#### **KURS**

# Hvordan kvantifisere alle kvalitetskrav 'Quantifying All Quality Requirements'

https://www.dropbox.com/sh/w05apx9s1qbfpsz/lkQ78CZLfV

Kursdokumentasjon

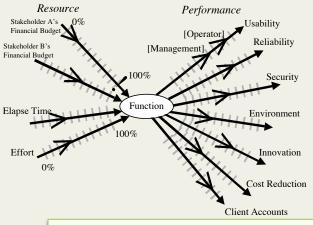
Skriv Subject 'Kurs Dok Link' til tom@gilb.com for dette



Tom Gilb –
Software 2013
1300-1615
Torsdag 14 Feb 2013

www.Gilb.com
See 'Downloads'





### What it's about

- How to define and quantify any useful quality aspect of a system- a workshop
  - A clear weakness with most all development methods, including Agile methods, is their failure to explicitly deal with critical qualities of the IT system. They stop at bug counting.
- We need to <u>deal directly with</u>
   <u>a vast array of stakeholder-</u>
   <u>valued qualities</u>, including
   availability, maintainability,
   adaptability, security,
   portability, usability,
   robustness, and many more.
- This practical workshop will equip participants with practical tools, experiences and exercises so they will master the ability to quantify any required quality requirement.



#### 13:00-16:16

## 13:00 Introduction: Quantifying Quality

## 1400-1500 Simple workshop exercises

- 1. identifying quality requirements
- 2. indirect identification (means >ends)
- 3. Naming the tag –
- 4. Ambition level
- 5. Ambiguity Test
- 6. Stakeholders Viewpoint Break

## **1515-1615** Advanced Workshop Exercises

- 7. Scale definition
- 8. meter definition
- 9. Scale parameters
- 10. Scalar level expressions
- (Qualifiers, level, uncertainty, source, justification)
- 11. Quality Benchmarks
- 12. Quality Constraints
- 13. Quality Targets
- 14. more if time ?? Impacted By <design>

# 1300-1400 Introduction: Quantifying Quality



## Christopher Alexander

## NOTES ON THE SYNTHESIS OF FORM

CHRISTOPHER ALEXANDER

#### **Quality Architecture**

 In his work on specifying the requirements for buildings, Christopher Alexander [Notes On The Synthesis Of Form.] describes setting up a quality measure for each requirement"

#### He says:

- ."The idea is for each requirement to have a quality measure
  - that makes it possible to divide all solutions to the requirement into two classes:
- those for which we agree that they fit the requirement and
- those for which we agree that they do not fit the requirement.

### Quality: the concept, the noun

Planguage Concept \*125, Version: March 20, 2003

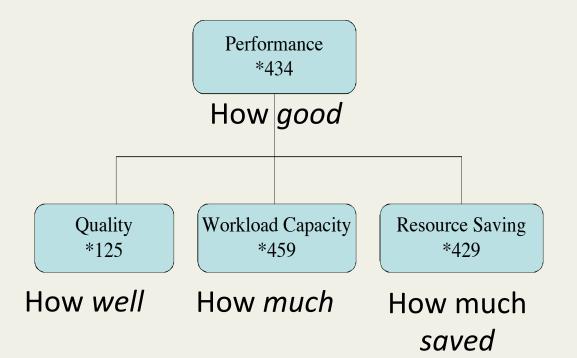
### A 'quality' is

- a scalar attribute
- reflecting 'how well'
- a system functions.

-|-|-| (Scale symbol)

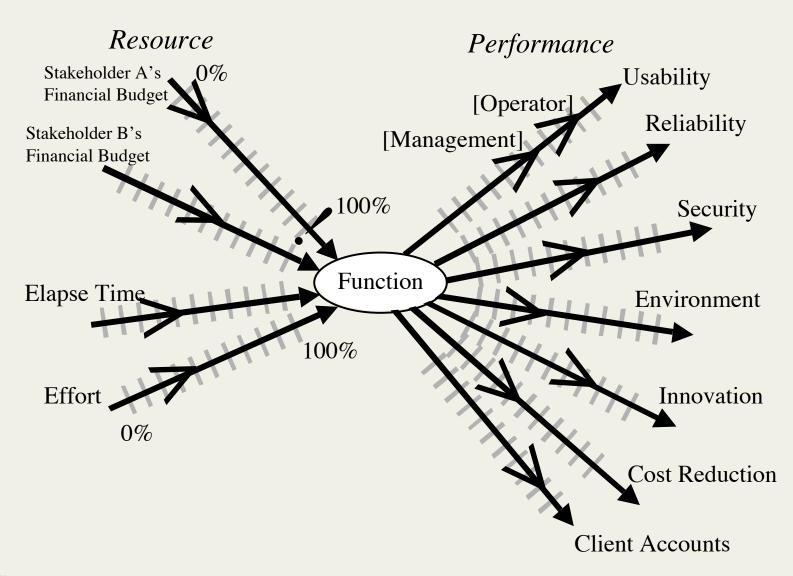
-----Past Level<---->

(Fn)-----Past Level<---->



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#### <u>Multiple</u> Required Performance and Cost Attributes are the basis for architecture selection and evaluation



# Exercise: Aspects of Love, or Love is a many splendored thing!

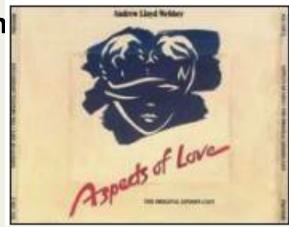


- Make a list of of love's many aspects
- Quantify a requirement for one of those aspects

### Love Attributes: Brainstormed By Dutch Engineers

- Kissed-ness
- Care
- Sharing
- Respect
- Comfort
- Friendship
- •Sex
- Understandin
- Trust

- Support
- Attention
- Passion
- Satisfaction
- •
- ...





## **Trust** [Caroline]

Love.Trust.Truthfulness

**Ambition: No lies.** 

Scale:

Average Black lies/month from [defined sources].

**Meter:** 

independent confidential log from sample of the defined sources.

**Past Lie Level:** 

**Past [My Old Mate, 2004] 42 <-Bart** 

Goal

[My Current Mate, Year = 2005] Past Lie Level/2

**Black: Defined: Non White Lies** 

- Other aspects of Trust:
  - BrokenAgreements
  - LateAppointments
  - Late delivery
  - Gossiping to Others

### "Camaraderie" quantified (Real Case UK)

**Ambition**: to maintain an exceptionally high sense of good personal feelings and co-operation amongst all staff: family atmosphere, corporate patriotism. In spite of business change and pressures.

**Scale**: probability that individuals enjoy the working atmosphere so much that they would not move to another company for less than 50% pay rise.

Meter: Apparently real offer via CD-S

Past [September 2001] 60+ % <- R & CD



Goal [Mid 2002] 10%,

[End 2002] <1% <- R & CD

#### Rationale:

maintain staff number, and morale as core of business and business predictability for customers.

#### Love: Biblical Dimensions:

#### Bishop L Day, Boeing

The biblical citation (Book of First Corinthians I) gives the quantification of the term "love" (agape in Greek).

The 'quantification' for love would be as follows:

---->



A person who loves acts the following way toward the person being loved:

- 1. suffereth long
- 2. is kind
- 3. envieth not
- 4. vaunteth not itself, vaunteth...:or, is not rash (Vaunt = extravagant self praise)
- 5. is not puffed up
- 6. Doth not behave itself unseemly
- 7. seeketh not her own
- 8. is not easily provoked
- 9. thinketh no evil
- 10. Rejoiceth not in iniquity (=an unjust act)
- 11. rejoiceth in the truth
- 12. Beareth all things
- 13. believeth all things
- 14. hopeth all things
- 15. endureth all things
- 16. never faileth

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### **Enthoven on Numbers**

- "Numbers are a part of our language.
- Where a quantitative matter is being discussed,
  - the greatest clarity of thought is achieved by using numbers
  - instead of avoiding them,
  - even when uncertainties are present.
- This is not to rule out judgment and insight.
  - Rather, it is to say, that
  - judgments and insights need,
  - like everything else,
  - to be expressed with clarity
  - if they are to be useful."
- Alain Enthoven, June 1963, Naval War College, Newport Rhode Island (see note for more detail), Hughes98, Rescuing Prometheus p164



See the note for more detail on Enthoyen

## What can we do better (or 'at all'), if we quantify quality ideas?

- **Evaluation** solutions/designs/architectures against the quantified quality requirements (Impact Estimation)
- **Test** and measure the degree to which solutions meet quality and cost expectations ( when they were chosen)
- Measure evolutionary project progress towards quality goals
  - And get early & continuous improved estimates for time to completion
- Communicate quality goals much better to all parties (users, customers, developers, testers, lawyers)
- Contract for results
  - Pay for results only (not effort expended)
- Reward teams for results achieved
- Motivate technical people to focus on real business results
- Simplify requirements (the top few quantified- everything else is design)
- **Collect** numeric **data** about designs, processes, organizational structures, to learn and use in future.
- Permits systematic corporate or academic research of a development environment

## Real Examples of Requirements (Oct 2004) 37 Page **Detailed "Functional" (!) Requirement**

#### Projected benefits of this include

- reduced time lost in planning,
- quicker identification of actual and potential operational problems-
- reduced time in vehicle tracking for customers and internal purposes,
- better matching of operational costs and effort to sales contracts,
- better information for future contract negotiations & renegotiation
- -----

The <u>perceived benefits of</u> better planning and management of high & heavy cargo are:

- reduced manual effort in planning movements,
- better performance to target delivery dates for high & heavy,
- better terminal planning for the cargo,
- better terminal operation from better information about handling,
- **better** customer management from **better** information on progress.

The <u>perceived benefits</u> of better planning and management of high & heavy cargo are:

- reduced manual effort in planning movements.
- better performance to target delivery dates for high & heavy,
- better terminal planning for the cargo,
- **better** terminal operation from better information about handling,
- better customer management from better information on progress.
- reduce the incidence of wrong booking and loading of cargo,
- **reduce** double handling and recording of information,
- give **visibility** of planning data along the full distribution chain,
- allow marketing to give **more accurate** information to customers,
- increase utilization of COMPANY's own transport, and
- **reduce** the amount of emergency third party charter.

#### What is wrong with this (previous slide) picture?

#### Some more detail in the same 'functional' requirements: (is this a design?)

- 1. It must be possible to select any cargo, including High & Heavy and MAFI, based on any of:
- VIN (either complete or a subset, typically the last 5, 6, 8 or 10 characters)
- tracking number
- serial number
- multiple VINs (eg cut & paste input),
- movement,
- customer's batch number,
- transport ID (rail wagon no or MAFI, lorry, vessel),
- customer code
- customer's sales order number
- customer's manufacturing order no (also called Commission or ED no)
- at location on date (by destination)
- dealer code
- model type & make

- No identification of the main benefits (just bullet points)
- No definition of the quantification (no 'Scale' specification)
- No benchmark to help define 'better'.
- No target to define 'better'
- No dates to define when 'better'
- No evidence that the 'designs' in the requirements will give any of the cited results
- No specification of the *long term*value or costs of the suggested designs (in the requirements)
- AND MANY MORE PROBLEMS
  - Sources
  - Authority
  - Risks
  - Priorities

#### **Quality** is characterized by these traits

- 1. Quality describes 'how well' a function is done.
- 2. Quality describes the *partial effectiveness* of a function (as do all other performance attributes).
- 3. Quality is *valued* to *some* degree by *some* stakeholders of the system
- 4. *More* quality is generally *valued* by stakeholders; especially if the increase is free, or lower cost, than the value of the increase.
- 5. Quality attributes can be *articulated* independently of the particular means (designs) used for reaching a specific quality level –
- 6. even though all quality levels depend on the particular designs used to achieve them.
- 7. A particular quality can be a described in terms of a *complex* concept, consisting of multiple elementary quality concepts.
- 8. Quality is *variable* (along a definable scale of measure: as are all scalar attributes).
- 9. Quality levels are capable of being specified *quantitatively* (as are all scalar attributes).
- 10. Quality levels can be *measured* in practice.
- 11. Quality levels can be traded off to some degree; with other system attributes valued more by stakeholders.
- 12. Quality can never be perfect (100%), in the real world.
- 13. There are some levels of a particular quality that may be outside the state of the art; at a defined time and circumstance.
- 14. When quality levels increase towards perfection, the resources needed to support those levels tend towards infinity.

## The Confirmit Case Study 2003-2009



MR

See paper on this case at <a href="www.gilb.com">www.gilb.com</a>
Papers/Cases/Slides, Gilb Library,

value slide w... http://www.gilb.com/tiki-download\_file.php?fileId=152 ppr wrong ag... http://www.gilb.com/tiki-download\_file.php?fileId=50

Paper Firm <a href="http://www.gilb.com/tiki-download\_file.php?fileId=32">http://www.gilb.com/tiki-download\_file.php?fileId=32</a>
And see papers (IEEE Software Fall 2006) by Geir K Hanssen, SINTEF

Their product =



Chief Storyteller = Trond Johanser

# Customer Successes in Corporate Sector



#### Real Example of 1 of the 25 Quality Requirements

Usability.Productivity (taken from Confirmit 8.5, performed a set of predefined steps, to produce a standard MR Report.

development)

<u>Scale for quantification</u>: Time in minutes to set up a typical specified Market Research-report

Past Level [Release 8.0]: 65 mins.,

**Tolerable Limit [Release 8.5]: 35 mins.,** 

Goal [Release 8.5]: 25 mins.

Note: end result was actually 20 minutes ©

& Feedback

Trond Johansen

<u>Meter [Weekly Step]</u>: Candidates with Reportal experience, and with knowledge of MR-specific reporting features



## Shift: from Function to Quality

- Our new focus is on the <u>day-to-day</u> operations of our Market Research users,
  - <u>not</u> a list of features that they might or might not like. 50% never used!
  - We KNOW that increased efficiency, which leads to more profit, will please them.
  - The '45 minutes actually saved x thousands of customer reports'
    - = big \$\$\$ saved
- After one week we had defined more or less all the requirements for the next version (8.5) of Confirmit.



## FIRM (Future Information Research Management, Norway) project step planning and accounting: using an Impact Estimation Table



IET for MR Project – Confirmit (<-FIRM Product Brand) 8.5</li>

Solution: Recoding

- Make it possible to recode variable on the fly from Reportal.
- Estimated effort: 4 days
- <u>Estimated</u> Productivity Improvement: 20 minutes (50% way to Goal)
- actual result 38 minutes (95% progress towards Goal)

	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	ВХ	BY	BZ	CA		
1													
2		Current							Step9				
3		Status	Improv	ements	Goals			Recoding					
4		Status						Estimate	d impact	Actual impact			
5		Units	Units	%	Past	Tolerable	Goal	Units	%	Units	%		
6					Usability.Replacability (feat	ture count)							
7		1,00	1,0	50,0	2		0						
8					Usability.Speed.NewFeatu	Usability.Speed.NewFeaturesImpact (%)							
9		5,00	5,0	100,0	0	15	5						
10		10,00	10,0	200,0	0	15	5						
11		0,00	0,0	0,0	0	30	10						
12					Usability.Intuitiveness (%)								
13		0,00	0,0	0,0	0	60	80						
14					Usability.Productivity (min	utes)		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \					
15		20,00	45,0	112,5	65	35	25	20,00	50,00	38,00	95,00		
20					Development resources								
21			101,0	91,8	0		110	4,00	3,64	4,00	3,64		

## 4 product areas were attacked in all: **25 Qualities** concurrently, one quarter of a year. Total development staff = 12

8

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										K			
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				Usability.Intuitivness (%)							Backwards.Compatibility	(%)	
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#### Confirmit Evo Weekly Value Delivery Cycle

	Development Team	Users (PMT, Pros, Doc writer, other)	CTO (Sys Arch, Process Mgr)	QA (Configuration Manager & Test Manager)
Friday	<ul> <li>✓ PM: Send Version         N detail plan to         CTO + prior to         Project Mgmt         meeting         ✓ PM: Attend Project         Mgmt meeting:         12.00-15.00     </li> <li>✓ Developers: Focus on genereal</li> <li>maintenance work,</li> <li>documentation.</li> </ul>		✓ Approve/reject design & Step N ✓ Attend Project Mgmt meeting: 12-15	<ul> <li>✓ Run final build and create setup for Version N-1.</li> <li>✓ Install setup on test servers (external and internal)</li> <li>✓ Perform initial crash test and then release Version N-1</li> </ul>
Monday	✓ Develop test code & code for Version N	✓ Use Version N-1		✓ Follow up CI ✓ Review test plans, tests
Tuesday	✓ Develop Test Code & Code for Version N ✓ Meet with users to Discuss Action Taken Regarding Feedback From Version N-1	Meet with develope rs to give Feedbac k and Discuss Action Taken from previous actions	✓ System Architect to review code and test code	✓ Follow up CI ✓ Review test plans, tests
Wednesday	✓ Develop test code & code for Version N			✓ Review test plans, tests ✓ Follow up Cl
Thursday	✓ Complete Test Code & Code for Version N ✓ Complete GUI tests for Version N 2			✓ Review test plans, tests ✓ Follow up CI



#### Evo's impact on Confirmit product qualities 1st Qtr

#### Only 5 highlights of the 25 impacts are listed here

Description of requirement/work task	Past	Status
Usability.Productivity: Time for the system to generate a survey	7200 sec	15 sec
Usability.Productivity: Time to set up a typical specified Market Research-report (MR)	65 min	20 min
Usability.Productivity: Time to grant a set of End-users access to a Report set and distribute report login info.	80 min	5 min
Usability.Intuitiveness: The time in minutes it takes a medium experienced programmer to define a complete and correct data transfer definition with Confirmit Web Services without any user documentation or any other aid	15 min	5 min
Performance.Runtime.Concurrency: Maximum number of simultaneous respondents executing a survey with a click rate of 20 sec and an response time<500 ms, given a defined [Survey-Complexity] and a defined [Server Configuration, Typical]	250 users	6000



### Initial Experiences and conclusions

- EVO has resulted in
  - increased motivation and
  - enthusiasm amongst developers,
  - it opens up for empowered creativity
- Developers
  - embraced the method and
  - saw the value of using it,
  - even though they found parts of Evo difficult to understand and execute

Trond Johansen



**Conclusions** -

#### The Evo method has

- high focus on measurable product qualities, and
  - defining these clearly and testably, requires training and maturity.
- It is important to believe that everything can be measured,
  - and to seek guidance if it seems impossible.





## Evo's impact on Confirmit 9.0 product qualities Results from the second quarter of using Evo. 1/2

Product quality	Description	Customer value
Intuitiveness	Probability that an inexperienced user can intuitively figure out how to set up a defined Simple Survey correctly.	Probability increased by 175%
Productivity	Time in minutes for a defined advanced user, with full knowledge of 9.0 functionality, to set up a defined advanced survey correctly.	Time reduced by 38%

Product quality	Description	<b>Customer value</b>
Productivity	Time (in minutes) to test a defined survey and identify 4 inserted script errors, starting from when the questionnaire is finished to the time testing is complete and is ready for production. (Defined Survey: Complex survey, 60 questions, comprehensive JScripting.)	Time reduced by 83% and error tracking increased by 25%

## Evo's impact on Confirmit 9.0 product qualities Results from the second quarter of using Evo. 2/2

<b>Product quality</b>	Description	Customer value
Performance	Max number of panelists that the system can support without exceeding a defined time for the defined task, with all components of the panel system performing acceptable.	Number of panelists increased by <b>1500</b> %
Scalability	Ability to accomplish a bulk-update of X panelists within a timeframe of Z second	Number of panelists increased by <b>700%</b>
Performance	Number of responses a database can contain if the generation of a defined table should be run in 5 seconds.	Number of responses increased by <b>1400%</b>

## Code quality – "green" week

- In these "green" weeks, some of the deliverables will be less visible for the end users, but more visible for our QA department.
- We manage code quality through an Impact Estimation table.

urrent	Status	Improvement		Goals		Step 6 (we	eek 14)	Step 7 (wee	
	Units		Past	Tolerable	Goal	<b>Estimated Impact</b>	Actual Impact	Estimated Impact A	
	100,0	100,0	0	80	100			100	
		Speed							
	100,0	100,0	0	80	100	100	100		
		Maintainability.Do	oc.Code						
	100,0	100,0	0	80	100	100	100		
		InterviewerCo							
	1	NUnitTests							
	0,0	0,0	0	90	100				
	100.0	PeerTests 100.0	s 0	90	400			100	
	100,0	FxCop	U	90	100			100	
	0.0	10.0	10	0	0				
	0,0	TestDirectorT							
	100.0	100.0	0	90	100			100	
	, ,	Robustness.Corr	ectness		•				
	2,0	2,0	0	1	2	2	2		
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		Synchronization NUnitTests			SHOULD I TRY TO FIX IT,				
© Tom@Gilb.com www.gilb.com					OR UN	WAIT TIL SET HER?	www.ashleigh	brilliant.com	

Speed

**Maintainability** 

**Nunit Tests** 

**PeerTests** 

**TestDirectorTests** 

Robustness.Correctness

Robustness.Boundary Conditions

ResourceUsage.CPU

Maintainability.DocCode

**SynchronizationStatus** 

## Al Says

"Not everything that can be counted counts,

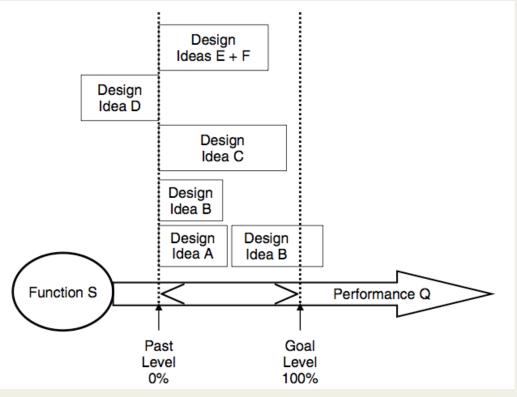
and not everything that counts can be counted."

Albert Einstein

I agree.

But, system qualities can be 'counted'. Tom

## How do we evaluate a single quality dimension of design impact?



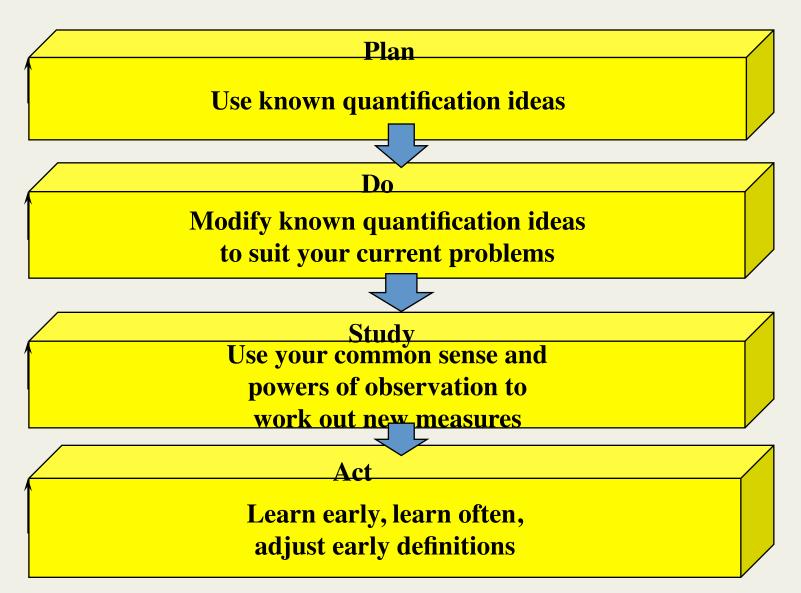
- We must estimate
- (or measure)
- the numeric cumulative impact
- of the design
  - on a defined Scale (units),
  - using a defined Meter (test process),
  - with respect to requirement levels.

## How can we evaluate all dimensions of impact? All = {Capacity, Quality, Costs}

Design	<u>Central</u>	<u>Youth</u>	<u>Facts</u>	<u>London</u>	<u>Diploma</u>	<u>Events</u>	<u>Discounts</u>	Total
Ideas								
Objectives								
<u>Participation</u>	80%±50%	60%±70%	0%±50%	0%±50%	30%±50%	20%±50%	30%±50%	220%±370%
Representation	80%±50%	80%±50%	10%±50%	0%±50%	10%±50%	20%±50%	50%±40%	250%±340%
<u>Information</u>	0%±50%	20%±40%	80%±50%	0%±20%	20%±50%	0%±50%	0%±30%	120%±290%
<u>Conviction</u>	0%±10%	20%±50%	60%±30%	80%±50%	10%±50%	80%±50%	0%±50%	250%±290%
<u>Influence</u>	0%±50%	40%±40%	60%±50%	0%±50%	80%±50%	80%±50%	0%±50%	260%±340%
<u>Fun</u>	50%±50%	40%±50%	10%±50%	0%±0%	0%±0%	80%±50%	0%±0%	180%±200%
Total	210% ±260%	260% ±300%	220% ±280%	80% ±220%	150% ±250%	270% ±300%	80% ±220%	
Budgets								
Cost	10%	10%	10%	10%	1%±5%	50%±50%	80%±50%	171%±105%
	210%/10%	260%/10%	220%/10%	80%/10%	150/1	270/50	80/80	
Benefit–to- Cost Ratio								

We can use an Impact (Estimation) Table

#### How to Quantify Quality



#### 'Environmentally Friendly' Quantification Example

#### Give the quality a stable name tag

**Environmentally Friendly** 

#### **Define approximately the target level**

Ambition Level: A high degree of protection ......

#### **Define a scale of measure:**

**Scale:** % change in environment

#### Decide a way to measure in practice.

**Meter: {scientific data...}** 

#### Define benchmarks.

**Past [2008] +50% <-intuitive** 

**Record** [2008, ....] 0%

Trend [2010,...] -30%

#### Define Constraints (Fail) and targets (Goal, Wish).

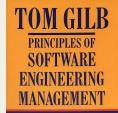
Fail[next year] +0% <-not worse

**Goal +5 years, ....] +30%<-TG** 

Wish [2011,...] +50%<-Marketing

#### Devices to help quantify quality ideas: Standard Hierarchy of Concepts from

Gilb: Principles of Software Engineering Management.





#### QUALITY

**USABILITY** 

AVAIL--ABILITY ADAPT-ABILITY

WORK-CAPACITY

#### **MAINTAINABILITY**

- 1. PROBLEM RECOGNITION
- 2. ADMINISTRATIVE DELAY
- 3. TOOLS COLLECTION
- 4. PROBLEM ANALYSIS
- 5. CHANGE SPECIFICATION

#### RELIABILITY

- 6. QUALITY CONTROL
- 7. DO THE CHANGE
- 8. TEST THE CHANGE
- 9. RECOVER FROM FAULT

#### Using 'Parameters' when defining a Scale of Measure

Goal
[ Users = NOVICES,
Components = USER MANUAL,
Tasks = ERROR CORRECTION ]
60%

- Using [qualifiers] in the SCALE definition
  - gives flexibility of detailed specification later.
- Example
  - SCALE: the % of
    - defined [Users]
    - using defined [system Components]
    - who can successfully accomplish defined
       [Tasks]

[Scale Parameters]

#### **Quality Quantification Process**

(full detail 'Competitive Engineering', Scales chapter, & slide here later 'QQ')

#### Entry

- E1. Do not enter if you can reuse existing standards.
- E2.Do not enter if your source documents are poor.

#### **Procedure**

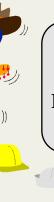
- P1. Use applicable <u>rules</u> (GR, QR, QQ).
- P2. Build list of quality ideas needing control.
- P3. Detail qualities by exploding hierarchically.
- use evolutionary or pilot feedback.
- P4. Revise your draft based on design work.
- P5. Quality Control the specification.
- P6. Get experience and then revise specifications.



#### **Exit**

- X1. Don't exit if calculated remaining defects are more than one per page.
- X2. Unless you intentionally do so to learn more from experience.

#### A 'Quality Quantification' Principle



He had a lot of hats. He wants to be best in hatmanship. 0. THE PRINCIPLE OF
'BAD NUMBERS BEAT GOOD
WORDS'

Poor quantification is more useful than none; at least it can be improved systematically.



Past:3
Goal: 13



#### **General Hatmanship:**

Ambition Level: improve ability to have hats on head and nearby

**Hatmanship On Head:** 

**SCALE:** hats on top of persons head

PAST [Me, This year] 10 <- Guess

**RECORD** [2009, UK] 15 <- GB Record

WISH [Guinness Record, April] 20 <- Tom

**Hatmanship Nearby:** 

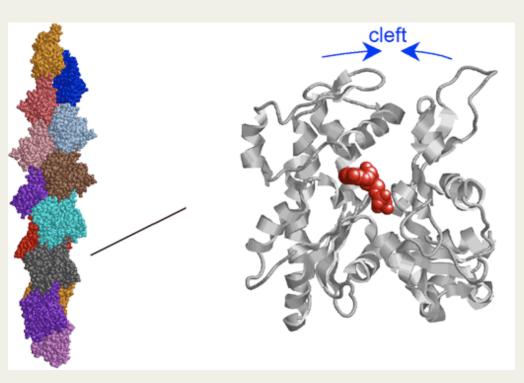
SCALE: hats not on head, but on, or near, body; within 10 meter radius.

Past.... Goal.....etc.

#### Quantify for realistic judgements

- $\leftarrow R.H.$  Hayes et al
- "To leave [soft considerations] out of the analysis
  - -simply because they are **not readily quantifiable**
  - -or to avoid introducing "personal judgments,"
  - clearly biases decisions against investments
    - that are likely to have a significant impact on considerations
      - as **the quality of one's product**, delivery speed and reliability, and the rapidity with which new products can be introduced"
- "Dynamic Manufacturing", p. 77
- in MINTZBERG94: page124

## Principles for Quality Quantification.



The Decomposition Principle

- Some hopefully deep and useful guidelines
  - to help you quantify quality ideas

#### O. THE PRINCIPLE OF 'BAD NUMBERS BEAT GOOD WORDS'

- Poor quantification is more useful than none; 66±8
- at least it can be improved systematically. 65±2

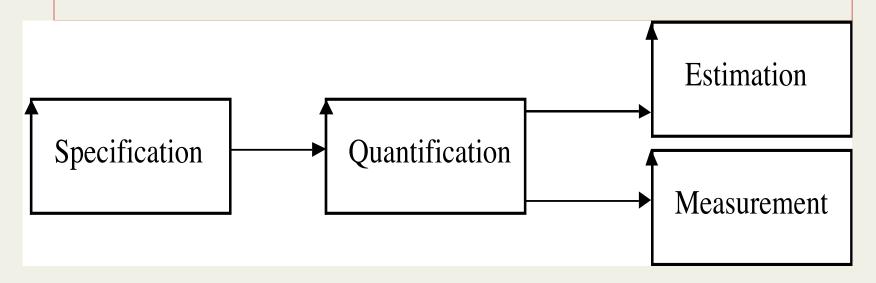
State of the Art Flexibility



Improved Performance @Gilb.com www.gilb.com

#### 1. THE PRINCIPLE OF 'QUALITY QUANTIFICATION'

- All qualities can be expressed quantitatively,
  - 'qualitative' does not mean unmeasurable.



#### Dogbert the Quantifier



Scott Adams, Inc./Dist. by UFS, Inc.

#### THE PRINCIPLE OF 'QUALITY QUANTIFICATION'

All qualities can be expressed quantitatively,
'qualitative' does not mean unmeasurable.

"In physical science the first essential step in the direction of learning any subject is to find principles of numerical reckoning and practicable methods for measuring some quality connected with it.

I often say that when you can measure what you are speaking about, and express it in numbers, you know something about it;

but when you cannot measure it, when you cannot express it in numbers, your knowledge is of a meagre and unsatisfactory kind;

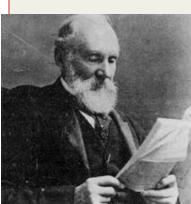
it may be the beginning of knowledge, but you have scarcely in your thoughts advanced to the state of Science, whatever the matter may be."



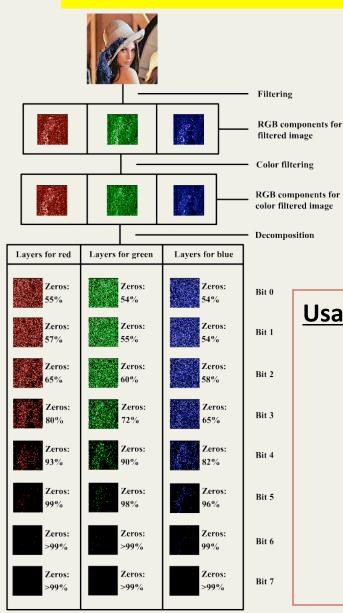
from

http://zapatopi.net/kelvin/quotes.html





#### 2. THE PRINCIPLE OF 'MANY SPLENDORED THINGS'



# Most quality ideas are usefully broken down into several measures of goodness.

**Usability**: Includes:

**Entry Qualification**: Scale: IQ, ......

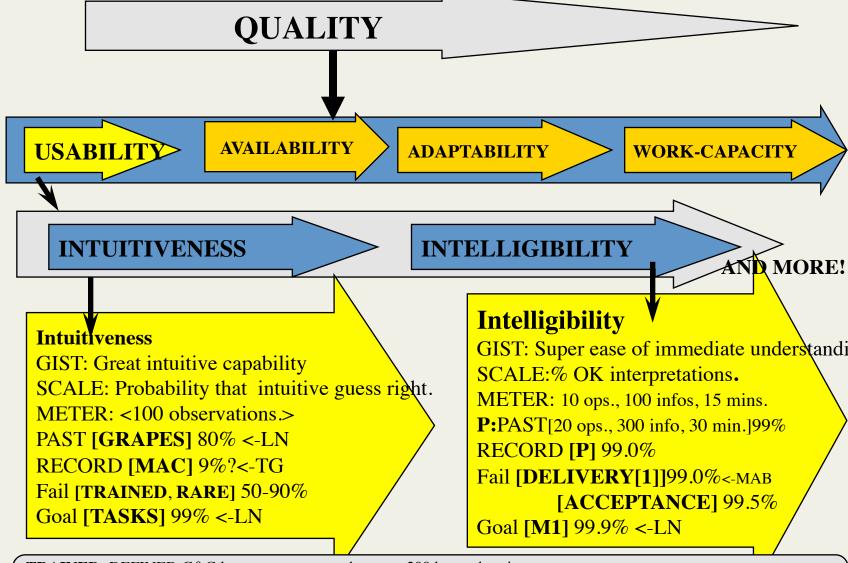
**Learning Effort: Scale:** Hours to learn, .....

**Productivity**: Scale: Tasks per hour,......

**Error Rate**: Scale: Faults per 100 tasks, .....

<u>Like-ability</u>: Scale: % Users who like the system, ....

#### Quantifying Usability (Erieye C&C System)



**TRAINED:** DEFINED:C&Ctl. operator, approved course, 200 hours duration.

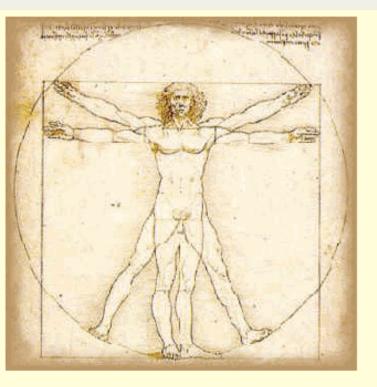
**RARE:** DEFINED: types of tasks performed less than once a week per op.

TASKS: DEFINED: onboard operator distinct tasks carried out.

**ACCEPTANCE:** DEFINED: formal acceptance testing via customer contract. **DELIVERY:** DEFINED: Evolutionary delivery cycle, integrated and useful.

© Tom@@www.gilb.

#### 3. THE PRINCIPLE OF 'SCALAR DEFINITION'



Leonardo da Vinci

A Scale of measure
is a powerful
practical
definition of a
quality

#### **Flexibility**:

**Scale**: Speed of Conversion to New Computer Platform

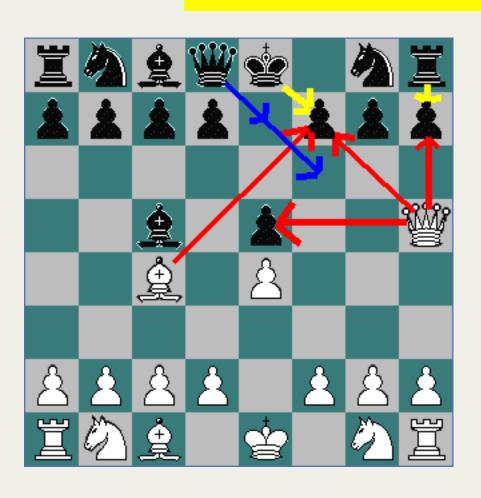
© Tom@Gilb.com www.gilb.com

#### (Quality) Requirements Specification Template with <hints>

#### HOW WE SPECIFY SCALAR ATTRIBUTE PRIORITY: Constraints, Targets

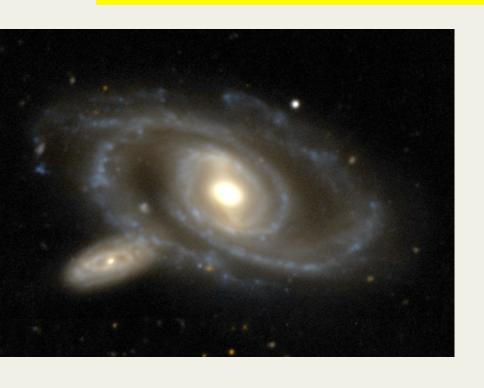
```
<name tag of the objective>
     Ambition: <give overall real ambition level in 5-20 words>
     Version: <dd-mm-yy each requirements spec has a version, at least a date>
     Owner: <the person or instance allowed to make official changes to this
        requirement>
     Type: <quality|objective|constraint>
     Stakeholder: { , , } "who can influence your profit, success or failure?"
     Scale: <a defined units of measure, with [parameters] if you like>
     Meter [ <for what test level?>]
     ====Benchmarks ======= the Past
     Past [ ] <estimate of past> <--<source>
     Record [ <where>, <when >, <estimate of record level> ] <-- <source of record
        data>
     prediction>
     ===== Targets ======== the future needs
     Wish [ ] <-- <source of wish>
     Goal [...] <target level> <-- Source
        Value [Goal] < refer to what this impacts or how much it creates of value >
     Stretch [ ] <motivating ambition level> <-- <source of level>
     ======= Constraints ===============
     Fail [ ] <-- <source> 'Failure Point'
© Tom@ GSurvival [ ] <- <source of limit> 'Survival Point'
www.gilb.com
```

### 4. THE PRINCIPLE OF 'THREATS ARE MEASURABLE'



- If lack of quality can destroy your project
  - then you <u>can</u> measure it *sometime*;
- the only discussion will be 'how early?'.

## 5. THE PRINCIPLE OF 'LIMITS TO DETAIL'



- There is a practical limit to the number of facets of quality you can define and control,
- which is far less than the number of facets that you can imagine might be relevant.

## 6. THE PRINCIPLE OF 'METERS MATTER'

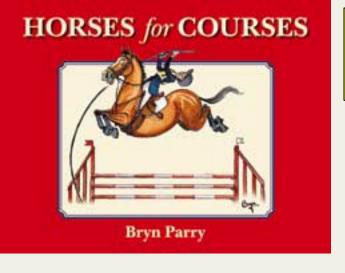
Practical measuring instruments improve the practical understanding and application of 'Scales of measure'.



Scale: Cost to convert/Module

Meter [Data] measure/1,000 words converted

Meter [Logic] measure/1,000 Function Points Converted



### 7. THE PRINCIPLE OF 'HORSES FOR COURSES'

Different quality-Scale *measuring* processes

will be necessary

for different *points in time*, different *events* and different *places*.

#### **Availability**:

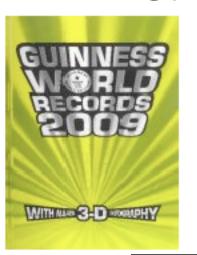
Scale: % Uptime for System

Meter [USA, 2011] Test X

Meter [UK, 2012] Test Y



#### 8. THE PRINCIPLE OF 'BENCHMARKS'



Past history, and future trends, help define words, like 'improve' and 'reduce'.

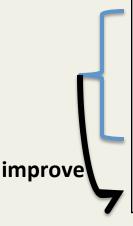
#### **Reliability:**

Scale: Mean Time To Failure

Past [US DoD, 2008] 30,000 Hours

Trend [Nato Allies, 2012] 50,000 Hours

Goal [UK MOD, 2011] 60,000 Hours



#### 9. THE PRINCIPLE OF 'NUMERIC FUTURE'

Numeric future requirement levels {Wish, Stretch, Goal, Ideal} complete a clear quality definition of relative terms like 'improved'



#### **Usability**:

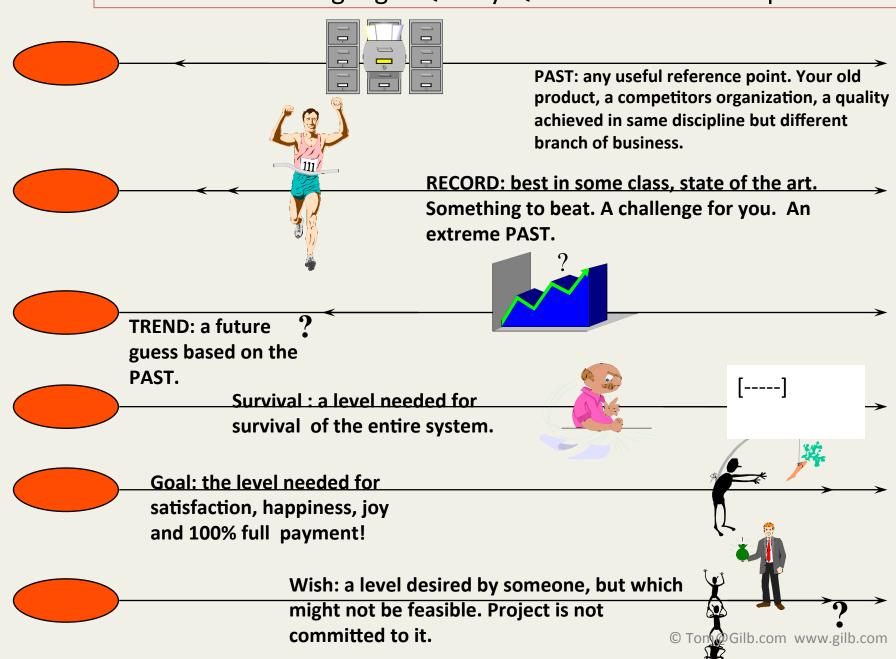
Scale: Time to learn average task.

Past [Old product, 2008] 20 minutes

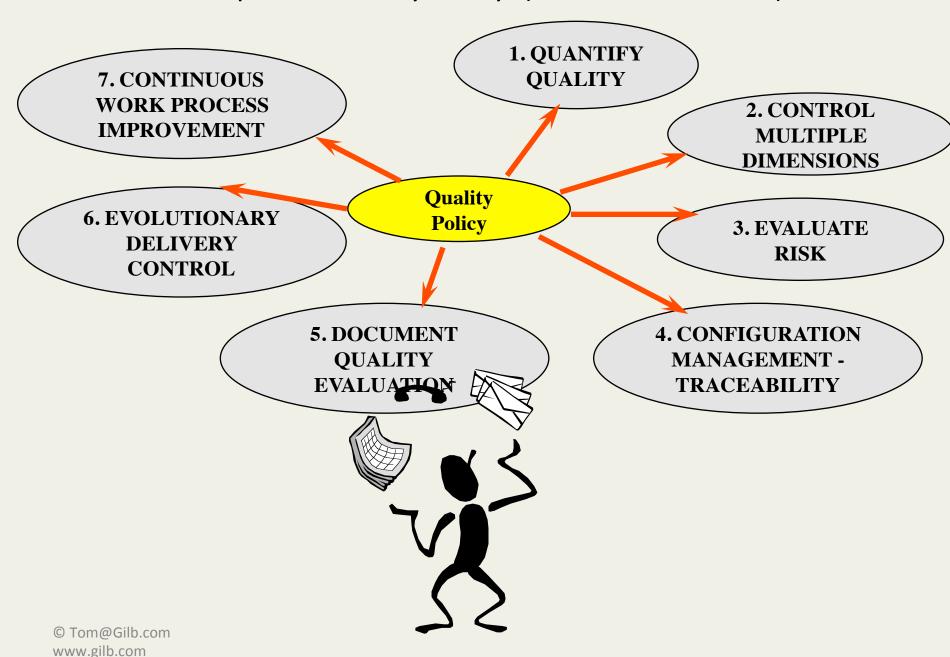
Wish [New product, 2011] 1 minute
Stretch [End 2012, Students] 2 minutes

Goal [End 2013, Teachers] 5 minutes b.com

#### Some Planguage 'Quality Quantification' Concepts



#### A Corporate Quality Policy (Euro Multinational)



## Policy on QUANTIFICATION, CLARIFICATION AND TESTABILITY OF CRITICAL OBJECTIVES:

"All critical factors or objectives (quality, benefit, resource) for any activity (planning, engineering, management) shall be expressed clearly, measurably, testably and unambiguously at all stages of consideration, presentation, evaluation, construction and validation. "

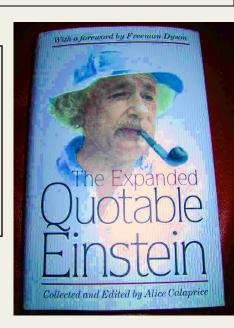
<- (Quality Manual Source is) 5.2.2, 4.1.2, 4.1.5, 5.1.1, 6.1, 6.4.1, 7.1.1, 7.3 and many others.

#### Einstein on Stretching

- "One should not pursue goals that are easily achieved.
  - One must develop an instinct for what one can just barely achieve through one's greatest efforts." (1915)

"We have to do the best we can.

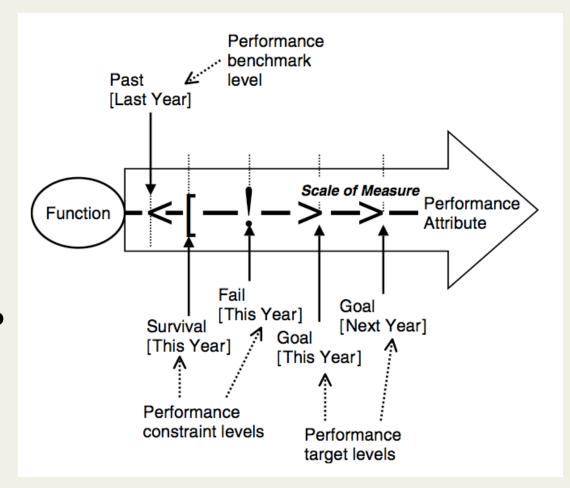
This is our sacred human responsibility" (1940)



#### Priority is

- Claim on scarce or limited resources
- Is a function of
  - Constraint type (Survival, ..)
  - Target type (Goal, ..)
  - Remaining gap to constraint or target level & [qualifiers]
  - Remaining budgeted resources; and their constraint and target levels
- Priority is dynamically computable!
- Priority is also related to other specification parameters such as
  - Authority
  - Sponsor
  - Source

#### Priority Management

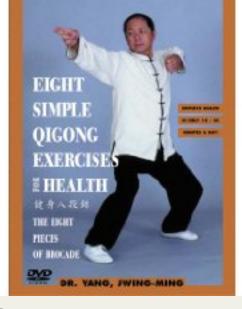


Choice and P...http://www.gilb.com/tiki-download\_file.php?fileId=48 Mng Priorities http://www.gilb.com/tiki-download\_file.php?fileId=60

#### **Quantification Book**

COMPETITIVE
ENGINEERING, AND SOFTWARE FROMERING, AND SOFTWARE FROMERING, AND SOFTWARE FROMERING, USING PLANDLAGE.

- Tom Gilb,
  - Competitive Engineering:
    - A Handbook For Systems
       Engineering, Requirements
       Engineering, and Software
       Engineering Using Planguage
  - 2 free sample chapters at Gilb.com
  - Email me for free full book pdf
    - Subject 'BOOK' (tom@gilb.com)



# Simple workshop exercises

#### 1. identifying quality requirements

- Write down some requirements ideas
- The most critical ones for your project
- What is expected by managers who gave your project a budget?
- 4 minutes



#### 2. indirect identification (means ->ends)

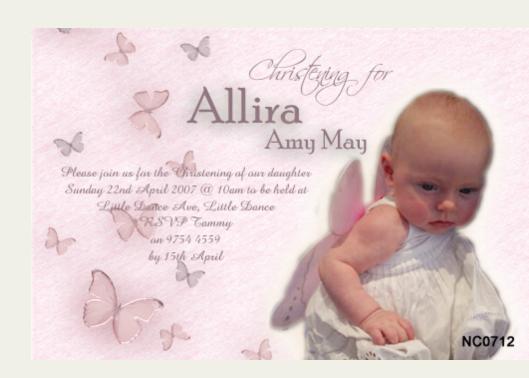
- Ask Why? For each requirement!
- If you get an answer, you might have indirectly found the 'real' requirement

5 minutes



#### 3. Naming – the tag –

- Give short distinctive descriptive name for each requirement
- Do NOT include words like 'increased', 'improve', 'reduce'
- Get to the core idea:
  - Reliability
  - Usability
  - Security



#### 4. Ambition level

- Summarize the requirement in 5 to 20 words
- Like
  - "radically improve usability"
  - "Make the system totally impenetrable"
- Quote from management slides!



#### 5. Ambiguity Test

- Let us pick a key term in your requirement, and see how clear it is, for the project:
- Everybody will write down their best interpretation
- And we will share the interpretations



6. Stakeholders Viewpoint: they have quality requirements

- Make a list of about 20 project/product stakeholders
  - 10 internal stakeholders
    - developers, support, sales
  - 10 external stakeholders
    - Users, buyers, reviewers, regulators



#### Break

#### Stretch Break for Kids



Ankle and Leg Extension



Back Arch



Big Wide Yawn



Extend and Flex Fingers



Extend Arms and Fingers

and then shows you how.

Reminds you to take breaks



Flex Wrist Backward



Flex Wrist Forward



Focus on Infinity



Hands Overhead



Hands to Floor



Head Side to Side



Inhale and Exhale



Neck Roll



**Neck Twist** 



Reach for the Sky



Shoulder Shrug



Spread Wings



Thumbs Across Palms



Trunk Twist



Wrist and Finger Press

#### **Advanced Workshop Exercises**



#### Krav Mal: Skalare Krav brukt av NTNU IT

Kravmal for Ytelseskrav:	Analysetall	
	Før [ ] <-	
	Ønske [ ] <-	
Kravnavn:	Rekord [ ] <-	
Type:	Fremtidsutvikling [ ]	<b>&lt;-</b>
Versjon:	Faregrenser	
Ansvarlig:	Cariletania e F 1	
Interessenter:	Sviktnivå [ ]	<b>&lt;-</b>
Ambisjonsnivået:	Katastrofenivå [ ]	<b>&lt;-</b>
Hovedbegrunnelse:		
Støtter (Høyere mål):	Planlagte og lovede resultater	
Støttes av (laver mål eller		
utforming):		
	Mål [ ]	<b>&lt;-</b>
Skala:	V44	-
	Yttermål (Stretch Level)  [ <-	J
Målemetode:		

#### 7. Scale definition – 30 minutes?

- For 'qualities' (= how good the system will become)
- Define a scale of measure.
- If necessary: break down into sub-levels
- (like love aspects)

Scale: ?



### Methods for finding Scales

- 1. Google it
- 'Data Consistency Metrics'
- 2. Look it up in a handbook (CE book chapter 5)
  - Chapter 5: Scales of Measure:
  - http://www.gilb.com/ tiki-download\_file.php? fileId=26

- 3. Use common sense and your intuition
- 4. Work as a group to refine a good Scale
- 5. Work with a domain expert to define a Scale

### 8. Meter definition

 Sketch, in a few words, some useful and reasonable way to test where you are along each scale of measure

– Scale: Km/hour

– Meter: Speedometer



# 9. Scale parameters: learning to generalize for later specificity

- Rewrite at least one scale to include 2 or more [general parameters]
- Scale: seconds from start to end for doing the job correctly.
- Scale: [Time] from
   [Starting Point] to [End Point] for doing a [Job] to a [Proficiency].



# 10. Scalar level expressions: (Qualifiers, level, uncertainty, source, justification)

- Scale: [Time] from [Starting Point] to [End Point] for doing a [Job] to a [Proficiency].
- Goal: [Time = Seconds, Starting Point= Input Return, End Point = Message Understood, Job=, Proficiency = ]. 60 ±15?? <- TG Guess</li>
  - -Justification: Competitiveness

## 11. Quality Benchmarks

- Analytical Data, the departure point for improvement
- Past: 100 seconds
- Trend [Next Release]
   120 seconds



### 12. Quality Constraints

- Restrictive borders
  - Keep away, dangers

- Fail [1st release]?
- Catastrophe [Long Term] ?
- Survival
- Tolerable



## 13. Quality Targets

- Where we want to be
  - Where there is value
  - Levels that may pay off
- Goal
- Stretch



Krav Mal: Skalare Krav brukt av NTNU IT (se Norske Standarder for NTNU i Dokumentasjonspakken) https://www.dropbox.com/sh/w05apx9s1qbfpsz/lkQ78CZLfV

Kravmal for Ytelseskrav:	Analysetall	
	Før [ ] <-	
	Ønske [ ] <-	
Kravnavn:	Rekord [ ] <-	
Type:	Fremtidsutvikling [ ]	<b>&lt;-</b>
Versjon:	Faregrenser	
Ansvarlig:		
Interessenter:	Sviktnivå [ ]	<b>&lt;-</b>
Ambisjonsnivået:	Katastrofenivå [ ]	<b>&lt;-</b>
Hovedbegrunnelse:		
Støtter (Høyere mål):	Planlagte og lovede re	esultater
Støttes av (laver mål eller utforming):		
	Mål [ ]	<b>&lt;</b> -
Skala:	Yttermål (Stretch Level) [ <-	1
Målemetode:		

### <name tag of the objective>

```
Objective Summary:
Type:
Version:
Last Change:
Owner:
Stakeholder: { , , }
Scale:
Meter [ ]
====== Constraints ============
Limit [ ] <- Source of Limit
Must [ ] <-- <source>
====Benchmarks ======= the Past
Past [ ] <--<source>
Record [ ] <-- <source of record data>
Trend [ ] <- <source of prediction>
===== Targets ======== the future value and needs
Wish [ ] <- <source of wish>
Plan [...] <-- Source
Stretch [...] <-
```

#### Electronic Requirements template with hints v=October 7, 2003

### <name tag of the objective>

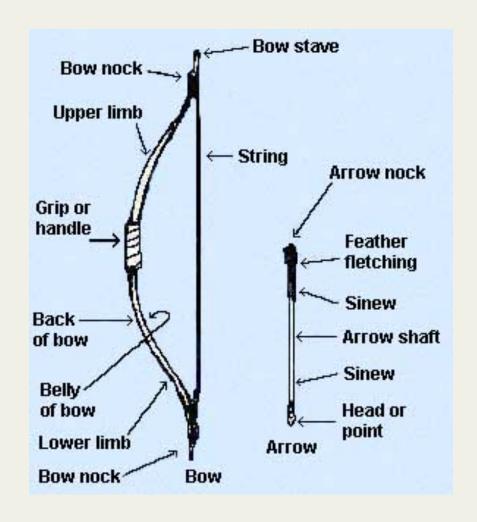
```
Ambition: <give overall real ambition level in 5-20 words>
Type: <quality|objective|constraint>
Stakeholder: { , , } "who can influence your profit, success or failure?"
           <a defined units of measure, with [parameters] if you like>
Scale:
Meter [ <for what test level?>]
====== Constraints =============
Fail [ ] <- <Source of Limit>
Survival [ ] <-- <source>
====Benchmarks ======= the Past
Past [ ] <estimate of past> <--<source>
Record [ <where>, <when record set> <estimate of record level> ] <-- <source of record
   data>
==== Targets ======= the future value and needs
Wish [ ] <- <source of wish>
Goal [...] <target level> <-- Source
Stretch [ ] <motivating ambition level> <- <source of level>
```

### **Integratability**:

- Ambition: better ease of integration than most competitors
- Stakeholder: {Independent Software Vendors, Systems Integrators, Ourselves, ...}
- Scale: time it takes a defined number of people to <integrate>
- Tolerable[Independent Software Vendor, Highest Complexity Task, 1 person ...] <24 hours> ?? Guess
- Goal [Independent Software Vendor, Highest Complexity Task, 1 person ...] 1 hour

### 14. more if time??

– Impacted By <design>



# Other useful Parameters see CE index and Glossary for detail. V22 Oct NL 2001

- Scope:
- Assumptions:
- Authority:
- Source:
- Risks:
- Dependencies:
- Impacts:
- Impacted By:
- Design Possibilities:
- Resources:
- Priority:
- Responsible:
- Test Plan:
- Test Cases:
- Sponsor:
- Initiator:
- Threats: t what could happen if you do not achieve this goal> <- Joost de Haan</li>

# DETAILED BACKUP SLIDES

# Supporting Standards for Quality Quantification

These following slides contain supporting Standards in detail which I do not expect to have time to show in my lecture

# A Process for Quality Quantification. (PROCESS.QQ)

## **ENTRY: (ENTRY.QQ)**

- 1. Do not enter if company files or standards <u>already</u> have adequate quantification devices.
  - Use existing quantification SCALES and METERS preferably.
- 2. Enter only if your process input documents
  - (contracts, marketing plans, product plans, requirements specification for example)
  - are Quality Controlled,
  - and have exited at a known and acceptable standard of defect-freeness
    - (default standard; less than 1Major defect/page estimated remaining).

## Procedure for the Quality Quantification Task (PROCEDURE.QQ)

- NOTE: these following steps cannot be simply sequentially. They need to be repeated many times to evolve realistic quality quantifications.
  - 1. Use applicable rules {RULES.GR, RULES.QR, RULES.QQ}
- 2. Build a list of all quality concerns from your process input documents. Include implicit quality requirements derived from design requirements. Include any recent practical experience such as from evolutionary steps (of this project, pilot experiences or prototypes.
- 3. Detail the specification to a useful level. Include any recent practical experience such as from evolutionary result delivery steps of this project.
- 4. Revise these specifications when some design engineering/planning work is done on their basis. Only through design work can you know about the available technology and its costs.
- 5. Perform Quality Control (Inspection method) calculating remaining Major defects per page for the exit control. Apply valid rules {RULES.GR, RULES.QR, RULES.QQ}
- 6. Get experience using these specifications and revise specifications to be more realistic.
- 7. Repeat this process until you are satisfied with the result.
- 8. Cumulate your improved idea experiences and make available to others.

### **EXIT: (EXIT.QQ)**

- 1. Calculated remaining Major defects/ page less than 1.
- 2. or exit condition "1." above is <u>waived</u> with the intent of getting experience or opinions

so as to refine it

for official exit and more-serious use.

#### **Specific Rules for Quality Quantification (QQ)**

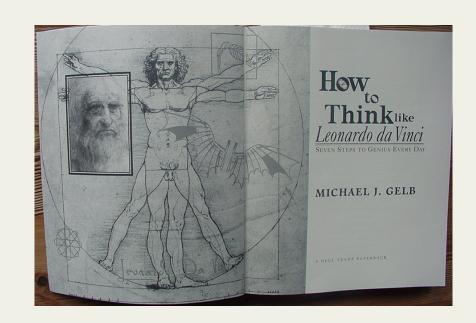
- 4.3. Rules: Quality Quantification. (RULES.QQ)
- The following rules would be
  - appropriate for a culture which was intent on raising quality specifications to a high level
  - and to systematically learn as a group,
  - in the long term,
  - from the experiences of themselves and others.
- The rules are guidance to the any writer or maintainer of quality specifications.
- Violations of these rules would be classed as <u>'defects'</u> in a quality control process on the document.

### Da Vinci on Rules

- "these rules will enable you to have a free and sound judgment:
- since good judgment is born of clear understanding,
- and a clear understanding comes of reasons derived from sound rules,
- and sound rules are the issue of sound experience

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- the common mother of all sciences and arts."
- The Notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci. 18.



### Rules for Quality Quantification:(RULES.QQ) 1of2

0:RULES: Rules for technical specification (RULES.GR) apply. This may be used in *addition* to the Quality Requirement Specification Rules (RULES.QR) or whenever serious emphasis on quality definition is required.

1:STANDARD: The Scale shall wherever possible be derived from a standard SCALE (in named files or referenced sources) and the standard shall be source referenced (←) in the specification.

2:SCALENOTE: If the Scale is not standard, a notification to Scale owner will inform about this case. "Note sent to <owner>" will be included as comment to confirm this act.

3:RICH: Where appropriate, a quality concept will be specified with the aid of *multiple* Scale definitions, each with their own unique tag, and appropriate set of defining parameters.

- 4: Meter: a practical and economic Meter or set of Meters will be specified for each Scale. Preference will be given to previously defined Meters in our Quantification archives.
- 5: Meter. NOTE: When 'essentially new' (no reference to previous case in generic archives) Meter specifications are made a Notification to Meter owner will notify about this case. "Note sent to <owner>" will be included as comment.

### Rules for Quality Quantification:(RULES.QQ) 2of2

6:BENCHMARK: Reasonable attempt to establish 'baselines' (Past, Record, Trend) will be made for our system's past, and for relevant competition.

7:TERMS: Future-priority requirements (Fail, Goal) will be made with regard to both *long* and *short* term.

8:DIFFERENTIATE: A distinction will be made, using qualifiers, between those system components which <u>must</u> have significantly higher quality levels than others, and components which do <u>not</u> require such levels. "The best can cost too much".

9:SOURCE: Emphasis will be placed on giving the exact and detailed source (even if a personal guess) of all <u>numeric</u> specifications, and of any other specification which is derived from a process input document (like a Meter which is contractually defined).

10:UNCERTAINTY) Whenever numbers are uncertain, we will have <u>rich annotation</u> about the degree (plus/minus) and reason (a comment like "because contract & supplier not determined yet"). The reader shall *not* be left to guess or remember what is known, or could be known, with reasonable inquiry by the author.

0.3. Rules/Forms/Standards: Generic Rules and Requirements Rules sample.

- Here are some formal rules which could serve as a standard for how to communicate such ideas.
- We call this standard 'Generic' because it applies to many types of specification.
- 'Rules' are a 'best practice' procedure for writing a document. Violation of rules constitutes a formal 'defect' in that document.
- Rules are the local law of practice, and violation of them is an 'illegal' act.

## GENERIC RULES FOR TECHNICAL AND MANAGEMENT DOCUMENTATION

Tag: RULES.GR

- 1:CLEAR Statements should be clear and unambiguous to their intended reader.
  - 2:SIMPLE: Statements should be written in their most elementary form.
  - 3:TAG. Statements shall have a unique identification tag.
  - 4:SOURCE: Statements shall contain information about their detailed source, AUTHORITY and REASON/Rationale.
  - 5:GIST: Complex statements should be summarized by a GIST or Ambition statement.
  - 6:QUALIFY: When any statement depends on a specific time, place or event being in force then this shall be specified by means of the [qualifier square brackets].
  - 7:FUZZY: When any element of a statement is unclear then it shall be marked, for later clarification, by the <fuzzy angle brackets>.
  - 8: COMMENT: any text which is secondary to a specification, and where no defect could result in a costly problem later, shall be written in *italic text statements*, or/ and headed by suitable warning (NOTE, RATIONALE, COMMENT) or moved to footnotes. Non-commentary specification shall be in plain text *Italic* can be used for emphasis of single terms in non-commentary statements. Readers shall be able to visually distinguish critical from not critical specification.
  - 9: UNIQUE: requirements and design specifications shall be made one single time only. Then they shall be re-used by cross reference to their identity tag. Duplication is strongly discouraged.

In addition to the general rules, we can specify some special rules for the specific types of statement we are dealing with.

For example SR (below), QQ (above), QR (above).

# REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION RULES. SPECIFIC RULES.SR

- 0:GR-BASE: The generic rules (RULES.GR) are assumed to be at the base of these rules.
  - 1:TESTABLE: The requirement must be specified so that it is possible to define an unambiguous test to prove that it is later implemented.
  - 2:METER: Any test of SCALE level, or proposed tests, may be specified after the parameter METER.
  - 3:SCALE: Any requirement which is capable of numeric specification shall define a numeric scale fully and unambiguously, or reference such a definition.
  - 4:MEET:The numeric level needed to *meet requirements fully* shall be specified in terms of one or more [qualifier defined] target level {PLAN, MUST, WISH} goals; mainly the PLAN level here.
  - 5:FAIL: The minimum numeric levels to avoid system, political, or economic failure shall be specified in terms of one or more [qualifier defined] 'MUST' level goals.
  - 6. QUALIFY. Rich use of [qualifiers] shall specify [when, where, special conditions].