Elicitation Strategies for Web Application Using Activity Theory

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Received: 2011/06/29; Accepted: 2011/07/07 Pages: 1-13

Abstract

Requirements engineering (RE) is often seen as an essential facet in software development. It is a vital process before each project starts. In the context of systems engineering, an understanding and application of systems theory and practice is also relevant to RE. The contexts in which RE takes place habitually involve human activities. Therefore, RE needs to be sensitive to how people perceive and understand the world around them, how they interact, and how the sociology of the workplace affects their actions. This paper will propose a new approach in requirements elicitation process by considering the human intervention in each activity involve with the development process. Web application development requires proper elicitation process because it has its own distinctive features. Without proper elicitation process, the requirements will turn to be inaccurate and incomplete thus will increase the ambiguity. Therefore, this paper will examine the role of the activity theory in order to decrease the impact of the said problems or to avoid them. Some analysis will be made over the theory in order to discover its sustainability in promoting and maintaining the quality of the requirements, with the aim to underline better way of eliciting the requirements for the Web application.

Keywords: Activity Theory, Requirements Engineering, Requirements Elicitation

1. Introduction

Requirements capturing is a vital activity for every software development project. However, it is also the crucial problem that needs to be solved ever since the Web application development was first introduced [1]. On the other hand, most of the methodological solutions that were proposed for Web applications development only focus on the conceptual models but do not pay much attention to the requirements engineering activity [2]. This is supported by [3,4,5], which stated that new requirements engineering methods for Web applications are needed because the existing methods are mainly focused on the traditional software, which is not appropriate to support the distinctive features of Web application development. Since Web is high interactivity application, thus it should support the (a) navigational (b) organizational (c) complexity and (d) accessibility issues [6,7].

There is always a decision making process involve in every software development and the hardest part is to make a correct decision at all time. Deciding on ‘what to build’ requires thorough understanding on the requirements engineering activities. While the most difficult part of the requirements elicitation process is obtaining a complete and
consistent set of requirements [8]. Therefore requirements elicitation, the first phase of the software development process, is the most critical process of requirements engineering and possibly the entire software process [9]. Having the idea of the importance of the navigational, organizational, complexity, as well as accessibility in the Web application, thus the involvement of the human activity should be considered during the requirements gathering. Activity theory strives on understanding a situation by engaging various aspects of systemic and individual oddity, which make the analysis of organizational situations richer and deeper [7]. Having its basic unit known as ‘activity’, plus its focus on the human interaction with its relevant environmental context [10], we believe that applying activity theory to requirements elicitation will help the practitioners to analyze the problems better which possibly will overcome the issues listed above. Therefore, this paper proposes an improved process for software requirements elicitation for Web application development by considering the human activity.

2. Related Work

Software requirement has been defined by IEEE as a condition or capability that must be met or fulfilled by a system to satisfy a contract, standard, specification, or other formally imposed documents [11]. In the meanwhile, requirements engineering is a necessary process involved during the software development with the purpose to identify, document, and validate the requirements [12,13]. Requirements elicitation is the first phase in requirements engineering which make it vital. Mistakes made in elicitation have been shown many times to be major causes of missing the customers’ real needs which might lead to a systems failure [14,15,16] which later turn to be very costly to either build new software or to correct the mistakes [7,17]. Additionally, according to a survey [18], Web application developers claim that most of their Web development projects are running over budget and time because of problems in capturing requirements and poor communication between themselves and their clients and such problems may cause project failure [16]. Thus, requirements elicitation is an important issue which cannot be left unsolved.

Since it was first introduced, activity theory has been explored by many researchers on its relevancy with the software development. Actions performed by human always reflect to certain mission which occurs via various tools [19]. He then introduced a triangle model, shown in Figure 1, which involves only subject, object with a tool as a mediator.

![Figure 1. Activity Theory](image)

This work has later been expanded. Having analysis on the subject alone is not sufficient [20]. He then proposed a hierarchical level of activity which results in better
3. Challenges in Requirements Elicitation

Requirements elicitation is the process of discovering the requirements of a software project to determine the needs of stakeholders [24] and it is the first activity in requirements engineering process [12] before we can further move to analyze, specify, and validate the users' requirements [25]. Several software requirements elicitation techniques have been used by developers [13]. However, selecting a technique for elicitation is often difficult and difficult to determine whether a technique is complete and correct. Developing requirements is a complex and difficult process. Therefore, this paper will use the activity theory to solve the remaining issues of Web application requirements in the effort to improve the requirements elicitation process.

Activity is a series of tasks performed by individuals or groups in order to achieve a common goal. Activity theory [22] is a social theory that views activity as a mechanism for organizing and coordinating human activity [25] which is very important for the Web application development. Better explanations were given for activity theory [22], as they highlighted the better way of understanding human activities for collaborative activities. After that, [23] started looking at the potential use of the activity theory in requirements elicitation process by arguing the idea of the accidental and essential problems in the Web environment. In contrast, some issues in Web application development, such as complexity and accessibility have been outlined by [4] through a case study. However, their work focused only on how to capture the Web requirements and neglected about the other issues suggested in [2].

Therefore, this paper will use the activity theory to solve the remaining issues of Web application requirements in the effort to improve the requirements elicitation process. Better analysis of problems, however, this work is a kind of general as Engeström did not relate his work with any software development process. A later work [6] focused more on understanding the social and cultural aspects of users in Web development using an activity theory. Other issues such as organizational and navigational were described. This work stressed on how to relate the sociology aspects for the Web application development, however, they only focused on those two issues and neglected about the other issues suggested in [2].

Before any other software development activities take place, the elicitation process must first be properly completed to avoid any unwanted changes and risks which may affect the project's resources. Since requirements elicitation practice knowledge-intensive processes to model [20], therefore the improper elicitation practice may lead to various problems and issues. As reported in [15,27-28], the requirements elicitation process is challenged by different factors as shown in the following Table 1.
Table 1. The Challenge Factors in Requirements Elicitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Difficulties</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete</td>
<td>- Incomplete understanding of needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Incomplete domain knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect</td>
<td>- Ill-defined system boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Misunderstanding system purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambiguous</td>
<td>- Synonymous and homonymous terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Untestable terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inconsistent</td>
<td>- Conflict/different views of different users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Omitting ‘obvious’ information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfixed</td>
<td>- Fluctuating requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Continuous acceptance of additional requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive</td>
<td>- Unorganized bulky information source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Too many requesters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Over (unnecessary) commitment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1 Issues in Web Application

Thinking of a Web application development requires us to consider its distinctive features. This means, requires better elicitation process of the requirements as well. As highlighted in Section 1, several issues that need to be considered during the Web application development are (a) navigational, (b) organizational, (c) complexity, and (d) accessibility. A solution for both (a) and (b) have been given by [6]. In brief, they opined that navigational structure should allow the users to feel at ease in navigating through the information in a non-linear way. With lots of information being placed over the Web, it is crucial to properly present the information with the use of appropriate links and nodes. To avoid navigational problems, the navigational structure must be depicted before the development take place. In the meantime, the organizational issues must be viewed in social context rather than technical. It needs to be sensitive on how people understand and interact with their surroundings and how the surroundings affect their actions. While the remaining (c) and (d), as suggested by [7] requires further amplification and will be discussed in this paper.

(c) Complexity

The Web applications are becoming more complex each day. This includes the content, information changes, availability, and performance. During it first introduced, Web pages were used to host only text and images. However, the use of Web pages has become more complex since it includes various content types [1], ranging from videos to scripts as well as rich Medias. The use and arrangement of those contents will affect the users’ reactions. Thus, the requirements elicitor plays an important role in depicting the essential and useful contents from the stakeholders to avoid the complexity. The solution of this complexity issues will be discussed in Section 6.

(d) Accessibility

Web accessibility is about people being able to get, interact and use Web content according to their needs and preferences. It concerns about satisfying more people in more situations and should be understandable too. Therefore, the requirements should be made available to the designers in less complicated and simple way; otherwise, it
will turn the design to be wrong or cluttered. Hence, the requirements should be made easier to understand, to avoid any misleading or misunderstanding of the requirements. If this issue cannot be overcome, the misinterpreted requirements may lead to a wrong system design and will not benefit the users. In order to find a way to reduce this difficulty, a solution will be provided in Section 6.

4. Activity Theory

As explained in Section 2, Vygotsky’s notions of mediated social processes known as activity theory was developed [20]. This theory distinguishes between actions, operations, and activity. The basic unit of analysis in activity theory is human activity; in which the theory focuses on the interaction of human activity and consciousness within its relevant environmental context [29]. It is fairly described that human activities are aggravated by certain needs in order for the people to achieve certain purpose. Thus it makes the activity independent which means, it cannot exist as an isolated entity. The idea of activity theory is focusing on the notion of ‘activity’ rather than on individuals or collectives, where the activity focuses on certain aspects of human actions [7]. This approach encounters the human action with its correlated elements. The basic idea of the activity is having a subject (act as an agent) to perform certain activity using tool(s) to achieve an object (objective or purpose) which later will transform an object into outcome(s) [30]. The main thing that distinguishes activity systems from one another is the difference in their objects and the relationship between those elements is mediated, but not directed. The basic structure of an activity can be illustrated as in Figure 2.

![Figure 2. The Basic Structure of Activity Theory](image)

The activity theory focuses on what the agent is actually do within a community and [7] suggested that software development projects are better and effectively to be analyzed as ‘activities’.
Table 2. Explanation on the Structure of Activity Theory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tool</td>
<td>An instrument or artifact used by the subject to transform the object. (i.e. computers, operating systems, software, instruments, signs, UML, procedures, machines, Internet, methods, techniques, documents, laws, books, paper, pen, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Agent or human actor whose point of view / activity is analyzed (user of specific task – customer, admin, clerk, nurse, lecturer, student, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Object to be transformed by the subject using specific tool(s) (materials or abstract entity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>The final product gained from the transformation process between subject and object, mediated by tool(s) (the outcome)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules</td>
<td>Set of regulations and procedures to be followed by the community during the implementation of the activity (i.e. standards, organizational practices and policies, regulations, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Is formed by all the subjects which share the same object (group of subjects) Table 2 Continued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division of Labor</td>
<td>Relationship between object and community is mediated by the division of labour. How the activity is distributed among the members of the community or the role each individual in the community plays in the activity (i.e. manager, administrator, web developer, clerks, etc).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By considering each structure during the requirements elicitation, the outcome will be more precise and complete since the requirements is gathered using specific structure, where the practitioner needs to fulfill the structure in order to accomplish the requirements gathering. The practitioner now has a guide rather than just asking various questions to the end user. The requirements will also be more organized as the relationship among the structures is determined earlier. Thus, this approach can offer good results as the activities are not considered in isolated, but closely connected to the subject, mediating tools or technologies and its environment.

A better notation of each activity is represented in the following Figure 3 to demonstrate individual entity’s relationship.

![Figure 3. Adapted Activity Notations](www.SID.ir)
Activities should not be considered in isolation because every activity is influenced by other activities and changes within their environment (Kutti 1996 as cited in [10]). Thus to better elicit the requirements, we need to understand the three hierarchical levels of activities introduced by [20] which are activity, action and operation [7,10].

As shown in Figure 4, each of this level is corresponding to motive, goal and condition accordingly. An activity can be reached through various actions, while the same action can be used as contribution to different activities. This means, every time an activity is performed or executed, a set of actions and operations will be executed too.

5. Towards Activity Theoretical Requirements Elicitation

Activity theory is useful in requirements gathering, especially for interactive systems [31]. The components of the activity systems such as subjects, community and objects do not directly act on each other, but they are mediated by tool(s) which is believed can streamline the development process. Here, the new requirements elicitation process based on activity theory is proposed and the process is modeled using Figure 5.

The elicitation process is initiated by mapping the problems with activity theory structure to clearly address the situation; mapping the agent, tools, community, division of labor and rules accordingly. The idea should be mapped accordingly to acquire good result. Additionally, the problem is then broken down into activities, where the activities should be composed in its hierarchical levels (as shown in Figure 4). The motive for
each activity should be clearly defined as it will reflect the goal of each action. The operation is depending on the temporary goal set by the action.

To better understand the process, consider a basic example of ‘applying leave by a lecturer’ as presented below.

![Figure 6. Analyze the Problem in the Context of Activity (An Example)](image)

As shown in Figure 6, the problem highlighted by the Lecturer at A University (AU) is to create an online leave application for only lecturers. The problem is first analyzed in the context of activity and should be composed to its hierarchical level as shown in Table 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Operations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apply leave</td>
<td>Completing form</td>
<td>Filling in various fields in the form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Select date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Choose leave type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upload attachment(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submit form</td>
<td>Send form to HOD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. The Impact of Activity Theory on the Requirements Elicitation Process for Web Application

In general, activity theory seems to reduce the difficulties for software requirements elicitation. However when considering the development of the Web-based system, as discussed in Section 3, few other distinctive issues need to be considered. As highlighted in Section 3.1, [6] has suggested the solution for (a) navigational issues; where they mentioned that mapping each element to its correlated elements can help in solving this problem because the navigational structure of the web application can be prepared before the development take place. The activity structure is also said as able to
solve the (b) organizational issues; by delineating the human interaction, not only with the tools and artifacts, but how they interact with the community around them as well because the social process cannot be understood properly when it analyzed separately from the external entities.

Since the solution for the following issues has not been found, hence this paper will outline some suggestions to solve those issues. The potential use of activity theory in improving the requirements elicitation process for Web application development will be outlined in the following paragraph and using Table 4 and Figure 7.

(c) Complexity
In their study to model the context awareness using activity theory, [32] did mention about the use of the activity theory to portray the problems in piece. Figure 3 and Table 3 serve the examples on how to make large problems become smaller (by viewing them in units). This shows the strength of the activity theory and its capability of describing each problem in piece which yield to a better understanding on specific issue. This will help on determining the best content or Medias to be placed on the Web to avoid placing the wrong Medias and content that will increase the unnecessary complexity of the Web application to make it usable and less complex.

(d) Accessibility
A good look of system design depends on the presentation of its requirements. Producing an easy-to-understand requirement (without ignoring the core activities) will save the time of the designers to transform the requirements into design [32]. Hence, the process should start with elicitation process in order to ensure that only required requirements are delivered to the designers. Activity theory helps the designer to understand what pieces of knowledge are involved and what are the social and technological contexts used when solving problem(s). Directly it solves the incomplete and excessive issues that make the elicitation process tougher.

With reflect to Table 1 which highlights the difficulties in requirements elicitation, the following Table 4 outline the ways of reducing such factors using activity theory and the proposed model.
Table 4 The Potential of Activity Theory to Reduce the Requirements Elicitation Difficulties for Web Application Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Difficulties</th>
<th>How Activity Theory Helps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete</td>
<td>The requirements will be incomplete if the practitioner do not understand the real users’ needs and do not know how to accordingly relate different user’s needs to its environment. Activity theory helps to overcome the incomplete issues by addressing each problem to its own situation, which can lead to a better understanding of specific issues. This approach will help the practitioner to better understand the users’ needs and the domain knowledge. This will increase the users’ satisfaction and results to a better accessibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect</td>
<td>Activity Theory is a descriptive tool to help understand the unity of consciousness and activity. A more precise and correct requirements will be gained with the use of ‘object’ because the objective/purpose for each activity is well defined in a clear, less complicated way. Thus avoiding the incorrectness. Correct and well-defined requirements will help resolving the complexity problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambiguous</td>
<td>To reduce the complexity issues requires the practitioner to understand each content or terms adequately. All the terms and notions can be clarified through extensive analysis within and between activities. Activity theory can give a ‘vocabulary’ to let the practitioner understand things easily because it considers both individual and social levels of the human practices in the development process, thus it will reduce the complexity of the requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inconsistent</td>
<td>The complexity of the requirements often come from the inconsistent requirements gathering, which avoid the necessary data and having conflicts with users’ different view. This can be overcome by particularly focus on every ‘subject’ and ‘community’ of each problem, focus on every community by grouping all the subjects with the same objects, then streamlines their objective one by one using activity theory. This will ensure the important information will not go missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfixed</td>
<td>The accessibility of the requirements can be gained by avoiding the requirements change. To avoid later changes in requirements, the practitioner needs to completely gain the faultless requirements before the development starts. Using the activity theory model as proposed in Figure 5, which supports the detail problem analysis with hierarchical activity level will promise a fix solution. When the user satisfies about their accessibility, this will stop them from requesting for more changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive</td>
<td>The structure of activity theory will help the practitioner keep in line while asking questions (ask only related questions within the scope, by considering the subject, object and community with their affected mediators according to its activity level). This concept will affirm you to get only desired information that is needed. Avoiding the excessive requirements will help improving its accessibility (by producing easy-to-understand requirement). And this is very important in ensuring a better system design in order to satisfy the users need.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following Figure 7 illustrate the outcomes discussed in Table 4 which displays the relationship between the difficulties of the requirements elicitation (complexity and accessibility) and which Web application issues that they are related to.
Figure 7. The Use of Activity Theory to Reduce the Difficulties of Requirements Elicitation in Relation to the Web Application Issues

Since the activity theory considers both individual and social levels of the human practices in the development process, thus it can ease the requirements elicitation process. As a result, it helps the practitioners explore various issues in numerous ways by considering the involvement of external factors and environment which reduce the level of uncertainty in requirements gathering.

7. Conclusion

In order to get adequate and quality software requirements, it is necessary to understand the activities performed by the agents involved in the system. The motivation of this work is to overcome the essential difficulties in requirements elicitation processes, especially for Web application. Looking at the end users as the spot view in requirements elicitation process, who also has close relationship with the motives and activities, therefore, the involvement of these agent is unvoiced. Therefore, the use of activity theory that supports the human involvement is relatively useful in reducing the requirements elicitation difficulties, and at the same time is seen as potential agent to avoid the complexity and accessibility issues rise in Web application. Thus, it can be concluded that the capability of activity theory to offer better approach of eliciting the requirements will produce requirements that are better and more in quality, which in turn will lead to a better Web design.
8. References


