

Introduction to TReqs

Tutorial: Requirements Analysis and
Decomposition for Distributed Systems based on
Deep Learning at RE'23, Hannover

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2023-09-04

Motivation: Need to support decentralized RM

Key idea and concept of TReqs

TReqs demonstrator

References

TReqs Pitch

- ▶ *Objective:*
 - ▶ TReqs offers lightweight tooling to manage requirements in agile system development.
- ▶ *Philosophy:*
 - ▶ TReqs empowers agile teams to manage requirements together with changes of code and test.
 - ▶ This ensures transparency, consistency, scalability, and speed.
- ▶ *Offer:* The core of TReqs is available as open source. Based on this, we offer:
 - ▶ **Integrating** TReqs into a specific company's requirements strategy.
 - ▶ **Developing** a company's requirements strategy if needed.
 - ▶ **Adjusting** TReqs to match specific needs
 - ▶ **Training** for agile teams, product owners, system managers.
- ▶ *AI-based systems:*
 - ▶ Requirements, Architectural Decision, Scripts, Tests, Code evolve together
 - ▶ Support middle-out development

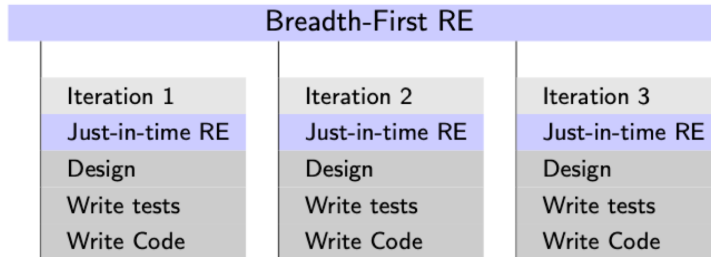
Motivation: Need to support decentralized RM

Our background

- ▶ We have worked with many large systems engineering companies (Knauss 2019)
 - ▶ Software center with Axis, Ericsson, Grundfos, Saab, Siemens, TetraPak, Volvo Cars, Volvo Trucks (Kasauli et al. 2020)
 - ▶ Vinnova FFI (NGEA) with many automotive companies in the region (Pelliccione et al. 2017)
- ▶ We find them struggle with similar challenges (Liebel et al. 2016), (Kasauli et al. 2020)
 - ▶ Continuous Integration and Deployment (Knauss et al. 2016)
 - ▶ RE for Scaled Agile System Development (Kasauli et al. 2020)
- ▶ There is no single solution for all challenges
 - ▶ But our treqs tool and concept is pretty promising for many challenges (Knauss et al. 2018)

How requirements engineering has evolved

Now



Requirements are everybody's responsibility

Requirements Engineering:

a knowledge management problem

Why agile teams hate requirements (Knauss 2019)

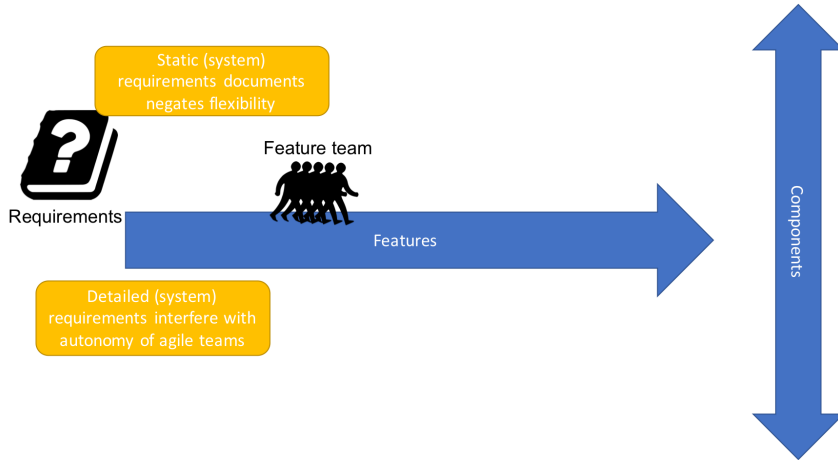


Figure 2: Static detailed requirements limit agility

Why agile teams hate requirements (Knauss 2019)

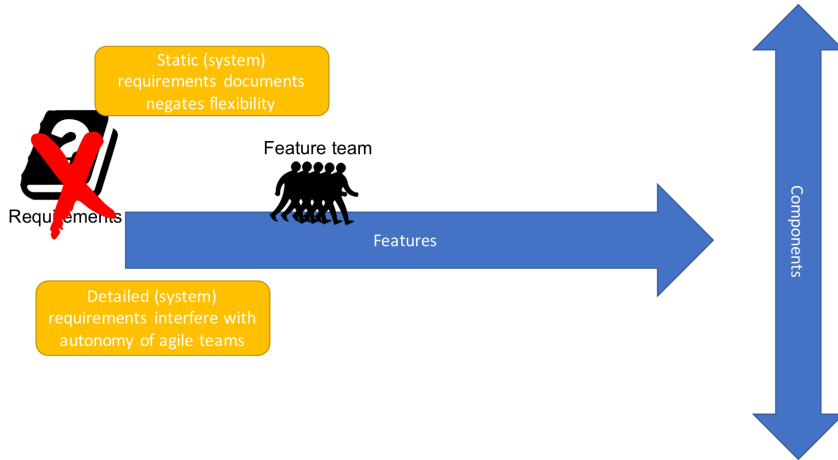


Figure 3: Easy solution, get rid of requirements

No requirements is not a good solution (Knauss 2019)

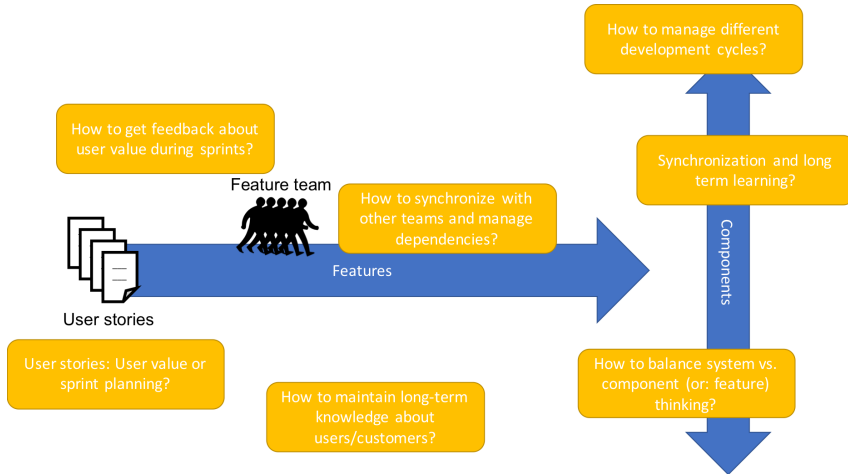


Figure 4: System engineering starts to fail if requirements are not managed

RE challenges frequently encountered in scaled-agile system development (Kasauli et al. 2020)

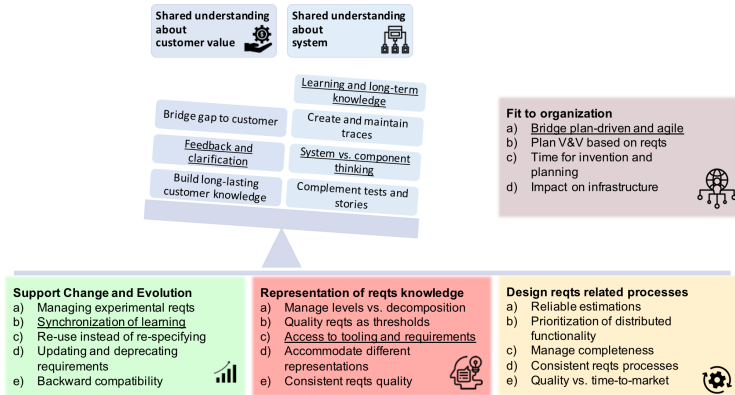


Figure 5: Common challenges in scaled agile system development

Context and Motivation

- ▶ Engineering complex systems increasingly done agile and continuous
- ▶ Agile (SW) teams will discover new or wish to update existing requirements
- ▶ Any system level role that owns requirements will become a bottleneck
- ▶ Agile teams avoid working with outdated requirements (don't read/don't update)
- ▶ System development loses a critical coordination mechanism

Additional needs for AI-based systems

- ▶ Support middle-out development
 - ▶ Iterate and make things work
 - ▶ Ensure that high-level system goals are achieved
- ▶ Manage infrastructure-as-code and requirements on infrastructure

Key idea and concept of TReqs

TReqs core idea

- ▶ Distinguish high-level customer/market/problem-focused requirements from system/solution-focused requirements
- ▶ Give agile (SW) teams ownership of system requirements in a scalable way
 - ▶ Bring the requirements into the tools that agile teams work with
 - ▶ Integrate reviews of requirements changes into the quality assurance workflows of agile teams
 - ▶ Derive reports for system level roles
 - ▶ Support DevOps vision of infrastructure-as-code
- ▶ Make explicit, how tweaks in data, scripts, code support system goals of **AI-based Systems**
- ▶ Result: scalability, speed, and real control through up-to-date requirements
 - ▶ Instead of: illusion of control by gatekeeping requirements that are not used

TReqs demonstrator

Getting started: TReqs demonstrator

- ▶ Assume that Alice and Bob want to create a function that translate latin numbers to roman numbers
- ▶ The start with a high-level requirement
 - ▶ (which they store in a markdown file for now, since those are nicely layed out and well integrated in their git based development environment (gitlab or github))

```
1 # Req-1: Convert arabic to roman
```

```
2
```

```
3 The function takes an integer i and returns a String that represents i as a roman number.
```

Basic workflow

- ▶ Alice wants to get started. Working in an agile way, she aims to use TestFirst

```
1 assertEquals("I", convert(1));
2 ...
3 convert(int i) {return "I";}
4 ...
5 # Req-1: Convert arabic to roman
6
7 The function `convert` takes an integer i and returns a String that represents i as a roman number.
8
9 ## Req-1.1: Convert 1 to I
10
11 For i = 1, `convert` shall return `I`.
```

- ▶ Alice pushes these changes to her development branch and creates a merge request
- ▶ Bob reviews the change, sees that test, function, and requirement are updated and consistent
- ▶ The change is merged into the main branch
- ▶ Alice and bob continue with the number 2 to 10 in parallel

Create requirements

- ▶ Now, to support this scenario, we want to add some support.
 - ▶ Example, adding a link between the unit test and the Requirement 1
- ▶ If we want to offer tool support, we need to
 - ▶ define a unique ID (otherwise, Alice and Bob creating each a Requirement 1.1 at the same time will cause chaos)
 - ▶ make it easy for the tool to define where a requirement or test starts and ends
- ▶ With treqs create, we can conveniently create syntactically correct treqs elements, that are still rendered as markdown elements

```
1 <treqs-element id="b1cd3dba866a11ebbfcc4b301c00591" type="requirement">
2   ## Req-1.1: Convert 1 to l
3
4   For i = 1, `convert` shall return `l`.
5
6 <treqs-link type="parent" target="72f032c0866d11ebac03c4b301c00591" />
7 </treqs-element>
```

List requirements

- ▶ Now we have requirements in markdown files in a very useful form
 - ▶ They are easy to read for humans, either in the markdown file or in the rendered preview
 - ▶ They are easy to read for computers
- ▶ We can list requirements based on several criteria, which helps to keep an overview in large projects
 - ▶ Provide output as markdown table or (graphical) plantuml model

```

1 knauss$ treqs list
2 | UID | Type | Label | File | Line |
3 | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
4 | 72f032c0866d11ebac03c4b301c00591 | requirement | # Req-1: Convert arabic to roman | requirements/system-requirements.md | 2 |
5 | b1cd3dba866a11ebdfcc4b301c00591 | requirement | ## Req-1.1: Convert 1 to I | requirements/system-requirements.md | 9 |
6 | 54ed41e2867111eb91e5c4b301c00591 | unit-test | * ## arabic2roman test | src/se/treqs/example/numconv/NumConverterTest.java | 2 |

```

Trace requirements

- ▶ Through the UID, we can also create and explore tracelinks from tests to requirements
- ▶ In javadoc or other comments just in front of automated tests, we can add tracelinks such as

```
1  /**
2   * <treqs-element id="54ed41e2867111eb91e5c4b301c00591" type="unit-test">
3   *   ## arabic2roman test
4   *
5   *   This test checks requirement Req-1
6   *   <treqs-link type="required-by" target="72f032c0866d11ebac03c4b301c00591" />
7   * </treqs-element>
8   */
9  @Test
10 public void arabic2roman() {
11     assertEquals("I", conv.convert(1));
12     assertEquals("II", conv.convert(2));
13     assertEquals("III", conv.convert(3));
14 }
```

Check requirements

- Several checks are possible. Most important: are critical tracelinks set

```
1 knauss$ treqs check
2 | Error location | Error | File | Line |
3 | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
4 | Element b1cd3dba866a11ebdfcc4b301c00591 | Unrecognised link type parent within element of type requirement. | requirements/system-requireme
5 | Element 54ed41e2867111eb91e5c4b301c00591 | Element has an unrecognized type: unit-test | src/se/treqs/example/numconv/NumConverterTest.java
6 treqs check exited with failed checks.
```

Requirements as part of a commit

- By working in an agile, test-driven way, we now have commits to bundle changes of software, tests, and requirements.

```
1 knauss$ git status
2 On branch dev
3 Changes not staged for commit:
4   (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
5   (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
6     modified:   requirements/system-requirements.md
7     modified:   src/se/treqs/example/numconv/NumConverter.java
8     modified:   src/se/treqs/example/numconv/NumConverterTest.java
```

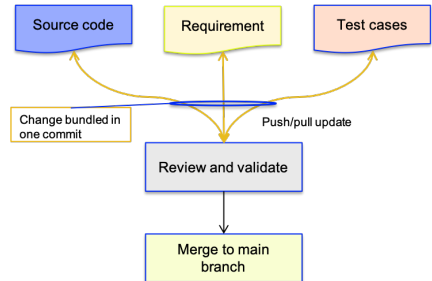


Figure 6: TReq workflow

Review requirements

Break down requirements and keep them consistent with implementation.

 **rashida** @rashida started a thread on commit b5a536a2 1 month ago
Last updated by **rashida** 1 month ago Toggle thread

README.md

```

4 4
5 5  ## Mission: Parser of roman numbers
6 6
7 7  - Key idea: Write a (java) class with a method int convert(String) that takes a roman number such as
  "III" and gives the arabic number (here: "3").

```

 **rashida** @rashida · 1 month ago Maintainer 

Should we then edit this statement to take arabic and parse Roman numeral? It then becomes the same as the first requirement.

 **eric.knauss** @eric.knauss · 1 month ago


Can you please check again? I think I have un

requirements/system-require

```

5 5
6 6  ### [requirements id:
7 7  The system shall pro
  times `I` (e.g. 1 --:
8 +
9 +  ### [requirements id:
10 + The system shall pro

```



 **rashida** @rashida started a thread on commit 4b55ff0a 1 month ago Toggle thread

src/se/treqs/example/numconv/NumConverter.java

```

1 + package se.treqs.example.numconv;
2 +
3 + public class NumConverter {
4 +
5 +     public String convert(int i) {
6 +         return "III";

```

 **rashida** @rashida · 1 month ago Maintainer 

Does it then return only III?

Req-1: Convert arabic to roman

Modeling support

- ▶ Write UML models as text
- ▶ Use github to version control and merge
- ▶ Use plantuml to convert to png
- ▶ Use treqs to create png references
- ▶ TReqs can be extended to allow clickable links in models and tracing of model elements
- ▶ Works great at scale (Liebel and Knauss 2023)

The function **convert** takes an integer *i* and returns a String that represents *i* as a roman number.

```
@startuml convert-example-use-case
:User: - (convert arabic to roman)
@enduml
```



Req-1.1: Convert 1 to I



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- Liebel, Grischa, and Eric Knauss. 2023. "Aspects of Modelling Requirements in Very-Large Agile Systems Engineering." *Systems and Software*. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2209.01993>.
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