

Topic Modeling on the Crowd RE Dataset using Unsupervised Machine Learning

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Abstract. Hier kommt eine kurze Zusammenfassung der Arbeit.

1 Introduction

The result of a good software is depends on a lot more than the pure engineering. Software is designed to perform and automate a task, which otherwise would have to be executed by a person. In order to fulfill the given task properly, it is necessary to completely understand the task's underlying problem. One strategic approach to develop this understanding is to conduct a thorough analysis of the requirements (of both the business and the software) and to document the results according to given standards. This process is called requirements engineering (RE). The work products of the requirements engineering process can be manifold. In the scope of this research study we will therefore focus on the actual requirements.

One part of this process is to collect, order and prioritize the requirements. Depending on the number of requirements, it may help or even be necessary to use some data analysis techniques to automatically derive some useful insights, which can then be used in the further decision-making process.

ToDo: Find & Add references

In this paper, we will have a look at the requirements which were previously collected by ... in the Crowd RE project. From the perspective of a fictitious product owner we want to answer the following question:

Given a set of requirements, what kind of features are our potential customers interested in the most?

We consider our product owner to be working in a company which builds smart home appliances and deem the Crowd RE requirements to be the result of a survey this company has performed. These requirements therefore are the foundation of our analysis. Considering the sheer size of the requirements, we don't want to go through each of the requirements manually, but want to setup and use an unsupervised neural network to perform the analysis. We will implement the network in Python and want to derive a set of categories the collected requirements fall into. Finally, we want to answer the question based on the found categories and the number of requirements assigned to each of them.

2 The CrowdRE Dataset

- An approach towards scaling the RE process through the engagement of the general public.
 - Necessary to use automated techniques to gain useful insights
 - The dataset contains RE for smart home appliances
 - Reqs were submit by 609 Amazon Mechanical Turk users (<https://www.mturk.com/>)
 - Furthermore, the personal characteristics of the crowd workers who supplied the RE are recorded “including their demographics, personality, traits, and creative potential”, as gathered in a presurvey (questions, Mini-IPIP scale, CPS)
- It was an attempt to “facilitate large scale user participation in RE” [1]

2.1 Challenges / Motivation / Benefits

Crowd RE made it possible to gather a large amount of data

Raw data is of little use, but to derive information from the data manually may be difficult and is error prone, e.g. when looking at the sheer amount of information gathered

Also, human effort is a cost factor and the time is better spent on tasks which can not be automated, yet

We, as the authors, can be very happy to base our research on the Crowd RE dataset, as it is quite cumbersome to curate data which can be used to train and test automated techniques

Authors of the Crowd RE reqs already tagged their reqs into the domains Energy, Entertainment, Health, Safety, Other -> Could be used for verification

3 Data Analysis Techniques

ToDo: How is categorization usually performed?

3.1 Latent Dirichlet Allocation

ToDo: First approach to know what to expect: LDA

3.2 Unsupervised Neural Networks

ToDo: What kind of NN used to perform categorization?

ToDo: How does it work?

ToDo: What kind of preprocessing is necessary?

4 Analysis

The Crowd RE dataset is available in form of a MySQL database dump. As an alternative, the tables can also be downloaded separated into several *.csv* files. As we aim to analyze the dataset using unsupervised learning techniques, we were only interested in the pure requirements (without any ratings, classifications or other user characterization added to the data whatsoever). Using the *.csv* files was therefore sufficient for us and the following analysis is based on the reconstructed requirements that were generated from with the template. The template was given as follows: As a [role] I want [feature] so that [benefit]. The missing parts are taken from the file *requirements.csv* as they were entered into the template.

4.1 NLP

Indicator	CrowdRE	Brown
Number of Tokens (unique)	90844 (5024)	1034378
Number of Lexical Words	52266	542924
Vocabulary Size (Lexical Words)	4906	46018
Vocabulary Size (Stems)	3398	29,846
Average Sentence Length (Tokens)	31	18
Average Sentence Length (Lexical Words)	18	10
Lexical Diversity	0.011	0.054

Table 1. Data from the analysis of the CrowdRE dataset

To compare the data we choose the Brown Dataset which is a huge dataset that was taken from books and articles. In Table 1 we can see the number of tokens and lexical words is much bigger in the Brown dataset as the diversity of words is higher in this kind of text. But it's also because the dataset is much bigger than the CrowdRE dataset. Also obvious is that the sentence length at the requirements is lower as they tend to be formulated short and simple. Additionally the lexical diversity is also less as often the same words are used to write down requirements. And it is also necessary to use unique words for the description of the same feature to avoid ambiguity. To sum up we can say that the results are as expected from a dataset that contains only requirements.

5 Findings

ToDo: Our results

ToDo: Finally, our initial questions can be answered as follows:

Acronyms

CSV	Comma Separated Value
LDA	Latent Dirichlet allocation
RE	Requirements Engineering

References

1. Murukannaiah, P.K., Ajmeri, N., Singh, M.P.: Toward automating crowd RE. In: 2017 IEEE 25th International Requirements Engineering Conference (RE). pp. 512–515. IEEE, <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8049175/>