

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Systems and software engineering—  
Measurement process**



## **AS/NZS ISO/IEC 15939:2013**

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 2 May 2013 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 29 April 2013.  
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**Systems and software engineering—  
Measurement process**

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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee IT-015, Software and Systems Engineering, to supersede AS/NZS 15939:2003, *Software engineering—Software measurement process*.

The objective of this Standard is to specify the activities and tasks that are necessary to successfully identify, define, select, apply and improve measurement within an overall project or organizational measurement structure. It also provides definitions for measurement terms commonly used within the system and software industries.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO/IEC 15939:2007, *Systems and software engineering—Measurement process*.

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.

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.

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## INTRODUCTION

Measurement supports the management and improvement of processes and products. Measurement is a primary tool for managing system and software life cycle activities, assessing the feasibility of project plans, and monitoring the adherence of project activities to those plans. System and software measurement is also a key discipline in evaluating the quality of products and the capability of organizational processes. It is becoming increasingly important in two-party business agreements, where it provides a basis for specification, management, and acceptance criteria.

Continual improvement requires change within the organization. Evaluation of change requires measurement. Measurement itself does not initiate change. Measurement should lead to action and not be employed purely to accumulate data. Measurements should have a clearly defined purpose.

This International Standard defines a measurement process applicable to system and software engineering and management disciplines. The process is described through a model that defines the activities of the measurement process that are required to adequately specify what measurement information is required, how the measures and analysis results are to be applied, and how to determine if the analysis results are valid. The measurement process is flexible, tailorable, and adaptable to the needs of different users.

The measurement process defined in this International Standard, while written for system and software domains, can be applied in other domains.

## AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

**Systems and software engineering—Measurement process****1 Scope****1.1 Purpose**

This International Standard identifies the activities and tasks that are necessary to successfully identify, define, select, apply and improve measurement within an overall project or organizational measurement structure. It also provides definitions for measurement terms commonly used within the system and software industries.

This International Standard does not catalogue measures, nor does it provide a recommended set of measures to apply on projects. It does identify a process that supports defining a suitable set of measures that address specific information needs.

**1.2 Field of application**

This International Standard is intended to be used by suppliers and acquirers. Suppliers include personnel performing management, technical and quality management functions in system and software development, maintenance, integration and product support organizations. Acquirers include personnel performing management, technical and quality management functions in procurement and user organizations.

The following are examples of how this International Standard can be used:

- by a supplier to implement a measurement process to address specific project or organizational information requirements;
- by an acquirer (or third-party agents) for evaluating conformance of the supplier's measurement process to this International Standard;
- by an acquirer (or third-party agents) to implement a measurement process to address specific technical and project management information requirements related to the acquisition;
- in a contract between an acquirer and a supplier as a method for defining the process and product measurement information to be exchanged.

**1.3 Tailoring this International Standard**

This International Standard contains a set of activities and tasks that comprise a measurement process that meets the specific needs of organizations, enterprises and projects. The tailoring process consists of modifying the non-normative descriptions of the tasks to achieve the purpose and outcomes of the measurement process. All normative clauses need to be satisfied. New activities and tasks not defined in this International Standard may be added as part of tailoring.

**1.4 Conformance**

Conformance to this International Standard is defined as satisfying the purpose and outcomes of the measurement process and all of the normative clauses within the tasks in Clause 4. Any organization imposing this International Standard as a condition of trade is responsible for specifying and making public all task-specific criteria to be imposed in conjunction with this International Standard.