

**Systems and software engineering — ~~Life cycle~~Lifecycle profiles
for ~~very small entities~~Very Small Entities (VSEs) —**

**Part 1-2:
Vocabulary**

iTeh Standards

*Ingénierie des systèmes et du logiciel — Profils de cycle de vie pour très petits organismes (TPO) — Partie
1-2: Vocabulaire*

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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 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 or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

ISO and IEC draw attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO and IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents and <https://patents.iec.ch>. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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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.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Software and systems engineering*.

This first edition of ISO/IEC 29110-1-2, together with ISO/IEC 29110-1-1, cancels and partially replaces ISO/IEC TR 29110-1:2016, which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- ~~Term~~**terms** have been added after the publication of new **documents in the** ISO/IEC 29110 **documents**~~series~~ since the publication of ISO/IEC TR 29110-1:2016.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 29110 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

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.

Introduction

For the purpose of the ISO/IEC 29110 series, a very small entity (VSE) is an enterprise, organization (e.g. government agency, non-profit organization), department or project having up to 25 people. Since many VSEs develop and/or maintain system and software components used in systems, either as independent products or incorporated in larger systems, a recognition of VSEs as suppliers of high-quality products is required.

~~Very small entities (VSEs)~~ around the world are creating valuable products and services. According to the World Bank, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) account for about 90 % of enterprises worldwide. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), SMEs represent 99 % of all businesses and generate about 60 % of employment. Almost one person out of three is employed in a micro firm with less than 10 employees. The European Union reports that micro firms, with fewer than 10 persons, account for 93.5 % of all enterprises and small firms, with 10 to 49 employees, account for 5.5 % of all enterprises. The challenge facing OECD governments is to provide a business environment that supports the competitiveness of this large heterogeneous business population and that promotes a vibrant entrepreneurial culture.

From studies and surveys conducted, it is clear that the majority of International Standards do not address the needs of VSEs. Implementation of and conformity with these standards is difficult, if not impossible.

Consequently, VSEs have no, or very limited, ways to be recognized as entities that produce quality systems/system elements including software in their domain. Therefore, VSEs are excluded from some economic activities.

It has been found that VSEs find it difficult to relate International Standards to their business needs and to justify the effort required to apply standards to their business practices. Most VSEs can neither afford the resources, in terms of number of employees, expertise, budget and time, nor do they see a net benefit in establishing over-complex systems or software life cycle processes. To address some of these difficulties, a set of guidelines has been developed based on a set of VSE characteristics. The guidelines are based on subsets of appropriate standards processes, activities, tasks, and outcomes, referred to as profiles. The purpose of a profile is to define a subset of international standards relevant to the VSEs' context; for example, processes, activities, tasks, and outcomes of ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207 for software; and processes, activities, tasks, and outcomes of ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288 for systems; and information products (documentation) of ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289 for software and systems.

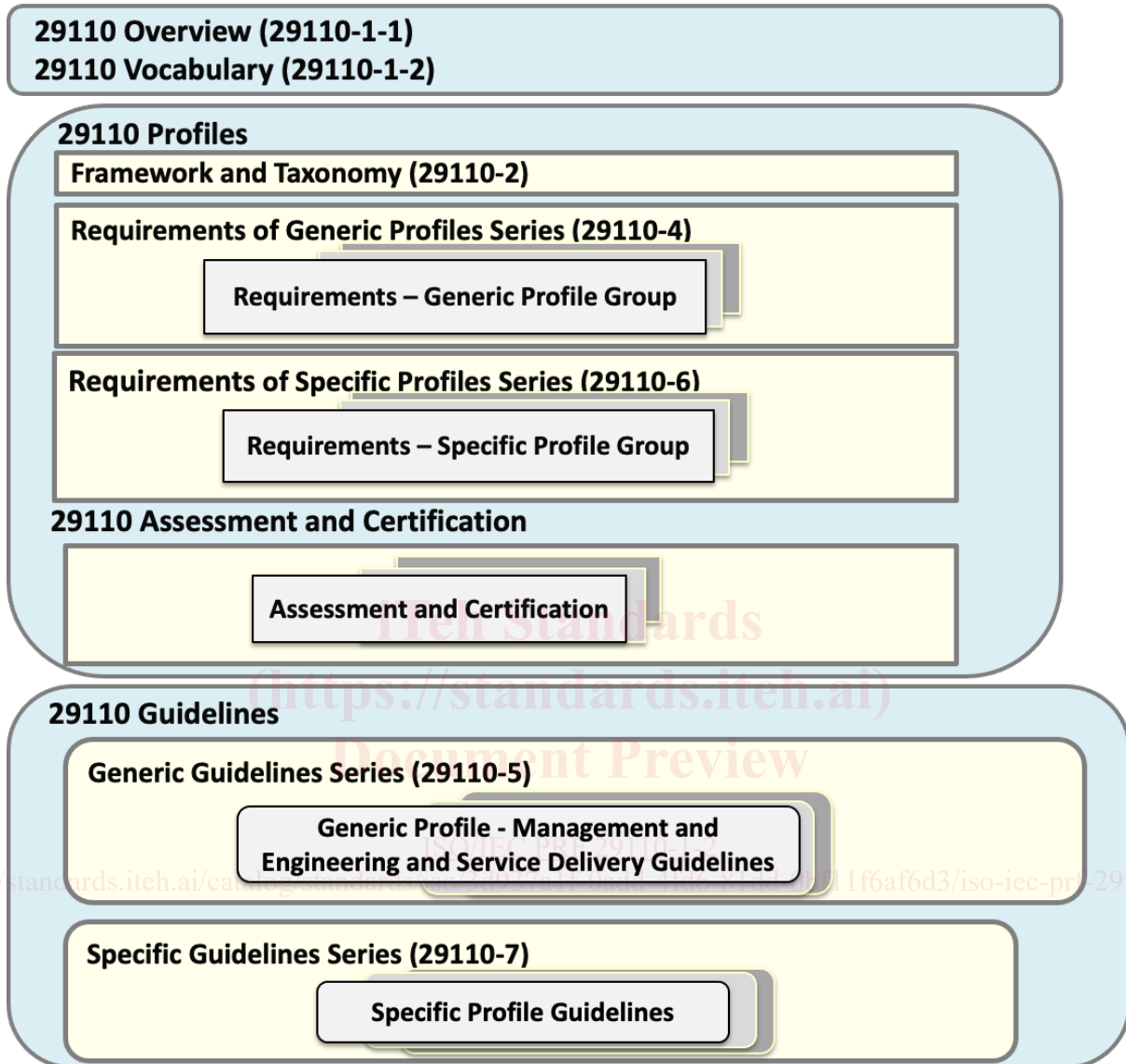
VSEs can achieve recognition through implementing a profile and by being audited against the specifications of the ISO/IEC 29110 series.

The ISO/IEC 29110 series can be applied at any phase of system or software development within a life cycle. The ISO/IEC 29110 series is intended to be used by VSEs that do not have experience or expertise in adapting/tailoring ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207 or ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288 standards to the needs of a specific project. VSEs that have expertise in adapting/tailoring ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207 or ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288 are encouraged to use those standards instead of the ISO/IEC 29110 series.

The ISO/IEC 29110 series is intended to be used with any life cycle such as: waterfall, iterative, incremental, evolutionary or agile.

Systems, in the context of the ISO/IEC 29110 series, are typically composed of hardware and software components.

The ISO/IEC 29110 series, targeted by audience, has been developed to improve system or software and/or service quality, and process performance. Figure 1 describes the ISO/IEC 29110 series and positions the parts within the framework of reference.



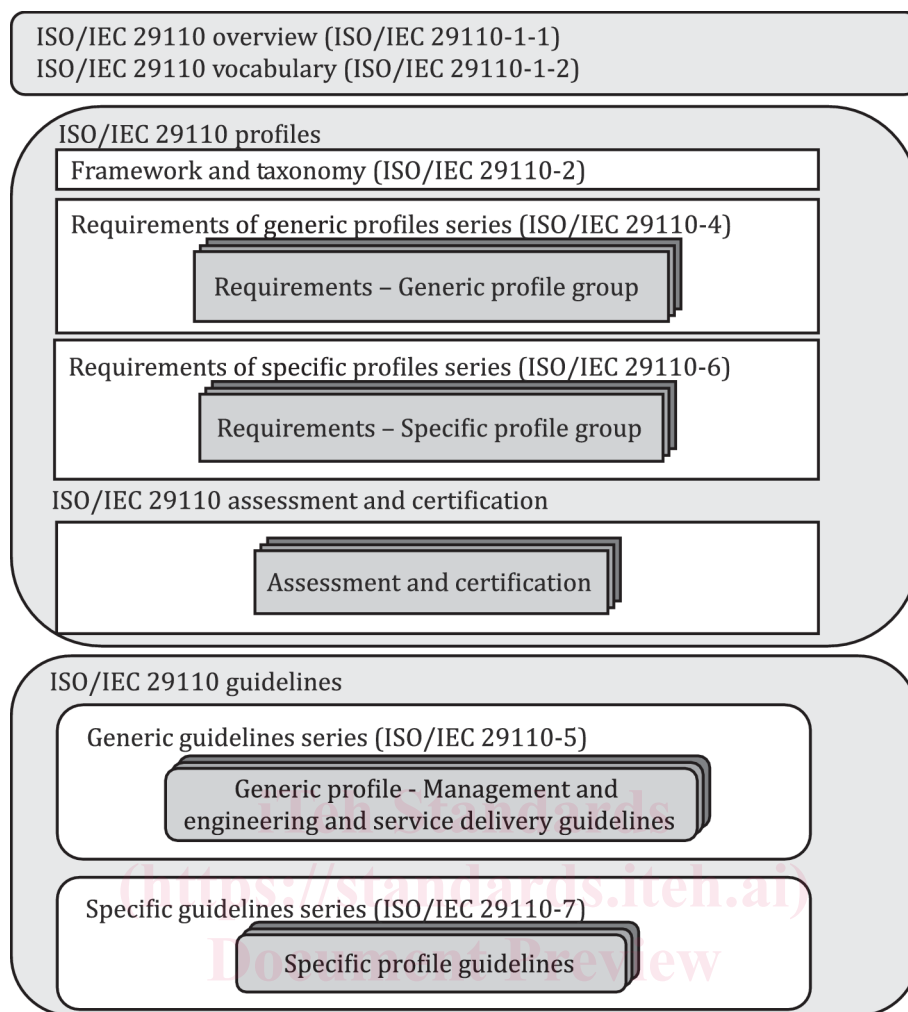


Figure 1 — The ISO/IEC 29110 series

ISO/IEC 29110-1-1 introduces processes, life cycle and standardization concepts, the taxonomy (catalogue) of ISO/IEC 29110 profiles and the ISO/IEC 29110 series. ISO/IEC 29110-1-1 also introduces the characteristics and needs of a VSE, and clarifies the rationale for specific profiles, documents, standards and guidelines. ISO/IEC 29110-1-2 defines the terms common to the ISO/IEC 29110 series. ISO/IEC 29110-1-1 and ISO/IEC 29110-1-2 are targeted at VSEs and their customers, assessors, standards producers, tool vendors and methodology vendors.

ISO/IEC 29110-2 introduces the concepts for systems and software engineering profiles for VSEs. It establishes the logic behind the definition and application of profiles. For standardized profiles, it specifies the elements common to all profiles (structure, requirements, conformance, and assessment). For domain-specific profiles (profiles that are not standardized and developed outside of the ISO process), it provides general guidance adapted from the definition of standardized profiles. ISO/IEC 29110-2 is targeted at profile producers, tool vendors and methodology vendors.

ISO/IEC 29110-3 defines certification schemes, assessment guidelines and compliance requirements for process capability assessment, conformity assessments, and self-assessments for process improvements. ISO/IEC 29110-3 also contains information that can be useful to developers of certification and assessment methods and developers of certification and assessment tools. ISO/IEC 29110-3 is addressed to people who have direct involvement with the assessment process, e.g. the auditor, certification and accreditation bodies

and the sponsor of the audit, who need guidance on ensuring that the requirements for performing an audit have been met. ISO/IEC 29110-3 is targeted at VSEs and their customers, assessors, accreditation bodies.

ISO/IEC 29110-4 provides the specifications for all generic profiles of the generic profile group that are based on subsets of appropriate standards elements. ISO/IEC 29110-4 is targeted at VSEs, customers, standards producers, tool vendors and methodology vendors.

ISO/IEC 29110-5 provides a management, engineering and service delivery guidelines for profiles of the Genericgeneric profile group. ISO/IEC 29110-5 is targeted at VSEs and their customers.

ISO/IEC 29110-6 provides the specifications for specific profiles that are based on subsets of appropriate standards elements. ISO/IEC 29110-6 is targeted at VSEs, customers, standards producers, tool vendors and methodology vendors.

ISO/IEC 29110-7 provides a guide for each profile of the specific profile group. ISO/IEC 29110-7 is targeted at VSEs and their customers.

If a new profile is needed, ISO/IEC 29110-4 or ISO/IEC 29110-6 and/or ISO/IEC 29110-7, ISO/IEC 29110-5 can be developed with minimal impact to existing documents.

This document is targeted both at the general audience wishing to understand the ISO/IEC 29110 series, and more specifically, at users of the ISO/IEC 29110 series. It should be read first when initially exploring VSE profile documents. While there is no specific prerequisite to read this document, it is helpful to the user in understanding the terms used in the other parts.

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Part 1-2: Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines the terms common to the ISO/IEC 29110 series.

1.1 Target audience

This document is applicable to very small entities (VSEs), and their customers, assessors, standards producers, tool vendors and methodology vendors.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ~~—~~ ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

— ~~—~~ IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 activity

set of cohesive *tasks* ~~(3.110(3.114))~~ of a *process* ~~(3.60(3.64))~~

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017, 3.1.3]

3.2 acquirer

stakeholder ~~(3.101(3.105))~~ that acquires or procures a product or *service* ~~(3.85(3.89))~~ from a *supplier* ~~(3.105(3.109))~~

Note 1 to entry: Other terms commonly used for an acquirer are *buyer*, *customer* ~~(3.33(3.35))~~, owner, purchaser or internal/organizational sponsor.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017, 3.1.1]

3.3 Advanced profile

profile ~~(3.70(3.74))~~ targeted at *VSEs* ~~(3.124(3.128))~~ which want to sustain and grow as a competitive *system* ~~(3.107(3.111))~~ and/or *software* ~~(3.93(3.97))~~ development organization