CH.2

• IEEE

- **Program**
- Procedures
 - Order & Schedule
- Documentations
- O Data

Software faults vs Software failures

- Fault
 - Mistake
 - Happens in some areas only
 - Doesn't affect the whole application
 - Some faults could turn into a failure
 - Developers main concern
- Failure
 - State
 - The whole application
 - Users main concern

• Common software errors

- Faulty definition of requirements
- Client Developer communication failures
- O Deliberate (متعمد) deviations from software requirements
- Logical error
- Coding error
- Non-Compliance with documentation and Coding instructions
- Shortcomings of testing process
- Procedure error
- Documentation error

Crosby

- Quality
 - Software Specified Formal requirements
 - Client is responsible for requirements specification errors

Joseph Juran

- o Quality
 - User real needs
 - User satisfaction
 - Spend more time to correct user requirement
 - User has no blame in any professional error in requirements

Pressman

- Quality
 - Follow stated functional requirements
 - Follow stated contract standards
 - Follow unmentioned / unwritten software standards

Software quality assurance

- Objectives
 - Assuring acceptable level of confidence and conformance to functional technical requirements
 - Assuring acceptable level of confidence and conformance to managerial requirements (Scheduling and budgets)
 - Initiating and Managing activities for the improvement and the efficiency of the software development

Software quality assurance vs Software quality control

- Assurance
 - Activities
 - In development phase
- Control
 - Final product

- Meet quality or not
- Go or hold

Software quality assurance vs Software engineering

- Assurance
 - Software engineering is a must in order for it to happen
- Engineering
 - Systematic, Disciplined approach for development

CH.3

- Quality factors
 - o Team responsibility
 - Quality attributes
- Software quality models
 - McGall 11
 - Deutsch and Willis
 - Evans and Marciniak
- McGall
 - Product operation Factors affecting Daily operation
 - Correctness: correctness & completeness & up-todates percent of the output
 - Reliability : Max failure rate
 - Efficiency: Hardware resources and computer processing
 - Integrity: Security, Access control and Access audit (Logs)
 - Usability: Training

- o **Product revision** Deals with the product maintenance
 - Maintainability: Ability to correct failures and maintenance
 - Flexibility: Adaptive to any circumstances and easy to use
 - Testability: To be able to test itself and then tell the user that there is a problem also the easement of testing to the tester
- Product transition Deals with the product adaptation and interactions with the environments
 - Portability: Adaptation to work in any environment (OS, Hardware, etc..)
 - Reusability: Ability to be reused again in other projects
 - Integration (Interoperability): Can be integrated with other software or hardware

• Evans and Marciniak

- No testability
- Verifiability
 - Ability to verify design and programming
 - Modularity and Simplicity
- Expandability
 - Future efforts when population increases and when new applications are added

• Deutsch and Willis

- No testability
- Safety
- Manageability
 - Software modification from a dashboard
- Survivability
 - Continuity
 - Time from failure to recovery

CH.4

SQA system

- It consists of several components
 - Pre-project components
 - Development plan & Quality plan
 - Contract review
 - Project life cycle components

Has two types:

- Development phase
 - Design and programming errors
 - o Reviews, Testing and Experts opinions
- Operation maintenance phase
 - Maintenance
 - SQA of external participants

Infrastructure and improvement components

- Reduce rate of errors
- Based on organization experiences
- Software quality management components
 - Control development and maintenance activities
 - Introduce managerial support actions
- Standarization components
 - Implement international standards
- Organizing components
 - Organization of all SQA human components

• Pre-Project components

- Contract review
 - Clarify customer requirements
 - Evaluate man power & hardware resources
 - Evaluate customer capacity

- Evaluate development risks
- Evaluate schedule and resources

o Development plan & Maintenance plan

- Dev plan
 - Schedules
 - Man power
 - Methodology
 - Software reuse plans
 - Risks
 - Organization issues
- Quality Plan
 - Quality goals
 - Criteria of start and end
 - Tests, reviews

• Life cycle

- Review
 - Formal
 - Two
 - High ranks
 - Immediate approval
 - Peer
 - Peers
- Expert opinion
 - Insufficient expertise, capabilities
 - Seniors Disagreement
- Software testing
 - Test cases & Scenarios
- Software maintenance
 - Corrective
 - Adaptive
 - Improvement
- External participants
 - In large complex projects
 - Subcontractors ,suppliers and customers

Infrastructure

- Lowering software failure rate
- Improvement & Productivity
- Classes
 - Procedures and Work instructions
 - Procedures
 - Work for the entire organization for any project to insure quality
 - Work instructions
 - o Instructions to follow for a certain use or function
 - Supporting quality devices
 - Use templates and checklist
 - to insure completeness and quality
 - Save time
 - Standarization
 - Staff training
 - Preventive & Corrective actions
 - Based on organization experience
 - Config management
 - Responsible for new versions and their releases
 - Last the entire software service
 - Document control

Management components

- Managerial control of development & maintenance
- Classes
 - Project progress control
 - Insure there is no deviation from project plan
 - Maintenance
 - Activities
 - Software quality metrics
 - Software quality costs

• Standards

- Quality management standards
 - What is required
- Project process standards
 - Provide methodology