



Center for
Human-Machine-Interaction



German
Research Center
for Artificial
Intelligence

IFS Innovative
Factory Systems

Model-Based Useware Engineering

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W3C Workshop on Future Standards for Model-Based User Interfaces
Rome, Italy, 13.-14. May 2010



Introduction

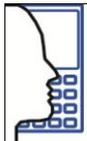


DFKI - The Quadrangle of Innovation

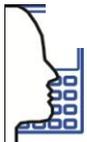
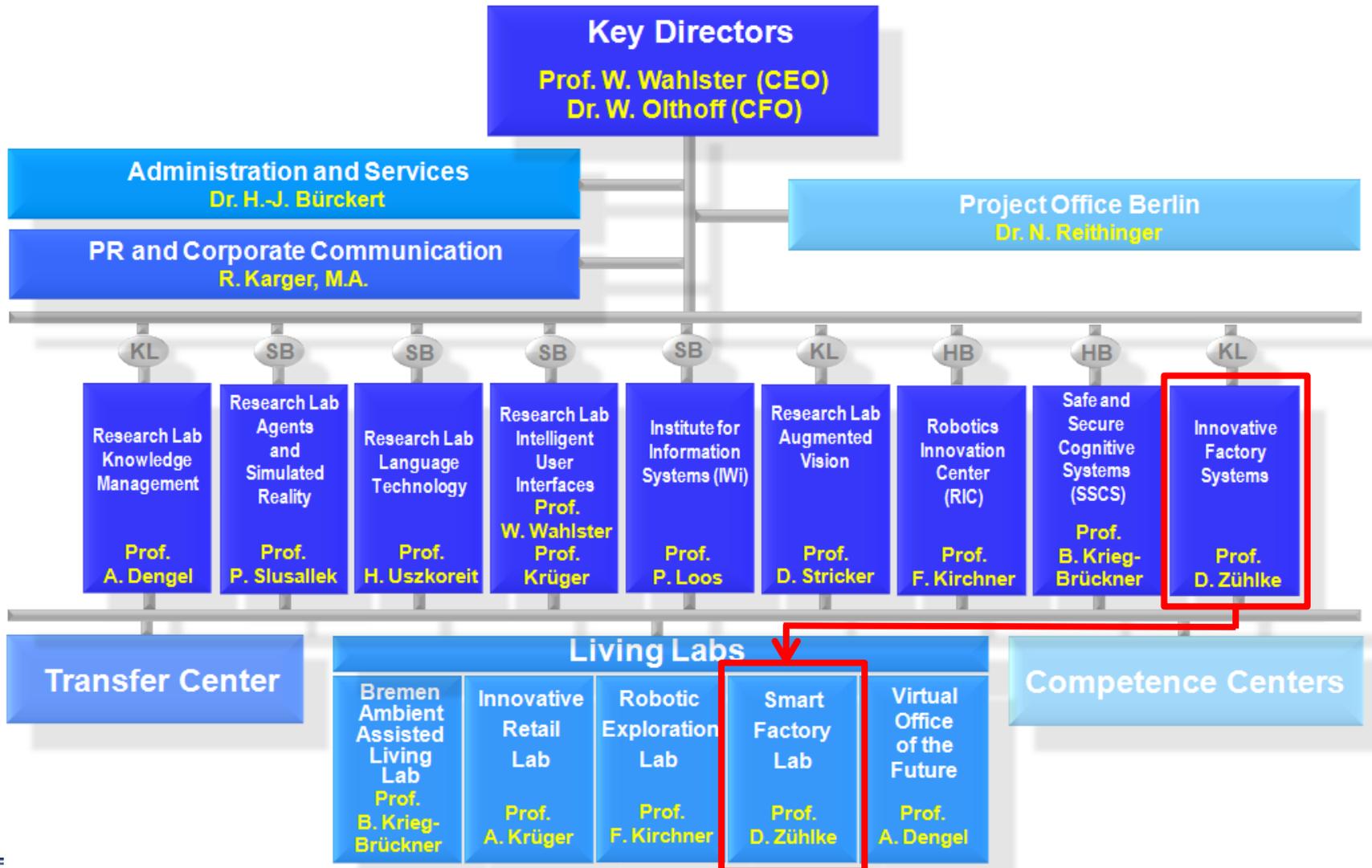
April 2010:

- 753 employees (overall)
- 260 Researcher
- 116 ongoing projects

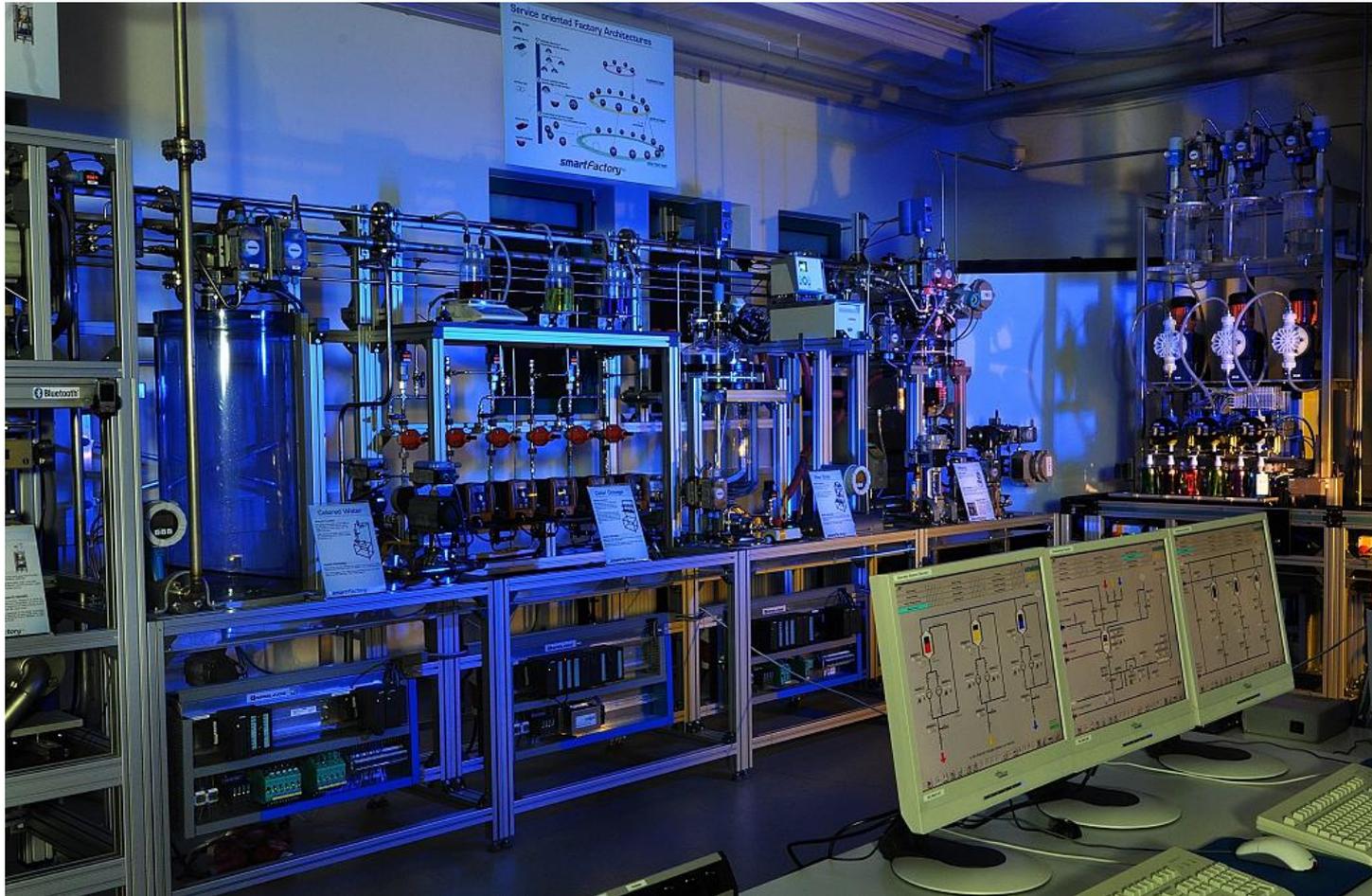
„DFKI is the world's largest and leading Center of Excellence for basic and application-oriented AI research.“



The Structure of the DFKI



Living Lab - SmartFactory



- **First multi vendor research, development and demonstration center for industrial ICT**
 - **Goal:** The integration of mature ICT into factory automation



MBUID Use Cases

1. Industrial Projects: Usability Engineering
 - **@Development-time**
 - User-centered development process + Model-based user interface development methodology
 - Supporting project staff with tools (e.g. prototyping, code generators)
2. Configuration and maintaining of industrial devices
 - **@Run-time**
 - Automatic UI generation
 - Adaptive UIs
 - Ad-hoc access to devices via one universal interaction device (instead of using many different devices)

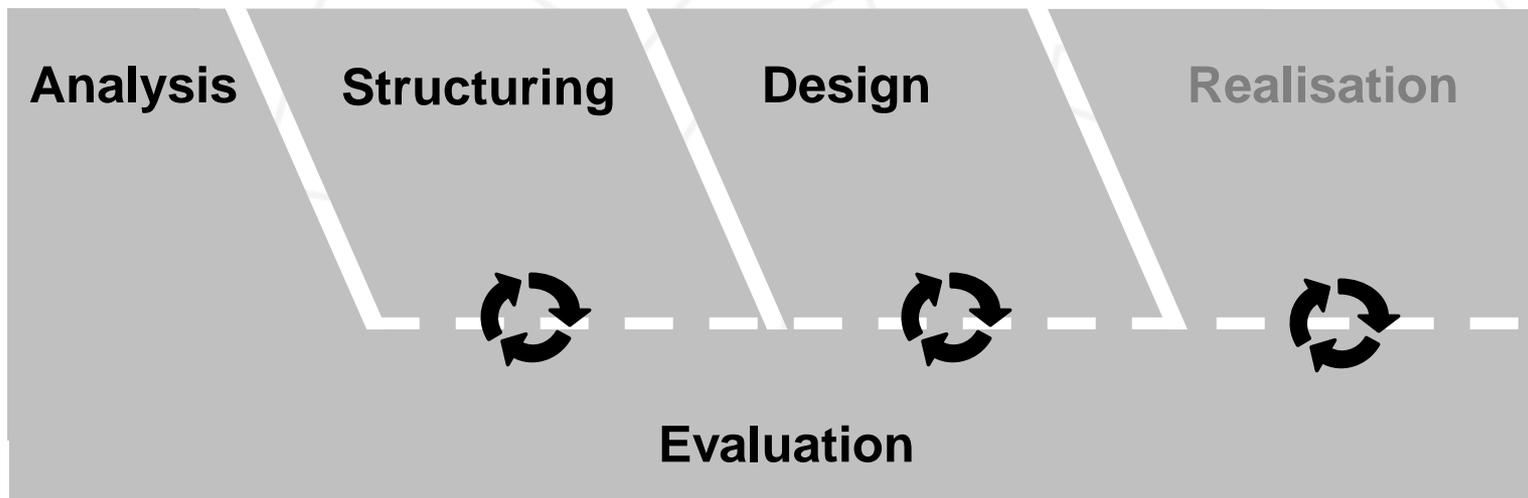


MBUID@Development-time

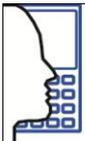


Useware Engineering Process

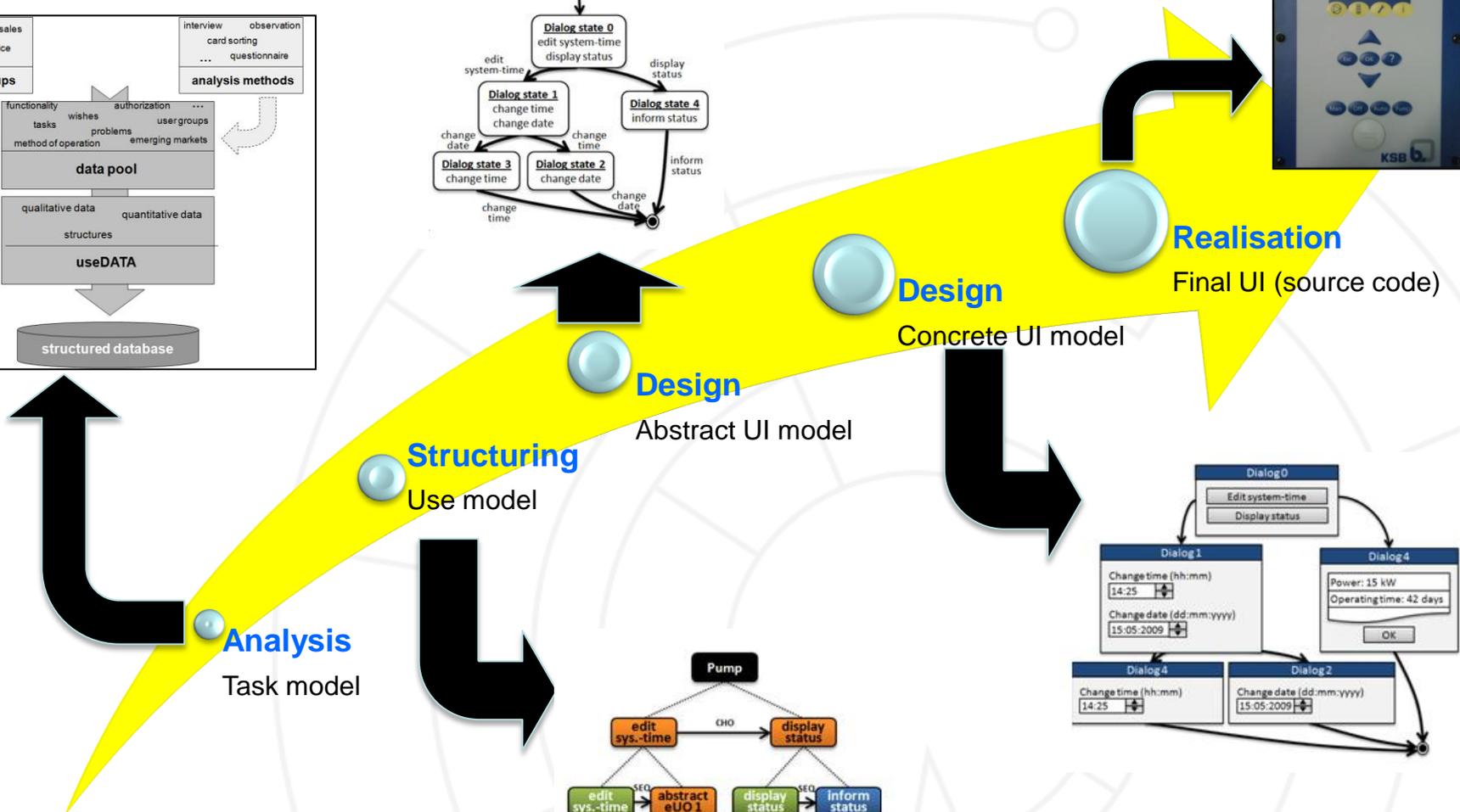
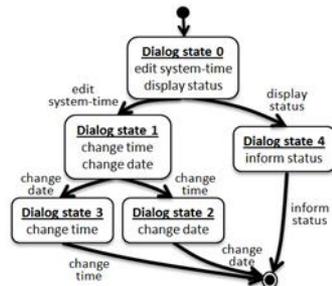
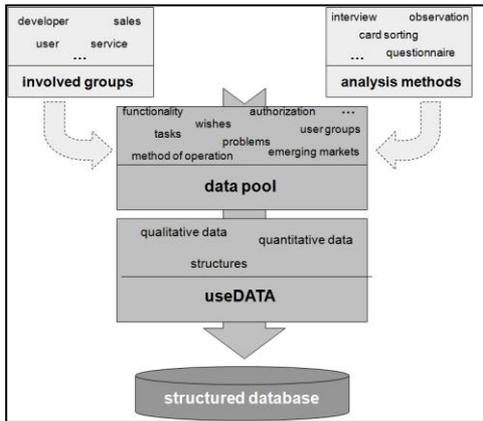
- Incorporates users and clients into all project phases (Iterative)
- Different (overlapping) main phases:
 - **Analysis:** Understanding the users, their tasks and the context-of-use
 - **Structuring:** Deduction of a single, harmonized task structure
 - **Design:** Deduction of abstract & concrete UIs
 - **Evaluation:** Iterative testing of mock-ups/prototypes with users



→ Approved in many different research- and industrial projects since 1991



Different layers of a user interface



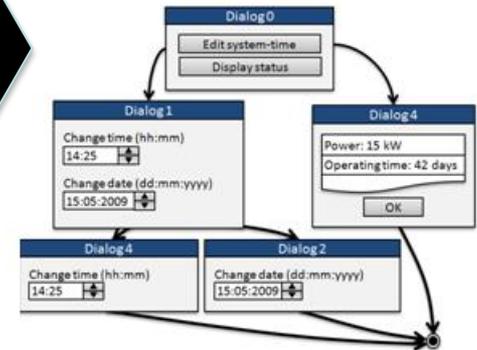
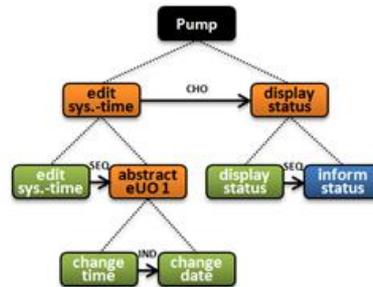
Analysis
Task model

Structuring
Use model

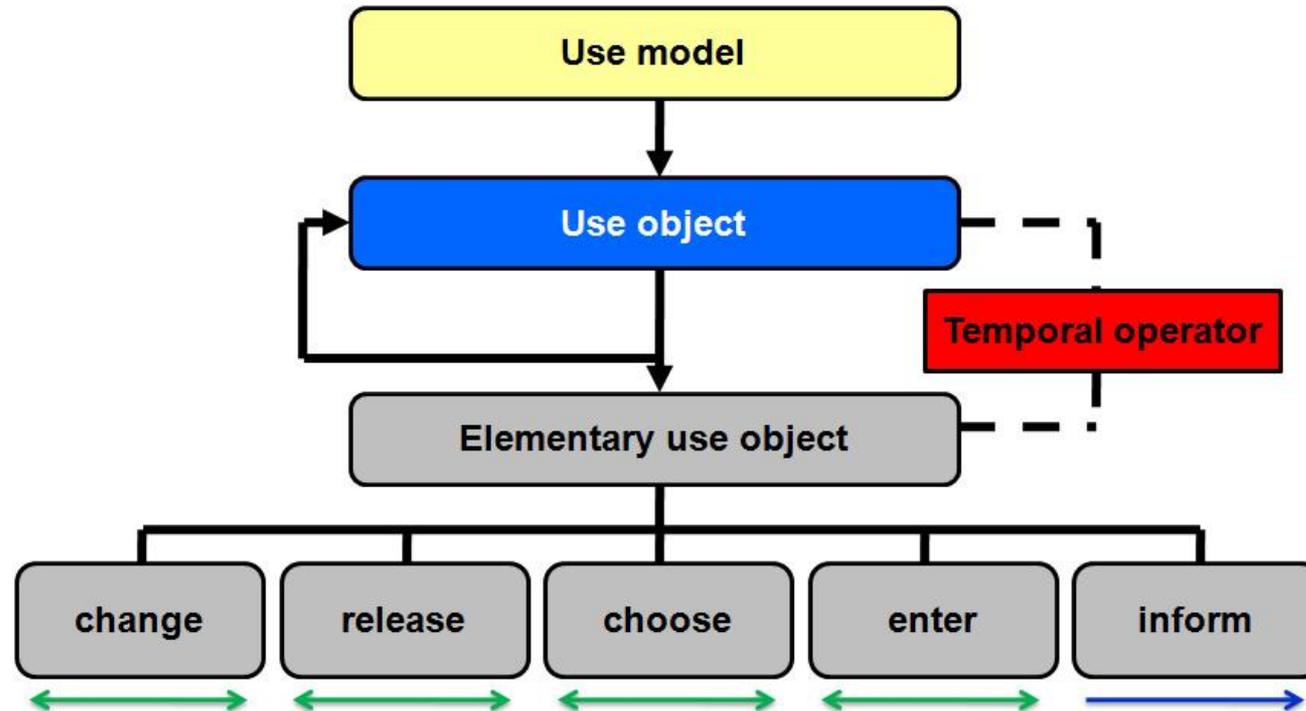
Design
Abstract UI model

Design
Concrete UI model

Realisation
Final UI (source code)



Useware Markup Language (useML) 2.0



- Different tasks types (e.g. system task, interactive task)
- Elementary use objects --> more detailed specification of interactive tasks
- Optionality and Cardinality
- Logical and temporal conditions (pre-conditions, invariants, post-conditions)
- 5 Temporal Operators



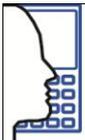
Udit – useML-Editor (1/3)

Features:

- Udit supports the whole expressiveness of useML 2.0
- Integrated semantic model checker (e.g. warning, error)

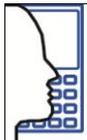
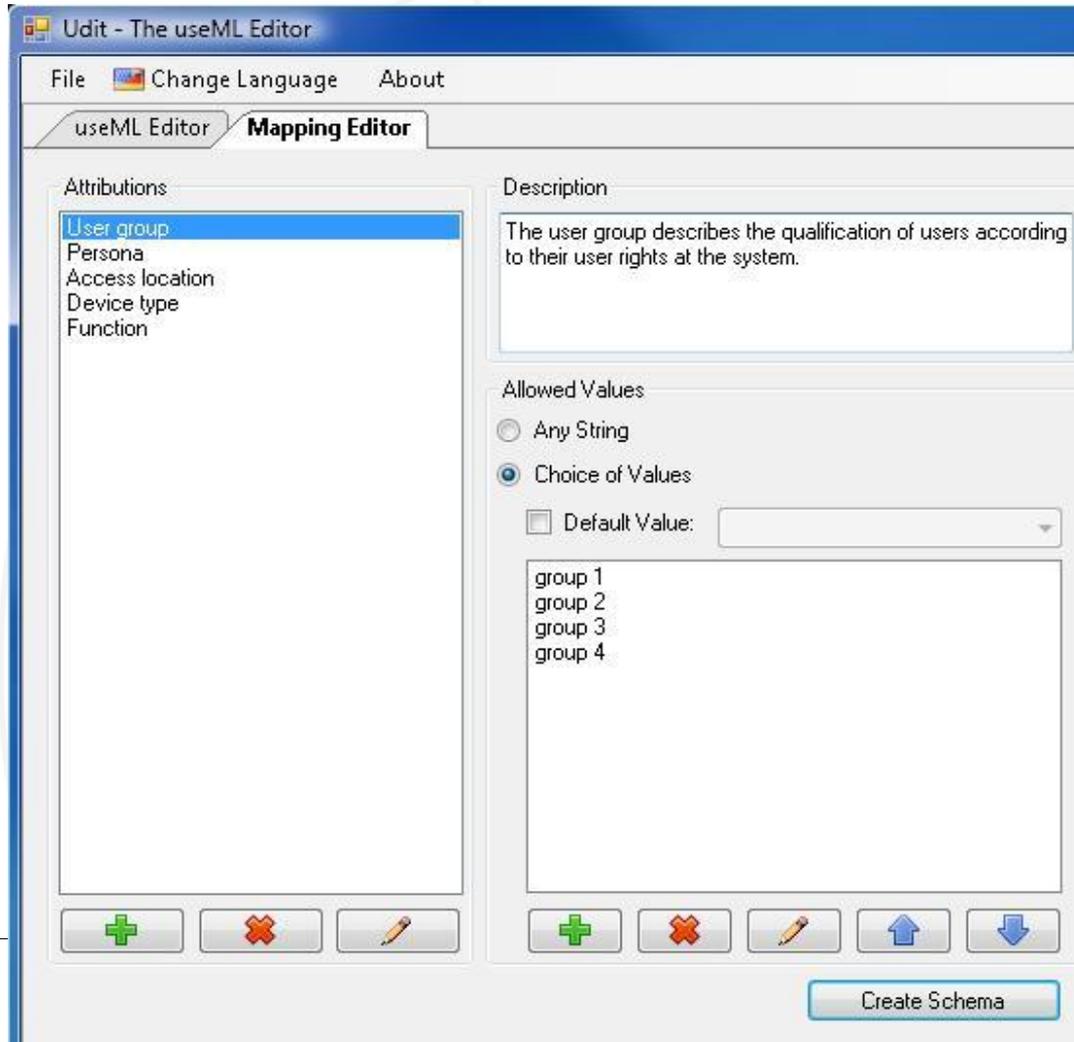


- Multilingual (German/ English/ ...)
- Export of use models (DISL, figure, direct print)
- Expand nodes (display / hide sub-tasks)
- 3 level of detail



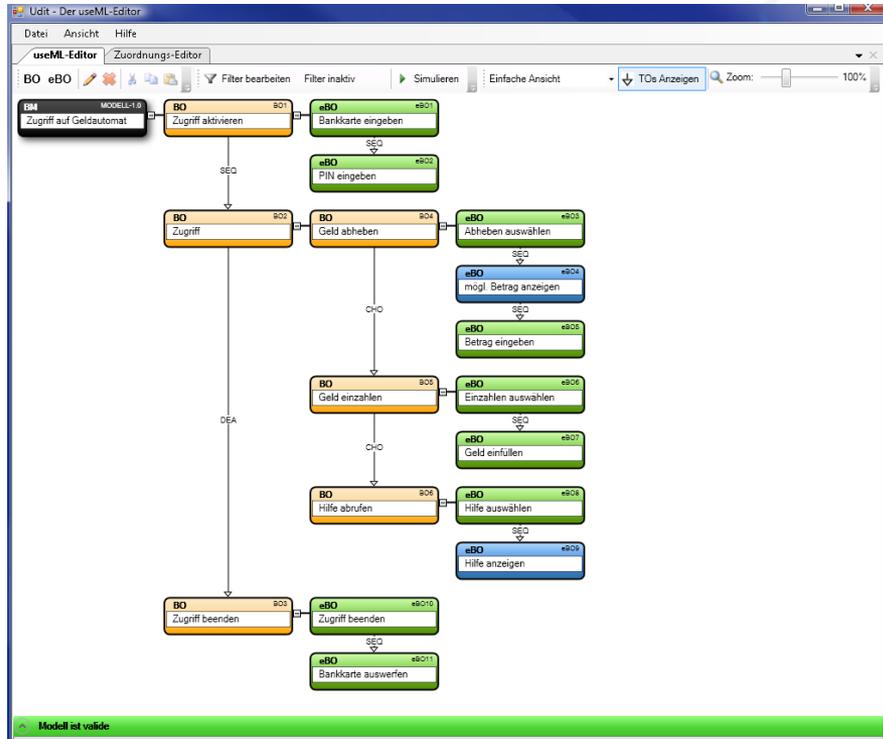
Udit – useML-Editor (2/3)

- Project-specific adaption is possible (user group, access location, device type, etc.)

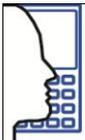
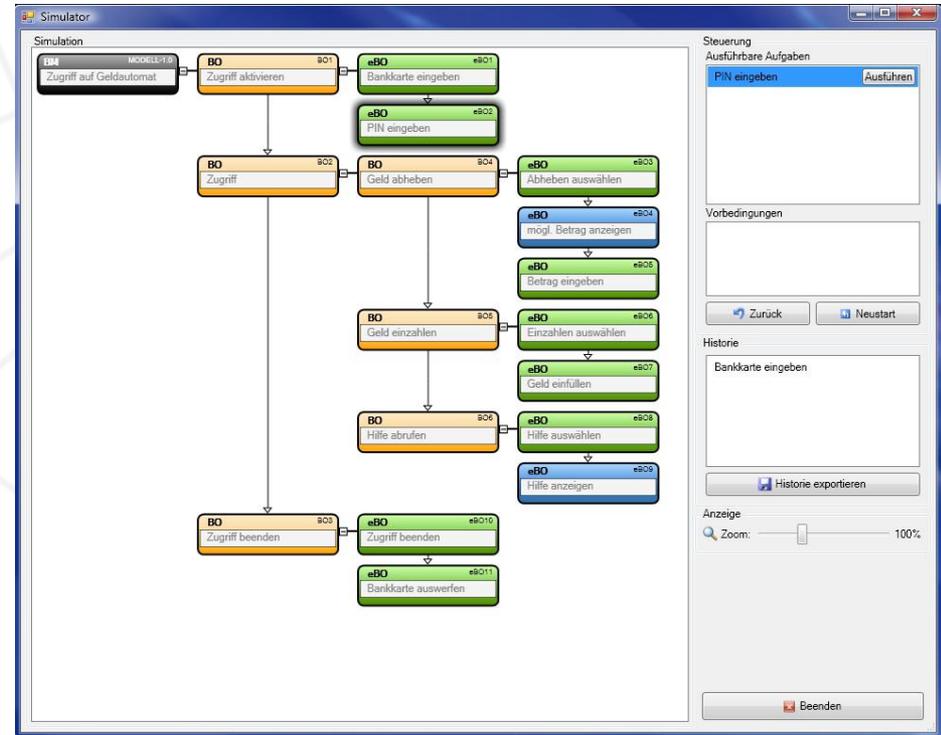


Udit – useML-Editor (3/3)

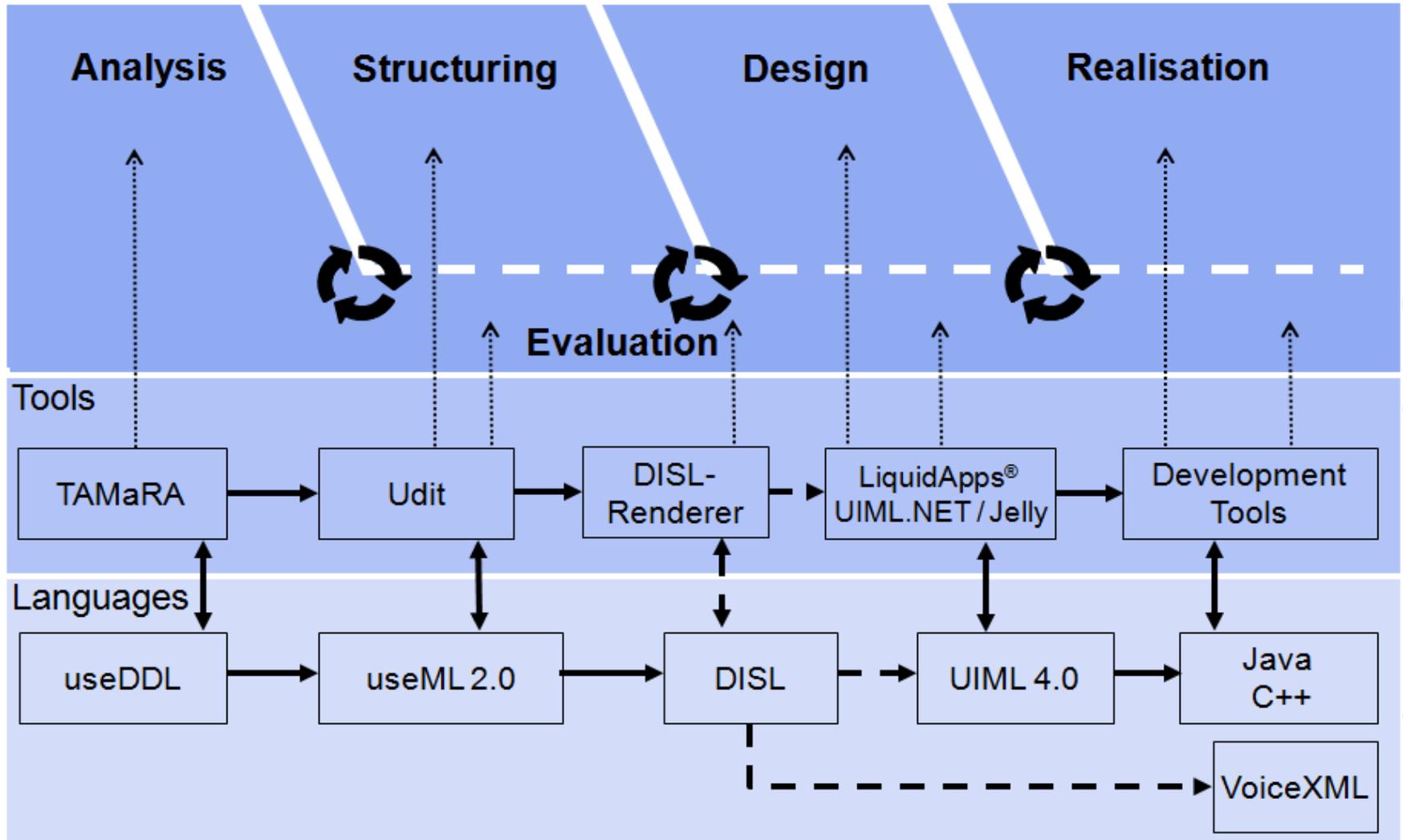
Editor



Simulator

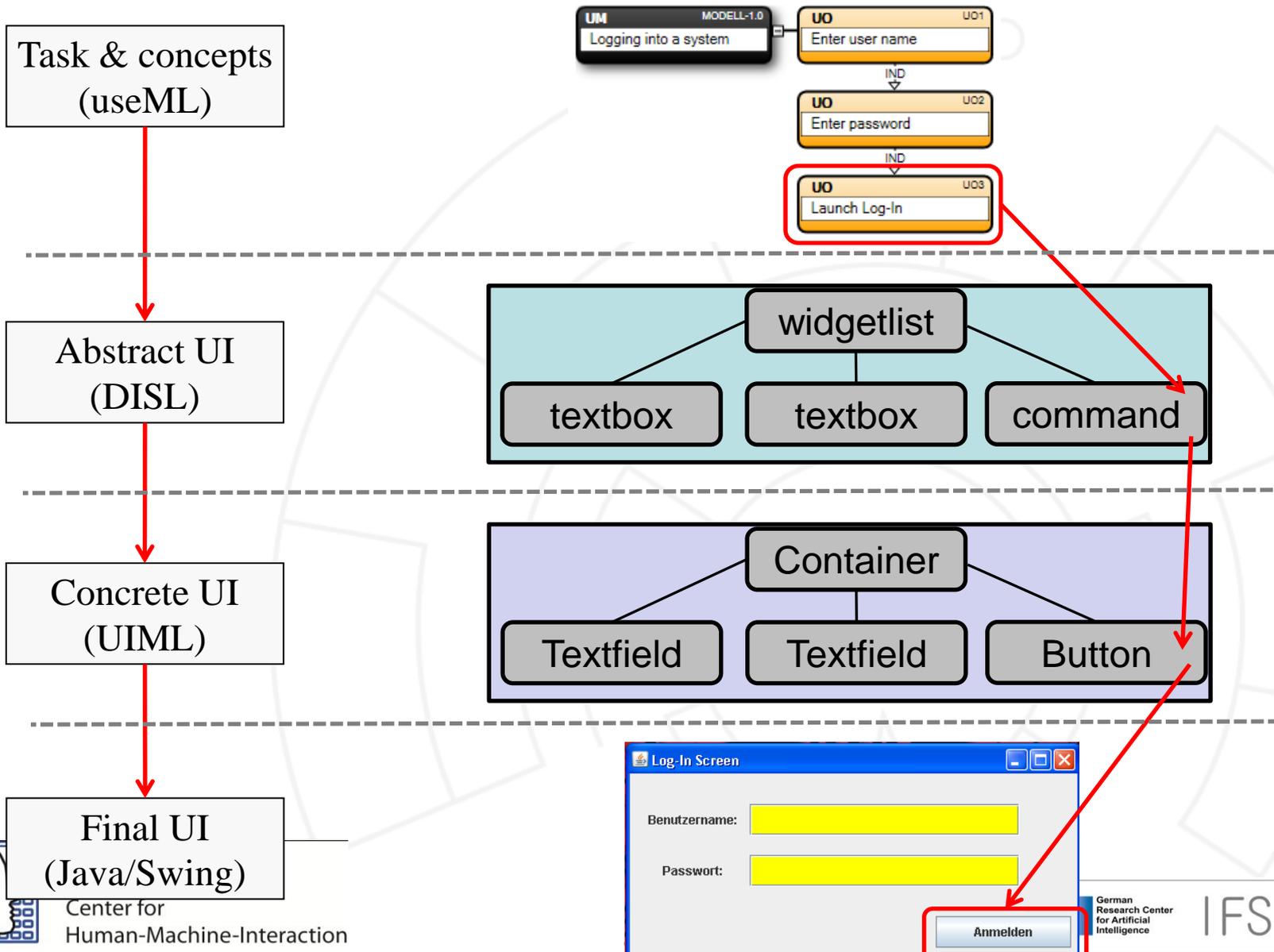


MBUID Toolchain



→ : export possible - - -> : export not yet implemented > : tool is useful for

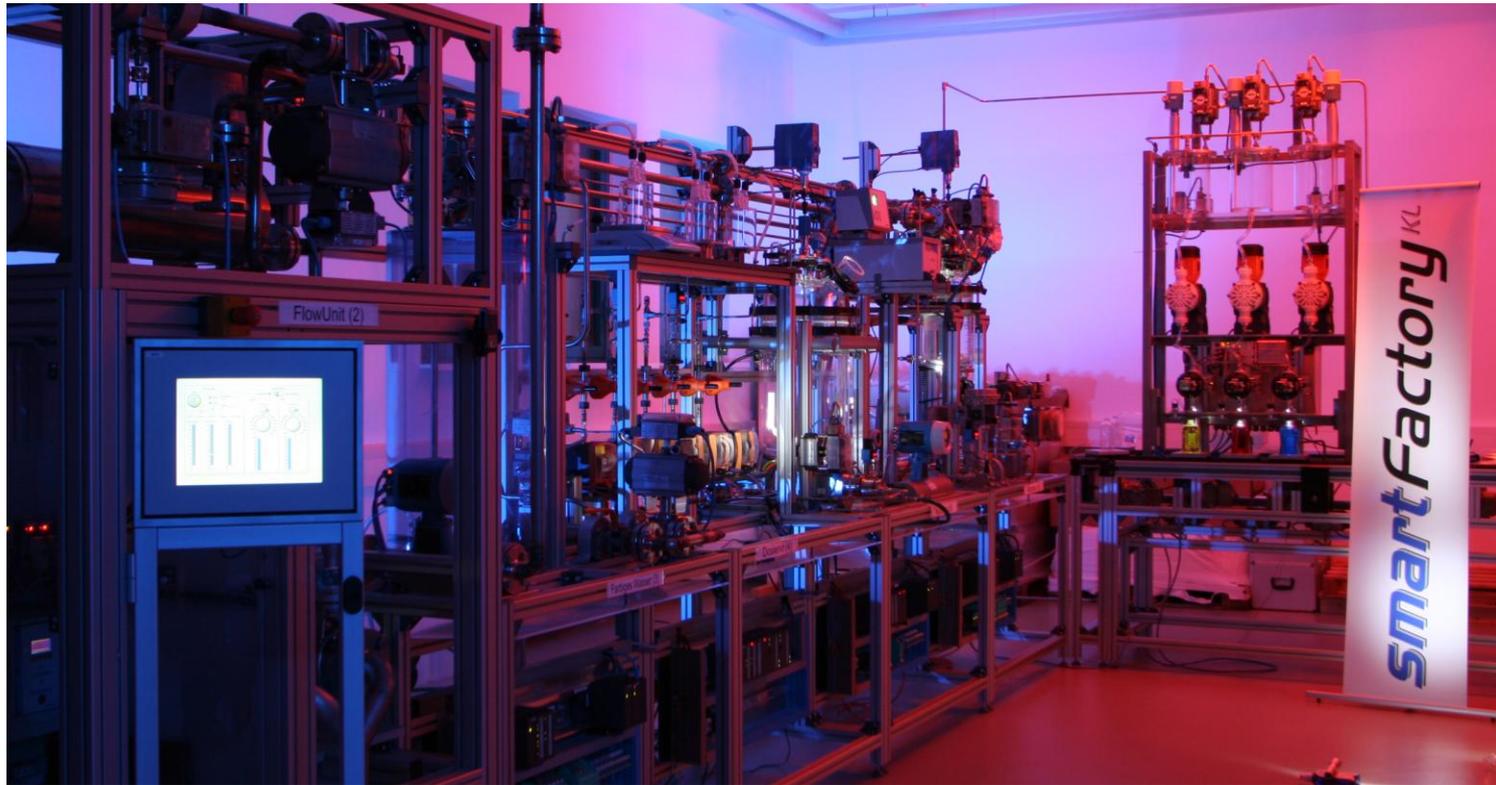
Example of our MBUID-approach



MBUID@Run-time



MBUID@Run-time



Future Ambient Intelligent Production Environments still consist of many Actors, Sensors ...

→ Devices have to be maintained

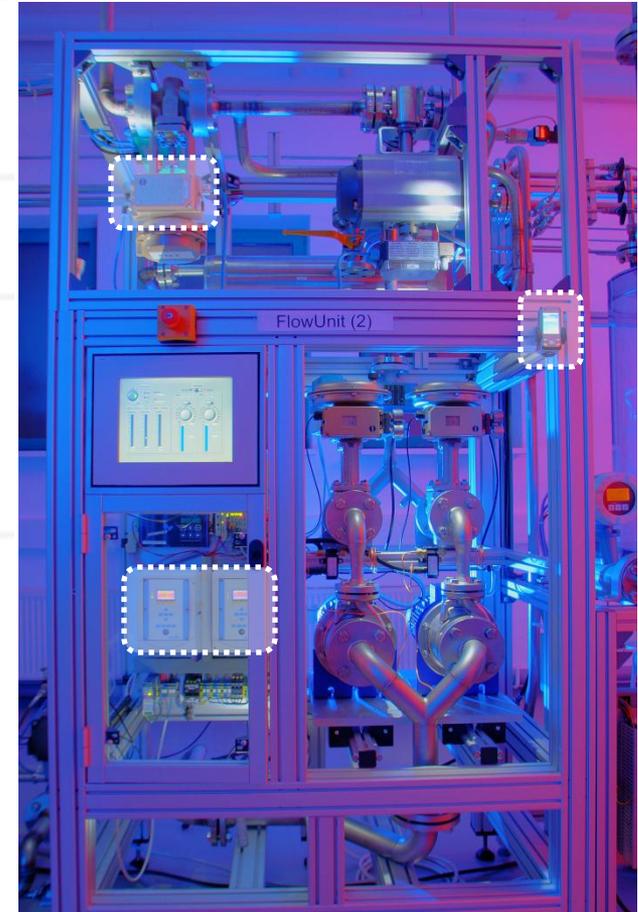


MBUID@Run-time

→ Devices have to be maintained

Today's problems...

- **Bad Accessibility**
E.g. many devices are located > 2m above the floor



MBUID@Run-time

→ Devices have to be maintained

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E.g. many devices are located > 2m above the floor
- **Minimalistic User Interfaces**
UIs usually consist of small displays and few buttons



MBUID@Run-time

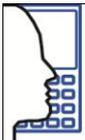
→ Devices have to be maintained

Today's problems...

- **Bad Accessibility**
E.g. many devices are located > 2m above the floor
- **Minimalistic User Interfaces**
UIs usually consist of small displays and few buttons
- **Proprietary User Interfaces**
Each UI has its' own menu structure, layout, behavior...



```
3-1BoosterControlAdv
Settings
HMI
Device
Configuration
System settings
AUTO STOP
```

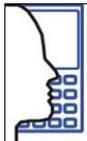




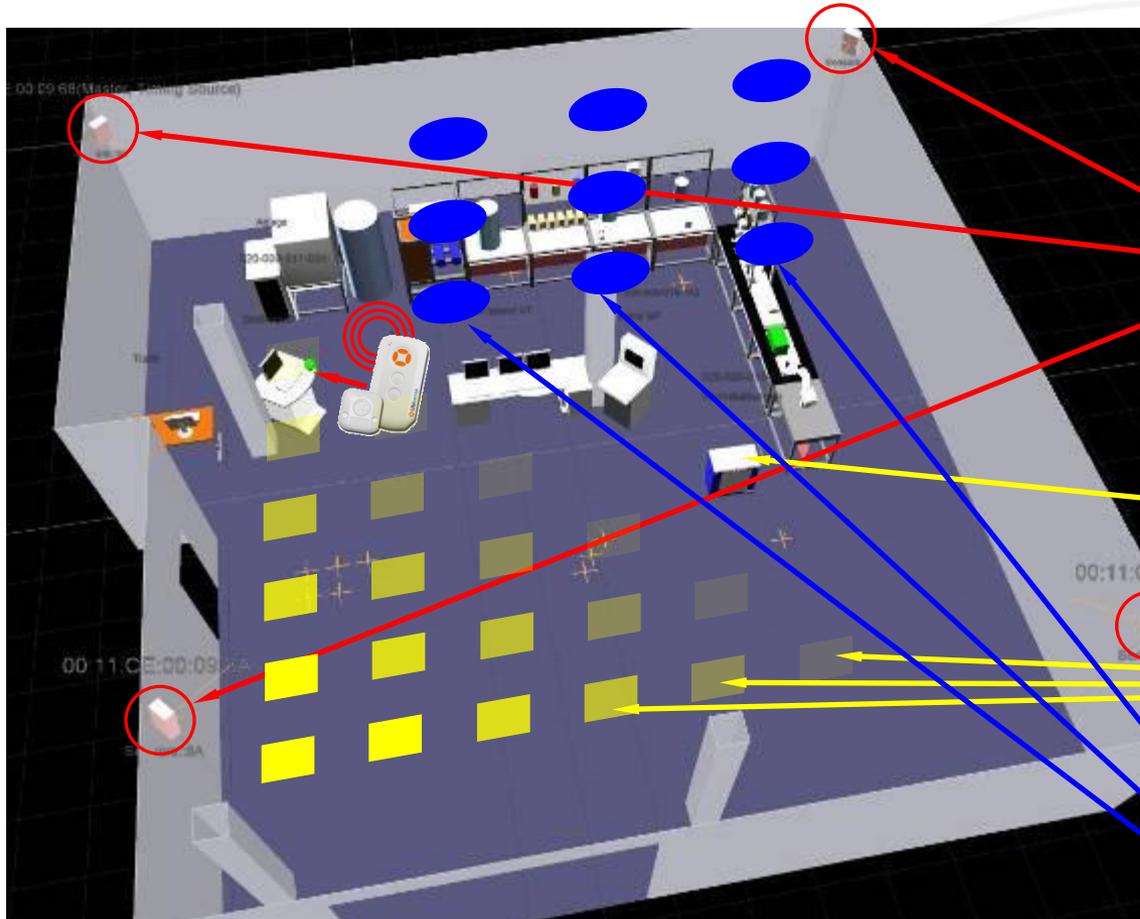
→ SmartMote: A remote control for Intelligent Production Environments

Key Features:

- ✓ **Task-centered**
Each UI is described in a use model, describing the users tasks
- ✓ **Adaptive**
The UI is generated at run-time and adapts to the users context-of-use (e.g. access location)
- ✓ **Wireless**
The SmartMote uses Bluetooth & WLAN for a seamless device communication



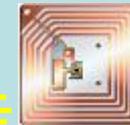
Indoor Positioning Systems installed in the *SmartFactory*^{KL}



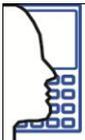
- Ubisense UWB-Realtime Positioning System



- RFID Grid for Mobile Workshop Navigation



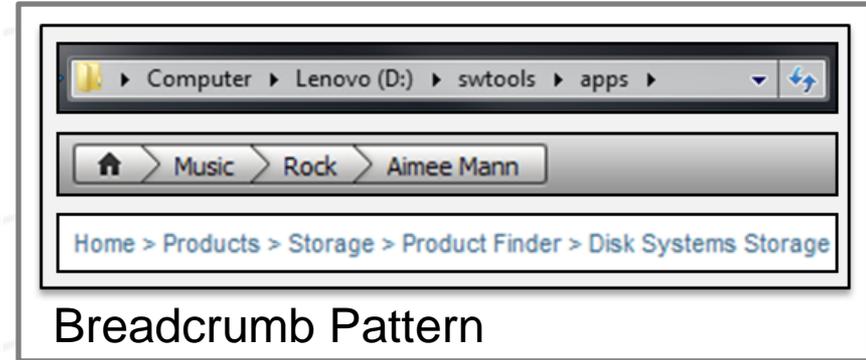
- Cricket Ultrasonic Indoor Location System



Improving the quality of the generated UI

→ Using HCI-patterns to improve usability of run-time generated UIs

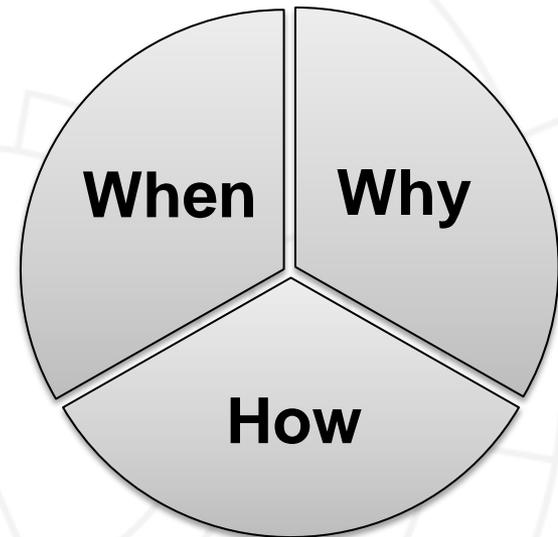
- HCI-Patterns are **proven solutions for recurring problems**
- Focus on **When, Why** and **How** a solution should be applied
- Primary domain: **webdesign**



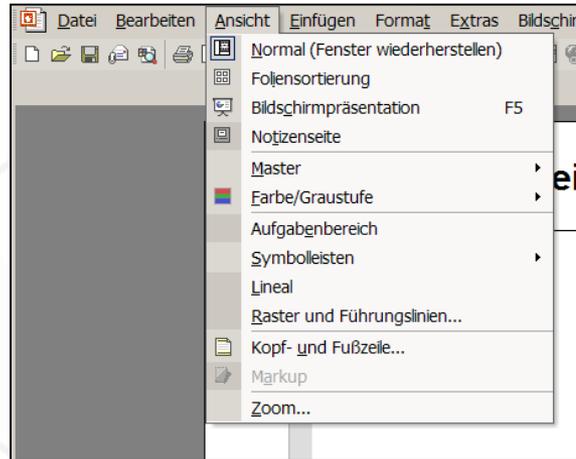
So, what's the deal?!

× HCI-Patterns still lack in formalization!

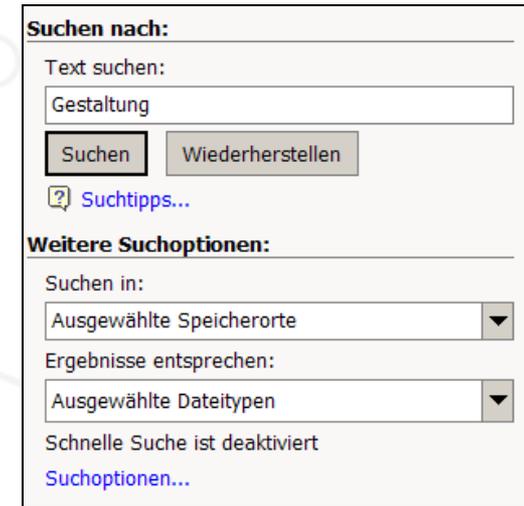
→ Run-Time generation demands for a machine-processable pattern form



Norms, Standards and Guidelines

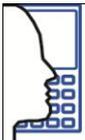


Menu (ISO 9241-14)



Form (ISO 9241-16)

- Overall aim: maintain principles of good GUI design
 - Problem: guidelines are often not followed or interpreted correctly
 - Reasons:
 - too abstract → no instant answers to the designer's questions
 - too complex → too difficult to understand
 - too expansive → too time consuming to read
- Solution: automatic verification of GUI guidelines



Thanks for your attention



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