



XML

XML

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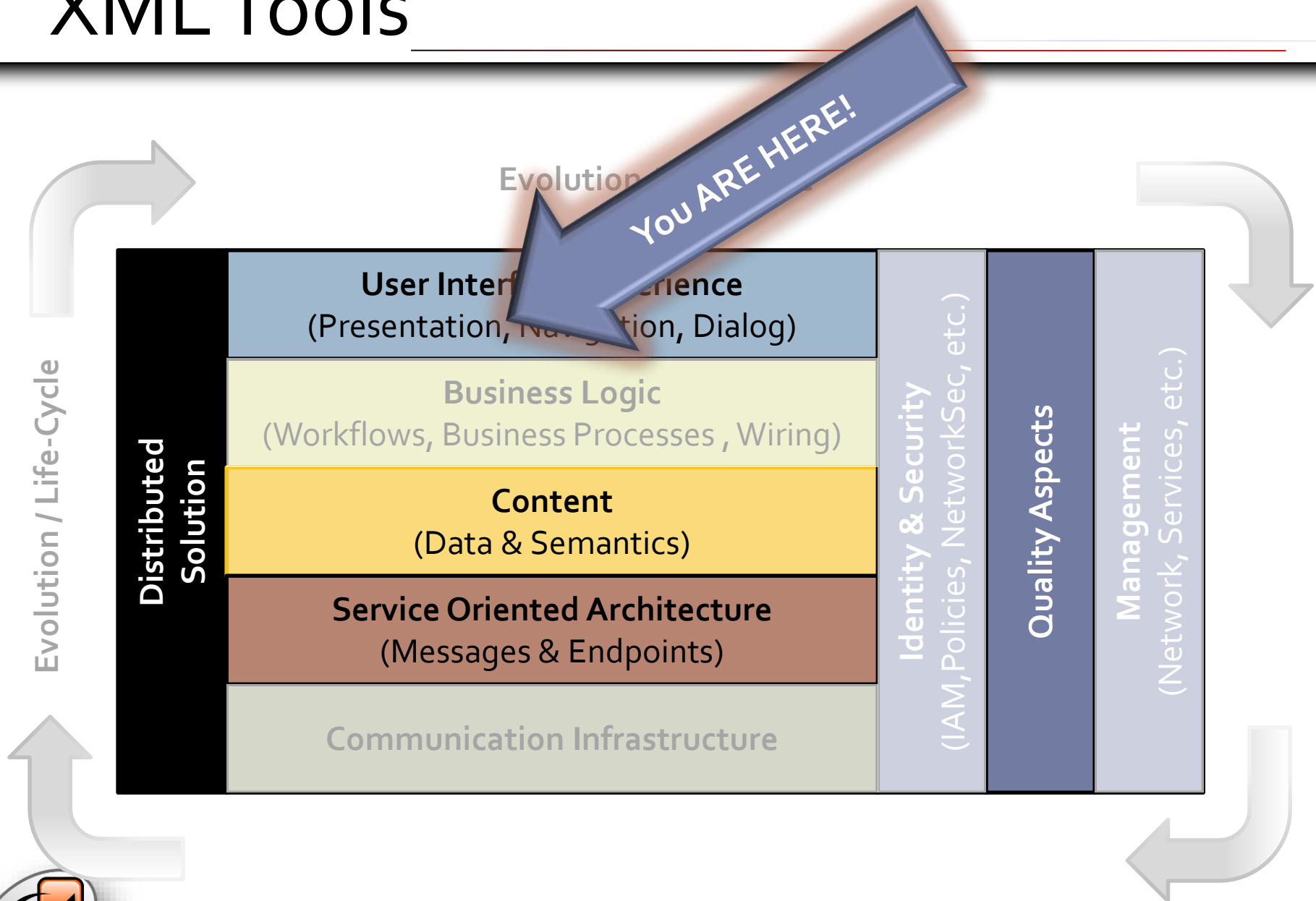
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XML Tools



Purpose of the Next Chapter

- Get to know XML tools for user interface
 - **Requirement:** User interfaces these days have to be inspiring – they must be seen as a positive experience
 - **Goal:** XML tools available in this context of a positive user interface experience: **XML tools in context UIX** (User Inter Experience)
- User Interface Experience (UIX)
 - **Presentation** (supports: layout and design)
 - **Dialog** (supports: user interaction)
 - **Navigation** (supports: hypertext paradigm)



Chapter 21

XML DIALECTS FOR UIX (DIALOG)

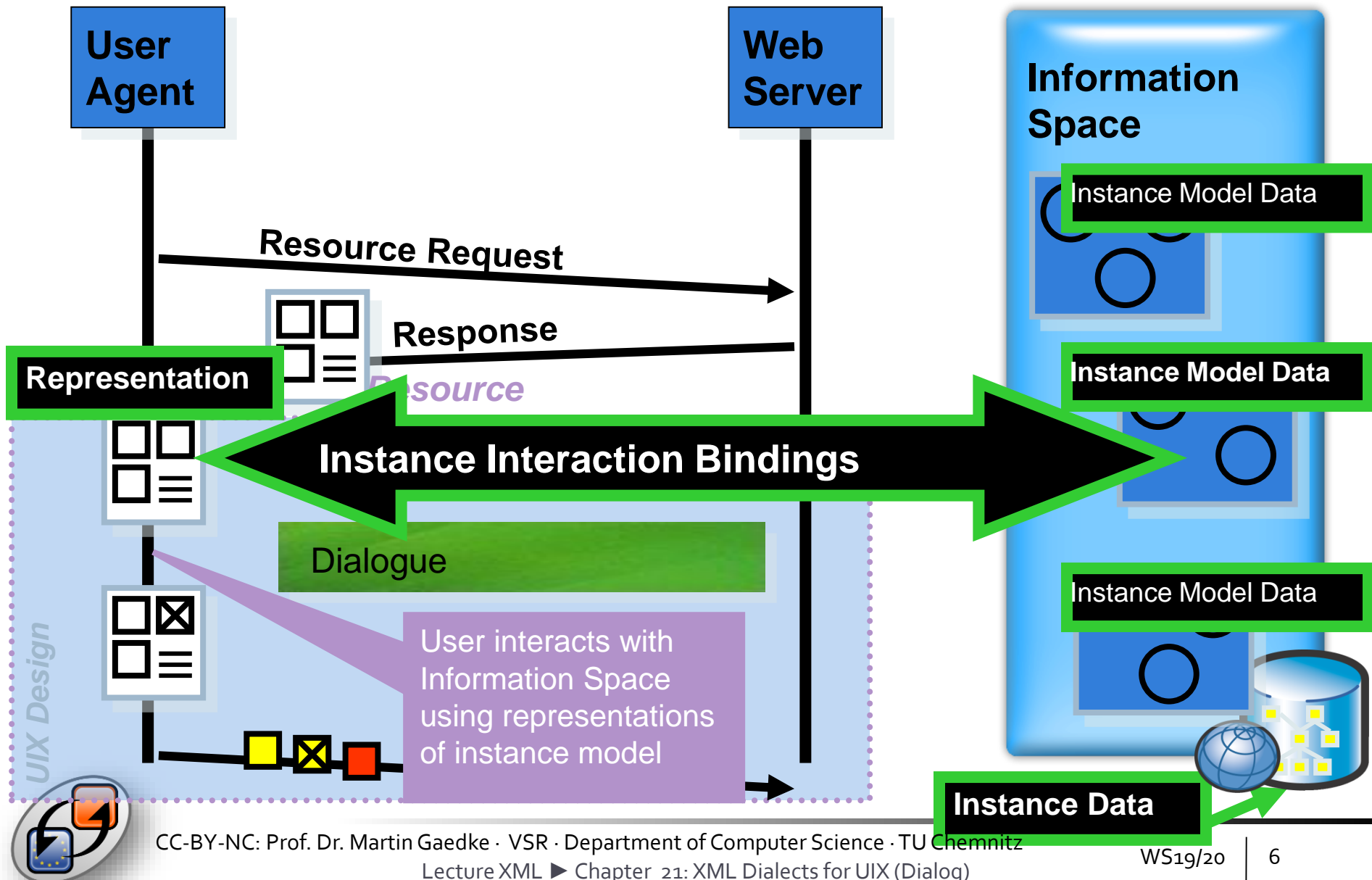


Introduction

- Dialog focuses on the target of the user request (so, no decisions w.r.t. navigation)
- Is typically realized via forms
- The dialog enables representation and modification of objects in information space
 - Additionally, creation and removal of information space objects is usually allowed

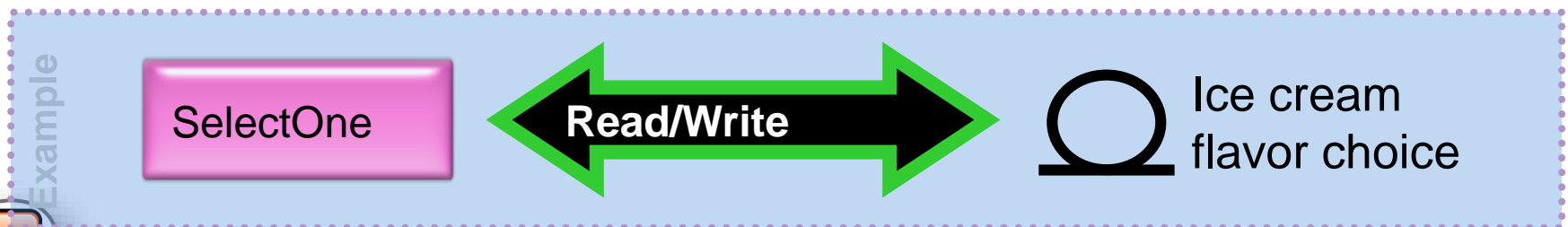
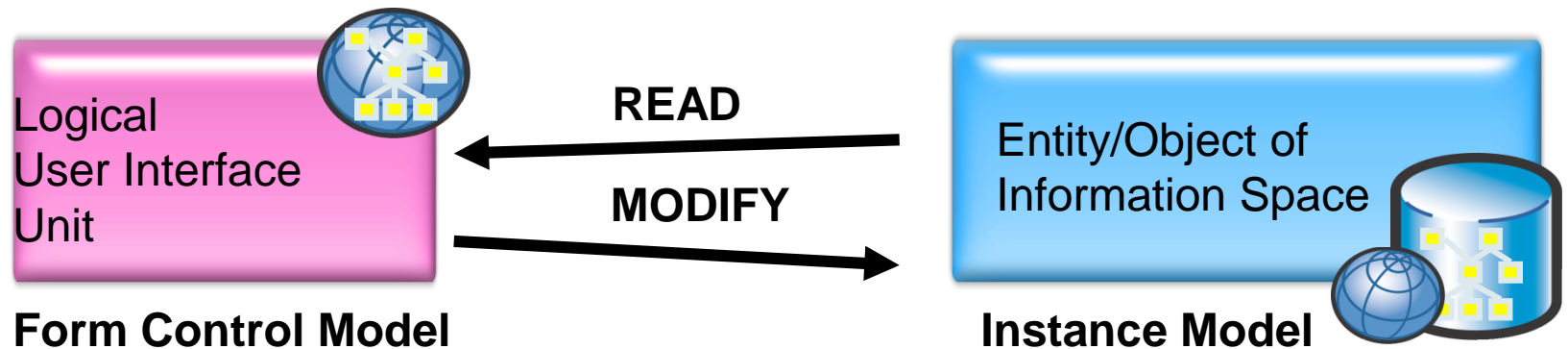


Dialog between UA and IS



Motivation

- Dialog elements define various aspects
 - Representation (same semantics?)
 - Security (seen, greyed out, active etc.)
 - Modification (read vs. write etc.)
 - Rules (select one or many)



Example – Interaction Binding

- Choice of ice cream flavor

☐ Vanilla
☐ Strawberry
☒ Chocolate

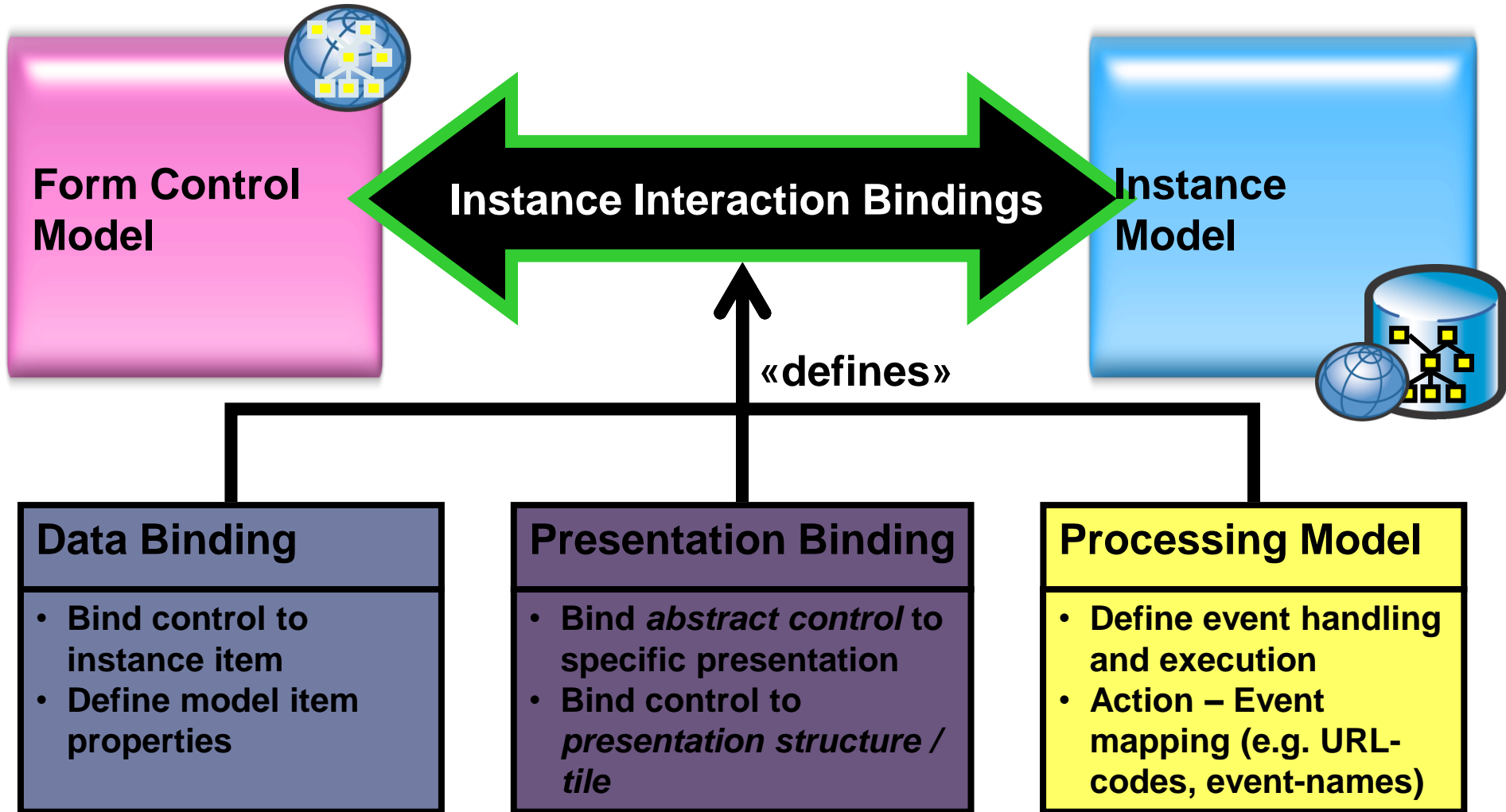
☐ Vanilla
☒ Strawberry
☐ Chocolate

~~Vanilla
Strawberry
Chocolate~~

~~Vanilla~~

Implies ONLY ONE

Interaction Binding



Interaction and Dialog

- *In form-based web application the user has an opportunity to navigate via an interaction unit, modify data and make those changes seen within the interaction unit.*
- Interaction in Web is realized via *interaction primitives*
 - *Navigation, modification and feedback*
- As we proceed, the modification and feedback interaction primitives will be regarded in more detail.



Dialog Design // Interaction (1)

- Concept – Overview
 - Processing of „abstract“ information space by the user
 - Focus on semantics of interaction between the user and information space
- Requirements:
 - Interaction with the information space
 - Dialog-controlled representation, creation, removal and modification of information space objects
- Solution idea
 - **Interaction Binding** – Logical connection of information space entities (objects, classes) with interaction structures
 - Example: Information space:
Class Ice Cream Type;
 - Example: Information space entities:
Objects: Chocolate ice cream, strawberry ice cream, vanilla ice cream
 - Interaction binding: Class Ice Cream Type – Interaction structure „1 scoop of ice cream“

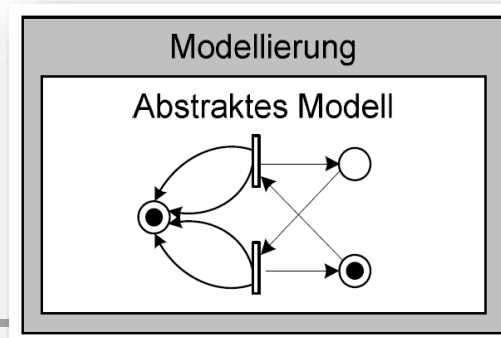


Dialog Design // Interaction (2)

■ Solution

- **Interaction structure** – set of logical interaction elements
 - Interaction structure „Order Ice Cream“ (without problems):
(IE(„cup or waffle“), IE(„number of scoops“),
IE(„choose ice cream 1 scoop“)+, IE„pay“)
- **Interaction element (IE)** – logical representation of an information space entity as well as logical description of entity manipulation when interacting with a user
 - Interaction element „choose ice cream 1 scoop“
→ Choose ice cream flavour → SelectONE (ice cream flavour)

- IE(„cup or waffle“)



Dialog Design // Interaction (3)

■ Solution

- **Interaction transfer** – transfer of data between information space and representation processor (User Agent)
 - Endpoint description for information space
 - Corresponds to address, binding, contract (endpoint-ABC) of information space intermediary or of the information space itself
- Examples:
 - HTTP-POST, MAILTO, WS-Addressing, WS-Transfer



Dialog Design // Interaction (4)

■ Solution

- **Dialog design** – Procedure converting interaction bindings into real expressions (forms for given user agents), and also to define the required interaction transfer
 - Representation interaction „choose ice cream 1 scoop“
 - User Agent1: XHTML, Language: English, Display: X
 - User Agent2: XHTML, Language: English, Display: Y
 - Communication: HTTP-POST



- Vanilla
- Strawberry
- Chocolate



Vanilla ▼

HTML Form (1)

- HTML Form
 - Is a form of interaction binding
 - Is an interaction structure and interaction unit carrier
 - Describes communication mechanisms
- Example: HTML Form

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>Name and Age Form:</p>
<form method="POST" action="mailto:gaedke@example.org">
  <p>Name: <input type="text" name="T1" size="20"></p>
  <p>Age:
    <select size="1" name="D1">
      <option value="15-30">29 and younger</option>
      <option value="age2">30 and above</option>
    </select>
  </p>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" name="B1">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Form (2)

- HTML Form
 - HTML 4.01 Specification
W3C Recommendation 24 December 1999
 - Describes vocabulary (elements) for realization of interaction bindings and interaction units
 - Example: Interaction elements
 - Text input fields
 - Dropdown lists, checkboxes, radio buttons
 - Submit and reset buttons
- Interaction element: Element **input**
- Example `<INPUT type="text" id="lastname">`
 - Id → Binding to information space
 - Type → Representation



HTML Form (3)

■ HTML Form – Problems

- Bad/no separation of interaction concept and representation
- Information space entity encoding
- User input checks on the user agent side requires scripts
 - Data validation
 - Conformity w.r.t. data types
 - Calculations
 - Dynamic aspects in the form (example: form for US addresses with state input and addresses in Germany)



Forms in Web

Look Back	
1993	HTML forms <form...
1994–2000	Minimal changes
April 2000	Ideas of XForms data model <xform><model> <instance>...
March 2006	XForms 1.0 (Second Edition) W3C Recommendation 14 March 2006
October 2009	XForms 1.1 W3C Recommendation 20 October 2009
August 2013	HTML5 Forms W3C Candidate Recommendation 6 August 2013

