INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 26552

First edition 2019-05

Software and systems engineering — Tools and methods for product line architecture design

Ingénierie du logiciel et des systèmes — Outils et méthodes pour la conception architecturale des gammes de produits





COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO/IEC 2019

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva Phone: +41 22 749 01 11 Fax: +41 22 749 09 47 Email: copyright@iso.org Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Coı	Contents						
Fore	word			vi			
Intro	oductio	n		vii			
1	Scop	e		1			
_	-	•					
2		rmative references					
3	Tern	erms and Definitions					
4	Refe	rence mo	del for product line architecture design	2			
	4.1	0verview					
	4.2						
	4.3	0					
		4.4 Asset management					
	4.5		lity management in design				
	4.6		tion design				
5			nanagement				
	5.1						
	5.2		cture design planning				
		5.2.1 5.2.2	Principal constituents				
		5.2.3	Define key procedures for architecture design	/ Q			
		5.2.4	Define schedules and required resources for architecture design				
		5.2.5	Specify how to monitor, measure and control the effectiveness of				
			architecture design	9			
		5.2.6	Document the architecture design plan	9			
	5.3		cture design enabling				
		5.3.1	Principal constituents				
		5.3.2	Prepare for the architecture enablement				
		5.3.3	Develop and establish enabling capabilities and resources	11			
		5.3.4 5.3.5	Deploy capabilities and resources for architecture enablement	11			
	5.4		Improve architecture enablement capabilities and resourcescture design managing	12			
	3.4	5.4.1	Principal constituents				
		5.4.2	Prepare for architecture management execution				
		5.4.3	Implement the architecture management plans				
		5.4.4	Close and prepare for the architecture management plan change				
6	Dom	ain dacia	n				
U	6.1						
	6.2		tual architecture design				
		6.2.1	Principal constituents				
		6.2.2	Analyse problem space of the domain architecture				
		6.2.3	Synthesize potential solution alternatives				
		6.2.4	Formulate potential domain architecture(s)				
		6.2.5	Capture domain architecture concepts and properties	17			
	()	6.2.6	Hand off conceptualized domain architecture to users and other stakeholders				
	6.3	6.3.1	n architectural structure design				
		6.3.2	Principal constituents Develop architecture viewpoints for the product line				
		6.3.3	Develop models and views of the domain architecture	19			
		6.3.4	Relate the domain architecture to requirements				
		6.3.5	Relate the domain architecture to detailed design				
	6.4		ctural texture design				
		6.4.1	Principal constituents	21			
		6.4.2	Analyse common rules guiding realization				
		6.4.3	Define common ways to deal with variability at domain realization	22			

7

	6.4.4	Define common ways to deal with variability at application design and	
	C 4 F	realization	
<i>(</i> -	6.4.5	Formulate architectural texture	
6.5		architecture documentation	
	6.5.1	Principal constituents	
	6.5.2	Assess the domain architecture documentation for structure and texture	
	6.5.3	Hand off architecture documentation to downstream users	
6.6		architecture evaluation	25
	6.6.1	Principal constituents	
	6.6.2	Determine evaluation criteria for domain architecture	
	6.6.3	Establish measurement techniques for domain architecture	26
	6.6.4	Review evaluation-related information for domain architecture	
	6.6.5	Analyse domain architecture and assess stakeholder satisfaction	
	6.6.6	Formulate findings and recommendations for domain architecture	
	6.6.7	Communicate evaluation results	28
Varia	ability ma	nagement in design	28
7.1			
7.2	Interna	l variability in domain architecture	29
	7.2.1	Principal constituents	
	7.2.2	Identify newly added internal variability	
	7.2.3	Refine external variability into internal variability	
	7.2.4	Relate internal variability with variability in requirements	
7.3		lity model in architecture	
	7.3.1	Principal constituents	
	7.3.2	Model variability in views of architecture(s)	
	7.3.3	Maintain variability model in architecture	
	7.3.4	Document variability in architecture	
7.4		lity mechanism in architecture	
	7.4.1	Principal constituents	
	7.4.2	Identify variability mechanisms in architecture by category	
	7.4.3	Guide the use of variability mechanism category in architecture	
	7.4.4	Trace the usage status of variability mechanism category in architecture	
	7.4.5	Update variability mechanism category in architecture	
7.5		lity traceability in architecture	
	7.5.1	Principal constituents	
	7.5.2	Define trace links among variability in different architectural artefacts	
	7.5.3	Define trace links between architectural artefacts and variability model	36
Asse	t manage	ment in design	36
8.1			
8.2		ng domain design artefacts as domain assets	
	8.2.1	Principal constituents	37
	8.2.2	Identify architectural artefacts managed as domain assets	
	8.2.3	Define configuration and annotation for domain architecture assets	38
8.3	Managi	ng application design artefacts as application assets	38
	8.3.1	Principal constituents	
	8.3.2	Identify architectural artefacts managed as application assets	39
	8.3.3	Define configuration and annotation for application architecture assets	
Annl	ication de	esign	4.0
9.1		esign	
9.2		in architecture	
7.4	9.2.1	Principal constituents	
	9.2.2	Decide values of variabilities in architecture	
	9.2.3	Conduct bindings in architecture	
	9.2.4	Validate consistencies with bindings in requirements	
	9.2.5	Validate whether binding decisions adhere to the architectural texture	
9.3		tion specific architectural structure design	
2.3		Principal constituents	
	·		

9

	9.3.2	Develop models of the application specific architecture	43
	9.3.3	Validate whether the application specific architecture adheres to the	
		architectural texture	
	9.3.4	Relate the application specific architecture to requirements	
	9.3.5	Relate the application specific architecture to detailed design	44
9.4	Application architecture documentation 9.4.1 Principal constituents		
	9.4.1	Principal constituents	45
	9.4.2	Assess the application specific architecture documentation	
	9.4.3	Hand off application specific architecture documentation to downstream u	sers46
9.5	Applic	ation architecture evaluation	47
	9.5.1	ation architecture evaluationPrincipal constituents	47
	9.5.2	Determine application specific evaluation criteria	48
	9.5.3	Establish application specific measurement techniques	48
	9.5.4	Review evaluation-related information for application architecture	
	9.5.5	Analyse application architecture and assess stakeholder satisfaction	49
	9.5.6	Formulate findings and recommendations for application architecture	49
	9.5.7	Communicate evaluation results with application specific stakeholders	50
Annex A (inf	ormativ	e) Cross-reference with ISO/IEC/IEEE 42020, ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010 and	
ISO/I	EC/IEEI	E 15288	51
Annex B (inf	ormativ	e) Variability specification elements in ADL	58
Annex C (info	ormative	e) Architecture structure and texture example	59
Bibliography	y		60

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the

expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso .org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information technology, Subcommittee SC 7, Software and systems engineering.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The main purpose of this document is to deal with the capabilities of methods and tools of architecture design for software and systems product line (SSPL). This document defines how the tools and methods can support for the software and systems product line-specific architecture processes.

Domain architecture provides structures and constraints that govern all the subsequent SSPL lifecycle processes as well as being transferred into the architecture design of a member product at the application design processes. Therefore, SSPL architecture design should be defined in detail, considering constraints, so that other processes have a consistent foundation. Supporting tools and methods of architecture design should consider those engineering processes that use and are affected by architecture design.

Product line architecture design can be differentiated from a single product development because of the following aspects:

- There are two core processes in architecture design: domain and application architecture design. The major aims of the domain architecture design processes are to design architectural structure and texture based on domain requirements which includes commonality and variability for a family of products, and to prepare necessary variability information for variability modelling. On the other hand, the major aims of the application architecture design processes are to derive application architecture through binding and add application-specific architectural structure.
- The outcomes of domain requirements engineering form the basis for product line architecture design and application-specific requirements might compel to add new components or tailor the structure unlike in the case of a single product development.
- The architectural texture, one of the major outcomes of product line architecture design defines common ways to deal with variability in domain realisation as well as in application design and application realisation. Domain realization should adhere to the rules defined in the architectural texture, and application architecture should comply with the rules defined in the architectural texture.

This document can be used in the following modes:

- by the users of this document to benefit people who conduct domain and application architecture design for software and systems product lines;
- by a product line organization to provide guidance in the evaluation and selection for methods and tools for domain and application architecture design;
- by providers of methods and tools to provide guidance in implementing or developing tools and methods by providing a comprehensive set of the capabilities of tools and methods for domain and application architecture design.

The ISO/IEC 26550 family of standards addresses both engineering and management processes and capabilities of methods and tools in terms of the key characteristics of product line development. This document provides processes and capabilities of methods and tools for domain design and application design. Other standards in the ISO/IEC 26550 family are as follows:

ISO/IEC 26550, ISO/IEC 26551, ISO/IEC 26552, ISO/IEC 26554, ISO/IEC 26555, ISO/IEC 26556, ISO/IEC 26557, ISO/IEC 26558 and ISO/IEC 26559 are published. ISO/IEC 26560, ISO/IEC 26561 and ISO/IEC 26562 are to be published. ISO/IEC 26563 is a planned International Standard.

- Processes and capabilities of methods and tools for domain requirements engineering and application requirements engineering are provided in ISO/IEC 26551;
- Processes and capabilities of methods and tools for domain realization and application realization are provided in ISO/IEC 26553;