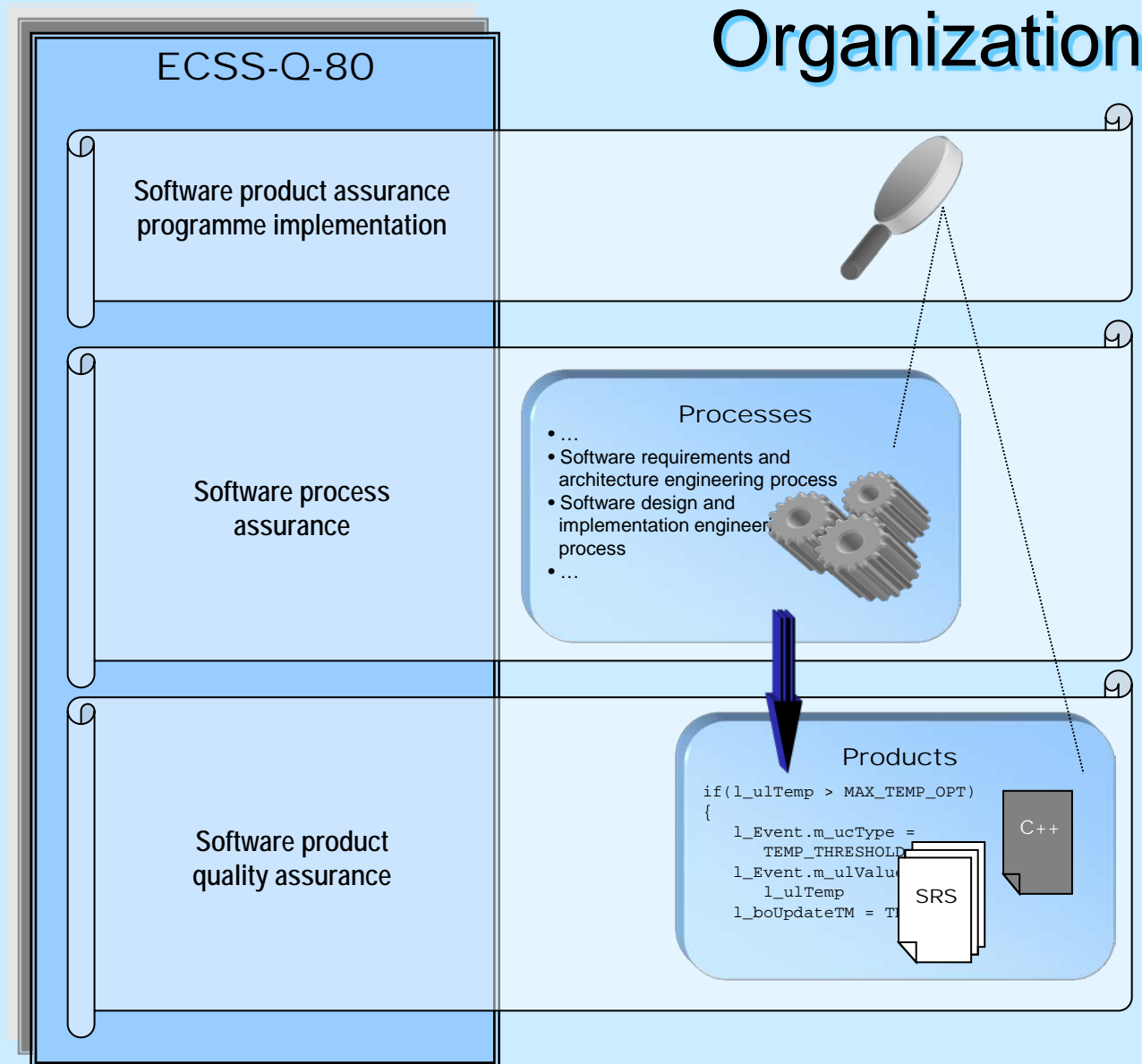
Requirements applicable to ECSS-E-ST-40 processes that are tailored out are automatically not applicable



SW Product
Q-80C
Assurance



Organization of the ECSS-Q-ST-80 Standard

Clause 5**Clause 6****Clause 7**

Structure

Software product assurance programme implementation

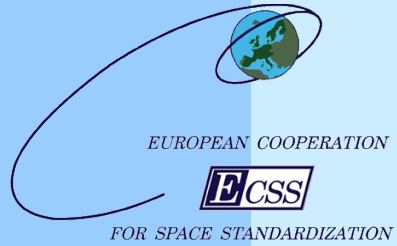
- | | |
|---|--|
| 5.1 Organization and responsibility | 5.4 Supplier selection and control |
| 5.2 Software product assurance programme management | 5.5 Procurement |
| 5.3 Risk management and critical item control | 5.6 Tools and supporting environment |
| | 5.7 Assessment and improvement process |

Software process assurance

- 6.1 Software development life cycle
- 6.2 Requirements applicable to all software engineering processes
- 6.3 Requirements applicable to individual software engineering processes or activities

Software product quality assurance

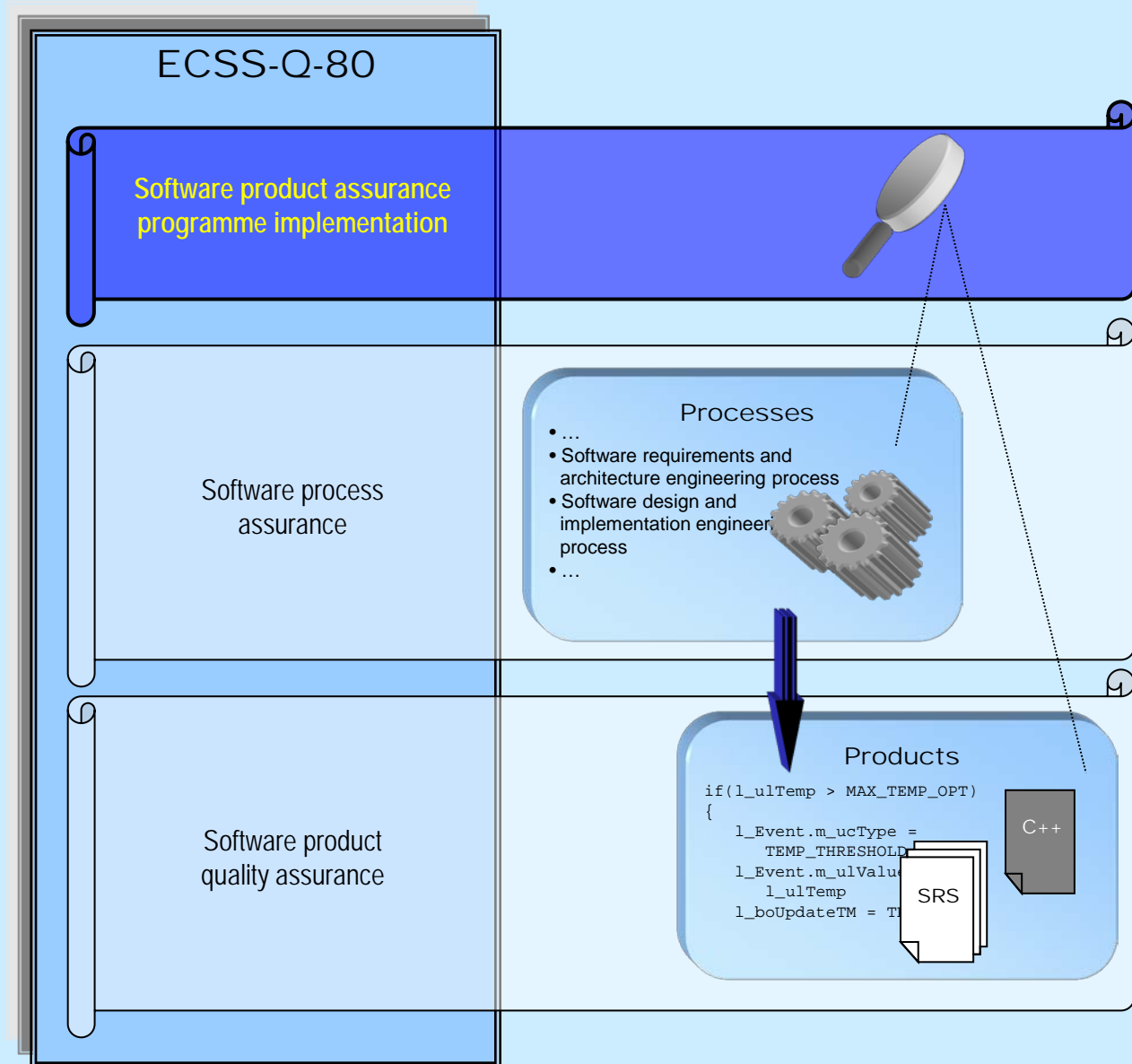
- 7.1 Product quality objectives and metrication
- 7.2 Product quality requirements
- 7.3 Software intended for reuse
- 7.4 Standard ground hardware and services for operational system
- 7.5 Firmware



Software Product Assurance Programme Implementation

Clause 5

Setting up and running a SW PA programme



Organization and Responsibility

Software product assurance programme implementation

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 5.1 Organization and responsibility | 5.4 Supplier selection and control |
| 5.2 Software product assurance programme management | 5.5 Procurement |
| 5.3 Risk management and critical item control | 5.6 Tools and supporting environment |
| | 5.7 Assessment and improvement |

- 5.1.1 Organization
- 5.1.2 Responsibility and authority
- 5.1.3 Resources
- 5.1.4 Software product assurance manager/engineer
- 5.1.5 Training

Software product assurance

- 6.1 Software product assurance requirements
- 6.2 Requirements applicable to individual software engineering processes or activities
- 6.3 Requirements applicable to individual software engineering processes or activities

Software product quality assurance

- 7.1 Product quality objectives and metrication
- 7.2 Product quality requirements
- 7.3 Software intended for reuse
- 7.4 Standard ground hardware and services for operational system
- 7.5 Firmware

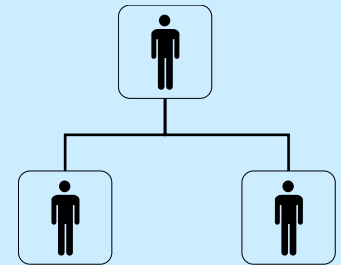
Organization and Responsibility

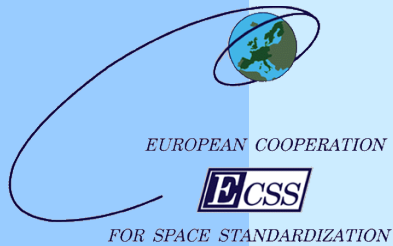
5.1.1

- An organizational structure for **software development** must be defined
- For personnel whose work affects **quality**:

5.1.2

- Roles
- Responsibilities
- Authority
- Interrelations
- Interfaces to other organizations (internal and external)
- Delegation of PA tasks to lower-level suppliers



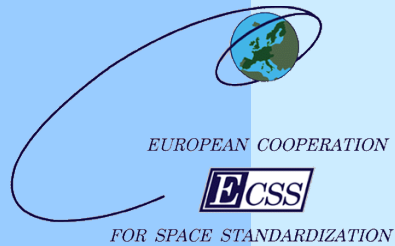


Resources

5.1.3

- The supplier must identify resource requirements for the **software product assurance** function
- Resources must be allocated and made available for the **SPA** tasks
- The **independence** of personnel performing reviews and audits must be ensured
 - Not involved in the processes being reviewed/audited

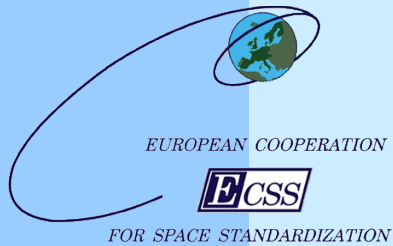
Reflects ECSS-Q-ST-10C, subclause 5.1.1.3



Software Product Assurance Manager/Engineer

5.1.4

- The supplier must identify the personnel in charge of the **software product assurance** tasks
- The traditional title of **software product assurance manager** may not be applicable ⇒ engineer
- **He/she:**
 - **Reports** to Project Manager (via PA manager, if any)
 - Has got **authority and independence** to carry out his/her tasks
 - Has got **unimpeded access** to higher management



Training

5.1.5

- **The supplier must timely **plan** to ensure that:**
 - the **resources and skills** needed for all the staff are acquired or developed
 - the right composition and categories of **appropriately trained personnel** are available
- **The **training subjects** must be determined by the specific tools, techniques, methodologies and computer resources to be used**
- **A **training plan** must be produced and **training records** must be maintained**

Software product assurance programme management

Software product assurance programme implementation

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5.1 Organization and responsibility | 5.4 Supplier selection and control |
| 5.2 Software product assurance programme management | 5.5 Procurement |
| 5.3 Risk management and critical item control | 5.6 Tools and supporting environment |
| | 5.7 Assessment and improvement process |

- 5.2.1 Software product assurance planning and control
- 5.2.2 Software product assurance reporting
- 5.2.3 Audits
- 5.2.4 Alerts
- 5.2.5 Software problems
- 5.2.6 Nonconformances
- 5.2.7 Quality requirements and quality models

Software product assurance

- 6.1 Software product assurance
- 6.2 Requirements
- 6.3 Requirements or activities

Software product assurance

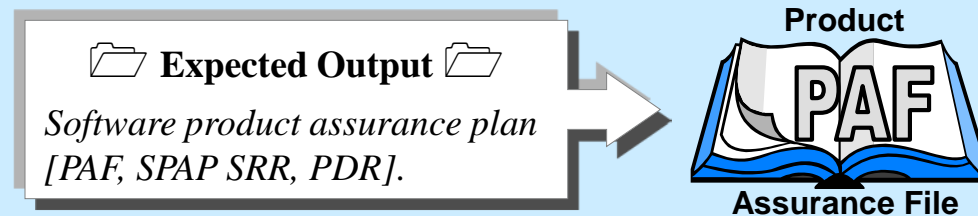
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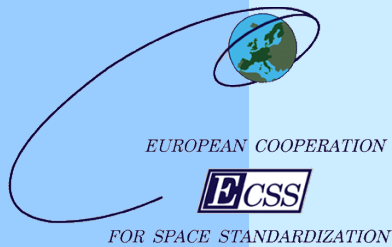
Software product assurance planning and control

5.2.1

- A **Software Product Assurance Plan** must be produced and delivered for customer approval
 - May be part of the **overall** project PA plan
- The **SPAP** must be up-to-date at each milestone
- The **SPAP** must contain a **compliance matrix** with respect to the applicable requirements
 - For each requirement, **reference** to the implementation of that requirement
- A **DRD** for the **SPAP** is provided in Annex B

Annex B





Software product assurance reporting

5.2.2

Annex C

- Regular **software product assurance reporting** to be provided as part of the overall project reporting
- Specific **software product assurance milestone reporting** to be provided at milestone reviews
- **Main reporting subjects:**
 - Assessment of product and process quality
 - Verifications undertaken
 - Problems detected and resolved



Audits and Alerts

5.2.3

- **Audits** to be performed in accordance with **ECSS-Q-ST-10, subclause 5.2.3**
 - Internal and external (on suppliers)
 - To verify the implementation of the (software) product assurance programme

5.2.4

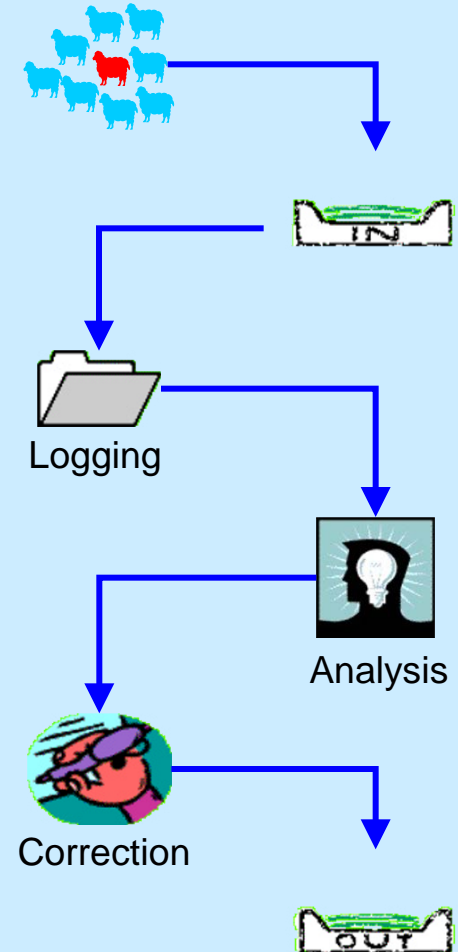
- **Alerts** to be treated in accordance with **ECSS-Q-ST-10, subclause 5.2.9**
 - The supplier to participate in the alert system organized by the customer or other sources
 - **ESA** maintains an alert system



Software problems

5.2.5

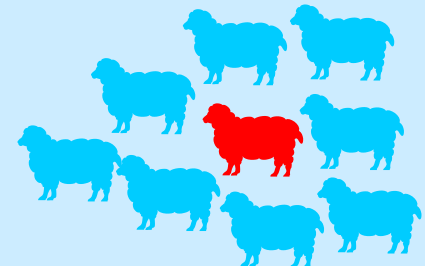
- The supplier must define and implement **procedures** for software problems logging, analysis and correction
- Detailed content of **software problem report (SPR)** specified
- Interface with **nonconformance** system to be defined
- **Verify** correct implementation of SPR procedures

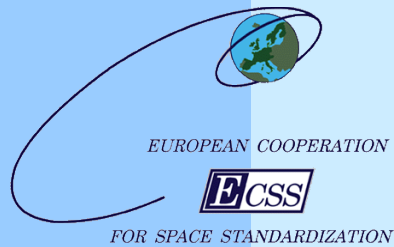


Nonconformances

5.2.6

- The supplier must define and implement a **nonconformance control system** in accordance with **ECSS-Q-ST-10-09**
 - Identification, classification, segregation, reporting, review, analysis, disposition of NCRs
 - Corrective and preventive actions
- **SW product assurance** and **SW engineering** must be represented in nonconformance review boards
- The supplier to specify **when** NCR management for software starts

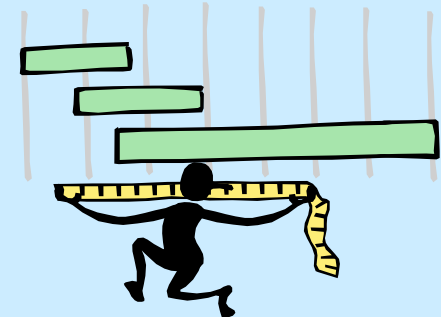


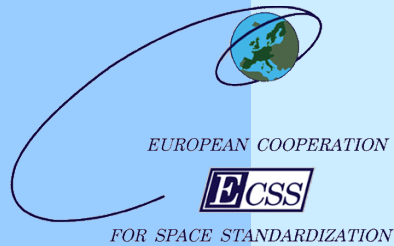


ECSS-Q-HB-80-04A

SW metrication

- **Background**
- **Overview of the handbook**
 - **Quality models**
 - Definition
 - Tailoring
 - **Measurement Process**
 - Planning
 - Data collection, validation, analysis and archiving
 - Report of results
 - Feedback





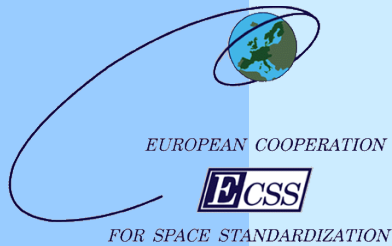
ECSS-ST-Q-80C - definitions

Quality model (software)

set of **characteristics** and relationships between them which provide the basis for specifying quality requirements and evaluating quality
[ISO/IEC 9126-1], [ECSS-Q-ST-80C]

Quality characteristics (software)

set of attributes of a software product by which its quality requirements is described and evaluated
[ECSS-Q-ST-80C]



ECSS-ST-Q-80C requirements and quality models (1/4)

- **Quality models** must be used to specify quality requirements
- **Mandatory quality characteristics:**
 - functionality
 - reliability
 - maintainability
 - reusability
 - suitability for safety
 - security
 - usability
 - efficiency
 - portability
 - software development effectiveness

Quality models are defined e.g. in
ISO 9126
ECSS-Q-HB-80-04

5.2.7

ECSS-ST-Q-80C requirements and quality models (2/4)

7.1.1

- **Software quality requirements** (including safety) derive from system requirements

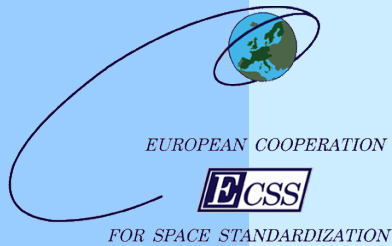
7.1.2

- Quality requirements must be expressed in **quantitative** terms
 - As far as possible, at least...

7.1.3

- The software product assurance function must ensure that quality requirements are documented in the **technical specification**
 - Not only the SPAP

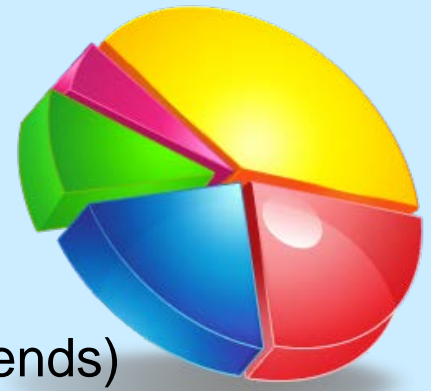




ECSS-ST-Q-80C requirements and quality models (3/4)

7.1.4

- The supplier must define a **metrication programme** to verify the implementation of quality requirements
 - metrics to be collected
 - means to collect the metrics
 - target values
 - analyses to be performed (statistic, trends)
 - usage of metrics (corrective actions)
 - schedule of collection

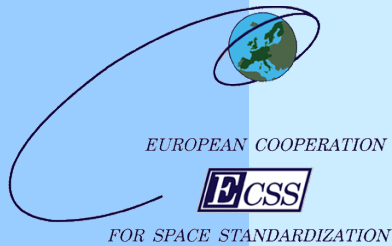


7.1.5

- **Mandatory basic metrics must be used**
 - Size, complexity, failures, test coverage

7.1.6

- **Metrics must be reported regularly**



ECSS-ST-Q-80C requirements and process metrics(4/4)

6.2.5.1

6.2.5.2

- The supplier must collect, store and analyze **process metrics**, to assess the quality of the development processes
 - Process metrics are based on **quality models** (5.2.7)
- **Mandatory basic metrics to be**
 - used **internally** (duration and effort)
 - reported **to customer** (No of problems during V&V)
- The supplier must include **process metrics reports** in the software product assurance reports

6.2.5.3

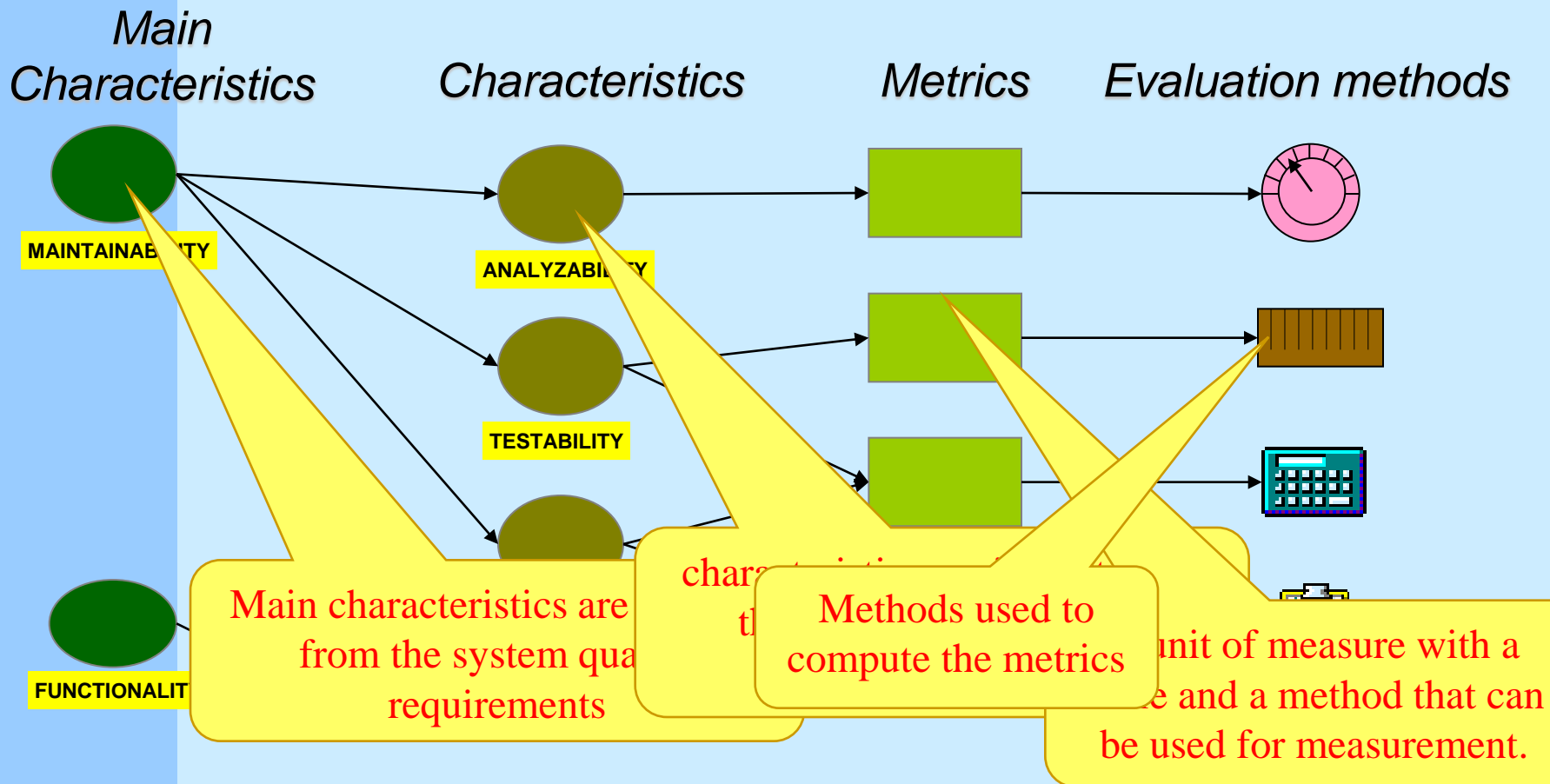
6.2.5.4

6.2.5.5



Quality requirements and quality models

- **Quality model** is a defined set of characteristics that provides a framework for specifying quality requirements and evaluating quality



Risk management and critical item control

Software product assurance programme implementation

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5.1 Organization and responsibility | 5.4 Supplier selection and control |
| 5.2 Software product assurance programme management | 5.5 Procurement |
| 5.3 Risk management and critical item control | 5.6 Tools and supporting environment |
| | 5.7 Assessment and improvement process |

Software process assurance

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6.1 Software process requirements | 5.3.1 Risk management
5.3.2 Critical item control |
| 6.2 Requirements applicable to individual software engineering processes or activities | |
| 6.3 Requirements applicable to individual software engineering processes or activities | |

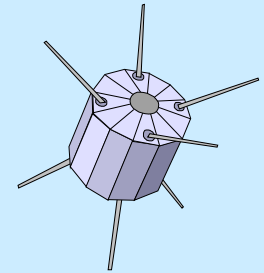
Software product quality assurance

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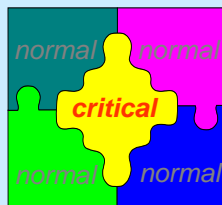
Risk management and critical item control

5.3.1

- The supplier must perform **risk management** in accordance with ECSS-M-ST-80
- Software risk management contributes to the **overall project risk policy**



5.3.2



- The supplier must perform **critical item control** in accordance with ECSS-Q-ST-10-04
- The **characteristics** which make SW candidate for C.I.L. must be identified

Risk management and critical item control

Software product assurance programme implementation

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
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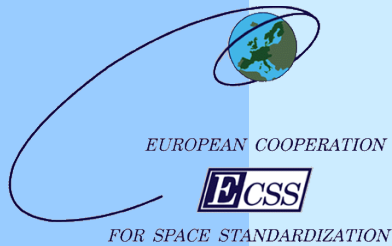
- 5.4.1 Supplier selection
- 5.4.2 Supplier requirements
- 5.4.3 Supplier monitoring
- 5.4.4. Criticality classification

Software product quality assurance

- 6.1 Software product quality objectives and metrication
- 6.2 Requirements applicable to all software engineering processes
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Software product quality assurance

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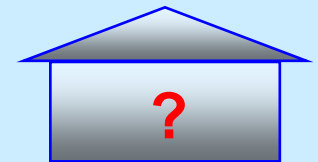


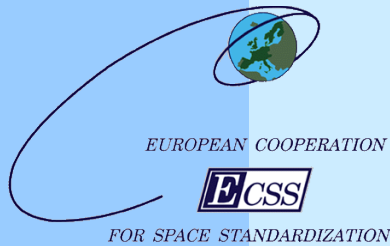
Supplier selection

5.4.1

- **The supplier must **select lower level suppliers** following the process specified in ECSS-Q-ST-20C, subclause 5.4.1**
 - QA function must be involved in selection
 - Criteria for selection (e.g. pre-award audit)
 - Records of suppliers to be maintained

- **For suppliers of **COTS software**, the reuse file must be made available and used in the selection process**
 - Selection of and negotiations with suppliers of COTS software based on knowledge of the actual status of the software being procured





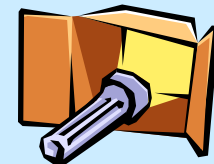
5.4.3



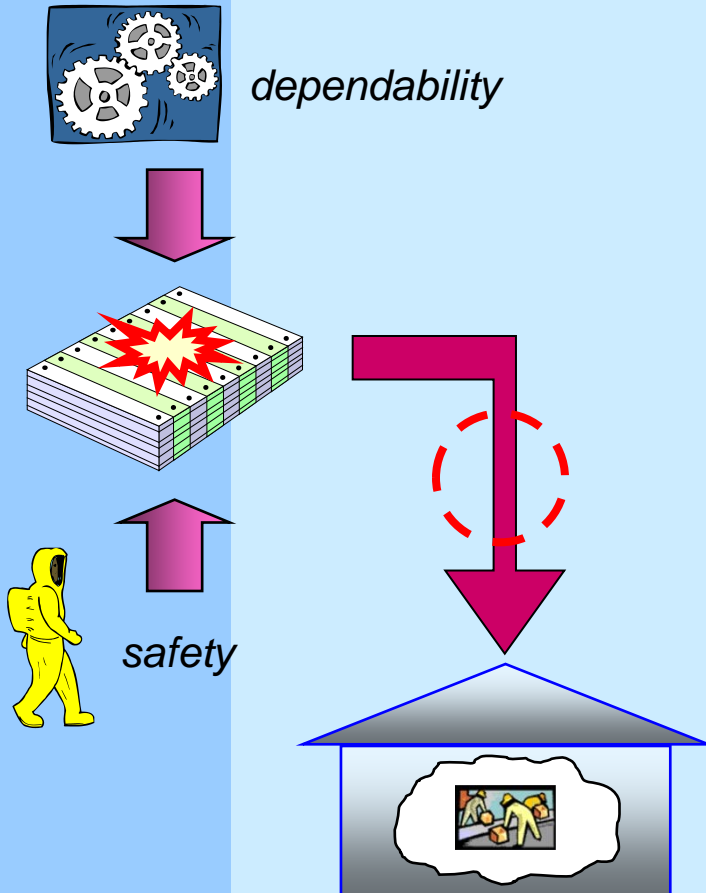
5.4.2

Supplier requirements and monitoring

- The supplier must establish **software product assurance requirements** for lower level suppliers
 - To be approved by the customer
- The supplier must **monitor** the compliance of his suppliers with the **SW PA** requirements
 - Verify definition and implementation of software development processes
 - Suppliers' product assurance plan to be provided to customer for approval
 - Continuous verification of processes and products



5.4.4



Criticality classification

- The supplier must provide the lower level suppliers with the results of the **RAMS analyses** performed:
 - at higher level
 - at his level
- The lower level suppliers get:
 - **criticality classification** of the software being procured
 - **information on failures** that led to that criticality classification

Linked to SW RAMS (6.2.2)

Procurement

Software product assurance programme implementation

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5.1 Organization and responsibility | 5.4 Supplier selection and control |
| 5.2 Software product assurance programme management | 5.5 Procurement |
| 5.3 Risk management and critical item control | 5.6 Tools and supporting environment |
| | 5.7 Assessment and improvement process |

5.5.1 Procurement documents

5.5.2 Review of procured software component list

5.5.3 Procurement details

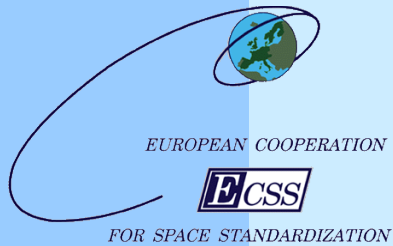
5.5.4 Identification

5.5.5 Inspection

5.5.6 Exportability

Software product quality assurance

- 7.1 Product quality objectives and metrication
- 7.2 Product quality requirements
- 7.3 Software intended for reuse
- 7.4 Standard ground hardware and services for operational system
- 7.5 Firmware



Procurement

5.5

- For **procured** (non-developed) software
- **ECSS-Q-ST-20C, subclause 5.4.2, applies**
 - Clear, complete and traceable **requirements**
 - **QA requirements** to be included
 - **QA function** to review the procurement documentation
- **Procured software details to be provided to the customer**
- **Procured software must be inspected and put under configuration control**
- **Mind exportability**



Tools and supporting environment

Software product assurance programme implementation

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5.1 Organization and responsibility | 5.4 Supplier selection and control |
| 5.2 Software product assurance programme management | 5.5 Procurement |
| 5.3 Risk management and critical item control | 5.6 Tools and supporting environment |
| | 5.7 Assessment and improvement process |

5.6.1 Methods and tools

5.6.2 Development environment selection

- 6.1
- 6.2 Requirements applicable to all software engineering processes
- 6.3 Requirements applicable to individual software engineering processes or activities

Software product quality assurance

- 7.1 Product quality objectives and metrication
- 7.2 Product quality requirements
- 7.3 Software intended for reuse
- 7.4 Standard ground hardware and services for operational system
- 7.5 Firmware

5.6.1

- **The supplier must identify in the SPAP all used **methods** and **tools****
- **Justify** the choice of those methods and tools in the **SPAMR**
 - The team knows how to use them
 - They are appropriate and available for this project
- **Verify** the correct use of methods and tools

Methods and tools



Software development environment

5.6.2

- **Development environment to be chosen based on specific criteria**
 - availability
 - performance
 - maintenance
 - ...
- **Justification of suitability** for the current project to be provided to the customer
- The development environment must be **available** to the team at the start of each phase



Assessment and improvement process

Software product assurance programme implementation

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5.1 Organization and responsibility | 5.4 Supplier selection and control |
| 5.2 Software product assurance programme management | 5.5 Procurement |
| 5.3 Risk management and critical item control | 5.6 Tools and supporting environment |
| | 5.7 Assessment and improvement process |

So

- 5.7.1 Process assessment
- 6. 5.7.2 Assessment process
- 6. 5.7.3 Process improvement
- 6.

or activities

Software product quality assurance

- 7.1 Product quality objectives and metrication
- 7.2 Product quality requirements
- 7.3 Software intended for reuse
- 7.4 Standard ground hardware and services for operational system
- 7.5 Firmware

Process assessment

5.7.1

- The supplier must **monitor and control** the effectiveness of the processes used during the development of the software
- Not necessarily performed at **project level**
 - The process assessment and improvement performed at **organization level** can be used to provide evidence of compliance for the project
- The supplier must provide evidence that a **process assessment and improvement process is in place** in its organization
 - **Records** to be made available



Assessment process

5.7.2

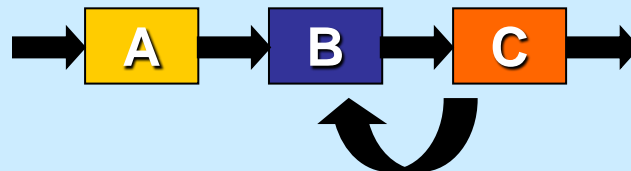
- The **process assessment model and method** used to perform software process assessment must be documented
- Models and actual assessments must comply with **SPiCE (ISO/IEC 15504)**
 - But...**CMMI** model + **SCAMPI** A methods are OK
 - **ECSS-Q-HB-80-02** contains a method and a model which are conformant to ISO 15504
- **Assessments must be performed by skilled personnel**
 - ISO 15504 ⇒ **competent assessor**
 - CMMI ⇒ SEI authorized **lead appraiser**

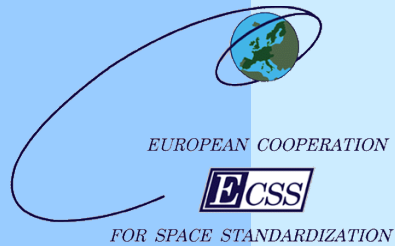


Process improvement

5.7.3

- Use the **results** of process assessment to:
 - improve the processes
 - recommend **changes**
 - determine technology **needs**
- **Process improvement process to be documented**
 - ECSS-Q-HB-80-02 and CMMI Organization Process Focus provide guidance
- **Evidence of improvement to be documented**





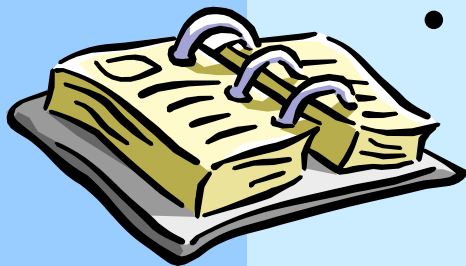
Content of the handbook

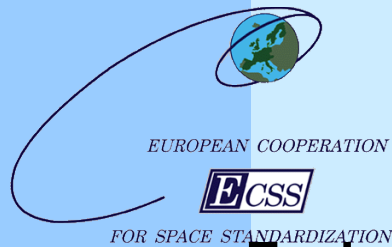
Part 1: Framework

- **Process Assessment model**
- **Process Assessment method**
- **Process Improvement**
- **Recognition of assessment schemes and results**

Part 2: Assessor instrument

- **Process Assessment model: Process dimension**
- **Process Assessment model: Capability dimension**





Process Assessment Model: Capability Dimension

Each process is assessed looking at its attributes:

Level 1 - Performed process

Process performance

Level 2 - Managed process

Performance management

Work product Management

Level 3 - Established process

Process definition and Tailoring

Process resource

Level 4 - Predictable process

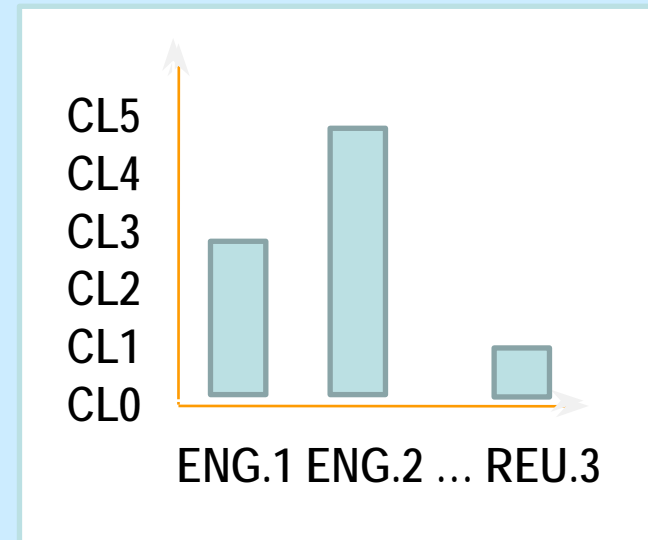
Process measurement

Process control

Level 5 - Optimising process

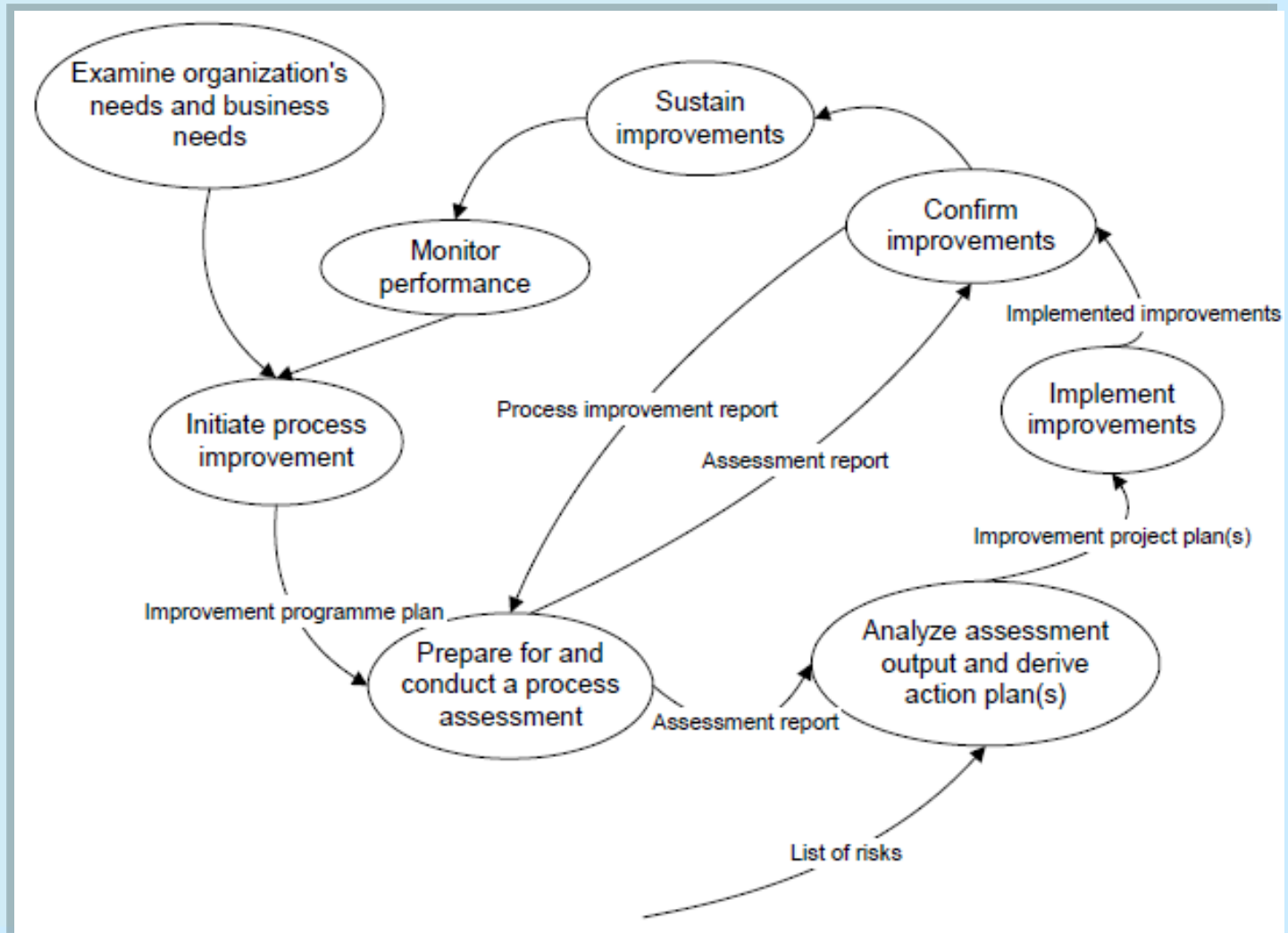
Process change

Continues improvement



Evaluation of more demanding attributes can be avoided if the assessment is targeted to a specific capability level

Process Improvement Cycle



Process Assessment Model: Process Dimension

PRIMARY LIFECYCLE PROCESSES

ACQUISITION:

ACQ.1 Acquisition Preparation
ACQ.2 Supplier Selection
ACQ.3 Contract Agreement
ACQ.4 Supplier Monitoring
ACQ.5 Customer Acceptance
ACQ.6 Contract Maintenance (*)

SUPPLY:

SPL.1 Supplier Tendering
SPL.2 Product Release
SPL.3 Product Acceptance Support

ENGINEERING:

ENG.1 Requirements Elicitation
ENG.2 System Requirements Analysis
ENG.3 System Architecture Design
ENG.4 Software Requirements Analysis
ENG.5 Software Design
ENG.6 Software Construction
ENG.7 Software Integration
ENG.8 Software Testing
ENG.9 System Integration
ENG.10 System Testing
ENG.11 Software Installation
ENG.12 Software and System Maintenance

OPERATION:

OPE.1 Operational Use
OPE.2 Customer Support

SUPPORTING LIFECYCLE PROCESSES

SUPPORTING:

SUP.1 Quality Assurance
SUP.2 Verification
SUP.3 Validation
SUP.4 Joint Review
SUP.5 Audit
SUP.6 Product Evaluation
SUP.7 Documentation
SUP.8 Configuration Management
SUP.9 Problem Resolution Management
SUP.10 Change Request Management
SUP.11 Safety and Dependability Assurance (*)
SUP.12 Independent Software Verification and Validation (*)

ORGANIZATIONAL LIFECYCLE PROCESSES

MANAGEMENT:

MAN.1 Organizational Alignment
MAN.2 Organization Management
MAN.3 Project Management
MAN.4 Quality Management
MAN.5 Risk Management
MAN.6 Measurement
MAN.7 Information Management (*)

PROCESS IMPROVEMENT:

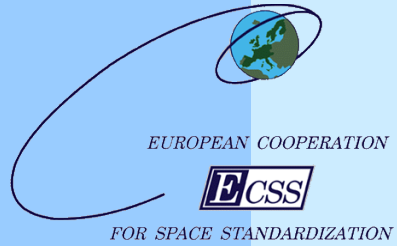
PIM.1 Process Establishment
PIM.2 Process Assessment
PIM.3 Process Improvement

RESOURCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE:

RIN.1 Human Resource Management
RIN.2 Training
RIN.3 Knowledge Management
RIN.4 Infrastructure

REUSE:

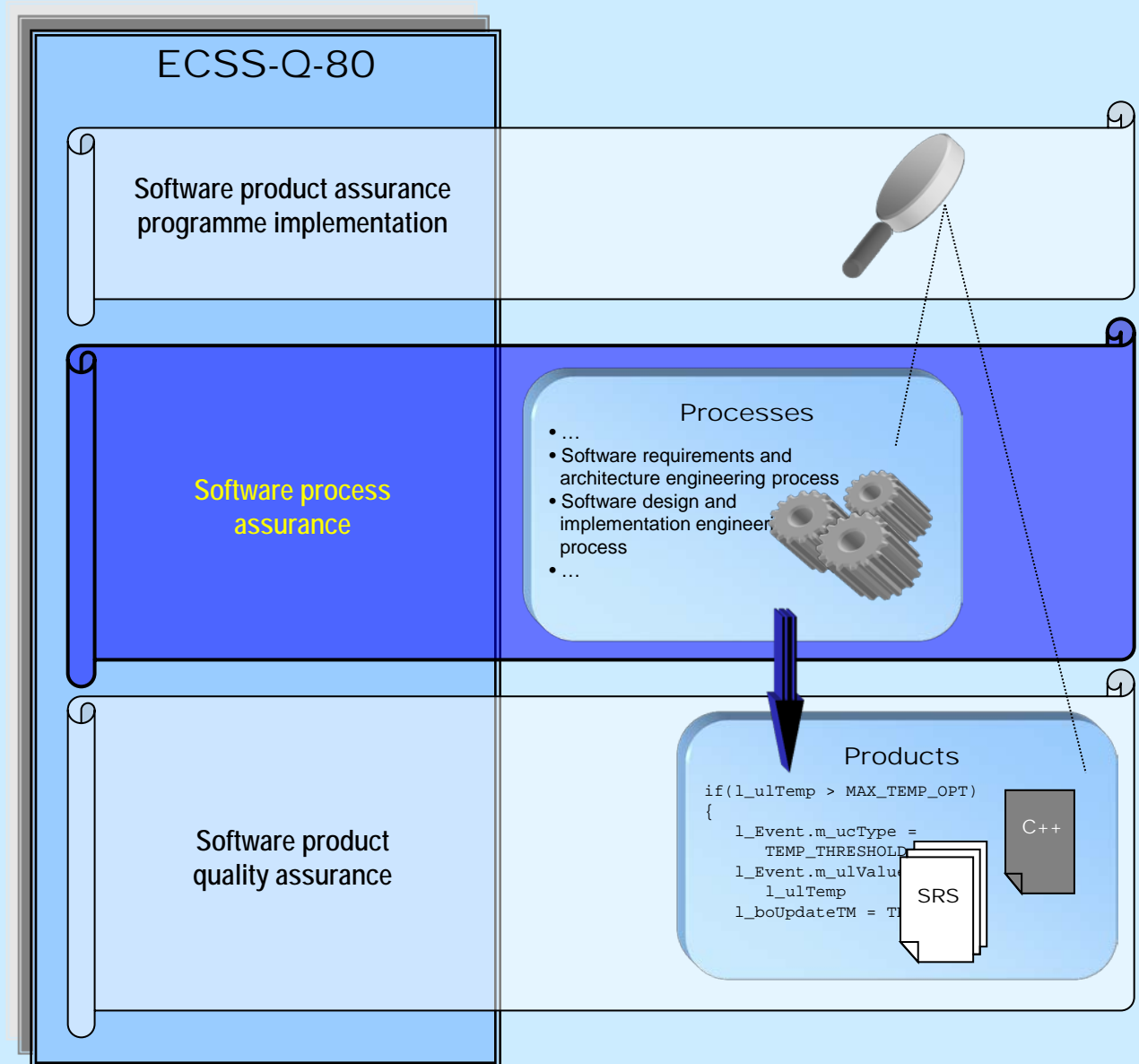
REU.1 Asset Management
REU.2 Reuse Program Management
REU.3 Domain Engineering



Software Process Assurance

Clause 6

Ensuring the quality of the process



Software development life cycle

Software product assurance programme implementation

- 5.1 Organization and responsibility
- 5.2 Software product assurance programme management
- 5.3 Risk management and configuration item control

- 6.1.1 Life cycle definition
- 6.1.2 Process quality objectives
- 6.1.3 Life cycle definition review
- 6.1.4 Life cycle resources
- 6.1.5 Software validation process schedule

Software process assurance

- 6.1 Software development life cycle**
- 6.2 Requirements applicable to all software engineering processes
- 6.3 Requirements applicable to individual software engineering processes or activities

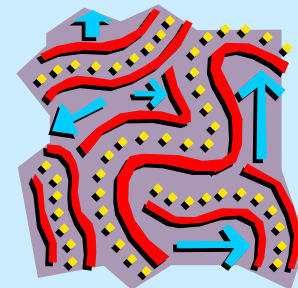
Software product quality assurance

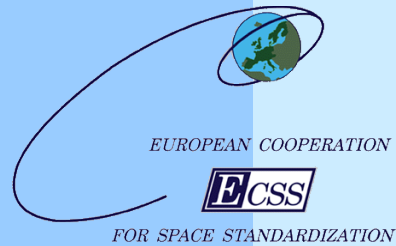
- 7.1 Product quality objectives and metrication
- 7.2 Product quality requirements
- 7.3 Software intended for reuse
- 7.4 Standard ground hardware and services for operational system
- 7.5 Firmware

Life cycle definition

6.1.1

- The **software development life cycle** must be defined in the software development plan and referenced in the SPAP
 - If not defined in the **development plan**, the life cycle must be defined in the **SPAP**
- **Life cycle characteristics** to be provided
 - phases and milestones
 - input, output and state of completion at end of phase
 - dependencies
 - responsibilities
 - role of customer at reviews





Life cycle: quality objectives, review, resources and validation

6.1.2

- Use **quality objectives** when defining life cycle

6.1.3

- Software life cycle must be **reviewed**

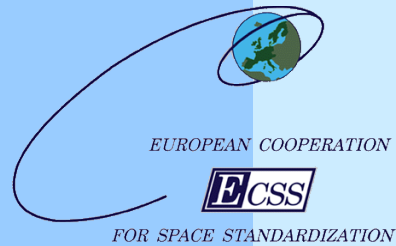
6.1.4

- against **contractual requirements**
- for **suitability** and **availability of resources**

6.1.5

- A **milestone** must be scheduled immediately before the starting of software validation
 - check if **software status** is compatible
 - check if **resources, documents** and **equipments** are OK to start validation
 - software **Test Readiness Review**





Requirements applicable to all software engineering processes

Software product assurance

- 5.1 Organization and responsibility
- 5.2 Software product assurance programme management
- 5.3 Risk management and configuration item control

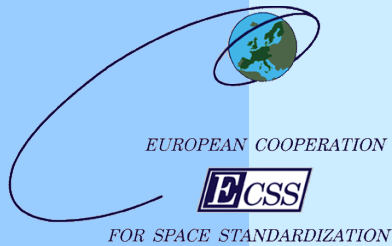
Software process assurance

- 6.1 Software development life cycle
- 6.2 Requirements applicable to all software engineering processes**
- 6.3 Requirements applicable to individual software engineering processes or activities

Software product quality assurance

- 7.1 Product quality objectives and metrication
- 7.2 Product quality requirements
- 7.3 Software intended for reuse
- 7.4 Standard ground hardware and services for operational system
- 7.5 Firmware

- 6.2.1 Documentation of processes
- 6.2.2 Software dependability and safety
- 6.2.3 Handling of critical software
- 6.2.4 Software configuration management
- 6.2.5 Process metrics (*already covered*)
- 6.2.6 Verification
- 6.2.7 Reuse of existing software
- 6.2.8 Automatic code generation

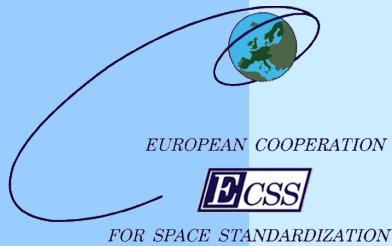


Documentation of processes (1/2)

6.2.1

- **The supplier must generate **plans** (either software specific or at project level) to cover:**
 - development;
 - specification, design and customer documents to be produced;
 - configuration and documentation management;
 - verification, testing and validation activities;
 - maintenance.

- **The **SPAP** identifies all plans to be produced and used, the relationship between them and the time-scales for their preparation and update.**



Documentation of processes (2/2)

6.2.1

- The supplier must generate or identify **procedures and standards** to be used for all type of software in the project
- Plans must be reviewed against **contractual requirements**
- Procedures and standards must be reviewed against **plans** and contractual requirements
- Plans, procedures and standards must be **finalized** before the start of the activities
- Plans must be **updated** at each milestone to reflect development changes

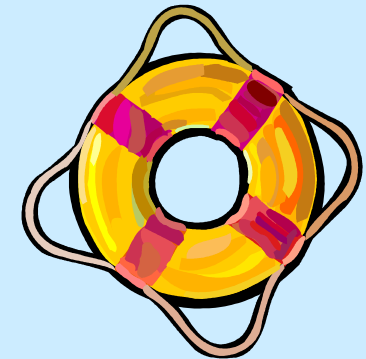
Software dependability and safety (1/15)

6.2.2

■ Software **RAMS**

- Reliability
- Availability
- Maintainability
- Safety

} Dependability



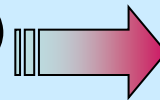
- **Software **RAMS** activities start at system level and continue at software level, with feedback**
- **Main objectives:**
 - Identify the **critical software**
 - Depending on the **criticality of the software**, different ECSS-E-ST-40C and ECSS-Q-ST-80C requirements are applied (pre-tailoring)

Software dependability and safety (2/15)

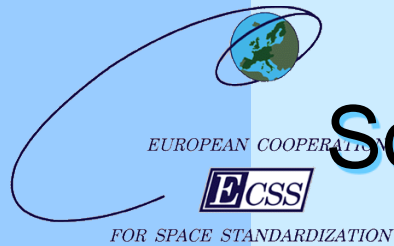
6.2.2.1

- **At system level:**

- Dependability analyses
- (ECSS-Q-ST-30 Rev.1)
- Safety analyses
(ECSS-Q-ST-40 Rev.1)



Criticality classification
of system **functions**
and *(software)products*

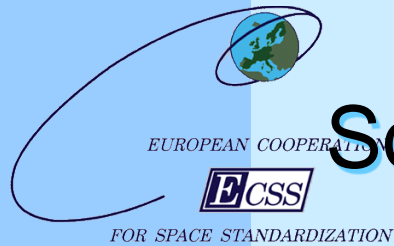


Software dependability and safety (3/15)

- **System-level criticality classification**
 - The criticality categorization of **functions** is clarified and harmonized across Q-30/Q-40 Rev.1
 - Function criticality is directly linked to the severity of failure/hazard consequences without considering **compensating provisions**.
 - The criticality of SW is assigned considering the overall system design. In particular whether **compensating provisions** exist that can prevent or mitigate failure consequences (e.g. inhibits, monitors, back-ups, operational procedures).

Software dependability and safety (4/15)

Function criticality	Criteria to assign criticality categories to functions	Severity	Dependability consequences	Safety consequences
I	<i>A function that if not or incorrectly performed, or whose anomalous behavior can cause one or more feared/hazardous events resulting in ...</i> ...catastrophic consequences	Catastrophic (Level 1)	Failure Propagation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of life, life-threatening or permanently disabling injury or occupational illness • Loss of system • Loss of an interfacing manned flight system • Loss of launch site facilities • Severe detrimental environmental effects
II	... critical consequences	Critical (Level 2)	Loss of mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporarily disabling but not life-threatening injury, or temporary occupational illness • Major damage to an interfacing flight system • Major damage to ground facilities • Major damage to public or private property • Major detrimental environmental effects
III	... major consequences	Major (Level 3)	Major mission degradation	
IV	... minor or negligible consequences	Minor or Negligible (Level 4)	Minor mission degradation or any other effect	



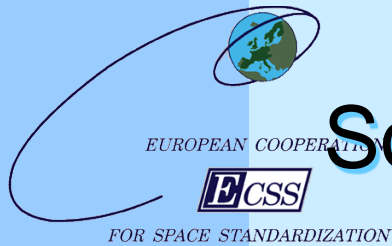
Software dependability and safety (5/15)

- **Conditions are established for acceptable compensating provisions in the SW criticality assignment, i.e.**
 - **Effectiveness** of compensating provisions (for the purpose of “downgrading”) must be demonstrated in all conditions
 - There must be **sufficient time** to intervene in all situations
 - **Probabilistic assessment** cannot be used as a criterion for SW criticality classification.
 - In case the compensating provisions contain software, this software shall be classified at the criticality category corresponding to the **highest severity of the failure consequences that they prevent or mitigate.**

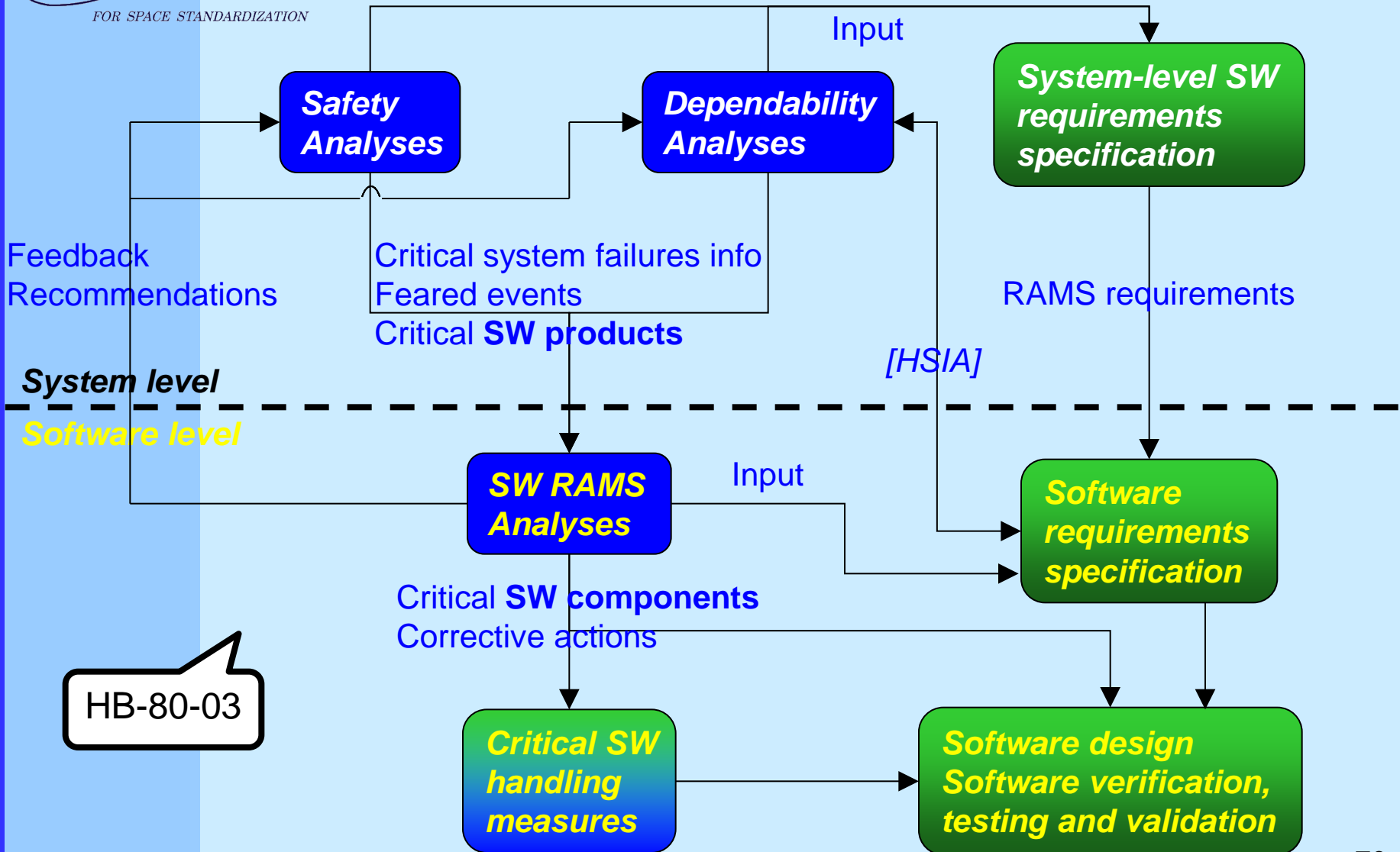
Software dependability and safety (6/15)

Function criticality	Criticality category to be assigned to a software product
I	Criticality category A if the software product is the sole means to implement the function
	Criticality category B if, in addition, at least one of the following compensating provisions is available, meeting the requirements defined in clause 5.4.2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A hardware implementation • A software implementation; this software implementation shall be classified as criticality A • An operational procedure
II	Criticality category B if the software product is the sole means to implement the function
	Criticality category C if, in addition, at least one of the following compensating provisions is available, meeting the requirements defined in clause 5.4.2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A hardware implementation • A software implementation; this software implementation shall be classified as criticality B • An operational procedure
III	Criticality category C if the software product is the sole means to implement the function
	Criticality category D if, in addition, at least one of the following compensating provisions is available, meeting the requirements defined in clause 5.4.2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A hardware implementation • A software implementation; this software implementation shall be classified as criticality C • An operational procedure
IV	Criticality category D

NOTE It should be noted that a too high level/incomplete functional decomposition, poorly accounting for safety and dependability aspects, could lead to a unnecessarily conservative software category classification.



Software dependability and safety (7/15)



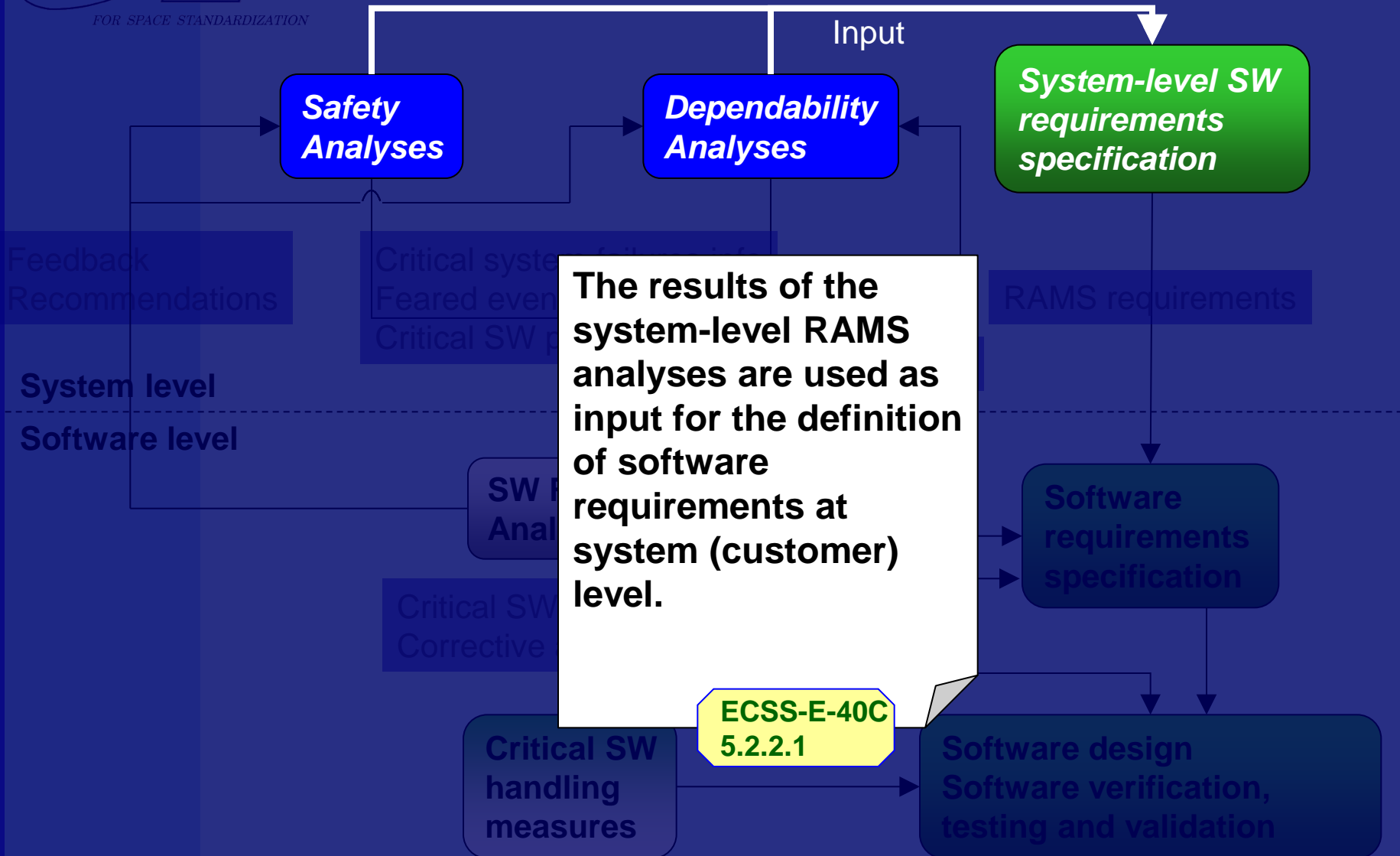
HB-80-03

Software dependability and safety (8/15)

EUROPEAN COOPERATION



FOR SPACE STANDARDIZATION

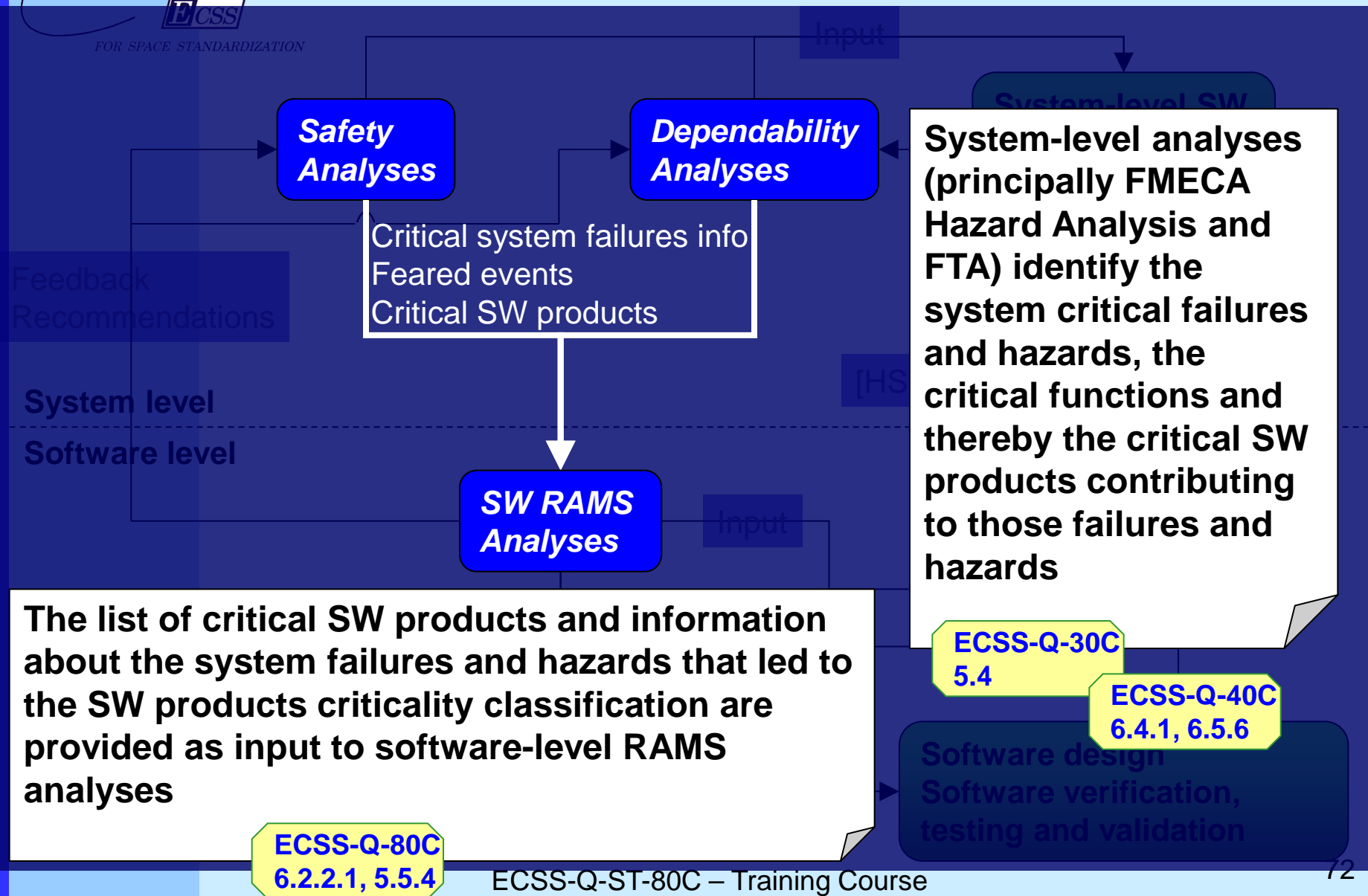


Software dependability and safety (9/15)

EUROPEAN COOPERATION



FOR SPACE STANDARDIZATION



ECSS-Q-80C
6.2.2.1, 5.5.4

Software dependability and safety (10/15)

Critical SW products are analysed at software level to identify critical SW components, that are then subjected to specific engineering and PA requirements and measures

ECSS-Q-80C
6.2.2, 6.2.3

ECSS-Q-80C
Annex D

ECSS-E-40C
Annex R

The software-level RAMS analyses provide input for the definition of specific software requirements meant to increase the contribution of the software to the safety and dependability of the system

ECSS-Q-80C
6.3.2.3

SW RAMS
Analyses

Input

Software
requirements
specification

Critical SW components
Corrective actions

Critical SW
handling
measures

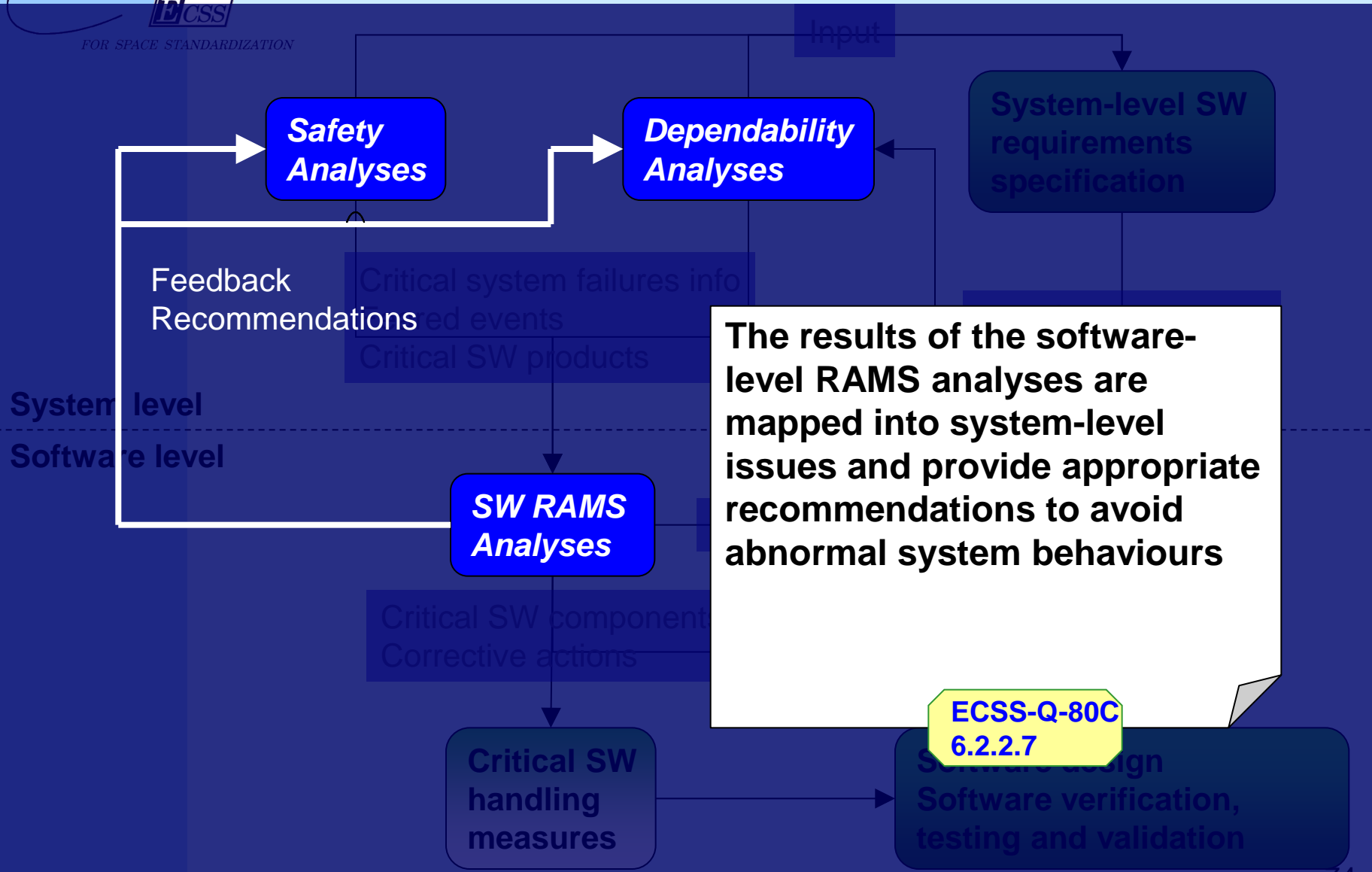
Software design
Software verification,
testing and validation

Software dependability and safety (11/15)

EUROPEAN COOPERATION



FOR SPACE STANDARDIZATION

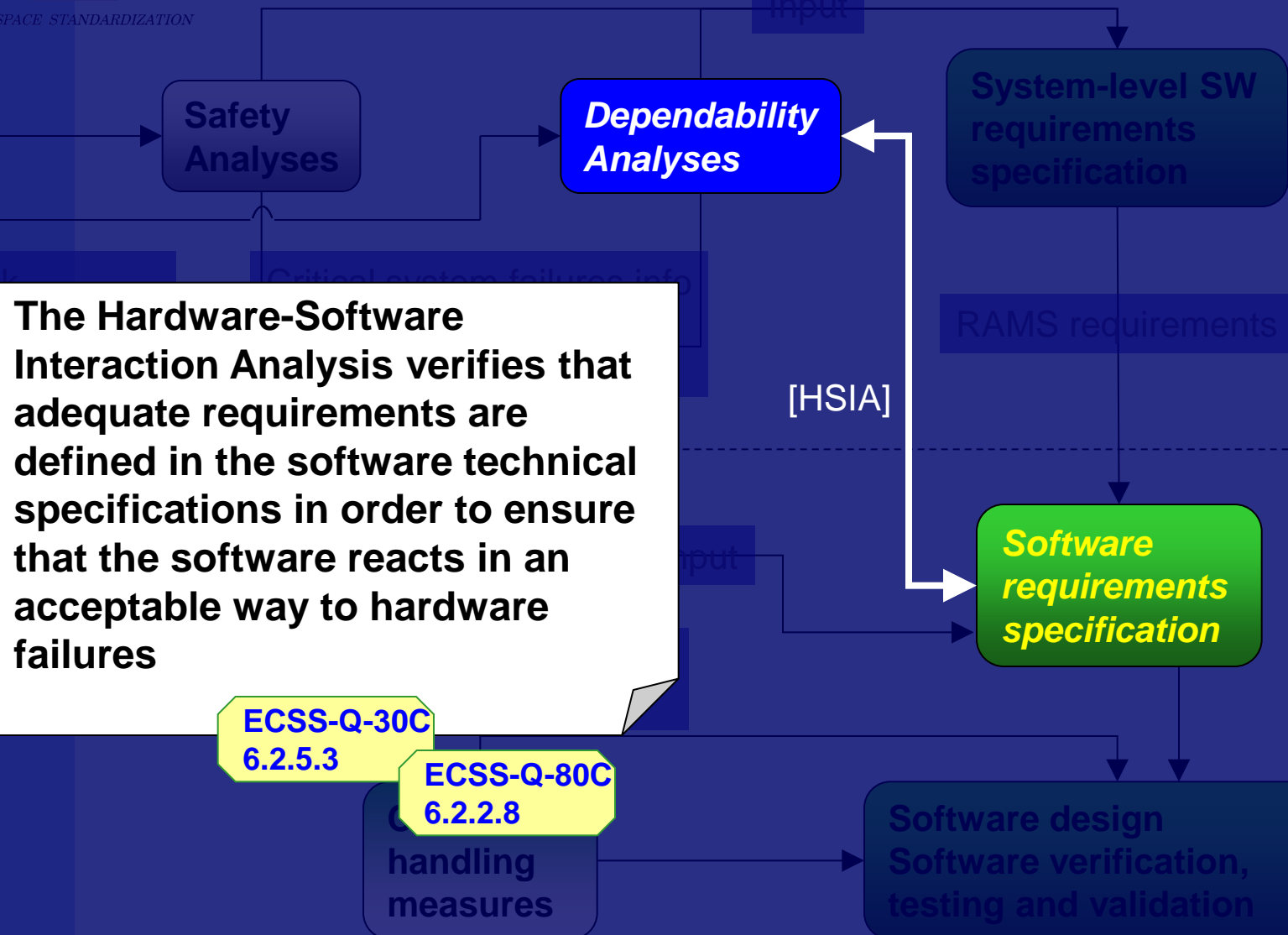


Software dependability and safety (12/15)

EUROPEAN COOPERATION



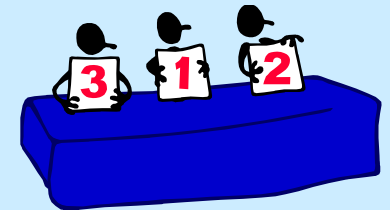
FOR SPACE STANDARDIZATION



Software dependability and safety (13/15)

6.2.2.2

- The supplier must perform a **software dependability and safety analysis** to determine the criticality category of software *components*



6.2.2.3

- Analysis to be performed **at technical specification and design level**, e.g.:
 - SFMECA
 - SFTA
 - SCCA



6.2.2.6

- The software criticality classification must be **confirmed** at each milestone

Software dependability and safety (14/15)

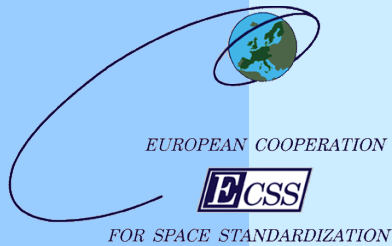
6.2.2.4

- **The supplier must apply engineering measures to**
 - reduce the number of critical software components
 - mitigate the risks associated with the critical software (⇒ subclause 6.2.3)



6.2.2.7

- **Results of software level analyses are fed back to be integrated into system level analyses**
 - additional software failure modes identified
 - recommendations for the system
 - e.g. introduction of hardware inhibits, modification of system architecture



Software dependability and safety (15/15)

6.2.2.8

- **Contribution of software to Hardware-Software Integration Analysis**

- Identify, for each hardware failure included in the HSIA, the requirements that specify the software behaviour in the event of that hardware failure

6.2.2.9

- **Verification of Hardware-Software Integration Analysis requirements**

- The software must react correctly to hardware failures
- No undesired software behaviour, that may lead to system failures

6.2.2.10

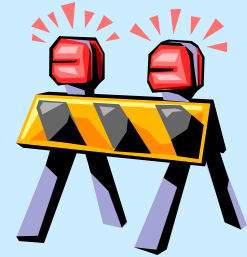
- **Failure propagation to higher criticality**

- All involved components classified at higher criticality

Handling of critical software (1/2)

6.2.3.1

- **Propagation** of failures between SW components of different criticality must be prevented
 - If impossible, all interested components classified to the same (**highest**) **criticality**



6.2.3.2

- The supplier must define, justify and apply **measures** to assure the dependability and safety of critical software
 - a **set of measures** is proposed



6.2.3.3

- The correct implementation of the chosen measures must be **verified** and **reported on**

Handling of critical software (2/2)

Specific requirements for critical software

6.2.3.4

- Mandatory **regression testing** in case of change of hardware or development tools

6.2.3.5

- Potential need for **additional verification and validation** to be analyzed in case of change of hardware and environment

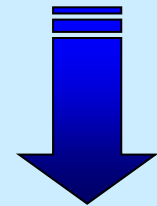
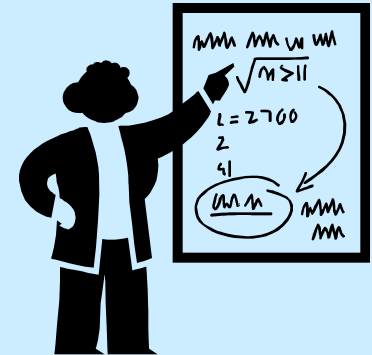
6.2.3.6

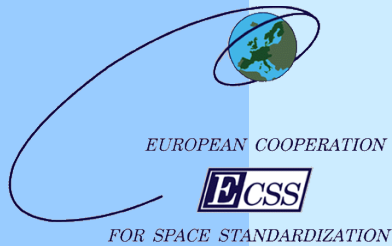
- Remove **unreachable code**

6.2.3.7

- Testing to be (re-)executed on **non-instrumented code**

6.2.3.8





Software configuration management (1/2)

6.2.4.1

- **ECSS-M-ST-40** applies to software configuration management
- **Additional requirements in ECSS-Q-ST-80 for assurance aspects**

6.2.4.2

- It must be possible to regenerate any software reference version from back-ups

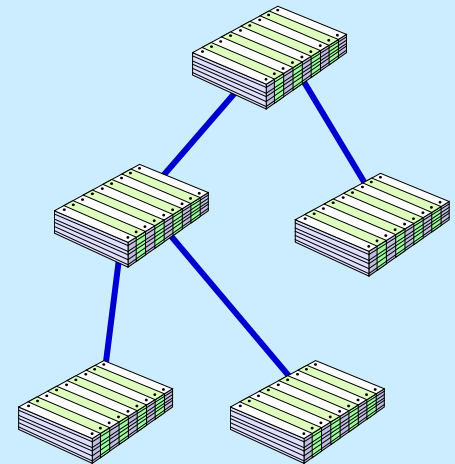
6.2.4.3

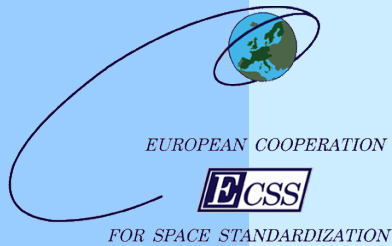
- Requirements for the release of software configuration file and software release document

6.2.4.4

- Verify that authorized changes are implemented as specified in the CM plan (PA task)

6.2.4.6





Software configuration management (2/2)

6.2.4.7

- **Configuration control** must be applied to
 - Customizable code generation tools (e.g. compilers)
 - Planning documents (e.g. development plan)
 - Development documents (e.g. test specifications)

6.2.4.5

- The **change control procedures** must address the customization of code generation tools

6.2.4.8

- Methods and tools must be identified and applied to **prevent supplied software corruption**

6.2.4.9

- **Checksum** on operational software

6.2.4.11

- **Marking of delivered media**

Verification (1/5)

6.2.6.1

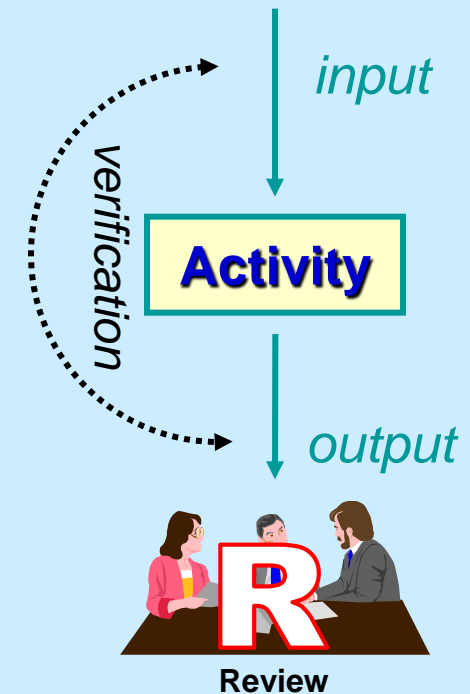
- **Verification of quality requirements** must be planned for

- **Verification includes various techniques**
 - Basically paperwork, not testing

- **The outputs of each activity must be verified against pre-defined criteria**

6.2.6.2

- **Only outputs successfully verified can be used in subsequent activities**



Verification (2/5)

6.2.6.7

- The supplier must **ensure** that
 - adequate verification activities are planned for
 - verification is carried out in accordance with the planning

6.2.6.4

- The **completion of actions** linked to software problem reports generated during verification must be checked



6.2.6.3

- **Assurance activities** on verification and relevant findings must be reported on

Verification (3/5)

▪ Specific verification required for

- deactivated code \Rightarrow
no accidental or harmful activation

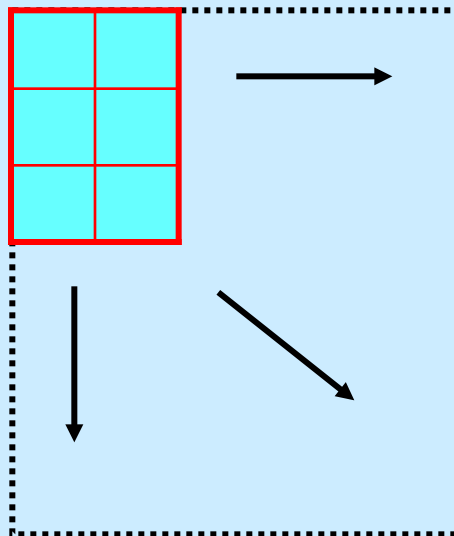
```

...
#ifdef BUS_1553
    /* deactivated */
#endif
...

```

6.2.6.5

6.2.6.6



- configurable code \Rightarrow
no unintended configuration included in executable or activated at run-time

Verification (4/5)

6.2.6.8



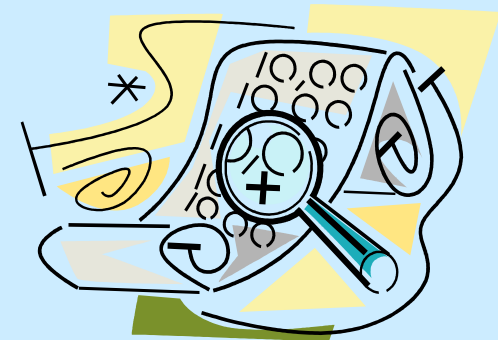
- **Reviews and inspections must be**
 - carried out according to defined **criteria**
 - performed by suitably **independent** personnel
 - based on **written procedures**
 - **reported** on



6.2.6.11

6.2.6.12

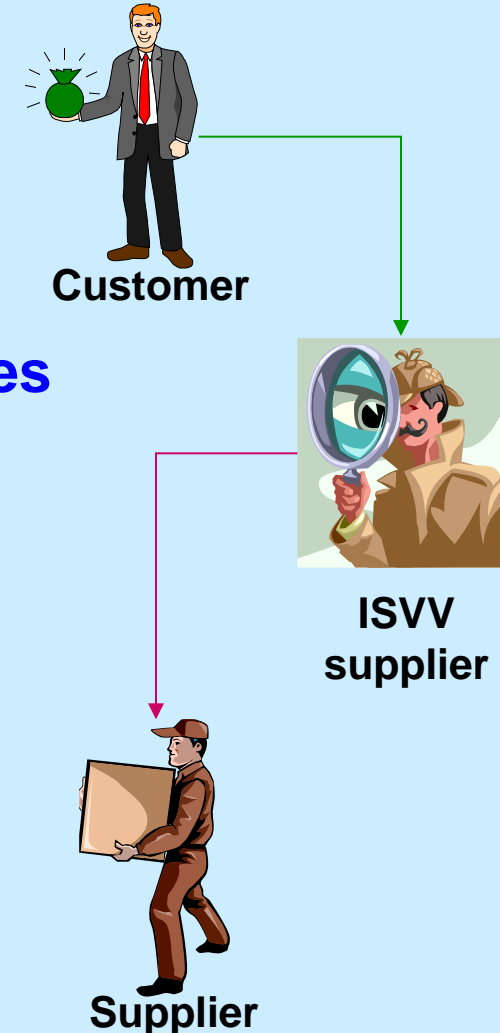
- **Verification of **traceability matrices** must be performed at each milestone review**

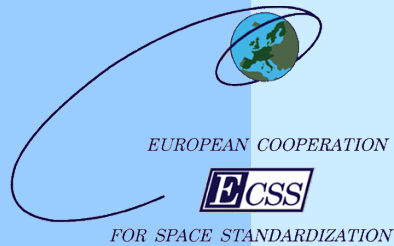


6.2.6.13

- **Independent software verification** must be performed by a **third party**
- **ISVV** includes several **techniques**
 - review
 - inspection
 - analysis
 - ...
- **Applicability** and **level of independence** to be considered based on **project risks...**

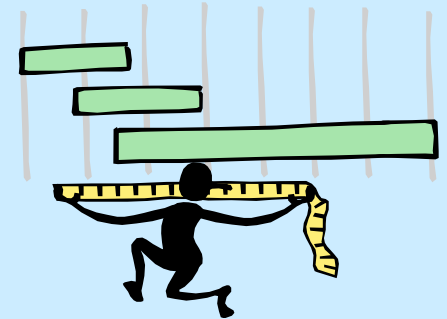
Verification (5/5)





ECSS-Q-HB-80-01A (reuse of existing software)

- **Background**
- **Overview of the handbook**
 - **SW reuse approach**
 - **Tool qualification**
 - **Techniques to support qualification**
 - **Software reuse file (SRF)**
 - **Product Service History (PSH)**
 - **Risk management**



Reuse of existing software (1/2)



6.2.7.2

- **Choice: reuse or develop from scratch?**
- **Analysis based on:**
 - assessment of existing software w.r.t. **applicable requirements**
 - evaluation of **quality status** of the existing software, including detailed information about the *documentation status, test coverage, nonconformances, performance, etc.*
 - **other aspects**, such as *warranty conditions, support documentation, conditions of installation and use, intellectual property rights, licencing, etc.*
- **The supplier must document the reuse analysis results in a software reuse file**

6.2.7.6

Reuse of existing software (2/2)

6.2.7.5

- The software reuse file must include an estimation of the **level of reuse**

6.2.7.7

- In case the software proposed for reuse does not meet the project requirements, the software reuse file must document the identified **corrective actions**, which can include

- reverse engineering
- delta verification and validation
- documentation of **product service history**



6.2.7.9

- The software reuse file must be submitted to the **customer for approval** and updated at milestones to reflect **corrective actions implementation**

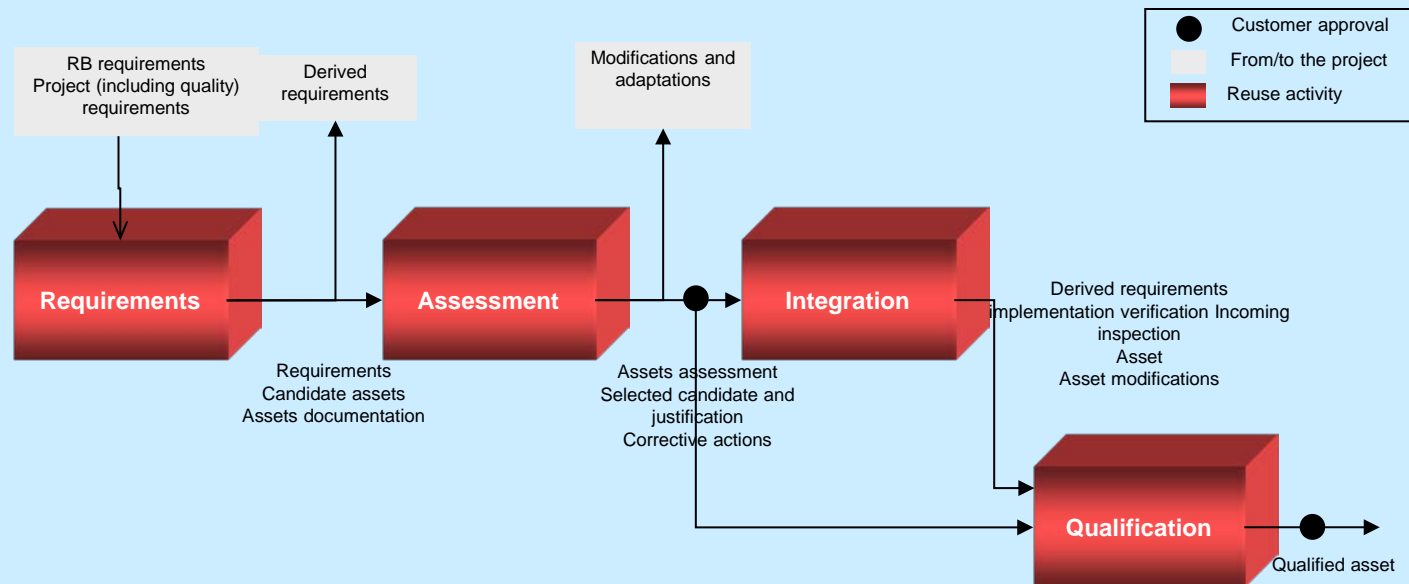
Content of the handbook

- **SW reuse approach**
 - Requirement phase
 - Assessment phase
 - Integration phase
 - Qualification phase
- **Tool qualification**
- **Techniques to support qualification**
- **Software reuse file (SRF)**
- **Product Service History (PSH)**
- **Risk management**



SW reuse approach

- Phases to be performed for **each reused existing software item**



Activities are documented in the **SW Reuse File (SRF)**

Software reuse file (SRF)

see also ECSS-E-ST-40C Annex N

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Applicable and reference documents**
- 3. Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms**
- 4. Presentation of existing SW intended to be reused**
 - 4.1 Requirements definition
 - 4.2 Existing SW candidates
- 5. Compatibility of existing SW with project requirements**
 - 5.1 Gap analysis
 - 5.2 Derived requirements
- 6. Software reuse analysis conclusion**
- 7. Detailed results evaluation**



Software reuse file (SRF)

8. Corrective actions

8.1 Reuse qualification plan

8.2 Reuse qualification results

9. Configuration status

10. Certification aspects (if required)

11. Product service history (when needed)



Requirements applicable to individual SW engineering processes/activities

Software product assurance

- 5.1 Organization and responsibilities
- 5.2 Software product assurance programme management
- 5.3 Risk management and configuration item control

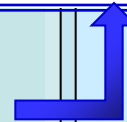
Software process assurance

- 6.1 Software development life cycle
- 6.2 Requirements applicable to all software engineering processes
- 6.3 Requirements applicable to individual software engineering processes or activities

Software product quality assurance

- 7.1 Product quality objectives and metrication
- 7.2 Product quality requirements
- 7.3 Software intended for reuse
- 7.4 Standard ground hardware and services for operational system
- 7.5 Firmware

- 6.3.1 Software related system requirements process
- 6.3.2 Software requirements analysis
- 6.3.3 Software architectural design and design of software items
- 6.3.4 Coding
- 6.3.5 Testing and validation
- 6.3.6 Software delivery and acceptance
- 6.3.7 Operations
- 6.3.8 Maintenance



Software related system requirements process

6.3.1.1

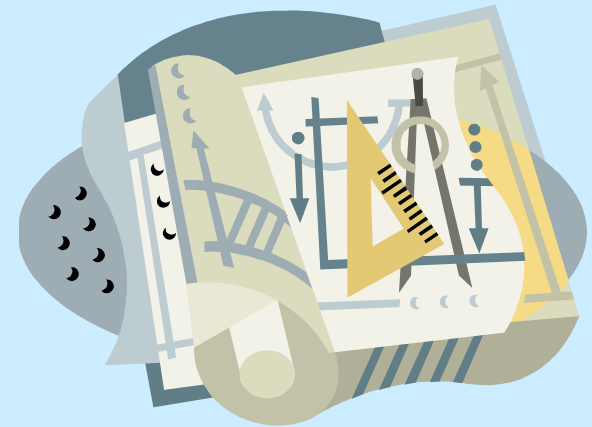
- The requirements for this process are defined in **ECSS-E-ST-40C**, subclause 5.2

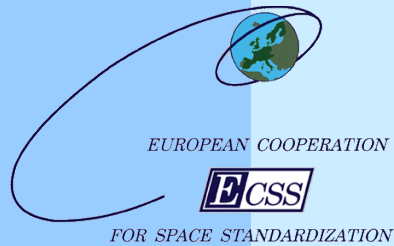
6.3.1.2

- The requirement baseline must be kept under **configuration control**

6.3.1.3

- For the definition of the system requirements applicable to software, the **results of the system level safety and dependability analysis** must be used





Software requirements analysis

6.3.2.1

- The software requirements must be **fully and unambiguously** defined in the TS

- derived from **requirement baseline**
- using results of **RAMS analyses**
- kept under **configuration control**

6.3.2.2

6.3.2.3

6.3.2.4

- **Non-functional requirements** must be specified
- **Customer and supplier must agree upon**

6.3.2.5

- Responsibility for the TS (on both sides)
- Methods for agreeing on requirements and changes
- Effort to prevent misunderstandings (e.g. dictionary)

Software architectural design and design of software items

6.3.3.2

- The supplier must define and apply mandatory and advisory **design standards**

6.3.3.3

- including rules for **numerical accuracy**

6.3.3.5

- **Means, criteria and tools** to ensure that the design meets the **quality requirements** must be identified

6.3.3.4

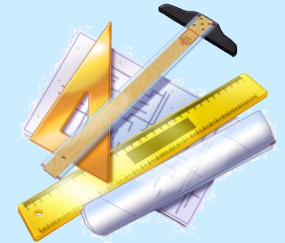
- The supplier must **verify** and **report** on the correct applications of design standards

6.3.3.6

- evaluation to be **fed back** to the design team during the development, for improvement

6.3.3.7

- The design documentation must be suitable for software **maintenance**





Coding

6.3.4.1

6.3.4.4

6.3.4.3

6.3.4.6

6.3.4.5

6.3.4.8

- **Coding standards must be defined**
 - consistent with the applicable **quality requirements**
 - to be **reviewed** with the customer
 - **measurements, criteria** and **tools** to verify **conformance** of source code with coding standards must be defined in the SPAP

- **The supplier must **verify** and **report** on the adherence to coding standards**
 - evaluation to be **fed back** to the programming team during the development, for improvement

- **Use of **low-level languages** must be justified**

- **Source code under **CM control** after unit tests**

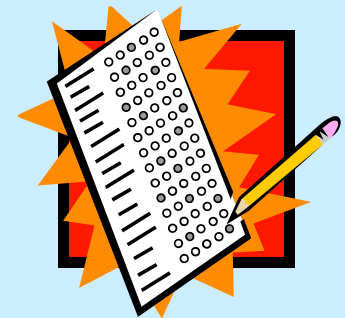
Testing and validation (1/5)

6.3.5.1

- **A testing strategy** must be defined and applied
 - for **each testing level** (*unit, integration, validation against the technical specification, validation against the requirements baseline, acceptance*)
 - **types of tests** (e.g. *functional, boundary, performance, usability*)
 - **product assurance** function involvement

6.3.5.2

- **Test coverage goals** must be agreed between customer and supplier
 - based on **criticality** of software
 - at different **testing level** (*unit, integration, etc.*)

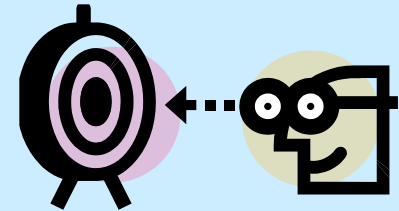


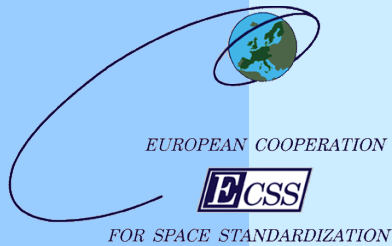
Testing and validation (2/5)

6.3.5

▪ Assurance activities for testing

- verify **suitability, feasibility, traceability, repeatability** of tests
- hold **test readiness reviews**
- check **achievement of test goals**
- allow for **witnessing** of test by PA personnel
- check that the right **software configuration** is tested according to plans and procedure and documented
- **nonconformances and SPRs** must be properly documented
- completion of **actions** deriving from testing nonconformances and SPRs must be verified
- test documentation must be usable for **maintenance**





Testing and validation (3/5)

6.3.5.15

- **Regression testing** must be performed in case of software modification

6.3.5.16

- documentation must be **updated**

6.3.5.17

- need for regression testing to be evaluated in case of

6.3.5.18

- change of **platform hardware** and **code generation tools**

6.3.5.19

- **Validation team** must be **different** from development team

6.3.5.26

- The software must be validated as a **whole product**, in an **operationally representative environment**

6.3.5.29

- Test all (or a reasonable number) of the possible **software configurations**

Testing and validation (4/5)

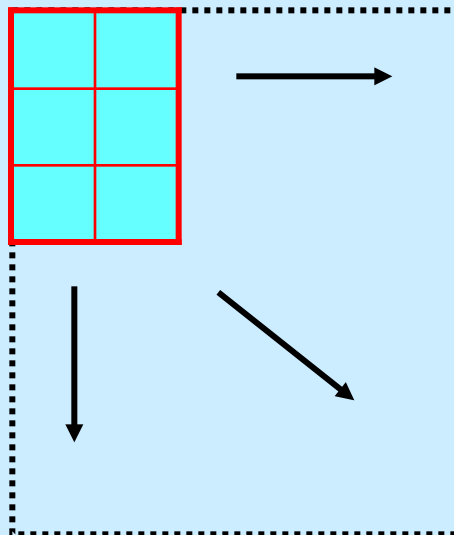
■ Specific validation required for

6.3.5.30

- deactivated code ⇒
no accidental or harmful activation

```
...
#ifdef DEBUG
    /* deactivated */
#endif
...
```

6.3.5.31

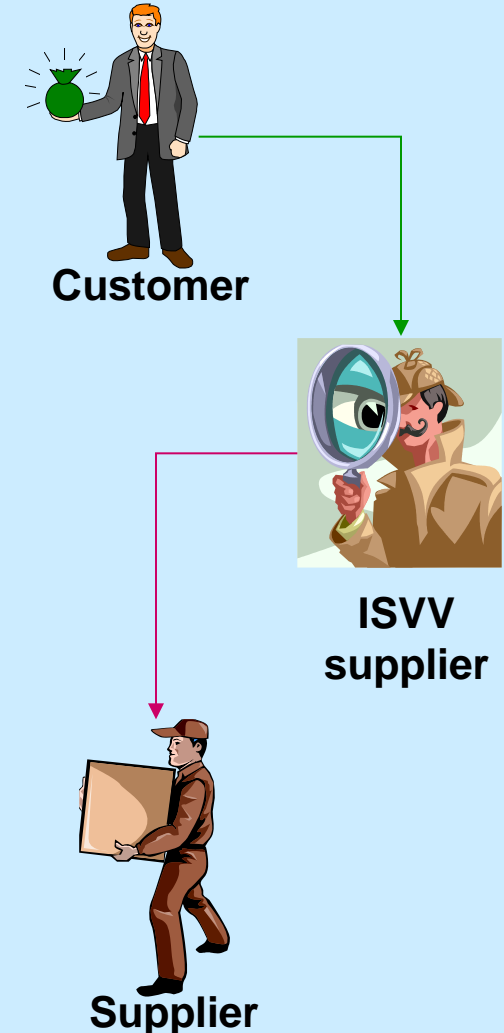


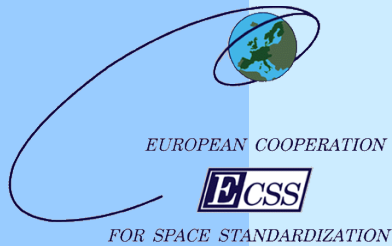
- configurable code ⇒
no unintended configuration included in executable or activated at run-time

Testing and validation (5/5)

6.3.5.28

- **Independent software validation** must be performed by a **third party**
- **Applicability** and **level of independence** to be considered based on **project risks...**
- A **less rigorous** level of independence can be considered (e.g. independent team in the same organization)





Software delivery and acceptance (1/2)

6.3.6

- **Installation procedure to be produced**
 - defining roles and responsibilities on both sides
- **Acceptance test plan established by the customer**
 - tests from previous phases can be reused
- **The supplier must**
 - ensure that the delivered software meets the contractual requirements
 - the source and object code are the right ones
 - agreed changes are implemented
 - NCRs are either resolved or declared

Software delivery and acceptance (2/2)

6.3.6

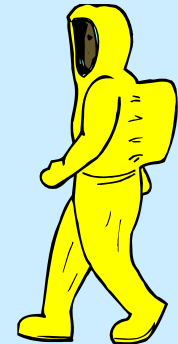
- **Problems during acceptance must be documented in NCRs**
- **The customer must ensure that**
 - the **executable** is generated from controlled code and installed according to installation procedures
 - the tests are executed in accordance with the **plan**
- **An acceptance report must be produced and signed by both parties**
- **The customer shall state the acceptance tests result (accepted, conditionally accepted, rejected)**



Operations

6.3.7

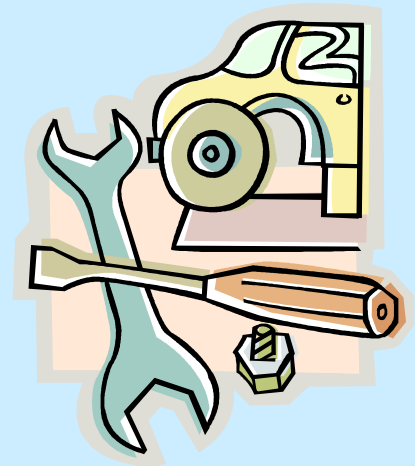
- During operations, the **quality of the mission products** related to software must be agreed upon
- **Validation of the operational requirements**
 - availability and maintainability
 - safety features
 - HMI
 - operational procedures
 - conformance to quality requirements
- **Product assurance plan for operations must consider software operations**

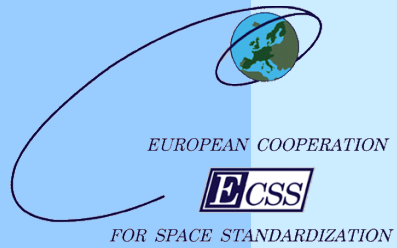


Maintenance

6.3.8

- The **maintenance organization** must be identified early in the life cycle
- A **maintenance plan** must be produced
 - scope of maintenance
 - activities
 - quality measures
 - reporting, ...
- **Records** must be generated for each maintenance activity
 - problems
 - responsibilities
 - solutions, ...

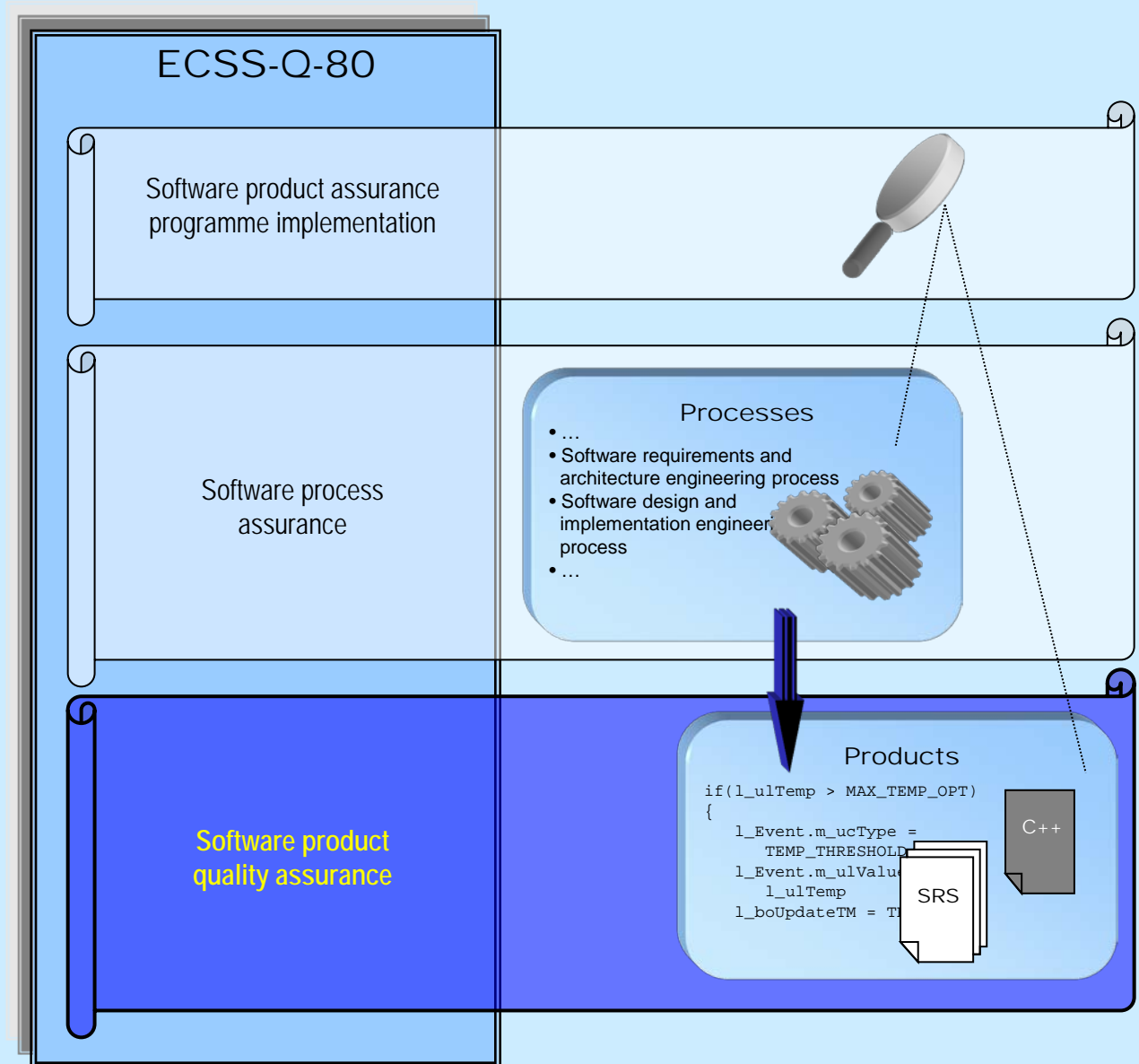




Software Product Quality Assurance

Ensuring the quality of the product

Clause 7



Product quality objectives and metrication *(already covered)*

Software product assurance programme implementation

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 5.1 Organization and responsibility | 5.4 Supplier selection and control |
| 5.2 Software product assurance programme | 5.5 Procurement |
| 5.3 Risk management | |
| 5.3.1 Risk management item control | |

Software product quality assurance

- | |
|--|
| 6.1 Software product quality assurance |
| 6.2 Requirements |
| 6.3 Requirements or activities |

- 7.1.1 Deriving of requirements
- 7.1.2 Quantitative definition of quality requirements
- 7.1.3 Assurance activities for product quality requirements
- 7.1.4 Product metrics
- 7.1.5 Basic metrics
- 7.1.6 Reporting of metrics
- 7.1.7 Numerical accuracy
- 7.1.8 Analysis of software maturity

Software product quality assurance

- 7.1 Product quality objectives and metrication**
- 7.2 Product quality requirements
- 7.3 Software intended for reuse
- 7.4 Standard ground hardware and services for operational system
- 7.5 Firmware

Product quality requirements

Software product assurance programme implementation

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5.1 Organization and responsibility | 5.4 Supplier selection and control |
| 5.2 Software product assurance programme management | 5.5 Procurement |
| 5.3 Risk management and critical item control | 5.6 Tools and supporting environment |
| | 5.7 Assessment and improvement process |

Software process assurance

- 6.1 Software development life cycle
- 6.2 Requirements
- 6.3 Requirements or activities

- 7.2.1 Requirements baseline and technical specification
- 7.2.2 Design and related documentation
- 7.2.3 Test and validation documentation

Software product quality assurance

- 7.1 Product quality objectives and metrics
- 7.2 Product quality requirements**
- 7.3 Software intended for reuse
- 7.4 Standard ground hardware and services for operational system
- 7.5 Firmware

Requirements baseline and technical specification

7.2.1.1

- **Software quality requirements** must be documented in RB and TS

7.2.1.2

- **Software requirements must be**
 - correct
 - unambiguous
 - complete
 - consistent
 - verifiable
 - traceable



7.2.1.3

- **For each requirement the method for verification and validation shall be specified.**

Design and related documentation

7.2.2

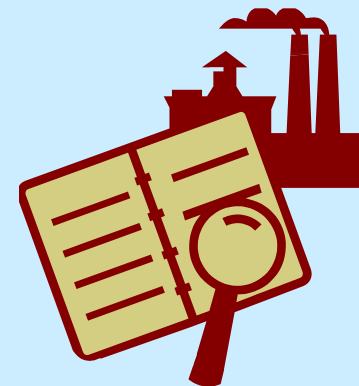
- The software design must meet **non-functional requirements**
- The software design must **facilitate testing**
- Software with a **long lifetime** must be designed so to be independent from operating system and hardware
 - Potential **obsolescence** and non-availability of operational environment



Test and validation documentation

7.2.3

- **The test documentation must**
 - cover test environment, tools, personnel, training needs
 - criteria for test completion and contingency steps
 - test procedures, data and expected results
 - hardware and software configuration
- **For any requirements not covered by testing, a report must be produced to document the verification activities performed**



Software intended for reuse

Software product assurance programme implementation

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5.1 Organization and responsibility | 5.4 Supplier selection and control |
| 5.2 Software product assurance programme management | 5.5 Procurement |
| 5.3 Risk management and critical item control | 5.6 Tools and supporting environment |
| | 5.7 Assessment and improvement process |

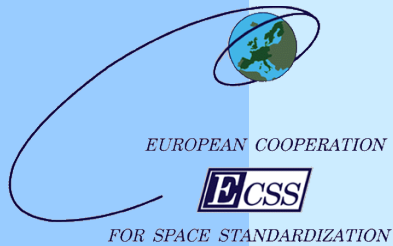
Software product requirements

- 6.1 Software requirements
- 6.2 Requirements for reuse
- 6.3 Requirements for reuse or activation

- 7.3.1 Customer requirements
- 7.3.2 Separate documentation
- 7.3.3 Self-contained information
- 7.3.4 Requirements for intended reuse
- 7.3.5 Configuration management for intended reuse
- 7.3.6 Testing on different platforms
- 7.3.7 Certificate of conformance

Software product quality

- 7.1 Product quality objectives and metrics
- 7.2 Product quality requirements
- 7.3 Software intended for reuse**
- 7.4 Standard ground hardware and services for operational system
- 7.5 Firmware



Software intended for reuse

7.3

- The **documentation** of software intended for reuse in the technical specification design justification file, design definition file and product assurance file must be
 - **separated** from the other
 - **self-contained**
- Requirements for **maintainability, portability and verification** in TS
- Specific **configuration management**
- Testing on all **target platforms**

Standard ground hardware and services for operational system

Software product assurance programme implementation

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5.1 Organization and responsibility | 5.4 Supplier selection and control |
| 5.2 Software product assurance programme management | 5.5 Procurement |
| 5.3 Risk management and critical item control | 5.6 Tools and supporting environment |
| | 5.7 Assessment and improvement process |

Software process assurance

- 6.1 Software development life cycle
- 6.2 Requirements
- 6.3 Requirements or activities

- 7.4.1 Hardware procurement
- 7.4.2 Service procurement
- 7.4.3 Constraints
- 7.4.4 Selection
- 7.4.5 Maintenance

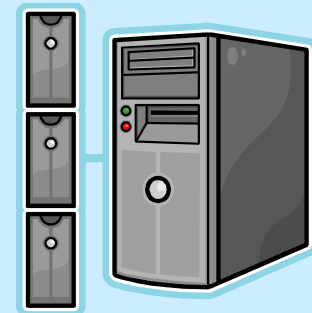
Software product

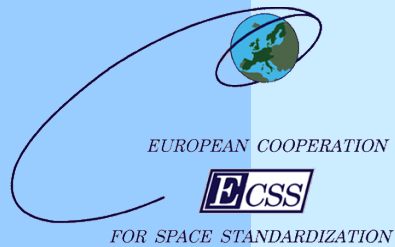
- 7.1 Product quality requirements
- 7.2 Product quality requirements
- 7.3 Software intended for reuse
- 7.4 Standard ground hardware and services for operational system
- 7.5 Firmware

Standard ground hardware and services for operational system

7.4

- Procurement of **operational hardware** to be made in accordance with ECSS-Q-ST-20C, subclause 5.4 (typo)
- Justification of procurement of **operational services** must be provided
- Selection of hardware and services based on specified **criteria** and taking into account development and operational **constraints**
- **Maintenance** of the operation hardware and services must be ensured throughout the entire software operational life





Standard ground hardware and services for operational system

Software product assurance programme implementation

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5.1 Organization and responsibility | 5.4 Supplier selection and control |
| 5.2 Software product assurance programme management | 5.5 Procurement |
| 5.3 Risk management and critical item control | 5.6 Tools and supporting environment |
| | 5.7 Assessment and improvement process |

Software process assurance

- 6.1 Software development life cycle
- 6.2 Requirements applicable to all software engineering processes
- 6.3 Requirements applicable to individual software engineering processes or activities

Software

- 7.1 P
- 7.2 P
- 7.3 Software intended for reuse
- 7.4 Standard ground hardware and services for operational system
- 7.5 Firmware

7.4.1 Device programming

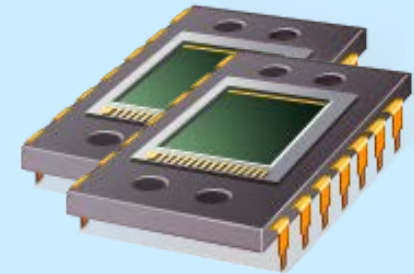
7.4.2 Marking

7.4.3 Calibration

Firmware

7.5

- The supplier must establish procedures for **firmware device programming** and **duplication** of firmware devices.
- Firmware devices must be **marked** for the identification of the hardware and software
- Firmware programming equipment must be **calibrated**



Questions?



JUST ONE BUG MAY BE ENOUGH ...