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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Systems and software engineering—Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE)—Evaluation module for recoverability

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee IT-015, Software and Systems Engineering. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 6 May 2013 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 29 April 2013.
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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Systems and software engineering—Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE)—Evaluation module for recoverability

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee IT-015, Software and Systems Engineering.

The objective of this Standard is to provide a methodology involving two types of evaluation for recoverability in relation to the SQuaRE framework. The first type makes use of the disturbance injection methodology and the second is based on a set of questions that is defined for each disturbance to evaluate the quality measure of autonomic recovery index by assessing how well the system detects, analyses, and resolves the disturbance without human intervention.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO/IEC 25045:2010, *Systems and software engineering—Systems and software Quality* Requirements *and Evaluation (SQuaRE)—Evaluation module for recoverability.*

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

(a) In the source text 'this International Standard' should read 'this Australian/New Zealand Standard'.

(b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Reference to International Standard		*Australian/New Zealand Standard*	
ISO/IEC 25000	Software engineering—Software product Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE)—Guide to SQuaRE	AS/NZS ISO/IEC 25000	Software engineering—Software product Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE)—Guide to SQuaRE

The term 'informative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. An 'informative' annex is only for information and guidance.

CONTENTS

1 Scope 1
1.1 Characteristics 1
1.2 Level of evaluation 1
1.3 Technique 1
1.4 Applicability 2
2 Conformance 2
3 Normative references 2
4 Terms and definitions 3
5 Inputs and measures 3
5.1 Evaluation methodology 3
5.1.1 Practical considerations relating to the methodology 5
5.1.2 Disturbances 5
5.2 Input for the evaluation 8
5.2.1 The SUT description 8
5.2.2 The workload description 9
5.2.3 The fault load description 10
5.3 Data elements 11
5.3.1 Output from the baseline run 11
5.3.2 Output from the test run 11
5.3.3 Completion of the Autonomic Maturity Questionnaire 12
5.4 Quality Measures 12
5.4.1 Summary of the Quality Measures and Quality Measure Elements (QME) 12
5.4.2 Quality Measure - Resiliency 12
5.4.3 Quality Measure - Autonomic Recovery Index 13
5.4.4 Quality Measure Element (QME) - Number of transactions under disturbance 15
5.4.5 Quality Measure Element (QME) - Number of transactions under no disturbance 16
5.4.6 Quality Measure Element (QME) - Autonomic Maturity Score 16
6 Interpretation of results 17
6.1 Mapping of measures 17
6.2 Reporting 17
6.3 Application Procedure 17
Annex A (informative) **Sample Report** 18
Bibliography 37

INTRODUCTION

The evaluation of software product quality is vital to both the acquisition and development of software that meets quality requirements. The relative importance of the various characteristics of software quality depends on the mission or objectives of the system of which it is a part; software products need to be evaluated to decide whether relevant quality characteristics meet the requirements of the system.

The essential parts of software quality evaluation are a quality model, the method of evaluation, software measurement, and supporting tools. To develop good software, quality requirements should be specified, the software quality assurance process should be planned, implemented and controlled, and both intermediate products and end products should be evaluated.

This International Standard is part of the SQuaRE series of International Standards. It contains general requirements for specification and evaluation of systems and software quality and clarifies the associated general concepts. It provides a framework for evaluating the quality of software products and states the requirements for methods of software product measurement and evaluation.

The general goal of creating the SQuaRE series of International Standards is to move to a logically organized, enriched and unified series covering two main processes: software quality requirements specification and software quality evaluation, supported by a software quality measurement process. The purpose of the SQuaRE series of International Standards is to assist those developing and acquiring software products with the specification and evaluation of quality requirements. It establishes criteria for the specification of systems and software quality requirements, their measurement, and evaluation. It includes a two-part quality model for aligning customer definitions of quality with attributes of the development process. In addition, the series provides recommended measures of software product quality attributes that can be used by developers, acquirers, and evaluators.

SQuaRE provides

- terms and definitions,
- reference models,
- a general guide,
- individual division guides, and
- International Standards for requirements specification, planning and management, measurement and evaluation purposes.

SQuaRE includes International Standards on quality model and measures, as well as on quality requirements and evaluation.

SQuaRE replaces the current ISO/IEC 9126 series and the ISO/IEC 14598 series.

ISO/IEC 25040, *Systems and software engineering — Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — Evaluation reference model and guide* will replace a part of ISO/IEC 14598-1, *Information technology — Software product evaluation — Part 1: General overview*.

ISO/IEC 25041, *Systems and software engineering — Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — Evaluation modules* will replace ISO/IEC 14598-6, *Software engineering — Product evaluation — Documentation of evaluation modules*.

ISO/IEC 25001, *Software engineering — Software product Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — Planning and management* replaces ISO/IEC 14598-2, *Software engineering — Product evaluation — Part 2: Planning and management*.

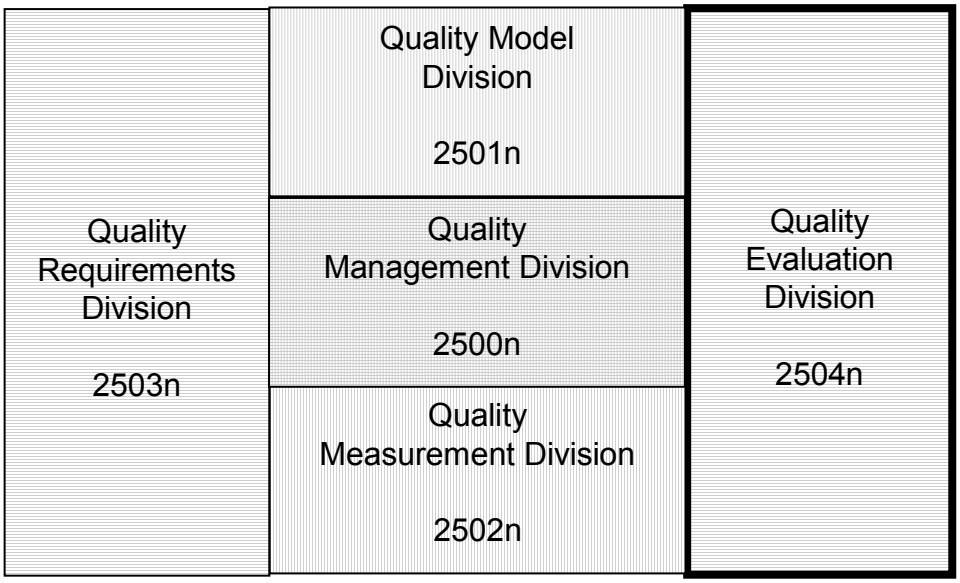

Figure 1 – Organization of the SQuaRE series of International Standards

Figure 1 illustrates the organization of the SQuaRE series, representing families of standards, also called divisions.

The divisions within SQuaRE model are:

- **ISO/IEC 2500n - Quality Management Division**. The International Standards that form this division define all common models, terms and definitions further referred to by all other International Standards from the SQuaRE series. Referring paths (guidance through SQuaRE documents) and high level practical suggestions in applying proper standards to specific application cases offer help to all types of users. The division also provides requirements and guidance for a supporting function which is responsible for the management of software product requirements specification and evaluation.

- **ISO/IEC 2501n - Quality Model Division**. The International Standard that forms this division presents a detailed quality model including internal, external and quality in use characteristics. Furthermore, the internal and external software quality characteristics are decomposed into sub-characteristics. Practical guidance on the use of the quality model is also provided.

- **ISO/IEC 2502n - Quality Measurement Division**. The International Standards that form this division include a software product quality measurement reference model, mathematical definitions of quality measures, and practical guidance for their application. Presented measures apply to internal software quality, external software quality and quality in use. Measurement primitives forming foundations for the latter measures are defined and presented.

- **ISO/IEC 2503n - Quality Requirements Division**. The International Standard that forms this division helps in specifying quality requirements. These quality requirements can be used in the process of quality requirements elicitation for a software product to be developed or as input for an evaluation process. The requirements definition process is mapped to technical processes defined in ISO/IEC 15288, *Systems and software engineering — System life cycle processes*.

- **ISO/IEC 2504n - Quality Evaluation Division**. The International Standards that form this division provide requirements, recommendations and guidelines for software product evaluation, whether performed by evaluators, acquirers or developers. The support for documenting a measure as an Evaluation Module is also presented.

This International Standard is part of the Quality Evaluation Division (ISO/IEC 2504n), which consists of the following International Standards (see Figure 2).

- ISO/IEC 25040[1)], *Systems and software engineering — Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — Evaluation reference model and guide*, contains general requirements for specification and evaluation of software quality and clarifies the general concepts. It provides a process description for evaluating the quality of software products and states the requirements for the application of this process. The evaluation process is the basis for software product quality evaluation for different purposes and approaches. Therefore, the process can be used for the evaluation of quality in use, external software quality and internal software quality. It can also be applied to evaluate the quality of pre-developed software or custom software during its development process. The software product quality evaluation can be conducted by an acquirer, a developer organization, a supplier or an independent third party evaluator.

- ISO/IEC 25041[2)], *Systems and software engineering — Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — Evaluation modules*, defines the structure and content of the documentation to be used to describe an evaluation module. These evaluation modules contain the specification of the quality model (i.e. characteristics, sub-characteristics and corresponding internal, external or quality in use measures), the associated data and information about the planned application of the model and the information about its actual application. Appropriate evaluation modules are selected for each evaluation. In some cases, it might be necessary to develop new evaluation modules. Guidance for developing new evaluation modules is found in ISO/IEC 25041. This International Standard can also be used by organizations producing new evaluation modules.

- ISO/IEC 25045, *Systems and software engineering — Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — Evaluation module for recoverability* provides the specification to evaluate the sub-characteristic of recoverability defined under the characteristic of reliability of the quality model. The ability of a software product and thereby a system to remain available or to recover within an acceptable timeframe from disturbance has always been important since a down time often has economic and other consequences. The emphasis in recent years has extended to the autonomic ability of the software product and thereby a system to be self-managed with minimal involvement by human operators. There are interests in the user domain and industry on how well a software product and thereby a system handles such disturbances in the way it detects, analyses, adjusts or recovers. This International Standard determines the quality measures of resiliency and autonomic recovery index when the information system composed of one or more software products' execution transactions is subjected to a series of disturbances. A disturbance could be an operational fault (e.g. an abrupt shutdown of an operating system process that brings down a system) or an event (e.g. a significant increase of users to the system).

1) To be published.

2) Under preparation.

AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

Systems and software engineering—Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE)—Evaluation module for recoverability

1 Scope

This International Standard is one of the SQuaRE series of International Standards, which contains general requirements for specification and evaluation of systems and software quality and clarifies the associated general concepts. SQuaRE provides a framework for evaluating the quality of software products and states the requirements for methods of software product measurement and evaluation.

This International Standard uses a methodology involving two types of evaluation for recoverability. One part of the method makes use of the disturbance injection methodology and a list of disturbances based on common categories of operational faults and events to evaluate the quality measure of resiliency. The second quality measure is based on a set of questions that is defined for each disturbance to evaluate the quality measure of autonomic recovery index by assessing how well the system detects, analyses, and resolves the disturbance without human intervention.

This International Standard is applicable to information systems executing transactions in a system supporting single or multiple concurrent users, where speedy recovery and ease of managing recovery is important to the acquirer, owner/operator, and the developer.

1.1 Characteristics

This evaluation module measures the quality measures defined under the following characteristic and sub-characteristics of the quality model as defined in ISO/IEC 9126-1:2001.

NOTE The reference to ISO/IEC 9126-1 will be replaced by a reference to ISO/IEC 25010 when published.

Characteristic – Reliability

Sub-characteristic – Recoverability

Quality measure – Resiliency

Quality measure – Autonomic recovery index

1.2 Level of evaluation

Level D as defined in ISO/IEC 14598-5. This evaluation is intended for a system with executable products.

NOTE The reference to ISO/IEC 14598-5 will be replaced by a reference to ISO/IEC 25040 when published.

1.3 Technique

A disturbance injection methodology is a test methodology where disturbances are injected against the application and other components of the system while it is running a workload of interest to the acquirer. A disturbance injection methodology and a list of disturbances based on common categories of operational faults and events are used to evaluate the quality measure of Resiliency. For each disturbance, the Resiliency of the system is calculated based on the ratio between the number of transactions that complete successfully