



Agile Requirements Engineering?

John Grundy

Professor of Software Engineering

SWIN
BUR
* NE *

SWINBURNE
UNIVERSITY OF
TECHNOLOGY

Swinburne
►think **forward**

Outline

- A bit about my experiences with RE & Agile Software Development
- Some challenges (as I see them)
- Some approaches (mine and others)
- What is still to be done (IMO)

My first experience of RE (that I can remember anyway)

- We were never taught the concept of “requirements engineering” @ UofA in mid 80s when I was a student there... (!!)
 - Or the concept of Software Engineering either
- I worked for a small software company late 80s building various ERP / GL systems
- Asked to develop Job Costing, Fleet Management systems
 - Given a data model
 - No stakeholders to gather requirements from
 - No requirements to test against
- Asked to develop Accruals system
 - Accountant as stakeholder - customer on site ☺
- What do you think happened?

My first experience of Agile (that I can remember)

- Same company (its great for war-stories to students! ☺)
- “Pair programming” – via the wheelie chair / one keyboard
- “Test-first development” – csh scripts, test DBs, batch processes
- “Stand-ups” - @ the coffee machine
 - Also my first taste of empirical methods - XX cups a day!!
- “40 hr week” – well, theoretically anyway!

- Model-driven development – model -> 4GL/DB code
- End-user computing & MDE – bring-ups for patent application system

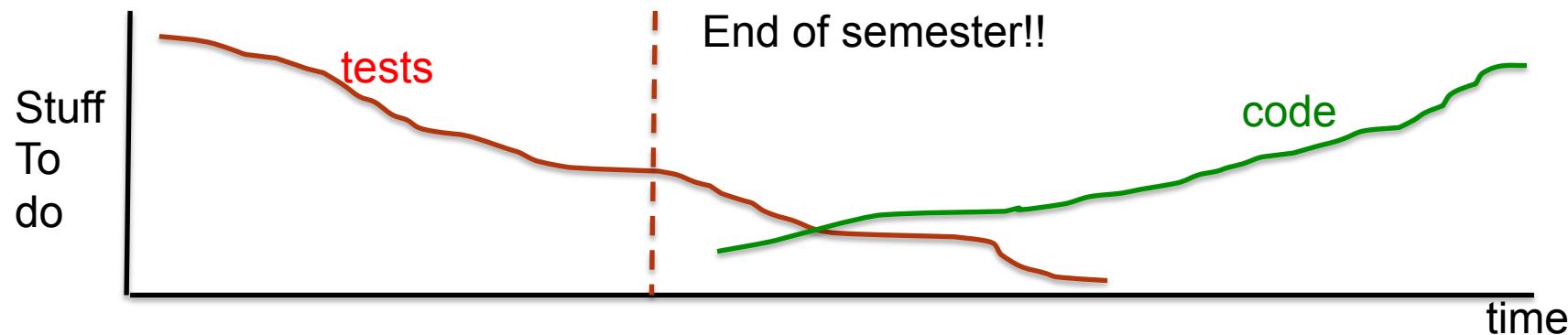
Where RE can go wrong if not “agile” ...

- We worked on a TBG grant with another company looking at complex data-oriented systems integration
- We *thought* we understood the requirements, target end users
- We speced, rapid prototyped, tested and delivered...
- ...but it turned out the target end users were totally different – and hence the carefully speced requirements totally wrong
 - “Do the right thing” vs “Do the thing right” !
 - No customer in team !!



Where Agile can go wrong if Requirements forgotten...

- Two excellent final year BE(Software) students & their capstone team project
- Personal health care planning app for mobile (this was mid-2000's!)
- Totally sold on concept of Agile and heavily adopted Test-first development approach...



[Note Phillip Kruchen's observations on refactoring-out-of-control!!]

Automated Software Engineering & Agile/RE ?

- I like models (of software) ☺
- I like “automated” SE techniques and tools – generate code / configurations from models
- Models & RE
 - More complete & abstract the model, the better!
 - Can do various analysis of (good) models
- Models & Agile SE approaches
 - Allow rapid prototype (“spike”); “self-documenting” ☺
 - Ultimately – IMO – are far more human-centric than code – esp domain-specific (visual) languages

Other (relevant) experiences...

- Teaching waterfall & agile in same unit (course)
- Working with industry teams that are anti-agile, anti-RE (sometimes both ☺)
- Trying to “invent” eXtreme Aspect-oriented Requirements Engineering (a bit more on this soon...)
- Working with software company that has standards / legislation demanding upfront requirements, very extensive requirements-based testing (ditto)
- Agile Software Architecting
- Relating Software Requirements and Architectures

Agile Software Architecting (c.f. Agile RE...)

- My forward to this new book:
 - Contrast “tayloristic” SA and Agile (specifically, XP)
 - SA perceived negatives: big design up front; rigid, intolerant of RE changes; too focused on doc vs people
 - XP perceived negatives: architectures too “emergent” esp for large systems; no doc / low doc (c.f. home loans ☺); requirements allowed to be *too* volatile
 - Various recent works on combining advantages: architecting for agile / agile SA
- Rest of this talk: can we do same for more traditional RE practices & Agile?

RE focus and Agile focus

- (Traditional) RE focus
 - Get requirements right
 - Written specification
 - Contractual doc
 - Progress to Design
 - Test to the spec
- Agile focus
 - Deliver value quickly
 - Right-size documentation
 - JIT requirements
 - Iterate, iterate, iterate
 - Test with the spec



System meets customer needs

(Paraphrasing Elke Hochmülle's Workshop on Agile RE talk)

Key (potential) benefits of (Formal) RE approaches

- Forces look before you leap (IMO – a good thing!!)
- Forces deep dialogue with stakeholders
- Formal analysis of specifications to find incompleteness, inconsistency, incorrectness early
- Enables model-based testing (or Requirements-based Testing if you prefer)
- Scales to very large scale systems of systems

Key (potential) benefits of agile software development

- Outcome-focused vs process-focused (can see the wood for the trees...) – SE is a problem-solving discipline!
- Disciplined processes e.g. XP – why I like to teach it!
- Inherently (somewhat) tolerant to requirements change
- Focus on continuous improvement (refactor, spike, replan & reprioritise etc)
- Quick delivery of value / quick get rid of no/low value

(Some of) the issues as I see them

- So why don't we always do them together??
 - Need to better leverage benefits of agile concepts / practices in traditionally non-agile domains
 - Need to better leverage benefits of RE, SE, Testing, PM practices – and modelling - in agile projects
 - How identify when to use different processes & techniques, when to blend approaches (vs all or nothing)
 - Need more human-centric models for software development
 - Need more human-centric process, tools and techniques – esp for end-user computing

Some recent work

- Some Agile Software Architecture advancements (as a comparator):
 - Tailoring SCRUM to support agile architecting
 - Continuous architecture analysis
 - Refactoring architectures
- Mitigation of architecture deficiencies commonly found in agile projects (mostly QoS issues)
- Driving agile practices from architecture-based RE needs (planning, priorities, spikes, refactoring, testing, ...)
- Architecture-informed agile practices

Agile and RE

- Agile Requirements Modelling (highly iterative RE))
- Collaborative RE (e.g. Wiki and other collab tools)
- Requirements on a page (conciseness is a virtue)
- EUI prototypes (I'll come back to these!)
- JIT requirements modelling
- Specification by example (scenarios, exec tests)
- Req Engineer as “liaison officer” (cost, elicit, validate)
- Agile requirements prioritisation
- Non-functional requirements reasoning in agile projects (QoS)



RE and Agile

- Iterative RE (and all it implies) incl requirements refactoring
- SCRUM applied to e.g. Software Product Lines (requirements)
- Pairing for requirements analysis (c.f. PP etc)
- The Wall, story cards, planning games -> more widespread RE practices
- Team Collaboration & on-site customer concept -> more widespread RE practices
- Mock-up driven Development (another MDD ☺)
- Use cases vs user stories revisited in context of Agile RE (UC are better...!)

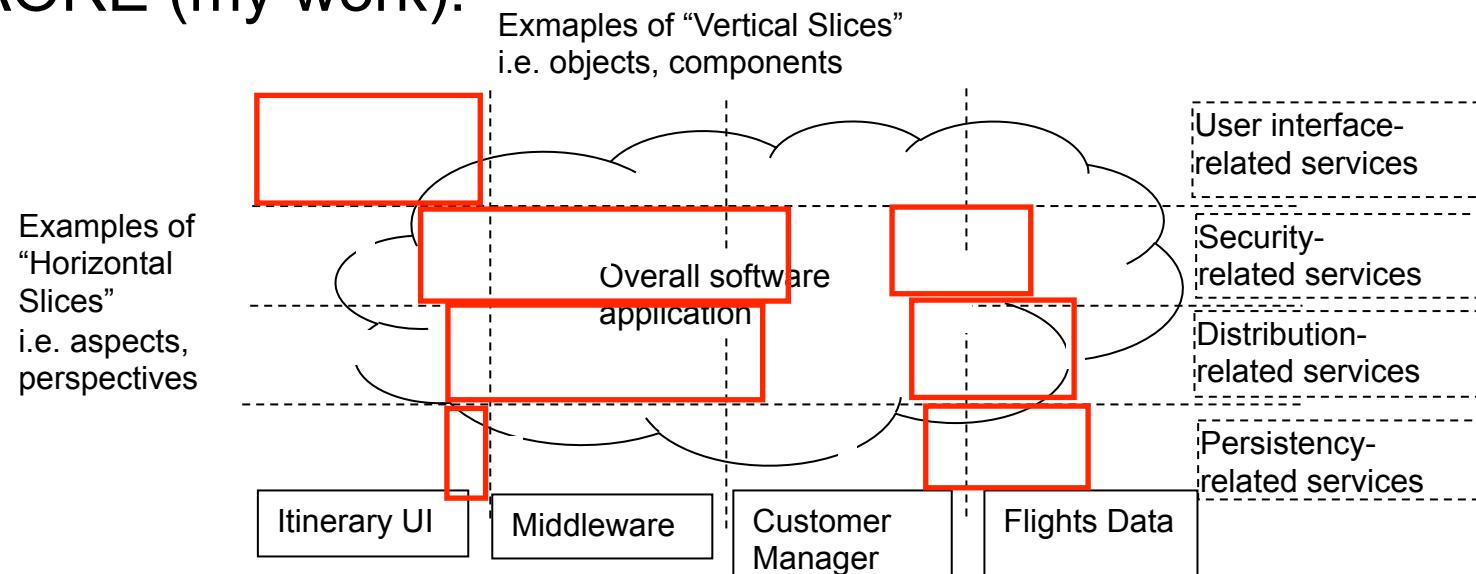
Some of our work in these areas

- Integrating agile practices in “heavyweight” RE approach
- Rapid app development / rapid app prototyping
- Supporting continuous architecture-based requirements analysis
- Rapid prototyping to support highly volatile requirements elicitation/refinement
- Capturing (semi)formal RE models from natural language requirements (e.g. user stories) to support upfront analysis



eXtreme AORE

- Part of Santokh Singh's PhD work
 - Ideas (1) incorporate Agile (XP in this case) concepts into “heavyweight” RE method (2) (AO) models into XP
- AORE (my work):



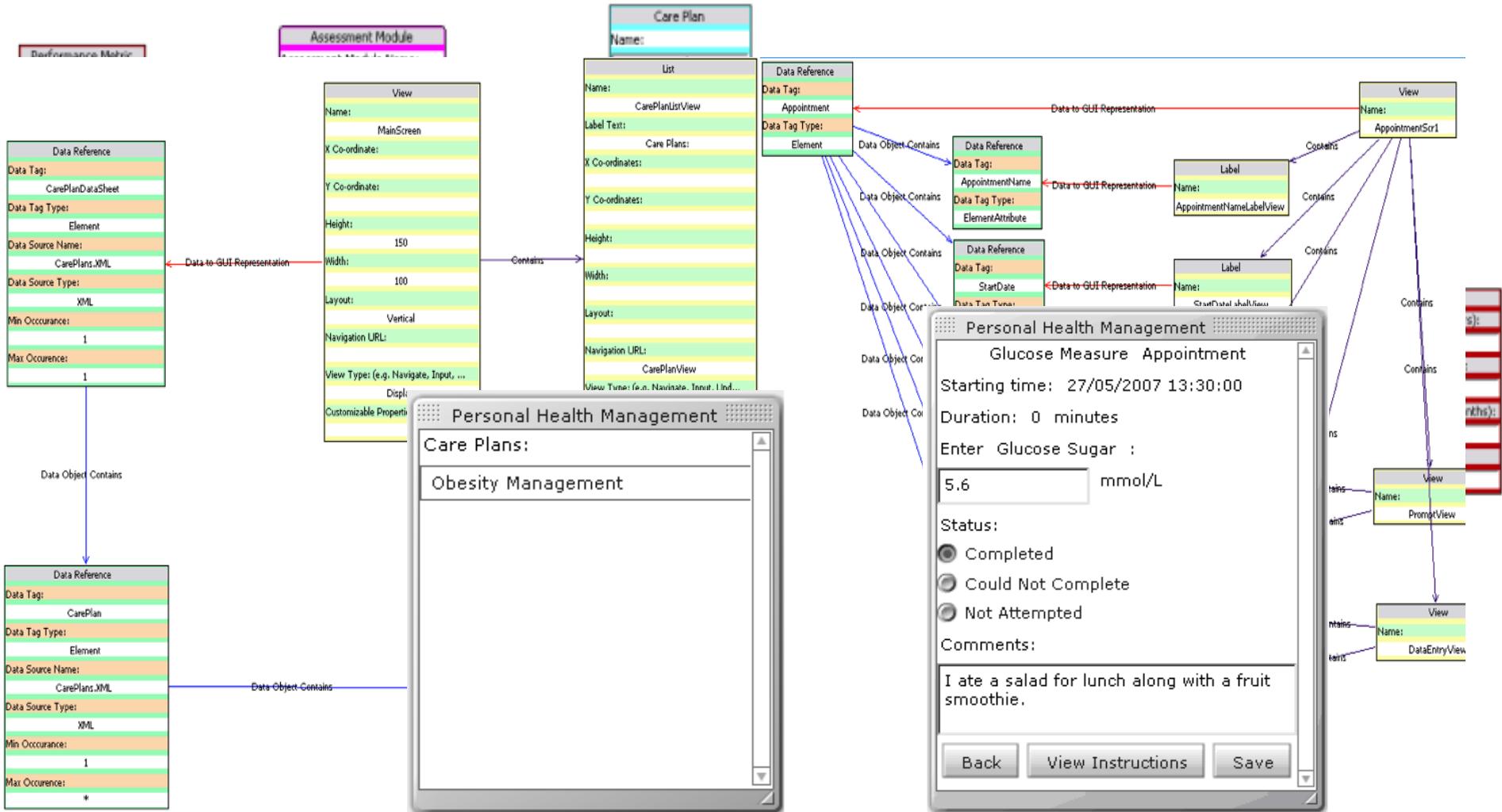


eXtreme AORE

- Set of XP-inspired principles incorporated into AORE
 - User stories with aspect cross-cuts identified
 - Small Releases w AO components
 - AO components and cross-cuts incl structuring, naming
 - Continuous AO-based testing (building on George Ding's Masters work)
 - AO-based refactoring
 - AO-based PP and code/aspect "ownership"
 - AO-based component integration
- Included an AO CVS system to support some of this
- An interesting exercise, but...

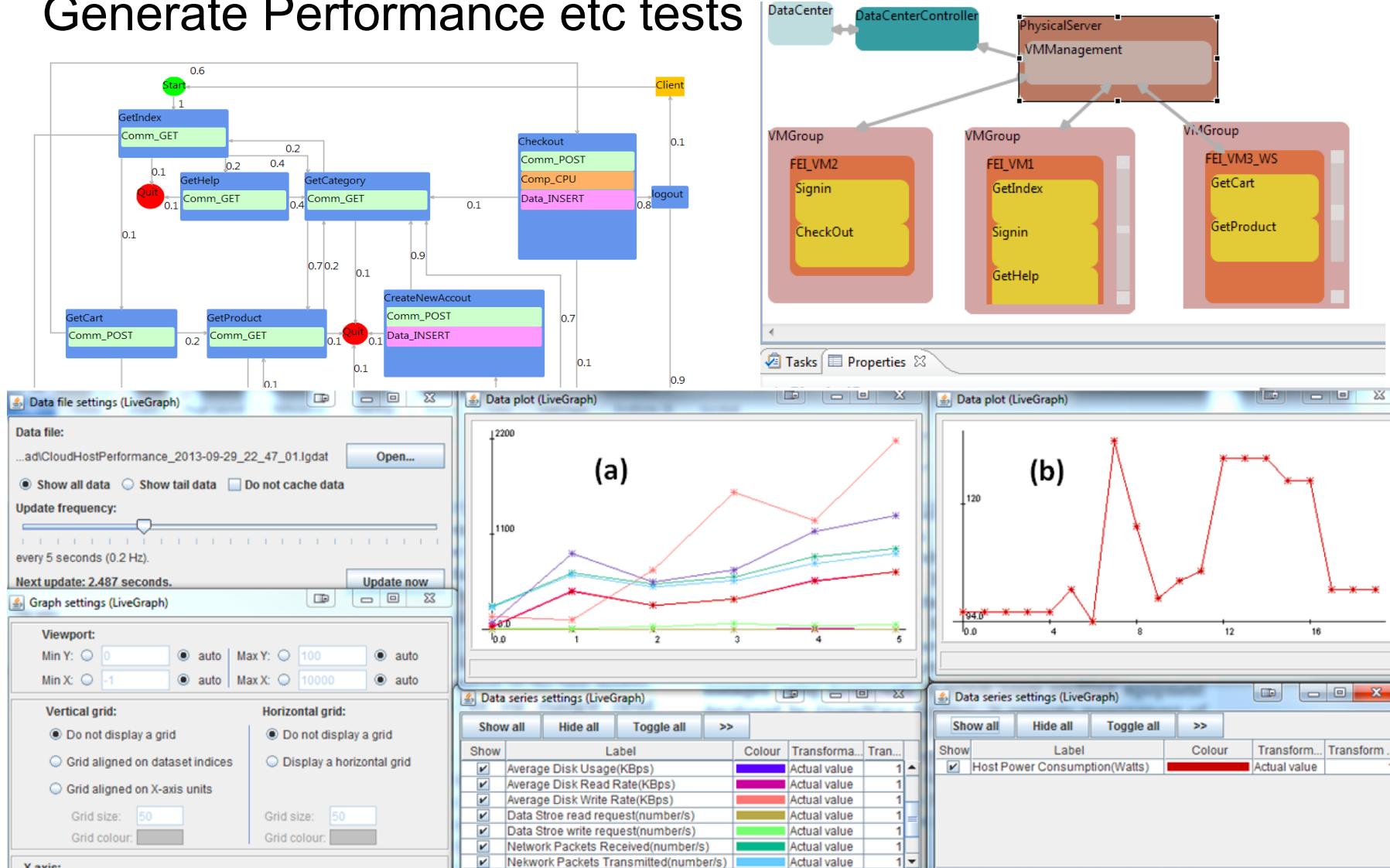
Model-based tools for exploratory & automated development

- Generating personal care apps from models - VHCPL
- Generating energy / cost / performance tests - StressCloud
- Generating mobile app prototypes from models
- Ideas:
 - (1) Use high-level models to completely (or partially) generate & evolve way more rapidly
 - (2) Use models & tools to do rapid refactor/re-engineer and rapid look-ahead (“spike”)



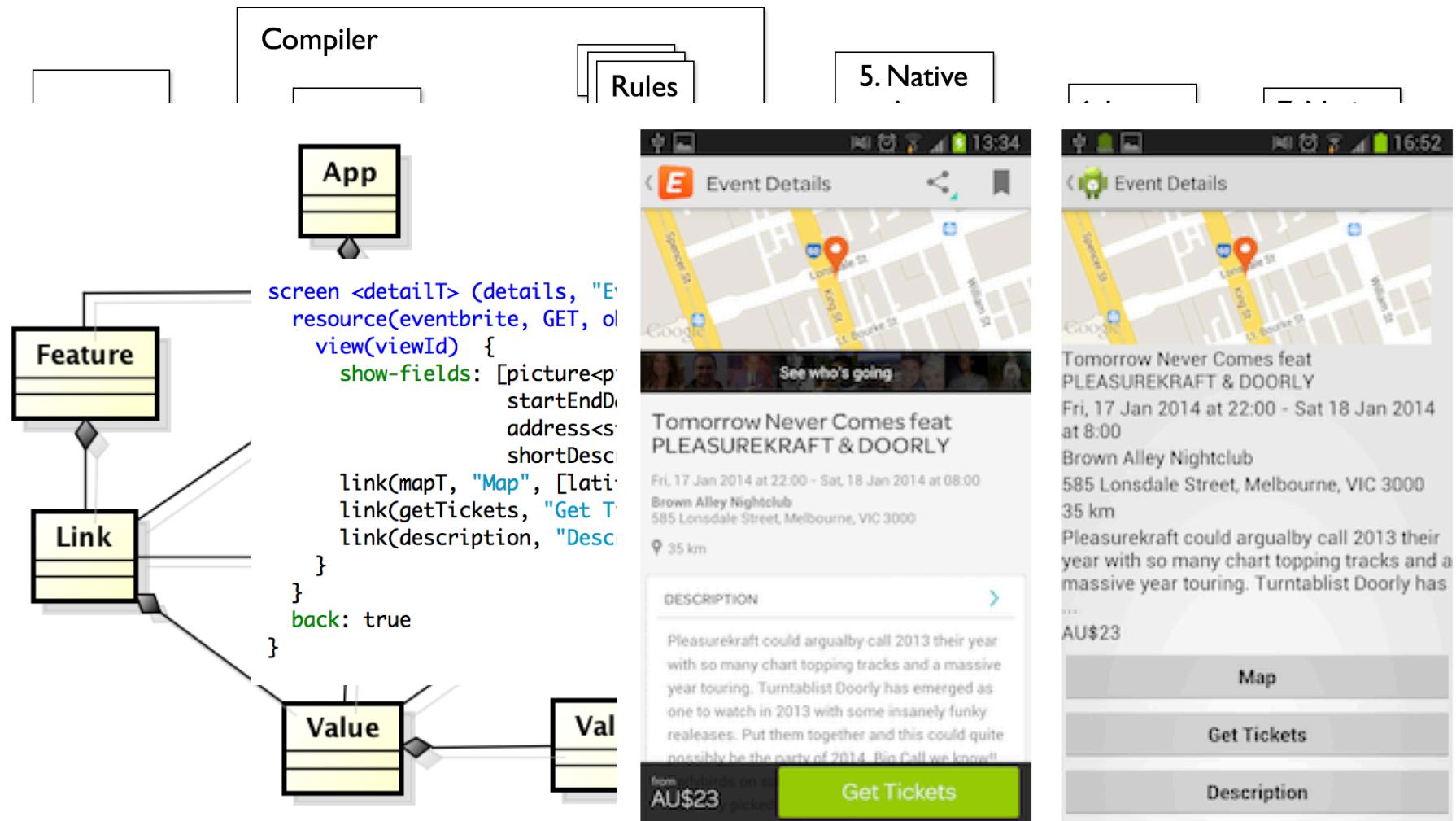


Generate Performance etc tests





Generate mobile app prototypes – RAD makes a come-back!



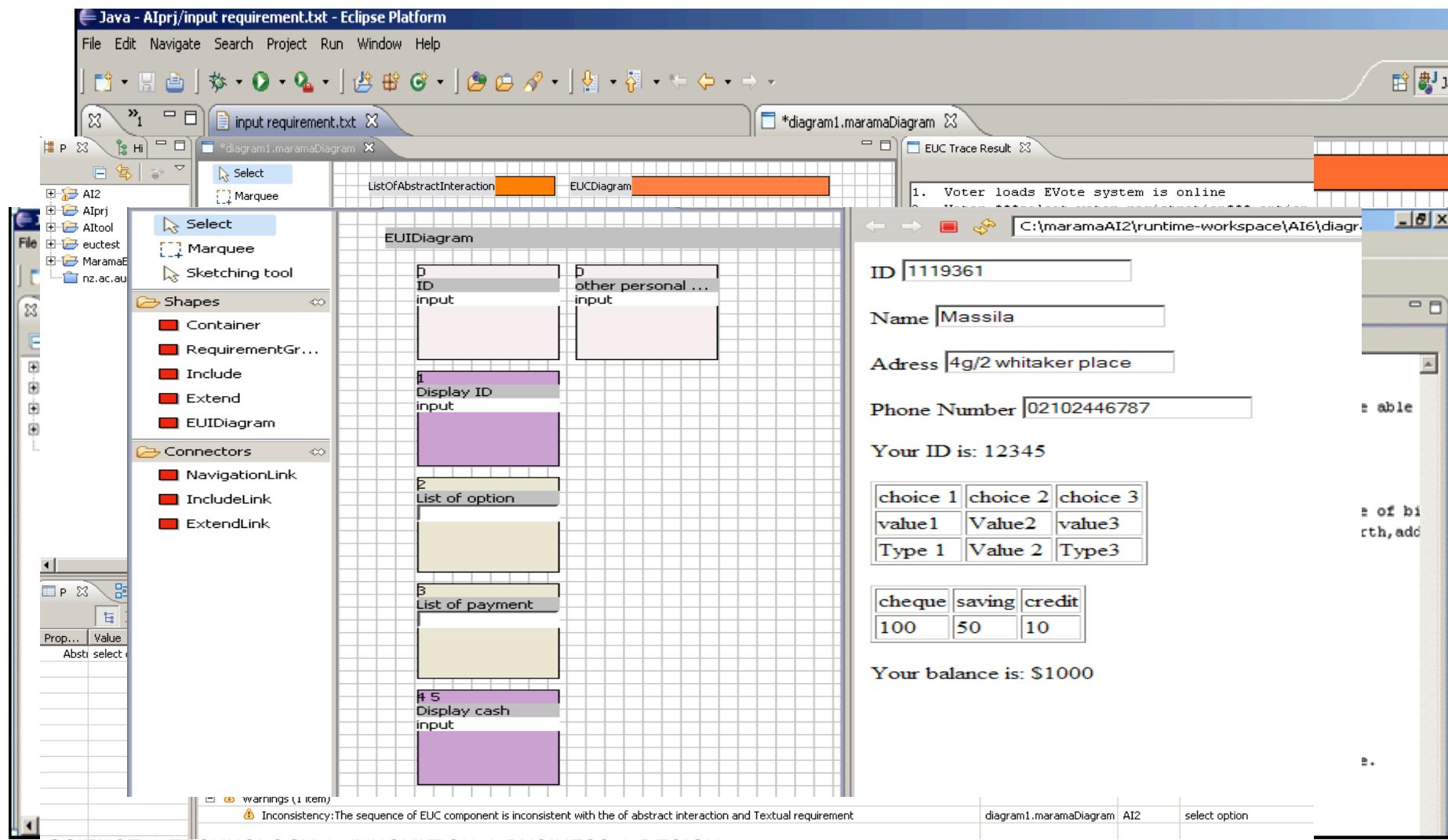


MEReq, GUITAR, Integration Mock-ups

- Enable rapid UI prototyping (MEReq) from EUCs to support dialogue between RE and stakeholders
- Extract requirements models from NL text (MEReq, GUITAR) and apply pattern and ontology based analysis
- “Executable” mock-ups of system integration points to capture flow of complex system interactions
- Ideas are to (1) improve stakeholder understanding of (implications of) captured requirements; (2) early phase check requirements 3Cs; (3) deeper engagement with requirements by stakeholders



MEReq





GUITAR analysis

structured specification

natural lang

highlight problematic artifacts

a list of resolution alternatives

Problem description

The screenshot shows the GUITAR analysis interface with several windows open:

- Left Window:** Shows a list of artifacts and a form to "Add New Artefact". The artifact type is set to "Functional Service Goal" and the ID is "FSG30". The text description is "<Users> shall be able to <". The structured description is "Agent(Head(User)) + Verb(Head(Review)) + Qualifier(Activity 'CreateReview') + Location(MO) + Target(Prod)".
- Middle Window:** A "Quick Fix" dialog box. It displays a list of potential fixes for an inconsistency between artifacts FSG30 and FSG6. The selected fix is "Delete restriction in the description of artifact FSG30". Below this, there is a "Problems:" section showing a single problem related to the SocialNetwork resource.
- Right Window:** An "Artifact Graph" window showing dependencies between artifacts. Nodes include FSG5, FSG30, FSG6, and FSG4. FSG5 has a bidirectional dependency on FSG30. FSG6 has a bidirectional dependency on both FSG30 and FSG4. FSG30 has a dependency on FSG6.

System Integration mock-ups

- Rapid prototype system integration mockups
- Capture main integration points, flow of control
- Use video to capture thinking / rationale
- Use web-based / Tablet-based mock-up of system in / out / sequencing
- Evidence of much deeper engagement with requirements than previous user story / use case / UI mock-ups...

A brief aside... Personality and Agile practices / RE / Testing

- We have also been studying
 - Impact of personality of pair programmers (in teaching setting for introductory / intermediate programming units)
 - Impact of pairing on requirements engineering practices (both industry practitioners and students)
 - Impact of personality on software testing competency (industry practitioners and students)
- (Some aspects of) Personality of the developer does impact (in someways) RE / PP / testing competencies
- How do we leverage this knowledge??? i.e. the human factors

Outstanding issues

- Deploying formal analysis early – need detailed specs
- Scaling – see Philippe Krutchén's lovely examples
- System of systems – need to integrate into complex architectures
- Security critical, safety critical domains / issues
- How to cost projects, manage costs
 - What models need & how get them?

How do we educate “Agile Requirements Engineers” ?

- Need deep domain concept understanding / skills to acquire: act as/with stakeholders
- Need good models to express requirements for whole team (stakeholders, developers, BAs...)
- Executable models a la FitNesse, MBT techniques
- Rapid prototypes e.g. apps, processes v useful for dialogue with stakeholders
- Rapid idea / architecture analysis ; what-if-ing
- Team dynamics – customer, RE, developer, ... ?



A challenging example domain

- Working with a company that has:
 - Legislated need for very detailed requirements models
 - Legislated need for model-based testing i.e. test against requirements with no knowledge of arch / design / impl
 - Systems of systems – literally hundreds of systems – to fit together
 - Systems engineers averse to highly mathematical models
 - Company / regulators averse to “agile” concepts
 - Models can be leveraged to generate MBT, code, integration frameworks etc



Conclusions

- Agile software development and (formal) Requirements Engineering have advantages and limitations
- Their strengths can mitigate each others weaknesses
- Models (and good tool support!) are the key (IMO):
 - Far more human-centric than code
 - Domain abstractions can be much better leveraged
 - Model-based tools assist in verifying, validating, generating tests, refactoring, assessing quickly (spikes), ...
 - Need to work with informal, semi-formal, formal models
 - Some domains are still... very challenging to apply both RE and Agile!

Comments / Questions

SWIN
BUR
* NE *

SWINBURNE
UNIVERSITY OF
TECHNOLOGY

Thanks for funding support to:



Ministry of Business,
Innovation & Employment

FRST SER SPPI



GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA

Malaysian Ministry of Education



Australian Government
Australian Research Council

DP110101340,
LP130100201

STUDY
MELBOURNE
VICTORIA AUSTRALIA

VIRS

Swinburne
►think forward