

Where did the requirements come from? A retrospective case study



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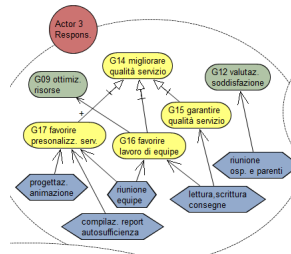
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Outline

■ Motivation



■ Study design & Execution

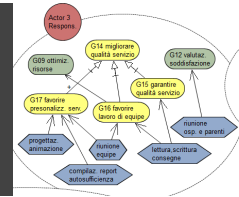


■ Threats & Lessons learned



■ Conclusions

Goal-oriented models



- Widely used but industry expects empirical evidence of usefulness
- Illustrative case studies
 - 19 practical experiences presented in iStar Showcase '11
- Few controlled experiments
 - 10 empirical studies using Tropos, over 9 years

Problem

- When starting a new project:
 - What is the adequate elicitation technique?



- Is it suitable the use of GO modelling?
- Can we get some evidence from previous experience in developing complex system?



Retrospective case study?

- Case study. Empirical method aimed at investigating contemporary phenomena in their context [Runeson09]

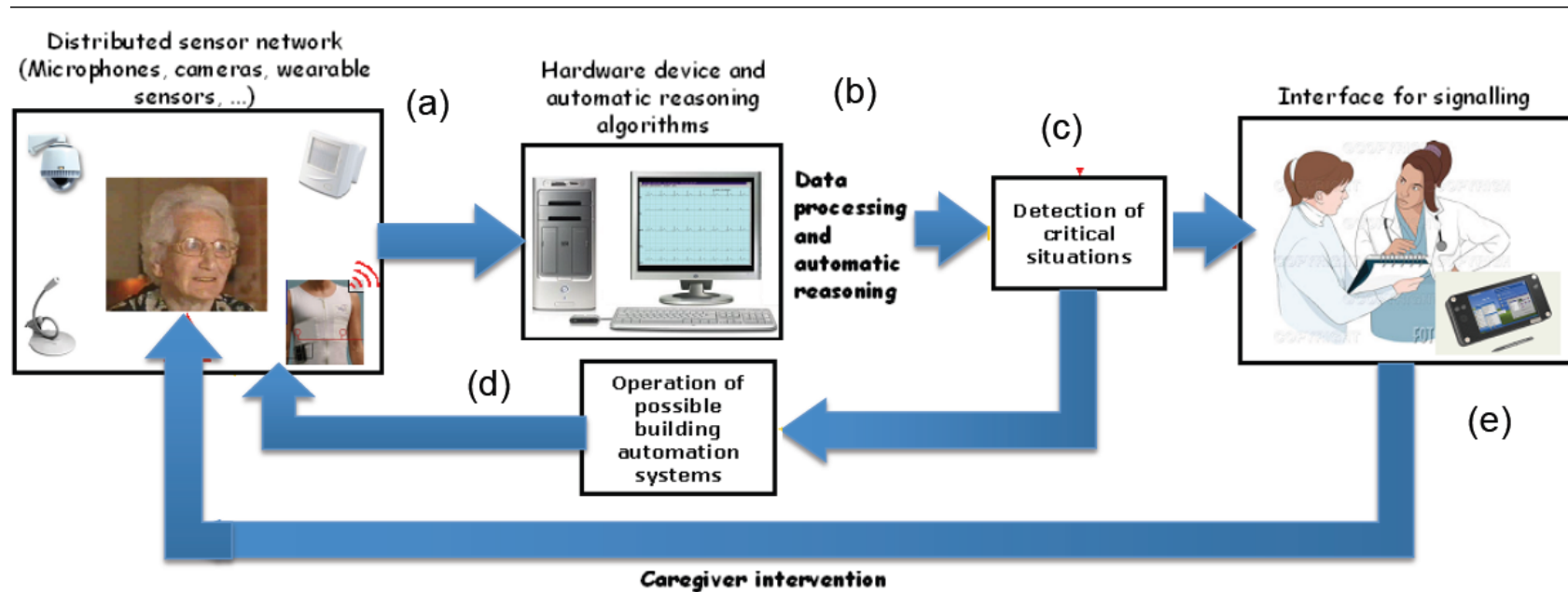


- Retrospective. Looking back on past events or situations [Oxford Dictionary]



The study object

■ ACube project



Research questions



- RQ1. Which **information sources**, among stakeholder interviews and domain documents, **are relevant** for the **different types of knowledge captured** in early-requirements goal models?
- RQ2. How did the **different information sources contribute** to model elements in **different abstraction levels** of a GO model?
- RQ3. In which way did **goal models and information sources contribute to the elicitation** of system requirements?

Procedure (1)

- Retrieving of available documents
 - Domain document (*Carta dei Servizi*)
 - Transcription of 8 interviews
 - Spreadsheets containing lists of early-requirements

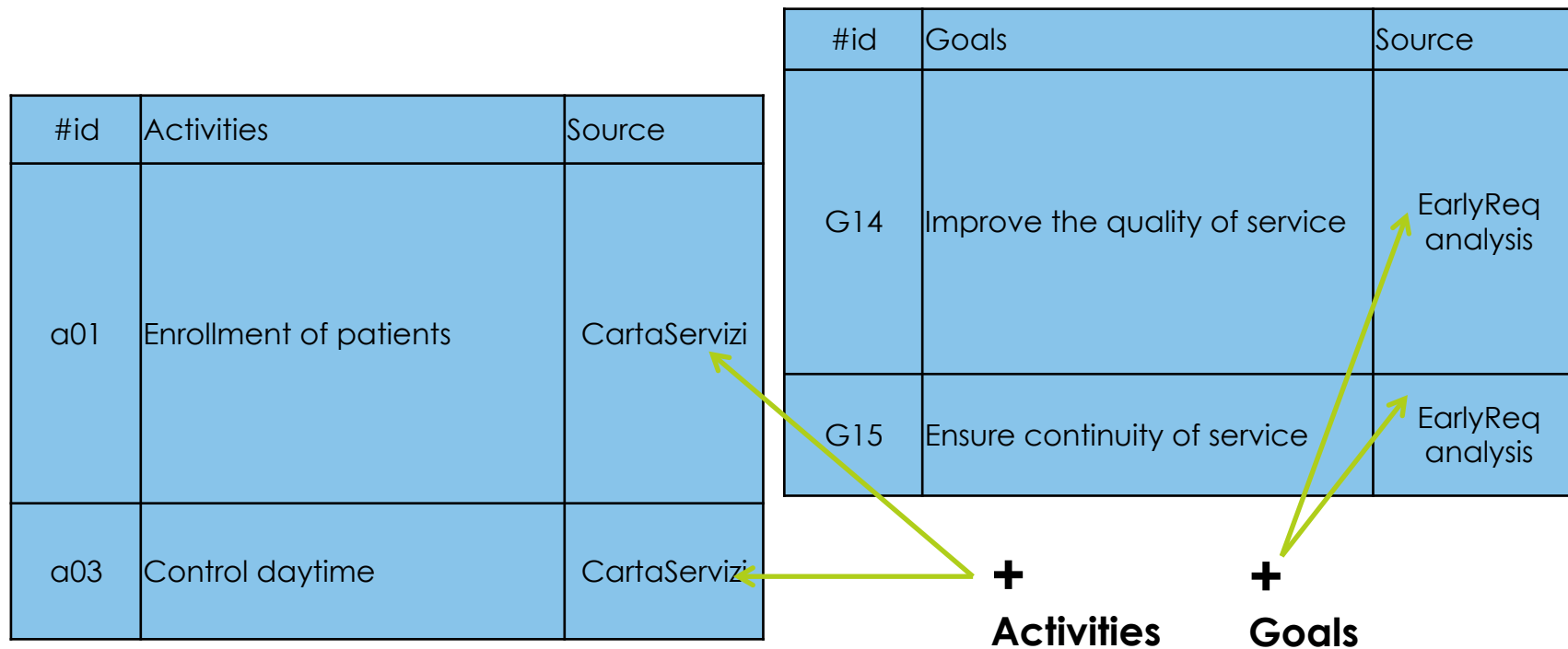


#	Goal	Caratteristiche	Attività	Ruolo Primario	Ruolo Secondario	Aspetti Critici	Fonti
G13	Presentare budget		A05	La provincia fornisce un budget alla RSA	A01	Il dirigente si impegna a usare il budget per fornire servizi assistenziali agli anziani e ai malati di Alzheimer	EarlyReqV1
G14	Migliorare la qualità del servizio		A3	Coordinare i servizi forniti all'interno della struttura	A1	Deve assicurare che il servizio assistenziale fornito sia privo di discontinuità temporali	
G15	Garantire continuità del servizio	G14	A3	Deve proporre metodologie per ottimizzare il lavoro di équipe e lo scambio di informazioni		Deve proporre che si adottino strumenti e metodologie per progettare servizi individuali	
G16	Favorire lavoro di équipe	G09, G14	A3	Deve proporre metodologie per ottimizzare il lavoro di équipe e lo scambio di informazioni		Deve proporre che si adottino strumenti e metodologie per progettare servizi individuali	
G17	Favorire personalizzazione del servizio	G14	A3	Deve proporre metodologie per ottimizzare il lavoro di équipe e lo scambio di informazioni		Deve proporre che si adottino strumenti e metodologie per progettare servizi individuali	
G19	Intensificare rapporti umani	G18	A10	Importanza a conoscere gli ospiti favorire un clima disteso e familiare	A4	Necessitano di qualcuno con cui parlare	
G21	Gestione delle emergenze	G07	A10	L'operatore deve intervenire in caso di emergenza e trovare una soluzione	A4	Richiedono aiuto, soccorsi	
G22	Fornire intervento sanitario	G24	A07	periodicamente controlla lo stato di salute e definisce delle terapie individuali da somministrare agli ospiti del centro.		La famiglia vuole che il proprio caro sia assistito e curato nel migliore dei modi	
G24	Cura del proprio caro	A15	A3	Il responsabile della struttura stabilisce dei criteri di ammissione e si fa garante delle cure			

Procedure (2)

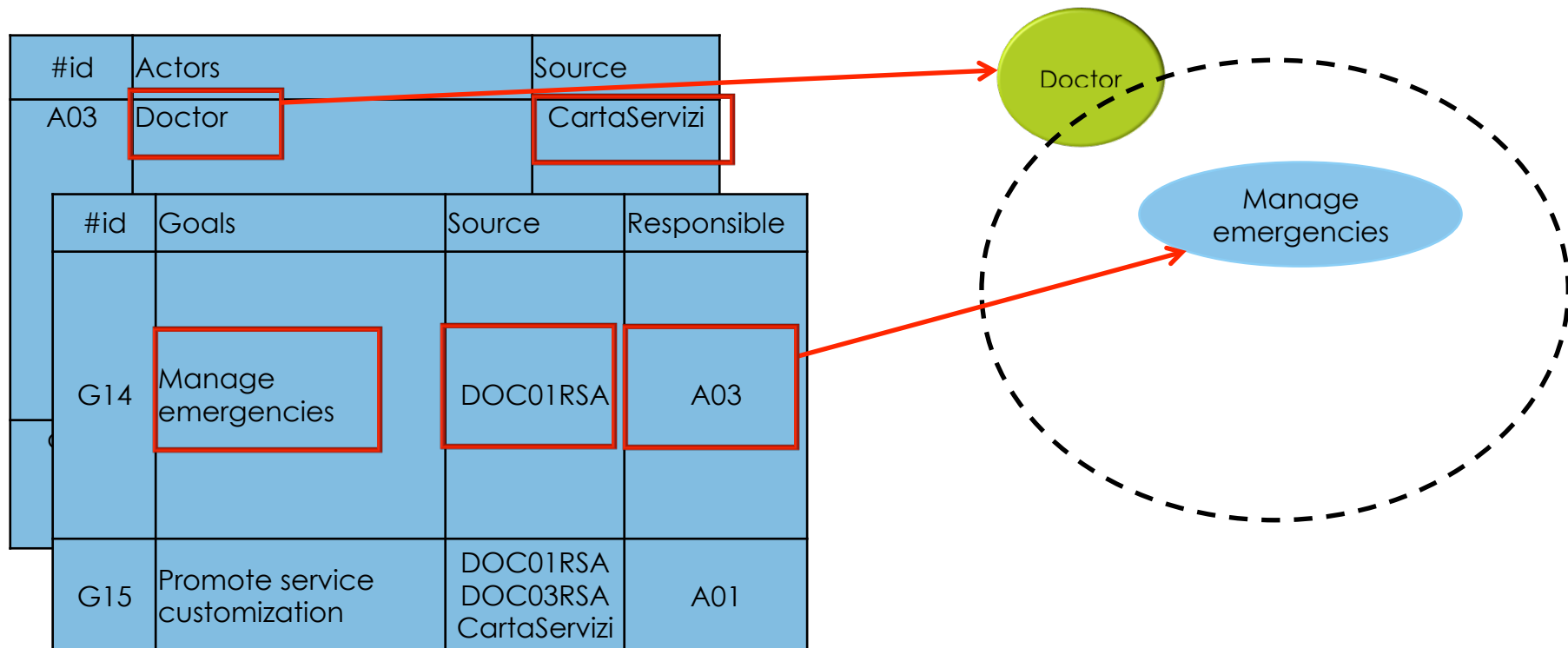
▣ RQ1 Relevant information sources

▣ Counting the traceability links



Procedure (3)

- ▣ RQ2 Contribution of different information sources (model)
- ▣ **Rebuilding** the goal model

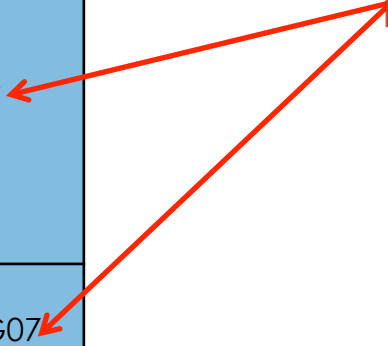


Procedure (4)

- ▣ RQ3 Contribution of goal model Vs. information sources (requirements)
 - ▣ **Identifying the sources** of requirements

#id	Requirements	Source
R021	The system identifies when a patient "move away" from the group	G07
R023	The system identifies when a patient falls	G01, G07

#id	Goals	Source
G07	Ensuring security center	DOC01RSA
...
G12	Controllo diurno	EarlyReq analysis



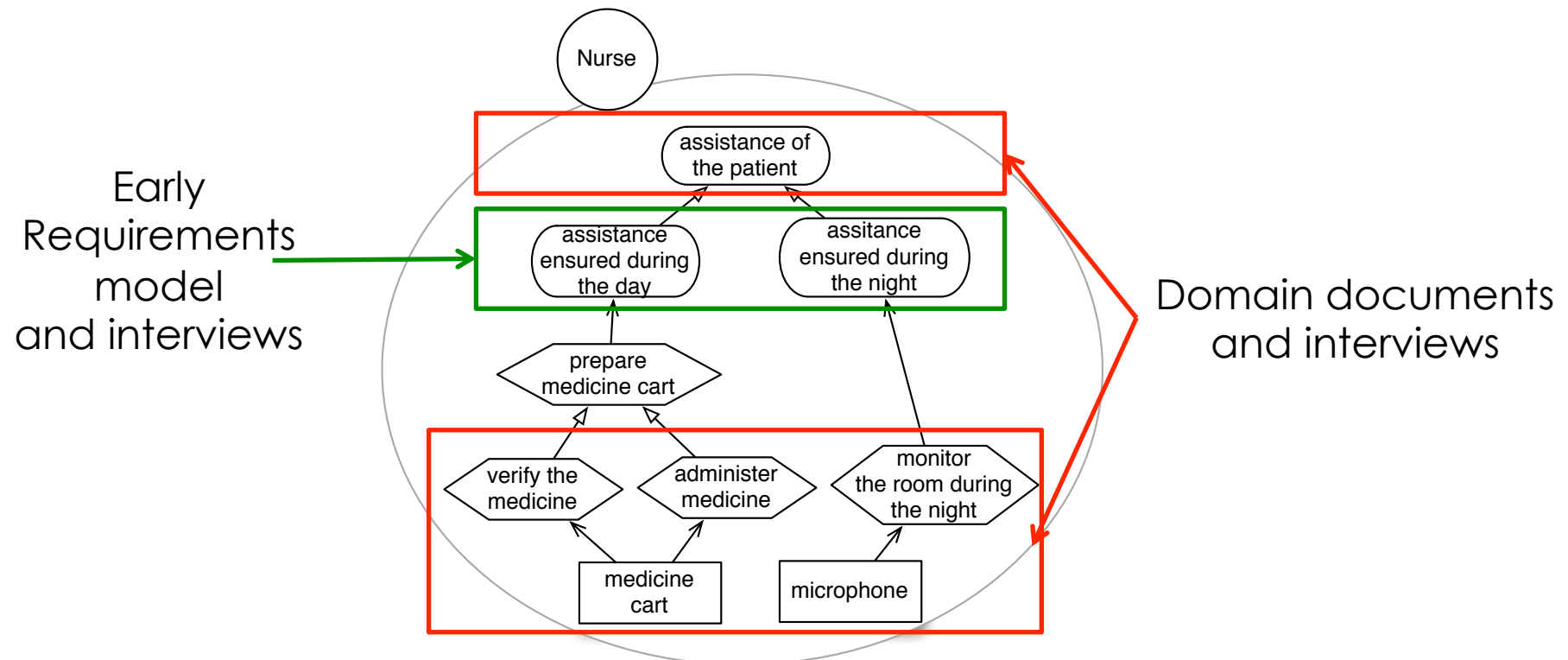
Results (1)

- AW1 **Relevant information sources** for the **different types of knowledge captured** in early-requirements goal models.

Information source	Goal model elements				
	actors	activities	resources	goals	sum
Domain Document <i>Carta dei Servizi</i>	5	24	3	3	35
Interviews	18	15	18	10	61
Tropos Early Requirements Model	0	0	0	12	12
Total number of elements used in the Tropos model	20	27	19	24	90
Elements found using more than one source	3	12	2	1	18

Results (2)

- AW2 **Different information sources contribute** to model elements in **different abstraction levels**.



Results (3)

- **AW3 Contribution of goal models and information sources to the elicitation of requirements**
 - 40% requirements were motivated by only 2 of the 28 goals.

Goal	Actor	Source	# of functional req.
G01 (provide nursing care)	A10 (social operator)	Interv. to coordinator	5
G07 (guarantee safety)	A10 (social operator)	Interv. to coordinator	13
G09 (optimise resources)	A03 (responsible)	Interv. to responsible	1
G10 (intervene promptly)	A10 (social operator)	Interv. to physiother.	11
G14 (improve the quality of service)	A03 (responsible)	Early Req. analysis	2
G15 (guarantee continuity of the service)	A03 (responsible)	Early Req. analysis	1
G16 (promote teamwork)	A03 (responsible)	Early Req. analysis	7
G17 (promote service personalisation)	A03 (responsible)	Early Req. analysis	6
G21 (manage emergency situations)	A07 (medical doctor)	Early Req. analysis	2
G22 (provide clinical surgery)	A07 (medical doctor)	Early Req. analysis	4
G23 (guarantee continuity of clinical surgery)	A15 (relatives)	<i>Carta dei Servizi</i>	2
G27 (manage clinical emergency)	A04 (guest)	Early Req. analysis	3
		Total	57

Threats & Lessons learned



- Threats
 - Verify reliability of traceability
 - Clarifications from analyst can be biased
- Lessons learned
 - Authors
 - Understanding of what a retrospective analysis is.
 - Using different domain information sources seems to require different elicitation techniques
 - Analysts
 - Recommended to have a historical record
 - Evidence that GO models are useful
 - Evidence that mixed top-down and bottom-up elicitation help understanding the domain.

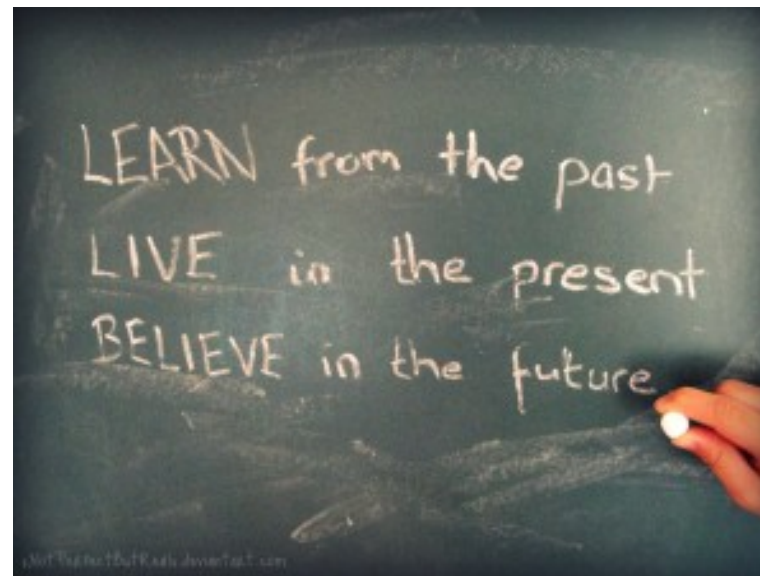
Conclusion & further directions

- Got evidence for supporting GO modelling
- Conducted a retrospective case study
- Confirmed the source of requirements
 - Interviews + GO models

- Investigated the combination of elicitation techniques

Thank you for your attention! ☺

■ Any questions?



Source: <http://www.magerempowerment.com/v2/blog/?tag=positive-past-experiences>



References

[Runeson09] Per Runeson and Martin Höst. Guidelines for conducting and reporting case study research in software engineering. *Empirical Software Engineering*, 14(2):131–164, 2009.

Images

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