Research Article

Design Parser For CDM Graph Generation in Graph Transformation Based User Interface Modeling

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Abstract: In the direction of performance analysis form based web application development is reckoned in our work. User interface development part of web application development is further taken into consideration. Navigation aspect is emphasised; to model navigation class diagram in Unified Modeling Language (UML) to Conceptual Data Model (CDM) mapping is carried through. For achieving transformation, in this study design document is parsed then CDM graph is drawn from parsed design data. Directed CDM graph generation using either critical use case or algorithm is conversed.

Keywords: Class diagram, conceptual data model, performance analysis, user interface modeling

INTRODUCTION

Software development begins with information from requirement and design specification; performance the non functional property, its verification is achieved by analysis of requirement and design document. Functional software is delivered if it addresses requirements and design specifications. Software with performance property is delivered if requirement and design specifications are accurately mapped. Conceptual data model is the most abstract form of data model. The development of CDM is a design activity influenced by various kinds of knowledge including both application domain knowledge and data modelling representation and process knowledge. Graph transformation is the process of transforming one form of the graph into another form algorithmically; it is the rule based manipulation of graphs (Ehrig et al., 1999). Performance engineering field and graph transformation field have similar notations like petri nets, process algebra; due to this reason performance analysis can be performed with graph transformation approach. Article by Jaime et al. (2000) proposes OOHMethod for software production from conceptual models considering conceptual design and conceptual modelling patterns. Navigation access diagram to illustrate navigation model is introduced as part of their work; authors state its required to have at least one navigation access diagram for each user type. Software performance engineering field’s critical use case based software execution model might be used for representing navigation in the form of graph. Martin (2009) propose mapping of logical data model to user interface model based on graph transformation for modeling user interface elements. In the initial stage of this work CDM graph generation need to be performed; for CDM graph generation navigation aspect need to be taken into account. Towards this goal, in this study an attempt is made to automate design mapping in software development before code is built, we have mapped class diagram to CDM graph, in addition development needs navigation details; navigation support from the work of Jaime et al. (2000) is referred. Graph transformation approach by Martin (2009) is related to navigation concept present in work of Jaime et al. (2000) as part of our work. Work by Mohan et al. (2014) focusses performance analysis and for the process of performance analysis; software performance engineering principles, process and models are used. Another approach is CDM graph generation from UML class diagram as mentioned in work of Suneeta and Mohan (2014) with the help of algorithm. In this study an enhancement in the form of design document parsing has been done. Form based web application development is considered here, its user interface development is modeled; for modeling CDM is used and graph transformation is used to simulate navigation through the application.

LITARTURE REVIEW

Thomas et al. (1998) categorized web pages into two groups as text based and GUI or metaphor based; text based is functional and metaphor based is form...
Chun-Cheng (2010) used interviews with users like type scale rating and principal component analysis to collect and analyze data, author discuss design criteria and main factors influencing web interface design. Article by Kuo-Wei et al. (2011) converses redesigned user interface for a case study by considering users degree of cognitive and information acceptance giving importance to human computer interaction. Importance of user interface along with difficulty in design and implementation of user interface is communicated by Brad (1993). Authors set up an extension of conceptual modeling approach known as OO-H method that supports the conceptual design of web applications (Jaime et al., 2000). As part of work carried through authors Hallvard (2002) propose a framework for classifying design representations and task modelling language. Antovic’ et al. (2012) have analysed entities, their attributes relationship and their influence on the user interface in addition its indicated that software requirements are the basis of developing good user interface. Work of Nora and Andreas (2002) implements semi automatic generation of web applications from design models. Dorina (2009) contends about non functional properties such as performance, scalability, reliability, security and safety; Model driven approach for user interface development has been implemented as part of this work; described as given next, Process of design document specification to CDM graph mapping begins by reading the design in the form of UML class diagram, then from this design class names and associations are extracted. Design document in XMI form is parsed to fetch class names and associations; this output is stored in a file, from this file content graph is drawn. Steps of this process are shown in Fig. 1 in addition steps are implemented in methodology section of the paper, Contribution of this paper: Design document parsing, drawing graph from design document parsed data.

**Background:** Our work whose emphasis is implementation of software performance engineering to achieve non functional property performance, makes use of software performance engineering field performance objectives, software performance engineering process, software execution model along with these even performance analysis activity is considered which is an important component. Then continues with modeling methodology which includes user interface modeling since user interface modeling is taken as first step of our work, software execution model is incorporated to represent navigation aspect of user interface. Graph transformation approach is used to transform class diagram to CDM graph. Thus navigation aspect is represented with the help of one of the two ways mentioned below:

- Navigation determined by software execution model framed by following critical use case
- Navigation determined with the help of graph transformation algorithm

Requirement and design analysis, based on performance analysis will be step in achieving performance attributes like response time, scalability and throughputs in the field of software performance engineering; this design and requirement analysis are part of proactive software performance engineering. Requirement analysis to identify type of software system can be performed by identifying keywords that are part of software requirement specification; then appropriate graph representation to model development is associated. Advantage of modeling is rework can be reduced; to streamline work in this direction we started with software system development which is narrowed to web application development and further cut down to form based user interface development of web application with the help of user interface modelling as given below in Fig. 2.

Conceptual Parameters of our work are tabulated in the Table 1 given next.

**Fig. 1: Design to CDM mapping**

**Fig. 2: Performance analysis pursued in software development**
Table 1: Conceptual parameters of our work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Approach</th>
<th>Process adopted</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Modelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Software Performance</td>
<td>Engineering (SPE)</td>
<td>SPE Process, graph transformation</td>
<td>graph based</td>
<td>Use interface modelling, software execution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Performance analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**METHODOLOGY**

Process of software design document parsing shown in Fig. 1 begins by considering design document as input; our process focuses on UML class diagram of the design, from the design diagram its required to extract class names and associations, from these CDM graph need to be drawn. UML class diagram part of design is drawn using AgroUML tool available from http://argouml.software.informer.com/ (2009) then design representation in XMI is parsed to extract node names and edges, class names in the UML diagram are node names and association end participant value (determined by association end participant tag) represent source and destination of edge. Algorithm 1 is proposed and implemented for XMI document parsing to map design onto CDM graph its steps are given below, this generated CDM graph represents navigation aspect of the application.

Steps to identify class name:

1. Open XMI file that contains class diagram details in the form of tags
2. Identify tag ‘<’ (opening tag) followed by UML: Class element
   - Then word name = ‘ClassName’ (this value must be extracted, start with opening single quote and end at closing single quote)
   - extract class id field value
   - Process continues till closing tag.
3. Repeat step 3 till EOF
4. Store these class-id namepair values in an output file.
5. Display class names.

Algorithm to extract class names:
Steps to identify Association start and end
// Node denotes edge’s source and destination classes

1. Open XMI file that contains class diagram details in the form of tags
2. Identify tag ‘<‘ (opening tag) followed by UML: Association element
   - Repeat till end of association element
   - then UML: AssociationEnd.participant
   - then UML: Class
   - Nodeid = xml id reference
   - if(Nodeid = nameid.classid)
   - writefile(nameid.name)
   - writefile(’ - - ‘) //write this character sequence for only source
3. From the output file generated in step 2 copy graph definition and generate graph using GraphViz tool available from http://graphs.grevian.org/
   - Algorithm to extract associations

Result of the above algorithm implementation i.e., class names and associations are stored in text file, from this text file CDM graph showing navigation aspect of application is drawn. Further this undirected graph is transformed to directed graph using either:

- Sequence diagram steps of critical use case as present in work of Mohan et al. (2014)
- Using algorithm given below referred from the work of Suneeta and Mohan (2014)

**Algorithm UML-CDM (G):**
//MST is minimum spanning tree generated with algorithm //represented as adj matrix a[]]
//Input: UML undirected graph a[]]
//output: directed CDM graph with minimum spanning
//tree(MST)
apply MST(a)
directed7graph(MST)
Algorithm directed7graph(MST)
//alg generates directed graph from MST
//Input: MST undirected graph t[]]
//Output: Directed Graph t[]]
1. For i = 1 to n do
   - For j = 1 to 2 do //since two column MST
     - Es[k] = t[i]>t[j]
     - Es[k+1] = t[j]>t[i]
     - k++
2. read edge sequence numbers
   - for i = 1 to n do
     - if(sn==es[i])
       - i->j = 1
       - j->i = 0
       - es[i] = 0
     - for i = 1 to n
       - if (es[i] && sn!= es[i])
         //remaining edges have to be inserted from j i
         - j->i = 1
         - i->j = 0
         - t[i][0] = j
         - t[i][1] = i

**Algorithm UML-CDM** //adopted for relationship association: Above algorithm is suitable for class diagrams with relationship associations, for class diagrams with generalization and specialization following algorithm is used:
Algorithm CDM_partial_directedGraph (adj[][])
//algorithm for directed edge insertion with partially directed //graph as input
//Input: graph with partial edge directions (Boolean value) from UML class diagram

//Output: Directed CDM graph
For i = 1 to n
For j = 1 to n
If(a[i][j]!=a[j][i])
If(a[i][j] && a[i][j].s==T)

Fig. 3: Class diagram to CDM graph mapping (Steps)
Algorithm CDM partial-directedGraph // Adopted for generalization specialization associations: Steps followed in the process are shown in Fig. 3. Output CDM graph is used for logical data model to user interface modeling mapping which is present in work of Martin (2009) we have referred this graph for navigation aspect to develop user interface, using user interface modeling.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Methodology proposed here as shown in Fig. 1 has been implemented and tested for case studies referred from http://www.uml-diagrams.org/class-diagrams-examples.html, it was observed that class diagram mapping in the form of CDM graph helps in analysis of the process from the navigation viewpoint, implementation has been carried through in Java by considering parser present in javax. Consider case study of Student Attendance Entry software.

Student attendance entry: This software allows faculty to enter attendance of students for different subjects taught by faculties. Description of system in UML class diagram form is given in Fig. 4 (along with algorithm application) results obtained in terms of number of directed edges and number of edges in input graph is depicted in Fig. 5. Class names are shown in screenshot given below.

XMI representation for this example along with UML class diagram element’s mapping with XMI id’s (marked in bold) is shown below (Fig. 6).

XMI id’s generated for classes student, faculty etc and for association’s are shown in the Fig. 7, arrows indicate element to which id is associated.

Fig. 4: Input and screenshot

Fig. 5: Number of edges in input UML class diagram and in directed CDM graph

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class diagram names</th>
<th>No of input edge</th>
<th>No off output edge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time table disk</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fis table log</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hash licence</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client desk service</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. 6: Parsing to map Class Diagram components to Graph elements

Fig. 7: Class Diagram with XMI ID’s generated after designing with AgroUML

Fig. 8: Graph generation
Fig. 9: Output

Definition to draw graph is written by referring output text file which is result of design parsing; graph generated is shown under results header as given below in Fig. 8, to this graph UML-CDM algorithm is applied to generate directed graph given in Fig. 9.

Figure 5 shows number of edges in input UML class diagram and number of edges in directed CDM graph.

Number of edges in input UML class diagram shows associations present in scenario description; number of edges in directed output graph shows navigation aspect in user interface modelling. Number of edges in output graph is derived first by parsing design document then applying directed CDM graph generation algorithm. Number of edges in the input UML class diagram is more than number of output edges in the resultant graph. Edges in output graph focus on analyst's expectation of navigation through the application by following approach mentioned herein, in absence of this kind of approach, developer has to design forms addressing all the possible navigations.

CONCLUSION

Proactive performance engineering can be realized by incorporating performance objectives or principles in early development stages of software development. Specifically in requirements gathering and design phases, analysis performed in these stages will result in performance valued software development. Modeling approach with graph transformation can be effective by relating these parameters, as part of our research work we have performed design document parsing. This task will ensure mapping of analyst’s specification to implementation. Class diagram specification for user interface development has been transformed to CDM directed graph, directed CDM represents navigation aspect; advantage of this approach is requirement achievement with modeling by reducing rework. Future work in this direction can be measuring amount of work reduced and generation of all possible graphs showing all navigation paths allowing the designer to choose appropriate one, integrating all modules of our work in the form of tool.

REFERENCES


