Requirements Notes

General Requirement Statement Notes

In general requirement statements, are the identification and specification of a requirement. It documents/writes a problem or needs that need to be accomplished by the system. These statements are formed by stakeholders and prioritized throughout the development cycle to validate their significance.

(Notes: Specification of a requirement is the same as a requirement statement. The specification is a more technical term to write/document something.)

Product and Process Requirements

	Definition	Example
Product Requirement	Is a need or constraint on the software to be developed.	“The software shall verify that a student meets all prerequisites before he or she registers for a course.”
Process Requirement	Is essentially a constraint on the development of the software.	“The software shall be developed using a RUP process.”

Functional and Nonfunctional Requirements

	Definition	Example
Functional Requirements	• Describes the functions that the software is to execute. • Described as one for which a finite set of test steps can be written to validate its behavior. • Describes what the system must do (action).	• The system must format some text or modulate a signal. • Sales reports should be generated every 24 hours. • A user shall enter their credentials.
Nonfunctional Requirements	• Are functions that act to constrain the solution. • Known as constraints or quality requirements. Which are quantifiable. • Describes how the system should do it (behavior - certain performance).	• A call center’s software must increase the center’s throughput by 20%. • A system shall have a probability of generating a fatal error during any hour of operation of less than 1 * 10^-8.

Requirements Construct

Source - 29148-2018 5.2.4 IEEE Standards.

Well-formed stakeholder requirement practice contributes to requirements validation with stakeholders and helps ensure that requirements capture stakeholder needs. It should contain well-formed specified requirements, specific keywords of the requirement, and constraints giving rise to requirements.

A well-formed specified requirement contains one or more of the following:

- It shall be met or possessed by a system to solve a problem, achieve an objective, or address a stakeholder concern;
- It is qualified by measurable conditions;
- It is bounded by constraints;
- It defines the performance of the system when used by a specific stakeholder or the corresponding capability of the system, but not a capability of the user, operator, or other stakeholders; and
- It can be verified (e.g., the realization of the requirement in the system can be demonstrated).

NOTE 1 - An additional consideration is that a requirement at lower levels aligns with the design of the higher physical-level system.

Agree in advance on the specific keywords and terms that signal the presence of a requirement. A common approach is to stipulate the following:

- Requirements are mandatory binding provisions and use 'shall'.
- Non-requirements, such as descriptive text, use verbs such as ‘are’, ‘is’, and, was’. It is best to avoid using the term ‘must’, due to potential misinterpretation as a requirement.
- Statements of fact, futurity, or a declaration of purpose are non-mandatory, non-binding provisions and use 'will'. 'Will' can also be used to establish context or limitations of use.
- Preferences or goals are desired, non-mandatory, non-binding provisions, and use 'should'. They are not requirements.
- Suggestions or allowances are non-mandatory, non-binding provisions, and use 'may'.
- Use positive statements and avoid negative requirements such as ‘shall not.
- Use active voice: avoid using passive voice, such as it is required that.
- Avoid using terms such as ‘shall be able to’.

NOTE 2 Requirements in agile may use alternative formulations such as user stories without explicitly using the term ‘shall’. See ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017, Annex H for additional discussion on agile application.

Examples of constraints giving rise to requirements include:

- Interfaces to already existing systems (e.g., format, protocol, or content) where the interface cannot be changed;
- Physical size limitations (e.g., a controller shall fit within a limited space in an airplane wing);
- Laws of a particular country;
- Available duration or budget;
- Pre-existing technology platform;
- Maintenance constraints; or
- User or operator capabilities and limitations.

Example Template -

[Condition] [Subject] [Action] [Object] [Constraint of Action]

EXAMPLE: When signal x is received **[Condition]**, the system **[Subject]** shall set **[Action]** the signal x received bit **[Object]** within 2 seconds **[Constraint of Action].**

Or

[Condition] [Subject] [Action] [Object] [Constraint of Action]

EXAMPLE: At sea state 1 **[Condition]**, the Radar System **[Subject]** shall detect **[Action]** targets **[Object]** at ranges out to 100 nautical miles **[Constraint of Action]**.

Or

[Subject] [Action] [Constraint of Action]

EXAMPLE: The Invoice System **[Subject]** shall display pending customer invoices **[Action]** in ascending order of invoice due date **[Constraint of Action].**

Figure 1 — Examples of functional requirements syntax

Characteristics of individual requirements

Source - 29148-2018 5.2.5 IEEE Standards.

Each stakeholder system element requirement statement shall possess the following characteristics:

Characteristic	Definition
Necessary	The requirement defines an essential capability, characteristic, constraint, and/or quality factor.

Appropriate	The specific intent and amount of detail of the requirement are appropriate to the level of the entity to which it refers (level of abstraction appropriate to the level of the entity).
Unambiguous	The requirement is stated in such a way so that it can be interpreted in only one way.
Complete	The requirement sufficiently describes the necessary capability, characteristic, constraint, or quality factor to meet the entity's need without using other information to understand the requirement.
Singular	The requirement states a single capability, characteristic, constraint, or quality factor.
Feasible	The requirement can be realized within system constraints (e.g., cost, schedule, technical) with acceptable risk.
Verifiable	The requirement is structured and worded such that its realization can be proven (verified) to the customer's satisfaction at the level the requirements exist.
Correct	The requirement is an accurate representation of the entity need from which it was transformed.
Conforming	The individual items conform to an approved standard template and style for writing requirements, when applicable.

Requirements language criteria

Source - 29148-2018 5.2.7 IEEE Standards.

Require should state 'what is needed, not 'how'. Vague and general terms shall be avoided as they result in requirements that are difficult or impossible to verify. The following are types of unbounded or ambiguous terms:

Terms	Descriptions such as
Superlatives	best, most
Subjective language	user-friendly, easy to use, cost-effective
Vague pronouns	it, this, that
Ambiguous terms	Adverbs and adjectives: almost always, significant, minimal Logical statements: or, and/or
Open-ended	provide support, but not limited to, as a minimum
Comparative phrases	better than, higher quality
Loopholes	if possible, as appropriate, as applicable
Totality	all, always, never, and every
Incomplete references	no specification of date and version

Requirements attributes

- **Source** - 29148-2018 5.2.8 IEEE Standards.

Well-formed requirements should include descriptive attributes defined to assists in identifying relevant requirements and help to understand and manage the requirements.

Examples of requirement attributes include:

Attribute	Description
Identification	

	Each requirement should be uniquely identified to reflect linkages and relationships.
Version Number	Indication of the version of the requirement to make sure the correct version of the requirement is being implemented.
Owner	Person or element of the organization that maintains the requirement.
Stakeholder Priority	The priority of each requirement should be identified. A scale such as 1-5 or high-low could be used to prioritize each requirement.
Risk	A risk value to each requirement is based on risk factors. Requirements that are at risk include requirements that fail to have a set of characteristics that well-formed requirements should have.
Rationale	The rationale for establishing each requirement should be captured. Rationale provides the reason that the requirement is needed and points to any supporting analysis.
Difficulty	The assumed difficulty for each requirement should be noted. Helps with cost modeling (Easy/Nominal/Difficult).
Type	Requirements vary in intent and in the kinds of properties they represent.

Examples of requirement type attributes include:

Type attribute	Description
Functional/Performance	Functional requirements describe the system or system element functions or tasks to be performed by the system.
Interface	Interface requirements are the definition of how the system is required to interact with external systems (external interface), or how system elements interact with each other.
Process Requirements	Stakeholders, usually acquirer or user, requirements imposed through the contract or statement of work.
Quality (Non-Functional) Requirements	Include a number of the 'ilities' in requirements to include the measure of the quality requirements.
Usability/Quality-in-Use Requirements	Provide the basis for the design and evaluation of systems to meet the user needs.
Human Factor Requirements	States required characteristics for the outcomes of interaction with human users in terms of safety, performance, effectiveness, efficiency, reliability, maintainability, health, well-being, and satisfaction.

Sample Requirement Statement

Unique ID	Requirement	Version Number	Owner	Stakeholder Priority (1-5)	Risk (1-5)	Rationale	Difficulty (Easy /Nominal /Difficult)
DBR-1	Once the user is logged in, the system shall prompt the user within 6 seconds to input a question.	1.0	William Angola	1	1	Once the users are logged in the response bot should provide a prompt within 6 seconds so the users can input questions. User input is extremely important with the system as the interaction will revolve around the system response and user questions.	Easy

Characteristics of this individual requirement

Characteristic	Justifying requirement
Necessary	The user input is an essential capability the system needs to validate the questions entered.
Appropriate	The level of abstraction for user input is appropriate for the level of difficulty. The intent is for the user to enter info to validate.
Unambiguous	input a question
Complete	No further information is needed to understand the requirement.
Singular	The requirement only states the user can input a question.
Feasible	The requirement is acceptable within system constraints as increasing user interaction can increase retention and acceptance of the system there should be no risk with a prompt pop-up.
Verifiable	The requirement can be proven by timing the prompt pop-up time once logged in and if the user can input a question.
Correct	The requirement is an accurate functionality needed for users to enter a question.
Conforming	The requirement conforms to standard templates and style for writing requirements by having a [Condition][Subject][Action] [Constraint on Action][Object].

Requirements language criteria

Terms	Justifying requirement
Superlatives	best, most - **Not used in requirement**.
Subjective language	user-friendly, easy to use, cost-effective - **Not used in requirement.**
Vague pronouns	it, this, that - **Not used in requirement.**
Ambiguous terms	Adverbs and adjectives: almost always, significant, minimal Logical statements: or, and/or - **Not used in requirement.**
Open-ended	provide support, but not limited to, as a minimum - **Not used in requirement.**
Comparative phrases	better than, higher quality - **Not used in requirement.**
Loopholes	if possible, as appropriate, as applicable - **Not used in requirement.**
Totality	all, always, never, and every - **Not used in requirement.**
Incomplete references	no specification of date and version - **Not used in requirement as it does not reference another version**.

Requirements attributes

- **Identification**:
  - DBR-1 - DB stands for Dell Boomi and R stands for the requirement. The digit stands for the number of the requirement to be uniquely identified.
- **Stakeholder Priority**: DBR-1 is marked with a rating of 1 as it's important for user acknowledgment once they have logged in. It receives the highest priority as the system will need users to input questions for the system to execute its design. I.e. The system requires users to be able to input questions and the system must be informative and responsive in a timely manner.
- **Type**:
  - This requirement is a product requirement as no specific constraint is being placed on the process of development but the need for users' input into the UI must be developed. Product requirement focuses on the software to be developed in this case the UI

for inputs and prompt restrictions placed. While process requirements are a constraint on the development of the software in this case there is no certain process in which the system will be developed in. Not sure if the constraint on the action being “within 6 seconds” is considered a process requirement as I am under the impression of it only pertaining to the development changes.

- This is a functional requirement as the requirement is describing what the system must do by prompting the user to enter a question. However, the constraint that is placed on the prompt within 6 seconds is considered a nonfunctional requirement as its depicting the behavior of the system.

Characteristics of a set of requirements

Source - 29148-2018 5.2.6 IEEE Standards.

Characteristic	Definition
Complete	The set of requirements stands alone such that it sufficiently describes the necessary capabilities, characteristics, constraints, or quality factors to meet needs without needing further information. To improve completeness: • Include all relevant requirement types • Account for requirements in all stages of the life cycle • Involve stakeholders in the requirements elicitation.
Consistent	The set of requirements contains individual requirements that are unique and does not conflict with other requirements in the set.
Feasible	The complete set of requirements can be realized within entity constraints (e.g., cost, schedule, technical) with acceptance risk.
Comprehensible	The set of requirements is written such that it is clear as to what is expected by the entity and its relation to the system.
Able to be validated	It is practicable that satisfaction of the requirement set will lead to the achievement of the entity need within constraints (e.g, cost, schedule, technical, legal, and regulatory compliance).

Set of Requirements

Requirements - Requirements **(Had this separate page here initially let me know if it should be removed)**

Key	Summary	Description	T	Linked Issues	P	Labels	Risk
DB-65	When the legal info database is updated, the BLRB shall mirror the update to the Boomi Legal info backup database in case of errors/corruption.	Rationale: Having the legal info database mirrored to another backup database will ensure that there is a fail-safe in case the main database has a critical error.			↑	Functional	Medium
DB-64	If a legal counsel clicks the edit question button, then BLRB shall display the edit mode page within 30 seconds.	Rationale: Any user, especially legal counsels with limited time will appreciate a consistent time frame for load times when trying to make edits to the list of legal questions. This time frame is a little longer than other requirements as the complete list of questions/answers will be loaded.			↓	Nonfunctional	Low
DB-63	The BLRB shall share the account information database with the Dell hub for single sign-on capabilities.	Rationale: Having the two systems share a database will support interaction allowing any Boomi personnel entry from any point with the same information. Logical database requirement.			↑	Functional	Medium
DB-62	If the legal counsel submits a change to the list of legal questions without any issues, then the BLRB shall prompt the legal counsel to wait for other's approval.	Rationale: If the change has no basic issues it will be sent to other legal counsels for approval to maintain consistency within the legal questions. This could potentially be verifiable by providing an ID to the change that occurred and sending an email to the legal counsel that made the change once it has been approved or denied.		DB-20	↑	Functional	Medium

DB-61	If the legal counsel submits a change to the list of legal questions, then the BLRB shall prompt the legal counsel if a submission issue occurs.	Rationale: If a legal counsel submits a change to the list of legal questions they should be notified if an issue occurs. Issues can range from duplicate questions/answers, incorrect spelling, and incomplete changes such as a blank field. Some of the changes may need to be verified by other legal counsels and the prompt may appear later after revision (another requirement was made to tackle this issue).		DB-20		Functional	Medium
DB-60	The BLRB shall allow users to access the Dell Hub through the BLRB home page.	Rationale: Boomi personnel need to have the capability to reach the hypothetical larger system called “Dell Hub” to reach other Dell/Boomi products/partners. Interface requirement.				Functional	Medium
DB-59	If the user does not provide the correct login information, then the BLRB shall prompt the user to enter valid login information.	Rationale: Boomi personnel must be notified if the information they entered for their username or password is incorrect. Usability requirement.				Functional	Low
DB-58	Every three months, the BLRB shall prompt the user to update/change their password to maintain user security.	Rationale: Updating/changing one’s password every three months is a requirement for all Dell Boomi employees.				Nonfunctional	Low
DB-57	The BLRB shall allow users to search for third-party products involved with Dell Boomi to depict correct legal information.	Rationale: The information provided by the BLRB will be limited to Dell Boomi’s scope. It will not provide information about other of its third-party products but It should have the capability to provide direct links for any Boomi personnel looking for legal information about a specified product. Note, Boomi and its employees do not endorse the contents of the third-party sites.				Functional	Medium
DB-56	The BLRB shall provide a disclaimer about the legal information.	Rationale: The BLRB shall provide a disclaimer about the information provided by the bot. The information provided by the BLRB does not, and is not intended to, constitute legal advice; instead, all information content and materials available on this site are for general information purposes only.				Functional	Low
DB-50	While the user is logged in, the BLRB shall respond to any number of question entries.	Rationale: The BLRB shall not stop responding to questions until the user exists. Even if all questions were not satisfied the BLRB will continue to provide until the user is satisfied. Note - This follows the EARS structure of Optional features.				Nonfunctional	Low
DB-49	When the user is logged in, the BLRB shall allow users to provide feedback to the BLRB to improve bot interaction.	Rationale: Having user feedback is a great tool to maintain the software’s health. User satisfaction is key. Not sure if it would have been better to use the EARS Ubiquitous structure here.				Functional	Low
DB-48	The BLRB shall prevent unauthorized access.	Rationale: The BLRB will only be used by Boomi personnel. Note: This follows the EARS structure of Ubiquitous requirements. This could be interpreted as ambiguous by SE as they understand the ins/outs of software security.		DB-34		Functional	Low
DB-47	BLRB shall permit legal counsels to remove legal answers to abide by current Boomi standards.	Rationale: BLRB must allow legal counsels to remove and update legal questions according to current standards to avoid conflicts with current transactions. This requirement is like https://wangola.atlassian.net/browse/DB-43 to ensure that these requirements are singular.		DB-39		Functional	Medium
DB-46	If the user clicks the view all questions button, then the BLRB shall display all current legal questions /answers.	Rationale: The account receivable provided a feature to view all questions on in own terms. All of the questions stored in the database may take some time to load and defeat the whole purpose of the response bot itself but some may not enjoy interacting with a bot. (Note - This follows the EARS structure of unwanted behaviors but I thought it could also be applied to wanted behaviors).		DB-17		Functional	Medium
DB-45	When a legal question is not found, the BLRB shall display legal department contact information within 10 seconds.	Rationale: BLRB is not going to use Machine learning algorithms as this concept is out of my understanding for now, and I’m not sure how advanced the algorithm has to be to provide consistent and correct legal answers. If BLRB does not provide a current legal answer from the database the legal department will gladly help.				Nonfunctional	Medium

DB-44	When a legal question is entered, the BLRB shall display a correct legal response within 10 seconds.	Rationale: Most stakeholders want quick response/quick access to legal information and placing a constraint of 10 seconds may allow stakeholders to be satisfied with its speed.		DB-19	↑	Nonfunctional	Medium
DB-43	BLRB shall permit legal counsels to update legal answers to avoid inaccurate responses.	Rationale: The legal department must be able to update legal answers to avoid confusion within other departments and maintain integrity within Boomi's legal scope. I.e. Questions/answers that don't conform to Boomi's standards will cause issues.		DB-20	↑	Functional	High
DB-42	When the user is not logged in, the BLRB shall display a login screen for username and password.	Rationale: If the user is not logged in it is convenient to display a login screen for the users. This system is strictly only for Boomi personnel use and only displaying a login screen will filter some unwanted users from attempting to breach in other ways increasing security.		DB-34	↑	Nonfunctional	Low
DB-41	Once the user is logged in, the BLRB shall prompt the user within 6 seconds to input a question.	Rationale: Once the users are logged in the response bot should provide a prompt within 6 seconds so the users can input questions. User input is extremely important with the system as the interaction will revolve around the system response and user questions.		DB-18	↓	Nonfunctional	Low

20 issues

(Updated to conform to new requirements)

Characteristic	Justifying set characteristic
Complete	Given the current set of requirements, they sufficiently describe the characteristics, constraints, and overall needs for the main system functionality of the BLRB. None of the requirements contain context to be defined at a later date.
Consistent	This set is consistent as all the requirements are unique and have no conflicts. All requirements created pertain to the functionality of the BLRB, and some share the same structure but have different circumstances. Example: If a legal question is not found or is entered it shall display certain information within 10 seconds.
Feasible	The complete set is feasible as there may be some cost with this set due to database upkeep, there are time/schedule constraints due to them as legal counsels will need to update/remove legal questions when possible. Which are all acceptable as they are within budget. Some requirements that may not be feasible are ones that directly interact with the "Dell Hub" but for the sake of example, we will consider it feasible and with acceptable risk.
Comprehensible	The set is clearly describing what is to be expected by each requirement and how each interacts with the BLRB. None are ambiguous.
Able to be validated	This set of requirements are able to be validated as most can be proven by running some test on the speed of specified requirements and if prompts/displays are appearing during certain situations. The only requirement that may be difficult to prove is DB-48 due to the nature of the security being vulnerable but can be proven with a basic test of identity. Additionally, any interaction with another system can be validated as most interactions are related to data sharing and accessing of pages.

Characteristics of this set of system/software requirements

Characteristics -

Checklist Item	
	☐

The system-level technical requirements are traceable to the user requirements.	☐ Not all requirements are traceable but according to previous assignments they only had to trace back to at least one requirement (I may have misunderstood this as at least one from the set rather than at least one to each requirement - Elicitation could have been better)
Each system requirement describes something relevant: a function the system must perform, performance a function must provide, a constraint on the design, or a reference such as to an interface definition.	☑ I believe all of the requirements have something relevant to function, performance, and design.
The level of detail that the requirements provide about system functionality is appropriate. The requirements are sufficient to describe what the overall system must do, what its performance must be, and what constraints an engineer should consider. There are few requirements that specifically affect the design of only one component of the system. The major requirements drivers (e.g., those stressing the design) and associated risks should be identified.	☑ All requirements provide a good level of detail to how the system functions and performs, one requirement of concern is DB-48 as preventing unauthorized access could handle a multitude of ways.
The requirements include any legal or regulatory constraints within which the system must perform. Example: There may be restrictions on the use or quantity of certain hazardous materials in a system.	☑ The requirements do include legal and regulatory constraints as it is restricted to Boomi personnel only. There may be other rules I may not be aware of.
The requirements include enterprise architecture constraints within which the system must integrate (or toward which the system is desired to migrate). Requirements include appropriate open systems and modularity standards. Examples: DoD Net-Ready requirements, modular open system architecture concepts, Electronic Systems Center strategic technical plan goals.	☐ It is still unknown what kind of architecture the proposed “Dell Hub” system will use or if any other parent-level systems will interact with the BLRB.
Environmental design requirements are specified. Example: A control unit may be in a controlled office environment and the other major components may be outdoors, thus two environments must be defined and associated with the functionality operating in each environment.	☐ No Environmental design requirements have been specified.
All external interfaces for the system are included. Major internal interfaces may also be included if they are important to system modularity, or future growth in capability. These may include physical (mechanical fastening, electrical wiring, connectors), functional (mechanical stress transfer points, cooling, power sources, antennas, wire message formats, data exchanges), and software (software interface specifications, library calls, data formats, etc.). Remember that an internal interface between two subsystems that use a transport mechanism that is not part of the system is a hidden external interface. For example, two subsystems that communicate internally with each other over a sensitive but unclassified network as the internal interface (the data exchanged between them) and an external interface (the wiring and internet protocols to enable the data exchanges with the network).	☑ All current external interfaces for the BLRB have been identified ranging from any third-part website affiliated with Boomi and the Dell Hub that will interact directly with the BLRB.
Requirement statements use the word “shall” or “should.” The word “shall” has meaning in contractual language and is enforceable legally. Other words like “will,” “may,” “should,” and “must” may show intent but are not legally binding in contracts. In some situations, it may be desirable to use “should” to show the government’s intent and preference while at the same time allowing flexibility and latitude. Example: “The system shall have a mean time between failures of greater than 500 hours.”	☑ All requirement statements use the word “shall”
Requirements statements are unambiguous. Terminology is clear without the use of informal jargon. Statements are short and concise.	☑ All requirements except DB-43 are unambiguous but I don’t think a simple and for “username and

	password" should be a problem.
Performance requirements statements (including logistics/sustainment/support) are quantifiable, testable, and/or verifiable. Avoid the phrase "shall not." It is very difficult to prove a negative. Avoid qualitative words like "maximize" or "minimize." They force an engineer to judge when the design is good enough. The user may think that the engineer did not "minimize enough" and get into a legal argument with the contractor. Note: Every user requirements document includes: "the system shall be easy to use" requirement. Talk to other MITRE staff for examples from other projects and seek out a human factors specialist for requirements wording that is suitable both for specifying these requirements and methodologies for verifying them. Avoid specific, one-point values when defining requirements. Use ranges (minimum of, more than, less than, maximum of, within, etc.) to accommodate appropriate interpretation. Using a single point value may cause arguments if the system is tested at that exact value only, or if a test appears to be successful from an intent perspective, but does not meet the exact value stated in the system requirement. Example: The system shall process a minimum of 100 transactions/sec. Example: The system shall be operable up to and including 30,000 ft. Example: The system shall operate in temperatures between 5 and 35 degrees Celsius.	☑ There are a few quantifiable requirements that are Nonfunctional due to their behavior.
If objective performance values are included as goals, ensure they are clearly identified and distinguished from firm requirements. User requirement documents refer to threshold requirements (those that must be provided), and objective requirements (better performance has value to the user, but not above the objective requirement). Example: The system shall detect and display up to 100 targets within the surveillance volume with a goal of detecting and displaying up to 125 targets.	☐ Not positive if any of my requirements have specified goals and I'm not sure how to distinguish them from "firm requirements".
The operational and support environment is described and defined. Example: The system shall be maintainable by an Air Force level 5 technician. Example: The system shall be reparable while in flight.	☐ Only a few requirements describe how the legal department will support the BLRB but nothing operational has been specified, unless requirements like DB-47, DB-61, DB-62 fall under this scope.
The requirements include appropriate use of Government and industry specifications, standards, and guides. Only include them if they are relevant and ensure that the correct version is listed in a list of reference documents.	☐ Some of the requirements abide to the rules placed by Boomi and all abide to the IEEE standards. Not sure if they all fall under the appropriate use of Government.
Verification approaches for all system performance and sustainability requirements are complete and appropriate. Every requirement must have a verification method identified. If a requirement cannot easily be verified by a direct inspection, measurement, or one-time demonstration of the requirement, the verification requirement should include an expanded test criteria description to ensure that there is no disagreement later in the program. This can include describing the number of trials, statistical criteria to be used, conditions of the test such as simulated inputs, etc.	☐ Some of the descriptions provide a way to verfiry the requirement but none have a process set in place to define a method. This could be implemented to test each requirement.