

**SÜSTEEMI- JA TARKVARATEHNIKA**  
**Süsteemide ja tarkvara kvaliteedinõuded ja kvaliteedi**  
**hindamine (SQuaRE)**  
**Toote kvaliteedimudel**

**Systems and software engineering**  
**Systems and software Quality Requirements and**  
**Evaluation (SQuaRE)**  
**Product quality model**  
**(ISO/IEC 25010:2023, identical)**

**EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA****NATIONAL FOREWORD**

See Eesti standard EVS-ISO/IEC 25010:2024 sisaldab rahvusvahelise standardi ISO/IEC 25010:2023 „Systems and software engineering. Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE). Product quality model“ identset ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian Standard EVS-ISO/IEC 25010:2024 consists of the identical English text of the International Standard ISO/IEC 25010:2023 „Systems and software engineering. Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE). Product quality model.
Ettepaneku rahvusvahelise standardi ümbertrüki meetodil ülevõtuks on esitanud EVS/TK 04, standardi avaldamist on korraldanud Eesti Standardimis- ja Akrediteerimiskeskus.	Proposal to adopt the International Standard by reprint method has been presented by EVS/TK 04, the Estonian Standard has been published by the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.
Standard EVS-ISO/IEC 25010:2024 on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	Standard EVS-ISO/IEC 25010:2024 has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardimis- ja Akrediteerimiskeskusest.	This standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.

**Käsitlusala**

See dokument määratleb toote kvaliteedi mudeli, mis on rakendatav IKT- (info- ja sidetehnoloogia) toodetele ja tarkvaratoodetele. Toote kvaliteedimudel koosneb üheksast toote kvaliteediomadustega seotud karakteristikust (mis on jaotatud alamkarakteristikuteks). Karakteristikud ja alamkarakteristikud annavad võrdlusmudeli toodete kvaliteedi spetsifitseerimiseks, mõõtmiseks ja hindamiseks.

**MÄRKUS 1** Selles dokumendis tähendab toote IKT-toodet, mis on osa infosüsteemist. IKT-toodete komponendid hõlmavad alamsüsteeme, tarkvara, püsivara, riistvara, andmeid, side taristut ja muid IKT-toodete osaks olevaid elemente.

Seda mudelit saavad toodete kvaliteedi nõuete spetsifitseerimiseks ja tulemtoodete kvaliteedi hindamiseks kogu nende elutsükli kestel kasutada mitmed huvipooled, sealhulgas väljatöötajad, hankijad, kvaliteedi tagamise ja kvaliteedikujunduse töötajad ning sõltumatud hindajad. Toote elutsükli toimingud, millel võib olla tulu selle mudeli kasutamisest, hõlmavad järgmist:

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- nõuete määratlemise ammendavuse valideerimine;
- toote ja infosüsteemi kavandamise eesmärkide piiritlemine ning kvaliteedi saavutamiseks vajaliku protsessi kavandamine;
- toodete ja infosüsteemide testimise eesmärkide piiritlemine;
- kvaliteedikujunduse kriteeriumide määratlemine kvaliteedi tagamise osana;
- toote ja/või infosüsteemi vastuvõtukriteeriumide piiritlemine;
- toote kvaliteedikarakteristikute mõõtude kehtestamine nende tegevuste toetamiseks.

**MÄRKUS 2** Kvaliteedimudeli kasutamist mõõtmiseks on selgitatud [lisas C](#).

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Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile [standardiosakond@evs.ee](mailto:standardiosakond@evs.ee).

ICS 35.080

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## 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.

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) or [www.iec.ch/members\\_experts/refdocs](http://www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs)).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html). In the IEC, see [www.iec.ch/understanding-standards](http://www.iec.ch/understanding-standards).

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Software and systems engineering*.

This second edition of ISO/IEC 25010, together with the first edition of ISO/IEC 25002 and the first edition of ISO/IEC 25019, cancels and replaces ISO/IEC 25010:2011, which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- This document revises the product quality model part of ISO/IEC 25010:2011. The other parts are moved to ISO/IEC 25002 on quality models overview and usage and ISO/IEC 25019 on quality-in-use model. The quality characteristics and subcharacteristics of the product quality model are revised for the purpose of better understanding and fitting the state of the art of ICT (information and communication technology).
- The target of the product quality model has been extended to include various types of ICT product and information system.
- Safety has been added as a quality characteristic with subcharacteristics, i.e. operational constraint, risk identification, fail safe, hazard warning and safe integration.
- Usability and portability have been replaced with interaction capability and flexibility respectively.

- Inclusivity and self-descriptiveness, resistance, and scalability have been added as subcharacteristics of interaction capability, security, and flexibility respectively.
- User interface aesthetics and maturity have been replaced with user engagement and faultlessness respectively.
- Accessibility has been split into inclusivity and user assistance.
- Several characteristics and subcharacteristics have been given more accurate names and definitions.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html) and [www.iec.ch/national-committees](http://www.iec.ch/national-committees).

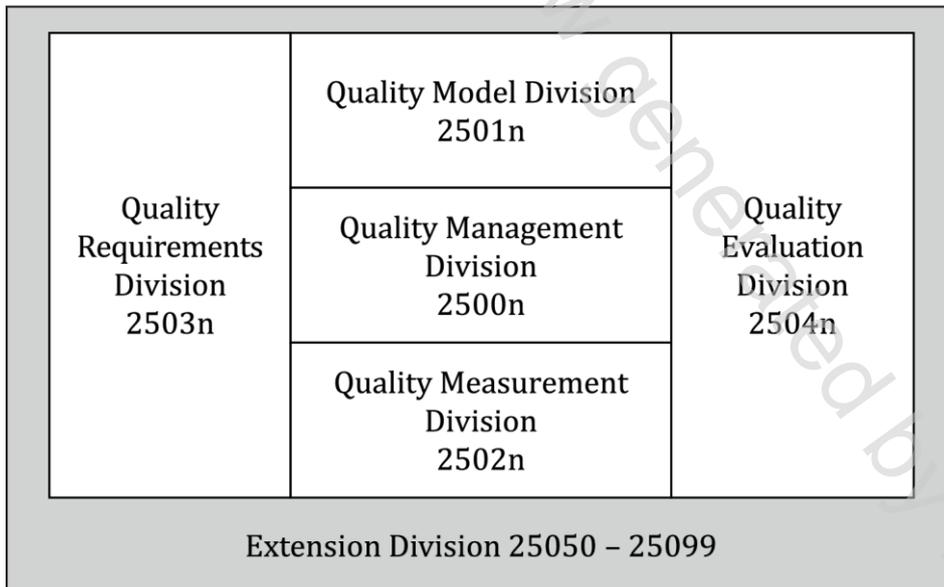
## Introduction

ICT (information and communication technology) products, including software products, are increasingly used to perform a wide variety of organizational and personal activities. Realization of goals and objectives for personal satisfaction, organizational success and/or human safety relies on high-quality ICT products. High-quality ICT products are essential to providing value and avoiding potential negative consequences for the stakeholders. The term “product” is used for ICT products which can include software, data, hardware and communication facilities, and other ICT products throughout this document. A product has a variety of influences on many classes of stakeholders including those who develop, acquire, and use the product. Stakeholders also include customers of businesses using the product, as well as the public under the influence of information systems using the product under real operation.

A comprehensive specification and evaluation of the target product is a key factor in ensuring value to stakeholders. This can be achieved by defining the necessary and desired quality characteristics associated with the stakeholders' goals and objectives for the system. This includes quality characteristics related to the product and data as well as the impact the system has on its stakeholders. It is important that the quality characteristics be specified, measured, and evaluated whenever possible using validated or widely accepted measures and measurement methods. The quality model in this document can be used to establish requirements, their criteria for satisfaction and the corresponding measures. A comparison with the product quality model in ISO/IEC 25010:2011 is given in [Annex A](#).

This document is intended to be used in conjunction with the other documents in the SQuaRE family of International Standards (ISO/IEC 25000 to ISO/IEC 25099).

This document is a part of the SQuaRE family of International Standards. [Figure 1](#) illustrates the organization of the SQuaRE family of International Standards. Similar standards are grouped into divisions. Each division provides guidance and resources for performing a different function in ensuring system and software product quality. This document belongs to the quality model division and is aligned with ISO/IEC 25002 belonging to the quality management division.



**Figure 1 — Organization of SQuaRE family of International Standards**

The divisions within the SQuaRE family are;

- ISO/IEC 2500n - quality management division. The International Standards that form this division define all common models, terms, and definitions referred to by all other International Standards from the SQuaRE family. This division also provides requirements and guidance for a supporting function that is responsible for the management of the requirements, specification, and evaluation of software product quality. Practical guidance on the use of the quality models is also provided.
  - ISO/IEC 25000: Guide to SQuaRE
  - ISO/IEC 25001: Planning and management
  - ISO/IEC 25002: Quality models overview and usage
- ISO/IEC 2501n - quality model division. The International Standards that form this division present detailed quality models for computer systems and software products, data, IT services and quality-in-use.
  - ISO/IEC 25010: Product quality model
  - ISO/IEC TS 25011: Service quality models
  - ISO/IEC 25012: Data quality model
  - ISO/IEC 25019: Quality-in-use model
- ISO/IEC 2502n - quality measurement division. The International Standards that form this division include a quality measurement framework, mathematical definitions of quality measures, and practical guidance for their application. Examples are given of quality measures for internal and external property of product, data, IT services and quality-in-use. Quality measure elements (QME) forming foundations for quality measures for internal and external property of product are defined and presented.
- ISO/IEC 2503n - quality requirements division. The International Standards that form this division help specify quality requirements based on quality models and quality measures. These quality requirements can be used in the process of eliciting quality requirements for information systems and IT services to be developed or as input for an evaluation process.
- ISO/IEC 2504n - quality evaluation division. The International Standards that form this division provide requirements, recommendations and guidelines for software product evaluation, whether performed by evaluators, acquirers or developers. The guideline for documenting a measure as an evaluation module is also provided.
- ISO/IEC 25050 to ISO/IEC 25099 - SQuaRE extension division. These International Standards currently include requirements for quality of ready-to-use software product (RUSP) and instructions for testing, Common Industry Format (CIF) for usability reports, and quality models and measures for new technologies such as cloud services and artificial intelligence.

The SQuaRE standards can be used in conjunction with ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207 and ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288, particularly the processes for the specification and evaluation of quality requirements. ISO/IEC 25030 describes how quality models can be used for systems and software quality requirements; and ISO/IEC 25040 describes how the quality models can be used for systems and software quality evaluation.

The SQuaRE standards can also be used in conjunction with ISO/IEC 33000 family of International Standards which are concerned with software process assessment to provide:

- a framework for software product quality definition in the customer-supplier process;
- support for quality review, verification, and validation, as well as a framework for establishing quantitative quality characteristics;
- support for setting organizational quality goals in the management process.

The SQuaRE standards can be used in conjunction with ISO 9001 (which is concerned with quality assurance processes) to provide:

- support for setting quality goals;
- support for design review, verification, and validation.

# Systems and software engineering — Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — Product quality model

## 1 Scope

This document defines a product quality model, which is applicable to ICT (information and communication technology) products and software products. The product quality model is composed of nine characteristics (which are further subdivided into subcharacteristics) that relate to quality properties of the products. The characteristics and subcharacteristics provide a reference model for the quality of the products to be specified, measured and evaluated.

NOTE 1 In this document, a product refers to an ICT product that is part of an information system. ICT product components include subsystems, software, firmware, hardware, data, communication infrastructure, and other elements that are part of the ICT product.

This model can be used for requirements specification and evaluation of the target products' quality throughout their lifecycle by several stakeholders, including developers, acquirers, quality assurance and control staff and independent evaluators. Activities in the product lifecycle that can benefit from the use of this model include:

- eliciting and defining product and information system requirements;
- validating the comprehensiveness of requirements definition;
- identifying product and information system design objectives, and design necessary process for achieving quality;
- identifying product and information system testing objectives;
- identifying quality control criteria as the part of quality assurance;
- identifying acceptance criteria for a product and/or an information system;
- establishing measures of product quality characteristics in support of these activities.

NOTE 2 Usage of the quality model for measurement is explained in [Annex C](#).

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### **functional suitability**

capability of a product to provide functions that meet stated and implied needs of intended users when it is used under specified conditions