P-4

For example, reliability is one non-functional requirement and my opinion is that has to do with the accuracy of the machine learning system.

P-4

And what you want to do is assistance, that is accurate enough, something it actually providing is useful predictions.

P-4

In my opinion, I’m going to go with accuracy, that’s super important for machine learning.

P-4

As well the fact that, you can measure this accuracy in different ways. And for particular problems you will have different matrix to measures accuracy

P-4

For me, accuracy plus reliability is the most prominent a non-functional requirement in machine learning context.

P-2

Then correctness I guess, but in a way that maybe for certain scenarios thaT should behave in the the same way. Maybe you wanna guarantee that it’s not really changing the behaviour at runtime or specific thing.

P-2

Hopefully that is done properly and you can guarantee in this situation will be fulfilled. Otherwise if it is not triggered this the situation then you might not executed this times. Then you end upon a situation where you rely, you will kind of a rely on the system its not really executed. So this things really to understand when will it be working more context situation and to guarantee.

P-7

Correctness and eficiency maybe. Especially the correctness. Maybe efficiency can be a bit slower but when I talk to my clients, they are ok, it takes a bit longer, but they want the data to be correct like hundred percent.

P-9

I read few weeks or months ago about this thing. It was a Smartphone app with camera, and it could detect faces, and this camera app used some form of neural network that has been trying to detect all different kinds of faces. But they showed that actually this app is able to detect more than 99 percent of white faces but only 80 percent of colored faces. Now in a camera app this might worth somewhere but it’s not really safety or any other problem but imagining you have automatic emergency Braking System bases on the visual camera and detecting of humans on the road. Now we have the headline of this camera system can automatically braking can detect 99% of white people but only 80% of colored people. Then we have a significant problem on our head. Not that the algorithm is working wrong or in a bad way but it has been trained improperly with not correct training data or the training was not created or selected properly to ensure that the system performs in all situation correctly and this an extreme challenge that come up when you use Machine Learning with kind of safety critical systems. But you have to be sure that you’re trained it properly and correctly according to your safety requirements and you have the requirement it should work for all people no matter what the skin color of this person.

P-8

You know the way you say it, but in general systems, you have tests and in machine learning you have the data set and say the accuracy is 90 percent, but it is less common to have tests.

P-10

In terms of explainability, fairness, and other metrics, quality attributes, of course, it’s a very important part of making any software as a service better. Definitely I will say, this is very important because the non-functional requirements will trigger the accuracy and better service of any software.

P-3

Yes, there would be. For example, repeatability, accuracy. Those are certain things those come into place once start with ML based software. I think repeatability, complexity, would come into place.

P-3

Repeatability, accuracy, these things are often important in ML or deep learning based software which are not generally that much present in traditional software.

P-3

Accuracy is always one of the most important one, you have to ensure there is certain level of accuracy in the result.

P-1

Correctness is of course very important because making automated decision somewhat has to do with patient life.

P-1

As I mentioned like reliability and correctness are sort of very vital.

P-1

I think correctness like reliability and way of assessing correctness and reliability. You need to be very much data driven evaluating these as well.

P-1

For ML components reliability, transparency, explainability, correctness etc.