
Systems and software engineering — Design and development of information for users

*Ingénierie du logiciel et des systèmes — Conception et développement
d'informations pour les utilisateurs*





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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

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 ISO/IEC documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

IEEE Standards documents are developed within the IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board. The IEEE develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of the Institute and serve without compensation. While the IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, the IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information contained in its standards.

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

ISO/IEC/IEEE 26514 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Systems and software engineering*, in cooperation with the Systems and Software Engineering Standards Committee of the IEEE Computer Society, under the Partner Standards Development Organization cooperation agreement between ISO and IEEE.

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO/IEC 26514:2008, which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- increased emphasis on designing and developing information for users of software;
- use of IEC/IEEE 82079-1 as a normative reference for information for use;
- addition of subclauses regarding application programming interfaces (API) and chatbots.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

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Introduction

Anyone who uses software designed to help users perform particular tasks or handle particular types of problems needs accurate information about how the software helps the user accomplish a task. The information for users may be the first tangible item that the user sees and therefore influences the user's first impressions of the software product. If the information is supplied in a convenient form and is easy to find and understand, the user can quickly become proficient at using the product. Hence, well-designed information for users not only assists the user and helps to reduce the cost of training and support, but also enhances the reputation of the product, its producer, and its suppliers.

Although software developers aim to design user interfaces that behave so intuitively that little separate explanation is needed, this is rarely possible. Today's software offers increasingly robust functionality, not only within applications, but also across applications that intelligently exchange information with one another. Further, most software designs include underlying rules and calculations, or algorithms that affect the results a user can obtain when using the software. Such underlying programming mechanisms are discernible by users, but only through laborious testing. For these reasons and more, information for users remains an essential component of usable software products.

This document supports the need of software users for consistent, complete, accurate, and usable information. It includes both approaches to standardization: a) process standards, which specify the way in which information products are to be developed; and b) information product standards, which specify the characteristics and functional requirements of the information for users.

This document provides specific requirements for information for users of software products, based on the requirements applicable to all types of products in IEC/IEEE 82079-1. It focuses on the parts of the information management processes most applicable for information designers and information developers.

Information for users is often regarded as something done after the software has been implemented. However, for high-quality information for users of a software product, its development should be regarded as an integral part of the software life cycle process. If done properly, information development is a big enough job to require process planning in its own right.

This document was developed to assist users of ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207 to design and develop information for users as part of the software life cycle processes. It defines the information-development process from the information developer's standpoint.

Other documents (ISO/IEC/IEEE 26511, ISO/IEC/IEEE 26512, ISO/IEC/IEEE 26513, ISO/IEC/IEEE 26515, and ISO/IEC/IEEE 26531) address the information management process from the viewpoints of managers, acquirers and suppliers, reviewers and testers, participants in agile development work, and content managers.

In addition to defining a standard process, this document also covers the information product. This document specifies the structure, content, and format for information for users, and also provides informative guidance for the style of such information.

Earlier standards tended to view the results of the information-development process as a single book or multivolume set: a one-time deliverable. Increasingly, information designers recognize that most information for users is now produced from managed re-use of previously developed information (single-source documentation), adapted for new software versions or presentation in various electronic (e.g. onscreen or spoken) and printed media. While this document does not describe how to set up a content management system (CMS), it is applicable for documentation organizations practicing single-source documentation.

This document is independent of the software tools that may be used to produce information for users, and applies to both printed and onscreen information, as well as information presented by other methods such as animation or video. Much of its guidance is applicable to information for users of systems including hardware as well as software.

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This document is intended for use in all types of organizations, whether or not a dedicated information-development department is present, and can be used as a basis for local standards and procedures. Readers are assumed to have experience or knowledge of software development or information-development processes.

The order of clauses in this document does not imply that the information for users should be developed in this order or presented to the user in this order.

In each clause, the requirements are media independent, as far as possible. Requirements specific to either print or electronic media are identified as such, particularly in [Clause 9](#).