

## SVAR – Systematic Verification and Acceptance of Requirements

### Reference group meeting June 18, 2024

## Reference group

Pia Schönbeck – Sponsor. Project lead in systemic requirement management.

Oskar Permwall – Specialist in systemic requirement management

Marit Jidemo – Business developer in information management.

Erik Häggström – Area responsible (Background in BIM/GIS, information management in BIM

Rastkar Rauf – technical engineer, Digital project management

Susanne Van Raalte – BIM strategist

Karin Anderson – BIM specialist



## Agenda



- Progress report
  - Objective 1: ACC Capability Maturity Model
  - Objective 2: TRVInfra requirements verifiability
  - Objective 2: Machine readable formats for requirements
- Synergies with other ongoing projects in Trafikverket
- Reminder about "Champions"

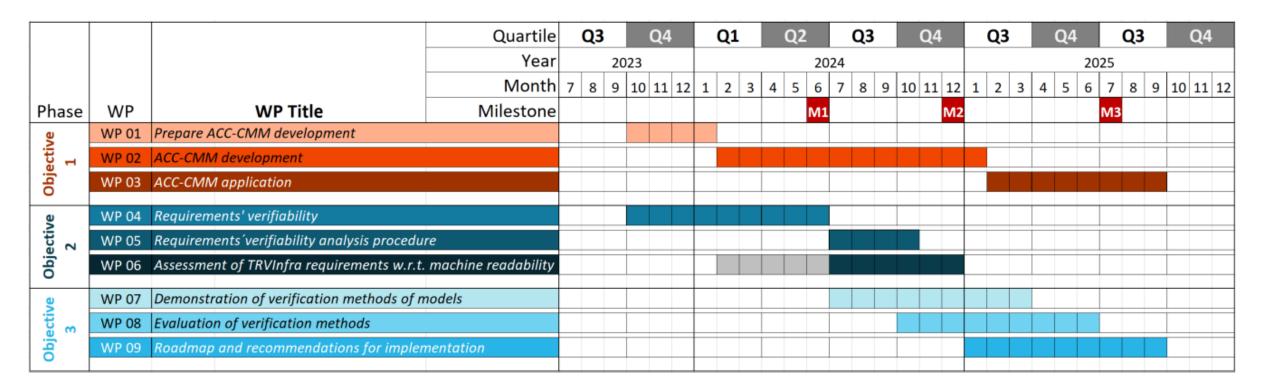
## **Project overview**



Duration: October 1, 2023 – September 30, 2025 Three objectives, each with three work packages.

- **Objective 1:** Development of an Automated Compliance Checking Capability Maturity Model (ACC-CMM)
- **Objective 2:** Understand to what degree the compliance checking of requirements (TRVInfra, project-specific) is automatable
- **Objective 3:** Develop procedures for automated, reusable, verification of requirements

## **Project Schedule**



- **Objective 1:** Development of an Automated Compliance Checking Capability Maturity Model (ACC-CMM)
  - **Objective 2:** Understand to what degree the compliance checking of requirements is automatable
- **Objective 3:** Develop procedures for automated, reusable, verification of requirements





## ACC Capability Maturity Model

*Current:* Initial version developed June 2024 [WP02]

*Current:* Work on consistency and relationships between the stages and activities

*Next Steps:* Planned interviews with TRV and Hochtief in August 2024

*Next Steps:* Focus on completeness

Next Steps: Fit for purpose

Next Steps: Dissemination

### Level 4: Scaling up

Level 3: Semantic models, updates

Level 2: Compliance checking rules development

Level 1: Finding regulations, data extraction, process identification



# TRVInfra requirements verifiability

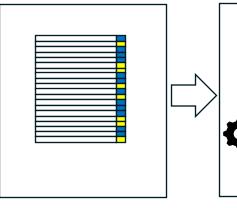
Three topics:

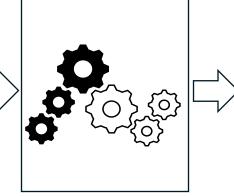
- Requirements verifiability dimensions [WP04]
- Data set creation and model training [WP05]
- Next steps

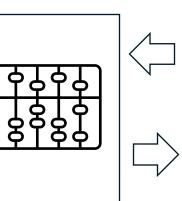


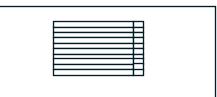
## Reminder: Next steps from last time

- 1. Determine a classification system based on what we found in literature.
  - Challenge: data set size. The more categories we have, the more training samples we need.
  - Possible solution: weakly-supervised learning (fewer training data needed)
- 2. Create a training data set
  - I'm confident that this can be done by BTH/HTV. No deep domain knowledge required.
- 3. Train and evaluate the model
  - Blueprint from recent papers (e.g. Zheng et al. 2024)











Training data

Learning algorithm Deep neural network classifier

Trained model Large Language Model: BERT (Swedish). Predictions



# **Requirements verifiability [WP04]**

Synthesis from several scientific studies; 7 dimensions:

- <u>Target</u>: product, process, documentation
- <u>Nature</u>: qualitative, quantitative, mixture
- <u>Interpretability</u>: non-ambiguous, ambiguous (natural), ambiguous (artificial)
- Element: yes, no
- <u>Reference</u>: local, internal, external, none
- <u>Logic rule</u>: yes, no
- Rule complexity: class 1 4

# **Classifier training [WP05]**



- Ongoing: setup of annotation platform
- July: pilot and test
- August/September: data collection
- September/October: training and evaluation

## Deliverables



- 1. WP04 [June]: A definition of requirements verifiability (we identified 7 dimensions that characterize verifiability)
- 2. WP05 [October]: Guidelines and the software to conduct the analysis (on new requirements).
- 3. WP06 [December]: A classification of all (complete) TRVInfra requirements according to target, nature, interpretability, reference, and logic rule.

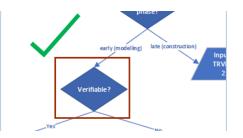
### Work Package 6 Current Approach / Activities



Work Packages 4/5

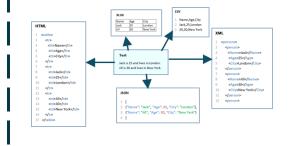
(Input)

List of verifiable Requirements



### Work Package 6

Methods to make Requirements machine readable



Work Package 7/8 (Post-Processing)

Proof of Concept for Verification

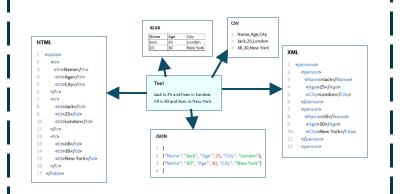




### Work Package 6 Machine Readability – Methods for Transformation

# Work Package 6

Methods to make Requirements machine readable



How to make List of Requirements machine-readable?

### **Overview Methods for Data Processing**

### General

OCR (Optical Character Recognition) Speech Recognition Data Extraction Tools Manual Data Entry NLP (Natural Language Processing) RASE (Requirements, Applicability, Selection, Exception)

### IFC Relevance mvdXML Rule Table BIMRL (Rule Language) IFC Constraints Model

...

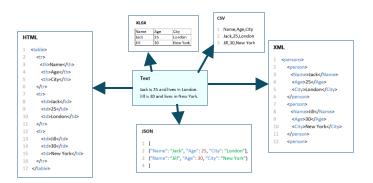
•••

### Work Package 6 Machine Readability – Methods for Transformation



Work Package 6

Methods to make Requirements machine readable



How to make List of Requirements machine-readable?

Findings / identifying suitable approaches:

### Challenges

- Content/Layout/References are very different
- No fixed/defined places where to find these information
- No defined file-formats the requirements are referring to

#### Consequences

Manual translation

- Iot of efforts
- prone of errors

#### Translation by AI

Iot of training material required

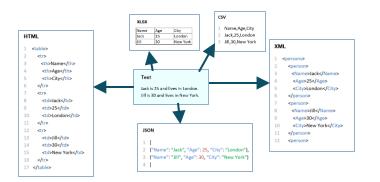
Possible Approach: Create Ontologies / Linked Data

## Work Package 6 Machine Readability – Methods for Transformation



### Work Package 6

Methods to make Requirements machine readable



How to make List of Requirements machine-readable?

### **Overview Methods for Data Processing**

#### General

OCR (Optical Character Recognition) Speech Recognition Data Extraction Tools Manual Data Entry NLP (Natural Language Processing) RASE (Requirements, Applicability, Selection, Exception)

### IFC Relevance mvdXML Rule Table BIMRL (Rule Language) IFC Constraints Model

...

### **RDF** (Resource Description Framework)



## **RDF – Resource Description Framework**





#### Infobox

#### **RDF Quick Facts**

• What is the Resource Description Framework (RDF)?

RDF is a general method of describing data by defining relationships between data objects.

• Why is RDF a simple and flexible data model?

RDF enables effective data integration from multiple sources, detaching data from its schema. This allows multiple schemas to be applied, interlinked, queried as one and modified without changing the data instances.

• What is RDF built around?

RDF is built around the existing Web standards: XML and URL (URI).



ViCon

## **RDF – Resource Description Framework**

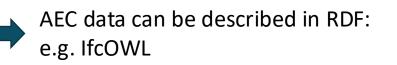
### Purpose

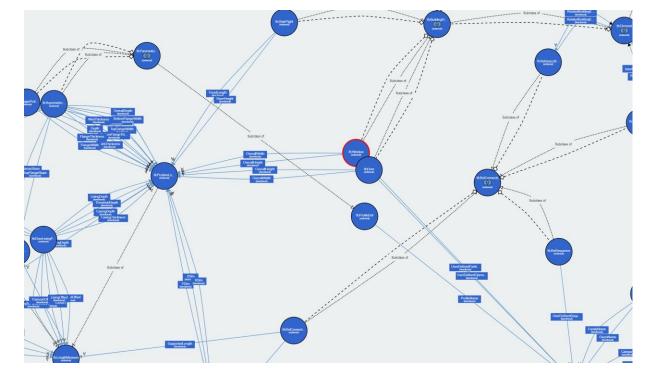
- To provide a structure (framework) for describing identified things (resources, classes)
- Identification in a unique way
- Describing Relations

Simple Statements in Form of Triples Subject > Predicate > Object

### Examples

Wall > is subclass of > (fcBuildingElement; Wall > has > Door; Door > belongs to > Room;





#### Source: BIMiB Project @Hochschule Bielefeld, HOCHTIEF ViCon

## The OWL Standard

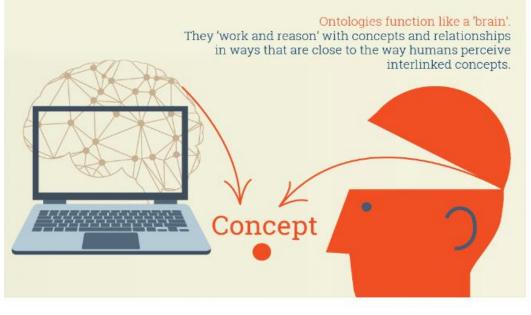


- Semantic web computational logic-based language
- Represents rich and complex knowledge about things and relations between them
- Provides meaningful distinction between classes, properties and relationship
- Outlines **equivalences** and **differences** between instances, classes and properties
- Enables concepts to be used differently and interlinked
- Ensures **disambiguation**



**Enabling automated reasoning of data** 

Wall > is subclass of > <u>ifcBuildingElement</u>; Wall > has > Door; Door > belongs to > Room;







## **Ontologies – Linked Data Approach**

"An ontology is a formal description of knowledge as a set of concepts within a domain and the relationships that hold between them."

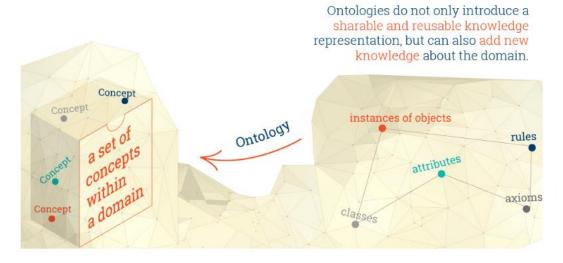
Ontologies

- Provide possibility to link one piece of information to other pieces of information
- Enable database interoperability and cross-database search
- Ensure common understanding of information



Lead to smooth knowledge management

Enhance data quality





## **Querying - A mechanism for** compliance checking

Run

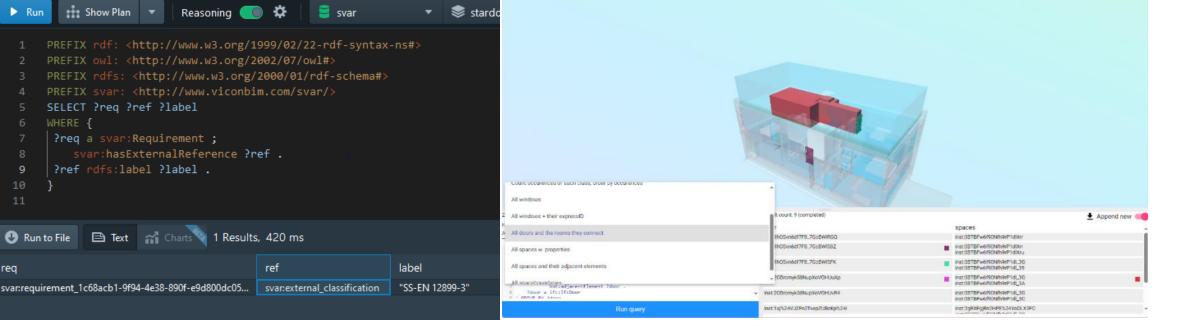
9

req

Start a query

生 q 🏦 📥 📢 Y 🔺 D Query-1 • Show Plan 🚽 Reasoning 🔵 🔅 🧧 svar 📚 stardo PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> PREFIX owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#> PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> PREFIX svar: <http://www.viconbim.com/svar/> SELECT ?req ?ref ?label WHERE { ?reg a svar:Requirement ; svar:hasExternalReference ?ref . ?ref rdfs:label ?label .

Count occurences or each class, order by occurence All windows All windows + their expressID 🕑 Run to File 🛛 🖻 Text 🚮 Charts 🔪 1 Results, 420 ms All doors and the rooms they connect All spaces w. properties label All spaces and their adjacent elements ref



get an answer

Source: HOCHTIEF ViCon, LD-BIM viewer by Mads Holten Rasmussen and Alexander Schlachter with the support from NIRAS A/S

### **Objective 3** Upcoming Activities

### Work Packages 7

(Demonstration)

Choose five requirements Different classified requirements Referring to different file types

#### Example:

Create suitable Ontology Identify information in document Identify information in model

Verify Requirement Via Ontology approach

### Work Package 8

(Evaluation)

Use this verification methods for IFC, Excel, PDF, etc. PoC for Ontologies

Create several Checks based on Ontologies

**Combine several Examples** 

### Work Package 9

(Recommendation)

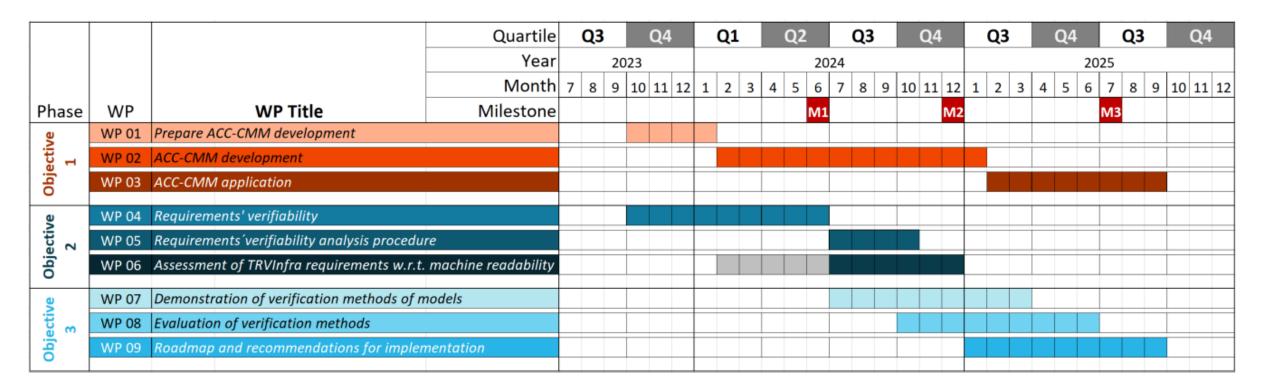
Summary of all achievements Processes Examples Demonstrators Possibilities and Opportunities

Proof of Concepts Identified Benefits

Requirements for implementation What is missing? What needs optimization? Where to (possibly) integrate AI?



## **Project Schedule**



- **Objective 1:** Development of an Automated Compliance Checking Capability Maturity Model (ACC-CMM)
  - **Objective 2:** Understand to what degree the compliance checking of requirements is automatable
- **Objective 3:** Develop procedures for automated, reusable, verification of requirements





# Synergies with other projects

• Upcoming:

 Förstudie: Intelligent lösning för kvalitetssäkrad livscykelhantering av krav (Jesper Kornestedt)

• Potential:

Vinnova, under the umbrella program
of advanced digitalization: research project with Celeris
(Anders Ekman), BTH and Trafikverket.



# Champions for project outcomes

**Motivation:** critique from previous research projects that results are not transferred to TRV

**Idea:** have one person from TRV "champion" the results and drive dissemination/adoption in TRV *after* the project

**Goal:** find in 2024 champion(s), based on the results we achieve.

**Ambition:** start in 2025 with dissemination/promotion, before the project ends in September

## Next steps



- Summary of action points for All
- Date for next reference group meeting

