

Support of Justification Elicitation: Two Industrial Reports

CLÉMENT DUFFAU & THOMAS POLACSEK & MIREILLE BLAY-FORNARINO*

Abstract

The result of productive processes is commonly accompanied by a set of justifications which can be, depending on the product, process-related qualities, traceability documents, product-related experiments, tests or expert reports, etc. In critical contexts, it is mandatory to substantiate that a product's development has been carried out appropriately which results in an inflation of the quantity of justification documents. This mass of document and information is difficult to manage and difficult to assess (in terms of soundness). In this paper, we report on the experience gained on two industrial case studies, in which we applied a justification elicitation approach based on justification diagrams and justification pattern diagrams in order to identify necessary and sufficient justification documentation.

1. INTRODUCTION

In critical contexts, it is usual to provide documentation to explain why product development is trustworthy. Here, we use the term critical in a very general sense: it qualifies an activity that may have very negative consequences for a product development or for a project. In this context, the purpose of this documentation is to convince that development process has been managed correctly and/or the design process properly followed a standard. It is not the matter to convince the customer about the features of the final product, but to convince the *accreditation client* that he can be confident in the final product. An accreditation client can be a project manager, certification authorities or the client of the product. Unlike a usual final customer who will focus on product requirements regardless of the chosen development methodology, the accreditation client is mainly concerned by the achievement of quality requirements.

We can draw a parallel between the accreditation client's activities and activities in the field of simulation. Thus, Verification, Validation and Accreditation (VV&A) [2] defines an accreditation activity that involves an authority to certify that a model or simulation can be used for a specific usage. To this end, it is necessary to have comprehensive documentation, a set of justifications, explaining not only the results but also input data, hypotheses, applied techniques, etc. The accreditation activities, or the certification activities, consist to collect and evaluate this documentation.

Historically, accreditation activities are strongly linked to critical contexts such as aeronautics, health, railway and automotive. However, the need to produce a set of justifications to convince of the validity of an activity is now extending in areas such as risk management and strategic decision.

Pointed out by Knauss [15], in the context of projects related to safety and security, quality requirements are difficult to obtain. To cope with this need of justifications, in order to respond to standards and to be sure of the completeness of the justifications, we observe a widespread practice of recording, recording, tracing and motivating everything. However, some documents

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are *useless* according to justification purposes because they do not provide justifications (e.g. logs), are redundant (e.g. same information in different formats or repeated in several documents).

In addition, sometimes the development of a project is difficult to predict. The activities to be carried out during a development cycle can lead to changes depending on, for instance, hardware evolutions or experimental tests feedback. So, justification activities must be adapted to this evolution to ensure that all the required justifications are provided at the end of the development stage. In these conditions, it is essential to capitalize on the strategies that have been followed to obtain these justifications.

In [23], Polacsek introduced a new kind of diagram, namely the *Justification Diagram* (JD)¹, to support accreditation and certification activities. The JD allows to organize in diagram form the various elements, formal and informal, that contribute to the justification of a result. It shows the rationale of the documentation and presents this information in a comprehensive way.

In this article, starting from the definition of JD given in [23], we will introduce a new concept: *Justification Pattern Diagram* (JPD), which is an abstraction of JD (cf. Section 2). Through two industrial reports, whose domains, objectives and life cycles are very different, we explain how we used these diagrams to elicit justifications. A medical technologies use case, in Section 3, focuses on certification of software in medical devices in the context of agile development and conformance to several tangled standards. In Section 4, an aeronautic use case focuses on a strategic decision totally independent of certification purpose but requiring confidence. In Section 5, we compare our approach to related work and Section 6 is dedicated to lessons learned. Section 7 concludes and gives some perspectives.

2. JUSTIFICATION DIAGRAMS AND JUSTIFICATION PATTERN DIAGRAMS

2.1. Justification Diagrams (JD)

Justification Diagrams come from argumentation theory, specifically from the Toulmin argumentation schema [26]. The aim of JD is to define a comprehensive notation to explain why a result is trustable. It captures the rationale logical structure of all evidence that leads to the acceptance of a high-level property. On the top, there is a *conclusion* and, on the bottom, the leaves are the *evidences* that lead to the conclusion. Actually, a JD is the juxtaposition of reasoning steps, where a reasoning step is the transition from *supports* to a *conclusion*, as presented in [23].

The cornerstone of this model is the notion of *strategy*. The strategy is the inference relation, it explains clearly how, from supports, it is possible to infer a conclusion. Examples of strategies are: an expert committee review, the application of a standard, the use of software or the validation by an expert. To understand what underlies the strategy and why the strategy is acceptable, two concepts are added: (a) *rationale*, the justification for why guarantees are acceptable, and (b) *usage domain*, contexts in which the strategy can be applied.

Note that, in a project, JD is built alongside of a development process that accompanies the various stages of Verification and Validation activities: it is constructed by aggregating artefacts (e.g. documents, spreadsheets, simulation). Experiments on the use of JDs have already been conducted in various aeronautical case studies [23, 3] and integrated in a software in the context of medical experimental studies [8].

¹ In the first version, these diagrams are called the *Argumentation Diagram*, but to avoid any ambiguity with dialogical argumentation, we chose to use the term *Justification Diagram*.

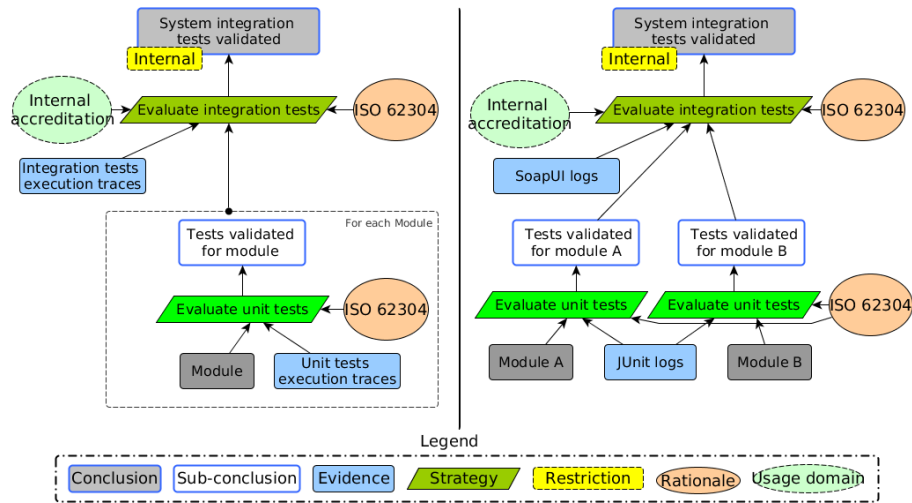


Figure 1: Justification Pattern-Diagram (JPD) on right and the associated Justification Diagram (JD) on left in the context of automated tests execution.

2.2. Justification Pattern Diagrams (JPD)

In this article, we extend the concept of JD presented in [23] with *Justification Pattern Diagrams*. JPD is an abstraction of JD, it designs the expected JDs. Indeed, before starting a project, identifying what is needed in terms of justifications is crucial.

Designing JPDs is a complex task. In fact, it requires a global vision of the process, a good knowledge of the applicable standards, the definition of the expected usages of the product and it relies on previous means of justification. By means of JPD, experts reason on the type of artefacts (e.g. tests coverage, requirements) more than on the documents themselves (e.g. Jacoco document results, Business Requirements Document). When a JD results of a day-to-day justification process, a pattern-diagram is a canvas more or less strict that gives a guide to conduct a project in terms of justifications.

An example of JPD and JD is given in Figure 1. On the left side of the Figure, the JPD gives, in an abstract way, the justification for *software integration tests* in a medical context. To validate this integration, the *traces of the integration tests* is required and tests for each module must be validated. This validation is carried out in compliance with the standard IEC 62304 which describes acceptable software life cycle processes and activities in medical. The JD, on the right side of the Figure, conforms to this JPD. All required elements by the standard are present in the JPD. For instance, the *unit tests execution traces* (respectively *integration tests execution traces*) correspond to *JUnit logs*, (respectively *SoapUI logs*). To assess on the *system integration tests* validity, without the approval of the accreditation client, the conclusion must be limited to internal purposes. This restriction can only be lifted when an external audit is conducted.

The next two sections show how we used these diagrams in two industrial reports. As Franch and al. highlighted in [11], we try to fill the gap between academic research, practitioner and regulatory adoption by driving our research thanks to the following two industrial use cases. The first case study is part of an agile development process and the use of JDs for justification requirement elicitation relies on case reasoning [20]. The second case study is part of a V-Model development lifecycle and relies on a priori design.

3. APPLICATION IN A HEALTHCARE COMPANY TO SOFTWARE CERTIFICATION PURPOSE

3.1. Context

AXONIC is a young company including a dozen people, founded in 2014. It develops neurostimulation devices to address different pathologies bounded to the nervous system. According to the destination of the devices, the AXONIC's development process has to be compliant with different standards. For instance, the standard IEC 62366 is a general canvas that takes care about summative evaluation, user training and user documentation in a general medical context. Additionally to this standard, for a medical product used at the patient's home, the collateral standard IEC 62366-1 must also be fulfilled too: it introduces especially error-prone aspect, *e.g.*, physical security to prevent a child to be able to use the device. AXONIC has also to apply standards relating to hardware and software development, *e.g.* ISO 13485 that describes regulatory requirements on quality management system and IEC 62304 that gives a canvas of development for software in medical equipment.

In this case study, we focus on attesting conformity for clinical studies delivery dedicated to software. To this end, a set of documents has to be produced in order to ensure confidence in the product and in the development process. Guidelines can be found to help development processes to be compliant with applicable European standards [1]. These guidelines compile practices and provide tools to support the applicants in producing the appropriate evidence of compliance, *i.e.* the justifications. Thus, standards (*e.g.* ISO 14971 refined in IEC 62304 and IEC 62366) lead to complex tangled justification activities. Moreover, application contexts of medical standards can be so diversified and so complex that AXONIC wants to reuse justification patterns and capitalize on them in other projects, so that to avoid repeating the recurrent tasks several times.

In addition to technical standards, development cycle standards has to be applied. For instance, in the context of this study, we apply Agile development cycle, this development process is described in the AAMI guidance [1].

The elicitation of justification requirements is carried out at the kick-off of the project and takes into account the applicable standards and guidelines. We show, in the next subsections, how we use JPDs and JDs to elicitate the justification artefacts and their dependencies throughout the development of a new device.

3.2. Justification Requirements Elicitation

In this case study, the stakeholders involved for the justification parts are: one researcher/practitioner (PhD student), a quality management team (two people) and technical leaders (three people). The quality team is responsible for standard's watchfulness, design process, audit preparation, etc. The technical leaders ensure that justifications planned in the process are properly produced and defend these justifications in audits. To conduct the study, the researcher is included in day-to-day activities from meetings (*e.g.* project monitoring, risks analysis assessment, technical meetings and audits) to system production itself.

After one year of involvement in AXONIC, the researcher designed a preliminary JPD for a new project, based on company's practices (see Figure 2). Then, during the next year, the researcher, the quality management team and the technical leaders iterated to produce justifications, improve this JPD and take into account new applicable standards. To build the JPDs at each stage of the development project, the team has iterated on the basis of the following process:

- 1 Before starting the development of a new stage, the researcher designs a JPD according

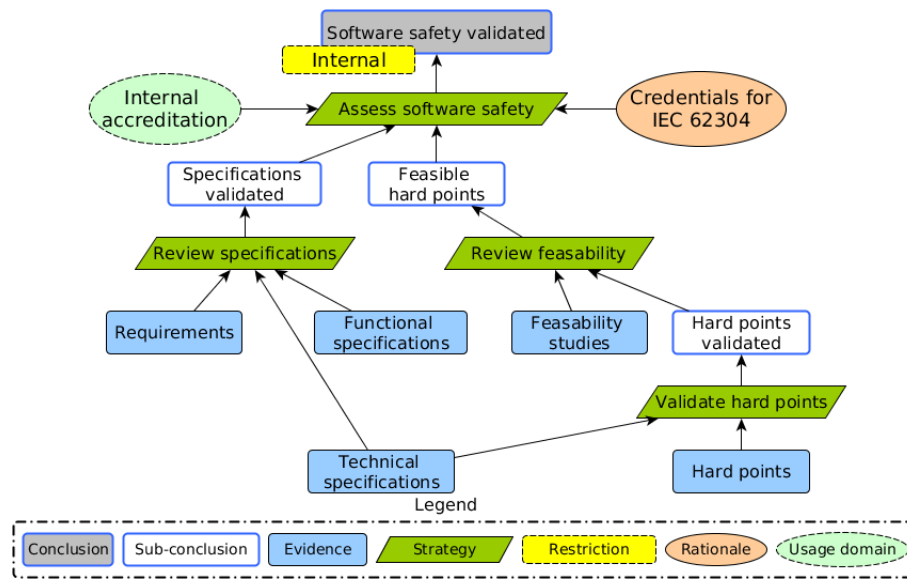


Figure 2: JPD illustrates the result of kick-off of a new project. Requirements must lead to functional and technical specifications that must be reviewed to be validated. Due to this refinement, technical hard points are found and feasibility studies need to prove that they can be overcome.

to quality management team and technical leader requirements. This new JPD can be a refinement of the JPD of the previous step, for instance, in order to include new applicable standards. For example, The JPD in Figure 3 is a revision of the JPD described in Figure 2. At this step, to *assess software safety*, it is mandatory to have the architecture of the device validated. As shown on the diagram, this validation is carried out by a review which corresponds to the addition of the strategy: *Review architecture*. This architecture review requires previous justifications about feasibility review. Moreover, to conform to standard ISO 14971 new justification steps have been added to assess risk management. IEC 62304 and ISO 14971 are tangled in terms of software risk analysis. Thanks to JPD, we identify the previous artefacts that can be shifted to answer to these new requirements but also identify missing justifications.

- 2 Technical leaders (i) identify justification items that must be produced and (ii) develop tools to produce them (*e.g.*, extracting documents from the production toolchain, adding a plug-in to existing tools) [9]. Based on the JPD, a JD is created. If a JD from the previous iteration exists, common elements are automatically populated in the new JD by copying the elements present in the previous one. If there is no diagram of the previous iteration, all justifications artefacts will have to be produced during the stage.
- 3 During the development stage, technical leaders eventually define new activities, such as expert validation, committee review or external tests and the development team produces the necessary justifications of the JD. Indeed, while the development process evolves, new justifications or ways to justify appear. So, they are added to the current JD. Note that, at this point, we have a shift between the expectations designed in the JPD and the reality captured by the JD.
- 4 At the end of the development stage, Quality team and researcher analyze the difference

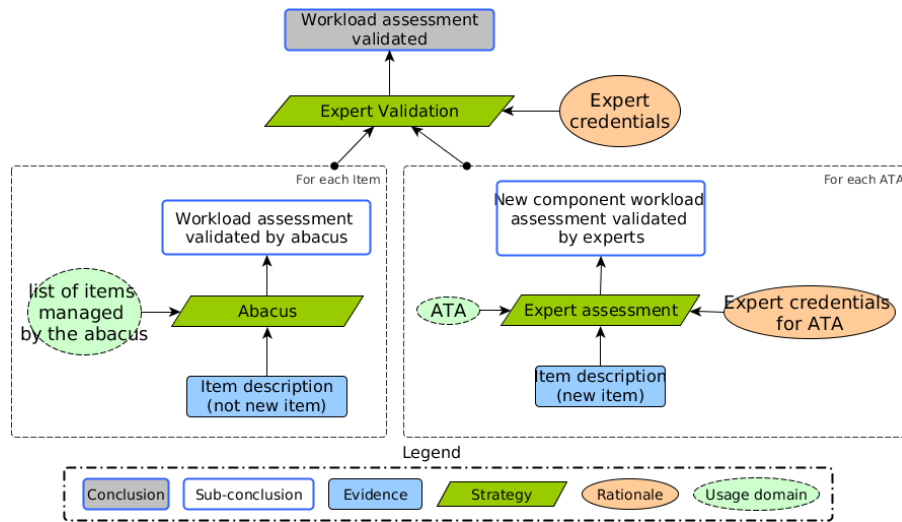


Figure 4: Justification Pattern-Diagram at stage 1

aircraft designs as well as the mass, the noise, the thermal efficiency, etc. To do so, it is necessary to establish a strong interaction between the design engineering and the production and, therefore, to be able to perform a reliable assessment of the workload for a given design [24].

The current workload assessment is based on a very detailed design and requires several complex and time-consuming computations. To get a faster estimation, at the cost of a less reliable assessment, a new process has been defined. To remain in line with the aircraft manufacturer's practice, this process has to be part of a V cycle. It starts at very preliminary design and finishes with advanced design, and reuses previous results from one stage of a cycle to the next as much as possible. Confidence is gained at each step of the process. With this process, it is possible to assess the workload very quickly, in the preliminary phase, with little information and a lot of uncertainty. This workload assessment process is based on steps and a new assessment is made at each step.

The computation of workload assessment is very critical. A lot of decisions could be taken with this information, such as design choices, but also manpower allocation, cost assessment, etc. We used JPDs to have a better understanding of evidence on which this assessment is based on and clearly identify the necessary validation operations to have confidence in the final result.

4.2. Justification Requirements Elicitation

JPD are used to define the documentation and the list of justifications, in order to have a reliable process and to perform justification requirements elicitation. In this context, JPD is useful: firstly, to define the list of necessary evidence for this new workload assessment process; secondly, to identify activities required for justification (activities that will be added to the process afterward).

Therefore, we use the JPD to understand the rationale on workload assessment computation and to identify the evidence that must be produced at each step of the process.

The diagrams we introduce are a very simplified version of our final diagrams. We chose, for legibility and confidentiality reasons, to skip some minor details which do not contribute to the understanding. Moreover, in this case study, we worked on the aircraft modifications (design changes), so on the additions as well as the removals of components, but we chose to focus here only on the additions.

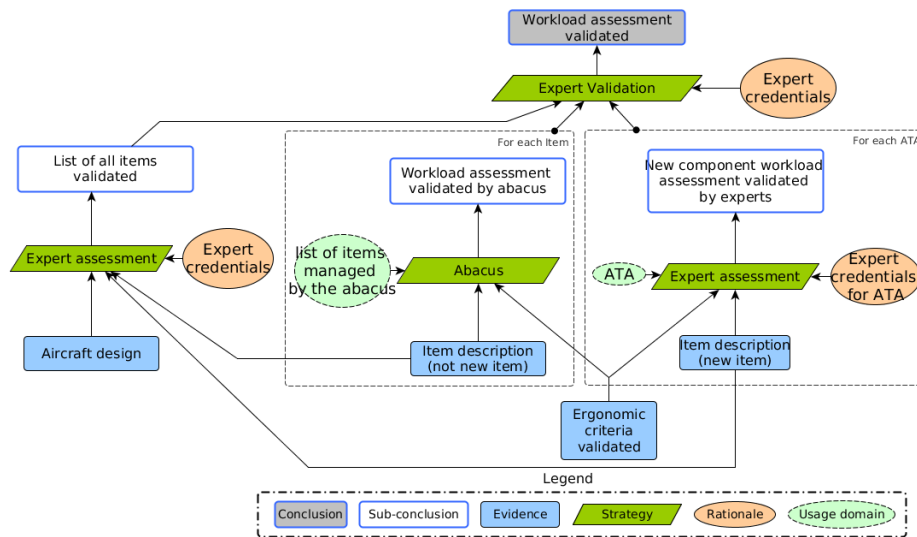


Figure 5: Justification Pattern-Diagram at stage 2

At the beginning of this study, we focused on understanding the process of how manufacturing departments perform workload assessment. For this end, we interviewed aircraft architects, workload experts and people who are involved in the workload assessment process. We also spent two days on the assembly line to gain first-hand knowledge of their approaches.

From there, we made guileless JDs to represent what could be a good justification for a concrete example. Then, we refined these JDs with the different actors and we converged on three diagrams. Having three diagrams means that the process is in three steps. Indeed, each JD represents an accreditation step, a step where the workload assessment value must be justified. This process should describe the production activities of justification artefacts present in JDs.

Finally, on the basis of these these JDs, we developed the JPDs, which were also confronted against reality and approved regarding practice feedbacks. In the first stage, when we have a very preliminary aircraft design, an abacus software is used to compute workload assessment (see Figure 4). The usage domain of this software is the list of aircraft parts known by the software. The confidence in this assessment is based on the confidence we have in the software: we thus have a strategy based on the abacus software. If an aircraft's part is not in the abacus (right part of the Figure 4), for instance it is a new component, then the workload assessment is performed by a workload expert. This assessment is done by an expert and there is an expert for each ATA²). Doing this JPD allowed to highlight, in a first version, the need to have an expert of the assembly line that validates the result of the software and, in a second time, that this expert also needs to validate the calculation carried out by the workload expert. In our diagram, this validation is the strategy to pass from the workload assessments to the final conclusion: the workload assessment is validated. This strategy introduces a new activity, an expert validation, which must be added to the workload assessment process.

In the second stage (see Figure 5), all previous justifications are kept but strategies are enriched to enforce confidence. In this stage, the aircraft design is more detailed, we must therefore have the complete list of elements, nothing should be missing. This verification introduces a new element,

²ATA chapters are defined by the Air Transport Association of America. It is a common referencing standard for all commercial aircraft documentation. An ATA chapter represents a aircraft domain like Air Conditioning & Pressurization (ATA 21), Electrical Power (ATA 24) or Pneumatics (ATA 36).

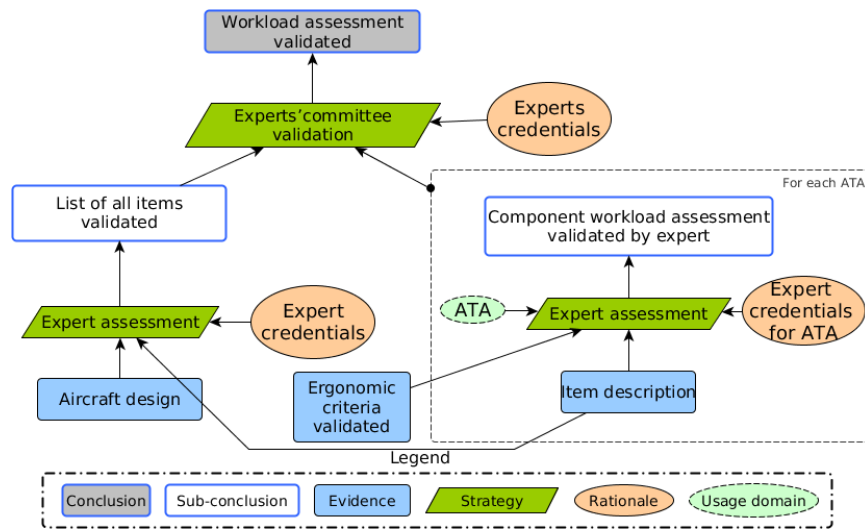


Figure 6: Justification Pattern-Diagram at stage 3

the list of all items is validated, which is guaranteed by an expert. So, the confidence in the accuracy of the list is based on the trust on the component expert. Finally, to increase confidence in the final result a new document is used: the workload impact of ergonomic criteria.

In the last stage (see Figure 6), the two most important points are: the introduction of an experts committee and the removal of the abacus software. Here, we have an advanced aircraft design and this is the last step before crucial decisions are made. Thus, all workload assessment needs to be performed by an expert and not by a machine. In the first version of this diagram, we had not changed the top validation strategy (*“Expert validation”* see Figure 5), but it appeared that, given the critical nature of the final result, all the calculations had to be validated by an experts’ committee. Note that, the committee valid not only the workload assessment, but also the list of parts. The characterization of usage domain and rationale for the strategy *“experts’ committee validation”* was an opportunity to clearly define the members, the roles and the credentials of this committee.

5. RELATED WORK

Close to our work, some methods use a goal-oriented approach to support requirement elicitation and organization. Language and methodology like KAOS [27], *i** [7] and globally all the *Goal-oriented Requirements Languages* (GRL) tackle challenges like evolution of requirements but also internal practices with a goal-oriented approach [19] and also are focused on accreditation client requirements [18]. All these goal modeling languages focus on *who* and *what*, but they do not try to capture the *why*. To fill this gap, Van Zee and al. introduce a complementary approach between GRL and argument diagrams to capture the rationale of goal models inside mapped argument diagrams [28]. They add a representation of arguments pros and cons a system modeled with *i**. Contrary to us, they focus on the justification of a choice versus alternatives and not on the justification that this choice is compliant with some standards.

In the field of knowledge organization, a numerous of methodologies are argumentation based. They all have the same root: *Issue-Based Information Systems* (IBIS) [16]. *IBIS* has been designed to support and to document decision processes, but it is now used to organise knowledge and

justification ([14] presents a set of case studies and commentaries on how *IBIS* is used in practice). All the notations coming from *IBIS* have in common to try to capture the rationales behind the decisions taken during a design process, as well as the different alternatives that have finally failed. For example, the *Questions, Options and Criteria* (QOC) [17] approach identifies *design problems* with questions and *alternatives* with possible answers. In addition, QOC has an evaluation criteria based on requirements and desired properties. With these evaluation criteria, it is possible to rank different options.

However, all these approaches are designed for the early phases of development, for the design and for design choices. On our side, we address a somewhat different problem, while we are interested in the acceptance of a product and not in alternatives. It is therefore no longer a question of keeping track of the alternatives, but of trying, as finely and formally as possible, to explain the reasons and the context why a product is trustable.

In safety, two notations have been imposed to present justifications and valid arguments to convince that a system satisfies safety properties: the *Goal Structuring Notation* (GSN) [13] and *Claim-Argument-Evidence* (CAE) [10]. Even if historically the GSN and CAE were based on the Toulmin schema, nowadays it is no longer true [5]. For Toulmin, the strategy is the cornerstone of reasoning, it gives the reasons why it is possible to pass from supports to a conclusion. In GSN and CAE, strategy is optional. It is possible to jump directly from supports to a conclusion, without usage domain and justification, without explanation. By doing this a large part of the rationale is lost. In addition, both notations are very safety oriented and are not appropriate for a generic purpose.

Finally, we can cite the OMG initiative which aims to establish a meta-model for assurance case called *SACM* for "*Structured Assurance Case Metamodel*" [22]. In this standard, the OMG captures the key concepts of assurance case to structure them in a conceptual model. Therefore, this representation can be applied as the baseline of automation, checks, integration with other tools and also evolutions [12]. For us, the purpose is the same but we introduce in this article a higher level of abstraction. In contrary to *SACM* that reasons at the assurance case instance level (for us JD), we introduce JPD to design template that can be seen as assurance case templates. Even if the community is adopting the envision of templates, there are still domain centric [6] and not presented in a global approach that can be introduced in *SACM*.

Regarding the current practices in highly-regulated industries, compliance with standards is mostly ensured by traceability [25]. In practice, industries define processes that follow recognized guidelines. Compliance with these processes therefore ensures, de facto, compliance with standards. So, the means of compliance are based on proof that the process has been followed, what has been done is consistent with what was to be done, which is ensured by traceability. In our approach, the use of JPD and JD is properties oriented, not process oriented. Our aim is, therefore, to organize the justifications of means of compliance to a property or to a process.

6. LESSONS LEARNED

JPDs Elicitate the Justification Requirements

JPDs synthesize information required to justify a property. In fact, they are an extension of requirement formalisms and methodologies.

JPD Makes the Link Between Verification and Validation (V&V) and Justification Requirements. The relationship between quality requirements and JPDs relies currently on the expertise of quality managers. In the case of the Aircraft Manufacturing application, establishing this

relationship was the essential part of the work. As we have seen in this case study, the JPD captures the results of the V&V activities, and therefore captures V&V requirements. However, a systematic check of the alignment between model of quality requirements, like i^* [7], remains a perspective to this work.

JPD Design Requires an Iterative Process. The construction of JPDs is strongly dependent on: the maturity of teams, the aims of the projects (e.g. prospective, production) and the development cycle. In our two experiments, teams must refine the JPDs according to the stages of the project. For cost and progress management purposes, all justifications cannot be required at the beginning of a project. Some of them need to be added or refined along the lifecycle and, sometimes, justification activities must be added during development for instance when an artefact requires justifications that were not be anticipated. Thus, the construction of JPDs is an iterative process in which not only quality experts but also all stakeholders must be involved.

The Two Reports Focus on Long-term Projects in Different Fields. Both reports focus on different contexts that involve different standards and usages. However, they both correspond to long-term projects. As a result, teams could not yet reuse JPDs in the production of other products. However, the iterative nature of the projects treated showed the interest of reusing the JPDs from stage to another. The contexts of the studies also differ in one case by integrating the researcher into the team and, in the other case, by the use of an external consultant. In both, JPDs have proven to be very useful for discussions with all stakeholders.

JDs Help to Manage Justifications

As we have seen, the JD elements are connected to artefacts of justification, like for instance a report or a minutes. Therefore, a JD can be considered as a means to organize the justification documents. Note that, in the aeronautic experiment, JDs are built informally using the JPDs as a guide and they are built with tools in the medical experiment.

JDs Provide a Global Justification Based on Justification Artefacts. In the medical application, JDs refer to the artefacts stored in a data base, the *Electronic Document Management*. From the JD, we were able to generate automatically a textual document of justification: the *Master File*. The *Master File* is the document that quality auditors are used to use. In this project, the quality auditor was very enthusiastic the use a navigable JD instead of the *Master File*. However, for the highly regulated activities, it does not seem possible today to work only with the JD, without *Master File*, which represents an excessively important breakthrough. Nevertheless, according to the team and to the quality auditor, we get a significant benefit by automatically having artefacts updated and referenced in JD, and the ability to generate the expected auditing document is quite promising.

JDs Support the Confidence in Product Justifications. Because JPDs may be seen as a structured guideline, a detailed check list of all needed justification artefacts, they relieve development teams from missing something necessary for the product compliance. For instance, the validation by the quality team that a JPD captures all the standards requirements allows the development team to focus on the development, not on the standards. In addition, JPDs could support the production of justification artefacts. For instance, in the medical experiment, automating the production of several artefacts using tools for continuous integration is one of the key elements of this confidence [9]. Once the tools are configured, they produce always consistent artefacts contrary to humans that are error-prone.

Experiment Context Could be a Threat to Validity. In both experiments, the construction of the JD was done by small teams. We have not tested our approach on large teams, for instance with people specialized in specific quality aspects (e.g. prototyping, clinical studies, CE marking). We don't know what the results would have been on larger teams.

Moreover, while AXONIC constructs an evolving JPD during the project development, aircraft manufacturer constructs different JPDs based on old projects. This is mainly due to a difference of maturity level between the two industries. AXONIC tries to adopt Agile practices and needs to redefine their justification process, while aeronautic industry can monitor previous projects to predict the next one. Thus, it is difficult to establish a standardized methodology for JPD. However, with these two complete different use cases, we can assert that, regardless of the maturity level of the company and the life cycle model, for small teams JPDs are useful.

7. CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

In this article, we have shown, through two industrial case studies, that it is possible to use JPDs and JDs to perform justification elicitation. Projects in aeronautics and medical are long-term developments, so, these projects are still in development and we continue to monitor usage of these notations. Still, feedbacks from industrial partners are good enough to say that we are confident for the validation in long-term usage.

The use of JPDs in the Aeronautic case study has made explicit practices that were previously unstated. These were formulated iteratively on the basis of a study of the practices and a comparison of these with the requirements stated by the experts. In the case of AXONIC, the JPDs made it possible to express, in a concise format, practices that were previously diffused in several standards and guidelines. As JPD and JD are easily accessible to team members, not only experts, they have proved to be a powerful communication support.

Today, requirement engineering efforts tend to either be too shallow in terms of justification, like in most agile approaches, or too heavyweight, especially in certification systems where compliance is the key. With the support of diagrams, it is easier to identify the necessary and sufficient documentation. So, even if we only apply our approach to two use cases carried by critical industries, we think about applying it in more general information system where justifications is valuable (e.g. system with a high quality of service, system where the goal is to convince someone). In this way, we begin to study how we can apply JD and JPD in RockFlows [4]. This meta-learning platform proposes the best data-mining workflow for a given goal, like performance or accuracy, and for a data-set. Here, the key point for the adoption of this platform is to convince data mining experts that: there is no bias, no gap in the experiments or that the initial experiments protocol has been followed.

Finally, in our experiments, the use of JD and JPD highlight the links between justifications and activities to produce justification. It might be interesting to make the connections between our diagram and existing notations like BPMN [21] or *i** [7]. We think that integration of Justification Diagrams into common industrial technologies, like Continuous Integration platforms and Document Management Software, is a key point to industry interest. To address these technologies, automation around Justification Diagrams must be extended.

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