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**Software and systems engineering —  
Reference model for product line  
engineering and management**

*Ingénierie du logiciel et des systèmes - Modèle de référence pour  
l'ingénierie et la gestion de lignes de produits*

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# Contents

Page

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>1 Scope</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4 From single-system engineering and management toward product line engineering and management</b>	<b>6</b>
4.1 Challenges product companies face in the use of single-system engineering and management	6
4.2 Variability management	7
4.3 Key differentiators between single-system engineering and management and product line engineering and management	7
<b>5 Reference model for product line engineering and management</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1 General	9
5.2 Product line reference model	10
<b>6 Two life cycles and two process groups for product line engineering and management</b>	<b>12</b>
6.1 Domain engineering life cycle	12
6.1.1 Product line scoping	12
6.1.2 Domain requirements engineering	12
6.1.3 Domain design	13
6.1.4 Domain realization	14
6.1.5 Domain verification and validation	15
6.2 Application engineering life cycle	16
6.2.1 Application requirements engineering	16
6.2.2 Application design	16
6.2.3 Application realization	17
6.2.4 Application verification and validation	18
6.3 Organizational management process group	19
6.3.1 Organizational-level product line planning	19
6.3.2 Organizational product line-enabling management	21
6.3.3 Organizational product line management	21
6.4 Technical management process group	22
6.4.1 Process management	22
6.4.2 Variability management	23
6.4.3 Asset management	24
6.4.4 Support management	25
<b>7 Relationships within and between domain engineering and application engineering</b>	<b>25</b>
7.1 Interrelations between product line scoping and domain requirements engineering	25
7.2 Interrelations between domain requirements engineering and domain design	26
7.3 Interrelations between domain design and domain realization	26
7.4 Interrelations between domain requirements engineering and domain verification and validation	27
7.5 Interrelations between domain design and domain verification and validation	27
7.6 Interrelations between domain realization and domain verification and validation	28
7.7 Interrelations between product line scoping and application requirements engineering	28
7.8 Interrelations between domain requirements engineering and application requirements engineering	29
7.9 Interrelations between domain design and application design	29
7.10 Interrelations between domain realization and application realization	30
7.11 Interrelations between domain verification and validation and application verification and validation	30
7.12 Interrelations between application requirements engineering and application design	31

7.13	Interrelations between application design and application realization .....	31
7.14	Interrelations between application requirements engineering and application verification and validation .....	32
7.15	Interrelations between application design and application verification and validation .....	32
7.16	Interrelations between application realization and application verification and validation .....	33
<b>Annex A (informative) Further information on products .....</b>		<b>34</b>
<b>Bibliography .....</b>		<b>35</b>

## 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 procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Software and systems engineering*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 26550:2013), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

## Introduction

Software and Systems Product Line (SSPL) engineering and management creates, exploits, and manages a common platform to develop a family of products (e.g. software products, systems architectures) at lower cost, reduced time to market, and with better quality. As a result, it has gained increasing global attention since 1990s.

This International Standard provides a reference model consisting of an abstract representation of the key processes of software and systems product line engineering and management and the relationships between the processes. Two key characteristics, the need for both domain and application engineering lifecycle processes and the need for the explicit variability definition, differentiate product line engineering from single-system engineering. The goal of domain engineering is to define and implement domain assets commonly used by member products within a product line, while the goal of application engineering is to develop applications by exploiting the domain assets including common and variable assets. Domain engineering explicitly defines product line variability which reflects the specific needs of different markets and market segments. Variability may be embedded in domain assets. During application engineering, the domain assets are deployed in accordance with the defined variability models.

The reference model for SSPL engineering and management can be used in subsequent standardization efforts to create standards having a high level of abstraction (e.g. product management, scoping, requirements engineering, design, realization, verification and validation, and organizational and technical management), a medium level of abstraction (e.g. configuration management, variability modeling, risk management, quality assurance, measurement, evaluation, asset repository), or a detailed level of abstraction (e.g. texture, configuration mechanism, asset mining) for software and systems product line engineering.

# Software and systems engineering — Reference model for product line engineering and management

## 1 Scope

This International Standard is the entry point of the whole suite of International Standards for software and systems product line engineering and management.

The scope of this International Standard is to

- provide the terms and definitions specific to software and systems product line engineering and management,
- define a reference model for the overall structure and processes of software and systems product line engineering and management and describe how the components of the product line reference model fit together, and
- define interrelationships between the components of the product line reference model.

This International Standard does not describe any methods and tools associated with software and systems product line engineering and management. Descriptions of such methods and tools will appear in the consecutive International Standards (ISO/IEC 26551<sup>1)</sup> to ISO/IEC 26556<sup>2)</sup>). This International Standard does not deal with terms and definitions addressed by ISO/IEC/IEEE 24765:2010 that provides a common vocabulary applicable to all systems and software engineering work.

Whenever this International Standard refers to “products”, it means “system-level products” consisting of software systems or both hardware and software systems. It may be useful for the engineering and management of product lines that consist of only hardware systems but it has not been explicitly created to support such hardware product lines. This International Standard is not intended to help the engineering, production, warehousing, logistics, and management of physical items that, possibly combined with software, comprise the products. These processes belong to other disciplines (e.g. mechanics, electronics).

NOTE [Annex A](#) provides further information on products.

This International Standard, including the product line reference model and the terms and definitions, has been produced starting from References [6], [7], and [8] which finally resulted in a broad consensus from National Member Bodies at the time of publication. In addition to this background process, structures from ISO/IEC 12207:2008, ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2015, ISO/IEC 15940:2006 and ISO/IEC 14102:2008 have been used as a baseline.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

There are no normative references cited in this document.

1) Second edition to be published.

2) Under development.