



LUND UNIVERSITY

What is essential? – a pilot survey on views about the requirements metamodel of reqT.org

Regnell, Björn

Published in:

Lecture Notes in Computer Science (including subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)

DOI:

[10.1007/978-3-319-30282-9_16](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-30282-9_16)

2016

Document Version:

Peer reviewed version (aka post-print)

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Regnell, B. (2016). What is essential? – a pilot survey on views about the requirements metamodel of reqT.org. In *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (including subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)* (Vol. 9619, pp. 232-239). (Lecture Notes in Computer Science (including subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics); Vol. 9619). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-30282-9_16

Total number of authors:

1

Creative Commons License:

CC BY-SA

General rights

Unless other specific re-use rights are stated the following general rights apply:

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Read more about Creative commons licenses: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

LUND UNIVERSITY

PO Box 117
221 00 Lund
+46 46-222 00 00

What is essential? – A pilot survey on views about the requirements metamodel of reqT.org

Björn Regnell

Dept. of Computer Science, Lund University, Sweden
bjorn.regnell@cs.lth.se

Abstract. **[Context & motivation]** This research preview paper presents ongoing work on the metamodel of a free software requirements modeling tool called reqT that is developed in an educational context. The work aims to make an initial validation of a survey instrument that elicits views on the metamodel of the reqT tool, which aims to engage computer science students in Requirements Engineering (RE) through an open source DSL embedded in the Scala programming language. **[Question]** The research question is: Which RE concepts are essential to include in the metamodel for a requirements engineering tool in an educational context? **[Principal ideas]** A survey instrument is developed, with a list of 92 concepts (49 entities, 15 relations and 28 attributes) and a set of questions for each concept, to elicit the respondents' views on the usage and interpretation of each concept. **[Contribution]** The survey is initially validated in a pilot study involving 14 Swedish RE scholars as subjects. The survey results indicate that the survey is feasible. The analysis of the responses suggest that many of the concepts in the metamodel are used frequently by the respondents and there is a large degree of agreement among the respondents about the meaning of the concepts. The results are encouraging for future work on empirical validation of the relevance of the reqT metamodel.

Keywords: requirements engineering, metamodel, CASE tool, engineering education, embedded domain-specific language, empirical software engineering.

1 Introduction

There are many challenges in teaching Requirements Engineering (RE) [4, 6], including advancing students' requirements modelling skills that can be used effectively in an unstructured, non-ideal, real-world situation [1]. When teaching RE modelling we may ask ourselves: What are the *essential* RE concepts that we should include in a taught metamodel for requirements? This paper investigates this questions in conjunction with the on-going work of developing a metamodel for reqT.org, an open source requirements engineering tool used in RE education [7]. A survey instrument is presented aiming to elicit the frequency of RE term usage and the degree of interpretation agreement. The responses from 14 Swedish RE scholars are analysed and discussed and conclusions suggest that a large subset of the concepts of the current reqT metamodel can be seen as "essential" in that a majority of the subjects use them while agreeing with the concepts' definitions. The presented work represents an initial validation of the survey instrument. Further work involving more subjects is needed to draw conclusions with more certainty.

2 Background

There are nowadays numerous commercial RE tools available, but many are expensive, complex and not sufficiently open [2]. A major aim of the reqT open source project is to provide a small but scalable, semi-formal and free software package for an educational setting [7] that can inspire code-loving computer science students to learn more about requirements modeling. The tool development started in 2011 at Lund University, where reqT is used in RE teaching at MSc level in student role-playing projects.¹

A critical issue is how to choose the essential RE concepts that allows for sufficient expressiveness, while not overloading the metamodel with esoteric concepts just for the sake of completeness.

The reqT metamodel includes three types of concepts: entities, attributes and relations. Entities and attributes are nodes in a graph data structure, while relations are edges that can connect entities with sub-graphs. Thus a tree-like structure can be created of arbitrary depth spanning the graph that models some chunk of requirements.

The code below shows a toy example of an orthogonal variability model [5] expressed in the reqT Scala-embedded DSL [7] illustrating a small part of its metamodel. Other parts of the metamodel contains concepts that enable e.g. goal modelling, use case modelling, and user story modelling, see further Appendix A.

```
Model(  
  Component("appearance") has (  
    VariationPoint("color") has (  
      Min(0), Max(2), Variant("blue"), Variant("red"), Variant("green")),  
    VariationPoint("shape") has (  
      Min(1), Max(1), Variant("round"), Variant("square")),  
    VariationPoint("payment") has (  
      Min(1), Max(2), Variant("cash"), Variant("credit")),  
    VariationPoint("payment") requires Variant("cash"),  
    Variant("round") excludes Variant("red"),  
    Variant("green") requires Variant("square")),  
  Component("appearance") requires VariationPoint("shape"),  
  App("free") has Component("appearance"),  
  App("free") binds (VariationPoint("shape") binds Variant("round")),  
  App("premium") has Component("appearance"),  
  App("premium") binds (  
    VariationPoint("color") binds (Variant("red"), Variant("green")),  
    VariationPoint("shape") binds (Variant("round"), Variant("square")),  
    VariationPoint("payment") binds Variant("cash")))
```

Entities in the above code listing are in bold, attributes in italics and relations start with a lower case letter. In the reqT editor, entities, attributes, and relations are syntax-coloured in blue, green and red respectively. A reqT model written in the above syntax is actually valid Scala code that, when executed, generates a data structure that can be traversed and manipulated using Scala scripts. Visualisations can be generated by export to GraphViz. Export is also available to HTML and spreadsheet formats.

¹ The Lund Univ. MSc-level RE course can be found at: <http://cs.lth.se/education>

3 Methodology and Data Collection

In order to validate RE scholar's opinions of the metamodel, a survey instrument was developed including the 49 entities, 15 relations and 28 attributes. All concepts and definitions are listed in Appendix A.² The concepts were gathered from various sources including the IREB Glossary³, Wikipedia, agile development, variability [5] and goal modelling, and the text book [3] used in an RE course at Lund Univ.¹

TYPE	CONCEPT	APPROXIMATE MEANING(S) / DEFINITION	Q1-USAGE	Q2-MEANING
Entity	Actor	A human or machine that communicates with a system.		
Entity	App	A computer program, or group of programs designed for end users, normally with a graphical user interface. Short for application.		
Entity	Barrier	Something that makes it difficult to achieve a goal or a higher quality level.		
Entity	Breakpoint	A point of change. An important aspect of a (non-linear) relation between quality and benefit.		
Entity	Class	An extensible template for creating objects. A set of objects with certain attributes in common. A category.	0 = no 1 = used, but only orally 2 = used, also in writing	

Fig. 1. A screen dump of a part of the survey instrument.

The data collection was made during a Swedish national network meeting with academic RE scholars in spring 2015. The survey was filled in during the meeting using the participants' own laptops in a spreadsheet shown in Fig. 1. The subjects were given around 20 minutes to complete the survey. Most of the subjects handed in the survey via email directly after the session, while a few finished it after the meeting.

4 Data Analysis

Subject background. The background questions in the survey regards the role of the subject, as shown in Table 1. The analyzed⁴ total number of subjects is 14, of which 10 are teachers, 10 are developers and 13 are researchers. The response rate was 100% after a reminder was emailed to one missing subject.

Frequency analysis. The degree of "essentiality" is characterized as the number of subjects that has responded that they (1) use the concept at least in an informal, non-persistent way, *and* that they (2) use the concept in a similar meaning as in the definition in Appendix A. Fig. 1 shows the definitions of the three-level ordinal scales of Questions

² The survey is available at <https://github.com/reqT/reqT/tree/3.0.x/survey>

³ <https://www.ireb.org/en/cpre/cpre-glossary/>

⁴ One subject answered NO on all background questions and was therefore excluded.

$Q1_{usage}$ and $Q2_{meaning}$ respectively. Table 2 shows the results of the frequency counts. If an "essentiality threshold" is chosen at $N/2$ then only the 9 concepts from row $n = 7$ and below in Table 2 are considered "non-essential", hence showing that more than 90% of the metamodel concepts have a majority of the subjects that use them and agree upon their definitions. Each concept has at least one subject that uses it and agrees with its definition.

The following 19 concepts were reported "missing": S01: *or*, S02: *bug, threshold*, S04: *role, problem, motivates, and, or, pattern, submodel*, S06: *plug-in, informalism*, S07: *full sentence*, S09: *satisfaction, satisfies, customer*, S11: *system-of-interest, verification, validation, context*. Thus, the concept 'or' was the only concept that had consensus among several subjects (S01, S04) as considered "missing".

The anonymised data and analysis scripts (developed using Scala and Apache POI) are available at: <https://github.com/bjornregnell/reqT-survey>

Table 1. Background of subjects, $N = 15$. The subjects were given anonymous ids S01–S15.

Background question	Subject responding YES
Do you teach software engineering and/or requirements engineering? YES/NO	S01 S03 S04 S05 S07 S08 S09 S11 S12 S14
Do you develop software by writing code and/or creating system models? YES/NO	S01 S02 S03 S07 S08 S09 S10 S11 S13 S14
Do you do academic research in software and/or requirements engineering? YES/NO	S01 S03 S04 S05 S06 S07 S08 S09 S10 S11 S12 S13 S14

Table 2. Frequency analysis, where n is the number of subjects that for the respective concept answered ($Q1_{usage} \geq 1$) and ($Q2_{meaning} = 2$). In total there are 92 concepts (49 entities, 15 relations and 28 attributes). The higher up in the table, the more "essential". For $n = 0, 2, 3, 5$ the were no concepts with answers by that number of subjects.

n	Entities	Attributes	Relations
14	Class, Component, UseCase, Variant	Comment, Example, Max, Min, Title	implements, verifies
13	Configuration, Data, Design, Event, Quality, Scenario, Stakeholder, System, Term	Code, Constraints, Cost, FileName, Probability, Profit, Spec, Why	excludes, interactsWith, is, relatesTo, requires
12	Actor, Domain, Feature, Function, Interface, Module, Relationship, Release, Req, Risk, Service, State, Task, Test	Benefit, Capacity, Frequency, Input, Order, Output, Prio, Text, Value	has, impacts
11	Idea, Label, Member, Meta, MockUp, Section, User	Image	precedes, superOf
10	Goal, Story	Expectation	
9	App, Issue, Target, WorkPackage	Damage	binds, helps
8	Item, Product, Resource, VariationPoint		deprecates
7	Breakpoint, Screen	Status	
6	Barrier	Deprecated	hurts
4	Ticket		
1	Epic	Gist	

5 Discussion and Conclusion

The presented survey is a pilot investigation with two main contributions: (1) the survey instrument together with the data collection and analysis approach, which are shown to be feasible in the presented context, and (2) the pilot study results: for more than 90% of the 92 reqT metamodel concepts a majority of the 14 participating RE scholars claim to use them and agree upon their definitions. Only 1 concept was considered missing by more than one subject, while in total 19 additional concepts were reported missing by some subject.

Limitations. It can be questioned if "essentiality" of a set of RE concepts can be characterized by how many RE scholars that use them and agree upon their definition, but it can also be argued that concept usage in an educational context is interesting to investigate when developing a metamodel for an academic RE tool. A major threat to external validity is the limited number of subjects. Due to few subjects and the high degree of homogeneity among subjects with respect to background, it is difficult to analyse and draw conclusions e.g. about potential differences in opinions between e.g. teachers and developers. Some subjects needed more time and completed their survey offline, which may give a variation in how carefully the responses were considered.

Further work. When developing a metamodel it is interesting not just to ask if the concepts to include are essential, but also to pose the question if the set of concepts is complete. If some essential concept is missing from some stakeholder's viewpoint, then the metamodel is not sufficient. With more subjects participating in the presented RE metamodel survey, the analysis of answers to further questions on alternative terms and missing concepts will be enabled and beneficial to the further development of a comprehensive and complete, but not overloaded, RE metamodel.

Acknowledgments. Thanks to Tobias Kaufmann and Klaus Pohl for contributions to the variability model in Section 2. This work is partly funded by VINNOVA within the EASE project.

References

1. Callele, D., Makaroff, D.: Teaching requirements engineering to an unsuspecting audience. In: Proceedings of the 37th SIGCSE technical symposium on Computer science education. pp. 433–437. SIGCSE '06 (2006)
2. Carrillo de Gea, J., Nicolas, J., Aleman, J., Toval, A., Ebert, C., Vizcaino, A.: Requirements engineering tools. Software, IEEE 28(4), 86 –91 (july-aug 2011)
3. Lauesen, S.: Software Requirements - Styles and Techniques. Addison-Wesley (2002)
4. Memon, R.N., Ahmad, R., Salim, S.S.: Problems in requirements engineering education: a survey. In: Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Frontiers of Information Technology. pp. 5:1–5:6. FIT '10, ACM (2010)
5. Metzger, A., Pohl, K.: Variability management in software product line engineering. In: 29th Int. Conf. on Softw. Eng. pp. 186–187. IEEE (2007)
6. Regev, G., Gause, D.C., Wegmann, A.: Experiential learning approach for requirements engineering education. Requirements Engineering 14(4), 269 – 287 (2009)
7. Regnell, B.: reqt.org – towards a semi-formal, open and scalable requirements modeling tool. In: Requirements Engineering: Foundation for Software Quality (REFSQ), 19th Int. Working Conf. vol. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 7830, pp. 112–118. Springer (2013)

Appendix A: Definitions of Metamodel Concepts of reqT v3.0

Entity	Definition	Attribute	Definition
Actor	A human or machine that communicates with a system.	Benefit	A characterisation of a good or helpful result or effect (e.g. of a feature).
App	A computer program, or group of programs designed for end users, normally with a graphical user interface. Short for application.	Capacity	The largest amount that can be held or contained (e.g. by a resource).
Barrier	Something that makes it difficult to achieve a goal or a higher quality level.	Code	A collection of (textual) computer instructions in some programming language, e.g. Scala. Short for source code.
Breakpoint	A point of change. An important aspect of a (non-linear) relation between quality and benefit.	Comment	A note that explains or discusses some entity.
Class	An extensible template for creating objects. A set of objects with certain attributes in common. A category.	Constraints	A collection of propositions that restrict the possible values of a set of variables.
Component	A composable part of a system. A reusable, interchangeable system unit or functionality.	Cost	The expenditure of something, such as time or effort, necessary for the implementation of an entity.
Configuration	A specific combination of variants.	Damage	A characterisation of the negative consequences if some entity (e.g. a risk) occurs.
Data	Information stored in a system.	Deprecated	A description of why an entity should be avoided, often because it is superseded by another entity, as indicated by a 'deprecates' relation.
Design	A specific realization or high-level implementation description (of a system part).	Example	A note that illustrates some entity by a typical instance.
Domain	The application area of a product with its surrounding entities.	Expectation	The required output of a test in order to be counted as passed.
Epic	A large user story or a collection of stories.	FileName	The name of a storage of serialized, persistent data.
Event	Something that can happen in the domain and/or in the system.	Frequency	The rate of occurrence of some entity.
Feature	A releasable characteristic of a product. A (high-level, coherent) bundle of requirements.	Gist	A short and simple description of an entity, e.g. a function or a test.
Function	A description of how input data is mapped to output data. A capability of a system to do something specific.	Image	(The name of) a picture of an entity.
Goal	An intention of a stakeholder or desired system property.	Input	Data consumed by an entity,
Idea	A concept or thought (potentially interesting).	Max	The maximum estimated or assigned (relative) value.
Interface	A defined way to interact with a system.	Min	The minimum estimated or assigned (relative) value.
Issue	Something needed to be fixed.	Order	The ordinal number of an entity (1st, 2nd, ...).
Item	An article in a collection, enumeration, or series.	Output	Data produced by an entity, e.g. a function or a test.
Label	A descriptive name used to identify something.	Prio	The level of importance of an entity. Short for priority.
Member	An entity that is part of another entity, e.g. a field in a class.	Probability	The likelihood that something (e.g. a risk) occurs.
Meta	A prefix used on a concept to mean beyond or about its own concept, e.g. metadata is data about data.	Profit	The gain or return of some entity, e.g. in monetary terms.
MockUp	A prototype with limited functionality used to demonstrate a design idea.	Spec	A (detailed) definition of an entity. Short for specification
Module	A collection of coherent functions and interfaces.	Status	A level of refinement of an entity (e.g. a feature) in the development process.
Product	Something offered to a market.	Text	A sequence of words (in natural language).
Quality	A distinguishing characteristic or degree of goodness.	Title	A general or descriptive heading.
Relationship	A specific way that entities are connected.	Value	An amount. An estimate of worth.
Release	A specific version of a system offered at a specific time to end users.	Why	A description of intention. Rationale.
Req	Something needed or wanted. An abstract term denoting any type of information relevant to the (specification of) intentions behind system development. Short for requirement.	Definition	Ties a value to an option. A configuration binds a variation point.
Resource	A capability of, or support for development.	binds	Makes outdated. An entity deprecates (supersedes) another entity.
Risk	Something negative that may happen.	deprecates	Prevents a combination. An entity excludes another entity.
Scenario	A (vivid) description of a (possible future) system usage.	excludes	Expresses containment, substructure. An entity contains another entity.
Screen	A design of (a part of) a user interface.	helps	Positive influence. A goal helps to fulfil another goal.
Section	A part of a (requirements) document.	hurts	Negative influence. A goal hinders another goal.
Service	Actions performed by systems and/or humans to provide results to stakeholders.	impacts	Some influence. A new feature impacts an existing component.
Stakeholder	Someone with a stake in the system development or usage.	implements	Realisation of. A module implements a feature.
State	A mode or condition of something in the domain and/or in the system. A configuration of data.	interactsWith	Communication. A user interacts with an interface.
Story	A short description of what a user does or needs. Short for user story.	is	Sub-typing, specialization, part of another, more general entity.
System	A set of interacting software and/or hardware components.	precedes	Temporal ordering. A feature precedes (is implemented before) another feature.
Target	A desired quality level or goal .	relatesTo	General relation. An entity is related to another entity.
Task	A piece of work (that users do, maybe supported by a system).	requires	Requested combination. An entity is required (or wished) by another entity.
Term	A word or group of words having a particular meaning.	superOf	Super-typing, generalization, includes another, more specific entity.
Test	A procedure to check if requirements are met.	verifies	Gives evidence of correctness. A test verifies the implementation of a feature.
Ticket	(Development) work awaiting to be completed.		
UseCase	A list of steps defining interactions between actors and a system to achieve a goal.		
User	A human interacting with a system.		
Variant	An object or system property that can be chosen from a set of options.		
VariationPoint	An opportunity of choice among variants.		
WorkPackage	A collection of (development) work tasks.		