

Ontological Distinctions between Means-End and Contribution Links in the *i** Framework

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Abstract. The *i** framework is a renowned Requirements Engineering approach. This work is part of an ongoing effort to provide ontological interpretations for the *i** core concepts. With this, we aim at proposing a more uniform use of the language, in a way that it can be more easily learned by newcomers and more efficiently transferred to industry. Our approach is based on the application of a foundational ontology named UFO, which is used as a semantically coherent reference model to which the language should be isomorphic. In this paper, we focus on the *Means-end* and the *Contribution* links. We aim at presenting the community with some possible ontological interpretations of these links, aiming at promoting constructive debate and receiving feedback about the validity of our assumptions.

1 Introduction

The *i** framework [1] is a renowned Requirements Engineering approach that has been alive for almost two decades, continuously attracting new interest both in academia and industry. The community that develops *i** is relatively big and these developers, who are geographically dispersed, tend to ascribe different (and sometimes conflicting) meanings to its constructs. The diversity and looseness of the defined variants and extensions could be considered a barrier for one to learn how to use the language as most of the times, it is hard to grasp when a specific construct can and should be used and when it should not (e.g., see empirical study on the *is-a* construct [2]). It is our belief that this hampers the efficient communication of knowledge among experts of the community [3], the learning curve of newcomers, and the adoption of the framework by practitioners.

In the past few years, the community has become aware of this problem and several attempts have been made for facilitating the access and uniform use of the *i** language. Works on metamodeling have tried to make it clear the meaning ascribed to the distinct constructs [4][5][6]. Although we recognize there are significant outcomes

of these works (e.g. pointing out the applied concepts in particular variations; showing the author's view on how concepts relate), these attempts did not quite succeed in providing interoperability, simply because metamodels are powerful structures to define a language's syntax while being very limited in terms of clarifying its semantics. Cares [7] has proposed an interoperability method that considers a supermeta-model [8], which facilitates the translation from an *i** variant to another, and an XML-based mark-up language, named iStarML [9], which triggers existing tools to interoperate as much as their underlying metamodel allows. This approach has advanced the state of the art, by providing a standard interoperability format that facilitates model translation, but we are afraid that iStarML only makes syntactic checks, leaving the semantic interoperability issues still untouched.

Our approach goes beyond the work of Cares, aiming at defining a common ontology for the core concepts of the language. In this paper, our focus is to propose distinctions between the *Means-end* and the *Contribution* links, often present in different languages with closely related but ambiguous meanings. It is our goal to present the community with some possible ontological interpretations of these distinctions, aiming at promoting constructive debate and receiving feedback about the validity of our assumptions.

Ontologies have been used to establish a common understanding regarding a domain of interest, functioning as an interchange language for communication between applications and organizations. Guizzardi [10] proposes a method to evaluate and (re)engineer modelling languages. Such method has been applied in the context of the *i** framework [10][12]. It consists on using an ontology as a reference model and trying to make the metamodel of the language isomorphic to this ontology. In this way, the language is said to represent well the domain described by the ontology.

In this work, we apply the UFO ontology [10,11] as the reference model. Our choice for UFO was motivated by our in depth knowledge of its foundations, but also by the substantial record of its successful use to analyze, redesign and integrate languages and reference models in a large number of domains. These analysis initiatives have targeted significant approaches in the literature such as BPMN, ARIS, REA, ITIL, RM-ODP, AORML, UML, Archimate, among others. In particular, in a number of publications, we have used UFO to make explicit the ontological semantics underlying *i** and TROPOS [11,12]. Finally, in the overall research project of analyzing *i**, it is fundamental be able to count on a foundational ontology that elaborates on ontological distinctions among object types and that embeds a fuller ontological theory of relations. This requirement makes UFO a more suitable choice for this purpose than alternatives such as GFO and DOLCE.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 explains the concepts of the UFO foundational ontology which form the basis for the new ontological definitions described in this paper; Section 3 proposes the formal ontological definitions of the *Means-end* and *Contribution* links; at last, section 4 discusses whether and if so, what we have contributed to the goal of making *i** more usable and useful.

2 The Supporting UFO Concepts

Before analyzing the i^* Means-end (ME) and Contribution links, it is important to provide an ontological view of the language intentional elements. We do that by analyzing the language elements in terms of the ontological distinctions put forth by the foundational ontology UFO [11][12].

In UFO, a stakeholder is represented by the `Agent` concept, defined as a concrete `Endurant` (i.e. an entity that endures in time while maintaining its identity) which can bear certain `Intentional States`. These intentional states include `Beliefs`, `Desires` and `Intentions`. `Intentions` are mental states of `Agents` which refer to (are about) certain `Situations` in reality. `Situations` are snapshots of reality which can be understood as a whole and which can be actual or counterfactual. If a `Situation` is actual in a certain `Time Interval`, we say that the situation obtains-in that time interval. `Situations` are composed of `Endurants`. In particular, a situation can be composed of sub-situation. If a `Situation` obtains-in a certain `Time Interval` then all its constituents exist in that `Time Interval`.

`Intentions` have propositional-contents that can be true according to the way the world happens to be (i.e., which `Situations` actually obtain-in the world in a certain `Time Interval`). For instance, suppose that I believe that London is the capital of England. This `Belief` is correct if its propositional-content is true which, in turn, is the case iff there is a city called London and a country called England and the former bears a legal relation of being the capital of to the latter. The propositional-content (i.e., proposition) of an `Intention` is termed a `Goal`.

We here take propositions to be abstract ontological entities that bear a relation of *satisfiability* to situations in the world. Thus, when writing $satisfies(s, p)$ we mean that p is true iff the `Situation` s obtains-in reality. We also define the predicate $implies(p, p')$ holding between propositions meaning: **(1)** $implies(p, p') \leftrightarrow (\forall s \text{ Situation}(s) \wedge satisfies(s, p) \rightarrow satisfies(s, p'))$. The set of situations which satisfy a `Goal` G is termed G 's *satisfiability set*.

In contrast to `Endurants`, `Events` are perduring entities, i.e., entities that occur in time, accumulating their temporal parts. `Events` are triggered-by certain `Situations` in reality (termed their pre-situations) and they change the world by producing a different post-situation. `Actions` are `Events` deliberately performed by `Agents` in order to fulfil their `Intentions`. So, we state that if an `Intention` i of `Agent` X is the reason for the performance of `Action` a (by X) then X believes that a has as post-situation S which satisfies the propositional-content of i . In case X 's belief is correct then we say that `Action` a achieves `Goal` G , i.e.: **(2)** $achieves(a, G) \leftrightarrow satisfies(\text{post-situation}(a), G)$. In other words, an `Action` achieves a `Goal` if the `Action` brings about a `Situation` in the world which satisfies that `Goal`.

We here interpret i^* goals, tasks and agents as their counterparts in UFO (with `Action` as task). As such, we interpret the so-called goal *and-decomposition* and goal *or-decomposition* in i^* as follows: **(3)** a goal G is *and-decomposed* in goals $G_1 \dots G_n$ iff G is satisfied by exactly those situations which satisfy $G_1 \dots G_n$ conjunctively, i.e., the situations which satisfied all $G_1 \dots G_n$; **(4)** a goal G is *or-decomposed* in goals

$G_1 \dots G_n$ iff G is satisfied by exactly the situations which satisfy the goals $G_1 \dots G_n$ disjunctively, i.e., by any situation which satisfy each of the goals $G_1 \dots G_n$. In the formulae above, we assume that goals $G_1 \dots G_n$ are distinct and all of these goals are informative (i.e., they are possibly achieved).

3 Means-End Links vs. Contribution Links

This section is dedicated to provide ontological interpretations for Means-end links and Contribution links in i^* , especially by comparing and contrasting each other. To distinguish the four Contribution values, we chose to use the GRL syntax of Make and Break (also present in the i^* wiki), because these names express more clearly the semantic distinctions among the values, when compared to the traditional i^* values of ++ and --. The analysis of the partial contribution links (Help and Hurt) remains as future work. Figure 1 presents two cases which will assist us in the definitions of the links, presented in the following two subsections.

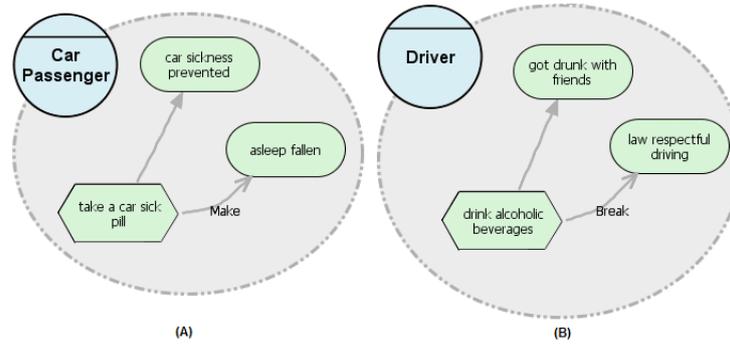


Fig.1. Examples in i^* used to differentiate the Means-end and Contribution links

3.1 Means-end link vs. Make Contribution link

Figure 1A) shows an example, in which a Car Passenger¹ agent executes the take a car sick pill task in order to prevent himself from being sick during the journey he is making (Means-end link to car sickness prevented goal). As a side effect, the Car Passenger also goes to sleep (Make Contribution link to asleep fallen goal).

Both goals depicted in the model are equally accomplished: following the proposal in [12], we here assume that the Means-end link leads to full accomplishment and the Contribution link value is Make, which also indicates the goal is completely fulfilled. So then, what is the distinction among these two links? We here claim that the difference is given by the *Intention* behind the execution of the task.

¹ From now on, we use a different font for the names of the instances of the i^* actors and intentional concepts, such as goals, tasks, and resources.

As shown in Section 2, as result of the mapping from i^* tasks into UFO actions, every task is associated with a causing intention whose propositional content is a goal. In other words, we execute a particular task in order to accomplish a specific goal. In i^* , the association between the task and the goal in this case is made by a Means-end link (e.g. *take a car sick pill* task as means to *car sickness prevented* goal). On the other hand, this same task can also generate some other goals to be accomplished, without however, being intended by the choice of this particular task. In this case, a Make Contribution link is established (e.g. *take a car sick pill* task as means to *asleep fallen* goal). From here on, we focus on a few logical statements that help defining these notions. Firstly, we define the notion of deliberately achieving a goal as follows: **(5)** $deliberately-achieves(a, G) \leftrightarrow achieves(a, G) \wedge (\exists i \text{ intention}(i) \wedge is-reason-for(i, a) \wedge implies(propositional-content(i), G))$.

In other words, an action a deliberately achieves a goal G iff this action achieves G (i.e., causes the world to be in a state which makes G true) but also this action must be motivated by an intention (intention i is the reason for action a) whose propositional content implies G (in the sense defined in Section 2). By using this notion, we clarify the distinction between Means-end links (ME) and Make Contribution links: **(6)** $action(a) \wedge goal(G) \wedge ME(a, G) \rightarrow deliberately-achieves(a, G)$; **(7)** $action(a) \wedge goal(G) \wedge MakeCont(a, G) \rightarrow achieves(a, G) \wedge \neg deliberately-achieves(a, G)$.

Now, it is important to analyze what are the changes in these relations for the case of having softgoals as ends. To differentiate between a goal and a softgoal, UFO considers the relation of satisfaction as a ternary relation that can hold between an Agent, a Goal and a goal *satisfiability set*. An instance of this relation is derived from the consideration (*Belief*) of an agent that a particular set of situations satisfies the goal at hand. In fact, it is exactly this concept which seems to capture the aforementioned notion of *softgoals* and its difference w.r.t. *hardgoals*: a goal G is said to be a *softgoal* iff it is possible that two rational agents X and Y differ in their beliefs to which situations satisfy that goal. In other words, we say that a *softgoal* is satisfied according to the *Belief* of a particular Agent, while *hardgoals* are either satisfied or not, with no need to consider the agent or her belief [12].

Following the analysis of the given example, what if instead of a hardgoal, Figure 1A) presented a softgoal, e.g. a *feel well* softgoal instead of the *car sickness prevented* hardgoal. Then the analysis would be in place. Firstly, for the case of softgoals, the predicate *satisfies* must be agent-indexed, i.e., it must be defined as a ternary predicate $satisfies(a, G, X)$. We can then redefine the predicates *achieves* and *deliberately-achieves* for the case of a softgoal. Both redefined predicates now also take into account a third argument, namely, an agent X : **(8)** $achieves(a, G, X) \leftrightarrow satisfies(post-situation(a), G, X)$; **(9)** $deliberately-achieves(a, G, X) \leftrightarrow achieves(a, G, X) \wedge (\exists i \text{ intention}(i) \wedge is-reason-for(i, a) \wedge implies(prop-cont(i), G))$. The relation of Means-End links is then redefined accordingly: **(10)** $action(a) \wedge softgoal(G) \wedge agent(X) \wedge ME(a, G, X) \rightarrow deliberately-achieves(a, G, X)$. Finally, supposing the softgoal was the contribution target (e.g. a *got asleep fast* softgoal instead of the *asleep fallen* hardgoal), a similar definition can now be provided for the case of Make Contributions: **(11)** $action(a) \wedge softgoal(G) \wedge agent(X) \wedge MakeCont(a, G, X) \rightarrow achieves(a, G, X) \wedge \neg deliberately-achieves(a, G, X)$

In other words, when we deal with softgoals as ends, both in the case of Means-end and Contribution, the only existing distinction regards the fact that satisfiability sets for goals are indexed to particular agents.

Table 1 summarizes the difference between ME and Make Contribution links.

Table 1. Guidelines: Means-end link vs. Make Contribution link

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action a --- means-end \rightarrow hardgoal G for an actor A iff <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By choosing to perform a, it was A's intention to achieve goal G, 2. Performing a causes situation S and 3. Situation S satisfies G, • For softgoal G, replace 2 and 3 by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Performing a causes situation S according to A and 3. Situation S satisfies G according to A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action a --- make contribution \rightarrow hardgoal G for an actor A iff <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By choosing to perform a, it was NOT A's intention to achieve goal G, 2. Performing a causes situation S and 3. Situation S satisfies G, • For softgoal G, replace 2 and 3 by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Performing a causes situation S according to A and 3. Situation S satisfies G according to A

3.2 Break Contribution

The example of Figure 1B) presents the following situation: a *Driver* agent drinks a high dosage of alcohol (*drink alcoholic beverages* task) in order to *got drunk with friends*. However, this contributes negatively (break-valued contribution link) to his other goal to *law respectful driving*.

In UFO, a situation *triggers* an action if the obtaining of that situation enables the action to occur. In other words, the Situation is the pre-situation of that Action. We say that a situation S *disables* an action a if that situation conflicts with the situation S' which triggers a (the pre-situation of a). Having these definitions at hand, we are able to define break contribution. Now, we have also the notion of conflicting situations which can be characterized as follows: **(12)** $conflicts(S, S') \rightarrow (\forall t \text{ time-interval}(t) \rightarrow \neg(\text{obtains-in}(S, t) \wedge \text{obtains-in}(S', t)))$. In other words, two situations conflict if they cannot obtain in the same time. We say that a situation S *disables* an action a if that situation conflicts with the situation S' which triggers a (the pre-situation of a): **(13)** $disable(S, a) \leftrightarrow (\forall S' \text{ triggers}(S', a) \rightarrow conflicts(S, S'))$. Finally, we can define the break contribution (*BreakCont*) relation between an action and a goal as follows: **(14)** $action(a) \wedge goal(G) \wedge BreakCont(a, G) \rightarrow \exists S \text{ Situation}(S) \wedge (\text{post-situation}(a) = S) \wedge (\forall a' \text{ Action}(a') \wedge achieves(a', G) \rightarrow disables(S, a'))$.

In other words, we state that an action a breaks a goal G iff that action brings the world to a state such that while that state persists, no action which can bring about G can possibly be performed. In reality, if a situation like the one depicted in Figure 3 is

modeled in i^* , then the action represented by the drink alcoholic beverages task disables all actions which would lead to the law respectful driving, i.e., while the situation created by that action persists (the person at hand being drunk), one cannot perform any action of driving which satisfies the goal of driving legally.

Again, we remind the reader that if the end of the contribution were a softgoal, the only distinction regarding the BreakCont definition would be adding the agent in the loop, as follows: **(15)** $action(a) \wedge goal(G) \wedge agent(X) \wedge BreakCont(a, G, X) \rightarrow \exists S Situation(S) \wedge (post-situation(a) = S) \wedge (\forall a' Action(a') \wedge achieves(a', G, X) \rightarrow disables(S, a'))$.

Table 2 presents some guidelines for the use of the Break Contribution link.

Table 2. Guidelines for the use of the i^* break contribution link

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action a --- break contribution \rightarrow hardgoal G for an actor A iff <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Performing a causes situation S and 2. S disables any action a' that satisfies G. • For softgoal G, replace 2 by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. S disables any action a' that satisfies G according to A. |
|---|

4 Conclusions

In this paper, we report the latest results of a long term research effort in creating a common ontology for the i^* core elements. With this work, we hope to contribute to the ongoing effort of the i^* community to clarify the specific uses for each of the framework's constructs, as well as to promote interoperability among the distinct i^* variants. In [10] we investigated the semantics of the i^* intentional elements (e.g. hardgoal, softgoal, resource, etc.) while in [12] we focused in understanding the difference between the Means-end link and the decomposition relations. In this particular paper, we presented ontological distinctions between the Means-end and Contribution links, having actions as means and goals and softgoals as ends. For that, we analyzed these links in light of the UFO foundational ontology. For each analysis made, we provided illustrative examples and logical statements to formalize our findings. Relevant results of this initiative are both an understanding of the involved constructs and some knowledge that i^* modelers can use as rationale when constructing their diagrams. However, it is clear that a proposal of this nature cannot be limited to the initiative of particular researchers. A fundamental part of our agenda is to promote the discussion of the ontology foundation of i^* at the community level.

From a scientific perspective, the next step of this work is to switch the means and the ends of the investigated links, considering other types of intentional elements as means and ends. In fact, in the logical statement of this paper, we type the means and the ends (e.g. action(A), goal(G), etc.) as an attempt to make these formulas as flexible as possible, having this next step in mind. And in addition to completing the analysis started here, investigating the remaining i^* links is also part of our research agenda.

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