

# Lecture 12 – Models 4 Form-Oriented Analysis

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(NOT in textbook – see paper by  
Draheim and Weber)

# Form-based Interfaces

- The form-oriented interface style is technology-independent.
- Form-based user interfaces
  - Paper form metaphor
  - UI contains forms in which information can be entered
  - Forms can be decomposed into fields, i.e., designated places where individual values can be entered
  - Information of form is sent to the system
- Form-based UIs are often overlooked
  - They are not sophisticated
  - There are other fascinating interface metaphors (e.g. desktop metaphor)
  - BUT: form-based interfaces are very important in practice

# Forms at the user interface

New Student

name

phone

student ID

passwd

repeat pwd

Seminar Registration

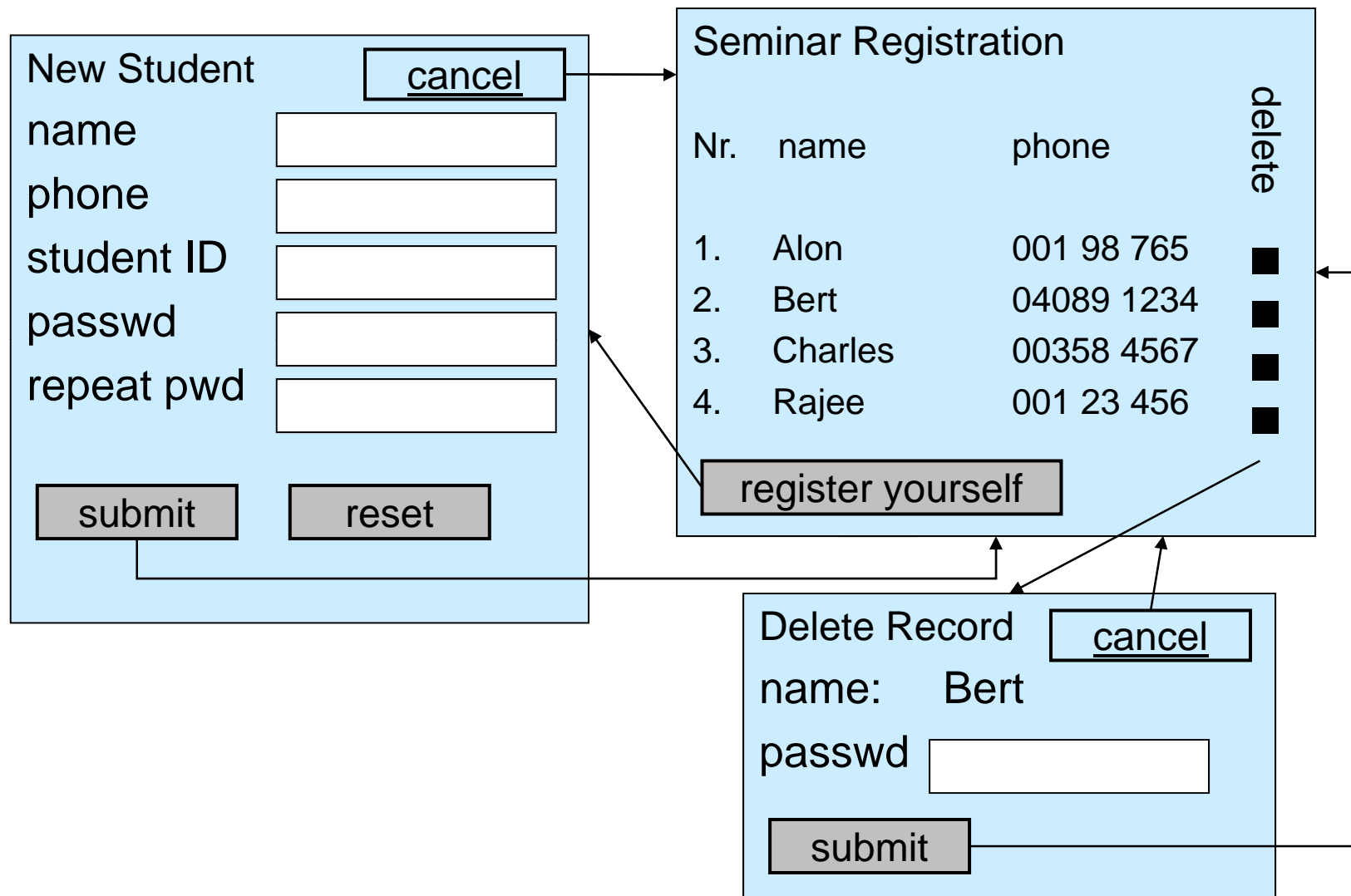
Nr.	name	phone	delete
1.	Alon	001 98 765	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Bert	04089 1234	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Charles	00358 4567	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Rajee	001 23 456	<input type="checkbox"/>

Delete Record

name: Bert

passwd

# Pages interact with each other



# Observation

- We observe a: **Two-Stage Interaction**
- **Page interaction:**
  - Filling out a form (e.g. on a webpage)
  - only referring to next page change
  - Can usually be reset (deleted, undone)
  - Is **ephemeral**: no permanent effect on the system yet
- **Page change**
  - triggered e.g. by pressing the submit button
  - may irrevocably update the system state.
  - Delivers new system-generated page.
  - DB analogy: like committing a transaction
  - Programming analogy: like a method call after setting the argument values

# Submit/Response Style Interfaces

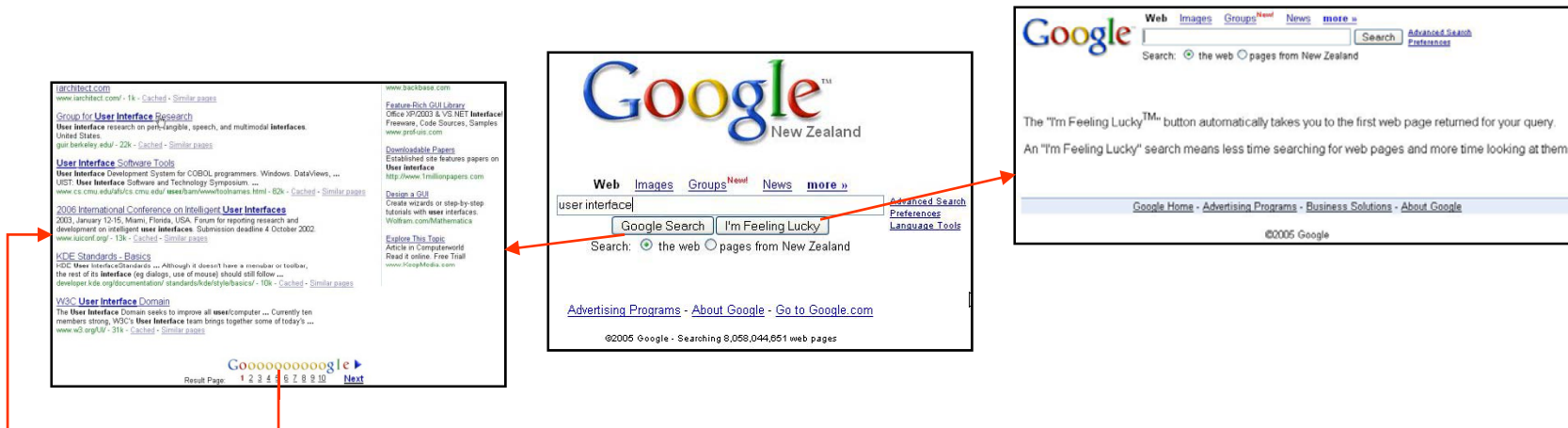
- A precise class of form-based interfaces: submit/response style interfaces (Form Oriented Analysis [Draheim, Weber])
- Defined by a two-stage interaction paradigm:
  - page interaction: ephemeral interaction within a page:
  - page change: atomic, submit
- Submit/response is form-based, but not vice versa
  - Web interfaces are submit/response style.
  - Other form-based interfaces are possible
    - form as a constantly updated view on data: desktop databases, spreadsheets

# Form-Oriented Analysis

- Systems specification methodology tailored to **submit/response-style** interfaces
- Descriptive approach, artifact orientation
- Message-based user interaction
- System interface model is...
  - given by a **typed bipartite finite state machine**
  - annotated with **dialogue constraints** for...
    - specifying system reaction
    - narrowing dialogue capabilities
  - visualized by the **formchart**
- Modelling method for these systems allows tools for
  - generating a system from a model
  - reverse engineering: infer a model from the system

# Submit/response-style systems

- Submit/response style applications are ubiquitous and technology independent:
  - web applications (including mobile WAP)
  - mainframe/terminal systems
  - 4GL/client/server
- Typical behaviour
  1. Information is received and displayed to a user
  2. User can submit information to the system/server (through a form)
  3. System responds, back to 1.





# Submit/response-style interfaces

- Role-dependent viewpoints
  - Domain expert:
    - Paper form metaphor first approximation
    - Submit forms slightly different since volatile
  - Software engineer: form as editable method call
- Form-based interfaces have advantages
  - Submit form metaphor intuitive
  - Two-stage interaction and method call interpretation fits to business semantics
  - Submit/response-style interfaces for submit/response-style applications, which are frequent

# Enterprise systems

- Online transaction processing systems (OLTP), e.g., SABRE flight reservation
- Enterprise resource planning systems (ERP), e.g., SAP R/3
- B2B e-commerce / Electronic data interchange (EDI), e.g., EDIS
- B2C e-commerce, e.g., Amazon

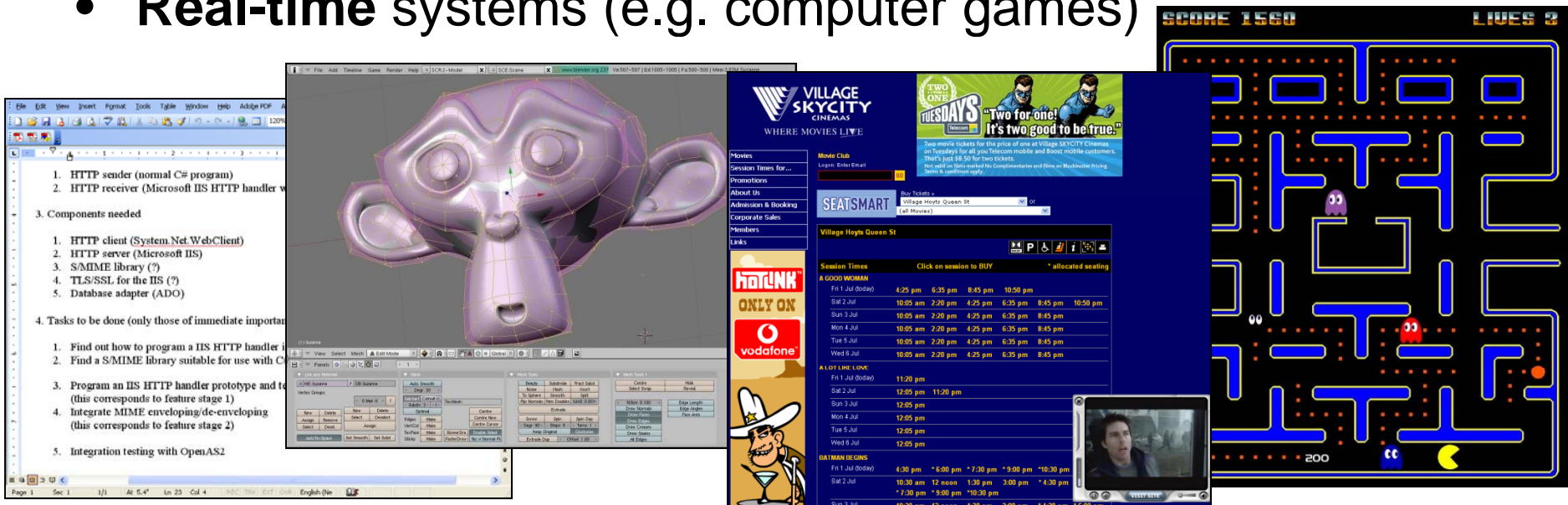
The collage consists of four distinct screenshots:

- Top Left:** A terminal window titled "Terminauftrag 1004 ändern: Übersicht". It displays order details such as "Terminauftrag 1004", "Nettowert 500,00 DEH", and "Auftraggeber PH0001". Below this is a table of positions with columns for "BesPos", "Kundenmaterial", "Pos", "Auftragsmenge", "ME", and "Material".
- Top Right:** A screenshot of the "EDIS admin for Windows" interface. It shows a "Queue" window with columns for "Queue", "Type", "Origin", "Destination", "Status", "Created", and "Completed". A "Trading Partner Information" window is also visible, showing details for various trading partners.
- Bottom Left:** A screenshot of the "MySabre" web interface. It displays flight information for "1 R14MAR" and "14MAR MON LAX/PST JFK/ESTW3". It includes promotional text like "LAST MINUTE DEALS" and "11MAR-14MAR JFK-LAX Add your own LMD1 AIR+HOTEL FROM USD 380 +\$50 FEE".
- Bottom Right:** A screenshot of the Amazon.com homepage. It features a "Great Deals, Gone Soon in Electro" banner, a "Join Amazon Prime" section with benefits like "Free Two-Day Shipping" and "Unlimited privileges", and a "Watch Exclusive Fantastic 4 Clip" promotion.

# Not submit/response-style

Many systems are submit/response-style, but not all:

- Interactive systems with **immediate feed-back** to user, i.e., no explicit submission (e.g. many content creation systems)
- **Active** systems, i.e., not just responsive (e.g. flash animations, Javascript effects, applets)
- **Real-time** systems (e.g. computer games)

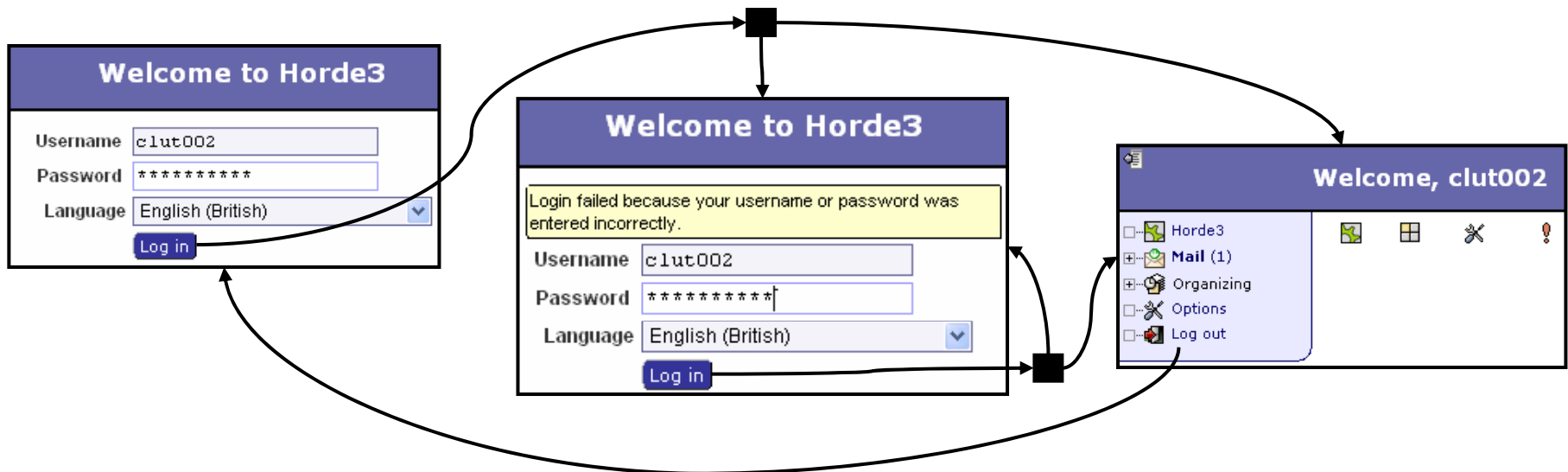


# System modelling

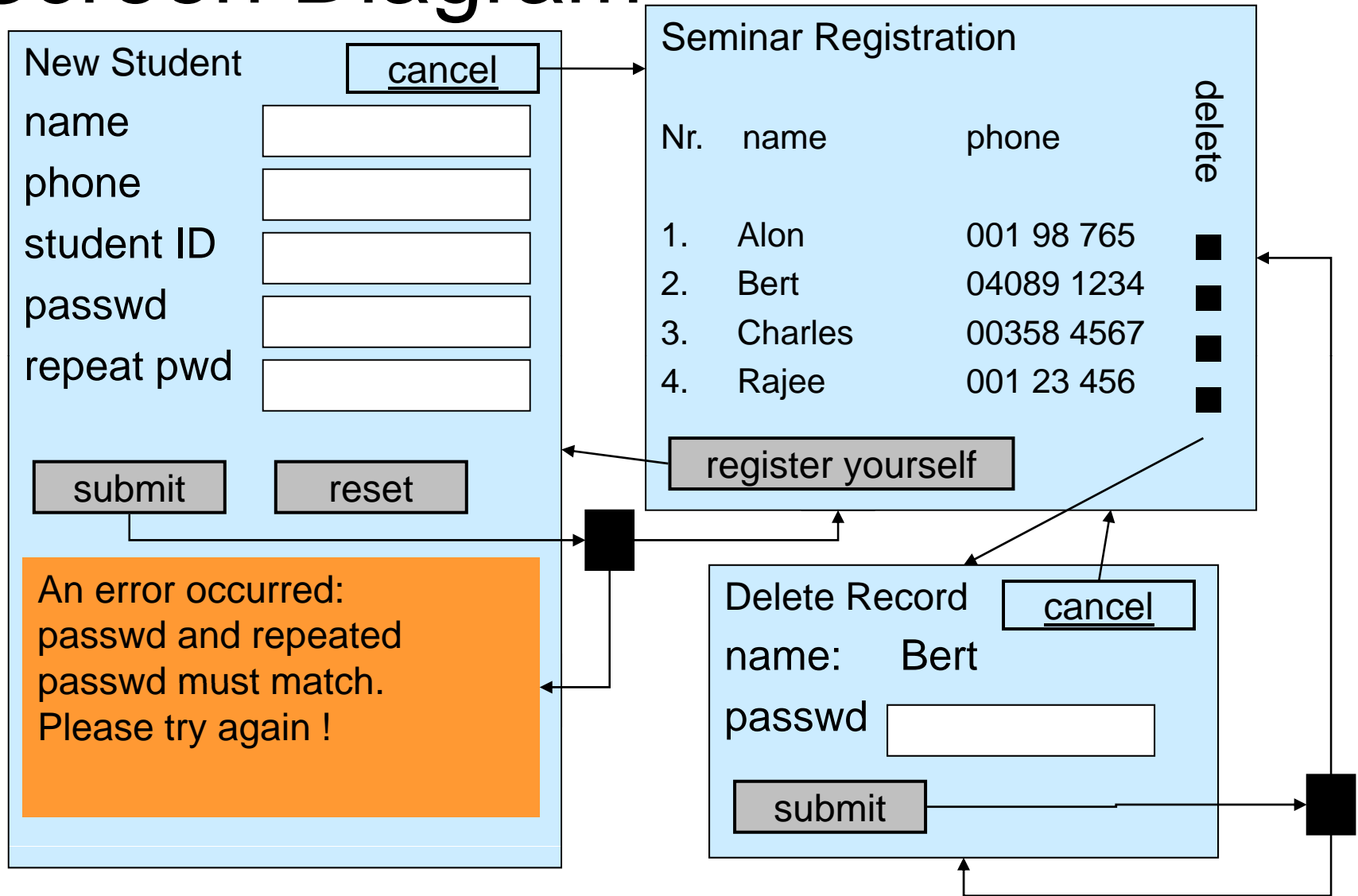
- **Model:** targeted translation of original into a different object that resembles the original in certain aspects
- Why modelling?
  - **Reduction of complexity:** models targeted to describe particular aspects  
Not interested in all aspects but only those seen as important
  - **Illustration:** models try to clarify the aspects they describe  
Original may not show interesting aspects clearly
  - **Perspective:** many models for the same original  
Different models for different purposes / different people
- Formal vs. informal models
  - **Informal:** often more intuitive (e.g. natural language)  
but usually ambiguous; no well-defined semantics
  - **Formal:** should be unambiguous, but sometimes complicated  
can easier be translated into other representation (e.g. forward-engineering)
- Desired properties of models
  - Easy to comprehend:  
less complex (abstract), intuitive, clearer than the original
  - Easy to use:  
inexpensive, robust, support for decomposition, annotation
  - Expressive / powerful: allows good prediction of the original's properties

# Page change is conditional

- Change to the same page type is possible, e.g if form was filled out incorrectly.
- The new page is a new form, with some default values.
- Alternatively it can be seen as part of page interaction: compare with a disabled submit button



# Screen Diagram

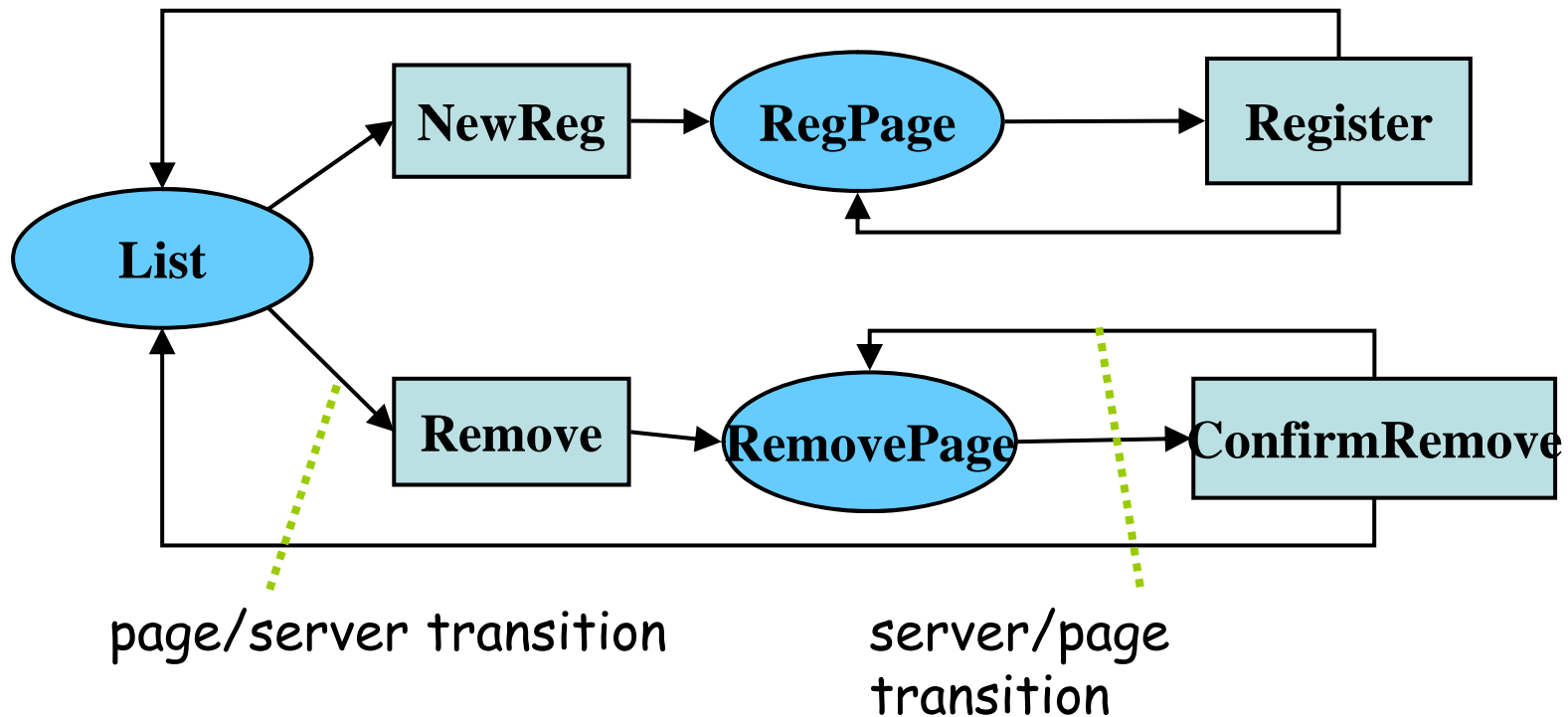


# Dialogue Model

- When and what can the user submit to the system?
- When and what can the system show to the user (response)?
- Not important to model ephemeral interaction
- **Pages:**
  - Shown to the user on the client side
  - Report information
  - Offer possibilities of interaction (**forms**) to the user
- **Screen:** how a user sees a page; concrete instance of a page
- **Forms:** like paper forms; allow the user to input and submit information to **actions**
- **Actions:**
  - Active entity on the server side
  - Is invoked and gets its parameters through a form
  - Sends a result back to a page



# Formchart for the Seminar Registration System



Formcharts are state transition diagrams that are...

- **Bipartite:** client states (pages [denoted by ovals]) and server states (actions [denoted by rectangles])
- **Typed:** a message type for each page and each action



# The Layered Data Model in Form-Oriented Analysis

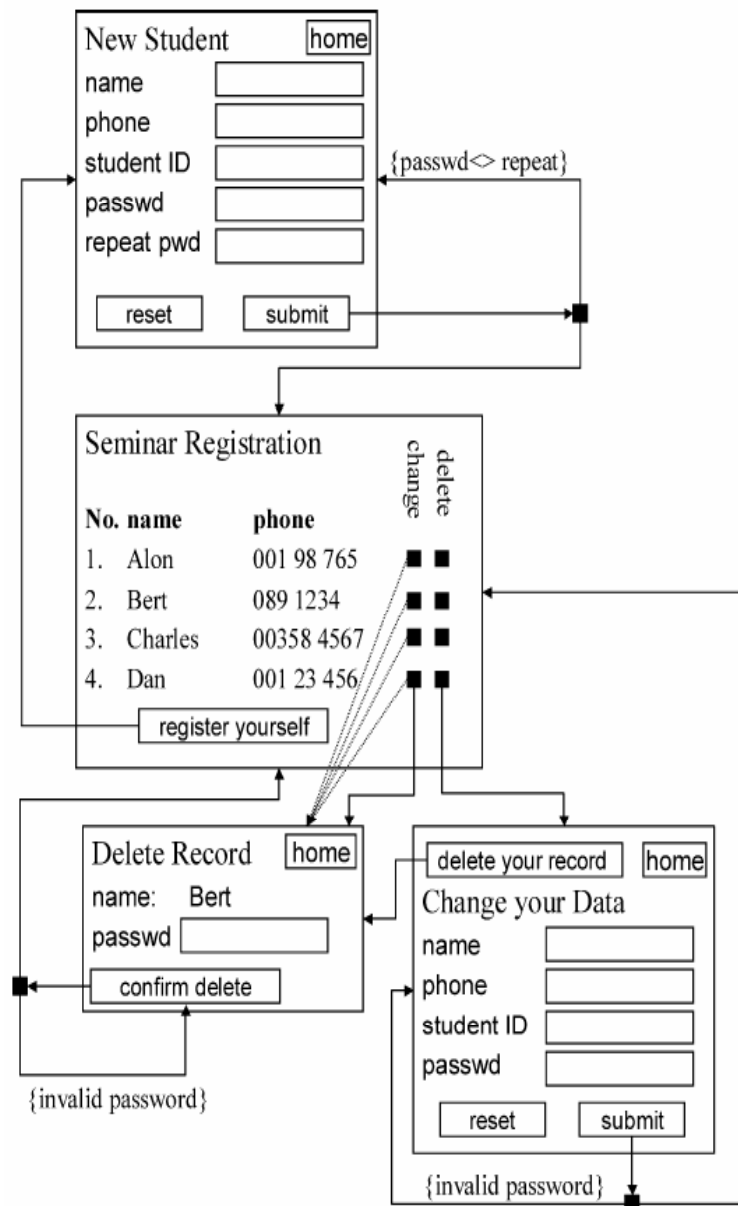
## **Message Model**

- A message type for each page:  
for the messages sent from server actions to that client page  
(containing the data represented in the page)
- A message type for each action:  
for the messages sent from client pages to that server action (containing arguments for the action)

## **Information Model**

Types for the information that is kept during a session or persistently in the system (i.e. in memory or a database on the server)

# Screen diagram



- Close to a set of screen sketches, but adding formalism
- Screens are nodes
- Transitions (arcs) are actions that take us between screens
- Alternatives are annotated
  - often one default action, unlabeled
  - Other actions (notably error handling) labeled with condition in curly braces

# A list of options forms a single conceptual option

**My Shopping Cart** [Welcome Page](#)  
[Logout](#)

Book	Quantity	Price	
Quine: Word and Object	<input type="text" value="1"/>	12.46	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
Wittgenstein: Tractatus	<input type="text" value="1"/>	23.06	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
Adams: Dirk Gently	<input type="text" value="2"/>	24.00	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>

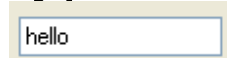
Search for a book:

# Forms, Fields and Widgets

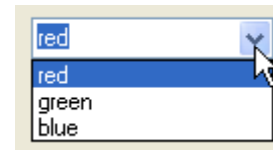
- Forms
  - Specify which information is submitted together (“superparameter”)
  - May have no visible fields (e.g. links)
- Fields
  - May be hidden to the user
  - May theoretically be shared by forms (but are usually not)

- Widget types

- Text:

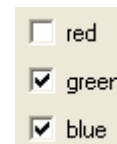


- Single selection:



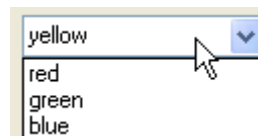
List box    Radio buttons    Combo box    Group of links

- Multiple selection:

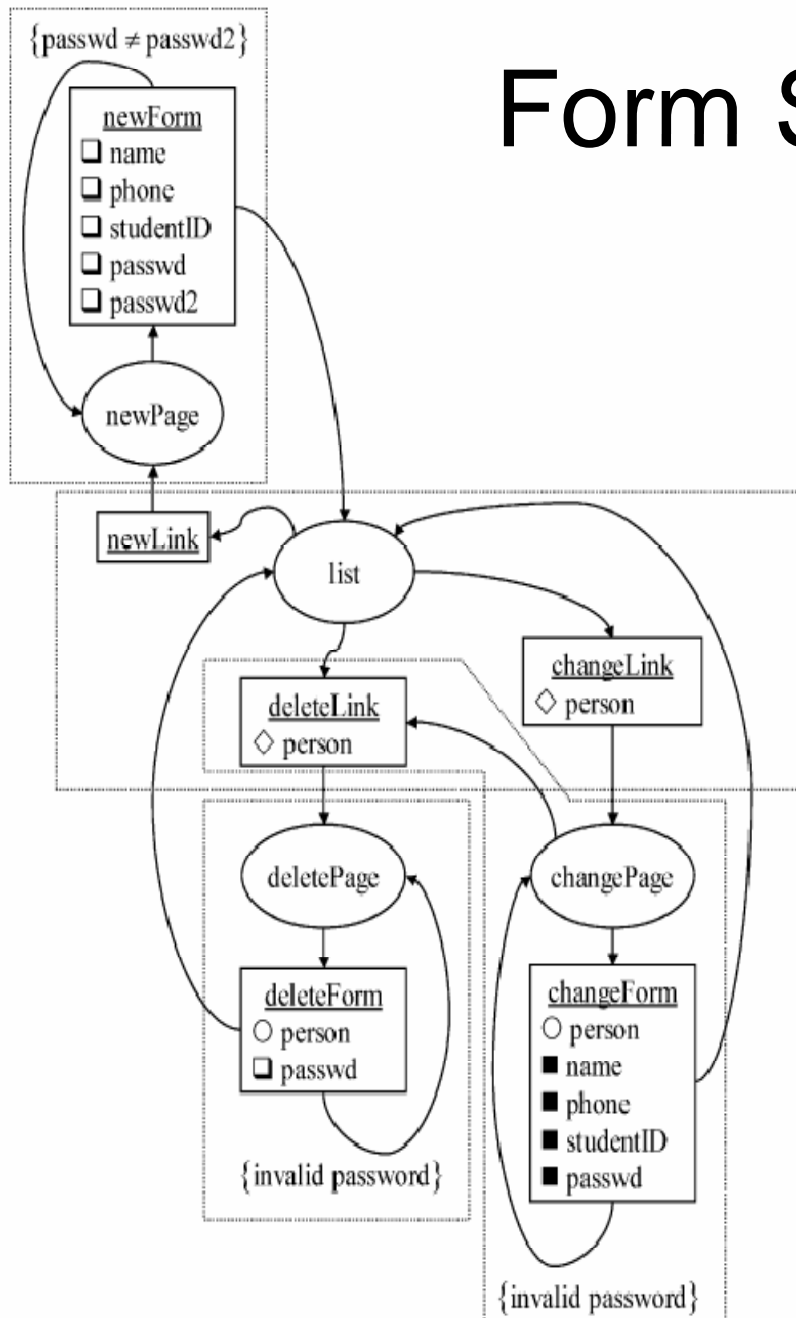


List box    Check boxes

- Hybrid: e.g. editable combo box

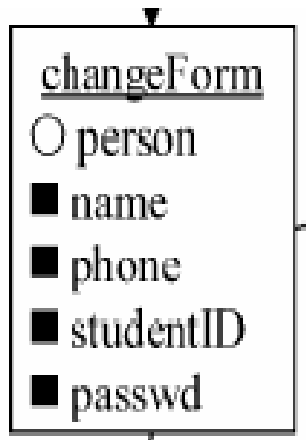
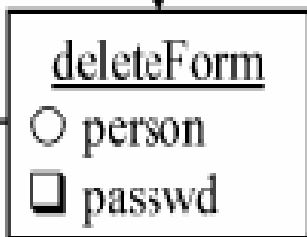
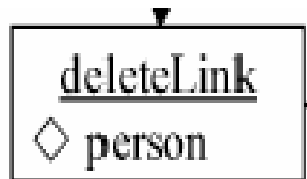


# Form Storyboard



- Each rectangle defines the data type of the record submitted to the server
  - E.g., ‘newForm’ and ‘changeLink’ are *records* used for *server actions* whereas ‘list’ and ‘newPage’ are *pages* or *forms*
- A *page image* is a subgraph including a form and its accessible server actions (bounded by dashed lines)
  - Note that server actions can be shared (e.g., deleteLink)

# Form Storyboard Parameter Types



- Icons preceding parameters specify type of interaction
  - Rhomb (diamond) = selection link
    - Also use for other controls (e.g., list box) if they are choosing the *action* taken (e.g., list box choosing *add*, *update* or *delete*)
  - Empty square = text input field
    - Also use for other controls (e.g., combo boxes, check boxes) if they are providing parameter data other than actions
  - Solid square = text input (or other non-action data collection, e.g., via check box) with default value
  - Circle = hidden parameter

# Summary

- Formcharts, Form Storyboards and Screen Diagrams give us a variety of formalised views of Form Oriented Systems at different levels of detail
- All based on the useful division of ephemeral within-page interaction and more significant ‘page change’ interaction
  - Ubiquitous with Web browsers