1. **Reliability parameters:** is used to explain how systems and their components, such as process systems, equipment, and their components, behave.
2. **Analyze the software metrics results** are units of measurement A software development project is a test that relies on a number of facts, theories, and projections. To ensure that all significant processes are measured and analyzed, these measurements are taken. The analysis' findings are used to make decisions.
3. **Failure rate**: It is the percentage of the number of failures in this category to a given unit of measure.
4. **Function point:** is a metric for expressing how much business functionality a product offers to its customer. Function points are used to calculate a software's functional size calculation.
5. **Stages of design**: it is the software development cycle that start from planning to analysis, then design, to implementation, goes to testing and integration, the last step of this cycle Is maintenance.
6. **Defect density:** also known as KLOC. It counters per thousand lines of the code. the number of defects confirmed in software during a specific period of operation. It enables one to decide if a piece of software is ready to be released.
7. **External measures:** is given by data sources other than the study's log equipment.
8. **Coupling**: is a measure of how fast two routines or modules are connected; the frequency of the relationships between modules; the amount of interdependence between software modules.
9. **SW metrics** is a measure of software capabilities that are quantifiable or countable.
10. **Maintenance quality metrics: Effective equipment maintenance is a critical component of providing high-quality operations that provide timely services at a low cost.**

**Some Types of Maintenance metrics : PPC/OEE/ MTTR / MTBF/ PMC**