



Modeling System Objectives with Goal Diagrams

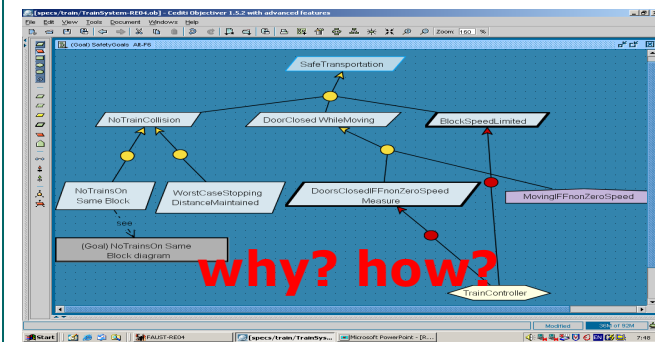
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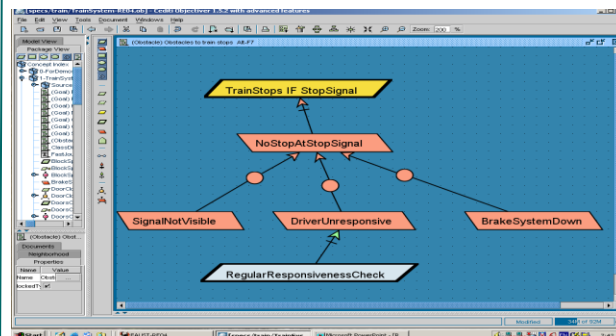


Building models for RE

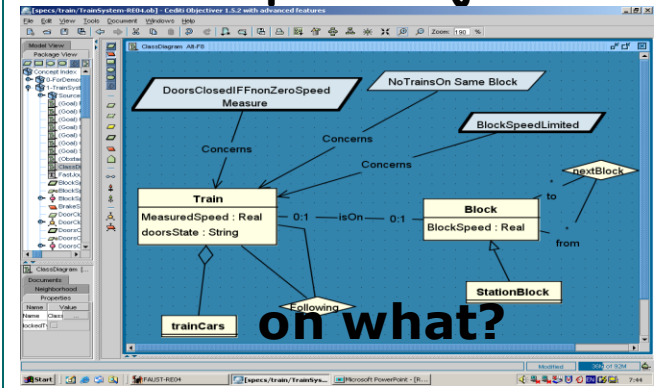
Goals



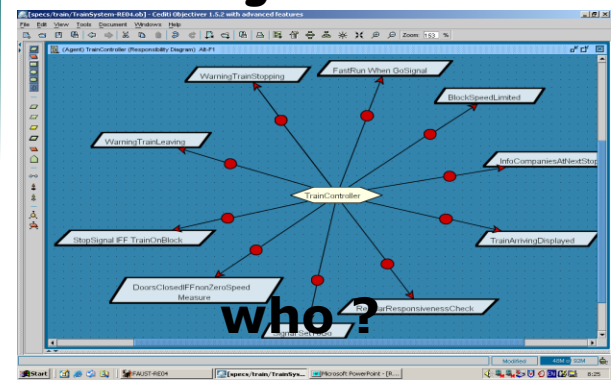
Risks



Conceptual objects



Agents



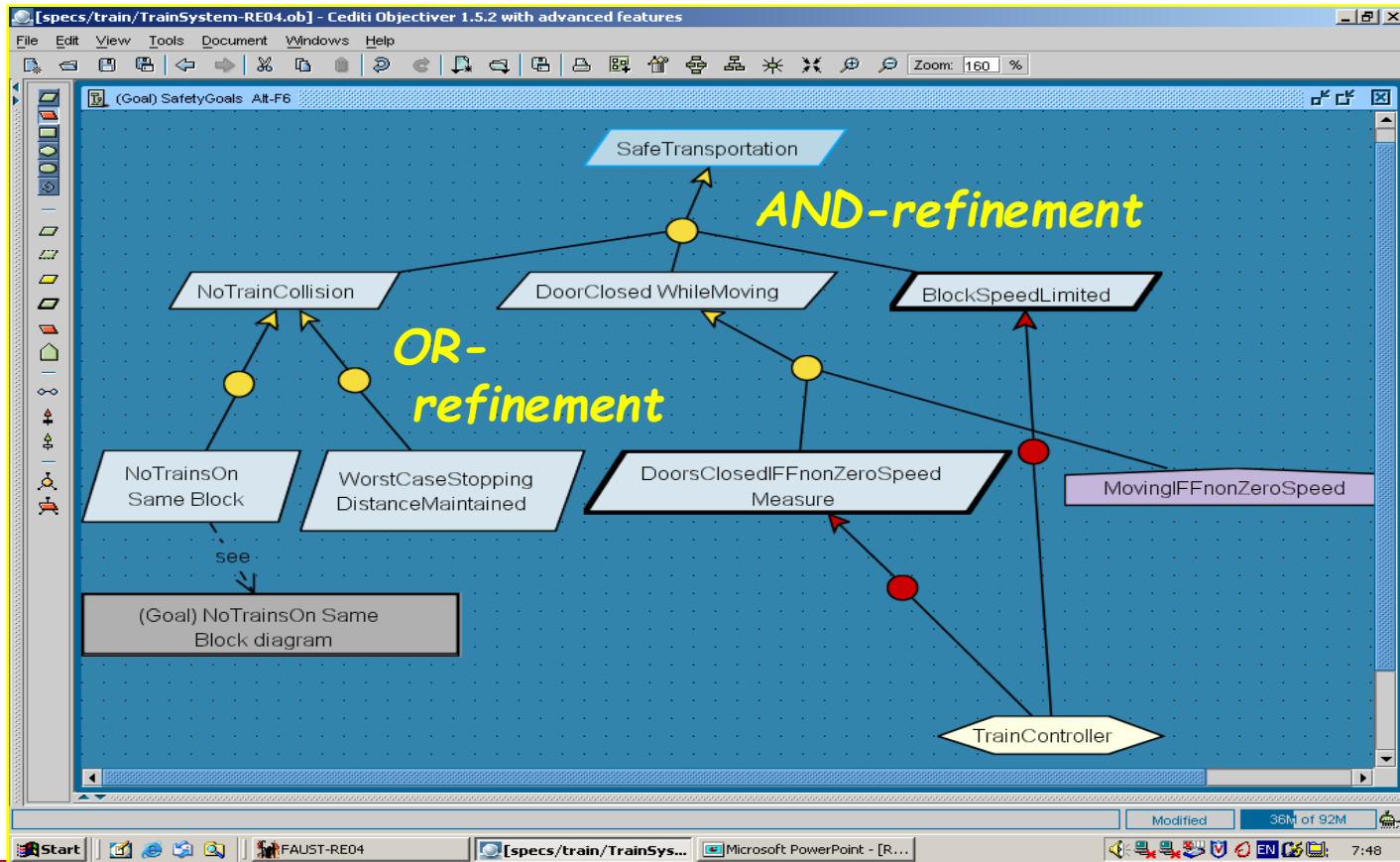


Goals as seen in “Goal orientation” lecture

- Prescriptive statements of intent the system should satisfy through cooperation of its agents
 - formulated in terms of problem world phenomena
 - at various levels of abstraction/granularity
- Can be negotiated, weakened, prioritized (unlike domain props)
- The finer-grained a goal, the fewer agents required for its satisfaction
 - requirements, expectations: single-agent goals
- Behavioral (Achieve/Maintain) goals, soft goals
- Functional, quality, development goals



A goal model shows contribution links and leafgoal assignments





Goal modeling: outline

- Goal features as model annotations
- Goal refinement
- Capturing conflicts among goals
- Connecting the goal model with other system views
- Capturing alternative options
- Goal diagrams as AND/OR graphs
- Documenting goal refinements & assignments with annotations
- Building goal models: heuristic rules & reusable patterns



Goal features are specified in model annotations

DoorsClosedWhileMoving

goal

annotation

Goal *Maintain* [DoorsClosedWhileMoving]

Def *All train doors shall be kept closed at any time when the train is moving*

[*FormalSpec* ... in temporal logic for analysis]

[*Category* Safety]

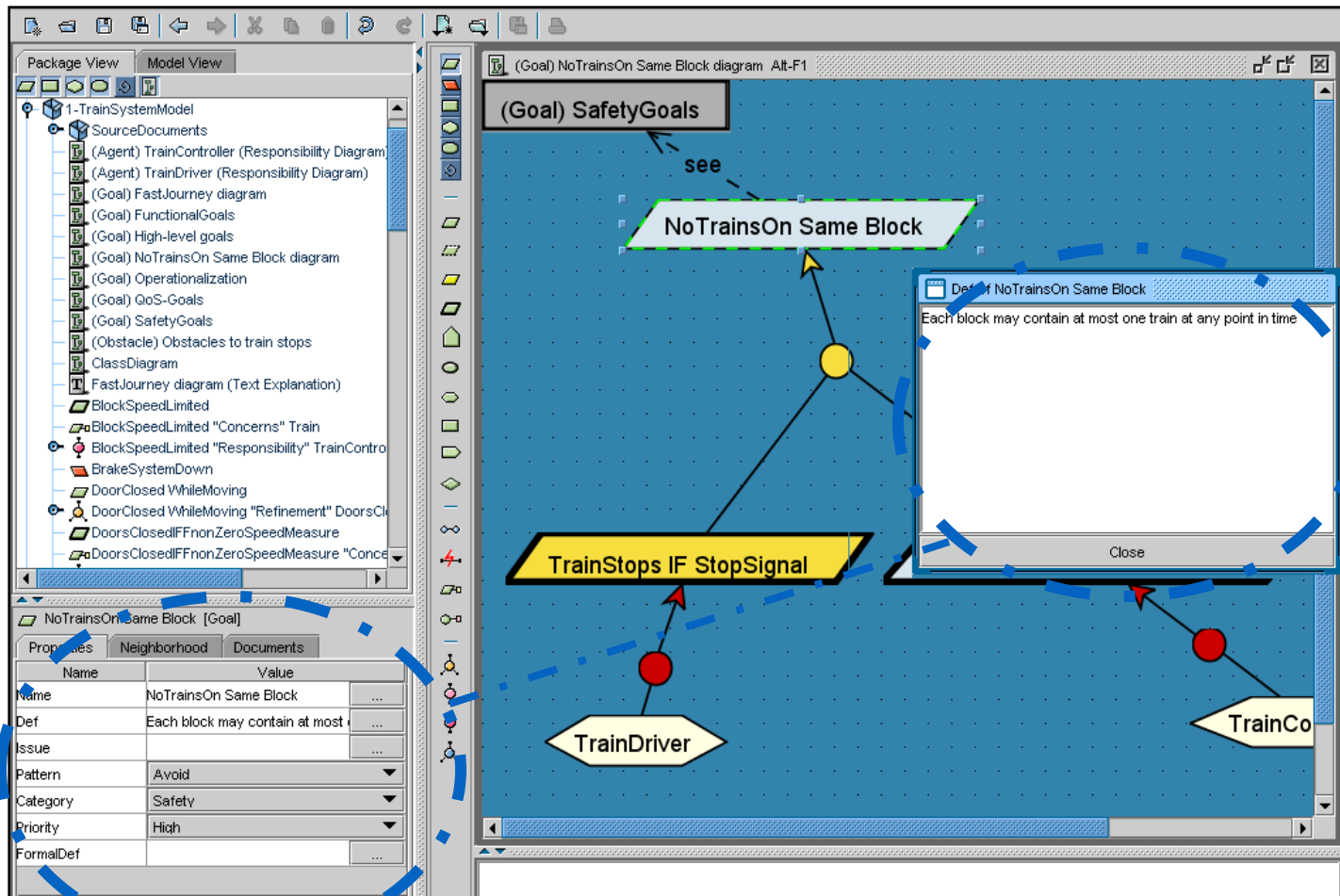
[*Priority* Highest]

[*Source* From interview with railway engineer X ...]

precise definition

features

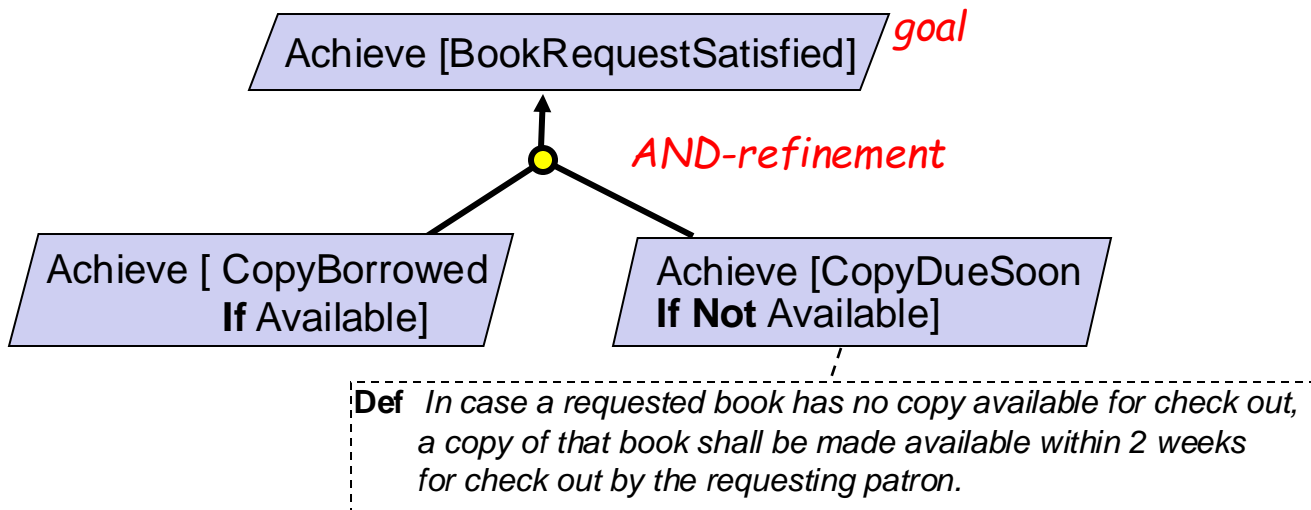






Goal refinement

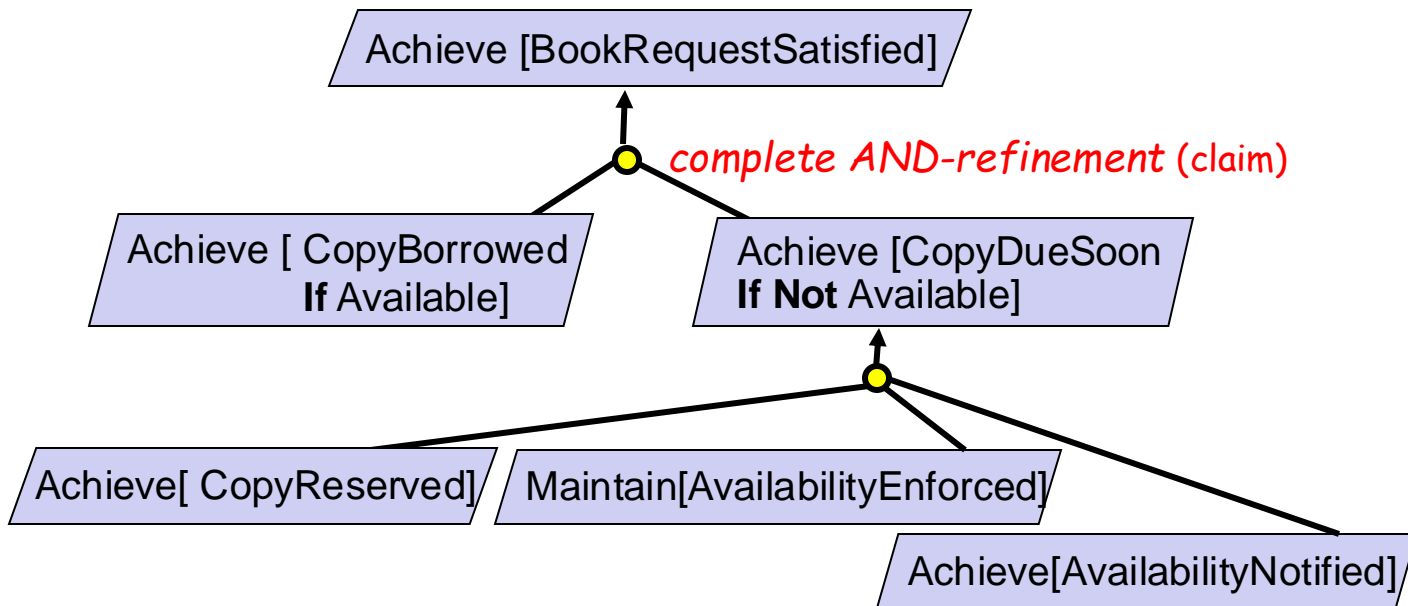
- An AND-refinement of goal G into subgoals G_1, \dots, G_n states that G can be satisfied by satisfying G_1, \dots, G_n
 - The set $\{G_1, \dots, G_n\}$ is called refinement of G
 - Subgoal G_i is said to contribute positively to G





AND-refinements should be complete

- $\{G_1, \dots, G_n\}$ is a **complete AND-refinement** of G iff satisfying G_1, \dots, G_n is sufficient for satisfying G in view of known domain properties
 $\{G_1, \dots, G_n, \text{Dom}\} \models G$



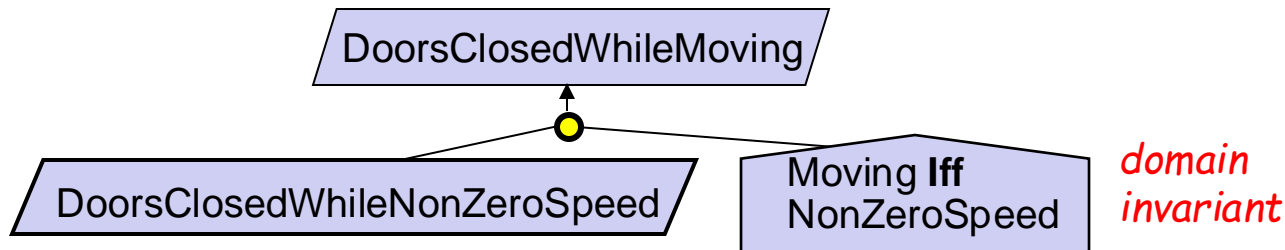


Complete AND-refinements

- Getting complete refinements of behavioral goals is essential for **requirements completeness**
- Domain properties are often used for arguing about complete refinements
 - classified as
 - domain invariants: known to hold in every state
"train doors are either open or closed"
 - domain hypotheses: assumed to hold in specific states
"railway tracks are in good conditions ..."
 - attached to conceptual objects in the object model



Domain properties in AND-refinements





AND-refinements should also be consistent and minimal

- **Consistent:** subgoals G_1, \dots, G_n and domain properties in Dom may not contradict each other:

$$\{G_1, \dots, G_n, Dom\} \not\models \text{false}$$

(any behavior would be permitted from **false**)

- **Minimal:** if one subgoal G_j is missing, the parent goal is no longer necessarily satisfied:

$$\{G_1, \dots, G_{j-1}, G_{j+1}, \dots, G_n, Dom\} \not\models G$$

(to avoid unnecessarily restrictive requirements or expectations)



Refinement trees

- Goals are recursively refinable
- Leaf nodes = goals assignable to single system agents

Maintain [DoorsClosedWhileMoving]

Moving **Iff** NonZeroSpeed

Maintain [DoorsClosedWhileNonZeroSpeed]

requirement

MeasuredSpeed
= PhysicalSpeed

Maintain [DoorsStateClosed
If NonZeroMeasuredSpeed]

DoorsClosed **Iff**
DoorsStateClosed

responsibility assignment

*environment
agent*

SpeedSensor

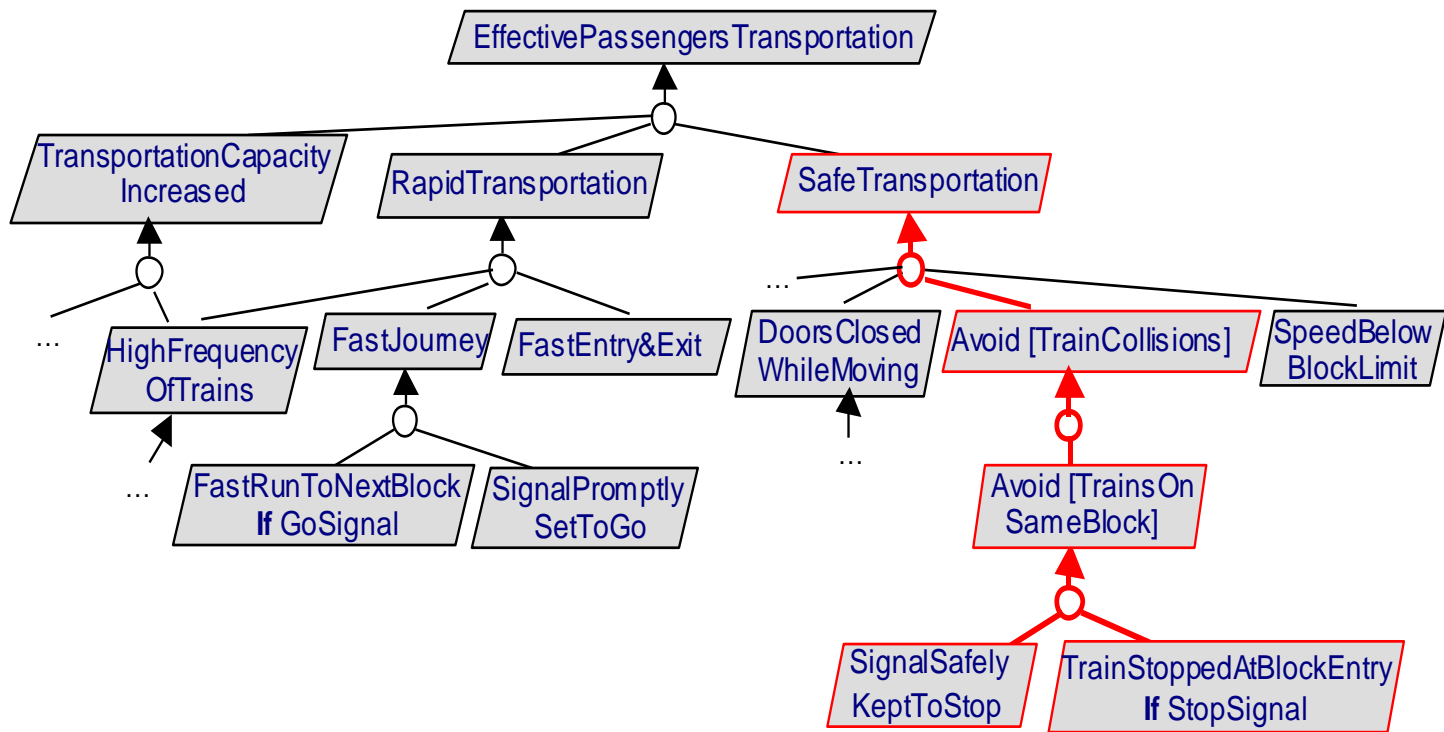
TrainController

*software
agent*

DoorsActuator



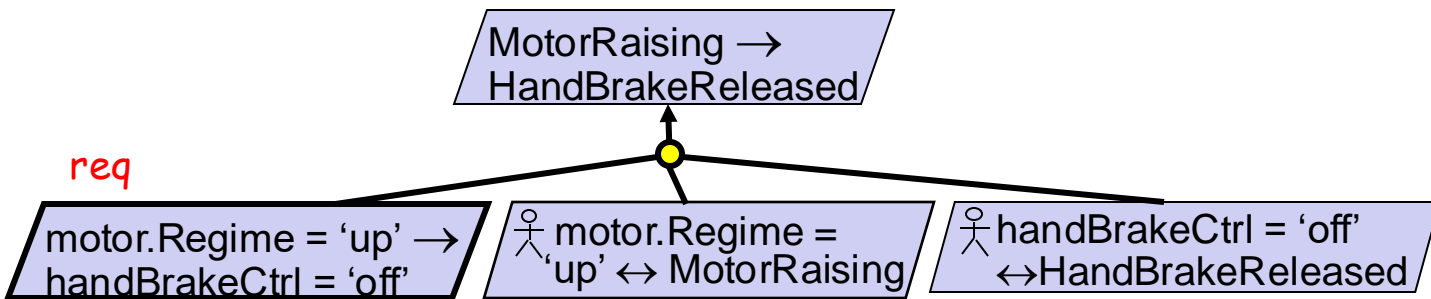
Refinement trees visualize satisfaction arguments





Chaining satisfaction arguments into argumentation trees

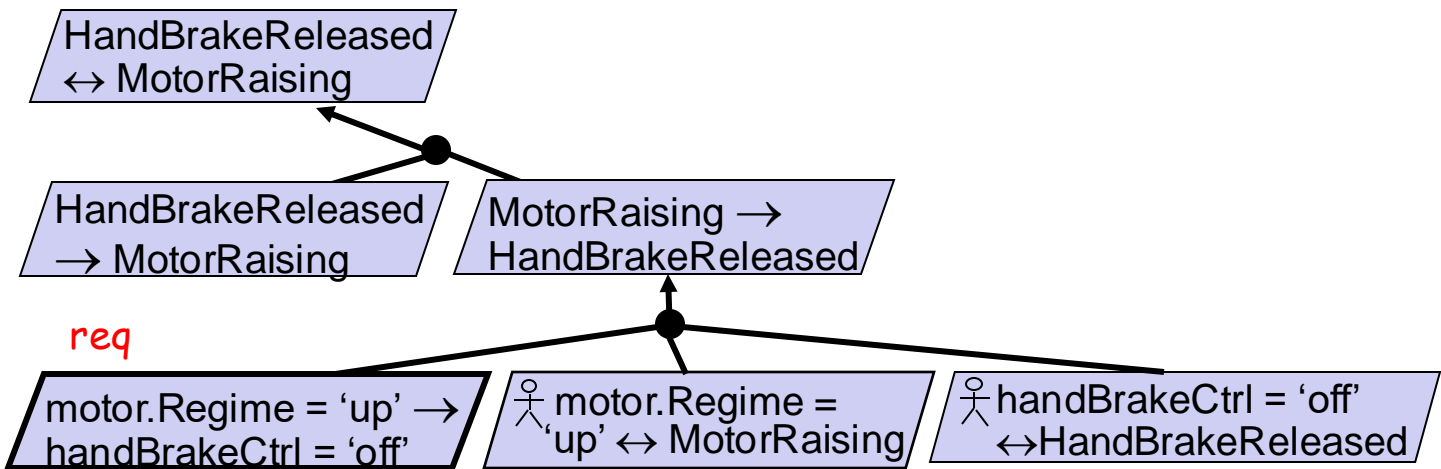
- To show how requirements ensure higher-level concerns, and recursively





Chaining satisfaction arguments into argumentation trees

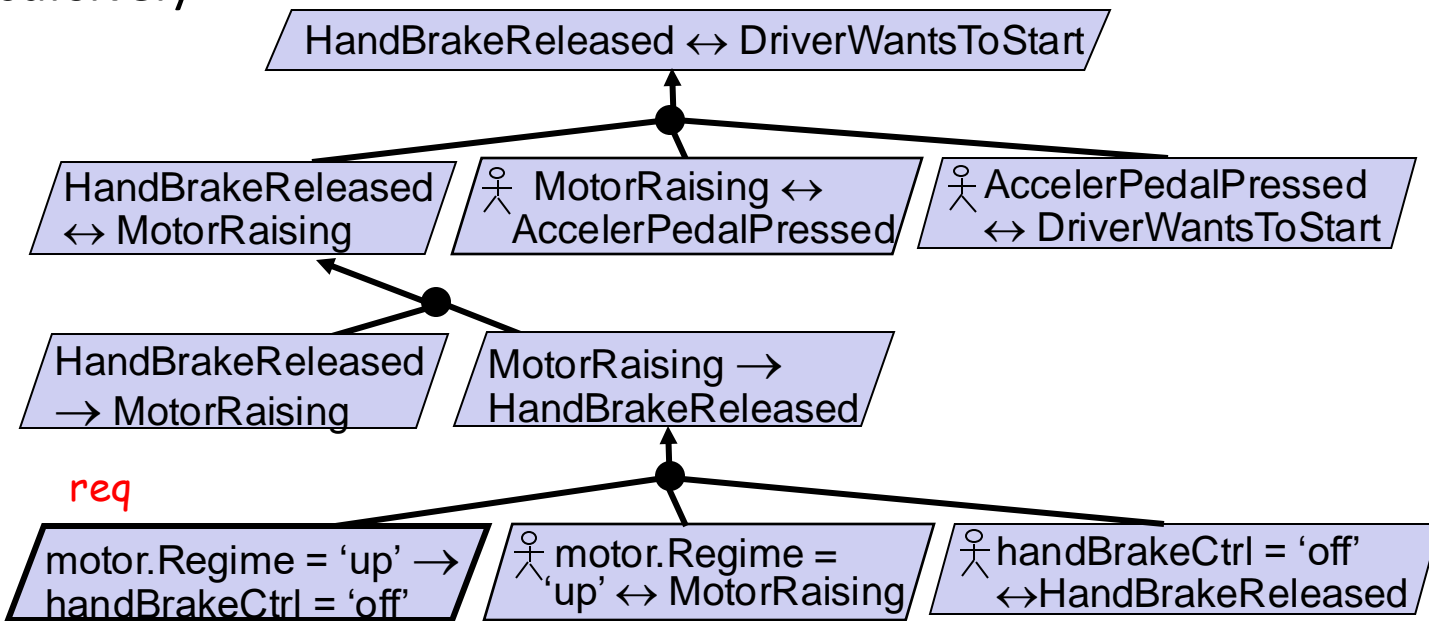
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Chaining satisfaction arguments into argumentation trees

- To show how requirements ensure higher-level concerns, and recursively



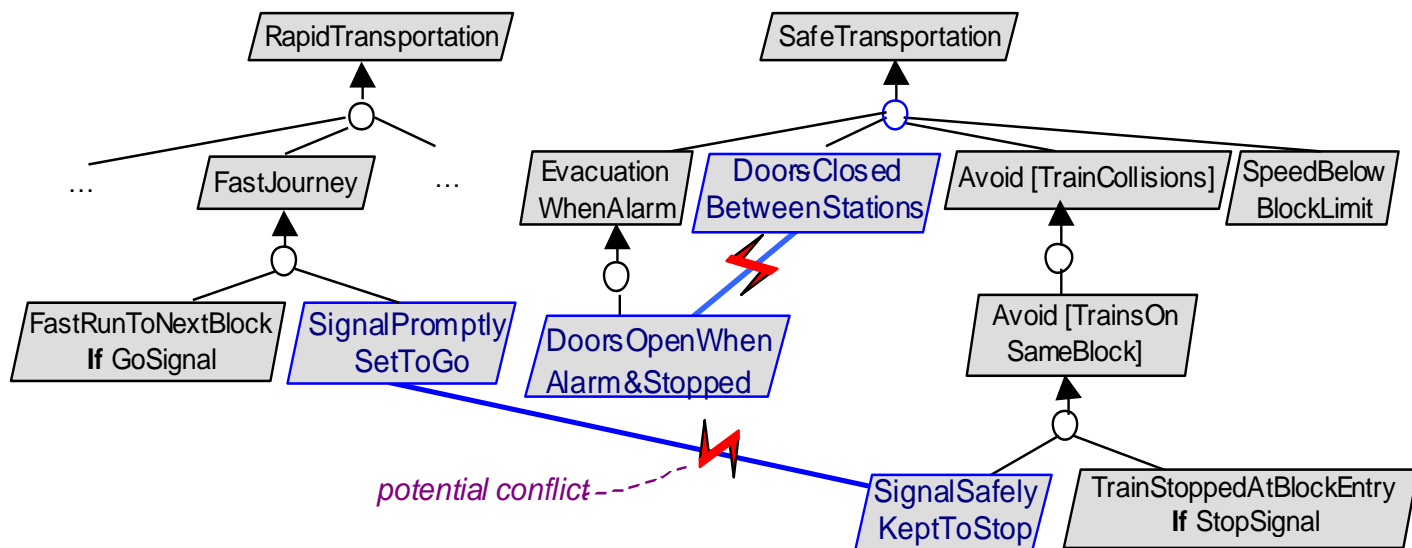


Capturing potential conflicts among goals

- Goals G_1, \dots, G_n are **divergent** in Dom if boundary condition B can be found making them unsatisfiable together:

$$\{B, G_1, \dots, G_n, Dom\} \models \text{false}$$

- Can be captured for later analysis

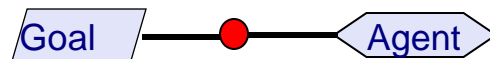




Connect the goal model with other system views

Interface links relate goals to other sub-models \Rightarrow **traceability**

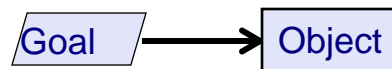
- **Responsibility:** instances of Agent are the only ones to restrict behaviors to satisfy Goal



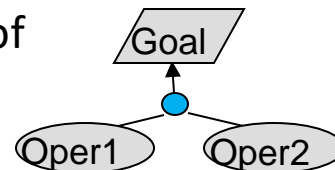
- **Obstruction:** satisfaction of Obstacle inhibits satisfaction of Goal



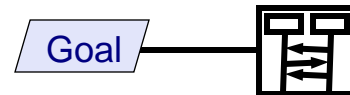
- **Concern:** specification of Goal refers to Object



- **Operationalization:** spec of Operations ensures satisfaction of Goal



- **Coverage:** behaviors prescribed by Goal cover Scenario





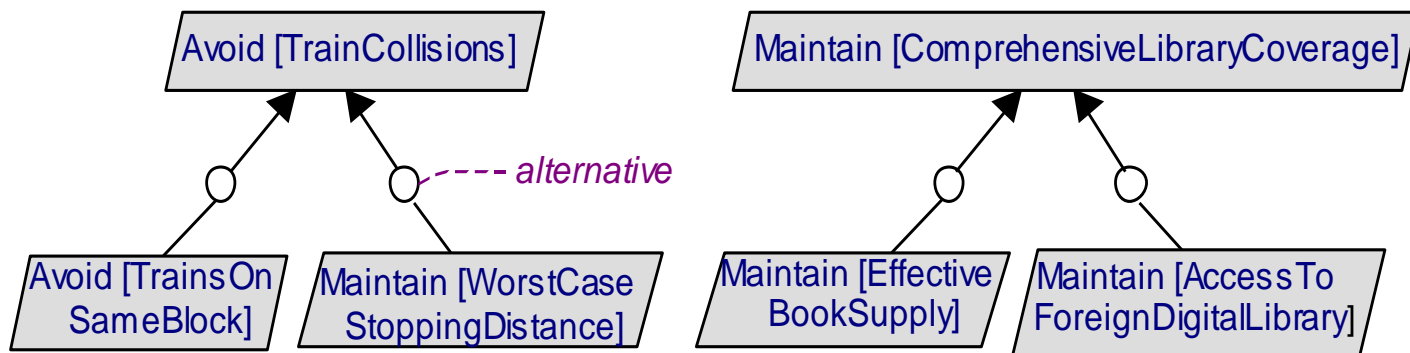
Goal modeling: outline

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- Goal diagrams as AND/OR graphs
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- Building goal models: heuristic rules & reusable patterns



Capturing options: alternative refinements

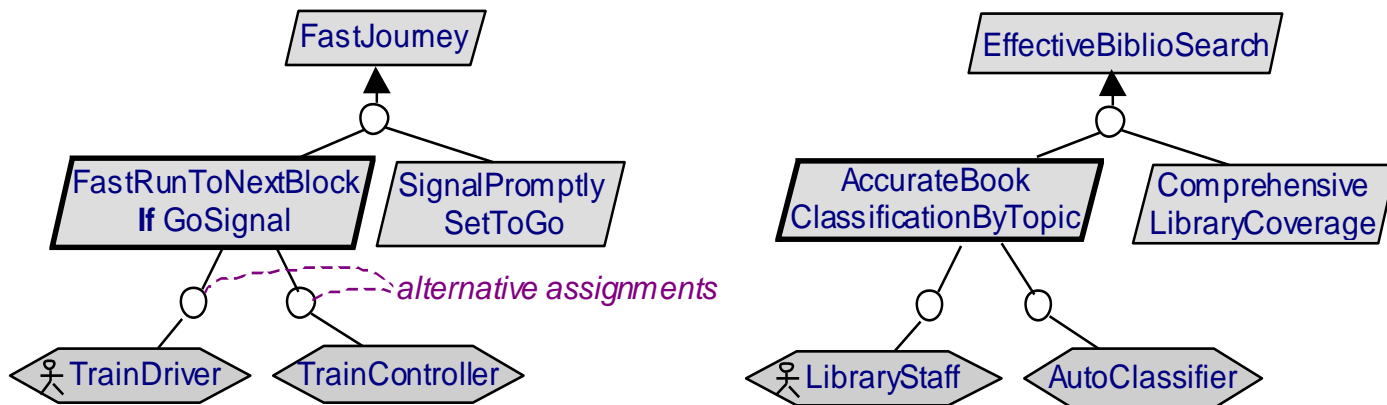
- An **OR-refinement** of goal G into refinements R_1, \dots, R_m states that G can be satisfied by satisfying all subgoals from any of the alternative refinements R_i
- Alternative goal refinements yield different system proposals (variants)
- Pros/cons to be evaluated against soft goals for selection of best option





Capturing options: alternative assignments

- An **OR-assignment** of goal G to agents A_1, \dots, A_m states that G can be satisfied by behavioral restrictions of any of the alternative agents A_i
- Alternative assignments yield different system proposals
 - e.g. different degrees of automation
- Pros/cons to be evaluated against soft goals for selection of best option



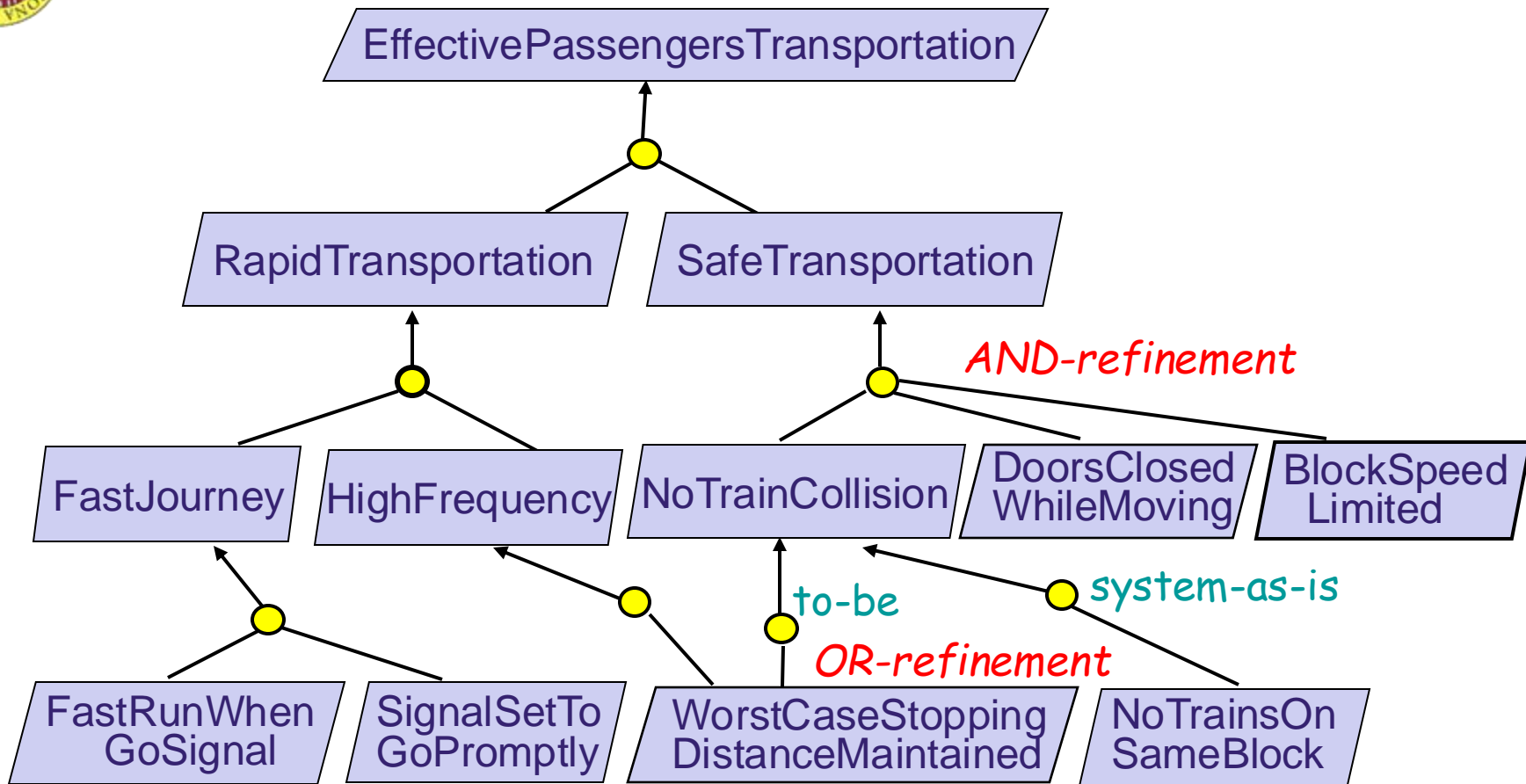


Goal diagrams as AND/OR graphs

- AND/OR graph shows how goal nodes contribute to each other
 - **roots** = high-level system goals
 - functional or non-functional
 - behavioral or soft
 - **leaves** = requirements or expectations
 - assignable to single agents
 - an **AND-refinement** links a parent goal to set of conjoined subgoals
 - an **OR-refinement** links a parent goal to a set of alternative AND-refinements
 - => alternative system options
 - soft goals in the graph are used to select preferred options
- Generally a directed acyclic graph, not a tree
 - multiple roots (e.g. functional, non-functional goals)
 - a goal may contribute to multiple parent goals

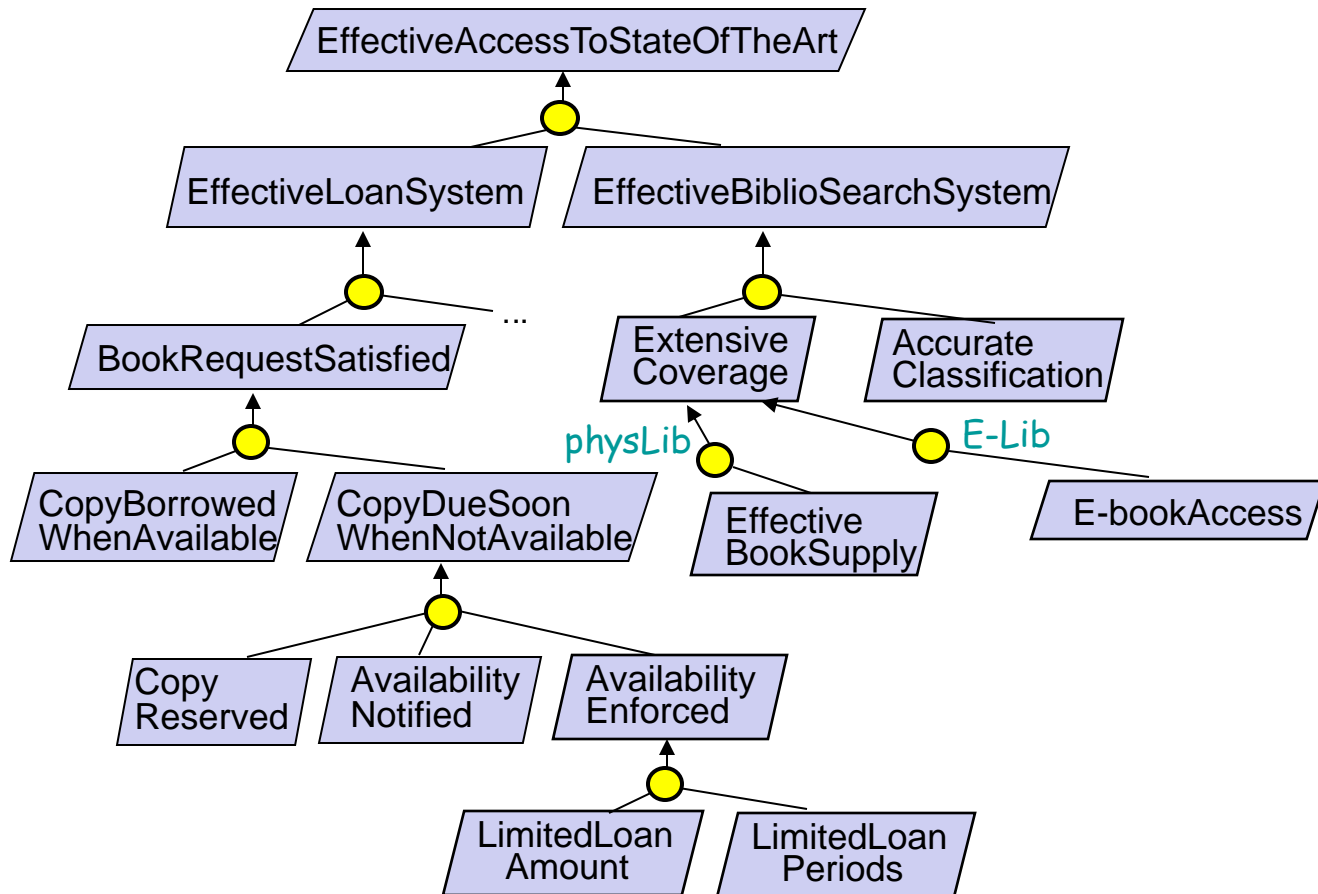


Goal diagrams as AND/OR graphs





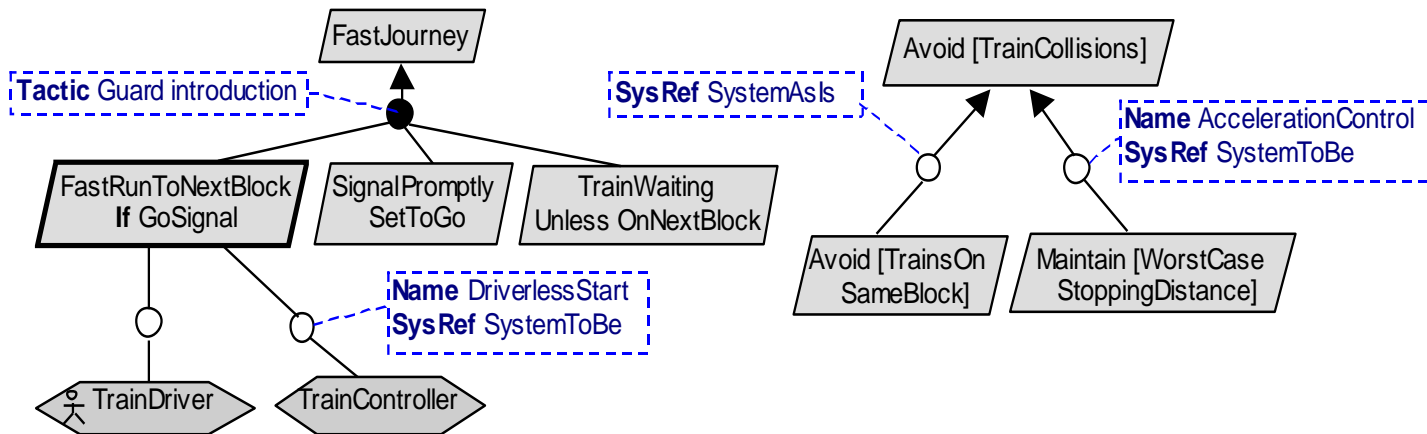
Goal diagrams as AND/OR graphs





Annotating goal refinements & assignments

- Optional features
 - **Name**: for unambiguous reference
 - **SysRef**: for associating alternatives to system versions
 - **Tactic**: for documenting refinement tactic, how it was found (cf. ref. patterns)





Goal modeling: outline

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1. Eliciting preliminary goals

- H1: Analyze the current objectives and problems in the system-as-is
- H2: Search for goal-related keyword in elicitation material
- H3: Instantiate goal categories



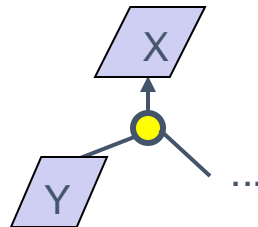
Heuristic rules for early discovery of goals

- Analyze current objectives & problems in system-*as-is* ...
 - preserve strategic, organization-specific objectives & policies
 - ⇒ high-level goals for system-to-be
 - e.g. Effective access to state-of-the-art knowledge
 - preserve application-specific objectives to be found in any system version
 - e.g. Accurate book classification
 - analyze problems & deficiencies in system-*as-is*
 - ⇒ goals of system-*to-be*: Avoid / Reduce / Improve them
 - e.g. Anywhere anytime biblio search



Heuristic rules for early discovery of goals

- Search for goal-related keywords in elicitation material (documents available, interview transcripts, etc.)
 - **intentional:** *in order to, so as to, so that, purpose, objective, aim, achieve, maintain, avoid, ensure, guarantee, want, motivate, expect,...*
 - **prescriptive:** *shall, should, must, has to, to be, may not, may never,...*
 - **amelioration:** *improve, increase, decrease, reduce, enhance, enable, support, provide, ...*
- + *refinement links:* “**in order to** X the system **has to** Y”, ...



(to be checked against false positives)



Heuristic rules for early discovery of goals

- Instantiate goal categories
 - Browse leaves of taxonomies of functional & non-functional goals, looking for system-specific instances

e.g. Any **Information** goal concerning train passengers?
Any **Accuracy** goal about train information?
Any **Confidentiality** goal about meeting participants?





2. Identifying goals along refinement branches

- H4: Ask HOW and WHY questions
- H5: Split responsibilities
- H6: Identify soft goals by analyzing the pros and cons of alternative refinements
- H7: Identifying agent wishes
- H8: Analyze obstacles, threats and conflicts
- H9: Check the converse of Achieve goals
- H10: Check the complementary case of conditional Achieve goals
- H11: Refine goals until they are assignable to single agents
- H12: Abstract goals until the system's boundary is reached

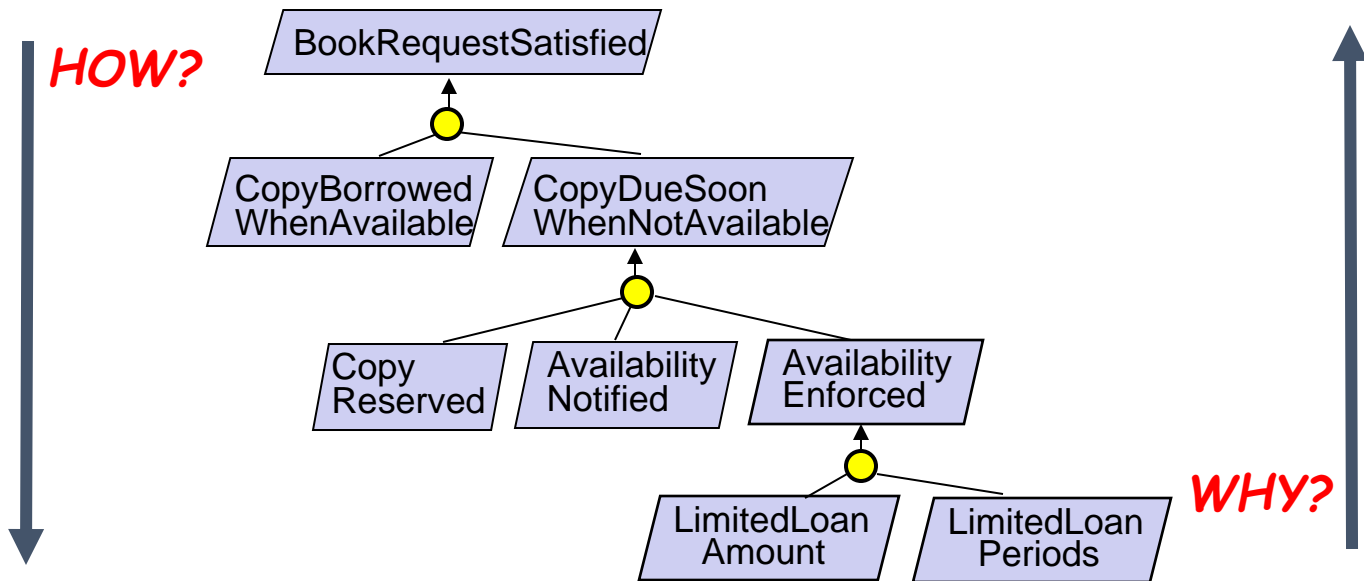


Heuristic rules for later discovery of goals

- By **abstraction** (bottom-up): ask **WHY?** questions about...
 - lower-level goals
 - interaction scenarios being elicited
 - other operational material available
 - => parent goals
- By **refinement** (top-down): ask **HOW?** questions about ...
 - higher-level-goals
 - => subgoals
- Frequent questioning patterns
 - **WHY?** directly followed by **HOW?** on parent goal, to elicit missing “sibling”
 - **HOW ELSE?** to explore alternatives

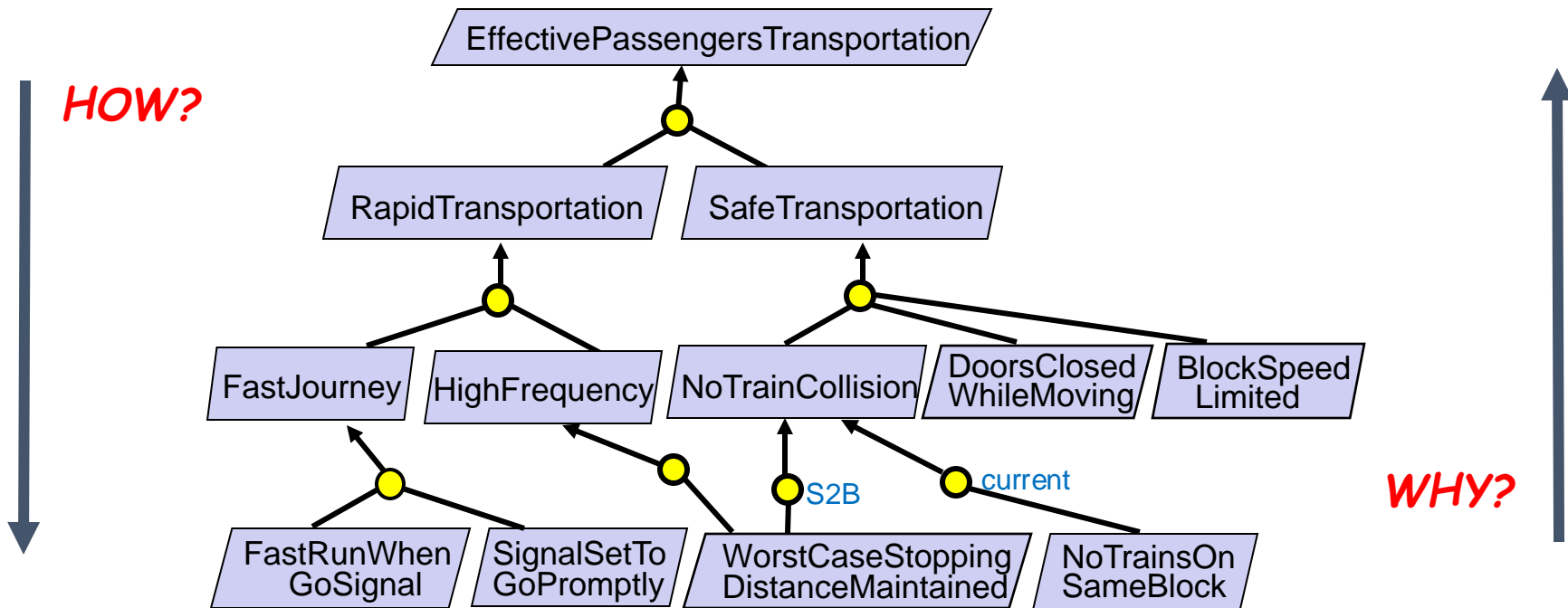


Building goal models: HOW and WHY questions



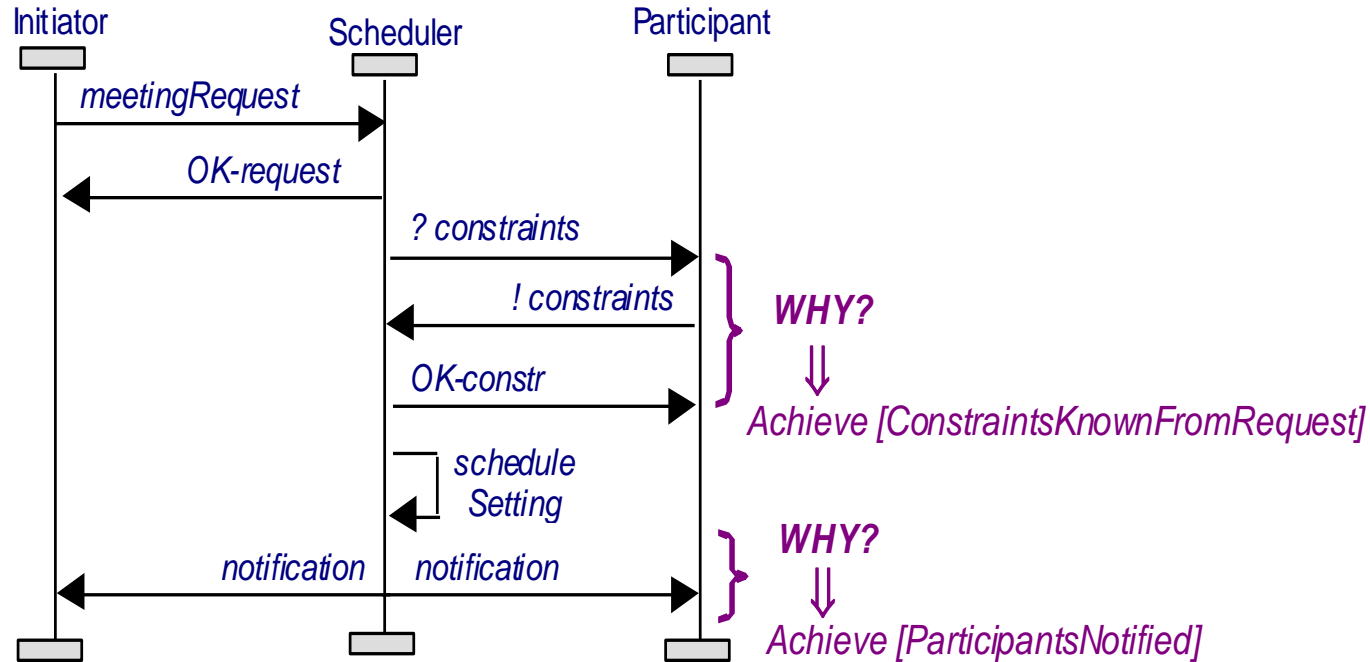


Building goal models: HOW and WHY questions





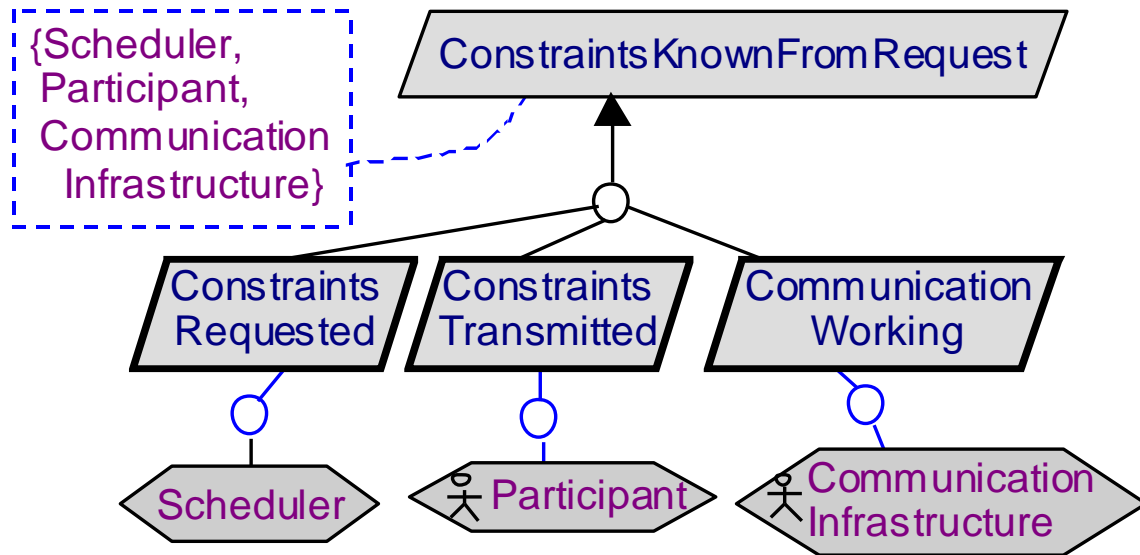
Identifying goals from WHY questions about scenario episodes





Split responsibilities among agents

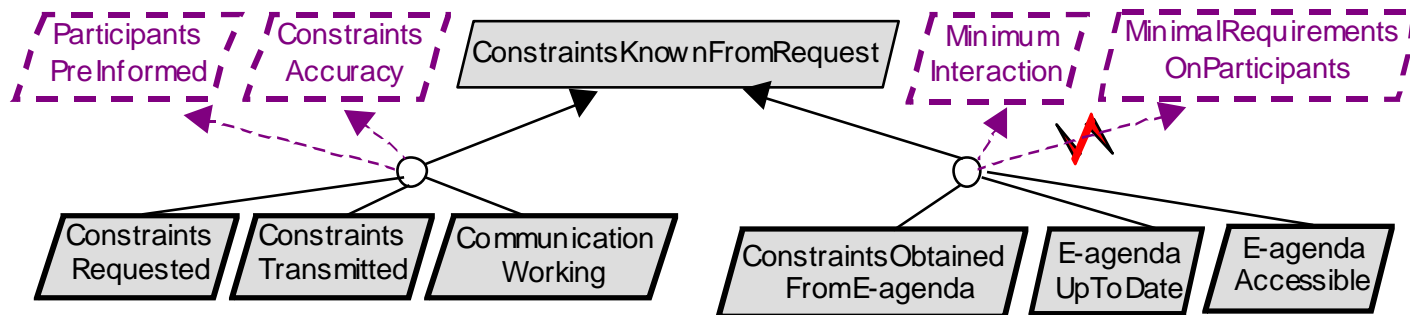
To get subgoals involving fewer agents and move towards requirements and expectations





Identify soft goals from pros & cons of alternative options

- pro => **refinement** link to missing parent soft goal ?
- con => **conflict** link to missing parent soft goal ?





Heuristic rules for later discovery of goals

- Identify wishes of human agents
 - e.g. MinimalRequirementsOnParticipants
- Check the converse of Achieve goal for missing Maintain goal

Achieve [Target **If** Condition]:
if Condition **then sooner-or-later** Target

? ↓ ?

Maintain [Target **OnlyIf** Condition]:
always (if Target **then** Condition)

e.g. Achieve [ItemSent **If** Paid] → Maintain [ItemSent **OnlyIf** Paid]
Achieve [reverseThrustEnabled **If** PlaneOnGround]
→ Maintain [reverseThrust **OnlyIf** PlaneOnGround]

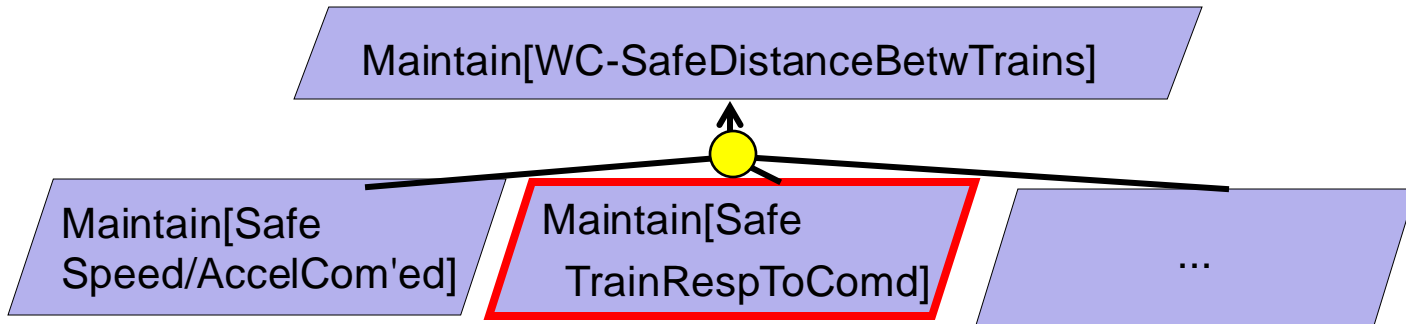


Building goal models: delimiting their scope

- **Refine** goals ... *until when* ?
 - ... until assignable to **single** agents as ...
 - **requirement** (software agent)
 - **expectation** (environment agent)
- **Abstract** goals ... *until when* ?
 - ... until boundary of system capabilities is reached:
 - goals that cannot be satisfied solely by system agents
 - e.g. [EliminateGreenhouseEffect](#)
 - is beyond capabilities of train system

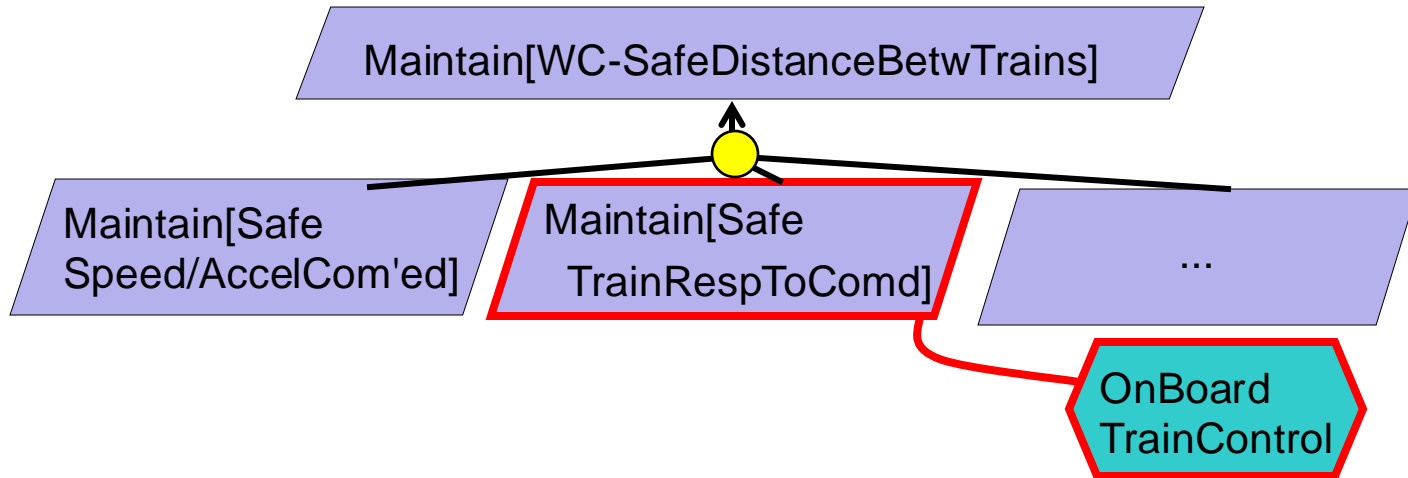


Goal refinement ... until when ?



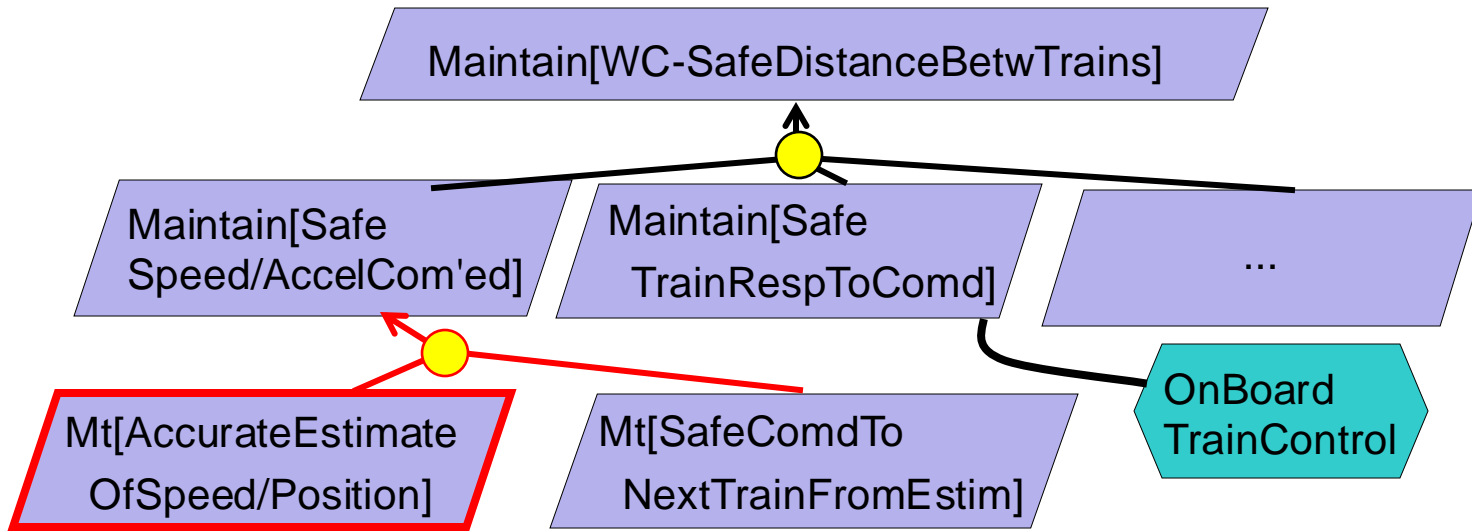


Goal refinement ... until when ?



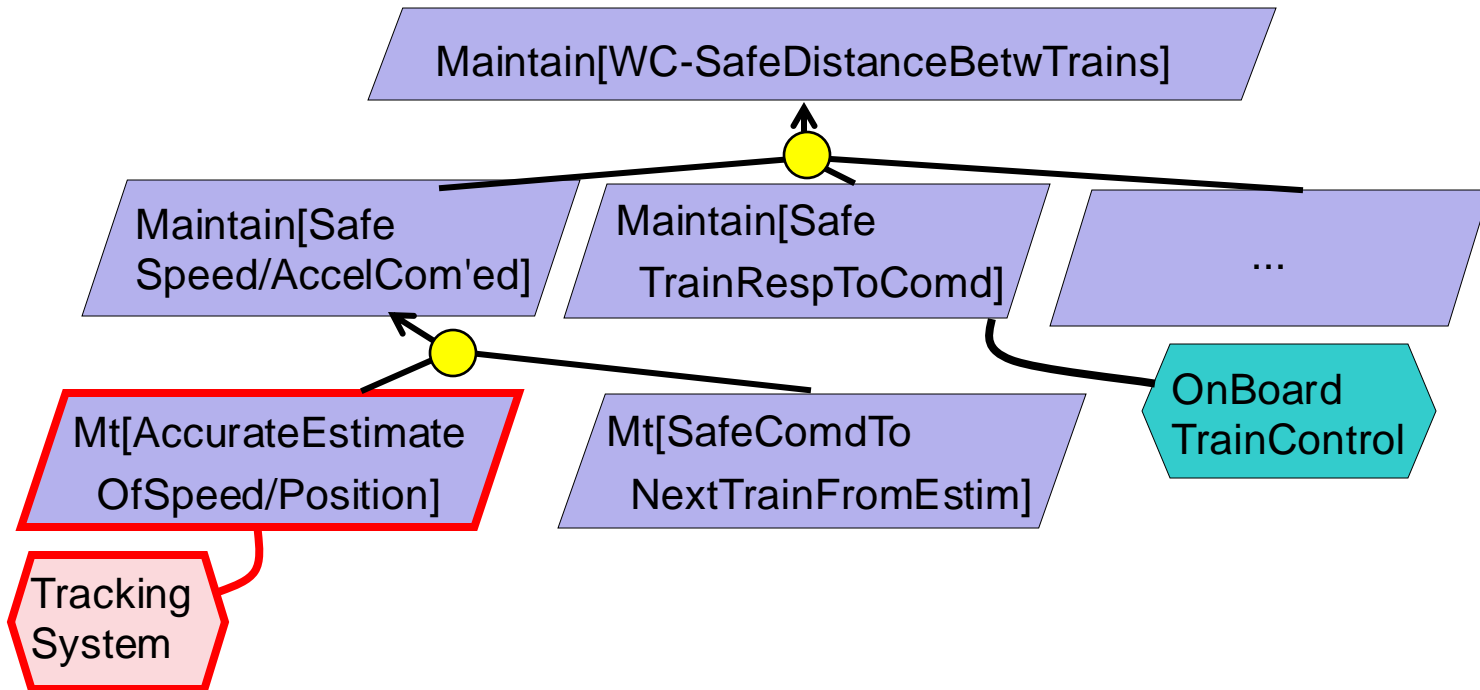


Goal refinement ... until when ?



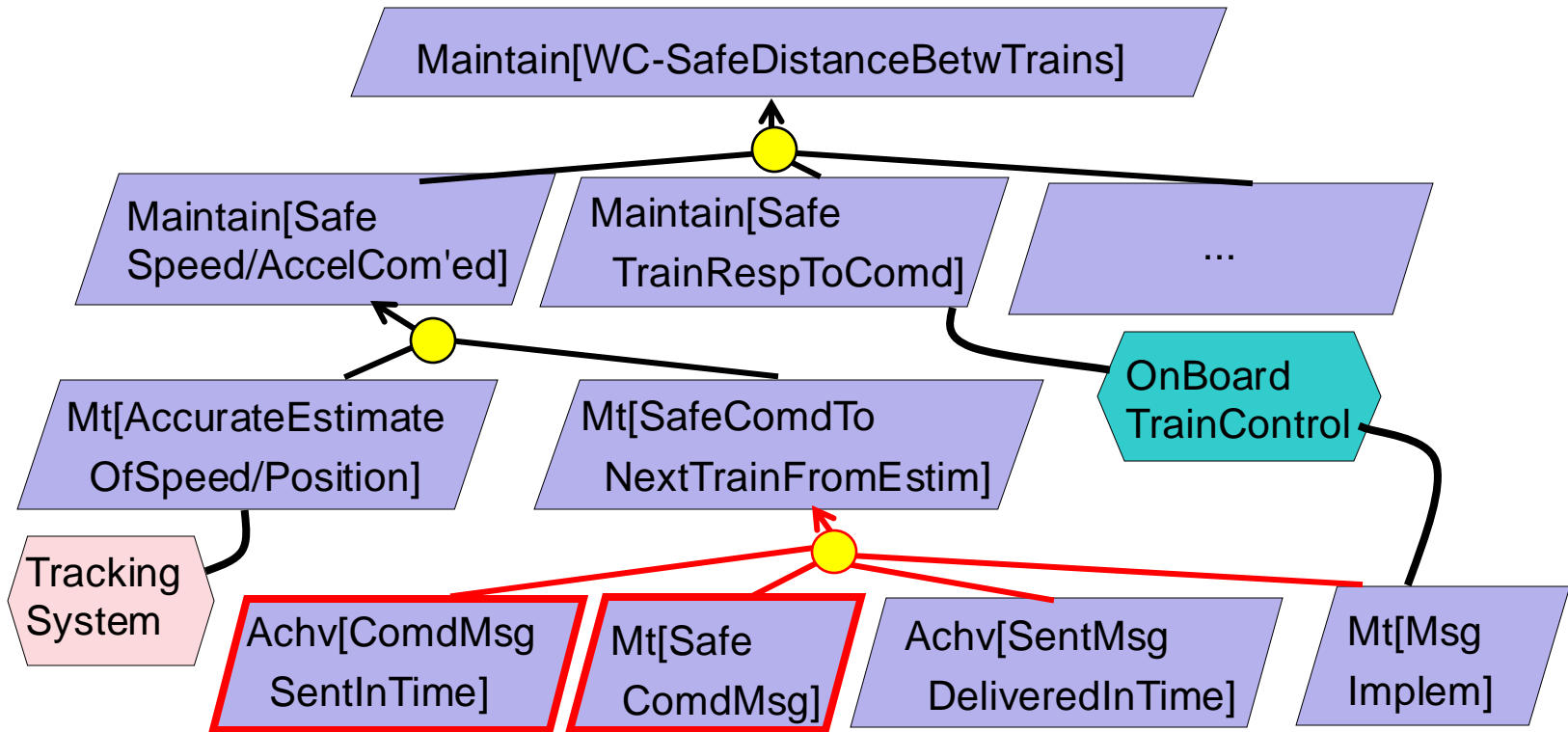


Goal refinement ... until when ?



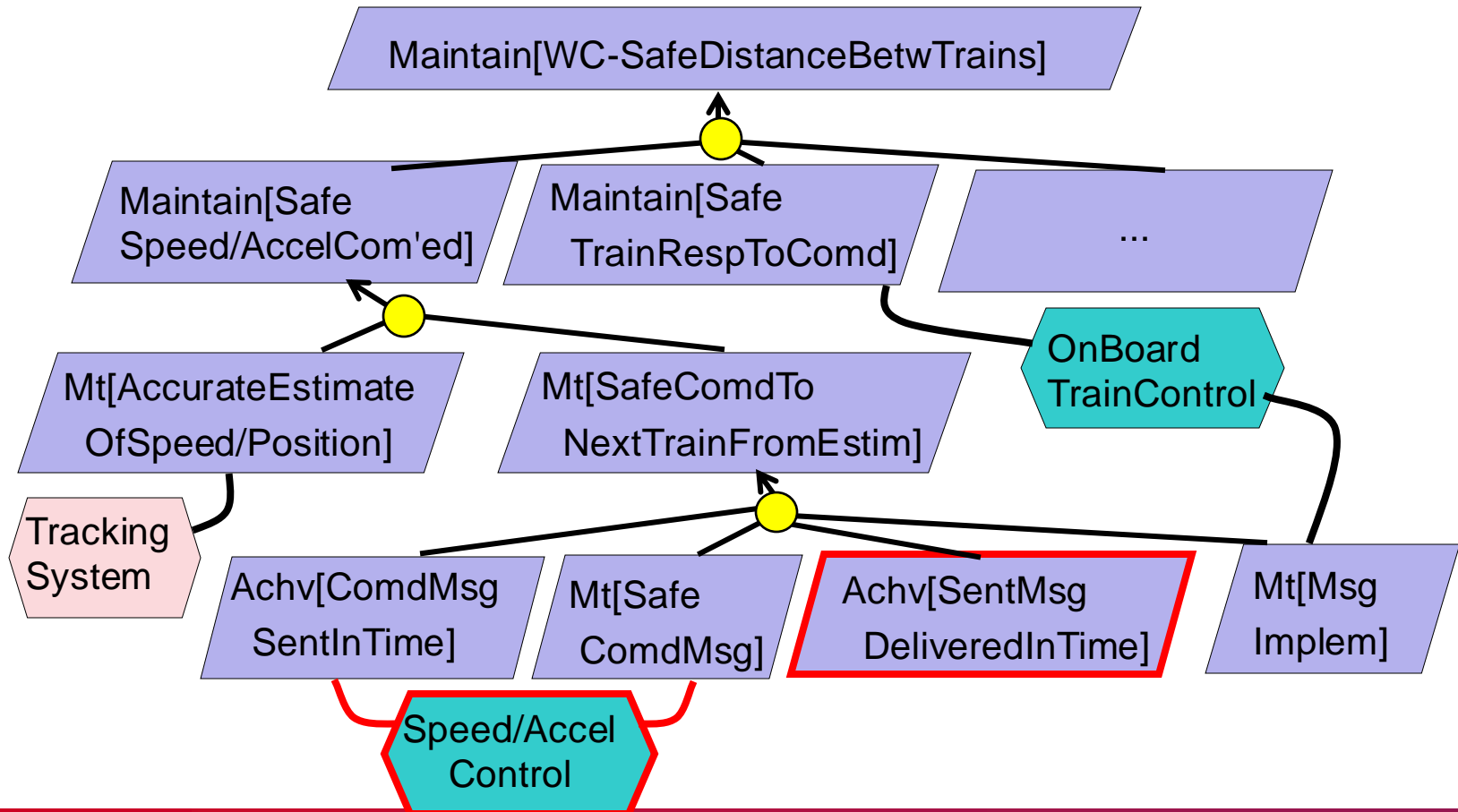


Goal refinement ... until when ?



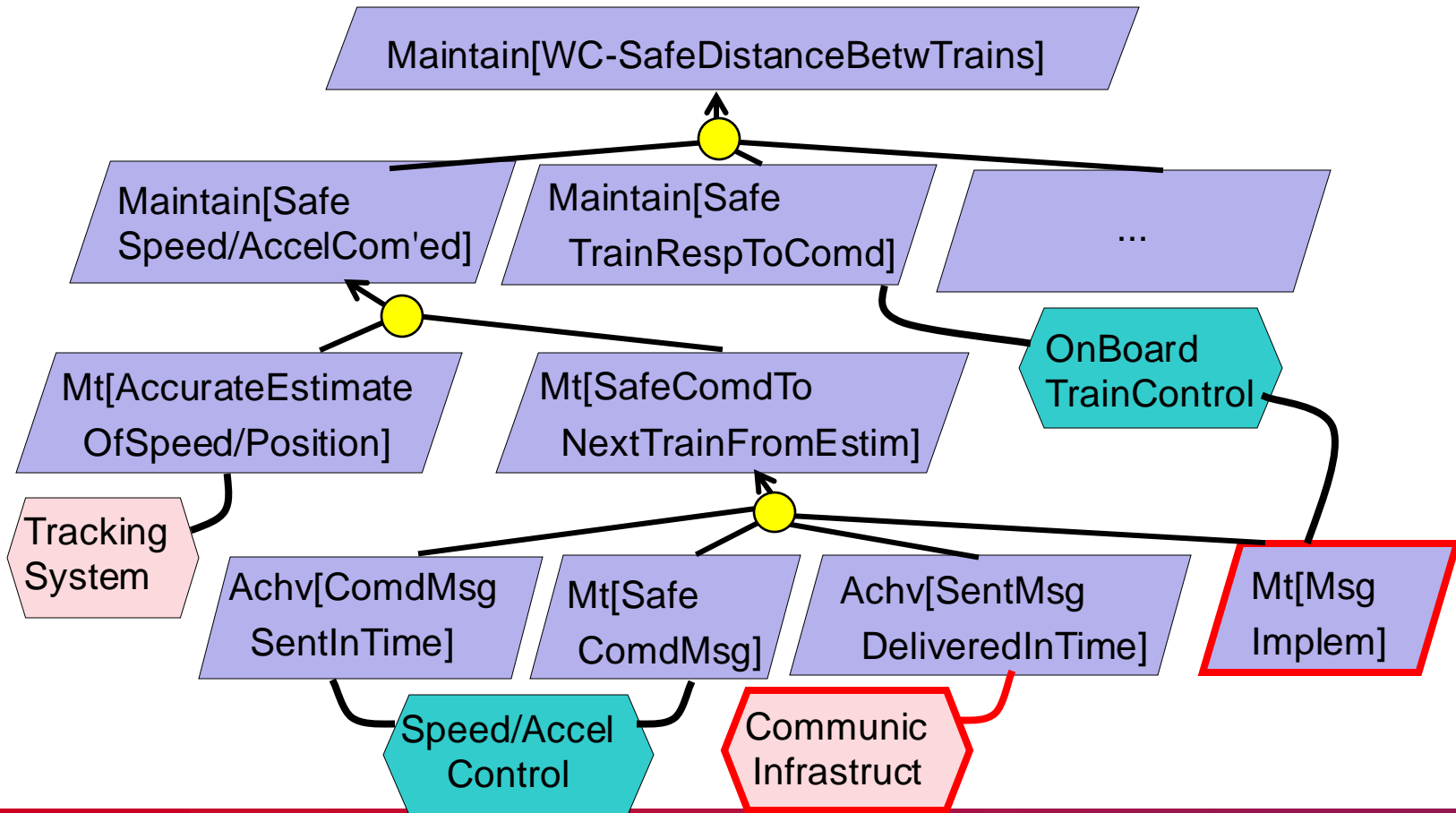


Goal refinement ... until when ?



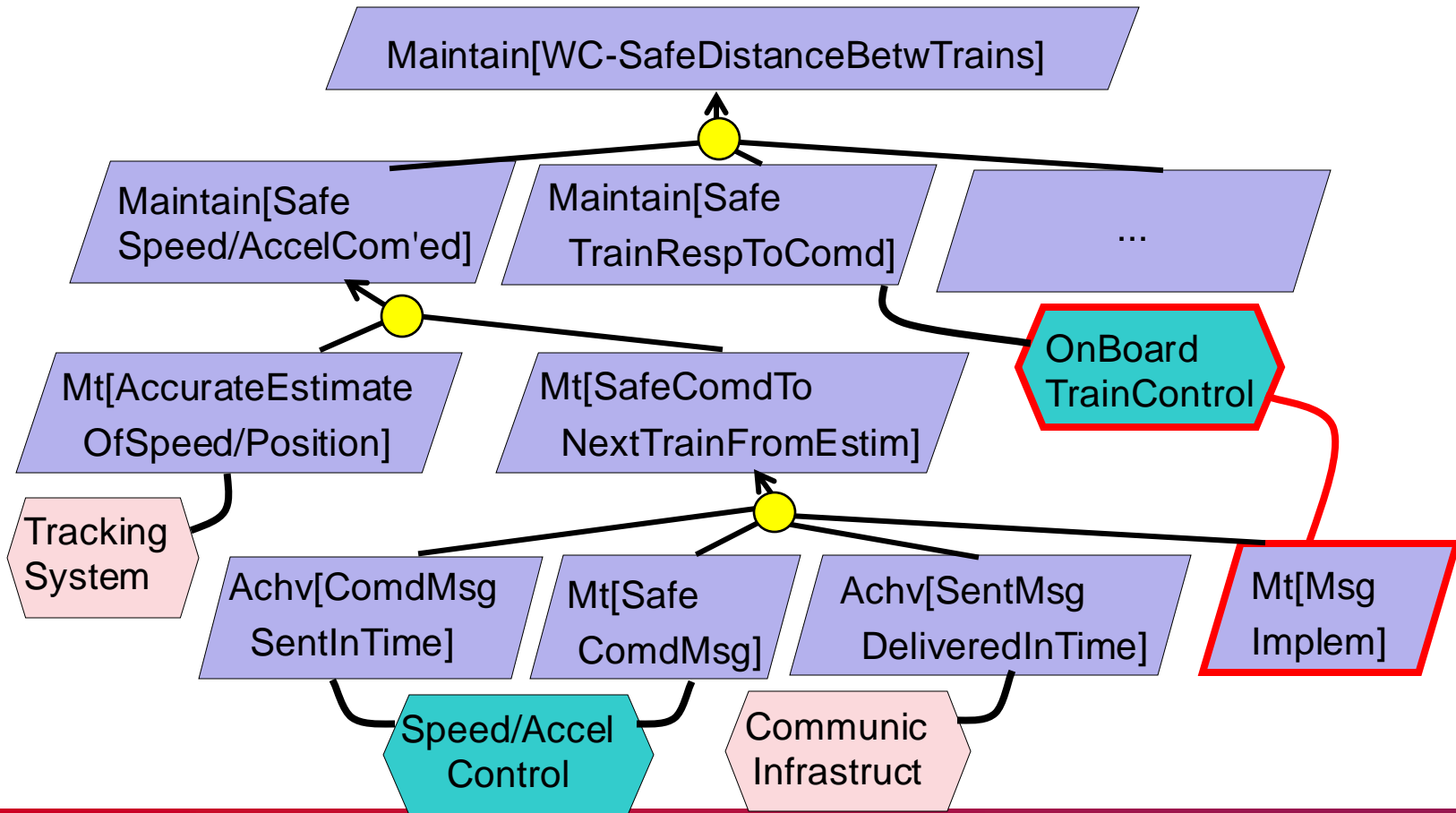


Goal refinement ... until when ?





Goal refinement ... until when ?





3. Avoid common pitfalls: Bad smells

- H13: Do not confuse goals with operations
- H14: Do not confuse AND-refinements (cases) with OR-refinements (alternatives)
- H15: Avoid ambiguities in goal specifications



Do not confuse goals with operations

- Do not confuse ...

goal ...

CopyBorrowed
If Available

DoorsOpen
OnlyIf TrainStopped

operation ...

BorrowCopy

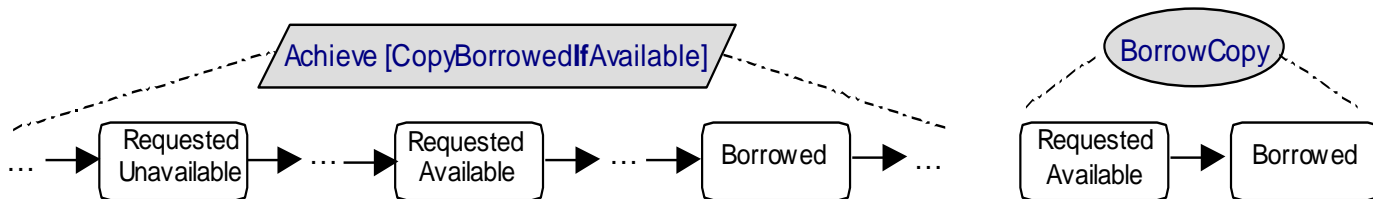
Open
Doors

- Goal \neq service from functional model (e.g. use case)
- Services **operationalize** functional, leaf goals in refinement graph
 - a goal is often operationalized through multiple operations
 - an operation often operationalizes multiple goals
- Soft goals are often *not* operationalized in functional model but used to select among alternatives



Behavioral goals vs. operations

- Semantic difference
 - Behavioral goals constrain entire sequences of state transitions
 - Operations constrain single state transitions



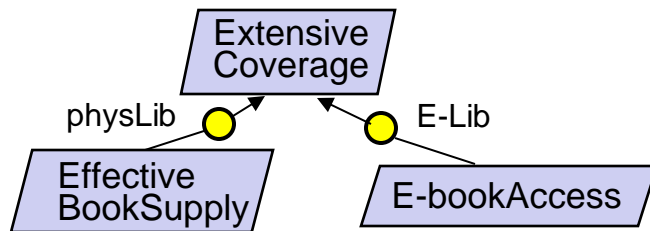
- **Tip:** use past participle for goal name
(state to be reached/maintained, quantity to be reduced/increased, ...)
use infinitive for operation name
(action to reach/maintain that state)



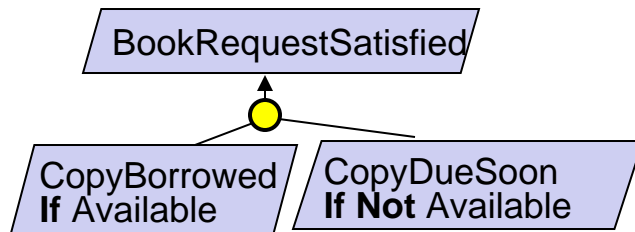
Do no confuse AND-/OR-refinements

- Do not confuse ...

OR-refinement ...



AND-refinement by case ...



cf. case analysis:

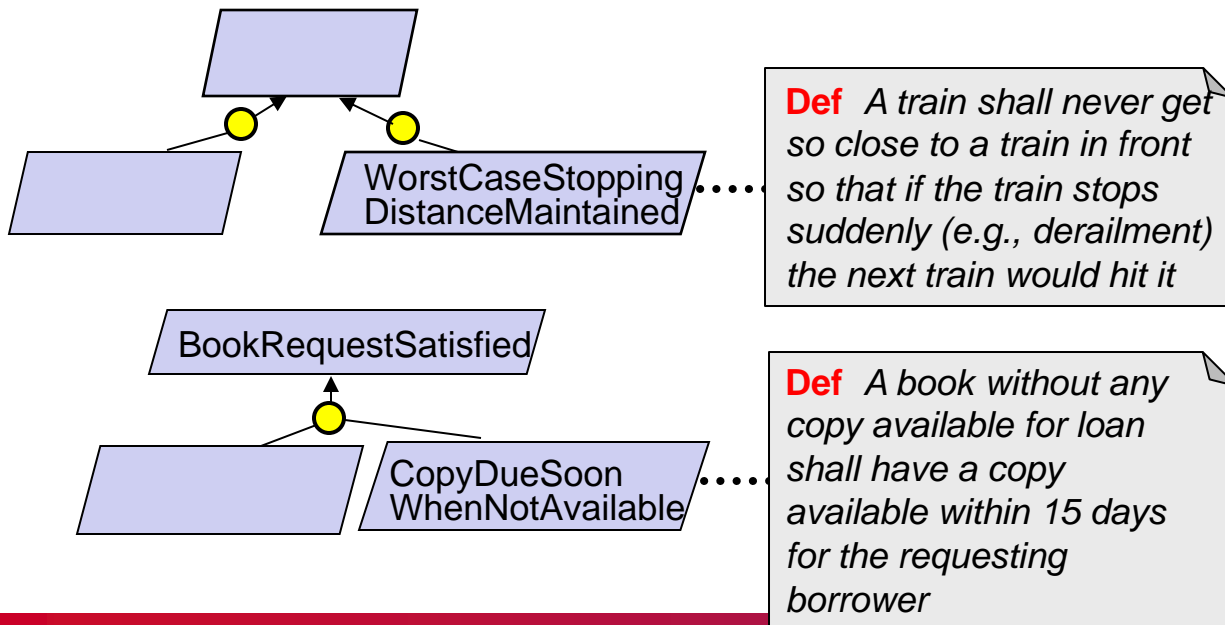
$(\text{Case1} \text{ or } \text{Case2}) \Rightarrow X \text{ equiv } (\text{Case1} \Rightarrow X) \text{ and } (\text{Case2} \Rightarrow X)$

- OR**-refinement introduces alternative systems to reach parent goal
- AND**-refinement by cases introduces complementary, conjoined subgoals within same system



Avoid ambiguities in goal specification

- Avoid ambiguities in goal specification & interpretation ...
 - a precise & complete goal **definition** is essential
 - grounded on shared system phenomena, and agreed upon by all stakeholders





Building goal models: Reuse refinement patterns



Reuse refinement patterns

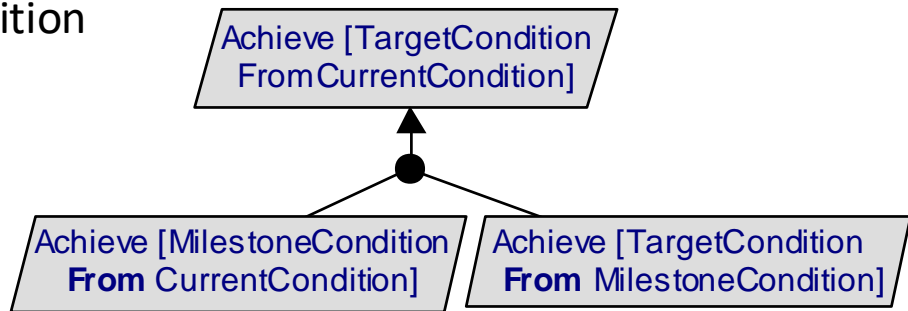
From a catalogue of generic, complete AND-refinements:

- encode refinement **tactics**, codify modeller's experience
- guide modeling process by suggesting refinements to be instantiated
 - instantiated pattern may sometimes require adaptation
- provide satisfaction argument for free
 - (formal) correctness proof done once for all, kept hidden
- support model documentation & understanding
- can also be used for:
 - completing partial refinements
 - exploring alternative options (multiple applicable patterns)



A sample of refinement patterns

- Refinement by milestone
 - Applicable when milestone states can be identified on the way to the goal's target condition



- Example of use:

Achieve [ConvenientMeeting
ScheduledFromRequest]

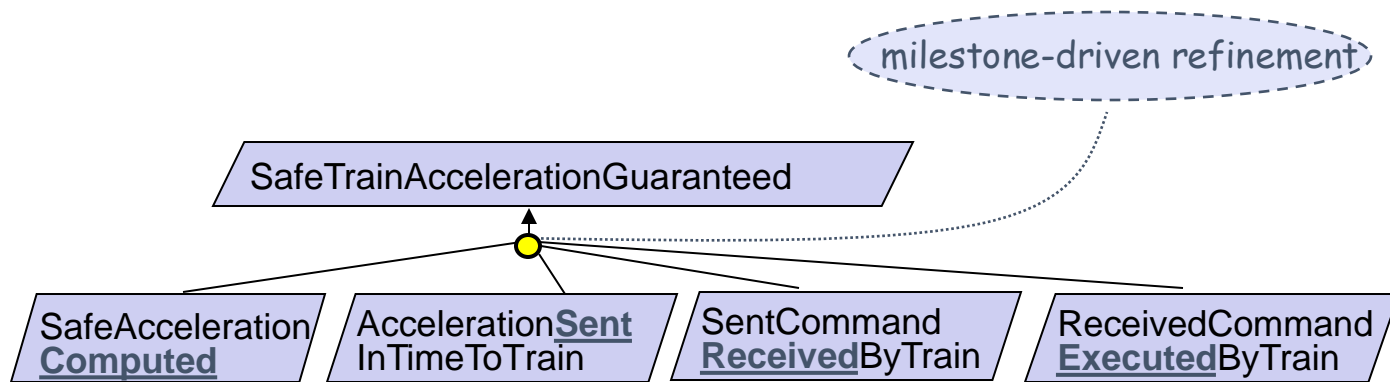
Achieve [Constraints
KnownFromRequest]

Achieve [ConvenientMeeting
ScheduledFromConstraints]

milestone-driven refinement



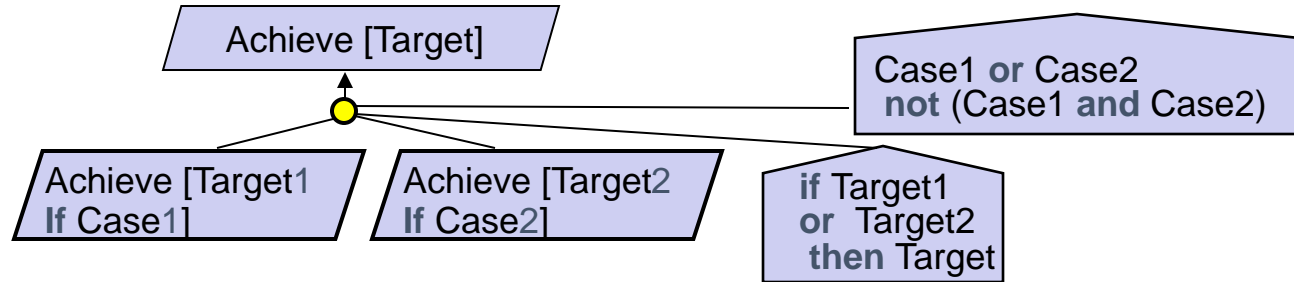
Variant for Maintain goals





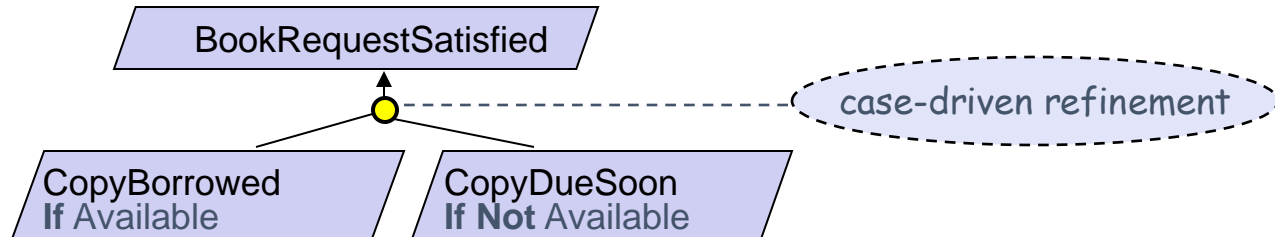
Refinement by case

- Applicable when the goal satisfaction space can be partitioned into cases (disjoint, covering all possibilities)



- Example of use:

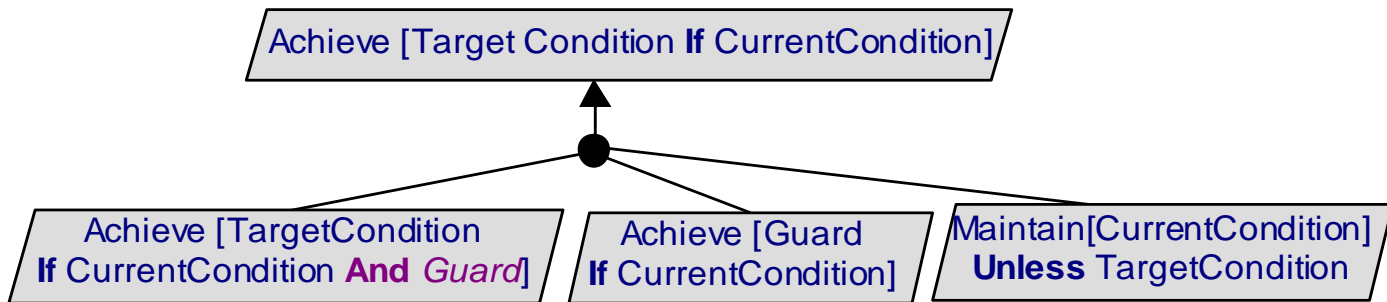
(Similar pattern for *Maintain* goals)



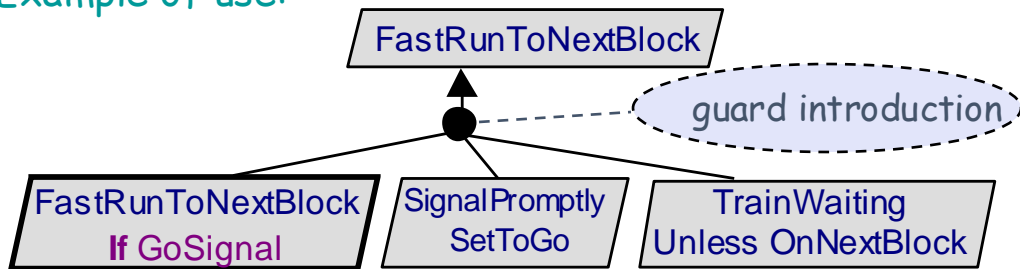


Guard introduction

- Applicable to *Achieve* goals where a guard condition must be set for reaching the target



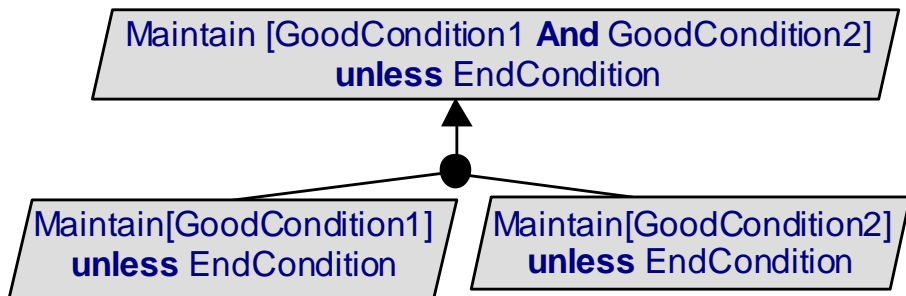
- Example of use:



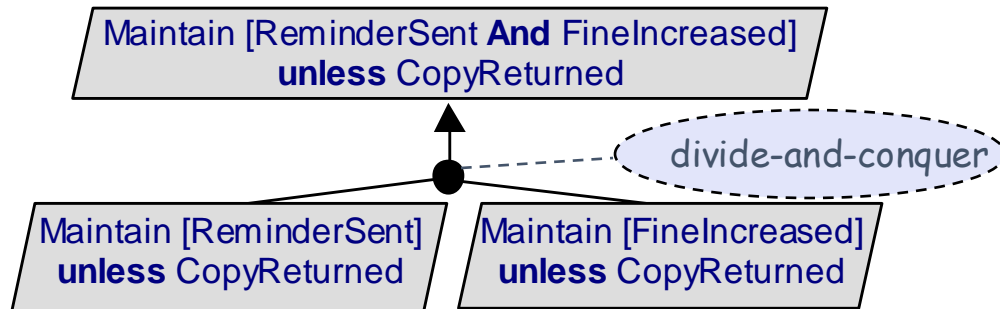


Divide-and-Conquer

- Applicable to *Maintain* goals where GoodCondition is a conjunction



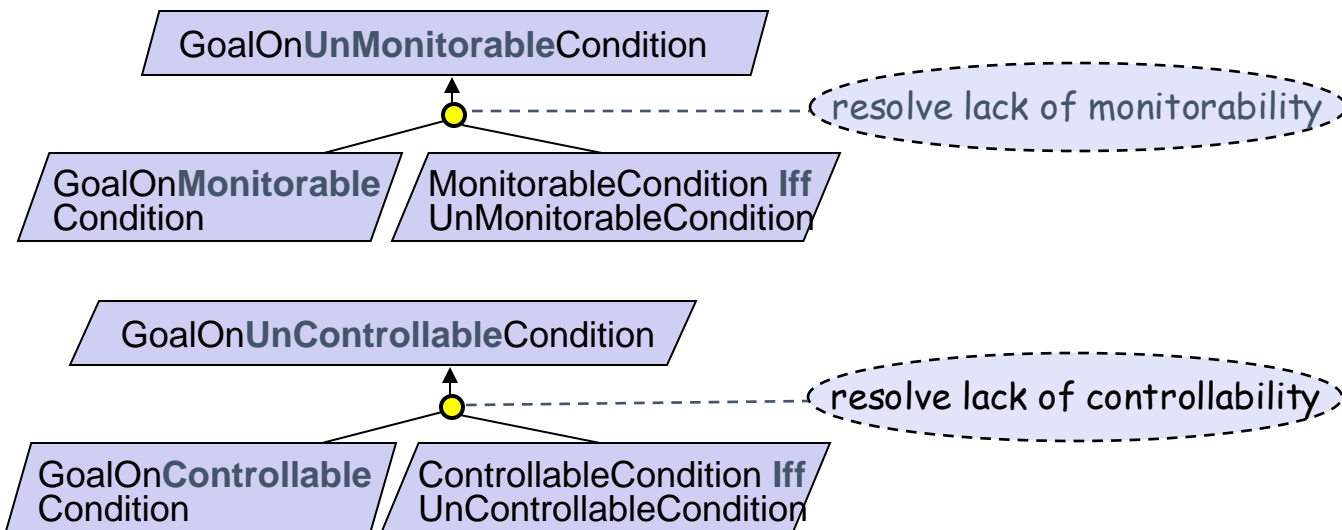
- Example of use:





Refinement towards goal realizability

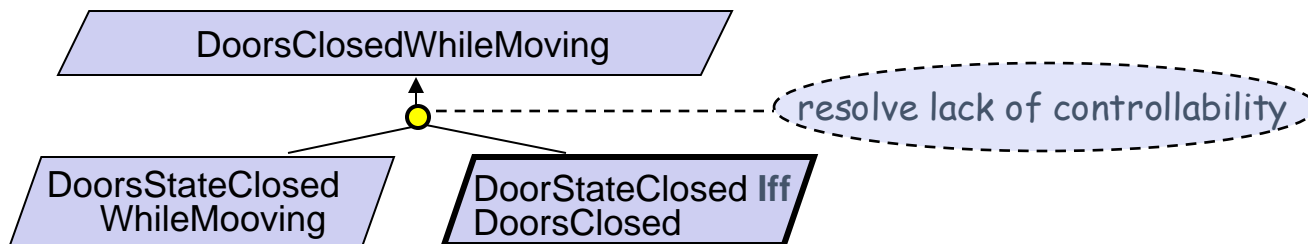
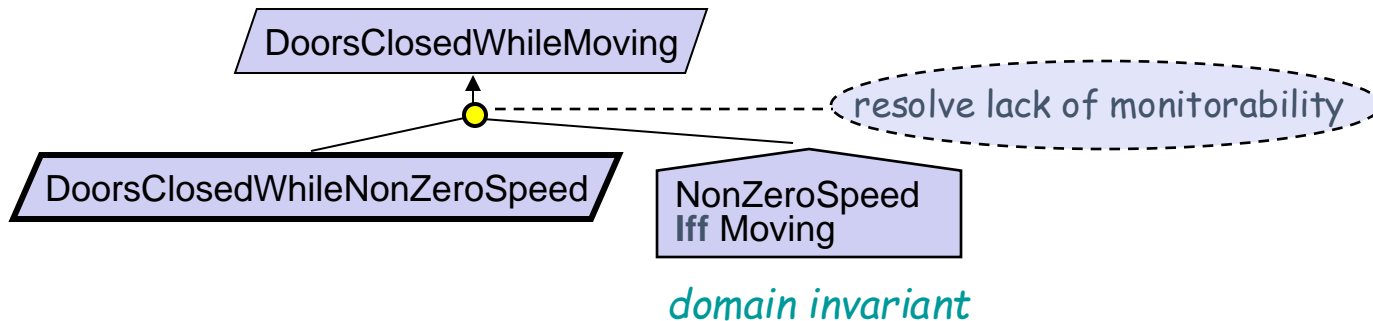
- Applicable when the goal refers to quantities not monitorable or not controllable by candidate agent



Child node may be goal (incl. requirement, expectation)
or domain property (invariant/hypothesis)

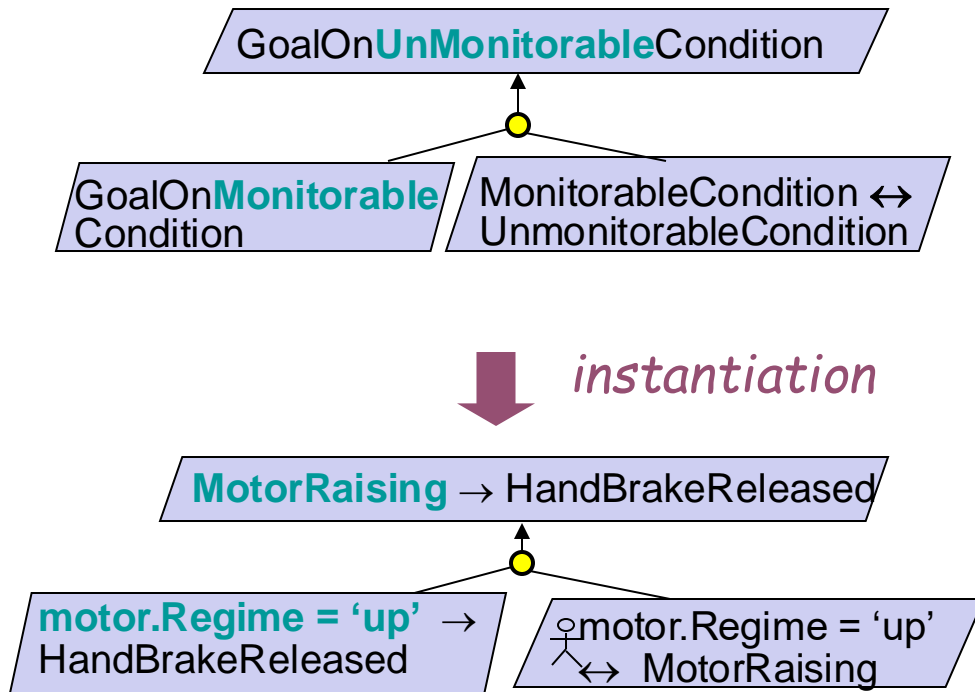


Refinement towards goal realizability: examples of use





Refinement towards goal realizability: examples of use





Refinement towards goal realizability: examples of use

