Yuhong Wen, He Zhang, Lin Liu, Hongji Yang School of Software, Tsinghua University, China Institute of Creative Technologies, De Montfort University, UK

## One Bridge, Two gaps

Beyond An Engineering Approach: Creativity in Requirements Elicitation



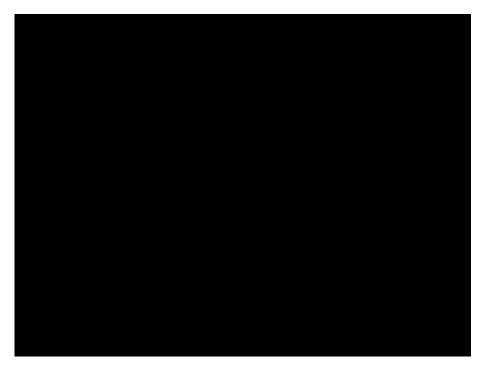
## Media and Enjoyable RE (MERE) & RE Visualization (REV)

User – Designer
Textual description – Implemented Product
Implemented Product – Customer Experience

#### **Engineering vs. Science**

(Sciences of Artificial, Herbert Simon, 1969, p3)

In contrast to a science, engineering is about how to build artificial things, so that expected goals, functions, adaptations to environments can be fulfilled.



Automatic Generation of Computer Animation: Using Al for Movie Animation, R. Lu and S. Zhang, LNAI 2160, 2002, Springer.

#### Science vs. Art

"Science n,....contra-distincted from art. The distinction as commonly apprehended is that a science is concerned with theoretic truth and an art with methods for achieving certain results."
Oxford English Dictionary

- Learning vs. Making
- Thus, we do find synergies between art and engineering, regardless of many a differences.

## **Experience Agenda**

- Session 1: Team working session (30 minutes)
- Scripting
- 2: Action design
- Background / stage design
- 4: Music composition
- Session 2: 5 minutes per team
- 5: Execute the integrated designed activities
- Session 3: 20 minutes
- Summary and discussions

## **Guidelines for preparation**

- 1. assign roles for group members;
- 2. prepare background design;
- 4. think of plots, scenes, dialogues...
- 3. compose / select music for your ;
- 5. you will still have 20-30 minutes in the afternoon session to finalize your team work.

## (1)Scripting

- write down textual descriptions of the character dialogues, the series of shots with
- (1) introduced movie paradigm and director styles,
- (2) keynote determination,
- (3) further refinement of plots,
- (4) missing plots inserted, and
- (5) whole story segmented into a series of shots.

## (2)Acting design

- You will plan for
- what actions the roles should act on in order to reflect the theme of the story,
- the principal roles,
- the minor principal roles,
- the main development threads,
- the sentiment and behaviour of roles,
- abstract actions unfolded into concrete ones, the environmental constraints, etc.
- or even dance ©

## (3)Background design

- You may list the design plans,
- As well as the guidelines in mind while doing the design.
- Guidelines for camera, colour and light.
- Portray the figures and atmosphere.
- You can prepare simple background slides .

## (4) Music composition

- not necessarily musicians who have profound knowledge in composing,
- may simply write down the requirements for the music,
- or use Baidu or Google to pick musics that fits the scenes best.

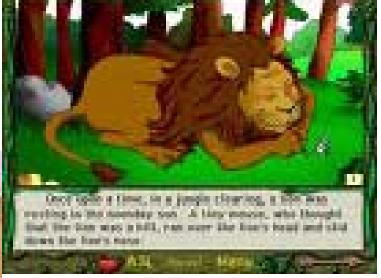
## Scenario 1. Aesop's fable - The Lion and the Mouse

- The story:
- Once when a Lion was asleep a little Mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon wakened the Lion, who placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him.
- "Pardon, O King," cried the little Mouse: "forgive me this time, I shall never forget it: who knows but what I may be able to do you a turn some of these days?"
- The Lion was so tickled at the idea of the Mouse being able to help him that he lifted up his paw and let him go.
- Some time after the Lion was caught in a trap, and the hunters who desired to carry him alive to the King, tied him to a tree while they went in search of a wagon to carry him on.
- Just then the little Mouse happened to pass by, and seeing the sad plight, in which the Lion was, went up to him and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the King of the Beasts.
- "Was I not right?" said the little Mouse.
- Conductor's instruction: the film should demonstrate "little friends may prove great friends".

#### Scenario 1.

#### Aesop's fable - The Lion and the Mouse

















## Scenario 2. A Computer Generated Story

- The user asks E for an interest free credit.
- Because E likes the protagonist, s/he proposes to him/her to marry A in exchange.
- The user <u>accepts</u> this proposal.
- Because D wants to marry A, she/he confronts the protagonist who decides to confront D as well.
- A likes D. Therefore s/he decides to defend D against the user.

 Conductor's instruction: the film should demonstrate "there can be complicated social and emotional interactions between roles".

## Scenario 3. A Poem - change is a funny thing

- sometimes things can change and not always in the best way
- I want revenge I want it bad i want em' pay their fee...

I got pissed off and mad and sad to me this WASN'T ok

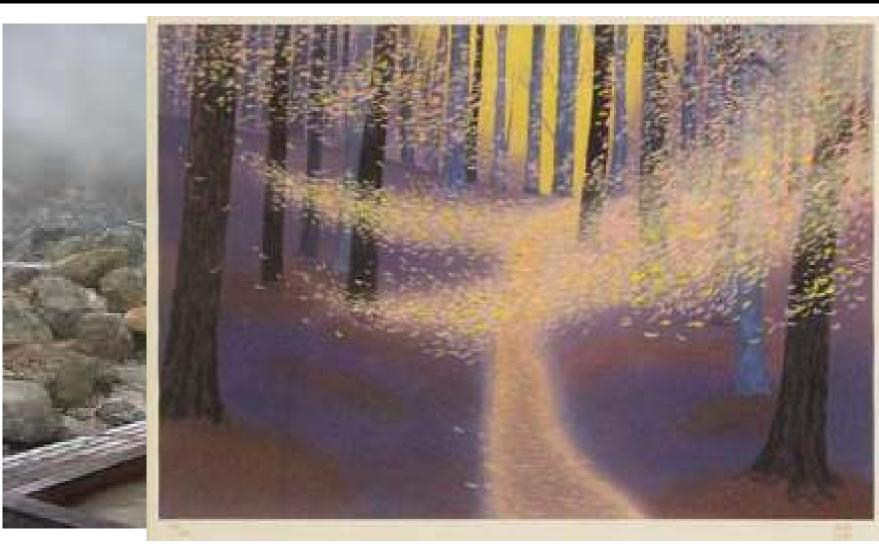
I know eventually
I'll forget this whole thing

this isn't right I don't understand why they did this to me

but you gotta admit I'm one strong little girl complaining about nothing...

By Brittany Woessner

## Scenario 4: Wind in Autumn by Kaii Higashiyama



#### **«Wind in the Autumn»**

- Prelude. A mountainous area in autumn, distance shot, russet colour;
- Episode 1. A small house burning charcoals, from distance to close shot, maple leave and white smoke color;
- Episode 2. River and valley in the rain, bamboo, farmer house, persimmon trees, closest scene, green and persimmon red;
- Episode 3. Forest, mule, field and Children, close shot, white and grey.

## Scenario 5 Zheng Guo Canal

- 246 years b.c., Qin's Jing riverside became China's most spectacular construction site. At that time the construction of over 100 thousand people, which lasted 10 years to complete. Han engineer Zheng Guo is the Chief Engineer.
- Later, the King of Qin found out that Zheng Guo is a spy sent the by King of Han, who built the canal to weary Qin. He wanted to kill Zheng Guo.
- Zheng said that the canal can benefit Qin, asked to let him finish the project before being killed. King of Qin agreed.
- Zheng Guo Canal goes through today's Jingyang in Shaanxi
  Province, 124 km long, irrigates 115 million acres of fertile farmland.
  Zheng was killed after the project, people named the canal with his name Zheng Guo.

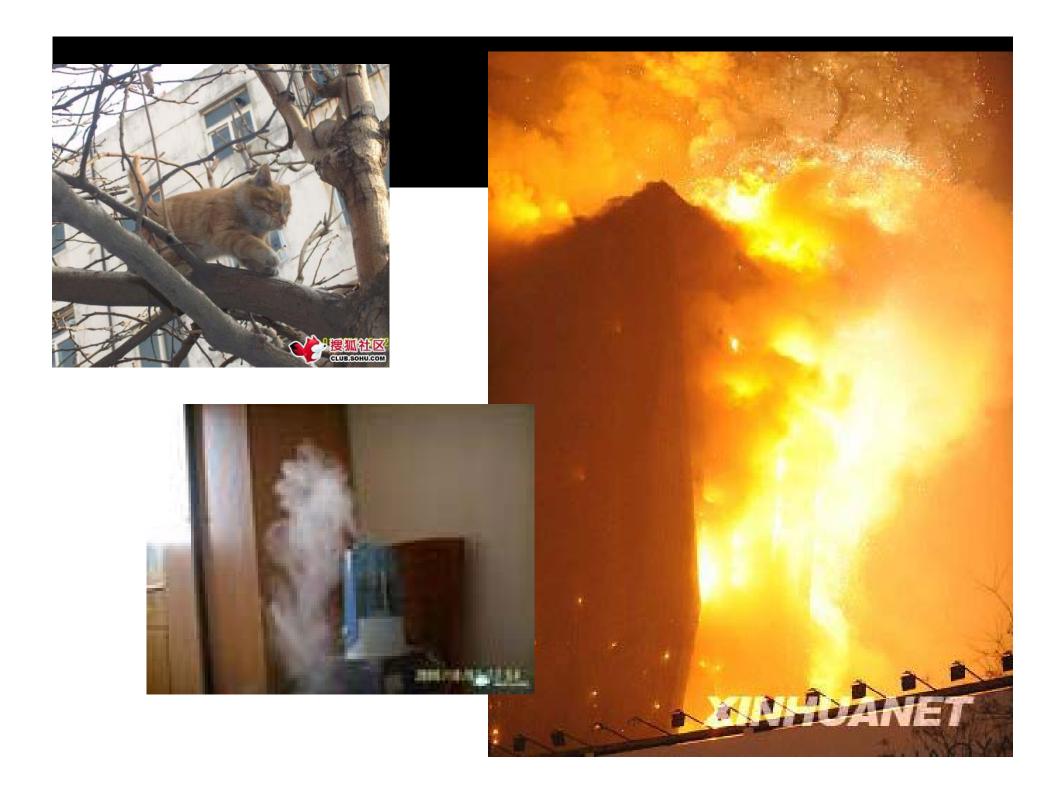


# Scenario 6: New York Fire Department Emergency Call Handling System

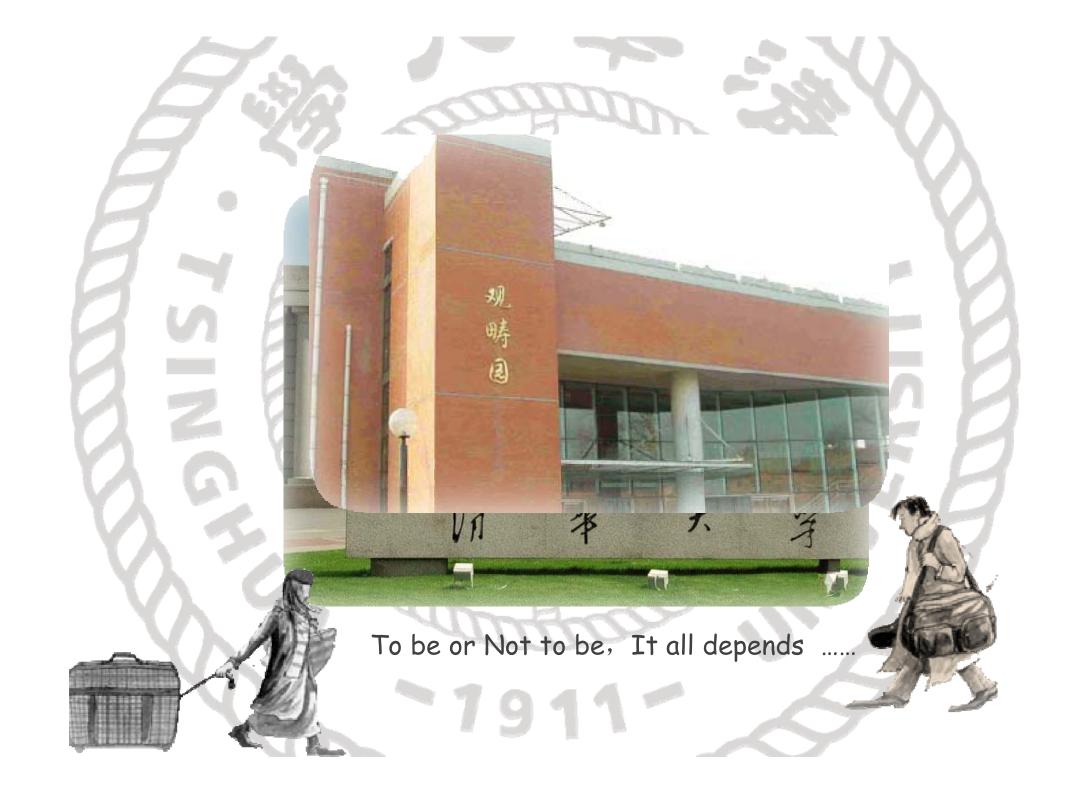








# Scenario 7: University Campus Public Resource Monitoring System





#### **Sports field**



•••









Restaurants

## Scenario 8: Remote Access Platform for Medical Digital Image Slices

## Scenario 9: Real-time Public Transit Inquiry System



Real time traffic status report



**Bus location report** 



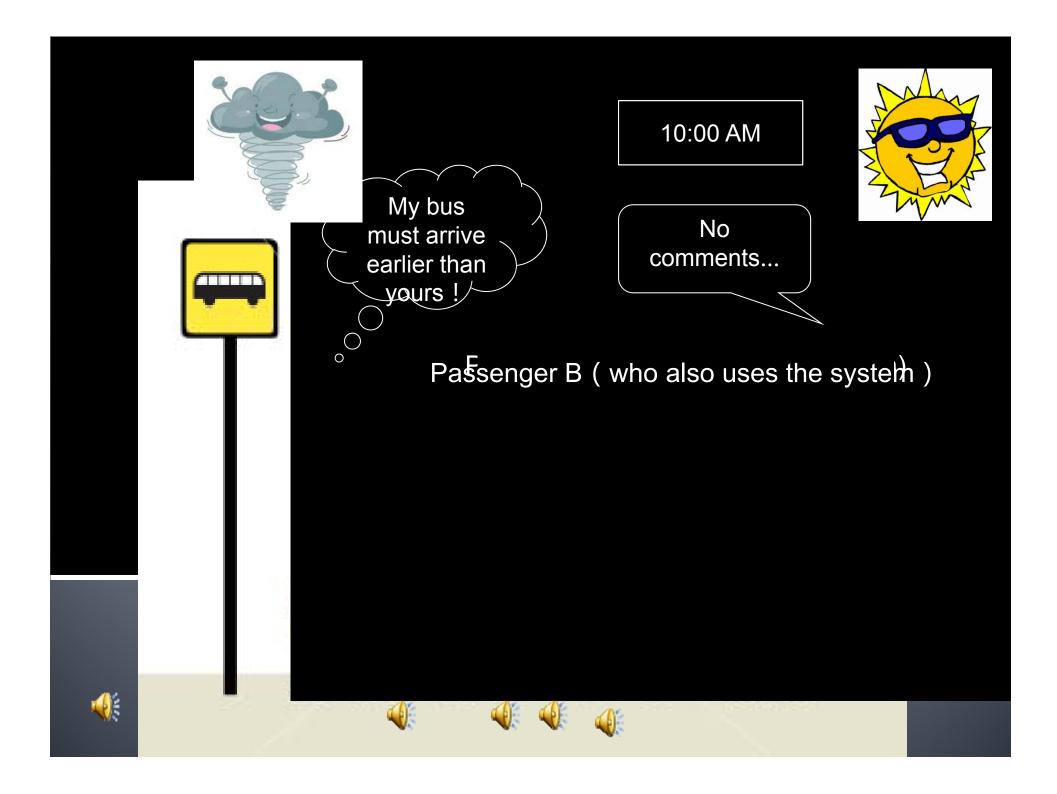
Passengers number report

## Once upon a time there was a graduate student



He wanted to take the bus line 34 (However, there wasn't a Real-time Public Transit Inquiry System)

then...





Use the Real-time
Public Transit Inquiry System
so prevent his tragedy from
happening to you

Thanks!



 A. How to best use multimedia techniques to produce a product more enjoyable? This can be a joint effort of elaborating on the enjoyable elements, to best mix up several multimedia elements to achieve a desired level of effect.

- B. How to best use multimedia techniques to make the requirements engineering process more enjoyable?
- e.g. what requirements engineers should deliver to the customer in future?
  - A thick stack of textual documents or a video product with vivid exhibition of our understanding to user's needs and system functions?

- C. How to reflect creativity for media production in software design?
- How to use creativeness to develop software more efficiently?
- How to maintain the integrity of the specification while allowing creativity and enjoyment?

D. What is the difference between eliciting requirements for a multimedia intensive product or a non-multimedia intensive product?

### **About Design**

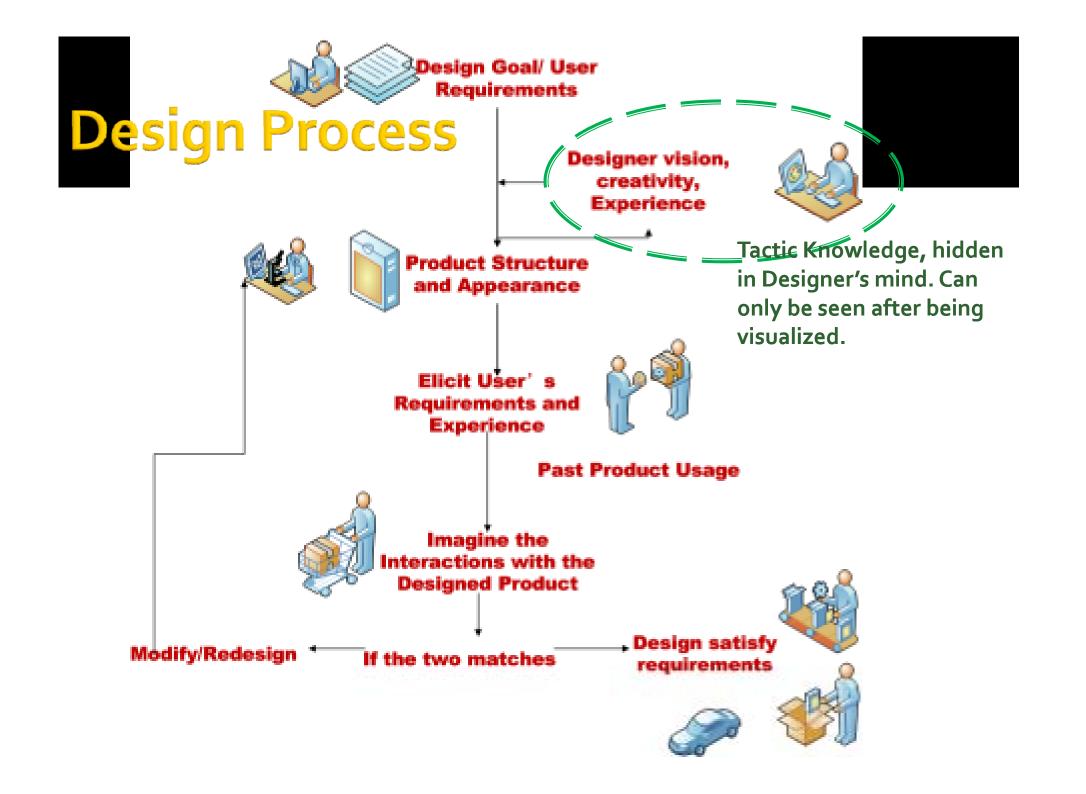
- The motive of Design function
- The origin of design repeating
- The essence of design creation
- the designer's interest is Human-Centered, it is to design good and reliable products to bring people happiness, these products are practical, functional and attractive, charming, delightful, entertaining.

## Semantic turn (Krippendorff, 2006)

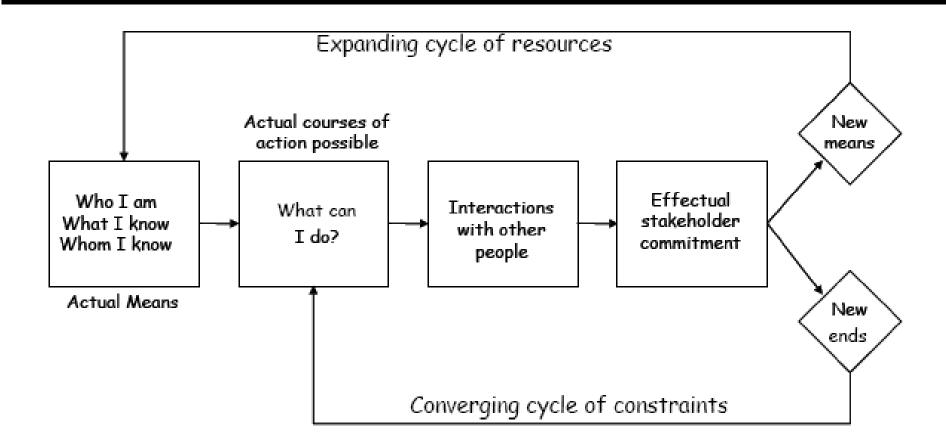
Technology centered		Human centered	
People	Machines	People	Machines
Vague	Precise	Creative	Unoriginal
Disorganized	Orderly	(accommodatin g)	Rigid
Distractible	(focussed)	(Context sensitive)	(Context insensitive)
Emotional	(rational)	Resourceful	Un- imaginative
Illogical	Logical	(many intelligence)	(fast but repetitious)

PAGE

42



## The double feedback loop



### Artefacts

- Requirements (Design Goals, Intentional Model)
- Concepts/ Ideas
- Graphical Representation
  - Concept diagram
  - Renderings
    - Communication media & Tool for selections and evaluations
- Product (symbol, semantics, appearance)

## Representation of the Design

- The influence of problem representation on Design.
  - Problem solving as change in Representation
    - Solving a problem simply means representing it so as to make the solution transparent.
  - Spatial Representation
    - E.g. in CAD
  - The Taxonomy of Representation
- Alternative representation for design problems.









# Enjoy the taste of creativity

. . .