

User Interface Code Generation from Hand-drawn Sketch

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Presentation Outline

- Problem Statement and Objectives of Project
- Proposed Methodology
- Results and Discussion
- References

Problem Statement

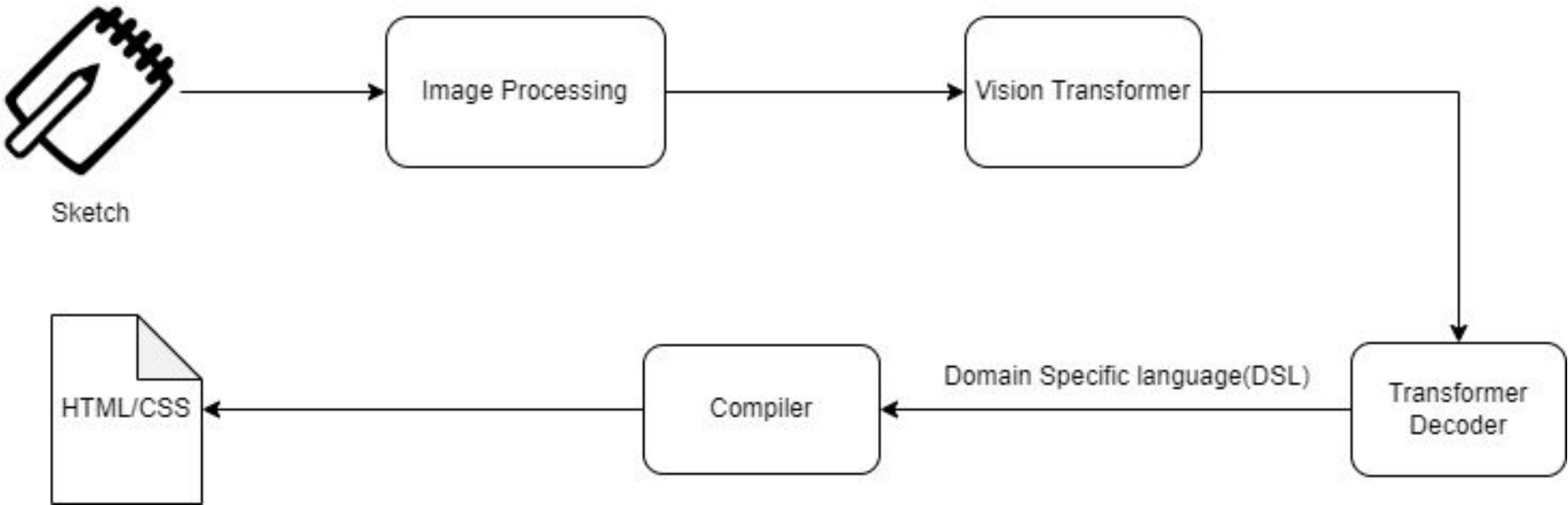
- Conversion of sketches into function GUI code.

Objectives of Project

- To construct a model able to generate quick GUI prototype from sketch into HTML code.
- To create interactive user interface.

Methodology - [1]

(System Block Diagram)



Methodology - [2]

(Datasets)

- Dataset is a wireframe sketch and associated DSL code.
- We were not aware of any dataset which contained wireframes sketches and DSL code
- We will create our own dataset.

Methodology - [3]

(DSL)

- Specialized language designed to address specific aspect or needs of a particular language.
- Designed the simple lightweight DSL to describe the GUI.
- Elements in DSL will be categorized into different hierarchical structures.

Methodology - [4]

(DSL elements)

- Body
- Root
- Header
- Nav
- Navlink
- Logodiv
- Container
- Row
- Div-3
- Div-6
- Div-9
- Div-12
- Flex
- Flex-sb
- Flex-c
- Flex-r
- Text
- Text-c
- Text-r
- Paragraph
- Image
- Card
- Input
- Button
- Button-c
- Button-r
- Footer

Methodology - [5]

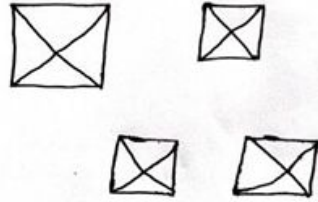
(DSL code)

```
header{
  flex-sb{
    logodiv{
      image
    }
    nav{
      navlink
      navlink
      navlink
    }
  }
}
container{
  row{
    div-3{
      card{
        button-c
        input
      }
    }
    div-3{
      button
      paragraph
    }
  }
}
```

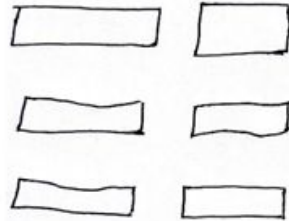
Figure: DSL code

Methodology - [6]

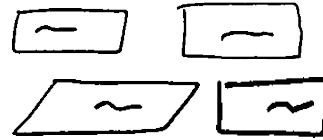
(Sample elements)



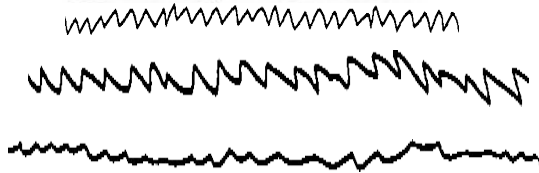
Image



Input



Button



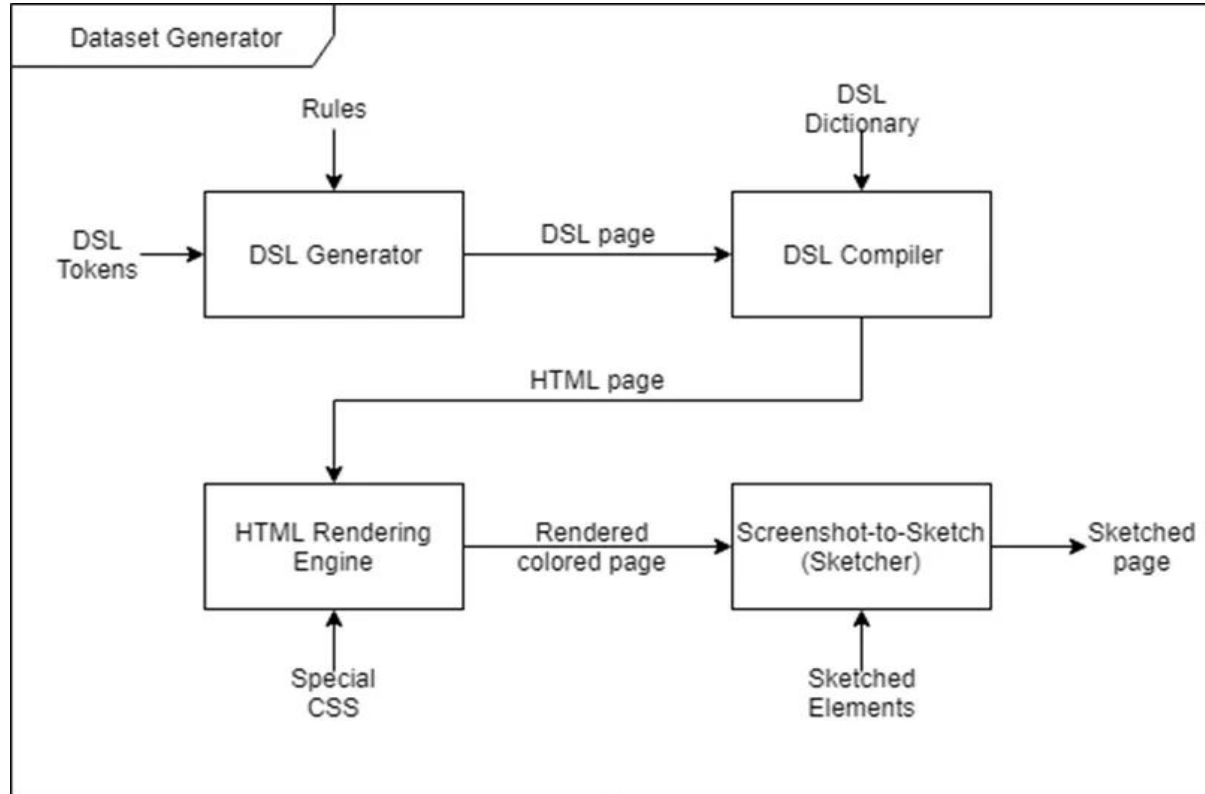
Paragraph

Methodology - [7]

(Dataset Generation Process)

- Dataset is the hand-drawn sketch and it's associated dsl.
- There is no existing dataset for it.
- Dataset generator is created to create as many dataset as required.

Methodology - [8] (Block Diagram)



Methodology - [9]

(Random DSL Generator)

- First step is to generate a DSL randomly.
- It denotes the elements in the user interface.
- DSL is generated by mixing the different possible combination of the element.

Methodology - [10]

(Compiling the DSL code)

- Randomly generated DSL code is mapped into the corresponding HTML tag.

Methodology - [11]

(Rendering the Produced HTML)

- Mapped HTML file is rendered into the webpage with the special CSS file.
- CSS file helps to denote the different element with separate colour.

Methodology - [12]

(Finding outline of elements)

- Contour detection is applied to find the boundary of all the elements
- Then, the position is identified.

Methodology - [13]

(Placing hand-drawn sketch of element)

- Hand-drawn sketch of all the element is place at the position identified from above step.
- At last, sketch is obtained with its associated DSL code.

Results and Discussion-[1]

```
header{  
  flex{  
    logodiv{  
      text  
    }  
  }  
}  
container{  
  row{  
    div-6{  
      text-c  
      card{  
        button  
        flex-sb{  
          text  
          text  
          button  
          text  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}  
}  
div-3{  
  input  
  image  
}  
row{  
  div-6{  
    text  
    card{  
      input  
      image  
    }  
  }  
}  
div-6{  
  input  
  button  
  button  
}  
row{  
  div-3{  
    paragraph  
    paragraph  
  }  
  div-9{  
    carousel  
    carousel  
    carousel  
  }  
}
```

Generated DSL code

Results and Discussion-[2]

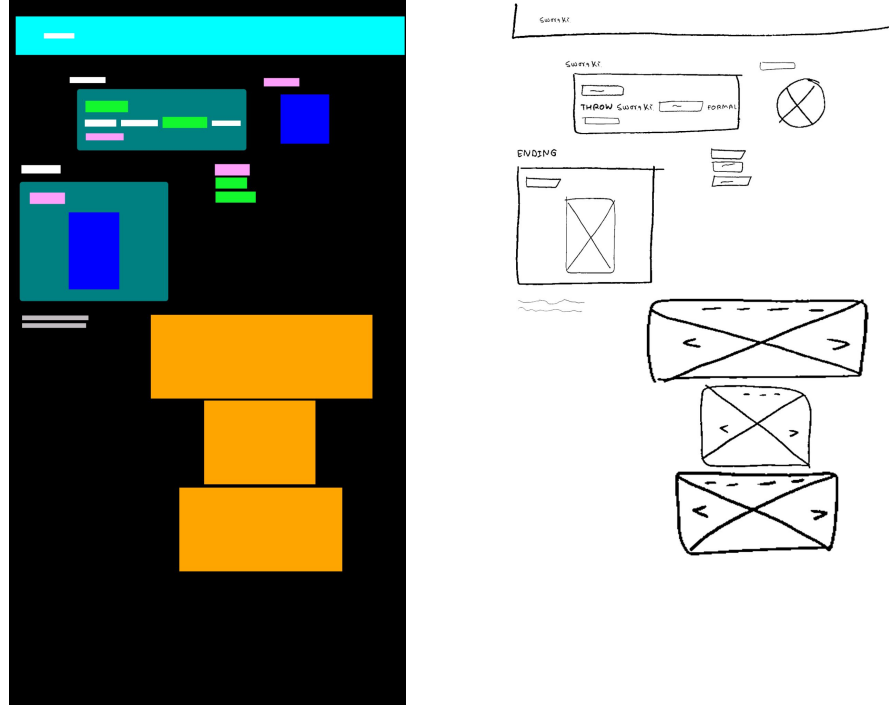


Fig. Generated HTML page and Sketch

References-[1]

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2. Sarah Suleri, Vinoth Pandian, Svetlana Shiskovets, Matthias Jarke, "Eve: A sketch-based Software Prototyping Workbench," 2019. Available: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332777261_Eve_A_Sketch-based_Software_Prototyping_Workbench. [Accessed: June 2024].
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References-[2]

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