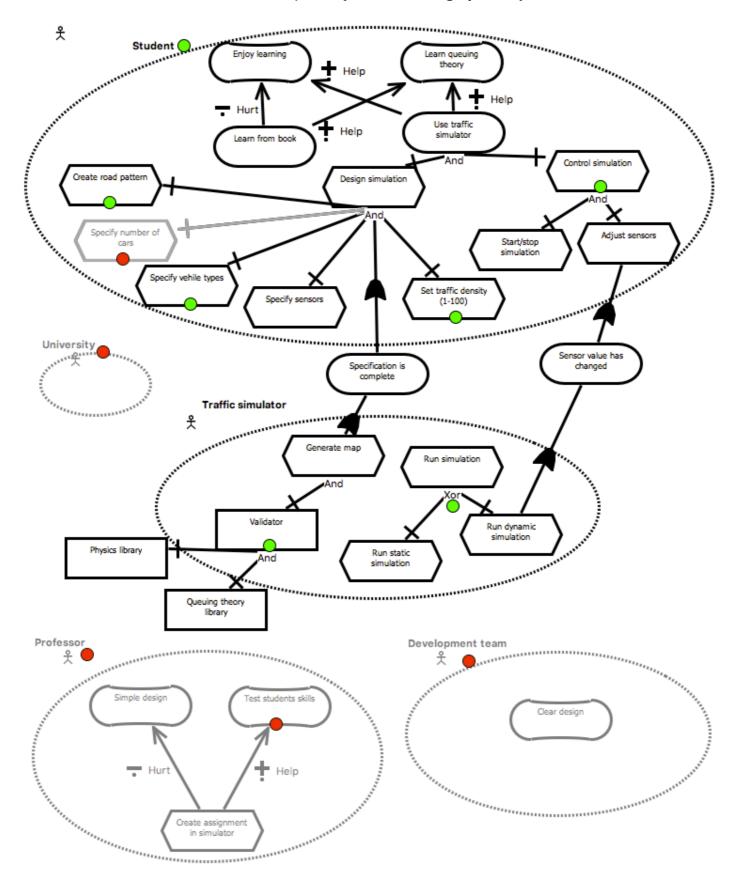
GRL Model of Transcript 6

Traceability links to underlying arguments are shown with green and red dots.

- A green dots means that the element or relationship corresponds to an accepted argument in an underlying argumentation network
- A red dots means it is rejected (the element is grayed out).

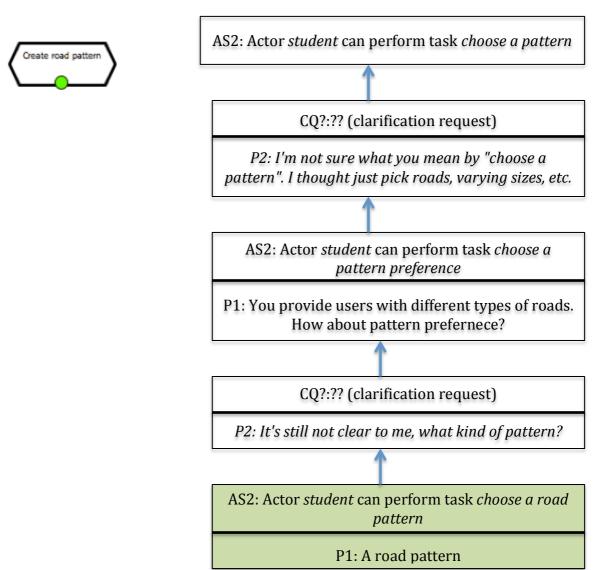


Some remarks

- The argument schemes we proposed do not all occur in the transcripts.
- An important reason for this is probably that the students did not construct a goal model, rather they were using some other methodology.
- We found various argument schemes and argumentation patterns that are not supported by our formalism:
 - Clarification. Someone proposes an element/relation and someone else asks for clarification. The first person responds with a new description which replaces the first one.
 - Context-dependent reason for attack: Some element is attacked in a
 way that is context-dependent. For instance "It is not part of the
 problem statement", or "we already have a similar element". Or
 somone can just propose an alternative description that is deemed
 more appropriate.
- Furthermore there are various elements and relationships we did not address in the argument schemes, such as:
 - *Attack on actor:* Some actor may be deeemd irrelevant, which disables all child elements and relationships.
 - Attack on decomposition
 - o Attack on element outside of actor.

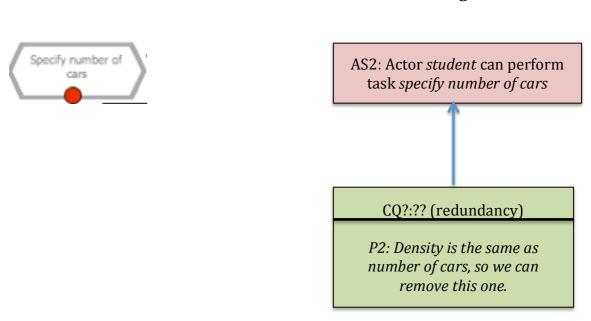
Next we show them in more detail.





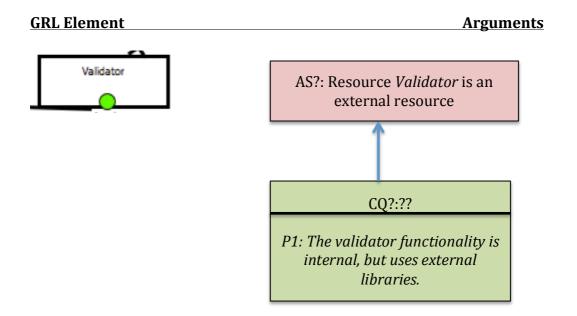
Analysis:

- We don't have a "clarification" step in PRAS. However, this is something that happens often in the discussion in the transcripts. How to accommodate this?
- So the first argument is accepted, but the name of the action is replaced by the content of the last argument.



Analysis

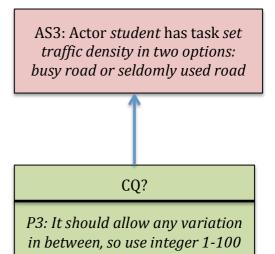
• In this case we have a task that already exists under a different name. The only argument scheme we have to attack a task is: CQ2. Is the task possible? However, we seem to need a different one here.



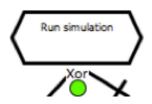
Analysis

• We also don't have critical questions or argument schemes for elements that are not part of an actor.





GRL Element Arguments



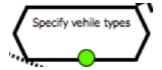
AS?: Task run simulation AND-decomposes into run static simulation and run dynamic simulation

AS3: Task run simulation XOR-decomposes into run static simulation and run dynamic simulation

P2: While the simulator should be able to do both things, it cannot do both at the same time. So it should be a XOR-decomposition.

Analysis

- We don't have argument schemes for task decomposition
- Here an argument schemes attacks another one since they cannot occur at the same time.



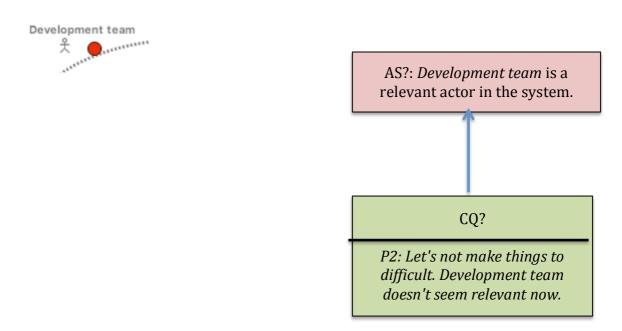
AS3: Actor student has task set the weight and size of the car

AS3: Actor student has task set vehicle type

The weight and size is too specific. Rather let them choose "truck" or "small car", etc.

Analysis:

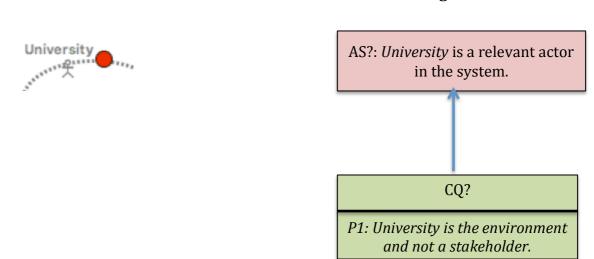
 Again two argument schemes that are conflicting, but one has preference and is motivated.



Analysis

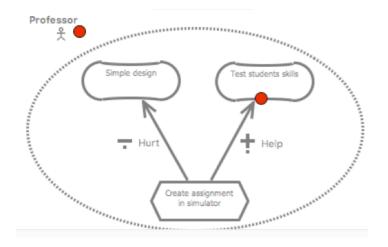
• We don't have argument schemes or critical questions for actors alone.

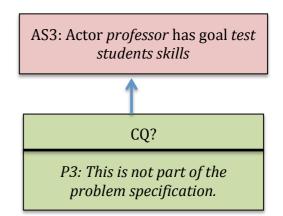
GRL Element Arguments

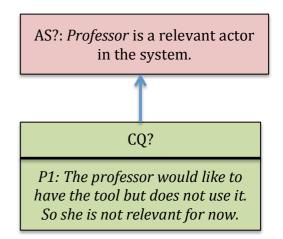


Analysis:

• Same as with "Development team"







Analysis

- We only have the critical question "Can the desired goal be realized?" for AS3. However, it's not applicable here.
- If an actor turns out to be irrelevant, all elements in the actor should be disbled.