User Guidance for Creating Precise and Accessible Property Specifications

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Property Specification Problem

- A property focuses on describing one particular aspect of system behavior
 - Even with such focus, it can still be difficult to write a property correctly
- A property should be precise and accessible
 - precise enough to support unambiguous communication and automated analyses
 - accessible enough to be readily understood

After receiving a physician order for a lab test and before obtaining a blood specimen, the nurse must verify that the specimen vial label is correct before labeling the vial.

Our Approach

- Provides property templates that explicitly show subtle variations as options
 - Extends property patterns [Dwyer, Avrunin, & Corbett 1998; 1999]
- Provides multiple views of the property
 - Views chosen to support precision, accessibility, and user guidance
 - User can work with one or more of the views
 - Changes made in a view are reflected in the others
- Implemented prototype tool, Propel

Outline

- Background
- Question Tree View
- Evaluation

After receiving a physician order for a lab test and before obtaining a blood specimen, the nurse must verify that the specimen vial label is correct before labeling the vial.

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Events:

- receive-order
- obtain-specimen
- verify-label
- label-vial

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Events:

behavior describes the restrictions on occurrences of events

- receive-order
- obtain-specimen
- verify-label
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Events:

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- obtain-specimen
- verify-label
- label-vial

behavior describes the restrictions on occurrences of events

scope

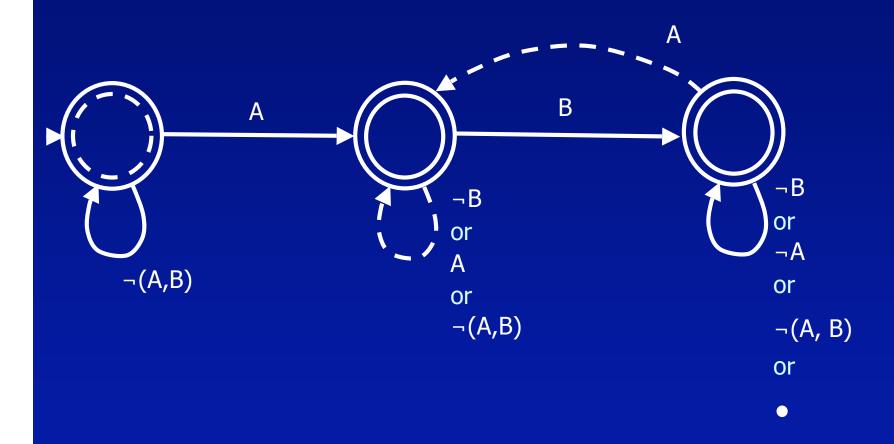
describes the parts of the event sequences within which the behavior restrictions apply

Two Property Views

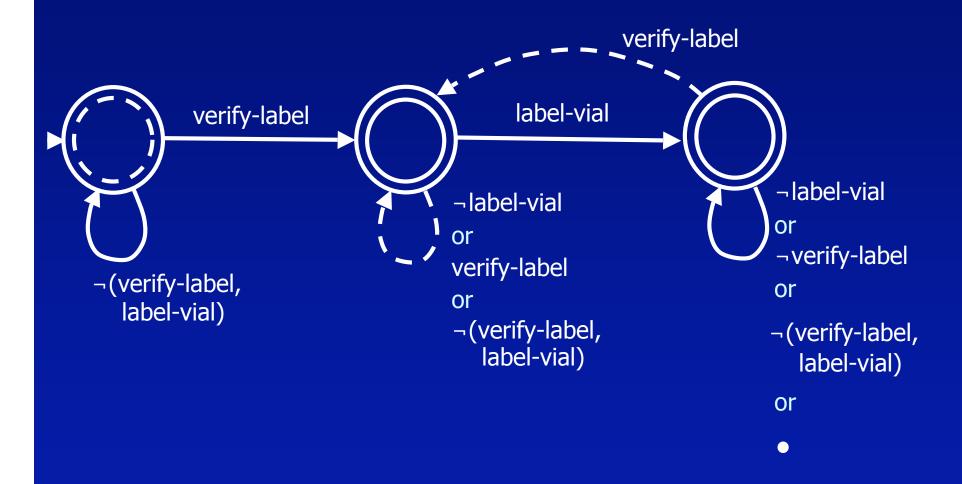
- Precision: Finite-State Automaton (FSA) template view
 - extends FSA notation

- Accessibility: Disciplined Natural Language (DNL) template view
 - based on natural language

Finite-State Automaton (FSA) Template



Finite-State Automaton (FSA) Template



Disciplined Natural Language (DNL) Template

label-vial cannot occur unless verify-label has already occurred.	
▼ label-vial	
is not required to occur.	
Before the first verify-label occurs, the events in the alphabet of this property, other than label-vial , can occur any number of times.	
After verify-label occurs and before the first subsequent label-vial occurs:	
	•
After the first subsequent label-vial occurs:	
	_

Disciplined Natural Language (DNL) Template

label-vial cannot occur unless verify-label has already occurred.

	•	label-vial	
verify-label is required to occur, but			
verify-label is not required to occur, however		this property,	
It is acceptable if verify-label does not occur, however			
After verify-label occurs and before the first subsequent lab occurs:	el-vi	ial	
			•
After the first subsequent label-vial occurs:			
			•

Propel Templates

Mama

SCOPES

BEHAVIORS

Intent

Name

Global

Before **end**

After **start**

Between **start** and **end**

Name	Intent
Response	A results in B
Precedence	A enables B
Absence	A never occurs
Existence	A must occur

Question Tree View

- Problem: users need guidance to choose appropriate scope and behavior
- Question Tree View is designed to provide this guidance
 - One tree for scope and one for behavior
- Question Trees are also useful for resolving detailed options

- How many events of primary interest are there?
 - One event
 - Two events

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 - How do verify-label and label-vial interact?
 - verify-label causes label-vial to occur
 - label-vial cannot occur until after verify-label has occurred

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- How many events of primary interest are there?
 - One event
 - Two events
 - How do verify-label and label-vial interact?
 - verify-label causes label-vial to occur
 - label-vial cannot occur until after verify-label has occurred
 - Is verify-label required to occur at least once, whether or not label-vial eventually occurs?

[insert Propel tool demo here]

Example Completed Behavior

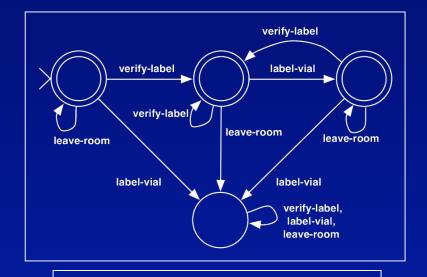
event alphabet: {verify-label, label-vial, leave-room}

How many events of primary interest are there? One event How do verify-label and label-vial interact? verify-label causes label-vial to occur Is verify-label required to occur at least once? Yes, verify-label is required to occur at least once After verify-label occurs, can verify-label occur again before the first subsequent label-vial occurs? s, verify-label can occur multiple times before the first No, verify-label cannot occur again before the first subsequent label-vial After verify-label occurs, can events in the alphabet of this property, other than verify-label or label-vial, occur before the first subsequent label-vial occurs? Yes, other events in the alphabet of this property can occur before the first subsequent label-vial occurs After the first subsequent label-vial occurs: both verify-label and label-vial can occur any number of times and do not impose any restrictions on the occurrences of any future events verify-label can occur any number of times, but label-vial cannot occur again. Further occurrences of verify-label do not impose additional restrictions on the occurrences of any future events label-vial can occur any number of times, but verify-label cannot occur again.

Further occurrences of label-vial do not impose additional restrictions on the

occurrences of any future events

neither verify-label nor label-vial can occur again



label-vial cannot occur unless verify-label has already occurred.

It is acceptable if **verify-label** does not occur, however, and if it does not occur then **label-vial** can never occur. Even if **verify-label** does occur, **label-vial** is not required to occur.

Before the first **verify-label** occurs, the events in the alphabet of this property, other than **label-vial**, can occur any number of times.

After verify-label occurs and before the first subsequent label-vial

- no events in the alphabet of this property, other than verify-label, can occur:
- · verify-label can occur any number of times.

After the first subsequent label-vial occurs:

- the events in the alphabet of this property, other than verify-label or label-vial, could occur any number of times;
- · label-vial cannot occur again until after another verify-label occurs;
- verify-label can occur and if it does, then the situation should be regarded as exactly the same as when the first verify-label occurred, meaning that all restrictions described on the events would again apply.

Evaluations

 Used Propel in four real-world case studies

 Completed a small study to see how well people understand the Disciplined Natural Language view

Case Studies

- Four medical safety case studies
 - Blood Transfusion (UMass School of Nursing)
 - Chemotherapy (Baystate Medical Center)
 - Emergency Department (Baystate Medical Center)
 - Blood Bank (Defense Blood Standard System)

~80 properties total

Case Studies: Methodology

- Elicited properties from domain experts via interviews or existing documentation
- Elucidated property details:
 - For most properties, used Propel alongside domain experts
 - For a few properties, domain experts used Propel directly
- Domain experts reviewed Propel property specifications and worked with us to improve them

Case Studies: Observations

 Current implementation can express ~80% of the properties

- Cannot yet express:
 - certain property compositions
 e.g., chaining (6), blocking (3), nested scopes (3)
 - event disjunction/conjunction (3)
 - real-time properties (2)

Case Studies: Observations

 Different distribution of behavior frequencies than in property patterns survey [Dwyer et al. 1999]

	Pattern Survey	Case Studies
Response	44%	21%
Precedence	5%	63%
Absence	15%	1%
Existence	5%	1%

 Roughly the same high percentage of properties are covered

Case Studies: Observations

- Different domain experts were comfortable with different property views
- Asking domain experts to carefully specify subtle details
 - made them aware of common interpretation errors
 - heightened their awareness of safety hazards in practice
 - changed the language they used
 - prompted the creation of new properties

Disciplined Natural Language (DNL) Study

- Completed a small study to see if people interpret the DNL as we intended
- Selected a diverse sample of properties
- Asked participants to translate DNL into FSAs
 - 14 participants: Computer Science graduate students and technical staff
 - Gave each person 1 simple "training" property and 3 more complex properties
- For each translated FSA, estimated how "closely" that FSA and the Propel FSA matched

DNL Study: Observations

Comparing translated FSAs to Propel FSAs:

	all FSAs (42)	no Between-scope FSAs (28)
exact match	40%	57%
"close" match (incl. exact matches)	64%	82%

- It is difficult to clearly express Between scope's subtle details precisely in natural language
- Participants interpreted most of the DNL the way we intended

Related Work

- Requirements Formalisms
 e.g. Graphical or tabular approaches
- Processing Natural Language (NL) for Requirements Engineering

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e.g. Fuchs, Schwertel, & Schwitter, 1998;
Gervasi & Zowghi, 2005;
Breaux, Vail, & Anton, 2006;
Gervasi & Ambriola, 2006
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Using brief NL notes alongside formal models

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e.g. Dwyer, Avrunin, & Corbett, 1999;
Drusinsky, 2004;
Mondragon & Gates, 2004
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 Developing NL and formal model in parallel e.g. Konrad & Cheng, 2005

Future Work

- Address gaps in Propel expressibility
 - Support both state- and event-based properties
 - Support property compositions
- Provide guidance for how to decompose a property into a behavior and a scope
- Perform more in-depth evaluations of Propel

Summary

- Case studies are ongoing
 - Now ~100 properties
- Initial findings are very promising
 - Good coverage of encountered properties
 - Propel property specifications provide precision and appear to be reasonably accessible
 - Domain experts' responses are very positive

