
**Information technology — Software process
assessment —**

Part 8:
Guide for use in determining supplier process
capability

*Technologies de l'information — Évaluation des procédés du logiciel —
Partie 8: Guide pour l'utilisation dans la détermination de la capacité du
procédé du fournisseur*

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Preview

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.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards, but in exceptional circumstances a 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 a 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 Technical Reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

ISO/IEC TR 15504-8, which is a Technical Report of type 2, was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Software engineering*.

ISO/IEC TR 15504 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Software process assessment*:

- *Part 1: Concepts and introductory guide*
- *Part 2: A reference model for processes and process capability*
- *Part 3: Performing an assessment*
- *Part 4: Guide to performing assessments*
- *Part 5: An assessment model and indicator guidance*
- *Part 6: Guide to competency of assessors*
- *Part 7: Guide for use in process improvement*
- *Part 8: Guide for use in determining supplier process capability*
- *Part 9: Vocabulary*

Information technology — Software process assessment —

Part 8:

Guide for use in determining supplier process capability

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC TR 15504 provides guidance on utilizing process assessment for the purposes of process capability determination. This part of ISO/IEC TR 15504 is informative and is intended to provide guidance on how to apply the requirements.

A process capability determination is a systematic assessment and analysis of selected software processes within an organization, carried out with the aim of identifying the strengths, weaknesses and risks associated with deploying the processes to meet a particular specified requirement.

The specified requirement may involve a project, product or a service, a new or an existing task, a contract or an internal undertaking, or any other requirement which is to be met by deploying an organization's software processes.

This guidance is intended to be applicable across all software application domains, over all software organizational structures, within any software customer-supplier relationship, and to any organization wishing to determine the process capability of its own software processes.

This part of ISO/IEC TR 15504 is primarily aimed at:

- the sponsor who initiates the process capability determination;
- the organization whose process capability is to be determined;
- the assessment team;
- method developers.

ISO/IEC TR 15504 is not intended to be used in any scheme for the certification/registration of the process capability of an organization.

2 Normative reference

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC TR 15504. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO/IEC TR 15504 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC TR 15504-9:1998, *Information technology — Software process assessment — Part 9: Vocabulary*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC TR 15504, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC TR 15504-9 apply.

4 Introduction to process capability determination

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 Purpose

A process capability determination is a systematic assessment and analysis of selected software processes within an organization, carried out with the aim of identifying the strengths, weaknesses and risks associated with deploying the processes to meet a particular specified requirement.

One of the main reasons for carrying out a process capability determination is to obtain information upon which to base a procurement-related decision. A procurer may initiate a process capability determination to assess the risk of entering into a contract with a particular supplier. The procurer may carry out process capability determinations on a number of competing suppliers during a pre-contract supplier selection activity; software process capability is of course only one of the factors taken into account during supplier selection. Conversely, suppliers may wish to carry out a process capability determination on their own processes before deciding whether to bid for a contract, as part of their own assessment of the business risks involved. A process capability determination may also be initiated for a number of other reasons; for example by a supplier during the course of a project to establish the risks involved in completing the work.

Process capability determination may be applied to a variety of situations: the specified requirement may involve a new or an existing task, a contract or an internal undertaking, a product or a service, or any other requirement which is to be met by deploying an organization's software processes.

4.1.2 Core and extended process capability determination

This part of ISO/IEC TR 15504 presents two alternative approaches to process capability determination described below.

Core process capability determination is a minimum, streamlined set of activities applicable whenever a single organization proposes to meet a specified requirement by deploying its current process capability, without any partners or sub-contractors being involved.

Extended process capability determination is applicable when an enhanced capability is proposed, or when consortia or sub-contractors are involved.

In either case the conduct of process capability determination is described in three separate stages, as set out in clause 5.

4.1.3 Compatible assessment methods and models

ISO/IEC TR 15504-3 sets out the minimum requirements for performing an assessment in order to ensure consistency and repeatability of the process assessment ratings. The requirements help to ensure that the assessment output is internally self-consistent, and provides evidence to substantiate the ratings and to verify compliance with the requirements. ISO/IEC TR 15504-2 sets out compatibility requirements which enable outputs from assessments conducted with different, compatible assessment models to be compared. They include requirements for mapping from the fundamental elements of the compatible model to the processes and process attributes of the reference model. The guidance contained in this part of ISO/IEC TR 15504 is intended to apply to outputs from assessments performed with compatible models after they have been mapped onto the reference model.

4.1.4 Basis of process capability determination

The output of a process assessment which has been mapped to the reference model is a set of process profiles. These profiles represent the capability of the organization's implementation of the processes in a particular assessment context and are reusable for both process capability determination and process improvement in that particular context or a similar context.

4.1.5 Assessment approaches

Either self-assessment or independent assessment approaches may be used during a process capability determination. In a two-party contractual situation, a procurer may wish to invite potential suppliers to provide a self-assessment profile - produced from an assessment using compatible models and mapped to the reference model - when submitting a proposal for a contract. Such an approach offers the benefit of sharing both the cost and the benefit of the process assessment, since suppliers may also use the assessment results within their own process improvement programmes.

The procurer may choose to:

- initiate and rely entirely upon a full independent assessment and make this a condition of contract award;
- accept a self-assessment at face value;
- initiate an independent sample assessment to verify that the self-assessment is a true representation of the supplier's process capability.

ISO/IEC TR 15504 thus offers the benefit of reducing disruption to suppliers' business activities caused by multiple process assessments, since the same assessment results may be offered to many procurers. It also provides procurers with a rigorous and defensible approach to supplier process capability determination, and the potential to reduce assessment costs through the reuse of results and the utilization of self-assessments.

4.1.6 Process-oriented risk

During a process capability determination, a selection of an organization's software processes are assessed and the results analysed to identify strengths, weaknesses and risks. Process capability determination does not address all aspects of risk, which may include strategic, organizational, financial, personnel and many other factors. The output from a process capability determination feeds into this wider risk analysis, but confines itself to *process-oriented risk*.

The process architecture of ISO/IEC TR 15504 rests on the reference model. This model sets out 40 processes and defines the purpose and outcomes of each, as well as a set of nine process attributes which apply to all processes. The process attributes are concerned with process management and are grouped into ordered capability levels, which progressively describe major enhancements to process capability. The single process attribute in the *Performed* capability level measures the extent to which the execution of a process uses a set of practices that transform identifiable input work products into identifiable output work products and satisfy the defined process purpose. Additional, user-defined processes can also be added if required.

During a compatible process assessment, individual process attributes are rated by competent assessors against either a percentage scale representing the extent of achievement of the attribute, or a 4-point ordinal scale whereby process attributes are rated as fully, largely, partially or not achieved. ISO/IEC TR 15504-2 describes the relationship between the two scales. The guidance presented within this part of ISO/IEC TR 15504 uses the 4-point representation exclusively. Ratings are made utilising an appropriate set of indicators of process performance and an appropriate set of indicators of process capability.

The nine process attribute ratings for an assessed process form its process profile. Process attribute ratings for several processes may then be collected into a process capability profile that indicates, for each process assessed, which process attributes are being achieved. Process ratings are described in ISO/IEC TR 15504-2.

The key to process-oriented risk lies in the reference model, the good process management practices it reflects through the process attributes, and the benefits that arise from deploying them. Process-oriented risk arises from inappropriate process management - i.e. not deploying appropriate management practices, or from deploying them in a way which is assessed in the particular context as not achieving the required process attributes.

4.1.7 Key processes

Within this part of ISO/IEC TR 15504, the capability of a process is expressed in terms of the achievement of its process attributes.

The sponsor of the process capability determination may be a procurer initiating a process capability determination to determine whether a potential supplier's processes are suitable for a particular requirement, or an organization initiating a process capability determination to determine whether its own processes are suitable.

The sponsor determines which of the 40 process in the reference model will be most important to meeting the specified requirement. These processes are termed the *key processes* for the process capability determination. The sponsor lists the key processes within a target capability statement, and states - for each key process - which process attributes are required, and - for each attribute - what achievement rating is deemed necessary.

The target capability is chosen to be that capability which the sponsor judges will represent a minimal process risk to the successful implementation of the specified requirement.

4.1.8 Process-oriented risk analysis

Within this part of ISO/IEC TR 15504, process-oriented risk is assessed firstly from the *probability* of a particular problem occurring, and secondly from its potential *impact*, should it occur.

Suppose that a sponsor indicates in a target capability statement that a particular process attribute should be fully achieved for a particular process. The assessed achievement of the process attribute is less than fully achieved. There is therefore a gap between target and assessed attributes which increases the probability that the process will not contribute satisfactorily towards meeting the specified requirement. If the sponsor believes that, for a particular process, all of the process attributes up to and including the *Managed* capability level should be fully achieved, and if the assessed process profile shows that the process attribute at the *Performed* capability level is not fully achieved, then a major gap exists and there is a high probability of a problem occurring.

The potential impact of the problem depends upon the capability level within which it occurs. For example, if a key process is assessed less than fully performed, as reflected by the rating for the Process Performance attribute at the *Performed* capability level, then the process is incomplete and this may lead to missing work products, or unacceptable product quality, or both.

4.1.9 Output

The output of a process capability determination is the process capability report. It summarizes, for each key process included within the target capability statement, strengths and weaknesses expressed in terms of process attribute gaps, and the risks associated with each.

4.2 Target capability

Sponsors may wish to develop or purchase an appropriate method for defining target capability. A number of approaches are possible, but most will be based on the following principles.

The target capability is chosen to be that capability which the sponsor judges will represent a minimal process risk to the successful implementation of the specified requirement.

Target capability is expressed within a target capability statement, which lists processes key to meeting the specified requirements and states, for each key process, the required achievement of each process attribute.

Only process attribute achievement targets of *fully*, or *largely*, or *not required* should be set.

For each key process, sponsors should identify which process attributes are required, and set the degree of achievement for each. Process attribute achievement may be set in several ways. For example, the same degree of achievement may be allocated to:

- a) all of the process attributes up to a certain capability level;
- b) individually selected process attributes.

Table 1 illustrates a target capability statement.

Table 1 — Example target capability statement

Key Process	Process Attributes	Process attribute ratings required
CUS.3 Requirements elicitation	PA1.1, PA2.1, PA2.2 (i.e. all up to and including the <i>Managed</i> capability level)	Fully Achieved
CUS.4.2 Customer support	PA1.1, PA2.1, PA2.2, PA3.1, PA3.2 (i.e. all up to and including the <i>Established</i> capability level)	Fully Achieved
ENG.1.3 Software design	PA1.1, PA2.1, PA2.2, PA3.1, PA3.2	Fully Achieved
ENG.1.4 Software construction	PA1.1, PA2.1, PA2.2, PA3.1, PA3.2	Fully Achieved
	PA4.1, PA4.2	Largely Achieved
ENG.1.6 Software testing	PA1.1, PA2.1, PA2.2, PA3.1, PA3.2	Fully Achieved
	PA4.1, PA4.2	Largely Achieved
MAN.2 Project management	PA1.1, PA2.1, PA2.2	Fully Achieved
	PA3.1, PA3.2	Largely Achieved
MAN.3 Quality management	PA1.1, PA2.1, PA2.2	Fully Achieved
	PA3.1, PA3.2	Largely Achieved
SUP.2 Configuration management	PA1.1, PA2.1, PA2.2	Fully Achieved
	PA3.1, PA3.2	Largely Achieved

A number of approaches to setting target capability are possible. One approach is to:

- a) identify a set of initial key processes;
- b) set default process attribute achievement targets for the set of initial key processes;
- c) review and adjust the default process attribute achievement targets;
- d) add further processes, and set achievement targets for the further processes.

These steps are described in the following paragraphs.

4.2.1 Initial key processes

The processes in the reference model which contribute most directly to the delivery of products and services are those within the *Customer-Supplier* and *Engineering* process categories. Processes from the *Management*, *Support* and *Organization* process categories provide a more indirect contribution.

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