

# A Taxonomy of Computer-supported Critics

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# Outline

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Critic Taxonomy Development
- ▶ Critic Taxonomy–groups & elements
- ▶ Conclusion
- ▶ Q&A

# Introduction

- ▶ Critics have emerged over the last several years as a specific tool feature to support users in computer-mediated tasks.
- ▶ The term ‘critic’ was initially introduced by Miller (1986)–> a software program that critiques human-generated solutions.
- ▶ Aim of this paper:
  - Present an initial critic taxonomy with the necessary groups and elements.
- ▶ A taxonomy is “a system for naming and organizing things...into groups which share similar qualities” (Cambridge dictionary).

# Critic Taxonomy Development

- ▶ Review related research concerning critics
- ▶ Discover different kinds of elements involve in critics
- ▶ Classify critic information into groups:
  - Critic domain
  - Critiquing approach
  - Critic dimension
  - Critic type
  - Modes of critic feedback
  - Types of critic feedback
  - Critic implementation approach
  - Critic rules authoring

# Critic Taxonomy

A. Critic Domain						
B. Critiquing approach	C. Modes of critic feedback	D. Critic rule authoring	E. Critic realization approach	F. Critic dimension	G. Types of critic feedback	H. Critic Types
comparative	textual	Insert critic rule	Rule-based	Active	Explanation	Correctness
analytical	Graphical (visual)	Modify critic rule	Knowledge-based	Passive	Argumentation	Completeness
	3D visualization	Delete critic rule	Predicates	Reactive	Suggestion	Consistency
Enable/disable critic		Pattern-matching	Proactive	Examples	Optimization	
Critic rule authoring		OCL	Local	Demonstration	Alternative	
		Programming code	Global	Interpretation	Evolvability	
				Positive feedback	tool	
				Negative feedback	Experiential	
				Constructive feedback	Organization	
					Design pattern	

# Critic Example: ArgoUML tool

Untitled - Class Diagram 2 - ArgoUML \*

File Edit View Create Arrange Generation Critique Tools Help

Package-centric

Order By Type, Name

- Profile Configuration
- untitledModel

Course

- Stereotype Visualization
- Apply Stereotypes
- Critiques**
  - Add Instance Variables to Course
  - Add Associations to Course
  - Add Operations to Course
  - Consider Using Singleton Pattern for Course
- Ordering
- Show
- Add
- Modifiers
- Visibility
- Remove From Diagram
- Delete From Model

As Diagram

By Priority 5 Items

- High
- Medium
  - Revise Package Name untitledModel
  - Add Associations to Course
  - Add Operations to Course
  - Add Instance Variables to Course**
- Low

ToDo Item Properties Documentation Presentation Source Constraints Stereotype Tagged Values Checklist

You have not yet specified instance variables for Course. Normally classes have instance variables that store state information for each instance. Classes that provide only static attributes and methods should be stereotyped <<utility>>.

Defining instance variables is needed to complete the information representation part of your design.

To address this, press the "Next>" button, or add instance variables by double clicking on Course in the navigator pane and using the Create menu to make a new attribute.

# Critic Domain

- ▶ What domain (s) of discourse is the critic used in?
- ▶ Examples of domains– medical, education, software engineering, ect.
- ▶ Understanding the domain knowledge –>able to define and specify meaningful critics

# Critiquing Approach

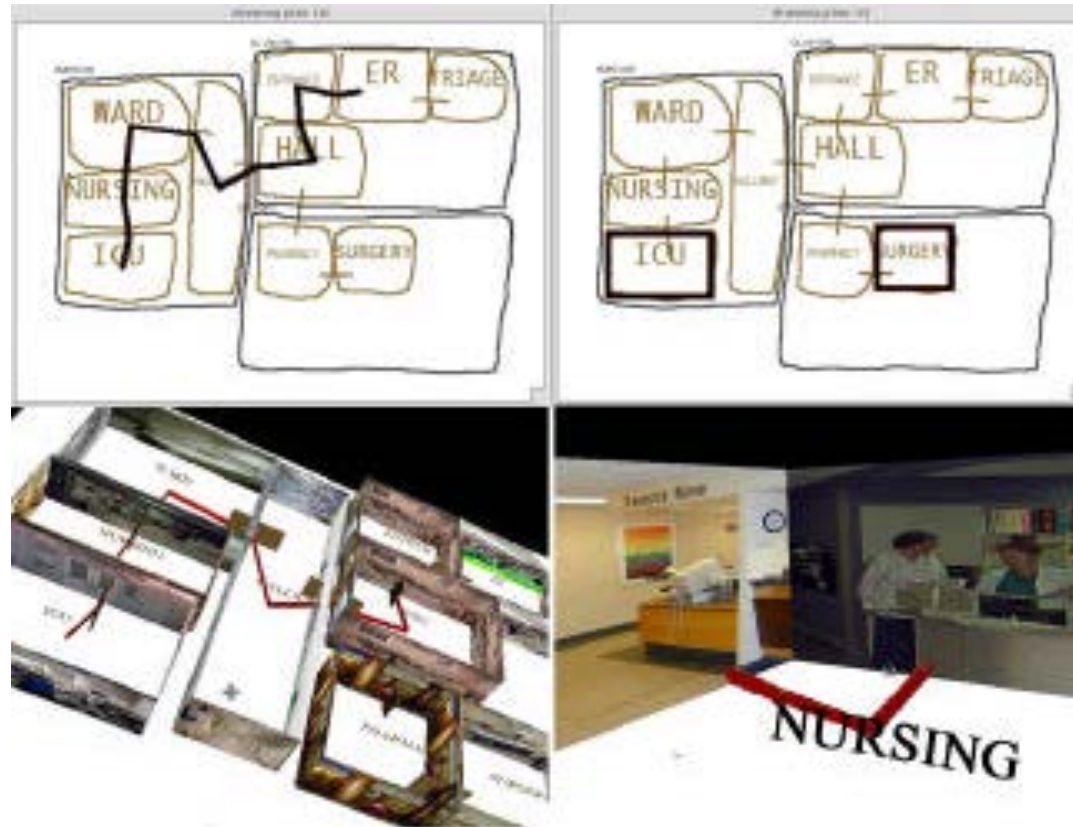
- ▶ Does it compare or analyze target domain elements?
- ▶ A way to generate valid reasoning
- ▶ Comparative critiquing:
  - Complete and extensive domain knowledge
  - Comparison between user's and system's solution
  - Guides user to a known solution
- ▶ Analytical critiquing:
  - Incomplete domain knowledge
  - Analyses user-proposed solutions via set of rules
  - Guides user away from recognized problems



# Modes of Critic feedback

- ▶ How does it provide end users with feedback?
- ▶ Presenting critic feedbacks (or feedbacks or critiques):
  - Textual messages
  - Graphic annotation
  - 3D visualizations

# Feedback Example: Design Evaluator tool



**Critique visualizations in architectural floor plan. Sketch annotation (top) and 3D model (bottom)**

[source from Y. Oh, E.Y.-L. Do, and M.D. Gross, "Intelligent critiquing of design sketches"]

# Critic Rule Authoring

- ▶ How are the rules embodied by the critic encoded?
- ▶ Critic rules are one of the building blocks in critics
- ▶ Critiquing capacity and issues may need to be adjusted in various situations
- ▶ Essential to allow users understand critic rules and able to modify or expand the rules
- ▶ Ability to enable/disable critic
- ▶ Facility to author own critics

# Critic Realization Approach

- ▶ How is the critic built or realized in the target tool(s)?
- ▶ Various approaches can be used to implement critics:
  - Rule-based
  - Knowledge-based
  - Pattern-matching
  - OCL expressions
  - Predicate logic
  - Programming code

# Critic Dimension

- ▶ Is the critic active, passive, reactive, proactive etc?

Critic Dimension	Brief Description
Active critics	Continuously critique a user's design or task.
Passive critics	Wait until a user asks for a critique
Reactive critics	Critique on the design or task that the user has done.
Proactive critics	Guide the user by presenting guidelines before the user make a decision.
Local critics	Critics that evaluate individual design elements.
Global critics	Critics that consider interactions between most or all of the elements in a design.

# Types of Feedback

- ▶ Ways to present critic feedback
- ▶ Combination of styles in presenting critic feedbacks certainly facilitates users to clarify their understandings and improve their knowledge
- ▶ Common techniques:
  - Explanation
  - Suggestion
  - Argumentation

# Types of Critic

- ▶ Does the critic check for completeness, correctness, consistency, alternatives, a mixture?

Critic Types	Brief Description
Correctness critics	identify syntactic and semantics flaws
Completeness critics	remind the designer to finalize design works
Consistency critics	show contradictions within the design
Optimization critics	advice better values for design parameters
Alternative critics	prompt the architect to consider options to a specified design decision
Evolvability critics	deal with issues such as modularization, that affect the effort needed to modify the design over time
Presentation critics	search for awkward use of notation that reduces readability
Tool critics	notify the designer of other accessible design tools at the times when those tools are useful
Experiential critics	offer reminders of previous experiences with similar designs or design elements
Organization critics	express the importance of other stakeholders in the development organization

# Conclusions & Future Work

- ▶ We proposed and illustrated a critic taxonomy
- ▶ Utilities of our critic taxonomy:
  - Provide an overview of critic research
  - Identify & distinguish critic elements
  - Recognize techniques & methods applied in critics
- ▶ The taxonomy provide meaningful way to describe critics
- ▶ The critic taxonomy has guide our development on visual critic authoring tool
- ▶ Future work: improve our current critic tool and plan a larger evaluation with end users



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