

# A USER-CENTERED METHODOLOGY TO GENERATE VISUAL MODELING ENVIRONMENTS

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**Abstract:** CASE tools supporting many activities of the software development process embed visual modeling environments. Indeed, visual languages are practical means to allow engineers to define models and different views of software systems. However the effectiveness of visual modeling environments strongly depends from the process and tools used for their development. In this paper we present a user-centered methodology for the development of customized visual environments, and a tool to support it. The use of UML meta-modeling techniques and formal methods characterizes the proposed approach. Moreover, incremental development and rapid prototyping are ensured by the use of an automatic generation tool that allows designers to focus on structural features of the target language disregarding the visual environment creation.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The observation that the human visual system is more inclined toward processing visual information rather than textual one, and the decreasing cost of hardware technologies and graphics software have caused the development of a large number of visual languages in many different application fields. Their use in the problem solving process allows for the construction of a problem representation, which gives insight into the structure of the problem, and helps to find a possible solution. For that reason, CASE tools embedding visual modeling environments are widely employed to support many activities of the software development process, such as specification, analysis and design. Indeed, they allow engineers to devise solutions and design systems by enabling to construct abstract models and different views of software systems.

However, the development of visual modeling environments is a cumbersome and time-consuming activity, which requires the adoption of suitable methodologies and powerful tools. It is worth noting that one of the major risks concerned with the development of visual environments is the lack of an effective look and feel due to the unsuitability of the designed icons to resemble their meaning, and/or the missing correspondence between user's intention and visual models interpretation. Such a risk is espe-

cially high for domain specific languages which are adopted in domain specific software methods (Nokia Mobile Phones, 1999)(Schmidt et al., 2002). Indeed, in such a case visual models are constructed by suitably arranging icons representing objects that should be part of the domain problem space, and be easily understood by end user by resembling their meaning through their physical representation.

In this paper we describe a user-centered methodology specifically conceived for the development of customized visual modeling environments and we propose a tool designed to support this methodology. The use of UML meta-modeling techniques and formal methods characterizes the proposed approach, which is based on an incremental development and rapid prototyping. The prototyping is essential because it is impossible to pre-specify the look and feel of a visual modeling language in an effective way, and its use can reduce requirement risks by revealing errors and omissions. Indeed, since requirements are usually expressed in the language of the application domain, they are often not understood by the designer developing the visual modeling environment. Thus, in order to enhance the communication between designer and user, the methodology proposes to define language requirements using UML class diagrams making them more understandable by users who do not have detailed technical knowledge.

The rapid development of the language environment is essential for adopting a prototyping approach. To this aim, we propose the use of a grammar-based tool, named GENIE, that starting from the formal specification of the language is able to generate the corresponding visual modeling environment. The tool extends the 'compiler-compiler' approach widely adopted for the generation of programming environments to visual oriented environments. Moreover, the choice of a context-free style grammar formalism underlying GENIE allows for an incremental approach which notably simplifies the definition of visual environments. Another distinguishing characteristic of the proposed approach is the adoption of the GXL format as data representation for visual sentences (Holt et al., 2000). This choice allows for a more easy integration of the generated visual environments with other tools.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 illustrates the GENIE system and the design process supported by it. Section 3 is devoted to present the development of a visual environment for Data Flow Diagrams. Related work and final remarks conclude the paper.

## 2 THE GENIE SYSTEM

In this section we describe the GENIE (GENERator of Interoperable visual Environments) system for the automatic generation of visual modeling environments. In the following, first we present the methodology underlying the system, and then its architecture.

### 2.1 The Methodology Underlying GENIE

It is worth noting that one of the major risks concerned with the development of visual modeling environments is the lack of an effective look and feel due to the unsuitability of the designed icons to resemble their meaning, and/or the missing correspondence between user's intention and visual models interpretation. Such a situation can be related to the lack of a clear and unambiguous comprehension of the user's domain and needs, and the inadequacy of the communication between designer and end user.

In order to reduce such risk and obtain effective modeling languages a user centered approach is usually recommended. Such an approach should be based on rapid prototyping which requires the adoption of effective tools and formalisms. As we show in Figure 1, GENIE can be profitably exploited to carry out such a task since it supports a design process where the user plays a crucial rule. In particular, such design process is characterized by incremen-

tal and rapid prototyping aspects, and it is based on the use of UML meta-modeling techniques and formal methods.

**Step 1.** UML meta-modeling techniques are exploited during the requirements analysis. In particular, the designer starts by addressing the tasks concerned with domain understanding and requirements collection. After analyzing the risks and evaluating the alternatives (also due to the possible presence of conflicting end users) the designer provides a high-level specification of domain requirements in terms of annotated UML class diagrams. This notation represents a natural way of reflecting the real world entities that should be captured by the language, and allows the designer to describe the aggregation between domain objects and to organize them into a hierarchy that highlights specialization/generalization relationships. Moreover, the meta-model produced in this phase is enriched with layout information, which is associated to the classes representing visual symbols of the modeled language. The specified meta-model is input to GENIE that generates a first release of the visual editor by exploiting the visual environments generator module. Such a facility of GENIE allows the designer to focus on structural features of the target language disregarding the visual environment creation, which is automatically performed by the system.

This facilitates the combination of development and validation, and promotes the iterative design and interactive prototyping, by providing the capability of simulating the language in early stages of development. This editor is exposed to the user's judgement, who can experiment with the environment to verify the look of the language by editing visual sentences. Based on the user's feedback, the designer can refine the layout of the visual symbols, and resubmit the new version of the editor to the user's evaluation giving rise to an iteration cycle.

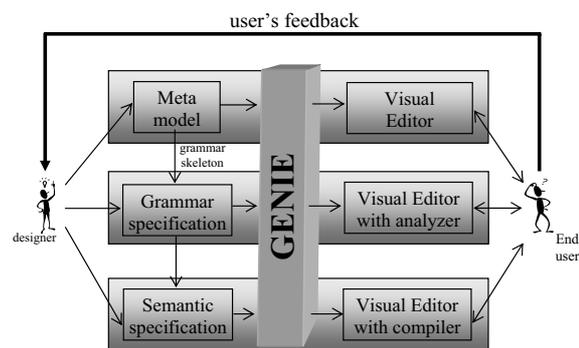


Figure 1: The design process supported by GENIE.

**Step 2.** Once the visual editor satisfies the user needs, the UML specification is validated, and the designer

carries out the second phase of the proposed methodology that is focused on the development of a syntax analyzer for the target language. To this aim, he/she again benefits from the availability of GENIE that allows him/her to provide a grammar specification by refining a previously generated draft, and to obtain the corresponding parser. The produced visual environment is exposed to the user's judgement, who can experiment with the environment by editing visual sentences and verifying if they are embedded in such an environment (i.e., they belong to the language specified by the grammar). Thus, he/she determines the aspects with which he/she is satisfied and the ones which need further enhancement or modification. The use of the prototype may also allow the user to better understand and express his/her requirements. Based on the user's feedback, the designer can refine the syntax specification of the language. The refined version is submitted again to the user's evaluation giving rise to an iteration cycle which is only stopped when the prototype fully satisfies the user.

**Step 3.** The third phase concern with the specification of the machine interpretation of visual sentences. In particular, the grammar specification is enriched with semantic rules in order to map visual sentences of the language into host-language programs or reports. Furthermore, semantic rules can be specified to statically analyze semantic properties of the sentences. Again the designer exploits the generator to obtain the visual modeling environment that besides the visual editor encompasses a compiler for the language. Such an environment can be exploited to verify the look and feel of the generated visual language, by editing visual sentences and requiring their interpretation. So, the user can test the system to validate the visual modeling environment or suggest further modifications.

**Step 4.** The final task of the designer is to provide means for visual language interchanging. Indeed, this is crucial to ensure a more easy integration of the generated visual environments with other tools, and this is an issue especially felt in the context of modeling languages. In the proposed approach, the issue is addressed by enriching the grammar specification with suitable semantic rules able to associate a XML-based representation to any sentence of the target language.

In the next subsection we will show the GENIE architecture and how the proposed system supports designer in carrying out such a task exploiting a versatile XML approach.

## 2.2 The GENIE Architecture

GENIE consists of two modules, namely the *UML Class Diagram Environment* (CDE), and the *Visual Language Compiler-Compiler* (VLCC) system (see Figure 2). The first environment allows designers to

draw and modify class diagrams, while the second module assists him/her in the syntactic and semantic specification of the visual modeling language and automatically generates the corresponding visual environment.

In the following, first we will describe in more detail the architecture of VLCC, and then we will illustrate the main features of the CDE module.

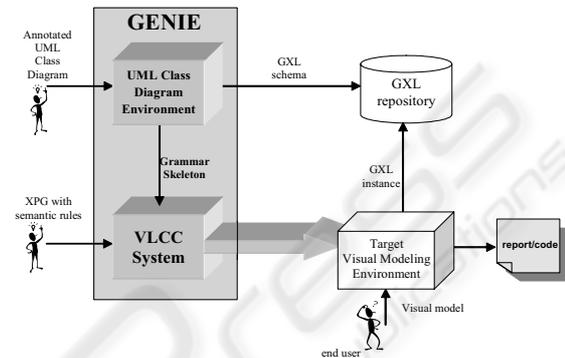


Figure 2: The architecture of GENIE.

VLCC is a grammar-based visual environment generation system based on the *eXtended Positional Grammar* (XPG) model. The characteristics of such a grammar model allow VLCC to inherit and extend to the visual field, concepts and techniques of compiler generation tools like YACC (Johnson, 1978). In particular, the XPG model allows for an extension of LR parsing (Aho et al., 1985), named *XpLR methodology*, which is able to analyze very complex visual languages. The architecture of VLCC is shown in Figure 3.

It consists of three modules, namely the *Symbol Editor*, the *Production Editor*, and the *Visual Modeling Environment Generator*.

The designer creates the terminal and the non-terminal symbols of the grammar by using the Symbol Editor. This editor works in two modes, the drawing mode and the symbol mode allowing the designer to easily define and customize the icons that will form the sentence of the target visual modeling environment. Indeed, in drawing mode the designer can create or modify images using the usual graphical editor facilities. In symbol mode the designer can transform an image into a grammar symbol (terminal or non-terminal) by adding the syntactic and the semantic attributes, or can modify the syntactic or semantic attributes of a symbol. The set of terminal and non-terminal symbols are used by the designer to create the productions using the Production Editor (see Figure 3) that allows us to define the grammar in an assistant way.

A distinguishing characteristic of the environments

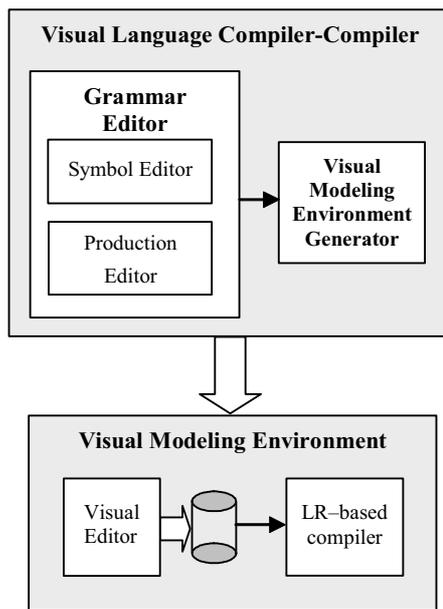


Figure 3: The VLCC architecture.

generated by GENIE is the adoption of GXL (*Graph eXchange Language*) format as data representation for visual sentences. This allows for a more easy integration of the generated visual environments with other tools. The choice of GXL has been motivated by its characteristics of versatility, scalability and extensibility (Holt et al., 2000)(Winter, 2002). Indeed, although GXL was designed to be a standard data exchange format for graph-based tools it can be used in the context of visual languages because a graph structure can be identified in any diagrammatic visual sentence. Exchanging graphs with GXL deals with both *instance graphs* and their corresponding *graph schemas* in terms of XML documents (Extended Markup Language) (Winter, 2002). The graph schema provides the graph structure, i.e. the definition of nodes and edges, their attribute schemas and their incidence structure, and the instance graph represents a visual sentence.

Thus, GXL allows us to improve interoperability between visual modeling environments. As a matter of fact, some groups from industry and research committed to provide facilities to import and export GXL documents to their tools (Winter et al., 2002).

It is worth noting that the CDE module forming the front-end of GENIE has been obtained by exploiting VLCC. In particular, an XPG specifying the UML class diagrams language was input to the system together with suitable semantic rules able to create an environment which could provide further support to the designer during the language development pro-

cess. As a matter of fact, the front-end of GENIE not only assists him/her in the construction of a UML class diagram representing a high-level specification of a visual modeling language, but it is also able to translate such a diagram into a corresponding GXL schema and a context-free grammar skeleton. Due to the limit space, the set of rules to accomplish this translation are not reported here. The GXL schema produced from the meta-models are stored in the GXL repository, and will be exchanged together with their GXL instances, whenever the visual sentence are imported by other GXL-based tools.

### 3 AN EXAMPLE: GENERATING AN ENVIRONMENT FOR DFD

In this section we show how to generate a visual modeling environment for Data Flow Diagrams (DFDs) by using GENIE. DFDs are a graphical notation which is extensively employed in the software engineering field and provides one of the most successfully paradigms underlying several visual programming languages, such as, Show and Tell (Kimura et al., 1990), LabVIEW (Vose and Williams, 1986), Vampire (McIntyre, 1995). Languages based on this model exploit dataflow diagrams to visually depict dependencies between data and processes. Indeed, in these diagrams boxes represent processing steps and data flow along the connecting edges.

Figure 4 shows the meta-model for DFD specified by using the CDE module of GENIE.

It is worth noting that the UML class diagrams specified in this phase are by no means concerned with technical details of language implementation, but only describe the entities of the problem domain, and the annotation provides the concrete syntax of the language, i.e. physic, syntactic and semantic features of the symbols (see Figure 5). As an example the class STORE of the diagram in Figure 4 is annotated with information specifying that the symbol will be visualized as two parallel lines and will have a label describing data. Moreover, note that symbols PROCESS, STORE, ENTITY have one *attaching region* as syntactic attribute, and symbol EDGE has two attaching points as syntactic attributes corresponding to the start and end points of the edge. Observe that each attaching region is represented by a bold line and is identified by the number 1, whereas the two attaching points of EDGE are represented by bullets and are identified each by a number.

Thus, such UML class diagrams allow for a more effective communication between designer and end user, which can benefit from the comprehension of the specification and make suggestions and modifications in early phases of visual language development.

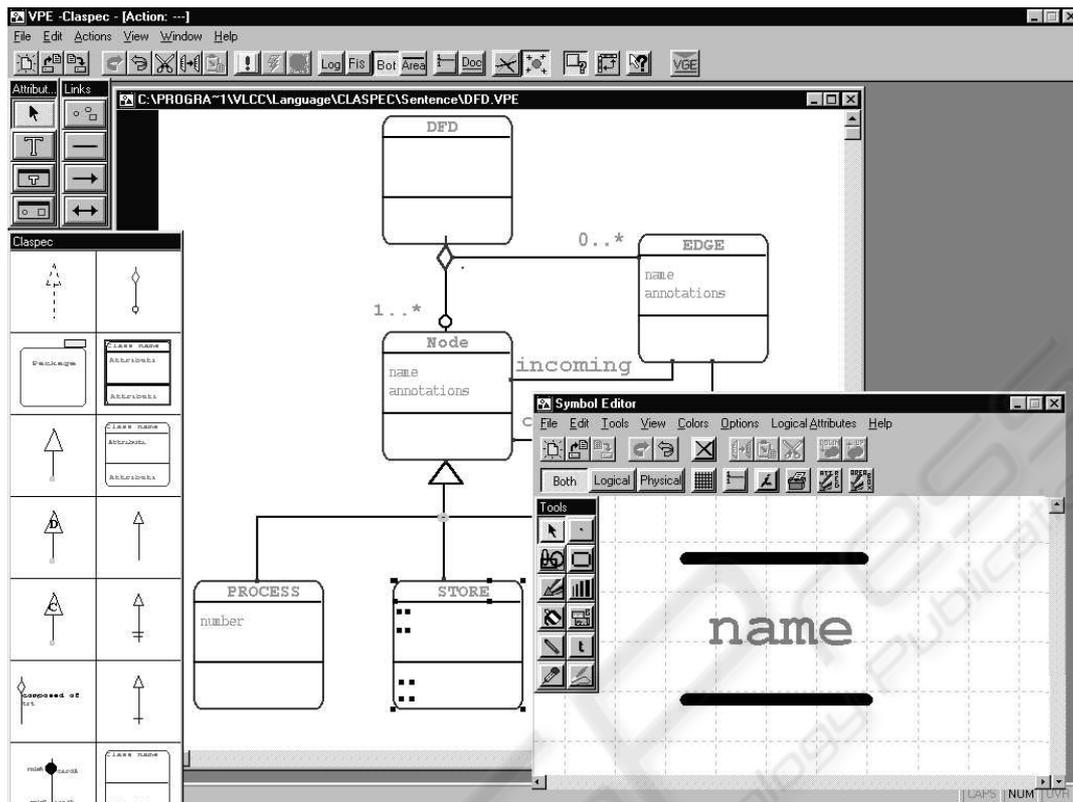


Figure 4: The CDE module of GENIE and the meta-model for Data Flow Diagram language.



Figure 5: The visual representation of symbols of DFD language.

GENIE generates a visual editor and translates the meta-model into a corresponding GXL schema, and a context-free grammar skeleton that is shown in Figure 6.

In order to construct the XPG productions, the designer identifies the relations used to relate the symbols in the visual sentences by analyzing the annotations on the syntax and the associations of the grammar skeleton. As an example, the associations *incoming* and *outcoming* of the skeleton will be specified by using a relation  $LINK_{h,k}$  which is a connection relation defined as: a graphical symbol A is in relation  $LINK_{h,k}$  with a graphical symbol B iff attaching region  $h$  of A is connected to attaching region  $k$  of B, and will be denoted as  $hk$  to simplify the notation. Moreover, we use the notation  $hk$  when describing the absence of a connection between two attaching areas  $h$  and  $k$ .

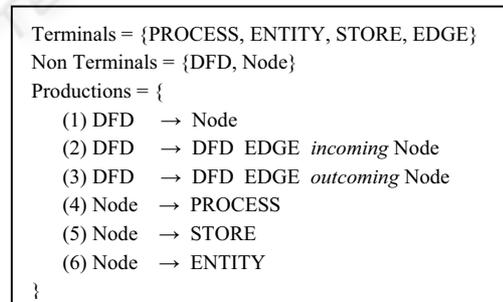


Figure 6: The grammar skeleton obtained from the UML class diagram of Figure 4.

Thus, the following XPG productions can be obtained from the grammar skeleton. Notice that the superscripts are used to distinguish different occurrences of the same symbol.

- (1)  $DFD \rightarrow Node$   
 $\Delta: (DFD_1 = Node_1)$
- (2)  $DFD \rightarrow DFD' \langle (1.1), (\overline{1.2}) \rangle EDGE_{2.1} Node$   
 $\Delta: (DFD_1 = DFD'_1 - EDGE_1)$   
 $\Gamma: \{(PLACEHOLD; |Node_1| > 1; PLACEHOLD_1 = Node_1 - EDGE_2)\}$

- (3)  $DFD \rightarrow DFD' \langle \langle 1\_2 \rangle, \langle \overline{1\_1} \rangle \rangle$  EDGE 1.1 Node  
 $\Delta: (DFD_1 = DFD'_1 - EDGE_2)$   
 $\Gamma: \{ (PLACEHOLD; |Node_1| > 1; PLACEHOLD_1 = Node_1 - EDGE_1) \}$
- (4)  $DFD \rightarrow DFD' \langle any \rangle$  PLACEHOLD  
 $\Delta: (DFD_1 = DFD'_1 + PLACEHOLD_1)$
- (5) Node  $\rightarrow$  STORE  
 $\Delta: (Node_1 = STORE_1)$
- (6) Node  $\rightarrow$  PROCESS  
 $\Delta: (Node_1 = PROCESS_1)$
- (7) Node  $\rightarrow$  ENTITY  
 $\Delta: (Node_1 = ENTITY_1)$
- (8) Node  $\rightarrow$  PLACEHOLD  
 $\Delta: (Node_1 = PLACEHOLD_1)$

According to these rules, a data flow diagram is defined as

- a *Node* (production 1) or, recursively, as
- a *DFD* connected to a node through an outgoing (production 2) or incoming (production 3) edge.

A Node can be either a data store node (production 5), or a processing step node (production 6), an entity (production 7).

Let us observe that the relation identifier *any* denotes a relation that is always satisfied between any pair of symbols. PLACEHOLD is a fictitious terminal symbol to be dynamically inserted in the input sentence during the parsing process. It has one attaching region as syntactic attribute. Moreover, notice that  $DFD_1 = DFD'_1 - EDGE_1$  indicates set difference and has to be interpreted as follows: “the attaching area 1 of DFD has to be connected to whatever is attached to the attaching area 1 of DFD’ except for the attaching point 1 of EDGE”. Moreover the notation  $|Node_1|$  indicates the number of connections to the attaching area 1 of Node.

Now, by adding semantic rules to the XPG productions it is possible to translate any DFD sentence into the corresponding GXL instance in agreement with the data flow diagram GXL schema.

It is worth noting that the verification of properties of visual languages can be carried out during a static semantic analysis by exploiting the syntax structure given in output by the syntactic analysis. To this aim, semantic attributes and semantic rules can be added to the symbols and to the productions of the XPG specification in order to obtain a syntax structure summarizing the information of the input visual sentence.

As an example, let us consider the data flow diagram depicted in Figure 7 which violates the property that Data Stores can only be read or written by Processes. Such constraint can be checked by visiting the syntax graph of Figure 8 constructed from the DFD.

From the XPG specification the VLCC automatically generates a visual environment for data flow diagrams.

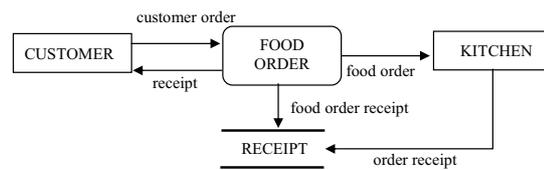


Figure 7: A data flow diagram with a data flow from an entity to a data store.

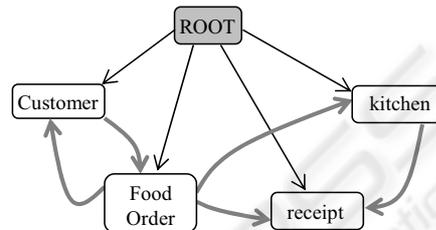


Figure 8: The syntax graph corresponding to the DFD in Figure 7.

## 4 RELATED WORK

The development of effective modeling environments is a costly and time-consuming activity. Thus, it is widely recognized the need for the adoption of suitable and powerful tools supporting their implementation. In the last decades, several tools have been proposed, which differ in several aspects. We can classify such tools into two broad classes, named “meta-modeling tools” and “formal-based tools”.

Systems falling in the first class are characterized by the use of a specification model, named *meta-model*, to define the visual language. In this category can be count systems such as MetaEdit+ (Kelly et al., 1996), Kogge (Ebert et al., 1997), ATOM<sup>3</sup> (de Lara and Vangheluwe, 2002). The most used meta-modeling techniques are usually classified into the following three main categories: ER-based, OO-based or graph based. The choice of the meta-model language is critic, since if it is too simple then it can be not sufficient to specify sophisticated languages; on the other hand, if it is too complicated then it can be very difficult to model a new visual language. However, meta-modeling languages do not possess precisely defined syntax and semantic, and cannot be used for verifying certain properties of the language under construction. For that reason, the meta-modeling techniques are usually supplemented with more formal languages, such as OCL, Z notation, etc. MetaEdit+ uses as meta-model GOPRR (Graph, Objects, Properties, Relationships, Roles) that adds the concept of graph to OPRR model. It allows the integration of concepts and rules for checking model integrity, consistency, and completeness by defining

constraints rules. KOGGE (Ebert et al., 1997) supports the generation of visual languages such as Bon. The meta-model used to describe the abstract syntax is EER/GRAL. GRAL is used to provide integrity conditions, which cannot be expressed by EER descriptions.

Such tools do not provide adequate support for code generation. In particular, they have ad-hoc languages able to generate simple documentation but are not suitable to describe complicated dependencies. On the contrary GENIE allows us to easily perform translation by adding suitable semantic rules in order to realize appropriate code and report generation.

An approach similar to ours has been proposed in ATOM<sup>3</sup> (de Lara and Vangheluwe, 2002). It generates modeling tools by combining the use of a meta-modeling technique and graph grammars. In particular, the ER formalism extended with constraints is available at the meta-meta-level, where constraints can be specified as OCL, or Python expressions. Models are internally represented using *Abstract Syntax Graphs* and model manipulations such as simulation, optimization, transformation and code generation are expressed by means of graph grammars by advantages of graph transformation technique.

The “formal-based tools” are characterized by the use of a formal method for the specification of the modeling languages. In this context, special attention deserves systems that employ grammar formalisms for specifying the syntax and the semantics of a visual language (Bardohl, 2002)(Chok and Marriott, 1998)(Minas, 2002)(Rubin et al., 1990)(Zhang et al., 2001)(Uskudarli and Dinesh, 1995). This approach allows us to exploit the well-established theoretical background and techniques developed for string languages in the setting of visual languages. The main differences between the existing grammar-based systems lie in the characteristics of the underlying grammar formalism, its expressive power and the parsing efficiency.

## 5 FINAL REMARKS

In this paper we presented a user-centered methodology for the development of customized visual modeling environments, and a tool to support it. The use of UML meta-modeling techniques and formal methods characterizes the proposed approach. This allows us to inherit the appealing features of both the approaches. As a matter of fact, an UML class diagram is used during the requirements analysis in order to provide a high-level specification of the modeling language, which allows us to describe the entities of the problem domain, so that they are more understandable by language users. Moreover, a visual editor

is automatically generated from the specified meta-model. Note that the use of UML meta-model for the specification of visual languages is gaining interest in recent years. As a matter of fact, a meta-model approach is underlying most generators of diagrammatic editors. As an example, Metabuilder (Ferguson et al., 2000) automatically generates an editor for a new visual language starting from the class diagram modeling the language. UML meta-modeling has also been exploited to characterize families of diagrammatic languages through an abstract syntax given as a class diagram and a set of constraints in a logical language.

The specified UML meta-models are translated into formal specifications (in XPG format) that also include constraints on the modeling languages. Thus, due to the use of this grammar formalism the system exhibits several advantages. In particular, it allows us to extend the ‘compiler-compiler’ approach widely adopted for the generation of programming workbenches to visual oriented workbenches. Moreover, it allows us to easily perform several tasks on the defined language such as customization and modifications as well as the maintenance and the debug. Suitable semantic rules can be defined to realize appropriate code and report generation, as well as to realize static verification of the languages. The language specification can be notably simplified by the adoption of an incremental approach supported by context-free style grammars. Furthermore, the approach supports the software reuse through a central repository.

Another interesting characteristic of the visual environments generated by GENIE is the use of GXL format as data representation of the sentences. This feature makes easier the interoperability of the environments with other tools. As a matter of fact, some groups from industry and research committed to provide facilities to import and export GXL documents to their tools (Winter et al., 2002). However, the choice of GXL does not prevent from the use of other XML-based languages for import/export facilities. For example, for UML visual environments, we may need to represent the sentence also with the XMI format (XMI, 2003).

Now, several remarkable future researches can be foreseen. The proposed meta-model/grammar approach is based on a semi-automatic transformation of a meta-model into the corresponding XPG specification. As a consequence, it could be interesting to further investigate such an aspect in order to obtain a more automatic transformation mechanism. Finally, we intend to carry out usability studies of the proposed meta-model/grammar approach for generating visual modeling environments.

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