Introduction	Research Problem	Tentative Approach	Conclusion
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Infer Informational Capabilities by Relating Expertises in Requirements Engineering

Matthieu Vergne

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January 10, 2013

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1 Introduction

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Definition (Zave [17]):

"Requirements engineering is the branch of software engineering concerned with the real-world goals for, functions of, and constraints on software systems. It is also concerned with the relationship of these factors to precise specifications of software behavior, and to their evolution over time and across software families."

Activities [13, 4, 9]: requirements elicitation, modelling, analysis, verification and validation, management.

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Context			

RE in highly multidisciplinary projects

- Iot of stakeholders with different backgrounds & perspectives
- **E**x: hospital = medical, managerial, sociological, technical, etc.
- RE process is knowledge-intensive [10].

RE process is human-intensive [3].

Example: ACube, ambient assisted-living project [12]

Major sources of domain knowledge = operators, doctors, managers, software engineers, sociologists, ... and 1 organisational document.

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Motivation & Problem			

- Validation = agreements among the stakeholders
- Broad mastering generally infeasible for a single person [6, 8]
- Unclear descriptions
 - terminological misalignment between analyst & stakeholders ⇒ potentially wrong requirements [11]
- Partial information
 - stakeholders omissions (seems evident, forget rare issues) [15]

Problem

Lacks in the expertise of the analysts or omissions from the stakeholders can lead to not exploit correctly nor discover all the available information, leading to a poor RE process.

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Objective & Research	Questions		

Objective

Design a methodology able to support the sharing of information, from stakeholders to analysts, in a pro-active way.

Research Questions:

- RQ1 How can we identify the stakeholders who can fill at best a lack of information identified by an analyst?
- RQ2 How can we drive the information captured by a stakeholder to the analysts the most capable to exploit it?

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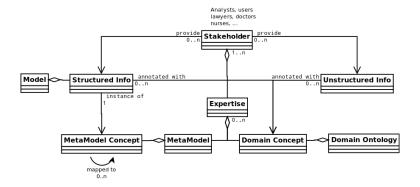
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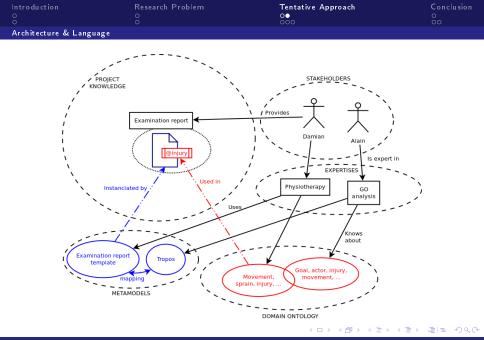
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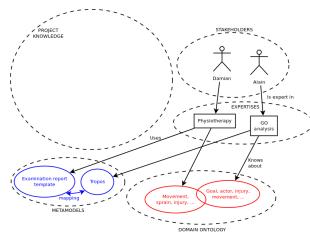
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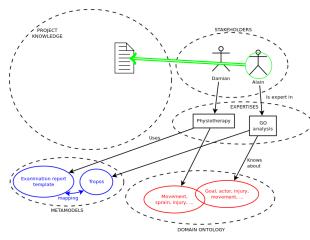
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Introduction	Research Problem	Tentative Approach	Conclusion
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Processes: Recommend E>	pert, Share Information		



- 1 Describe problem
- 2 Identify domain concepts
- 3 Identify overlaps
- 4 Infer expertises
- 5 Infer stakeholders
- 6 Weight with familiarity
- 7 Recommend stakeholders

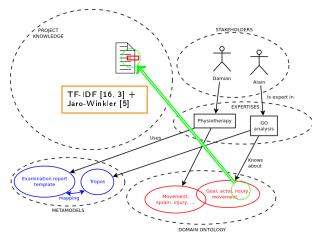
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Processes: Recommend Exp	ert, Share Information		



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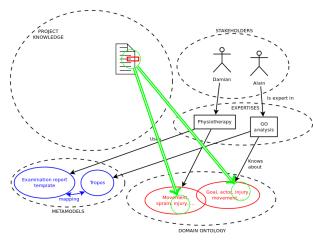
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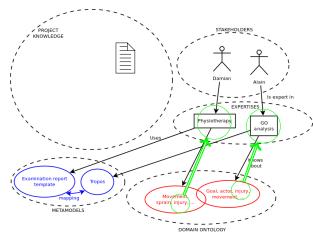
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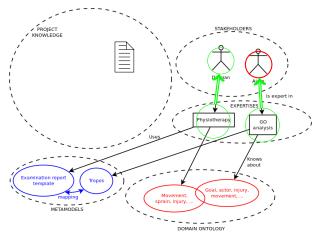
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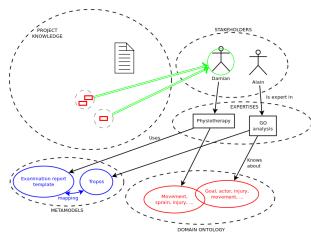
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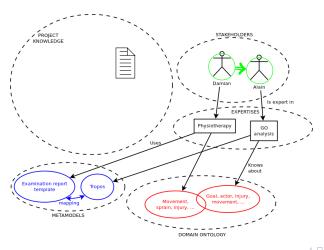
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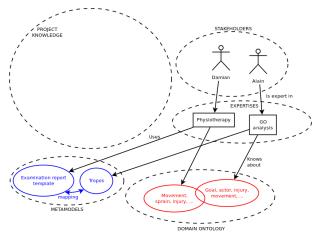


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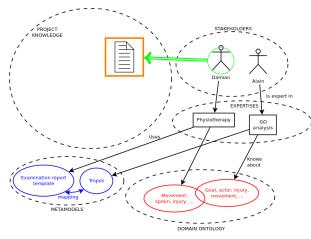
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Introduction	Research Problem	Tentative Approach	Conclusion
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- Unstructured information
- 2 Identify domain concepts
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- **5** Infer analysts
- 6 Push information

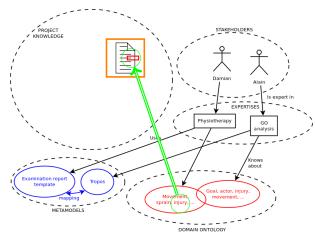
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Processes: Recommer	d Expert, Share Information		



1 Unstructured information

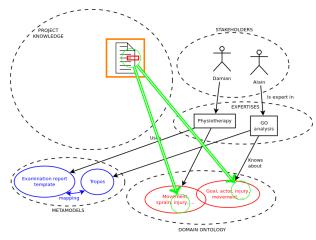
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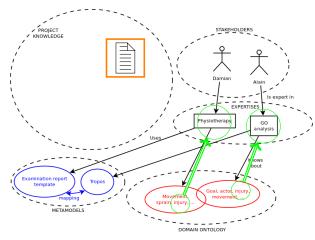
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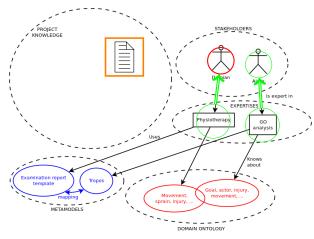
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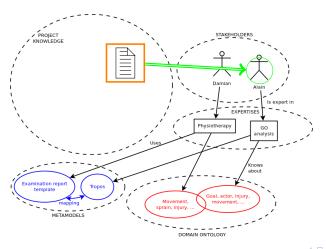
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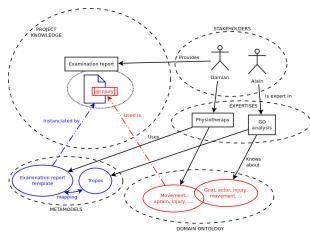


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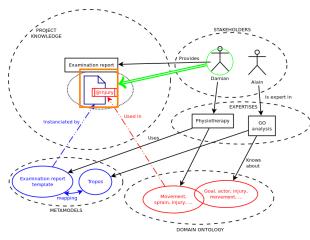
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- Structured information
- 2 Identify compatible metamodels
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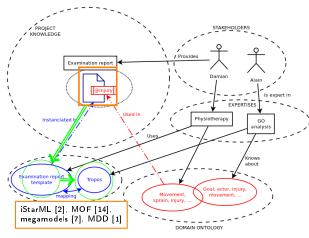


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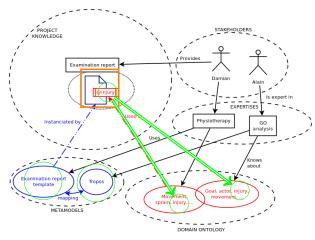
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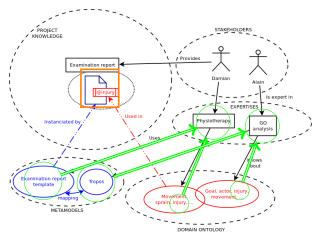
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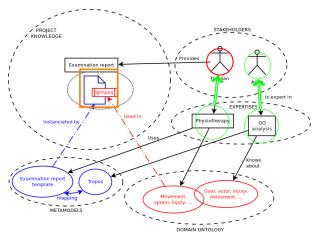
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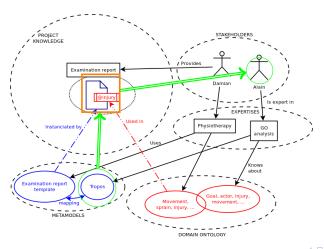
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Contributions			

Expected contributions:

- New expertise description
 - set of ontological concepts (domain expertise)
 - set of metamodels (modelling expertise)
- New concept extraction method
 - Not simple extraction: relate to predefined concepts
- New expert identification method
 - Familiarity with related concepts (known + frequency of uses)

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Case Study			

Several candidates for a case study:

ACube [12] Ongoing project for ambient assisted-living

RISCOSS New project for supporting Open Source Software project management.

[say why they are interesting candidates]

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	Conclusion
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Case Study	

Thanks for your attention.

Questions?



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