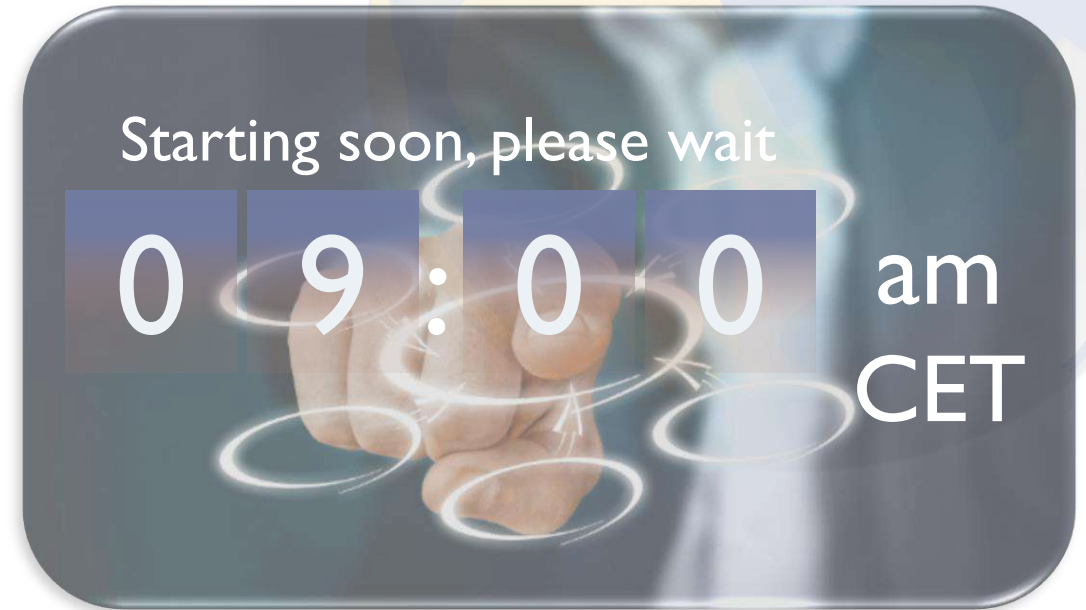


## ➤ Writing rules for numbers in textual requirements



## ➤ Webinar rules:

- You'll be muted all along the Webinar
- There's a chatting box to ask your questions or send your comments when you want
- Please address these comments and questions to the user "The REUSE Company" and not to the presenter directly
- If you have any technical issue please use this chatting box, or mail us at:  
[support@reusecompany.com](mailto:support@reusecompany.com)
- The Webinar will be recorded. A link to the recording will be sent to you in a few days

# Writing rules for numbers in textual requirements:

**When writing textual requirements, why is it more difficult to choose the correct numbers than to choose the correct words?**



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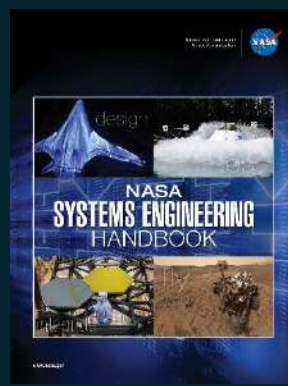
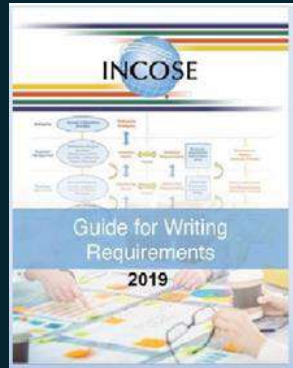


THE  
**REUSE**  
COMPANY

## José Fuentes



- **Current position:** Chief Sales Officer at The REUSE Company
- Product manager of the Systems Engineering Suite tools during the last 5 years
- INCOSE CSEP Certified
- Graduated in the INCOSE Institute for Technical Leadership
- Active contributor to the INCOSE Guide for Writing Requirements
- Member of the board of AEIS – The Spanish Chapter of INCOSE



# Requirements quality Rules

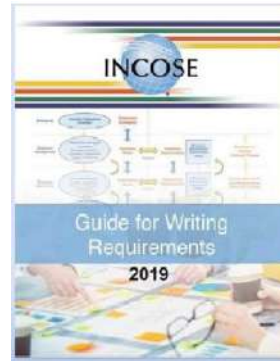




## INCOSE GfWR

### Rules based on numbers:

- R6 - Use appropriate units when stating quantities. All numbers should have units of measure explicitly stated.
- R7 - Avoid the use of vague terms such as “some”, “any”, “allowable”, “several”, “many”, “a lot of”, “a few”, “almost always”, “very nearly”, “nearly”, “about”, “close to”, “almost”, and “approximate”.
- R26 - Avoid using unachievable absolutes such as 100% reliability or 100% availability.
- R33 - Define quantities with a range of values appropriate to the level stated.
- A13 – Unique Identifier\*



			CHARACTERISTICS OF NEED AND REQUIREMENT STATEMENTS									SETS OF NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS				
Type	Rule Number	Rule name	C1 - NECESSARY	C2 - APPROPRIATE	C3 - UNAMBIGUOUS	C4 - COMPLETE	C5 - SINGULAR	C6 - FEASIBLE	C7 - VERIFIABLE	C8 - CORRECT	C9 - CONFORMING	C10 - COMPLETE	C11 - CONSISTENT	C12 - FEASIBLE	C13 - COMPREHENSIBLE	C14 - ABLE TO BE VALIDATED
Accuracy	R01	Sentence Structure			1				1							
	R02	Use Active Voice			1				1							
	R03	Subject Verb		1	1				1			1				1
	R04	Use Defined Terms			1				1				1		1	1
	R05	Use Definite Articles			1				1							
	R06	Units			1	1			1	1						
	R07	Avoid Vague Terms			1	1			1							
	R08	No Escape Clauses			1	1			1							
	R09	No Open Ended			1	1	1		1							
Concision	R10	Superfluous Infinitives			1				1							
	R11	Separate Clauses			1											
Non Ambiguity	R12	Correct Grammar			1						1					
	R13	Correct Spelling			1											
	R14	Correct Punctuation			1											
	R15	Logical Condition			1											
	R16	Avoid Not			1				1							
	R17	Oblique			1				1							
Singularity	R18	Single Sentence			1	1	1		1		1				1	
	R19	Avoid Combinators			1		1									
	R20	Avoid Purpose					1									
	R21	Avoid Parentheses					1									
	R22	Enumeration			1		1									
	R23	Context			1		1									
Completeness	R24	Avoid Pronouns			1	1			1							
	R25	Use Of Headings				1										
Realism	R26	Avoid Absolutes						1	1					1		
Conditions	R27	Explicit				1			1							
	R28	Explicit Lists			1				1							
Uniqueness	R29	Classify										1	1	1		
	R30	Express Once	1								1		1	1		
Abstraction	R31	Solutionfree		1												
Quantifiers	R32	Universals			1				1	1						
Tolerance	R33	Value Range			1	1		1	1	1				1		
Quantification	R34	Measurable			1	1			1					1		
	R35	Temporal Indefinite			1	1			1							
Uniform Language	R36	Use Consistent Terms			1					1	1		1		1	1
	R37	Define Acronyms			1						1		1		1	1
	R38	Avoid Abbreviations									1		1		1	1
	R39	Style Guide				1	1				1		1		1	1
Modularity	R40	Related Requirements									1		1		1	1
	R41	Structured										1	1		1	1





- #1 • Keep your requirements short and precise
- #2 • Be consistent with the use of shall, must, will, can
- #3 • Only one main action (shall) per requirement
- #4 • Avoid passive voice (mind the subject)
- #5 • Avoid vague adjectives and adverbs
- #6 • Use vocabulary consistently
- #7 • Use acronyms SMARTly
- #8 • No problem with repeating a concept over and over (avoid pronouns and synonyms)
- #9 • Keep the level of detail in mind
- #10 • Be aware of negative requirements
- #11 • Solution-free requirements
- #12 • Atomicity vs completeness/consistency
- #13 • Mind ambiguous terms
- #14 • Use numbers and measurement units wisely
- #15 • Be consistent with the structure (use patterns)



# Rules based on **Numbers**



## Requirement ID



- They must be unique
- Always follow the same schema: e.g. SyR-xxx, SthR-yyy...
- Consistent across the document and documents
- Never modified once it's created
- Never reused: including after removals



- Agree on the format for decimal numbers x.yyy,zz or x,yyy.zz : and keep this format along the documents
- Avoid numbers less than one as .99 or ,99. Use the 0 in front of the decimal sign instead 0.99 or 0,99
- Don't forget the units:
- ✗ ➤ “When the car speed reaches 120, the temperature of the oil shall be maintained over 90”
- ✓ ➤ “When the speed reaches 120 mph...”, “...shall connect to at least 4 satellites in less than 10 seconds”
- Agree on a fixed form to express the units: e.g. “mph”, “miles per hour”
- Agree on a fixed system of measurement for the entire project: e.g. metric or imperial...
- In those cases where a magnitude is intentionally expressed in two different units, agree on the fixed format: e.g. “When the speed of the car is below 5 mph (8 km/h)...”
- Use the units consistently, the same magnitude for the same system element or parameter always using the same units: e.g. the amount of petrol always in *liters*, don't use also  $cm^3$  randomly





- Exact values are difficult to match/verify, use a way to deal with ranges and tolerances and use it consistently: e.g.
- ✗ ➤ “When the car is stopped for more than 3 seconds, the temperature of the oil must be kept at 80°C”
- ✓ ➤ “When the car is stopped for more than 3 seconds, the temperature of the oil must be at 80°C ±5%”
- Ranges should not be excessive: “80°C ±40°C”, “80°C ±60%”...
- ✗ ➤ ... nor too tight: “80°C ± 0.1°C”
- ✗ ➤ ... range adapted to the level of detail of the document



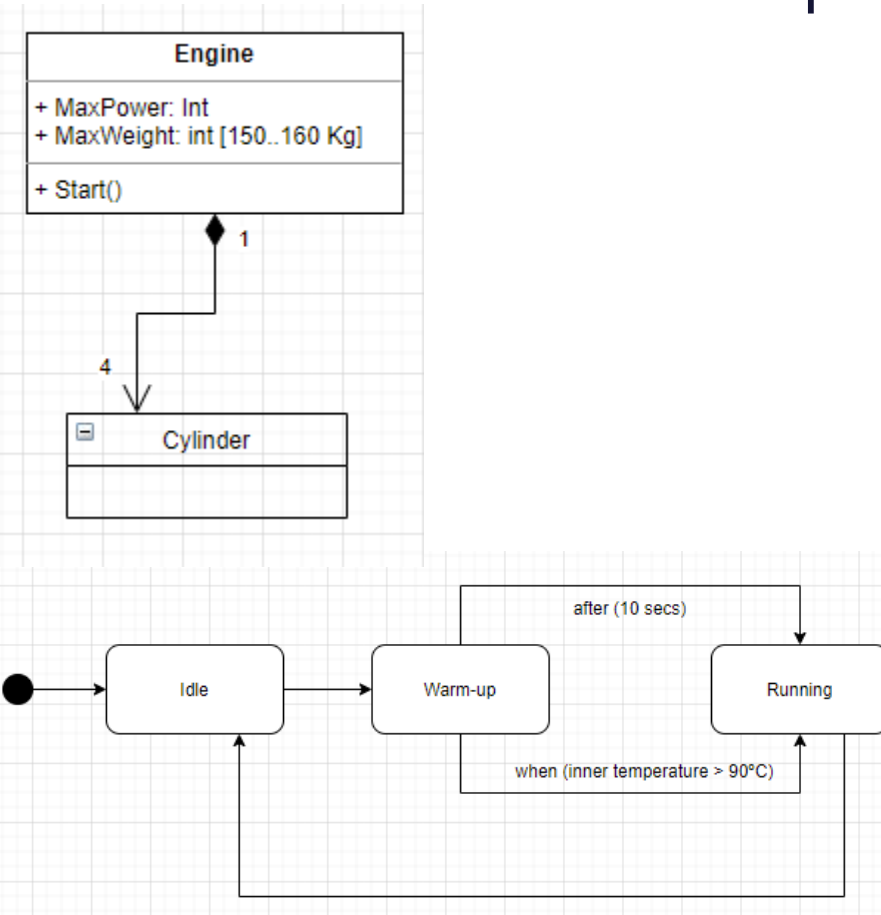




- Avoid expressions such as: “100% reliable”, “100% available”, “100% flexible”, “maximize”, “minimize” if you cannot guarantee it or verify it ❌
- Some verbal structures require to be quantified: e.g. “increase” or “reduce” in
- ✅ ➤ “When the temperature exceeds 30°C the flow of air must be increased in 10%”
- Make sure boundary values are clearly defined: use “inclusive”, “exclusive”, “greater than or equal”...
- A number is always better than other quantifiers: some, most, few...
- And better than adverbs:
- ✅ ➤ “... less than 2 seconds” better than
- ❌ ➤ “...rapidly”



- Consistency between the values in your requirements, and the values in your models...
- ... but this will be a topic for another webinar





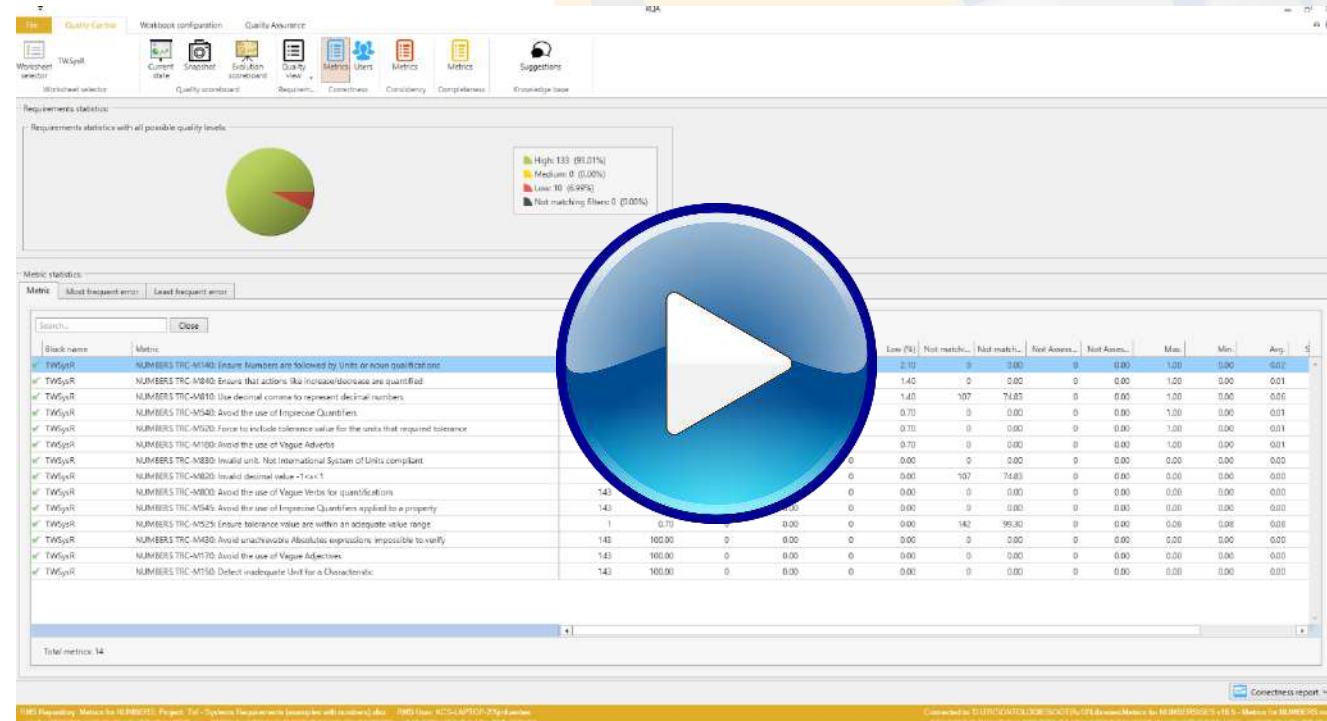
# Checking quality of numbers **Demo**



➤ **Use case #1:** Verbs that require quantification and other metrics

➤ **Steps:**

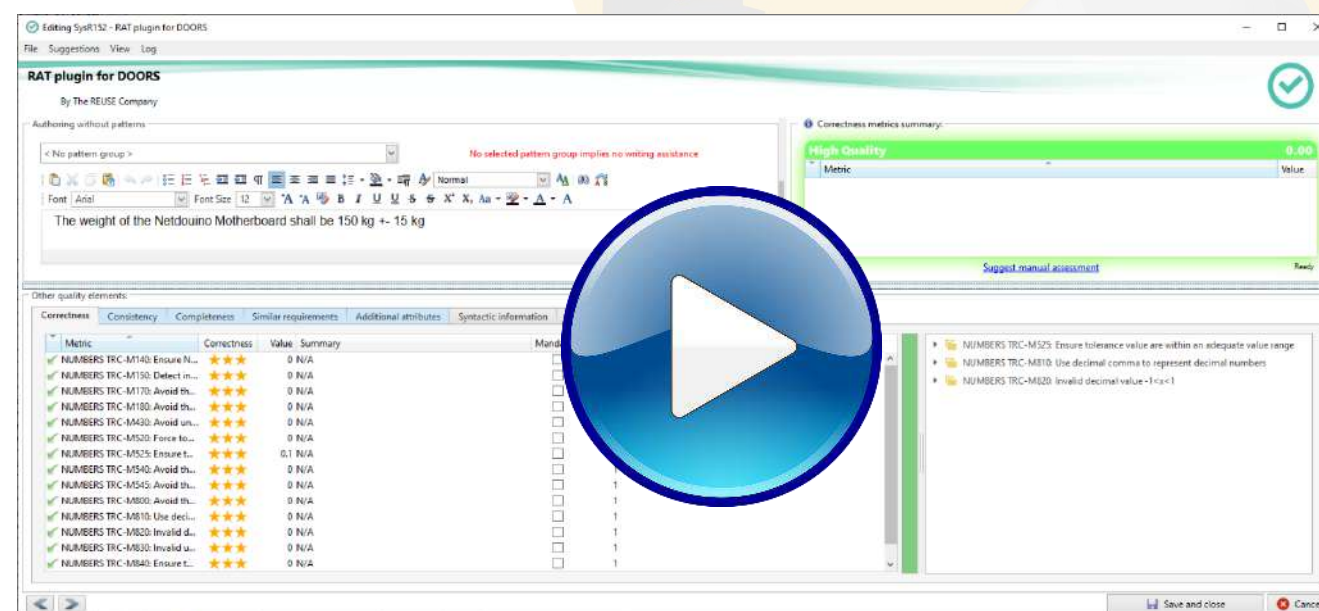
1. The **RQA – QUALITY Studio** is already connected to a formal module in DOORS
2. Analyze the level of correctness of a document
3. Detect wrong ways to write decimal numbers
4. Detect vague quantifiers
5. Detect those verbs that might require quantification and eventually don't include such quantification



➤ **Use case #2:** Numbers followed by units or entities

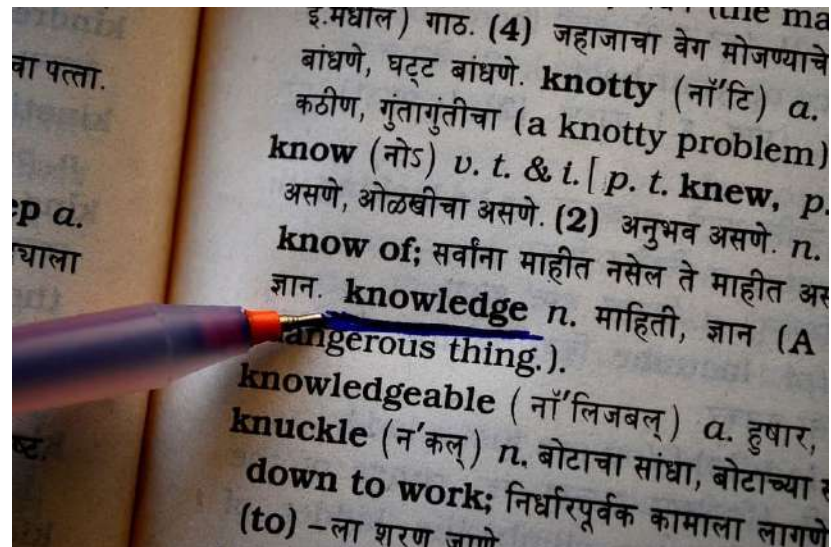
➤ **Steps:**

1. Open **RAT –AUTHORING Tools** as an add-on in DOORS
2. Edit a requirement that misses the units
3. Provide units (both valid, invalid)
4. Without and with tolerance
5. With an excessive value for the tolerance
6. With a correct value for the tolerance









## ➤ Knowledge Discovery Process: Automatic extraction of controlled vocabulary and relationships from legacy documentation (in 10 minutes)

- Getting into the most advanced quality rules (e.g. completeness, consistency and some advanced INCOSE Correctness metrics) requires some domain specific knowledge
- Such knowledge might come from models, but also from legacy documentation
- Learn how to populate domain dictionaries automatically from your legacy documentation
- And all this in just 10 minutes, with the help of our *Knowledge Extraction* library
- **Dates:** November the 30<sup>th</sup> and December the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2021





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