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This article may require cleaning up in accordance with Wikipedia quality standards. The specific problem is, see the conversation page Please help improve this article if you can. (January 2014) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) ISO/IEC 15504 Information Technology - Process Evaluation, also referred to as Software Improvement and Opportunity Definition (SPICE), is a set of technical document standards for the software development process and related business management functions. This is one of the standards of the Joint International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrical Commission (IEC), which was developed by a joint subcommittee of ISO and IEC, ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 7. ISO/IEC 15504 was originally derived from the ISO/IEC 12207 lifecycle standard and maturity models such as Bootstrap, Trillium and the Opportunity Maturity Model (CMM). ISO/IEC 15504 has been closed: ISO/IEC 33001:2015 Information Technology - Process Assessment - Concepts and Terminology as of March 2015 and is no longer available in ISO. The ISO/IEC 15504 review is a reference model for maturity models (consisting of levels of opportunity that in turn consist of process attributes and further consist of common practices) for which appraisers can place the evidence they collect during their evaluation so that appraisers can provide a general definition of the organization's ability to deliver products (software, systems, and IT services). The History Working Group was formed in 1993 to develop an international standard and used the acronym SPICE. Spice was originally advocating for better software and capability evaluation, but given France's concerns about the value of the assessment, SPICE has now been renamed Software Process Improvement and Capability Determination. SPICE is still used for a group of standard users and names for the annual conference. The first SPICE was held in Limerick, Ireland in 2000, SPICE 2003 was organized by ESA in the Netherlands, SPICE 2004 was organized in Portugal, SPICE 2005 in Austria, SPICE 2006 in Luxembourg, SPICE 2007 in Korea, SPICE 2008 in Nuremberg, Germany and SPICE 2009 in Helsinki, Finland. The first versions of the standard were focused solely on software development processes. This has been expanded to cover all related processes in the software business, such as project management, configuration management, quality assurance, and so on. The list of processes covered has grown to six areas of business: organizational, management, engineering, acquisition of supplies, support and operations. As a result of a major revision of the draft standard in 2004, the benchmark model of the process was and is currently associated with ISO/IEC 12207 (Software LifeCycle Processes). The released standard now defines the measurement framework and can use different different Model. There are five common and industry models. Part 5 determines the evaluation of the software process, and Part 6 determines the system evaluation of the process. The latest work in the ISO standards working group involves the creation of a maturity model that should be isO/IEC 15504 part 7. The standard factual accuracy of this section may be compromised due to non-standard information. Please update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (October 2011) The Technical Report (TR) document for ISO/IEC TR 15504 was divided into nine parts. The original International Standard was recreated in 5 parts. This was proposed by Japan when the TR was published in 1997. The international standard (IS) version of ISO/IEC 15504 now consists of six parts. Part 7 is currently in advanced Form final Draft Standard, and work has begun on Part 8. Part 1 of ISO/IEC TR 15504 explains concepts and reviews the framework. The ISO/IEC 15504 reference model contains a reference model. The benchmark model determines the measurement of the process and the measurement of capabilities. Measuring the process in the reference model is not the subject of Part 2 is ISO/IEC 15504, but Part 2 refers to external process lifecycle standards, including ISO/IEC 12207 and ISO/IEC 15288. The standard identifies means of verifying the compliance of reference models. Process Measurement processes define processes divided into five process categories: engineering support for the vendor customer with the publication of new parts, process categories will expand, especially for IT service process categories and corporate process categories. The capacity levels and process attributes for each ISO/IEC 15504 process determines the level of capability on the following scale: Level 5 Process Optimization 4 Predictable Process 3 Installed Process 2 Managed Process 1 Performed Process 0 Incomplete Process Opportunity Process Is Measured by Process Attributes. The International Standard identifies nine process attributes: 1.1 Process Performance Performance 2.1 Productivity Management 2.2 Product Management 3.1 Process Definition 3.2 Process Deployment 4.1 Process Measurement 4.2 Process Management 5.1 Process Innovation 5.2 Process Optimization Process Every Process Attribute consists of one or more common practices that are further developed into practical metrics to improve evaluation efficiency. Rating scale of process attributes Each attribute of the process is estimated on four points (N-P-L-F) rating scale: Not achieved (0-15%) Partially achieved (15-50%) Largely achieved (50-85%) The rating is based on evidence based on practical indicators that demonstrate the performance of the attribute of the process. provide guidance for evaluation. This includes: assessment assessment the evaluation model for any instruments used in the evaluation process is the subject of Parts 2 and 3 of ISO/IEC 15504. Part 2 is the regulatory part, and Part 3 advises on compliance in Part 2. One requirement is to use the appropriate evaluation method for the evaluation process. The actual method is not specified in the standard, although the standard requirements for the method, method developers and evaluators using the method. The standard provides general recommendations for appraisers, and this should be supplemented by formal preparation and detailed guidance during initial assessments. The evaluation process can be summarized as the following steps: initiate an evaluation (sponsor evaluation) to select an appraiser and evaluate the group's planning assessment, including processes and organizational unit for evaluation (lead assessor and evaluation team) of the preliminary assessment briefing data collection data assessment rating the result assessor can collect data on the process by various means, including interviews with persons performing the process, collecting documents and quality reports, and collecting statistical data of the process. The appraiser checks this data to make sure that it is accurate and fully cover the area of the assessment. The appraiser evaluates this data (using its expert judgment) if it is based on the basic practices of the process and the general practice of measuring opportunities during the evaluation phase of the process. Evaluation of the process requires some expert judgment on the part of the appraiser, and this is the reason why there are requirements for the qualifications and competence of the appraiser. The evaluation of the process is then presented as a preliminary withdrawal to the sponsor (and also to the persons assessed) to ensure that they agree with the accuracy of the assessment. In some cases, feedback may occur that requires further evaluation before the final process rating is drawn. The Evaluation Model (PAM) is a detailed model used for actual evaluation. This is the development of the process reference model (PRM) provided by process lifecycle standards. The Process Assessment Model (PAM) in Part 5 is based on the Process Reference (PRM) model for software: ISO/IEC 12207. Part 6 process evaluation model is based on the process reference model for systems: ISO/IEC 15288. The standard allows other models to be used instead if they meet ISO/IEC 15504 criteria, which include a specific community of interests and meet content requirements (i.e. process goals, process results, and evaluation metrics). The tools used in the evaluation there are several evaluation tools. The simplest include paper tools. In general, they are set out to include indicators of the evaluation model, including basic practice and general indicators of practice. The evaluators will write the results of the evaluation and notes in support of the evaluation of the judgment. There are a limited number of computer tools that represent indicators and allow users to enter scores and notes on formatted screens, as well as automate the collected evaluation result (i.e. assessing process attributes) and generate reports. The qualification of the appraiser and the competence For a successful evaluation the appraiser must have an appropriate level of relevant skills and experience. These skills include: personal qualities such as communication skills. appropriate education and training and experience. specific skills for specific categories, such as management skills for the management category. ISO/IEC 15504 related to learning and experience in process assessment. The competence of the appraisers is the subject of Part 3 of ISO/IEC 15504. Thus, the specific training and experience of ISO/IEC 15504 evaluators include: completing a five-day lead evaluator's training course, successfully performing at least one assessment under the supervision of a competent lead evaluator, successfully performing at least one assessment as a lead evaluator under the guidance of a competent lead evaluator. A competent lead assessor determines when the assessment will be successfully carried out. There are certification schemes for appraisers and guidance by leading appraisers in making this decision. The use of ISO/IEC 15504 can be used in two contexts: process improvement and opportunity identification (supplier capability assessment). Improving the ISO/IEC 15504 process can be used to improve processes in a technology organization. Improving the process is always difficult, and initiatives often fail, so it's important to understand the initial baseline (the level of process capacity) and assess the situation after the improvement project. ISO 15504 is the standard for assessing the organization's ability to deliver at each of these stages. In particular, the ISO/IEC 15504 benchmark provides a framework to define goals that facilitates specific programs to achieve these goals. Improving the process is the subject of Part 4 of ISO/IEC 15504. It identifies the needs of improvement programmes and provides guidance on the planning and implementation of improvements, including a description of the eight-step improvement programme. Since then, the improvement programme is not mandatory and there are several alternative improvement programmes. A capacity-setting organization considering the development of outsourcing software should be well aware of the capabilities of potential vendors. ISO/IEC 15504 (Part 4) can also be used to inform on supplier selection decisions. The ISO/IEC 15504 framework provides the basis for assessing the proposed organization or independent appraiser. The organization can identify a target capability for vendors based on the organization's needs, and then evaluate vendors to set target process profiles that determine this target capability. Part 4 of ISO/IEC 15504 has identified high-level requirements and an initiative has been launched to create an expanded part of the standard profile of targeted processes. Targeted process profiles are especially important when an organization (such as a government department) is required to accept the cheapest provider. It also allows suppliers to identify gaps between their current capabilities and the level required by a potential customer and to make improvements to meet contractual requirements (i.e. qualifying). Work to broaden the value of opportunity determination involves a method called process practical profiles that uses risk as a determining factor in setting target process profiles. Combining risks and processes contributes to improvement with active risk reduction, which reduces the likelihood of problems. The adoption of ISO/IEC 15504 ISO/IEC 15504 was successful: ISO/IEC 15504 is available through the National Standards Authority. It is always by now held more than 4000 ratings. Major industries are leading the pace, such as automotive, space and medical systems with industry options. Special domain models such as Automotive SPICE and SPICE 4 SPACE can be extracted from it. Many international initiatives have been made to support initiatives such as SPICE for small and very small entities. On the other hand, ISO/IEC 15504 may not be as popular as CMMI for the following reasons: ISO/IEC 15504 is not available for free download, but must be purchased from ISO. (Car SPICE, on the other hand, can be freely downloaded from the link below.) CMM, then CMMI, were originally available as free downloads from the SEI website. However, starting with CMMI v2.0, the license must now be purchased from SEI. CMM, and then CMMI, were originally sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). Now, however, DOD no longer funds CMMI or mandates its use. SMM was created first and reached a critical market share before ISO 15504 became available. Subsequently, CMM was replaced by CMMI, which includes many iso/IEC 15504 ideas, but also retains the benefits of CMM. Like MMM, ISO/IEC 15504 was created in the context of development, making it difficult to apply in the context of service management. However, work has begun to develop an ISO/IEC 20000 (ISO/IEC 20000-4) link model that can serve as the basis for the process evaluation model. This is become part 8 to the standard (ISO/IEC 15504-8). In B существуют методы, которые адаптируют его использование к различным контекстам. Ссылки - ISO. Каталог стандартов: ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 7. Получено 2014-01-06. ^ a b ISO/IEC 15504-2 Clause 5 ^ DTR, meaning Draft Technical Report ^ ISO/IEC 15504-2 Clause 6 ^ ISO/IEC 15504-2 Clause 7 ^ ISO/IEC 15504 part 3 ^ ISO/IEC 15504 parts 2 and 3 ^ ISO/IEC 15504-2 Clause 4 and ISO/IEC 15504-3 ^ a b van Loon, 2007a ^ a b c van Loon, 2007b ^ ISO 15504-2 Clause 6.2 ^ ISO/IEC 15504-2 Clause 6.3 and ISO/IEC 15504-5 ^ ISO/IEC 15504-6 ^ ISO/IEC 15504-4 Clause 6 ^ ISO/IEC 15504-4 Clause 7 Further reading ISO/IEC 15504-1:2004 Information technology — Process assessment — Part 1: Concepts and vocabulary ISO/IEC 15504-2:2003 Information technology — Process assessment — Part 2: Performing an assessment ISO/IEC 15504-2:2003/Cor 1:2004 ISO/IEC 15504-3:2004 Information technology — Process assessment — Part 3: Guidance on performing an assessment ISO/IEC 15504-4:2004 Information technology — Process assessment — Part 4 : Guidance on use for process improvement and process capability determination ISO/IEC 15504-5:2012 Information technology — Process Assessment — Part 5: An exemplar Process Assessment Model ISO/IEC TR 15504-6:2013 Information technology — Process assessment — Part 6: An exemplar system life cycle process assessment model ISO/IEC TR 15504-7:2008 Information technology — Process assessment — Part 7: Assessment of organizational maturity ISO/IEC PDTR 15504-8 Information technology — Process assessment — Part 8: An exemplar process assessment model for IT service management ISO/IEC TS 15504-9:2011 Information technology — Process assessment — Part 9: Target process profiles ISO/IEC TS 15504-10:2011 Information technology — Process assessment — Part 10: Safety extension van Loon, H. (2007a) Process Assessment and ISO 15504 Springer ISBN 978-0-387-30048-1 van Loon, H. (2007b) Process Assessment and Improvement Springer ISBN 978-0-387-30044-3 External links Automotive SPICE TIPA - Tudor IT Process Assessment Test SPICE Enterprise SPICE S4S - SPICE for SPACE Part 1 : Рамочная, часть 2: Инструмент оценки, бюллетень ЕКА 107 SPICE в действии - Опыт в области портного и расширения; излеченный из iso/iec 15504. iso/iec 15504 pdf. iso/iec 15504-2. iso/iec 15504 maturity model. iso/iec 15504-5. iso/iec 15504-4. iso/iec 15504-7. iso/iec 15504 standard

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