
**Systems and software engineering —
Systems and software product Quality
Requirements and Evaluation
(SQuaRE) — Common Industry Format
(CIF) for usability: General framework for
usability-related information**

*Ingénierie des systèmes et du logiciel — Exigences de qualité et
évaluation des systèmes et du logiciel (SQuaRE) — Format industriel
commun (CIF) pour l'utilisabilité: Cadre général pour les informations
relatives à l'utilisabilité*

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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. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

In exceptional circumstances, the joint technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report of one of the following types:

- type 1, when the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;
- type 2, when the subject is still under technical development or where for any other reason there is the future but not immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard;
- type 3, when the joint technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example).

Technical Reports of types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication, to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical Reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

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ISO/IEC TR 25060, which is a Technical Report of type 3, was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Software and systems engineering*.

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Introduction

The purpose of this Technical Report is to define a framework and consistent terminology for the specification and evaluation of the usability of an interactive system. Specifying and evaluating usability will assist those developing and acquiring interactive systems. It describes a framework that defines a set of information items as part of a human-centred approach to the design of an interactive system. The framework is intended to assist in documenting and communicating usability-related information through the system development life cycle.

The human-centred design approach of ISO 9241-210¹⁾ is well established and focuses specifically on making systems usable. Usability can be achieved by applying human-centred design and testing throughout the life cycle. In order to enable a human-centred design approach to be adopted, it is important that all the relevant usability information items are identified and documented. This identification and documentation enables the usability of a system to be designed and tested.

This framework forms the basis for a family of International Standards that will provide a Common Industry Format (CIF) for specific information items to be used as part of a human-centred approach to design of interactive systems. ISO/IEC 25062, which standardizes the types of information that are documented when providing a detailed report of the results of measuring effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction, is the first specific International Standard in this family.

The CIF for usability family is part of the SQuaRE series of International Standards (ISO/IEC 25000 to ISO/IEC 25099) on software product quality requirements and evaluation. The scope of the CIF family covers systems rather than just software, so is broader than that of the current SQuaRE series. The CIF family of International Standards uses definitions (reproduced in Clause 2) that are consistent with ISO 9241, as this is the terminology that is normally used for this subject matter. In some cases these definitions differ from those in ISO/IEC 25000.

To ensure that these information items can be used within the broadest range of process models and can be used in combination with other information items, the descriptions are given in the format defined in ISO/IEC 15289 and ISO/IEC TR 15504-6.

The information items for documenting usability-related information can be integrated in any process models. For the purpose of establishing process models, ISO/IEC TR 24774 and ISO/IEC 15504-2 specify the format and conformance requirements for process models, respectively. In addition, ISO/IEC 15289 defines the types and content of information items developed and used in process models for system and software life cycle management. ISO/IEC 15504-5 and ISO/IEC TR 15504-6 define work products, including information items, for the purpose of process capability assessment. Process models and associated information items for human-centred design of interactive systems are contained in ISO 9241-210 and ISO/PAS 18152, respectively.

While this Technical Report focuses on information items needed as the basis for design and development of interactive systems, the data contained in the information items can support post-development activities such as (product) conformity assessment as defined in ISO/IEC 17000:2004.

1) Previously ISO 13407.