



The Ambiguity Review Process

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The Ambiguity Review Process

Purpose:

An Ambiguity Review improves the quality of requirements by making them deterministic, unambiguous, correct and complete. An Ambiguity Review is a testing technique that eliminates defects in the requirements phase of the software development lifecycle, thereby avoiding those defects from propagating to the remaining phases of the software development lifecycle.

Description:

Someone trained in the Ambiguity Review Process performs the Ambiguity Review. The Ambiguity Reviewer is not a domain expert, and is not reading the requirements for content, but only to identify ambiguities in the logic and structure of the wording. The Ambiguity Review takes place after the requirements (or a section of the requirements) reach first draft, and prior to them being reviewed for content, i.e., correctness and completeness by domain experts. The Ambiguity Reviewer identifies all ambiguous words and phrases on a copy of the requirements. If CaliberRM is used to capture requirements, then the ambiguities are documented directly in CaliberRM. A summary of the findings is presented to the requirements author.

Deliverables:

The Ambiguity Review deliverables include the following:

- If the requirements are in a document, then the ambiguities are documented on either a copy of the requirements or in a separate document.
- If the requirements are stored in CaliberRM, then the ambiguities are documented directly in CaliberRM.
- A summary of the Ambiguity Review findings.
- Optionally, if a defect tracking tool is being used, all defects found in the initial Ambiguity Review are logged as one incident, with the number of issues noted. After the next revision of the requirements, if open issues remain, they are logged as individual incidents.

The Ambiguity Review Checklist:

The Ambiguity Review Checklist powers the Ambiguity Review Process. The Ambiguity Review Checklist identifies 15 common problems that occur in writing requirements.

- ❖ Dangling else
- ❖ Ambiguity of reference
- ❖ Scope of action
- ❖ Omissions
 - ◆ Causes without effects
 - ◆ Missing effects
 - ◆ Effects without causes
 - ◆ Complete omissions
 - ◆ Missing causes
- ❖ Ambiguous logical operators
 - ◆ Or, And, Nor, Nand
 - ◆ Implicit connectors
 - ◆ Compound operators
- ❖ Negation
 - ◆ Scope of negation
 - ◆ Unnecessary negation
 - ◆ Double negation
- ❖ Ambiguous statements
 - ◆ Verbs, adverbs, adjectives
 - ◆ Variables, unnecessary aliases
- ❖ Random organization
 - ◆ Mixed causes and effects
 - ◆ Random case sequence
- ❖ Built-in assumptions
 - ◆ Functional/environmental knowledge
- ❖ Ambiguous precedence relationships
- ❖ Implicit cases
- ❖ Etc.
- ❖ I.E. versus E.G.
- ❖ Temporal ambiguity
- ❖ Boundary ambiguity

As an example, one of the Ambiguity Review Checklist items is the Dangling Else. A Dangling Else can be identified when one of the following sets of words is used in a sentence:

MUST BE, WILL BE, IS ONE OF, SHOULD BE, COULD BE, CAN BE, or SHALL.

As an example, an excerpt from a set of requirements states the following:

“The Marriage Status must be either Married, Single, or Divorced.”

This requirement states what happens under normal circumstances, or the “go” path. However, it is not a complete requirement, because it does not describe what happens if we are off the “go” path. What is the exception or error condition if another value is entered in the Marriage Status, such as Separated?

List of Words that Point to Potential Ambiguities

Many ambiguities referred to in the Ambiguity Review Checklist items can be identified by looking for key words and phrases in the requirements. The following list of words point to potential Ambiguities:

Dangling Else

can	could	is one of
must	shall	should
will	would	

Ambiguity of Reference

above	below	it
such	the previous	them
these	they	this
those		

Ambiguous Adjectives

all	any	appropriate
custom	efficient	every
few	frequent	improved
infrequent	intuitive	invalid
many	most	normal
ordinary	rare	same
seamless	several	similar
some	standard	the complete
the entire	transparent	typical
usual	valid	

Ambiguous Adverbs

accordingly	almost	approximately
by and large	commonly	customarily
efficiently	frequently	generally
hardly ever	in general	infrequently
intuitively	just about	more often than not
more or less	mostly	nearly
normally	not quite	often
on the odd occasion	ordinarily	rarely
roughly	seamlessly	seldom
similarly	sometime	somewhat
transparently	typically	usually
virtually		

Ambiguous Variables

the application
the database
the frame
the module
the screen
the table

the component
the field
the information
the page
the status
the value

the data
the file
the message
the rule
the system
the window

Ambiguous Verbs

adjust
calculate
compute
customize
edit
indicate
maximize
might
perform
provide
validate

alter
change
convert
derive
enable
manipulate
may
modify
process
support
verify

amend
compare
create
determine
improve
match
minimize
optimize
produce
update

E.G. versus I.E.

e.g.

i.e.

Implicit Cases

also
besides
for all other
in addition to
notwithstanding
still
whereas
as necessary

although
but
furthermore
likewise
on the other hand
though
yet

as well
even though
however
moreover
otherwise
unless
as required

Temporal Ambiguity

after
at the appropriate time
daily
fast
monthly
soon
weekly

annually
bimonthly
every other month
in a while
quarterly
twice a month
yearly

at a given time
biweekly
every other week
later
quickly
twice a year

Boundary Ambiguity

up to

among

including

Totally Ambiguous

etc.

sentences that end with ?

Ambiguity Review Metrics

In a typical Ambiguity Review, 15 pages of requirements can be reviewed for Ambiguity and documented per day. Using CaliberRM, the equivalent of 25 pages of requirements can be reviewed for ambiguity and documented per day. The increased efficiency occurs because of the CaliberRM Glossary feature. The List of Words that Point to Potential Ambiguities is loaded in the CaliberRM Glossary. Each time a word from the List occurs in the requirements, it is highlighted in blue, making it easier for the Ambiguity Reviewer to identify potential ambiguities.

Benefits of an Ambiguity Review:

- Higher quality requirements are made available to the domain experts to read for correctness and completeness.
- Defects are corrected at the earliest point in the software development lifecycle (defect avoidance instead of defect identification in latter phases of the software development lifecycle).
- The cost of correcting defects is at its lowest point in the software development lifecycle.
- Timely feedback from the Ambiguity Review reduces issue resolution time.
- All members of the Project Team can work from one clear set of requirements, thereby reducing the chance of scrap and rework throughout the software development lifecycle.

Ambiguity Review Training

The Ambiguity Review Process is taught in three courses offered by Starbase Corporation. These courses are:

- Finding Ambiguities in Requirements (one day), aimed at anyone who has to read requirements
- Writing Testable Requirements (three days), aimed at anyone who has to write requirements
- Requirements-Based Testing (three days), aimed at anyone who has to test software