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Software and systems engineering — Reference model for product line engineering and management

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A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Software and systems engineering — Reference model for product line engineering and management

Ingénierie du logiciel et des systèmes - Modèle de référence pour l'ingénierie et la gestion de lignes de produits

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Software and systems engineering*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 26550:2013), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Introduction

Software and Systems Product Line (SSPL) engineering and management creates, exploits, and manages a common platform to develop a family of products (e.g. software products, systems architectures) at lower cost, reduced time to market, and with better quality. As a result, it has gained increasing global attention since 1990s.

This International Standard provides a reference model consisting of an abstract representation of the key processes of software and systems product line engineering and management and the relationships between the processes. Two key characteristics, the need for both domain and application engineering lifecycle processes and the need for the explicit variability definition, differentiate product line engineering from single-system engineering. The goal of domain engineering is to define and implement domain assets commonly used by member products within a product line, while the goal of application engineering is to develop applications by exploiting the domain assets including common and variable assets. Domain engineering explicitly defines product line variability which reflects the specific needs of different markets and market segments. Variability may be embedded in domain assets. During application engineering, the domain assets are deployed in accordance with the defined variability models.

The reference model for SSPL engineering and management can be used in subsequent standardization efforts to create standards having a high level of abstraction (e.g. product management, scoping, requirements engineering, design, realization, verification and validation, and organizational and technical management), a medium level of abstraction (e.g. configuration management, variability modeling, risk management, quality assurance, measurement, evaluation, asset repository), or a detailed level of abstraction (e.g. texture, configuration mechanism, asset mining) for software and systems product line engineering.

Software and systems engineering — Reference model for product line engineering and management

1 Scope

This International Standard is the entry point of the whole suite of International Standards for software and systems product line engineering and management.

The scope of this International Standard is to

— provide the terms and definitions specific to software and systems product line engineering and management,

— define a reference model for the overall structure and processes of software and systems product line engineering and management and describe how the components of the product line reference model fit together, and

— define interrelationships between the components of the product line reference model.

This International Standard does not describe any methods and tools associated with software and systems product line engineering and management. Descriptions of such methods and tools will appear in the consecutive International Standards (ISO/IEC 26551[1)] to ISO/IEC 26556[2)]). This International Standard does not deal with terms and definitions addressed by ISO/IEC/IEEE 24765:2010 that provides a common vocabulary applicable to all systems and software engineering work.

Whenever this International Standard refers to “products”, it means “system-level products” consisting of software systems or both hardware and software systems. It may be useful for the engineering and management of product lines that consist of only hardware systems but it has not been explicitly created to support such hardware product lines. This International Standard is not intended to help the engineering, production, warehousing, logistics, and management of physical items that, possibly combined with software, comprise the products. These processes belong to other disciplines (e.g. mechanics, electronics).

NOTE Annex A provides further information on products.

This International Standard, including the product line reference model and the terms and definitions, has been produced starting from References [6], [7], and [8] which finally resulted in a broad consensus from National Member Bodies at the time of publication. In addition to this background process, structures from ISO/IEC 12207:2008, ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2015, ISO/IEC 15940:2006 and ISO/IEC 14102:2008 have been used as a baseline.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

There are no normative references cited in this document.

1) Second edition to be published.

2) Under development.