



progressive assurance using Evidence-based Development

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"Assuring Confidence in Predictable Quality of Complex Medical Devices"



key messages

- product assurance is best achieved *progressively* by collecting and reviewing *arguments* and supporting *evidence* in parallel with its development
- Evidence-based Development (EbD®) is a uniform approach to progressive assurance fully integrated into the product development lifecycle



approach

- present concepts that have grown out of the discipline of requirements engineering, mainly from aerospace and defense sectors:
 - requirements management
 - rich traceability
 - the W-model
- show example requirements
- show example tool support

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agenda

- assurance
- requirements management
- types of evidence
- Evidence-based Development
- conclusions

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assurance



assurance objectives

core objectives of assurance are:

- to **build confidence** and
- to **reduce risk**

typical assurance concerns may be whether:

- emergent technical solutions will *satisfy their requirements*
- these solutions are derived from *controlled, appropriate and effective* processes
- deployed systems will be *fit for purpose*



assurance viewpoints

need to answer questions such as:

- are our requirements complete and correct?
 - *requirements validation*
- do our designs discharge our requirements?
 - *design verification (DQ)*
- do implemented systems comply with designs?
 - *system verification (IQ, OQ)*
- are our processes compliant and effective?
 - *design assurance (DQ)*
- are deployed systems fit for purpose?
 - *system validation and certification (PQ)*

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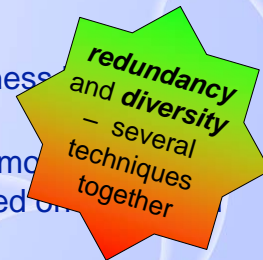
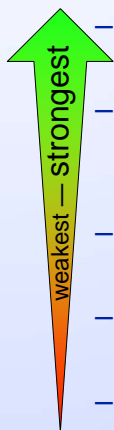


assurance techniques

- five basic classes of verification and validation technique:

- *measurement* – we establish correctness by direct measurement, test, etc
- *analysis* – construing correctness by modelling and analytical techniques, potentially based on test data
- *inspection* – construing correctness by examination of some feature or characteristic
- *read-across* – construing correctness by analogy – appealing, for example, to a similar proven design
- *escalation* – construing correctness by appealing to the correctness of supporting requirements or designs

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requirements management



requirements management

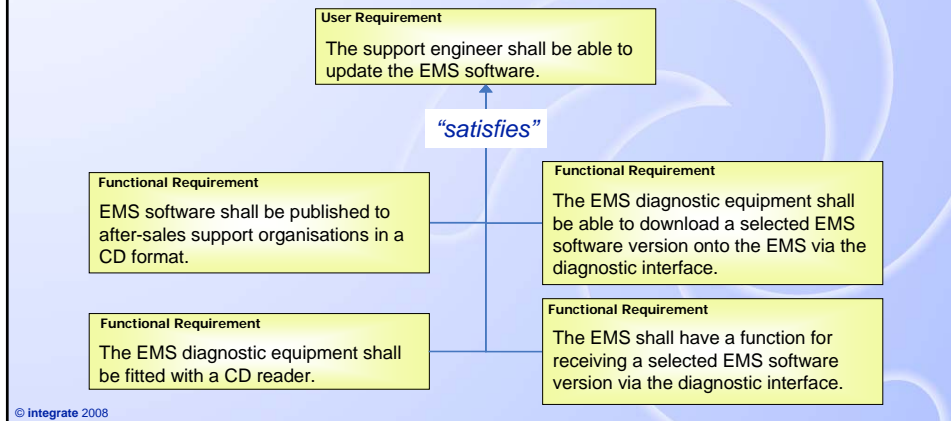
- discipline of eliciting, expressing, satisfying, verifying, tracing, evolving and reusing requirements
- focuses on individual statements of requirement
- each requirement statement should be:
 - **singular**: each statement is a single traceable element
 - **identified**: each statement is uniquely identified
 - **understandable**: each statement is clear and precise
 - **unbiased**: does not impose a solution on the next layer
 - **quantified**: each statement has acceptance criteria
 - **testable**: each statement can be validated/verified
 - **traced**: to satisfying requirements and tests



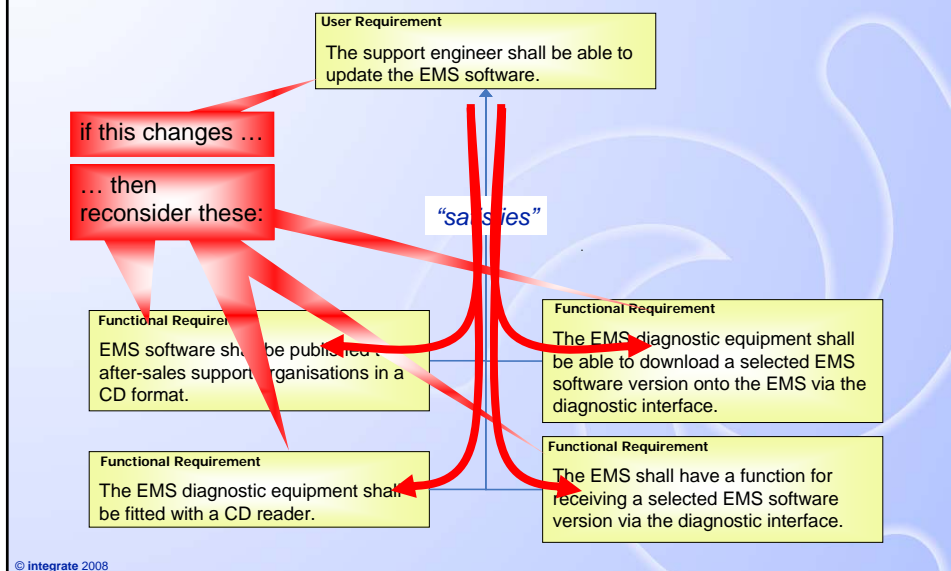
requirements tracing

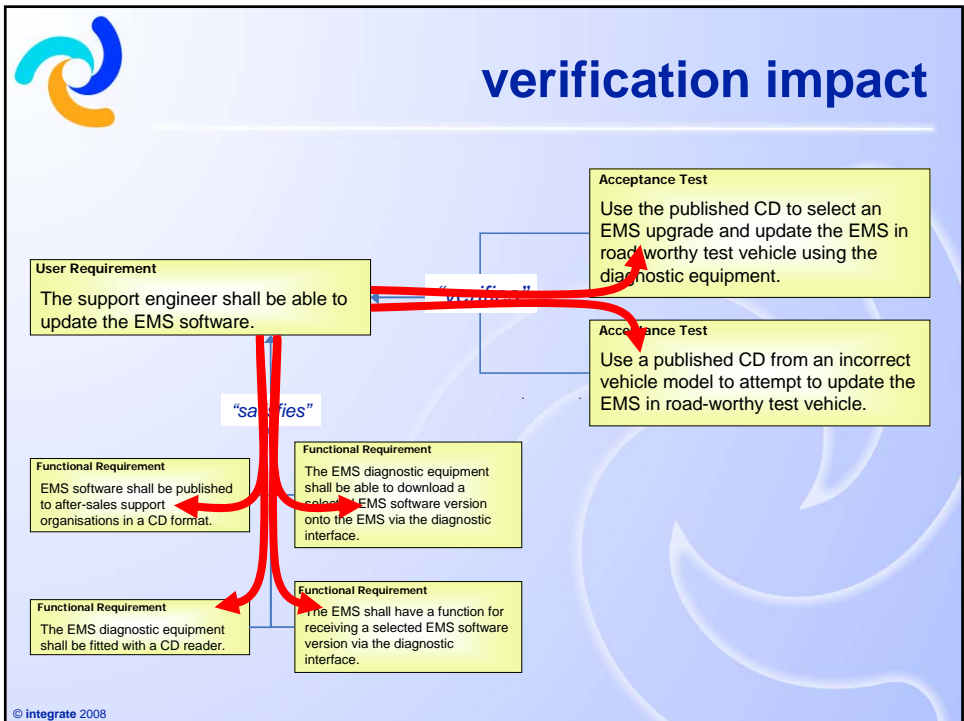
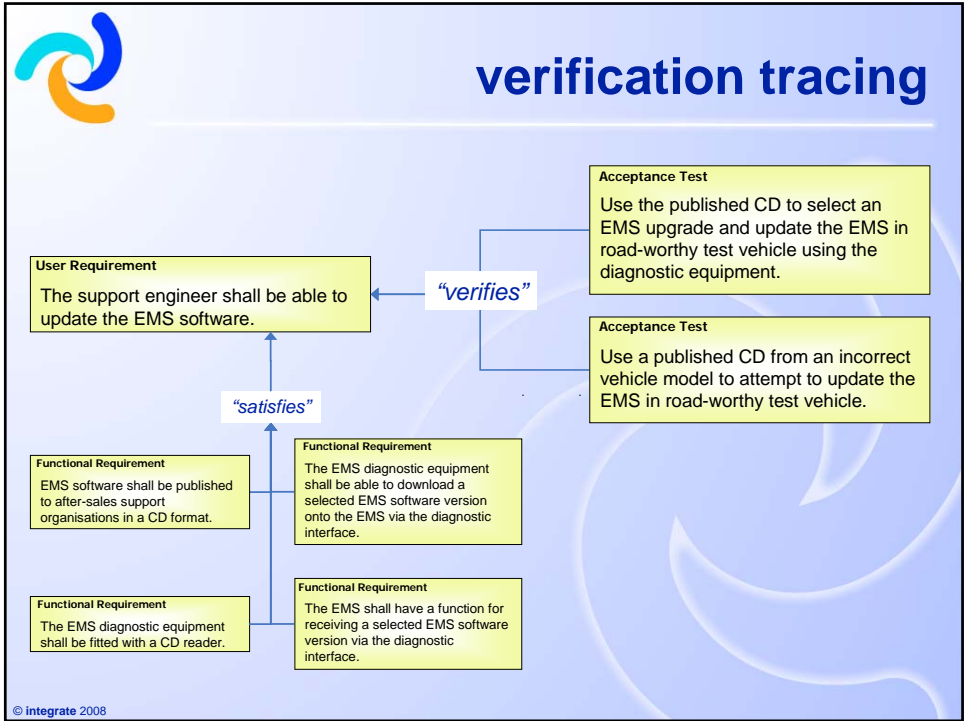
a means of

- recording relationships between artefacts
- performing impact analysis



satisfaction impact







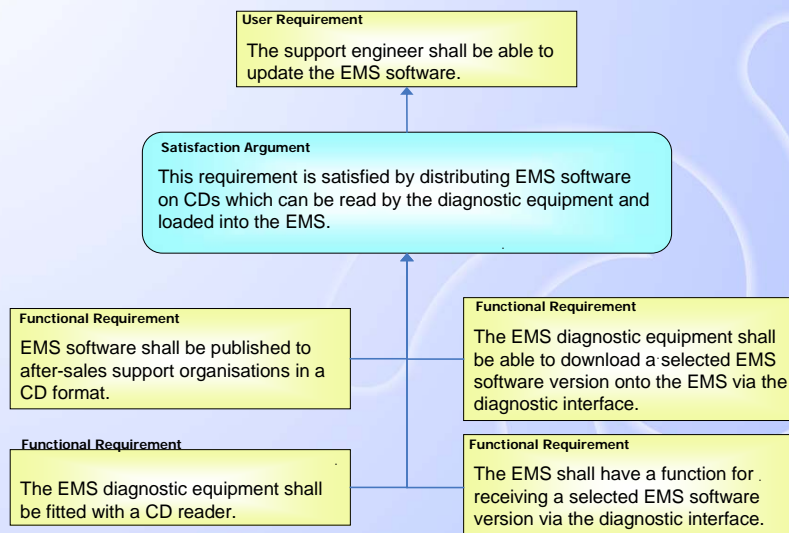
arguments to enrich traceability

- rich traceability records underpinning rationale in the form of *arguments*
- an argument is gathered in stages over time
 - progressively enriched as understanding deepens
 - changes character throughout the lifecycle
- in general terms, an *argument* aims to demonstrate a *conclusion*, based upon the truth of a set of *premises*
- safety cases are a well understood example
 - communicate a *rigorous* and *defensible* argument, supported by *evidence*, that a system is acceptably safe to operate in a particular context

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satisfaction argument



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reviewing arguments

- vital to review the *relationship* between layers
- two key questions:

sufficiency.
is the set of lower requirements sufficient to satisfy the top one?

User Requirement
The support engineer shall be able to update the EMS software.

necessity.
are each of the lower requirements *necessary* to satisfy the top one?

Verification Argument
This requirement is satisfied by distributing EMS software on CDs which can be read by the diagnostic equipment and loaded into the EMS.

Functional Requirement
EMS software shall be published to after-sales support organisations in a CD format.

Functional Requirement
The EMS diagnostic equipment shall be able to download a selected EMS software version onto the EMS via the diagnostic interface.

Functional Requirement
The EMS diagnostic equipment shall be fitted with a CD reader.

Functional Requirement
The EMS shall have a function for receiving a selected EMS software version via the diagnostic interface.

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verification argument

sufficiency.
is the set of planned tests sufficient to verify the requirement?

User Requirement
The support engineer shall be able to update the EMS software.

Verification Argument
This requirement is verified by considering a positive and a negative attempt at updating software ...

Acceptance Test
Use the published CD to select an EMS upgrade and update the EMS in road-worthy test vehicle using the diagnostic equipment.

Acceptance Test
Use a published CD from an incorrect vehicle model to attempt to update the EMS in road-worthy test vehicle.

necessity.
are each of the planned tests *necessary* to verify the requirement?

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rich traceability benefits

- engenders greater thought and confidence
- documents design thinking and rationale
- focuses review of key relationships
- improved ability to manage change
- placeholder for collection of evidence
- progressive construction of assurance case

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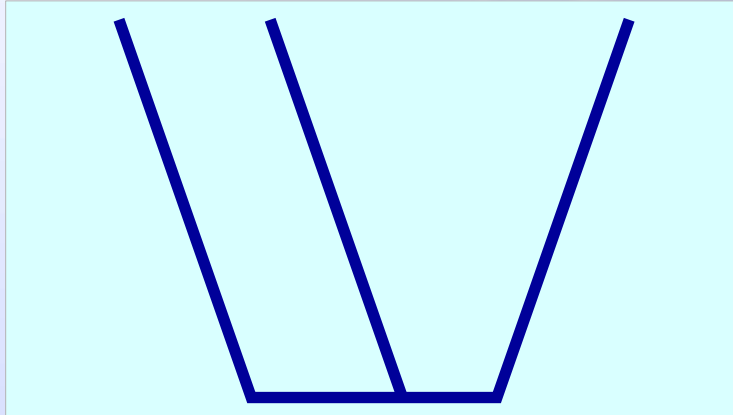


types of evidence



lifecycle – the ‘W’ model

- a refinement of the more familiar ‘V’ model

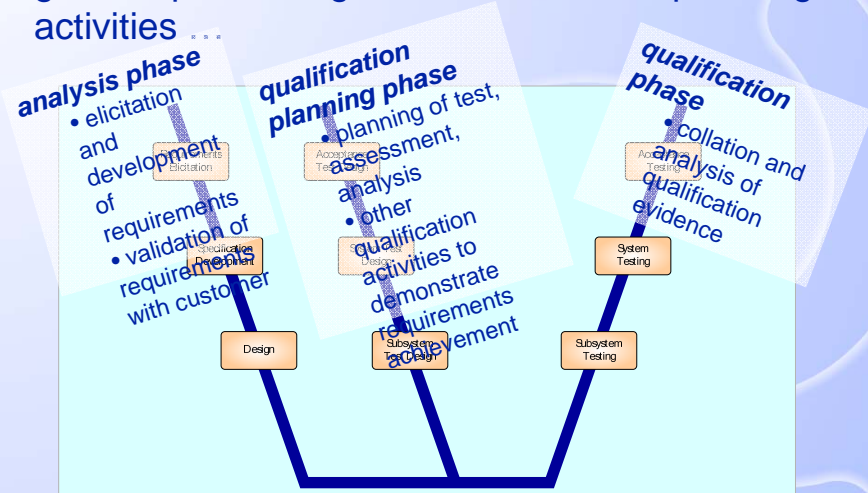


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lifecycle – the ‘W’ model

- gives explicit recognition to evaluation planning activities

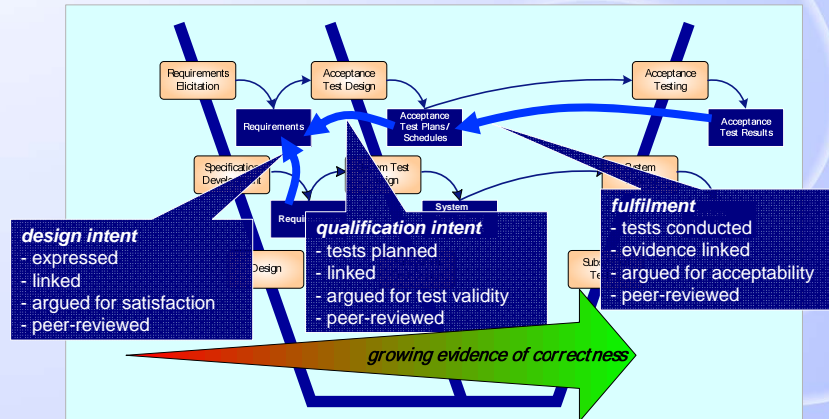


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lifecycle – the ‘W’ model

- ... allows representation of three key phases of a development artefact’s lifecycle



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assurance emphasis

emphasis of assurance changes throughout the lifecycle:

- initial focus is on **intent**
 - to build confidence that we are getting there
- ultimate focus is on **fulfilment**
 - to endorse the fact that we have got there

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classes of argument

- different classes of argument are needed to support the different lifecycle phases
- **analysis argument**
 - expresses *how* a set of lower level goals *will* satisfy a higher level goal
- **qualification planning argument**
 - expresses *how* a given set of qualification activities *will* deliver sufficient confidence that a goal has been achieved
- **qualification argument**
 - expresses *why* evidence from qualification activities supports the claim that the goal *has* been achieved

intent

intent

fulfilment

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evidence-based development in practice



EbD[®] principles

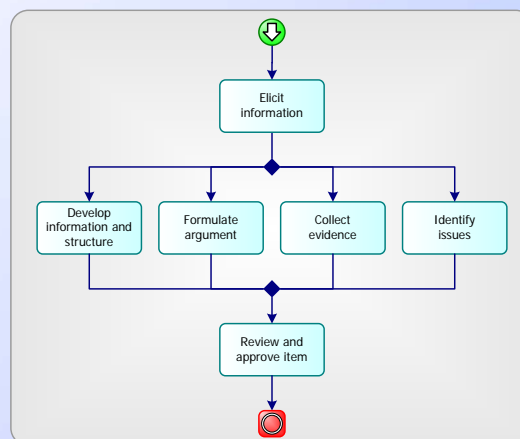
- EbD[®] builds on rich traceability
 - includes W-model thinking
 - includes lifecycle-based argumentation
 - **broadens** scope to whole-system assurance
 - **adds** confidence-driven argumentation
 - **focuses** on summarising what has been done (and why), with links to externally held, discipline-specific evidence
 - **adds** explicit link to process requirements
- provides the *evidential backbone* for the system development process

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EbD[®] micro-process

- micro-process applied to every development artefact (requirement, test case, etc)



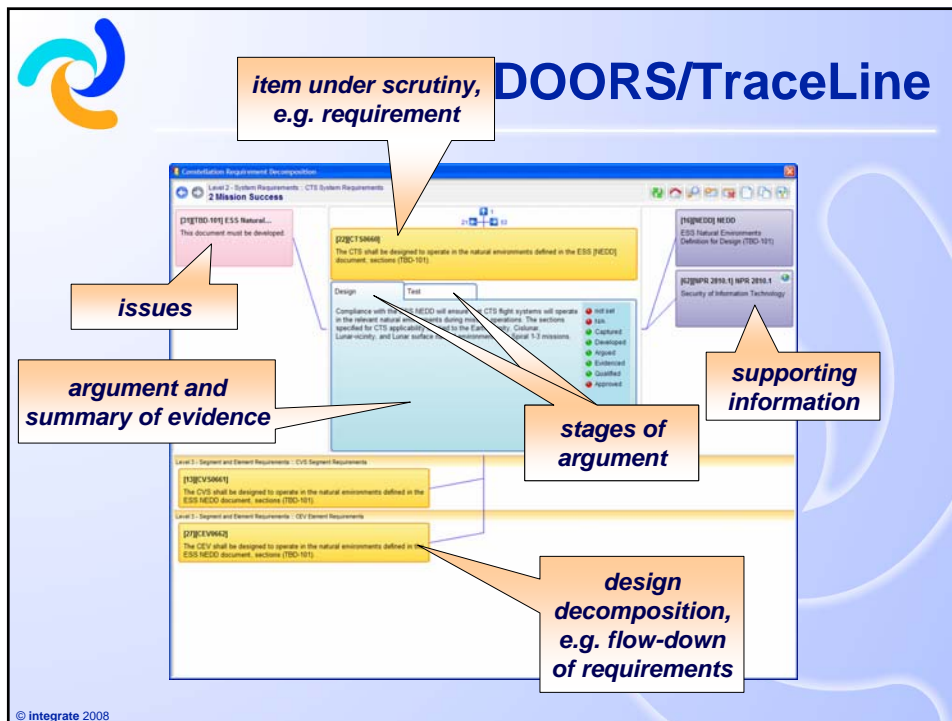
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example tool — DOORS/TraceLine

- DOORS is a leading requirements management tool from Telelogic (an IBM company)
- DOORS/TraceLine is an extension for managing and visualising information and its traceability
- a powerful and intuitive browser provides a highly visual environment in which you can
 - view, navigate and edit linked information held in DOORS
 - arrange this information in task and viewpoint-specific views
 - create graphical and textual content and traceability reports

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conclusions



EbD[®] benefits

- progressive assurance
 - collection of growing body of evidence for fitness-for-purpose of a system in parallel with its development
- recognise the evolution and diversity of viewpoints
 - arguments relating to intention and fulfilment
 - accommodate the broad range of analysis techniques
- uniform approach
 - collection, presentation and review of arguments
 - focus the practitioner on the same 'mental model' at every stage
- improve integrity and cost-effectiveness of certification



want to know more?

workshop tomorrow morning

“Evidence-based Development: processes and practices”

presentation

- expressing effective requirements
- requirements development and tracing
- types of argument
- reviewing arguments
- the assurance case
- example tool demo

workshop

- worked examples

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QUESTIONS?

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