Introduction	GM-Based Expert Finding	Preliminary Experiments	Conclusion	References

Goal Model-Based Expert Finding

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April 17th, 2013

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1 Introduction

- 2 GM-Based Expert Finding
- **3** Preliminary Experiments
- 4 Conclusion

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Expert F	inding in RF			

RE \Rightarrow Human- and knowledge-intensive process.

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Expert r				

- \blacksquare RE \Rightarrow Human- and knowledge-intensive process.
- Broad mastering infeasible for a single person.
 - Stakeholder or analyst.

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Expert F	inding in RE			

- \blacksquare RE \Rightarrow Human- and knowledge-intensive process.
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Expert F	inding in RE			

- **R**E \Rightarrow Human- and knowledge-intensive process.
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 - Stakeholder or analyst.
- Need to elicit new requirements or refine existing one.
- Need to find "people who know": expert finding.

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Image: A matrix and a matrix

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Expert F	inding in RE			

- **RE** \Rightarrow Human- and knowledge-intensive process.
- Broad mastering infeasible for a single person.
 - Stakeholder or analyst.
- Need to elicit new requirements or refine existing one.
- Need to find "people who know": expert finding.
 - Actually "people who know the best".

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Image: A matrix and a matrix

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Two Main Approaches (Mohebzada et al. [2012])

Lim et al. [2010, 2011], Lim and Finkelstein [2012]

- Based on stakeholders' recommendations.
- Relate stakeholders to *roles*.
- Weight regarding salience (i.e. "influence") and social network measures.
- *Role* interesting, but *salience* abstract.
- Superficial information on people's knowledge.

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- *Role* interesting, but *salience* abstract.
- Superficial information on people's knowledge.

Castro-Herrera and Cleland-Huang [2009, 2010]

- Based on stakeholders' contributions in a forum.
- Identify topics through their common terms.
- Relate stakeholders to the *topics*.
- Deep information, but restricted to contributors.

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Research	Problem			

Lack

Poor identification of relevant experts for RE: too closed (contributors) or too abstract (role + salience).

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Research Objective

Improve expert finding in RE by designing a more comprehensive approach, inspiring from existing ones.

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Research Problem

Lack

Poor identification of relevant experts for RE: too closed (contributors) or too abstract (role + salience).

Research Objective

Improve expert finding in RE by designing a more comprehensive approach, inspiring from existing ones.

Principal inspiration: consider *roles*, *topics* and *concepts* (prev. *terms*) as the basic blocks to describe the knowledge of the stakeholders.

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Research Problem

Lack

Poor identification of relevant experts for RE: too closed (contributors) or too abstract (role + salience).

Research Objective

Improve expert finding in RE by designing a more comprehensive approach, inspiring from existing ones.

Principal inspiration: consider *roles*, *topics* and *concepts* (prev. *terms*) as the basic blocks to describe the knowledge of the stakeholders.

Actual focus: identify the relevant blocks via the goal model and exploit other sources to relate stakeholders to these blocks.

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Global P	rocess			

1 Extract *roles*, *topics* and *concepts* from the GM.

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Global F	Process			

- **1** Extract *roles, topics* and *concepts* from the GM.
- **2** Relate them considering their inter-dependencies in the GM.

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- **1** Extract *roles, topics* and *concepts* from the GM.
- **2** Relate them considering their inter-dependencies in the GM.
- **3** Relate stakeholders to them using other sources (e.g. forum, recommendations).

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Image: A math a math

Introduction	GM-Based Expert Finding ●○○○	Preliminary Experiments	Conclusion	References
Global	Process			

- **1** Extract *roles, topics* and *concepts* from the GM.
- 2 Relate them considering their inter-dependencies in the GM.
- **3** Relate stakeholders to them using other sources (e.g. forum, recommendations).
- Rank the stakeholders depending on the portion of the GM that the analyst is focusing on.

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From the goal model...



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1) Extract roles:



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2) Extract concepts (1/2):



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2) Extract concepts (2/2):



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3) Extract topics (1/2):



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3) Extract topics (2/2):



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4) Extract relations (1/4):



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4) Extract relations (2/4):



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4) Extract relations (3/4):



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4) Extract relations (4/4):



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5) Build the graph:



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Complete the Graph: Stakeholders

Exploit sources relating stakeholders to the blocks (nodes):

- Forum: stakeholder-concept, stakeholder-topic
- Recommendations: stakeholder-role
- List of employees: stakeholder-role

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More a relation appear, stronger it is

- stakeholder represents +/- a role.
- stakeholder know +/- about a topic.
- stakeholder know +/- a concept.

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More a source is up-to-date, stronger its relations are

- Goal model, list of employees: updated vs. obsolete.
- Forum's post, recommendations: recent vs. old.

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Open question: How to quantify one source regarding the others?

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More a source is up-to-date, stronger its relations are

- Goal model, list of employees: updated vs. obsolete.
- Forum's post, recommendations: recent vs. old.

Open question: How to quantify one source regarding the others? Let assume that we have a reliable weighted graph for now...

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Probabilis	stic Model: Mark	ov Network		

Is the role/topic/concept/stakeholder wanted or rejected?



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Probabili	stic Model: Mark	ov Network		

- Nodes \rightarrow binary random variables $X_i \in \{\top, \bot\}$.
 - Is the role/topic/concept/stakeholder wanted or rejected?
- Relations \rightarrow potential functions $f_{i,j}(X_i, X_j) \in \mathbb{R}^+$.
 - Ex: $f_{i,j}(\top, \top)$ = weight of the relation between X_i and X_j , $f_{i,j}(\top, \bot) = f_{i,j}(\bot, \top) = f_{i,j}(\bot, \bot) = 0.$

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•
$$P(X) = \frac{\prod_{i,j} f_{i,j}(X_i, X_j)}{Z}$$
 (Z = normalization factor)

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Probabilisti	ic Model: Marko	ov Network		

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- $P(X) = \frac{\prod_{i,j} f_{i,j}(X_i, X_j)}{Z}$ (Z = normalization factor)
- Partial + conditional probabilities: $P(X' \in X)$, $P(X_1|X_2)$.
 - *Ex:* $P(Philip_S = \top | Manage privacy_T = \top, participant_R = \top)$

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• *Ex*: $P(Philip_S = \top | Manage privacy_T = \top, participant_R = \top)$

Stakeholders ranking

$$P(S_1|Q) > P(S_2|Q) \Rightarrow S_1 > S_2$$
 for query Q .

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Markov N	letwork Engine: I	ibDai		

• free and open source¹ C++ library.

¹http://cs.ru.nl/~jorism/libDAI/

²http://www.cs.huji.ac.il/project/UAI10/ < -> < -> < -> < -> < -> > =

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- free and open source¹ C++ library.
- Implements various inference methods for discrete graphical models.

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- free and open source¹ C++ library.
- Implements various inference methods for discrete graphical models.
- Manage approximation with timeout for heavy computations.

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- free and open source 1 C++ library.
- Implements various inference methods for discrete graphical models.
- Manage approximation with timeout for heavy computations.
- In the 3 winners of the UAI 2010 Approximate Inference Challenge²
 - Program used for the experiments.

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- - free and open source 1 C++ library.
 - Implements various inference methods for discrete graphical models.
 - Manage approximation with timeout for heavy computations.
 - In the 3 winners of the UAI 2010 Approximate Inference Challenge²
 - Program used for the experiments.
 - Main interest: compute loops!

²http://www.cs.huji.ac.il/project/UAI10/ < => < => < => < => < => <> <

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Queries				



Queries tested in $\wp(R \cup T \cup C)$:

$$||Q|| = 0 \ (Q = \emptyset).$$

$$||Q|| = 1, 2, 3.$$

Exhaustive test (all combinations) = 176 queries.

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Paramete	ers of the Network	< c		

Different amount of info (including no info).

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Parameters of the Network

- Different amount of info (including no info).
- Different potential functions:
 - identity (classic + normalised + semi-normalised)
 - *identity* + *prior* (*classic* + *normalised* + *semi-normalised*)
 - weight of evidence: $w = \frac{p}{1-p}$ (classic + symmetric).

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 - weight of evidence: $w = \frac{p}{1-p}$ (classic + symmetric).

• Different weights for different relations (e.g. S-T > R-T).

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Parameters of the Network

- Different amount of info (including no info).
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 - *identity* (*classic* + *normalised* + *semi-normalised*)
 - *identity* + *prior* (*classic* + *normalised* + *semi-normalised*)
 - weight of evidence: $w = \frac{p}{1-p}$ (classic + symmetric).
- Different weights for different relations (e.g. S-T > R-T).
- High weight for trivial topic-concept relations.
 - Ex: Manage privacy_T \rightarrow Manage privacy_C.

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Assumptions (Gold Standard)				

- No data (network or query)
 - \Rightarrow all the elements have the same rank.

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Assumpti	ons (Gold Standa	ard)		

- No data (network or query)
 - \Rightarrow all the elements have the same rank.
- S_1 is stronger related to $B \in R \cup T \cup C$ than S_2 $\Rightarrow S_1 > S_2$ for $Q = \{B\}$.

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- S_1 is stronger related to $B \in R \cup T \cup C$ than S_2 $\Rightarrow S_1 > S_2$ for $Q = \{B\}$.
- B_1 related to B_2 , S_1 related to B_1 and not B_2 , S_2 related (equally) to B_2 but not B_1 $\Rightarrow S_1 > S_2$ for $Q = \{B_1\}$, $S_1 < S_2$ for $Q = \{B_2\}$.

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- B_1 related to B_2 , S_1 related to B_1 and not B_2 , S_2 related (equally) to B_2 but not B_1 $\Rightarrow S_1 > S_2$ for $Q = \{B_1\}$, $S_1 < S_2$ for $Q = \{B_2\}$.
- Q₁ = {B₁},..., Q_n = {B_n} have common partial rankings
 ⇒ Q = {B₁,..., B_n} have the same partial rankings.

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Results	to Be Continuec	I		

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Results	to Be Continued	ł		

 $\checkmark\,$ Empty network = no ranking, regardless of the query and the parameters.

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Introduction	GM-Based Expert Finding	Preliminary Experiments	Conclusion	References
Results	to Be Continued			

- Empty network = no ranking, regardless of the query and the parameters.
- ✓ With data, the assumption on composed queries is generally satisfied.

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- Empty network = no ranking, regardless of the query and the parameters.
- ✓ With data, the assumption on composed queries is generally satisfied.
- × But the assumption on empty query is generally NOT satisfied. (close world representation?)

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Results	to Be Continued			

- Empty network = no ranking, regardless of the query and the parameters.
- ✓ With data, the assumption on composed queries is generally satisfied.
- $\times\,$ But the assumption on empty query is generally NOT satisfied. (close world representation?)
- With data, only 1 case satisfies all the applicable assumptions (symmetric WoE instead of classical identity + prior)

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Summary:

- Extract roles, topics and concepts from a GM.
- Extract their relations from the GM.
- Relate stakeholders using other sources.
- Translate graph in a Markov network.
- Rank stakeholders based on probabilities.
- Experiments setting.

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Summa	ry:			

- Extract roles, topics and concepts from a GM.
 - Extract their relations from the GM.
 - Relate stakeholders using other sources.
 - Translate graph in a Markov network.
 - Rank stakeholders based on probabilities.
 - Experiments setting.

Future work:

- Analyse experiments' results.
- Fix and improve.
- Look at other techniques able to exploit the graph.
- Develop process to integrate specific techniques for concept extraction.

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Thanks for your attention.

Questions?

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Goal Model-Based Expert Finding

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