

Desktop Evaluation of EBT Retrospectives as RE Research Method

Interview guide v 1.0

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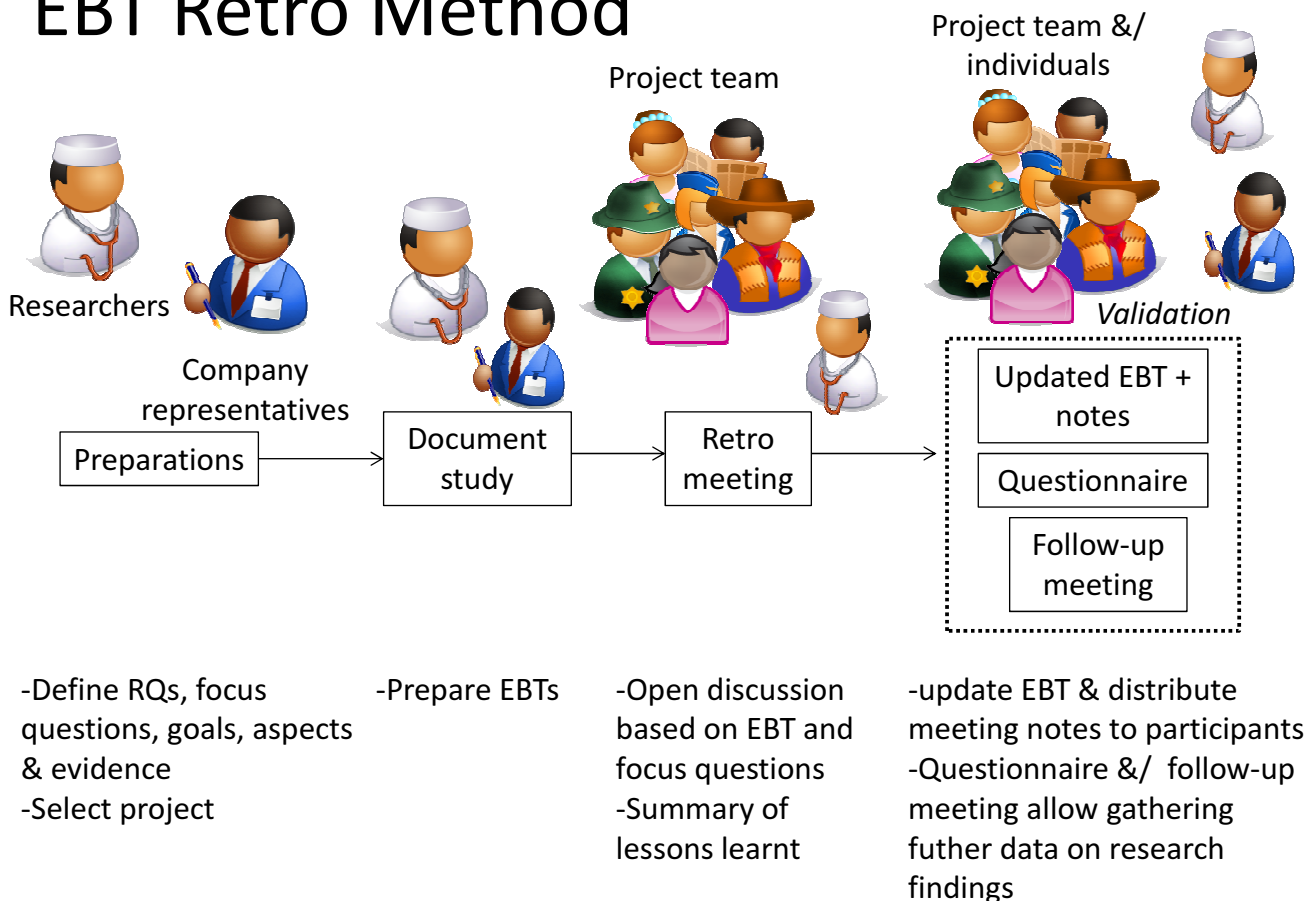
Desktop Evaluation

- Participants: Experienced empirical RE researchers
- Method: 1 hr semi-structure interview / participant
- Ideally, participants agree to be named in article
- Incentives
 - Insight into method
 - Possibility to influence further development
 - Participation acknowledged in article
 - Participants can suggest suitable reference to related work to include

Background & Context

- Method developed in close collaboration with large partner company (market driven, agile, embedded, non-safety critical)
- Aim: assess & research impact of RE decision making and communication on development lead time (from feature request to delivery)
- Applied to 3 sub-projects for core SW features
 - 1-4 developers, 14-18 months leadtime
- Evaluation of retrospective method published at EmpiRE'12

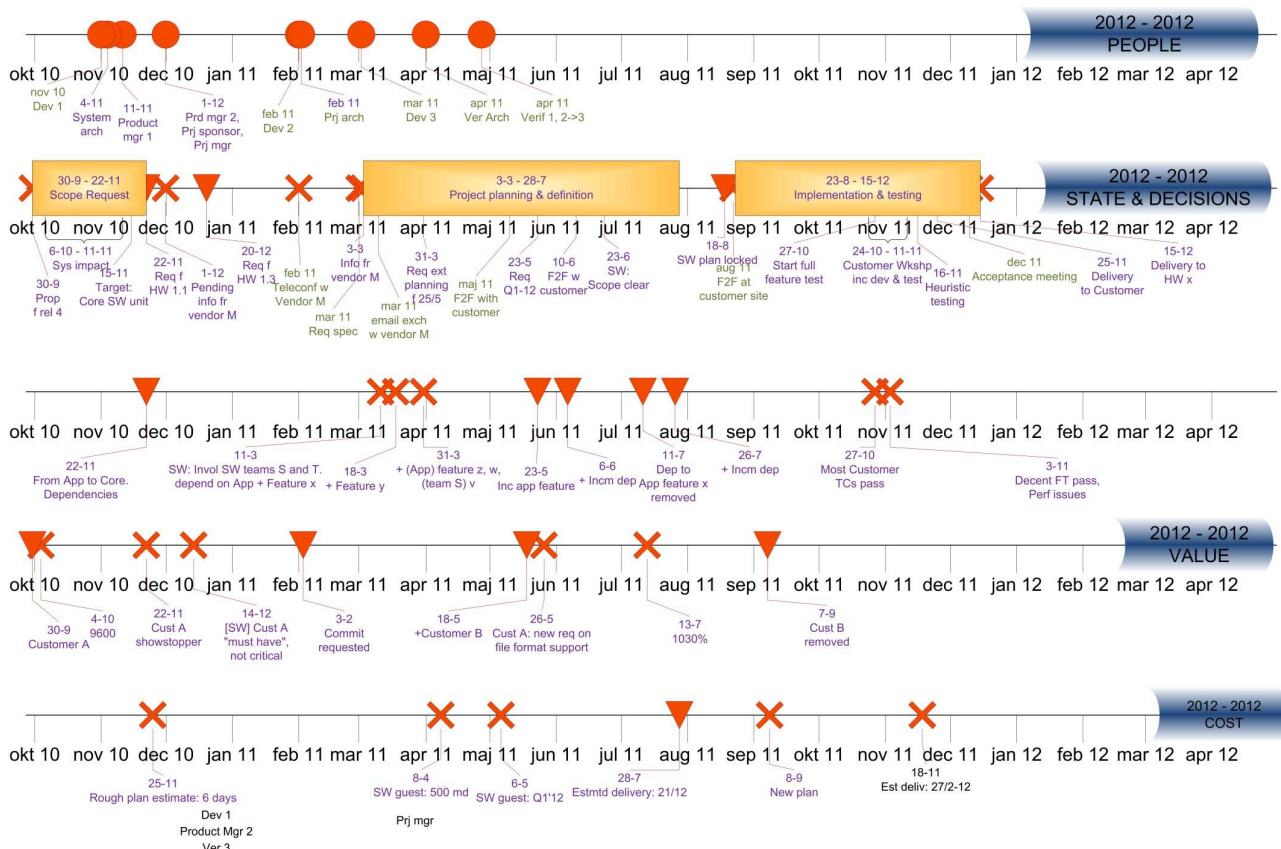
EBT Retro Method



Example: Impact of RE decision making & communication on lead time

- Goal: Decrease lead time for development by enabling efficient requirements decisions and communication
- RQs:
 - How does RE decision making influence development lead time?
 - How does RE communication influence development lead time?
- Aspects: People, State, Decisions, Business value, impl cost, artefact events
- Example of focus questions on scope & planning:
 - Were there any changes to the scope?
 - What prompted scope changes?
 - Did the business value change?
 - When was the development cost first estimated? By whom and based on what information?
 - Was development cost updated? By whom & based on what information?
 - In hindsight, how accurate was the estimation?

EBT example: Lead time study



DESKTOP EVALUATION

Interview Questions

- A. Are EBT retros suitable as an RE research method?
 - i. Strong points
 - ii. Weak points & Potential improvements/adaptations
- B. For which contexts are EBT retros suitable as an RE research method? What is required?
 - i. Case company chars, e.g. size, domain, maturity, culture
 - ii. Project characteristics, e.g. size, length, project model, context
 - iii. Types of RQs
 - iv. Industry-academia relationship
 - v. Researcher competence
 - vi. Specific validity threats to consider