



# 24. Framework Documentation

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# Obligatory Literature

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- ▶ M. Meusel, K. Czarnecki, W. Köpf. A model for structuring user documentation of object-oriented frameworks using patterns and hypertext. European Conference on Object-Oriented Programming. LNCS. Springer-Verlag, 1997.  
<http://www.springerlink.com/index/292mk7473w9m5910.pdf>
- ▶ Claas Wilke, Andreas Bartho, Julia Schroeter, Sven Karol, and Uwe Aßmann. Elucidative development for model-based documentation. In Carlo Furia and Sebastian Nanz, editors, Objects, Models, Components, Patterns – 50<sup>th</sup> International Conference, TOOLS, volume 7304 of Lecture Notes in Computer Science, pages 320-335. Springer Berlin / Heidelberg, 2012.
  - [http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-642-30561-0\\_22](http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-642-30561-0_22)
- ▶ Ralph E. Johnson. Documenting frameworks using patterns. In Proceedings OOPSLA '92, volume 27, pages 63-76, October 1992.

# References

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- ▶ B. Minto. The Pyramid Principle. Part One: Logic in Writing. Pitman Publishing, London, 1991. First published by Minto International Inc. in 1987.
- ▶ G. Jimenz-Diaz, M. Gomez-Albarran. A Case-Based Approach for Teaching Frameworks.
- ▶ Andreas Bartho. Creating and Maintaining Tutorials with DEFT. ICPC 2009
- ▶ T. Vestdam. Generating Consistent Program Tutorials. Technical Report, University of Aalborg, Denmark.
- ▶ T. Vestdam. Pulling Threads Through Documentation. Technical Report, University of Aalborg, Denmark.
- ▶ T. Vestdam. Contributions to Elucidative Programming. PhD thesis, January 2003, University of Aalborg, Denmark.

# Problem: How to Document a Framework?

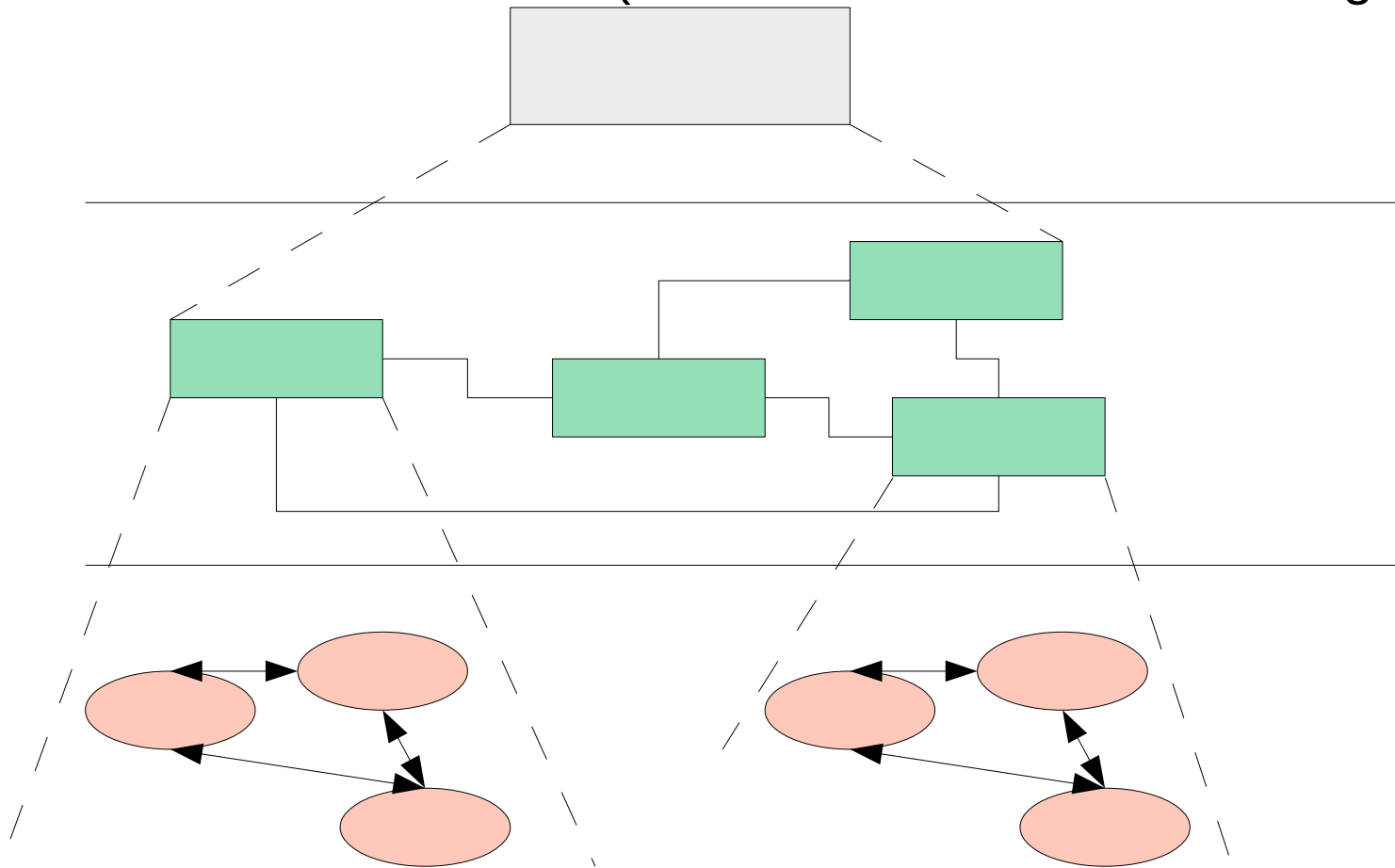
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- ▶ Framework understanding is hampered by many problems
  - Good documentation should help to solve them
  - Good framework contracts will help (trustworthy instantiation)
  - Good extension languages will help (framework composition)
- ▶ Lack of knowledge of domain of the framework
  - Unknown mapping between domain concepts and framework classes
    - Often not 1:1, but n:m mappings
- ▶ Unknown framework functionality
  - Does this framework fit?
- ▶ Lack of knowledge of the architecture of the framework
  - Framework integrity is related
  - Lack of knowledge of interactions between framework classes
  - Impact of instantiations cannot be estimated
  - Multiple solutions possible with the framework
  - Technical problems (platform knowledge, ..)

# The Pyramid Principle

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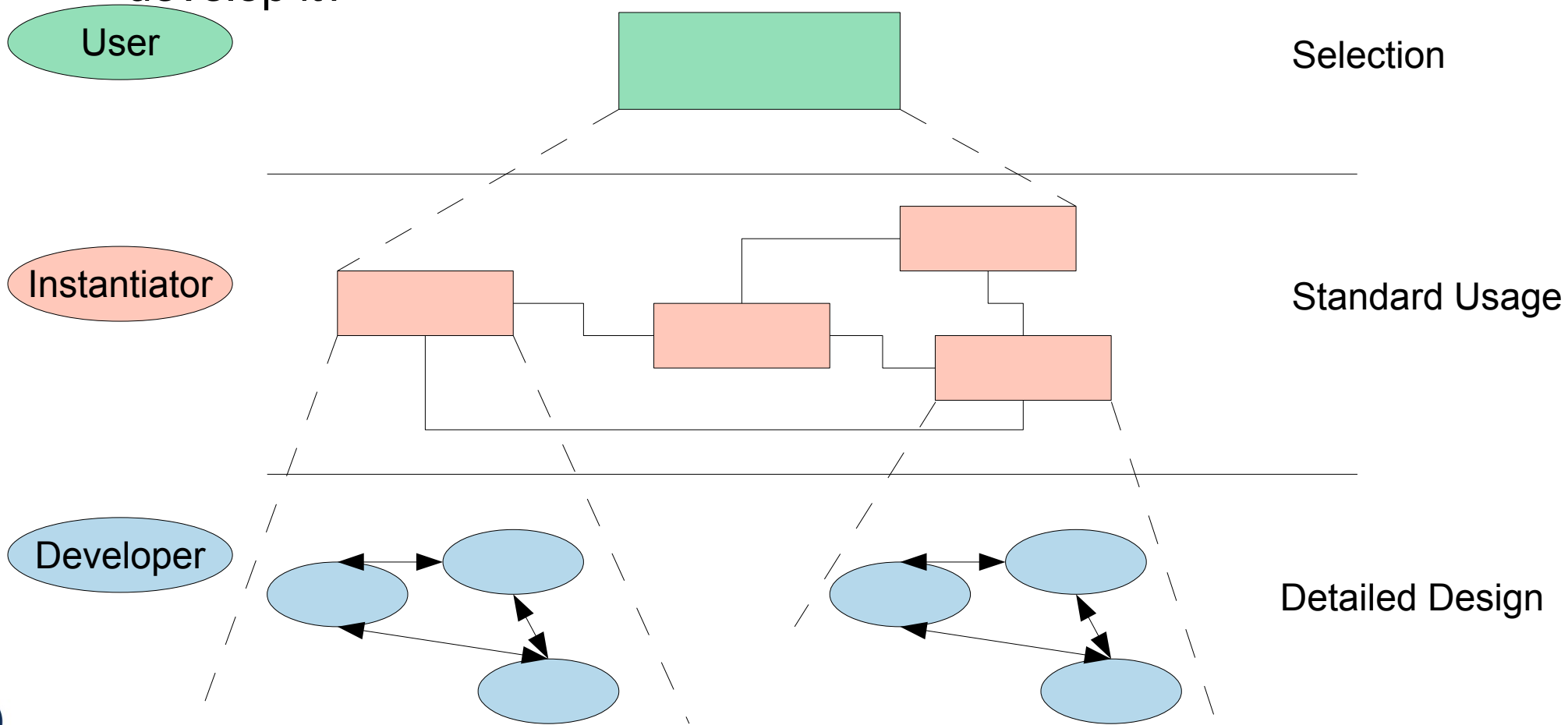
- ▶ Documents (also documentation) should consist of several *abstraction levels*
- ▶ A top node is refined into lower levels [Minto]
- ▶ A *reducible structure* results (see course Softwaretechnologie-II)



# The Pyramid Principle in Framework Documentation

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- ▶ Framework Selection: Does the framework address my problem?
- ▶ Framework Standard Usage: How to use it?
- ▶ Framework Detailed Design: How does it work? How to further develop it?



# Level 1: Framework Selection Sheet

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- ▶ Basically a short description (fact sheet), comparable to a Linux LSM:
  - **Name:** EMF (Eclipse Modelling Framework)
  - **Keywords:** modelling, editor, development environment, UML
  - **Problem description (application domain):** EMF facilitates the construction of graphic editors, providing basic functionality for diagrams, nodes, edges, including the workspace of an IDE
  - **Solution (features, design concepts):** EMF is an extensible framework, and itself an Eclipse plugin
  - **Examples (typical applications):** UML-EMF application
  - **Other related frameworks:** JDT (Java Development Tools)

# Level 2: Standard Use Cases with Application Patterns

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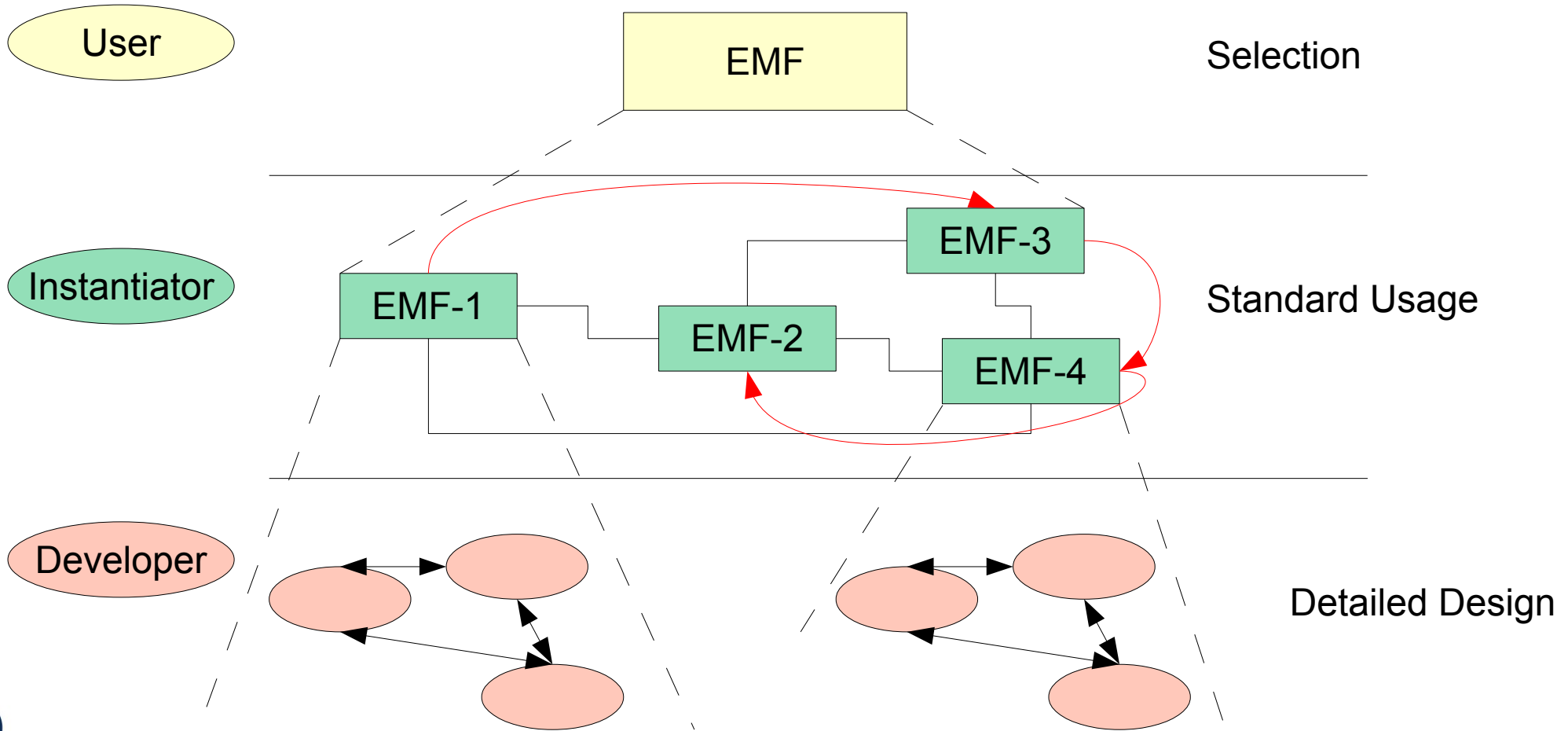
- ▶ An **application pattern** is a standard usage pattern (use case) of a framework
- ▶ Example:
  - **Name:** EMF-1
  - **Short Description:** “Creating a Petri-Net Editor”
  - **Context:** “EMF is the eclipse-based modelling framework, which can be tailored towards more specific editors”
  - **Problem:** How can I draw a Petri-Net?
  - **Instantiation Explanation (Solution Explanation)**
    - This can be a petri net, statechart, activity diagram, or flowchart to describe the framework instantiation process. Description step by step:
    - “1) write a plugin.xml file
    - 2) write a Java Plugin class and name it in the plugin.xml
    - 3) describe the extended extension points in the plugin.xml
    - 4) load the .jar file into the eclipse plugin directory”
  - **Instantiation Chart (Instantiation Solution):** <<a chart showing the process>>
  - **Example applications:** PN Editor
  - **Design information:** << info about extension points, extended points>>
  - And many more.



# Application Pattern Documentation is Threaded

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- ▶ For a tutorial, the application patterns will be **threaded**

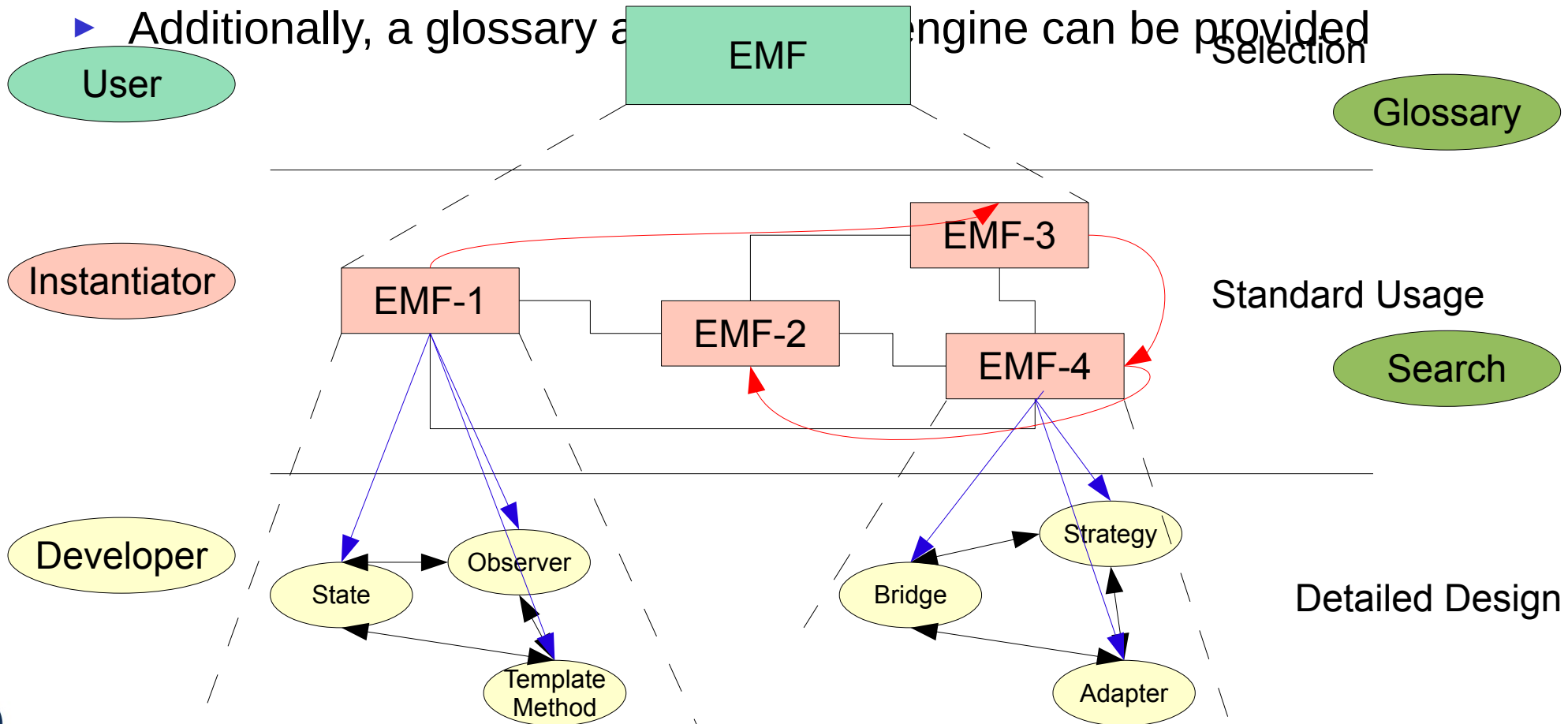


# Third Level: Detailed Design

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- ▶ On this level, the framework is documented by
  - Design patterns within the framework
  - Design patterns at the border of the framework (framework hook patterns)

▶ Additionally, a glossary and an engine can be provided



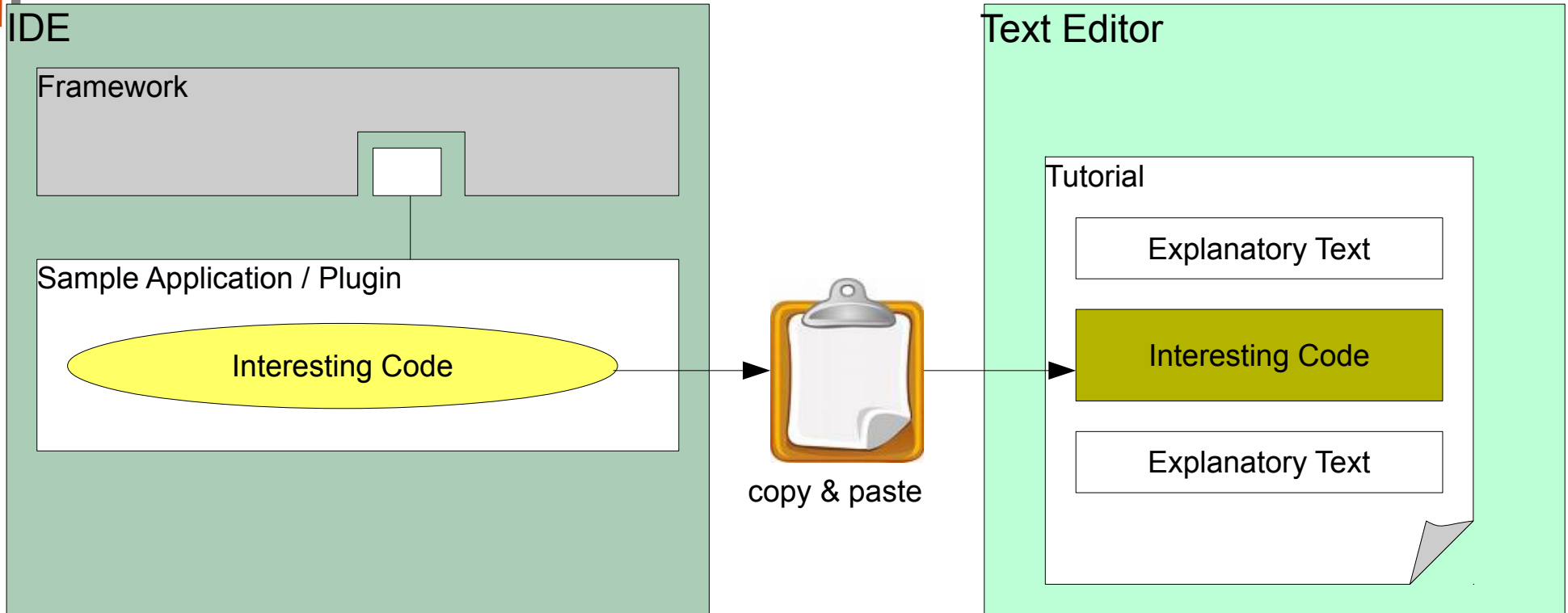
# Realization with Elucidative Programming

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- ▶ **Elucidative programming** is programming by example
  - Basically cross-linked implementation documentation
  - Better form of literate programming (non-linear, but hypertext)
- ▶ 2 screens
  - Left: documentation
  - Right: source code
- ▶ A markup language marks up source code and puts fragments into the documentation
  - Crosslinking between source and documentation possible
- ▶ Documentation threads (as required for tutorials on level 2)
- ▶ Tools
  - Java elucidator <http://elucidator.sf.net>
  - Scheme elucidator
  - DocSewer tools for tutorial threads
  - DEFT <http://deftproject.org>

# Tutorial Creation – Conventional Approach

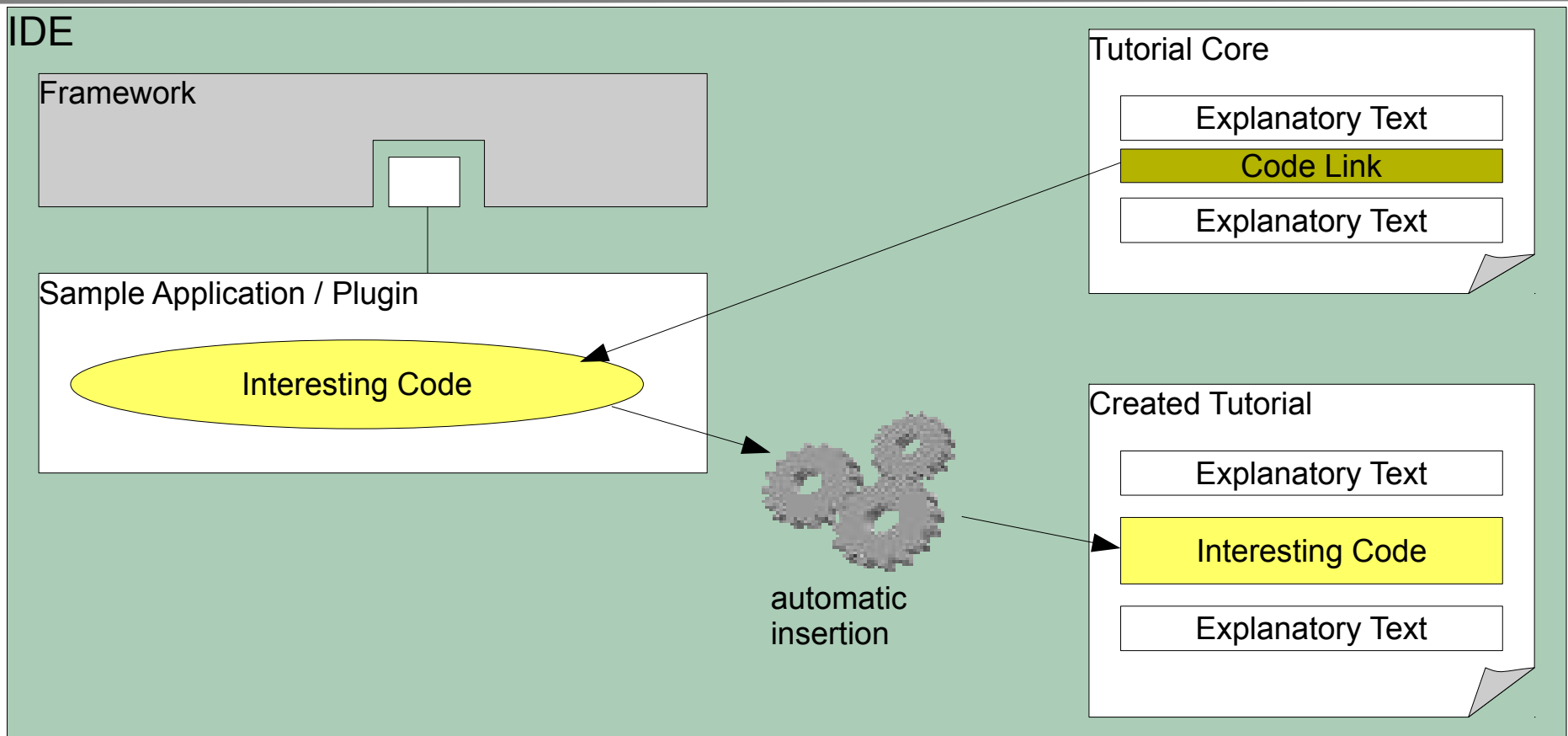
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- ▶ Framework and Sample Plugin can be developed side by side
- ▶ Tutorial is detached and needs special treatment
  - code fragments are copied manually
  - documented code fragments can become inconsistent when framework and Sample Plugin evolve

# Solution - Tutorial Generation Environment

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- ▶ Tutorial can be developed along with Framework and Sample Application
  - code not included directly, only linked
  - automatic tutorial update when original code changes

# Documenting HelloWorld with DEFT (Development Env. for Tutorials)

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The screenshot displays the DEFT (Development Env. for Tutorials) interface. On the left is the **Project Window** showing a tree view of a project named 'Test' with subfolders for 'Chapters', 'Code files', 'Code snippets', 'Images', and 'Tutorials'. The 'MainChapter' folder is expanded, showing 'HelloWorld.cs'. The central **Text Editor** window shows the title 'Extended Hello World' and the following text: 'A C# program starts with the method `Main()`. It might look like the following:'. Below this is a yellow-highlighted code block labeled 'Drag-and-Dropped Code Fragment' containing the following C# code:

```
...
public static void Main() {
    string s = GetHelloString("World");
    Console.WriteLine(s);
}
...
```

The text editor continues with: 'The first line of the method body calls a function with the name `GetHelloString(string)`, which returns a string. This string is stored in the local variable `s`. The method is passed a string parameter ("World"), which it uses to compute its result. We will have a closer look at this below. Text Editor'. The right side of the interface features two panels: the **Chapter Outline** panel showing 'Extended Hello World' and the **AST-Outline** panel showing the Abstract Syntax Tree for the code. The AST outline includes 'using declarations', 'HelloWorld' (with sub-nodes for 'GetHelloString(string)' and 'Main()'), and the body of 'GetHelloString(string)' (with sub-nodes for 'string s = "Hello";', 's += " " + target + "!';', and 'return s;').



# Documenting HelloWorld

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- ▶ write explanatory text
- ▶ embed code fragments via drag&drop
- ▶ set different styles for code fragments
  - code snippets
  - in-line fragments for variable-/method names
- ▶ select output format (HTML, PDF, ...)
- ▶ compile tutorial to output format

# HTML Output

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Beschreibung des Frameset-Inhalts - Mozilla Firefox

File:///D:/output/HelloWorld.html

W3C Validator zoom images in zoom images out linked images

A C# program starts with the method [Main\(\)](#). It might look like the following:

```
...  
public static void Main() {  
    string s = GetHelloString("World");  
    Console.WriteLine(s);  
}
```

**Code Fragment**

**Links**

The first line of the method body calls a function with the name [GetHelloString\(string\)](#), which returns a string. This string is stored in the local variable s. The method is passed a string parameter ("World"), which it uses to compute its result. We will have a closer look at this below.

The second and last line of the body calls the method [Console.WriteLine\(String\)](#), which is predefined in the C#

```
using System;  
  
public class HelloWorld {  
  
    static string GetHelloString(string target) {  
        string s = "Hello";  
        s += " " + target + "!";  
        return s;  
    }  
  
    public static void Main() {  
        string s = GetHelloString("World");  
        Console.WriteLine(s);  
    }  
}
```

**Complete Source Code**

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# The End

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