

Requirement Engineering

Lecture 11: Traceability

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News

Course Evaluation

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General Requirements Engineering Process Overview

| Requirements Engineering | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Requirements Analysis | | | | Requirements Management | |
| Elicitation | Negotiation | Documentation | Validation | Change Management | Tracing |



Lecture 11: Traceability

Content

1. Introduction
2. Classification
3. Documentation



INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Traceability in a Nutshell

What happened **when** to a/the requirement(s)?

Introduction

Definition – Requirements Traceability

“Requirements traceability refers to the ability to describe and follow the life of a requirement, in both a forwards and backwards direction (i.e., from its origins, through its development and specification, to its subsequent deployment and use, and through all periods of on-going refinement and iteration in any of these phases).”

Introduction

Advantages of Traceable Requirements

- Change management → Which other artefacts are affected by a change?
- Process improvements → Trace problems in the development process back to their cause
- Reuse
 - Identify development artefacts associated with a requirement → If requirement is reused, the development artefact might also be reused
- Accountability
 - Calculate/estimate the development effort to implement a requirement
- Maintenance
 - Simplified cause-effect analysis, impact analysis, etc.

Introduction

Advantages of Traceable Requirements

- Verifiability
 - Easy to verify whether a requirement has been implemented or not
- Identification of gold-plated solutions in the system
 - Gold-plated = unnecessary attention to details
 - Reverse function to “verifiability” → Checks for each function whether it implements a requirement
- Identification of gold-plated solutions in the requirements
 - Tracing requirements to their origin
 - Analysis whether a requirement contributes to a goal

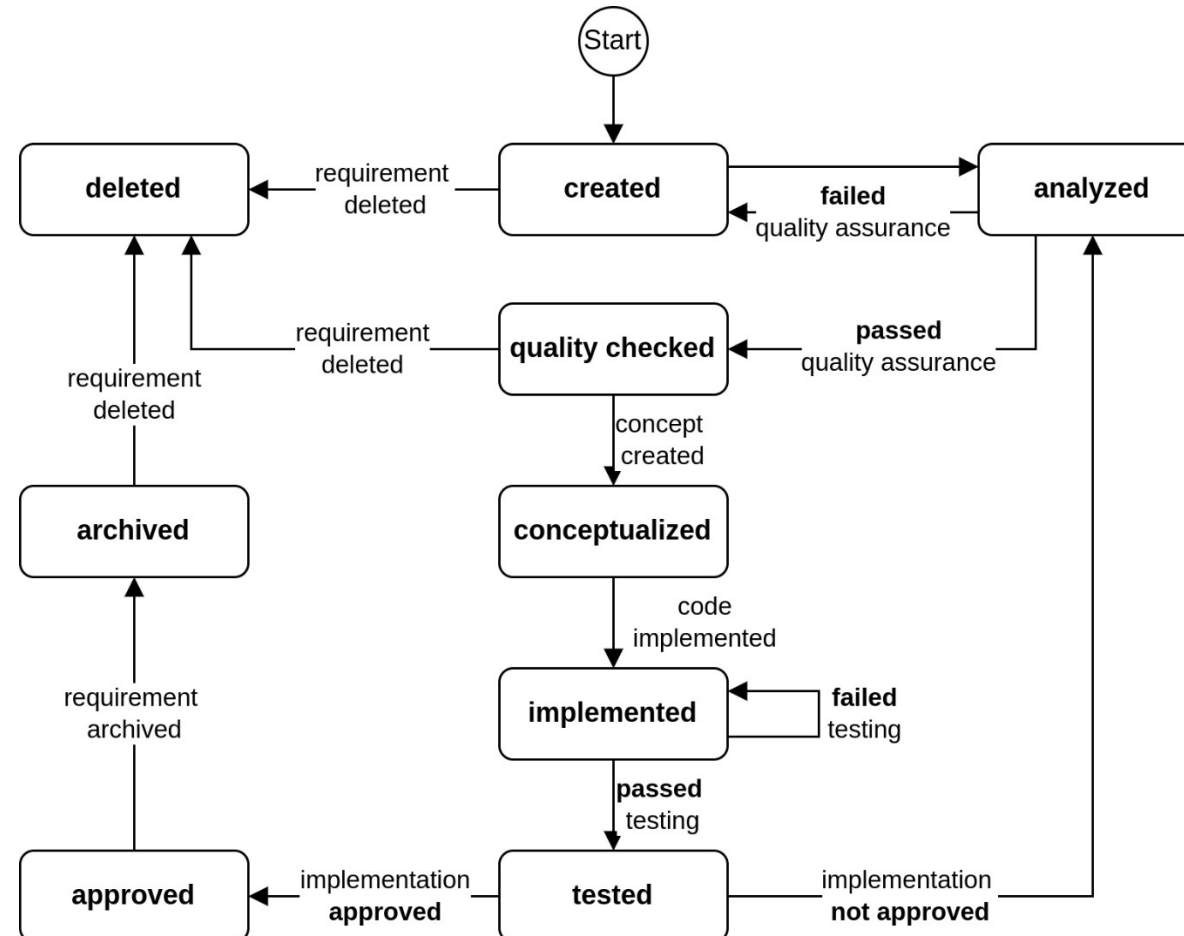
Introduction

Purpose-driven Tracing

- Extensive tracing is expensive
- Purpose-driven!
- Do not trace everything
- Trace according to needs → Too much/little information (sufficient level of detail)

Introduction

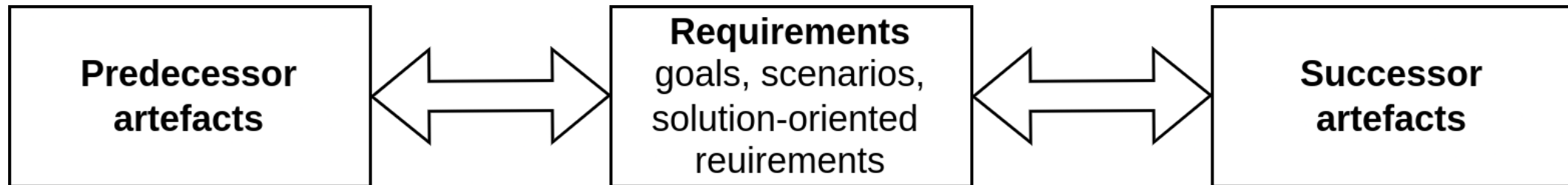
State Changes of a Requirement



CLASSIFICATION

Classification

Pre- and Post-Traceability



Classification

Overview

- Pre-requirements-specification (pre-RS) traceability
- Post-requirements-specification (post-RS) traceability
- Traceability among requirements
 - E.g., requirement **A** refines/generalized/replaces requirement **B**

Classification

Classes of Traceability Relationships

1. Condition
2. Content
3. Abstraction
4. Evolution
5. Miscellaneous

Classification

Traceability Relationships – Condition

- constraint:
 - E.g., artefact **A** defines a constraint on artefact **B**
- precondition:
 - E.g., artefact **A** defines a condition that must be fulfilled before artefact **B** can be realized

Classification

Traceability Relationships – Content

- similar:
 - Two associated artefacts are similar in content
- compares:
 - Artefact **A**₁ represents the result of a comparison of the artefacts **A**₂ ... **A**_n
- contradicts:
 - Two artefacts cannot be realized together
- conflicts:
 - Artefact **A** may hinder (but not necessarily exclude) the realization of artefact **B**

Classification

Traceability Relationships - Abstraction

- classifies:
 - Artefact **A** classifies a set of artefacts $\mathbf{B}_1 \dots \mathbf{B}_n \rightarrow$ e.g., a goal classifies a set of solution-oriented requirements
- aggregates:
 - Artefact **A** is an aggregation of a set of other artefacts $\mathbf{B}_1 \dots \mathbf{B}_n$
- generalizes:
 - Artefact **A** is a generalization of (one or) several other artefacts \rightarrow e.g., an abstract scenario (e.g., a type scenario) is a generalization of a set of more concrete scenarios (e.g., instance scenarios)

Classification

Traceability Relationships – Evolution

- replaces:
 - Artefact **B** replaces artefact **A**
- based_on:
 - Artefact **A** has influenced the definition of artefact **B**
- formalizes:
 - Artefact **A** is a formal documentation of artefact **B** → e.g., relate a solution-oriented requirements model to a set of textual requirements
- refines:
 - Artefact **A** refines artefact **B**
- derived:
 - Artefact **A** was derived based on (a set of) other artefact(s)

Classification

Traceability Relationships - Miscellaneous

- example_of:
 - Artefact **A** contains exemplary aspects of a set of artefacts → e.g., relates an interaction scenario to a set of solution-oriented requirements to document an exemplary sequence of interactions that a system implementing the solution-oriented requirements will support
- verifies:
 - Test artefact **A** verifies requirement artefact **B**
- rationale:
 - Artefact **A** justifies artefact **B** → e.g., text fragment contains justification for the existence of a scenario

Classification

Traceability Relationships – Miscellaneous

- responsible_for:
 - Stakeholder (or role) **A** is responsible for the associated artefact **B**
- background:
 - Assign background information to a requirement artefact → e.g., standardization document relating to a solution-oriented requirement
- comment:
 - Relates any kind of information to a requirements artefact – use sparingly!

DOCUMENTATION

Documentation Overview

1. Textual references
2. Hyperlinks
3. Traceability models
4. Matrix
5. Graph

Documentation

Textual References

R2-17: For selecting the trip destination, the navigation system shall display the last ten trip destinations. [based_on→R1-17] [...]

Documentation

Hyperlinks

R2-17: For selecting the trip destination, the navigation system shall display the last ten trip destinations.

hyperlink (type: conflicts)

R3-11: The system shall not store any information about the destinations of previous trips

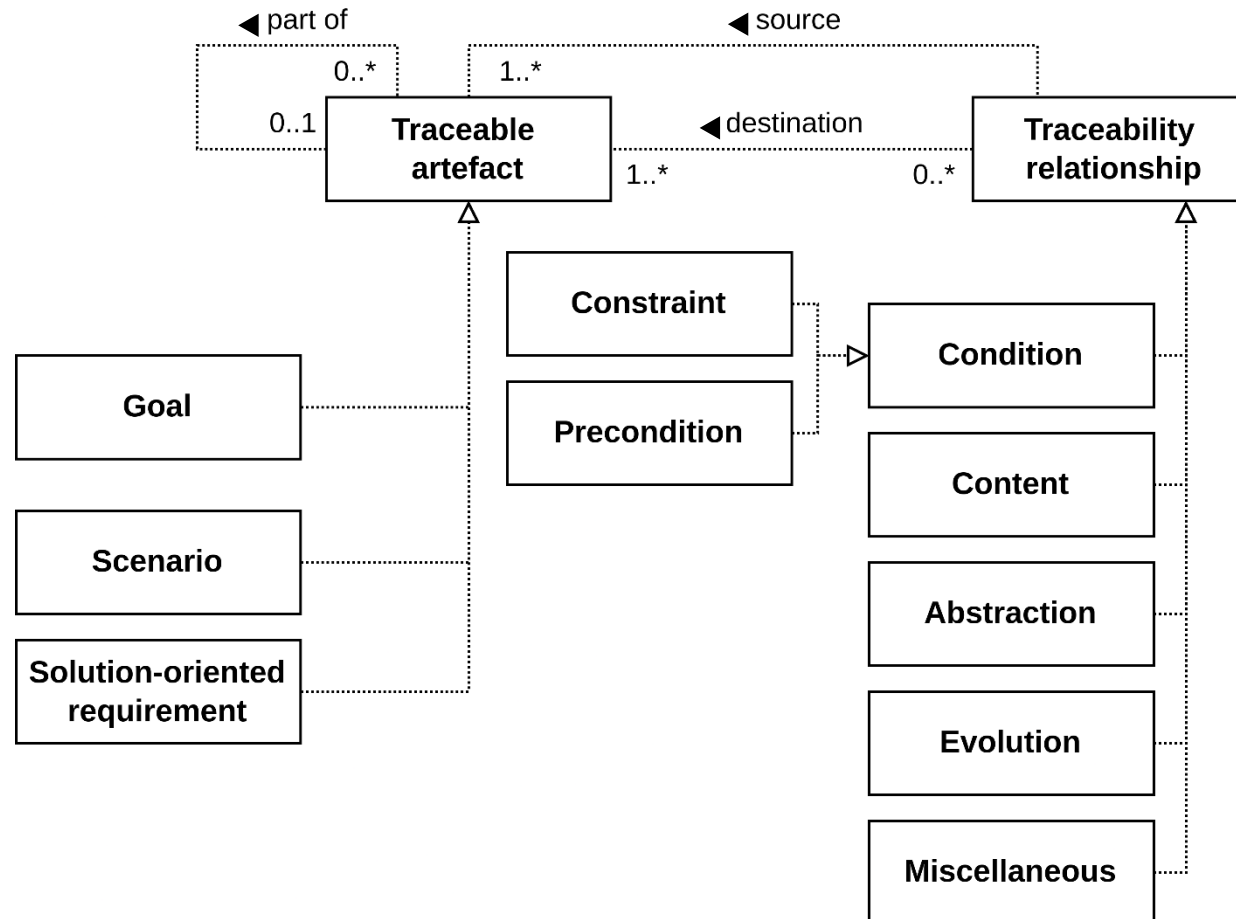
Documentation

Textual References & Hyperlinks

- Simple and easy
- Links are textually part of the requirements themselves
- Disadvantages:
 - Maintenance is time-consuming and tedious
 - Bidirectionality is difficult to achieve/maintain

Documentation

Traceability Models



Documentation

Traceability Matrix

| | | Target artefacts | | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|
| Source artefacts | satisfies | Goal 1 | Goal 2 | Goal 3 | Goal 4 | Goal 5 |
| | Scenario 1 | | | | | |
| | Scenario 2 | | | | | |
| | Scenario 3 | | | Traceability | | |
| | Scenario 4 | | | relationships | | |
| | Scenario 5 | | | | | |

Documentation

Traceability Matrix

| | | Target artefacts | | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Source artefacts | | Goal 1 | Goal 2 | Goal 3 | Goal 4 | Goal 5 |
| | Scenario 1 | satisfies | | | | |
| | Scenario 2 | based_on | conflicts | | satisfies | |
| | Scenario 3 | | satisfies | | | |
| | Scenario 4 | conflicts | | satisfies | | satisfies |
| | Scenario 5 | | satisfies | | based_on | |

Documentation

Traceability Matrix

- Documents traceability in a matrix
- Rows represent the initial artefact
- Columns represent the target artefact
 - Sources of requirements
 - Development artefacts
 - Requirements

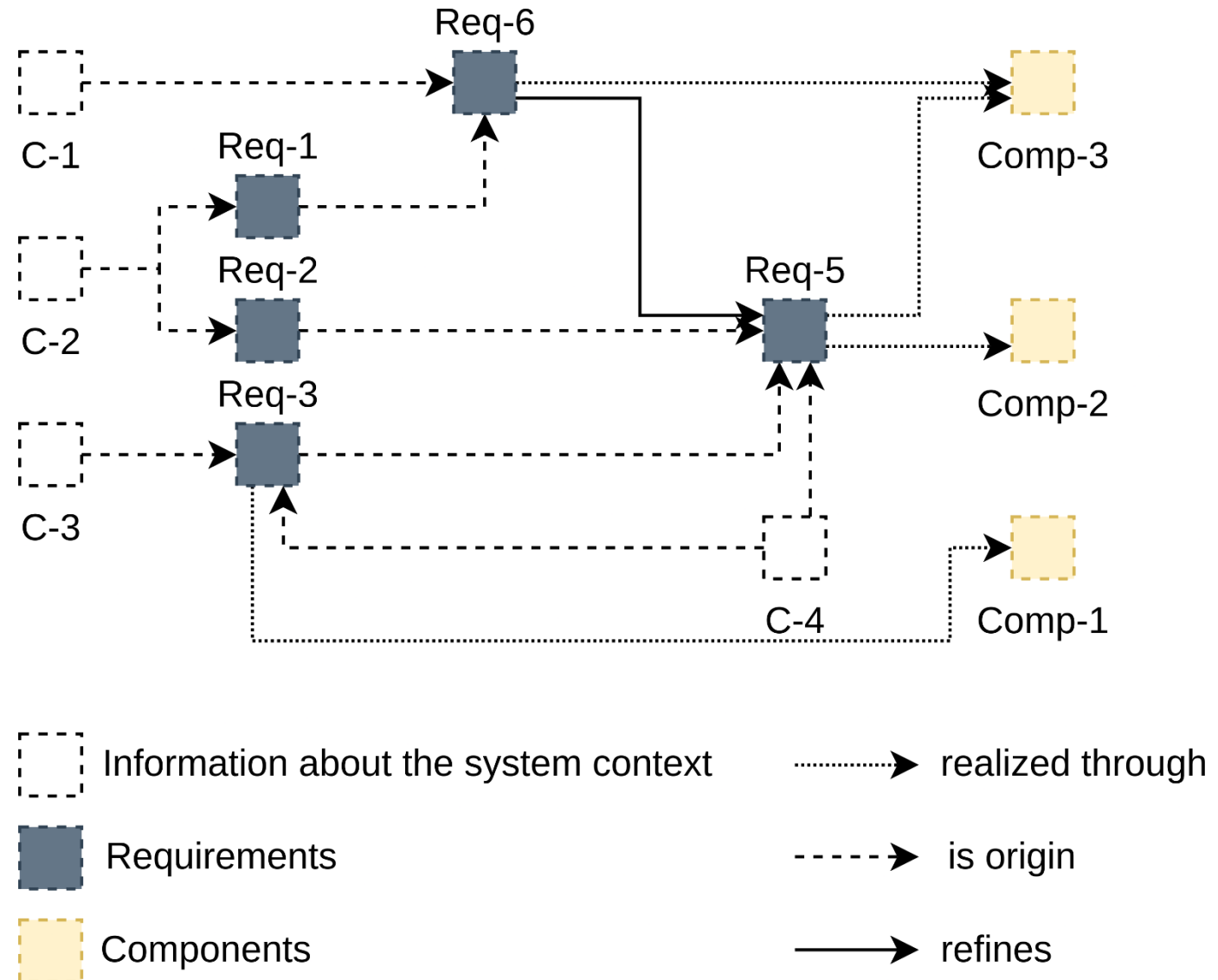
Documentation

Traceability Matrix

- Advantages:
 - Good overview
 - Separation → One matrix per traceability aspect
- Disadvantages:
 - Difficult to maintain (might be very large)
 - Multiple matrices required

Documentation

Traceability Graph



Documentation

Traceability Graph

- Graphical notation for traceability
- Nodes represent development artefacts
- Edges represent traceability relations
- Infeasible to create and maintain manually → Requires tool support

SUMMARY

Summary

- Analysis and understanding of the relations among
 - Requirements
 - Requirements sources
 - Development artefacts
- Supports other activities
 - Especially useful for maintenance
 - E.g., analyze impact of (requirement) changes
- Good traceability is difficult to maintain
 - Tool support might help



Questions?