Zeitschrift: Studies in Communication Sciences: journal of the Swiss Association

of Communication and Media Research

Herausgeber: Swiss Association of Communication and Media Research; Università

della Svizzera italiana, Faculty of Communication Sciences

Band: 5 (2005)

Heft: 1

Artikel: "Museum of non-european cultures": a design traceability case study

adopting the TRAMA approach for interactive applications"

Autor: Randazzo, Giovanni

DOI: https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-790918

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. Mehr erfahren

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. En savoir plus

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. Find out more

Download PDF: 01.01.2026

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, https://www.e-periodica.ch

GIOVANNI RANDAZZO*

"MUSEUM OF NON-EUROPEAN CULTURES": A DESIGN TRACEABILITY CASE STUDY ADOPTING THE TRAMA APPROACH FOR INTERACTIVE APPLICATIONS

This paper presents a traceability case study taken from an academic project in the field of interactive applications for cultural heritage.

Traceability is the ability to discover and to maintain relationships between project artefacts in both a forwards and backwards direction (Gotel & Finkelstein, 1995). In a project life-cycle, relationships can be stated between stakeholders, goals, requirements, design artefacts, prototypes, pieces of code and usability tests, at different granularity levels. The model exemplified in this paper focuses on Design Tracing, i.e. on documenting the reasons of design decision in the hypermedia field. In particular, the model focuses on different aspects of the tracing activity: client validation, design versioning, "negative" design, non-traceable design and reverse requirements specification.

The case study that will be used to show the main characteristics of the model is taken from the project of re-launch of the "Museo delle Culture Extraeuropee" (Museum of non-European cultures) in Lugano. This museum has a culturally significant collection but is very poorly known in the local community and risks closure. The case study is related to the website supposed to be developed to support this re-launch, in addition to other initiatives and to other interactive applications.

Keywords: design traceability, requirements tracing, cultural heritage applications.

^{*} TEC-Lab, University of Lugano, randazzg@lu.unisi.ch

1. Introduction

In the software requirements engineering¹ community, the problem of tracing and maintaining relationships between different artefacts or pieces of documents have been for a long time a myth. According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, a myth is "a usually traditional story of ostensibly historical events that serves to unfold part of the world view of a people or explain a practice, belief, or natural phenomenon". The story that has been told in this community in the last 15 years, was a story about a world were the problem of checking the quality of a software application has been solved by the mean of a tracing practice; a world where software developers write down in detail every step of their work, the reasons of every choice, their assumptions, their goals and their beliefs related to the piece application they are working on; a world were these people can spend half of the project time in documenting and recording all these information using complex tools or formal languages to link it to each other in a (more or less) meaningful way; a world where, at the end of the day, someone could draw useful conclusions for the quality of the application from this huge network of relationships.

But this is not just a false myth: the problem of the quality still has a central place in the development of software artefacts. In short terms and according to Kenny (1996), the quality of a software application can be defined as:

- the totality of features and characteristics of a software product that bears on its ability to satisfy given needs, for example to conform to specifications
- the degree to which software possesses a desired combination of attributes
- the degree to which a customer or user perceives that software meets her/his composite expectations
- the composite characteristic of software that determine the degree to which the software in use will meet the expectations of the customer

¹ The first step in any software developmental effort is to determine exactly what the software system shall do. Software Requirements stipulates what must be accomplished, transformed, produced or provided. Additionally, a Software Requirement is a software capability that must be met or possessed by a software component in order to satisfy a contract, standard, or specification.

According to these definitions, the quality degree of a software application depends on the compliance of the artefact developed with the goals and the needs of *all the people that have a stake on the success of the application* (i.e., clients, sponsors, stakeholders, etc.) and with the motivations of the final users. How can this compliance be understood and proven? How an analyst can keep trace of the *reasons why* some choices have been implemented and other ones have been rejected? How can she/he link *needs* and *goals* to *solutions*?

The traceability myth described before gives some answers: bring all your documents, specifications and artefacts produced during the project, log them into a support tool and trace all the relationships that you consider meaningful; other relationships will be automatically created by the tool itself. This "tool-based" solution does not consider that in the actual practice, some specifications are not taken, some documents are not written or are written after the application has been implemented and that some "knowledge" (about reasons, beliefs, etc.) is never recorded or explicitly considered; besides, another aspect of the problem is the difficulty of maintaining the huge mass of dependencies among the many objects (often not adequately defined) produced by a large software system development effort.

A proposal to find a reasonable and usable solution to these problems is TRAMA, the methodology used in the case study presented in this paper. TRAMA stands for <u>TRaceability Analysis Methodology</u> for (interactive) Applications; it is a first attempt to reduce this complexity considering requirements-to-design relationships between objects of adequate granularity; TRAMA can be applied even in case of missing documentation: it is also useful to write an *ex-post* specification of the work done; TRAMA can be used without any specific software tool: objects are related each other using simple matrices; TRAMA analysis discover or highlight the main reasons for conceptual design² choices and which is the impact of a goal or of a requirement on the application.

This case and other experiences have shown that the methodology is easy to use and to learn, and that the tracing activity is reduced to an average of the 5% of the time spent for the entire project.

² In the interactive application field, conceptual design defines the general architecture of the application, types of contents, navigation capabilities, features and services provided. It is usually used before the implementation phase to discuss solutions or changes within the development team and with the client.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 highlights how traceability methods can be applied in different phases of a software development project. Section 3 refers to some major contributions from state-of-the-art research in this field, considering some open problems in current practices. Section 4 summarizes the TRAMA approach, highlighting activities, phases and tools involved. Section 5 exemplifies the approach and introduce further TRAMA concepts through a case study. Section 6 wraps up the proposal in its key elements and provides an input for future research.

2. Contextualisation

Traceability is the activity of explicitly defining and documenting relationships between the different phases of a project's life-cycle. A specification can be considered as "traceable" if the origin of each of the artefacts or objects described in such a specification is clear and if it facilitates the referencing of each object in future development or enhancement documentation (Gotel & Finkelstein 1994).

The traceability needs of the stakeholders involved in the system development life-cycle differ due to differences in their goals and priorities (Ramesh et al. 1993).

Therefore different kinds of traceability can be performed, and different definitions can be proposed. These definition can be grouped considering the main activities supported by traceability (requirements analysis, design or usability evaluation) and, on the other hand, the directions of established relationships (backward or forward traceability).

Traceability during requirements phase³. A requirement analyst could establish relationships between user profiles and goals owned by these users, or between requirements and goals these requirements fulfil, keeping traces of the reasons of the strategic decisions taken during the analysis phase. Some structured methods (such as i*, KAOS or AWARE) provide conceptual tools to document the relationships between a stakeholder and the goals she/he expresses and between a requirement and the goal(s) it fulfils.

³ In this phase the requirement analyst decides with the client which are the main distinctive features of the final application.

Traceability during conceptual design phase. This kind of traceability helps designers to prove to their client that requirements have been understood, that the product will fully comply with the requirements and that the product does not exhibit any unnecessary feature or functionality. From this point of view, traceability helps ascertain how and why system conceptual design solutions satisfy stakeholders requirements (Jarke 1998). Traceability during usability evaluation⁴. Usability experts have to taken into account high-level goals of the product, evaluating it according to its real scope. Keeping traces between these two activities can help usability inspectors performing a more effective and efficient evaluation and show-

Backward traceability to previous development stages depends upon each requirement explicitly referencing its source in previous documents. Forward traceability to all documents spawned from the software requirement specification depends upon each requirement in the software requirement specification having a unique name or reference number.

ing that the main goals have been consistently tested.

Traceability can therefore improve the quality of the development process. Traceability can be seen as a powerful communication mean, that helps designers defending their choices with clients and proving that the solutions adopted fit the strategic goals of the project (Pinheiro 1996). Traceability can then facilitate communication among the various stakeholders involved: project manager and project planner, customer, requirement analyst, designer, verifier and maintainer.

3. State-of-the-art and open problems

In the last 10 years traceability for interactive applications has been studied as a part of requirements analysis process (cf. the concept of Requirements Tracing in Pinheiro 1996). Traceability is perceived as the activity to trace relationships from and to the requirements specification. In this track I will include the works of Gotel & Finkelstein (1995) and Van Lamsweerde et al. (1998).

Orlena Gotel proposed an approach ("Contribution Structures") that provides a way to define links between authors/contributors and artefacts

⁴ Usability is the effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction with which specified users can achieve specified goals in particular environments (Triacca 2004).

(contributed_to, contributed_by). Gotel introduces the concept of "social infrastructure", which refers to the overall system of agents in the process, along with the various relationships they are involved in. Social relations reveal information about the social network and answer the 5 questions of: Involvement, Responsibility, Working arrangement, Change notification and Ramification.

Alex Van Lamsweerde suggests an approach (KAOS) where goal hierarchies express system goals and the requirements that support the achievement of system goals. The impact of changes to goals or requirements can be examined by traversing up and down the goal hierarchy. Traceability can be a way to keep all the changes in the track of the original goals. The KAOS methodology provides a specification language for capturing why, who and when aspects in addition to the usual that requirements, a goal-driven elaboration method, and meta-level knowledge used for local guidance during method enactment.

Some last developments in research domain proposed a general approach called "rich traceability" (Dick 2002), nowadays widely adopted by the Requirements Engineering community; this concept can be summarized in the idea of adding semantics and rationales⁵ to the traced relationships. Some major examples are:

- the concept of a "design justification" in the REVEAL method (Hilton 2003); in this approach, information is collected to justify traceability, and the concepts of conjunction and disjunction are used to characterize the way in which design requirements combine to satisfy the high-level requirements
- the concept of "elaboration" in the MoD SMART procurement process (Farncombe 2004); here a single statement explaining how the requirement is satisfied accompanies each requirement, and represents a simple form of rich traceability
- the latest versions of the KAOS tool, that support a simple form of rich traceability.

⁵ In the requirements traceability field, the word "rationale" is used to refer to a logical explanation or to the structured motivation of the reasons of an artefact, activity or decision.

The open problems in current traceability practices can be summarised as follows:

- current approaches require the use of a software tool to become usable and manageable
- current methods often need a quite long training time to be properly understood
- some practices require an overlong time to be accomplished
- · methodologies are often not clear, not complete or too formal
- some practices have access problems for the user (communication problems)
- it is difficult to maintain the huge mass of dependencies among the many objects produced by a large software system development effort
- current tools have problems in maintaining relationships concerning artefacts expressed in natural language, often ambiguous, or artefact created independently by non-interoperable tools and that evolve autonomously.

4. TRAMA: a design traceability approach

As stated before, current practices consider traceability as a part of the requirements analysis process. My experience and research in the field seems to show that traceability can be rather considered as a self-standing activity (and discipline). In fact, if requirements are the strategy to satisfy stakeholders' goals and the design is how the application have to behave, tracing can be see as the activity of arguing why design solutions satisfy requirements. In fact, the traceability expert is not a requirement analyst or a designer but he/she needs specific competences and skills; besides, due to psychological issues, analysts or designers cannot easily perform self-observation.

Starting from these considerations, the Technology-Enhanced Communication Laboratory (TEC-Lab) at the University of Lugano is developing TRAMA (TRaceability Analysis Method for – interactive – Applications), an approach that treats traceability as a self-standing structured inquiry activity. The following paragraphs and the case study in this paper will show some details of the TRAMA approach.

In current practices, during a project life-cycle a lot of documentation and deliverables are produced as specifications of the project status or result. These specifications document:

- not the process, just the results
- not the reasons, just the solutions and
- not possible or proposed solutions, just the accepted ones.

TRAMA takes in consideration these aspects and allows documenting rich traceability chains from two points of view:

- the impact that goals, requirements, constraints, etc. have on the conceptual design of an interactive application
- the motivations or sources of the design choices.

In real-world cases, it cannot be assumed to have (useful) documentation both on the requirements or on the design side. In fact, it could happened to have a combination of the following cases:

- the design documentation is absent or incomplete
- the requirements specification is missing
- the requirements specification is unstructured or incomplete.

The TRAMA approach can be applied in any case, no matter if previous documentation is available or not.

As a self-standing process, traceability in the TRAMA method is structured as follows:

- Preliminary Plan: understanding which are the stakeholders of the traceability analysis, the traceability goals, the constraints (time and budget, related to ROI) and the expected results
- Elicitation: understanding requirements and design from documents or from interviews with designers
 - Reverse Requirements Elicitation
 - Requirements "normalization"
 - *Structuring the previous knowledge in terms of visions, stake-holders, goals, users, motivations, requirements, constraints and scenarios
 - Design "normalization"
 - •Knowledge comes from previous documentation or from a reverse engineering process of the application
 - •Structuring the design in terms of topics, relevant relations, group of topics and dialogue acts
- Analysis: tracing relationships and developing the Requirements Impact and the Design Motivations Models
- Specification: documenting stakeholders, goals and analysis results

• Validation: checking the results with requirements analysts, designers and clients.

As stated before, TRAMA considers traceability from two points of view:

- the impact on design of: visions, stakeholders-goals, users-motivations, domain issues, scenarios, constraints and requirements; these traces form the Requirements Impact Model (RIM)
- the justification or motivation of the design, that can comes from specific requirements or goals, from visions, from an understand of the specific domain, form the expertise of the designer or form constraints; these traces are called Design Motivations Model (DMM).

The analysis approach for both models consists in one or more matrices representing traces between two families of objects (e.g. requirements and design topics). Each matrix can be used as a checklist supporting the traceability analyst in considering the relevance and the meaning of each possible pair of objects. A simple example (cf. Table 1) will clarify this aspect.

Table 1: RIM Goals-Design matrix for the project "Museum of the non-European cultures"

						. 1	TOP IC	8												RE	LEVA	NT RE	LATIO	V8												GROU	POF	TOPE	ÇS.				
	Object	Thermed four	tribal	rderactive leabure	read que	Visual comparison	Temporary endulation	Activity / Event	About the mayeum	75	The collectors	oth data	Yeusique INCLUDES Object	sual or	LLUSTRATED BY Object	Aged IN-LLARS Yeard companion	Visital computeren INCLLIDES NOGK BY Arted	Visual que INCLUDES INDER BY Arbets	Object IS PART OF Thermod out	Themsed four IMCLUDE'S	1 8	d SAME REGION Oby	Object CREATED BY Adeit	U SAME MOVEME	192	Object SVCLLIDES Interactive vehicle	interactive feature IS PART Of Object	Themselvur SAME THEME Themselvur	Temporary exhibition SACLUDES Activity / Event	Activity 7 Event IS PART OF Temporary exhibition	All quizzes	All comparisons	reference by tribes by da	as page is	description Tumber	5 menute boar	1	le-don	Ad .	Geography ex Radion	and hestorical	Artists by movement	All article
Altract visitors		_	_		_	-	X	X		X		_	_	-		_	-	-	_		-			_	-	_	_	_	X	X			X X			X		(X)	_		_	-	_
Educate visitors		X		X	X	Х	-	-		-	+	+	X	X	2	OX.	a x	X	9	X	X	X	X 3	20	X	X	X	X.			X	X	-		19	0 X		X	£ 0	C X	X	X	
increasing knowledge.	100	X				0					T							x	X.	10	X	×				×	×	x			×	5	T			×							
and appreciation of the collection	*			*	X								^	N.				1	1	1	1										^	^	l		1	×	A				1	^	
Promoting multi- culturation is the community						X		χ						X		X	λ.												χ	X		x							X	X	×		
See the museum stract more visitors							×	X.		x	3	e e	T							T	T			T	1						П		XX		Ť	T			T	T			
Have other, proader concerns such as the impact of the museum on									677.70		T		T		Ī						T			Ī											T				T	T			
how the city is perceived.									100																																		
Enrich the offerings provided to tourists and four operators							x	χ		x		İ			1						T		T		1								XX		1				1	1	T		

The matrix in Table 1 shows the relationships between high-level goals and design elements of the project "Museum of the non-European cultures" (this is the case that will be discussed later in this paper). The analyst considers it line by line (goal by goal), answering the questions: "what is the impact that this specific goal has on the design?" and "which design elements fit this goal or answer to this need?". The analyst fills in

this way the matrix, finding all the strategies used in the design as solution to problems and needs highlighted in the requirements phase. Usually, the elements taken into account in columns/rows of the matrix are:

- for RIM matrices visions, stakeholders, goals, users, motivations, constraints and requirements (in rows); topics, relevant relations and group of topics (in columns)
- for DMM matrices topics, relevant relations and group of topics (in rows); motivation types (in columns).

The TRAMA approach helps the analyst in different ways:

- knowledge "normalisation" for requirements and design provides a standard and structured set of concepts that can easily be related to each other
- the models used in the "normalisation" allow expressing a big set of concepts in a few elements (the case presented in figure1 and in the rest of the paper is an extreme maximum of complexity)
- a set of "motivation types" i.e. a library of motivation categories is provided to the analyst
- a set of aspects and elements to take into account filling the matrices is provided to the analyst.

Since the traceability analyst starts investigating relevant traces using the matrices, he/she have to consider the following aspects and questions.

Client validation

Traceability analysis is a way to set up a structured argumentation to show to the client that all the needs have been taken into consideration and how. When the analyst trace a relationship in the matrix, he/she have to be aware of setting up strong evidence showing the reason of each design decision.

"Negative" objects

These elements are those visions, goals, requirements or design objects that have been eliminated or modified because of a direct rejection, because of a change in related objects or because of business, technology or law constraints. Keeping trace of old choices is useful to remember why a decision and not another has been taken or rejected, to validate negative decisions with stakeholders and to show the "negative" impact of a specific constraint or requirement.

Design versioning

When a designer presents a project, she/he needs to highlight different design aspects for different stakeholders. Relationships traced in the matrix allow understanding which parts of the design are relevant for which stakeholder. This feature helps creating different versions of the design documentation, addressed to a specific target.

Design motivations

Traces between design elements and their motivations are not just the opposite of requirements-design relationships. According to real cases analysed at TEC-Lab (University of Lugano), a little part of decisions (10%-30%) are taken because of specific requirements; 70%-90% of design comes from designer expertise, a particular understanding of the specific domain, technology constraints, "graphic" constraints, budget constraints, time constraints or laws obligations.

Reverse requirements specification

Often requirements are written after design and implementation, just for documentation, or they are not updated after a certain step of the project. Traces in the TRAMA matrices are useful to check the consistency between design and requirements, "fine-tuning" requirements specification according to the real stakeholders' goals and extracting consistent requirements specification from design. This kind of activity is useful to keep trace of strategic decisions, to better argument design decisions and to provide information and material for a consistent usability test.

Usability on design documents

The usability evaluation should be done as soon as possible in an application development life-cycle: the error correction is more expensive in advanced development phases and it is better anticipate the main errors and problems before implementation. Considered that scenarios for usability evaluations are goal-based, keeping trace of the relationships between requirements and design artefacts helps selecting the elements in the design involved for a specific task, evaluating the quality of the product with respect to the high-level goals and identifying test procedures that should be rerun to validate an implemented design change.

These aspects can be summarized by the questions that the analyst should ask to his/her-self to find traces:

- between stakeholders and design elements: "Which design element fits with the needs of this stakeholder?"; "If I had to present the project to this stakeholder, which part of the design should I highlight?";
- between goals and design elements: "Which design element fits with this goal?"; "Which is the impact of this goal into the design?";
- between users and design elements: "Which design element better fits with the needs of this user?"; "How can I argue design choices to show that this user is considered in it?"
- between user motivations and design elements: "Which strategy is set-up in the design to fit with this user motivation?";
- between constraints and design elements: "Which is the (positive or negative) impact of this constraint into the design?";
- between requirements and design elements: "Which are the design elements that fit with this requirement?"; "How can I show that this requirement has been properly taken into account in the design?";
- between design elements and motivations: "Why the designer chose to put this element into the design?"; "How can I show that this element is not an extra-feature in the design?".

The following case study will be used to show how the main elements related to the TRAMA method can be applied in the cultural heritage domain.

5. Case study

The Museo delle Culture Extraeuropee (Museum of non-European cultures) in Lugano opened in 1989. It houses approximately 600 objects donated to the city by Serge and Graziella Brignoni in 1980. Serge Brignoni, an accomplished and recognized painter in his own right, dedicated many years of his life to assembling the collection of objects from Oceania, Africa and India. Although the collection is culturally significant, due to poor management and lack of promotional activities on the part of museum and city officials, it was virtually unknown in the local community. As a result, the museum received very few visitors, which led the city of Lugano to propose closing the institution in 2003. Objects in the collection were to be sold or loaned to other ethnographic museums in Europe.

A local citizen group successfully challenged this proposal and, in 2004, the city agreed to reappraise the museum's situation. Following this

reappraisal, the city is now planning to invest money and resources to relaunch the museum. A permanent curator will be appointed in the coming months. In addition, they are considering developing a website and other interactive applications to support the re-launch.

TEC-Lab and the Master in Technology-Enhanced Communication for Cultural Heritage (TEC-CH) received the task to design a general purpose website for the museum. As present no website exists and the only information available online is a QuickTime VR tour of the gallery which is located on the city of Lugano site.

5.1. "Normalisation" phase

As a first step for the traceability study, I reorganised and "normalised" in a structured way the huge amount of information raised out from the documentation provided by TEC-CH feasibility analysis. These information can be summarised as follows:

- Visions and assumptions
 - Stakeholders are essentially united in the desire to see the museum stay open
 - The re-launch of the museum have to be supported
 - Users will have very little motivation to visit our website or the museum
 - Our target audience has little or no interest in Oceanic or Extra-European art
- Stakeholders and goals
 - Museum director: Attract visitors
 - Curator: Educate visitors, Increasing knowledge and appreciation of the collection
 - Citizen group (who petitioned the city on behalf of the museum): Promoting multi-culturality in the community, See the museum attract more visitors
 - Local authorities: See the museum attract more visitors, Have other, broader concerns such as the impact of the museum on how the city is perceived
 - Tourist information office: Enrich the offerings provided to tourists and tour operators
- Users and motivations
 - o Local Italian speakers: Get motivation to visit the museum, Get

- overview of the collection, Get the overall picture: Why should I care?, Get detailed information on collection objects, Find out what's new/activities, Make personal contact, Be entertained
- National/international non Italian speakers (Swiss German tourists, Domain experts from universities and other cultural institutions residents of Lugano): Get motivation to visit the museum, Get overview of the collection, Get the overall picture: Why should I care?, Get detailed information on collection objects, Find out what's new/activities, Make personal contact, Be entertained, Plan visit/Get practical info

Requirements

- Content: Information on collection objects, Information on related artists, artworks and objects, Practical information about the museum, Background and history of the museum and collection, Information on temporary exhibitions, Information on activities and events
- Structure of content: Highlight the parallels and differences between modern Western culture and the indigenous culture which produced the work, In presenting exhibitions and activities focus on upcoming rather than past events
- User interaction: Inside some articles or narratives additional interactive mechanisms should allow users to engage directly with the museum by posting text or pictures
- Presentation: Reflect the feeling of Oceanic art, Simple nondomain specific language
- Access paths to content: Allow indirect access to objects through tours according to possible areas of user interest: Art, Culture / Lifestyle, Geography, History; Allow access to objects through other interactive techniques, such as quizzes; Allow direct access to objects by keyword search on description; Allow direct access to objects by traditional timeline; Allow direct access to objects by type of object.

In this case, the design was already expressed in a structured way, in terms of topics, relevant relations and group of topics; the model used is IDM (Interactive Dialogue Model). The following schema summarises the conceptual design:

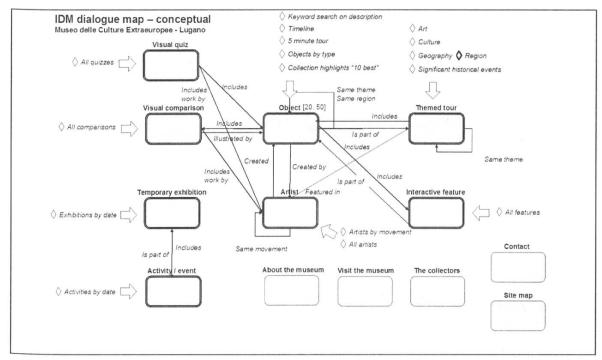


Fig. 1: IDM Dialogue Map

After these two preliminary steps, the core of the analysis was the creation of the two models, RIM and DMM, through annotated matrices.

5.2. Requirements Impact Model

The RIM matrices are filled keeping in mind the three main aspects of the model: "client validation", "negative requirements" and "reverse requirements specification". A Visions-Design matrix, a Stakeholder-Design matrix, a Goals-Design matrix, a Motivations-Design matrix and a Requirements-Design matrix have been created (cf. Tables 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6).

Table 2: RIM Visions-Design matrix for the project "Museo Etnografico"

							TOP	PICS						П							R	LEVA	ANT R	ELATI	ONS.												GRO	UP O	F TOP	108				
		6			5 1	970	in a	Letting of the second of the s	d Day 17 and	1.3	The culterdors	ordect	de map	Visual gov. NCLUDES Organ	aul comparison	Myed MCLIDES Visual		hual comparison INCLUDES FCRX EY Arter	Festal quiz PICLLIDES WORTH	1.0	herned tear INCLUDES	Oped SAME THEME Object	SAME REGION	d CREAT	CREA	zbal SAME MOVEMENT Zitab	bjed MCLIDES Interactive others	thrudhe leature IS PART F Chard	Themselvur SAME THEME Themselvus	Tetrpotary exhibition Bath 1000 & study Found	nt IS PART C	All quisties	g comparison	different b	dividents by dis	нафри	Terestruct	Spects by 1	per ne	תע		etaglaphy << Region	Over176	All arfob
	Stakeholders are essentially united in the desire to see the museum stay open		-	~	5	× 13	A	- 0		>	-	0	05	>	>.	10	3	> 5	5 8	10		0		0	~	* *	0.8	a o	Fr. 50	1- 6	2 1-	¥	4	0 4	2 3	0		10	0	×	U	0 1	4	4
9	We have to support the re- launch of the museum				T	T	T	3	6 7	×		T	T	T		T				T	T	T	T		T						T	П		x	x		T	T	T	П			T	
VISIO	Users will have very little motivation to vall our website or the museum				×					Ī																		X																
	Our farget audience has little or no interest in Oceanic or Extra- European an				X	X	x							x	×	Strategic		ı	x													X	X				0.00		×	X	X	x	x	

Table 3: RIM Stakeholders-Design matrix for the project "Museo Etnografico"

		Ι.,		_	_	_	TOP	108	_	_	_		\neg	_			_					RELE	VANT	RELA	TIONS		_				_	_	\Box	_		_		GR	OUP	OF TO	OPICS	_	_				I
		Object	Thermed boat	14	0 3	Viscal companies	Vindae companyon Temporary exhibition	Acheb / Fverd	About the museum	Ved the mission	The collectors	Conflact		Vessel que INCLUDE'S Object	Viscal companion LLUSTRATED BY Object	Object NCLUDES Visual	(Both	Vinual companion thou Libbes WORK BY Autol	Vinual que BULLUCES WORD	Object IS PART OF Thomsed		O EDIS BRACLIAN	THEME	CREA	£ATED Object	FME	Object PLCLLDES Interactive	heature Interactive feature IS PAGE		Themselbus SAME DEDAE Themselbus	Temporary exhibition INCLUDES Adville / Event	Activity / Event 15 PART OF Temporare exhibition	All quazzes	Il compartson	Exhibitions by date	Arthrities by date	description	Timeline	S remule box	Objects by hype		har	Geography ** Region	(policed)	sti by maverne	All articles	Alfontares
	Museum director		X	9	X. D	0	T	13	LY	X		X	\neg			_			X	Т	_						Т	T			X	X	龙		X	X .	X				X.	Т				X.	X
2	Curator	X	X	X.	3	()	()	X:	100	X	X			X	X	X	1	X.		X		X	X	X X	X	X	X		X.	X				X	X		X	X	X	X .	X. X	X	X	X	X	X	X:
5	Citizen group (who petitioned the otic on		T	T	T	T						П	\neg				T							T				T							2												
Ę	behalf of the museum)							H	1	1																		1							3	3											
0	Local authorities		\pm	\pm	\top	T			(X		X	X:									\top																X	\Box	\top	+			X			X	
	Tourist information office		\neg	1	\top	+	15	E 7		×	1	¥	_	\neg			_				_										X	X			X	X.	-		_	+	-						\neg

Table 4: RIM Goals-Design matrix for the project "Museo Etnografico"

							1	DP/C	8					Т							RE	LEVA	ANTE	ELAT	CNS							T					GRO	DUP C	E TO	PICS					
		Object	Themed loss	Actos	interactive trations	Visual quit	Vesal comparison	Terrpotary cahibition	Activity / Event		Ved the molecum	The collectors	Contact	Viscal due PROLENES Object		A LUSTRATED BY Object	Object MCLUDE's Vasual compatibion	Vinual companion INCLUDES WCHOK SY Adait	Vinasi quic BVLUCES WOFB. BY Artes	Object IS PART OF Themsed	Thermodition PACLUDES	Object SAME THEME Object	SAME REGION Obs	Object GREATED BY Adjust	5-1	Artod SAME MOVEMENT Artob	Object MCLUDES interactive feature	Infecacione feature IS PART OF Object	Themedical SAME THEME	Temporaly established MCLLOS S. Actions / Fruest	Activity / Event IS PART OF Temporary enthiblion	All quizzos	2	Extabilitions by distri	Acts then by date Corwood security on	description	Tamplere	Oriente lour Objects to box	Collection highlight, 10 best		Culture	Geographie << Region	Moant helorical	Arteis by movement	All article
	Attract visitors							X	X		Χ:			Т																15 X	X			X	X			X	X						
	Educate visitors		X		X	X	X.					\perp		8	100	8	X	X	X	X	X	×	(X	X	X	XX	X	X	X			X	X				X	X:	X	X	X	X	X	X	- 3
	Increasing knowledge and appreciation of the collection	X	X		X	X	×							×	100	X	*	X	X	X	x	×	X	×	X	X	X	x	×			×	X				X	x x	X	X	×	X	X	x	
	Promoting multi- culturalism in the community						×		X							x	X	х												х	×		×					T		×	X	X	×		Ī
50453	See the museum stract more visitors							×	×		x		X		Ī							T	T	Ī										X.	×		Ī	T	T	T			T		Ī
	Have other broader concerns such as the impact of the museum on how the oily is perceived.									ı																																			
	Enrich the offerings provided to tourists and tour operators							X	X		X	Ī		T	T						T	T	T									T		X	х			1					Ī		T

Table 5: RIM User motivations-Design matrix for the project "Museo Etnografico"

							OPIC	S												R	ELEV	ANT R	ELAT	ICNS.							T					G	ROU	P.OF	TOP	0,9					
		Object	Themed loss		interactive feature Vescal dust	Vessal companions	Terrposary cataldian	Activity / Event	About the manerum	Void the management	Contact	Sale map	Viscal que BOLUDES Object	Visual companison 8,11/5 TRA TED BY Object	120	rocepanion Vesual companion INCLUDES	clest	Vinual gair INCLUCE'S WOFIX BY Articla	Object IS PART OF Thermol	Thermachina INCLLDES	Object	Object SAME REGION Object	Object CREATED BY Artest	Artest CREATED Object	Aried SAME MOVEMENT Arieds	Object NCLLIDES Interactive teature	Interactive feature IS PART OF Obsert	Themseltour SAME THEME		Activity / Event IS PART OF		All quizzes		Acts-theo by date	Keywood search on descrydon	Tenshre	5 mode to a	Objects by hype	Collection highlighth, 10 best.	Art		Geography ne Region	Control of	app	As accord
	Get motivation to vail the		X	T	T	Т	X	X		Т	Т									Т		T	Т						Т		T		T		THE REAL PROPERTY.	Т	X.	П	X	ž.	X	X	ě.	T	Ī
	Get the overall picture Whyshould I care?		X	1	T	t	х	X		t	t	T			T	t				T	1	T	T	П				T		T		1	T			t	X	H	х	×	X.	X :		t	1
g	Get overview of the collection					T	X																										Ī			X	x		X	T		T		Ī	
MOTIVA DOMES	Find out what a ne stactivities				T		x	×				Х																	X				×	X					x						1
g	Get detailed information on collection object	×		T		T	X			3												x x	X	X	X.											×		Х				Ī	×	X	1
	Make personal contact										X																									Т									7
	Be entertained		X	3	X X																																X		7.						1
	Plan Hald Get practical Info			I		T	×			×	×																						X	x										I	I

Table 6: RIM Requirements-Design matrix for the project "Museo Etnografico"

		F			-	T	PICS	-	-	_		1		-	1	Tu	1	RE	LEVA	NT RE	ELATIC	115	-						1	-	1 1		GR	OUP O	F TOP	YCS .	-			Ξ
		Object	Thermod tour	Artist	Interactive feature Visual date	Vessal comparison	Temporary exhibition	Activity / Everal	Ved the missoum	The collectors	Contact	Visual gaz MCLUDES Object	Vesal companion	Chied BICLUDES Visual	comparation Vinual comparison PACLUCES	Visual quiz BVCLLDES WORK BY Artists	Object IS PART OF Thermod	Thermed faue INCLLIDES	Object SAME THEME Chard	Object SAME REGION Object	Object CREATED BY Arisi	Arbi CREATED Cloyed Arbi SAME MOVEMENT	Arfaib Chart Bill I E S Interaction	balare	infeciation feature IS PART OF Object	Demettur SAME THEME Themettur	Temporary exhibition BACLLIDES Arthrity / Event	Activity / Event IS PART OF Temporary exhibition	All quartes	Excitations by date	Activities by date	Keyword search in descriptor	Intelline	S mmuste lour Objects to type	Collection highlight, 10 best	Art	Coltan Snography cc Region	Significant historical events	Artists by movernent	All articles
-	Information on collection	X	1		1	Í	x					1		and the last			-	-							in the same	ALCOHOLD ST		-				-			-	and the last				ì
	objects information on related	100			+			+	+	Н	+	+	+	100	3100	1		+	60			0		+					H	+	Н		H	+	t		+		Н	Ì
	artists, artivorks and objects			X		X						1		X	X	X			×		X																			
- 71	Practical information				T				K										T										П						T					
content	about the museum. Background and history of			+	+		+			1831	+	+	+	+	+-	+	-	+	+		1	+	+	+			-	-	+	+	H	-	+	+	+		+	Н		-
	the museum and collection							X		X																														
	information on temporary	H	Н	+	+		0	-	+		+	+	-	+	+	+	-	1	t	Н	+	+	+	+		_		-	+	+	Н	-	+	+	+		+	Н		-
	exhibitions:	L	Н	4	_		X	1			1	\perp	-	-	-			-	+	Ш	1	_	_						Н	1				-			_			
	Information on activities and events							K.																																
	Highlight the paratters	Г		T		10	T	T							1 30	3		168	T	П				T							П		П							Т
	and differences between modern Western culture																																							
- Page	and the indigenous					IX.							Χ,	X	X	4	X	X											2							X 3	XX	X		
70 5	culture which produced the work																48	100																						
shudan	in presenting exhibitions			T		П	T	T		П		1								П		T								18	П		П				T	П		_
	and activities focus on upcoming rather than																													X										
	past events																																							
r interaction	inside some articles or namebiles additional			1																																				
100	interactive mechanisms			100						П																					П									
net i'de	should allow users to engage directly with the			1	X																																			
- 6	museum by posting text																			П											Н							П		
0	or pictures Reflect the feel of		100	+	-	+	+	+	+	Н	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	Н	+	+	+	+	-	-	-		+	+	Н	_	-	+	100	+	100	Н		-
9	Oceanic an		X		1	Ш	1			Ш					_																Ц				X		X	Ш	X	
1 2	Simple non-domain specific language					Ш																										X								
	Allow indirect access to			T	T		T	T		П									T	П										T	П		П	T	П	034	127		T	
	objects through tours according to possible																			П											П									
	areas of user interest. Art.		X			П														П																X 3	X	X		
	Culture Lifestyle Geography History						1																																	
I S	Allow access to objects			T	8		T	T		П									T	П		1		1					32	T	П			T	П		T	П	T	Т
8 8	through other interactive techniques, such as				×	Н						X								П					X				X											
100	quezes						1	1	Ш		1			-	-	-	_	_		Ш	4	1	_														1		1	
Scores and a second	Allow direct access to objects by keyword																															×								
	search on description			4	-	Н	-	1				1		-	-					Ш	1	1	1								Ц			1	П	1	1		4	_
	Allow direct access to objects by traditional																																×							
	smeline			1	1	Ш	1		Ш			1		1	_	1			-			_	_	_					1		Ш				Ш		1	Ш		
	Allow direct access to																									- 1	8							X.	П			П		

The matrices by itself is very useful as reasoning support for the analyst, but it only documents the relationships between goals and design elements, relationships that without an appropriate comment do not mean very much. In this case, for example, the goal of attracting visitors is fulfilled twofold: convincing users that the exhibition is worth-visiting (thanks to "5 minutes tour" and "collection highlights '10 best" groups) and allowing users to plan the visit (thank to "Exhibition by date" and "Activities by date" group and to "Visit the museum" topic).

Besides, a matrix can be understandable for an expert analyst but it is not very communicative for a manager or a responsible that should understand the results of the analysis. The main relevant elements should be expressed in a communicative way for the client; TRAMA lets the analyst choose the preferred way to communicate results; in this project,

the schema in Figure 8 has been used to express how the "attract visitors" goal has been taken into account in the design.

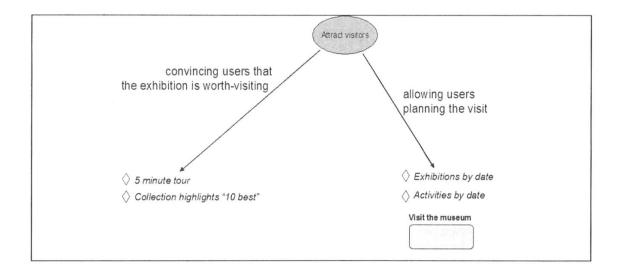


Fig. 2: How the Web site attracts visitors for the Museo Etnografico

In this project, just one negative content requirement has been documented: the decision not to include the 3D animated tour (now in the City of Lugano website). The current page of the museum of the City of Lugano website contains a 3D animated tour which should not be included in the new website. In its current form it is not an effective tool to encourage visitors to come to the museum. While some form of 3D tour of the building may be useful, it is not essential to the promotional or educational goals of the current project.

5.3. Design Motivations Model

The DMM matrices are filled keeping in mind the main aspects of the model: "client validation", "design versioning", "negative design" and "design motivations". A Topics-Motivations matrix, a Relevant Relations-Motivations matrix and a Group of topics-Motivations matrix have been created (cf. Figures 9, 10 and 11).

Table 7: DMM Topics-Motivations matrix for the project "Museo Etnografico"

	,	Visions	Stakeholders	Goals	Users	Motivations	Requirements	Specific understanding of the domain	Designer expertise	Technology constraints	"Graphic" constraints	Budget constraints	Laws obligations
	Object						Χ						
	Themed tour			Χ			X						
	Artist						Χ						
	Interactive feature			X					Х				
	Visual quiz								Χ				
SS	Visual comparison			Х				Χ					
TOPICS	Temporary exhibition		Х	X			X						
Ĕ	Activity / Event		X	Χ			X						
	About the museum		Χ						Χ				
	Visit the museum				Х	Х							
	The collectors		Х										
	Contact				Χ	Х			Χ				
	Site map								X				

Table 8: DMM Relevant Relations-Motivations matrix for the project "Museo Etnografico"

		Visions	Stakeholders	Goals	Users	Motivations	Requirements	Specific understanding of the domain	Designer expertise	Technology constraints	"Graphic" constraints	Budget constraints	Laws obligations
	Visual quiz INCLUDES Object							Х					
	Visual comparison ILLUSTRATED BY Object							Х					
	Object INCLUDES Visual comparison							X					
	Visual comparison INCLUDES WORK BY Artist							Х					
	Visual quiz INCLUDES WORK BY Artists							X					
SS	Object IS PART OF Themed tour							Х					
RELEVANT RELATIONS	Themed tour INCLUDES Object							Χ					
A H	Object SAME THEME Object							X					
- R	Object SAME REGION Object							Х					
AN	Object CREATED BY Artist							X					
回	Artist CREATED Object							Х					
R	Artist SAME MOVEMENT Artists							Χ					
	Object INCLUDES Interactive feature								Х				
	Interactive feature IS PART OF Object								Χ				
	Themed tour SAME THEME Themed tour							X					
	Temporary exhibition INCLUDES Activity / Event		Χ						Χ				
	Activity / Event IS PART OF Temporary exhibition		Χ						χ				

Table 9: DMM Group	s of Topics-Motivations	s matrix for the project	"Museo
Etnografico"			

		Visions	Stakeholders	Goals	Users	Motivations	Requirements	Specific understanding of the domain	Designer expertise	Technology constraints	"Graphic" constraints	Budget constraints	Laws obligations
	All quizzes								X				
	All comparisons								X				
	Exhibitions by date		X						X				
	Activities by date		X						Х				
	Keyword search on description		X										
CS	Timeline							X					
GROUP OF TOPICS	5 minute tour								X				
F	Objects by type		X										
0	Collection highlights "10 best"								X				
00	Art							X					
68	Culture							X					
	Geography << Region							X					
	Significant historical events							X					
	Artists by movement		Χ										
	All artists								X				
	All features								Χ				

I documented also a "negative" design topic: "Kind of object". The motivation of the rejection is that the dialogue risked to become very complex for a non-expert users; I preferred to add a short introduction to the group of topic "Object by type".

The main results of this analysis can be summarised as follows:

- the goal "enrich the offerings provided to tourists and tour operator" is poorly supported by the design
- the motivation "make personal contact" of the user is not supported by the design; the goal is now considered only in the contact information, but this element is insufficient to answer to this (possible) user need; this aspect could be emphasized as means to fulfil a stakeholder's goal
- the big quantity of relevant relations risks to overemphasize the navigation possibilities on the site and to disorient the user; in fact, the majority of these relationships are designer choices and they do not come from a precise goal; a reduction of the relations should be discussed.

6. Conclusions

In this paper I presented the case study of the "Museo delle Culture Extraeuropee" (Museum of non-European cultures) in Lugano as exam-

ple of use of the TRAMA traceability approach. The approach is structured in two main parts: a model documenting the impact of visions, goals, motivations, requirements, etc. on the design (RIM) and a model investigating the motivations of each design choice (DMM). The analysis in TRAMA is carried out thanks to traceability matrices that state the relationships between the elements of the model: these elements are "normalized" objects expressing the knowledge related to requirements and design. In TRAMA each matrix is an analysis means; to support a presentation of the results, a more communicative way have to be adopted.

The case study analysed in this paper brought to three main considerations related to the method: TRAMA matrices can be useful to highlight goals or requirements that are poorly considered in the design, to highlight errors or imperfections in the requirements analysis (some goals that do not find in the design a precise expression could be a more generic vision rather than a goal) and they can be a communicative notation or some guidelines for the analysis presentation are needed.

A further step in research will be the enrichment of the approach with guidelines for the analysis and a structured library of "solution patterns", i.e. good and useful solution to recurrent needs and requirements in a specific domain. The methodology will be also enhanced by a clear and communicative notation useful to graphically present single elements and problems raised out from the analysis.

The approach is continuously validated in an empirical way, applying new versions of the model to a number of case studies. TRAMA is in fact an empirical research that tries to use experiences to comes to one or more general models; these results, in an iterative process, are used to perform new experiences and to refine the model. Experimentations are performed both on academic projects and on industrial cases, after the design phase and during the design phase, considering in a separate way the different aspects of the problem. Other case studies that have been taken into consideration until today are the following:

- Munch in Berlin: development of advanced techniques for accessibility to cultural heritage for visually-impaired users, partially funded by the HELP EU project (www.munchundberlin.org) academic project
- FaTe: an application about fairy-tales and technology for children academic project
- Pompei: an advanced multichannel application for the Pompei archaeological park industrial case
- CM group: development of a web site and of a Intranet for the

- "Consiglio Superiore dei Lavori Pubblici" (Italian Ministry of Public works) industrial case.
- Learing@Europe: an educational virtual reality game about the building of modern national countries in Europe industrial case.

The intrinsic usability of the method will be assured by following some principles, presented in Triacca (2004): the tracing process has to be engineered and standardized, the method has to be systematic, the reusability of the method has to be enhanced in different fields (making TRAMA cost-effective) and the notation of the method has to be as simple as possible, easily learnable, flexible, modular and scalable.

References

- DICK, J. (2002). Rich Traceability. Proceedings of Automated Software Engineering, 23-27 September, Edinburgh.
- FARNCOMBE, A. (2004). Process Flexibility and the 'Missing Levels' Problem. Proceedings of IEE Systems Engineering for the Railway Industry, 26th May, Ottawa.
- GOTEL, O. & FINKELSTEIN, A. (1994). An Analysis of the Requirements Traceability Problem. Proceedings of International Conference on Requirements Engineering (ICRE). Colorado Springs, CO:IEEE CS Press: 94-101.
- GOTEL, O. & FINKELSTEIN, A. (1995). Contribution Structures. Proceedings of 2nd International Symposium on Requirements Engineering (RE '95), York: 100-107.
- HILTON, A. (2003). Engineering Software Systems for Customer Acceptance. Proceedings of ICSE03 International Conference on Software Engineering, May 3-11, Portland, OR.
- JARKE, M. (1998). Requirements Tracing. *Communications of the ACM* 41/12: 32-36. KENNY, C. (1996) Requirements Traceability. Cmpt 856 Project.
- PINHEIRO, F. (1996). Design of a Hyper-Environment for Tracing Object-Oriented Requirements. Wolfson Collage, Dissertation, University of Oxford.
- RAMESH, B. ET AL. (1993). A model of requirements traceability to support systems development. Technical Report NPS-SM93-017, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division. Silver Spring, MD.
- TRIACCA, L. (2004). Enhancing the Effectiveness of Methodologies and Improving their Communication Features: the U2 Approach. Internal report, University of Lugano.
- VAN LAMSWEERDE, A.; DARMONT, R. & LETIER, E. (1998). Managing Conflicts in Goal-Driven Requirements Engineering. *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering* 24/11: 908-926.