

#### Modelling Languages: Concrete (Visual) Syntax

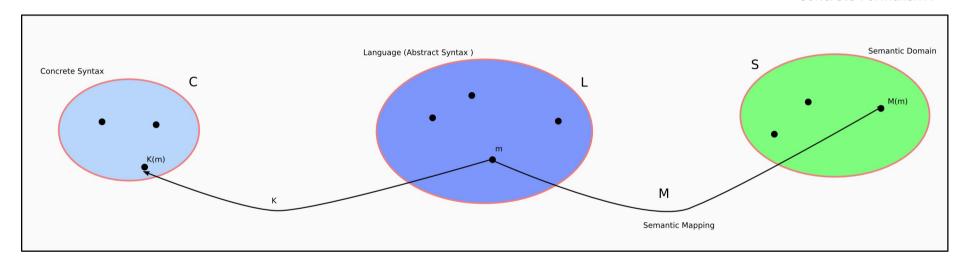


Hans Vangheluwe

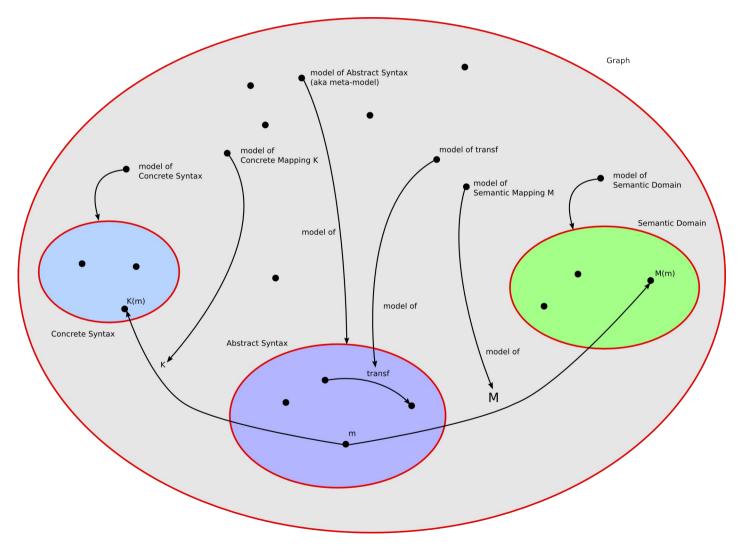
Santiago de Compostella 4 September 2013

#### Modelling Languages/Formalisms

#### Concrete Formalism F



#### **Explicit Modelling of Modelling Languages/Formalisms**



#### **Textual Languages**

"this sentence is very short"

- Individual letters in an alphabet
- Combined into words
- Combined in to sentences in a language
- Letters in words specified by regular expressions
- Words in a language specified by a grammar
- Symbols are combined by "is to the right of"

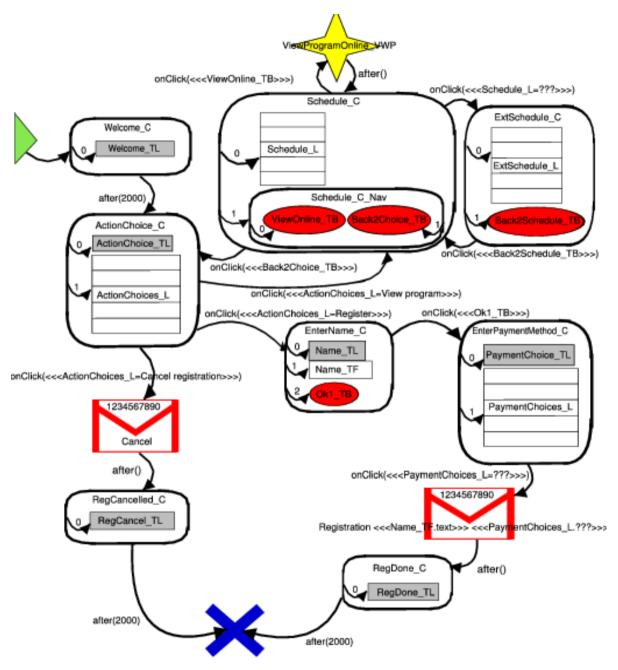
#### The Spoofax Language Workbench

Report TUD-SERG-2010-014a

Rules for Declarative Specification of Languages and IDEs

Lennart C. L. Kats Felco Visser Delft University of Technology Delft University of Technology Lc.Lkats@tudelft.nl visser@acm.org ■ EntityLang-Colorer.esv 🛭 - F example.ent 🔀 i ⊝module example imports EntityLang-Colorer.gener // Example "EntityLang" program colorer ⊖entity User { : String \_.Type : 0 0 255 password : String homepage : URL - F ■ EntityLang.sdf 🔀 %% Grammar for the EntityLang language entity BlogPosting { %% By default, based on an example "entities" syntax poster : User body : String imports Common entity URL { ⊝exports location : String context-free start-symbols D 🌬 Start context-free syntax "module" ID Definition\* -> Start {cons("Module")} "entity" ID "{" Property\* "}" -> Definition {cons("Entity")} ID ":" Type -> Property {cons("Property")} -> Type {cons("Type")} ID

#### Visual Languages



## DSMTP 2013 Domain Specific Modeling Theory and Practice

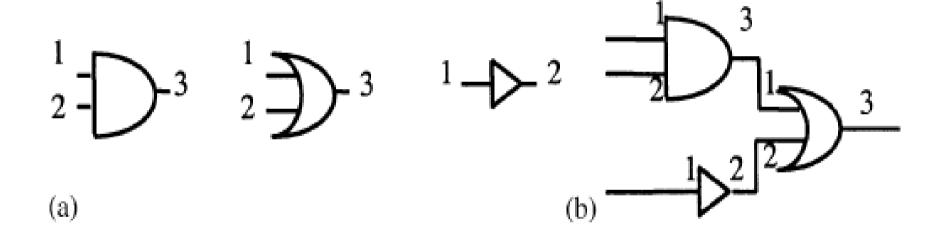
Journal of Visual Languages and Computing (2002) 13, 573–600 doi:10.1006/S1045-926X(02)00025-3 available online at http://www.idealibrary.com on IDE L



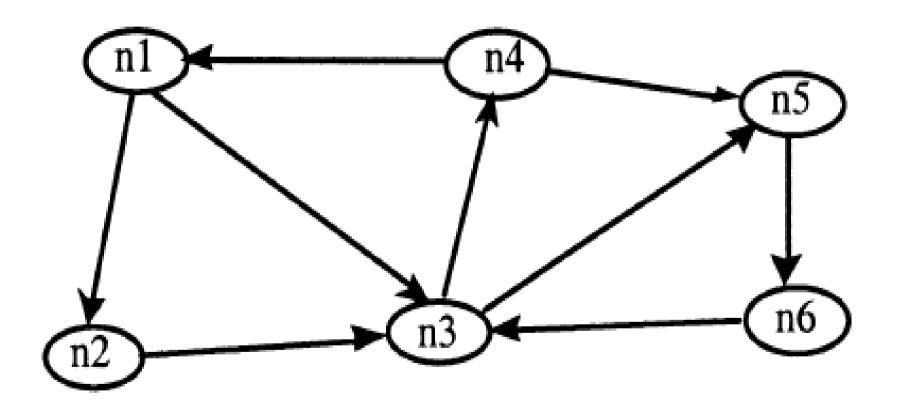
# A Classification Framework to Support the Design of Visual Languages

G. Costagliola\*, A. Delucia†, S. Orefice‡ and G. Polese\*

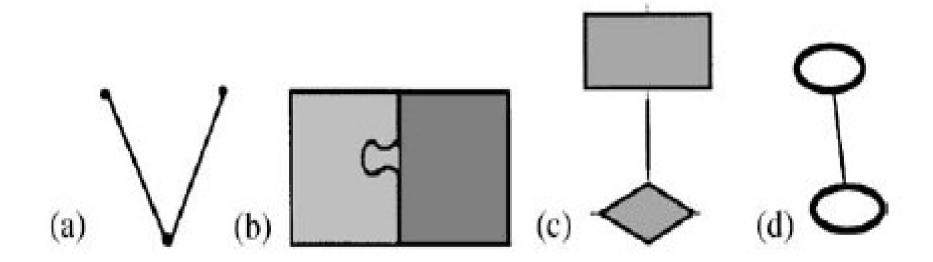
Plex



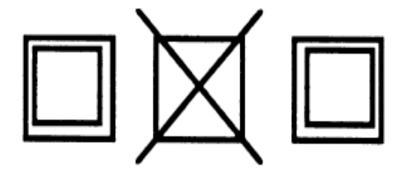
#### Graph

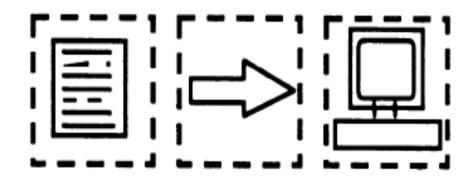


#### **Connection Types**

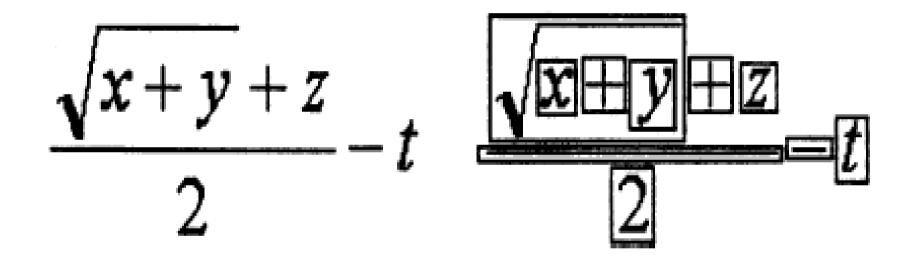


#### **Iconic**

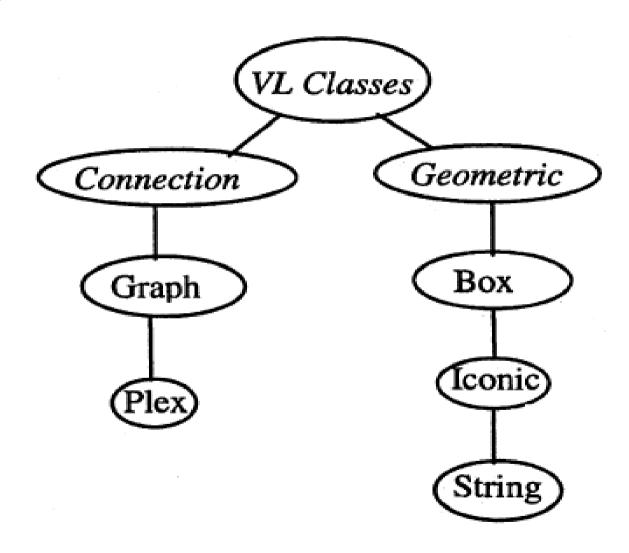




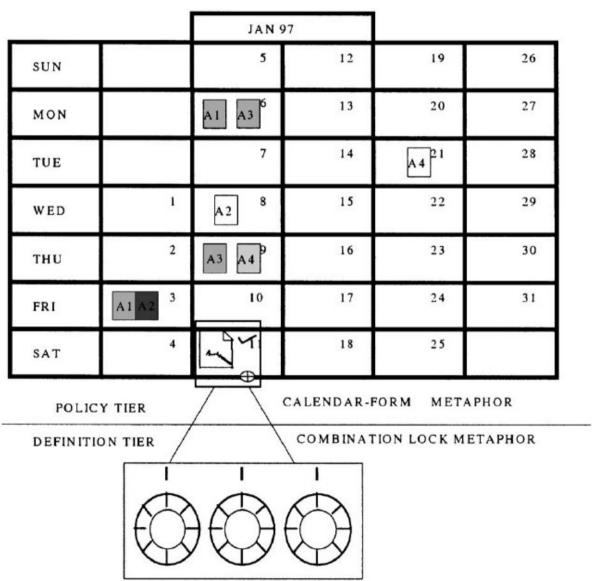
Box



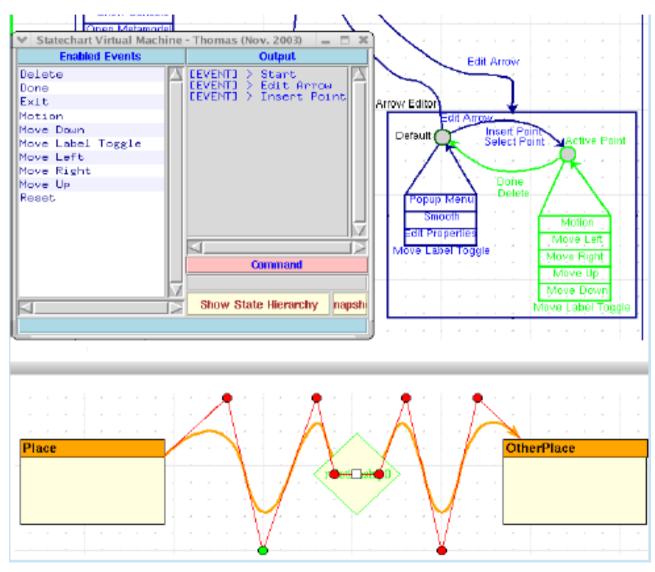
#### **Visual Language Classes**



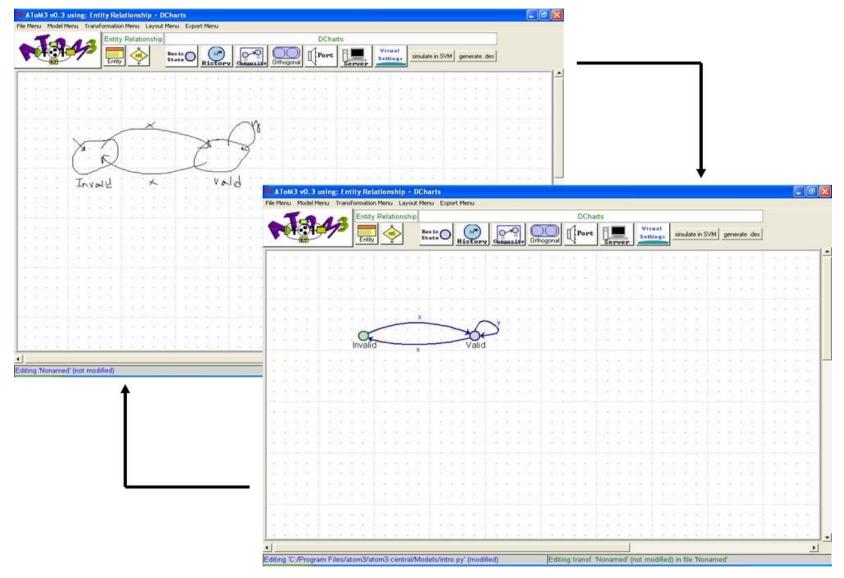
#### **Hybrid Languages**



#### Syntax-directed Visual Editors: model behaviour



#### Syntax-directed Visual Editors: freehand (early stages of multi-domain project)



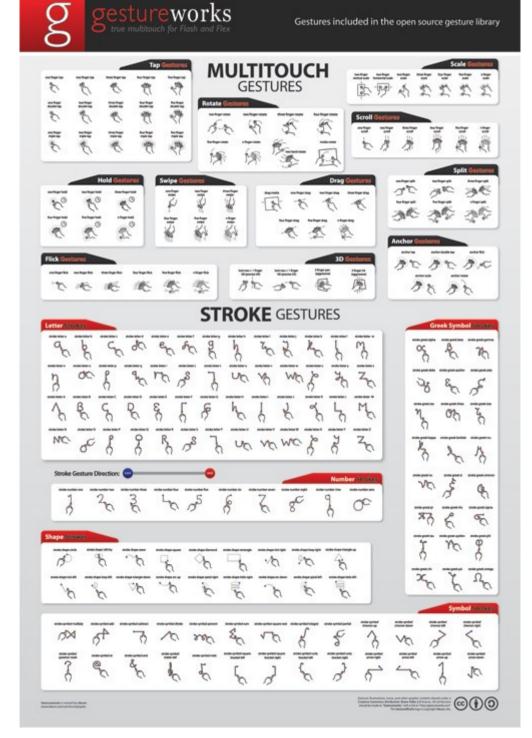
#### Gestures included in the open source gesture library

#### Different Media: Gestural Interaction, Sound, ...





DSMTP 2013 Domain Specific Modeling Theory and Practice



### DSMTP 2013 Domain Specific Modeling Theory and Practice

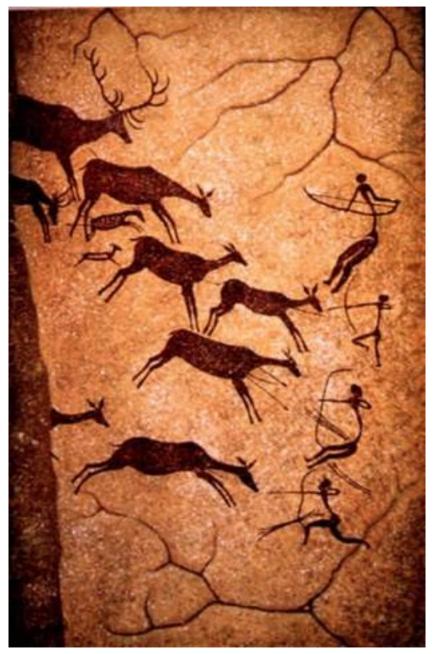
IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SOFTWARE ENGINEERING, VOL. 35, NO. 5, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2009

# The "Physics" of Notations: Towards a Scientific Basis for Constructing Visual Notations in Software Engineering

Daniel L. Moody, Member, IEEE

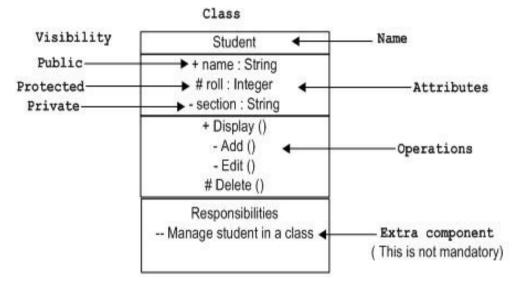
#### Introduction

- Visual notations pre-date textual ones
- Visual notations are important for Modelling and Software Engineering
- Humans are excellent pattern recognizers
- Need cognitively efficient and effective notations.
  - Cognitive effectiveness = speed, ease and accuracy with which a representation can be processed by the human mind

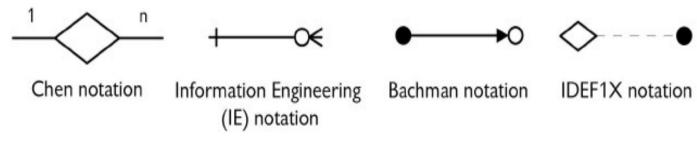


#### Introduction/Rationale

Visual notations are often introduced without underlying theory or rationale

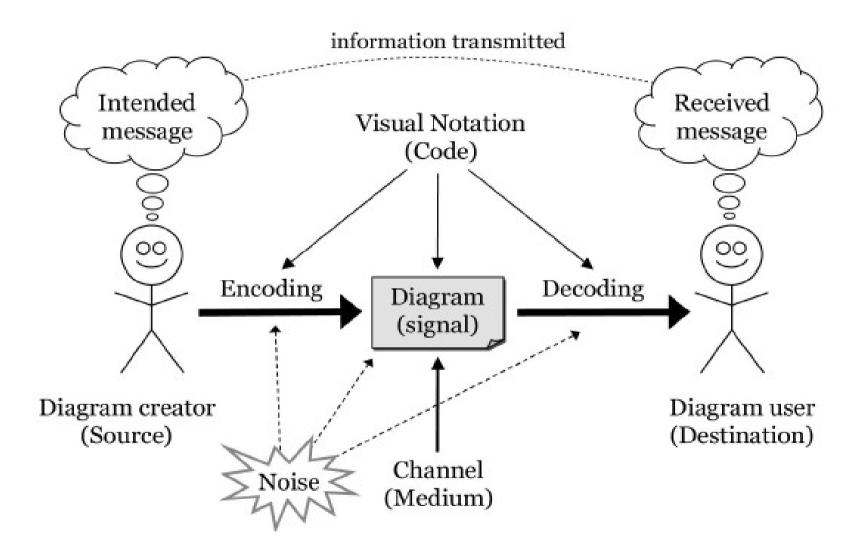


Many visual notations for same concepts.

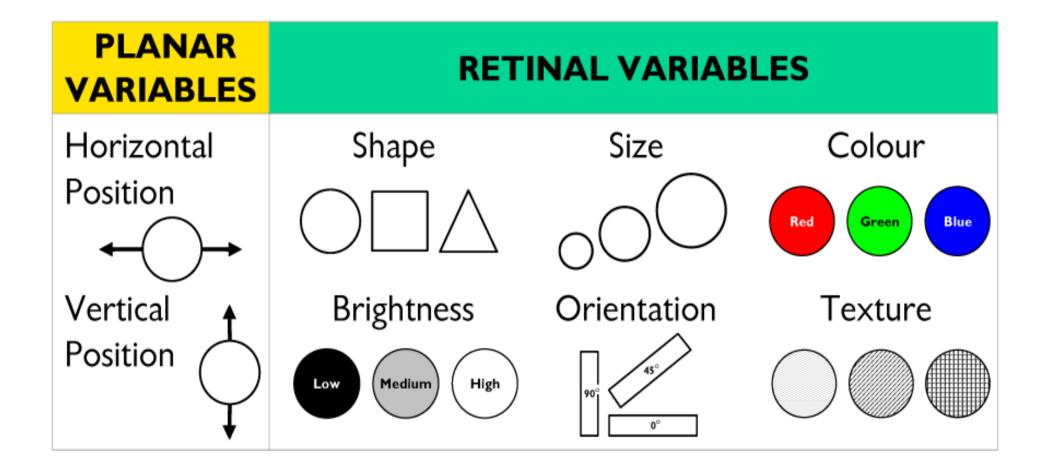


No rigorous way to compare effectiveness and hence no clear design goal.

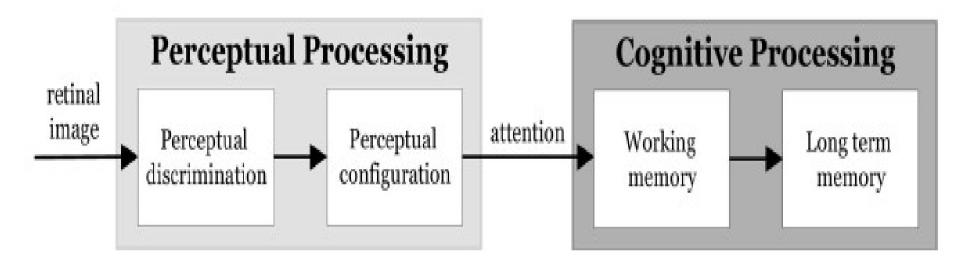
#### **Communication Theory**



#### Encoding: 8 visual variables to (graphically) encode information



#### **Decoding**

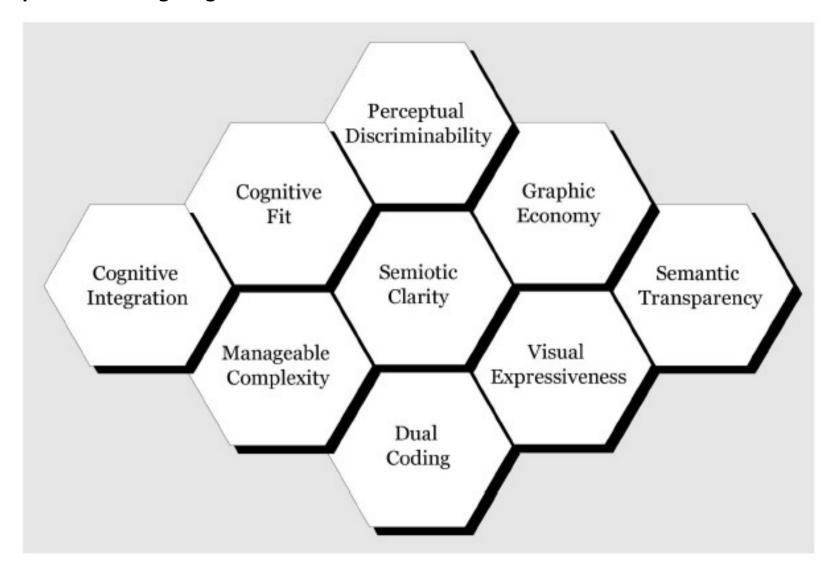


automatic, fast, parallel

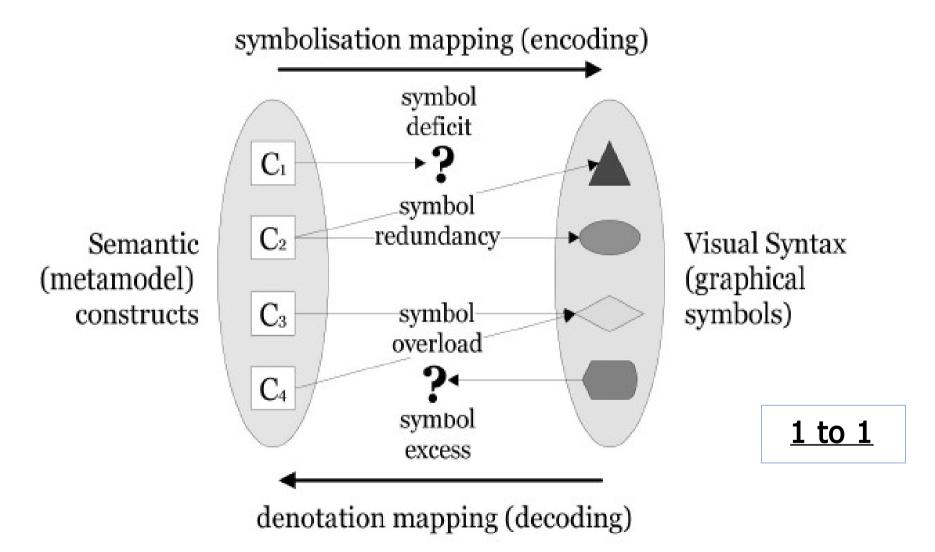
slow, large effort, sequential

Appropriate notations » offload some of the burden from cognitive to perceptual

#### Principles for Designing Efficient and Effective Visual Notations

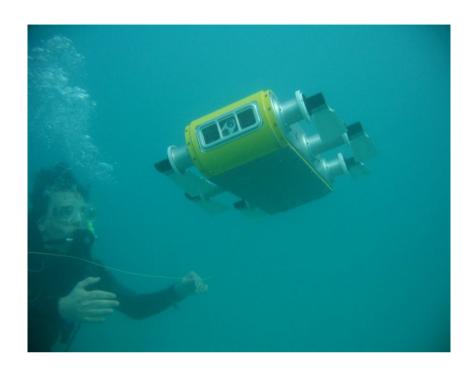


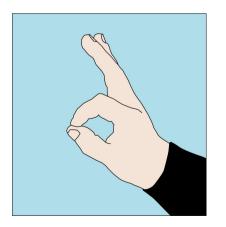
**Semiotic Clarity** (semiotics = study of signs and sign processes)

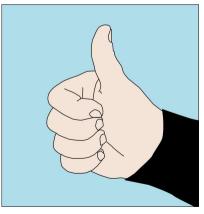


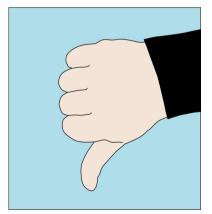
#### **Perceptual Discriminability**

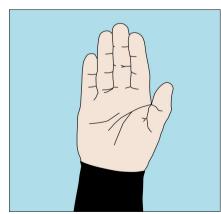












#### **Perceptual Discriminability**

should be easy to **distinguish** visual symbols

ability to distinguish is determined by **visual distance** larger visual distance » faster, more accurate recognition

- number of visual variables on which they differ and the size of the differences
- shape is the main visual variable



#### **Perceptual Discriminability**

Software Enginering notations mostly look rectangle variants

Use redundant visual encoding to increase distance (e.g., textual + visual)



#### **Semantic Transparency**

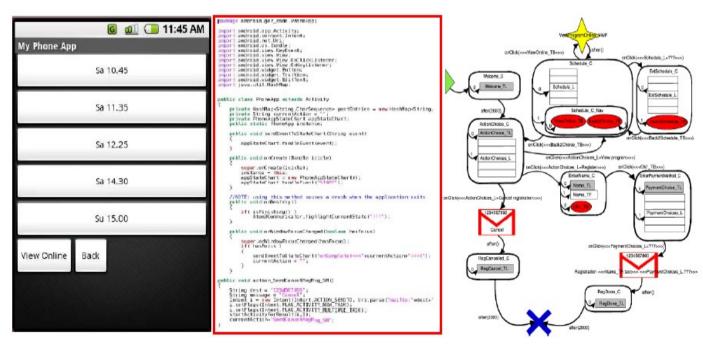
Extent to which the **meaning** of a symbol can be **inferred** from its **appearance** (intuitive)

#### Symbols can be:

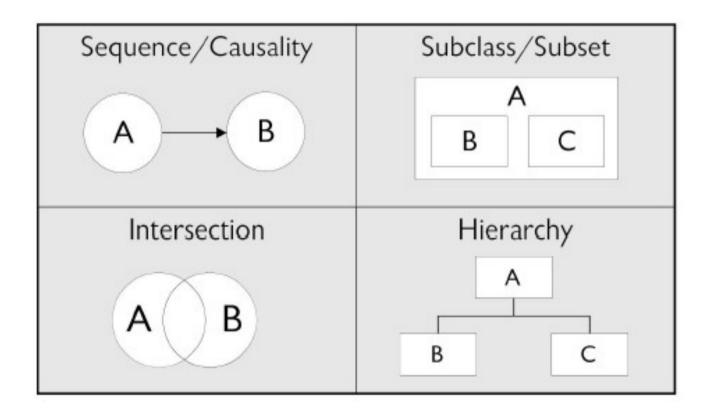
- Semantically Immediate
- Semantically Opaque
- Semantically Perverse

Software Engineering notations are usually abstract (non-intuitive)

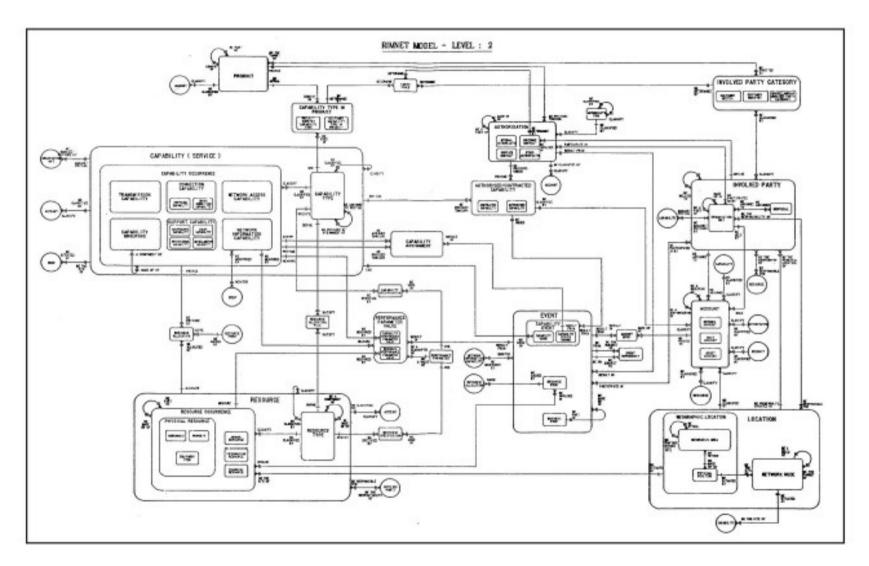
Domain-specific icons are intuitive



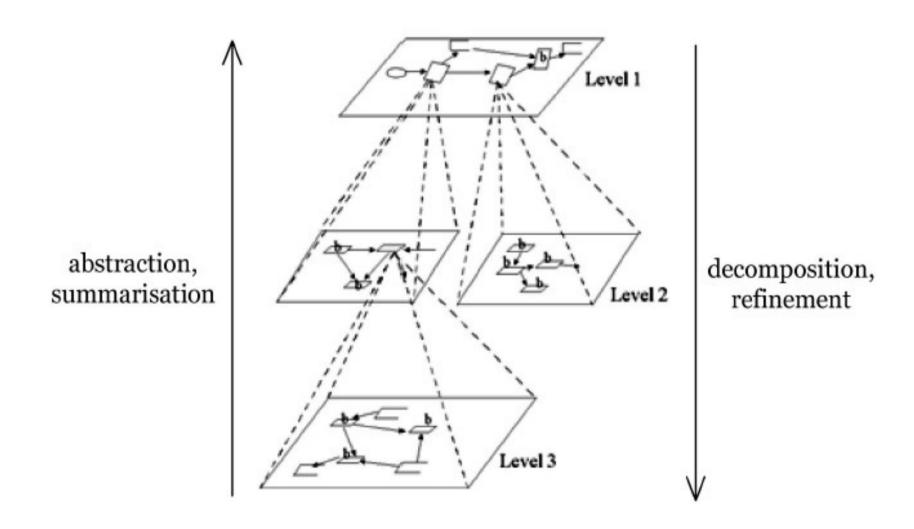
#### **Semantic Transparency**



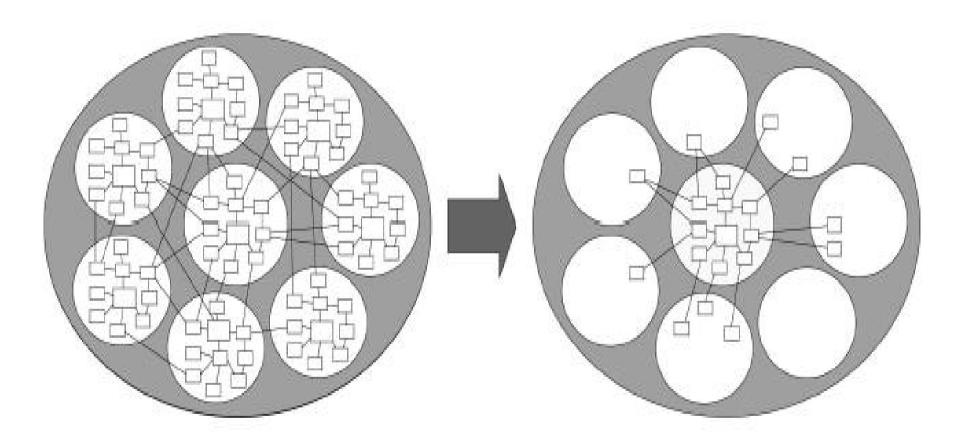
#### Complexity management (# diagram of element » cognitive overload)



#### Modularization/Hierarchy



#### Cognitive Integration (different notations)

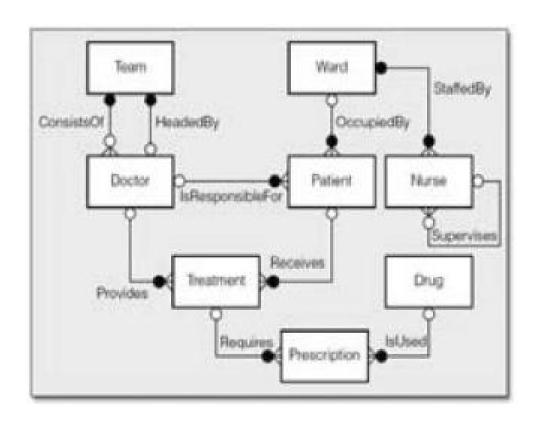


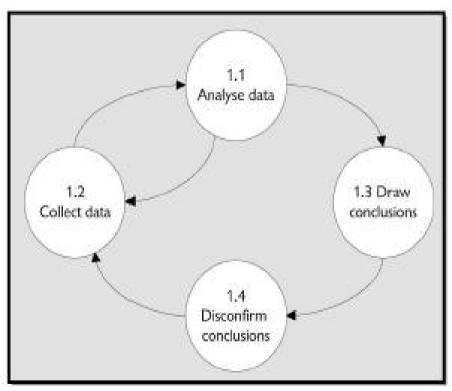
- Conceptual integration (coherent mental model)
- Enable navigation and transition between notations

#### **Visual Expressiveness**

Number of visual variables used (UML, mostly shape, no colour)

8 degrees of visual freedom (0 = non-visual - 8 = visually saturated)





#### **Visual Expressiveness**

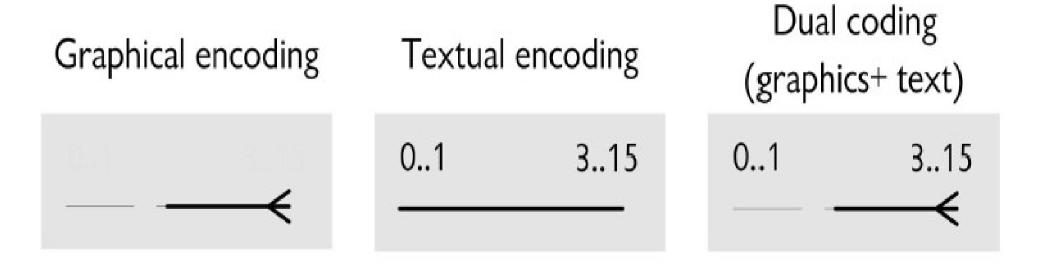
Different visual variables have different capacity to encode information

Variable	Power	Capacity
Horizontal position (x)	Interval	10-15
Vertical position (y)	Interval	10-15
Size	Interval	20
Brightness	Ordinal	6-7
Colour	Nominal	7-10
Texture	Nominal	2-5
Shape	Nominal	Unlimited
Orientation	Nominal	4

#### **Dual Encoding**

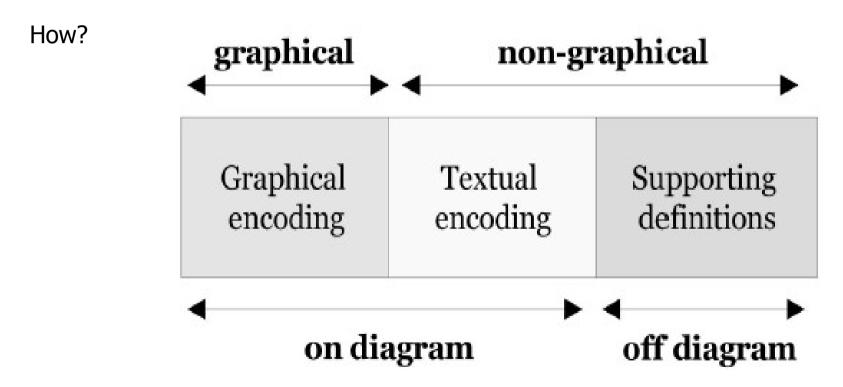
Combine Textual and Visual

**Supplement** rather than duplicate (e.g., cardinality values) **Reinforce** meaning



#### **Graphic Economy**

- Not too many symbols. If many, provide legend
- Limit on human discrimination capability (6 levels per variable)
- Upper limit on graphic complexity



#### **Cognitive Fit**

Adapt choice of visual notation to

- Task
- Audience novices and experts

Representation medium

#### Interactions among principles

