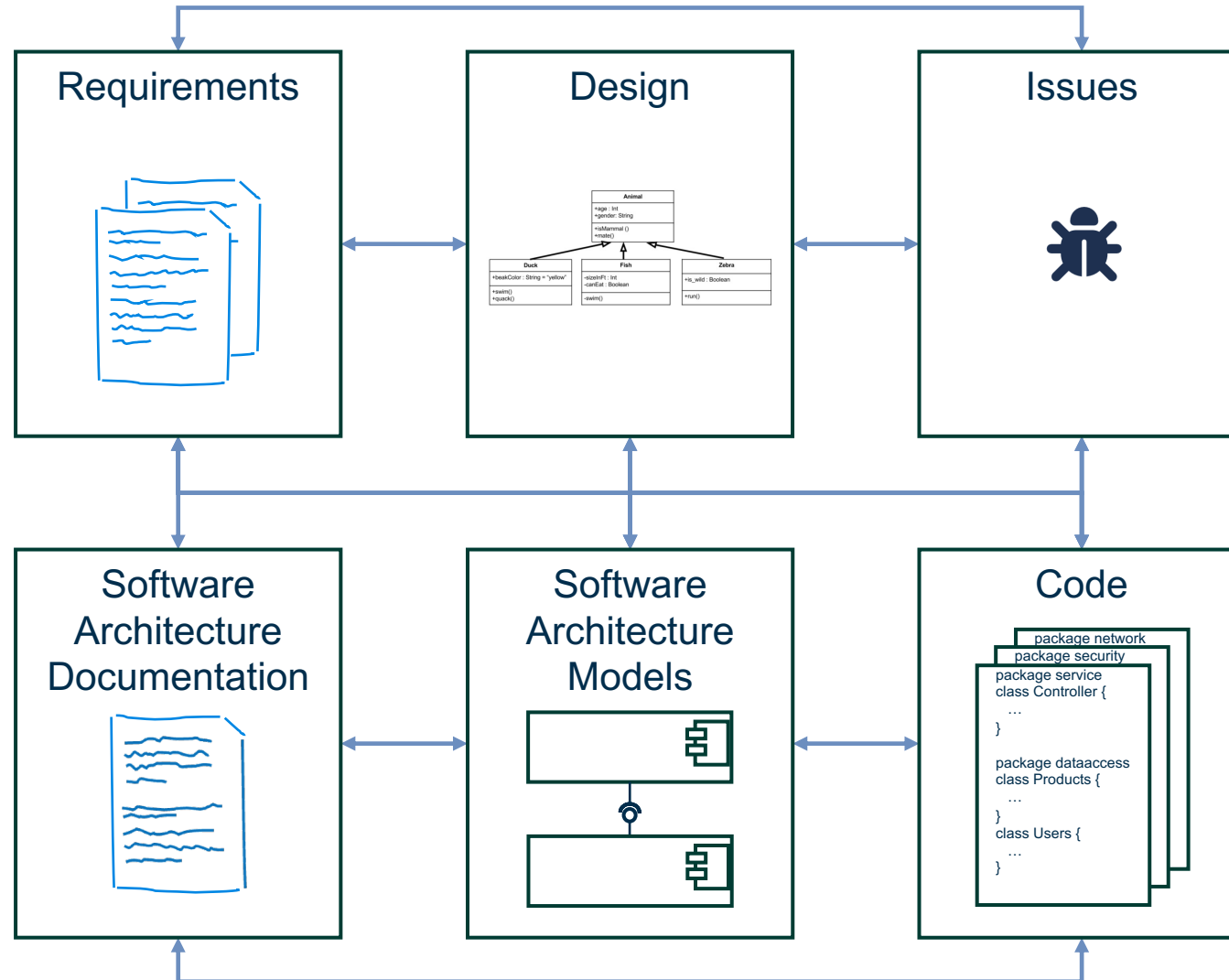


LiSSA: Toward Generic Traceability Link Recovery through Retrieval- Augmented Generation

Dominik Fuchß, Tobias Hey, Jan Keim, Haoyu Liu, Niklas Ewald, Tobias Thirolf, Anne Kozirolek, KASTEL – Institute of Information Security and Dependability



What makes Trace Links important?



Trace links are evidently useful for

Software Maintenance

Bug Localization

Change Impact An.

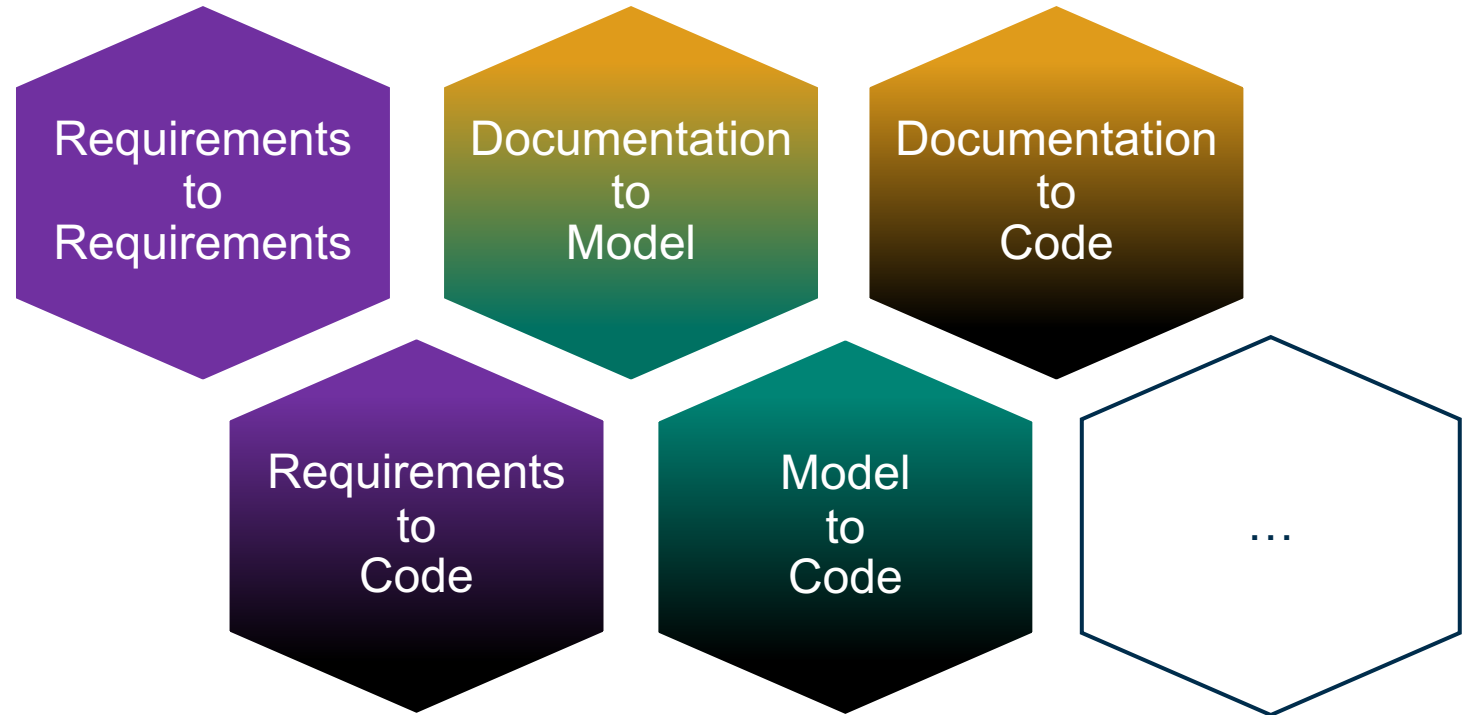
System Security

...

□ Artifact
↔ Relation

What makes Trace Links important?

- Multitude of different artifacts
- Typical TLR tasks:
 - Requirements to Code
 - Documentation to Code
 - ...
- Many specialized approaches



What makes Trace Links important?

- Multitude of different artifacts
- Typical TLR tasks:
 - Requirements to Code
 - Doc
 - ...
- Many

How does Retrieval-Augmented Generation perform for different TLR tasks?

Requirements

Documentation

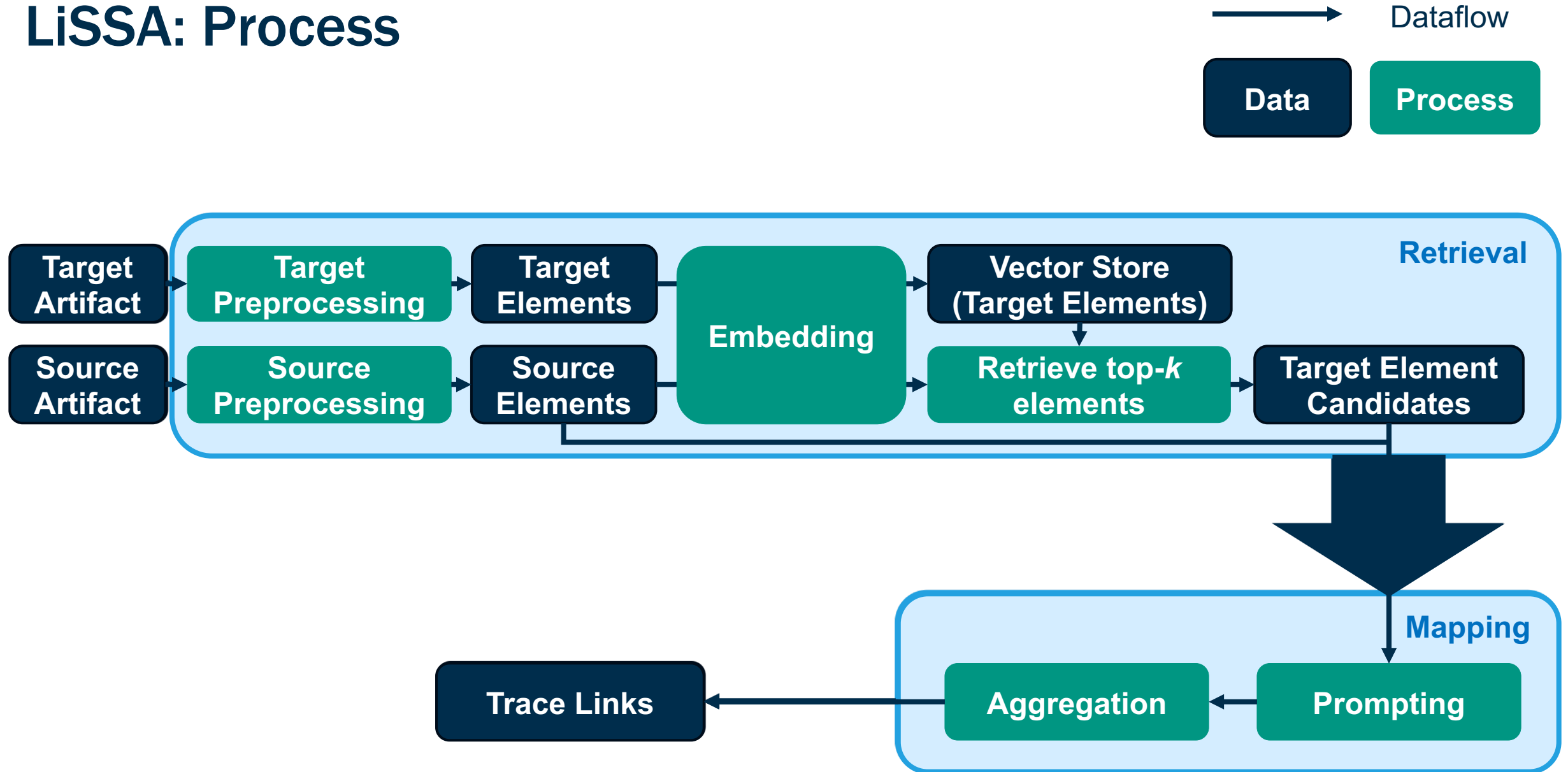
Documentation

to
Code

to
Code

...

LiSSA: Process



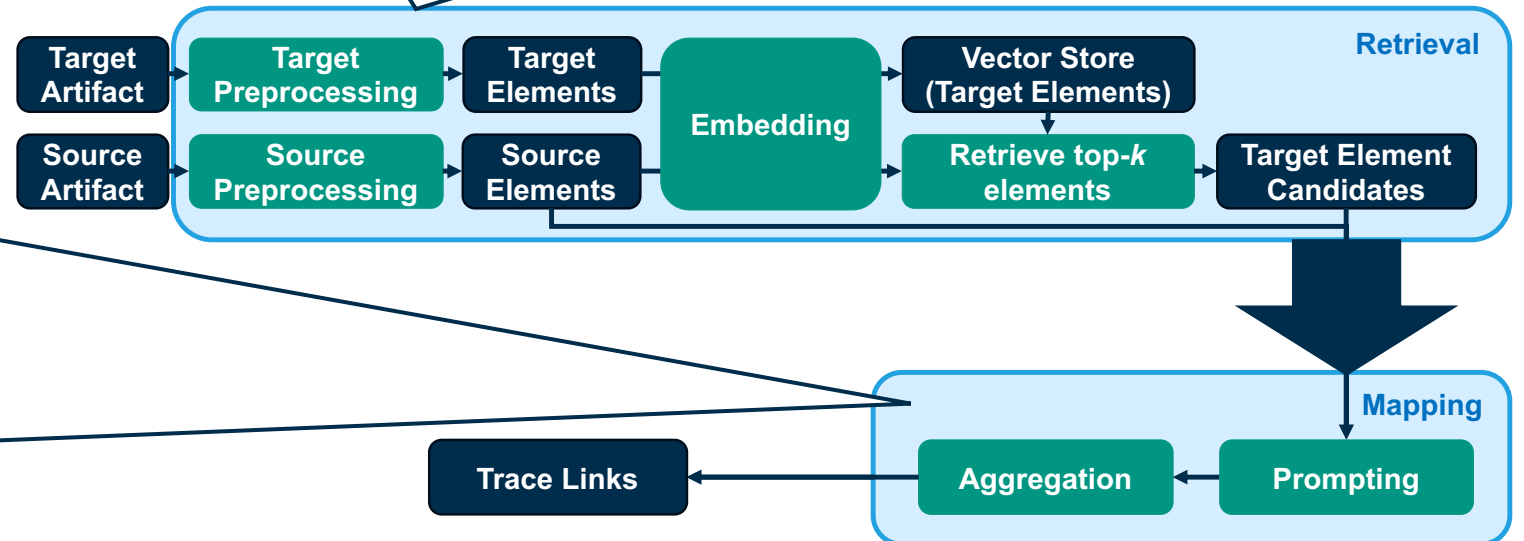
Evaluation

Prompting: Classify whether elements belong to each other

- No prompt:
Always classify as "trace link" → IR baseline
- KISS:
Simple Yes/No-classification task (zero shot)
- Chain-of-thought:
Zero shot prompt + request for reasoning

Preprocessing: Extract *elements* from *artifacts*

- No preprocessing
- Code chunking (fixed size)
- Code method splitting
- Model element extraction
- Sentence splitting



Evaluation

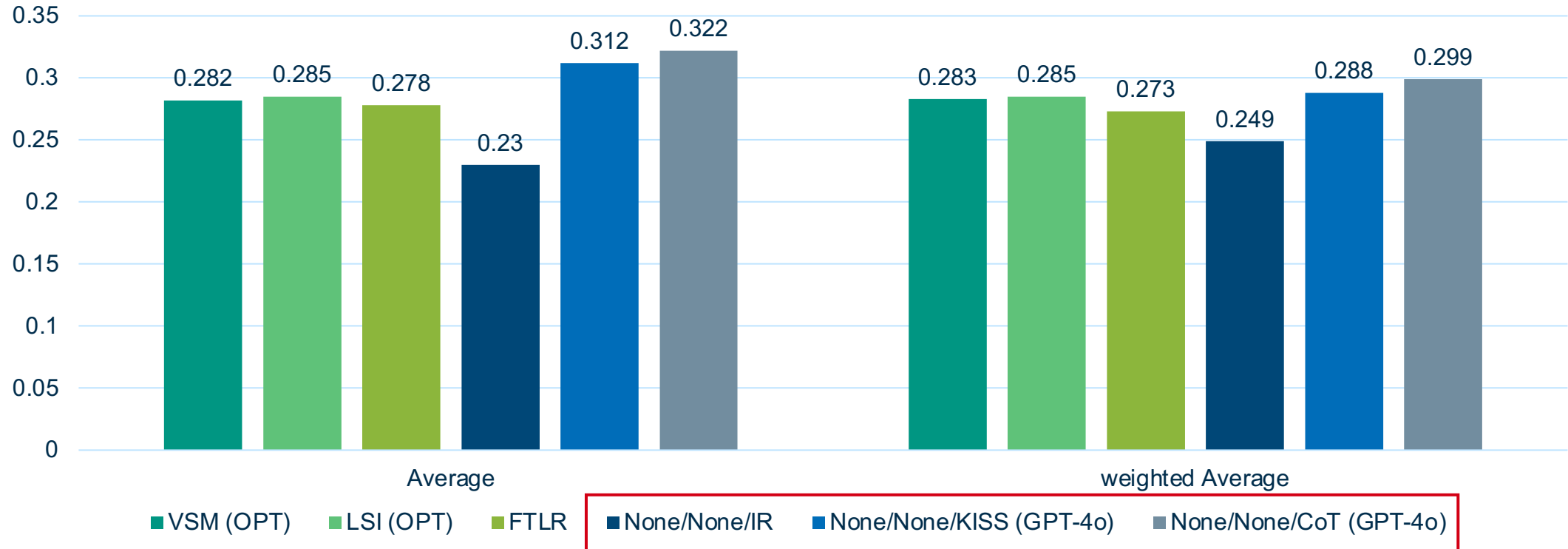
Requirements
to Code TLR

Documentation
to Code TLR

Documentation
to Model TLR

Evaluation: Requirements to Code

F1-score for Requirements to Code TLR



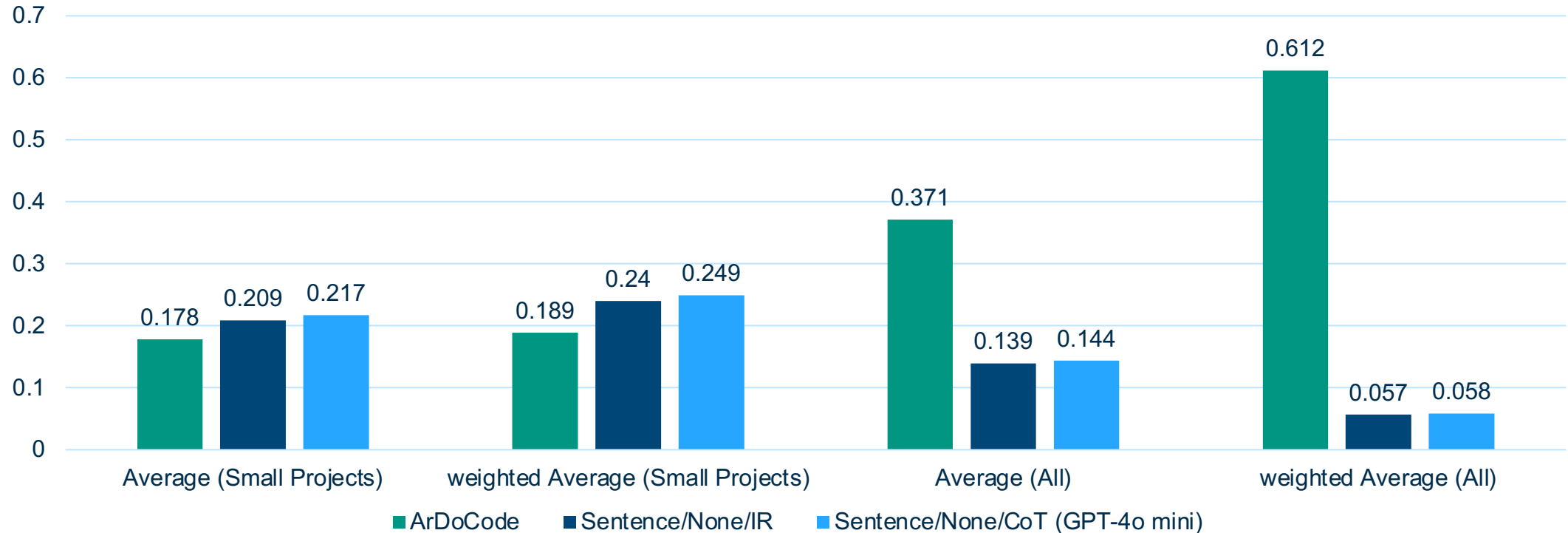
Requirements
to Code TLR

Documentation
to Code TLR

Documentation
to Model TLR

Evaluation: Documentation to Code

F1-score for Documentation to Code TLR



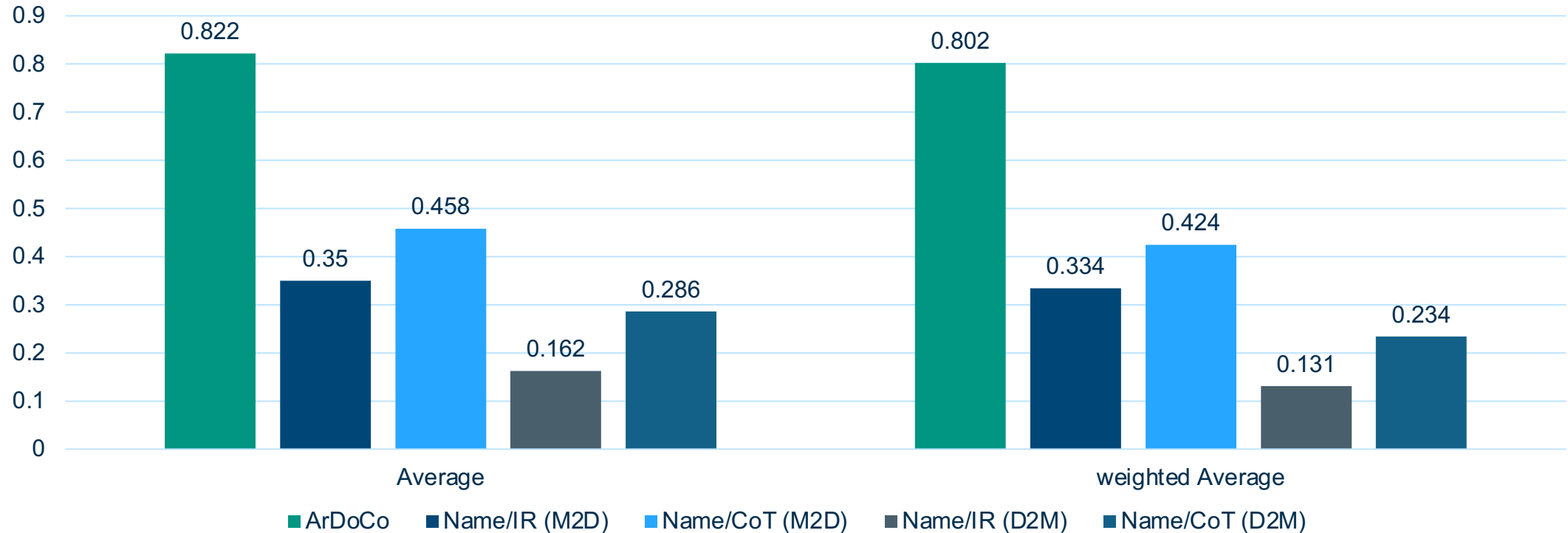
Requirements
to Code TLR

Documentation
to Code TLR

Documentation
to Model TLR

Evaluation: Documentation to Model

F1-score for Documentation to Model TLR



Requirements
to Code TLR

Documentation
to Code TLR

Documentation
to Model TLR

Conclusion

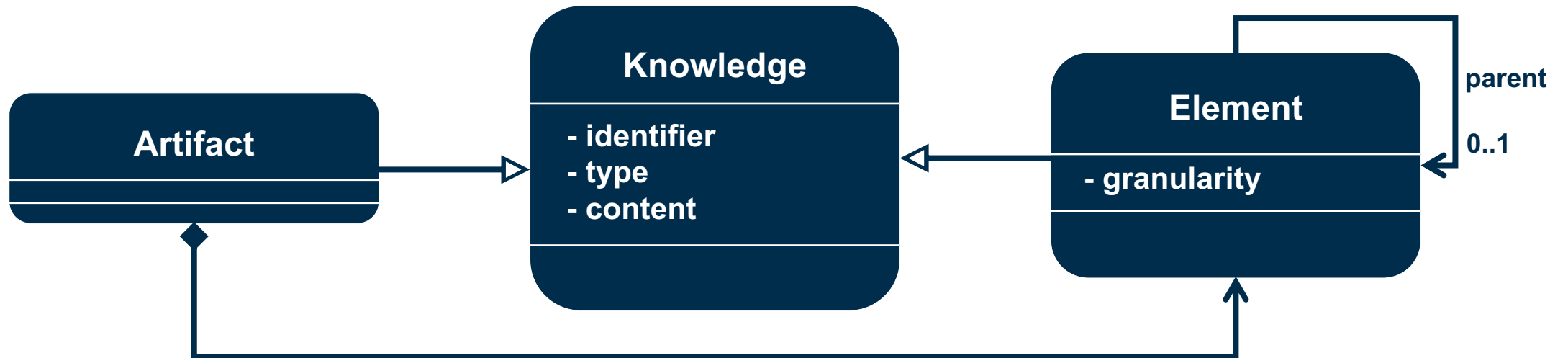
- We presented LiSSA, a generic TLR framework that uses RAG
- In the evaluation,
 - Our approach can significantly outperform state-of-the-art for requirement to code TLR – avg. F1: 0.278 (FTLR) vs. 0.322 (GPT-4o + CoT)
 - Chain-of-thought (CoT) prompting was on average more effective than simple classification prompting
 - Artifact-to-artifact TLR was (on average) better than fine-grained mappings
- Outlook:
 - Inter-requirements TLR with LiSSA (see <https://ardoco.de/c/refsq25>)
 - Documentation to code TLR (see <https://ardoco.de/c/icsa25>)
 - Definition of different kinds of “Trace Links”
 - Revisit fine-grained mappings + advanced aggregation strategies
 - Automatic prompt engineering



Backup

LiSSA: Concepts

- Similar treatment of similar artifacts
 - Code-like artifacts (e.g., source code, test code)
 - Natural language artifacts (e.g., requirements, documentation, issues)
 - Structural model artifacts (e.g., UML component models)



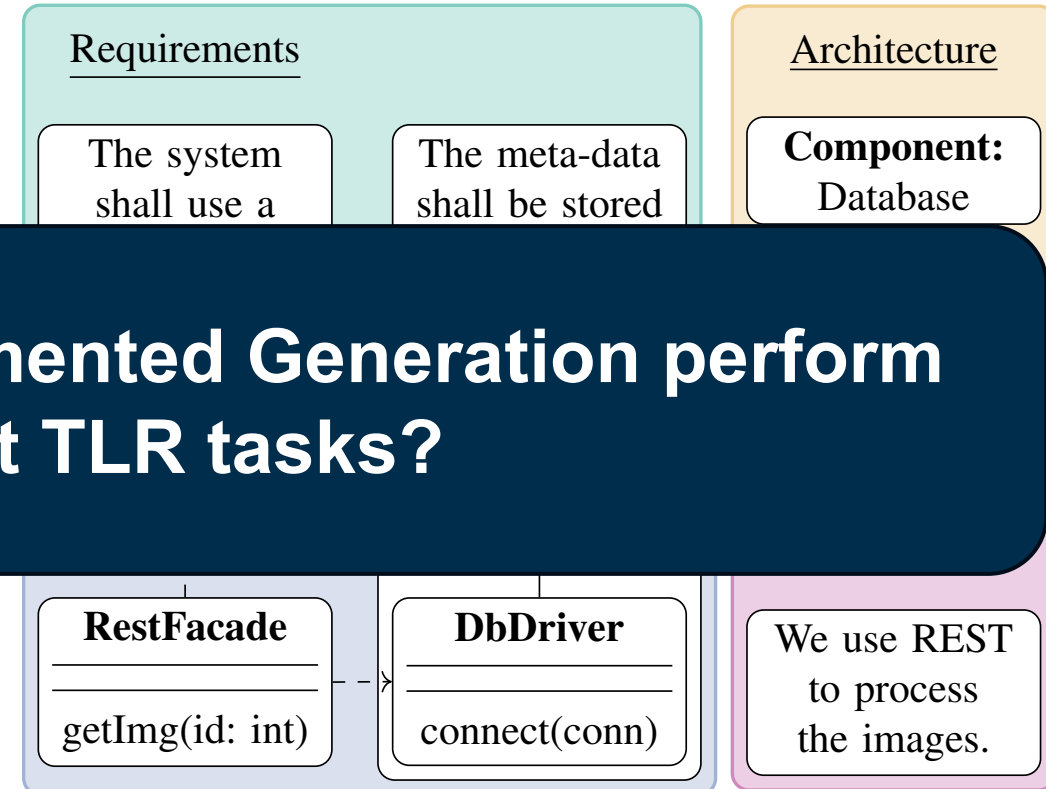
Research Questions

- RQ1: Performance of RAG-based TLR compared to SotA
 - Significantly outperforming for requirements to code TLR
 - Documentation to Code: Better performance on smaller projects (less TLs)
 - Documentation to Architecture: No outperformance
- RQ2: Effectiveness of CoT prompting
 - CoT performs better than simple classification prompts
- RQ3: Preprocessing Techniques
 - On average, not beneficial to split artifacts
 - However, on some projects this helps a lot
- RQ4: Effects of classification step compared to IR-only
 - Classification improves TLR

What makes Trace Links important?

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- Typical TLR tasks:
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 - Re
 - ...
- Many

How does Retrieval-Augmented Generation perform for different TLR tasks?



Evaluation: Requirements to Code (Datasets)

Dataset	Domain	NL	Programming	Requirements	Code	TLs
SMOS	Education	IT	Java	67	100	1044
eTour	Tourism	EN	Java	58	116	308
iTrust	Healthcare	EN	Java	131	226	286
Dronology (RE)	Aerospace	EN	Java, Python	99	423	602
Dronology (DD)	Aerospace	EN	Java, Python	211	423	740

Evaluation: Requirements to Code (GPT-4o, F_1 -score)

Approach	SMOS	eTour	iTrust	Dronology (RE)	Dronology (DD)	Average	Weighted Average
VSM _{OPT}	0.422	0.483	0.217	0.158	0.131	0.282	0.283
LSI _{OPT}	0.422	0.453	0.253	0.162	0.135	0.285	0.285
FTLR	0.389	0.474	0.222	0.172	0.140	0.278	0.273
None/None/IR	0.366	0.342	0.105	0.196	0.144	0.230	0.249
None/None/KISS	0.285	0.493	0.290	0.260	0.229	0.312	0.288
None/None/CoT	0.294	0.526	0.276	0.273	0.241	0.322	0.299

Prompts

Prompt: KISS

Question: Here are two parts of software development artifacts.

```
{source_type}: "{source_content}"  
{target_type}: "{target_content}"
```

Are they related?
Answer with 'yes' or 'no'.

Prompt: CoT

Below are two artifacts from the same software system. Is there a traceability link between (1) and (2)? Give your reasoning and then answer with 'yes' or 'no' enclosed in <trace></trace>.

```
(1) {source_type}: "{source_content}"  
(2) {target_type}: "{target_content}"
```

Evaluation: Requirements to Code

F_1 -score for Requirements to Code TLR

