Rationalization of Goal Models in GRL using Formal Argumentation

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Running Example: Best Furniture Inc

Goal: improve customer support, by allowing users to return products

- 1. The product is bought from company "Best Furniture Inc.".
- 2. The customer has a receipt for the product.
- 3. The product is not damaged.

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- Arguments are not captured.
- Evidence for elements are not captured.

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Argumentation for Goal Models in GRL

Objective, method and contributions

Objective:

 Develop a formalism to rationalize goal models based on arguments and evidence.

Method:

 Apply an existing formal framework for practical reasoning with arguments and evidence to the Goal-oriented Requirements Language.

Contributions:

An algorithm to automatically compute the acceptability status of elements in a GRL model, based on the acceptability status of their underlying arguments and the evidence, which is computed using attack relations between arguments. A Framework for Goal-based Argumentation with Evidence

Practical reasoning: Reasoning about which goals to pursue and actions to take.

- Studied extensively in formal argumentation [3]:
 I have goal G
 Doing action A will realize goal G
 Therefore I should do action A
- ► Can be further extended to capture subgoals (i.e. subgoal G₁,..., G_n will realize goal G)
- Our assumption: The dynamic discussions about goals and tasks in GRL can be captured using practical argumentation.
- ▶ We choose the *ASPIC*+ framework for structured argumentation [15].

The ASPIC+ framework

Argumentation theory: (L, K, R):

- L: Logical language with modalities for goals, beliefs, actions, and evidence.
- ► *K*: premises for arguments
- R: Inference rules to construct arguments
- An argument A is a tree built from K and R
- Root of the tree: argument conclusion
- Subtree: subarguments

The ASPIC+ framework

Acceptability of arguments (Dung semantics [7]):

- Arguments that are unattacked are IN
- Arguments that are attacked by an argument that is IN are OUT
- Arguments that are only attack by arguments that are OUT are IN
- Otherwise, an argument is UNDECIDED

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Best Furniture Inc. Example 1:

Argument for returning a product:



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Best Furniture Inc. Example 2:

Attacks between arguments:



The Metamodel



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Research Agenda

- Extension: Capturing specific argumentation patterns and critical questions for evidence-based requirements engineering.
- Implementation: URN has an open source Java implementation called jUMCNav. Argumentation frameworks have been implemented as well. We aim to combine them.
- Evaluation: Test the benefits of using argumentation compared to other formalisms.
- Rationalization of Use Case Maps: URN combines goal modeling with developing use cases. We have omitted the latter but aim to include it in future work as well.

Conclusion

- We propose a framework for traceability of GRL elements to arguments and evidence put forward by stakeholders.
- We extend the ASPIC+ framework for formal argumentation to support goals, actions, and beliefs.
- We integrate this with GRL using a metamodel.
- We set out a research agenda for future work.