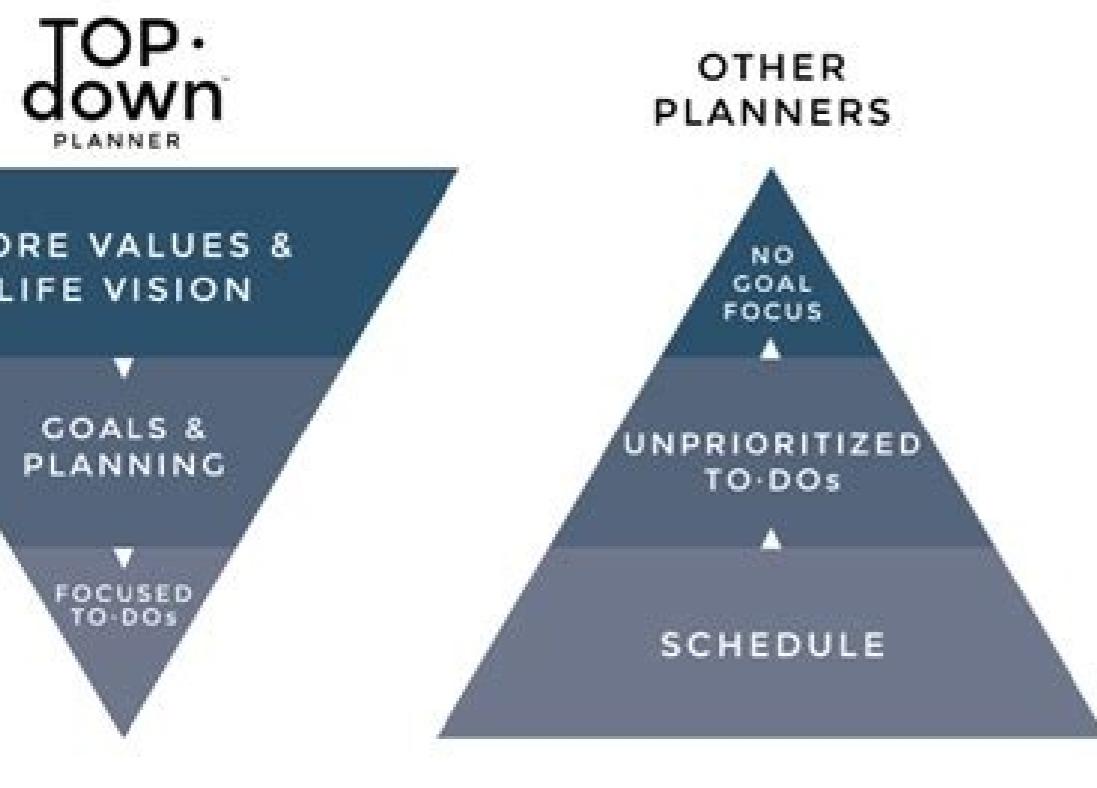


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Top-Down and Bottom-Up Approach for Model-Based Testing of Product Lines

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Systems tend to become more and more complex. This has a direct impact on system engineering processes. Two of the most important phases in these processes are requirements engineering and quality assurance. Requirements engineering has to be performed for every product line and every number of product variants that have to be integrated into the requirements engineering and the ever growing effort for quality assurance. Quality assurance is often a challenge, especially when dealing with new areas like, e.g., feature modeling and model-based test design. Their combination, however, has been seldom the focus of investigation. In this paper, we present two approaches to combine feature modeling and model-based test design. We also propose a methodology to support the user in dealing with the corresponding difficulties and approaches to overcome them. All explanations are supported by an example of an online shop product line.

1 Introduction

Today, users of most kinds of products are not satisfied by unique standard solutions, but desire the tailoring of products to their specific needs. As a consequence, the products have to support different kinds of options and features and thus, tend to become more and more complex. At the same time, a high level of quality is expected and has to be guaranteed for every product line. A good example for this is the German car industry where each car configuration is produced only once on average. Summing up, system engineering processes often face challenges in dealing with the increasing complexity for products. Feature modeling processes, e.g. by themselves, at the same time. This paper deals with the combination of these challenges. Today, engineering processes are supported by model-driven techniques. Models can be used to store only relevant information and to support the user in dealing with the inevitable formal description and automation process. Models can also be used to describe the features of product lines and the user object as a basis for automatic test design. Such an approach is also used in this paper.

Product lines (multi-variant systems) are sets of products with similar features, but differences in appearance or price [19]. There are two important aspects of product lines. First, users recognize the single products as variants of one basic product line. Second, the users expect to find some common features in all variants. For example, we recognize cars from a certain manufacturer or certain smart phones although we don't know internal details like, e.g., the power of the engine or the used processes. Second, the vendors of product lines cannot afford to develop a separate test strategy for every variant. Therefore, they have to deal with several product variants. The product line managers have to try to bring together these two aspects. For this, they have to know about and manage the variation points of the product line and the relation of variation points and reusable components. Feature models can facilitate this management of variation points and their relations. They help to make the corresponding engineering process manageable.

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Advantages of bottom up budgets

- (1) Increased motivation due to ownership of the budget
- (2) Should contain better information since employees most familiar with the department set the budget
- (3) Increases manager's understanding and commitment
- (4) Better communication between departments
- (5) Senior managers can concentrate on strategy

Disadvantages of bottom up budgets

- (1) Senior managers may resent loss of control
- (2) Dysfunctional behaviour: budgets may not be in line with corporate objectives as managers lack a strategic perspective and will focus on divisional concerns
- (3) Bad decisions from inexperienced managers
- (4) Budget preparation is slow and disputes can arise
- (5) Budgetary slack: managers set targets that are too easy to achieve.

Bottom-Up versus Top-Down: The Plurality of Explanation and Understanding in Physics

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1. Introduction

Physics is the paradigmatic example of a successful science. One of its great successes is that it possesses an impressive track record of giving explanations of natural phenomena, by which these phenomena are made understandable. This much is generally granted, but things become less clear when one asks what these physical explanations exactly consist in. Philosophers of science have proposed a variety of analyses of explanation (homological-deductive, causal, unification, to mention but a few), and it is not immediately obvious which of these proposals best captures physical practice.

The position defended in this article is that there is no unique answer to this question: that the question is not ill-posed. Explanations and ways of achieving understanding are contextual in physics, no less than in other disciplines. As a consequence there exists no uniquely best explanatory scheme. Instead, there is a plurality of possible physical explanations and ways of understanding physical processes, and it depends on the type of question that is asked and on the aim and interests of the scientist that poses the question which one is the most appropriate. In other words, what is the best explanation in the following strategy for advancing understanding depends on the specific factors. In the following I shall illustrate this general point by focusing on a specific instance of the plurality that is involved: bottom-up versus top-down approaches in fundamental physics. Let me start with some words about the historical context in which this distinction was first explicitly introduced --- this will, quite fittingly, help to make clear what its role and status are.

Shortly after the First World War, in 1919, Albert Einstein unexpectedly rose to world-wide public fame. In 1916 the final version of his General Theory of Relativity had appeared, which had secured his reputation in the academic world. Even during the war years preparations had started in English university circles to test one of the most significant predictions of this new theory, namely the bending of light by massive bodies. It is true that also Newton's theory of gravitation predicts such a deflection, but the numerical value of the deflection predicted by Newton was significantly different. In the case of star light bent by the sun General Relativity yields a deflection about twice as big as the Newtonian value, which suggests the possibility of a crucial experiment. So it happened that in 1919 two sun eclipse expeditions were sent off from England in order to measure the actual magnitude of the light deflection. The outcomes were presented at a special joint meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society and the Royal Society. The results were inconclusive, but the English expedition of those present considered the results to favour Einstein's theory most, although there was no unanimity. The next day, 7 November 1919, however, the London Times carried an extensive article about the meeting, with the headline "REVOLUTION IN SCIENCE: NEW THEORY



Top-Down and Bottom-Up Approaches to Health Care Quality: The Impacts of Regulation and Report Cards

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Keywords: quality of care, report cards, regulation, policy

Abstract:

The quality of the US health care system does not buy uniformly high quality of care. Concern about low quality has prompted two major types of interventions: top-down regulation and bottom-up report cards. Both approaches have their strengths and weaknesses. Each can result in either functional provider responses, which do not improve quality, or dysfunctional responses, which do.

What do we know about the impacts of these two policy approaches to quality? To answer this question, we review the extant literature on regulation and report cards and identify the gaps in our knowledge. Finally, we discuss the implications of this research for future research and policy.

In addition, we identify the areas in which additional research would most likely be valuable.

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These sub-ops serve as schema plans and objectives for subsequent planning levels. The purpose of bottom-up planning or progressive planning is to create a plan at a lower and significant level of classification and then develop it at the top level. For example, bottom-up planning focuses on specific products or services of a company in a particular region and is based on sales forecast data and other information such as production capacity, department specific costs and subjective market trends assessment by the planner. Which model is the best solution for my company? Determining the best model in the end depends on the nature of the specific business and the resources available. As an entrepreneur, you have to decide how much control you want on the implementation of the strategies necessary to achieve the key objectives. Planning techniques from above to bottom and from below each have their own advantages and disadvantages. Advantages and disadvantages of planning from top to bottom is that the objectives of the subfolders in all hierarchical levels largely correspond to the objectives of the entire company. In addition, complex coordination tasks are eliminated and time-consuming so that the plan can be created faster. The biggest disadvantage of the top-down planning approach comes from the fact that management is familiar only with the opportunities and problems of individual departments in unique cases. Unrealistic and therefore unreachable goals can be the result. The advantage of enoizacifinaip enoizacifinaip allen itlovnio etnematterid onos itnednepid I .otaerc onaip li noc atavele ¹Äip enoizacifitnedi e enoizavtom anu otatlusir li Ä .itlovnio itnednepid iad etnematterid aizini enoizacifinaip al ,otazzilartneced oiccorppa'led asuac a ehc ²Ä ,etrap artla'd ,pu-mottob The plans are generally more realistic. A decisive disadvantage of the planning approach from the bottom up is the high expenditure of time and coordination. It also can happen that the sub-lans contradict each other in terms of content and the bar is low for the organizational objectives. Countercurrent procedure: connect the strategies and activities together in order to make an optimal use of both approaches, both planning procedures are often used in combination with each other as required. If the top-down planning is applied simultaneously and from the bottom to the top indicated as a countercurrent planning or a countercurrent method. A combination of both planning methods allows an efficient and target-oriented implementation of the company's objectives, as well as the inclusion of all interested departments and processes. Cié can considerably increase the quality of the results of the planning. How does the countercurrent procedure work? Top-Down preparation: the management of the company establishes objectives (preliminary objectives, prevailing and framework plans, often based on the previous predictions from the bottom up). The following levels of hierarchy use the guidelines defined as orientation and create sub-goals and enforcement for their respective departments. Bottom-up response: the lowest hierarchical level coordinates the sublans step by step and summarizes them. The business management approves objectives and business plans. Advantages of the countercurrent process: the objectives and strategic measures are coordinated in terms of content. The most feasible objectives are the result of this combined process. Employees are able to establish a better connection with the objectives. Take into consideration time, the needs of communication e between central and decentralized planning units is fundamental. Experience has shown that the planning process must be performed several times before a final business plan can be processed. With a modern solution for planning, forin the context of planning and financial analysis, which offers functionality for workflows of collaboration and approval, the additional effort in terms of staff and time can be greatly reduced. Give your slideshows a coherent and visually surprising appeal with these PPT slides of Arrow Top-Down and Bottom-Up. Boiled by our experts, you will certainly make your work easier and will help you to prepare impressive presentations in less time. Main features The set includes all types of vectors related to the upper and lower arrows that you can use on different occasions. These carriers can be easily used to describe a top-down or bottom-up approach that could be connected to different topics. All these illustrations are based on vectors, making them extremely easy to modify. 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