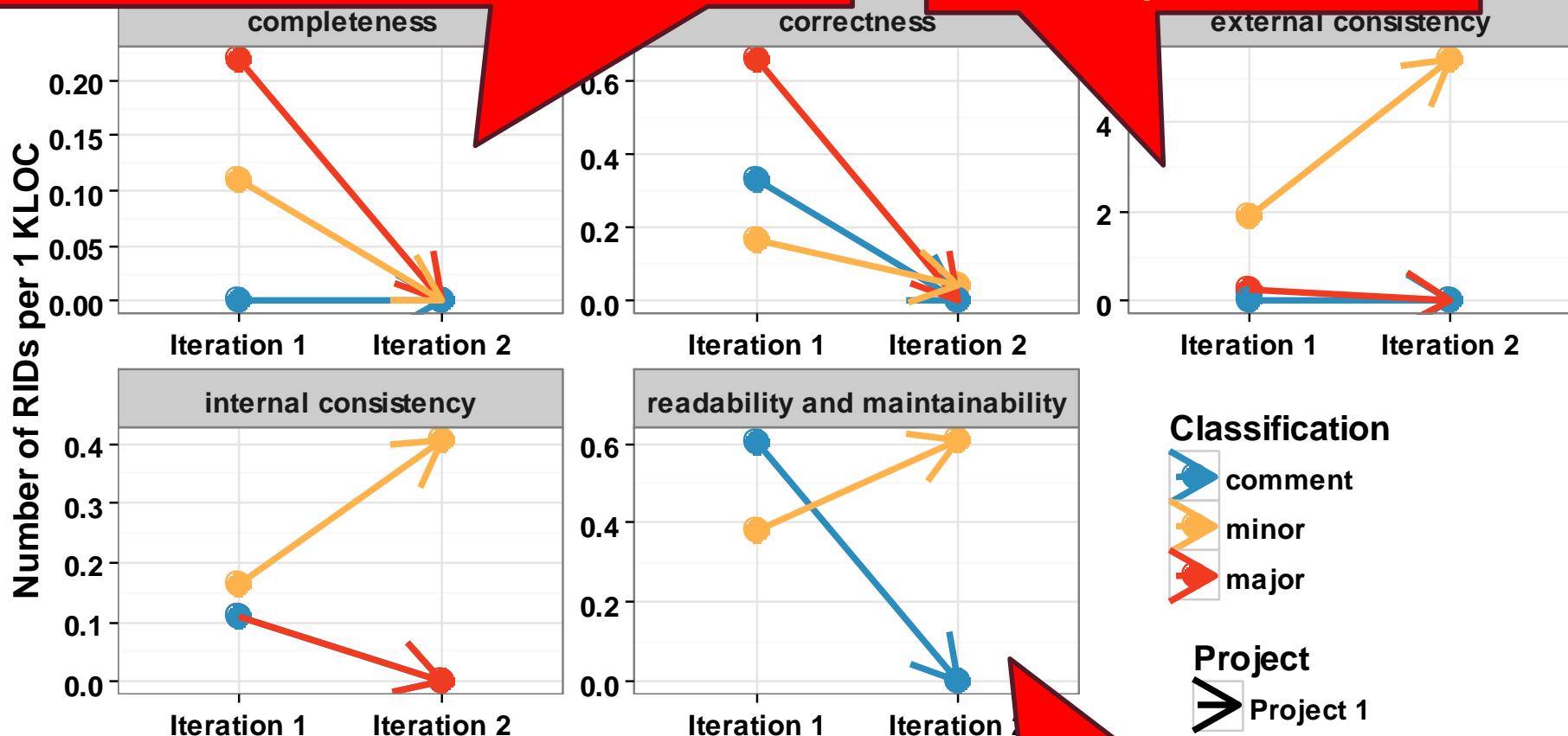


INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION NEEDS A PROCESS

Proportion of faulty artefacts: Project 1

Correctness and completeness faults:
almost eliminated

Lot of (mostly major) faults
vs. specification

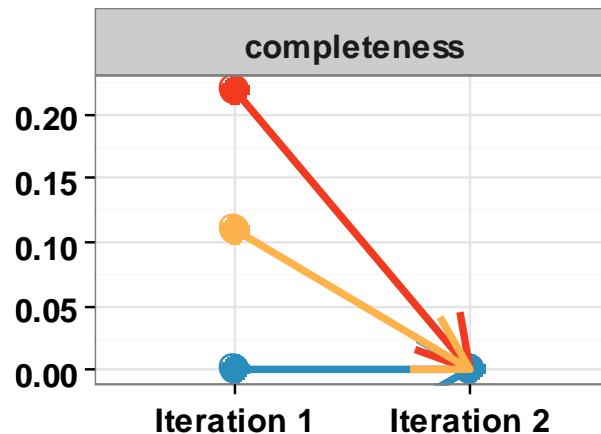


Consistency of the code got worse!

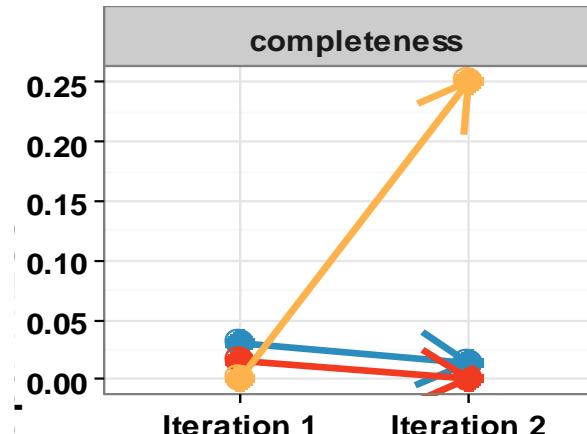
Readability did not improve....

Fundamental differences in the trends of faulty artefacts

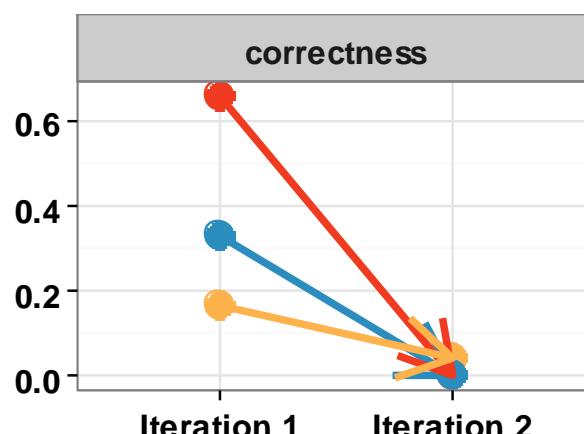
Project1



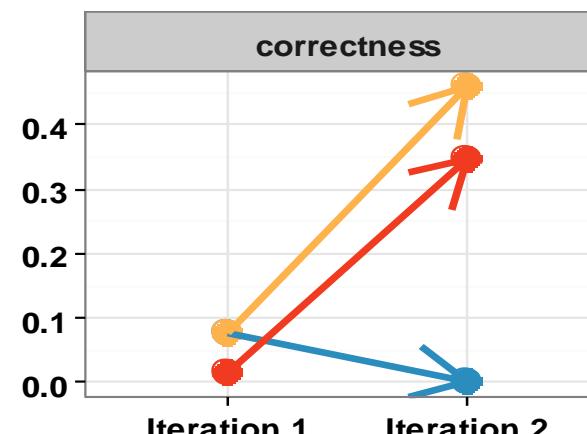
Project2



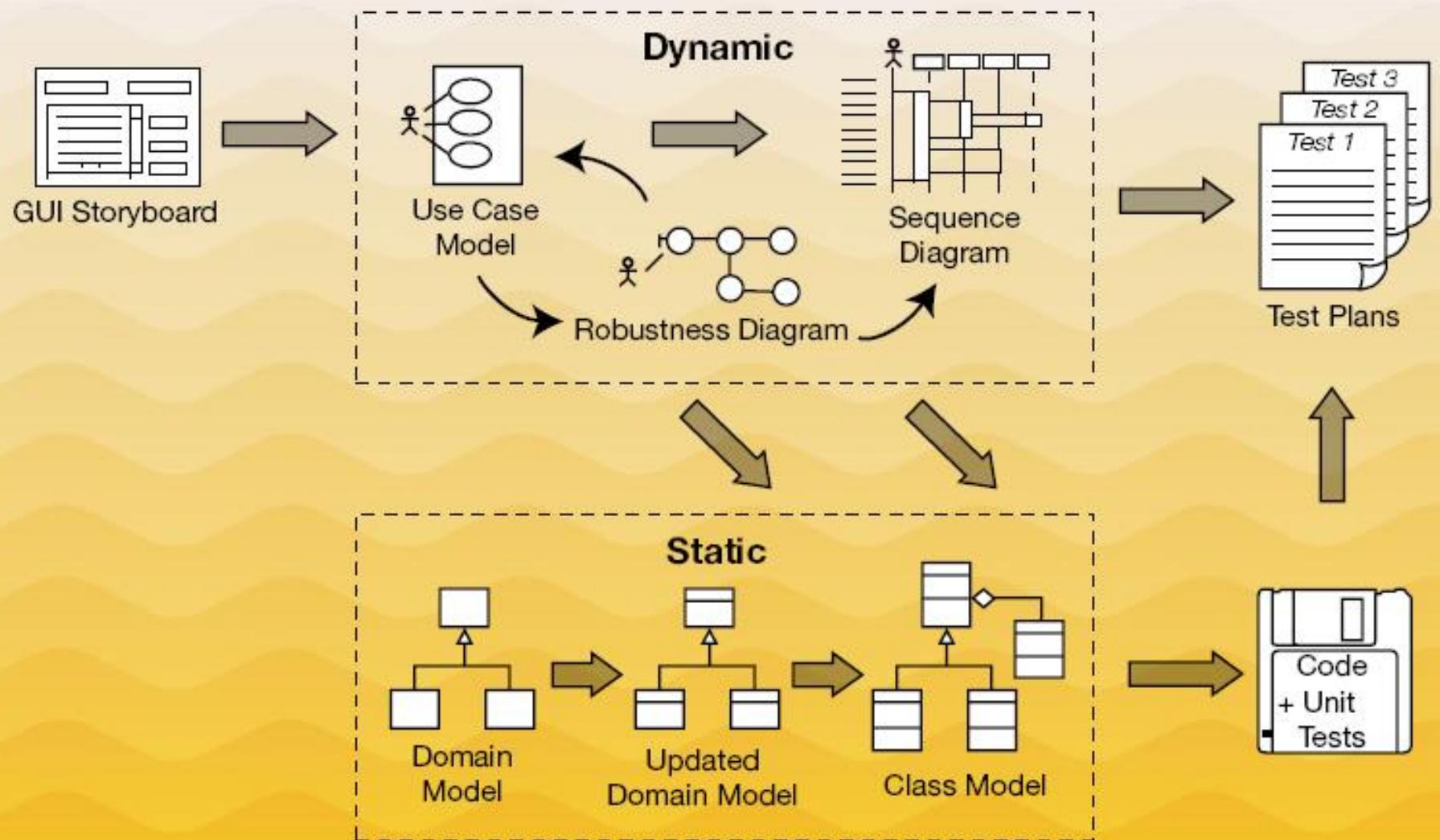
correctness



correctness

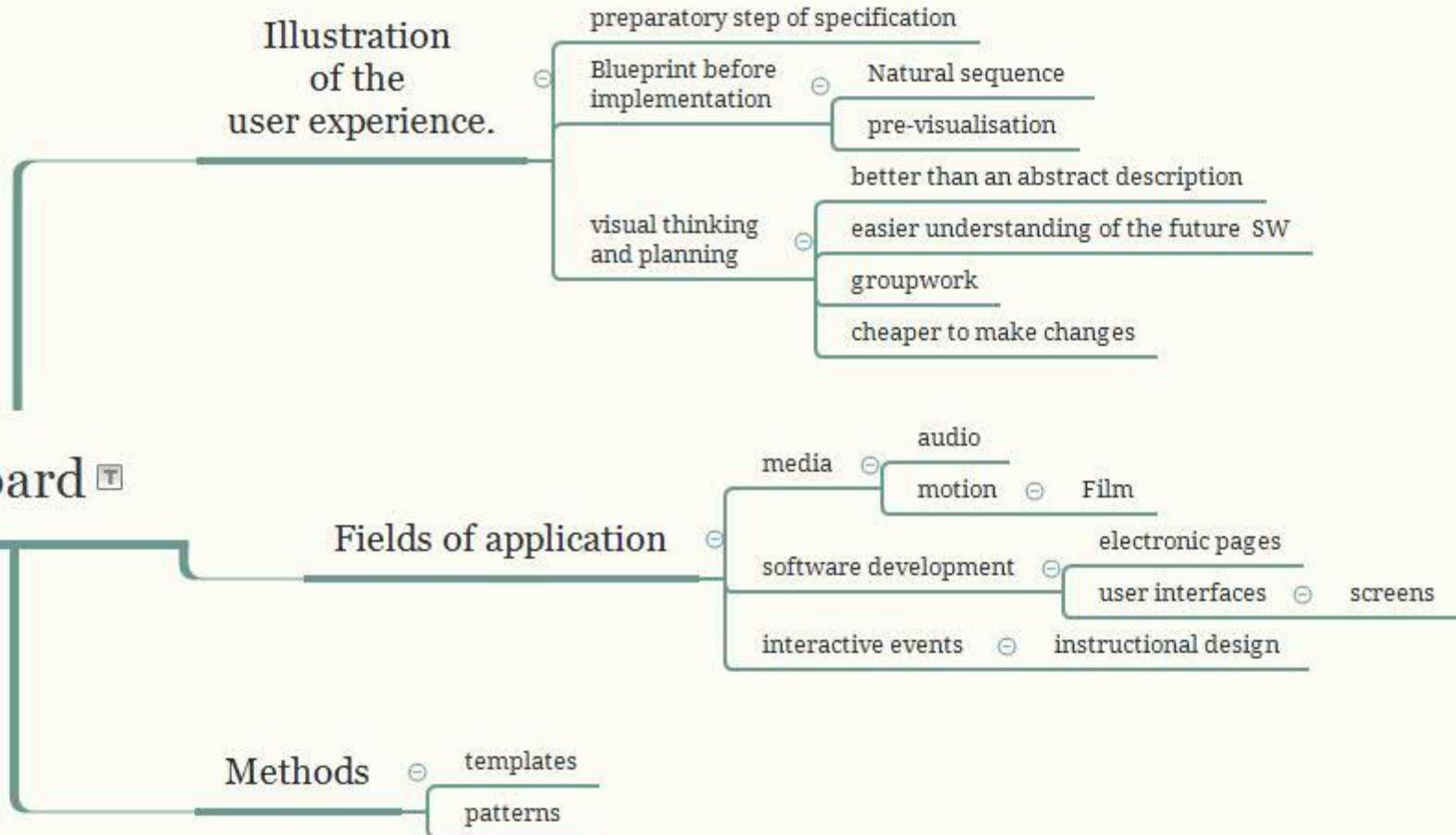


ICONIX

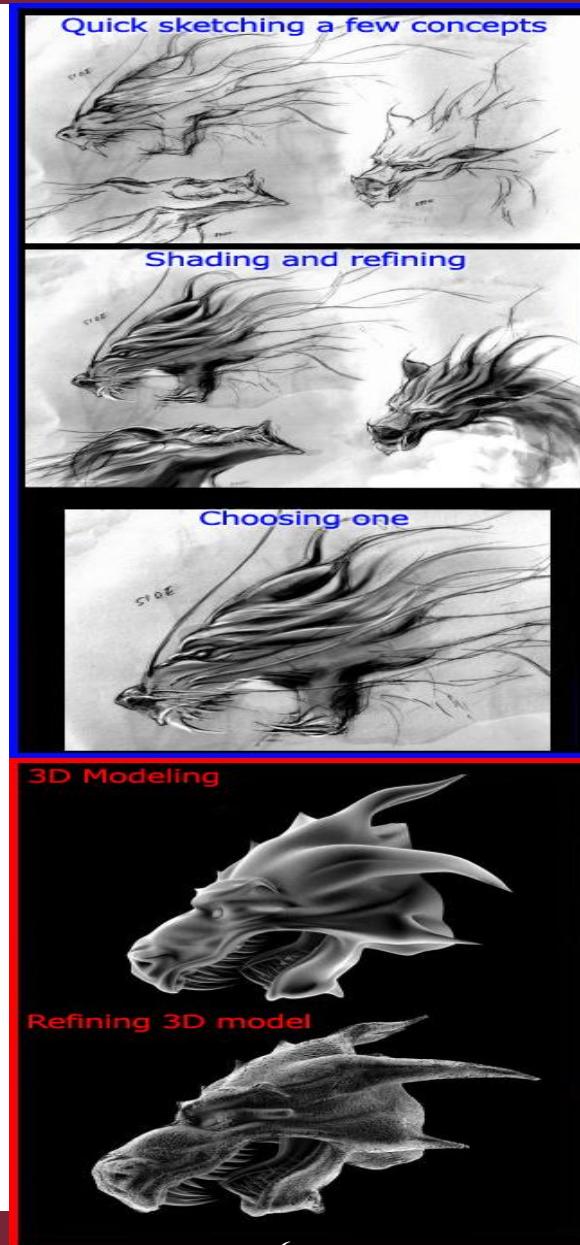


Storyboard

Storyboard



Storyboard in the film industry



Gherkin basic structure (CNL)

```
1  Feature: Some terse yet descriptive text of what is desired
2    In order to realize a named business value
3    As an explicit system actor
4    I want to gain some beneficial outcome which furthers the goal
5
6  Scenario: Some determinable business situation
7    Given some precondition...
8
9    When some action by the actor
10   And some other action
11   And yet another action
12   Then some testable outcome is achieved
13   And something else we can check happens too
14
15 Scenario: A different situation
16 ...
17
```



Gherkin example

```
1  Feature: Serve coffee
2    In order to earn money
3      Customers should be able to
4      buy coffee at all times
5
6  Scenario: Buy last coffee
7    Given there are 1 coffees left in the machine
8    And I have deposited 1 dollar
9    When I press the coffee button
10   Then I should be served a coffee
11
```



Positive and negative cases

```
1  □ Scenario: Wilson posts to his own blog
2    Given I am logged in as Wilson
3    When I try to post to "Expensive Therapy"
4    Then I should see "Your article was published."
5
6  □ Scenario: Wilson fails to post to somebody elses blog
7    Given I am logged in as Wilson
8    When I try to post to "Greg's anti-tax rants"
9    Then I should see "Hey! That's not your blog!"
10
11 □ Scenario: Greg posts to a clients blog
12   Given I am logged in as Greg
13   When I try to post to "Expensive Therapy"
14   Then I should see "Your article was published."
15
```



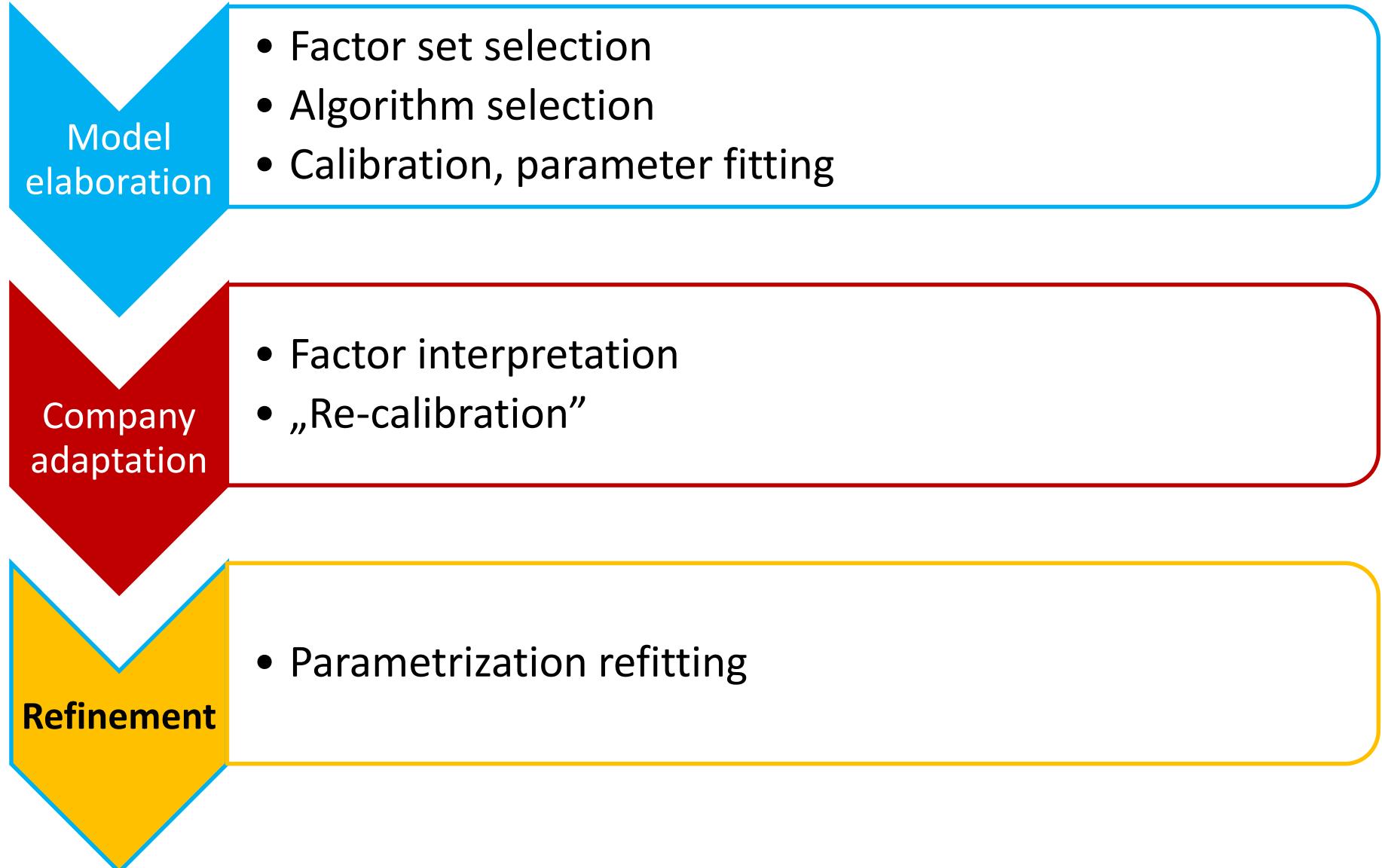
Multi-language...

```
1 1 /"hu": {
2   "and": [
3     "* ",
4     "És "
5   ],
6   "background": [
7     "Háttér"
8   ],
9   "but": [
10    "* ",
11    "De "
12  ],
13   "examples": [
14     "Példák"
15   ],
16   "feature": [
17     "Jellemző"
18   ],
19   "given": [
20     "* ",
21     "Amennyiben ",
22     "Adott "
23   ],
24   "name": "Hungarian",
25   "native": "magyar",
26   "scenario": [
27     "Forgatókönyv"
28   ],
29   "scenarioOut": [
30     "Forgatókö
31   ],
```

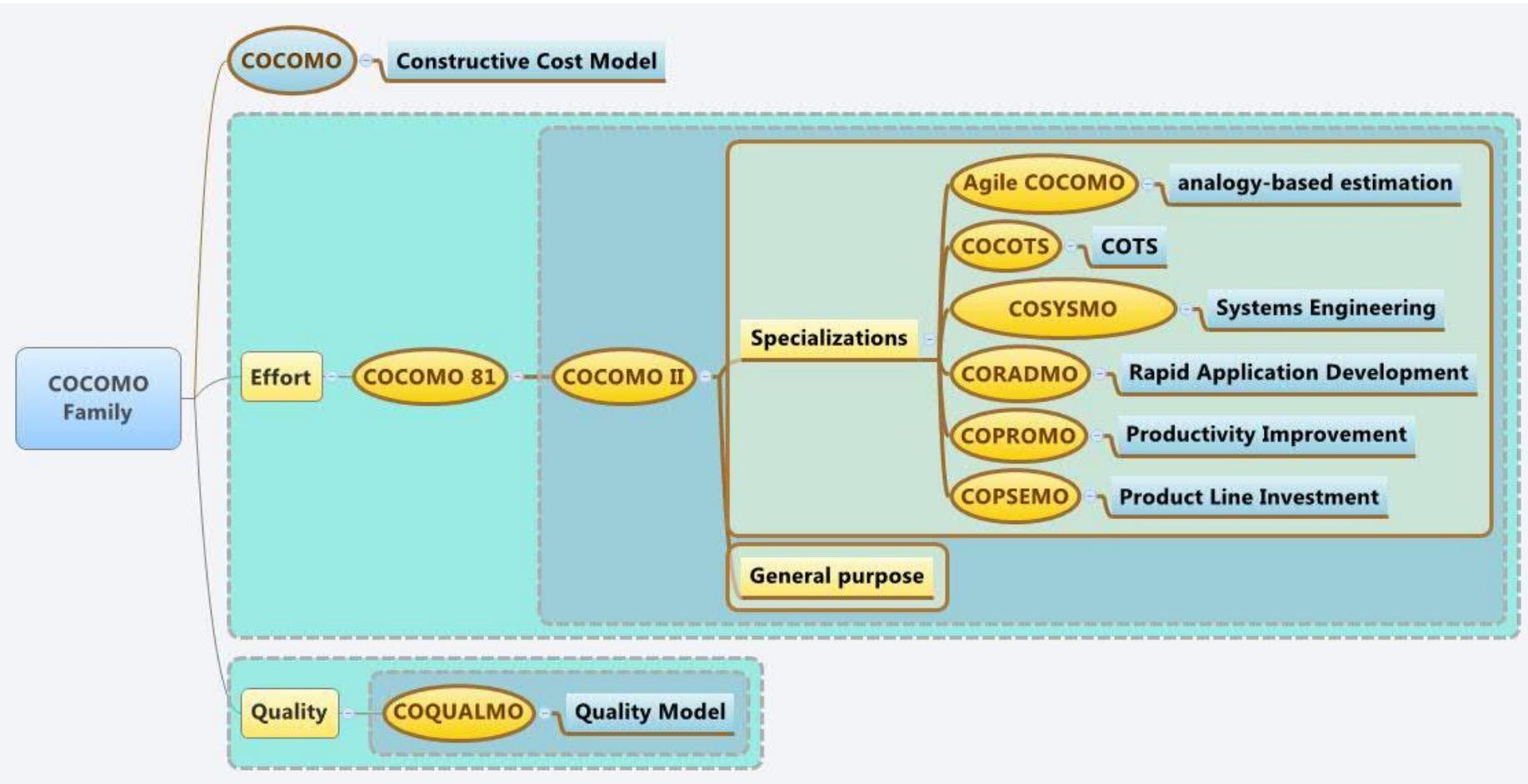


COST ASPECTS

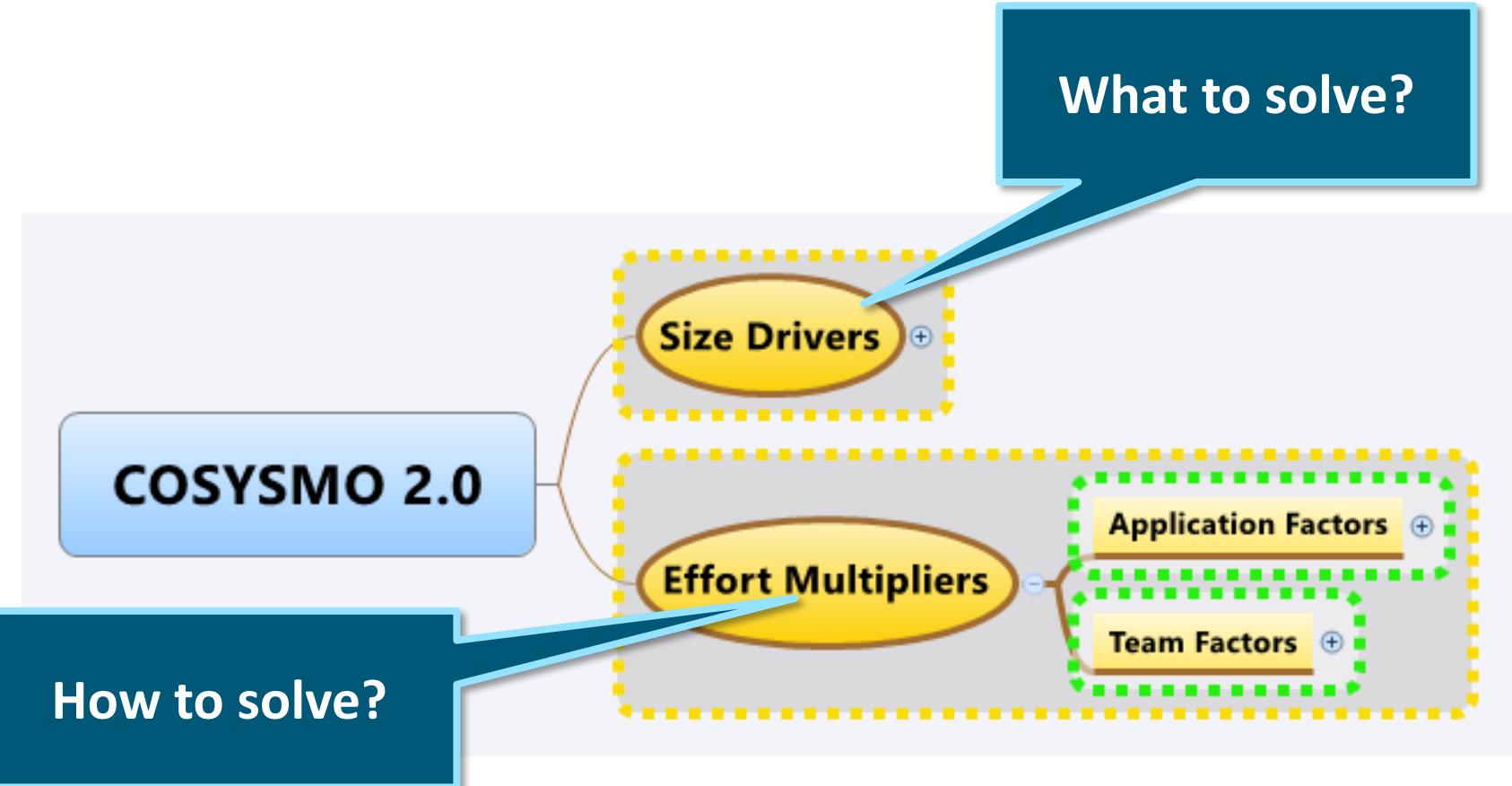
Towards a cost estimate



COCOMO family

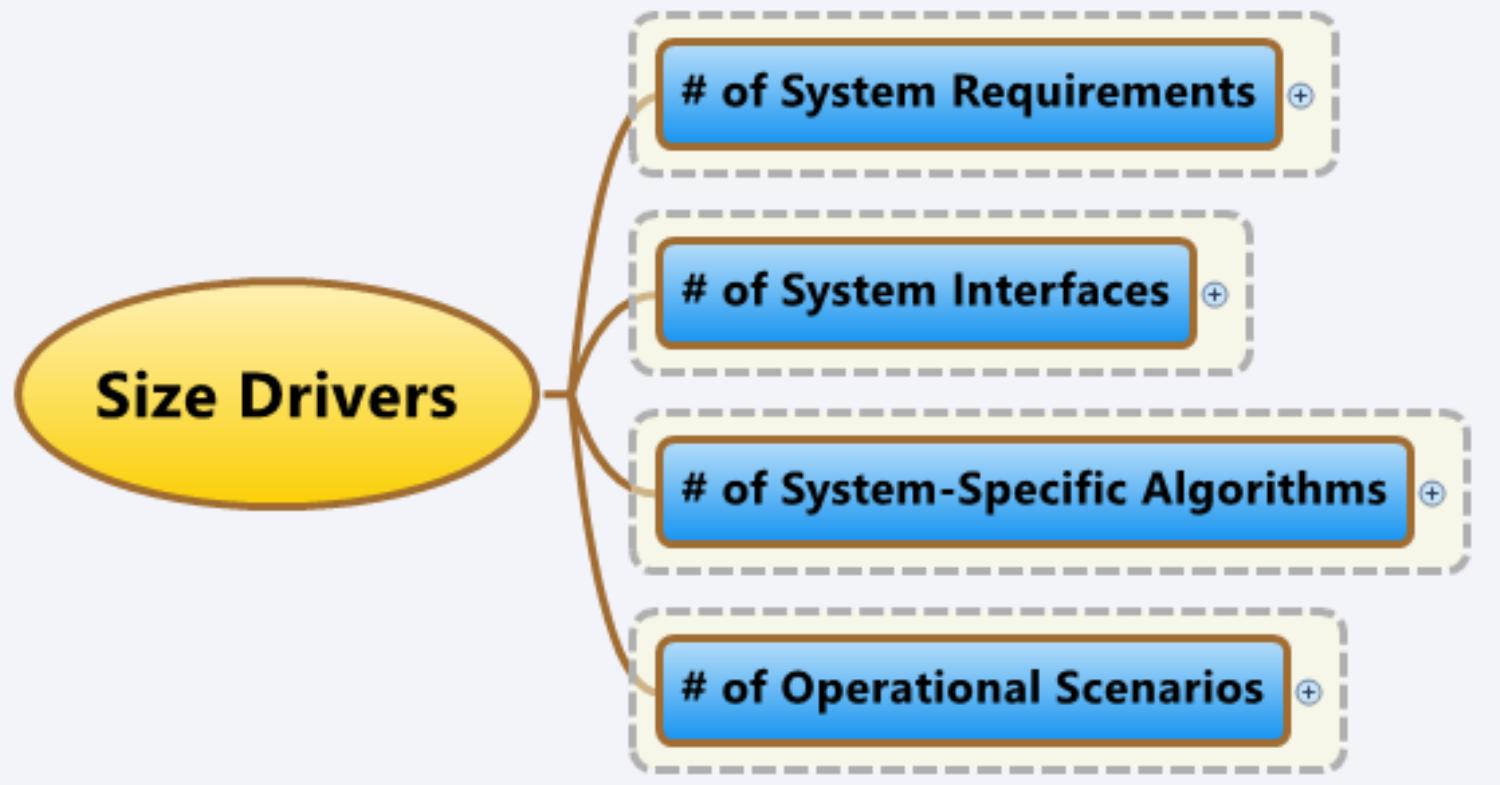


Essence of COSYSMO



$$PersonMonths_{NominalSchedule} = A(cost\ driver)^E \prod effort\ multiplier$$

Size drivers



Difficulty:

- Easy
- Nominal
- Difficult

Reuse?

Not all animals are equal..

weighted size drivers =

$$\sum_{size\ driver} \left(\sum_{difficulty} w_{size\ driver,difficulty} \times n_{size\ driver,difficulty} \right)$$

size driver ∈ {*Requirements, Interfaces, Algorithms, Scenarios*}

difficulty ∈ {*Easy, Nominal, Difficult*}

Size parameters	Easy	Nom	Diff.
# of Requirements	0,5	1,0	5,0
# of Interfaces	1,1	2,8	6,3
# of Algorithms	2,2	4,1	11,5
# of Operational Scenarios	6,2	14,4	30,0

Order

1. Operational scenarios
2. Algorithms
3. Interfaces
4. Requirements

Impact of reuse

Requirement categories	Easy	Nom.	Diff.
# New	0,5	1,0	5,0
# Design For Reuse	0,7	1,4	6,9
# Modified	0,3	0,7	3,3
# Deleted	0,3	0,5	2,6
# Adopted	0,2	0,4	2,2
# Managed	0,1	0,2	0,8

For each category:
level of reuse

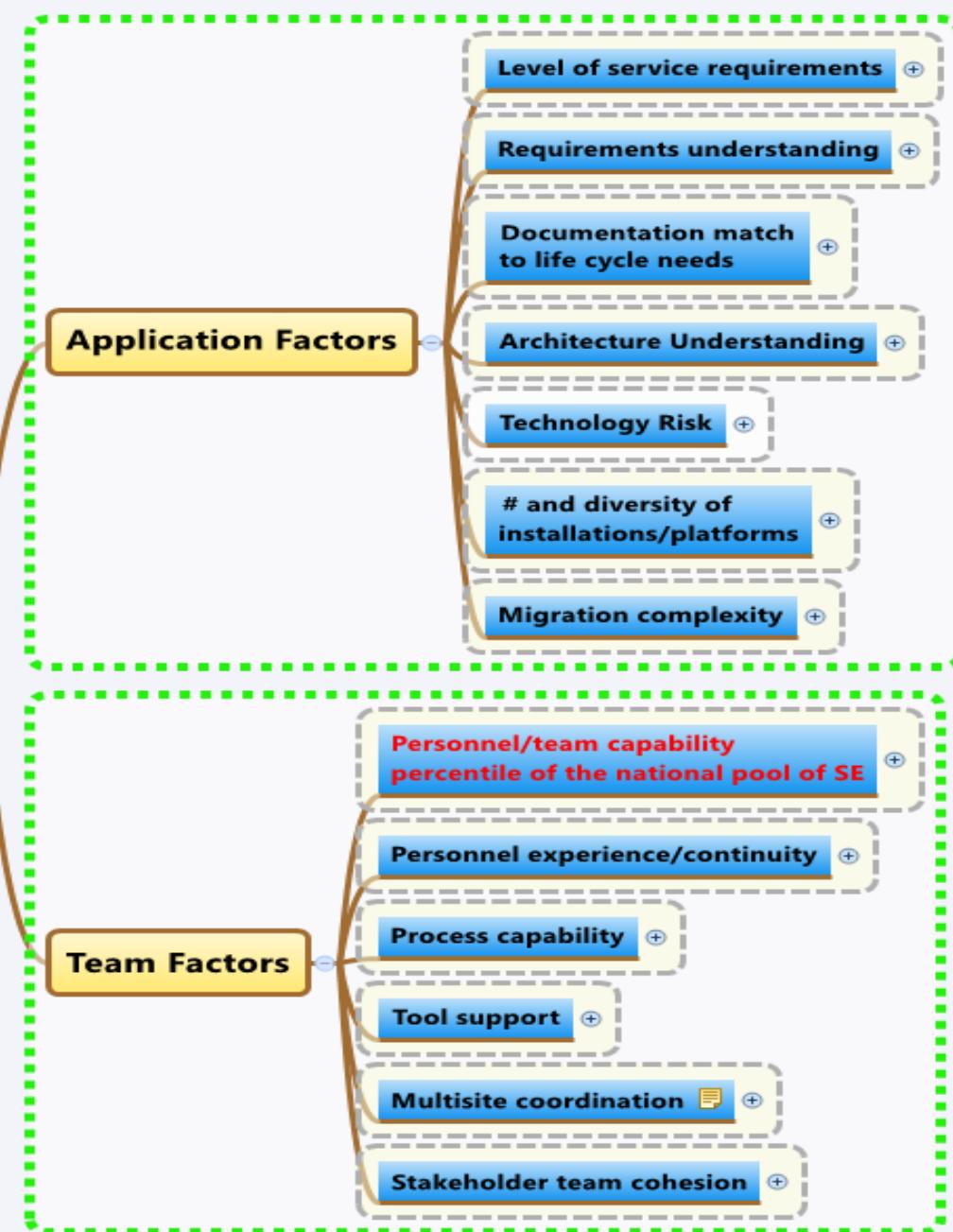
- Design for reuse: ~ 140%
- (Later) simple reuse: ~ 20 %
- Adoption: ~ 45%
- Modification: ~ 70%
- Deletion of a req has costs!
- Reusability is profitable
 - „Product line”
 - $100+100+100 < 140+70+70$

Effort multipliers

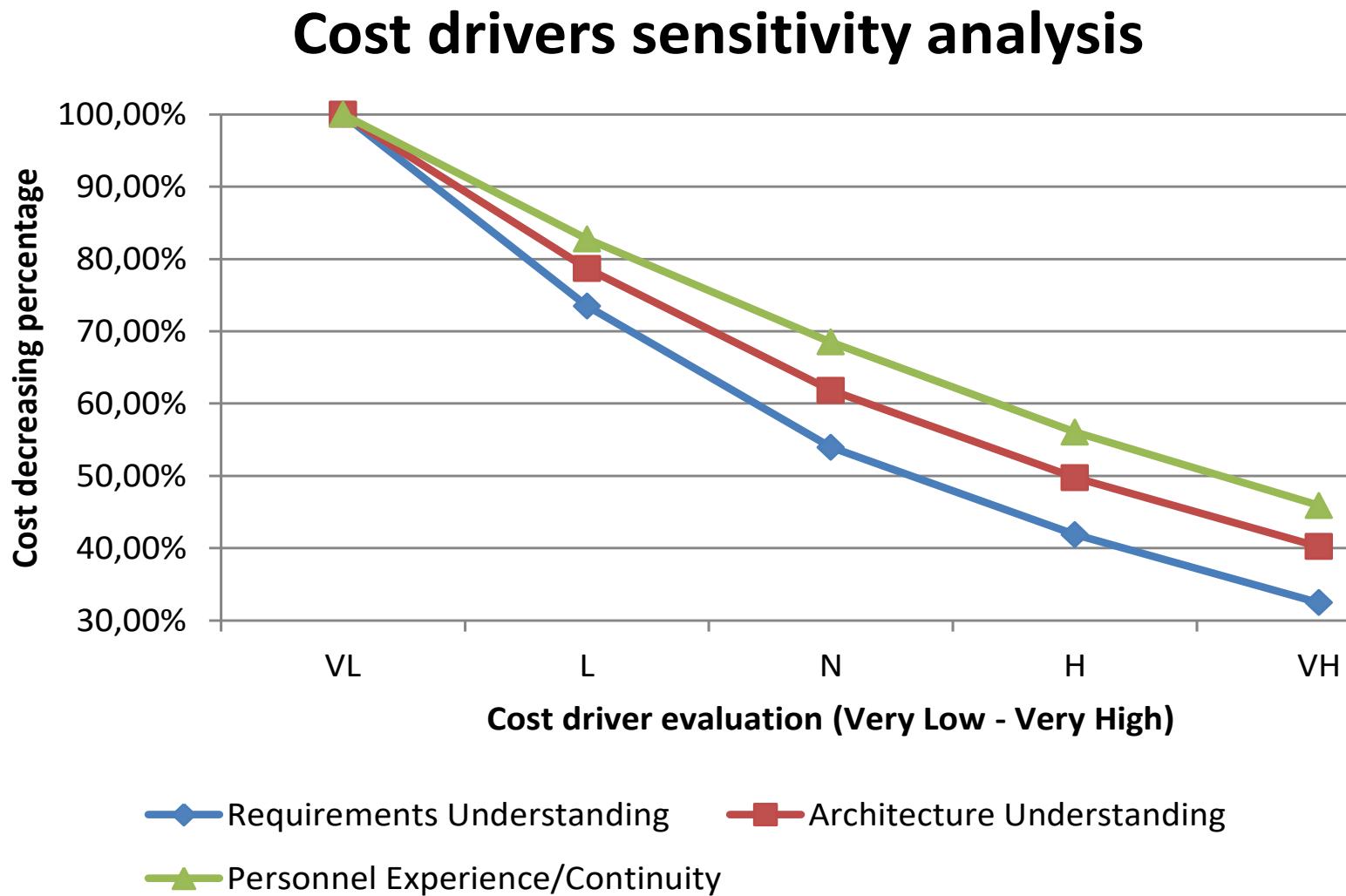


Scoring:

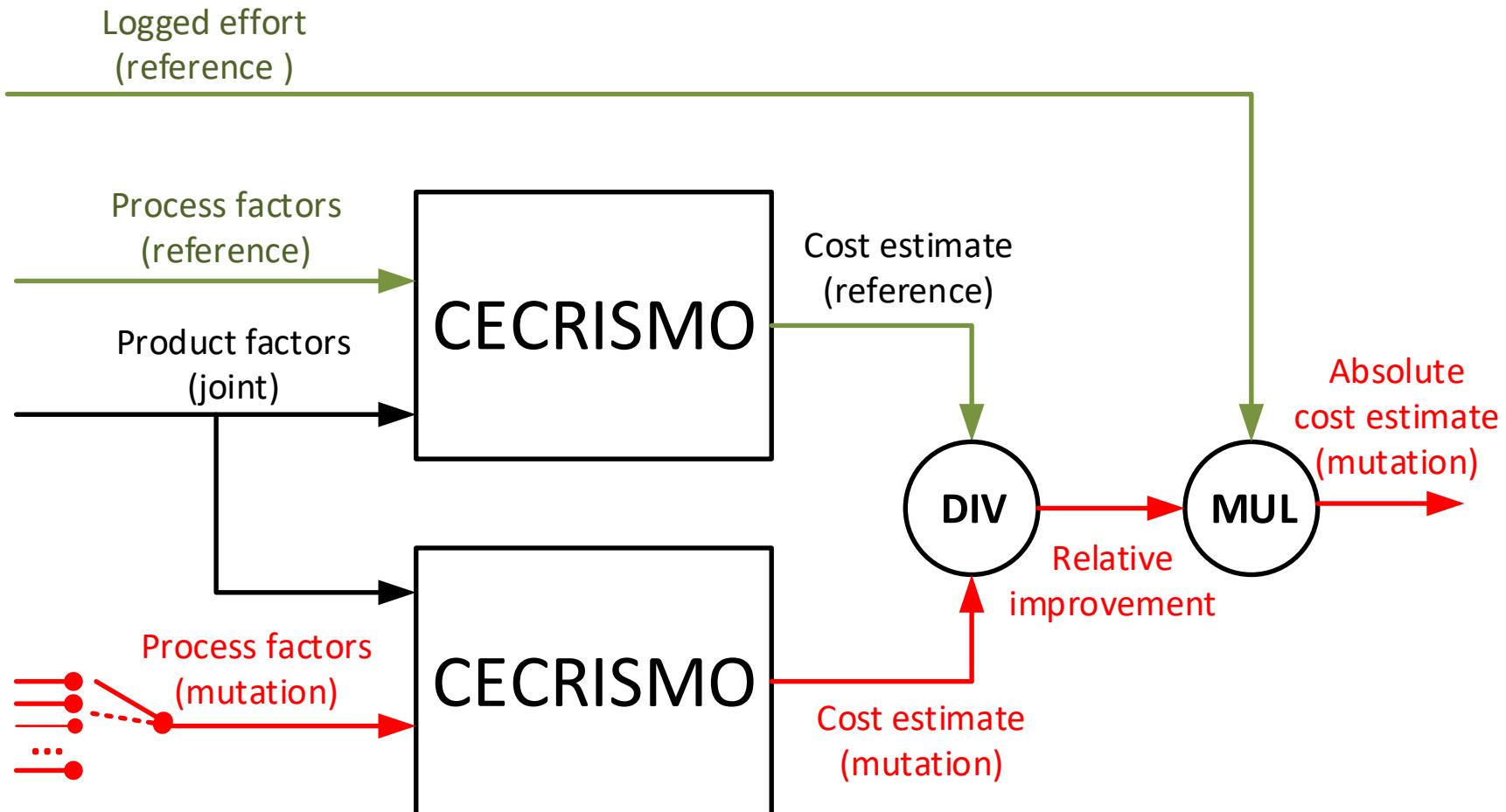
- Very low
- Low
- Nominal
- High
- Very high



Sensitivity analysis



What-if analysis



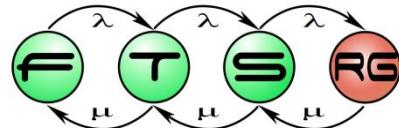
$$\text{Relative improvement} = \frac{\text{cost estimate}_{\text{mutation}}}{\text{cost estimate}_{\text{reference}}}$$

$$\text{Absolute estimate} = \text{ratio estimate} \times \text{logged effort}$$

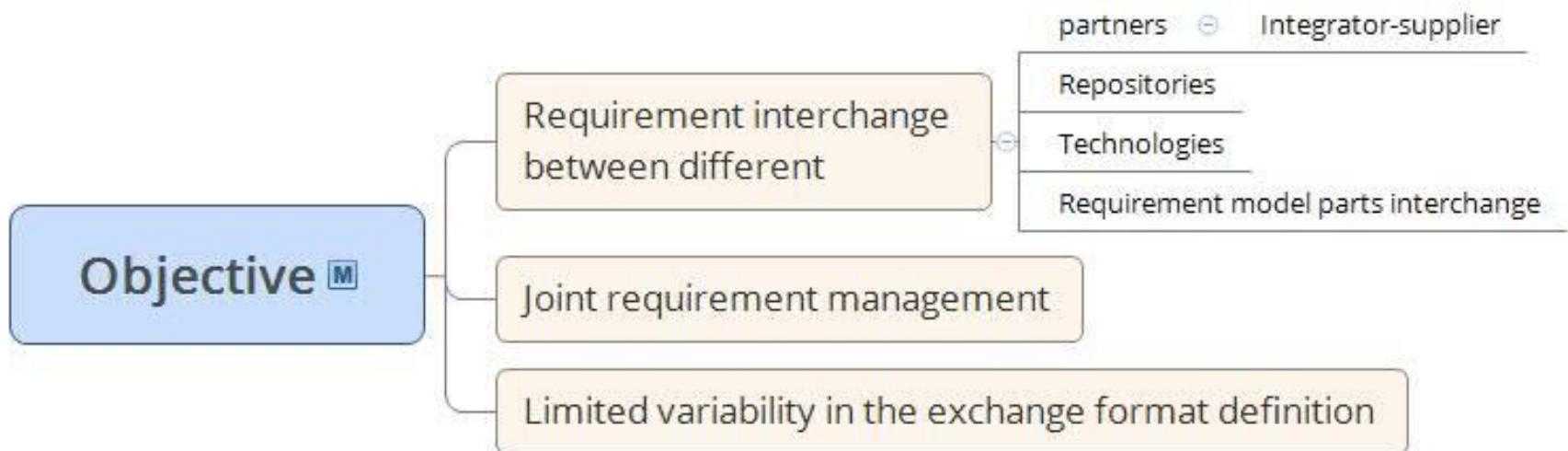
Requirements Interchange Format (ReqIF) V1.02

Based on <http://www.omg.org/spec/ReqIF/1.2>

**Budapest University of Technology and Economics
Fault Tolerant Systems Research Group**



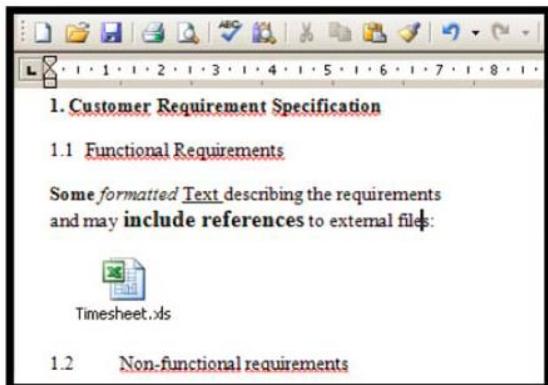
Requirements Interchange Format (ReqIF): Objective



Traceability

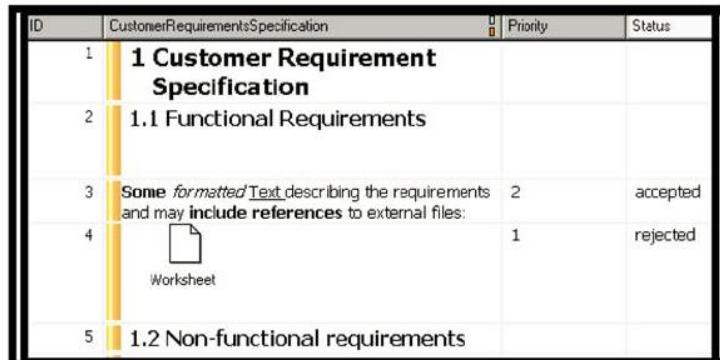
Requirements Traceability Matrix							Requirements Traceability Matrix							
Project Name:	<optional>						Project Name:	<optional>						
National Center:	<required>						National Center:	<required>						
Project Manager Name:	<required>						Project Manager Name:	<required>						
Project Description:	<required>							Project Description:	<required>					
ID	Assoc ID	Technical Assumption(s) and/or Customer Need(s)	Functional Requirement	Status	Architectural/Design Document	Technical Specification	System Component(s)	Software Module(s)	Test Case Number	Tested In	Implemented In	Verification		Additional Comments
001	1.1.1													
002	2.2.2													
003	3.3.3													
004	4.4.4													
005	5.5.5													
006														
007														
008														
009														
010														
011														
012														
013														
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027														
028														
029														
030														
031														
032														
033														
034														

Requirements authoring tools vs. word processing



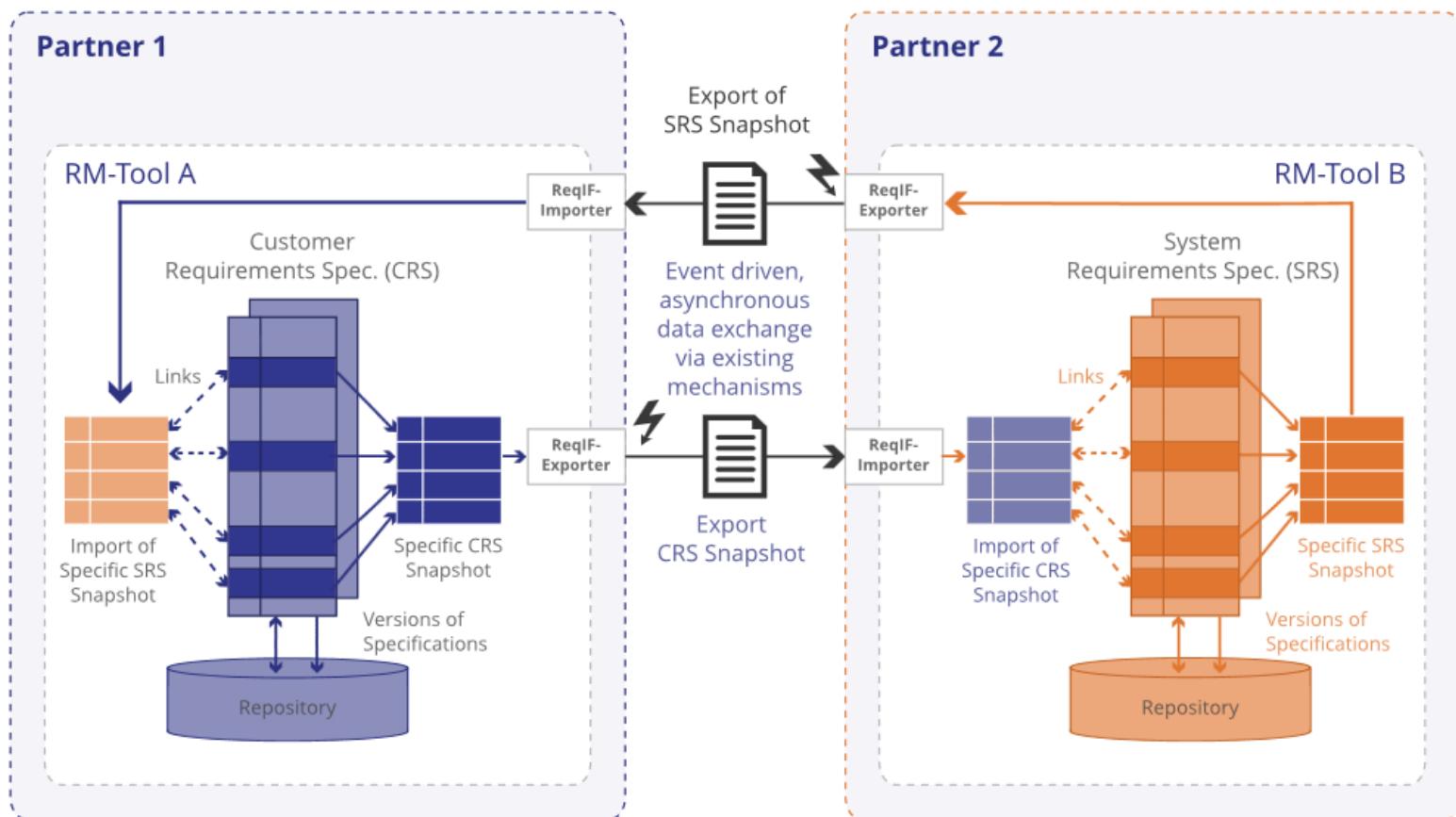
Sample specification authored by using word processor

- Formatted text -> structured text
 - Uniquely identified requirements
 - Tree structure
 - Association of attributes with requirements
 - Relations between requirements

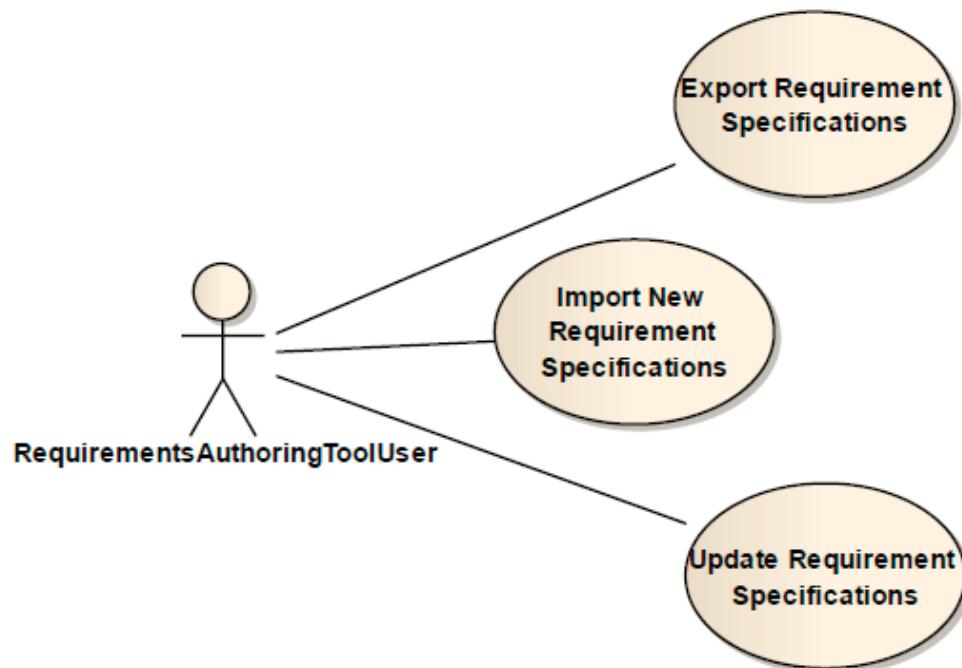


Sample specification authored by using requirements authoring tool

Concept



Use cases



Exchange Scenarios

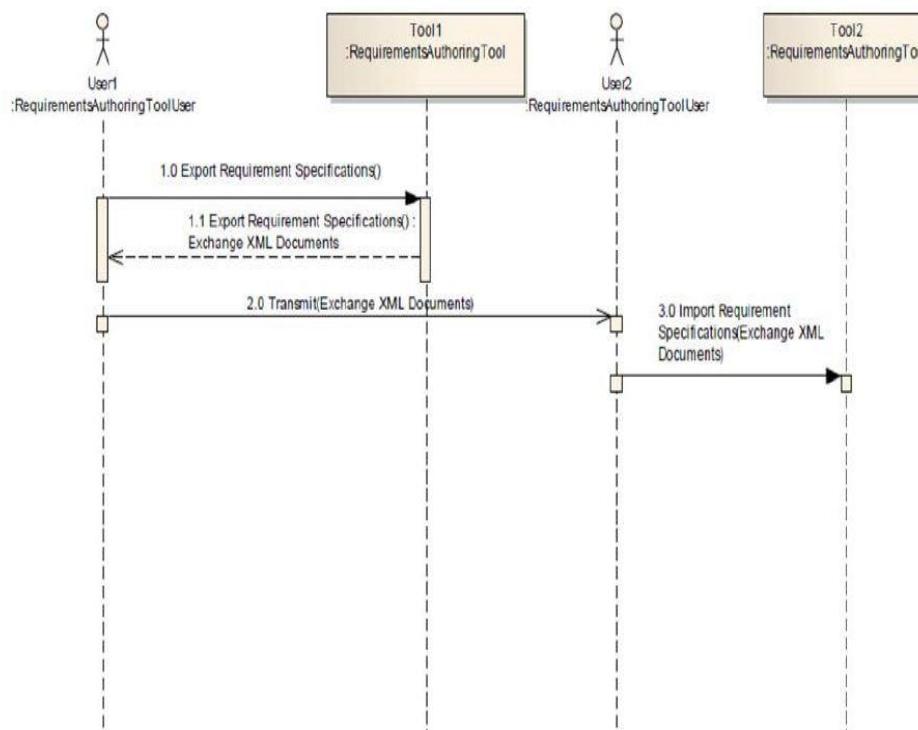


Figure 7.2 - One-Way exchange of requirements between two requirements authoring tools using ReqIF

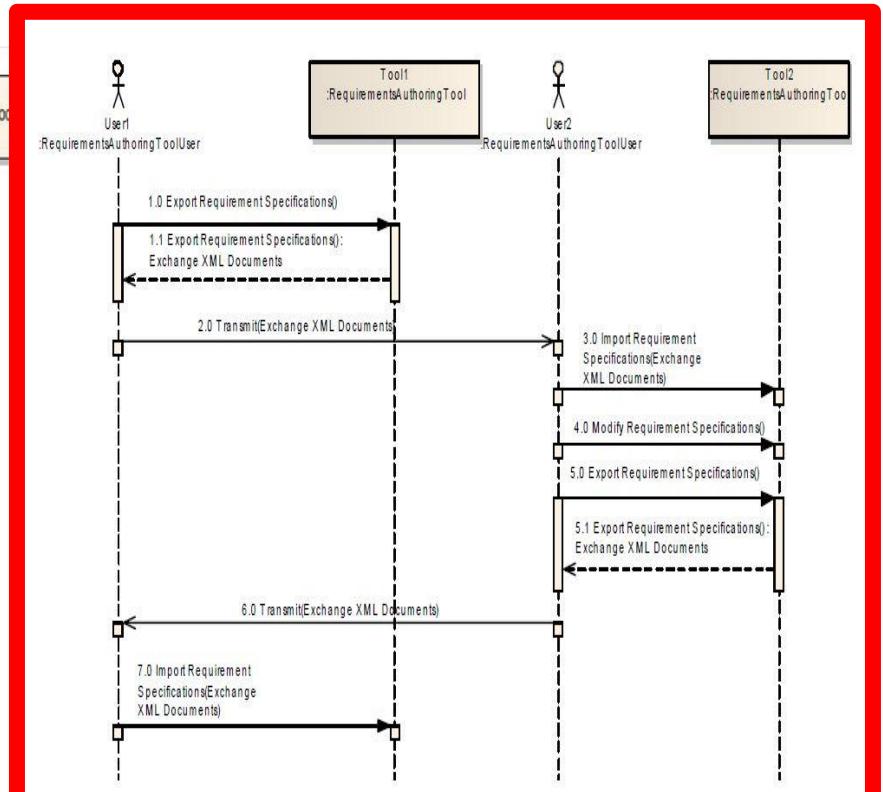
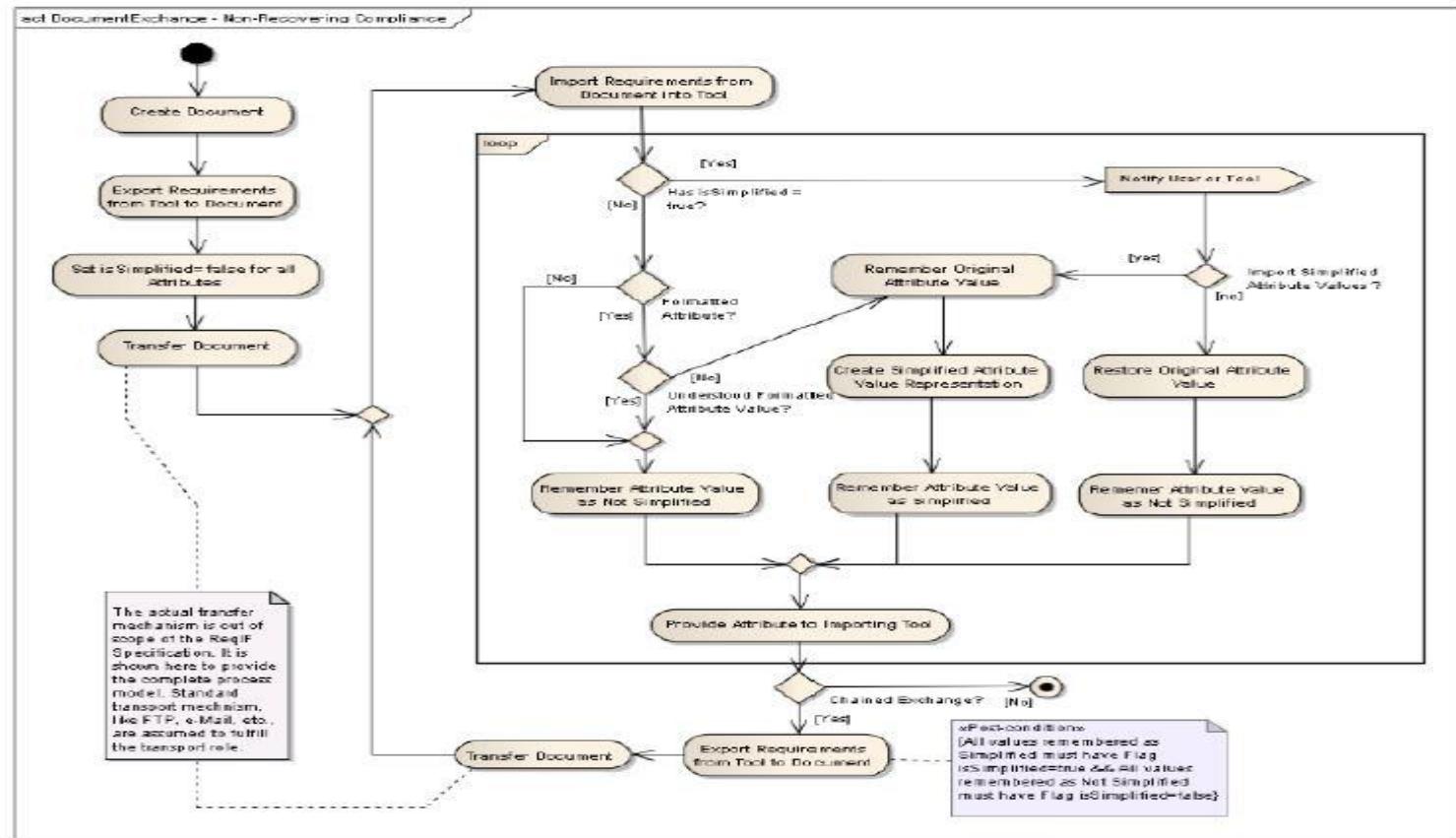
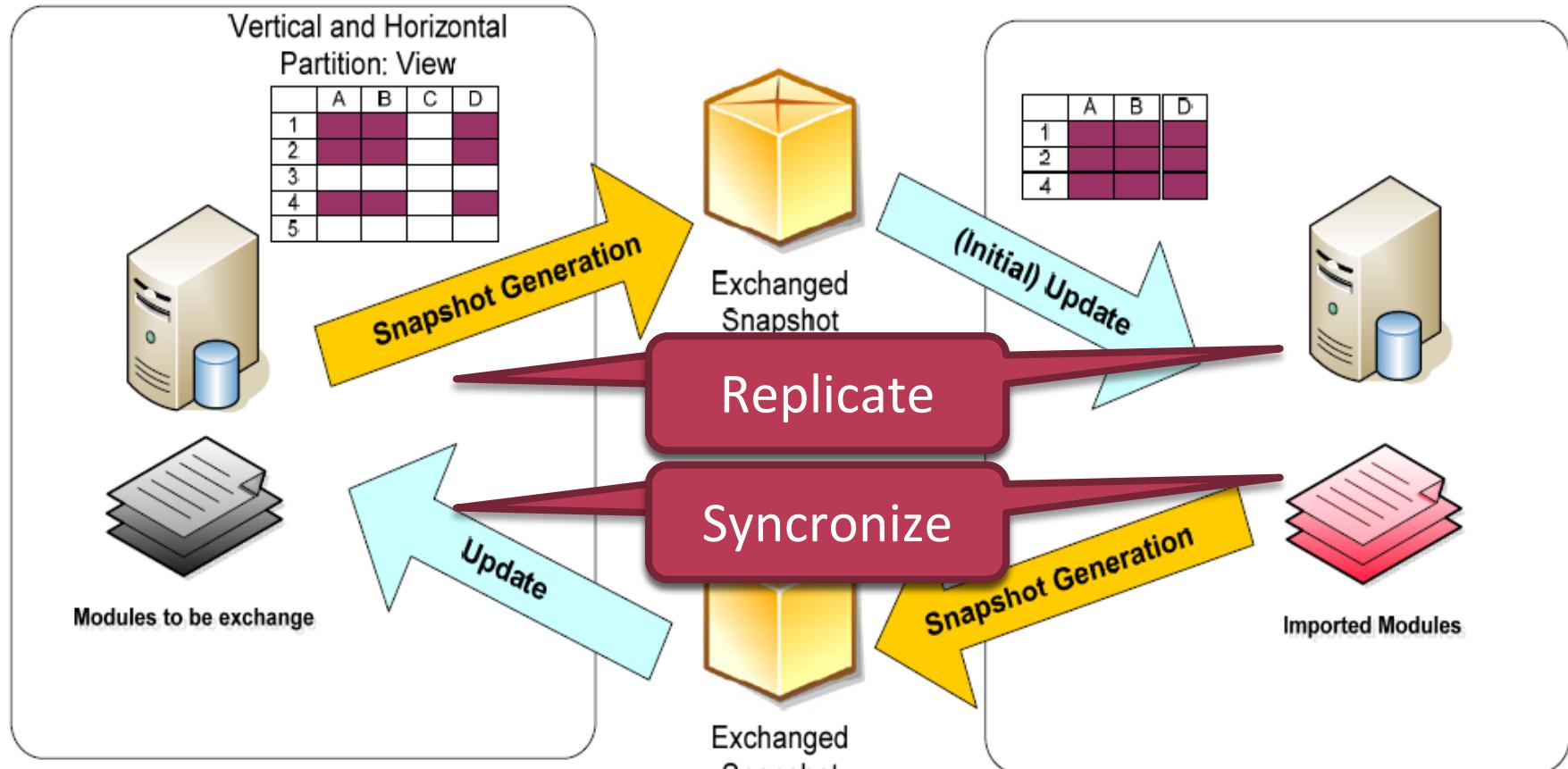


Figure 7.3 - Roundtrip exchange of requirements between two requirements authoring tools using ReqIF

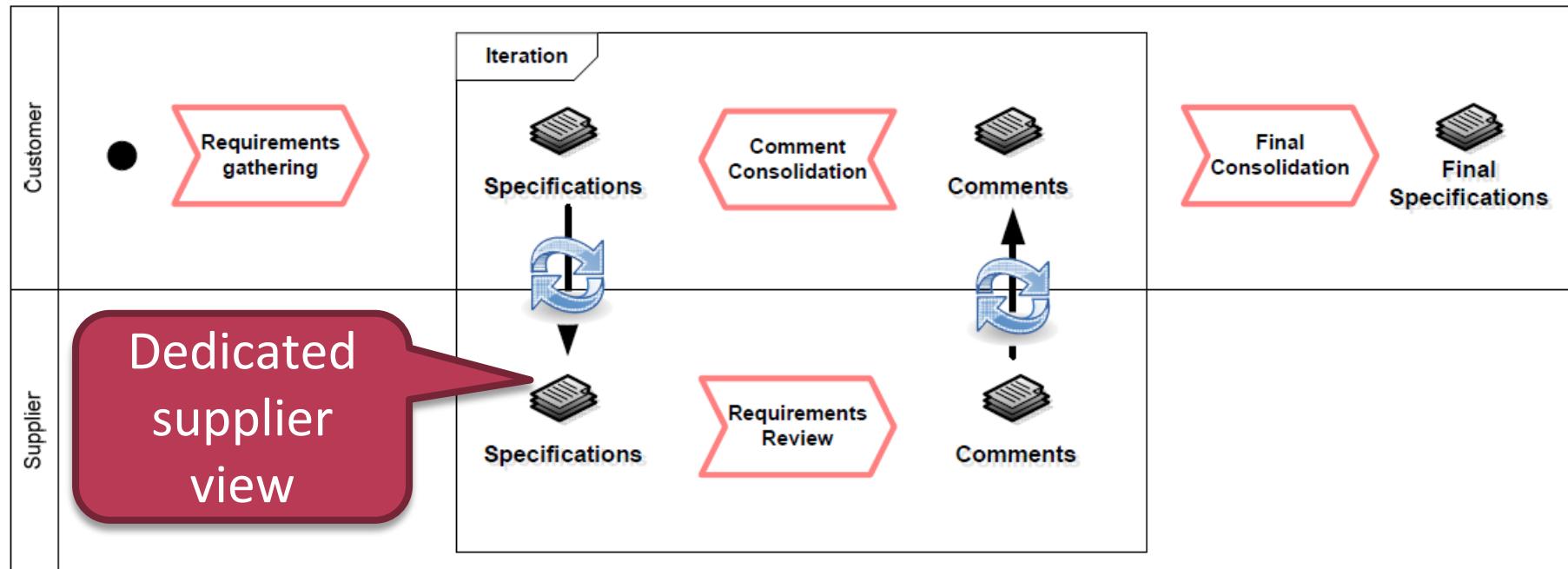
Detailed exchange workflow



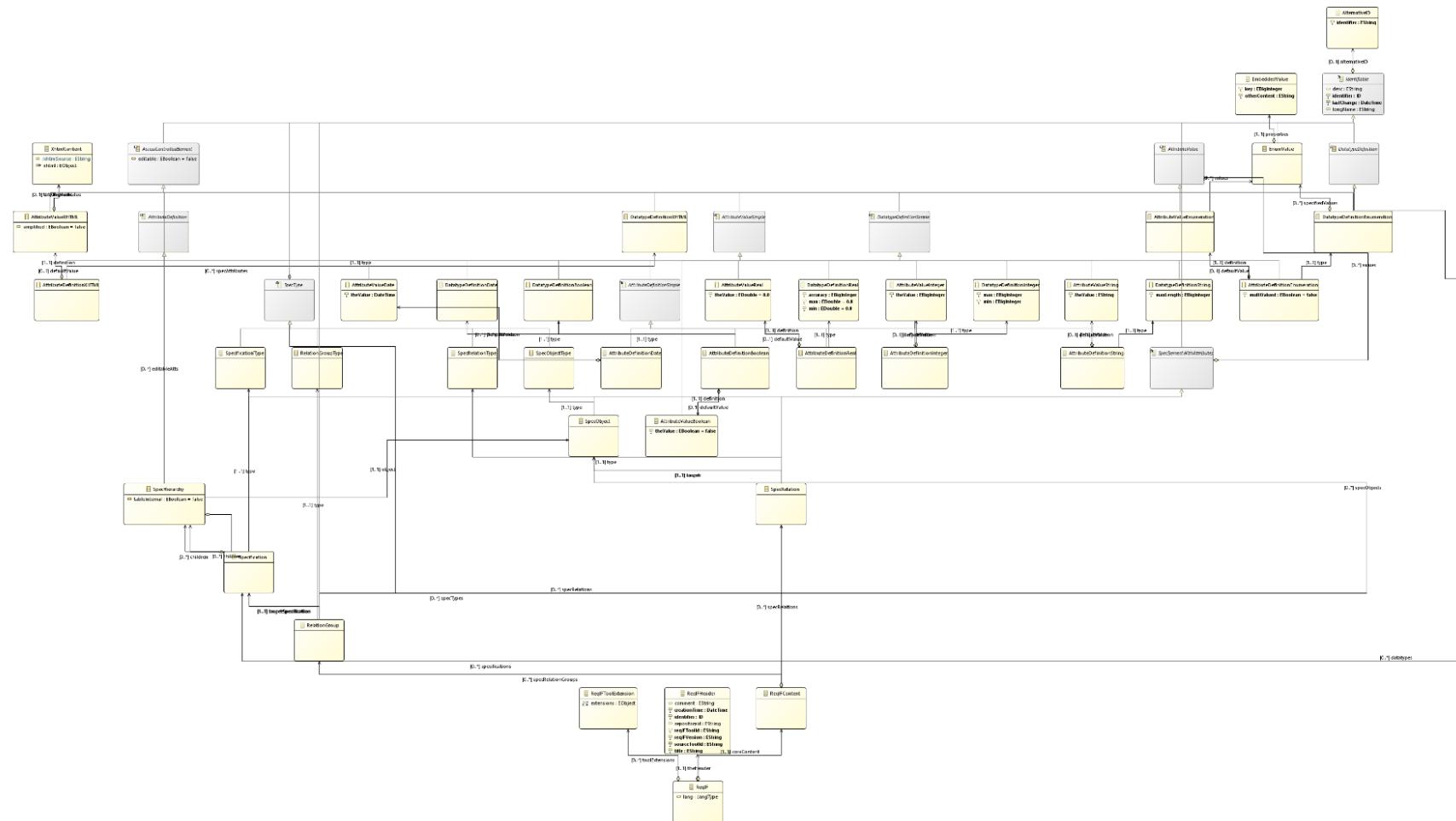
Exchange Information Between Business Partners



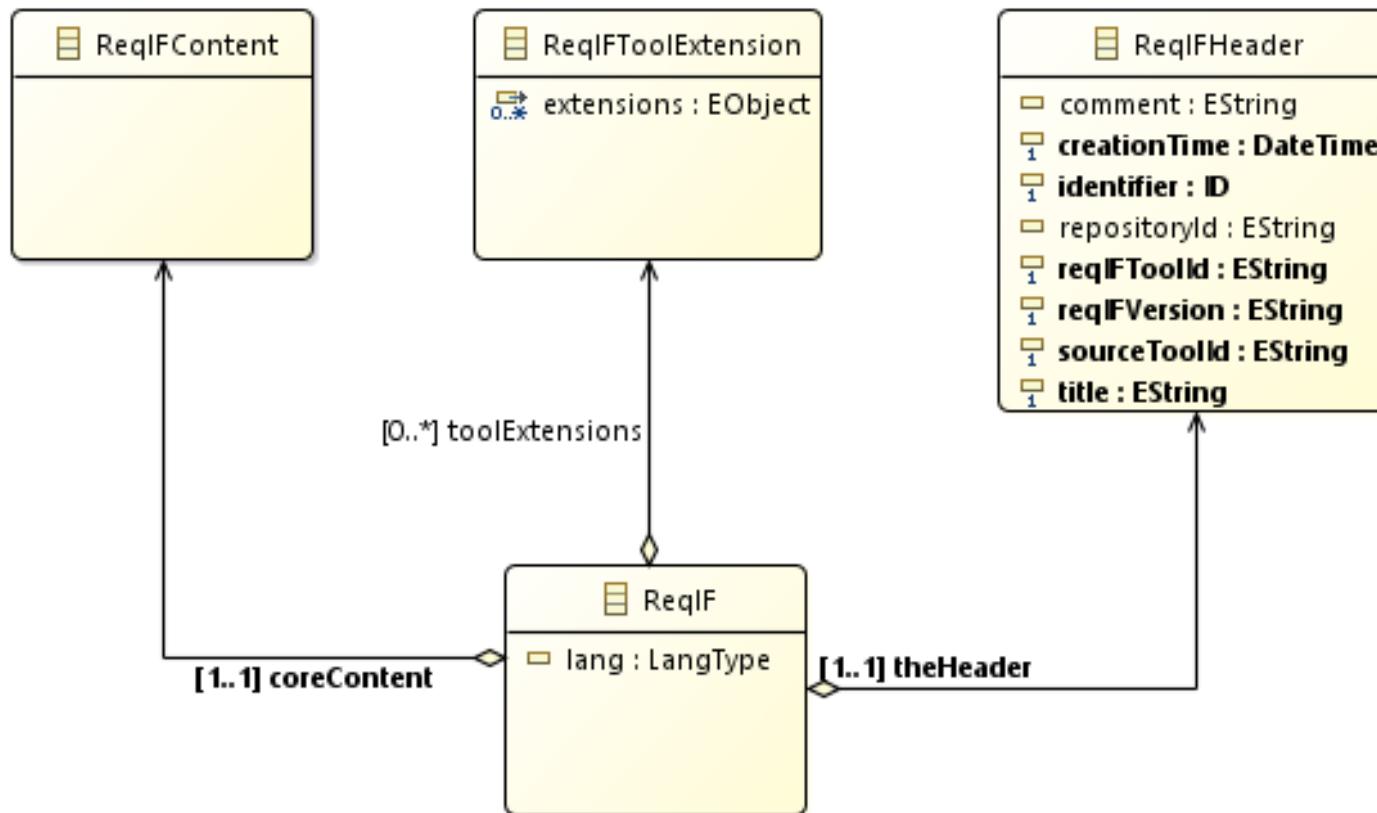
Requirements Analysis



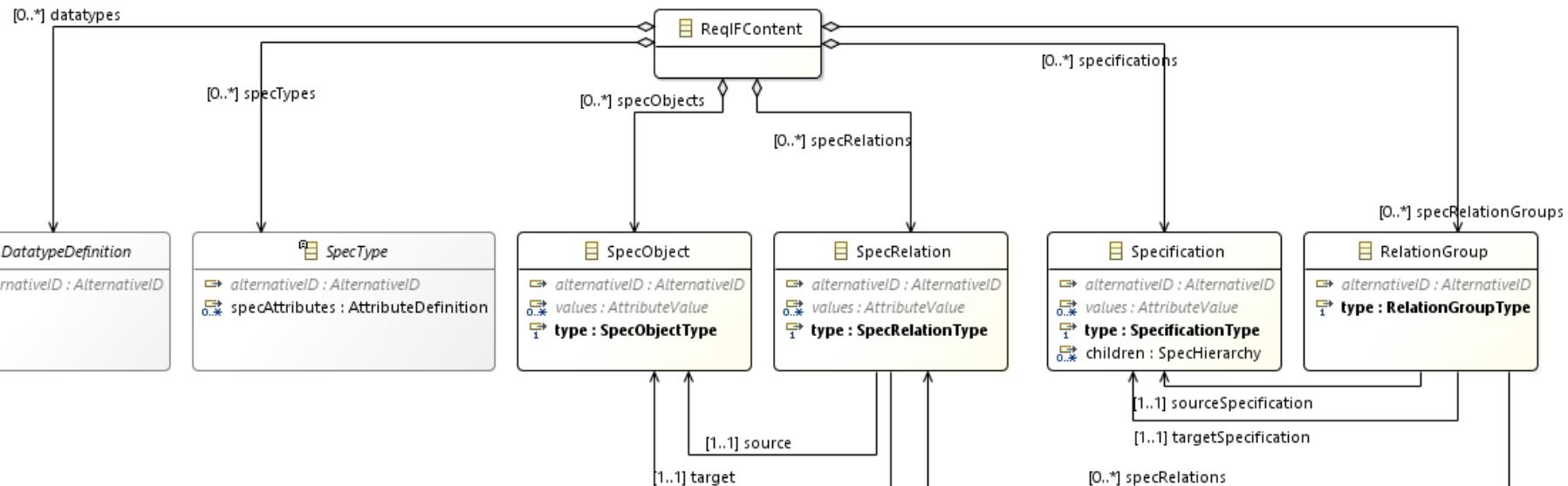
REQIF metamodel



Exchange Document Structure



Exchange Document Content



Unique identification of Elements

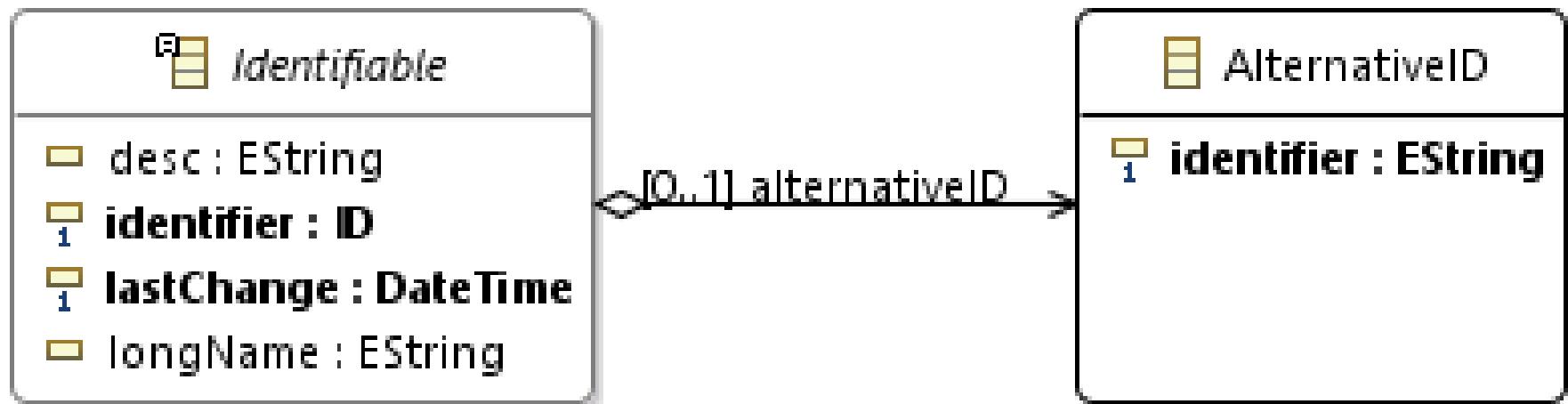
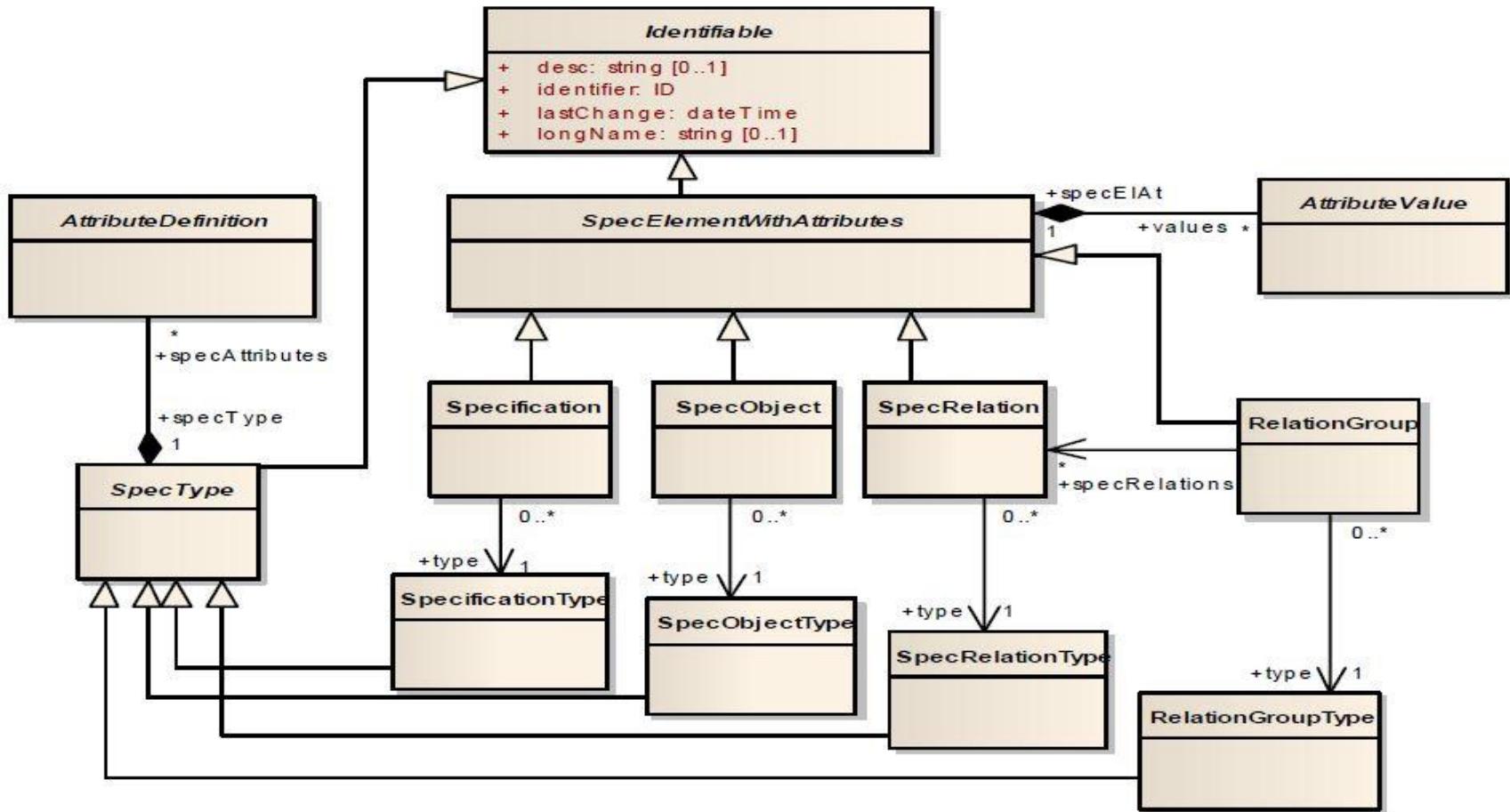


Figure 10.2 – Primary and alternative identifier

Specifications, Requirements, and Attributes



AttributeDefinition class hierarchy

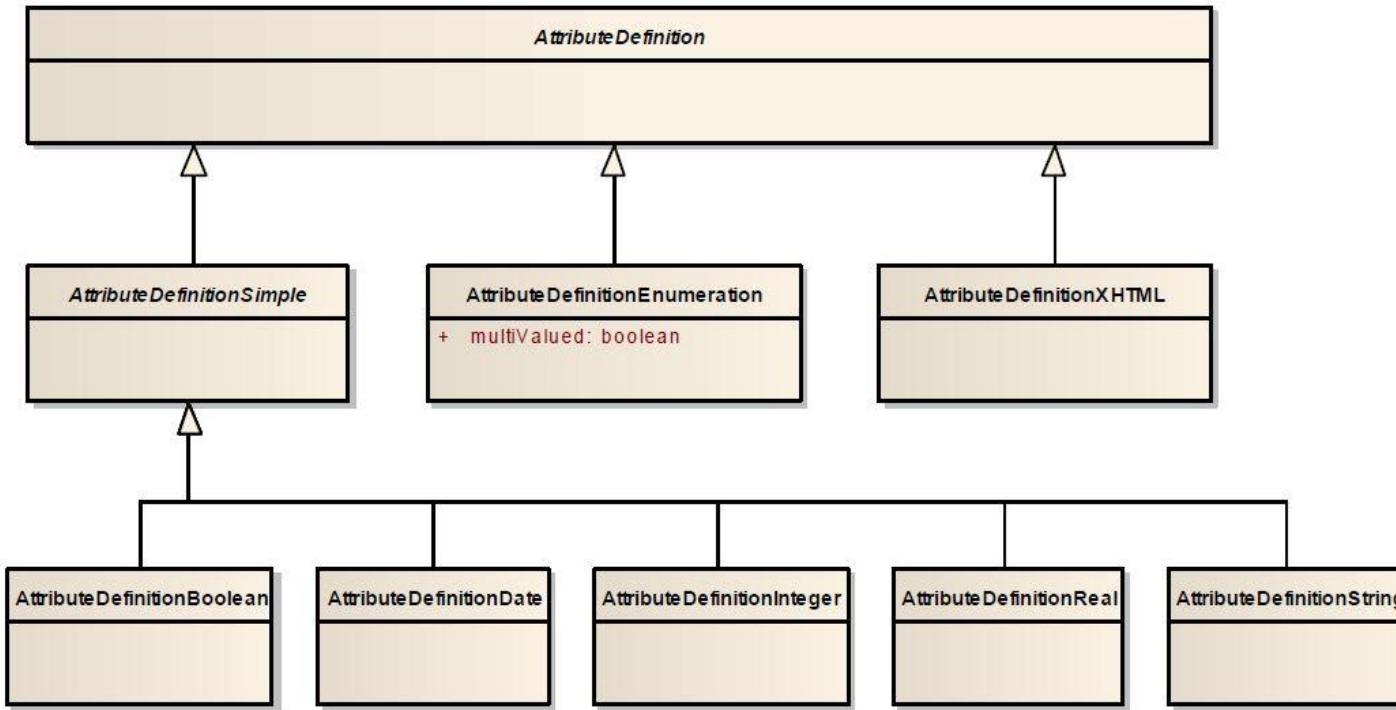


Figure 10.4 - AttributeDefinition class hierarchy

Hierarchy of Requirements and Req. Relations

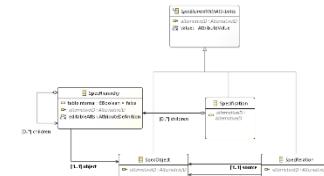
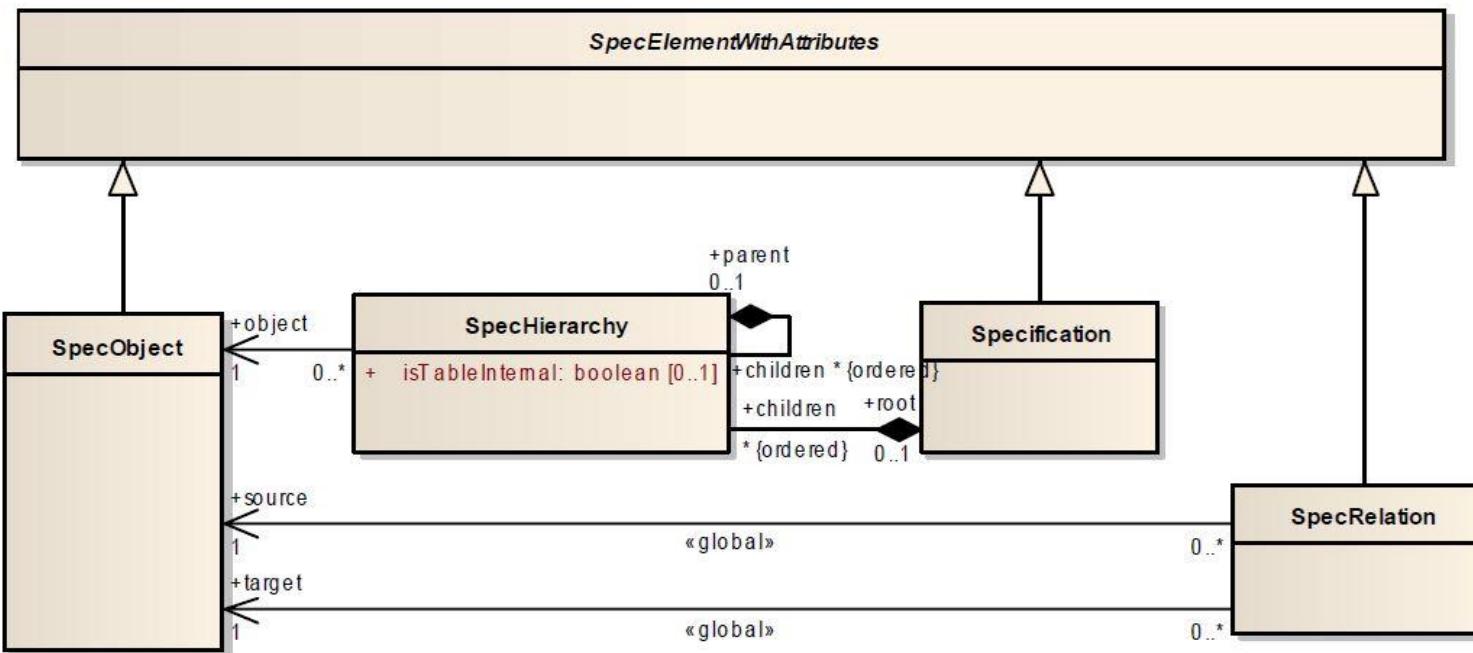
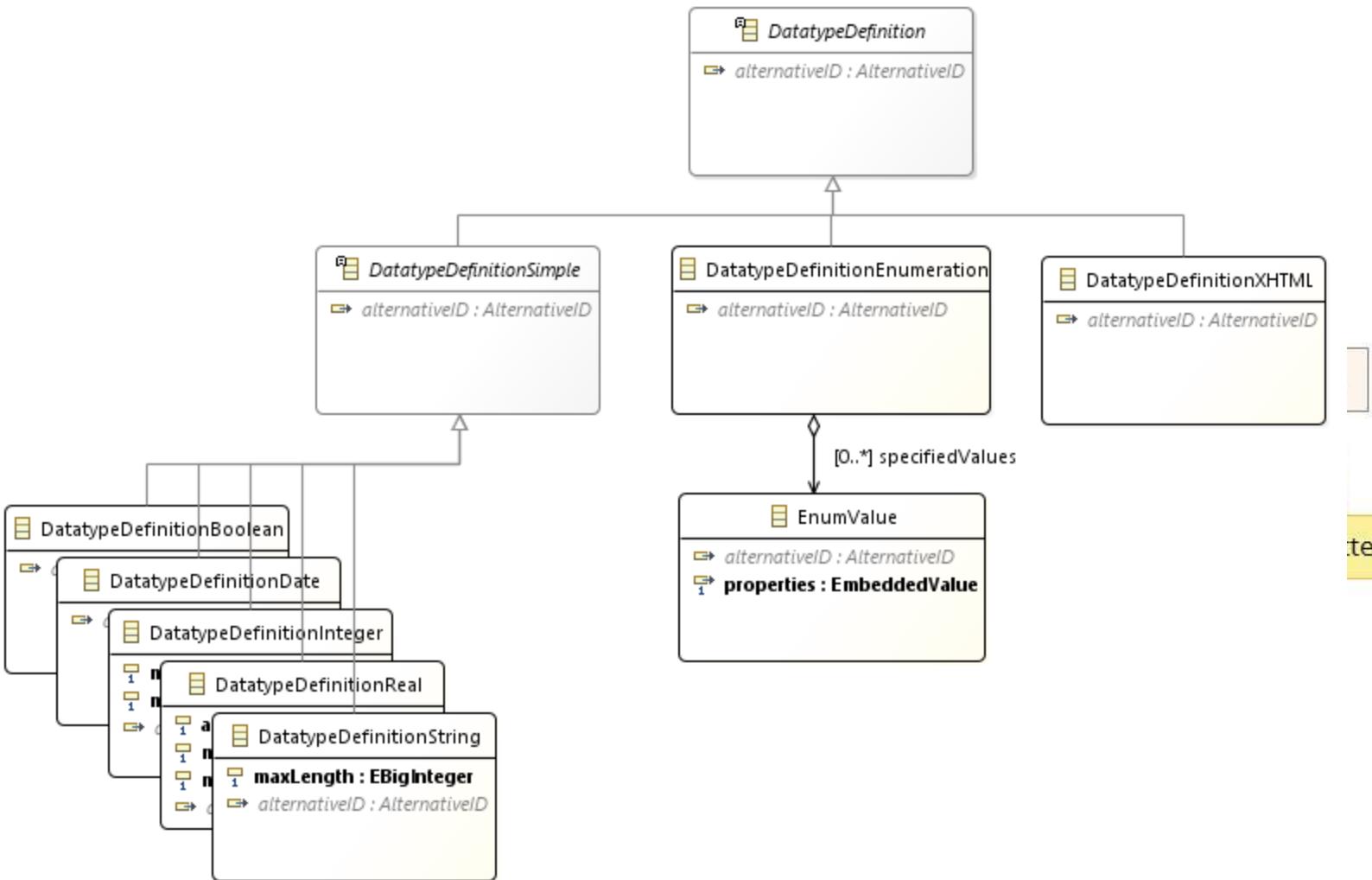


Figure 10.6 - Requirements, requirement relations and how requirements are structured hierarchically in a specification

DatatypeDefinition class hierarchy



Editor

vor - Plug-in Development - platform/resource/org.eclipse.rmf.docs.requirements/RMF_SoftwareRequirementsSpecification.reqif - Eclipse

File Edit Navigate Search Project Requirements Run Window Help

Project Explorer Plug-ins requif10.ecore requif10 class diagram configuration class diagram Main.xtext RMF_SoftwareRequirementsSpecification... Software Requirements Specification

Outline Task List Quick Access

ID Title Description Rationale Notes

1 sws_0001 **Naming conventions and Definitions**
Relevant Facts and Assumptions
Scope
Functional and Data Requirements
Functional Requirements
RMF as Importer / Exporter
RMF as ReqIF Editor
RMF as Backend of Requirements management Tools
Automatic set of internal IDs
Automatic set of lastModifiedDate
ReqIF XSD schema validation
ReqIF semantic constraints validation
Data Requirements
Metamodel may be more powerful than required by ReqIF standard
Allow flexible separation on files
Reuse of datatypes and spectypes for multiple reqif files. Finergrained partitioning for file based version control

2 sws_0002

3 sws_0003

4 sws_0004

4.1 sws_0005

4.1.1 sws_0006

4.1.2 sws_0007

4.1.3 sws_0008

4.1.4 sws_0009

4.1.5 sws_0010

4.1.6 sws_0011

4.1.7 sws_26

4.2 sws_46

4.2.1 sws_10

4.2.2 sws_11

4.2.3 sws_13

5 sws_28

5.1 sws_20

6 sws_29

6.1 sws_30

6.2 sws_31

7 sws_32

7.1 sws_33

7.1 sws_14

7.1.1 sws_32

7.1.2 sws_27

Support XHTML entities
RMF shall translate XHTML entities such as 'ö' during deserialization into proper UTF-8 characters
Allows copying of XHTML that often contain HTML entities into ReqIF files

Look and Feel Requirements
error handling shall clearly distinguish between errors that are related to incorrect integration and error that are related to the data which can be fixed by the end user

Usability Requirements
Ease of Use
Ease of Learning
Performance Requirements
Speed Requirements
Optimized for scalability
RMF shall be able to read and write files with a size of 100MB ReqIF XML size without running into out of memory
Optimized for performance

Problems Target Platform State
0 errors, 11 warnings, 0 others

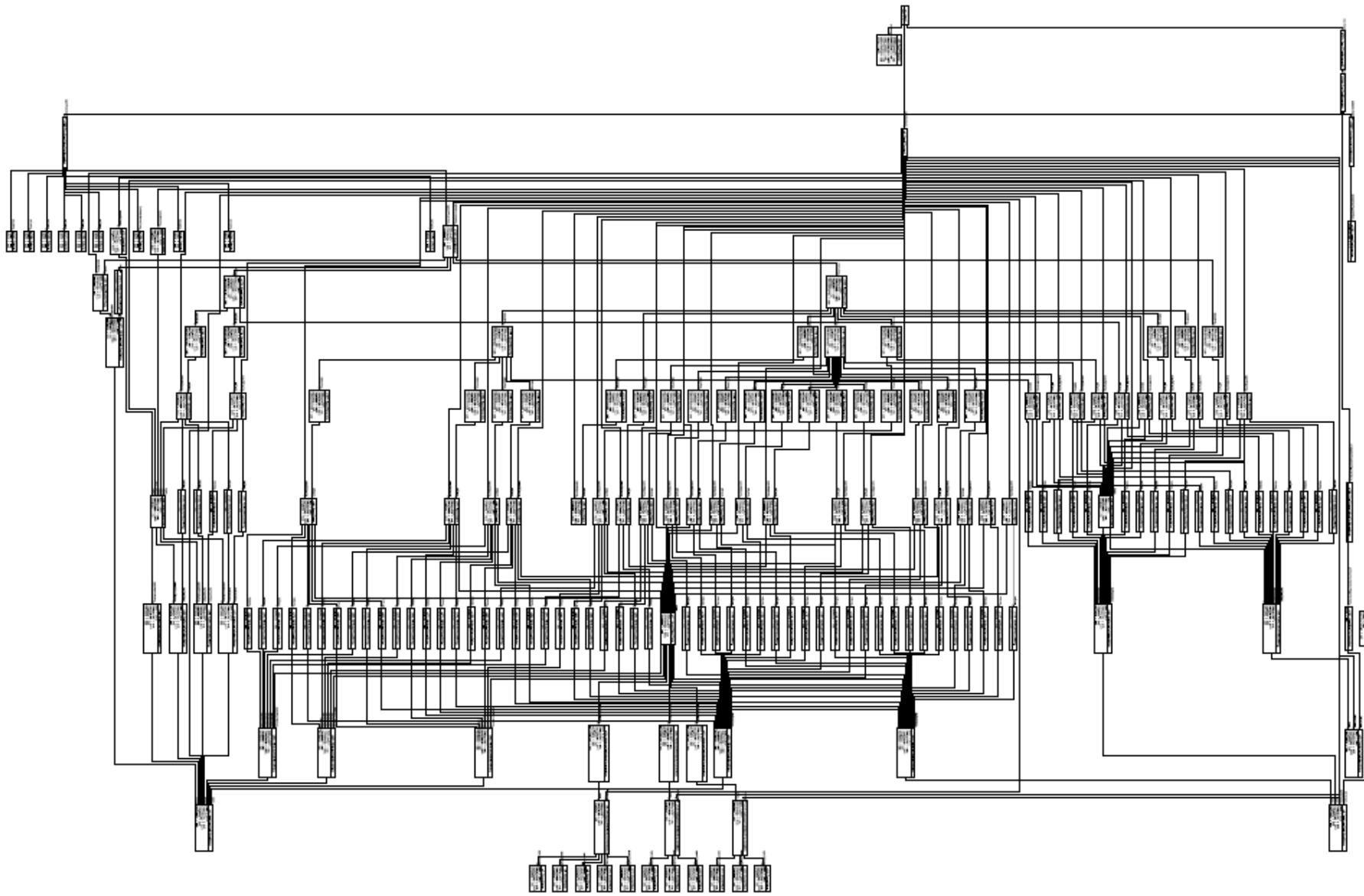
Description Resource Path Location Type

Debug Console JUnit
<terminated> Rerun draw.Main [JUnit Plug-in Test] C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_91\bin\javaw.exe (2016. szep. 7. 21:32:02)
Done

Outline Task List Quick Access

Specifications
SpecObjects
SpecRelations
SpecRelationGroups

Graph representation 😊

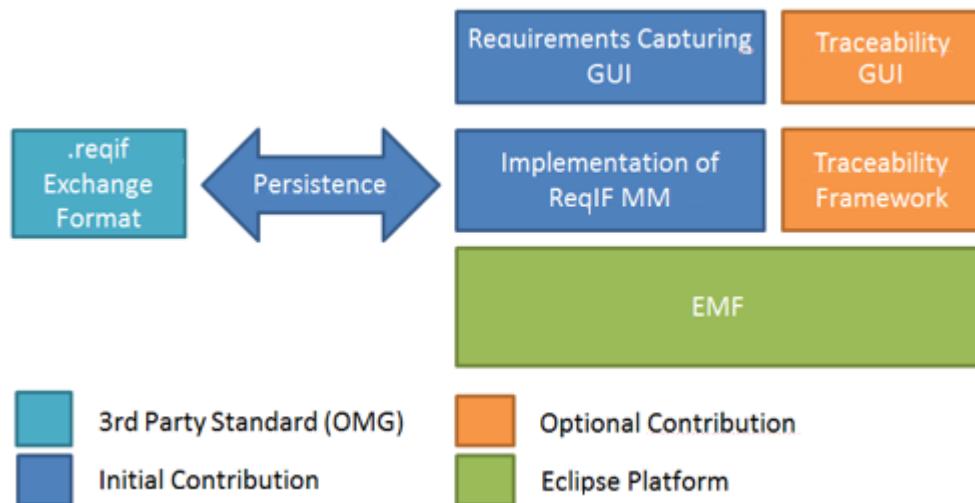


Reference to
the Structure
Model

	ID	Description	WRSPM	So
1	R	Functional Requirements Artefacts		
1.1	R-1	The [current floor] of the [lift cage] shall be between the [ground_floor] and the [top_floor]	R	
1.2	R-2	If the [lift cage] is [moving up] or [moving down] the [door] shall be [closed]		
	▷			
	▷			
	▷			
1.3	R-3	The [passenger] can request the [lift cage] for a [floor] which is between the [ground_floor] and the [top_floor]	R	inv4 (m1)
2	R	Non-Functional Requirements Artefacts		
2.1	N-1	When a [floor] is [service]d, the [door] shall [open] for at least [ts] time units	N	1▷R▷1
	▷			N-2
2.2	N-2	Each [request] to [service] some [floor] shall be served within [tr] time units	N	4▷R▷4
3	R	World Artefacts		
3.1	W-1	The [lift cage] takes [tf] time units to travel from one [floor] to the next	W	1▷R▷1
3.2	W-2	The [lift cage] may be [idle], [moving up] or [moving down]	W	1▷R▷5
3.3	W-3	The lift system has [N] [floors] The [floors] are numbered from [n] to the [ground floor]	W	0▷R▷1

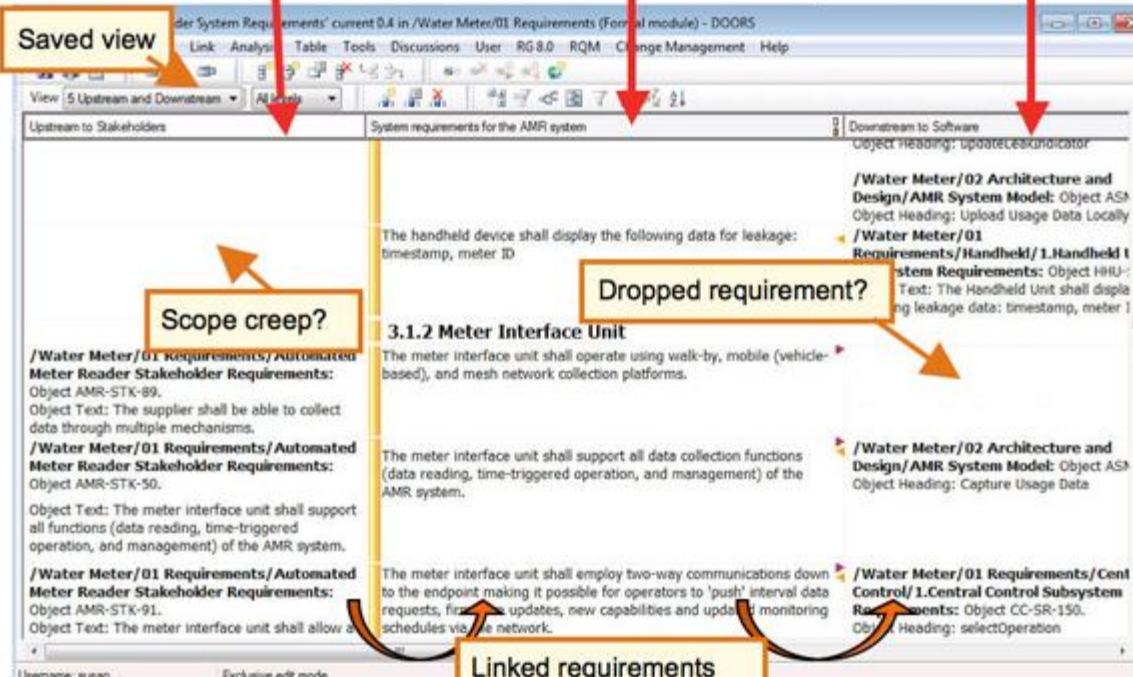
Eclipse ProR

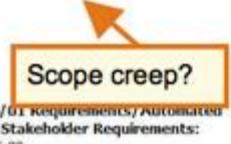
- <http://www.eclipse.org/rmf/pror/>

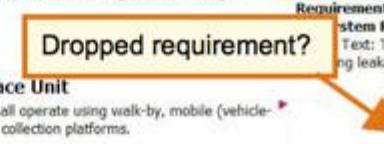


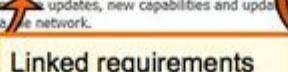
Traceability view

Stakeholder requirements System requirements Software requirements

Saved view 

Scope creep? 

Dropped requirement? 

Linked requirements 

The screenshot shows a traceability view in DOORS. The interface has three main columns: Stakeholder requirements, System requirements, and Software requirements. The toolbar at the top includes buttons for Link, Analysis, Table, Tools, Discussions, User, RG 8.0, RQM, Change Management, and Help. The 'View' dropdown is set to 'Upstream and Downstream' and 'All levels'. The 'Upstream to Stakeholders' column contains requirements for 'Upstream to Stakeholders' and 'System requirements for the AMR system'. The 'System requirements' column contains requirements for 'Upstream to Stakeholders' and 'Downstream to Software'. The 'Software requirements' column contains requirements for 'Downstream to Software' and 'Upstream to Stakeholders'. Annotations include 'Scope creep?' pointing to the 'Upstream to Stakeholders' column, 'Dropped requirement?' pointing to the 'Downstream to Software' column, and 'Linked requirements' pointing to the bidirectional links between the three columns.

A professional and expensive tool...

