



Using an inference engine to manage UI complexity

Iulia Dobai
Philips Applied Technologies
Alcor Scenario Engine
June 19, 2007

PHILIPS

...about the speaker...

- Iulia Dobai
 - Born in Brasov, Romania
 - 2000 – 2004 - Bachelors in Computer Science from “Transylvania University” in Brasov
 - 2004 – 2005 – research assignment at TU Delft
 - 2005 – 2007 – **postmaster** in Software Technology (OOTI), Stan Ackerman’s Institute, TU/e
 - Passionate about dancing (salsa), sports (squash, tennis), mountains.

...why this presentation?...

- OOTI Program:

1 year – courses in Embedded System Design

3 month - workshop

9 month – industrial assignment

– assignment at Philips Applied Technologies in the ALCOR project.

- Supervisors:

- Gerrit-Jan Bloem & Njin-zu Chen: AppTech
- Alexander Serebrenik: TU/e

- Role of this presentation:

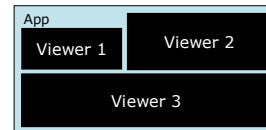
- Give you a practical example of when and how a rule-based engine can be applied.
- Underline some of the advantages and disadvantages

Agenda

- Introduction into the assignment (5 min)
- Inference engine based solution (10 min)
- Assessment of the solution and comparison with traditional approach (7 min)
- Conclusions (3 min)

...Alcor...???

- What?
 - uses innovative **interaction devices** and new interaction **concepts**
 - develops experience demonstrators
- Why?
 - to prove the **feasibility** of using innovative interactions in future applications



Alcor – Problems

- Development **speed** (managing complexity)
- **Extending & changing** an existing demonstrator
- **Verification** & testing

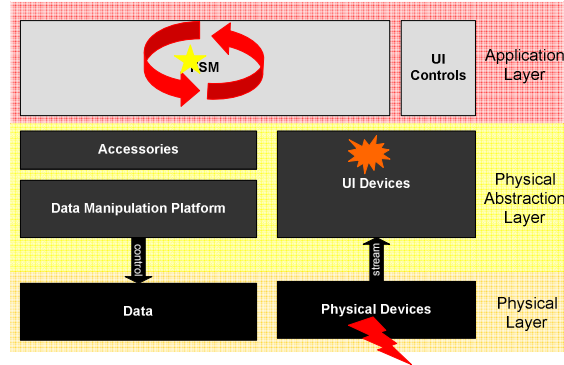
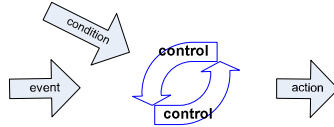
Alcor Scenario Engine assignment

- Develop a high level **definition language** to express application behavior (interactions).
- Develop a **Scenario Engine** component that automates the application behavior execution.
- Develop proof of concept applications
- Why? (key drivers)
 - Better support for **rapid application prototyping**
 - Increased **maintainability** (changeability and testability)
 - **Usability** (software developers, designers need to **use** this solution)
- Constraints
 - **Latency**
 - **Interoperability**

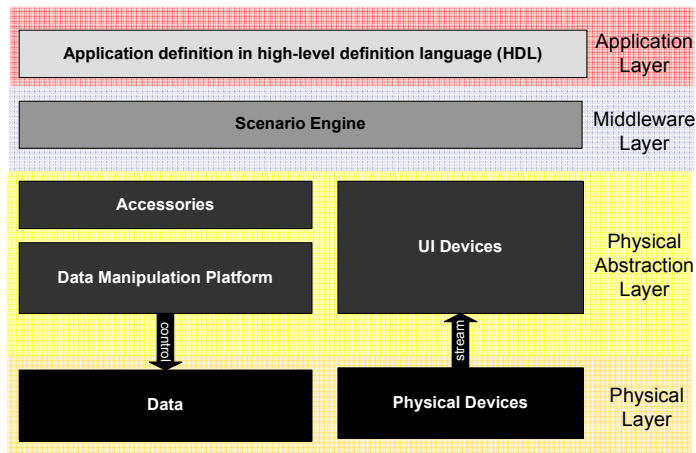
Agenda

- Introduction into the assignment (5 min)
- **Inference engine based solution (10 min)**
- Assessment of the solution and comparison with traditional approach (7 min)
- Conclusions (3 min)

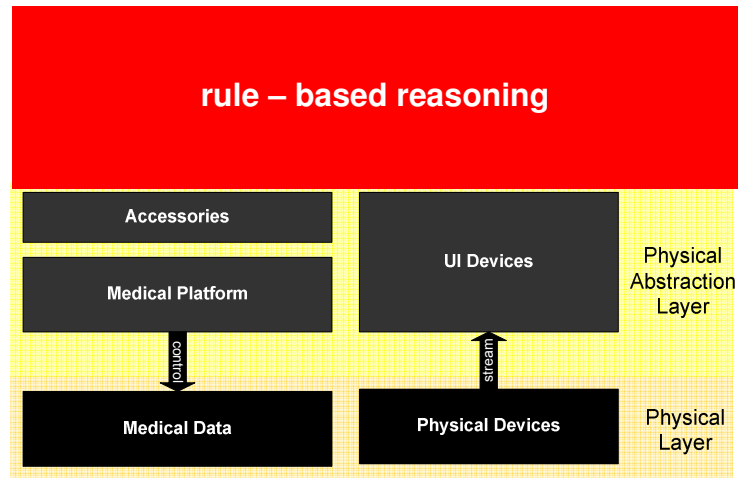
ALCOR - Initial Problem and Solution



ALCOR – expected outcome



ALCOR Proposed Solution



Rule-based reasoning

- In a rule-based approach:
 - The problem-dependent set of data declarations (called the **knowledge base/rule base**) is expressed in the rule-based language.
 - The problem independent program uses an inference mechanism (called the **inference engine**) to derive conclusions from premises.

Rule-based System

- What is?
 - A rule-based system is a system that uses rules to derive conclusions (actions) from premises (conditions and events)
- What is it made out of?
 - An inference engine
 - A rule base/ knowledge base
 - A working memory

The inference engine

- Implements a pattern matching algorithm (most commonly: RETE) to determine which rules apply given the current status of the working memory.
- Implements an agenda, which stores the rules that apply and which uses a conflict resolution strategy to determine which rule should be fired first.
- Implements an execution engine that fires the rules.

Rule-based terminology and heuristics

Rule-based world

- Rule
- **Fact**
- Template
- **Data – driven execution**
- Rule-based systems are natively **non-deterministic**.

Metaphor in OO programming

- A static if-then or switch construction
- Instance of a class of objects
- Class
- Sequential execution

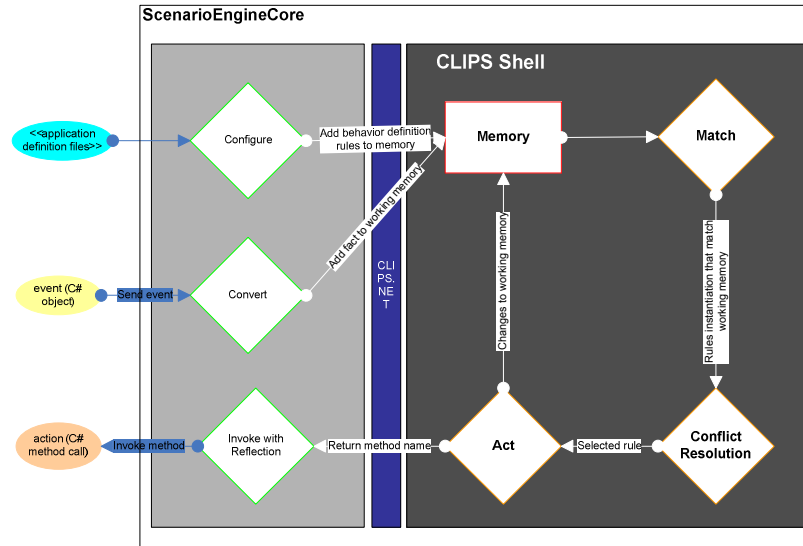
On applying a rule-based solution

I chose **CLIPS** (C Language Integrated Production System) because

- It is developed in C (speed)
- It can be embedded in any C++/Java/Perl/**C# application**
- It has support for **rule-based**, procedural and OO programming
- It is **mature** (20 years), documented, supported
- It is **free** (LGPL license), approved by IP&S

The ScenarioEngine is the “borderline” component that ensures the **communication between CLIPS and the rest of the C# code**.

CLIPS and the ScenarioEngine



Example Simple Application

RotatingScreen
-ID = "screen"
+isImgSmall() : bool
+rotate()(in degrees : int) : void

rotation.clp

```
(deftemplate screen
  (slot mode
   (type STRING))
)

(deftemplate vc_evt
  (slot command
   (type STRING)
   (default ?NONE))
)

(defrule rotationRule
  (screen (mode "rotation_mode"))
  (vc_evt(command ?c&: (eq (str-compare ?c "rotate") 0)))
  (test (= (condition "screen" isImgSmall) 1))
  =>
  (action "screen" rotate 90)
)
```

Agenda

- Introduction into the assignment (5 min)
- Inference engine based solution (10 min)
- Assessment of the solution and comparison with traditional approach (7 min)
- Conclusions (3 min)

Redesigned & Implemented an existing Demo

- Proved that the proposed scenario engine solution can be **used** for complex real ALCOR Demonstrators.
- Offered a **reference application** to the ALCOR team for future ALCOR demonstrators' development
- **Performance**
- **Reusable & Extensible** design of applications
- **Maintainability** and Rapid Application Prototyping

Scenario Engine Throughput

- In the first four tests, old approach is about **8 times faster** than the new one.
- In the last two tests the two approaches are **comparable**
- The decision making in the scenario engine approach takes on average **1 ms/event**.
- The bottleneck for execution time is **the medical platform**
- The decision time is about **10%** of the entire execution time.
- We conclude that the scenario engine approach is not a hindrance in achieving the desired latency.

Maintainability (1)

- **Criteria (what influences maintainability)**
 - **Size**
 - Localization of **change**
 - Clear/concise **mapping**
- Analyzability
- Verifiability
- Forces explicitness
- Completeness
- Reliability

Maintainability (2) - Size

- Smaller size => higher maintainability
- The ScenarioEngine approach contains 7 times less lines of C# code; however it adds to the C# lines of code, 50% lines of CLIPS rules.

Rapid Application Prototyping

- Criteria (what influences RAP?)
 - Modularity
 - Scalability
 - **High-level of abstraction**
- Speed
- Reliability of what is developed

Usability ?

- Very **hard** to assess – time and practice can prove it or usability tests (any volunteers?)
- Usability Drawbacks:
 - Developers need to perform **mental switches** between C# and CLIPS. The two languages are used concurrently.
 - For CLIPS development – mathematical **logics** awareness is required as well as insight in the heuristics of rule-based reasoning.
- Usability Advantages:
 - It is more strait forward, the level of abstraction (being higher) is **closer to our mental models**.
 - It can be easier **accessible** for people with other backgrounds: designers (with understanding of predicate logics)

Agenda

- Introduction into the assignment (5 min)
- Inference engine based solution (15 min)
- Assessment of the solution and comparison with traditional approach (7 min)
- **Conclusions** (3 min)

Scenario Engine - Conclusions

- Yes, a rule-based language is a valid option for specifying UI interactions (state transitions become rules)
- Yes, an inference engine is a valid option for managing complex UI behavior (especially if it is evolving and changing)
- The solution provides support for rapid application prototyping and better maintainable applications !
- Usability

