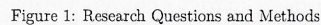


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Project details

- **Project title:** Representation Mismatch Reduction for Development in Rules-Based Business Engines
- **Host organization:** Khonraad Software Engineering B.V.
- **Host supervisor:** Toine Khonraad, MD, a.khонraad@khonraad.nl

In this project we will attempt to answer the research questions shown in figure 1



1

are detected. Rather than continuously monitoring the simulation, experts can define and deploy appropriate rules that are automatically evaluated at runtime” [14].

Name it

why?

e } you're the native
g } speaker, but this
e } does not sound
- } elegant to me
- }
s }

Although Drools is nearly 20 years old and has wide use, it does not have strong IDE support. One artefact of this master's project will be a prototype projectional editor, that will give much stronger editor support in IntelliJ, currently the most used Java IDE [10].

(where?)

capitalisation?!

company.

In the current situation, configuration is done in a business rule system. This is Drools, a DSL from JBoss, a subsidiary of RedHat. Drools is a framework for Rule-Based development. The DSL is a textual representation of the abstractions of the rules. Currently it must be compiled to see if a set of rules are valid.

Editing programs in a text editor means that you must match the syntax for the parsers to transform the text into an AST. Projectional editors are editors in which a user edits the abstract syntax tree directly without using a parser[26]. This potentially allows for an almost unlimited language composition and flexible notations. Similar to the MVC Pattern, changes in one projection of the AST will instantly be visible and editable in another projection[8].

The problem of a lack of useful visualization for Drools has been known as far back as 2011, when Kaczor, et al[11] proposed a method of visualising Drools. There have also been a few commercial tools to help. However, these all suffer from the parsing issue and lack of immediate feedback. We are of the opinion that our approach will lend itself to a superior experience.

3 Research method

The main question "How can projectional editors and DSLs be combined to address feedback mechanisms for developers in the context of reasoning about rules in a rule-based business engine?", will be answered by answering three sub questions.

Research question 1, "What is the current state of language workbenches supporting projectional editing?", will be answered by the method of conducting a literature mapping of the field of code reasonability measurement. This research method will follow the prescriptions of Kitchenham et al.12.

Research question 2, "How does projectional editing improve feedback in practice?", will be answered by interviews with experts in the field of projectional editing, following the prescriptions of Mathers et al.15].

Gregor [7], gives "A Taxonomy of Theory Types in Information Systems Research". For research question 3, "Which projections can help developers to get appropriate feedback about rules?", we will conduct what Gregor calls "Type V: Theory for Design and Action". The criteria for success of Type V research is that the prototype should "include utility to a community of users, the novelty of the artefact, and the persuasiveness of claims that it is effective". We intend for our prototype to meet these criteria.

We have observed the difficulty that developers have trying to reason about and edit collections of Drools files. We hypothesize that developers can be presented with different views on their code that will allow them to better understand the code. The business problem we wish to solve - how to improve the ability to reason about large collections of Drools rules - appears to us to lend itself to the technique of projectional editing. Thus, we will apply projectional editing techniques, through the MPS language workbench to the

it is not clear to me why projectional editing helps with the complexity issues of large rule sets

Drools language. The novelty of our approach will be to create new view types specific to the needs of a Drools programmer.

We will be relying on MPS as well as other open-source components. The reason we chose MPS is that it is the most developed of the free and open source projectional editing language workbenches, found in a study of the state of the art in Language workbenches 4].

Our designs of the projections, which will run in parallel to the Drools language modelling, will depend in part on the outcome of research carried out in the first period. Whether our design is appropriate with regards to performance and functionality is a risk. Whether we can achieve usefulness in our projections also presents a risk. We hope to mitigate this risk through literature review and academic supervision.

The prototype will consist of a of the Drools language, re-defined in the MPS language. The prototype will further consist of a set of projections of the DSL's AST. MPS uses the Java graphics framework Swing for the creation of graphical, as opposed to textual, projections. During the building of the prototype we will decide upon which projections we will create. Some potential examples include:

- Visualization of order of rule execution.
 - Spreadsheet-like decision tables,
 - "Group-by" fact, query or function usage.
- The major tasks in this prototype development will be:
- Modelling the Drools language,
 - Developing the alternative projections.

The prototype itself will be validated by working. However, if time permits, the hypothesis of the usefulness of the projections will be further validated through developer use surveys.

4 Expected results of the project.

We expect the following from this project:

- We will be able to model Drools in MPS.
- A suite of novel and useful projectional editors for the Drools language.
- We will reduce the thought to execution cycle for Drools Developers, resulting in a reduction of their "cognitive distance and representation impedance mismatch" [24].

A happy side effect of this project is that the following open-source products will become generally available: to the public (domain?)