



# Capturing content for your Knowledge base with KM, RQA and RAT

Webinar  
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## Content

- Introduction to TRC and RQS
- Requirements quality: knowledge needs
- Collecting knowledge
- Live demo
- Q&A

# Introduction

## Introduction



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# The REUSE Company (TRC)

## Knowledge Centric Systems Engineering

The REUSE Company is specialized in the application of **Semantic Analysis Technologies** to a wide range of industries (Aerospace, Defense, Automotive, Railway, Energy...)

Our main focus is on System/Software **Traceability, Reuse and Quality**. The integration of tools and technology from The REUSE Company facilitates the representation, analysis and exploitation of knowledge allowing for a knowledge-centric systems engineering approach.

Our mission is to promote system/software and knowledge reuse within any organization, by offering processes, methods, tools and services that make it possible. We offer technology that is fully integrated within the organization's production chain.

## Innovative technologies applied to Systems Engineering

### TRC main Customers

#### Aerospace and Defense



#### Automotive



#### Energy



#### Consulting



#### Banking



#### Health care



#### Other industries



## TRC - Our competences



**T** (he)      **R** (euse)      **Q** (ompany)y

**Trace + Retrieval + Quality**

Towards systematic **Reuse**

By means of: **Repositories** containing **Ontologies and Assets**

## RQS – Requirements Quality Suite

- The Requirements Quality Suite (RQS) intends to tackle requirements quality management by offering a set of tools and processes
- Automatic measurement of requirements quality metric
- Support to Requirements Authoring
- RQS models requirements quality metrics using the CCC approach (Correctness, Consistency and Completeness)



- **Requirements Quality Analyzer (RQA):** to setup, check and manage the quality of a requirements specification
- **Requirement Authoring Tool (RAT):** to assist authors while they are creating or editing requirements.
- **Knowledge Manager (KM):** to manage knowledge around a requirements specification: dictionaries, glossaries, concept maps, knowledge models, ontologies, patterns...





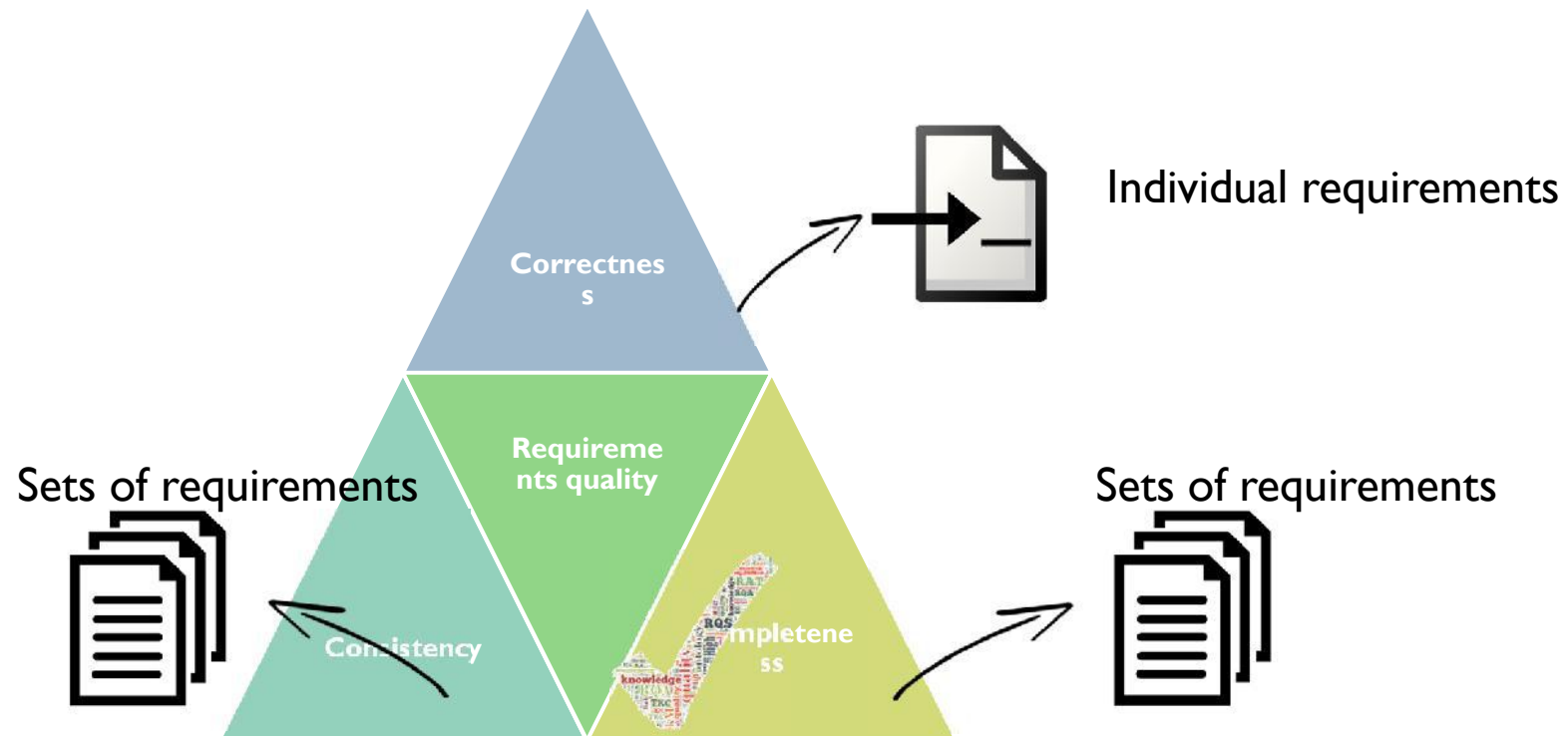
Knowledge

needs



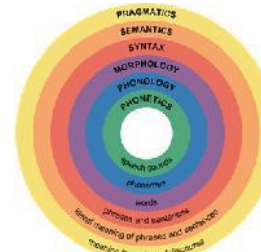
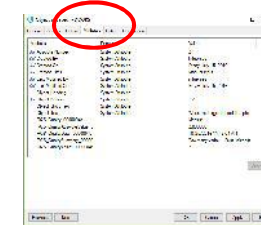
## Requirements quality metrics: knowledge needs

- CCC Requirements Quality Approach

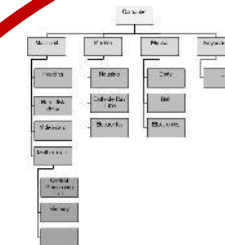


## Requirements quality metrics: knowledge needs for correctness

- Metrics based on information coming from the RMS:
  - Attributes, links, versions...
- Metrics based on lists of terms:
  - Forbidden: ambiguous...
  - Restricted: negations, pronouns...
  - Mandatory: 'shall'
- Metrics based on linguistic algorithms:
  - Text length, misspelling....
  - Detection of passive voice, imperative tense...
- Metrics based on the conformance with models:
  - Concepts in your requirements coming from PBS, FBS...
- Metrics based on patterns:
  - Compliance with different types of requirements patterns
  - Detection of specific structures within the requirements



Domain specific knowledge



## Requirements quality metrics: knowledge needs

- Consistency:
  - Are your requirements consistent with each other?
  - Are your requirements consistent with the models of your projects?
  - Do you have duplicated requirements in your specifications?
  - Are you using the proper measurement units in your requirements?
  - Are all the properties property allocated along the system decomposition?
  - ...
  - **Consistency: requirements vs. knowledge base**
- Completeness:
  - Are all the expected requirements types involved in your specifications?
  - Are all the key concepts (from the ontology or from other models) properly covered?
  - Are your requirements properly linked? At the different levels?
  - Are all the properties stated for every system element?
  - ...
  - **How requirements information covers the knowledge base**



## Requirements quality metrics: knowledge needs

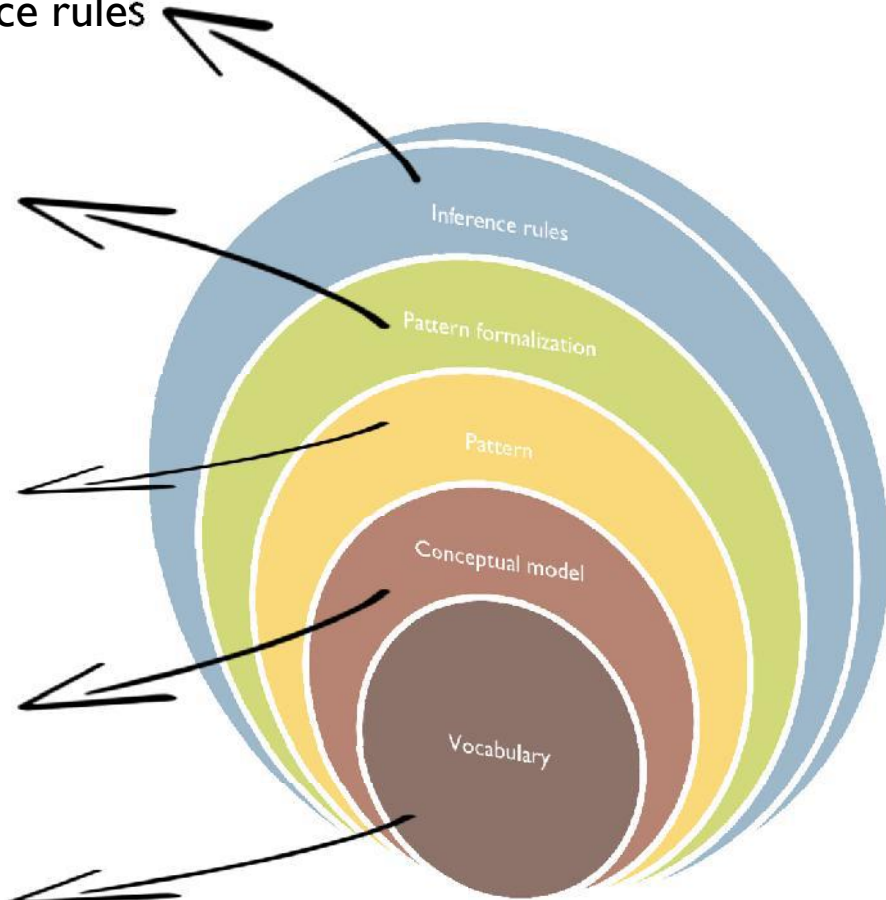
All RQS Metrics are mapped as Inference rules

Consistency metrics (most)  
 Completeness metrics (some)  
 Correctness metrics (few)  
 Semantic retrieval capabilities

Writing assistance (RAT)  
 Completeness metrics (some)  
 Correctness metrics (few)  
 Semantic retrieval capabilities

Completeness metrics (some)  
 Correctness metrics (few)  
 Semantic retrieval capabilities  
 Writing assistance

CCC Metrics (most)



SKB – System Knowledge Base

A close-up photograph of a bumblebee on a yellow flower. The bee is positioned in the center, facing left, with its head and legs visible. The flower's petals are bright yellow and slightly blurred in the background. A black rectangular box is overlaid on the lower half of the image, containing the text "Collecting knowledge?". The word "Collecting" is in a bold, black, sans-serif font, and "knowledge?" is in a black, cursive script font. A small copyright symbol (©) is located at the bottom right of the word "knowledge?".

**Collecting**  
*knowledge?*

## Knowledge collection: document analysis (archeology)

- Existing glossaries can be imported with KM: bulk insert of terms
- KM can analyze existing textual documents/specs and look for:
  - Most common terms: based on statistics
- Acronyms are easily identified: metric in RQA
- KM+RQA can use patterns to classify some of these common terms:
  - System names
  - Actions
- Synonyms detection based on patterns:
  - “... shall orbit the Second LaGrange Point (L2) ...” → “Second LaGrange Point” ≈ “L2”
  - “...shall be correlated to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) to ...”
  - → “Coordinated Universal Time” ≈ “UTC”



## Knowledge collection: document analysis (archeology)

- Patterns can also be used to automatically generate knowledge graphs
- Knowledge graphs could be transformed into other sort of models managed into External tools: e.g. SysML models
- E.g.:
  - “The ISIM shall contain a camera that provides ...”
    - Composition relationship
  - “The Observatory shall utilize the Deep Space Network to communicate with the Ground Segment”
  - “The operational JWST system shall utilize the Deep Space Network (DSN)”
    - Interface relationship
- Extraction of physical and quality characteristics:
  - “The JWST Observatory wet mass shall not exceed 6,159 kilograms”
  - “The ISIM mass allocation shall be 1,505 kilograms”
  - “The reliability of the ISIM shall be greater than or equal to .758.”



## Knowledge collection: regular expressions

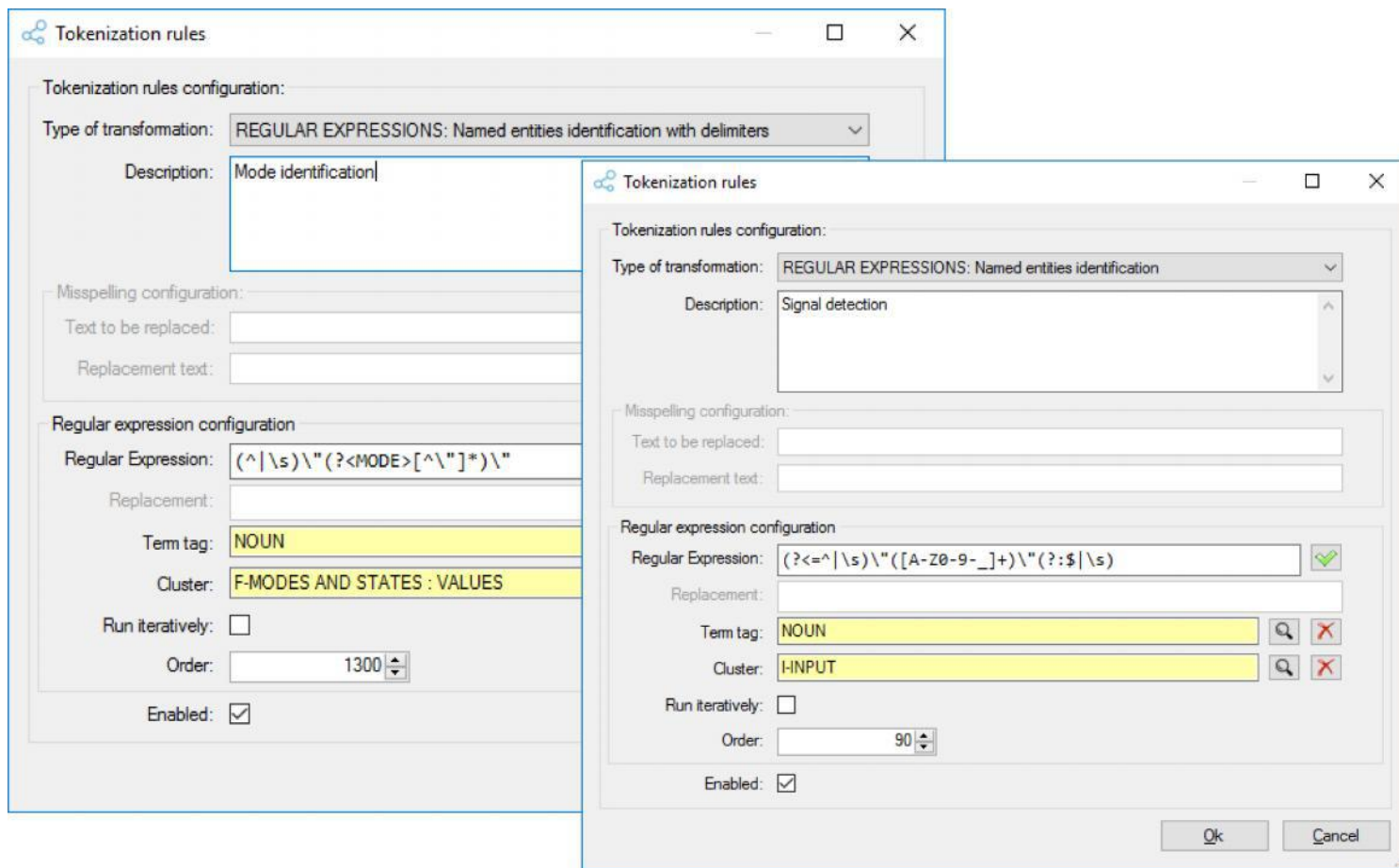
- Easy mechanism to pick special elements from any textual source
  - Signal names: e.g. `(?<=^\s)\"([A-Z0-9- _]+)\"(?:$|\s)`
  - Quoted items:
    - `"([a-zA-Z0-9 _-])+"`
    - `(^\s)\"(?<QUOTED>[^\"]*)\"`
  - Some other special (important) keywords: e.g. references to other applicable documents and standards:
    - JWST-PROC-000654, RQMT-002558, JWST-OPS-002018 ...
    - GEVS-STD-7000, IEC 60027-2





## Knowledge collection: regular expressions

- Easy mechanism to pick special elements from any textual source

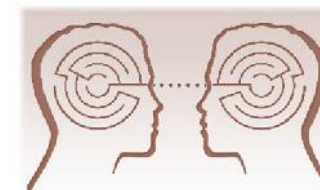


The image shows two overlapping screenshots of the 'Tokenization rules' configuration window. The left window is titled 'Tokenization rules' and shows the configuration for 'Mode identification'. The 'Type of transformation' is set to 'REGULAR EXPRESSIONS: Named entities identification with delimiters'. The 'Description' is 'Mode identification'. The 'Regular expression configuration' section shows the regular expression: `(^\s)\"(?<MODE>[^\"]*)\"`. The 'Term tag' is 'NOUN' and the 'Cluster' is 'F-MODES AND STATES : VALUES'. The 'Order' is 1300 and 'Enabled' is checked. The right window is also titled 'Tokenization rules' and shows the configuration for 'Signal detection'. The 'Type of transformation' is 'REGULAR EXPRESSIONS: Named entities identification'. The 'Description' is 'Signal detection'. The 'Regular expression configuration' section shows the regular expression: `(?<=^\s)\"([A-Z0-9- _]+)\"(?:$|\s)`. The 'Term tag' is 'NOUN' and the 'Cluster' is 'I-NPUT'. The 'Order' is 90 and 'Enabled' is checked. Both windows have 'Ok' and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom.



## Knowledge collection: suggestions from authors and quality teams

- When RAT and RQA users are reported low quality for a requirements...
- ... they might think that the problem is not the requirement, but the dictionaries
- Suggestions can be send from RAT/RQA:
  - Terms
  - Relationships
  - Patterns
- And evaluated by knowledge architects in KM:
  - To accept vs decline
  - To influence thus the quality of the requirements



## Knowledge collection: unknown vocabulary items

- Terms still unknown to the system can be gathered:
  - By means of the *misspelling* metric
  - By checking our <UNCLASSIFIED\_NOUN> term tag
- RQA allows the creation of metrics for both types of methods
- ... and the suggestions to add the relevant ones into the ontology



## Knowledge collection: fully manual

- Subject matter experts
- Knowledge at all levels of the SKB:
- Last resort: time consuming
- Knowledge Manager allows to address all these levels:
- But also RQA and RQS Server can deal with some types of info:
  - Special sentences for correctness
  - Plain dictionaries of nouns and verbs
  - Default magnitudes





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