

USING CONCEPT ALGEBRA FOR MAPPING SOFTWARE PRACTICES TO ESSENCE FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

As a relatively new framework suggested for core problems of software development, one important issue for Essence Framework (EF) is mapping software development practices to the EF's conceptual domain. There are several works describing systematic procedures, however, a review of literature cannot suggest a study using formal method(s). In this paper, a software practice mapping method is proposed, which adopts and employs Concept Algebra principles in a Scrum case. The results are promising, however, more empirical evidences are needed to support the solution.

KEYWORDS

Software Engineering Practice, Essence Framework, Concept Algebra

1. INTRODUCTION

The Essence Framework (EF) is proposed for addressing the core problems of software development (SD) and its application [1]. Existence of plenty of development methods, which are: (a) hard to compare, (b) lacking of sound experimental method evaluations and/or validations; and (c) the increase of gap between practical application and academic research would be some of these problems. EF Kernel and Language Specification describes its key features and how it supports practitioners and method engineers. A set of elements for forming a common ground and describing a software engineering (SE) endeavour is defined as the kernel. Therefore, EF allows “people to describe the essentials of their existing and future methods and practices so that they can be compared, evaluated, tailored and re-used by practitioners as well as academics and researchers [2]”.

By applying the principle of separation of concerns, and separating the "what" of SD from the "how", EF provides a common base and enables method building with the composition of various practices. Thus, a practice is defined as “a repeatable approach to doing something with a specific objective in mind [2]”. It includes the necessary elements that exist in every software endeavour, such as, team work, requirements analysis/specification, development, test etc. Therefore, a method is built by the composition of a set of practices and using Kernel specifications.

EF includes a layered architecture with three discrete areas of concern. Each focuses on core and specific aspects of SE practices: (a) Customer, (b) Solution, and (c) Endeavour areas as depicted by Figure 1. In fact, the much of focus is given on the SD and practice use for compositing SD methods. The Alpha(s) of EF and the agile approach adopted enable capturing the key SE

concepts. On this common ground, they allow monitoring the health and progress of SE endeavours and their associated artefacts. One of the key features of EF is that it allows a project team to assemble the methods according to their needs and experiences by the composition of various practices. However, an important issue has been how to map a SE practice to EF knowledge domain.

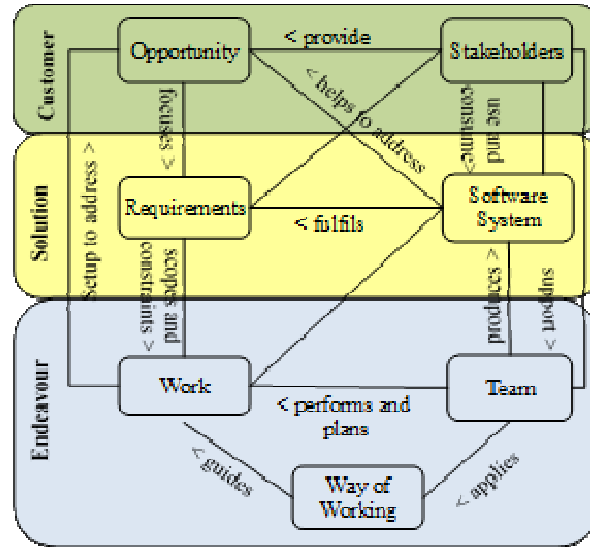


Figure 1. Essence Framework [1].

There are several works describing or proposing systematic translation of SE practices to EF-based descriptions. Essence Specification Document [2] includes several practice definitions, however, it has only a limited number and it is mainly for descriptive purposes. Park et al. base their mapping procedures on activity spaces, and thus, they propose an activity-state mapping algorithm, and present it in an Essence-powered Scrum practice [3]. Both Park [4] and Giray et al. [5] proposes an ontology-based systematic method for mapping SD to the EF. It is also explained how method engineering can help resolve some of the mapping issues [5]. In another study, Genetic Algorithms are introduced to generate candidate Essence Kernel replacements based on empirical data rather than human experience and judgement [6]. However, a review of literature on EF cannot suggest a formal method that guides mapping a SE practice to Essence-based definitions [7].

In this study, therefore, we propose a formal method for mapping SE practices to EF based on Concept Algebra definitions [8]. The next parts include theoretical foundations, sample case and conclusion sections of the paper respectively.

2. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

2.1. Concept Algebra

Modelling is a kind of knowledge representation, and thus, conceptual mapping and semantic evaluations usually require formal methods. Since mapping the SD concepts of any SE practices to the EF concepts cannot be straightforward, thus, core concepts from Essence are initially extracted, and then, the mapping is conducted based on the formal definitions of Concept Algebra (CA) [8]. This algebra is “an abstract mathematical structure for the formal treatment of concepts and their algebraic relations, operations, and associative rules for composing complex concepts

[8]”. It mainly provides denotational mathematics principles for algebraic manipulations of concepts.

A concept is defined as “a cognitive unit to identify and/or model a real-world concrete entity or a perceived-world abstract subject [8]”. Accordingly, a concept connotes attributes or properties, and it denotes members or instances. Compositional and relational operations are the two main operations of CA. Thus, problems of various knowledge domains, such as, software and system engineering, can be identified, manipulated and modelled by using CA operations. In this study, the relational operations are used for comparing and mapping the corresponding abstract concepts of a SE practice to the semantic context of EF (Θ).

Given that Θ is a semantic context, the main conceptual definitions are as follows:

$$\Theta = (O, A, R) \quad (1)$$

Where, the symbol O denotes a finite/infinite nonempty set of objects, A is a finite/infinite nonempty set of attributes, and R is a set of relations between O and A . The general structured model of an abstract concept is illustrated in Figure 2.

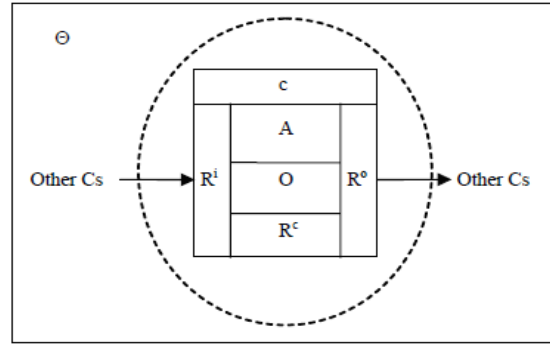


Figure 2. The structured model for an abstract concept [7]

An abstract Essence concept is regarded as the composition of different elements. Thus, an EF concept, with its attributes and objects, internal and external relations, can be defined as follows:

$$C_{EF} = (O_{EF}, A_{EF}, R_{EF}^c, R_{EF}^i, R_{EF}^o) \quad (2)$$

Where,

- C_{EF} is a concept in Essence,
- O_{EF} is a non-empty set of objects extended from this Essence concept, $O_{EF} = \{o_1, o_2, \dots, o_m\}$,
- A_{EF} is a non-empty set of attributes of EF objects, $A_{EF} = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$,
- $R_{EF}^c = O_{EF} \times A_{EF}$ is a set of internal relations of the Essence concept,
- $R_{EF}^i \subseteq C' \times C_{EF}$ is a set of input relations of the Essence concept and where C' is a set of external concepts,
- $R_{EF}^o \subseteq C_{EF} \times C'$ is a set of output relations.

A corresponding abstract SE Practice (SEP) concept, C_{SEP} , can be defined by adopting the same approach:

$$C_{SEP} = (O_{SEP}, A_{SEP}, R_{SEP}^c, R_{SEP}^i, R_{SEP}^o) \quad (3)$$

The relational operations in CA are defined as “related”, “independent”, “sub-concept”, “super-concept”, “equivalent”, “consistent”, “comparison”, and “definition”; and they are represented by the $\{\Rightarrow, \Leftarrow, <, >, =, \cong, \sim, \hat{=}\}$ symbols respectively. Thus, the relationships between two concepts in the knowledge domains of EF and SEP are determined by the relations of their set of attributes A and the set of objects O . As being a dynamic mathematical structure, it is important to note that an abstract concept can adapt and interrelate itself to other concepts via input relations R^i and output relations R^o . In this study, these are R_{SEP}^i - R_{SEP}^o and R_{EF}^i - R_{EF}^o respectively.

2.2. Definitions

Take the concept c_1 from EF Θ and the concept c_2 from a SEP Θ . Suppose that they have the sets of attributes (A_1, A_2) and the sets of objects (O_1, O_2) . The following definitions are used when finding the similarity of two concepts in SEP and EF:

Definition 1: See whether the related concepts c_1 and c_2 share some common attributes in A_1 and A_2 , which are denoted by:

$$c_1 \Rightarrow c_2 \Rightarrow A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset \quad (4)$$

Definition 2: Compare c_1 and c_2 and determine their equivalency or similarity levels as below:

$$c_1 \sim c_2 \Rightarrow \frac{\#(A_1 \cap A_2)}{\#(A_1 \cup A_2)} * 100\% \quad (5)$$

Where # means the cardinal operator giving the number of elements in a given set, and thus, 0% means no similarity whereas 100% means a full similarity.

Definition 3: Assume the equivalent concepts as follows:

$$c_1 = c_2 \Rightarrow (A_1 = A_2) \wedge (O_1 = O_2) \quad (6)$$

Which means that these two concepts have similar attributes ($A_1 = A_2$) and their instances are identical ($O_1 = O_2$).

3. SAMPLE CASE

One of the well-known practices is the illustration of how Scrum [10, 11] can be modelled in the Essence Kernel and Language Specification [2]. In this document, “Product Backlog” concept of Scrum is associated with the “Requirements” alpha concept of EF without specifying conceptual details. Note that a comprehensive comparison of concepts exists in Scrum, and mapping them to EF is beyond the scope of this paper. However, it is thought that even in a simple and clear case, such as “Requirements” and “Product Backlog”, it is possible to miss or neglect some important conceptual details. Therefore, the below section shows how the formal mapping is applied:

- The theoretical background of mapping is based on Concept Algebra principles and definitions.
- A content analysis for the EF specification document and resources related to Scrum Practice [2, 7, 8, 9] is conducted.
- An attribute comparison list is created, which includes two sets of core attributes for the “Requirements” concept and “Product Backlog” concept (Table 1).

- Note that a concept in linguistics is assumed as a noun or noun-phrase, which serves as the subject of a to-be statement [8]. By using a Linguistic Typological Analysis (LTA) (assuming that a simple sentence is made of “subject”, “predicate” and “object” parts), an initial similarity level is determined on a scale ranging from 0 to 3.
- “0” level indicates no-typological similarity where none of the parts of two attributes is similar. “1” indicates that one similar part exists. “2” means that two of linguistic parts are similar. Finally, 3 points out a full linguistic similarity where both of the sentences have similar “subject”, “predicate” and “object” parts. Note that the level 2 or 3 is regarded as satisfactory for EF mapping procedures in this study.
- By using the definition (4), $A_{EF} \cap A_{SEP} \neq \emptyset$, we find that two concepts share some common attributes (a_3 - b_3 ; a_4 - b_4 ; a_6 - b_6). LTA also shows that these three attributes have a linguistic similarity level at 2 (Table 1)

Table 1. Requirements and Product Backlog Attribute Sets

Set of attributes for “Requirements” concept of EF	Set of attributes for “Product Backlog” concept of Scrum	Linguistic similarity level (0 to 3)
$A_{EF} = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$	$A_{SEP} = \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n\}$	
a_1 = are the definition of what needs to be achieved	b_1 = is a prioritized list of desired product functionality	1
a_2 = must address opportunity and satisfy stakeholders	b_2 = is required to meet the product owner’s vision	1
a_3 = mechanisms for managing /accepting requirements need to be established	b_3 = product owner is responsible for determining and managing requirements	2
a_4 = progress through six states: conceived, bounded, coherent, acceptable, addressed, fulfilled	b_4 = the definition of ready and the definition of done are two major states of product backlog items (PBIs)	2
a_5 = must be bounded as a whole and stay within the bounds of original concept	b_5 = provides shared understanding of (a) what to build and (b) the order of what to build.	1
a_6 = continue to evolve as more is learned.	b_6 = Grooming is important and it refers to creating, refining, estimating and prioritizing PBIs continually.	2

- By using the definition (5):

$$\frac{\#\{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6\} \cap \{b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5, b_6\}}{\#\{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6\} \cup \{b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5, b_6\}} * 100$$

The conceptual similarity level is consequently found as

$$= \frac{3}{9} * 100 = 33.3$$

This finding indicates a result, which may be regarded as different from the specifications or Essence-based Scrum practice definitions mentioned in the Essence Literature. Such that the “Requirements” and “Product Backlog” concepts are not conceptually equal as it is claimed or specified.

At first glance, the most of experts on both Scrum and EF may not object to association of “Requirements” and “Product Backlog”. However, the result is substantially different in our sample case. It is thought that the primary reason would be the human experience and informal judgement, which is usually adopted in mapping procedures in the literature. For example, in [4] and [5], an ontology of terms, commitments and metamodeling techniques guide the mapping processes. However, their classifications of SE practice terms into a list of corresponding EF concepts, such as, work products, activities, roles, which again employ subjective expert judgements. In another study proposing an algorithm [4], the assignment of SE practice activities to EF activity spaces, specifying their alpha states and checklists are also dependent on personal experience and subjective expert evaluations.

Concepts are important for carrying certain meanings in thinking, reasoning and system modelling [8]. By using CA, SE practices and EF can be modelled as dynamic and abstract mathematical structures that encapsulate objects as well as their attributes and relations. This study shows that CA can provide the formal and generic knowledge manipulation means required for complex software and knowledge structures.

4. CONCLUSIONS

As a relatively new framework proposed for the core problems of SE methods, one important issue for EF has been the mapping a SE practice to the EF’s conceptual domain. Thus, the main argument of this paper is that formal methods can provide more accurate transformations as well as they can enable application of more systematic mapping procedures. In this study, therefore, a formal method based on CA definitions is proposed as a solution. This is applied in a simple Scrum case and the results interestingly differ from the ones exist in the EF literature. However, the research limitations confine us within presenting only theoretical foundations, a generic case and initial observations. More empirical evidences are also needed to support the proposed method. Therefore, the paper concludes with an invitation to future studies aiming to address these research limitations.

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