



# A Framework for Usage-based Document Reengineering

Madjid SADALLAH - *CERIST, Algeria*

Azze-Eddine MAREDJ - *CERIST, Algeria*

Benoît ENCELLE - *University of Lyon, France*

Yannick PRIÉ - *University of Nantes, France*

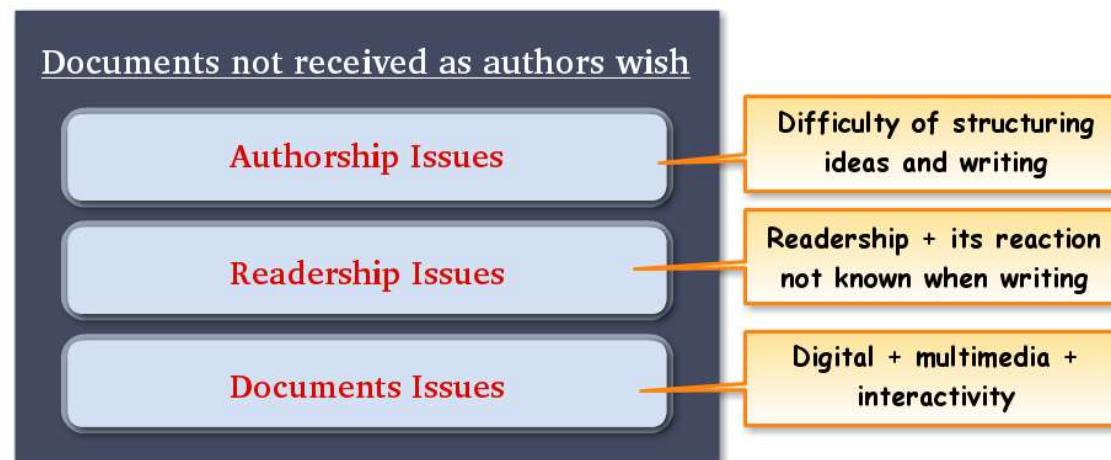
# Outline

- 1. Context / Motivations
- 2. Usage-based Document Reengineering
- 3. Framework for Usage-based Document Reengineering
- 4. Conclusion and Future Work

1

# Context / Motivations

- **General context** : document engineering -> digital publishing and reading.
- **Technical context** : LMS **Claire** (Community Learning through Adaptive and Interactive multichannel Resources for Education. <http://www.projet-claire.fr>). Towards a simple, yet robust tool for authoring, improving and disseminating educational content.
- Assist authors to better convey knowledge contained within their docs.
- Difficulty to design documents that are received the way the author wishes. Why?
- Writing issue? reading issue? document nature issue? ALL of these?



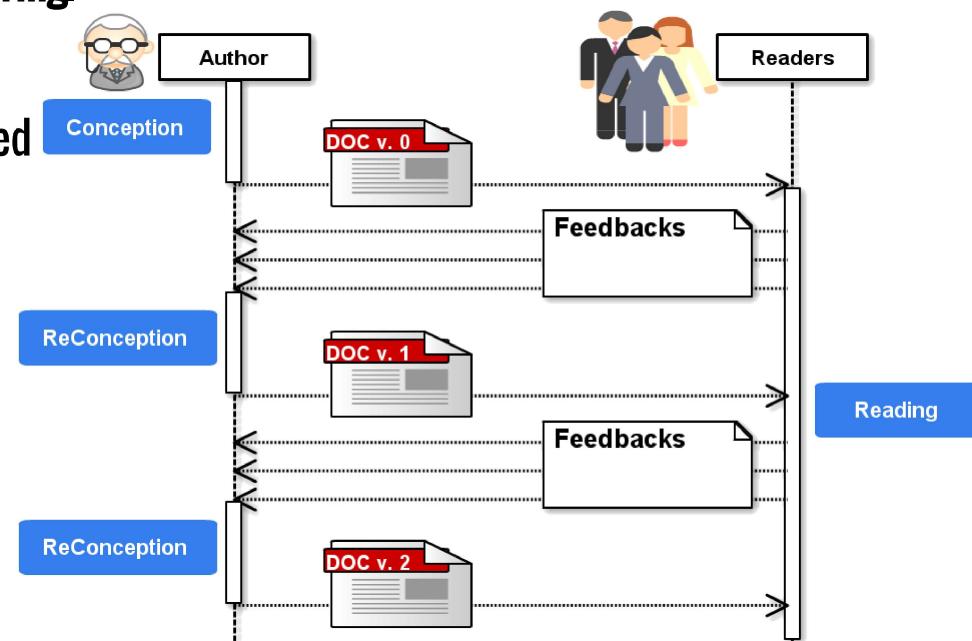
2

# Usage-based Document Reengineering

*A Framework for Usage-based Document Reengineering - DocEng 2013 - 2013/09/12*

## Usage-based document reengineering

- Digital facilities: a persistent, two-ways communication established between authors and readers
- Idea : two-ways communication → enable author to consider reader usages feedbacks as a knowledge source for his documents reconception.
- Document reconception = document structures and content revision (reengineering).
- That's we call **Usage-based Document Reengineering**.
- We aim to be able to:
  - Offer means to enable such a usage-based document reengineering
  - Assist authors in performing the reengineering tasks.



## Reengineering

"Reengineering, also known as both renovation and reclamation, is the examination and alteration of a subject system to reconstitute it in a new form and the subsequent implementation of the new form" (Chikofsky et al., 1990).

## Document reengineering

- Reengineering applied on documents *structures* and *content*.
- Possible: digital documents are nowadays no longer single-version with static content, they are "live": multimedia, multiuser, dynamic and thus multi-version (Balinsky, 2011).
- Our focus: facilitate document appropriations by readers.

## Usage-based document reengineering (digital publishing and reading context)

A document reengineering performed in response to readers' usages feedback:

- explicit usages : **annotations**
- implicit usages : **reading traces**

## Readers' Usages

### Annotation

Any information provided by a user that is associated with a whole document or a part of it.

### Reading Trace

Temporal sequence of observed elements recorded from interactions between a reader and a document, through a reading tool.

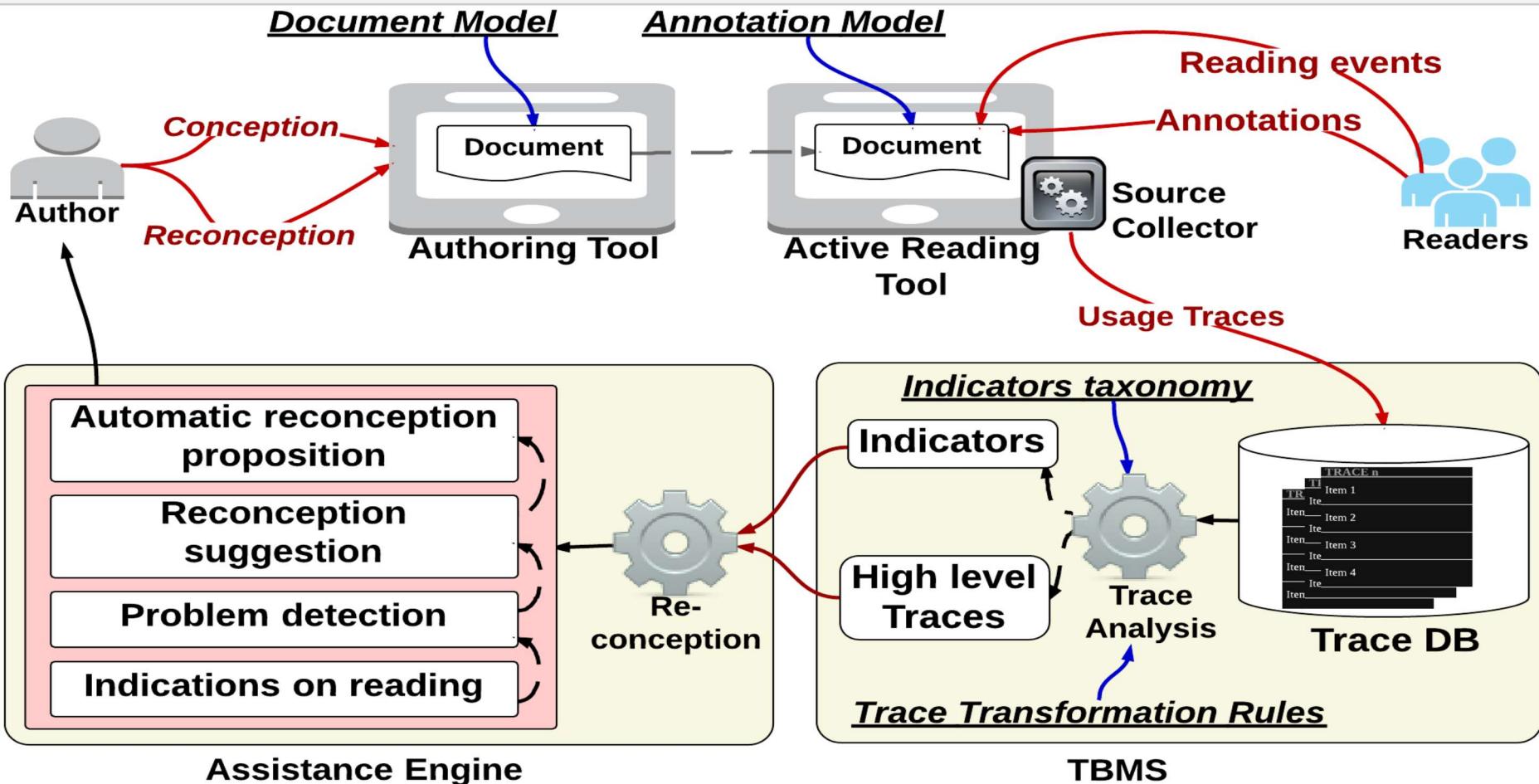
## Requirements for usage-based reengineering

- Authoring tool to conceive/reconceive documents
- Reading tool that enables active reading + captures readers usages
- Reengineering facilities to interpret usages and generate/perform reconception.

3

# Framework for Usage-based document reengineering

## Framework for Usage-based document reengineering



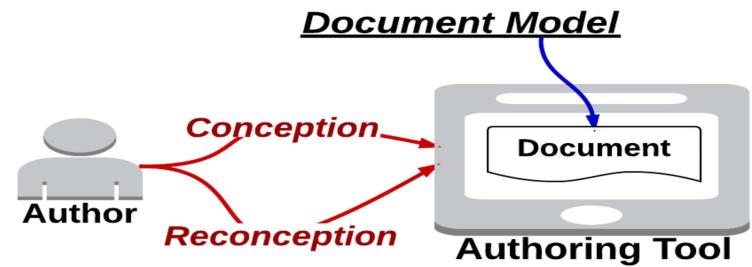
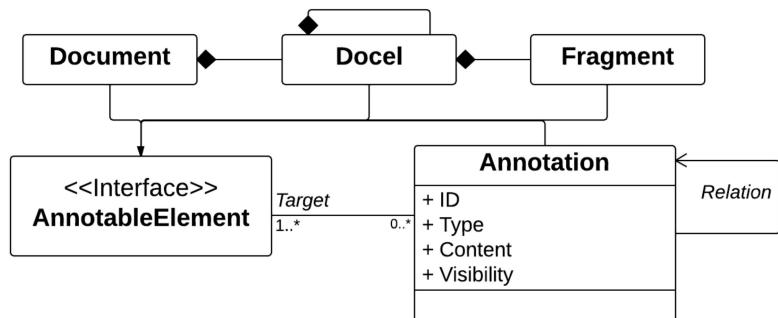
### Overview of the technical framework

A Framework for Usage-based Document Reengineering - DocEng 2013 - 2013/09/12

# Auhtoring tool

Means to conceive and reconceive documents.

## Document

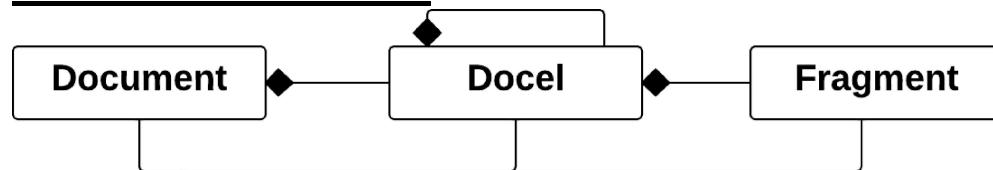


## Auhtoring tool

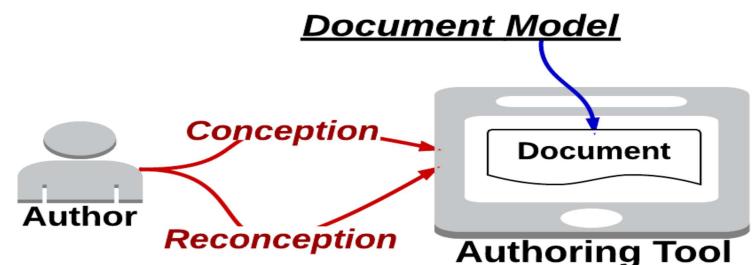
Means to conceive and reconceive documents.

### Document

- Reconception: document content + structures.
- Generic document model



- **Document** composed of docels.
- **Docel** = building blocks. Have different types of attributes (composition, placement, synchronization and behavior).
- **Fragment** = a logical part of a docel. Defined using spatio-temporal coordinates.



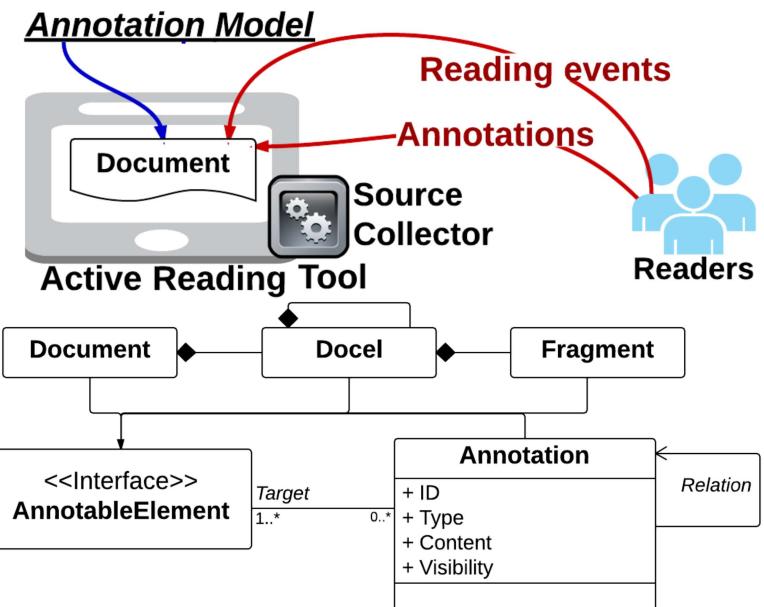
## Reading tool

Active-reading capabilities.

**Source Collector** : collects the obsels (*primary trace*) resulted from the document active reading.

## Annotation

- An annotation target: **annotable element** -> one or more document elements and/or fragments and/or annotations.
- Each annotation has one and only one type. Within **Claire** : *Question, Form error, Content error, Comment, I understood, I did not understand, Lecture notes* (personal notes) and *Other + Highlighting + Linked annotation* (annotate an annotation).
- Visibility: control annotation availability to users. Within **Claire** : *private, to author/reviewer, group and public*.



## TBMS: Trace-Based Management System

Store and process the collected data (primary traces).

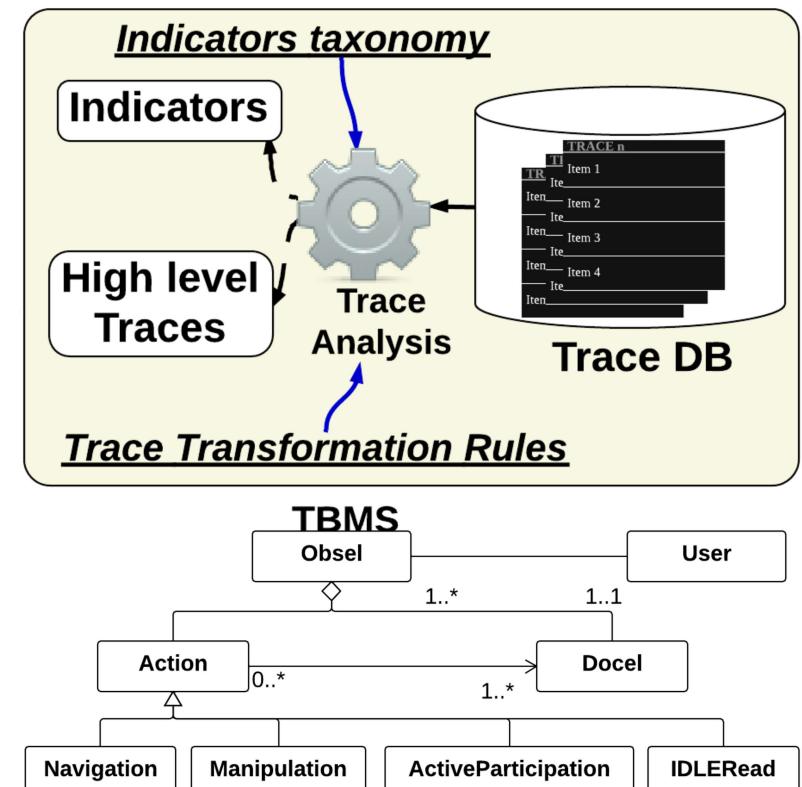
Processing results: **Indicators** and **High level traces**.

### Trace model

- Based on modeled Traces (see SILEX, LIRIS, CNRS).
- **Obsel** : *observed element* associated to a user, connects a specific action with a document element.

### Obsel types

- **Navigation**. following links, visiting specific URLs, scrolling (spatially and/or shifting in time) and moving back and forward in navigation history.
- **Manipulation**. On document content (e.g. select, find, print, zoom, copy and bookmark + media controls: play/pause/stop, seek, etc.) and context (e.g. activating system interface to open/close/download the document).



## TBMS: Trace-Based Management System

- **Active participation.** adding/altering/deleting one's annotations, annotating/opening/closing an annotation, highlighting, etc.
- **IDLERead.** Passive reading, no interaction, maybe inactivity or absence.

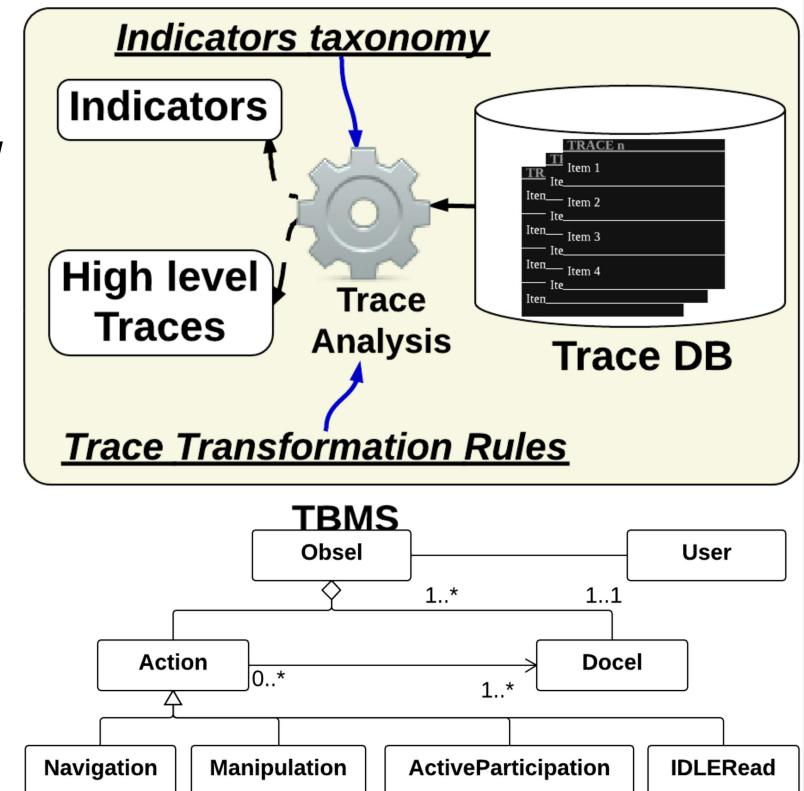
**Computation on primary traces results**

**High level traces**

The result of a *transformation process* performed on the primary trace to interpret and abstract it. Ex: *filtering, rewriting and aggregating obsels*.

**Indicators**

Variables computed to characterize readers' interaction against a specific monitored feature or event. Ex: unread sections, (un)visited links, spent time.



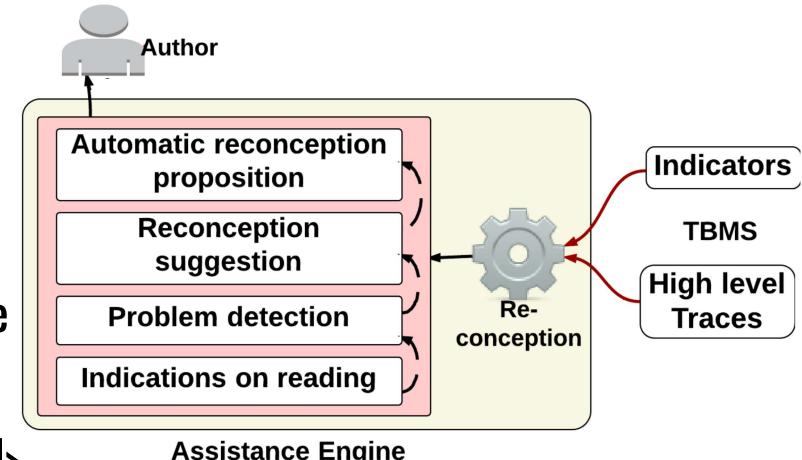
## Assistance engine

Analyses data provided by the TBMS to assess possible and appropriate document reconceptions.

Arbitrary set of feedbacks (from a single reader, a given group of readers or the entire readership). End result: a new version of the document possibly subject to further revisions.

**4 levels of assistance.** Level <N> uses data provided by level <N - 1>.

- **Level 0: Indications on reading.** AE computes and presents the author with indications on how the document has been read.
- **Level 1: Problem detection .** AE detect problems in the reading process but not give any suggestion on how to fix them.
- **Level 2: Reconception suggestion .** AE detects problems, supply suggestions on fixing them nut is unable by itself to achieve them.
- **Level 3: Automatic reconception proposition .** AE detecta and resolves problems automatically. The reconception can be reviewed and validated by the author.



# 4

# Conclusion & Future Work

## 2 issues

- How to reconceive documents by exploiting readers' feedbacks
- How to assist authors to achieve such reconceptions.

## Proposal

A framework for document reengineering that uses readers' usage feedbacks (reading traces and annotations) and offers authors various levels of assistance.

## Future Work

Conception of suitable means and tools to assess reconceptions, using the primary traces and going through the suitable trace transformations and indicators computation.

## Next within Claire

- Interviews with authors to identify the actual reconception needs.
- Precise/specialize the different associated models.
- A meaningful set of transformations and indicators for enhancing documents.

# THANK YOU!

