


High-Level Interaction Design with Discourse Models for Automated Web GUI Generation

Institut für
Computertechnik
ICT
Institute of
Computer Technology

Hermann Kaindl
TU Wien, ICT
Austria

Outline

- ➔ ■ Background
- Interaction design based on discourse modeling
- GUI Generation
- Customization
- Improving Low-vision Accessibility
- Conclusion



Institute of Computer Technology

Traditional UI development

- Based on toolkits employing **widgets**
- Widgets grouped according to their graphical appearance
- Highly-specialized designers and programmers needed
- Lots of UI code
- Error-prone, low maintainability
- Expensive



Institute of Computer Technology

Interaction design for GUI generation

- Design of interactions between human and computer
- Two different views for specifying Interaction Design for automated GUI generation:
 - Task-based (e.g., CTT) vs.
 - Discourse-based
- Tool support for automated transformation
 - of CTT models to UIs by MARIAE;
 - of Discourse-based models by UCP:UI



Institute of Computer Technology

Discourse "atoms" and "molecules"

- Metaphorical view
 - Communicative acts as atoms
 - Adjacency pairs as molecules
- Communicative acts instead of RST text portions
 - Interaction instead of text
- Two dimensions
 - Tree with discourse relations (monologue)
 - Adjacency pair (dialogue)
- Integration of RST and procedural constructs with Conversation Analysis



Institute of Computer Technology

Speech acts

- John R. Searle
- Theory from philosophy of language
- Human speech also used to do something with intention — to act
- "Speaking a language is performing speech acts, act such as making statements, giving commands, asking questions and so on"
- **Speech acts**: basic units of language communication
- **Communicative acts**: abstraction from speech

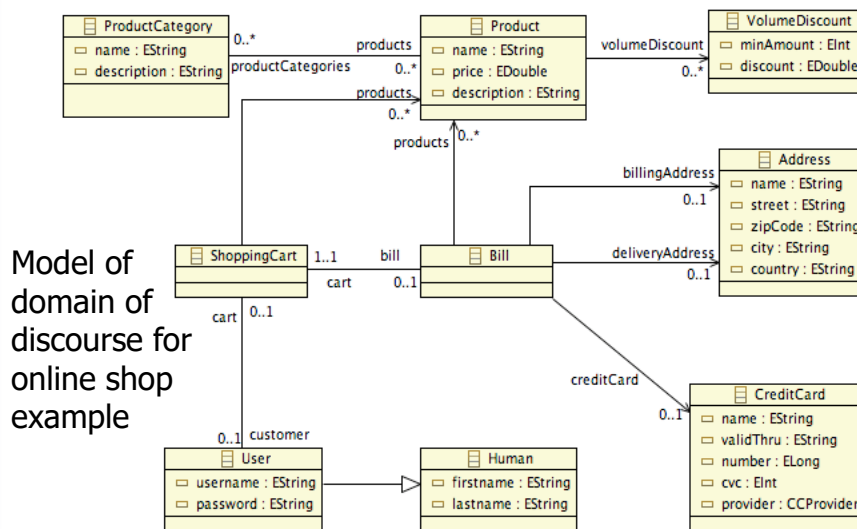


Institute of Computer Technology

Ontologies

- Tom Gruber
- Actually, the old Greeks
- Domain models
- Conceptualizations of a domain
- Often using taxonomies and object-based ideas
- **Ontology languages** based on knowledge-representation theories
- E.g., OWL based on description logic

Ontologies



Conversation Analysis

- Harvey Sacks; Luff, Gilbert and Frohlich
- Theory from sociology
- Focus on sequences of naturally-occurring talk "turns"
- To detect patterns that are specific to human oral communication
- **Adjacency pair**: e.g., a question should have a related answer
- **Inserted sequence**: subordinate interactions



Institute of Computer Technology

Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST)

- Mann and Thompson
- Linguistic theory
- Internal relationships among text portions and associated constraints and effects
- Relationships in a text are organized in a tree structure
- **Rhetorical relations** associated with non-leaf nodes, and text portions with leaf nodes

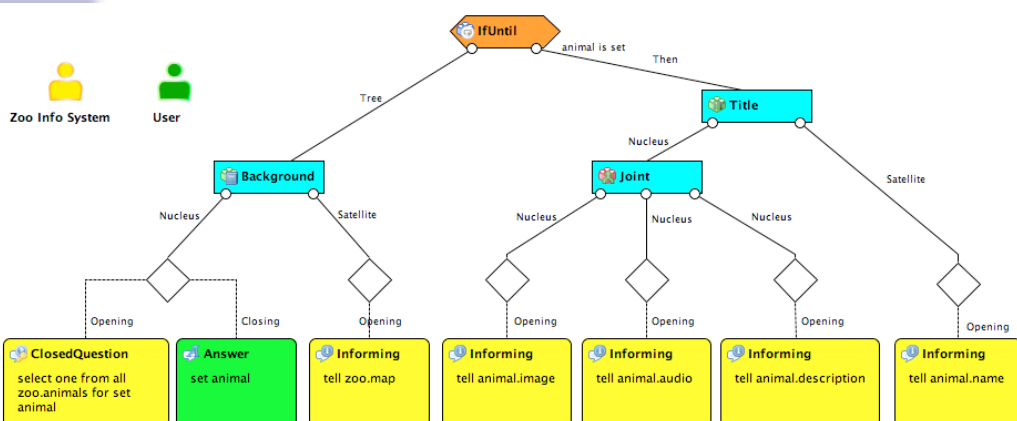


Institute of Computer Technology

Outline

- Background
- ➔ ■ Interaction design based on discourse modeling
- GUI Generation
- Customization
- Improving Low-vision Accessibility
- Conclusion

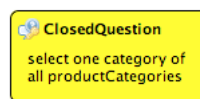
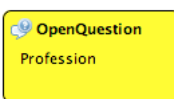
Discourse Example



Discourse Model

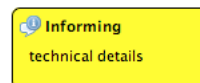
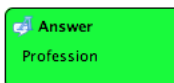
Communicative Acts – Open & Closed Question

- Open Questions enable asking for a particular type of information, respectively, an instance of a domain class.
- Closed Questions restrict the possible answer to a list of provided domain instances to choose from.



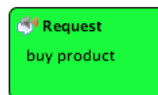
Communicative Acts – Informing & Answer

- Both are used to convey information.
- Answer communicative acts are always directly related to questions, whereas Informing is uttered standalone or together with acknowledgment.



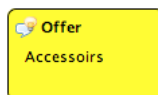
Communicative Acts – Request

Used to request the communication partner to act. Thus, the propositional content of a request is always an action that has to be carried out. The action can be defined either for the given application, or it can be the request to utter a particular communicative act.



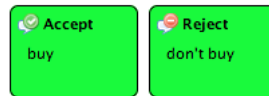
Communicative Acts – Offer

Offers to carry out an action or to add information to the shared knowledge.

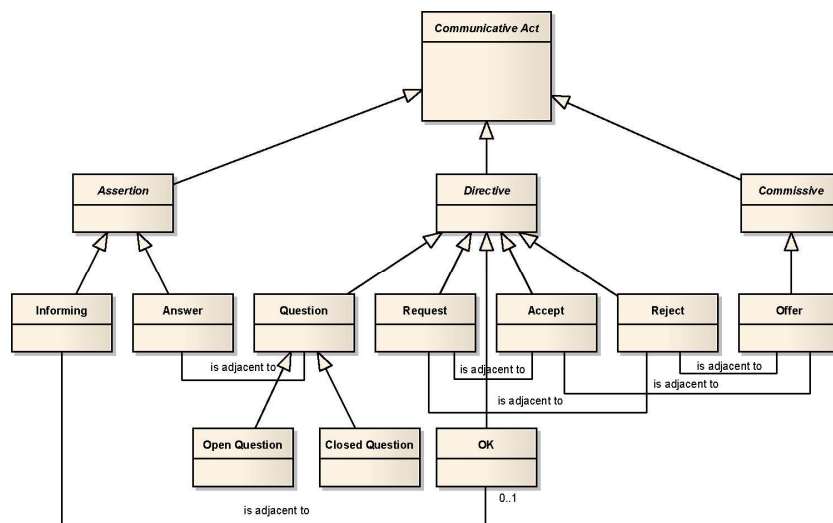


Communicative Acts – Accept & Reject

Accept and Reject provide for accepting or rejecting a particular request or offer.

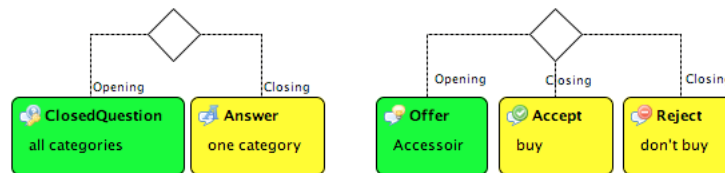


Communicative Acts Taxonomy



Adjacency Pair

- Relates an initial communicative act with one subsequent communicative act or two alternative subsequent communicative acts.
- Typical adjacency pairs of communicative acts are:
 - ClosedQuestion–Answer, OpenQuestion–Answer
 - Offer–Accept, Offer–Reject
 - Request–Informing, Request–Accept, Request–Reject

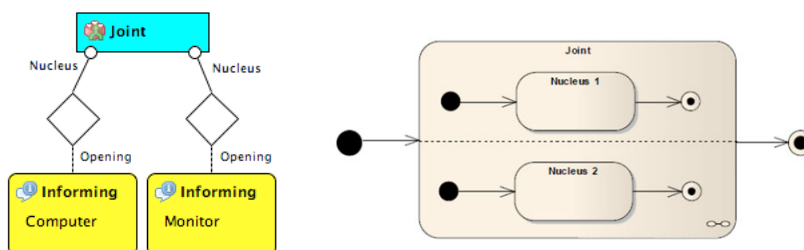


RST relations (in our approach)

- **Nucleus**: the main part of the communication
- **Satellite**: the helper part
- Communicative acts instead of text portions

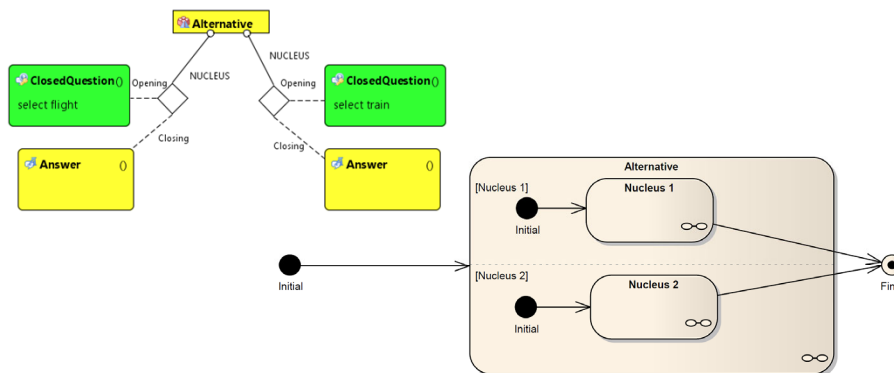
RST relation – Joint

Relates independent subtrees with communicative acts of the same kind. It does not imply any order. So, it is also possible to issue both nuclei concurrently (e.g., on a GUI).



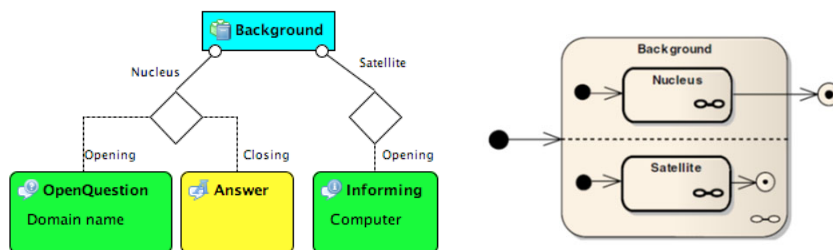
RST relation – Alternative

Relates alternative subtrees with communicative acts. Only one subtree can be finished.



RST relation – Background

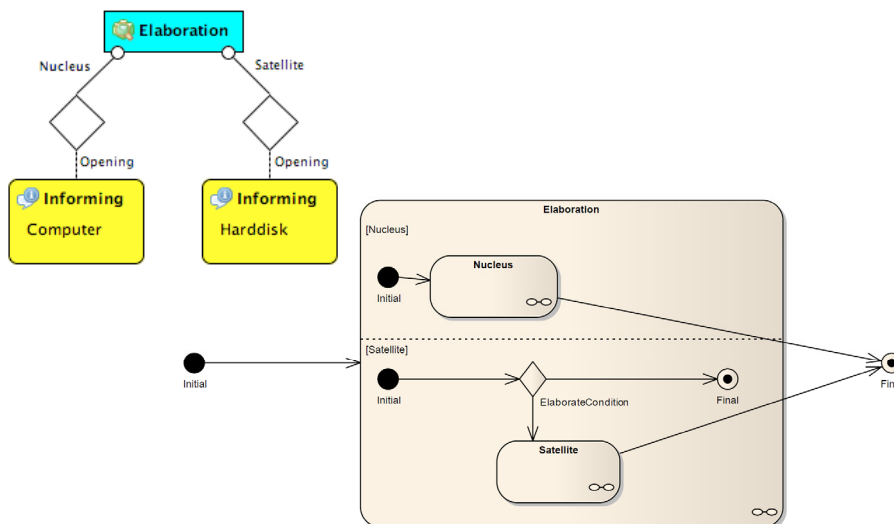
- General information of any sort that is likely to help understand the nucleus.
- Thus, satellite of the background relation shall only contain Informing communicative acts.



RST relation – Elaboration

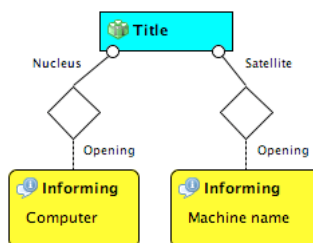
- Satellite contains additional detail about some element of subject matter which is presented in the nucleus, in one or more of the ways listed below (nucleus :: satellite):
 - set :: member
 - abstraction :: instance
 - whole :: part
 - process :: step
 - object :: attribute
 - generalization :: specific
- The communicative acts can also be questions, for example, if one communicative partner wants to figure out additional details about the subject matter.

RST relation – Elaboration (cont.)

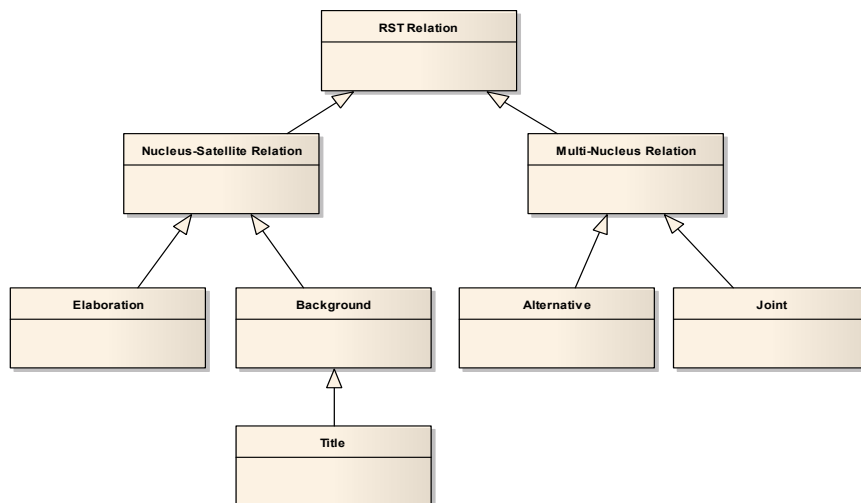


RST relation – Title

Specialization of Elaboration, restricting the additional detail of some element of subject matter to a short description, either title or caption.

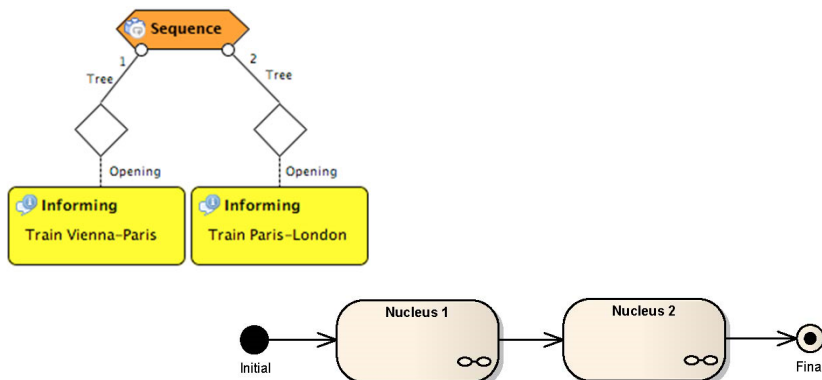


Taxonomy of RST relations



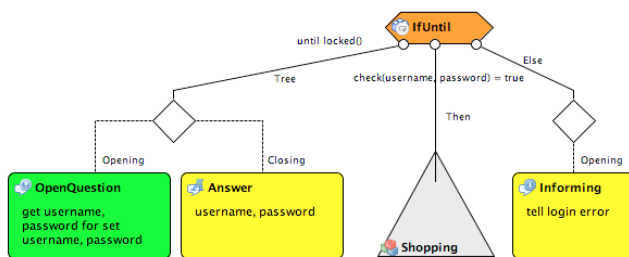
Procedural construct – Sequence

Defined order of uttering the communicative acts or subtrees.

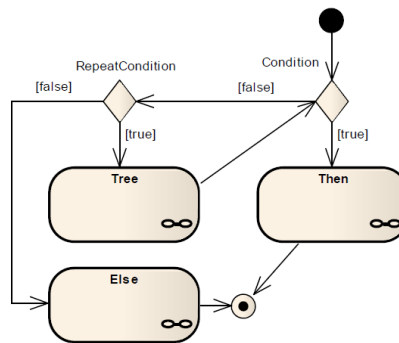
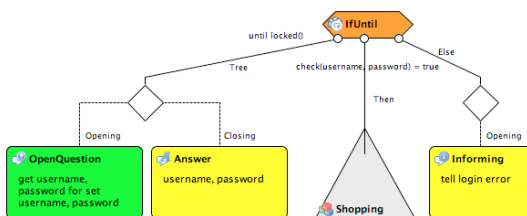


Procedural construct – IfUntil

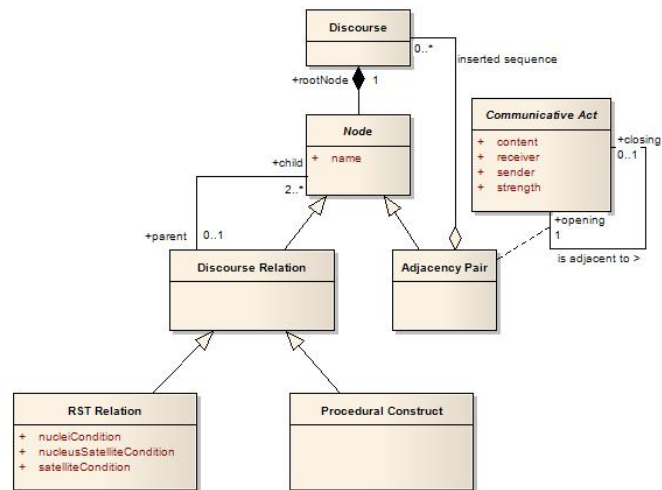
- If-statement combined with a conditional loop
- Utterance of the <Then> subtree depends on successful execution of the related Condition.
- Repetition of the <Tree> branch until Condition becomes fulfilled, while RepeatCondition is fulfilled



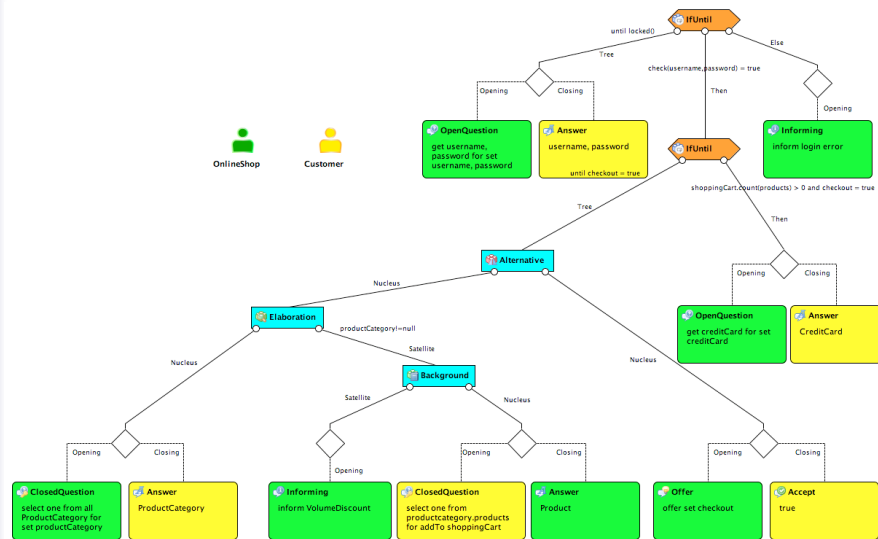
Procedural construct – IfUntil (cont.)



Conceptual Discourse Metamodel

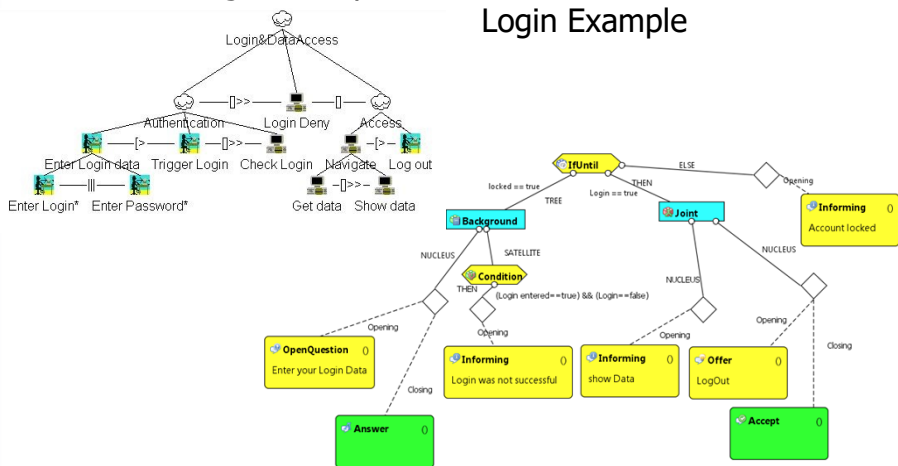


Exercise: Understand given model



Examples of Interaction Design Models

- CTT Model of Login Example
- Discourse Model of Login Example



Automatically Generated Login Screens

- Login Screen Generated with MARIAE
- Login Screen Generated with UCP

Enter Login presentation

P1 Enter Login

P1 Enter Password

Enter your Login Data

User Name

Password

Contrasting these Interaction Design Approaches in the Context of GUI Generation

- Source models on highest level of abstraction of Cameleon Reference Framework – Tasks & Concepts
- Tailoring for a specific device
- Different operators/relations between basic building blocks:
 - CTT Temporal Operators
 - UCP Discourse Relations
- Coupling between GUI and Application Logi

Outline

- Background
- Interaction design based on discourse modeling
- ■ GUI Generation
- Customization
- Improving Low-vision Accessibility
- Conclusion

Integration and Use of Ontologies

- Speech act usually talks about something in the domain of discourse.
- Selection from ontology in **Domain-of-Discourse Model**
- References from Discourse Model to Domain-of-Discourse Model



Institute of Computer Technology

Interface to Application Logic

- Specification of (interfaces of) methods of the application logic
- **Action-Notification Model**
 - Access or change of data (Domain-of-Discourse Model), and
 - Application-specific actions
 - Actions of software, or
 - Physical actions (e.g., of a robot)
- References from Discourse Model to Action-Notification Model



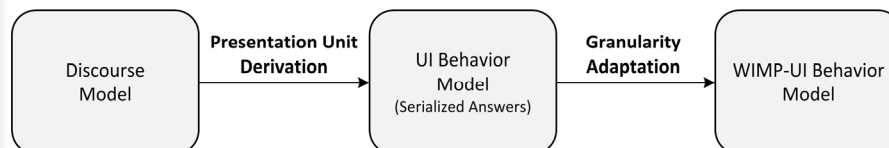
Institute of Computer Technology

Rendering of Final User Interfaces

- Automated generation of final (multimodal) UIs
- Generation of GUIs (WIMP UIs)
 - Generation of Behavioral UI Model
 - Generation of Structural UI Model
 - Optimization (e.g., tailoring for smartphones)
 - Weaving of Structural and Behavioral Models
- Even for multiple platforms

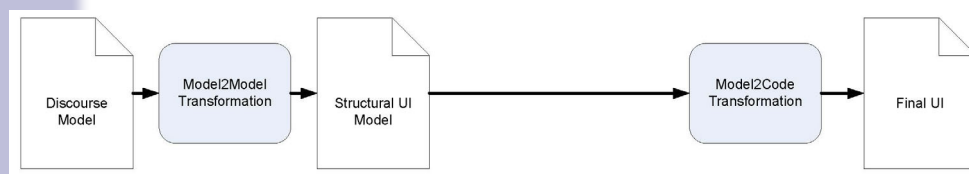
Generation of Behavioral UI Model

- UML state machines for each part defined
- Composition of state machines according to structure of Discourse Model
- Determination of Presentation Units (for GUI)
- Parallelism and Granularity of Communication Units



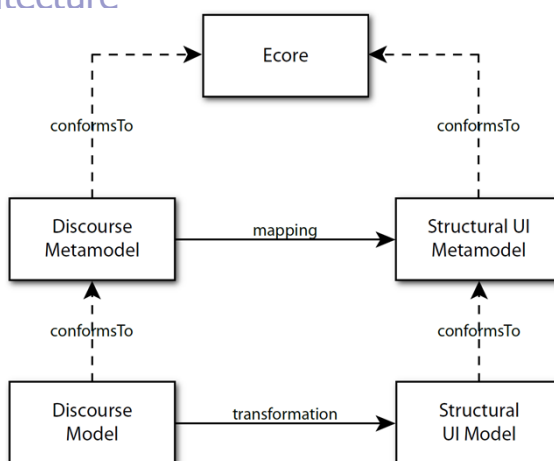
Generation of Structural UI Model

- Model-driven transformations
- Two major steps to structure of Final GUI



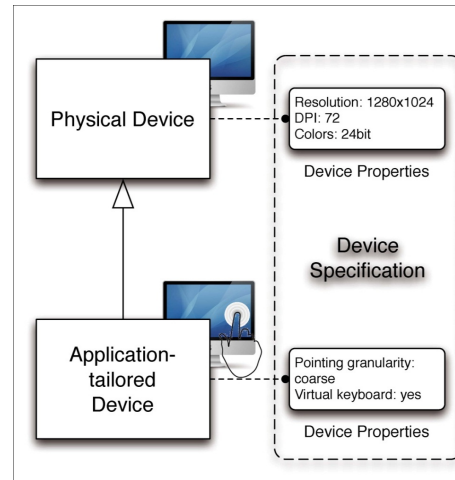
Generation of Structural UI Model – MDA

- Model Driven Architecture
- Metamodels
- Transformation Rules
- Model transformation by rule application



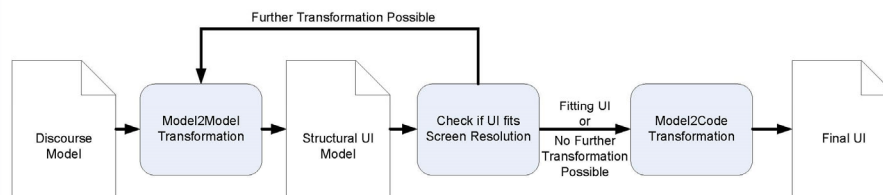
Generation of Structural UI Model – Devices

- Generation according to device specifications
- Application-tailored device specifications in addition to physical ones



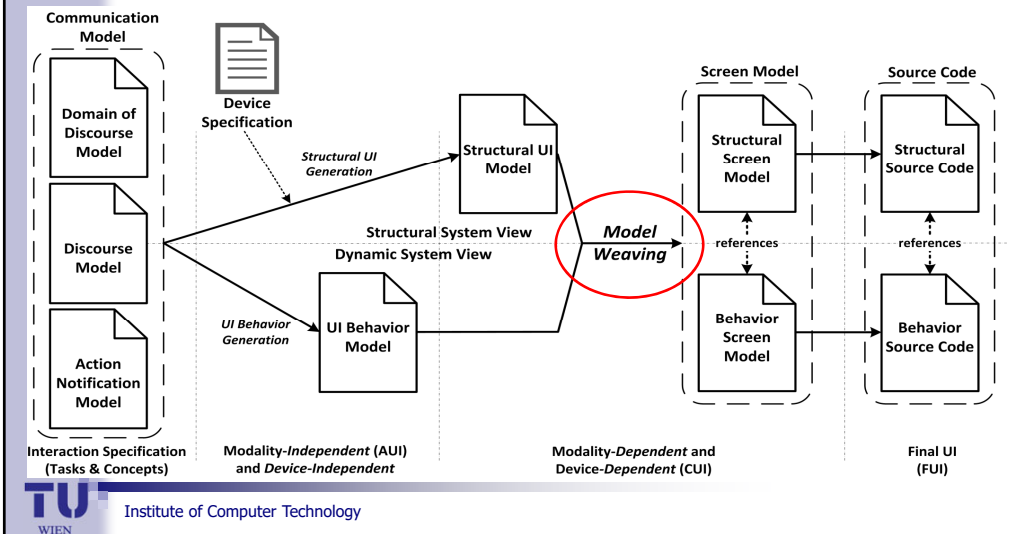
Tailoring for Specific Device (e.g., Smartphone)

- Objectives:
 - Maximum use of the available space
 - Minimum amount of navigation clicks, and
 - Minimum scrolling (except list widgets)
- Heuristic search for optimization (Branch & Bound)

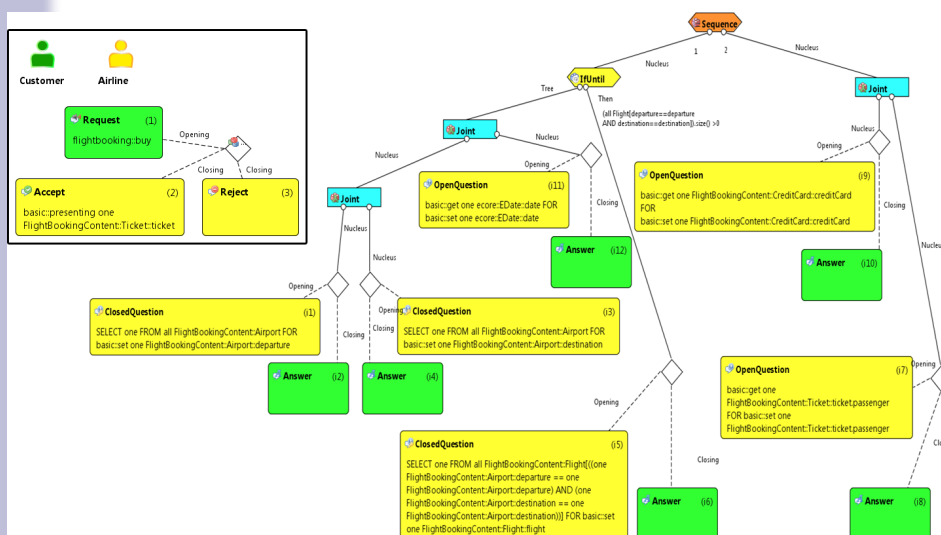


Weaving of Structural and Behavioral Models

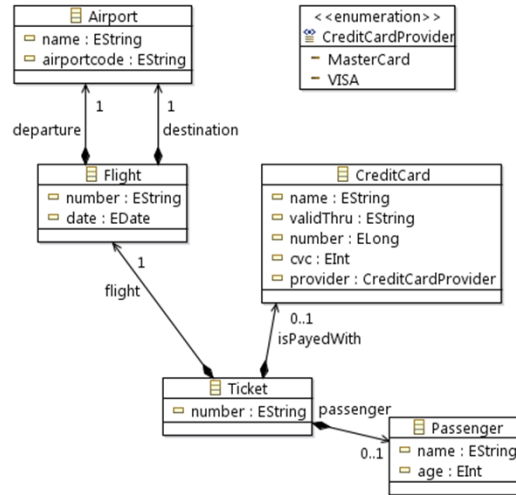
■ Different levels of abstraction



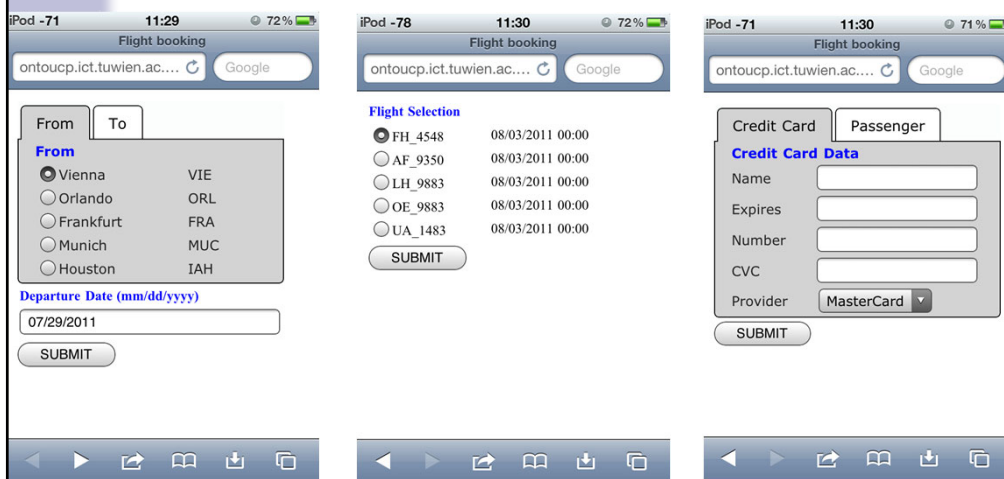
Flight Booking Discourse Model

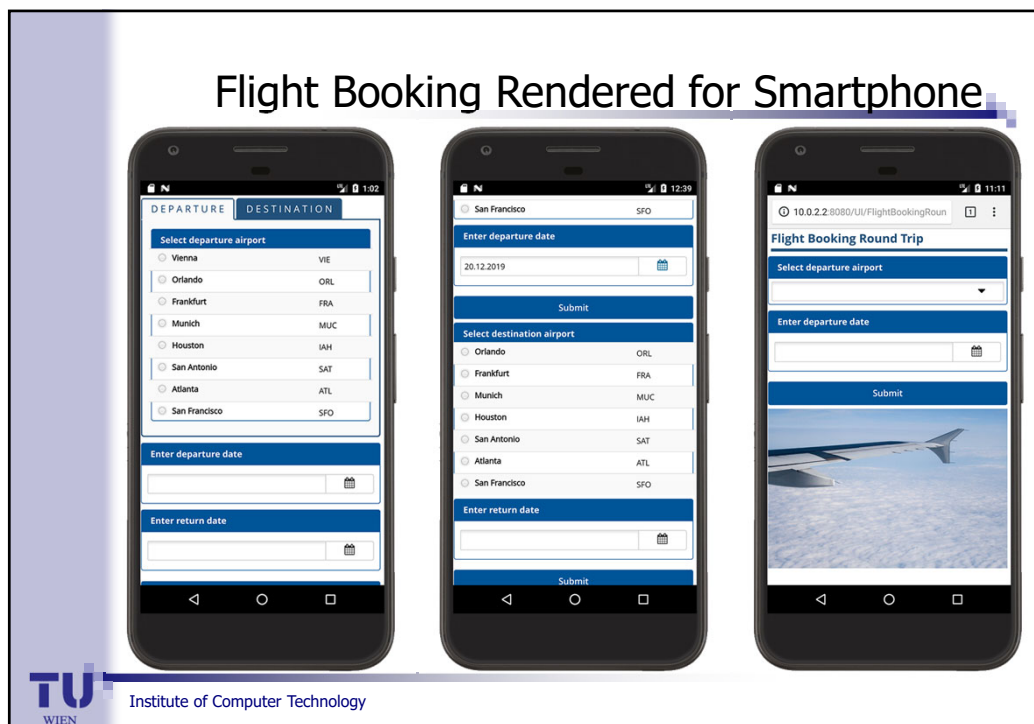


Flight Booking Domain-of-Discourse Model



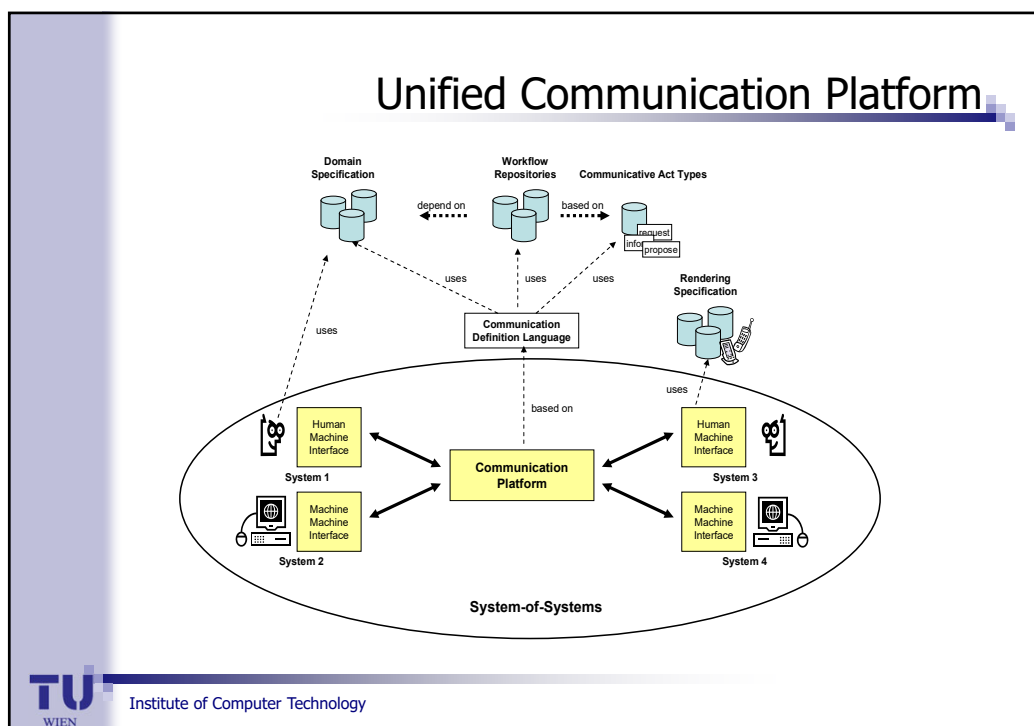
Flight Booking Rendered for iPod Touch





Examples of Final User Interfaces – Desktop and Smartphones

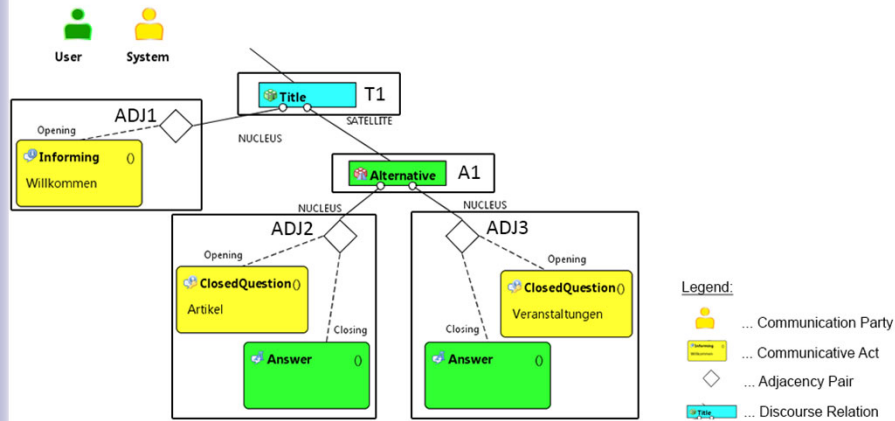
- Simple flight-booking GUI:
<http://ucp.ict.tuwien.ac.at/UI/FlightBooking>
- Vacation planning:
<http://ucp.ict.tuwien.ac.at/UI/accomodationBooking>
- Potentially different GUIs tailored through optimization for different smartphones (screens)



Outline

- Background
- Interaction design based on discourse modeling
- GUI Generation
- ➔ ■ Customization
- Improving Low-vision Accessibility
- Conclusion

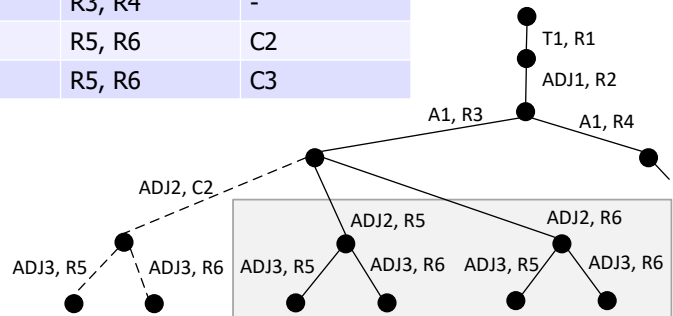
Discourse-based Communication Model Excerpt



Institute of Computer Technology

Search Tree for Vacation Planning Communication Model Excerpt

Pattern Identifier	Basic Rule(s)	Custom Rule
T1	R1	-
ADJ1	R2	C1
A1	R3, R4	-
ADJ2	R5, R6	C2
ADJ3	R5, R6	C3



Institute of Computer Technology

54

Customized Search Tree

```
graph TD; T1((T1, R1)) --- ADJ1((ADJ1, C1)); ADJ1 --- A1R2((A1, R2)); ADJ1 --- A1R3((A1, R3)); A1R2 --- ADJ2L((ADJ2, C2)); A1R2 --- ADJ2R((ADJ2, C2)); ADJ2L --- ADJ3L((ADJ3, C3)); ADJ2R --- ADJ3R((ADJ3, C3));
```

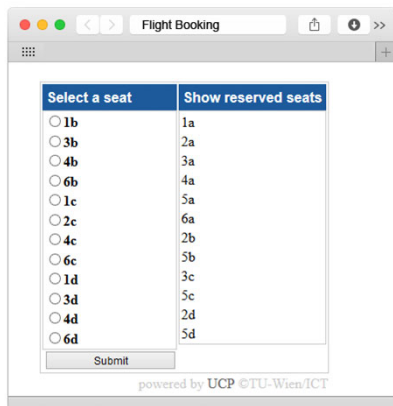
TU WIEN Institute of Computer Technology 55

Vacation Planning GUI Displayed on a Samsung Galaxy Nexus Device

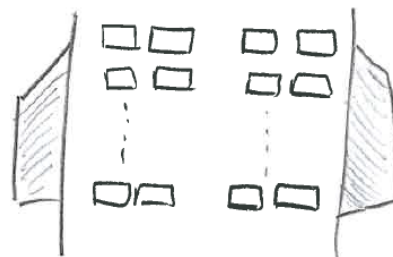
http://ucp.ict.tuwien.ac.at/UI/accomodationBookingSmartphone

TU WIEN Institute of Computer Technology 56

Custom Widgets – Problem Statement



Result using predefined widgets

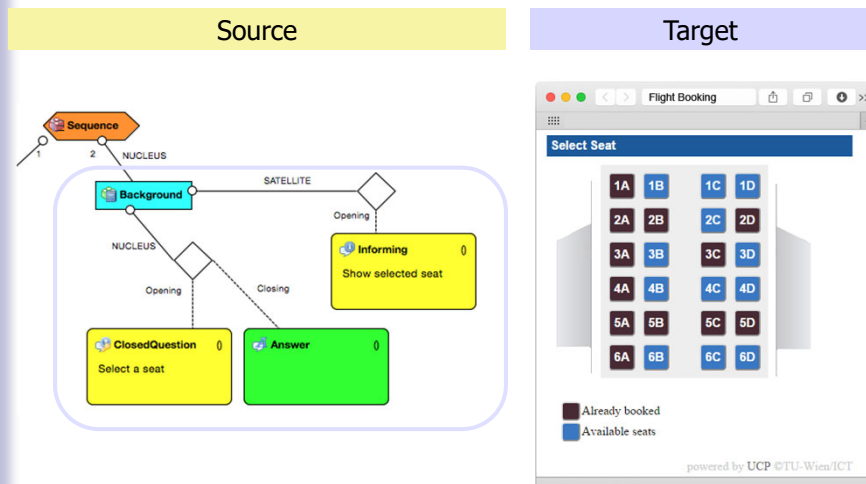


User expectation

Custom Widget Template

- Defined using an existing Template Language (Velocity Template Language)
- Defines graphic representation
- Adds design-time variability
- Knowledge about the run-time engine needed

Custom Widget Rule



Outline

- Background
- Interaction design based on discourse modeling
- GUI Generation
- Customization
- ➔ ■ Improving Low-vision Accessibility
- Conclusion

Background

- Laws require Web-sites and software applications to be accessible
- Low Vision Accessibility
- Runtime-generation and –adaptation approaches
- Responsive Design
- Design-time Generation

Running Example

Flight Booking Round Trip: Enter Location Data and Travel Dates

Select Origin		Select Destination		Enter your departure date		Enter your return date	
City	Code	City	Code	Departure Date		Return Date	
<input type="radio"/> Vienna	VIE	<input type="radio"/> Vienna	VIE	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<input type="radio"/> Munich	MUC	<input type="radio"/> Munich	MUC	<small>Required Date Format: DD.MM.YYYY</small>		<small>Required Date Format: DD.MM.YYYY</small>	
<input type="radio"/> Frankfurt	FRA	<input type="radio"/> Frankfurt	FRA				
<input type="radio"/> San Antonio	SAT	<input type="radio"/> San Antonio	SAT				
<input type="radio"/> Atlanta	ATL	<input type="radio"/> Atlanta	ATL				
<input type="radio"/> Houston	IAH	<input type="radio"/> Houston	IAH				
<input type="radio"/> San Francisco	SFR	<input type="radio"/> San Francisco	SFR				
<input type="radio"/> Orlando	ORL	<input type="radio"/> Orlando	ORL				

Submit

Cancel

Concept for Combining Design-time Generation with Responsive Design

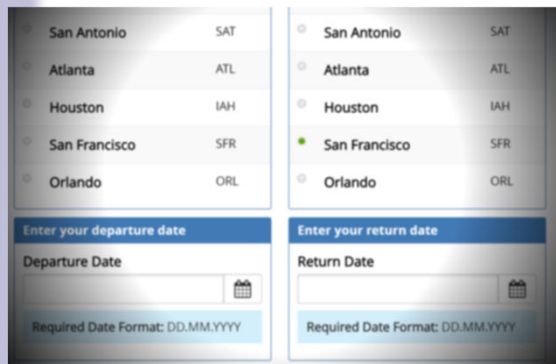
- Design-time
 - Responsible for: Grouping, Widget Selection
 - Results in an enriched CUI model, containing
 - the CUIs for different space requirements
 - allows the generation of one FUI containing the UI for different space requirements
- Responsive Design
 - Layouting according to device size as long as no switching of UI Parts is necessary
 - Switching of UI Parts, if required by space requirements

Wrapped widgets due to increased font size and zoom level of 125%

The screenshot shows a flight booking form with two columns. The left column contains a list of cities (San Antonio, Atlanta, Houston, San Francisco, Orlando) with their respective airports (SAT, ATL, IAH, SFR, ORL). Below this is a section titled 'Enter your departure date' with a text input field for 'Departure Date', a calendar icon, and a note 'Required Date Format: DD.MM.YYYY'. The right column contains the same list of cities, but 'San Francisco' is selected with a green dot. Below this is a section titled 'Enter your return date' with a text input field for 'Return Date', a calendar icon, and a note 'Required Date Format: DD.MM.YYYY'. The form is wrapped due to the increased font size and zoom level.

- Widget Layout changed by Bootstrap
- No additional actions required

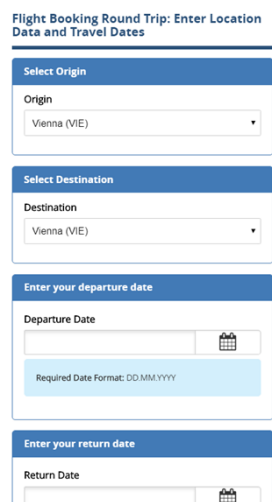
Added blur and effects of a disabled person with glaucoma



The image shows a flight booking form with a blur effect. The form is divided into two columns. The left column has a list of cities: San Antonio (SAT), Atlanta (ATL), Houston (IAH), San Francisco (SFR), and Orlando (ORL). The right column has the same list, but San Francisco (SFR) is selected with a green dot. Below the city lists are two date input sections: 'Enter your departure date' and 'Enter your return date'. Each section has a text input field, a calendar icon, and a label 'Required Date Format: DD.MM.YYYY'.

- For a disabled person with glaucoma, this is not adequate.
- So, another UI has to be presented to the person

Widgets are replaced due to increased font size and zoom level of 125%



The image shows a flight booking form titled 'Flight Booking Round Trip: Enter Location Data and Travel Dates'. The form is divided into four sections: 'Select Origin', 'Select Destination', 'Enter your departure date', and 'Enter your return date'. The 'Select Origin' and 'Select Destination' sections have dropdown menus with 'Vienna (VIE)' selected. The 'Enter your departure date' and 'Enter your return date' sections have text input fields, calendar icons, and labels 'Required Date Format: DD.MM.YYYY'.

- Widget Replacement done based on different CUI possibilities
- Not directly supported by bootstrap
- Additionally added vue.js

Accessibility Evaluation

- Automated tools for identifying accessibility problems; we chose WAVE, SortSite, Total Validator and TAW, since they have a good coverage of the WCAG 2.0 guidelines
- HTML and CSS validators to check the Web-sites
- Manual accessibility analysis by taking each guideline and its corresponding success criteria for checking adherence of the application

Outline

- Background
- Interaction design based on discourse modeling
- GUI Generation
- Customization
- Improving Low-vision Accessibility
- ■ Conclusion

Conclusion

- Interaction design can be based on discourse modeling.
- These models can be used for generating GUIs automatically.
- In the course of the generation, the GUIs can be customized persistently.



Institute of Computer Technology

Thank you for your attention!

???



Institute of Computer Technology

Literature

- Carroll, J. M., (editor), *Scenario-Based Design: Envisioning Work and Technology in System Development*. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1995.
- Luff, P., Gilbert, N., Frohlich, D., (eds.), *Computers and Conversation*, Academic Press, 1990.
- Mann, W.C., and Thompson, S.A. Rhetorical Structure Theory: Toward a functional theory of text organization. *Text*, 8(3): 243–281, 1988.
- Searle, J.R. *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England, 1969.
- Shank, R. C., and Abelson, R. P., *Scripts, Plans, Goals and Understanding*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1977.



Institute of Computer Technology

Selected work of this tutorial presenter

- Bogdan, C., Kaindl, H., Falb, J., and Popp, R., "Modeling of interaction design by end users through discourse modeling". In *Proceedings of the 2008 ACM International Conference on Intelligent User Interfaces (IUI'08)*, Gran Canaria, Spain, 2008. ACM Press, pp. 305–308.
- Falb, J., Kaindl, H., Horacek, H., Bogdan, C., Popp, R., and Arnautovic, E., "A discourse model for interaction design based on theories of human communication". In *CHI '06 Extended Abstracts on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, New York, NY, USA, 2006. ACM Press, pp. 754–759.
- Falb, J., Kavaldjian, S., Popp, R., Raneburger, D., Arnautovic, E., and Kaindl, H., "Fully Automatic User Interface Generation from Discourse Models". In *Proceedings of the 2009 ACM International Conference on Intelligent User Interfaces (IUI'09)*, ACM. Sanibel Island, Florida, USA, 2009. ACM Press. Tool demo paper.
- Falb, J., Popp, R., Röck, T., Jelinek, H., Arnautovic, E., and Kaindl, H., "UI Prototyping for Multiple Devices Through Specifying Interaction Design". In *Proceedings of IFIP INTERACT 2007, LNCS 4662, Part I*. Heidelberg, Germany, 2007. Springer, pp. 136–149.



Institute of Computer Technology

Selected work of this tutorial presenter (cont.)

- Kavaldjian, S., Bogdan, C., Falb, J., and Kaindl, H., "Transforming Discourse Models to Structural User Interface Models". In *MoDELS 2007 Workshops, LNCS 5002*. 2008. Springer, pp. 77–88.
- Popp, R., Falb, J., Arnautovic, E., Kaindl, H., Kavaldjian, S., Ertl, D., Horacek, H., and Bogdan, C., "Automatic Generation of the Behavior of a User Interface from a High-level Discourse Model". In *Proceedings of the 41st Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS-42)*, p. 10, Hawaii, 2009, IEEE Computer Society Press.
- Raneburger, D., Popp, R., Kaindl, H., Falb, J., and Ertl, D. "Automated Generation of Device-Specific WIMP-UIs: Weaving of Structural and Behavioral Models," In *Proceedings of the 2011 SIGCHI Symposium on Engineering Interactive Computing Systems (EICS'11)*, 2011, pp. 41–46.
- Raneburger, D., Popp, R., Kavaldjian, S., Kaindl, H., and Falb, J., "Optimized GUI Generation for Small Screens" In *Model-Driven Development of Advanced User Interfaces, SCI 340*. Springer, 2011, pp. 107–122.



Institute of Computer Technology