



A whiteboard for Saros

To develop a whiteboard functionality
for distributed pair programming,
iterative by prototypes

Michael Jurke
Institut für Informatik
Fu Berlin
25. Februar 2010

Overview

- I. Goals
- II. Prototyping
- III. Possible whiteboard requirements
- IV. Drawing in Java and Eclipse
- V. Requirements for a distributed whiteboard
- VI. Test-driven development
- VII. Concept and timetable (abstract)

- ▶ Experiences with prototyping
- ▶ Develop a working whiteboard
 - ▶ Determine its requirements
 - By end user feedback
 - Compare and synchronize with scientific literature
- ▶ If possible complete unittests
 - ▶ How does test-driven development apply in this scope

- ▶ Creating of incomplete software (parts)
 - ▶ to allow users to evaluate proposals
 - ▶ to show developers the needs
 - Maybe only by GUIs
 - Keyword UX-Design (User-experience Design)
 - Proprietary programmes like iRise, Axure, VisualPrototyper ...
 - ◆ *Literature: The Mythical Man-Month: Essays on Software Engineering, Fred Brooks*

- ▶ Iteratively extending them by user feedback

▶ Very up to date

- some argue it should be used all the time
- very effective for on-line systems, especially transaction processing

▶ Most beneficial for programmes having a lot of human-computer interactions

- fits for developing a whiteboard

Prototyping steps

source: *English wikipedia*

1. Identify basic requirement

- desired in- and output

2. Develop Initial Prototype

- if possible only user interface

3. Review

- Customers examine prototype, feedback on additions and changes

4. Revise and Enhance the Prototype

- improve specification and implementation
- after changes, repeat step 3 and 4

▶ Throwing away prototyping

- developing of usually discarded snippets
 - quick feedback by users
 - user-testable interfaces

▶ Evolutionary prototyping

- robust prototype in a structured manner
- continuously refined
 - flexible, working basis until the final product

▶ Explorative prototyping

- estimate of certain solutions
- determine whether specifications and ideas are suitable

Prototyping – in the context of Saros

- ◆ The whiteboard depends on Saros
 - No Throwing away prototyping
- ◆ It is quite probable that only students will test
 - we may not get a balanced feedback
- ➡ An evolutionary and explorative approach
 - ▶ to estimate some pre-defined possible requirements for a DPP whiteboard
 - ▶ to find new “real” ones by testing students

Prototyping – in the context of Saros

- ◆ It is quite probable that only students will test
 - ➦ to boost the amount and diversity of testing participant we might decouple Saros from Eclipse (optional)
 - ▶ distribute it as RCP or standalone Jabber client
 - ▶ Advantage: A lot of testers for Saros session, network, chat and whiteboard
 - ▶ Disadvantage: Most prototype users won't be programmers

Get possible DPP whiteboard requirements

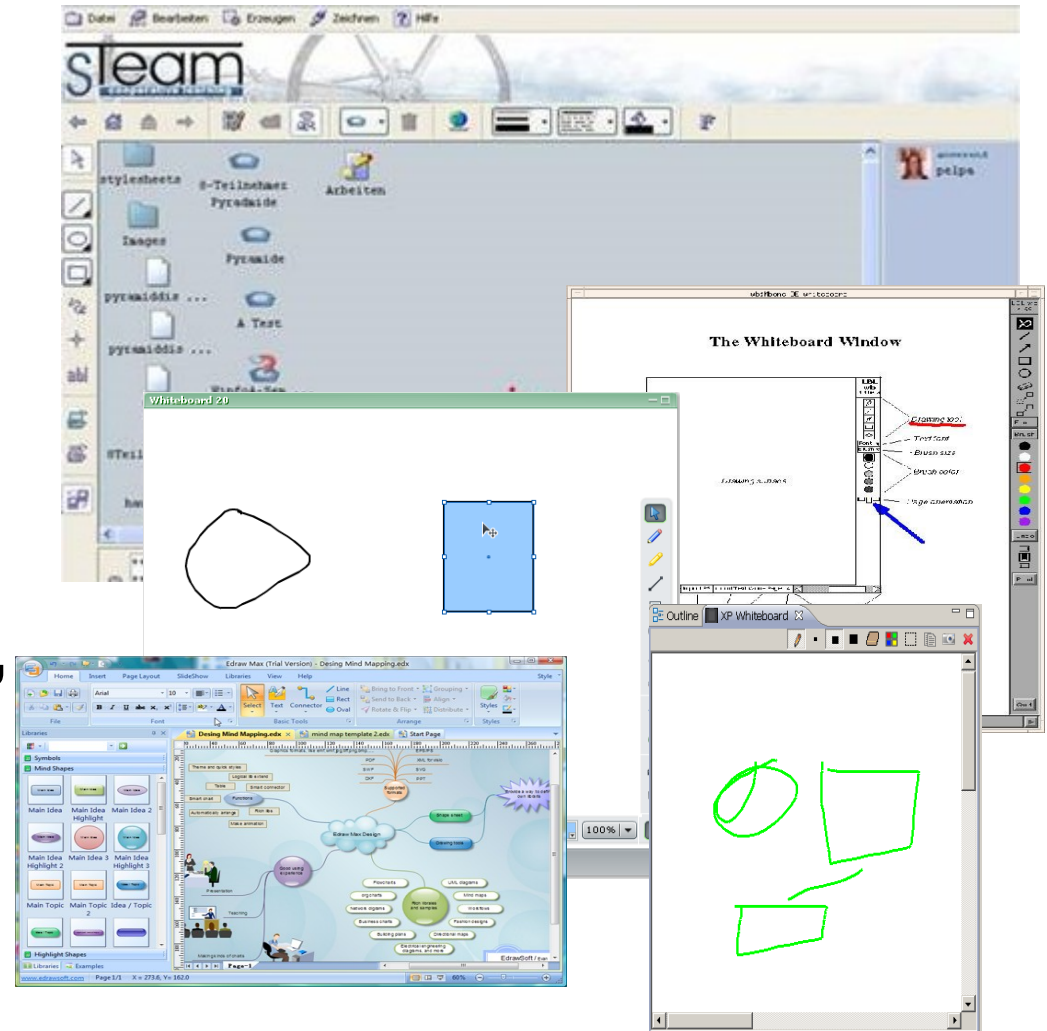
Overview

- ▶ existing whiteboards and their features
- ▶ why does DPP need a whiteboard
- ▶ and why might someone not be very likely to use one (like me)
 - which features would help
- ▶ a dream DPP whiteboard

State of the art

Existing distributed whiteboards

- ▶ There are thousands of whiteboards: sTeam, Adobe Connect Pro, MBONE, Inkscape, XPairtise, Drawboard, Groupboard, Edraw Mind Map ...



What do they offer?

- ▶ pencil: always
- ▶ usually standard shapes like line, rectangle and circle
- ▶ others
 - ▶ selection (Adobe Connect Pro, sTeam, Inkscape)
 - ▶ text
 - ▶ half transparent text marker (Adobe)
 - ▶ Mind Maps (Edraw Mind Map and others)
 - ▶ connectors (Inkscape)
 - ▶ desktop-like drawable home area (sTeam)
 - ▶ Screen shots, export (i.e. to JPEG or SVG)

- ▶ Problem: why not use an existing one?
 - apart of Saros-integration
- ▶ Better question: what advantages has a whiteboard specialized on distributed programming?

Why does DPP need a whiteboard?

- ▶ Giving overviews graphically
- ▶ Explaining abstract ideas
- ▶ Informality
 - ▶ *"What designers need are computerized tools that allow them to sketch rough design ideas quickly"*
Landay, J.A., Myers, B.A. Interactive Sketching for the Early Stages of User Interface Design (1995)
 - Abstract and formal methods do not always fit to improve communication
 - may make it difficult to communicate with end users
 - ideas are faster to sketch than to specify formally

Why might a programmer not like to use a whiteboard ?

- ▶ Difficult to draw a pencil with the mouse
 - Most users do not have a pen pad
- ▶ It may be clumsy to modify, extend or scale
- ▶ It may take too long to draw what you want to express
 - Classes, inheritance, concurrency drawn by pencil and rectangles
- ▶ The drawn sketches may not be used again
 - Hardly for documentation: good looking sketches are time intensive
 - Not for code generation (related work, see [traetteberg, 2002])
 - the area is quickly used off

Basic requirements – whiteboard for programming

▶ Standard tools and shapes

◆ It may be clumsy to modify and extend

➡ selecting, modifying and removing of element

◆ The drawn sketches may not be used again

➡ Save and reload

▶ (requirements to be verified by the explorative prototyping)

Basic requirements – whiteboard for programming

- ◆ Difficult to draw a pencil with the mouse and It may take to long to draw
 - ➡ connectors and templates for commonly used UML-like shapes (optional)
- ◆ the area is quickly used of
 - ➡ various pages, zooming (optional)
- ▶ (requirements to be verified by the explorative prototyping)

▶ A dream DPP whiteboard for me would be able to:

- recognize patterns (like E-Chalk)
- have a possibility to introduce semantic, i.e. Domain Specific Language
- enable layouting
- be able to generate elements by drag and drop (i.e. UML-like class shapes from package explorer)
- be personalisable and extendible
- ...

➡ More an UML and Model-Drive-Architecture helper, however, it leads us to GEF and GMF

Drawing (and modelling) in Java and Eclipse

Overview

- ▶ GEF and GMF
- ▶ Pixel based
- ▶ SVG (batik, SVG Salamander)

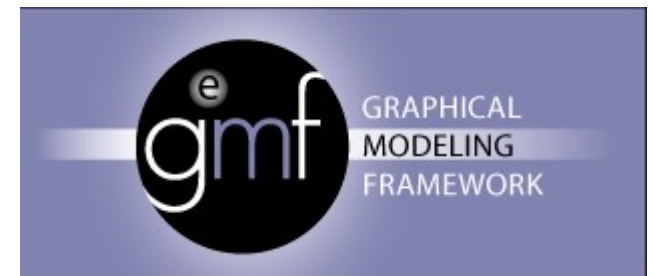
Graphical Editing Framework



- ▶ helper Framework to edit models graphically
- ▶ based on Draw2d
 - SWT based Java2D compliant
- ▶ offers infrastructure to deal with shapes (figures)
 - strict MVC infrastructure
 - layouts and coordinate system
 - edit policies and commands

- ▶ based on GEF and EMFs Ecore (Eclipse Modeling Framework)
- ▶ may automatically generate graphical editors and DSLs by XML-mappings

◆ has in my experience a too specialized scope



- ▶ Both focus more on formal model editing
- ▶ To improve developing they require quite a big scope of usage (a real graphical editor)
 - and quite some knowledge
- ➡ No option for Saros' whiteboard
 - especially as it should improve communication by informal sketches

- ▶ Like XPairtise's whiteboard or the SWT paint example
- ▶ Disadvantages:
 - ▶ No selection, moving, modifying of elements
 - ▶ difficult to synchronize
 - sending of whole repaint regions?
 - sync. execution on the server (might have a heavy delay)

- ▶ open XML standard for 2D vector graphics
 - under w3c development since 1999
- ▶ supports
 - vector- and raster graphics as well as text
 - grouping, styling, modifying and composing of elements
 - animations, JavaScript and CSS
- ▶ renderable and dynamical modifyable in Java by
 - ▶ Batik
 - ▶ SVG Salamander
- ▶ extendible (i.e. introducing new tags, namespaces etc.)

- ▶ Best SVG 1.1 implementation after Opera
- ▶ generate XML by drawing
 - maybe not used in our case
- ▶ display an XML
- ▶ handle selection by SVG listeners
- ▶ Swing based
 - need to use an embedded Frame for eclipse
- ▶ after writing some test snippets it works fine for me within eclipse

- ▶ What requirements may be given by distributed drawing?
 - ▶ same picture for every peer
 - ▶ fast drawing
 - ▶ informing if any other user is drawing
 - ▶ blocking of elements that are in modification (i.e. text edit)
(not complete yet)

Requirements 2 – distributed whiteboard

- ▶ usage of SVG would be an advantage
 - ▶ text-based
 - smaller amount of transferred data
 - easier to synchronize
 - ▶ standard conform ...
 - there are several SVG + XMPP approaches to study about in this thesis, however, not yet standardised
 - <http://xmpp.org/extensions/inbox/whiteboard2.html>
 - could we make our whiteboard compatible with TransVerse? (XMPP+SVG whiteboard, initiators of proposal above)

1) A test case is written

- ▶ to define desired improvement

2) Run all tests and the new one will fail

- ▶ if not, the feature is already implemented or the test case is wrong!

- ◆ Note: I do not distinguish to test-first approach as only recently they may be seen as different approaches. Test-first is said to be more likely part of extreme programming

3) Write the code to make the test work

- ▶ don't write more than necessary

- would result in lack of test cases

4) Rerun the tests

- ▶ should pass now

5) Refactor the code

... and repeat all steps

- ▶ Not (yet) interesting for this work in the beginning
 - ▶ Not very suitable for user interfaces
 - because full success or failure is required
 - a lot of non testable functionalities (i.e. flicker)
 - Note: Writing snippets, I spend almost all my time on this
 - ▶ or when depending on external libraries
 - a lot of mock objects are needed
 - ▶ or when working distributed
- ➡ In this cases it might be an interesting study for experienced test-driven developers

- ▶ ... continued
 - ▶ Not very suitable as Saros is not implemented test-driven
 - test coverage gaps lead to false confidence
 - the test cases won't help to localise problems there
 - ▶ fits better for programming in groups or pairs (best agile programming)
- ▶ However, in the latter state of this work when receiving iteratively new requirements it might be interesting to apply TDD on a new (separated) part of the whiteboard
 - how test-driven development does apply in the conditions mentioned above (optional)

▶ March

▶ 1st three weeks

- extending snippet to first prototype
 - Tools (pencil and common shapes) and Toolbar
 - Saros integration
- reading about SVG+XMPP

▶ 4th and 5th week

- consolidate class structure
- writing test cases and bug search
- How to find test users
 - find appropriate lectures for Saros exercises; ask professors/tutors
 - ask for volunteers using studi-replies@math.fu-berlin.de

▶ April

▶ 1st week

- if necessary, finishing left over work
- creating questionnaires and exercises

▶ rest of April

- with semester start some students should be using Saros
 - helping installing and using Saros
 - getting feedback and evaluate questionnaires
- searching and comparing literature
- further planning, maybe TDD

▶ Mai

- ▶ continue iterative prototyping and refining
- ▶ if there is time to implement and evaluate optional requirements
- ▶ extract a standalone Saros version (optional)
 - or at least finding out necessary steps
- ▶ reading, reading, reading

▶ June

- ▶ start writing thesis
- ◆ Note: tight calculation, but there is a month left at the end

Questions and comments

Viele Dank!

Sources

english and german wikipedia

google search (especially for whiteboards and distributed whiteboards)

www.w3c.org

www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/

www.eclipse.org/gef/

www.eclipse.org/gmf/

Thesis: Model-based User Interface Design, Traetteberg, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, 2002

Work on TDD by Bettina Selig

<http://www.inf.fu-berlin.de/inst/ag-se/teaching/S-AGILE->

[2004/ausarbeitungen/Bettina_Selig_TDD-Ausarbeitung.pdf](http://www.inf.fu-berlin.de/inst/ag-se/teaching/S-AGILE-2004/ausarbeitungen/Bettina_Selig_TDD-Ausarbeitung.pdf)

<http://xmpp.org/extensions/inbox/whiteboard2.html>

<http://xmlgraphics.apache.org/batik/>

<https://svgsalamander.dev.java.net/>

various whiteboard sites and whiteboard examples