



Six Sigma Requirement Development Tools Assure More Reliable Software

SERE International Conference

NIST Gaithersburg

June 19, 2013

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Abstract

- Getting good product requirements and have them understood across the development team is the number 1 system challenge. These problems contribute to 90% of the today's critical system issues. Design for Six Sigma gives us a set of tools to better develop system requirements, promote their cross functional understanding and establish system requirements traceability. This presentation introduces 5 such development aids.



Notorious Failures (assignable cause)

- Jupiter Fly by – Programmed to switch power supplies if communication not received within in 7 days (15 year mission)
- Mars Climate Orbiter (1998) *mix of metric and Imperial units*
- FP&L 2008 power outage: *“SW performed exactly as it was programmed to do”*



Biggest System Challenge

Systems Management – Brendan Murphy

1. Requirements Challenge

- Needs Data
- Context Data

2. Interface Challenge

“Tell people not just so they understand, tell them so they cannot misunderstand” (Mark Twain)

3. Managing Changes (Keene)

Design Understandability

Situational awareness

Manage unintended consequences

Configuration control



Small Changes are Error Prone with unintended consequences

<u>LOC Changed</u>	<u>Likelihood of error</u>
1 line	50%
5 lines	75%
20 lines	35%

Classic Example: DSC Corp, Plano Texas,
3bits of a MSLOC program were changed
leading to municipal phone outages in major
metropolitan areas

Edwards, William, "Lessons Learned from 2 Years Inspection Data", Crosstalk Magazine, No. 39, Dec 1992, cite: Weinberg. G., "Kill That Code!", IEEE Tutorial on Software Restructuring, 1986, p. 131.



“Accurately capturing requirements is the major factor in the failure of 90% of large software projects”

- Davis, C. J., Fuller, R. M., Tremblay, M. C., & Berndt, D. J. (2006). Communication challenges in requirements elicitation and the use of the repertory grid technique. *Journal of Computer Information Systems*, 78.



Six Sigma

- *Six Sigma is a process of asking questions that lead to tangible, quantifiable answers that ultimately produce profitable (trustworthy) results*

Mikel Harry

Question Requirements, **Question** Data, **Question** Process, **Question** Assumptions – Samuel Keene



Six Sigma focus systematically using:

1. Cognitive tools
 - Eg., Mind Map, Flow charts, Swim Lane
2. Analytical tools
 - Eg., FMEA, FTA, QFD
3. Statistical decision support tools
 - Special Cause vs Common Cause

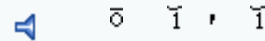


DFSS Tools Aid Requirements Development

- **Situational awareness** – (Environmental focus)
- **Navigability** - (internal consistency, interfaces)
- **Product understandability** to reduce interoperability problems and improve the robustness to design changes. This also helps in assessing the completeness of the design and identifying improvement opportunities.
- **Compact focus** to see the overall design in a single view or a more limited view (if more frames are required)
- **Differing System Views** to get “fresh” examinations of the system under development, looking for improvement opportunities and design completeness.



ho·lis·tic (h -l s t k)



- a. Emphasizing the importance of the whole and the interdependence of its parts.

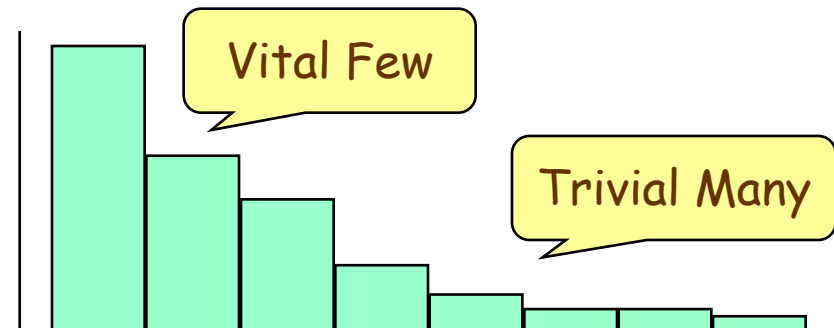
- b. Concerned with wholes rather than analysis or separation into parts: holistic medicine; holistic ecology.

Note: Safety, security, reliability, and survivability are system attributes



Pareto Principle

- **Vilfredo Pareto - Italian economist from the 1800's**
“Very few parts cause most of the system problems”
- **80% of the problems are linked to only 20% of the causes**



- **Sometimes 99%, 1%**
- **Focus on: Important, New, Critical, and Difficult**

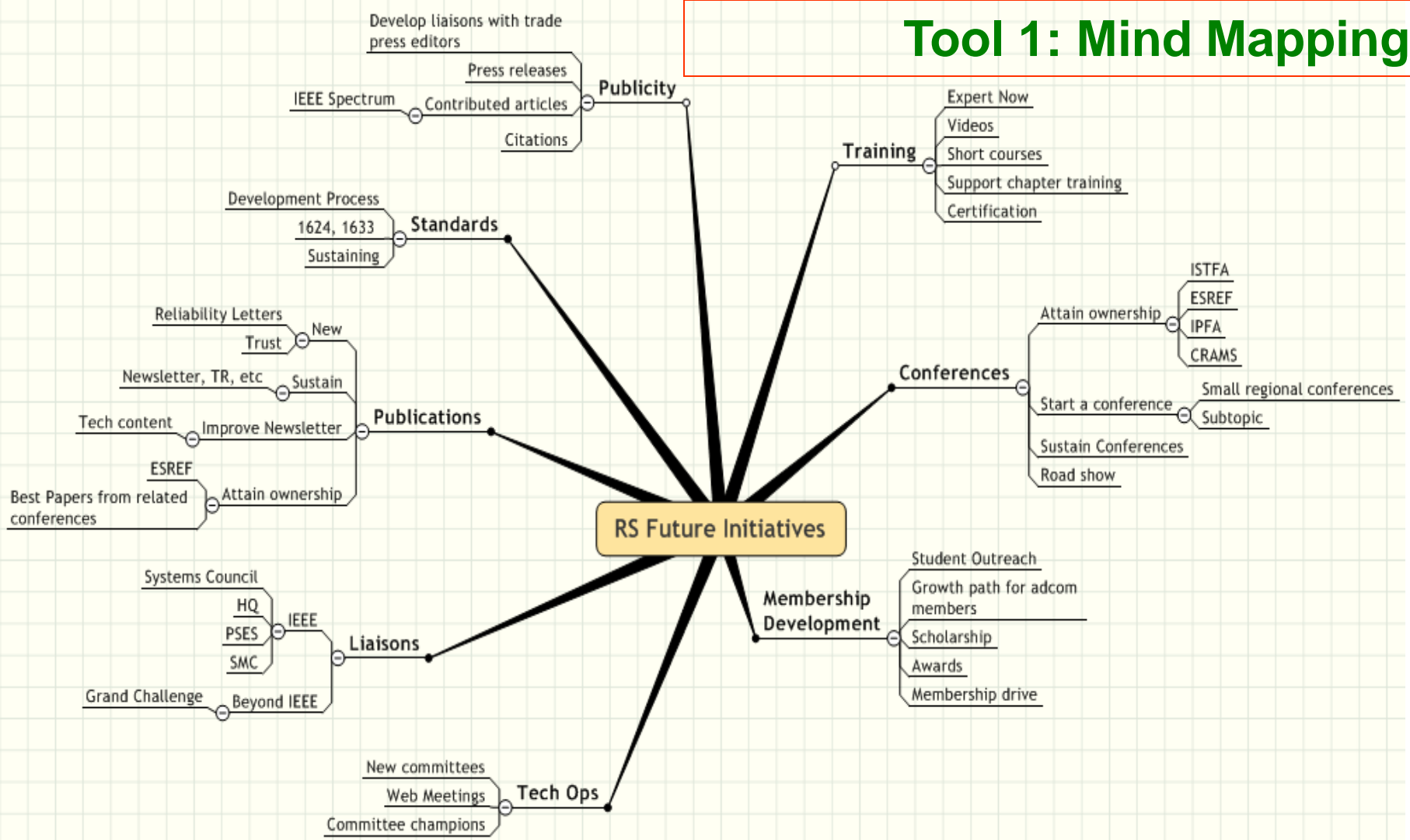


Presentation Goals

- “DFSS tools” focus for requirements development, team building, product understandability, and robustness
 1. Mind map
 2. Kano
 3. GQM
 4. Defect Prevention Process
 5. QFD
 6. Pair Programming

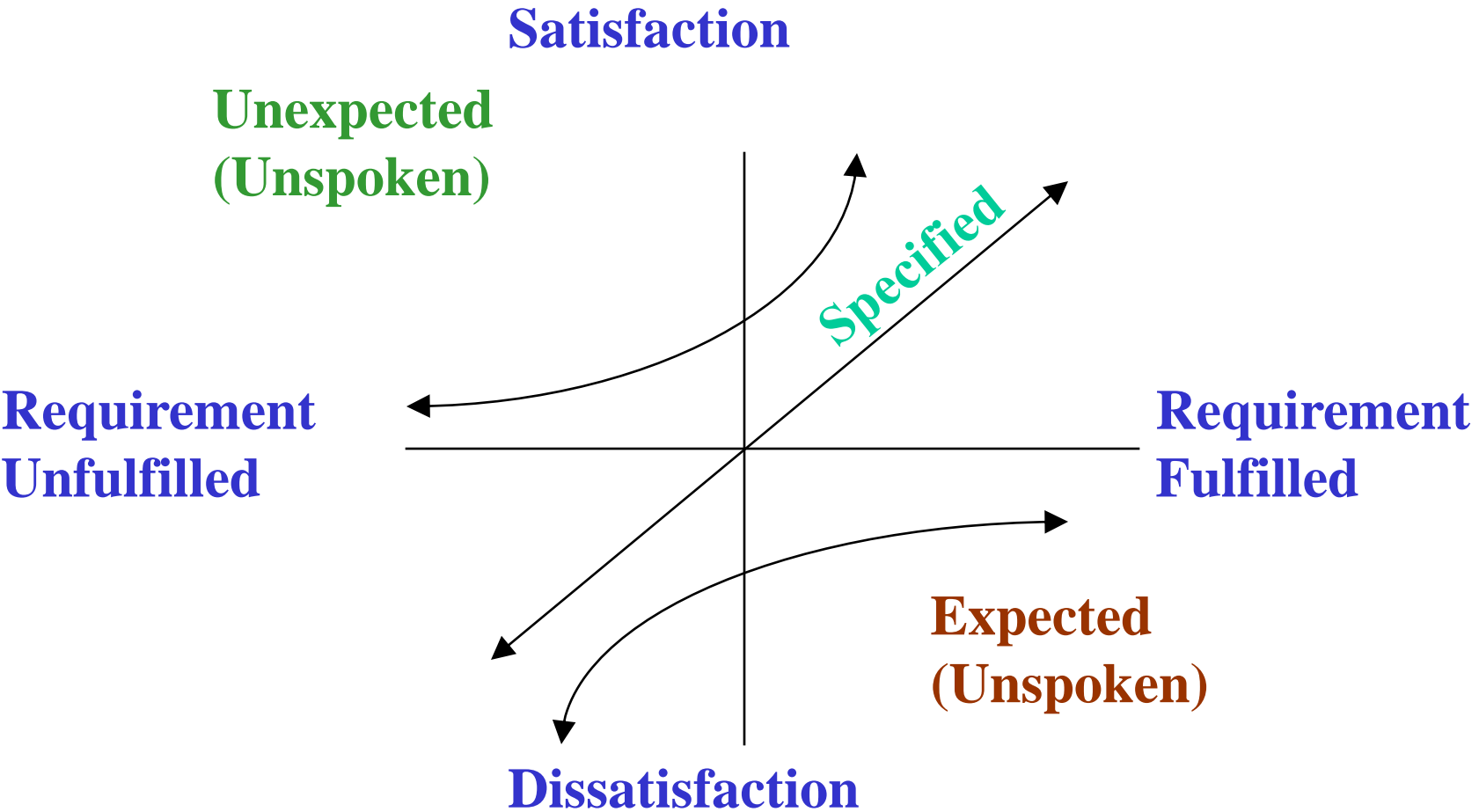


Tool 1: Mind Mapping



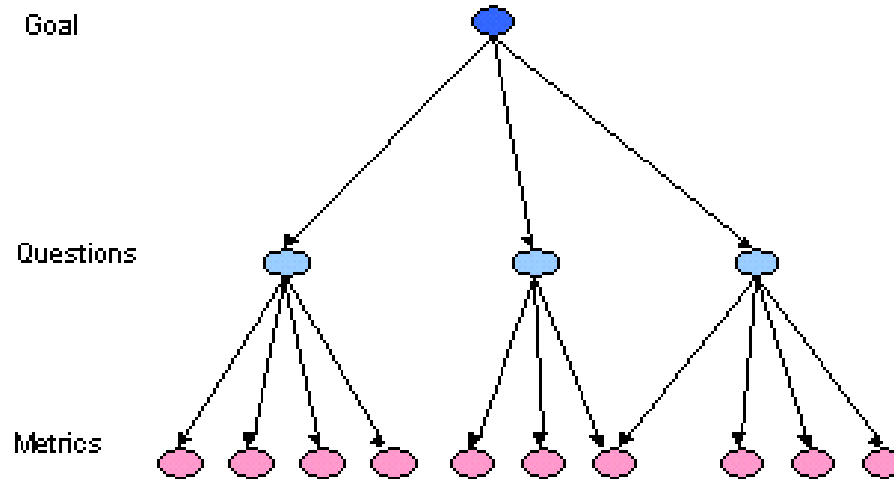


Tool 2: Customer Fulfillment: Kano Diagram





Tool 3: Goal – Question – Metrics (GQM)



Metrics drive behavior: right metrics drive the right behavior

Metrics should answer questions of interest

Ratio (variable) measures are the best metrics

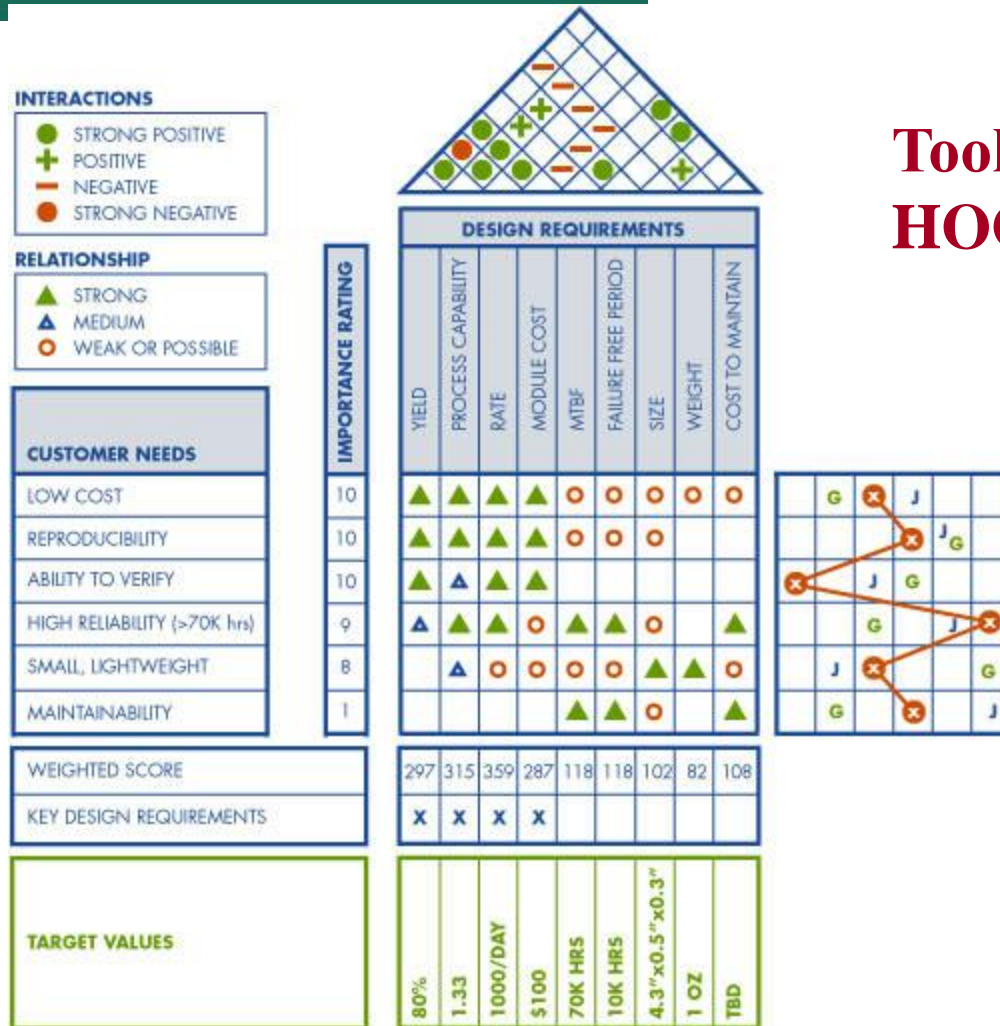
Plan tool usage and action plans



Tool 4: Defect Prevention Process (DPP)

- Diagnose Pareto significant failures
 - Frequency
 - Severity
- Understand underlying fault
 - Parse similar faults
 - How to preclude or mitigate
 - How to detect sooner
- Teach JIT fault avoidance by phase
- Stop/Start problems
- Six Sigma fixes product and the process

Tool 5: QFD's HOQ

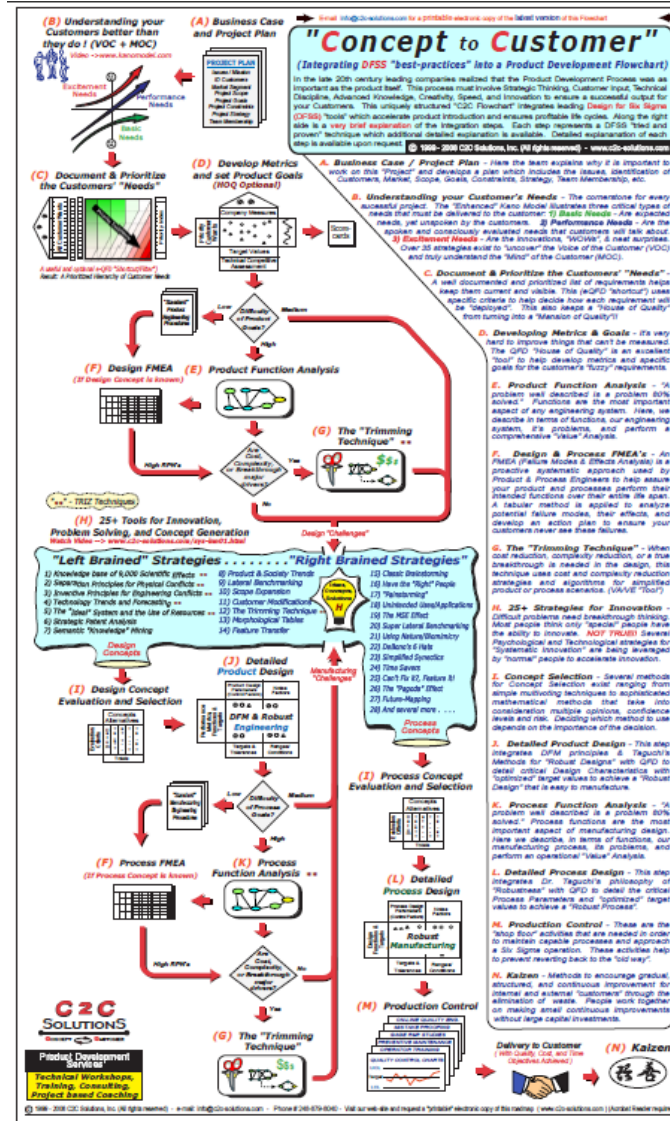




DFSS Focus

- Process *generation* over process *improvement*
- Requirements development focus
- Requirements allocation and flowdown
- Cross functional development and process/product visualization tools

- Tools map link
- <http://www.c2c-solutions.com/pdfs/C2CRoadmapNP.pdf>





Valuable Links

- *RISKS-FORUM Digest* _ Peter G. Neumann
- Standard for Software Reliability Prediction
IEEE_P_1633
- iSixSigma.com
- Wikipedia (DFSS)
- Mindjet.com (Mindmap)
- Edward Tufte (the Leonardo Da Vinci of data)