NASA/Army
Systems and Software Engineering Forum

Improving Software Engineering on NASA Projects

May 11, 2010
Tim Crumbley & John C. Kelly
Office of Chief Engineer
Objective: “...advancing SW engineering practices to effectively meet the scientific and technical objectives of NASA” (plan approved 2002)

Sponsor: NASA Office of Chief Engineer
# FY 2010 Software Improvement Initiative Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy &amp; Procedural Requirements</th>
<th>Processes</th>
<th>Technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ongoing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NPD 7120.4* - completed</td>
<td>• CMMI Appraisals</td>
<td>• Tool Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NPR 7150.2A, SW Engineering Requirements update - completed</td>
<td>• NASA &amp; Center Process Asset Libraries (PALs)</td>
<td>• Sys &amp; SW Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• OCE Survey* (10 Centers + HQ)</td>
<td>• SW Measurement</td>
<td>• Reviewers and Rep. to OSMA’s SW Assurance Research Program (SARP)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New for 2010</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SW Engr. Handbook (Electronic)</td>
<td>• Center processes updated for consistency with new NPR 7150.2A</td>
<td>• Update SW Technology Strategy for 2011 and beyond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Center Compliance with new NPR 7150.2A (Phase 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Interface to SW Architecture Review Board effort (NESC)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• OSMA’s update to NASA Safety and Assurance standards</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Interface to Multi-Core Flight computing*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Representative to help develop new Programmable Logic Devices Policy/Std/HB*</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Interface to SW Engineering Research Center (SERC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crosscutting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Center SW Improvement Plans</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Interface to NASA Aviation Safety Program*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Training (including NPR 7150.2A Classroom &amp; NASA SATERN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NASA Engineering Network*, Software.nasa.gov</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Software Inventory, SIMS Tool, Analysis &amp; Suggestions for projects to receive IV&amp;V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• SWG F2Fs, Leads Meeting, &amp; Telecons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Communications / Exchanges (CMMI Steering Group, v1.3 CCB, TIMs, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Interface to Systems Engineering Working Group</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Software Engineering portions or contributions*
Timeline 2002 – 2009
NASA Software Engineering Initiative

- **Started:** NASA SW Eng Improvement Initiative
- **Signs:** SW Assurance and Safety Standards (updates)
- **Signs:** SW Procedural Req. NPR 7150.2
- **Signs:** NPD 2820.1 (consolidated SINGLE Software NPD)
- **Sign:** NASA Process Asset Library goes live
- **Kickoff:** First Annual Software Inventory
- **Kickoff:** First Annual Research Infusion Pilots
- **Kickoff:** NASA Tech. Authority
- **Kickoff:** NEN Software Engineering Portal goes live
- **Created:** Design for NASA SW Curriculum DACUM
- **First Issue:** NASA Innovations in Sys & SW Engineering Journal
- **Signed:** NPR 2820.1 (consolidated SINGLE Software NPD)
- **Signed:** NPD 7150.2
- **Update:** NPR 7150.2
- **Kickoff:** OCE Surveys (Software component)
- **Kickoff:** Annual Research Infusion Pilots
- **Complete:** SIMS database development for SW Inventory
- **Completed:** MSFC & JPL Achieve CMMI Maturity Level 3
- **Center / HQ Waiver split for 7150.2

**CMM/CMMI Appraisals & Training at NASA Centers**
Top Software Issues from NASA Centers 2007

1. Software Requirements
2. Internal NASA-wide requirements (NPD, NPR, & Standards)
3. Training & Skill Development
4. Complex Electronics, FPGA, PLD, etc. (blurring of H/W – S/W boundary)
5. Insight/Oversight of Contractor SW development
6. Tools
7. Empowerment of program/project SW personnel
8. Metrics/Measurement
9. COTS - Impacts of maintaining COTS and technologies for long-term systems and missions
10. Cost estimation - need a standard approach
Top Software Issues from NASA Centers
2010

1. Internal NASA-wide NASA Procedural Requirements & Standards (including Software Classification) (2)
2. Cost Estimation (10)
3. Software Workforce Level (New)
4. Systems Engineering / Software Engineering Interfaces (New)
5. Small Project Implementations (cross cutting) (New)
6. Empowerment of Software Engineering Personnel (7)
7. Software Requirements (1)
8. Complex Electronics (4)
9. Training & Skill Development (3)
10. Insufficient attention to Software on Contracts (New)
Objective: “…advancing SW engineering practices to effectively meet the scientific and technical objectives of NASA” (plan approved 2002)

Sponsor: NASA Office of Chief Engineer
Local tools to support projects

Training to ensure project engineers have necessary skills

The goal of GSFC Software Process Improvement is to establish and continuously improve system and software processes and products by providing the necessary supporting infrastructure, such as tools, templates, measurements support, and lessons learned. The objectives are to:

- Improve the quality, reliability, and safety of our products through the integration of sound system and software engineering principles and standards, so that our customers receive highly effective and reliable products that fulfill their scientific and engineering needs.
## NASA CMMI Summary

### Completed CMMI Appraisals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th># Projects</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Project size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LaRC- ASDC</td>
<td>PP(CL3), CM(CL1)</td>
<td>17-Nov-06</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Data Center Support</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSFC</td>
<td>ML3</td>
<td>24-Apr-07</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>57,4,2 = 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPL</td>
<td>ML3</td>
<td>27-Sep-07</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dev &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>1,8,11,17,16,1,30 = 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSFC</td>
<td>ML2 + RSKM(2)</td>
<td>16-May-08</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dev &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>25,2,18,8 = 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaRC- FSSB</td>
<td>ML2 + CL3</td>
<td>3-Oct-08</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Services</td>
<td>1,1,3 = 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaRC- SDAB</td>
<td>PP(CL3), REQM(CL3), CM(CL3), MA(CL3)</td>
<td>13-Mar-09</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>1,5,10,5 = 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSC</td>
<td>ML2</td>
<td>2-Apr-09</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>7,6,45,2 = 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSC</td>
<td>ML2</td>
<td>18-Sep-09</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Scheduled CMMI Appraisals in FY10

#### SCAMPI A
- **Center**: MSFC, ARC, MSFC, GRC, JPL
- **Month**: April, May, June, August, September

#### SCAMPI B
- **Center**: JPL, GSFC
- **Month**: October, June

#### SCAMPI C
- **Center**: GSFC, JSC
- **Month**: February, April
Objective:
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Sponsor: NASA Office of Chief Engineer
Chartered Roles of the Software Working Group (SWG)

• Function as an advisory group
• Recommend, draft as requested, review, and promote policies, standards, & best practices
• Recommend and provide technical support for special studies
• Focus, integrate, and promote innovation and the continuous improvement of NASA's software engineering processes

• Support and help guide the establishment of software process improvement programs at each Center
• Facilitate the transfer of software technology
• Coordinate NASA representation within agency, interagency, and international boards
• Provide information to improve communication on software issues
• Ad hoc activities as needed
Software Engineering Initiative

Objective:
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1.3.1 Higher Agency-Level Requirements

NPD 1000.0, NASA Governance and Strategic Management Handbook.
NPD 1000.3, The NASA Organization.
NPD 1000.5, Policy for NASA Acquisition.

1.3.2 Agency-Level Software Policies and Requirements

NPD 7120.4, NASA Engineering and Program/Project Management Policy

NPR 7120.5, NASA Space Flight Program and Project Management Requirements
NPR 7120.6, NASA Information Technology and Institutional Infrastructure Program and Project Management Requirements
NPR 7120.7, NASA Research and Technology Program and Project Management Requirements
NPR 7120.8, NASA Systems Engineering Processes and Requirements
NPR 7123.1, NASA Software Engineering Requirements
NPR 7150.2, NASA Software Management Requirements

1.3.3 Agency-Level Multi-Center and Product Line Requirements (non-software specific)

These NPDs and NPRs elaborate, tailor, and in some cases add requirements to the ones above to address the needs of major multi-Center projects, specific product lines, and specific focus areas.

1.3.4 NASA and Industry Software Standards and Guidebooks

NASA Preferred Industry Software Standards and Guidebooks and NASA Software-Related Standards and Guidebooks are required when invoked by an NPD, NPR, Center-Level Directive, contract clause, specification, or statement of work.

1.3.5 Center-Level Directives (related to software)

Center-Level Directives are developed by NASA Centers to document their local software policies, requirements, and procedures.

1.3.6 Government In-house Development

Government in-house software development policies and procedures to provide quality products and to fulfill the requirements passed down by a project.

1.3.7 Contractor and Subcontractor Development

Contractors and subcontractors develop in-house policies and procedures to provide quality products and to fulfill the requirements passed down through a contract by a customer.
Note: NPD 7120.4D assumes NPD 2820.1 role in being the unique NASA NPD that covers software for all offices and organizations. NPD 7120.4D is the new parent NPD for NPR 2210.1, Release of NASA Software.
# NPR 7150.2A TABLE OF CONTENTS

## PREFACE
- P.1 Purpose
- P.2 Applicability and Scope
- P.3 Authority
- P.4 Applicable Documents
- P.5 Measurement/Verification
- P.6 Cancellation

## CHAPTER 1. Introduction
- 1.1 Overview
- 1.2 Organizational Capabilities and Improvement
- 1.3 Hierarchy of NASA Software-Related Documents

## CHAPTER 2. Software Management Requirements
- 2.1 Compliance with Laws, Policies, and Requirements
- 2.2 Software Life-Cycle Planning
- 2.3 Commercial, Government, Legacy/Heritage and Modified Off-The-Shelf Software
- 2.4 Software Verification and Validation
- 2.5 Project Formulation Requirements
- 2.6 Software Contract Requirements

## CHAPTER 3. Software Engineering (Life-Cycle) Requirements
- 3.1 Software Requirements
- 3.2 Software Design
- 3.3 Software Implementation
- 3.4 Software Testing
- 3.5 Software Operations, Maintenance, and Retirement

## CHAPTER 4. Supporting Software Life-Cycle Requirements
- 4.1 Software Configuration Management
- 4.2 Risk Management
- 4.3 Software Peer Reviews/Inspections
- 4.4 Software Measurement
- 4.5 Best Practices
- 4.6 Training

## CHAPTER 5. Software Documentation Requirements
- 5.1 Software Plans
- 5.2 Software Requirements and Product Data
- 5.3 Software Reports

## CHAPTER 6. Tailoring, Engineering Technical Authority, and Compliance Measurement
- 6.1 Tailoring of Requirements
- 6.2 Designation of Engineering Technical Authority(s)
- 6.3 Compliance

## APPENDIX A. Definitions
## APPENDIX B. Acronyms
## APPENDIX C. References
## APPENDIX D. Requirements Mapping Matrix
## APPENDIX E. Software Classifications
Software is not all the same

- *flight software* $\leftrightarrow$ *non-flight software*
- *engineering software* $\leftrightarrow$ *general purpose software*
- *safety critical software* $\leftrightarrow$ *non-safety critical software*

... and it shouldn’t be treated the same!
NASA-wide Software Classification*

Class A  Space Flight Human Rated Software Systems
Class B  Non-Human Space Rated Software Systems
Class C  Mission Support Software & Facilities
Class D  Analysis and Distribution Software
Class E  Development Support Software
Class F  General Purpose Computing Software
           (Multi-Center or Multi-Program/Project)
Class G  General Purpose Computing Software
           (Single Center or Project)
Class H  General Purpose Desktop Software

Notes 1. “It is not uncommon for a project to contain multiple systems and subsystems having different software classes” (P.2.1)
2. Whether software is safety critical is an independent determination based on NASA-STD 8719.13

* Established by NPR 7150.2
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**Sponsor:** NASA Office of Chief Engineer
Software Engineering DACUM

Curriculum Plan for Software Engineering

**Early Career Courses:**
1. Introduction to Aerospace at NASA (IAN)
2. Software Engineering 101
3. Software Requirements Development and Management
4. Peer Reviews/Inspections (short separate class)
5. Software Implementation
6. Software Testing

**Mid-Career Courses**
6. Software Engineering 201
7. Software Maintenance
8. Software Configuration Management
9. Software Design
10. Software for Embedded Systems
11. Software Safety & Reliability

**Later Career Courses**
12. Software Engineering 301
13. Software and Process Metrics
14. Software Estimations
15. Software Process Improvement
16. Software Acquisition
17. Formal Methods for Software

Structured On-the-Job Learning
Informal On-the-Job Learning
Software Engineering Initiative

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### OSMA Software Assurance Research Program New Starts for FY10

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>PI</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>The Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Tools and Techniques for V&amp;V of IVHM Systems</td>
<td>Johann Schuman</td>
<td>ARC</td>
<td>Analysis of complex IVHM systems require methods beyond traditional testing – will also add information and perspective to the on-going work on safety case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural Analysis of Dynamically Reconfigurable Systems</td>
<td>Mikael Lindvall</td>
<td>GSFC</td>
<td>A follow-on to prior work, this initiative will be adjusting the work plan to support MSL and GMSEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command Process Modeling &amp; Risk Analysis</td>
<td>Lelia Meshkat</td>
<td>JPL</td>
<td>The team will be developing tools and techniques to design and analyze robust command/operations process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infusion of SDA for Automated Assessment of LADEE</td>
<td>Guille Del Carmin</td>
<td>ARC</td>
<td>Application of SDA (developed under NASA SBIR) on LADEE – collecting qualitative and quantitative information. This tool was previously tested by JSC MOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Architecture Modeling and Assurance with AADL for the JPL SMAP Project</td>
<td>Katie Weiss</td>
<td>JPL</td>
<td>Application of the AADL approach of SMAP to be run in tandem with current processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toward Clear and Consistent Textual Requirements: An Application of Natural Language Processing Techniques</td>
<td>Allen Nikora</td>
<td>JPL</td>
<td>Developing approaches to support the automated discovery of ambiguous and inconsistent natural language requirements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research & Technology Infusion Journal

- Encourage and stimulate advanced technology and research work that is relevant to NASA’s missions
- Promote positive communication between the research and practicing professionals
- Supports the maturation of software and systems engineering related to aerospace applications
- Joint editorship between academic and government researchers
- Started in April 2005
Software Engineering Initiative

Objective:
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Sponsor: NASA Office of Chief Engineer
**Solution**: Harmonize Assurance & Safety Standards with NPR 7150.2A to resolve confusion over redundant aspects of documents.

*Note: The inclusion of some safety requirements in NPR 7150.2A does not relieve projects from complying with NASA STD 8719.13 and STD 8739.8.*

*Safety identification, assurance, risk & hazards analysis, FMEA,... remain in NASA STD 8719.13.*
The NASA PAL has two goals:

Encourage sharing of software engineering assets within the agency.

Provide a repository of software engineering needs.

The NASA PAL contains pointers to over 650 assets

Effective communication of templates, guides, checklist, and procedures between Centers

Encourage Centers to continue to share their software related assets across the Agency
Software Tool Shed
Focus Area/Concept/Objective

• Deploy “in-house”, open source and COTS software tools (static analysis) on NASA mission software.
• Demonstrate the feasibility of an Application Service Provider model that provides missions with software tools and expertise.
• Taking a general approach to ASP; Language independent but a focus on Java with some C/C++ capability.
• Recognizing the need for “bug” reporting strategies for developers and managers.
• Building a relationship between NASA software engineering research, applied software engineering and mission software development (infusion and requirements).
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Sponsor: NASA Office of Chief Engineer
**NASA Study**

**Flight Software Complexity**

**Scope, Findings, Observations**

- Challenging requirements raise downstream complexity (unavoidable)
- Lack of requirements rationale permit unnecessary requirements
- Engineering trade studies not done: a missed opportunity
- Architectural thinking/review needed at level of systems and software
- Inadequate software architecture and lack of design patterns
- Coding guidelines help reduce defects and improve static analysis
- Descopes often shift complexity to operations
- Growth in testing complexity seen at all centers
- More software components and interactions to test
- COTS software is a mixed blessing
- Shortsighted FSW decisions make operations unnecessarily complex
- Numerous “operational workarounds” raise risk of command errors
Programmable Logic Devices
(Complex Electronics)
NESC Problem Description

• Non descript discipline terms ("firmware", "software" & "hardware") have been used to describe a complicated device, which creates confusion
  – *Is an FPGA/ASIC containing a microprocessor function and associated code a hardware or software system?*

• No known single NASA-wide set of procedures, policy and/or guidelines exists for the design, development, test, and evaluation (DDT&E) of FPGA/ASICs for space flight applications.

• Historically, the application design’s operational speed and complexity has increased concurrently with the size of the circuitry decreasing
  – The single integrated circuit gives the appearance of minimal complexity
  – Past experience has uncovered undesirable features existing in designs

• This situation has all the ingredients of a pending accident
  – Complex design with critical functions + Difficultly in thoroughly testing all combinational logic modes + Varying DDT&E process + "It is only a chip" paradigm
Software Engineering Initiative

• Reduces risk of software failure - Increases mission safety
• More predictable software cost estimates and delivery schedules
• Smarter buyer of contracted out software
• More defects found and removed earlier
• Reduces duplication of efforts between projects
• Increases ability to meet the challenges of evolving software technology