Correctness: It is assumed that specification of the system is available and that it is possible to determine unambiguously whether or not a program meets the specification. It is a mathematical property that establishes the equivalence between the software and its specification.

Dependability: is defined as the trustworthiness of a computer system such that reliance can justifiably be placed on the service it delivers. The attributes of dependability include reliability, availability, integrity and maintainability.
Reliability: is the probability that the software will operate as expected over a specified time period.

Availability: is defined as the expected fraction of time during which a software component or system is functioning acceptably.

Maintainability: is the ease with which a program can be corrected if an error is encountered, adapted if its environment changes, or enhanced if the customer desires a change in requirements.

Integrity: is the attribute that measures a system’s ability to withstand attacks (both accidental and intentional) on its security.
Quality of Software

**Efficiency:** A software system is efficient if it uses computing resources economically.

**Usability:** is the attribute that quantifies “user friendliness.” A software is user friendly if it easy to use.

**Flexibility:** the ability to “reasonably” response to any unexpected inputs or hardware failures.

**Portability:** Software is portable if it can run in different environments.

**Reusability:** The creation and reuse of software building blocks.
Interoperability: the ability of a system to coexist and cooperate with other systems.
Quality Assurance

1. Application of technical methods.

2. Conduct of formal technical reviews.

3. Software testing.

4. Enforcement of standards.

5. Control of changes.


7. Record keeping and reporting.