

Critic Authoring Templates for Specifying Domain-Specific Visual Language Tool Critics

Norhayati Mohd.Ali¹, John Hosking¹, Jun Huh¹
and John Grundy^{1,2}

¹Department of Computer Science and

²Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering,
University of Auckland, New Zealand.



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Introduction

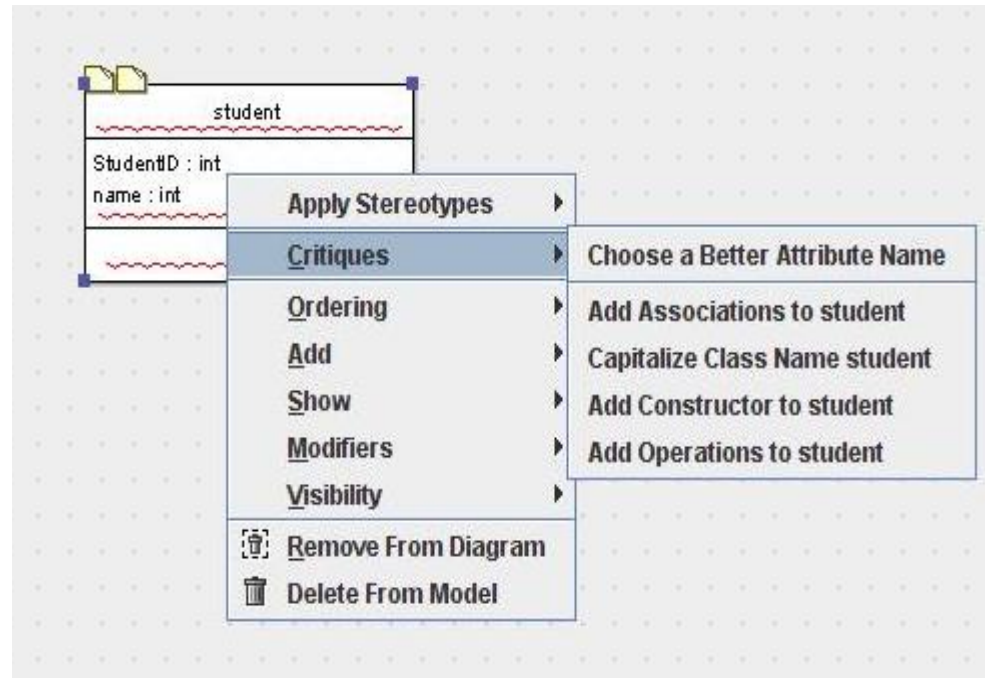
- ▶ Miller described ‘*critic*’ as a software program that critiques human-generated solutions[13]
- ▶ Critic tools have demonstrated effectiveness in providing feedbacks.
- ▶ However, there has been little discussion of *critic authoring*.
- ▶ Our aim: is to describe a new approach using visual critic authoring templates to support tool & end user designers in specifying design critics

Background & Motivation

- ▶ Related work:
 - [ArgoUML](#) [3]–advise designer when a software architecture diagram violates the UML rules
 - [IDEA](#) [4]–specify critics that focus on design patterns to improve the UML model
 - [JavaCritiquer](#) [16]–detects statements in a student program code that can be improved
 - [ABCDE–Critic](#) [20]–specify critics that comment on UML class diagram–based designs



▶ List of critiques in ArgoUML tool



Background & Motivation

- ▶ Variety of approaches can be used in designing and realizing critics:
 - Rule-based
 - OCL expressions
 - Knowledge-based
 - Pattern-matching
 - Programming code
 - etc

Background & Motivation

► Motivating Example:

The screenshot shows a UML modeling tool interface. On the left, a class diagram shows a class named 'Course' with attributes 'courseCode', 'courseName', and 'viewCourse'. A critique dialog box is open, displaying a warning: 'Class.Course_ with the same name already exist. Class should have a unique name'. In the center, a 'Formula Construction View' is open, showing the OCL expression: `Class.allInstances()->forAll(c1,c2 | c1 <> c2 implies c1.name <> c2.name)`. On the right, a 'Metamodel definer view' shows a class definition with attributes 'name String key' and 'newAttr String nonkey'. A red arrow points from the 'Class' label in the metamodel view to the 'Class.allInstances()' part of the OCL expression.

1. Metamodel definer view

2. OCL expression

3. Simple critic (same named class) violation

Background & Motivation

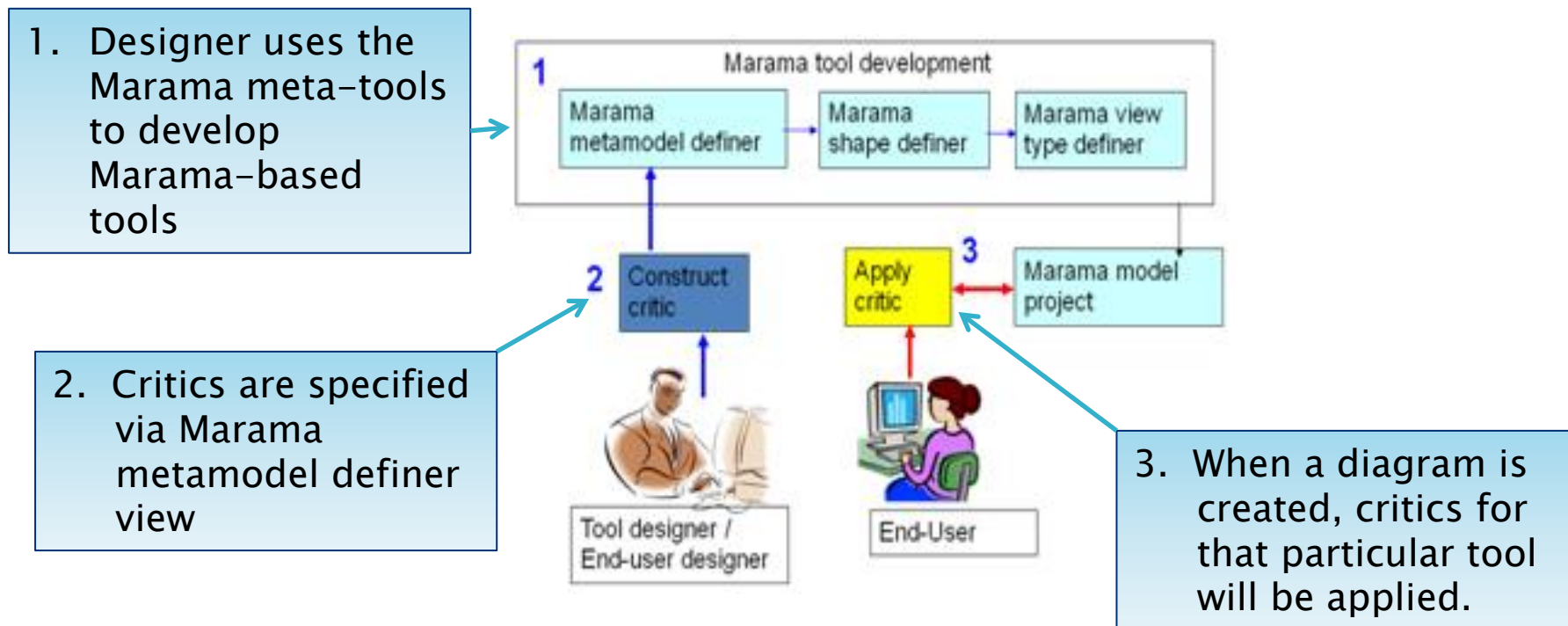
- ▶ Those approaches:
 - Require deep understanding of the tool platform
 - Customization of critics would not be easy
- ▶ Little attention has been given to provide an authoring facility for user to add/modify critics
 - ArgoUML [3]
 - IDEA [4]
 - Java Critiquer [16]
 - ABCDE-Critic [20]

Background & Motivation

- ▶ The extension :
 - To use a visual design notation to represent critics
 - To specify and design critics in a simple way by using an easy-to-use, high-level language
 - To allow critic authoring based on business rule templates
 - To provide a new meta-tool facility for our Marama-based tools

Our Approach

► Marama visual critic development approach



Critic Authoring Template

- ▶ Inspired by Business Rules–driven Object Oriented Design (BROOD) approach [11,23]
- ▶ Proposed a Business Rule (BR) template that contains three main types [11,23]:
 - Constraint (attribute constraint & relationship constraint)
 - Action assertion
 - Derivation
- ▶ The rule templates are formal sentence patterns that allow the expression of business rules [11,23]

Critic Authoring Template

- ▶ Why we use the templates in software tool domain (visual critic authoring tool):
 - The use of language definition based on the context-free grammar EBNF that defines sentence patterns for rule statements
 - The use of natural language that is easily understood to represent the rules
 - The templates are more general in nature and are easily adapted for use in the critic domain

Critic Authoring Template

- ▶ Initially we only covers the attribute constraint templates and relationship constraint templates
- ▶ The critic rules templates that correspond to the attribute and relationship constraints are as follow:

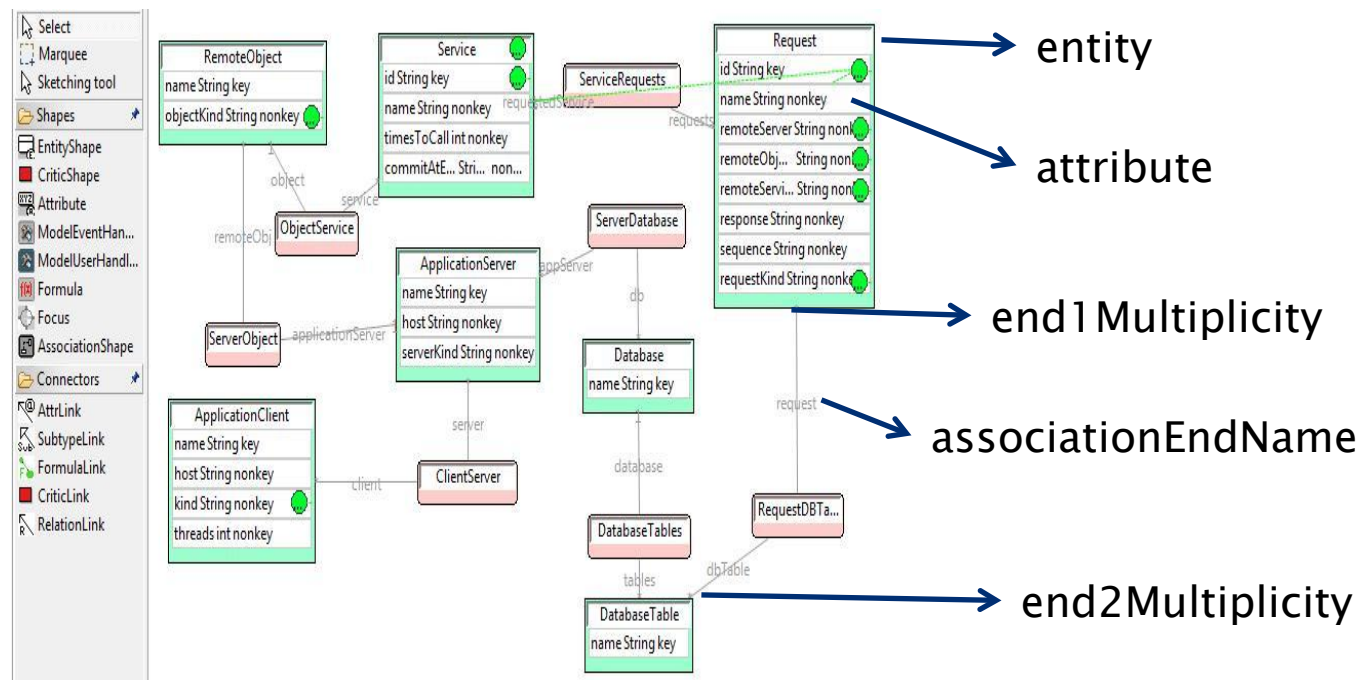
Critic Authoring Template

- ▶ Attribute and relationship constraint templates [23]

<p>Attribute Constraint</p>	<p><entity> must have may have a [unique] <attributeTerm></p> <p><attributeTerm1> must be may be <relationalOperator><value> <attributeTerm2></p>
<p>Relationship Constraint</p>	<p>[<cardinality>]<entity1> is a/an <role> of [<cardinality>]<entity2></p> <p>[<cardinality>]<entity1> is associated with [<cardinality>] <entity2></p> <p><entity1> must have may have [<cardinality>]<entity2></p> <p><entity1> is a/an <entity2></p>

Example Usage

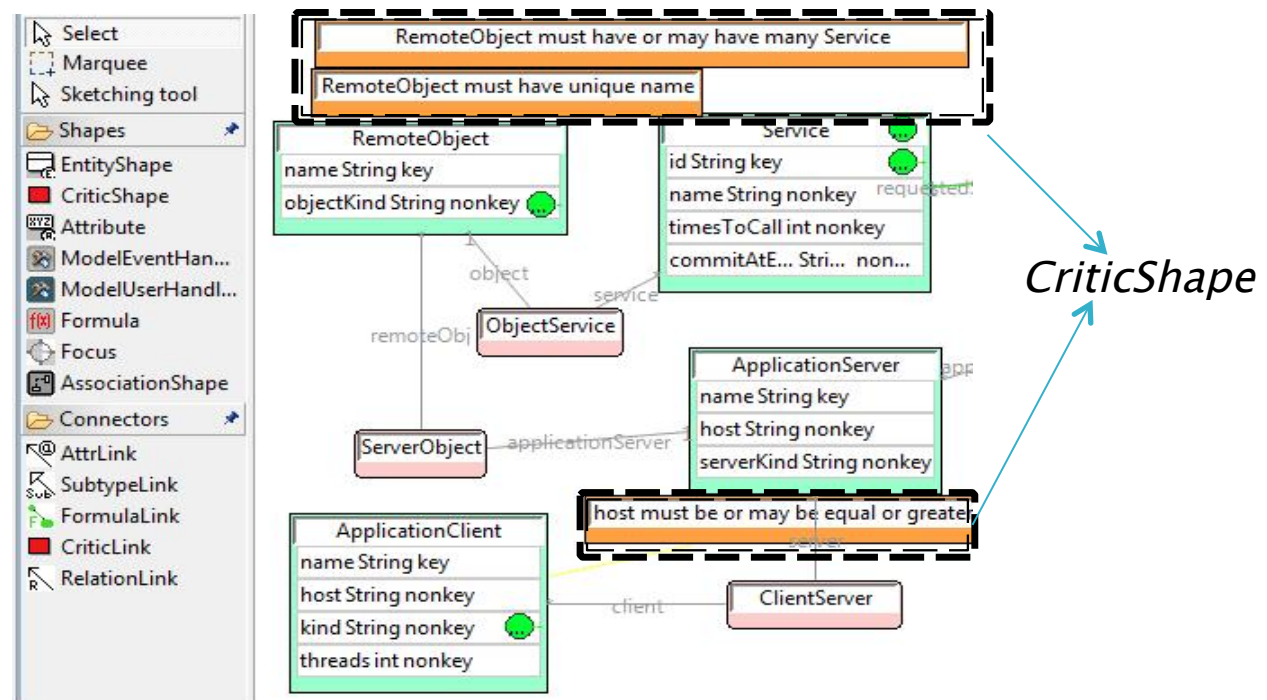
- ▶ We illustrate the use of critic authoring facilities via MaramaMTE software architecture design tool [8]



MaramaMTE metamodel definer view

Example Usage

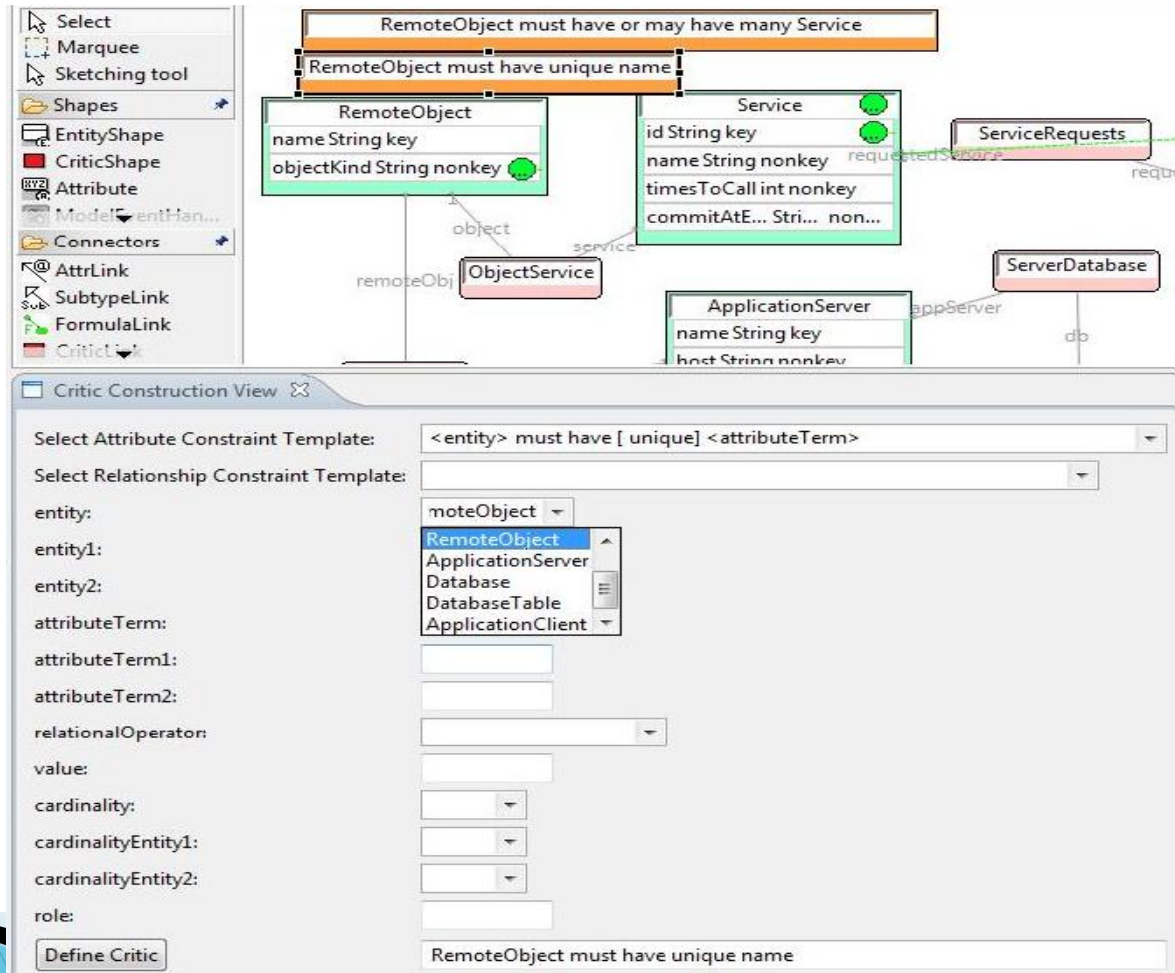
- ▶ MaramaMTE with critic function



CriticShape functions added to the MaramaMTE metamodel definer view

Example Usage

- ▶ Critic construction view:



The screenshot displays a software development environment with a class diagram and a 'Critic Construction View' dialog.

Class Diagram:

- RemoteObject** (Entity):
 - Attributes: name String key, objectKind String nonkey
 - Relationships: remoteObj (to ObjectService), object (to ObjectService), service (to Service)
- Service** (Entity):
 - Attributes: id String key, name String nonkey, timesToCall int nonkey, commitAtE... Stri... non...
 - Relationships: requestedService (to ServiceRequests), request (to ServiceRequests)
- ObjectService** (Entity):
 - Relationships: remoteObj (to RemoteObject)
- ApplicationServer** (Entity):
 - Attributes: name String key, host String nonkey
 - Relationships: appServer (to ServerDatabase)
- ServerDatabase** (Entity):
 - Relationships: do (to ApplicationServer)

Critic Construction View:

- Select Attribute Constraint Template: `<entity> must have [unique] <attributeTerm>`
- Select Relationship Constraint Template: (empty)
- entity: RemoteObject
- entity1: (empty)
- entity2: (empty)
- attributeTerm: name
- attributeTerm1: (empty)
- attributeTerm2: (empty)
- relationalOperator: (empty)
- value: (empty)
- cardinality: (empty)
- cardinalityEntity1: (empty)
- cardinalityEntity2: (empty)
- role: (empty)
- Define Critic: RemoteObject must have unique name

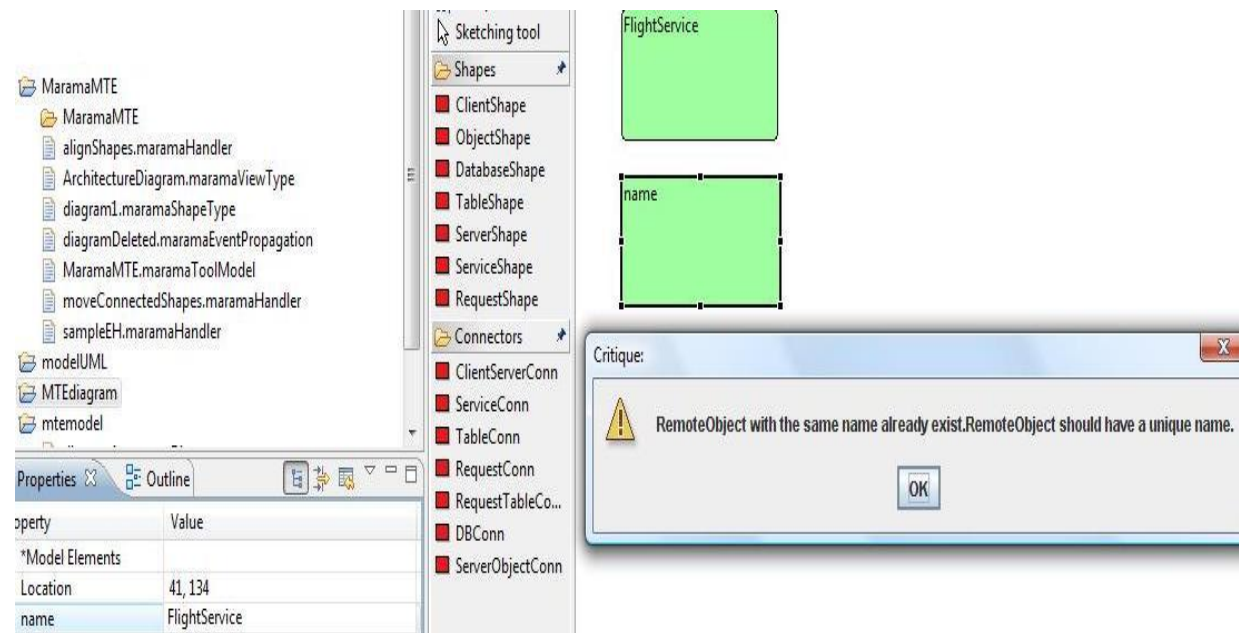
Example Usage

► Critics for MaramaMTE tool:

Entity	Critic statement	Critic rule template	Type
RemoteObject	RemoteObject must have a unique name	<entity> must a [unique] attributeTerm>	Attribute constraint
ApplicationServer	ServerKind must be equal one	<attributeTerm1 > must be <relationalOperator> <value>	Attribute constraint
Request	Request must have many Services	<entity1 > must have [<cardinality>]<entity2 >	Relationship constraint
ApplicationServer	One ApplicationServer is associated with many RemoteObject	[<cardinality>]<entity1 > is associated with [<cardinality>] <entity2 >	Relationship constraint

Example Usage

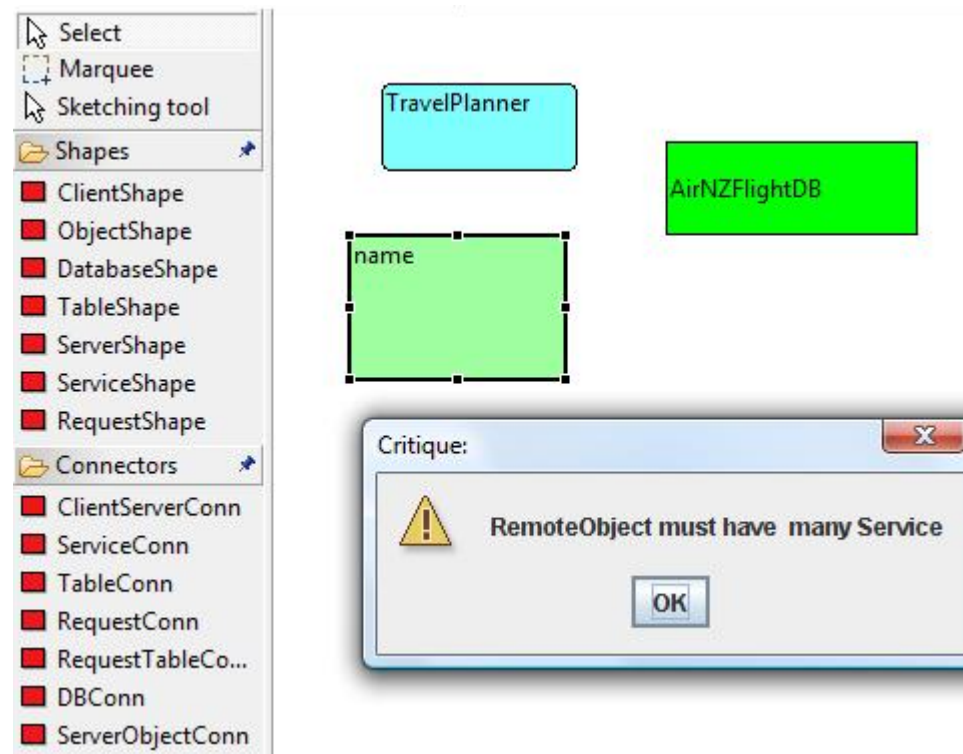
- ▶ Example of attribute constraint:



Critic executed at diagram level

Example Usage

- ▶ Example of relationship constraint:



Critic executed at diagram level

Design & Implementation

- ▶ Create a new function (*CriticShape*) at the Marama metamodel editor
- ▶ Critic authoring template interface
- ▶ Critics repository
- ▶ Critic engine, event listener & critic processor
- ▶ Each critic as a concrete class

Discussions

- ▶ The critic authoring templates made it far easier and quicker
- ▶ Key benefits of the approach:
 - Provides a simple way to express critics;
 - Novice designer may easily construct the critics;
 - Offers a structured form in expressing the critic phrase
 - Marama instantiates critic rule processors when opening a tool and uses Marama's built-in event handler mechanism to proactively check changing designs

Discussions

- ▶ Main limitations:
 - Currently supports fairly simple critics construction
 - Critics can be defined only based upon the available templates
 - Very complex critics are not able to be specified via attribute and relationship constraint templates
 - Only limited actions are supported
 - The critic engine implemented in Marama uses a simple approach to determine interested critics

Conclusions & Future Work

- ▶ Describes an approach for specifying and authoring critics
- ▶ Develops critic authoring templates (attribute and relationship constraint)
- ▶ Develops a prototype of the visual critic authoring template approach
- ▶ Illustrates the use of visual critic authoring tool

Conclusions & Future Work

- ▶ Provides a proof of concept that critic authoring templates support the construction of critics in a simple way for Marama-based tools
- ▶ Plans for future work include:
 - Construction of complex critics via action assertion and derivation templates
 - Creating critic feedback facilities
 - Expanding the critic authoring templates
 - Evaluation of the prototype by target users

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