

Generating Adaptable Multimedia Software from Dynamic Object-Oriented Models: The *OBJECTWAND* Design Environment

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Introduction

- From *AME* to *OBJECTWAND*
- Automated, model-based design of adaptable multimedia applications
- Designer-system cooperation over the whole life cycle
- Looking for automation tasks in life cycle activities
- Integrating multimedia-specific design requirements into OO application models
- Future directions



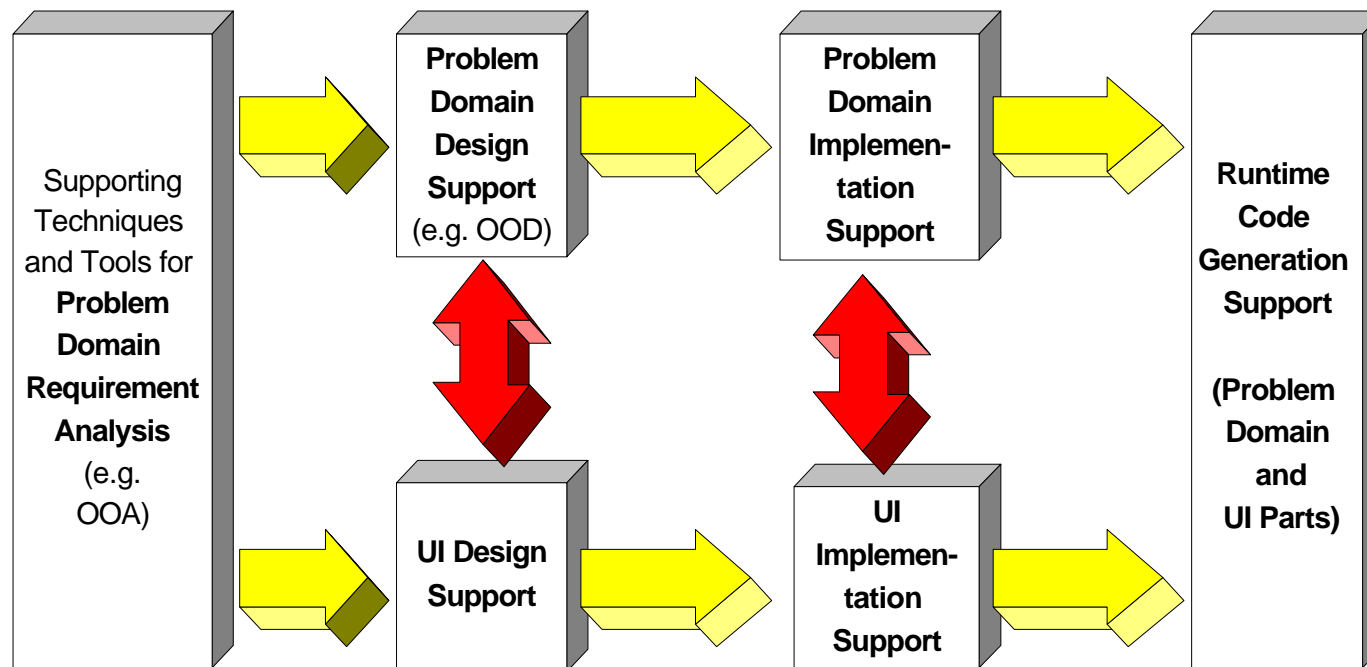
From *AME* to *OBJECTWAND*

- *OBJECTWAND*
 - evolutionary successor to *AME*, a design and generation environment for interactive applications based on dynamic OOA/D-models
- Related work on model-based systems
 - current state-of-the-art is documented in [Vanderdonckt, 1996]
- *OBJECTWAND* introduces
 - improved features for detailed OO modeling and design
 - easy integration of standard multimedia elements
 - better cooperation between interactive and automated design and generation tools
 - a new application generator component (Borland Delphi)



Integration of the life cycles

- OO technology as the common denominator



Unifying specification and generation

- Balancing the ratio of flexibility vs. automation
 - **The designer's choice at each life cycle activity**
 - accept the intermediate model as proposed by the system
 - partly modify or extend the intermediate model interactively
 - integrate reusable components into the intermediate model
 - **Model refinement knowledge**
 - standard knowledge for standard design problems
 - optional domain or user specific knowledge for adaptation
 - experience of the designer
 - technical knowledge for automated system integration



OBJECTWAND Architecture

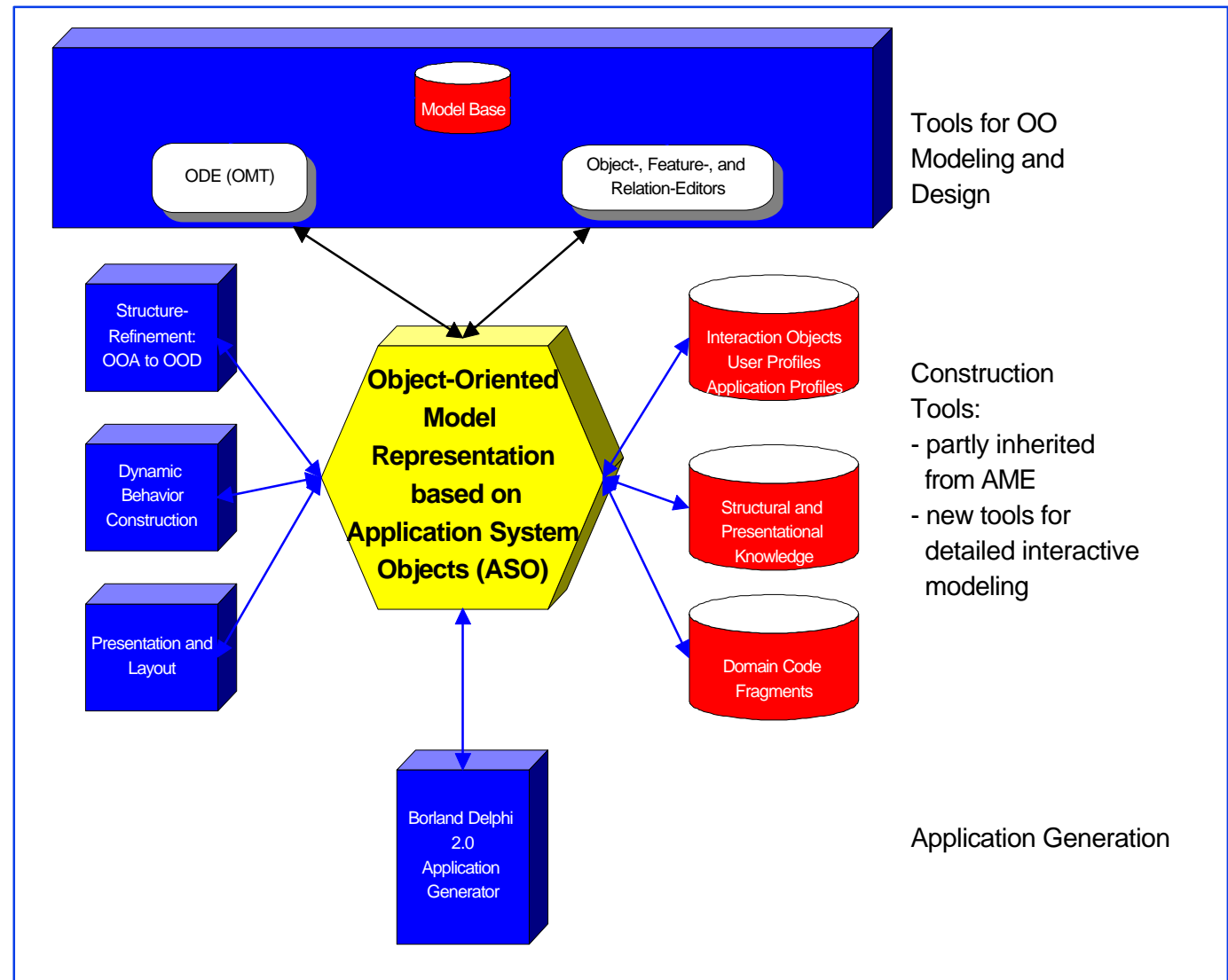
– Three tool categories:

- OO modeling/design
- application construction
- generation

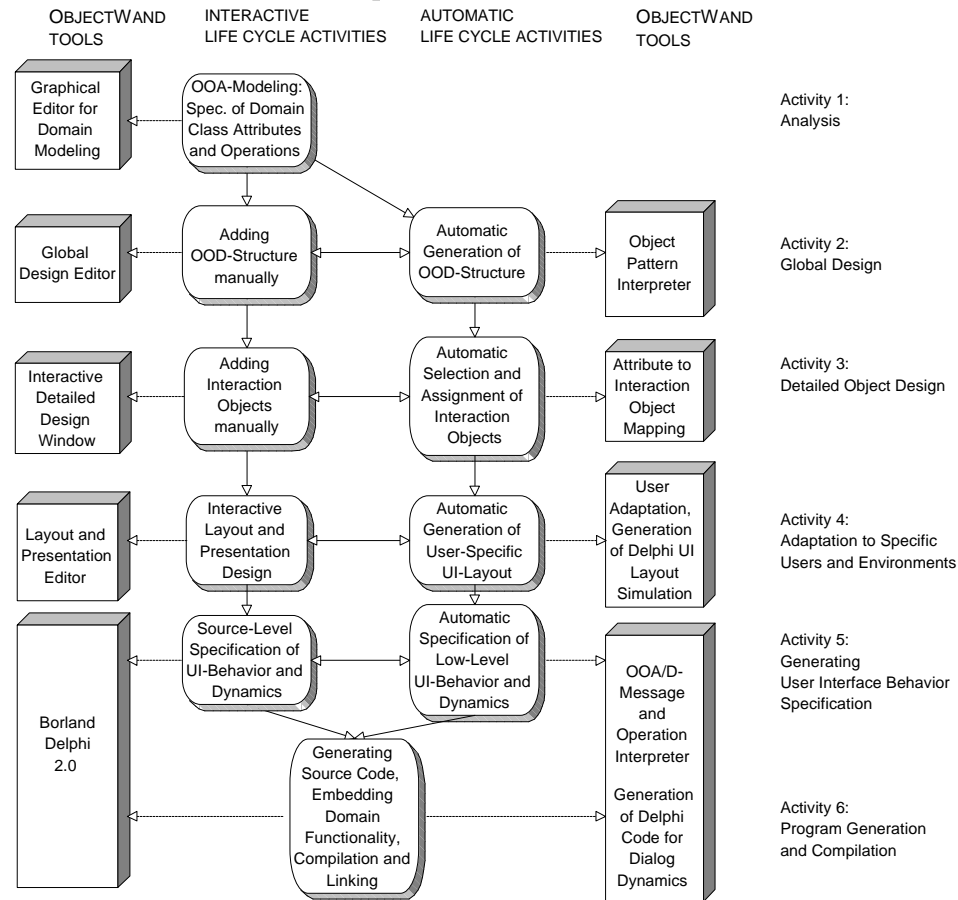
– ASO representation scheme

– Target applications:

- Business domain

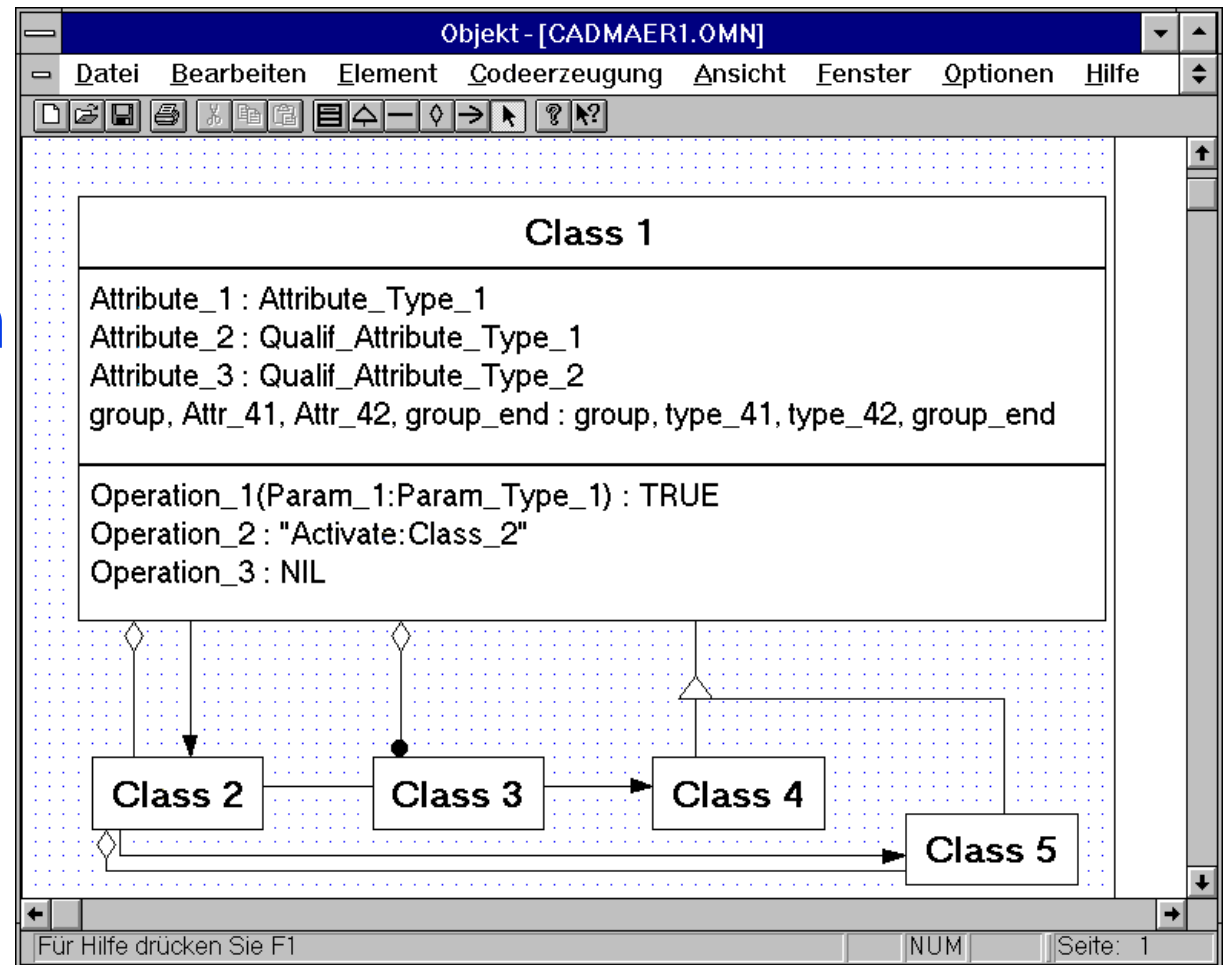


Life Cycle Support and Designer-System Cooperation



OOA Modeling

- Example OOA model specification
 - attributes
 - operations
 - gen/spec relations
 - aggregations
 - associations
 - message channels



Generating the window hierarchy

- Mapping of complex OOA classes to windows, if possible
 - expanding gen/spec relations
 - exploiting attributes, attribute types, grouped attributes
 - exploiting aggregational object patterns
- Creating the menu- and command hierarchy
 - exploit target environmental constraints and synonym lists
 - assignment of OOA operations to menu entries or buttons
- Refine generated results interactively



Assigning interaction objects

- **Exploiting qualified attribute types, if available:**
 - map the attribute type to a specific OOD object pattern
 - assign abstract interaction objects (AIOs) to the OOD objects
- **If not: activate a number of rule groups**
 - exploit content oriented meta data
 - exploit synonym lists to find the correct qualified data type
 - exploit the cardinality of attributes and/or operations
 - refinement of already assigned AIOs
 - rules in user and environment profile
- **Alternatively**
 - assign or modify the AIO manually



UI behavior spec

– **OBJECTWAND exploits**

- OOA/D-messages, relational OOA/D patterns (including OOA/D class features),
- detailed-design-level object groups for target functionality (e.g. non-standard multimedia behavior)

– **to automatically generate**

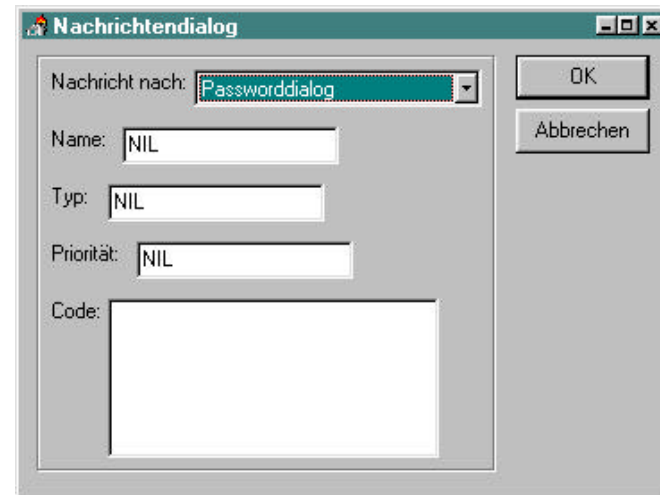
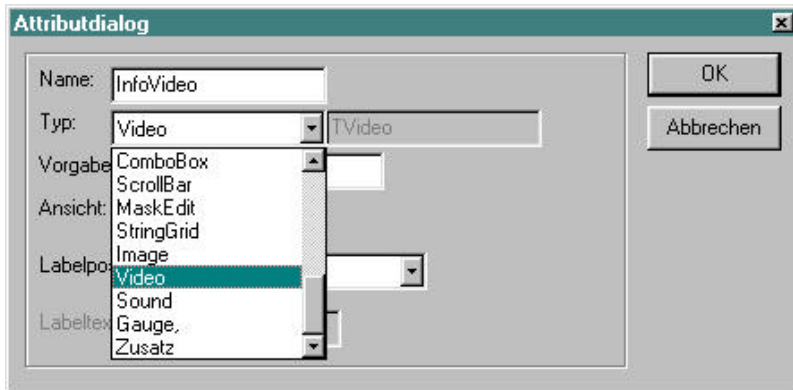
- menu/command activation methods, inter-object communication by message-passing, domain method code integration

– **Designer adds domain-specific functionality and dynamics**

- *OBJECTWAND* provides method- and message-editors



OBJECTWAND Detailed Design Environment



OBJECTWAND Detailed Design Environment

The screenshot displays the Delphi 2.0 IDE with the ObjectWand Detailed Design Environment. The main window, titled 'ObjectWand (Demo_roh.otd)', shows a class diagram for 'Passworddialog'. The class has the following attributes: 'HasPassword: Boolean', 'NeuesPassword: String', and 'BestPassword: String'. It also lists 'Operationen' (OK: NIL, Abbruch: NIL) and 'Vererbung' (inheritance) information. The 'Objektinspektor' (Object Inspector) on the left shows the properties for 'OK: TButton', including 'Caption: OK', 'Cursor: crDefault', 'Default: False', 'DragCursor: crDrag', 'DragMode: dmManual', 'Enabled: True', '+Font: (TFont)', 'Height: 25', 'HelpContext: 0', 'Hint', 'Left: 151', 'ModalResult: mrNone', and 'Name: OK'. The 'Unit3.pas' code editor at the bottom shows the class definition for 'TPasswordIn'.

```
TPasswordIn = class(TForm)
  LabelOfP_Eingabe: TLabel;
  P_Eingabe: TEdit;
  OK: TButton;
  Abbruch: TButton;
  procedure OKClick(Sender: TObject);
  procedure AbbruchClick(Sender: TObject);
private
public
  procedure GetTheMessage(var Msg: TMessage); mess
end;
```



Additional Features

- **Generation of standard UI layouts (inherited from *AME*)**
 - choosing dialogbox and window layout types automatically
 - based on types and number of certain AIOs within a window
 - based on inter-object-relations (patterns) among OOA/D classes
 - adaptable standard layout alternatives,
 - individual rules in user/env. profiles
- **Interactive modification of generated layout and interaction object features (in Delphi)**
- **Adding domain- or database-specific program components, before creating runtime applications (in Delphi)**



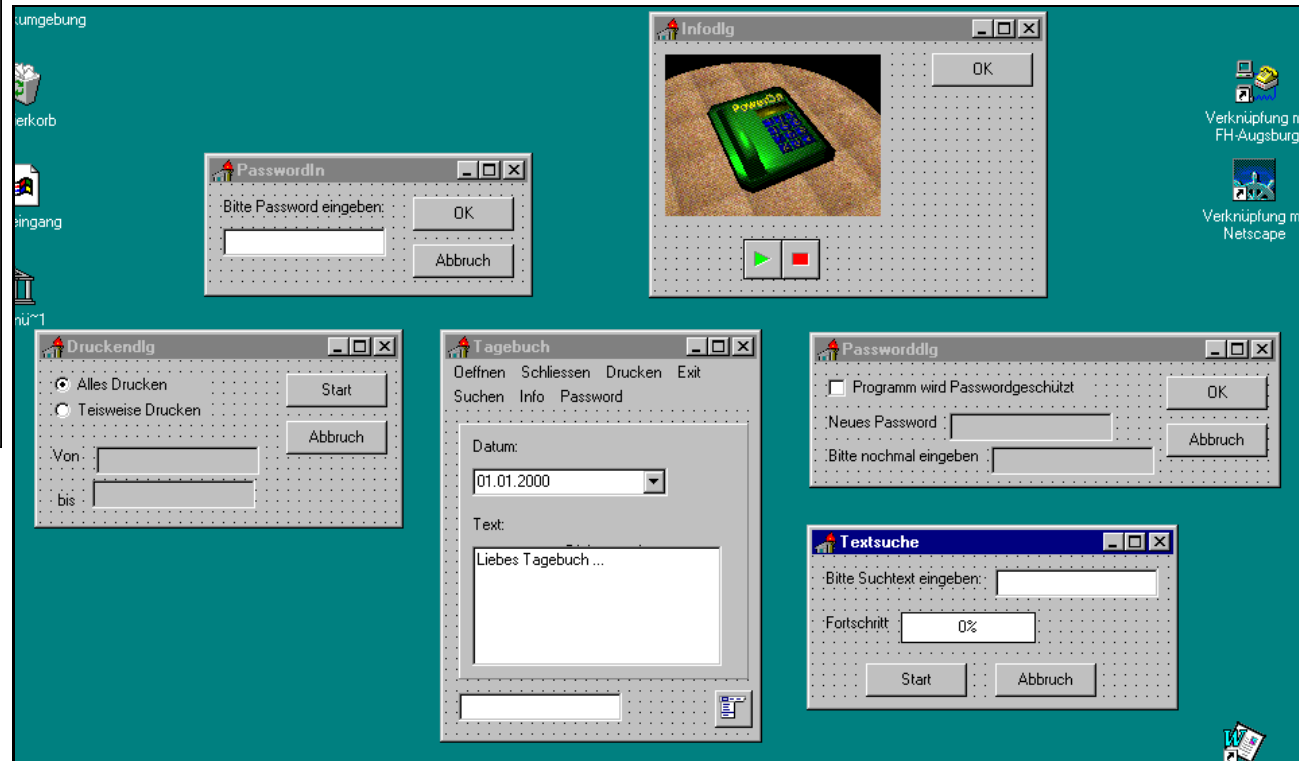
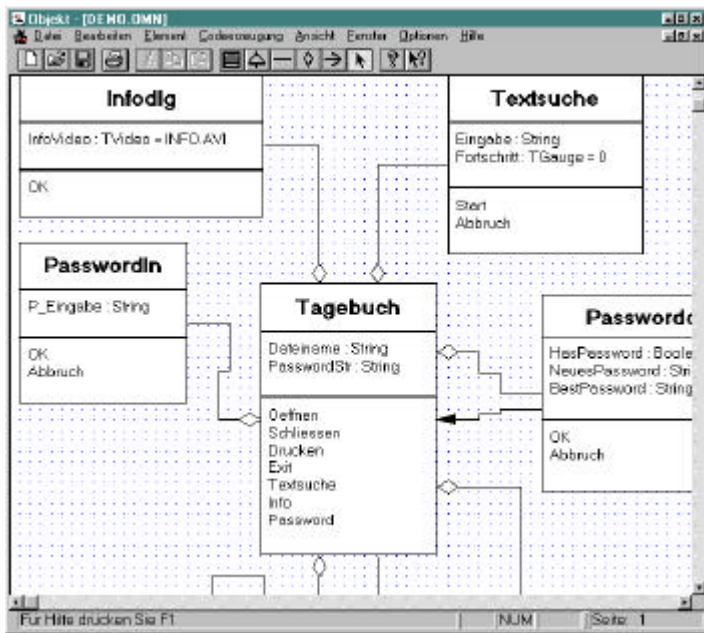
Target application generation

- Scanning/Parsing the detailed specification
- Generating C++-code, callbacks, defaults
- Integration of existing domain method code
- Integration of standard dialog boxes and behavior
- Integration of reusable major application parts
- Activating the Borland C++-compiler

- As an alternative a UIMS interface exists



Generated Target Application with its Original OOA Model



Conclusions and future work

– Benefits

- complete prototypical life cycle support for computer-aided development of interactive systems
- automating many standard design tasks for modeling interactive systems

– Current and future work

- For improving the degree and the quality of automation, we will
 - look for exploitable software patterns at all life cycle activities
 - define standard model fragments at all life cycle activities
 - extend the expressional power of our representation scheme (ASO)
 - look for alternative ways for modeling system level dialog dynamics (e.g. including dynamic patterns and task modeling)
 - look for synergies with other disciplines and similar problems



Thank you for your attention!

