

# Requirements-Driven Supervision of Socio-Technical Systems

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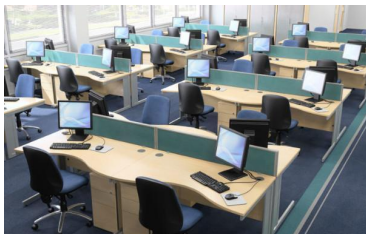
## Supervisors

F. Dalpiaz

M. Dastani



# RE for Socio-Technical Systems



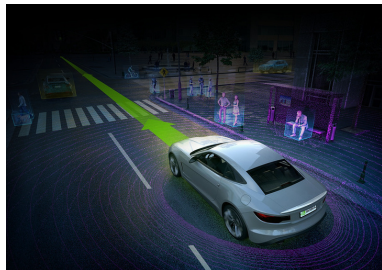
## Traditional Software Systems:

- stable
- largely controllable
- predictable



## Socio-Technical Systems:

- **open and dynamic**
- **weakly controllable**
- **unpredictable**



# Problem

In their dynamic environment, STSs should comply with requirements.



Self-Adaptive Systems research field: adaptation of systems by alternating different specifications in response to changes in the environment.



But can you change the specification of humans?!

# Problem - Smart city example

Municipality **goals**:

- pedestrian safety
- maximize roads' smoothness.



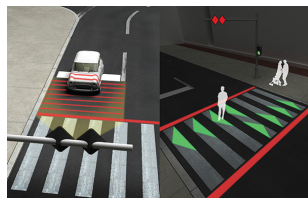
**Requirement:**

*Safe crossings shall be guaranteed*



**Specification:**

Smart zebra lines put in place



But what if pedestrians cross the street outside the zebra lines?

# Problem and Related Work

## Problem statement

How to guarantee the achievement of goals of stakeholders of a STS, when the specification of the components cannot be changed?

## Baseline and Related Work

Requirements for  
STS

(Mavin, 2003),  
(Whittle, 2010),  
(Chopra, 2014)

Models @ Runtime  
& Monitoring

(Bencomo, 2010),  
(Wang, 2009),  
(Souza, 2011)

Requirements  
Revision

(Dalpiaz, 2013),  
(Almeida, 2015),  
(Knauss, 2016)

# Research Question

## RQ

*How to design and develop a runtime requirements revision framework for Socio-Technical Systems?*

Sub-research questions (**SRQs**):

1. What is an expressive, tractable language for specifying requirements for STSs?
2. What are efficient runtime monitoring mechanisms for checking compliance with the requirements represented according to **SRQ 1** ?
3. What are adequate runtime intervention mechanisms to revise the requirements of a STS based on learning from execution data?
4. How to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposal on existing systems?

# High-level Solution

## Our proposal

A runtime supervision framework:

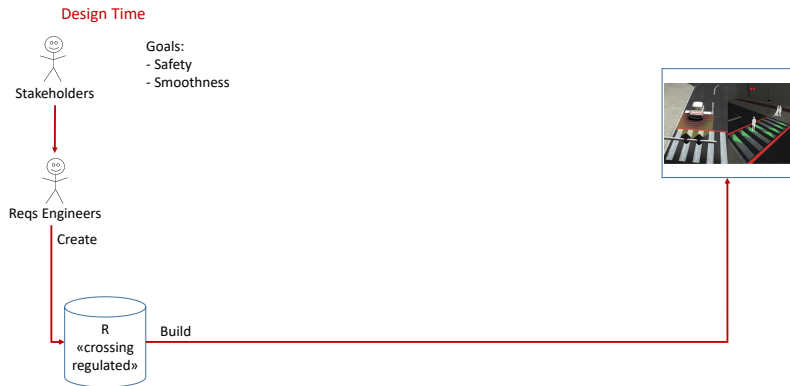
- reifies **goals** and **requirements** at runtime via requirements models
- evaluates the monitored system behavior against the overall goals
- intervenes by deciding how to revise the requirements

Two main pillars:

1. **runtime learning** is necessary to validate the requirement models
2. **requirement revision** is necessary when system adaptation is not possible

# Our runtime supervision framework

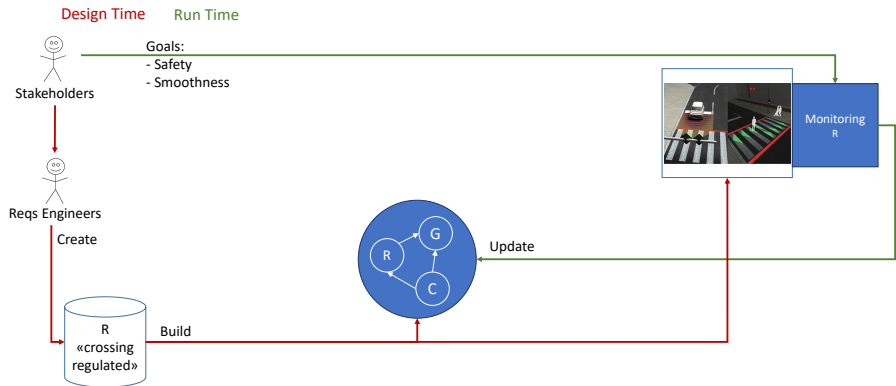
## Smart city example





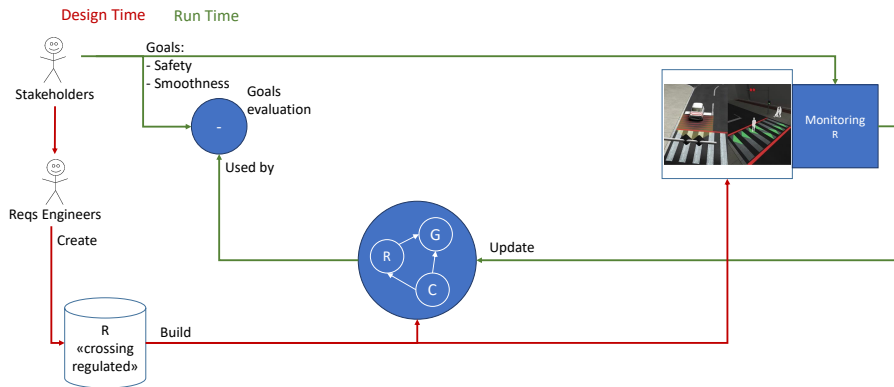
# Our runtime supervision framework

## Smart city example



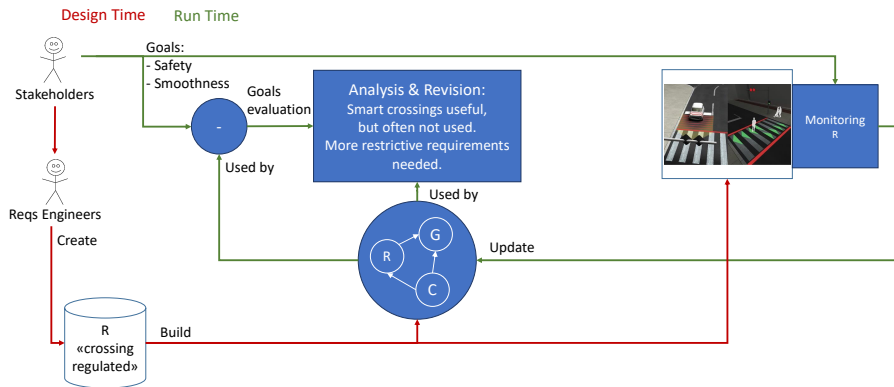
# Our runtime supervision framework

## Smart city example



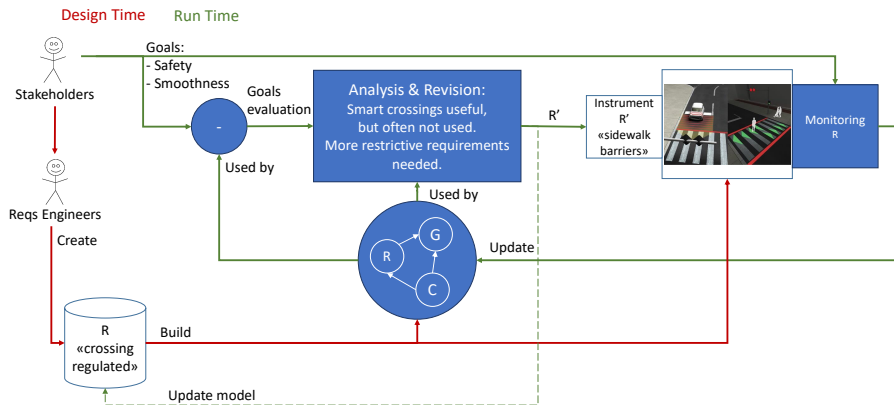
# Our runtime supervision framework

## Smart city example



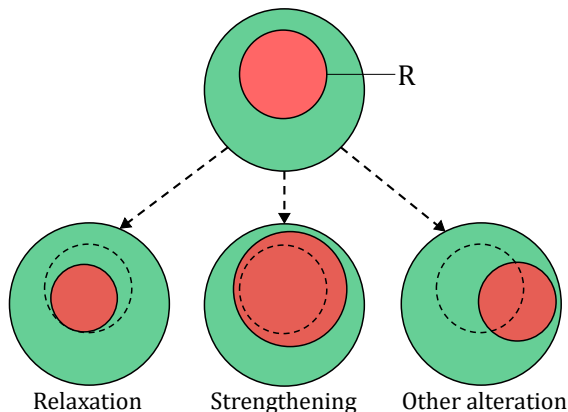
# Our runtime supervision framework

## Smart city example



## Requirements revision

Let  $Viol(R)$  be the set of all behaviors of the STS, each violating at least one of the requirements in  $R$ .



Behaviors compliance with the requirements:

- Compliant
- Non-compliant

# Analyzing System's Behavior

## Diagnosis via Bayesian Networks

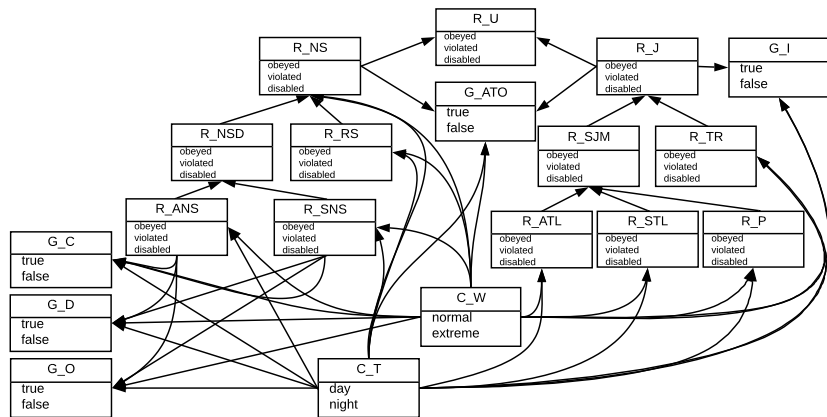


Figure: Bayesian Network collecting data from the STS's execution

# Progress and Future Direction

## So far.

Focus on **SRQ 3: framework, learning and requirements revision** (Dell'Anna, BNAIC'17), (RE'18 under review).

## Future direction.

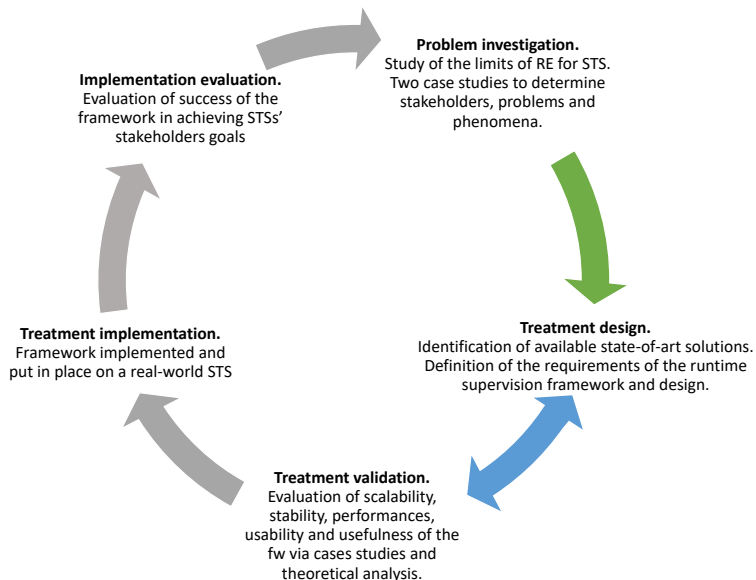
### 2018-2019

- Identification of a language to express requirements for STSs (**SRQ 1**)
- Monitoring mechanisms for checking reqs compliance (**SRQ 2**)
- Requirements synthesis (extension of **SRQ 3**)

### 2019-2020

- Formal study of the effects of reqs revision (extension of **SRQ 3**)
- Evaluation on real-world case studies (**SRQ 4**)

# Methodology: Design Science





# Thank you for your attention.

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# Research challenges

- **AI vs Requirements Engineering.** Trade-off between theoretical soundness and practical applicability
  - Bayesian Networks can become very large
  - Specify and monitor dynamic requirements
- **Data Collection and Evaluation.**
  - only few related works to compare with: what does *good result* mean?
  - we lack real-world open datasets
  - how to evaluate effectiveness on non-computable goals (e.g., citizen happiness)?