



IEEE Standard for Developing a Software Project Life Cycle Process

IEEE Computer Society

Sponsored by the
Software Engineering Standards Committee

1074TM

IEEE
3 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-5997, USA
28 July 2006

IEEE Std 1074TM-2006
(Revision of
IEEE Std 1074-1997)

IEEE Standard for Developing a Software Project Life Cycle Process

Sponsored by the

**Software Engineering Standards Committee
of the
IEEE Computer Society**

Approved 30 March 2006

IEEE-SA Standards Board

Abstract: This standard provides a process for creating a software project life cycle process (SPLCP). It is primarily directed at the process architect for a given software project.

Keywords: software project life cycle, software project life cycle model, software project life cycle process

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5997, USA

Copyright © 2006 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
All rights reserved. Published 28 July 2006. Printed in the United States of America.

IEEE is a registered trademark in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, owned by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated.

Print: ISBN 0-7381-4956-X SH95532
PDF: ISBN 0-7381-4957-8 SS95532

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, in an electronic retrieval system or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

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.

Use of an IEEE Standard is wholly voluntary. The IEEE disclaims liability for any personal injury, property or other damage, of any nature whatsoever, whether special, indirect, consequential, or compensatory, directly or indirectly resulting from the publication, use of, or reliance upon this, or any other IEEE Standard document.

The IEEE does not warrant or represent the accuracy or content of the material contained herein, and expressly disclaims any express or implied warranty, including any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a specific purpose, or that the use of the material contained herein is free from patent infringement. IEEE Standards documents are supplied **“AS IS.”**

The existence of an IEEE Standard does not imply that there are no other ways to produce, test, measure, purchase, market, or provide other goods and services related to the scope of the IEEE Standard. Furthermore, the viewpoint expressed at the time a standard is approved and issued is subject to change brought about through developments in the state of the art and comments received from users of the standard. Every IEEE Standard is subjected to review at least every five years for revision or reaffirmation. When a document is more than five years old and has not been reaffirmed, it is reasonable to conclude that its contents, although still of some value, do not wholly reflect the present state of the art. Users are cautioned to check to determine that they have the latest edition of any IEEE Standard.

In publishing and making this document available, the IEEE is not suggesting or rendering professional or other services for, or on behalf of, any person or entity. Nor is the IEEE undertaking to perform any duty owed by any other person or entity to another. Any person utilizing this, and any other IEEE Standards document, should rely upon the advice of a competent professional in determining the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances.

Interpretations: Occasionally questions may arise regarding the meaning of portions of standards as they relate to specific applications. When the need for interpretations is brought to the attention of IEEE, the Institute will initiate action to prepare appropriate responses. Since IEEE Standards represent a consensus of concerned interests, it is important to ensure that any interpretation has also received the concurrence of a balance of interests. For this reason, IEEE and the members of its societies and Standards Coordinating Committees are not able to provide an instant response to interpretation requests except in those cases where the matter has previously received formal consideration. At lectures, symposia, seminars, or educational courses, an individual presenting information on IEEE standards shall make it clear that his or her views should be considered the personal views of that individual rather than the formal position, explanation, or interpretation of the IEEE.

Comments for revision of IEEE Standards are welcome from any interested party, regardless of membership affiliation with IEEE. Suggestions for changes in documents should be in the form of a proposed change of text, together with appropriate supporting comments. Comments on standards and requests for interpretations should be addressed to:

Secretary, IEEE-SA Standards Board
445 Hoes Lane
Piscataway, NJ 08854
USA

Authorization to photocopy portions of any individual standard for internal or personal use is granted by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., provided that the appropriate fee is paid to Copyright Clearance Center. To arrange for payment of licensing fee, please contact Copyright Clearance Center, Customer Service, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 USA; +1 978 750 8400. Permission to photocopy portions of any individual standard for educational classroom use can also be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center.

Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 1074-2006, IEEE Standard for Developing a Software Project Life Cycle Process.

Background

IEEE Std 1074 is a standard for the generation of the process governing software development and maintenance for a project. This standard requires selection of a user's software project life cycle model (SPLCM) based on the organization's mission, vision, goals, and resources. It is not intended to define or imply a software project life cycle (SPLC) of its own nor does it presume or suggest any particular SPLCM. This standard describes the individual activities that are to be mapped within the selected model and provides examples of mapping onto typical SPLCMs. However, this standard is not an instructional guide. In addition to providing for the generation of a project process, this standard may also be used to develop organizational processes to support software development and maintenance or to develop special, single-function processes within a project.

This standard applies to the management and support activities that continue throughout the entire project's life cycle as well as all aspects of the software life cycle from concept exploration through retirement.

The activities listed in this standard are not executable processes. They are components of processes and not intended to stand alone. The activities are generic and do not imply a sequential order. They have been administratively grouped for convenience and may be likened to a dictionary where words and meanings are arranged to allow the user to quickly locate a desired activity and its components.

This standard provides activities to be addressed in a software life cycle. It allows the user great flexibility in the manner in which activities are mapped onto the selected model and software project life cycle (SPLC) while preserving a normative standard to which to conform.

Utilization of these activities maximizes the benefits to the user when the use of this standard is initiated early in the software project's life cycle. A project that has proceeded past the initialization phase when this standard is invoked should gradually move into conformance to this standard.

This standard was written for any organization responsible for managing and conducting software projects. It will be useful to project managers, software developers, quality assurance organizations, purchasers, users, and maintainers. It can be used where software is the total system or where software is embedded in a larger system. This standard is also useful for projects that do not span the full software life cycle (i.e., developing a software specification or designing, writing, and verifying software that is based upon specifications developed by another organization, company, or previous project).

This standard allows for continuing harmonization with IEEE/EIA 12207.0 [B3]^a and its successors. The standard may be used to develop the primary and supporting life cycle processes specified in IEEE/EIA 12207. This standard supports the development of organizational standard processes and the selection of a standard, defined project process that is tailored from an organization's set of standard processes (organizational process definition) and integrated project management for each individual project.^b

^a The numbers in brackets correspond to the numbers of the bibliographic references listed in Annex F.

^b Process improvement models that meet these criteria include the SEI CMMI[®] model. This information is given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement by the IEEE of these models. Equivalent models may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

History

Since this standard's original publication, considerable worldwide attention has been paid to software project life cycle processes (SPLCPs). Use of and comments on IEEE Std 1074-1991/1995/1997, and other quality system and life cycle standards activity, have been carefully considered in preparing this substantive revision of this standard.

The 1995 version was a minor revision to correct specific errors found in the 1991 version.

The 1997 version saw the following changes:

- Activities were rearranged into more logical groupings (called activity groups) such as placing all planning activities into the new Project Planning Activity Group, collecting all project initiation activities, and collecting and expanding all review activities.
- The term *process* as used in earlier versions of this standard was replaced with the term *activity group* to identify collections of activities. Some users of this standard were misinterpreting the collections as actual *processes* and trying to execute them as such. The term *activity group* is intended to eliminate this misconception.
- The importance of risk management led to the addition of a new activity, manage risks.
- The recognition that software can be acquired from other sources, for use in the system being developed, led to the addition of the Software Importation Activity Group.

The following changes are among those included in this current version:

- The focus of the standard was more clearly centered on a single process for a given project.
- The term *compliance* was changed to *conformance* to reflect international standards usage.
- Recognition of the importance of release management led to the addition of release management activities.
- The emerging importance of, and increased attention to, software security led to the addition of two activities: determine security objectives and confirm security accreditation.

Notice to users

Errata

Errata, if any, for this and all other standards can be accessed at the following URL: <http://standards.ieee.org/reading/ieee/updates/errata/index.html>. Users are encouraged to check this URL for errata periodically.

Interpretations

Current interpretations can be accessed at the following URL: <http://standards.ieee.org/reading/ieee/interp/index.html>.

Patents

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. The IEEE shall not be responsible for identifying

patents or patent applications for which a license may be required to implement an IEEE standard or for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of those patents that are brought to its attention.

Participants

At the time this standard was completed, the Software Life Cycle Processes Working Group had the following membership:

Keith R. Middleton, *Chair*
Tom E. Starai, *Vice Chair*
John W. Horch, *Editor*

Bar Biszick-Lockwood
Ronald F. Dean, Sr.
Christof Ebert
Carol A. Long

Michael T. McCaffrey
John Napier
Cathie L. Neel

Robert J. Schaaf
Bob Shillato
Jan Van Moll
Charlene C. Walrad

The following individuals also contributed to the development of this standard by attending one meeting or providing comments on one or two drafts:

Dave Bachman
Marisa Burt
Geoffrey Darnton

Peter Hantos
Bernard Homes
Susan K. Land

Denis Meredith
James W. Moore
David J. Schultz

The following members of the balloting committee voted on this standard. Balloters may have voted for approval, disapproval, or abstention.

Edward A. Addy
T. Scott Ankrum
Butch Anton
Ali Al Awazi
Adam J. Bagby
William D. Bartholomew
Edward E. Bartlett
Richard E. Biehl
Bar Biszick-Lockwood
Juris Borzovs
David G. Bowen
Curtis Browne
Dino Butorac
Juan C. Carreon
Norbert N. Carte
Danila Chernetsov
Keith Chow
S. M. Claassen
James P. Conigliaro
Paul R. Croll
Sylvia V. Daiqui
Geoffrey Darnton
Ronald F. Dean, Sr.
Sean Dougherty
Scott P. Duncan
Sourav K. Dutta
Kenneth D. Echeberry
Timothy Ehrler
William Eventoff
Harriet Feldman
Andrew C. Fieldsend
Ronald M. Fluegge
Andre F. Fournier

Michael D. Geipel
Gregg C. Giesler
Colin M. Glanville
John Garth Glynn
Lewis Gray
Randall C. Groves
Scott A. Gudgel
John Harauz
Mark O. Henley
Rutger A. Heunks
Bernard Homes
John W. Horch
Dennis Horwitz
Piotr Karocki
Robert B. Kelsey
Mark J. Knight
Thomas M. Kurihara
George W. Kyle
Susan K. Land
Kenneth Lang, Jr.
J. Dennis Lawrence
David J. Leciston
Solomon Lee
Yeou Song Lee
Daniel G. Levesque
Daniel A. Lindberg
Murray R. Little, Jr.
Carol A. Long
William Lumpkins
Faramarz Maghsoodlou
Richard A. Martin
L. J. Tajerian Martinez
Richard A. McBride

Michael T. McCaffrey
Mark F. McGranaghan
Francisco J. Melendez
Gary L. Michel
Keith R. Middleton
James W. Moore
John Napier
Cathie L. Neel
Michael S. Newman
Ciro A. Noronha
Mark C. Paulk
Miroslav Pavlovic
Howard W. Penrose
Robert A. Peterson
Donivan R. Porterfield
Cam K. Posani
Vikram Punj
Gerald M. Radack
Annette D. Reilly
Pascal Richer
Robert A. Robinson
James E. Sanders, Jr.
Helmut H. Sandmayr
Gary A. Savard
Robert J. Schaaf
Terry A. Schmidt
David J. Schultz
William J. Selph
Lynn J. Simms
Carl A. Singer
David Singleton
James M. Sivak
Mitchell W. Smith

Luca Spotorno
Friedrich Stallinger
Thomas E. Starai
Doug Steele
Gerald J. Stueve
K. S. Subrahmanyam

Douglas H. Thiele
John A. Thywissen
Winfried Tiedge
Thomas A. Tullia
Mark-Rene Uchida
Irene P. Viana

Richard J. Walker
Charlene C. Walrad
John W. Walz
Paul R. Work
Oren Yuen
Janusz Zalewski

When the IEEE-SA Standards Board approved this standard on 30 March 2006, it had the following membership:

Steve M. Mills, *Chair*
Richard H. Hulett, *Vice Chair*
Judith Gorman, *Secretary*

Mark D. Bowman
Dennis B. Brophy
Joseph Bruder
Richard Cox
Bob Davis
Julian Forster*
Joanna N. Guenin
Mark S. Halpin
Raymond Hapeman

William B. Hopf
Lowell G. Johnson
Herman Koch
Joseph L. Koepfinger*
David J. Law
Daleep C. Mohla
Paul Nikolich

T. W. Olsen
Glenn Parsons
Ronald C. Petersen
Gary S. Robinson
Frank Stone
Malcolm V. Thaden
Richard L. Townsend
Joe D. Watson
Howard L. Wolfman

*Member Emeritus

Also included are the following nonvoting IEEE-SA Standards Board liaisons:

Satish K. Aggarwal, *NRC Representative*
Richard DeBlasio, *DOE Representative*
Alan H. Cookson, *NIST Representative*

Jennie Steinhagen
IEEE Standards Project Manager, Document Development

Angela Ortiz
IEEE Standards Program Manager, Technical Program Development

Contents

1. Overview	1
1.1 Scope	1
1.2 Purpose	1
1.3 Product of standard	1
1.4 Intended audiences	1
1.5 Conformance	2
1.6 Relationship to other key standards	2
1.7 Relationship to process improvement	3
1.8 Organization of this document	4
2. Definitions and acronyms	5
2.1 Definitions	5
2.2 Acronyms	6
3. Key concepts	6
3.1 Activities	6
3.2 Elements of the software project life cycle process (SPLCP)	7
3.3 Mapping	8
3.4 Input information and output information	8
4. Implementing the standard	10
4.1 Establish the requirements for a software project life cycle process (SPLCP)	10
4.2 Select software project life cycle model (SPLCM)	10
4.3 Develop software project life cycle (SPLC)	10
4.4 Establish software project life cycle process (SPLCP)	11
4.5 Validate software project life cycle process (SPLCP)	11
Annex A (normative) Software project life cycle (SPLC) activities	12
A.1 Project Management Section of activity groups	12
A.2 Pre-Development Section of activity groups	34
A.3 Development Section of activity groups	43
A.4 Post-Development Section of activity groups	53
A.5 Support Section of activity groups	63
Annex B (informative) Mapping example	79
Annex C (informative) Information mapping template	90
Annex D (informative) Sample software project life cycle models (SPLCMs)	95
D.1 Requirements-defining software project life cycle model (SPLCM)	95
D.2 System retirement software project life cycle model (SPLCM)	97
D.3 Development and delivery software project life cycle model (SPLCM)	99

Annex E (informative) Glossary.....	102
Annex F (informative) Bibliography	103

IEEE Standard for Developing a Software Project Life Cycle Process

1. Overview

1.1 Scope

This standard provides a process for creating a software project life cycle process (SPLCP). It is primarily directed at the process architect for a given software project. It is the function of the process architect to develop the SPLCP.

This methodology begins with the selection of an appropriate software project life cycle model (SPLCM) for use on the specific project. It continues through the definition of the software project life cycle (SPLC), using the selected SPLCM, the activities provided in Annex A, and the portion of the software life cycle that is relevant to the project. The methodology concludes with the augmentation of the software life cycle with organizational process assets (OPAs) to create the SPLCP.

The activities that are provided in Annex A cover the entire life cycle of a software system, from concept exploration through the eventual retirement of the software system. This standard does not address nonsoftware activities, such as contracting, purchasing, or hardware development. It also does not mandate the use of a specific SPLCM, nor does it provide a selection of, or a tutorial on, SPLCMs. This standard presumes that the process architect is already familiar with a variety of SPLCMs, with the criteria for choosing among them and with the criteria for determining the attributes and constraints of the desired end system and the development environment that affects this selection. Finally, this standard does not prescribe how to perform the software activities in Annex A.

1.2 Purpose

This standard defines the process by which an SPLCP is developed. It is useful to any organization that is responsible for managing and performing software projects. It can be used where software is the total system or where software is part of a larger system.

1.3 Product of standard

The product of an application of this standard is the software project life cycle process (SPLCP) required for a specific software project.

1.4 Intended audiences

This standard is written to provide direction and guidance to process architects and other project personnel concerned with the implementation or performance of project processes.