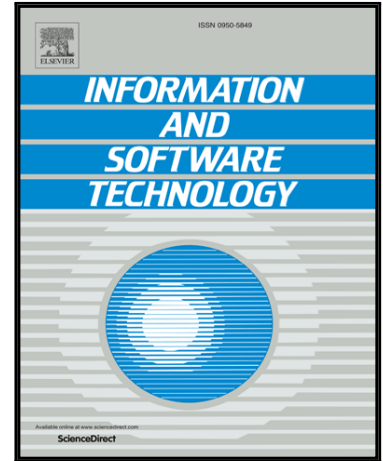


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Abstract

Context: The automatic extraction of actors and actions (i.e., use cases) of a system from natural language-based requirement descriptions is considered a common problem in requirements analysis. Numerous techniques have been used to resolve this problem. Examples include rule-based (e.g., inference), keywords, query (e.g., bi-grams), library maintenance, semantic business vocabularies, and rules. The question remains: can combination of natural language processing (NLP) and artificial neural networks (ANNs) perform this job successfully and effectively?

Objective: This paper proposes a new approach to automatically identify actors and actions in a natural language-based requirements' description of a system. Included are descriptions of how NLP plays an important role in extracting actors and actions, and how ANNs can be used to provide definitive identification.

Method: We used an NLP parser with a general architecture for text engineering, producing lexicons, syntaxes, and semantic analyses. An ANN was developed using five different use cases, producing different results due to their complexity and linguistic formation.

Results: Binomial classification accuracy techniques were used to evaluate the effectiveness of this approach. Based on the five use cases, the results were 17 % – 63 % for precision, 56 % – 100 % for recall, and 29 % – 71 % for F-measure.

Conclusion: We successfully used a combination of NLP and ANN artificial intelligence techniques to reveal specific domain semantics found in a software requirements specification. An Intelligent Technique for Requirements Engineering (IT4RE) was developed to provide a semi-automated approach, classified as intelligent computer-aided software engineering.

Keywords: NLP, ANN, I-CASE, Software Requirements, GATE, MATLAB.

1. Introduction

User requirements are the natural language descriptions of services required by a system. These descriptions are supplied by stakeholders and should be used for satisfying contracts, standards, and specifications (Sommerville, 2010) (Wiegiers & Beatty, 2013). Each user requirement is formed as a use case, which is a representation of the user's interaction with the system. This interaction represents an invocation of a service, describing the following elements (Bruegge & Dutoit, 2010).

1. Use case name: an action or a system function.
2. Actors: entities (i.e., persons or systems) that interact with the system by invoking a service from it.
3. System boundary: system scope and boundary name.
4. Relationship: link type to other use cases. There are four types: association, include (i.e., use), extend, and generalization.

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