Template-based Critic Authoring for Domain-Specific Visual Language Tools

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Introduction

- Many studies have reported that critic tools provide an efficient mechanism for feedbacks.
- However, critic authoring continues to be a challenge
 - Little agreement on how critics should be specified
 - Little work on tools to author and realize critics



Introduction

- Our research → Marama Critic Definer, a critic support-based extension to our Marama metatool.
- Critic authoring extension allow tool designer (not intended to be a skilled programmer) to define his/her own critics and feedback mechanisms specific to their tool.





Motivation

Related work on critics:

Critic tool	Critic's realization approach	
LISP–Critic [Fischer]	Rule-based	
ArgoUML [Robbins & Redmiles]	Java classes	
ABCDE-Critic [Souza et.al]	First-order production system notation	
IDEA [Bergenti & Poggi]	Knowledge-based and Prolog	
Java Critiquer [Qiu&Riesbeck]	Pattern matching approach	

- Those approaches:
 - Require deep understanding of the tool platform
 - Customization of critics would not be easy

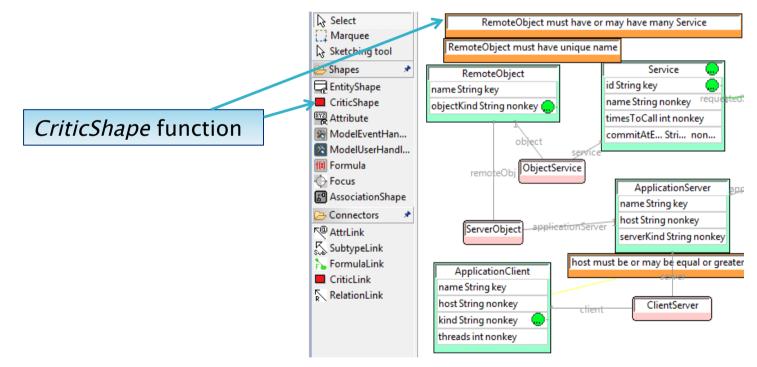
Motivation

- Our Marama Critic tool similar to tools such as MetaEdit+ and other metamodelling tools
- We imitate the metamodelling approach but our focus is on critics authoring inspired by the critic tools
 - Less discussion on issues of critic authoring, i.e allow end-user and tool designer to customize critic rules



Motivation

 Motivating Example: MaramaMTE architecture design tool with *Critic* function (initial attempt)



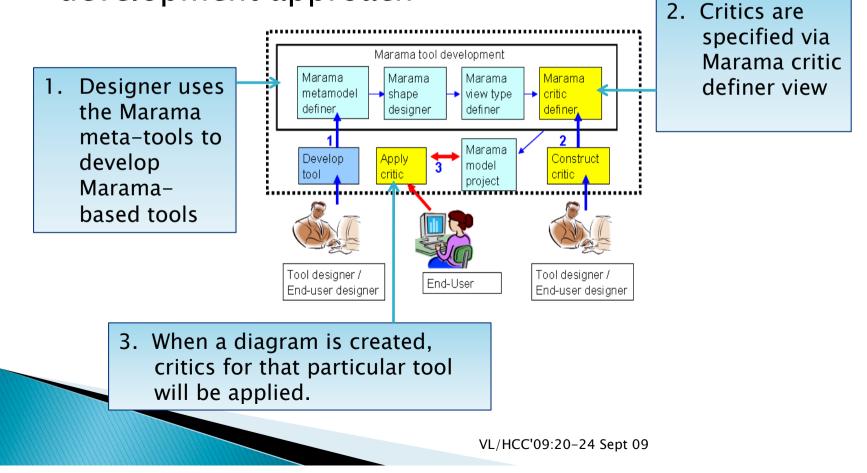




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Our Approach

To address some of the problems in the initial attempt, we propose a new Marama Critic development approach





- The critic-authoring task is adapting the concept of 'business rule templates' [Loucopoulus & Wan Kadir,2008]
- The rule templates are formal sentence patterns that allow the expression of business rules
- Why we choose ?
 - Match properties between metamodel descriptions and 'business rule templates'
 - Support end-users (with limited programming capability) to define and author critics





- Currently the templates consist of two types: constraint templates and action assertion templates
- Constraint templates:
 - Attribute constraint = specify uniqueness, optionality, and value check of an entity's attributes
 - Relationship constraint = asserts the relationship types, cardinality and roles of each entity in a relationship





Constraint and Action Assertion Templates [13]

Constraint	<entity> must have may have a [unique] <attributeterm> <attributeterm1>must be may be <relationaloperator><value> <attributeterm2> [<cardinality>]<entity1> is a/an <role> of [<cardinality>]<entity2> [<cardinality>]<entity1> is associated with [<cardinality>] <entity2> <entity1> must have may have [<cardinality>]<entity2> <entity1> is a/an <entity2></entity2></entity1></entity2></cardinality></entity1></entity2></cardinality></entity1></cardinality></entity2></cardinality></role></entity1></cardinality></attributeterm2></value></relationaloperator></attributeterm1></attributeterm></entity>
Action Assertion	When <event> [If <condition>] then <action></action></condition></event>



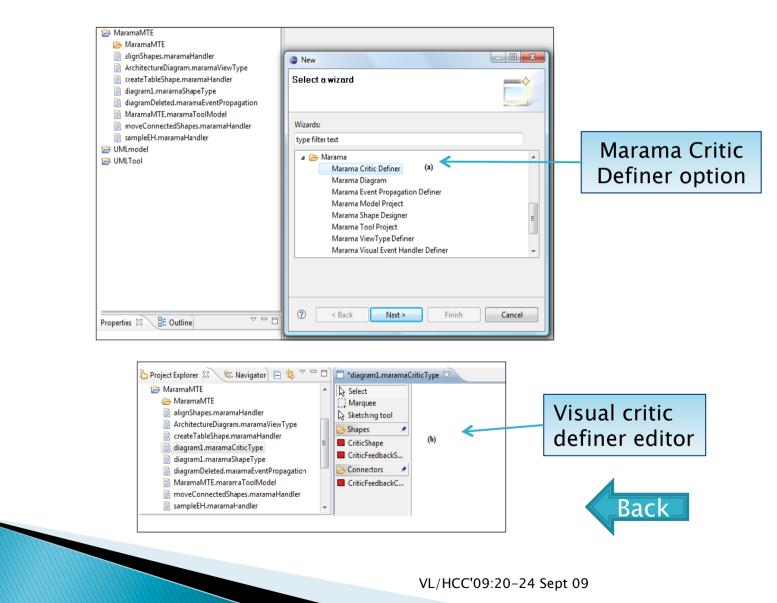
- We employ the templates for domain-specific tool specification specifically for visual critic authoring.
- Advantages to the critic authors/tool designers:
 - Use formal language definition to define sentence patterns
 - Use of structured natural language
 - Guidance to construct the rules
 - Support the association between tool specification elements and rule statements



Marama Critic Authoring Process-Example

- We illustrate the critic authoring process via three major components:
 - 1) Marama Critic Definer editor
 - 2) <u>Critic Construction editor</u>
 - 3) Critic Feedback editor
- A simplified UML class diagram (MaramaCD) toolas an example for the critic authoring process.
 - Metamodel for MaramaCD tool
 - Sample of critics and feedbacks
 - Critic and feedback execution

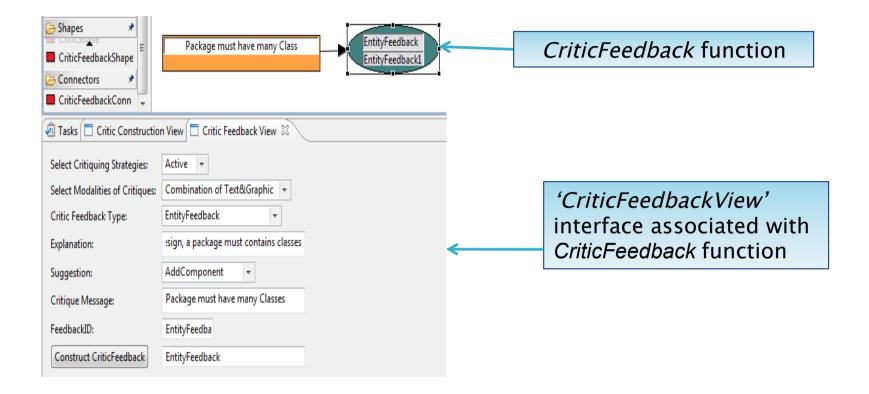
Marama Critic Definer Editor



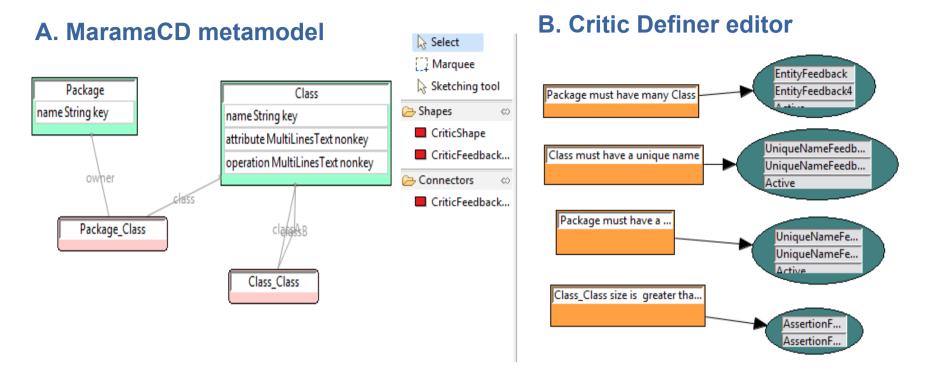
Critic construction editor

Sketching tool Package must have many Class CriticShape CriticShape	<i>CriticShape</i> function
Tasks Critic Construction View Select Attribute Constraint Template: entity: attributeTerm:	
attributeTerm1: attributeTerm2: relationalOperator:	
Relationship Constraint Templates Select Relationship Constraint Template: entity1: Package	
entity2: Class association: role: cardinality: many	<i>Critic Construction View</i> interface associated with CriticShape function
cardinalityEntity1: • cardinalityEntity2: • Action Assertion Templates • Select Action Assertion Template: •	•
event: condition action:	
Action Assertion Derivation Templates Select the template: fact templates:	
Critic Type and Name Critic Type: EntityCritic T Kaitiakienabler: No T Define Critic Name Package must have many Class	Back
CriticID: PackageClassEntityCritic1	VL/HCC'09:20-24 Sept 09

Critic Feedback editor





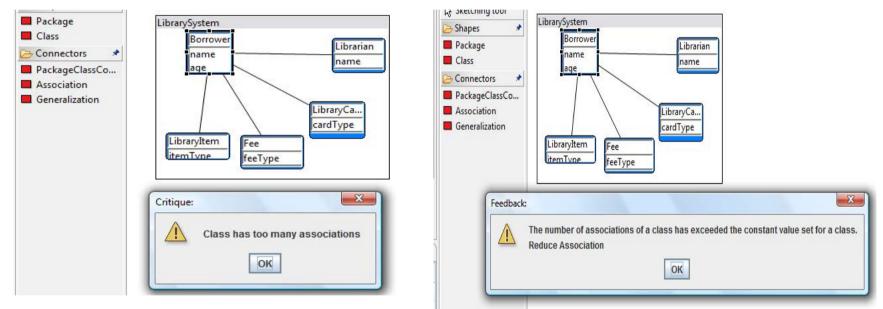


Tool element	Critic rule phrase	Critic template	Туре	Feedback
Class	A class must have a unique name	<pre><entity> must have may have a [unique] <attributeterm></attributeterm></entity></pre>	Attribute constraint	Remove or rename one of the components
Package	Package must have many classes	<pre><entity1> must have may have [<cardinality>] <entity2></entity2></cardinality></entity1></pre>	Relationship constraint	Add the component
Class	When a class has too many associations then reduce the association	When <event> [if <condition>] then <action></action></condition></event>	Action assertion	Reduce the association

C. Example of critics and feedbacks for MaramaCD tool



Critic and Feedback execution:



1) Critic executed at diagram level

2) Critic's feedback with fix action



Implementation

- Create three new editors: Marama Critic Definer, Critic Construction view and Critic Feedback view
- Critics and feedbacks are stored in a repository (XML format)
- A code generator template is used to implement the critic, which is then instantiated into the tool when it is executed





Discussions

- The three new editors contributes several benefits:
 - Provides a simple way to define *critic specifications* and *critic feedback specifications*
 - Novice designer may easily construct the critics and feedbacks
 - The process of customizing critics and their feedback is much easier





Discussions

- Main limitations:
 - Limited set of critic authoring and feedback templates and actions
 - Constructing new critic condition and feedback templates is not fully formed yet
- Apply appropriate abstractions:
 - A high-level visual overview of the critics
 - Highly user accessible form-based rule template interfaces
 - Extensibility options for experiences tool users

Discussions

- Evaluation:
 - Used Cognitive Dimensions
 - Reducing *viscosity* and *hard mental operations*
 - Good *closeness of mapping*, low *error proneness*
 - Provide a balance of abstractions





Conclusion & Future Work

- Marama Critic Definer provides support to end-user and tool designers for critic authoring and configuration tasks.
- Plans for future work include:
 - Provide a better template specification tool
 - Provide visualization of dependencies between critic and model elements
 - Develops a hierarchical critics to provide more powerful critic reasoning mechanism
 - More extensive case study
 - Conduct a larger end-user evaluation



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Q & A





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