**ISO/IEC 9126** is an international standard proposed to make sure ‘quality of all software – intensive products’ which includes system like safety-critical where in case of failure of of software lives will be jeopardy.

**ISO 9241-11** provides a framework for understanding the concept of usability and applying it to situations where people use interactive systems, and other types of systems (including built environments), and products (including industrial and consumer products) and services.

**ISO/IEC 9126** standard describes a software quality model which categorizes software quality into six characteristics (factors) which are sub-divided into sub-characteristics (criteria).

**IEEE 829** is a standard for software testing by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) that specifies all the stages of software testing and documentation at each stage. IEEE 829 defines the standards for software analysis and citations.

**IEEE 1061** A methodology for establishing quality requirements and identifying, implementing, analyzing, and validating the process and product software quality metrics is defined. The methodology spans the entire software life cycle.

**IEEE 1059** standard defined Testing as: A process of a software item analyzing in order to detect the discrepancies between actual and required conditions (that is errors/bugs/defects) and to estimate the software item features.

**IEEE 1008** An integrated approach to systematic and documented unit testing is defined. It uses unit design and unit implementation information, in addition to unit requirements, to determine the completeness of the testing.

**IEEE 1012** is a standard that provides a framework for performing verification and validation of deliverables on a project.

**IEEE 829** is a standard for software testing by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) that specifies all the stages of software testing and documentation at each stage.

**IEEE 1044** standard is applicable to any software, including critical computer software, commercial applications, system software, support software, testware, and firmware during any phase of a system's life cycle.

**IEEE 1044-1** Guide to Classification for Software Anomalies

**IEEE 830**  describes the content and qualities of a good software requirements speciation (SRS) and presents several sample SRS outlines.