



Evidence based Requirements Management

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- Evidence based Development (EbD)
- TraceLine for DOORS
- Terminology
- Kinds of Evidence
- Flow down Examples
- Conclusions



Project Overview

- Large technically challenging project
- Total project value £11–£14 billion
- 4 key industrial partners:
 - MoD (customer)
 - BAES
 - Babcock Marine
 - Rolls-Royce
- Major design activities started 2007

Product Introduction and Lifecycle Management (PILM) Stages									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6			
Innovation and opportunity	Preliminary Concept Definition	Full Concept Definition	Product Realisation	Production and in-service support	Continuing in-service support	End of life disposal			





Requirements Capture and Management (RC&M) and Systems Engineering (SE) in Rolls-Royce

Drivers to improve design processes:

- Reduce the cost of rework attributed to poor Requirements Capture and Management (RC&M)
- Reduce engineering and project risk
- Reduce design lead times

Resulting work streams:

- Improve our Requirements Capture process
- Increase our understanding of how we got to our design solutions:
 - The link between the design solution and requirements
 - The link between the validation evidence and requirements
 - The flow down of higher level requirements into lower level requirements
- Centralisation of our configured engineering data
- Improve the robustness of our solutions

Lesson 1 - To map requirements decomposition and link this to evidence you will need a software tool

Why we picked DOORS

- Proven Industrial Standard Tool
- Enhanced Customer Integration
- Corporately approved tool
- Corporately approved implementation guidance and templates
- Significant user experience within our organisation

Lesson 2 - Embed SE and RC&M best practice within your generic design process / QMS

Lesson 3 - Many System Engineering tools relate directly to best practice RC&M

Typical System Engineering Techniques / Tools					
Systemic Textual Analysis	Functional Means Analysis				
Viewpoint Analysis	Architectural Modelling (N ² Analysis)				
Functional Modelling	Failure Mode Effect Analysis (FMEA)				
Sensitivity Analysis	Reliability Modelling (RM)				
QFD (House of Quality)	Fault Tree Analysis (FTA)				
Simulation and Optimisation	Whole Design Evaluation (Pugh Matrix)				

Lesson 4 - Good Requirements Capture and Management is based around 3 key facts:

- Requirements need to be captured, understood, agreed and managed throughout the product life
- Requirements require evidence to show they have been achieved
- Requirements need to be broken down into lower level requirements

Other business processes are essential to RC&M:

- Design and Technical Review / Governance Process
- V&V
- Change Control
- Risk Management
- Programme Management

The following constraints are imposed by our process:

 Evidence shall be linked to your requirement to demonstrate how it has been satisfied



A "Definition" is simply your solution or a lower level requirement you are passing to a suppler (or other part of the business) to satisfy

Or more simply:



Requirements shall be structured and flowed down through the following hierarchical structure:

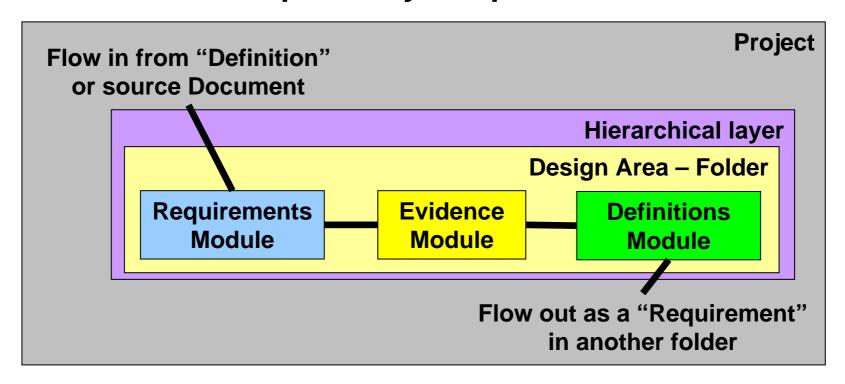
- Environment layer
- Enterprise layer
- System layer
- Cross-plant (Product/System) layer
- Sub-System layer
- Component layer

So, how did we achieved this in DOORS for our project?



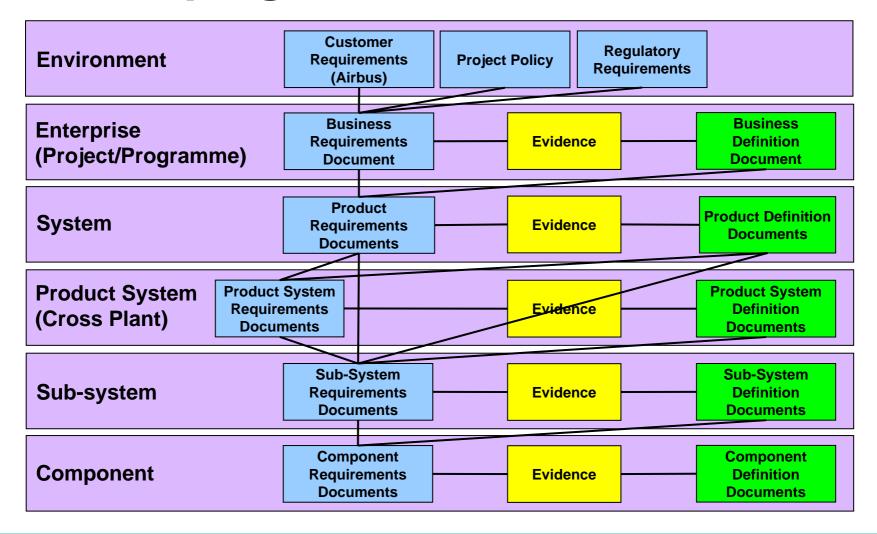


The basic model imposed by our process in DOORS



If you repeat this in the hierarchy imposed:

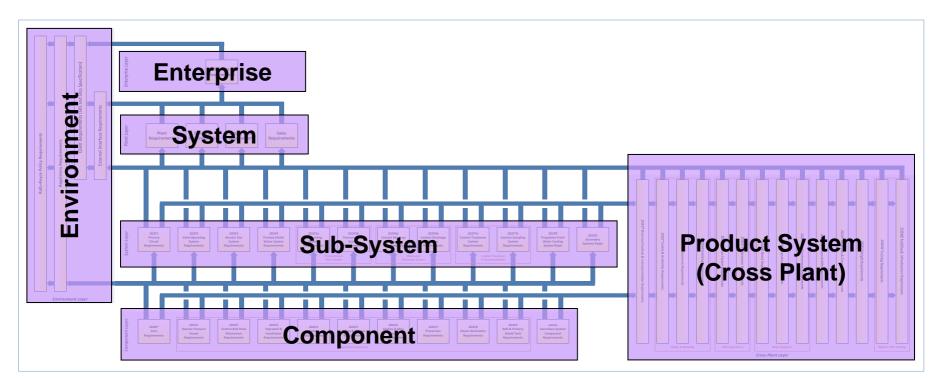




Lesson 5 – Develop a schema

Technical areas Process

Internal experts External consultancy



Lesson 6 – "Evidence" means different things to different people at different times!

- DOORS can manage "Evidence" in different ways
- Several types of "Evidence" need to be managed:

Design Decomposition Evidence

V&V Methods Evidence

V&V Results Summary

Satisfaction Evidence Summary

Test Results / Test Reports

Allocation Evidence

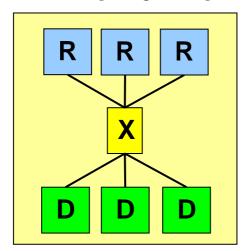
"Evidence" is time based

Managing "Evidence"

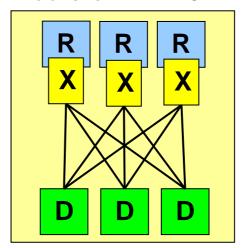
- Maximise the use of attributes to define fixed (essential) information
- Minimise the modules / folders
- Minimise the links

However, certain relationships are easier to manage with links:

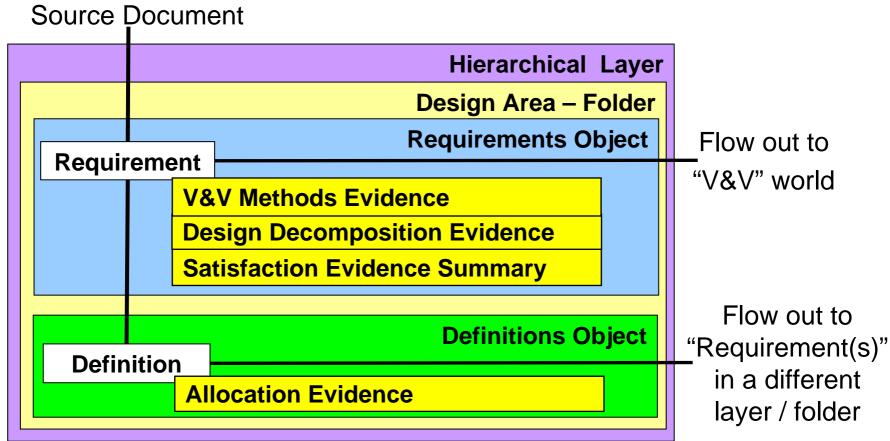
"X" managed by links = 6 links



"X" managed as an Attribute of "R" = 9 links



Flow in from a "Definition(s)" or



Lesson 7 - It was unclear how V&V is represented in the structure

- V&V has a relationship with 2 types of "Evidence"
 - Satisfaction
 - Decomposition
- V&V is achieved by different methods
- V&V requires a different view of the world:
 - View by Rig or test vehicle (engine)
 - View by similar methods
- V&V methods need to be justification (Methods Evidence)
- V&V is time based
- V&V can be managed in different ways depending on the relationships

Input(s) **Hierarchical Laver V&V** Layer Design Area - Folder **V&V Methods Object Requirements Object** Requirement Method V&V Methods Evidence **V&V Results Summary Design Decomposition Evidence Satisfaction Evidence Summary Test Vehicle Test Platform Definitions Object Object Definition Allocation Evidence** Test Run A **Test** Test Run B Report Output(s) Test Run C **V&V** Results (Evidence) Module





The Micro Models and Rules

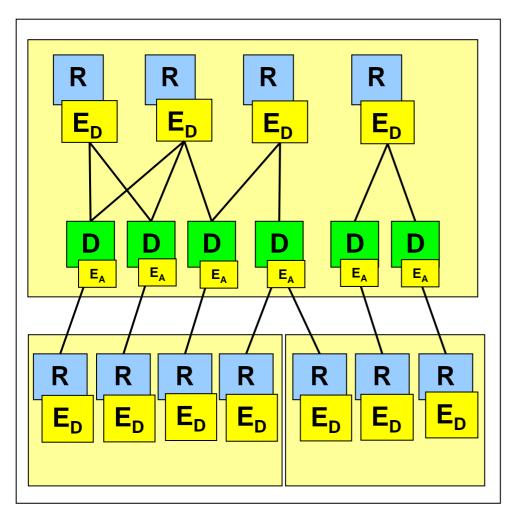
Three micro-processes where identified:

- R-E-D Design DecompositionR-E-R
- R-F-V V&V planning

DOORS Configuration and DXL scripts used to:

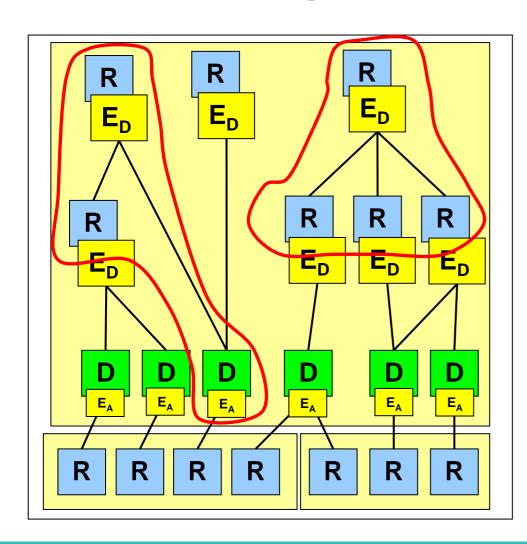
- Enforce the models when populating the database
- Review and report data errors (orphans, uncompleted attributes, etc)
- Review and report statistics (users, changes, status)

Uniformity, Consistency, Familiarity



R - E - D

- Discover your requirements (R)s
- Work out how best to decompose / deliver them
- Write it down as your
 Decomposition Evidence (E_D)
- Develop your lower level Definitions (D)s
- Provide allocation evidence
- Allocate these Definitions as Requirements onto your "suppliers"
- Repeat at the level below



R-E-R

- R-E-R Links
- Mixing R-E-R and R-E-D

Rules:

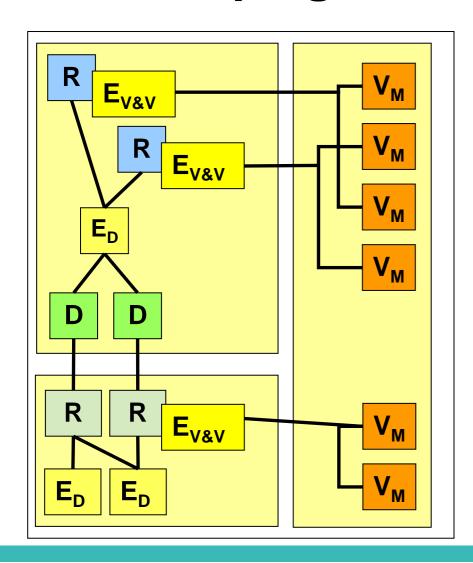
All decomposition requires evidence (E_D)

Only "D"s can flow out of a folder

Only "D"s require allocation evidence (E_A)

"R" must be identical to linked "D"

"R" to "R" links within a module



R-E-V

- Using your requirements (R)s
- Define the Method(s) you need to provide satisfaction or support your design decomposition (V_m)
- Capture the logic / reasons the methods are appropriate (E_{V&V})
- Repeat at the level below

Rules:

All V&V methods require evidence All V&V methods must link to a requirement



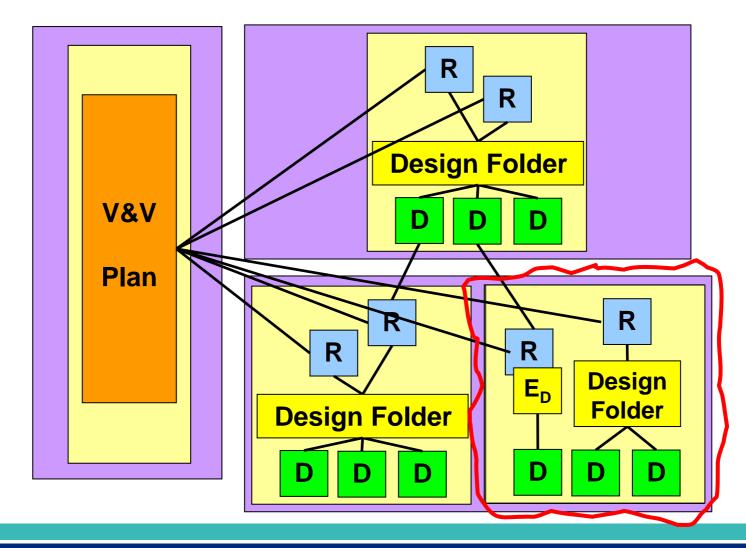


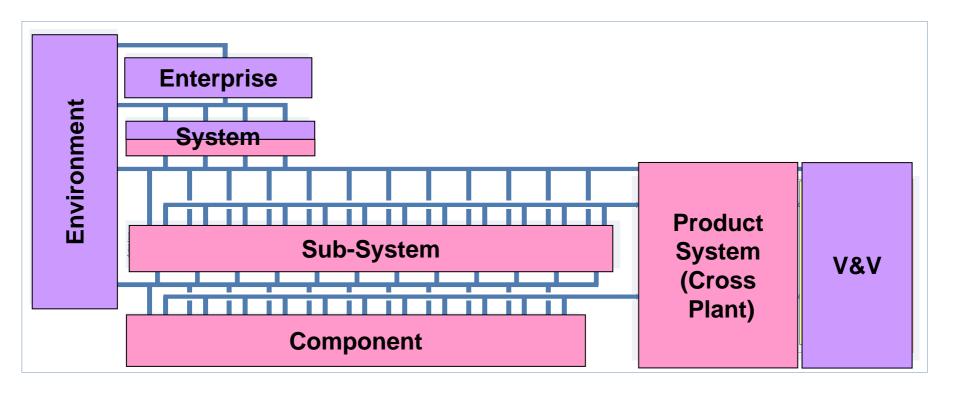
- Training
 - Key user training:
 - Foundation (1 Day)
 - Practitioner (1 Day)
 - User training:
 - Rolls-Royce Basics (0.5 Day)
 - All users project specific training
- Super-users / mentoring
- Improving visualisation TraceLine
- Process documentation

- Don't underestimate the impact of implementing explicit (rich) traceability
- Implementation timing is important:
 - Information needs managing as soon as economical
 - Start top down, add structure as solution develop
 - Manage and plan your V&V

Product Introduction and Lifecycle Management (PILM) Stages										
0	1	2	3	4	5	6				
Innovation	Preliminary	Full	Product	Production	Continuing	End of				
and	Concept	Concept	Realisation	and in-service	in-service	life				
opportunity	Definition	Definition		support	support	disposal				

- Implementation success
- Be pragmatic and keep an open approach





Rolls-Royce

Area by Area Flow Down Traceability

Full Explicit Traceability





Part 2 - Lessons Learnt From Consultancy

Evidence Based Development

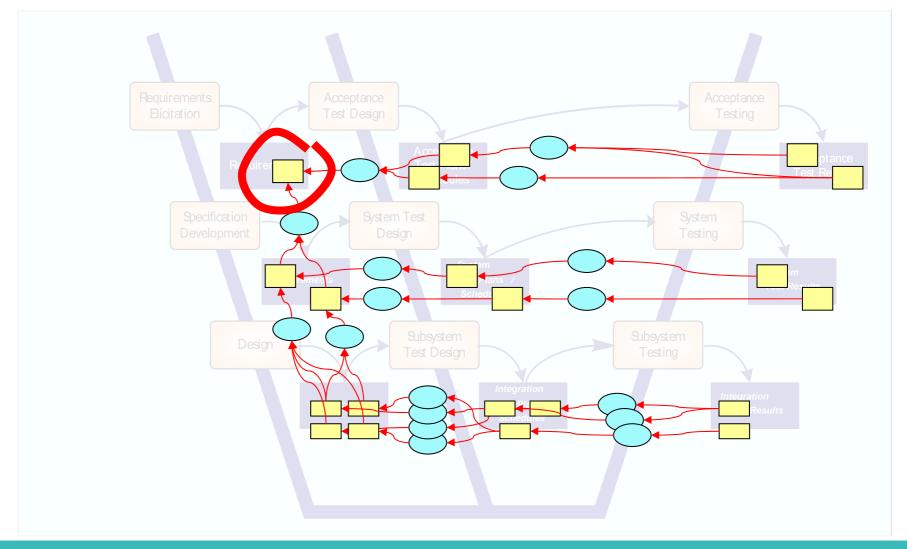
Evidence-based Development[™]

- Rolls-Royce corporate process has much in common with integrate's "Evidence-based Development"
 - Collection of evidence around "rich tracing"
 - Evidential backbone
 - everything hangs off it
 - Incremental assurance

EbD® - Benefits

- Progressive assurance
 - Growing body of evidence for fitness-for-purpose
- Allows evidence to evolve over time
 - Intention and fulfilment
 - Broad range of analysis techniques
- Uniform approach
- Improve integrity and cost-effectiveness of certification

EbD® - Collection of Evidence



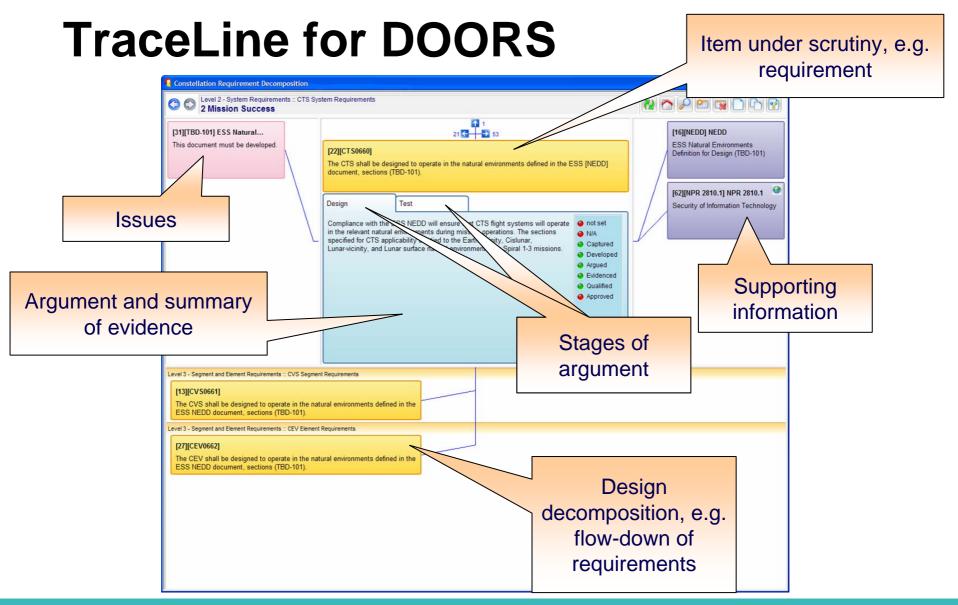




TraceLine for DOORS

TraceLine for DOORS

- Tool extension that supports Evidence-based Development
- Alternative interface
 - Graphical
 - Intuitive, browser-style
- Supports collection of evidence around a requirement
 - Multi-dimensional, e.g.
 - decomposition, verification



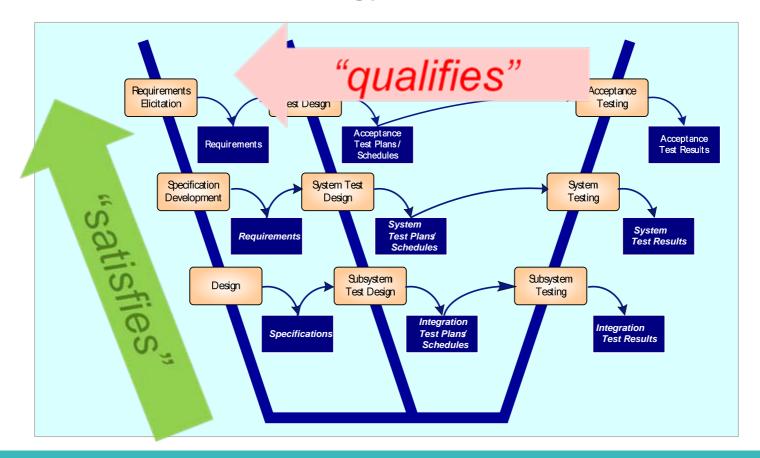




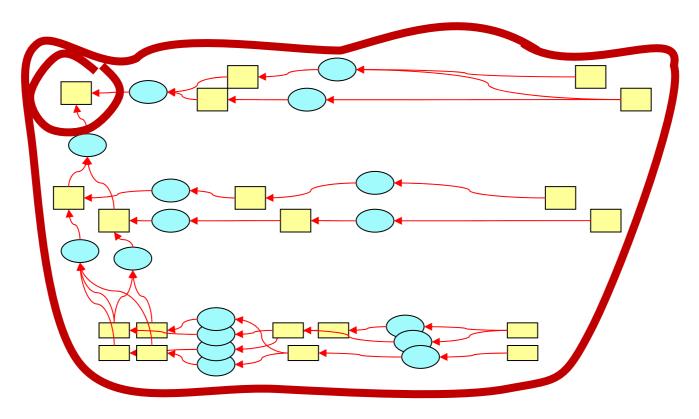
Terminology

Terminology - What We Learnt

Traditional terminology:

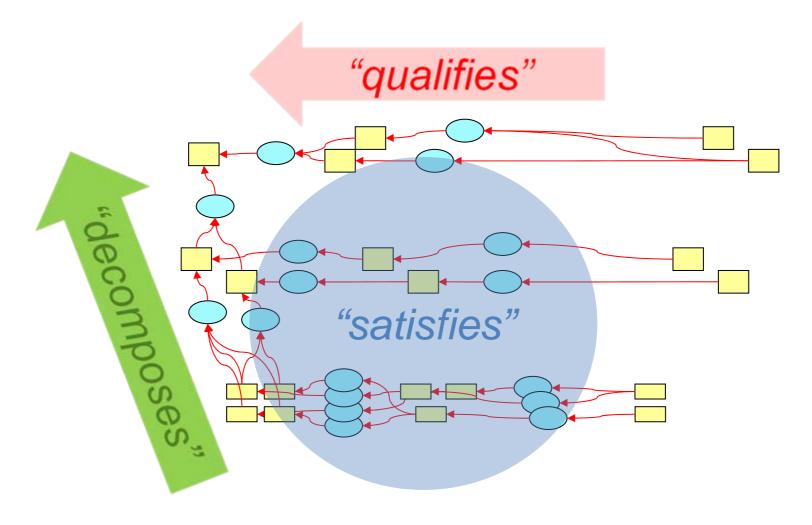


Terminology - Assessing Satisfaction?



All this supports satisfaction

Terminology - Adjustments

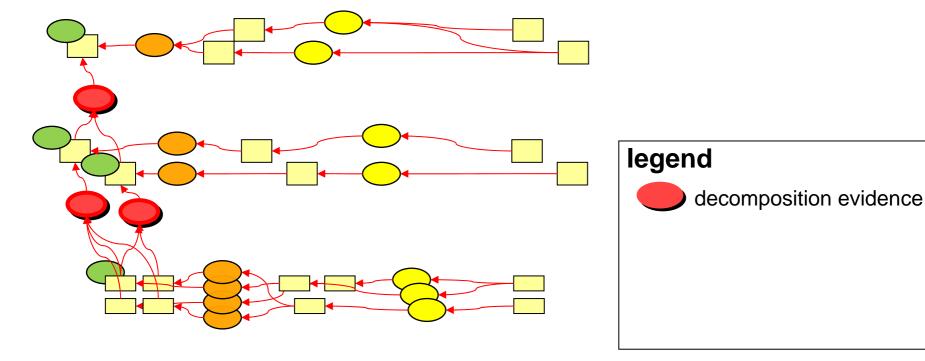






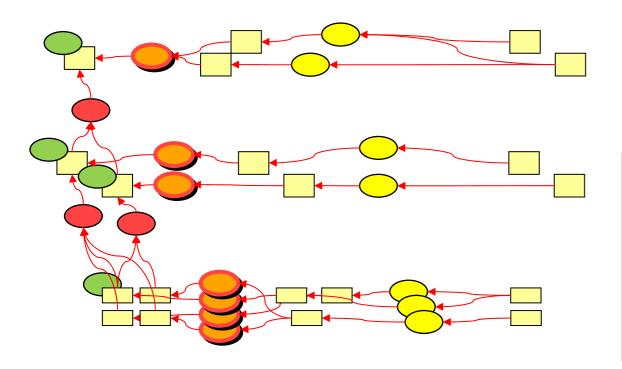
Decomposition argument

- Why is the set of decomposed requirements right?
- Argues for correctness of the intended design

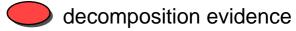




- Qualification planning argument
 - Why is the set of qualification actions right?
 - Argues for the intended qualification plan

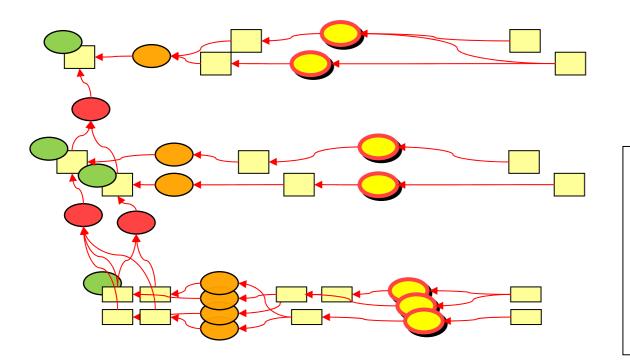


legend





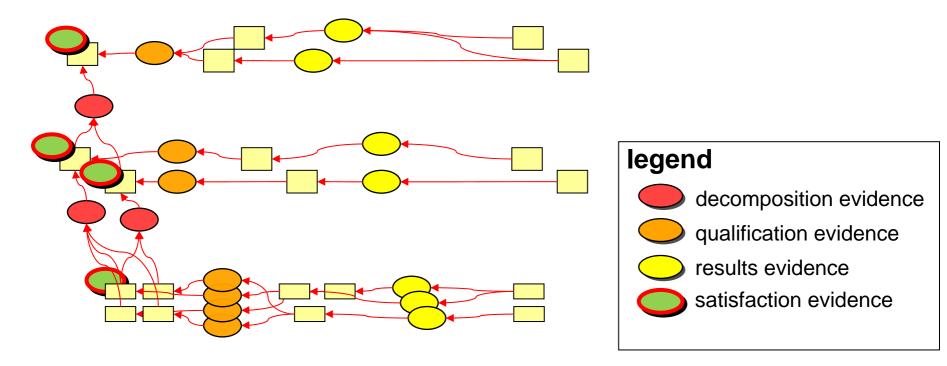
- Qualification outcome argument
 - Summarises evidence for correct outcome
 - Records fulfilment of test results



decomposition evidence qualification evidence results evidence

Satisfaction argument

- Summarises evidence for satisfaction or requirement
- Culmination of verification and validation



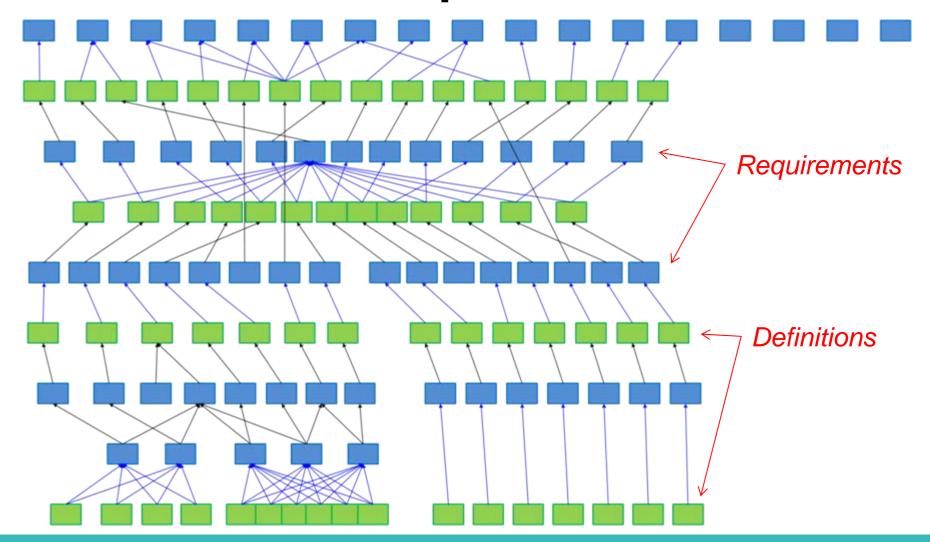


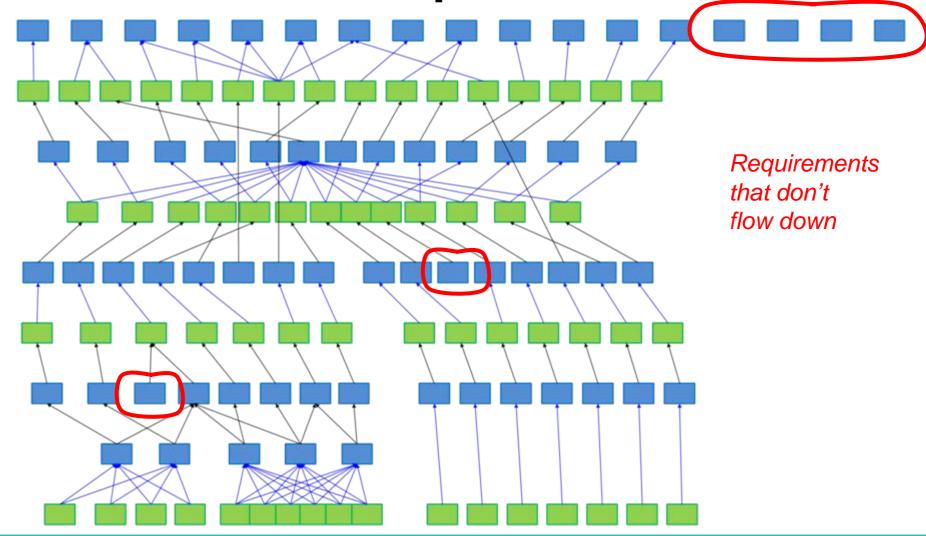


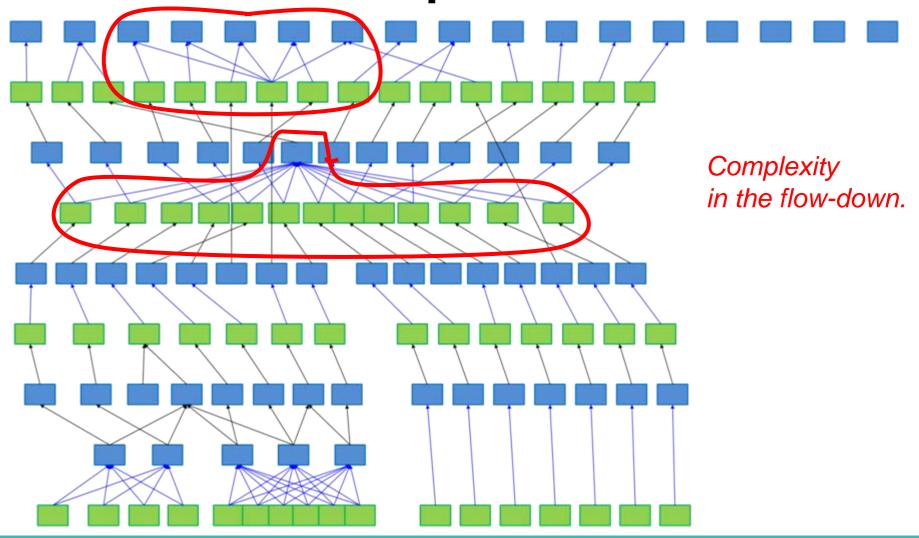
Flow down

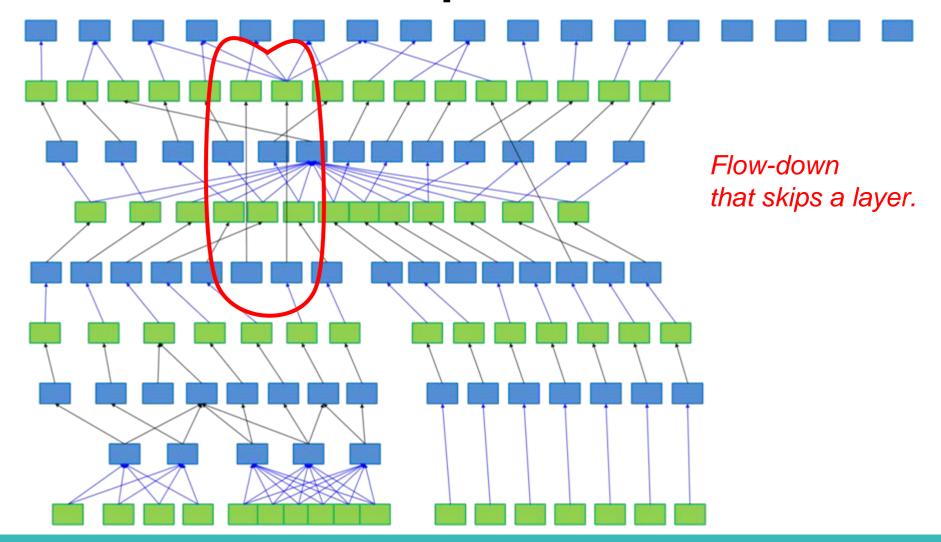
What We Learnt – Flow down

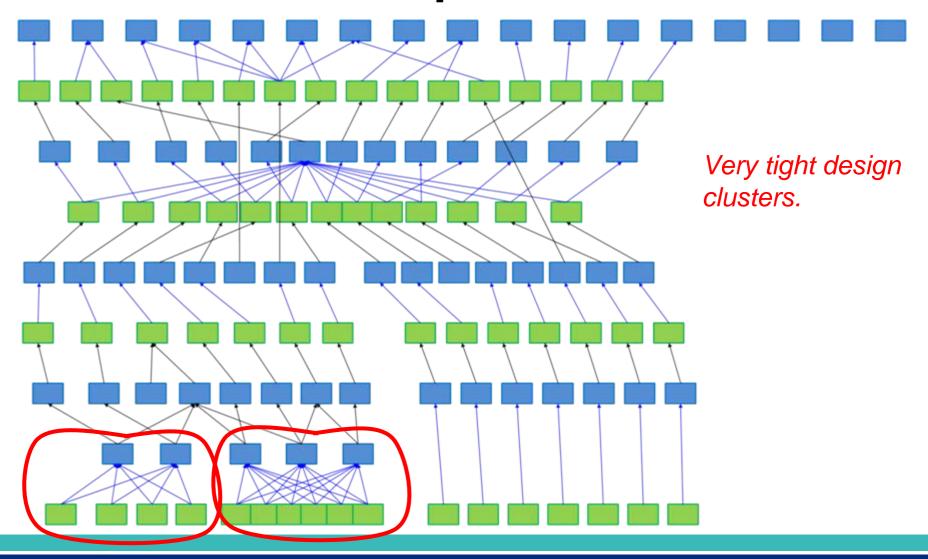
- How do requirements flow down?
- Working with real data has provided insights















Conclusions

Conclusions

- The Rolls-Royce project demonstrates a major implementation of Evidence based Development
- Applying this approach in a real project environment is providing lessons
 - Getting the terminology right
 - Learning about requirements flow down





Thank you – Any questions?