This is a free page sample. Access the full version online.



Irish Standard I.S. EN 62628:2012

Guidance on software aspects of dependability (IEC 62628:2012 (EQV))

 $\label{eq:central} @ \mbox{CENELEC 2012} & \mbox{No copying without NSAI permission except as permitted by copyright law}.$

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda issued since publication:

The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) produces the following categories of formal documents:

I.S. xxx: Irish Standard – national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

S.R. xxx: Standard Recommendation - recommendation based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

SWiFT xxx: A rapidly developed recommendatory document based on the consensus of the participants of an NSAI workshop.

<i>This document replaces:</i>	<i>This document is based on:</i> EN 62628:2012	<i>Publisi</i> 21 Sep	<i>hed:</i> otember, 2012
This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and c 27 September, 2012	omes into effect on:		ICS number: 03.120.01
NSAI T +353 1 807 3800 Sales: 1 Swift Square, F +353 1 807 3838 T +353 1 857 6730 Northwood, Santry E standards@nsai.ie F +353 1 857 6729 Dublin 9 W NSAI.ie W standards.ie			
Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann			

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 62628

NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

September 2012

ICS 03.120.01

English version

Guidance on software aspects of dependability (IEC 62628:2012)

Lignes directrices concernant la sûreté de fonctionnement du logiciel (CEI 62628:2012)

Leitlinien zu Softwareaspekten der Zuverlässigkeit (IEC 62628:2012)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2012-09-12. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

© 2012 CENELEC - All rights of exploitation in any form and by any means reserved worldwide for CENELEC members.

EN 62628:2012

- 2 -

Foreword

The text of document 56/1469/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62628, prepared by IEC/TC 56, "Dependability" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62628:2012.

The following dates are fixed:

•	latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2013-06-12
•	latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2015-09-12

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62628:2012 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 62508	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62508.
IEC 60300-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60300-1.
IEC 60300-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60300-2.
IEC 60300-3-3	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60300-3-3.
IEC 62347	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62347.
IEC 61160	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61160.
IEC 61078	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61078.
IEC 61025	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61025.
IEC 61165	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61165.
IEC 62551 ¹⁾	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62551 ¹⁾ .
IEC 60812	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60812.
IEC 60300-3-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60300-3-1.
IEC 61508-3	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61508-3.
IEC 62429	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62429.
IEC 61014	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61014.
IEC 61164	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61164.
IEC 62506 ¹⁾	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62506 ¹⁾ .

¹⁾ To be published.

- 3 -

EN 62628:2012

Annex ZA

(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	Year
IEC 60050-191	-	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Chapter 191: Dependability and quality of service	-	-
IEC 60300-3-15	-	Dependability management - Part 3-15: Application guide - Engineering of system dependability	EN 60300-3-15	-

This page is intentionally left BLANK.

62628 © IEC:2012

CONTENTS

- 2 -

INT	RODL	JCTION		6
1	Scop	е		7
2	Norm	ative re	ferences	7
3	Term	s, defini	tions and abbreviations	7
	3.1	Terms	and definitions	7
	3.2	Abbrev	iations	9
4	Overv	view of s	software aspects of dependability	9
	4.1	Softwa	re and software systems	9
	4.2	Softwa	re dependability and software organizations	10
	4.3	Relatio	nship between software and hardware dependability	10
	4.4	Softwa	re and hardware interaction	11
5	Softw	are dep	endability engineering and application	12
	5.1	System	life cycle framework	12
	5.2	Softwa	re dependability project implementation	12
	5.3	Softwa	re life cycle activities	13
	5.4	Softwa	re dependability attributes	14
	5.5		re design environment	
	5.6	Establis	shing software requirements and dependability objectives	15
	5.7	Classifi	ication of software faults	16
	5.8	Strateg	y for software dependability implementation	
		5.8.1	Software fault avoidance	17
		5.8.2	Software fault control	
6	Metho	odology	for software dependability applications	18
	6.1		re development practices for dependability achievement	
	6.2	Softwa	re dependability metrics and data collection	18
	6.3	Softwa	re dependability assessment	19
		6.3.1	Software dependability assessment process	19
		6.3.2	System performance and dependability specification	20
		6.3.3	Establishing software operational profile	21
		6.3.4	Allocation of dependability attributes	
		6.3.5	Dependability analysis and evaluation	
		6.3.6	Software verification and software system validation	
		6.3.7	Software testing and measurement	
		6.3.8	Software reliability growth and forecasting	
		6.3.9	Software dependability information feedback	
	6.4		re dependability improvement	
		6.4.1	Overview of software dependability improvement	
		6.4.2	Software complexity simplification	
		6.4.3	Software fault tolerance	
		6.4.4	Software interoperability	
		6.4.5	Software reuse	
		6.4.6	Software maintenance and enhancement	
		6.4.7	Software documentation	
		6.4.8	Automated tools	
		6.4.9	Technical support and user training	33

62628 © IEC:2012

7	Software assurance	34
	7.1 Overview of software assurance	34
	7.2 Tailoring process	34
	7.3 Technology influence on software assurance	34
	7.4 Software assurance best practices	35
Ann	nex A (informative) Categorization of software and software applications	37
	nex B (informative) Software system requirements and related dependability vities	39
Ann	nex C (informative) Capability maturity model integration process	43
Ann	nex D (informative) Classification of software defect attributes	46
Ann	nex E (informative) Examples of software data metrics obtained from data collection	50
Ann	nex F (informative) Example of combined hardware/software reliability functions	53
Ann	nex G (informative) Summary of software reliability model metrics	55
Ann	nex H (informative) Software reliability models selection and application	56
Bibl	liography	59
Figu	ure 1 – Software life cycle activities	14
Figu	ure F.1 – Block diagram for a monitoring control system	53
Tab	le C.1 – Comparison of capability and maturity levels	43
Tab	le D.1 – Classification of software defect attributes when a fault is found	46
Tab	le D.2 – Classification of software defect attributes when a fault is fixed	47
Tab	le D.3 – Design review/code inspection activity to triggers mapping	47
Tab	le D.4 – Unit test activity to triggers mapping	48
	le D.5 – Function test activity to triggers mapping	
	le D.6 – System test activity to triggers mapping	
	le H.1 – Examples of software reliability models	

62628 © IEC:2012

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

- 4 -

GUIDANCE ON SOFTWARE ASPECTS OF DEPENDABILITY

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 62628 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 56: Dependability.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
56/1469/FDIS	56/1480/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

62628 © IEC:2012

– 5 –

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

- 6 -

Software has widespread applications in today's products and systems. Examples include software applications in programmable control equipment, computer systems and communication networks. Over the years, many standards have been developed for software engineering, software process management, software quality and reliability assurance, but only a few standards have addressed the software issues from a dependability perspective.

Dependability is the ability of a system to perform as and when required to meet specific objectives under given conditions of use. The dependability of a system infers that the system is trustworthy and capable of performing the desired service upon demand to satisfy user needs. The increasing trends in software applications in the service industry have permeated in the rapid growth of Internet services and Web development. Standardized interfaces and protocols have enabled the use of third-party software functionality over the Internet to permit cross-platform, cross-provider, and cross-domain applications. Software has become a driving mechanism to realize complex system operations and enable the achievement of viable e-businesses for seamless integration and enterprise process management. Software design has assumed the primary function in data processing, safety monitoring, security protection and communication links in network services. This paradigm shift has put the global business operations. Software dependability plays a dominant role to influence the success in system performance and data integrity.

This International Standard provides current industry best practices and presents relevant methodology to facilitate the achievement of software dependability. It identifies the influence of management on software aspects of dependability and provides relevant technical processes to engineer software dependability into systems. The evolution of software technology and rapid adaptation of software applications in industry practices have created the need for practical software dependability standard for the global business environment. A structured approach is provided for guidance on the use of this standard.

The generic software dependability requirements and processes are presented in this standard. They form the basis for dependability applications for most software product development and software system implementation. Additional requirements are needed for mission critical, safety and security applications. Industry specific software qualification issues for reliability and quality conformance are not addressed in this standard.

This standard can also serve as guidance for dependability design of firmware. It does not however, address the implementation aspects of firmware with software contained or embedded in the hardware chips to realize their dedicated functions. Examples include application specific integrated circuit (ASIC) chips and microprocessor driven controller devices. These products are often designed and integrated as part of the physical hardware features to minimize their size and weight and facilitate real time applications such as those used in cell phones. Although the general dependability principles and practices described in this standard can be used to guide design and application of firmware, specific requirements are needed for their physical construction, device fabrication and embedded software product implementation. The physics of failure of application specific devices behaves differently as compared to software system failures.

This International Standard is not intended for conformity assessment or certification purposes.



This is a free preview. Purchase the entire publication at the link below:

Product Page

S Looking for additional Standards? Visit Intertek Inform Infostore

> Learn about LexConnect, All Jurisdictions, Standards referenced in Australian legislation