

Software Quality Assurance Terminology

Contents



- System, technical system
- Quality, quality requirement, quality characteristic, quality measure
- Safety, technical safety
- Correctness
- Robustness
- Reliability, availability
- Failure, fault



System

- Technical and organizational means for the autonomous fulfillment of a task (based on Birolini, ETH)
- Generally, a system can consist of hardware, software, people (service and maintenance personnel) and logistic assistance

Technical System

System where influences by people and logistics are ignored

3



Quality

• Degree in which the inherent attributes of an entity fulfill quality requirements /DIN EN ISO 9000 05/

Quality Requirement

 Expectation or demand defined (by a customer) that is generally assumed or mandatory /DIN EN ISO 9000 05/

Quality Characteristic

- Property of an entity on the basis of which its quality is described and estimated, but which makes no statement about the degree of fulfillment of the characteristic
- A quality characteristic can be refined incrementally into partial characteristics
- Inherent attribute of a process, product or a system that relates to a quality requirement /DIN EN ISO 9000 05/.

Quality Measure

 Measure which allows to draw conclusions on the fulfillment of specific quality characteristics. For instance, MTTF (Mean Time To Failure) is a quality measure of the quality characteristic Reliability.



Safety

- Absence of unacceptable risks /IEC 61508 98/
- State where the danger of a personal or property damage is reduced to an acceptable value (DIN EN ISO 8402)
- Birolini defines safety as a measure for the ability of an item to endanger neither persons, property nor the environment
- A distinction is drawn between the safety of a failure-free system (accident prevention) and the technical safety of the failure afflicted system

Technical Safety

 Measure for the ability of a failure afflicted item to endanger neither persons, property nor the environment



Correctness

- Correctness has a binary character, i.e., an item is either correct or incorrect
- A fault-free realization is correct
- An artifact is correct if it is consistent to its specification
- If no specification exists for an artifact, correctness is not defined



Robustness

- Property to deliver an acceptable behavior also in exceptional situations (e.g. ability of a software to detect hardware failures)
- A correct system as measured by the specification can have a low robustness, actually
- Accordingly, robustness is rather a property of the specification than of the implementation
- A robust program is the result of the correct implementation of a good and complete specification
- Robustness has a gradual character



Reliability

- Part of the quality with regard to the behavior of an entity during or after given time periods with given working conditions (DIN 40041)
- Collective term for the description of the power concerning availability and its influencing factors: power concerning functionality, maintainability and maintainability support (DIN EN ISO 8402)
- Property of an entity regarding its qualification to fulfill the reliability requirements during or after given time periods with given application requirements (DIN ISO 9000)
- Measure for the ability of an item to remain functional, expressed by the probability that the required function is executed failure-free under given working conditions during a given time period (based on Birolini, ETH)

Availability

Measure for the ability of an item to be functional at a given time



Failure, Fault

- Failure: Inconsistent behavior w.r.t. specified behavior while running a system (happens dynamically during the execution) → Each failure has a time-stamp
- Fault, defect: Statically existent cause of a failure, (i.e., a "bug"). Usually the consequence of an error made by the programmer

References



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