



# **Bidirectional Transformation of NL requirements to and from UML class model for MDD**

Master Thesis

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## Thesis Inspiration and Goals



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- Search Strategy and General Findings
- Transformation Approaches
- Tools Used
- Transformed UML Elements



## Prototype



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# Thesis Inspiration and Goals



# Thesis Inspiration

- One goal of RE: **reduce the risk of misinterpretation**.
- Restricting syntax reduces the risk of misinterpretation -> Models
- **Problems** with Models:
  - **Time**-intensive
  - **Knowledge** required
  - Keeping Models and NL **consistent** is challenging



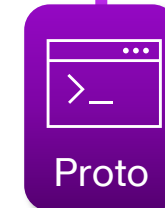
# Thesis Goals

**G1** Get an overview over the existing **state of the research field**.

**G1.1** **Compare** existing **approaches**.



**G2** **Create a working software tool** that enables fully-automatic bidirectional transformation between requirements in NL and a UML class model.





# Systematic Literature Review

Research Questions and general Findings



# Research Questions

RQ.1

How many **fully automatic solutions** for the transformation of requirements in NL/UML to UML/NL were developed?

RQ.2

Which **techniques were used** in the fully automatic solutions?

RQ.3

Which **other tools** were integrated in the solutions?

RQ.4

Which **elements of a UML class model** were transformed in the solutions?



# General Findings

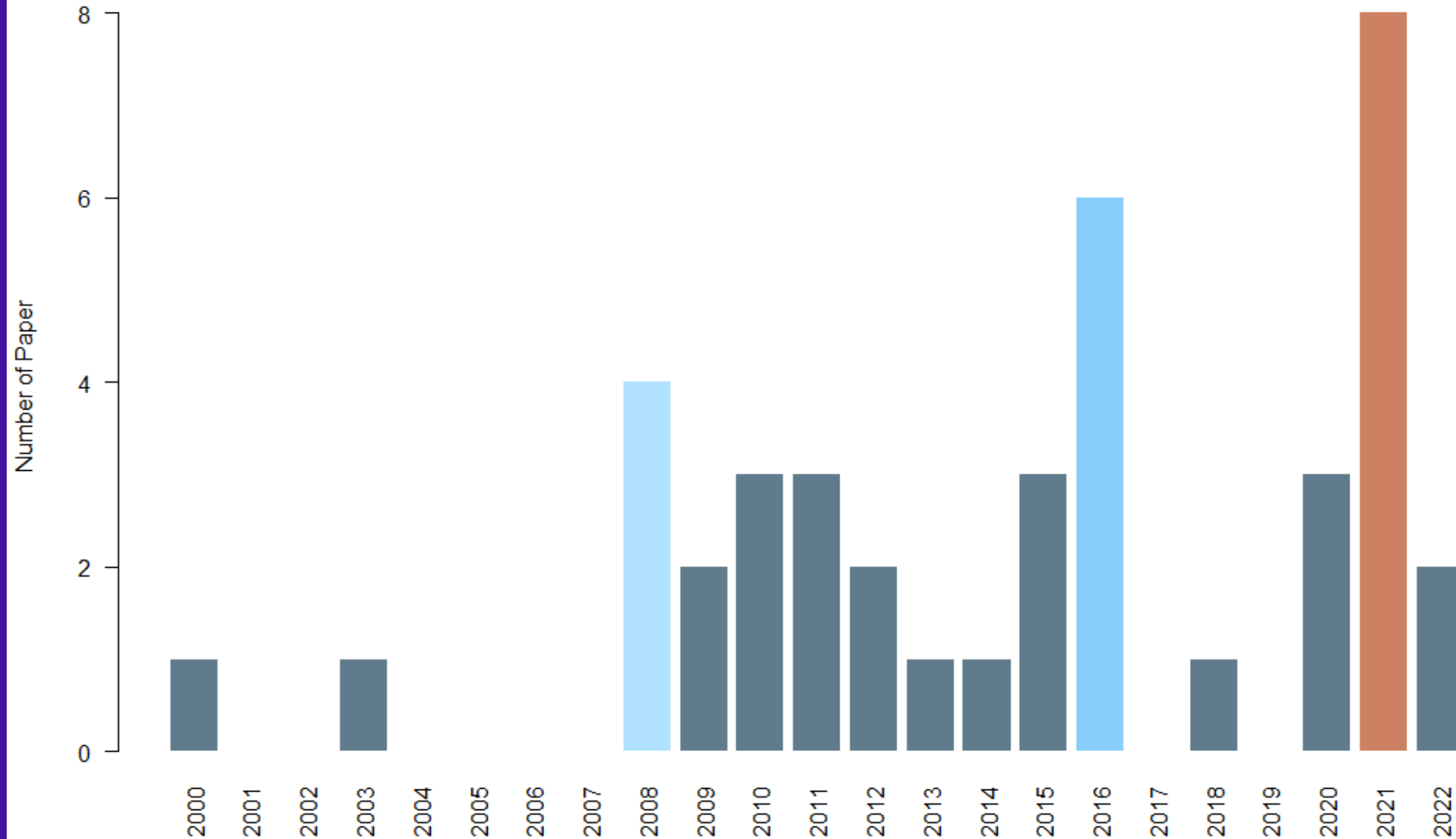






## Paper per Year

Most paper were published in the year 2021.





# Systematic Literature Review

Transformation Approaches



# Transformation Approaches



Text-to-Model (**T2M**)



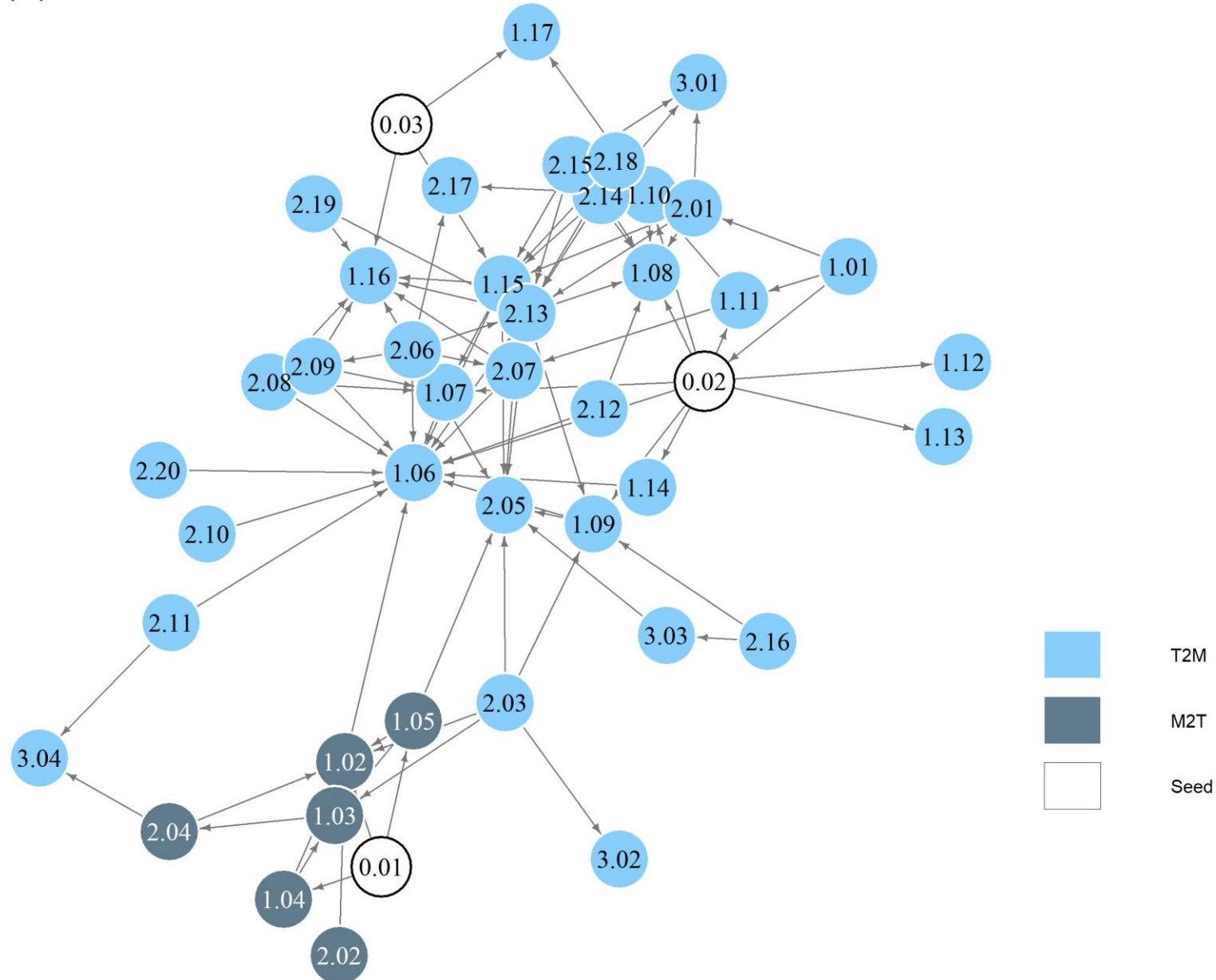
Model-to-Text (**M2T**)

- No included study focused on both directions.



# Transformation Types

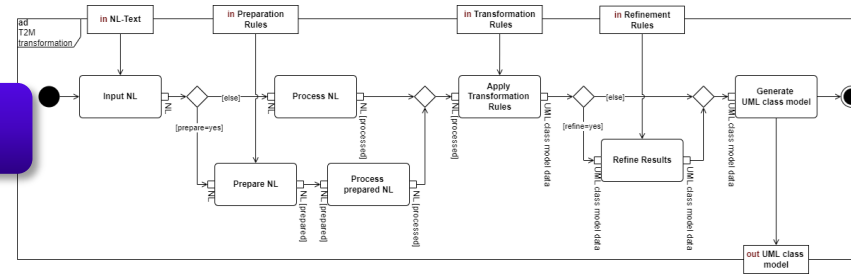
Most papers focused on T2M-Transformation.



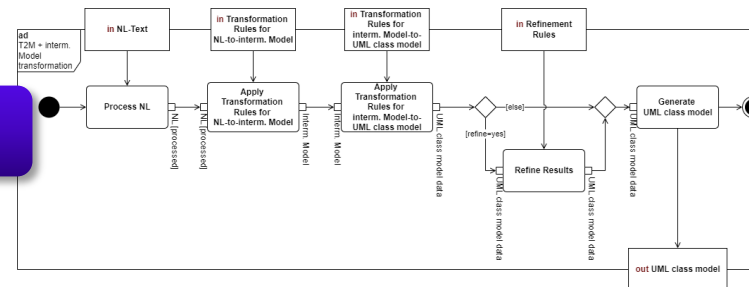


# Text-to-Model Approaches

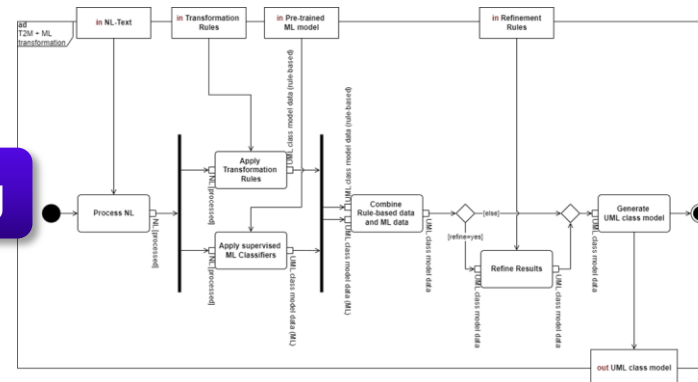
## Basic



## With Intermediate Model

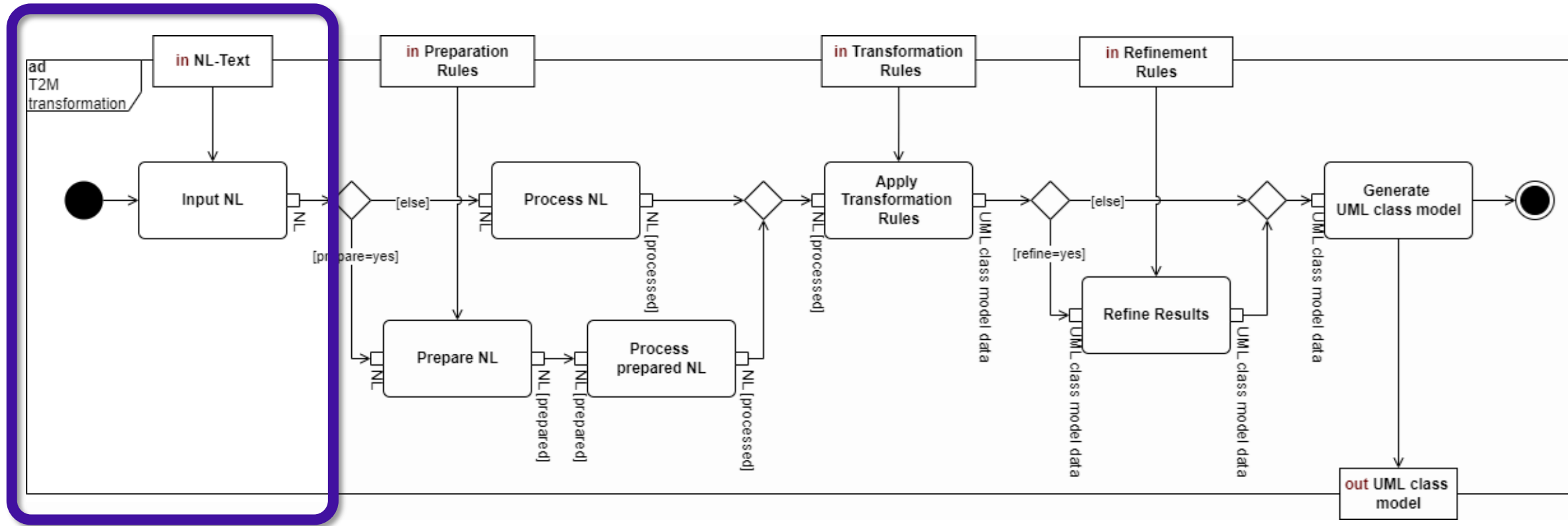


## With Machine Learning



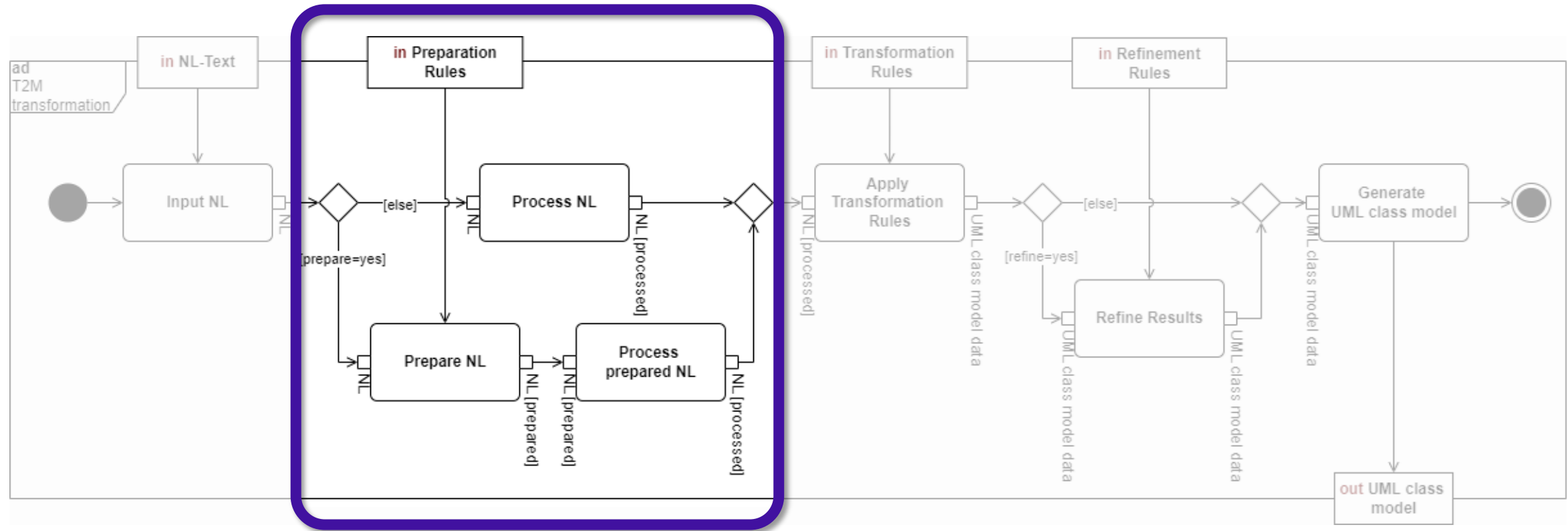


# T2M - Basic



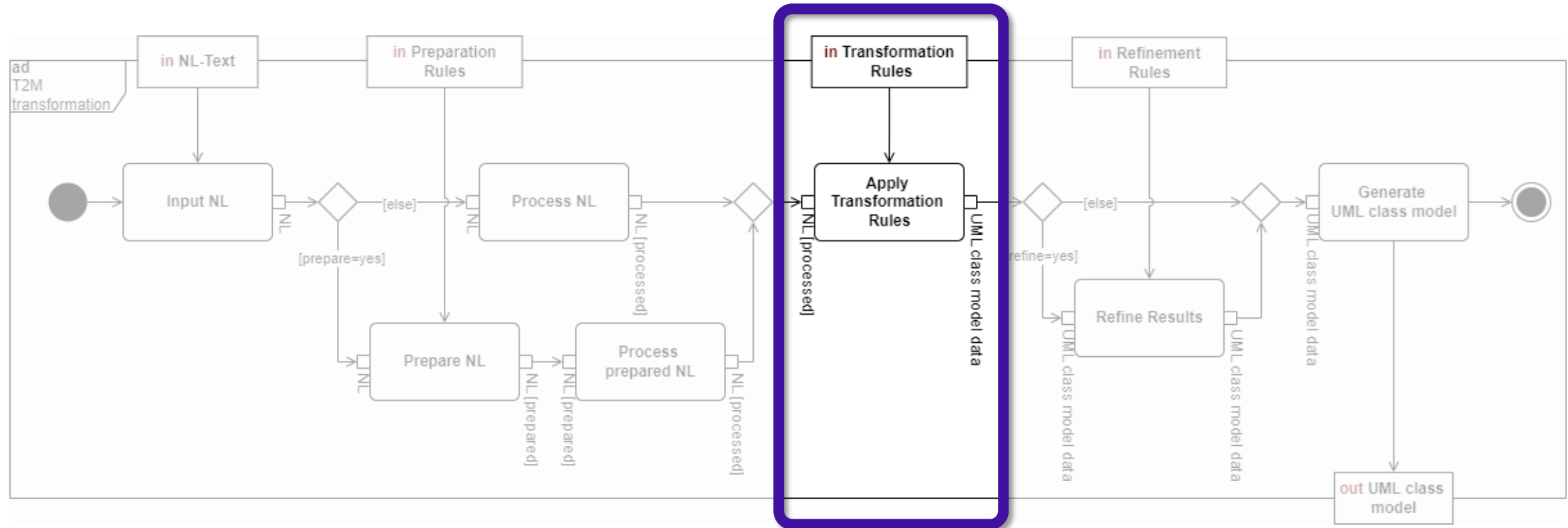


# T2M - Basic





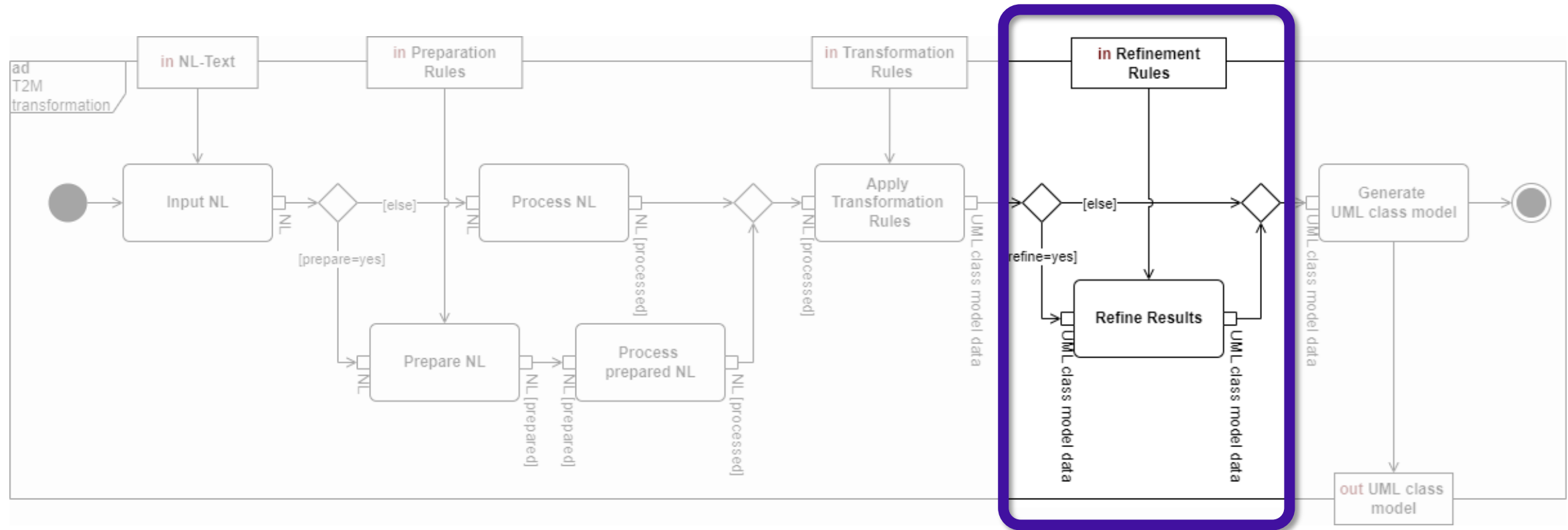
# T2M - Basic





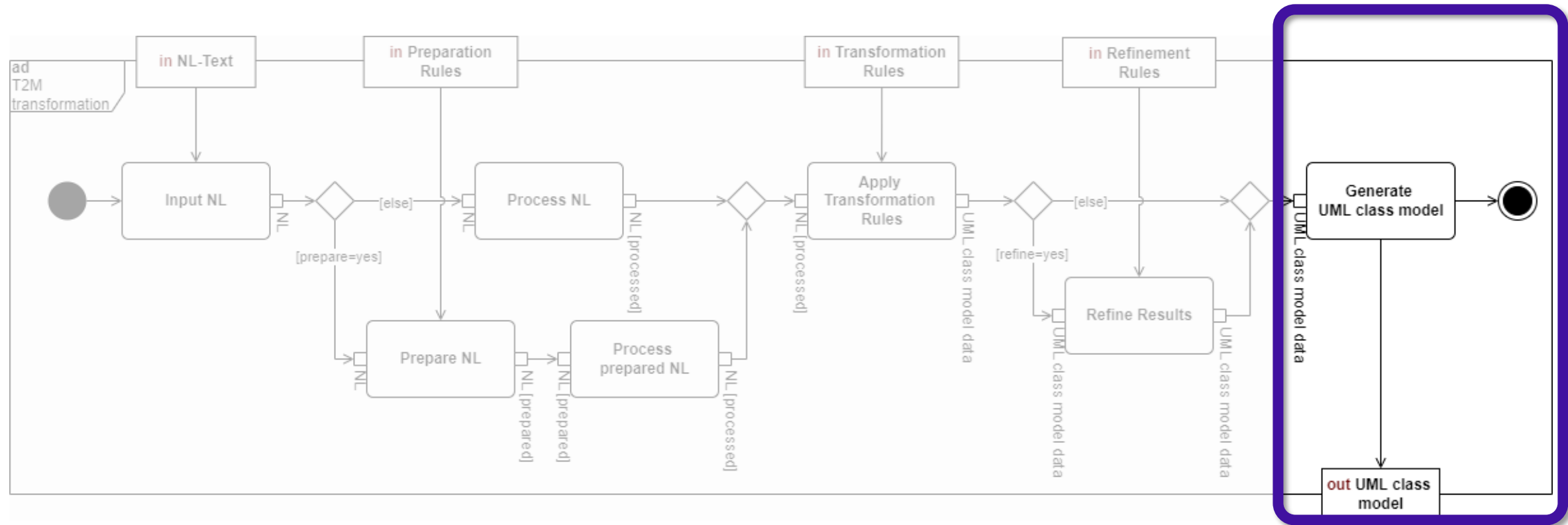


# T2M - Basic



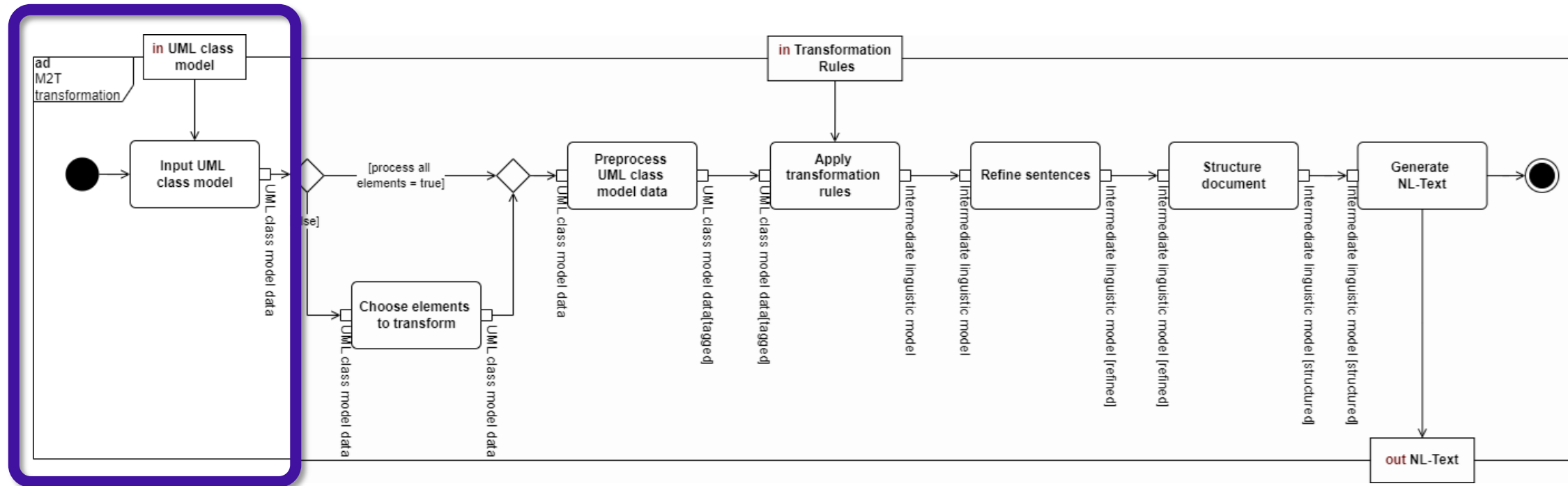


# T2M - Basic



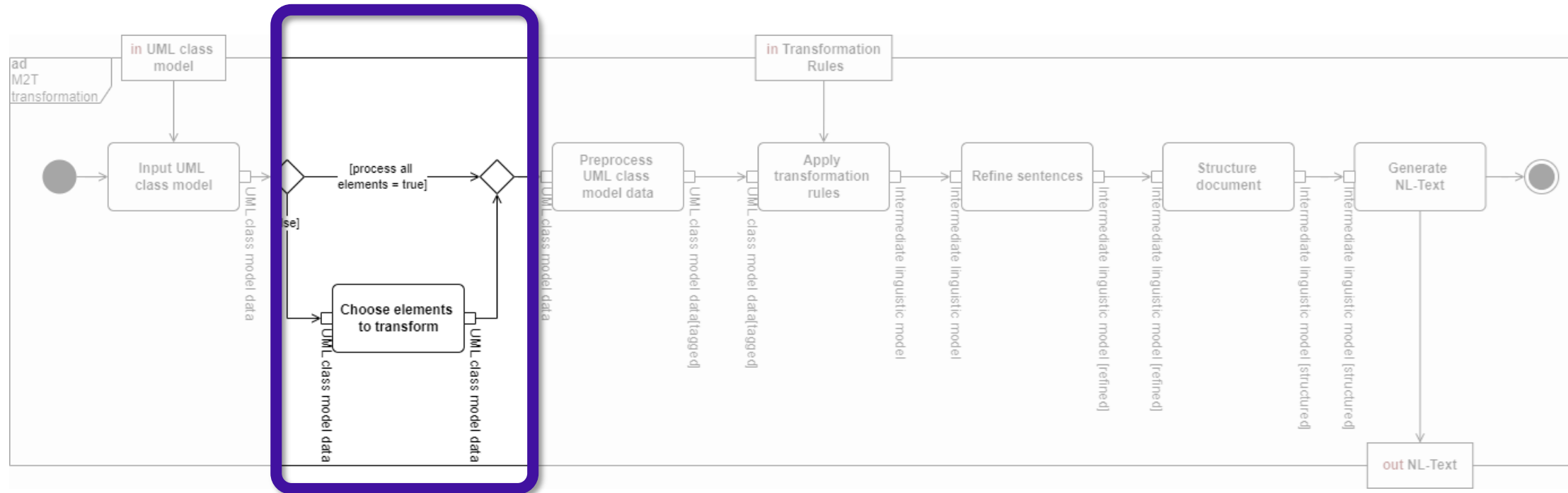


# Model-to-Text Approach



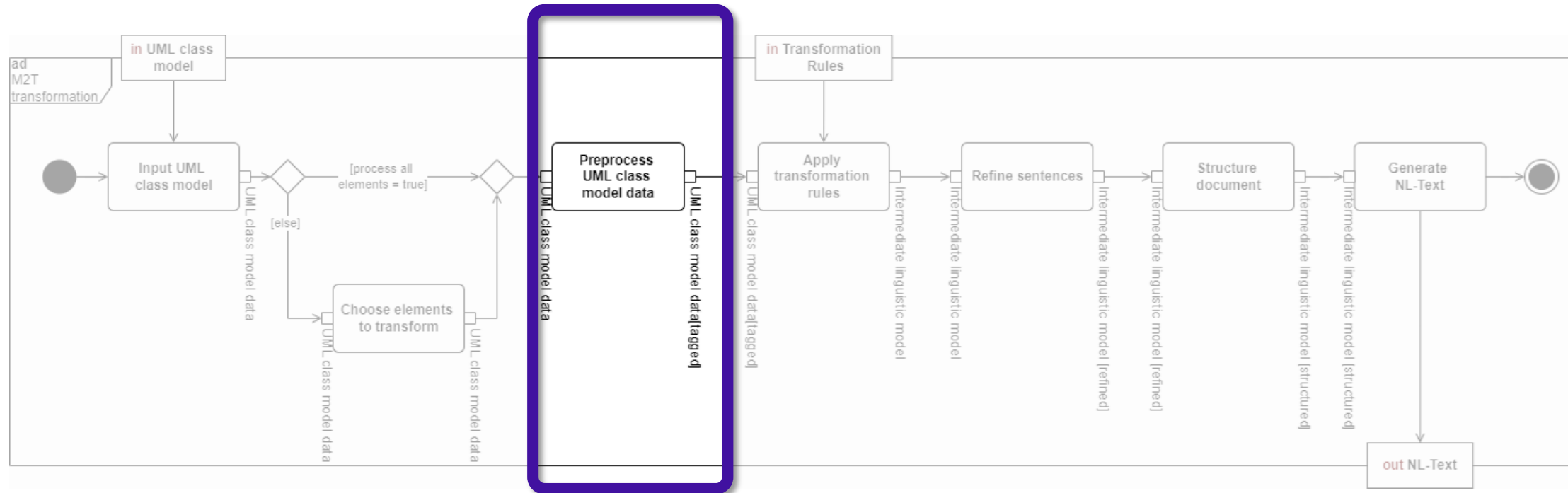


# Model-to-Text Approach



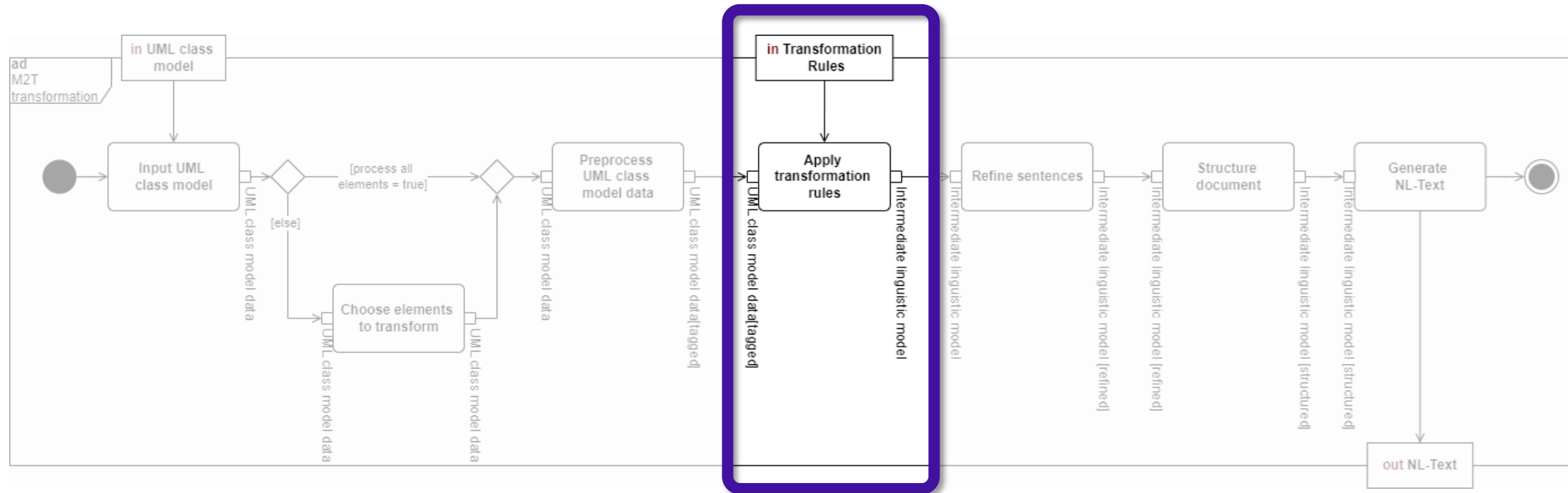


# Model-to-Text Approach



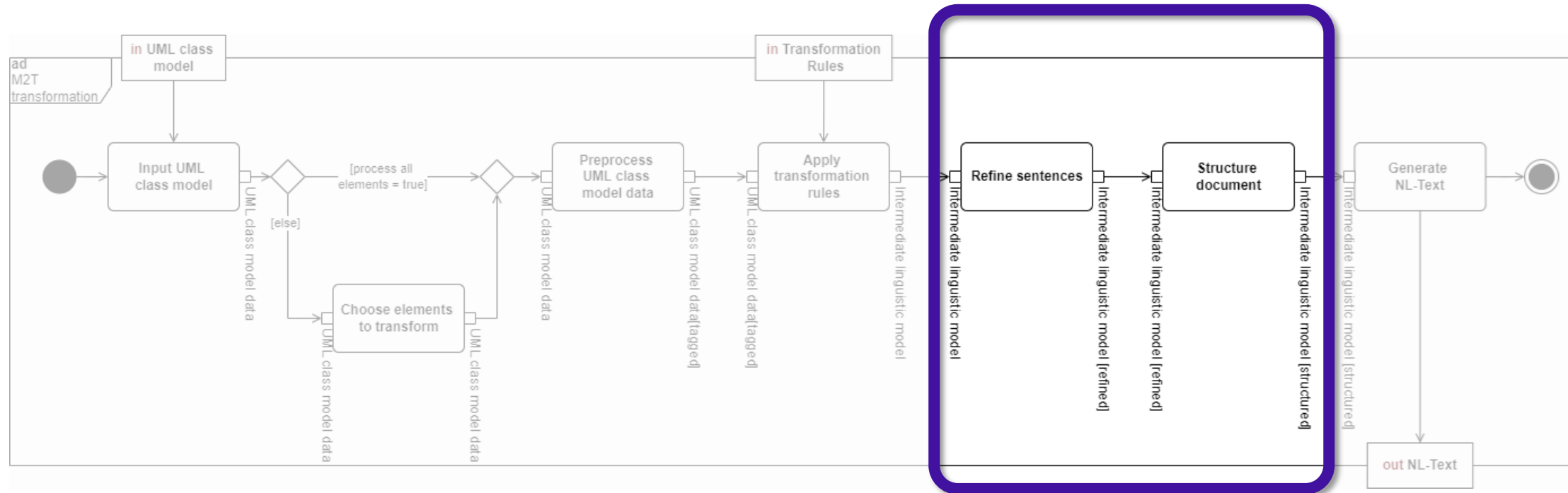


# Model-to-Text Approach



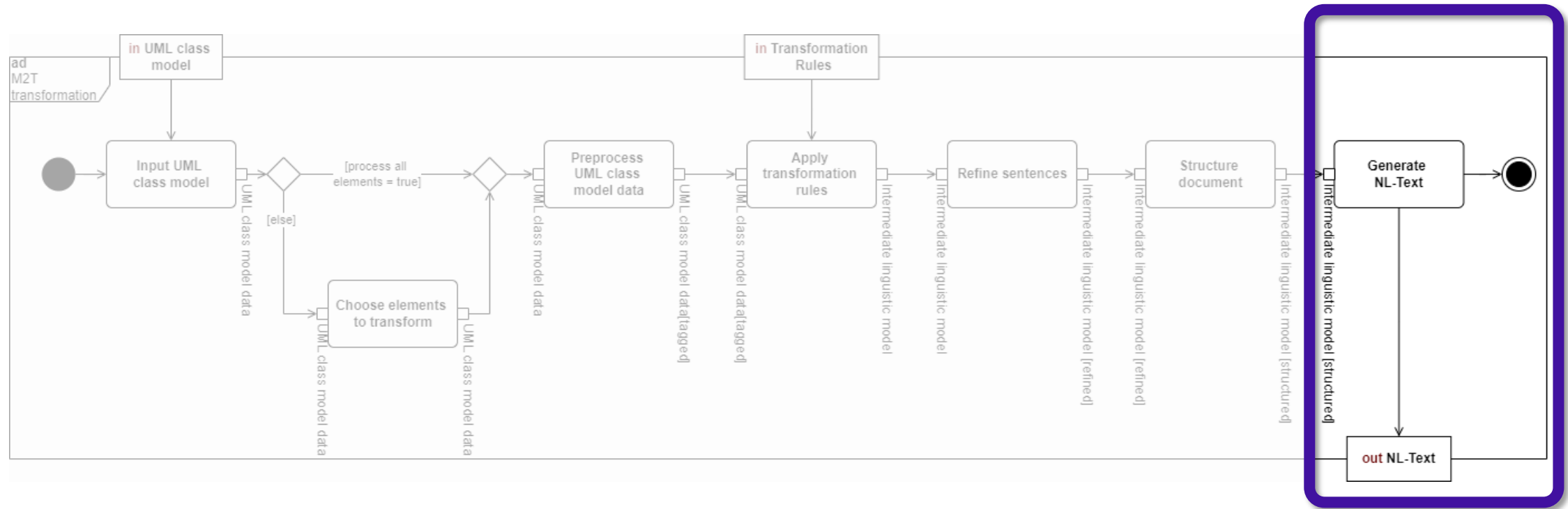


# Model-to-Text Approach





# Model-to-Text Approach







# Systematic Literature Review

Tools used



# Tools used



## NLP

- Natural Language Processing – Tools
- For text tokenization, POS tagging, dependency parsing, lemmatization,...



## Modeling

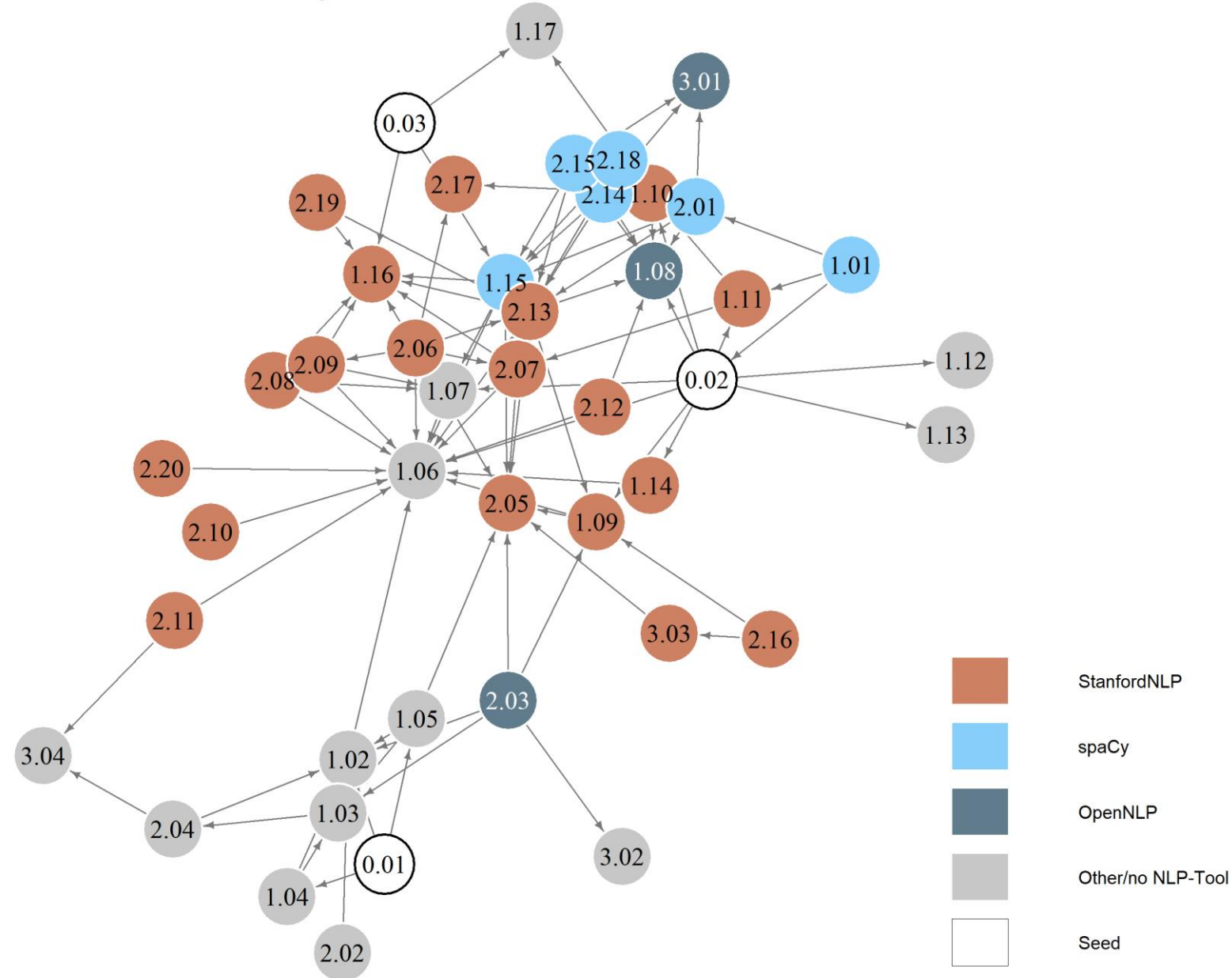
- Mainly for visualizing the UML class model



## Other

- Frameworks and additional Machine Learning libraries.

StanfordNLP was the most widely used NLP-Tool.





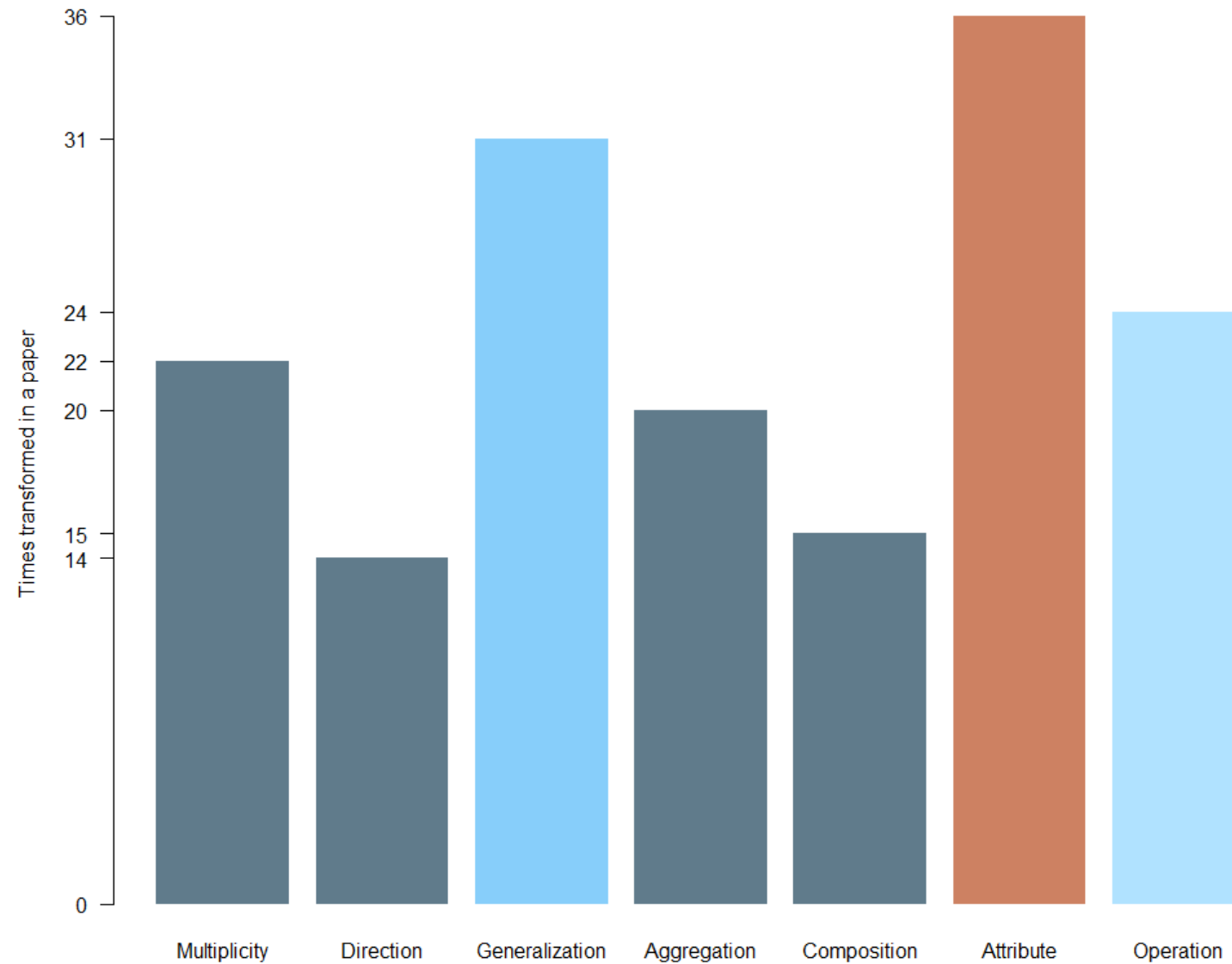
# Systematic Literature Review

Transformed UML Elements



## Transformed UML Elements

Attributes and Generalization were transformed the most.





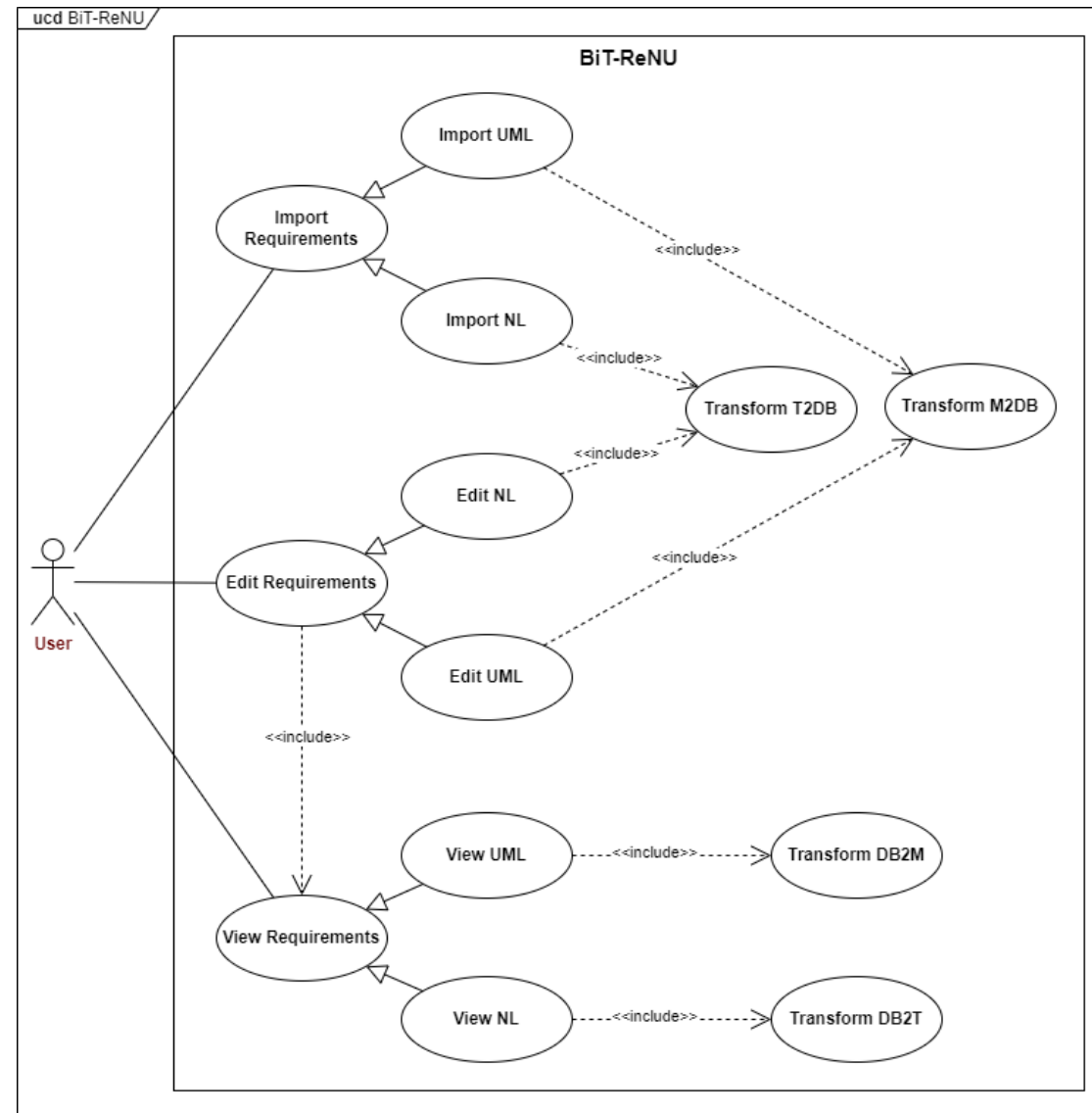
# Prototype

**B**idirectional **T**ransformation of **R**equirements in  
**N**atural language and **U**ML class models

**BiT-ReNU**



# BiT-ReNU



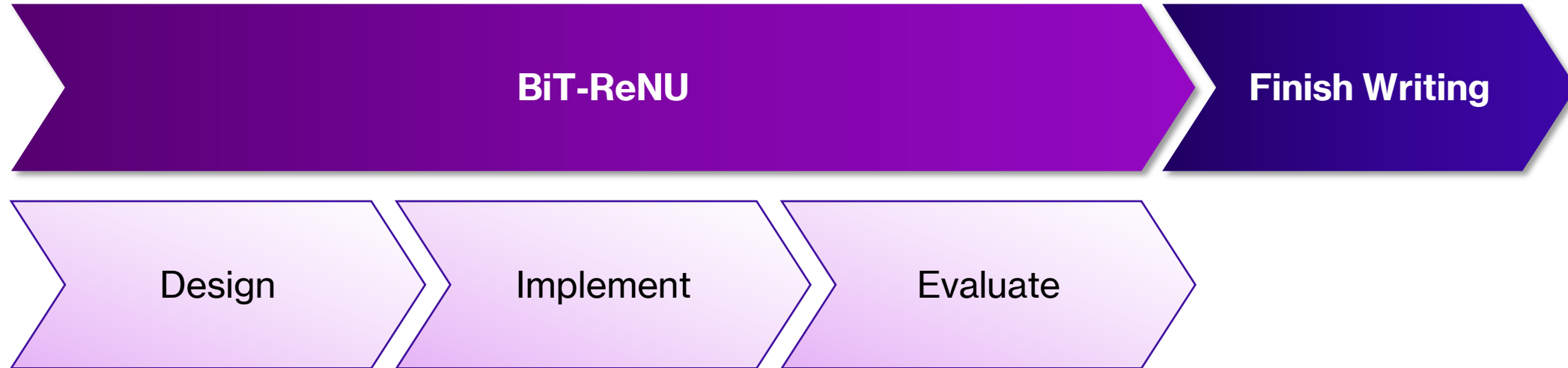


# Moving Forward





# Moving Forward



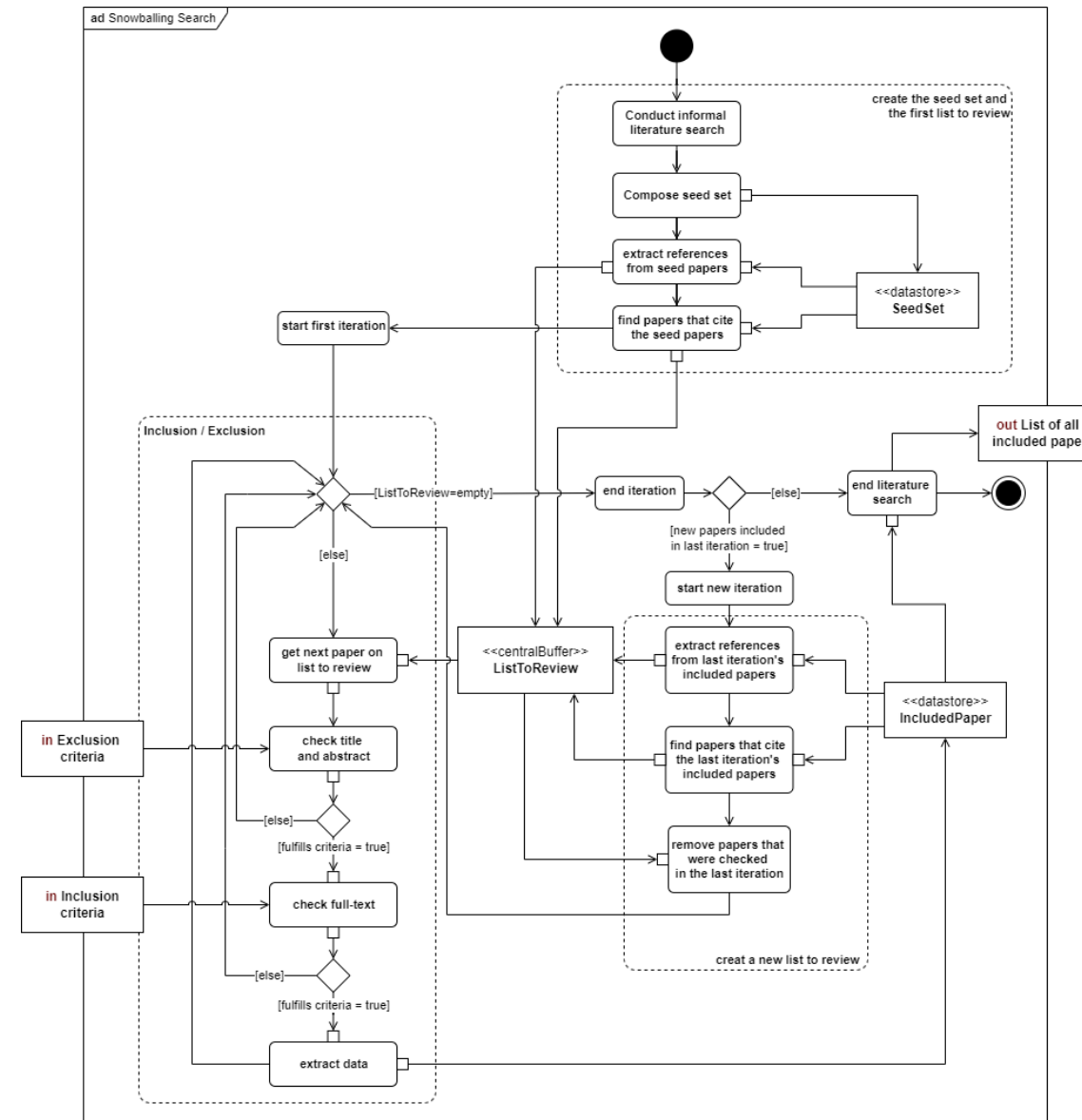
The background features a complex, abstract pattern of overlapping triangles in various shades of blue, ranging from deep navy to light sky blue. This pattern is concentrated on the left side of the image, creating a sense of depth and movement. The right side of the image is a plain, light gray gradient, providing a clean backdrop for the text.

**Thank You for listening**

# Appendix I

## Literature Search

# Search Process



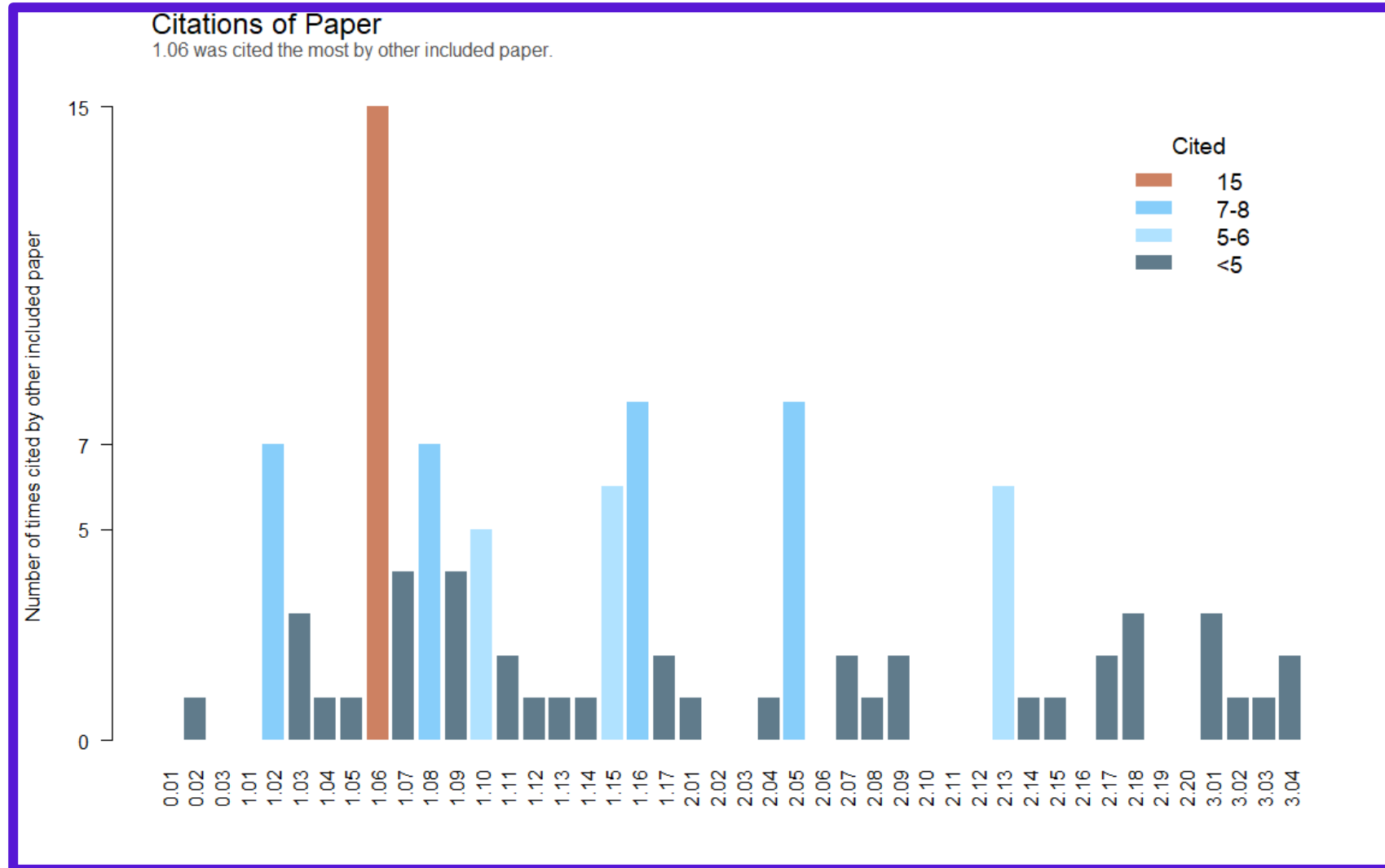
# Search Criteria

ID	Criteria
E.1	Exclude tables of contents, editorials, commentaries, extended abstracts, communications, books, SLRs and tutorials.
E.2	Exclude papers that were already checked in a previous iteration.
E.3	Exclude papers that are not written in English.
E.4	Exclude papers where the natural language used for the transformation was not English.
I.1	Include papers that investigate at least one of the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fully automatic transformations from only natural language into a UML class model.</li> <li>• Fully automatic transformations from a single UML class model into natural language.</li> </ul>
I.2	Include papers that describe the implementation of the tool.
I.3	Include papers that evaluated their transformation tool.

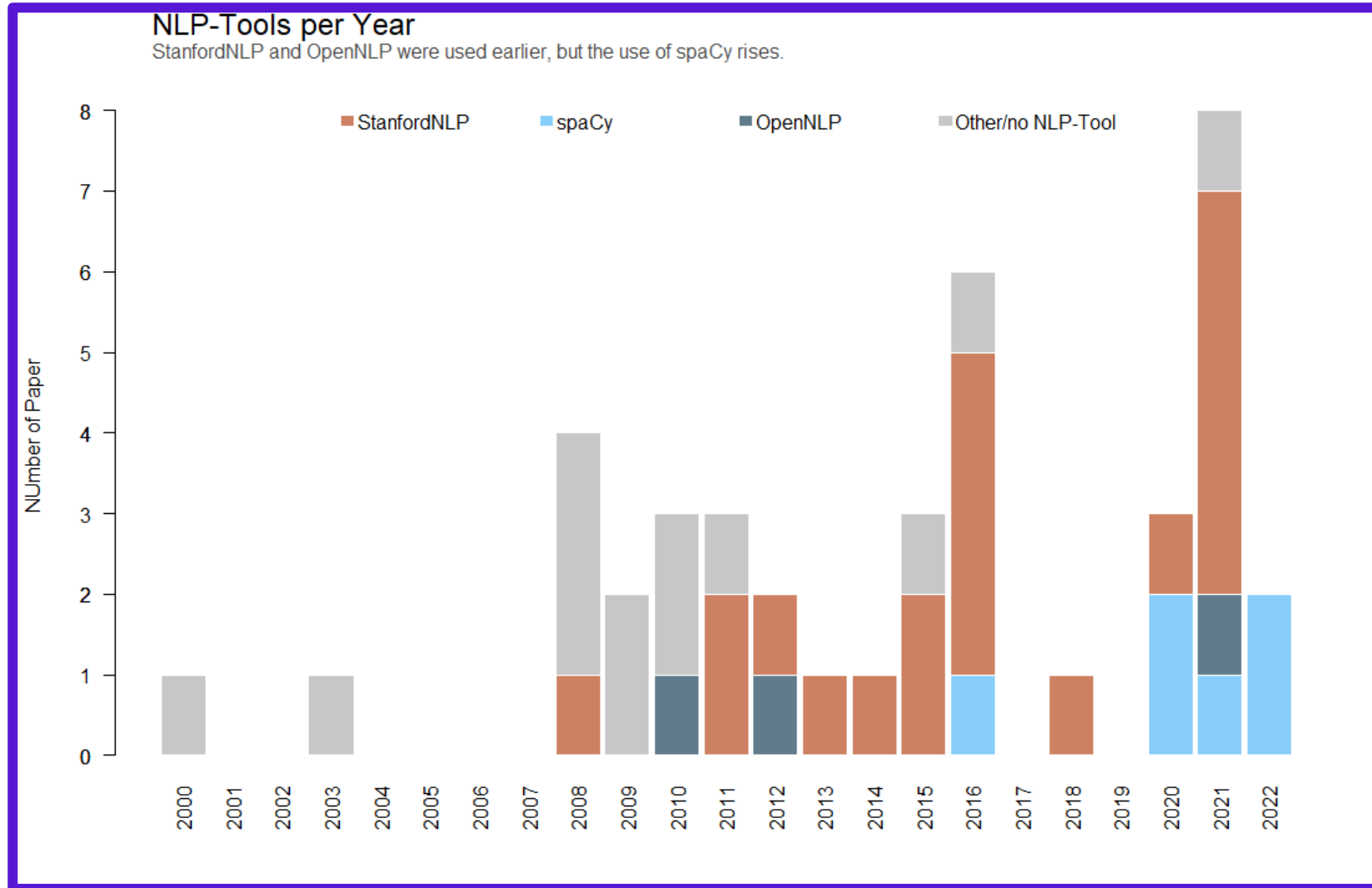
# Appendix II

## SLR Findings

# Citations per Paper



# NLP Tools per year

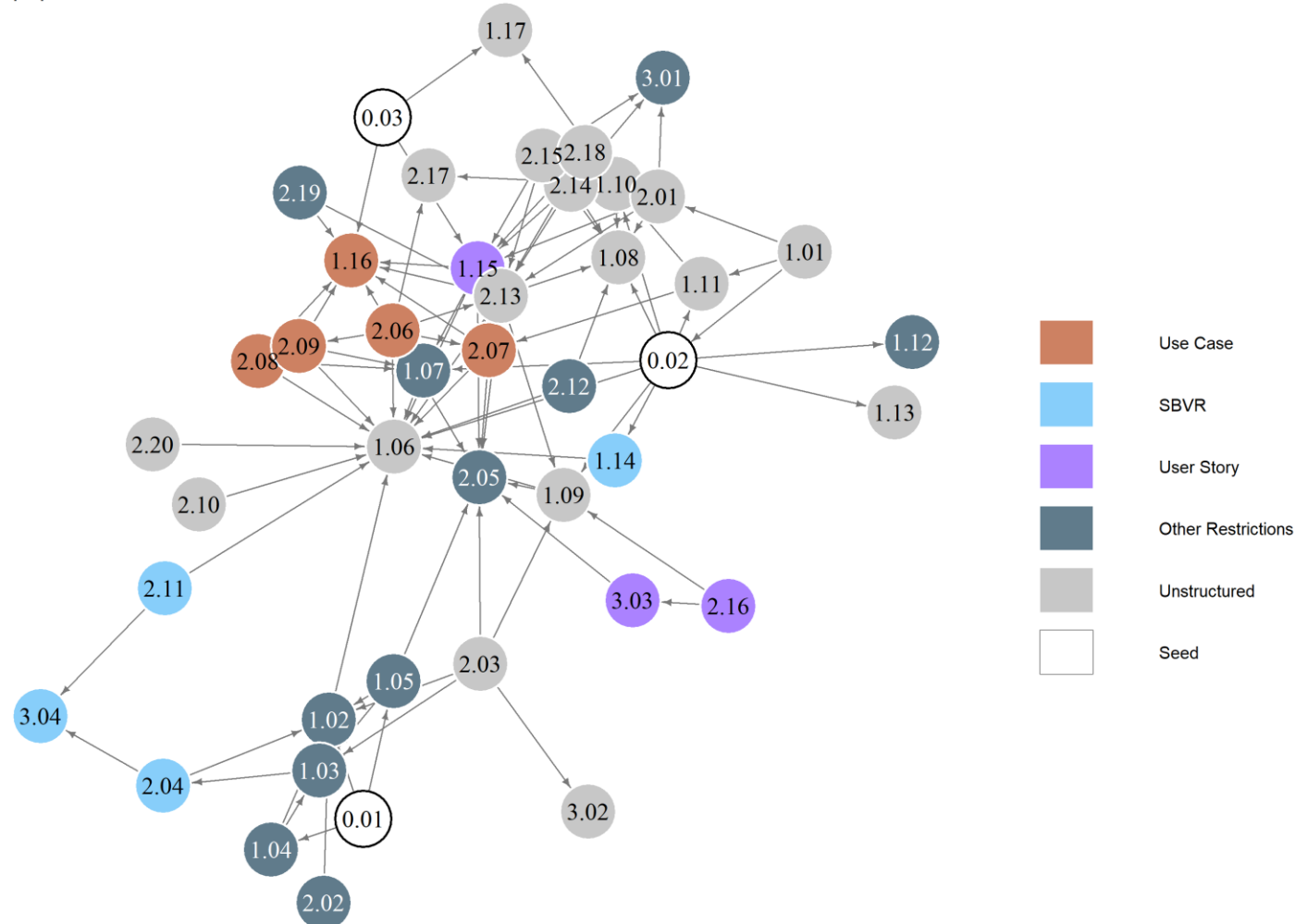




# NL Restrictions

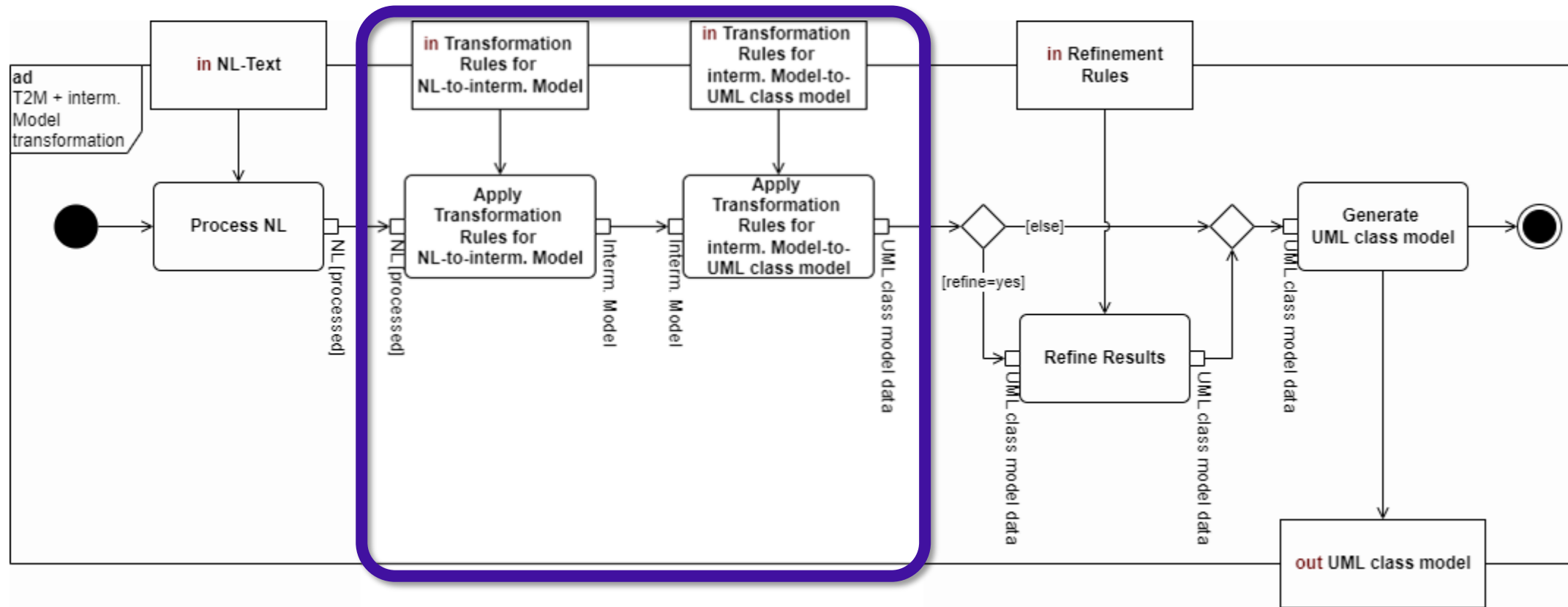
## NL-Restrictions

Most papers used either unstructured or no NL-restrictions.



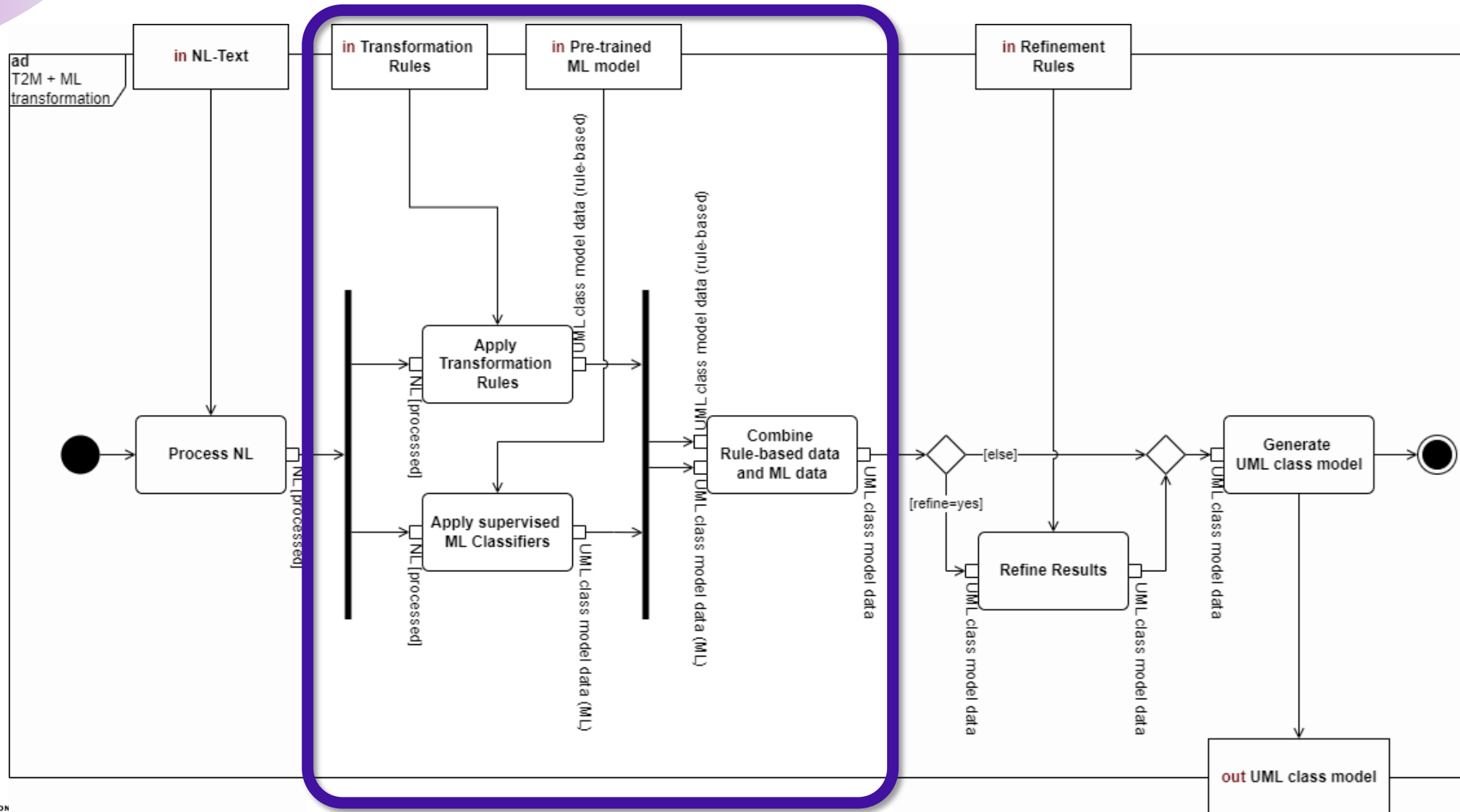


# T2M - Intermediate





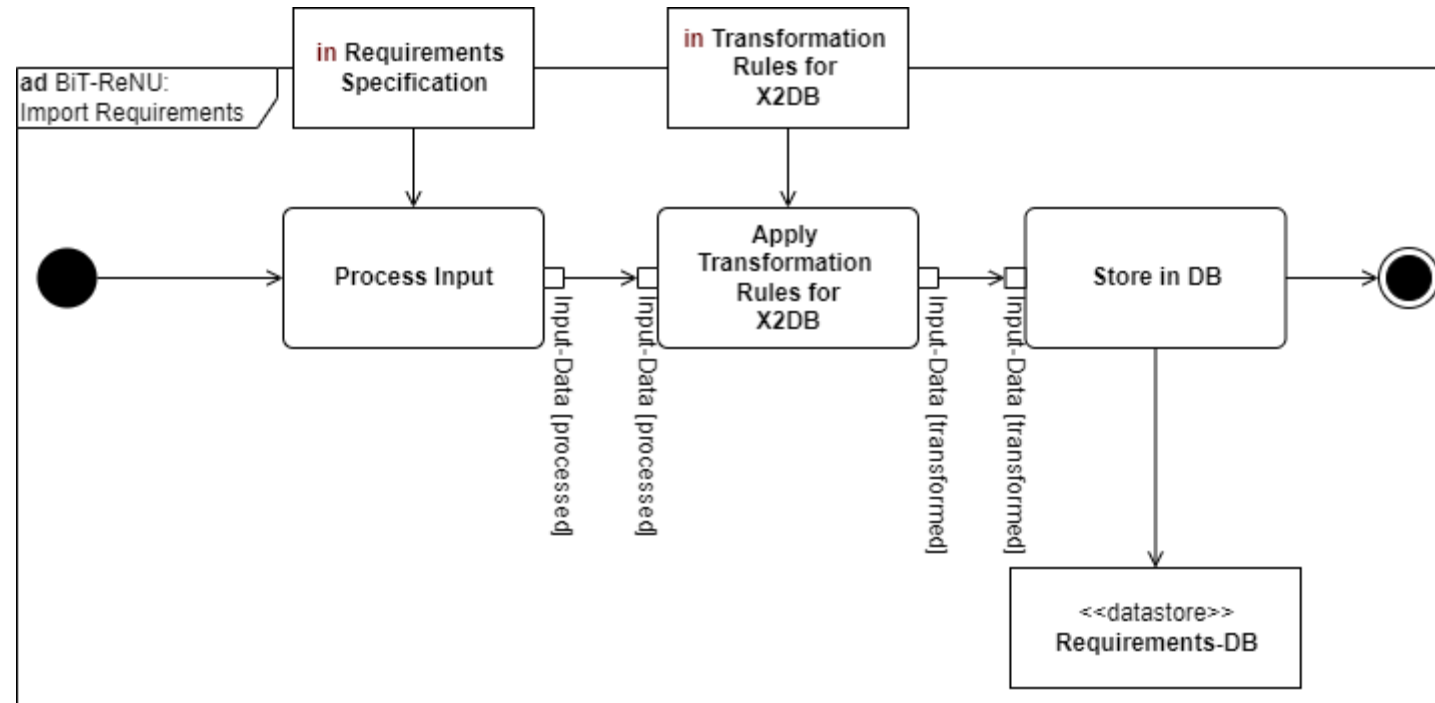
# T2M – Machine Learning



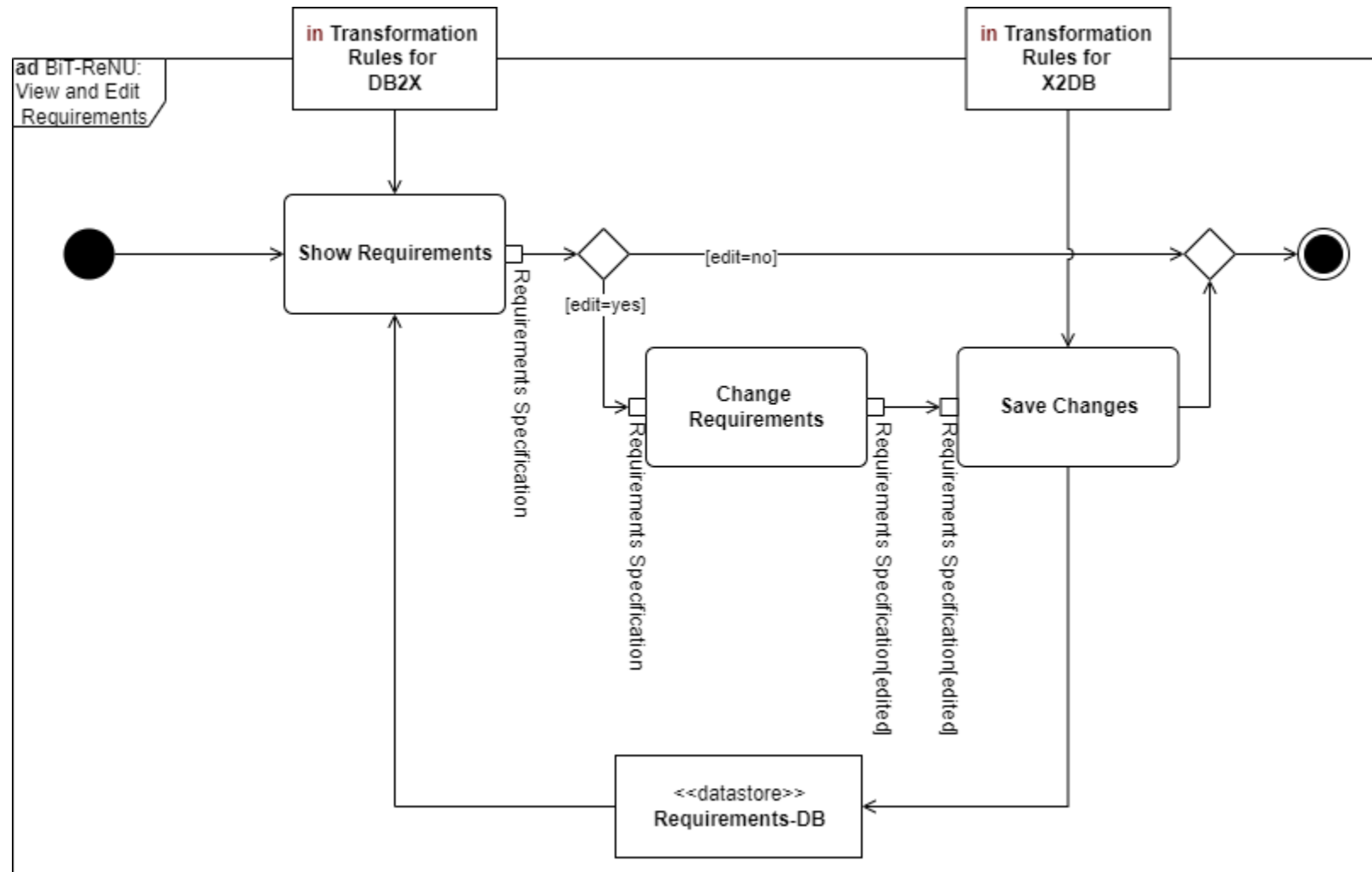
# Appendix III

## BiT-ReNU Design

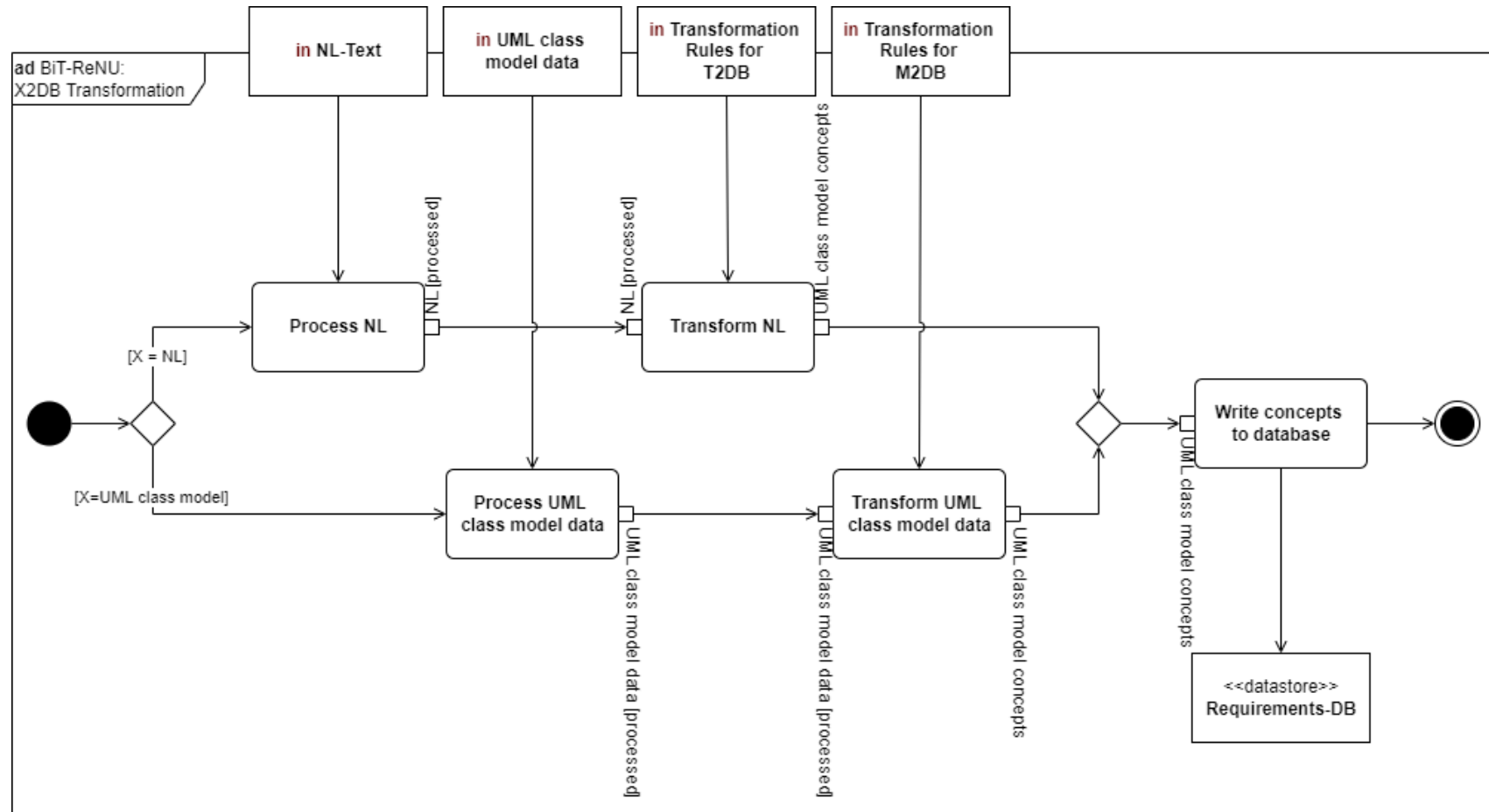
# Import Requirements



# View and Edit Requirements

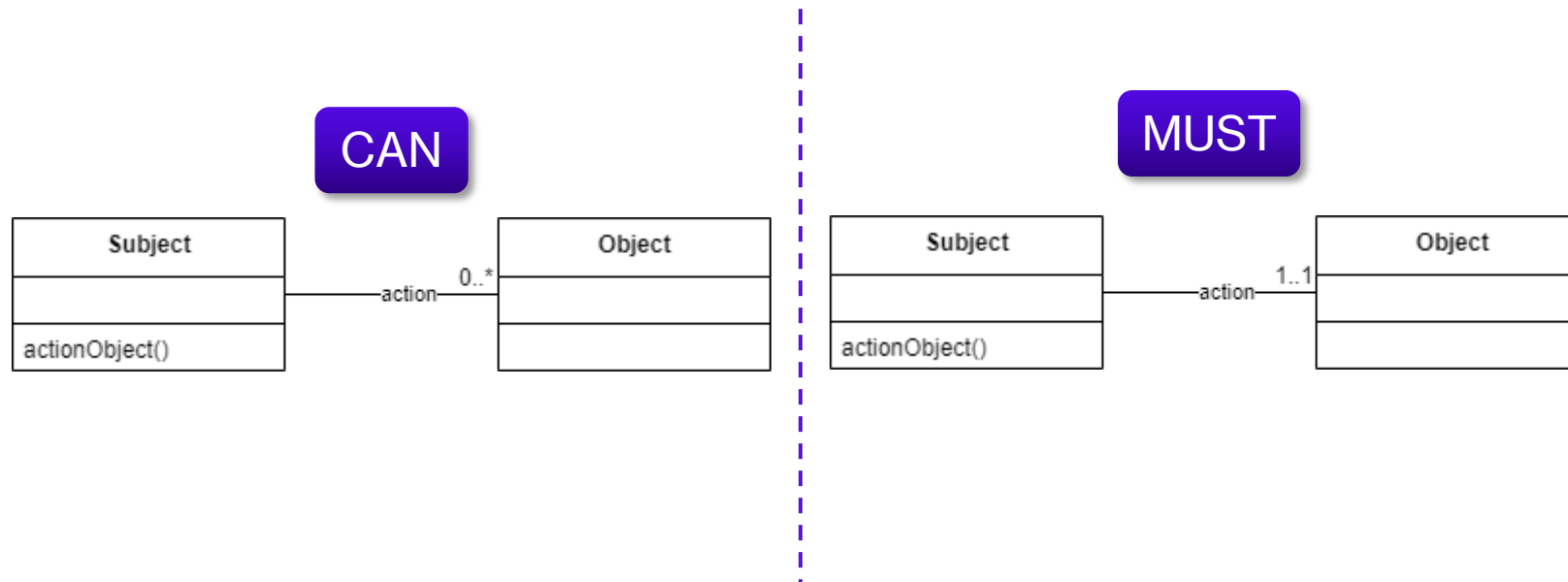


# Transform X-to-DB



# T.1 Active Association

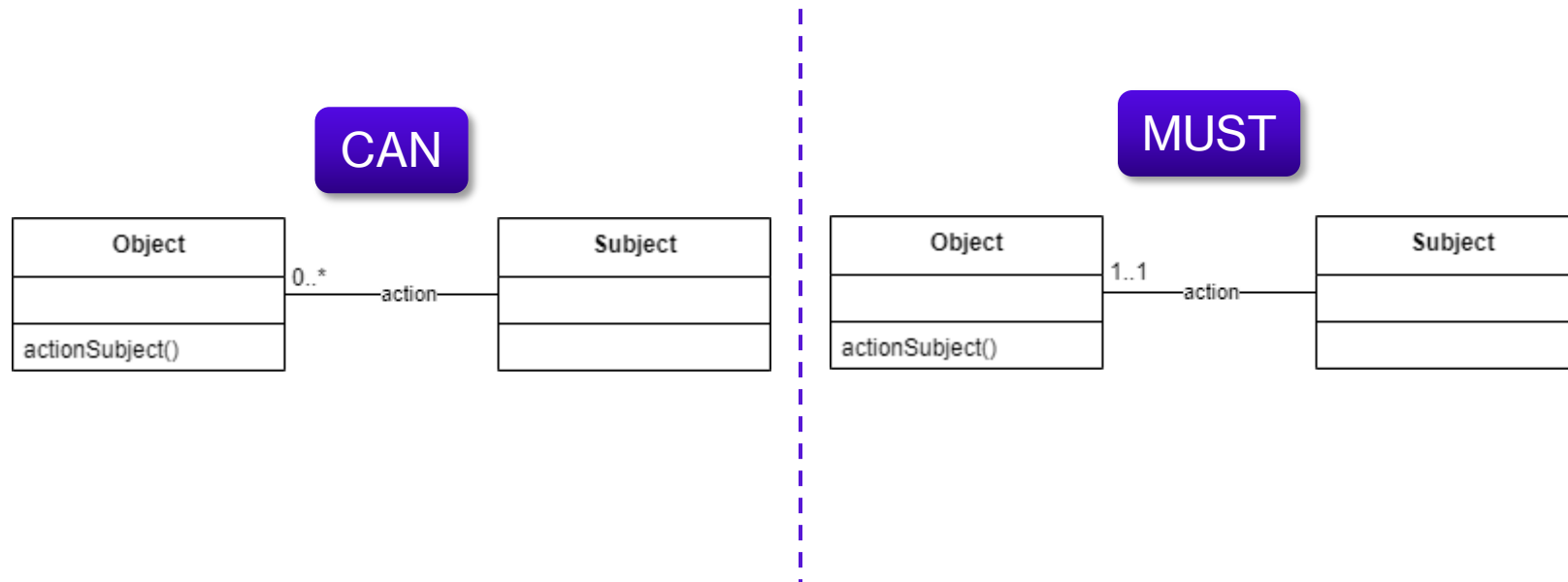
<Subject> CAN | MUST <Action> <Object>





# T.2 Passive Association

<Subject> CAN | MUST <Passive Action> <Object>



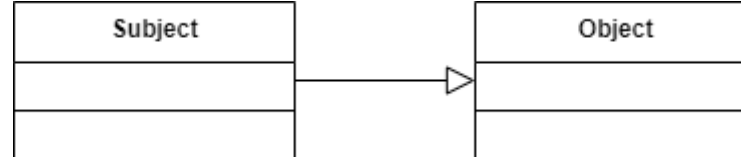
# T.3 Attributes

<Subject> HAS <Object>

Subject
object

# T.4 Generalization

<Subject> IS <Object>

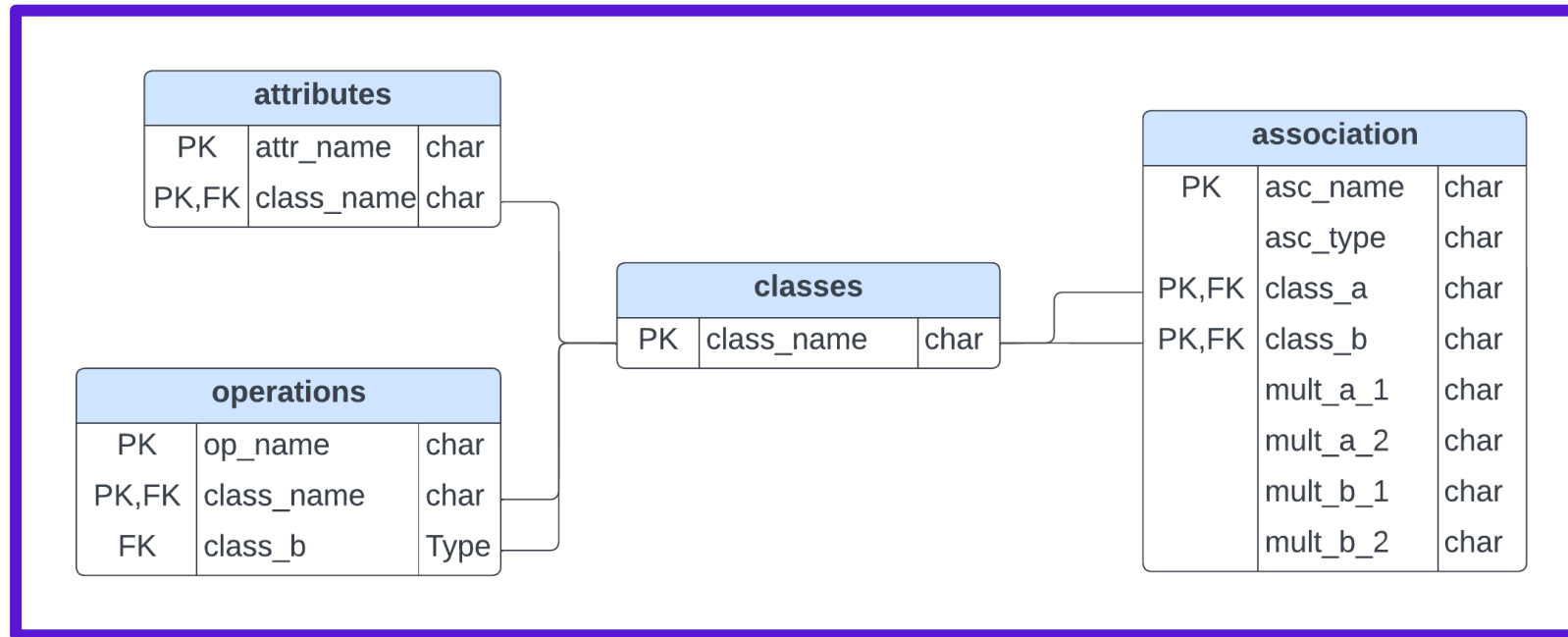


# T.5 Composition

<Subject> IS PART OF <Object>

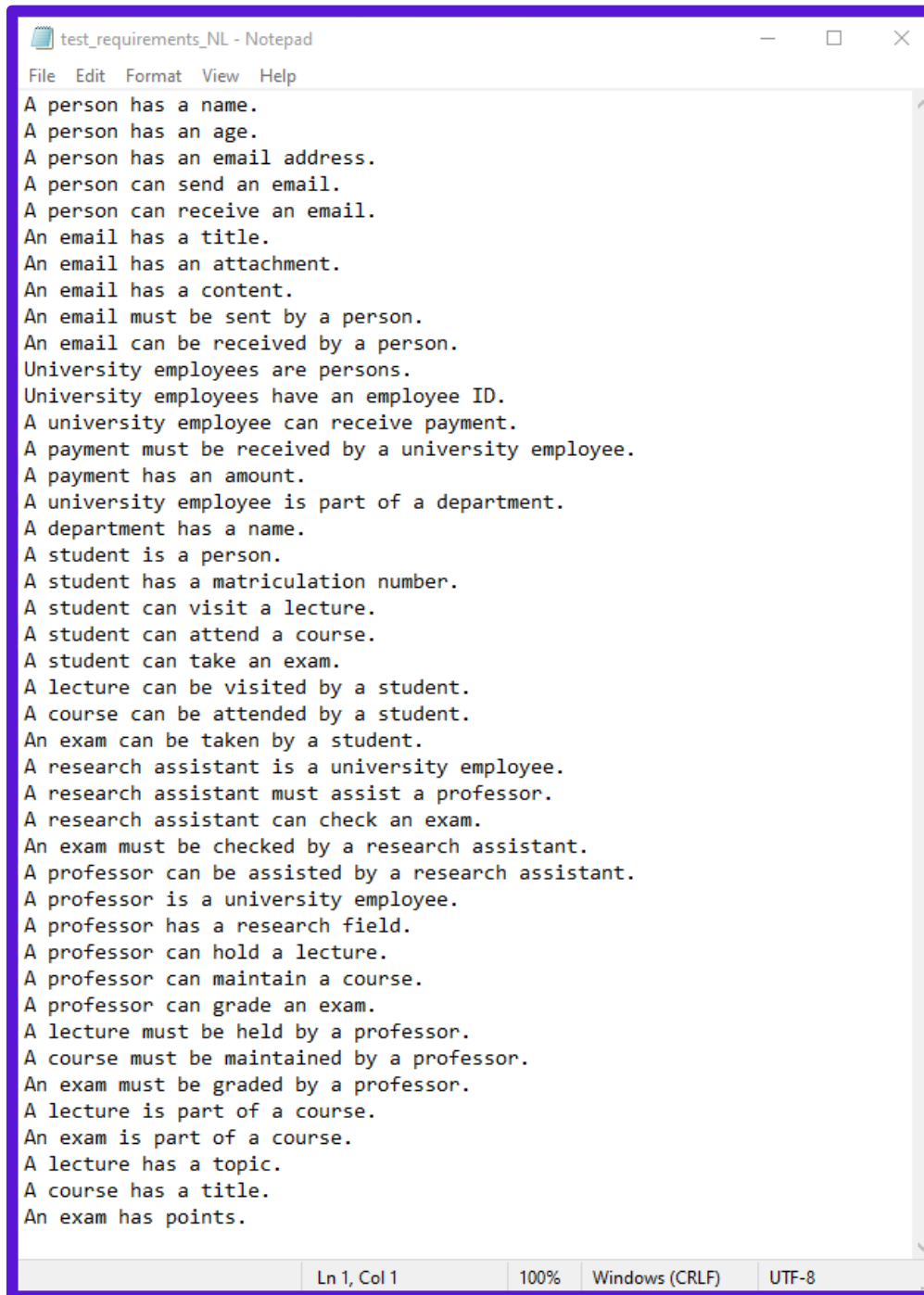


# Database Schema



# Appendix IV

## Example Requirements



```
test_requirements_NL - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
A person has a name.
A person has an age.
A person has an email address.
A person can send an email.
A person can receive an email.
An email has a title.
An email has an attachment.
An email has a content.
An email must be sent by a person.
An email can be received by a person.
University employees are persons.
University employees have an employee ID.
A university employee can receive payment.
A payment must be received by a university employee.
A payment has an amount.
A university employee is part of a department.
A department has a name.
A student is a person.
A student has a matriculation number.
A student can visit a lecture.
A student can attend a course.
A student can take an exam.
A lecture can be visited by a student.
A course can be attended by a student.
An exam can be taken by a student.
A research assistant is a university employee.
A research assistant must assist a professor.
A research assistant can check an exam.
An exam must be checked by a research assistant.
A professor can be assisted by a research assistant.
A professor is a university employee.
A professor has a research field.
A professor can hold a lecture.
A professor can maintain a course.
A professor can grade an exam.
A lecture must be held by a professor.
A course must be maintained by a professor.
An exam must be graded by a professor.
A lecture is part of a course.
An exam is part of a course.
A lecture has a topic.
A course has a title.
An exam has points.
```

Ln 1, Col 1    100%    Windows (CRLF)    UTF-8

