Deriving Behavior of Multi-User Processes From Interactive Requirements Validation

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Introduction

- Before building a system supporting a business process, **requirements** need to be elicited
- Requirements are by nature **inconsistent, incorrect, or incomplete**
- Specifying requirements in **formal models** provides advantages such as, e.g., test case generation or automatic consistency checks
- Usually, **stakeholders are experts in their domain**, not in software engineering
- Thus, they could **judge the correctness of requirements** if they could **understand the captured intention**
- Valuable feedback can only be gathered through expensive explanation sessions

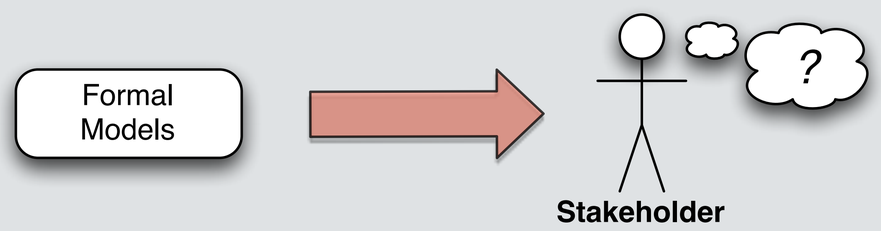

Figure 1: Stakeholders can validate only what they understand

Approach

- Stakeholders should **experience intuitively what is specified** so far, to be able to validate it
- Execution of the behavioral specifications captured so far (**Play-Out**) and **animation of the results** within domain of expertise of stakeholders to gather their feedback
- Allowing stakeholders to add new behavior through their interactions along the way during the simulation of the process in order to fill-in the blanks (**Play-In**)

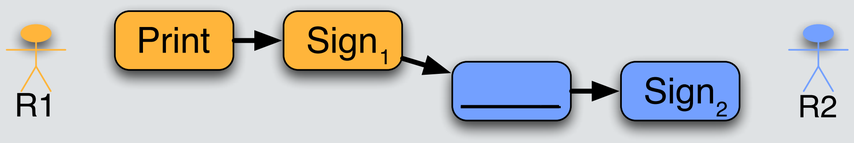

Figure 2: Participants can seamlessly fill-in the blanks by interacting with the simulation or each other

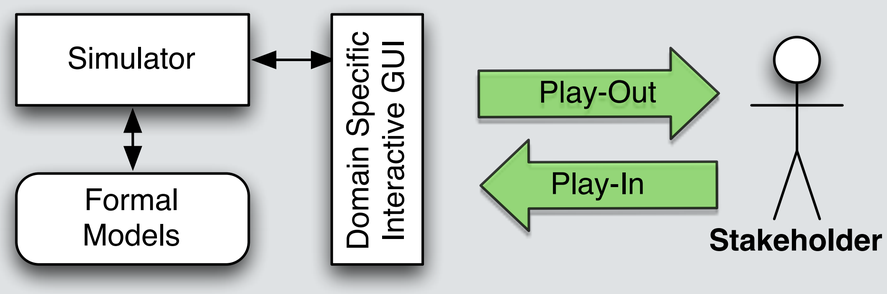

Figure 3: Stakeholders experience the content of formal models via simulation and animation

Play-Out

- The **simulation** of multi-user business process always starts from an initial process state (e.g., Fig. **??**, left side)
- Executing and replaying the behavior captured so far to **provoke feedback** about wrong models
- Behavioral specifications (**Story Patterns**) are used to simulate process participants who are not enacted by a stakeholder

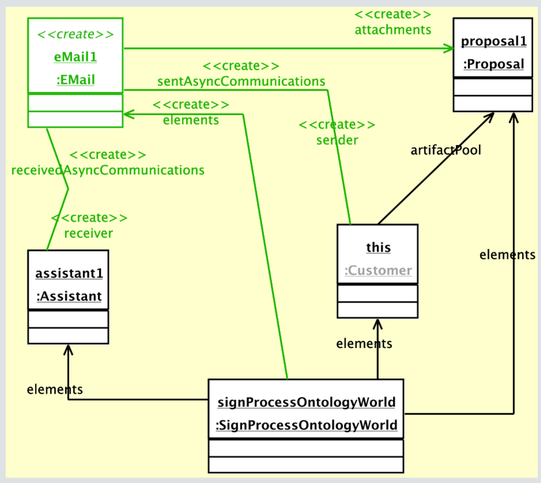

Figure 4: Formal behavior specification of sending an email derived from Fig. **??**

Play-In

- Elicitation of **valid system behavior** based on stakeholder **GUI interaction**
- During the process simulation, all state changes are observed & recorded
- Behavioral models (Fig. **??**) are derived automatically from state transitions (Fig. **??**)

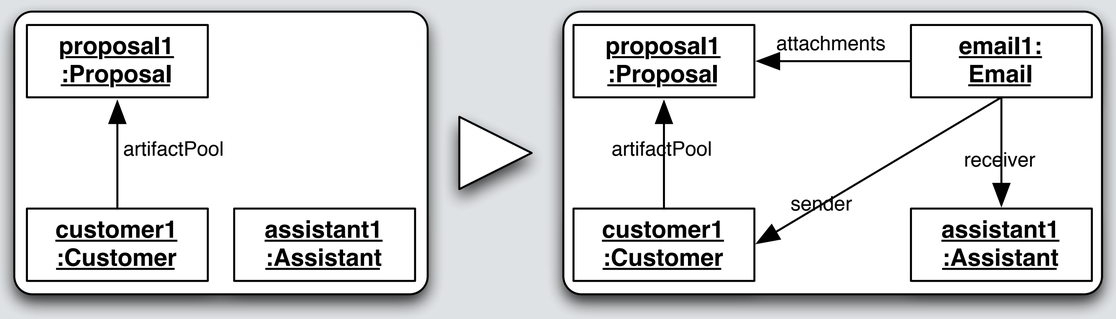

Figure 5: State s_{left} is followed by s_{right} after a stakeholder enacting the *Customer* sends an email

Interactive Visualization

- Domain concepts are mapped into GUI & animated using familiar **metaphors**
- Web-based GUI for **remote validation sessions**
- Stakeholders can experience & re-enact their role within the business process
- Enables the stakeholders to **provide feedback within their domain**

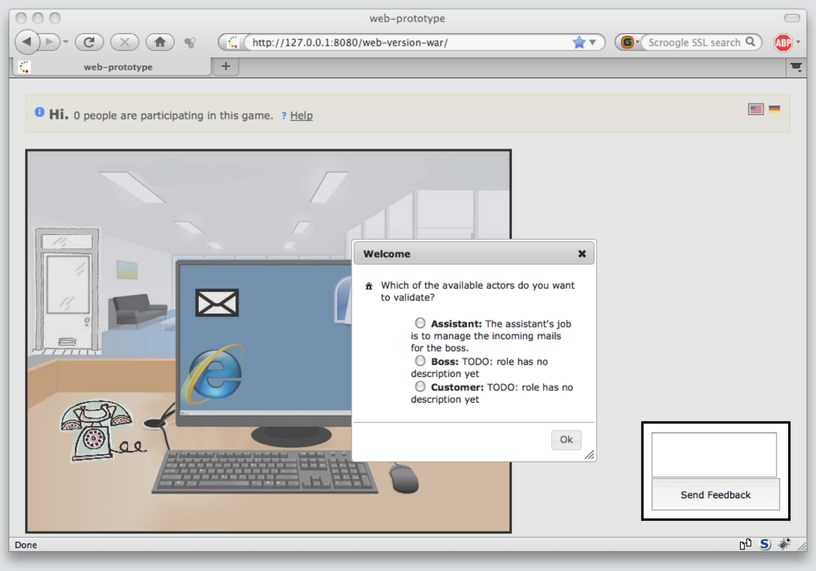

Figure 6: Connecting to a simulation session and choosing a role

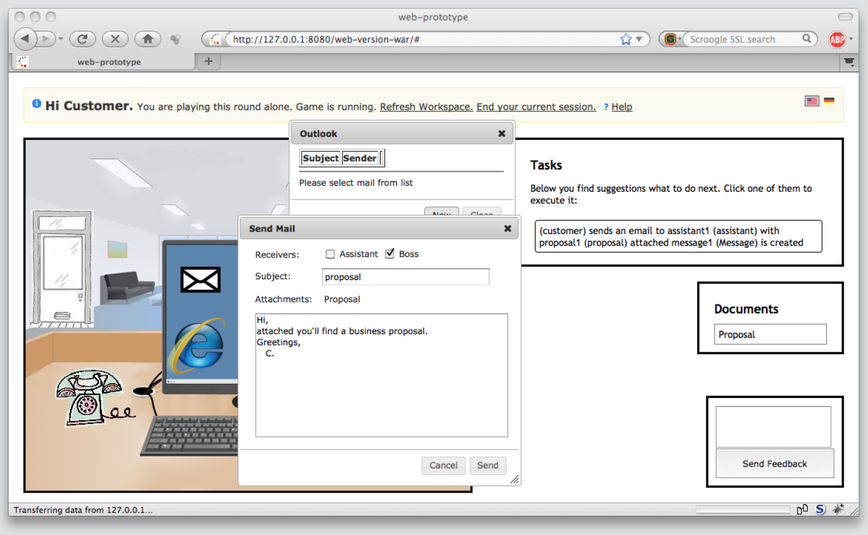

Figure 7: Actions which were observed in earlier sessions are proposed

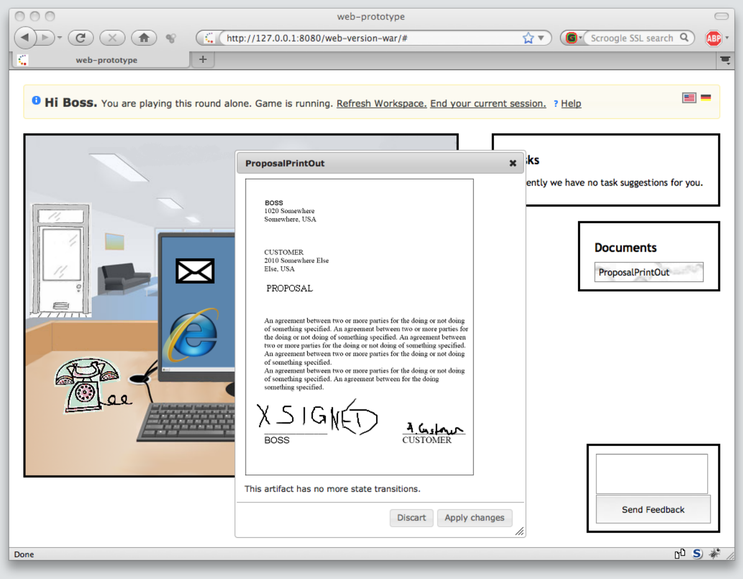

Figure 8: Stakeholders interact with documents & each other

Implementation

- Engine & models based on **E**clipse **M**odeling **F**ramework
- Simulation through a **Graph Transformation System**
- Web-GUI based on **E**nterprise **J**ava **B**eans 3.0 on **JBoss**
- Dynamic meta model to cope with new, changed, or removed domain concepts
- Current and future work:
  - **GMF** Editors suitable for stakeholders
  - Play-Out strategies (e.g., lead users to inconsistencies)
  - Creation of state space based on behavioral models to explore alternatives