Software Project Management

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Software quality cont...



- ISO (international Standards Organization):
 - a consortium of 63 countries established to formulate and foster standardization.
- ISO published its 9000 series of standards in 1987.

What is ISO 9000 Certification?

- ISO 9000 certification:
 - Serves as a reference for contract between independent parties.
- The ISO 9000 standard:
 - Specifies guidelines for maintaining a quality system.

What is ISO 9000 Certification?

- ISO 9000 specifies:
 - Guidelines for repeatable and high quality product development.
 - Also addresses organizational aspects
 - Responsibilities, reporting, procedures, processes, and resources for implementing quality management.



- A set of guidelines for the production process.
 - Not directly concerned about the product it self.
 - A series of three standards:
 - ISO 9001, ISO 9002, and ISO 9003.



- Based on the premise:
 - If a proper process is followed for production:
 - Good quality products are bound to follow.



Applies to:

- Organizations engaged in design, development, production, and servicing of goods.
- Applicable to most software development organizations.

ISO 9002

- ISO 9002 applies to:
 - Organizations who do not design products:
 - but are only involved in production.
- Examples of this category of industries:
 - Steel or car manufacturing industries
 - Buy the product and plant designs from external sources:
 - only manufacture products.
 - Not applicable to software development organizations.



- ISO 9003 applies to:
 - Organizations involved only in installation and testing of the products.

ISO 9000 for Software Industry

- ISO 9000 is a generic standard:
 - Applicable to many industries,
 - Starting from a steel manufacturing industry to a service rendering company.
- Many clauses of ISO 9000 documents:
 - Use generic terminologies
 - Very difficult to interpret them in the context of software organizations.

- Very difficult to interpret many clauses for software industry:
 - Software development is radically different from development of other products.

- Software is intangible:
 - Therefore difficult to control.
 - It is difficult to control anything that we cannot see and feel.
 - In contrast, in a car manufacturing unit:
 - We can see a product being developed through stages such as fitting engine, fitting doors, etc.
 - One can accurately tell about the status of the product at any time.
 - Software project management is an altogether different ball game.

- During software development:
 - The only raw material consumed is data.
- For any other product development:
 - Lot of raw materials consumed
 - e.g. Steel industry consumes large volumes of iron ore, coal, limestone, etc.
- ISO 9000 standards have many clauses corresponding to raw material control.
 - Not relevant to software organizations.

- Radical differences exist between software and other product development:
 - Difficult to interpret various clauses of the original ISO standard in the context of software industry.

ISO 9000 Part-3

- ISO released a separate document called ISO 9000 part-3 in 1991:
 - To help interpret the ISO standard for software industry.
- At present:
 - Official guidance is inadequate.

- Several benefits:
 - Confidence of customers in an organization increases.
 - If organization qualified for ISO 9001 certification.
 - This is especially true in the international market.

- Many international software development contracts insist:
 - Development organization to have ISO 9000 certification.

- Requires:
 - A well-documented software production process to be in place.
 - Contributes to repeatable and higher quality software.
- Makes development process:
 - Focussed, efficient, and cost-effective

- Points out the weakness of an organizations:
 - Recommends remedial action.
- Sets the basic framework:
 - For development of an optimal process and TQM.

- An organization intending to obtain ISO 9000 certification:
 - Applies to a ISO 9000 registrar for registration.
- ISO 9000 registration process consists of several stages.

- Application stage:
 - Applies to a registrar for registration.
- Pre-assessment:
 - The registrar makes a rough assessment of the organization.

- Document review and adequacy audit:
 - Process and quality-related documents.
 - The registrar reviews the documents.
 - Makes suggestions for improvements.

- Compliance audit: The registrar checks:
 - Whether the suggestions made by it during review have been complied.

Registration:

 The registrar awards ISO 9000 certificate after successful completions of all previous phases.

Continued surveillance:

The registrar continues monitoring the organization periodically.

ISO 9000 Certification

- An ISO certified organization :
 - Can use the certificate for corporate advertizements.
 - Cannot use the certificate to advertize its products.
 - ISO 9000 certifies organization's process
 - Not any product of the organization.
 - An organization using ISO certificate for product advertizements:
 - Risks withdrawal of the certificate.

Summary of ISO 9001 Requirements

- Management responsibility(4.1):
 - Management must have an effective quality policy.
 - The responsibility and authority of all those whose work affects quality:
 - Must be defined and documented.

Salient Features of ISO 9001 Requirements:

- All documents concerned with the development of a software product:
 - Should be properly managed, authorized, and controlled.
- Proper plans should be prepared:
 - Progress against these plans should be monitored.

Salient Features of ISO 9001 Requirements

- Important documents independently checked and reviewed:
 - For effectiveness and correctness.
- The product should be tested:
 - Against specification.
- Several organizational aspects:
 - e.g., management reporting of the quality team.

Shortcomings of ISO 9001 Certification

- ISO 9000 requires a production process to be adhered to:
 - But does not guarantee the process to be of high quality.
 - Does not give any guideline for defining an appropriate process.

Shortcomings of ISO 9001 Certification cont...

- ISO 9000 certification process:
 - Not fool-proof
 - No international accredition agency exists.
 - Likely variations in the norms of awarding certificates:
 - Among different accredition agencies and among the registrars.

Shortcomings of ISO 9001 Certification (3)

- Organizations qualifying for ISO 9001 certification:
 - Tend to downplay domain expertise.
 - Tend to believe that since a good process is in place,
 - Any engineer is as effective as any other engineer in doing any particular activity relating to software development.

Shortcomings of ISO 9001 Certification (4)

- In manufacturing industry:
 - Clear link between process quality and product quality.
 - Once a process is calibrated:
 - Can be run again and again producing quality goods.
- Software development is a creative process:
 - Individual skills and experience is significant.

Shortcomings of ISO 9001 Certification (5)

- Many areas of software development are very specialized:
 - Special expertize and experience (domain expertize) required.
- ISO 9001:
 - Does not automatically lead to continuous process improvement,
 - Does not automatically lead to TQM.

Shortcomings of ISO 9001 Certification (6)

- ISO 9001 addresses mostly management aspects.
- Techniques specific to software development have been ignored:
 - Configuration management
 - Reviews
 - Release builds
 - Problem Notification system
 - Intranets

Summary

- Discussed ISO 9000 standard.
- Discussed requirements for ISO.
- Discussed its limitations

References:

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Thank you