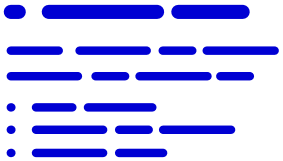
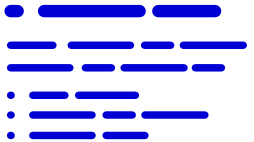
Requirements Engineering I

Chapter 6

# Specifying with Natural Language



# Chapter roadmap



**Problems and rules** 6.1
Good to know

**Phrase templates** 6.2
The key means for writing better NL requirements

**User stories** 6.3
The main work product in agile

**Form templates** 6.4
Help with structured work products

**All-quantification & exclusion** 6.5
Dangerous if you don't control it

**Dealing with redundancy** 6.6
Readability vs. Consistency & Modifiablility

# Natural language for expressing requirements

The system shall ...

The oldest...

...and most widely used way

- taught at school
- extremely expressive

But not necessarily the best

- Ambiguous
- Imprecise
- Error-prone
- Verification primarily by careful reading

Michelangelo's Moses (San Pietro in Vincoli, Rome)
Moses holds the Ten Commandments in his hand:
written in natural language

# 6.1 NL requirements: problems and rules

Read the subsequent requirements. Any findings?

"For every turnstile, the total number of turns shall be read and archived once per day."

"The system shall produce lift usage statistics."

"Never shall an unauthorized skier pass a turnstile."

"By using RFID technology, ticket validation shall become faster."

"In the sales transaction, the system shall record the buyer's data and timestamp the sold access card."

# Some rules for specifying in natural language

[Rupp et al. 2009]
[Goetz&Rupp 2003]

- Use active voice and defined subjects
- Build phrases with complete verbal structure
- Use terms as defined in the glossary
- Define precise meanings for auxiliary verbs (shall, should, must, may,...) as well as for process verbs (for example, “produce”, “generate”, “create”)
- Check for nouns with unspecific semantics (“the data”, “the customer”, “the display”,...) and replace where appropriate
- When using adjectives in comparative form, specify a reference point: “better” ➜ “better than”

# More rules

- Scrutinize all-quantifications: “every”, “always”, “never”, etc. seldom hold without any exceptions
- Scrutinize nominalizations (“authentication”, “termination”...): they may conceal incomplete process specifications
- State every requirement in a main clause. Use subordinate clauses only for making the requirement more precise
- Attach a unique identifier to every requirement
- Structure natural language requirements by ordering them in sections and sub-sections
- Avoid redundancy where possible

# 6.2 Phrase templates

[Mavin et al. 2009]
[Rupp et al. 2009]
[ISO/IEC/IEEE 2018]

Use templates for creating well-formed natural language requirements

Typical template:

[<Condition>] <Subject> <Action> <Objects> [<Restriction>]

Example:

When a valid card is sensed, the system shall send the command ‘unlock_for_a_single_turn’ to the turnstile within 100 ms.

# EARS

[Mavin et al. 2009]

EARS (Easy Approach to Requirements Syntax) provides a set of templates:

- Ubiquitous requirements (no restrictions)

  "The control system shall prevent engine overspeed."

- Event-driven requirements (WHEN)

  "When continuous ignition is commanded by the aircraft, the control system shall switch on continuous ignition."

- Unwanted behavior (IF-THEN)

  "If the computed airspeed fault flag is set, then the control system shall use modeled airspeed."

# EARS – 2

- State-driven requirements (WHILE)

  "While the aircraft is in-flight, the control system shall maintain engine fuel flow above XX kg/s."

- Optional features (WHERE)

  "Where the control system includes an overspeed protection function, the control system shall test the availability of the overspeed protection function prior to aircraft dispatch."

- Complex requirements are expressed by combining keywords:

  "While the aircraft is on-ground, when reverse thrust is commanded, the control system shall enable deployment of the thrust reverser".

# 6.3 User stories

[Cohn 2004]

- A single sentence about a requirement
- Written from a stakeholder's perspective
- Optionally including the expected benefit
- Accompanied by acceptance criteria for requirement
- Acceptance criteria make the story more precise

Standard template:

As a <role> I want to <my requirement> so that <benefit>

# A sample user story

As a skier, I want to pass the chairlift gate so that I get access without presenting, scanning or inserting a ticket at the gate.

Author: Dan Downhill Date: 2013-09-20 ID: S-18

# Sample acceptance criteria

Acceptance criteria:

- Recognizes cards worn anywhere in a pocket on the left side of the body in the range of 50 cm to 150 cm above ground
- If card is valid: unlocks turnstile and flashes a green light for five seconds or until the turnstile is moved
- If card is invalid: doesn't unlock gate and flashes a red light for five seconds
- Time from card entering the sensor range until unlock and flash red or green is less than 1.5 s (avg) & 3 s (max)
- The same card is not accepted twice within an interval of 200 s

# Mini-Exercise: Writing a user story

Consider the chairlift access control case study.

Write a story from a skier's perspective about buying a day card.

# 6.4 Form templates

- Provide a form with predefined fields to be filled in.
- Examples:
  - Use case templates (see Chapter 7)
  - Quality requirements template

A form template for specifying measurable quality requirements [Glinz et al. 2020]

| Template | | Example |
|---|---|---|
| **ID** | <Number of requirement> | R137.2 |
| **Goal** | <Qualitatively stated goal> | Confirm room reservations immediately |
| **Scale** | <Scale for measuring the requirement> | Elapsed time in seconds (ratio scale) |
| **Meter** | <Procedure for measuring the requirement> | Timestamping the moments when the user hits the "Reserve" button and when the app has displayed the confirmation. Measuring the time difference. |
| **Minimum** | <Minimum acceptable quality to be achieved> | Less than 5 s in at least 95% of all cases |
| **OK range** | <Value range that is OK and is aimed at> | Between 0.5 and 3 s in more than 98% of all cases |
| **Desired** | <Quality achieved in the best possible case> | Less than 0.5 s in 100% of all cases |

# 6.5 All-quantification and exclusion

- Specifications in natural language frequently use all-quantifying or excluding statements without much reflection:

  "When operating the coffee vending machine, the user shall always be able to terminate the running transaction by pressing the cancel key."

  Also when the coffee is already being brewed or dispensed?

- ⇨ Scrutinize all-quantifications ("every", "all", "always"...) and exclusions ("never", "nobody", "either – or",...) for potential exceptions
- ⇨ Specify found exceptions as requirements

# 6.6 Dealing with redundancy

- Natural language is frequently (and deliberately) redundant

  → Secures communication success in case of some information loss

- In requirements specifications, redundancy is a problem
  - Requirements are specified more than once
  - In case of modifications, all redundant information must be changed consistently

- Make redundant statements only when needed for abstraction purposes

- Avoid local redundancy: “never ever” → “never”