7 Processes that Enable NASA Software Engineering Technologies

Value-Added Process Engineering

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Helen Housch
NASA MSFC
Helen.I.Housch@nasa.gov

Sally Godfrey
NASA GSFC
Sara.H.Godfrey@nasa.gov
Agenda

- Agency Process Requirements
- 7 Software Engineering Processes
  - Purpose, Benefits, and Experiences
- Honorable Mention
NASA’s Software Engineering Requirements

- Software engineering is a core capability and key enabling technology for NASA's missions and supporting infrastructure
- NASA Software Engineering Requirements (NPR 7150.2A)
  - Provide a minimal set of requirements established by the Agency for software
    - Applies to all software created by or for NASA – during all phases
    - For use by both the contractor and in-house communities
  - Support NASA programs/projects to accomplish planned goals (e.g., mission success, safety, schedule, and budget) while satisfying specified requirements
  - Are implemented through Center-specific process definition documents
NPR 7150.2A CMMI Requirement

- [SWE-032] The project shall ensure that software is acquired, developed and maintained by an organization with a non-expired Capability Maturity Model Integration® for Development (CMMI-DEV) rating as measured by a Software Engineering Institute (SEI) authorized lead appraiser as follows:

  - For Class A software: CMMI-DEV Maturity Level 3 Rating or higher for software, or CMMI-DEV Capability Level 3 Rating or higher in all CMMI-DEV Maturity Level 2 and Maturity Level 3 process areas for software.

  - For Class B software: CMMI-DEV Maturity Level 2 Rating or higher for software, or CMMI-DEV Capability Level 2 Rating or higher for all Maturity Level 2 process areas.

  - For Class C software: The required CMMI-DEV Maturity Level for Class C software will be defined per Center or project requirements.
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* Partial implementation
What's your frustration?

- Lack of planning?
- Vague requirements?
- Poor Quality?

Let’s look at a few of our favorite processes!
# 7 Product Integration

- Product integration is the assembly of software components to ensure correct product functionality
  - Product integration is:
    - a highly critical and non-trivial part of the development
    - frequently overlooked during planning phase
  - Critical elements of product integration include:
    - defining and implementing the integration environment
    - management of interfaces
    - component integration sequences
    - communication between stakeholders
  - For software systems, integration is typically the first opportunity to observe implementation results
# 7 Product Integration

- **Benefits**
  - Exposes and drives out defects prior to formal testing
    - Reduces costs for error correction and re-testing
    - Can reduce the length of formal testing (fewer error corrections necessary)
  - Last opportunity to create new functionality before formal test begins
  - Encourages well-defined interfaces and components for easier inspection, integration, and automation
  - Increases the probability for high quality products and timely deliveries to verification and validation activities
# 7 Product Integration

- Who makes it happen?

- Design/Implementation
- Test Team
- Project Management
- Configuration Management

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# 6 Configuration Management

- Configuration Management (CM) establishes and maintains the integrity of specified work products
  - Typically the most misunderstood and under appreciated process
- Fundamental CM involves ... 
  - Identifying configuration items
  - Controlling changes to configuration items
  - Establishing a CM system that supports control objectives
  - Sustaining integrity of baseline products
  - Maintaining accurate status of configuration data
# 6 Configuration Management

**Benefits**

- Baselines provide a stable foundation for continuing evolution of specified work products

**Build Variance Detection**

- Knowing the last known good build, changes can be effectively detected and examined or rolling back to the last known good configuration can be achieved

**Effective Change Management**

- Knowing the configuration of a given CI saves time that would be spent figuring out the configuration versus being able to immediately engineer the change in the known configuration
# 6 Configuration Management

- **Benefits (cont’d)**
  - **Enhanced Ability to Rebuild**
    - If a CI fails or is involved in a disaster, it is far easier to rebuild if the final production build of the CI is known
  - **Assists with Cost/Schedule Estimating**
    - Understanding what software goes into a given CI allows for proper costing to serve as an input to planning and estimating process
# 6 Configuration Management

- Who makes it happen?

Configuration Management

Requirements Team

Design/Implementation

Test Team

Project Management
# 5 Verification

- Software verification is a broad and complex software engineering discipline that ensures transitional and final work products adhere to their specified requirements.

- Growth in complexity of designs increases the importance of formal verification techniques.

- Key concepts include...
  - Select verification work products
  - Establish verification environment/procedures/criteria
  - Perform verification
# 5 Verification

- **Benefits**
  - Requirements Phase – Ensure requirements are verifiable, achievable, actionable, measurable, related to identified business needs, and defined to a level of detail sufficient for system design
  - Design Phase – Review/analysis using models, simulations, and prototypes
# 5 Verification

- **Benefits (cont’d)**
  - **Implementation Phase** – Analysis to help detect complexity, memory, arithmetic exception, out-of-bounds array access, and coding standard problems.
  - **Test Phase** – verifies software as implemented. It addresses specified requirements and ONLY specified requirements.
  - **Peer Reviews** - one of the most effective methods of verification since they improve product quality by detecting errors as early as possible.
# 5 Verification

- Who makes it happen?

Configuration Management

Requirements Team

Design/Implementation

Test Team

Project Management

Everybody!!!
# 4 Software Assurance

- Product assurance provides management and staff an objective evaluation of organizational processes and associated work products.

- Key concepts include ...
  - Objectively evaluate processes/products against specified standards.
  - Document non-compliance issues and provide feedback to management and staff.
  - Ensure non-compliances are addressed.
# 4 Software Assurance

**Benefits**

- Product assurance provides insight into process implementation as compared to process definition
  - Identifies process improvement opportunities
  - Monitors process implementation effectiveness
- Ensures critical work products align with specified standards in support of customer/contract requirements
- Provides management with visibility into process effectiveness and product quality
# 4 Software Assurance

- Who makes it happen?

- Requirements Team
- Design/Implementation
- Configuration Management
- Test Team
- Software Assurance
# 3 Measurement and Analysis

- Measurement and analysis defines and maintains a measurement capability that supports management information needs as they relate to mission objectives.

- Key concepts include ...
  - Identify mission objectives
  - Derive measures from mission objectives
  - Select analysis techniques
  - Define data collection, storage, and reporting mechanism
# 3 Measurement and Analysis

- **Benefits**
  - Provides quantitative determination of how well you are doing relative to mission objectives, other projects, the past, and/or the plan
  - Provides a mechanism to monitor selected aspects of a project to provide timely information for management decision making
  - Improves communication
  - Encourages appropriate behavior
  - Pinpoints opportunities for improvement
# 3 Measurement and Analysis

- Who makes it happen?

Project Leads
# 2 Requirements Management

- Requirements management documents and verifies requirements and requirements changes that meet customer expectations

- Key concepts include ...
  - Understand operational concepts and system-level requirements
  - Establish and manage changes to detailed software requirements
  - Maintain bi-directional traceability
  - Identify inconsistencies between requirements and work products
# 2 Requirements Management

**Benefits**

- Encourages development of high-quality requirements and elicitation of requirements from customers
- Bi-directional traceability enables close evaluation to eliminate lower level requirements that do not support mission requirements
- Allows detailed requirements definition and tracking to ensure product completeness
- Enables requirements change management to ensure product lifecycle integrity
- Helps avoid requirement creep
# 2 Requirements Management

- Who makes it happen?

Design/Implementation

Requirements Team

Customer/User

Test Team
# 1 Planning & Monitoring

- Project planning defines and documents the necessary project activities so that they may be monitored to ensure deviations are recognized soon enough to take corrective actions.

- Key concepts include ...
  - Develop and maintain the project plan/schedule
  - Establish work product and task estimates
  - Define communication and monitoring methods
  - Conduct milestone/progress reviews
# 1 Planning & Monitoring

- Key concepts (cont’d)
  - Obtain commitment to the plan
  - Monitor against the plan
    - Estimates
    - Commitments
    - Risks
    - Stakeholder involvement
    - Take corrective actions when necessary
# 1 Planning & Monitoring

**Benefits**

- Ensures timely determination of cost/schedule impacts
- Allows standardization and quantifying of project goals
- Enables tracking of project schedule milestones
- Provides insight into technical/cost risk management
- Identifies stakeholder participation issues
- Tracks/controls corrective actions to closure
- Monitors management of project data
# 1 Planning & Monitoring

- Who makes it happen?

Project Management

Project Leads
Honorable Mention

- Keys to keep all these processes working well...
  - Sponsorship (management support)
    - Stress the importance of maintaining good processes
    - Ensure that adequate resources are available to support processes
  - Standardization of processes
    - Have a library of process assets -- process descriptions, tools, templates, lessons learned
    - Use a measurement repository to capture organizational “norms”, improve cost estimation and gauge success of improvements
    - Develop tailoring guidelines to make processes reasonable for all types of projects
CMMI Benefits at NASA

- Reduces risk of software failure, increasing mission safety
- More predictable software cost estimates and delivery schedules
- Smarter buyer of contracted software
- More defects found and removed earlier
- Reduces duplication of efforts between projects
- Increases ability to meet the challenges of evolving software technology
- Software development planning improved across the Agency
- NASA’s contractor community has heard the word that the bar has been raised with respect to software engineering and is responding appropriately
Enjoy the journey