Embedded Computer Resources and the DSARC Process - A Guidebook.

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34. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)
The guidebook provides guidelines to access the adequacy of embedded computer resources planning and utilization. Separate sections address Defense System Acquisition Review Council (DSARC) milestones I, II, and III (Demonstration and Validation decision, Full-Scale Development decision, and Production and Deployment decision, respectively). Definitions of computer resource terms are given as is a matrix of available regulations and standards that pertain to various computer resource topics. 128 references are listed. The guidebook is a revision of the 1977 edition (AD A046395).
19. computer software, computer programming, computer applications, standard languages, standard architectures, Instruction Set Architectures, risk analysis, guidebooks, handbooks, acquisition strategy, defense systems planning.
EMBEDDED COMPUTER RESOURCES
AND THE DSARC PROCESS
— A GUIDEBOOK —

April 1981
The first revision of "Embedded Computer Resources and the DSARC Process" reflects comments of those who used and reviewed the original 1977 edition. It contains an expanded references section and the definitions of specialized terms have been added.

Computer resources have clearly become a subsystem of major significance to most all defense systems. The annual investment by the DoD is measured in the billions of dollars. Since the greater portion of these dollars are in the operation and support phase of the life cycle, it is important to manage the upstream decisions to minimize their later impacts. Particular emphasis is given to standardization policies for high order programming languages and instruction set architectures which have been established from the DoD level.

Copies are being widely distributed throughout the DoD acquisition community to the Program-Manager level and to the Headquarters elements responsible for program reviews. Staff elements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense should use the guidebook in preparation for Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council milestone activity. It is our desire that the Military Departments adapt and tailor the guidebook to their special needs for regular Major Command or Service System Acquisition Review Council (SSARC) reviews. It should also be of value in preparation of Inspector General and Defense Audit Agency checklists.

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this guidebook is to provide guidelines to assess the adequacy of embedded computer resource planning and utilization. The level of Defense System Acquisition Review Council (DSARC) interest in embedded computer resources is related both to the percentage of development, acquisition, and support funds represented and to the criticality of system performance and support that these resources represent.

Sections II, III, and IV address issues on Milestone I, II, and III respectively and are based on the three major DSARC meetings. DSARC reviews are normally required for all defense systems designated by the Secretary of Defense as "major" usually involving over $100 million (FY80 dollars) in research, development, test and evaluation or over $500 million (FY80 dollars) in production. (See DoD Directive 5000.1 and DoD Instruction 5000.2 for further details.) In this guidebook, the term "defense system" implies either major or less-than-major systems which are not principally of an "ADPE" nature. Milestone I, II, and III reviews are held prior to entering the demonstration and validation phase, the full-scale engineering development phase, and the production and deployment phase, respectively. After the reviews, the Secretary of Defense decides if the system should proceed to the next phase. Sections I, II, and III emphasize embedded computers (i.e. those computers integral to weapon systems from a design, acquisition, operations, and dedicated support viewpoint) rather than general purpose computers that may be used to provide incidental support for some systems. Major computer resources issues will be determined by the system application; that is, high-unit-cost, low-production quantity systems may have quite different issues than low-unit-cost, high-production-quantity systems. Each of the three sections consists of a series of questions of concern to Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) personnel prior to Milestones I, II, and III. The OSD staff may ask similar questions at review meetings held prior to convening of the DSARC. DSARC principals should be thoroughly briefed by their staff on critical management issues identified by using these questions.

Section V is a series of definitions of computer resources terms. They are presented in an attempt to achieve common terminology throughout the embedded computer community.

Section VI contains a matrix that details available regulations and standards that pertain to various computer resource topics. References are listed by issuing group immediately following the matrix. Miscellaneous references, including management guidebooks that have been published by the Air Force Aeronautical Systems Division and Electronic Systems Division, are also listed in this section.

Section VII contains a form which can be used to provide feedback suggestions to improve this guidebook. Such information will be utilized when the guidebook is updated. If a guidebook update workshop is given prior to the next revision, information on the workshop will be sent to all those who have submitted Guidebook Feedback Forms. We sincerely urge you to complete the form and return it with your comments on this guide.
SECTION II

MILESTONE I (DEMONSTRATION AND VALIDATION DECISION)

The Milestone I decision point is reached when the exploration of alternative systems concepts phase has been completed, the Mission Element Need Statement (DoDD 5000.1) approved, and selected alternatives warrant system demonstration. The period prior to Milestone I (Concept Exploration) is particularly critical relative to embedded computer decisions. The establishment of data rights, choice of High Order Language, choice of Instruction Set Architecture, and overall embedded computer resource acquisition strategy must be largely decided prior to Milestone I.

Candidate acquisition strategies should also be developed prior to Milestone I. A basic decision as to the applicability of DoD Directive 5100.40 should have been made and, if applicable, steps taken to comply with Public Law 89-306 on coverage, exemption, or waiver.

General Issues

1. What are the embedded computer requirements and software items that have been identified at the outset?

2. What steps are being made to insure software management visibility?

3. With what other systems will the system have to interface? Will any interfaces change during system development? What knowledge of system implementation of the external system is required? Is this information available? How will both national and international interoperability and standardization be demonstrated?

4. Will more than one agency or contractor develop software for the system? If so, who will coordinate necessary arrangement and technical interchange among them, and when necessary arbitrate disputes among them? Will the groups participate in each other's critical design reviews? How will software integration be managed?

5. What is the overall software maintenance concept? What special tools and facilities are required to support this concept?

6. How will requirement specifications be developed?

7. Who will perform analysis for reliability and maintainability, and perform independent quality and reliability assessments (DoDD 4155.1)?

8. What design reviews are planned during the life cycle? What agency has overall responsibility for the scheduling and conduct of design reviews? Will reviews be conducted in accordance with MIL-STD-1521A, or another standard?

9. How will the system requirements and design be validated prior to implementation? How will the system design be evaluated for feasibility?

10. To what extent should metric measurements be used in new equipment (DoDD 4120.18)?
Program Manager's Staff

1. What percentage of development costs will be spent on computer-related expenses?

2. How many dedicated program personnel are skilled in computers and software? What percentage of the staff does this represent?

3. How many dedicated program personnel have had operational experience in the project application area?

4. What plans have been made to obtain computer personnel temporarily from Federal Contractor Research Centers, Service laboratories, and support activities? From private consulting firms?

5. Who in the Program Office (PO) has overall responsibility for software acquisition or for coordinating requirements with the acquisition agency? Who will develop the advanced acquisition plan for the Program Manager?

6. Does the Program Manager (PM) have an experienced system engineer agent responsible for overseeing software systems engineering?

7. How will the PM provide for computer resources support requirements? Is there a dedicated Software Support Agency? How will PM and agency roles be defined?

8. What type of tracking scheme will the PO use to assure meeting milestone dates? What procedures will be used to provide cost visibility to embedded computer resources? How will these cost be tracked?

9. How will software design maturity and supportability be quantitatively assessed?

10. What is the scope of the Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) effort? To whom will the IV&V organization report? How will the funding be handled? If performed by a contractor, when will the contract be let?

Operational Requirements

1. When will computer resource requirements be validated? When and how will the computer resource requirements be allocated to software and hardware?

2. Are the system operational requirements well defined? Have they stabilized? Are they realistic? How can this be proven? Are the operational requirements testable?

3. What are the areas of greatest risk? How will risk analysis be performed?

4. Which operational requirements are likely to change during development of the system? During system deployment? Will the software accommodate these changes? Are the changes specified clearly? What is the planned method of interface management and control?

5. What are the critical computational and decision algorithms? What are the plans for validating these algorithms and the timing assumptions of these algorithms?
6. How will changes in operational requirements be managed and controlled? How will changes in software requirements be controlled?

7. What are the security and privacy requirements for the system? How will these requirements be met?

**Life Cycle Management**

1. Has the Logistics Support Analysis been planned for the embedded computer hardware and software?

2. Does the system life cycle support activity match the software and hardware life cycle requirements?

3. How will the software responsibility be transferred, from the developer to the support activity or user? What will be the process employed by the software support activity or the user to update or otherwise maintain the software?

4. Will Operations and Maintenance funds (or Producability Engineering and Planning funds) be requested to support contractor activities directed toward providing training, maintenance capabilities, and documentation?

5. Who will perform design reviews for quality and for reliability and maintainability?

6. How and when will maintenance provisions be specified?

7. Has the funding for the integrated support resources been identified?

8. How will initial support requirements for spares and spare parts be determined? Is software support documentation specifically addressed and funded?

9. What computer hardware will be unique? What computer hardware will require development? Why can't standard hardware be used? How will replacement parts be obtained? Is there a similar system in another Service that can be adopted?

10. How will the firmware support requirements be established during the firmware development phase of the program? What documentation for firmware is contract deliverable with the firmware?

11. How will you insure anticipated changes during the life cycle will not exceed computer memory, timing, and input/output capacity?

12. Will one of the High Order Languages in DoD Instruction 5000.31 be used for programming? If not, why not? Has a formal waiver been issued? What percentage of the software will ultimately be written in assembly language?

13. What configuration control techniques will be used for software? For hardware?

14. Will vendor-developed support software be used? Will the government receive copies of the software for later use?

15. Will any Data Processing Activities be required for life cycle support of the system or any of its subsystems?
Tradeoff Issues

1. What tradeoffs will be made between the embedded computer and other methods of meeting the system requirements (alternative system architectural approaches)?

2. What criteria will be used to determine whether or not more than one processor will be used in the system? How will the partitioning of system software among processors be determined? What network architecture and intercommunication protocol standards will be employed (e.g. MIL-STD-1553B)?

3. How will hardware/software/firmware tradeoffs be made?

4. How will the processor architecture be determined?

5. If the decision to use a microprocessor has been made, what criteria will be used to determine whether a fixed architecture or a bit-slice microprocessor will be used? Is the selected microprocessor MIL-qualified? If not, must it be to meet stated requirements? Will the microprocessor be logistically supportable over the system life cycle?

6. How will the processor memory capacity be determined?

7. How will timing requirements be determined?

8. How will safety margins and growth capacities for memory, processor time, and input/output capabilities be determined? How will these resources be partitioned?

9. Will off-line software support be required? If so, what host computer will be used? What is the availability of the host computer? What support software is available on the host computer?

10. How will tradeoffs between contractor versus government support be made?

11. How will the team that participated in the original concepts studies be maintained intact for tradeoff studies?

12. How are operations and support personnel involved in tradeoff decisions?

Use of Existing Hardware and Software

1. Will one of the DoD-approved Instruction Set Architectures be used? If not, why not?

2. What new technology (computer, sensor, and control) must be developed or utilized? What are the risks in such a development effort?

3. What special tasks must be performed in the demonstration and validation phase to perfect new technologies?

4. How much system design can be obtained "off-the-shelf" from previous systems?

5. Which existing operational application and software support packages will be utilized? Are the application programs operational on the proposed computer? If
not, what are the major hardware/software differences? To what extent have the contractor's personnel used these packages previously?

**Acquisition Strategy**

1. How will source selection for embedded computer hardware be made? Who will perform the evaluation of contractor proposals? What are embedded-computer-resources-oriented source selection criteria?

2. How will competition be maintained as far as practical during system acquisition?

3. What hardware and/or software will be Government Furnished Equipment (GFE)? What hardware and/or software will be Contractor Furnished Equipment (CFE)?

4. How were the percentages of GFE and CFE determined? If there is a mix of GFE and CFE, who is responsible for solving system integration problems?

5. Which devices have or will be developed by other Program Offices? How will the split responsibilities be handled?

6. What considerations have been or are being made for foreign procurement?

7. When and where will the final acceptance of the embedded computer resources be made? Who will determine whether the system is acceptable?

8. How will life cycle costs be developed and used in determining the best acquisition strategy?

9. Will commercial computer resources be acquired for the system? Is approval from Government Services Agency required for any of the computer hardware?

**Possible Future Problem Areas**

1. Has preliminary systems analysis been performed? What hardware and/or software problems areas were discovered? How will these problems be solved in the demonstration and validation phase?

2. What critical areas must be resolved during the demonstration and validation phase? How?

3. Do you envision other risky areas? What are your plans to resolve anticipated problems?
SECTION III

MILESTONE II (FULL-SCALE DEVELOPMENT DECISION)

Milestone II is reached when the demonstration and validation activity has been completed and a recommendation on the preferred systems for full-scale development can be made.

General Issues

1. What are the present problems and the plans for resolving them?
2. How do you know present life cycle costs and time estimates are sound?
3. What is the computer resource budget for full-scale engineering development? Of the total computer resources to be spent during this phase, what percentage will be used for design, for coding, and for testing of computer software? What have these percentages been for the contractor in the past?
4. Have the acquisition strategy decisions that were previously made been reviewed? (Refer to Milestone I Acquisition Strategy questions.) Are any acquisition strategy issues still unresolved? If so, when will they be resolved?
5. Have all Program Manager's Staff questions from Milestone I been be answered?

Operational Requirements

1. Have the system operational requirements changed since Milestone I? Are they now stabilized?
2. How were the requirements for computer resources, including software and its support documentation, validated?
3. How was risk analysis performed?
4. How will you insure that the planned computer resources will meet stated operational requirements?
5. How will future changes to computer hardware and software requirements be made? What agency will be responsible for making the changes?

Life Cycle Management

1. Which Milestone I Life Cycle Management questions are still unanswered? When will the answers be known?
2. Has a Computer Resources Management Plan been written? By whom? Has it been approved? How and when will the plan be updated?

3. What are the milestones of the Computer Resources Management Plan? What criteria will be used to measure their attainment?

4. What steps have been planned for the software "turnover" from the contractor to the government and from the acquisition command to the using command?

5. How will the computer resources be integrated into the total system?

6. How will the overall system quality be determined?

7. What is the involvement of the Software Support Activity during the software development?

8. How were personnel and training requirements for supporting computer resources determined?

9. How can you demonstrate sufficient memory and timing growth capacity have been incorporated in the system design?

10. What software is contract deliverable? Is all unique support software deliverable? If not, why not?

11. What software documentation is contract deliverable?

12. What integrated support resources are contract deliverable?

13. What role should contractor warranties have?

14. How have producibility and production readiness been considered? If they have not been, when will these disciplines be evaluated for adequacy?

Tradeoff Issues

1. How were tradeoff decisions made? (Refer to Milestone I Tradeoff Issues questions.)

2. Did the user team that wrote the original operational requirements assist in cost versus capabilities tradeoff? If not, how were these tradeoffs evaluated?

Project Control

1. What management procedures will be used to control software development, cost and schedule. Are maintenance and logistic costs and scheduling included?

2. What milestones in the Computer Resources Management Plan will be used to control hardware and software development?
3. Will there be any parallel software development efforts? If so, how will they be controlled? What management procedures will be used to insure adequate visibility into the progress of subcontractors?

4. Has the use of an independent contractor for assessment of software progress been considered?

5. How will interface control (both intersystem and intrasystem) be handled?

**Development Contract**

1. Will the acquisition take place in accordance with DoD Directive 4105.55 (Public Law 89-306; the Brook's Act)? Why or why not?

2. Which type of contract will be employed for the software development? Why?

3. How will the contractor be tasked for software and software support items?

4. What provisions have been made to supply the contracting office with adequate technical information to write a development contract?

5. What will be the software-related contractor incentives?

6. How will the contract prevent minimizing of hardware at the expense of software? What are the contract incentives relating to computer resources?

7. Is all software listed as Computer Program Configuration Items? Which software is not deliverable?

8. Is all support software listed as deliverable? Is any proprietary? If so, how will this be handled?

9. Is there a software Design-to-Cost goal? How will progress toward this goal be measured?

10. What software documentation is contract-deliverable? How was the amount of documentation needed determined?

**Testing**

1. When will the system and program designs be baselined?

2. How will software testing be performed? What levels of testing will be employed? Will an independent analysis and evaluation be accomplished?

3. How will you insure the test data is representative of the total range of data and operational conditions that the system might encounter?

4. Are the software module test plans and software module test procedures adequate?
5. How will testing be used to clearly identify deficiencies as software or hardware related? How will the determination of whether errors are caused by hardware or software be made? How will regression testing be performed?

6. Are "test beds" or "hot benches" required to adequately test software? Will they become government property after testing is complete? If not, does the government have equivalent integration and testing facilities available? What "test bed" documentation is listed as a contract deliverable item(s)?

7. How will software modules be interfaced with one another? How will these interfaces be tested? How will software be integrated and tested as part of the system?

8. What critical questions and areas of risk still need resolving by testing? What are the test plans and milestones for resolving these problems?

9. How will test-related documentation and media be maintained to allow repeatability of tests? How will support documentation be maintained to allow traceability?

10. What test and calibration software documentation and media are listed as contract deliverables?

11. How will verification and validation be performed? Who will perform it?

Software Quality, Reliability, and Maintainability

1. How will you determine that quality, reliability, and maintainability goals and subsequent test standards are cost effective and the minimum essential?

2. Is one of the High Order Languages in DoD Instruction 5000.31 being used for programming? If not, why not? What is the estimated percentage of the software that will be written in assembly language?

3. How will you assure the software architecture will be modular?

4. How will you assure "top-down" software development methodology and structured programming will be used?

5. What programming standards and conventions will be used? How will they be enforced?

6. When will the Data Item Index be prepared and how will it be updated? How will you insure the documentation will be adequate for life cycle maintenance?

7. Which automatic debugging tools will be used during program development? Were they developed during the program? Are they deliverable?

8. How will error data be defined, collected, analyzed, and reported?

9. How will the software be integrated with the hardware during full-scale engineering development?

10. How will software be documented as it proceeds from concept to design to the final operational system?
11. How will the software be supported in the field? What hardware and software will be needed for the support base? How will it be procured?

12. Will Automatic Test Pattern Generators be used for support? If so, are they proprietary? How will they be maintained? What support documentation is contract deliverable? How will it be validated?

Miscellaneous Issues

1. What has the contractor done of a similar nature in the past? What were his successes and failures? What is he doing to eliminate past problem areas?

2. What method was used for estimating software life cycle costs? When was the original estimate made? How often has the estimate been revised? What have been the accuracy of previous estimates?

3. What problems must be solved prior to the Milestone III decision point that have not already been discussed? What is your plan for solving them?

4. Must data or programs in the system be secure? If so, at what level? What security issues must be resolved?

5. What is the government's mechanism to make an independent assessment of the software?
SECTION IV

MILESTONE III (PRODUCTION AND DEPLOYMENT DECISION)

The Milestone III decision point is reached when a production recommendation for the system can be made.

General Issues

1. Are the original operational requirements still valid? How can this be proven?
2. What is the status of producibility and production readiness?

Present Status

1. What are the results of the latest series of operational tests (on the entire weapon system)? Where are the current tests in relationship to the overall test plan?
2. What impact will the need for subsystem changes discovered during testing and evaluation of the overall weapon system have on embedded computer hardware and software and on spares and spare parts quantitative determinations?
3. Are any software modules incomplete? Which modules and associated hardware are involved? What is the extent of incompleteness and the schedule for completion?
4. What is the profile of the last three months of Discrepancy forms and Software Change Requests? How many discrepancies are still to be corrected? How is the error data collected and analyzed?
5. How much of the recent software change activity has been due to program errors and how much has been due to change in requirements? Were changes in requirements due to increased or decreased requirement? Who has the authority to change software requirements?
6. How has delivered code been verified to conform to original software design? Who prepared test data for the validation? How has delivered code been shown to satisfy original operational requirements? How was the support documentation validated?
7. How was hardware/software integration and validation performed?

Life Cycle Management

1. Are any Life Cycle Management questions from Milestone II still unanswered? Why?
2. What changes have been made to the Computer Resources Management Plan since Milestone II? Is the development schedule in accordance with the plan? What impact will slippages have on the entire system during production and deployment?

3. When will the software "turnover" from the contractor to the government take place? What steps must take place before the turnover? Is the procuring command prepared to turnover the software to the using command and the Software Support Activity?

4. Who will provide software support during deployment of the system? What equipment, facilities, personnel, software, etc. will be required in the support base? How will future modifications to baseline software be handled?

5. What will be the impact of anticipated software improvements? What are the anticipated improvements and which areas of the system will be involved?

6. What is the general logic flow for the system? How would government personnel go from the general flow chart to the source coding? Is a Data Item Index a deliverable item?

7. How is the software compatible with operation/logistics concepts?

Production Issues

1. How was software maturity (versus design maturity) measured during development?

2. What are the embedded computer related costs and schedule risks? How were they determined?

3. How can the completion of software development be shown quantitatively?

Miscellaneous Issues

1. How will changes to the computer hardware and software be made after deployment? How will these changes be funded? How will system configuration be controlled?

2. Under what conditions will a formal Operational Test and Evaluation be required for major computer hardware and/or software changes made after deployment of the weapon system? How will reliability of the changed system be demonstrated? How will the testing be funded?

3. In the event that quality, reliability, and maintainability are inadequate, how will they be improved?

4. Has the original acquisition strategy been reviewed and found to be adequate? What alternatives were considered?

5. Are there any "lessons learned" that should be passed on? What process will be used?
SECTION V
EMBEDDED COMPUTER RESOURCES DEFINITIONS

COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE. Offered for sale to the general public and/or industry at established catalog or market prices. (As compared to Specially Designed.)

COMPUTER RESOURCES. The totality of:

a. Computer Data. Basic elements of information used by computer hardware in responding to a computer program.

b. Computer Hardware. Devices capable of accepting and storing computer data, executing a systematic sequence of operations on computer data, or producing control outputs. Such devices can perform substantial interpretation, computation, communication, control, and other logical functions.

c. Computer Program. A series of instructions or statements in a form acceptable to an electronic computer designed to cause the computer to execute an operation or series of operations. Computer programs include software such as operating systems, assemblers, compilers, interpreters, data management system, utility programs, and maintenance/diagnostic programs. They also include application programs such as payroll, inventory control, operational flights, strategic, tactical, automatic test, crew simulator, and engineering analysis programs. Computer programs may be either machine dependent or machine independent, and may be general purpose in nature or be designed to satisfy the requirements of a specialized process of a particular user.

d. Computer Resource Documentation. Printed or machine readable description of computer programs, computer hardware, or other computer resource assets necessary to support design, development, test, and life cycle maintenance.

e. Computer Personnel. All Government personnel, both civilian and military, who are identified with computer resource functions.

f. Computer Supplies. Items designed specifically for use with computer hardware, such as magnetic or paper tape, removable magnetic disk packs, punch cards, printer paper, and ribbons.

g. Computer Contractual Services. All services in support of a computer requirement and obtained on a contractual basis, including but not limited to: machine time, operations, maintenance, and engineering modifications; training; and professional services such as programming, systems analysis, systems design, systems engineering, and consulting.

h. Computer Software. A collection of associated computer programs and computer data required to enable the computer equipment to perform computational or control functions. NOTE: It is the abstract contents of tape, discs, card decks, and firmware.

(1) Support Software. Any software designed to support the development, maintenance and modification of other software.
(2) **Utility Program.** A developmental tool necessary for the generation of the operational and support programs.

(3) **Test Software.** Software that is utilized in the testing of design and implementation of hardware and other software. NOTE: Testing is conducted to ensure that hardware and/or software adhere to design specifications, functional specifications, and performance specifications.

(4) **Operational Software.** Programs required to operate the system. These programs are loaded and run in the computer equipment during system operation and can include the following functions: executive/ supervisor, functional/application, and input/output.

**CONFIGURATION ITEM (CI).** An aggregation of hardware/computer software, or any of its discrete portions, which satisfies an end-use function and is designated by the Government for configuration management. NOTE: In reference to computer software, the term Computer Program Configuration Item (CPCI) is used interchangeably.

**COMPUTER PROGRAM CONFIGURATION ITEM (CPCI).** See Configuration Item.

**DEFENSE SYSTEM.** A Defense System is a major system as designed by the Secretary of Defense or as managed under the provisions of DoD Directive 5000.1 (Major System Acquisition) and DoD Instruction 5000.2 (Major System Acquisition Procedures) or a less-than-major system managed by the components under similar review processes. Defense systems are associated with the conduct of the National Security Mission of the DoD as contrasted with the administration of the Department and may include dedicated support functions such as automatic test, training simulators, automated materials handling, etc.

**DIRECT SUPPORT.** Includes those functions such as specialized training, testing, or software support which are dedicated to the operation and maintenance of a system throughout its life cycle. Excluded are ADPE functions such as management information systems, configuration management, or logistics systems.

**EMBEDDED COMPUTER.** A computer incorporated as an integral part of, dedicated to, or required for direct support of, or for the upgrading or modification of, major or less-than-major systems.

**FIRMWARE.** Any level of computer program and/or computer data that cannot be readily modified under computer program control; that is, read only. The definition also applies to read only digital data that may be used by electronic devices other than digital computers.

**HARDWARE INTENSIVE.** Those computer applications in which the function is fixed and hence, the computer program is not expected to be changed (after development and test) for the lifetime of the physical component in which it is embedded.

Some of the factors which may be considered in determining whether an application program is likely to change are: the computer program size; the quantities associated with application system in which a computer or processor is embedded; the practice of making changes only to newly-produced units rather than retrofit to fielded units; the ratio of expected software life cycle cost to expected system life cycle cost; and the implementation of programs in read-only memory.
HIGH ORDER LANGUAGE (HOL). An HOL is a language used to communicate computational or procedural processes to a computer. An HOL provides compression of computer instructions such that one HOL statement or expression may cause many machine language instructions to be executed, and provides declarative and descriptive information that is not readily derivable from the corresponding sequence of machine instructions. An HOL is generally machine-independent although its implementations may not be.

INSTRUCTION SET ARCHITECTURE (ISA). The attributes of a digital computer or processor as might be seen by a machine (assembly) language programmer, i.e., the conceptual structure and functional behavior as distinct from the organization of the data flow and controls, logic design, and physical implementation.

This definition includes the processor and input/output instruction sets, their formats, operation codes, and addressing modes; the memory management and partitioning if accessible to the machine language programmer; the speed of accessible clocks; the interrupt structure; and the manner of use and format of all registers and memory locations that may be directly manipulated or tested by a machine language program.

This definition excludes the time or speed of any operation, the internal computer partitioning, the electrical and physical organization, the circuits and components of the computer, the manufacturing technology, the memory organization, the memory cycle time, and the memory bus widths.

INTEGRAL. Dedicated and essential to the specific functional task for which the higher order system was designed.

LANGUAGE CONTROL AGENT. The organization responsible for ensuring stability and configuration of the specified DoD-approved High Order Language. The Language Control Agent controls changes to the language standard and ensures changes receive appropriate review.

LESS-THAN-MAJOR SYSTEM. Any system not designated as a major system by the Secretary of Defense but managed in accordance with the principles of DoDD 5000.1 and DoDI 5000.2.

MACHINE ORIENTED LANGUAGE (MOL). MOLs including Assembly Languages are machine-dependent languages used to communicate programs on a one-for-one basis with machine language instruction.

MAJOR SYSTEM. A system so designated by the Secretary of Defense and managed under DoD Directive 5000.1 and DoD Instruction 5000.2.

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING. The branch of science and technology which deals with the design, development, documentation, implementation, test, evaluation, verification, operational use, and maintenance of computer software throughout its life cycle.

SPECIALY DESIGNED. Government specified and not commercially available. Excludes specially configured. (As compared to Commercially Available.)

SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE. Error correction associated with incorrect implementation of software as defined in the specifications or those due to programming errors. Software maintenance does not include modifications in support of changing needs or requirements.
SOFTWARE MODIFICATION. Software changes made to accommodate changing needs or requirements.

VALIDATION. The evaluation, integration, and test activities carried out at the system level to ensure that the finally-developed system satisfies the mission requirements set down as performance and design criteria in the system specification.

VERIFICATION (OF COMPUTER PROGRAMS). The interactive process of determining whether the product of each step of the CI development process fulfills all of the requirements levied by the previous step. Examples of this process are:

a. System engineering analytical activities carried out to ensure that the CI Development Specifications reflect the performance requirements allocated from the System Specification.

b. Design evaluation activities carried out to ensure that the CI design continues to meet the requirements of the Development Specification as the design proceeds to greater levels of detail.

c. Informal testing of the CI and its components.

d. Formal qualification testing of the CI to verify that the CI fulfills the requirements of the Development Specification.

Definitions for other terms can be found in EIA Configuration Management Bulletin No. 4-IA and the DACS Glossary (refer to References section).
## EMBEDDED COMPUTER REGULATIONS & STANDARDS

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EMBEDDED COMPUTER RESOURCES REFERENCES

A. DoD Directives, Instructions and Standards

1. DoDD 4105.55, "Selection and Acquisition of Automatic Data Processing Resources," dated 19 May 1972, incl. Changes 1, 2, and 3
5. DoDD 4120.21, "Specifications and Standards Application," dated 9 April 1977
10. DoDD 5000.28, "Design to Cost," dated 23 May 1975
12. DoDI 5000.31, "Interim List of DoD Approved High Order Programming Languages (HOLs)," dated 24 November 1976 (Revision in final coordination)
13. DoDD 5000.37, "Acquisition and Distribution of Commercial Products (ADCP)," dated 29 September 1978
15. DoDD 5000.40, "Reliability and Maintainability," dated 8 July 1980
16. DoDI 5000.5x, "Instruction Set Architecture (ISA) Standardization Policy for Embedded Computers." (In final coordination)
18. DoDD 5010.19, "Configuration Management," dated 1 May 1979


B. Army Documents

1. Assistant Secretary of the Army Policy Letter, subject: "Standardization of Embedded Computer Resources," dated 1 July 1980


3. AR 18-12, "Catalog of Standard Data Elements and Codes," dated 29 March 1974

4. AR 70-1, "Army Research, Development, and Acquisition," dated 1 May 1975

5. AR 70-10, "Test and Evaluation during Development and Acquisition of Materiel," dated 29 August 1975


9. AR 70-37, "Configuration Management," dated 1 July 1974


12. AR 310-3, "Preparation, Coordination, and Approval of Department of Army Publications," dated 20 December 1968


C. Navy Documents

2. SECNAVINST 5000.1A, "System Acquisition in the Department of the Navy," dated 17 November 1978
3. SECNAVINST 5200.32, "Management of Embedded Computer Resources in the Department of the Navy Systems," dated 11 June 1979
5. SECNAVINST 5233.1A, C-I, "Department of the Navy Automated Data System Documentation Standards," dated 30 August 1974

D. Air Force Documents

2. AFR 65-3, "Configuration Management," revised 1 September 1974; AFSC Sup. 1, dated 25 July 1975
7. AFR 300-10, "Computer Programming Languages," dated 15 December 1976
9. AFLCR 800-12, "Acquisition of Support Equipment," dated 20 May 1974
12. AFR 800-19, "System or Equipment Turnover," dated 27 May 1975

E. Standardization Documents
6. MIL-STD-481A, "Configuration Control - Engineering Changes, Deviations and Waivers (Short Form)," dated 18 October 1972
7. MIL-STD-482A, "Configuration Status Accounting Data Elements and Related Features," dated 1 April 1974
17. MIL-STD-1589B (USAF), "JOVIAL (373)," dated 6 June 1980
25. MIL-S-52779A (AD), "Software Quality Assurance Program Requirements," dated 1 August 1979


F. Guidebooks and Miscellaneous References


2. ASD-TR-78-6, (AD A058428), "Engineering Guide to Avionics Software Acquisition: Requirements, Specifications, and Standards"

3. ASD-TR-78-7, (AD A058429), "Engineering Guide to Avionics Software Acquisition: Reviews and Audits"


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23. "EIA Configuration Management Bulletin No. 4-1A, Configuration Management for Digital Computer Programs (Definitions)," (available from Electronic Industries Association, Engineering Department; 2001 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006)


Comments on Embedded Computer Resources and the DSARC Process - 

___ General

___ Specific  (Page _________, Paragraph or question ________)

COMMENT/SUGGESTED CHANGE (Continue on extra sheets if necessary.):

REASON:

___ ESSENTIAL  ___ SUGGESTED

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