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SGTEditor
v1.0

Reference Manual v1.1

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Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

This reference manual describes the usage of the SGTEditor. SGTEditor is a graphical editor for *Situation Graph Trees* (SGTs) which allows the graphical creation, inspection and manipulation of SGTs. It was implemented in Java utilizing the Diagram Editor Generator *DiaGen* described for example in [Minas 1997; Minas 2001]. The following sections outline SGTs and the *DiaGen* package to the extend neccessary for understanding the function of the SGTEditor. One section will then state the system requirements for using SGTEditor.

The subsequent chapters describe in detail how to use the SGTEditor itself.

1.1 Situation Graph Trees (SGTs)

SGTs ([Krüger 1991; Schäfer 1996]) are graph–like structures modelling the behavior of agents. They were successfully used in terms of highlevel conceptual descriptions of video–sequences within the (computer–) vision system Xtrack (see [Haag 1998; Haag & Nagel 2000]).

The basic component of SGTs is the *situation scheme*. A situation scheme describes the state of an agent together with the actions the agent is expected to execute whenever it is in that state. Thus, a situation scheme consists – in addition to an identifier – of a state scheme and an action scheme.

While situation schemes describe a single point in time, they can be connected by directed edges – called *prediction edges* – to model possible sequences of situations. Each prediction edge thus represents a temporal successor–relation between situation schemes. Prediction edges from one scheme back to that scheme are allowed and are called *prediction loops*. Situation schemes together with prediction edges connecting them are called a *situation graph*. Each situation scheme in such a graph can be marked as start– or end situation. A possible sequence of situations has to start (end) in the situation schemes marked accordingly.

Each situation scheme in a graph can be connected to another situation graph by a so–called *specialization edge*. This means that such a situation scheme is temporally or conceptually further particularized by the connected situation graph. The situation scheme is called more general than the situation graph and the situation schemes it comprises. While the connection of one situation scheme to more than one specializing graph is allowed, circles due to specialization edges are forbidden. Specialization edges are used to recursively create a tree–like structure of situation schemes – contained in situation graphs – connected to less general situation graphs.

To define SGTs, [Schäfer 1996] developed the language `SIT++`, in which each aspect of an SGT can be described textually. To further use an SGT described in a `SIT++`–textfile, this file is converted into a logic–format which can be evaluated by the inference engine F–Limette, also developed by [Schäfer 1996].

1.2 *DiaGen*– A Diagram Editor Generator

DiaGen is a generator for powerful diagram editors and is free software under the terms of the GNU General Public License ([GPL 1]). Editors for new diagram types can be created with *DiaGen* by defining the structure of those diagram types as a hypergraph grammar. This enables the generated editor not only to visualize diagrams, but also to analyse the structure of those diagrams. The structure information can then be used to layout the diagram components, to build internal data structures representing the diagram semantics or simply to inform the user that the actual diagram (or a certain part of it) does not conform to the desired diagram structure. The following description of *DiaGen* has been taken from [DiaGen 1] (dated February 2001):

DiaGen is a system for easy developing of powerful diagram editors. It consists of two main parts:

- *A framework of Java classes that provide generic functionality for editing and analyzing diagrams.*
- *A generator program that can produce Java source code for most of the functionality that depends on the concrete diagram language.*

The combination of the following main features distinguishes DiaGen from other existing diagram editing/analysis systems:

- *DiaGen editors include an analysis module to recognize the structure and syntactic correctness of diagrams on-line during the editing process. The structural analysis is based on hypergraph transformations and grammars, which provide a flexible syntactic model and allow for efficient parsing. DiaGen has been specially designed for fault-tolerant parsing and handling of diagrams that are only partially correct.*

- *DiaGen uses the structural analysis results to provide syntactic highlighting and an interactive automatic layout facility. The layout mechanism is based on flexible geometric constraints and relies on an external constraint-solving engine.*
- *DiaGen combines free-hand editing in the manner of a drawing-program with syntax-directed editing for major structural modifications of the diagram. The language implementor can, therefore, easily supply powerful syntax-oriented operations to support frequent editing tasks, but she does not have to worry about explicitly considering every editing requirement that may arise.*
- *DiaGen is entirely written in Java and is based on the new Java 2 SDK. It is, therefore, platform-independent and can take full advantage of all the features of the new Java2D graphics API: For example, DiaGen supports unrestricted zooming, and rendering quality is adjusted automatically during user interactions.*

The standard editor created by *DiaGen* for a SGT–hypergraph grammar (compare A.2.2) provided the basis for the SGTEditor. Implemented extensions were mainly concerned with layouting, certain editing functionalities, and semantic zooming. Semantic zooming describes view changes, where details of the diagram are suppressed or restored. Thus, semantic zooming is no simple magnification of the whole diagram but a piecewise enlargement of some details due to the suppression of other details. In SGTEditor, semantic zooming can be performed by hiding or showing single situation graphs and by hiding or showing state– and action–predicates of situation schemes.

The constraint–solver–based layout facilities of *DiaGen* were replaced completely by a layout algorithm based on force simulation and knowledge about the structure of SGTs.

1.3 System requirements

To use the SGTEditor, the Java SDK 2 is needed, which can be obtained from [JAVA 1]. In addition to that, the *DiaGen*–package has to be installed [DiaGen 1].

Chapter 2

The SGTEditor graphical user interface

The following sections describe the graphical user interface (GUI) of SGTEditor. It is assumed that the user is familiar with standard operations always occuring due to graphical interfaces.

After starting the SGTEditor, the graphical user interface should look like depicted in Fig. 2.1. The main window of the SGTEditor consists of a menu (top), two rows of shortcut–icons (below the menu), an editor desktop (in the lower right) and a splitted area consisting of a tree view (upper part) and a command pane (lower part of the splitted area to the left of the main window).

2.1 The editor menu

The editor menu contains options for standard operations like file handling, printing, and basic editing. In addition, the menu has been extended with some special SGT–operations. All operations included in the menu are also represented as shortcut icons.

2.2 The shortcut icons

2.2.1 Standard options – file handling, etc.

New

This operation simply opens a new (empty) editor pane.

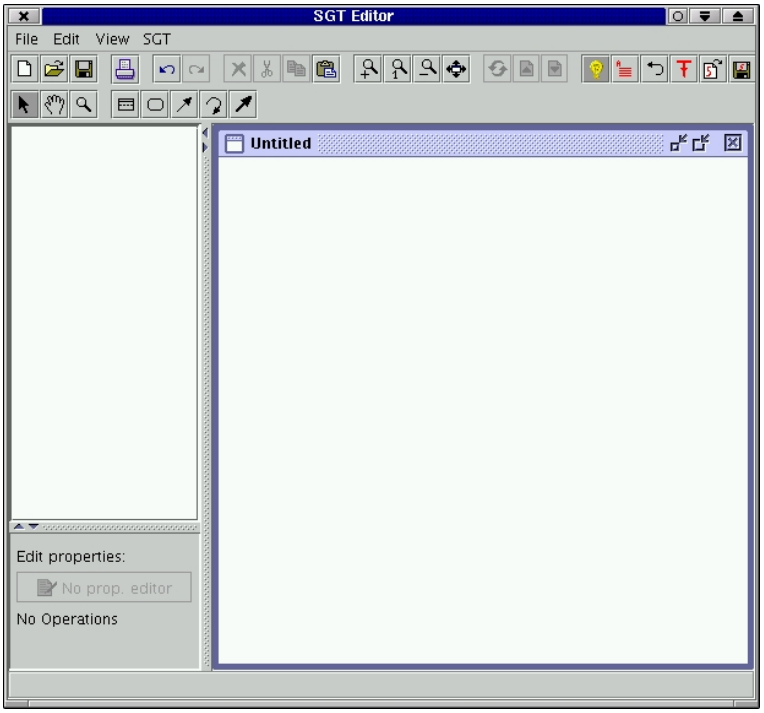

Figure 2.1: GUI of the SGTEditor just after starting it.

Load

This operation opens an existing diagram. Note that this operation can only load diagrams which were saved with the standard save–operation. Both operations – load and save – use the standard Java serialization of classes to export/import diagrams. This operation can not be used to load `SIT++`–files.

Save

This operation saves the diagram shown in the actually selected editor pane. Note that this operation will not create a `SIT++`–file, but will – like the open–operation described above – simply export the Java–classes representing the diagram with standard Java–serialization. Nevertheless, these open– and save–operations are quite useful if the layout of the actual diagram should be saved (temporally). `SIT++` does not keep any of this layout information.

Print

This operation will start the standard Java printing dialog. The complete diagram of the selected editor pane will be printed. Redirection of the same diagram to be printed to a file is possible and at the present point of implementation the only way to obtain reusable figures of the diagrams.

UNDO

This operation revokes the last (*undoable*) action performed by the user. Note that not all operations described here are undoable at the present point of implementation. For further details on operations which are not yet undoable see Appendix 4.3. Nevertheless, the undo–operation is very useful for problems occuring due to wrongly added or deleted components as well as for problems related to layout insufficiencies.

REDO

This operation re–executes the last revoked operation. See the previously described undo–operation and Appendix 4.3.

DELETE

This operation deletes all selected components from the currently selected editor pane. This operation should be undoable. Note that due to the diagram parsing performed after the deletion of any component, the resulting diagram does not have to be correct.

CUT

In contrast to the delete–operation, the cut–operation deletes the currently selected components and stores them in the clipboard. Stored components can be pasted afterwards, even in any other editor pane. Note, though, that due to diagram parsing the resulting diagram after cutting any components does not have to be correct.

COPY

This operation stores all selected components of the current editor pane in the clipboard, but leaves them in the editor pane, too. Copied components can then be pasted into any other editor pane.

PASTE

This operation copies any component presently in the clipboard into the currently selected editor pane. Note that the coordinates of any component from the clipboard will not simply be copied, but the user will be asked to place the components at a new destination.

ZOOMIN

This operation increases the current zoom factor for the presently selected editor pane. The current center point will be kept during zooming.

ZOOM1

This operation resets the zoom factor of the currently selected editor pane to a value of 1. The center point before and after the zooming operation will be identical.

ZoomOut

This operation decreases the zoom factor for the currently selected editor pane. The center point will be kept.

All

This operation adjusts both the center point of the current editor pane and its zoom factor in a way that the entire diagram contained in this pane will be seen. This operation is extremely useful to cope with temporally visible repaint–errors. See Appendix 4.2 and Appendix 4.3 for more details on this problem.

Cycle

This operation can be used to toggle through ambiguous user selections. If the user wants to select a component in an editor pane, it can (and will) happen that more than one component is assigned to the selected position. In such a case, the component first set to that position – thus the bottom–most component – will be selected. All other components can be reached by using this cycle–operation.

Top

This operation lifts the presently selected component one step in the hierarchy of components assigned to a certain position in the editor pane. A top–most component will be reached last by the cycle–operation described above.

Bottom

This operation lowers the presently selected component one step in the hierarchy of components assigned to a certain position in the editor pane. A bottom–most component will be selected, if the user clicks to a position in the editor pane.

Intell

This operation activates or deactivates the *Intelligent Mode* of the SGTEditor. In the default setting – which means activated – the editor will parse the diagram shown in the currently selected editor pane after each modification. In addition to this, the parsed diagram will be re–layouted. Because both parsing and layout may be time consuming, it is feasible to deactivate the *Intelligent Mode* for substantial diagram editing operations and reactivate it afterwards.

2.2.2 Editing mode options

SELECT

This icon switches to the select mode for the current editor pane, which means that every left–click to the editor pane will be interpreted as a select–operation, while every right–click will open a position–dependent context–menu. In this mode, most components are also draggable. Note that after each drag–operation, the editor will perform a diagram parsing and layout, if *Intelligent Mode* is activated.

PAN

This icon switches to pan–mode, in which the diagram shown in the selected editor pane can be moved arbitrarily with the mouse.

ZOOM

This icon switches to zoom–mode. In this mode each left–click will zoom–in to the clicked position, while every right–click will zoom–out from the clicked position.

2.2.3 Special SGT options

SIT

If this icon is selected, each click to the selected editor pane will add a new situation scheme at the clicked position. Like with every add–operation described below, the editor will perform a diagram parsing and layout, if *Intelligent Mode* is activated.

GRAPH

If this icon is selected, each click to the selected editor pane will add a new situation graph at the clicked position. The new situation graph will come with default values for width and height. In order to incorporate any existing situation scheme into this new graph it might be necessary to switch to select–mode aftwards and adjust the size of the new graph.

PREDICT

With this icon selected, new prediction edges can be added to the selected editor pane. Each first click to the editor pane defines the starting point of the new edge, while every second click then defines the end point. Note that misplaced starting points can be canceled by pressing the ESC–button.

LOOP

If this icon is selected, each click to the selected editor pane will add a new prediction loop at the clicked position.

SPECIAL

This icon switches to a mode in which new specialization edges can be added to the selected editor pane. Like in the case of prediction edges, each first click defines the starting point, each second click defines the end point, and ESC again cancels misplaced starting points.

ATTRIB

This operation will invoke an extra dialog in which global attributes of the SGT edited in the selected editor pane can be modified. See Appendix A.1 for a detailed description of attributes and their values. Although these attributes are not visible in the editor pane itself, they will be written to the destination file, if the SGT is saved to `SIT++`.

RELAYOUT

This operation does two things: first the layout algorithm is invoked for the selected editor pane again. Secondly, the tree view of the actual diagram is created or updated. Note that any operation concerning the tree view should be preceded by one of these redoLayout–operations.

FORCES

This operation will invoke an extra dialog in which parameters of the layout algorithm can be modified. The layout of SGT–diagrams is based on simulated forces between situation schemes comprised within a situation graph. The force acting between two situation schemes can be modified by scaling the repulsion between situation nodes, the attraction between these nodes, and the minimum (and optimal) distance which should prevail between two situation schemes. The force simulation is performed iteratively. The maximum step number and the maximum step size can be adjusted. The layout of situation graphs, a simple tree layout, is controlled by the currently defined distance between two graphs.

LOADSIT

This operation will invoke an extra dialog in which a `SIT++`–file can be selected for loading. The selected `SIT++`–file will be parsed and the extracted SGT will be drawn into a new editor pane. Note that once a new SGT was loaded, the newly created diagram will first be parsed and then the layout algorithm will be executed twice on that diagram.

SAVESIT

This operation will invoke an extra dialog in which a file can be selected for saving the SGT depicted in the selected editor pane. A file with the given name will be created if it does not yet exist. Otherwise, the existing file will be overwritten. As a result of this operation, the new file will contain the saved SGT in `SIT++`–notation.

2.2.4 component–specific options

EDIT

This operation is accessible in the lower left part of the main frame of the SGTEDITOR (compare Fig. 2.1). Depending on the component presently selected in the actual editor pane, this operation will invoke the component's *property editor*. If no component is selected, this operation is deactivated. Of all SGT diagram components, only situation graphs and situation schemes possess property editors. While for situation graphs only some attributes can be edited there (see Apppendix A.1), the property editor for situation schemes is much more functional and will be described in an extra section of this manual (see section 2.3.4).

2.3 Extra dialogs

2.3.1 Save– and load–dialogs

These dialogs are standard JAVA–dialogs and will not be explained here.

2.3.2 Changing global SGT–attributes

This dialog is depicted in Fig. 2.2. The dialog mainly consists of five rows of row–wise mutually exclusive checkboxes. Each row sets one of the global attributes of the SGT the dialog was invoked for. Each attribute has two possible values. See Appendix A.1 for a more detailed explanation of attribute meanings. The dialog can be closed with the OK–button, confirming all changes made, or with the CANCEL–button, ignoring all changes. The DEFAULT–button resets all attribute–values to predefined defaults.

2.3.3 Adjusting force layout parameters

The dialog for adjusting force layout parameters is depicted in Fig. 2.3. The dialog consists of seven textfields each holding the value of one parameter. With the exception of the maximum number of iteration steps (which is an integer value), all these parameters are floating point values. SITUATION REPULSION and SITUATION ATTRACTION

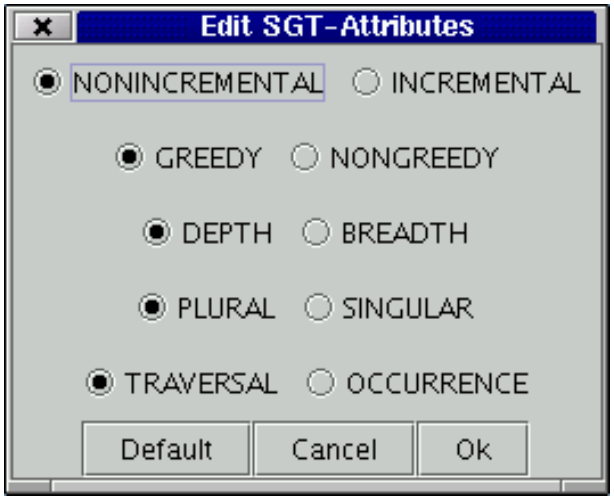

Figure 2.2: The dialog for editing global attributes of an SGT.

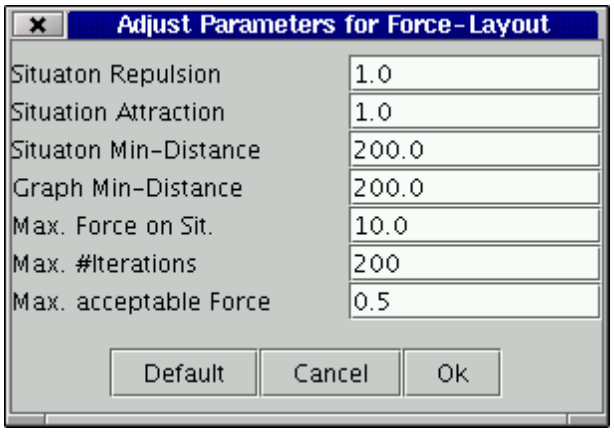

Figure 2.3: The dialog for adjusting all parameters of the force layout algorithm.

scale the corresponding forces on situation schemes. SITUATION– and GRAPH MIN–DISTANCE denote the minimum (and optimal) distance which should prevail between the corresponding diagram components. MAX. FORCE ON SIT. holds the maximum step one situation scheme can make in one iteration step of the force layout algorithm. MAX. ACCEPTABLE FORCE denotes a special force–value: if no simulated force in the diagram reaches this value in one iteration step, the whole iteration is terminated before the maximum step number was reached. Again, this dialog can be closed pressing the CLOSE–button (ignoring all changes) or pressing the OK–button (accepting all changes). The DEFAULT–button resets all parameters to the predefined values given

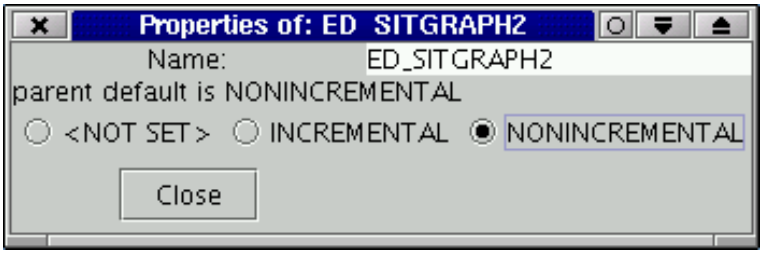

Figure 2.4: The property editor for situation graphs.

in Fig. 2.3.

2.3.4 Situation graph property editor

This dialog (compare Fig. 2.4) shows all properties of the situation graph for which it was invoked. In this dialog, the default value (NOT SET, INCREMENTAL, or NONINCREMENTAL) can be set for action predicates inside situation schemes contained in the corresponding situation graph (see Appendix A.1 for details on attributes). This default value is passed down from the global setting of the SGT itself to situation graphs and then to situation schemes. The parent default value – namely the value set in the SGT – is also shown in this dialog. The CLOSE–button closes this dialog, accepting all changes made.

2.3.5 Situation scheme property editor

This dialog (compare Fig. 2.5) shows all properties of the situation scheme for which it was invoked. Most of these properties can be edited within this dialog. The name of the corresponding situation scheme is shown and editable in a textfield at the top. This textfield is followed by a table holding all state predicates of the scheme. Each of these state predicates can be selected and edited. A single state predicate can be deleted by selecting it and pressing the DELETE–button to the right of the state–predicates. A new state predicate can be added by simply pressing the ADD–button and typing in the new predicate string into the newly created entry of the table. This new entry has to be confirmed by pressing ENTER. The action predicates can be handled in the same way. A table holds all predicates, ADD– and DELETE–button are positioned to the right of the table. The next table shows all predictions starting in the corresponding situation scheme. Note that new predictions can only be added graphically, as well as predictions can only be deleted graphically. Here, only the order of predictions as well as the binding scheme corresponding to each prediction can be edited. The place of a single prediction can be changed by clicking to the prediction

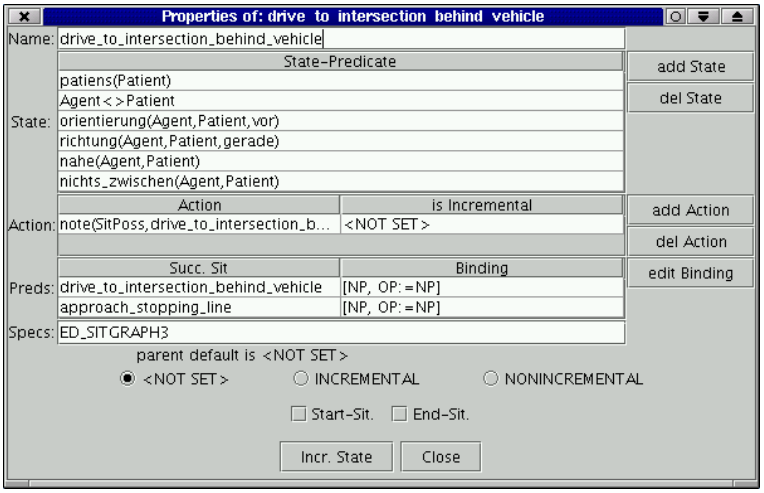

Figure 2.5: The property editor for situation schemes.

(in the first column named SUCC. SIT) and then clicking to the row in the table the prediction is meant to be placed (The order of predictions is also indicated by small numbers in the editor pane. This indication is updated after the situation scheme property editor has been closed.). The binding scheme of each prediction edge can be edited by selecting the desired binding scheme in the predictions table and then press the EDIT BINDING–button. This operation starts a new dialog, which is described in Section 2.3.5.1. The next part of the situation scheme property editor deals with default values for action predicates inside the corresponding scheme. Again, the value of superior components can be kept (NOT SET), or the default can be set to one of the possible values (INCREMENTAL, NONINCREMENTAL). Then, two checkboxes let the user define the corresponding situation scheme as start– and/or end–situation. The button INCR. STATE invokes a new dialog showing the incremental state scheme of the situation scheme, which is described in Section 2.3.5.2. The button CLOSE closes the situation scheme property editor and all subordinated dialogs.

2.3.5.1 Binding scheme dialog

This dialog (compare Fig. 2.6) first re–displays the binding scheme it was invoked for in form of a table. In this table, each constraint of the binding scheme occupies one row. The order of the rows can again be modified by clicking on the row to be moved and then clicking on the row this constraint is to be moved to. Binding schemes comprise two different kinds of constraints: variable releases and assignments. New binding constraints can be added by filling the corresponding textfields below the table and then press the ADD ASSIGNMENT–button (the ADD RELEASE–button, respectively). The textfields used for the new binding constraint will be reset after each

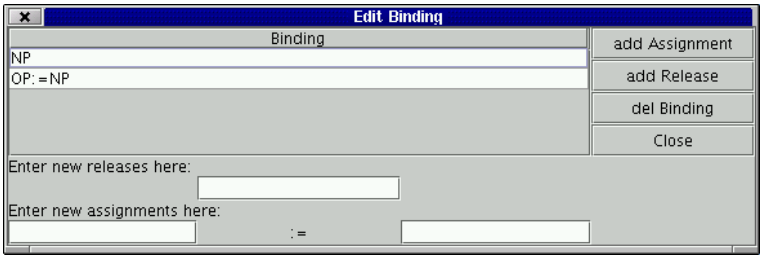

Figure 2.6: The dialog for editing a binding scheme of one prediction edge.

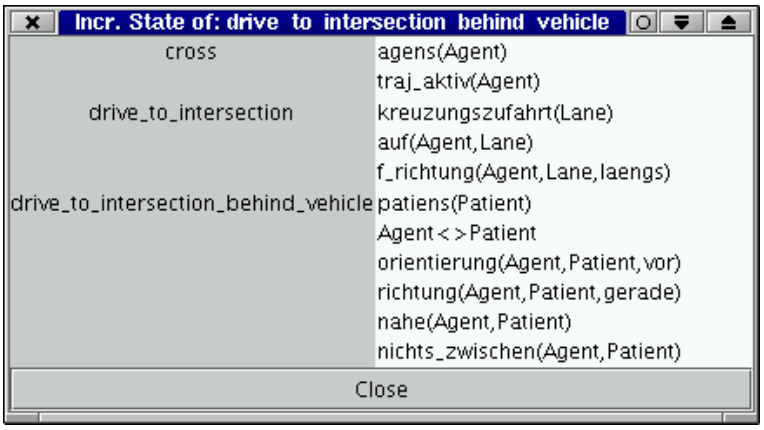

Figure 2.7: The dialog showing the incremental state scheme of one situation scheme.

add–operation. To delete a single binding constraint, it has to be selected in the table and the DELETE BINDING–button has to be pressed. The complete binding scheme will be updated when the dialog is closed by pressing the CLOSE–button.

2.3.5.2 Incremental state scheme dialog

This dialog is for mere inspection rather than for editing purposes. The dialog shows all state predicates which have to become true in order to instantiate the situation scheme the dialog was invoked for. The dialog is divided into two parts: on the left the hierarchy of situation schemes from the root graph of the SGT down to the selected situation scheme is shown. The state predicates of each of these situation schemes is given in the right part of the dialog. The dialog can be closed by pressing the CLOSE–button, but is also closed when the superior situation scheme property editor is closed.

Chapter 3

SGT–Editing – A simple example

The following section demonstrates the graphical construction of a new SGT with the SGTEditor. However, all aspects and techniques decribed in the following sections apply, too, for SGTs loaded from `SIT++` sources for modification. For all references on GUI components (like shortcut icons), the following sections will point to the previous chapter.

3.1 Starting from scratch

The first step is to start the SGTEditor. Into the empty editor pane – named Untitled – in the lower right editor desktop (compare Fig. 2.1), new SGT components can already be added. It is recommended to maximize this editor pane inside the editor desktop.

3.2 Adding new components

To add new components, select one of the shortcut icons Sit, Graph, Predict, Loop or Special. We will start here by adding a new situation scheme by selecting Sit and then clicking somewere into the editor pane. The result of this action can be seen in Fig. 3.1: the added situation scheme is depicted in black at this stage. We will now add a new situation graph (frame) to the editor pane by selecting Graph and then click more or less exactly to the center of the previously added situation scheme (compare Fig. 3.2). Note that now both the situation scheme and the situation–graph turned to blue color. The SGTEditor indicates thereby that the diagram constructed so far corresponds to a correct SGT. We will now add a specializing graph for the existing situation scheme. We first zoom out (ZoomOut), therefore, in order to obtain some more space for adding new components. Then, we disable the *Intelligent Mode* of SGTEditor (Intell), because we do not want SGTEditor to re–layout the

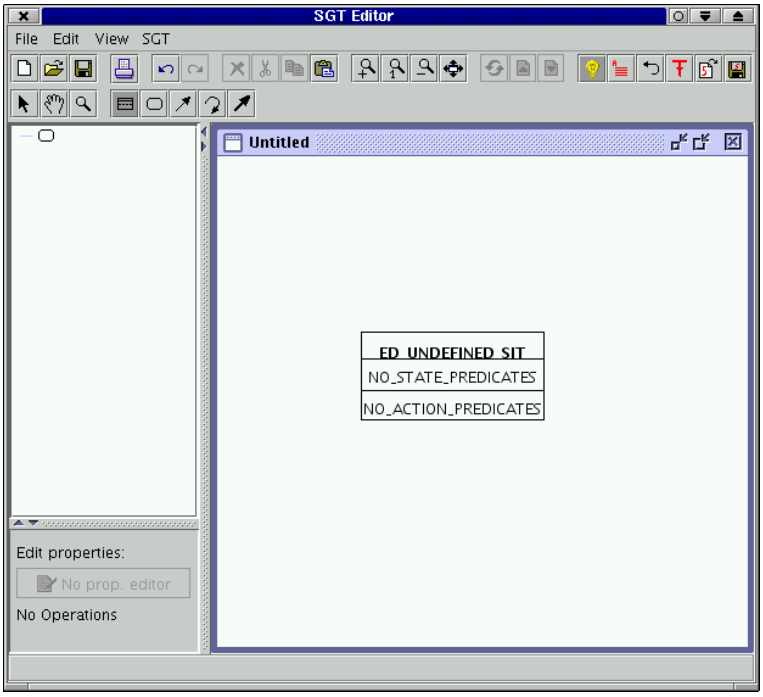

Figure 3.1: SGTEditor with one situation scheme added to editor pane.

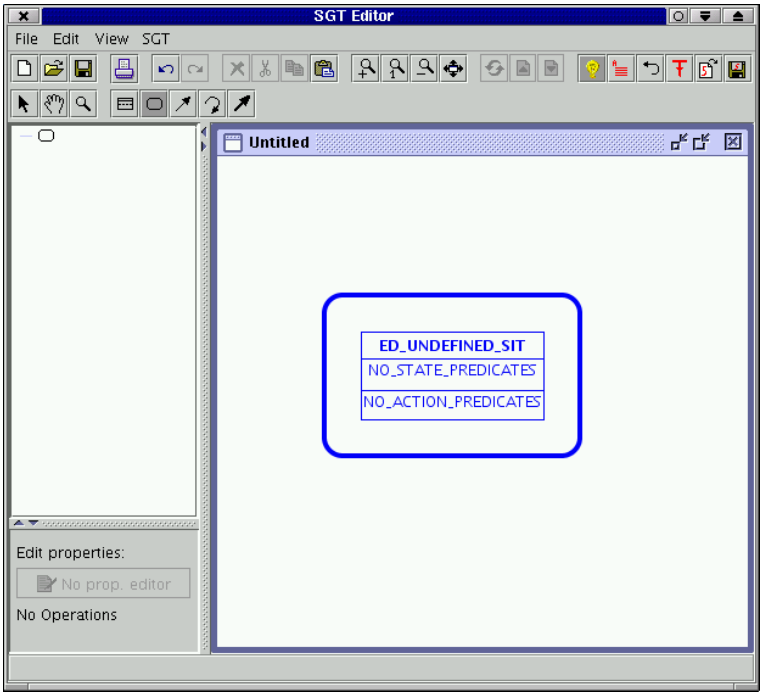

Figure 3.2: SGTEditor with one situation scheme and one situation graph.

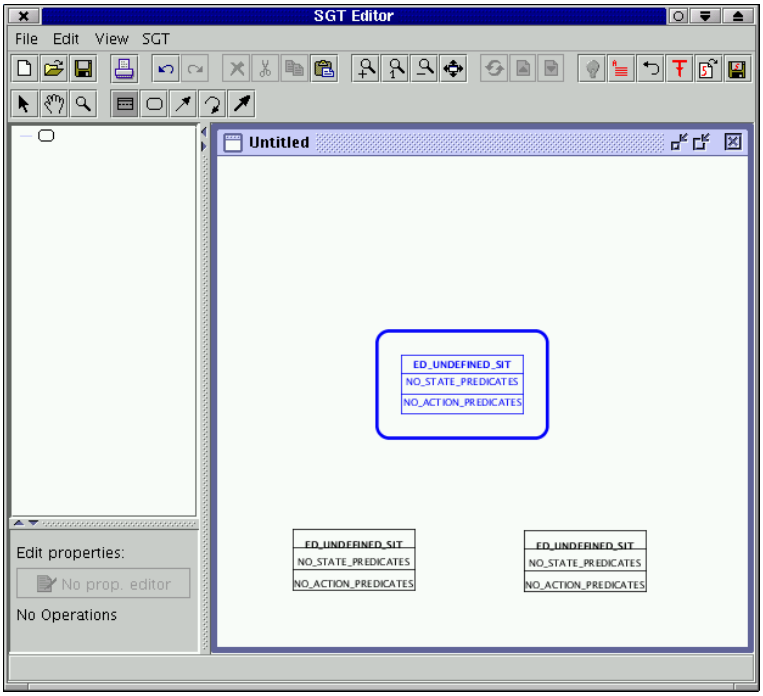

Figure 3.3: Some more situation schemes added.

diagram after each user–interaction. We then select SIT again and add, e.g., two more situation schemes below the previously constructed simple SGT (compare Fig. 3.3). As we want to construct a specializing situation graph, we will need to incorporate these two situations into a graph frame. Thus, we select GRAPH and add a new situation graph to the center of the two situation schemes. Up to this point, the new situation graph will be too small to surround both schemes. To enlarge the graph, we turn to SELECT mode and select the new graph frame. The graph will turn red to indicate the selection and two *handles* will appear. One (in the center of thew graph) lets us *move* the graph, the other (lower right corner) lets us *resize* the graph (compare Fig. 3.4). To incorporate the two new situation schemes into the new graph, resize it such that it surrounds both schemes. The result can be seen in Fig. 3.5. Now, the lower (new) graph is colored blue, the upper turned to black again because both graphs are not connected yet. Thus, SGTEDITOR has to decide which part of the diagram it has to declare as an SGT and which one should be ignored. To declare the lower graph as specialization of the upper situation scheme, we have to add a specialization edge. Click to SPECIAL and then first to the upper situation scheme (start point), then to the lower situation graph (end point). Now, both graphs turn blue because they are both part of the (now connected) SGT. We want the two situation schemes to be connected by a prediction edge. In addition, we want each situation scheme in the graph to be self–predicting, i.e. connected to itself by a prediction edge. We first click to PREDICT,

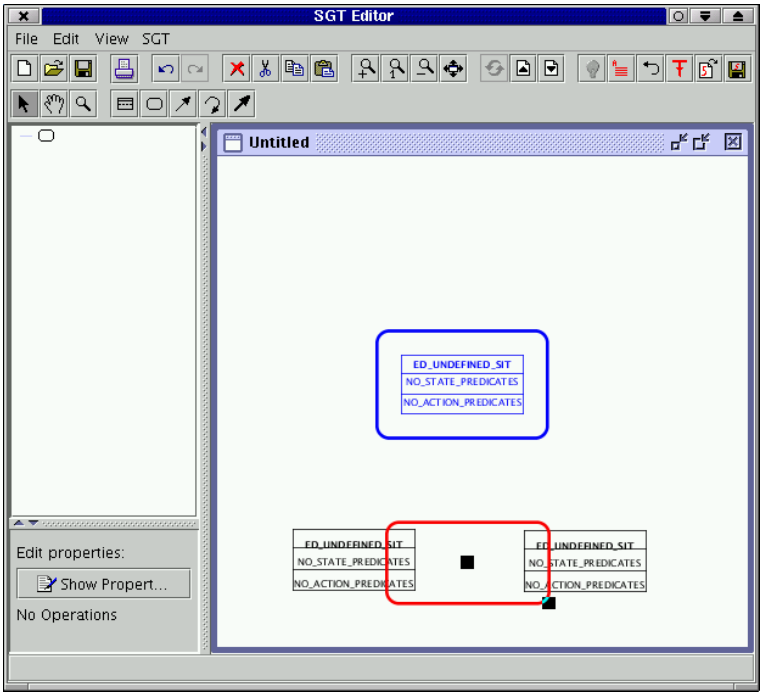

Figure 3.4: To resize a graph, select it and move the handle in the lower right corner.

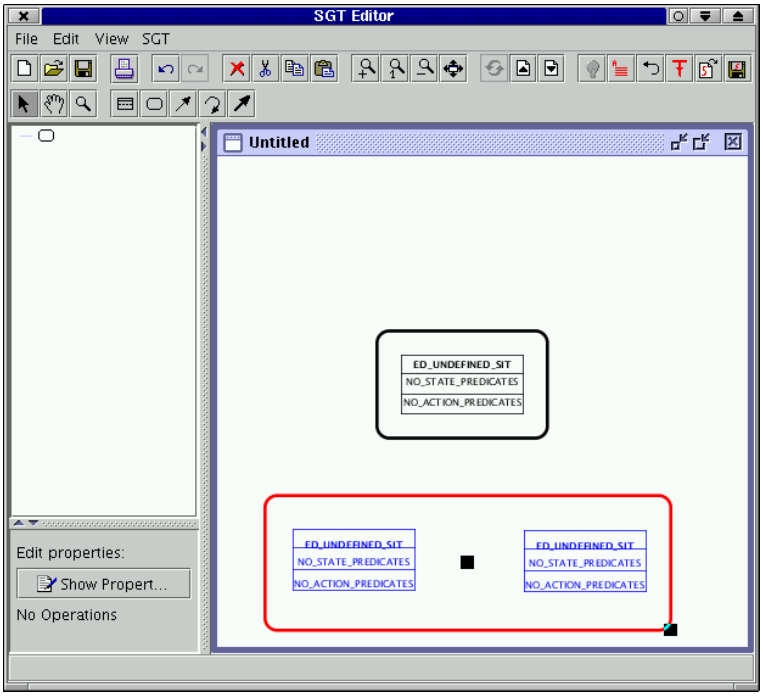

Figure 3.5: SGTEditor decides to declare lower graph as SGT.

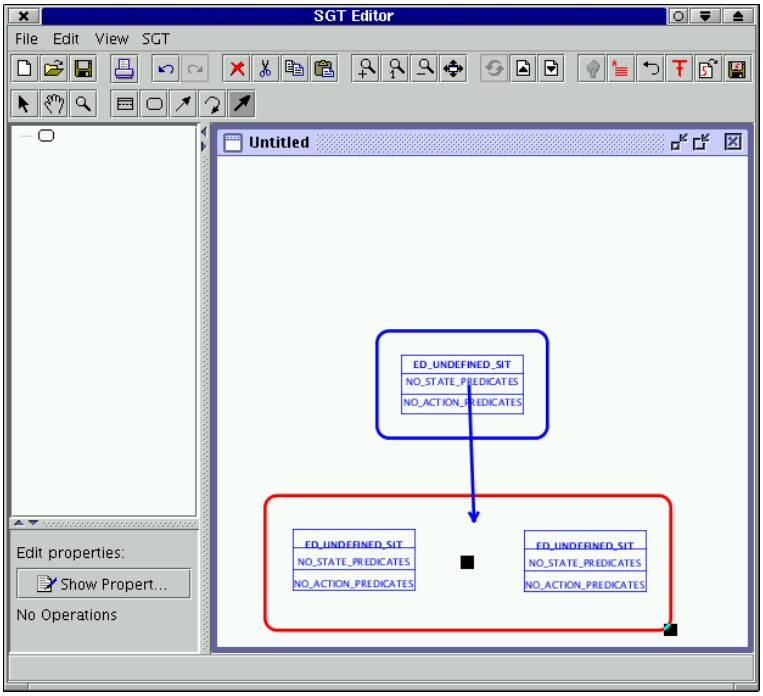

Figure 3.6: Now both graphs build one single SGT.

then define start– and end–point of the new prediction edge by clicking first to the left, then to the right lower situation scheme. Then we select LOOP, and click once to each situation scheme of the SGT. Note that up to this point, no layout is done for the SGT. As a result, each and every edge starts and ends wherever it was set (compare Fig. 3.7. To let SGTEDITOR update the layout of the new SGT, reactivate the *Intelligent Mode* (INTELL). Then click to ALL once, to center and maximize the SGT diagram. The result is depicted in Fig. 3.8.

So far, we just built up the structure of an SGT consisting of situation schemes, graphs and edges. All situation schemes are named the same (ED_UNDEFINED_SIT) and no scheme contains any state– or action–predicates. Also the numbers given to edges presently just represent the order in which edges have been added. The next steps will edit the situation schemes themselves and reorder some prediction edges.

3.3 Editing situation schemes

To edit a situation scheme, switch to SELECT mode. After selecting the situation scheme to be edited, you can either right–click to that scheme again: this will show a context–menu in which the item SHOW PROPERTIES will invoke the situation scheme

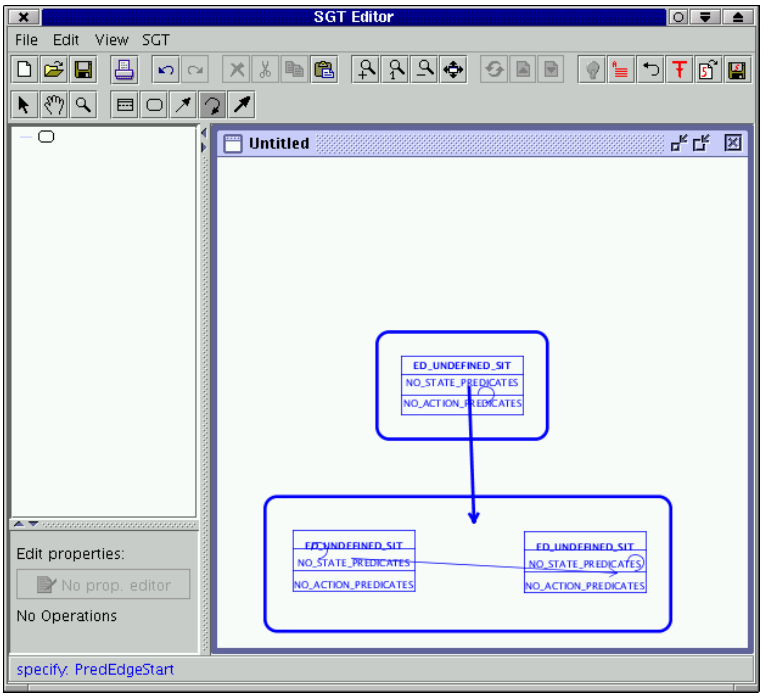

Figure 3.7: After adding some edges, things get more and more messy.

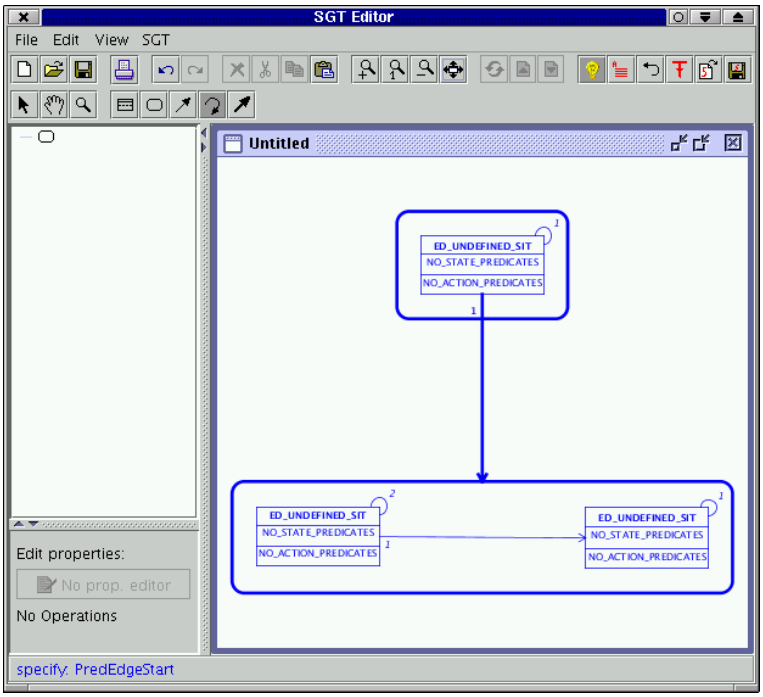

Figure 3.8: The resulting SGT after reractivation of *Intelligent Mode*, centering and maximization.

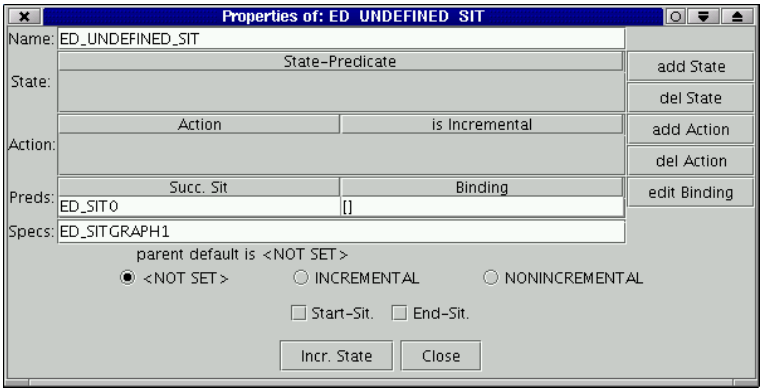

Figure 3.9: The property editor for the top–most situation scheme.

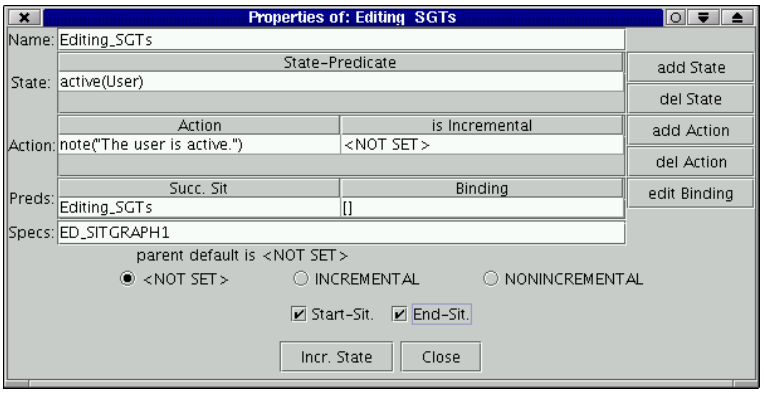

Figure 3.10: The same property editor as before with some entries changed.

property editor[1]. Alternatively, this editor can be invoked by clicking to the EDIT icon in the lower left control panel. We will start the property editor for the top–most situation scheme first (compare Fig. 3.9). First we change the name of that situation scheme, e.g., to EDITING_SGTS. Then we add a state predicate as described in section 2.3.4, for example ACTIVE(USER). The action scheme of this situation should only consist of a predicate which prints a string, let's say *"The user is active."*, to the output stream. So we add NOTE("THE USER IS ACTIVE.") as action predicate. We want this scheme to be both a start– and an end–situation, so we select both checkboxes (compare Fig. 3.10). Then this dialog is closed by pressing CLOSE. After having closed the dialog, the new entries for the top–most situation scheme should have been updated

[1] Note that on some systems this right–click on components might have no effect at all. This problem arises due to different handling of so–called *popup triggers* on, e.g., Linux XServers and Windows. See also Appendix 4.2 for more details regarding this problem.

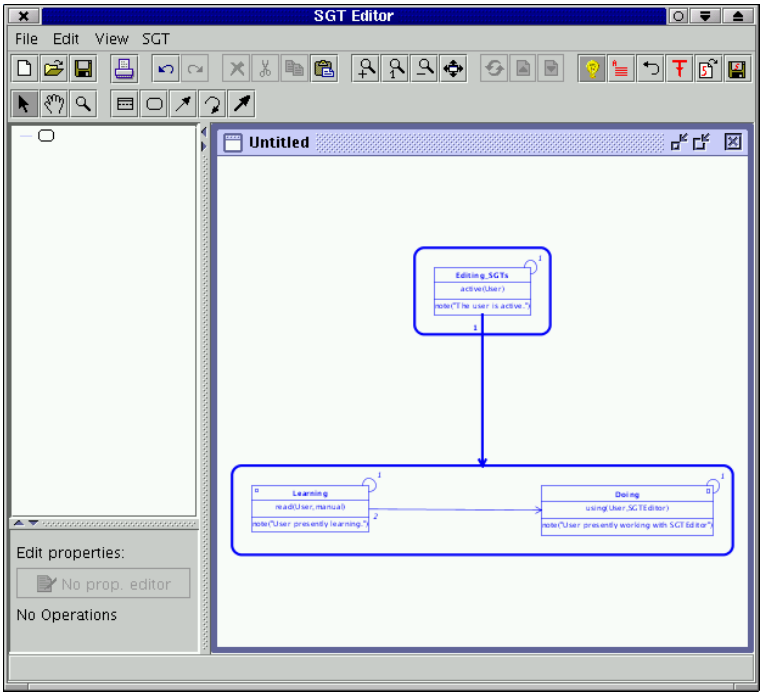

Figure 3.11: The resulting SGT after all three situation schemes have been edited.

in the editor pane. If not, try to redraw the diagram by clicking to ALL, or even force SGTEDITOR to relayout the diagram clicking to INTELL and then to ALL. After editing the properties of the other two situation schemes, the result might look like depicted in Fig. 3.11. Note that we also reordered the prediction edges of the lower–left situation scheme as described in section 2.3.5. In the way described above, more and more complex SGTs can be created. First, the structure is extended by disabling the *Intelligent Mode* (INTELL) and adding components. Then, after reactivation of the *Intelligent Mode*, detailed properties of single components can be edited.

3.4 Semantic zooming

Although the semantic zooming options were implemented to cope with huge SGTs, they will be demonstrated at the simple SGT created above. To execute any of the semantic zooming operations, first the tree view for the presently edited SGT has to be created. This can be done by clicking to the RELAYOUT icon. The tree view created by this action is then shown in the tree view panel (top–left of SGTEDITOR, compare Fig. 3.12). Each entry in this tree corresponds to a component of the SGT it was created for. Upon left–clicking to an entry, the corresponding component in the editor pane will be selected. When right–clicking to an entry, a context–menu

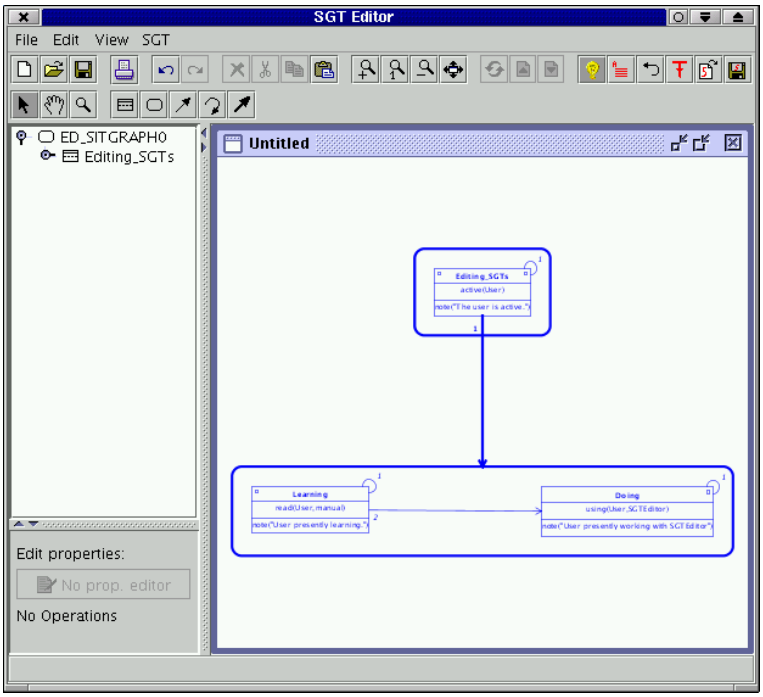

Figure 3.12: The tree view of the SGT was created and is depicted in the tree view panel (top–left of frame).

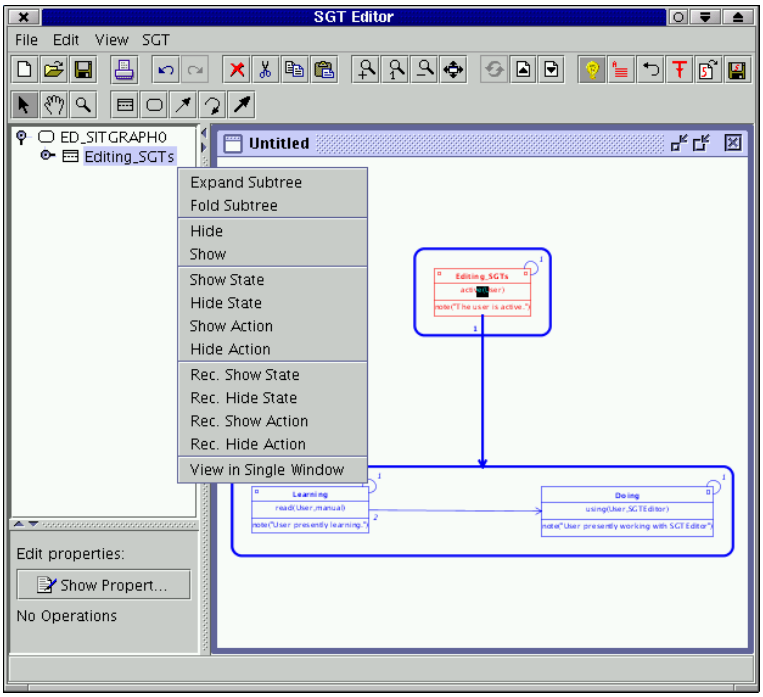

Figure 3.13: The tree view with opened context–menu.

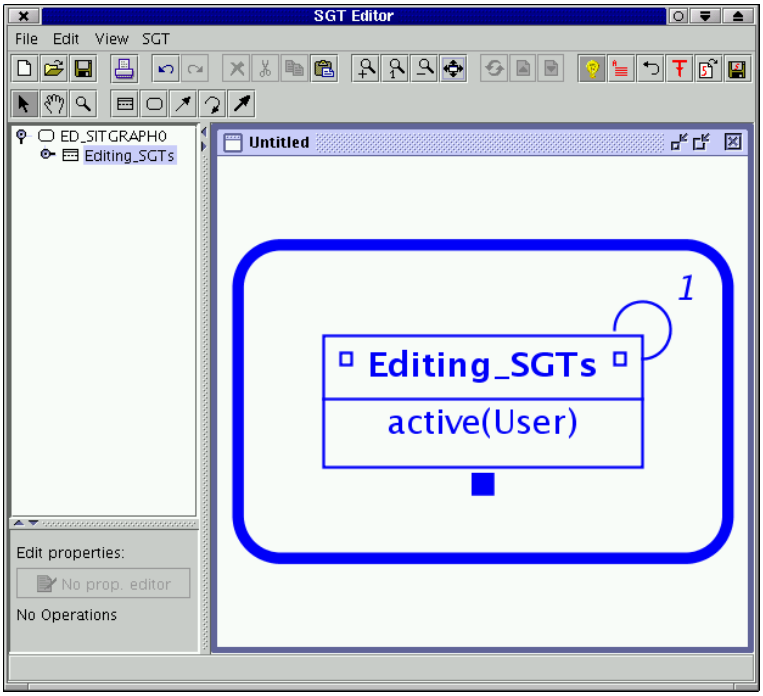

Figure 3.14: Semantic zooming: action predicates were hidden. In addition, the hidden specializing graph is indicated by a filled rectangle below the situation.

will be shown (compare Fig. 3.13). The first two items in this context menu relate to the tree view itself: Expand Subtree will expand all children from the selected component downwards, while Fold SubTree will fold all those children. The next two items – Hide and Show – will hide or show, respectively, components in the editor pane. If the context–menu was invoked for a situation scheme, the Hide–operation will hide all situation graphs specializing this situation scheme together with all graphs subordinated to these graphs. The Show–operation will show all these graphs again. Invoked for a situation graph, the Hide–operation will hide only this situation graph together with all subordinated graphs, the Show–operation will show them again. The next eight items in the context–menu hide or show state predicates of selected components. Hide State (Show State) will hide (show) all state predicates of a *single* situation scheme if executed for that scheme or, if executed for a situation graph, will hide (show) all state predicates of *all* schemes contained in that graph. Hide Action and Show Action will do the same for action predicates. Each one of these four operations can also be applied recursively down specialization edges. These recursive versions all begin with Rec.. The last item (View in Single Window) will be explained in section 3.6. In our example (compare Fig. 3.14) we hid the specializing graph and also hid all action predicates.

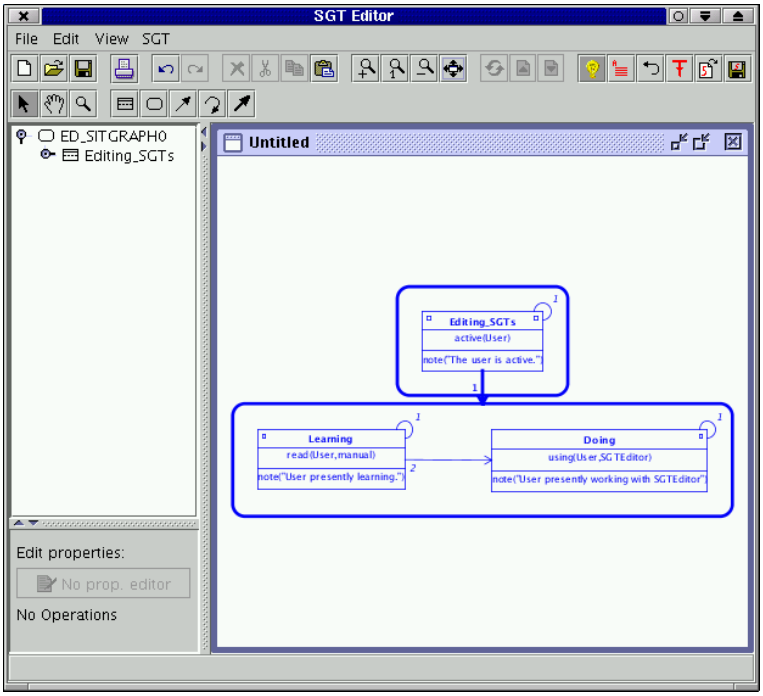

Figure 3.15: Layout after adjusting some force parameters Compare Fig. 3.12 for this graph layouted with default parameter values.

3.5 Fine tuning of SGT–layout

Up to this point we simply accepted the layout which the SGTEditor created. Now, we take a look at the force parameters influencing this layout (compare section 2.3.3 about adjusting the force parameters) by clicking to Forces. For example, the minimum distance between situation schemes (and graphs) could be decreased to 80.0 (10.0). After a new layout (ReLayout) this results in the diagram depicted in Fig. 3.15. Another aspect of fine tuning SGT–layout deals with the relative orientation of situations inside a single graph. This orientation is not fully determined by the force layout, which mainly guarantees that no situations overlap, that situation schemes are positioned in a user–defined optimal distance from each other and that the number of prediction edge crossings is as small as possible. However, the mere orientation of, e.g, two situation schemes connected by a prediction edge is not determined by this. Thus, the layout of Fig. 3.15 could also be altered in a way that the two lower situation schemes are stacked one on top of the other. This can be done by first switching to Select mode and selecting the right–most situation scheme. Then, click to the centered handle of that scheme and drag it beneath the previously left–most situation scheme. The situation graph surrounding both schemes and the prediction edge connecting both schemes should be updated automatically while dragging the situation,

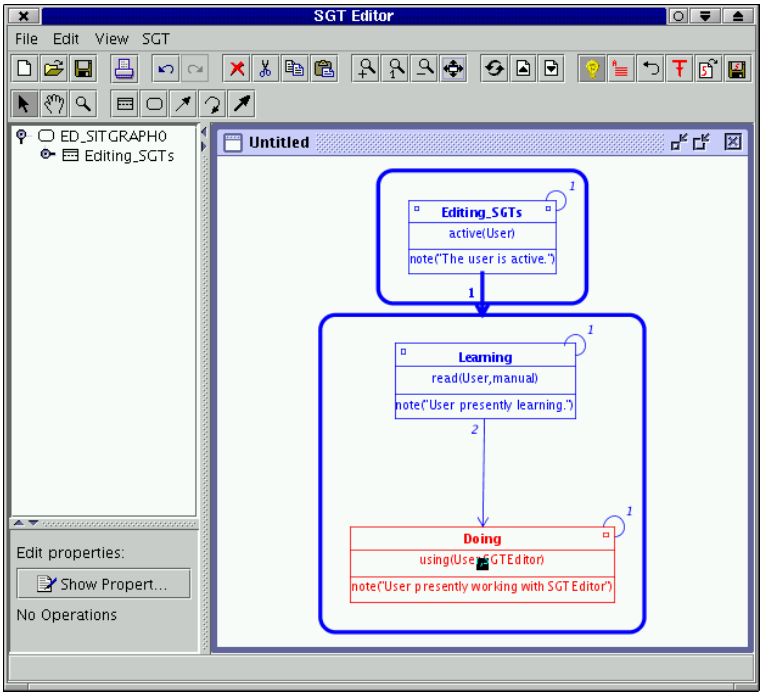

Figure 3.16: Layout after dragging one situation and thereby stacking the lower two situation schemes one on top of the other.

because *Intelligent Mode* is still activated. The result can be seen in Fig. 3.16.

3.6 Creating views in single windows

The last operation described here was also implemented to cope with huge diagrams, mainly for documentation purposes. This operation allows the user to select a single situation graph to be the root graph of a new SGT–diagram, which is depicted inside a new editor pane. This operation can be reached by creating or actualizing the tree view with ReLayout. To view a situation graph in a single window, select this graph in the tree view panel and open the context–menu by right–clicking on that graph. Now, select the item View in Single Window. As a result, a new editor pane opens inside the editor desktop which should only contain the selected graph (as root) and all situation graphs subordinated to the selected graph. Thus, a diagram of a sub–SGT was created. Note that this operation is only for documentation purposes at the present point of implementation (the new editor pane, therefore, is marked as CLIPPING: Only for viewing !). Editing operations done in this editor pane can only affect the layout within this pane, but will not affect the original SGT or the corresponding diagram.

3.7 Saving and reloading SGTs

The SGT created above can be saved either as a `SIT++` file or it can be saved as a diagram. The first option creates files which can be edited easily with a text editor and can be further converted into logic programs (compare [Schäfer 1996]). `SIT++` files can also be reloaded into the SGTEditor, however, with one drawback: the layout of the SGT – automatically created by SGTEditor or adjusted by the user – will be lost because `SIT++` files do not save this kind of information.

In contrast, saving an SGT as a diagram will keep all layout information for later reload. However, the file format created here is binary (namely the file contains the serialized Java classes of the diagram). Thus, those files cannot be edited with other programs than the SGTEditor.

The `SIT++` file resulting from the SGT created above is depicted in Fig. 3.17. Note that situation names formerly used in the diagram were replaced by unique identifiers in the created `SIT++` file.

```
// automatically generated by SGTEditor.
//
DEFAULT NONINCREMENTAL GREEDY PLURAL DEPTH TRAVERSAL;

GRAPH gr_ED_SITGRAPH0
{
  START FINAL SIT sit_ED_SIT0 :
      sit_ED_SIT0
  {
    active(User);
  }
  {
    note("The user is active.");
  }
}

GRAPH gr_ED_SITGRAPH1 : sit_ED_SIT0
{
  START SIT sit_ED_SIT1 :
      sit_ED_SIT1,
      sit_ED_SIT2
  {
    read(User,manual);
  }
  {
    note("User presently learning.");
  }

  FINAL SIT sit_ED_SIT2 :
      sit_ED_SIT2
  {
    using(User,SGTEditor);
  }
  {
    note("User presently working with SGTEditor");
  }
}
```

Figure 3.17: SIT++ file resulting from the SGT created in the sections above.

Chapter 4

History, Known Bugs & Possible Future Features

4.1 History

v1.0 The version v1.0 is the first official version of SGTEditor.

4.2 Bugs

The following list contains some errors and shortcomings of the present SGTEditor–version.

1. **Insufficient error handling:** Presently, all warnings, errors and other messages of SGTEditor are prompted at the system shell from which the program was started. It might be advantageous to incorporate these messages into the GUI of SGTEditor.

2. **Redo/Undo-Problems:** Several operations mainly concerning semantic zooming are not integrated into the action–history of SGTEditor. This history enables the program to undo user actions, but also to redo those actions previously taken back by the user. Future program versions might probably get rid of this problem.

3. **Redrawing–errors:** SGTEditor does not redraw the present diagram whenever this would be appropriate. This leads to redrawing–errors, which can mostly be removed by *forcing* SGTEditor to redraw the diagram. Nevertheless, future program should be more elaborate regarding this point.

4. **Awkward context–menues:** The context–menues in SGTEditor are invoked by so–called *popup triggers*. The decision whether or not a certain user action is a

popup trigger is made by the system on which SGTEditor currently operates. Unfortunately, different systems make different decisions with respect to this point. For example – speaking about right mouse clicks as popup triggers – Linux XServers define the pressing of the right mouse button as trigger, while Windows defines the release of the right mouse button as trigger. As far as extensions of the classes generated by *DiaGen* were concerned, these differences were taken into account. There seems to be one class of the *DiaGen* package itself (diagen.editor.ui.IdleState, to be exact) which ignores these differences, though. Thus, on Windows machines, context–menues for diagram components might not be reachable by right–clicking to the component. In these cases, please use the Edit button to edit the component or any other shortcut icon for other operations.

4.3 Possible Future Features

First, all of the errors and shortcomings mentioned in the previous section should be eliminated. In addition to this, there are some features which a future version of SGTEditor might probably incorporate:

1. **Export of logic programs:** Presently, SGTEditor can only write SGTs to `SIT++` files. Those `SIT++`–formulated SGTs can be converted into a logic program by other tools and then be further used, e.g., for image sequence evaluation. Although this logic format is presently under revision, future versions of SGTEditor could probably export SGTs into that logic format directly.

2. **Syntax checking:** The action–predicates and state–predicates entered into situation schemes are not further investigated by SGTEditor, but are simply stored. Syntax errors in these predicates thus do not appear until the SGT is converted into logic and used further. Future versions of SGTEditor might analyse the user's input for correctness in this sense.

3. **Consistency checking:** The incremental state scheme of situations (compare section 2.3.5.2) is not checked for consistency in the present version of SGTEditor. Consistency in this context means that state predicates in more special situation schemes do not contradict state predicates in more general schemes, for example. It is not clear presently, if such a check can be performed on the mere predicate strings or even with the help of an underlying inference engine. Future versions of SGTEditor might incorporate such kinds of checks, though.

4. **Completeness checking:** An SGT normally tries to represent the possible behavior of an agent in a certain discourse. Although this discourse might be very restricted, the SGT should nevertheless represent all eventualities in that

restricted discourse. For example, one situation of an SGT might be specialized into two *sub–cases*, according to one predicate which might hold or not. Thus, a very common question in the construction of an SGT is: *"What happens if this predicate does not hold ?"*. SGTEditor might probably indicate such alternatives to the user. Further checks for completeness might be possible, if SGTEditor was connected to other knowledge sources such as terminologies.

Appendix A

Technical Annex

A.1 Global and local attributes of SGTs

A.1.1 Global attributes

SGTs as introduced by [Schäfer 1996] have certain global attributes, which mainly control the automatic translation of a SIT++-formulated SGT into a logic program (compare Table A.1). These attributes can also be inspected and edited with SGTEDITOR, though future versions of SIT++–to–logic conversion might ignore some of these attributes. All global attributes are stored inside a SIT++–file following the reserved word DEFAULT. The most important attribute concerns the default incrementality of action predicates inside situation schemes. This attribute can be overridden by local attributes inside situation graphs, inside situation schemes or even for every single action predicate. The other global attributes only affect the translation of a SIT++–file into logic: *search–strategy* for example controls whether a situation analysis on the SGT should be done in breadth–first– or depth–first–search. See [Schäfer 1996] for a detailed

Attribute	1. value	2. value
action–incrementality	NONINCREMENTAL	INCREMENTAL
evaluation–strategy	GREEDY	NONGREEDY
search–strategy	DEPTH	BREADTH
evaluation–number	PLURAL	SINGULAR
evaluation–kind	TRAVERSAL	OCCURENCE

Table A.1: Global attributes of SGTs and their possible values. The default value for each global attribute is underlined.

explanation of global SGT–attributes concerning the SIT++–to–logic conversion.

A.1.2 Local attributes

The value of the global attribute *action–incrementality* of an SGT can be overridden by more local settings for this attribute. The attribute defines wether action–predicates should be executed incrementally (everytime the corresponding situation scheme can be instantiated) or nonincrementally (only if the corresponding situation scheme is the most special scheme that can presently be instantiated). Thus, a global value of NON-INCREMENTAL sets all action predicates to nonincremental execution. However, the same attribute can locally be set for a situation graph to INCREMENTAL. By this, all action predicates of situation schemes inside that graph will be set to incremental execution. Again, the value can be set even more locally for situation schemes or even single action predicates and thus let the user define the incrementality of actions in a very detailed way.

A.2 Some Grammars

A.2.1 SIT++–Grammar

The SIT++ grammar used for SGTEditor is documented below. In comparison to [Schäfer 1996], those parts of SIT++ files describing a terminology (formerly introduced by TERM) and those parts describing additional data in form of facts (formerly introduced by DATA) are not supported anymore. These parts are believed to be better defined in other terms of knowledge representations than in the SGT–describing format.

Note also that no minimum durations for situation instantiation and no minimum acceptable truth values for state predicates can be defined with SIT++ files conforming the grammar below.

And a last point to be mentioned here is that the implicit typing of variables is forbidden now. This implicit typing allowed, for example, state predicate like `drive_on(Agent, lane : L)`, which was interpreted as two predicates, namly the original one (`drive_on(Agent,L)`) and an additional predicate stating that the variable `L` *is of type* `lane` (thus, `lane(L)`). The two constraints expressed by the former one predicate have to be coded into two predicates directly now.

```
START                ⟶  global_attributes sit_graph_list
global_attributes    ⟶  P_DEFAULT
                        ( (<P_INCREMENTAL> | <P_NONINCREMENTAL>)
                          (<P_GREEDY>      | <P_NONGREEDY>     )
                          (<P_DEPTH>       | <P_BREADTH>       )
                          (<P_PLURAL>      | <P_SINGULAR>      )
```

```
                              (<P_TRAVERSAL>   | <P_OCCURRENCE>    )
                            )*
                            <P_SEMICOLON>
sit_graph_list        ⟶    (sit_graph)*
sit_graph             ⟶    graph_attr <P_GRAPH> graph_name
                            ( <P_COLON> super_list
                              <P_OPEN_BRACE> sit_list <P_CLOSE_BRACE>
                            ) |
                            <P_OPEN_BRACE> sit_list <P_CLOSE_BRACE>
graph_attr            ⟶    <P_INCREMENTAL> | <P_NONINCREMENTAL>
graph_name            ⟶    <P_IDENTIFIER>
super_list            ⟶    sit_name <P_COMMA> (sit_name)*
sit_list              ⟶    (situation)*
situation             ⟶    sit_attr <P_SIT> sit_name
                            ( <P_COLON> prediction_list
                              <P_OPEN_BRACE> state  <P_CLOSE_BRACE>
                              <P_OPEN_BRACE> action <P_CLOSE_BRACE>
                            ) |
                            ( <P_OPEN_BRACE> state  <P_CLOSE_BRACE>
                              <P_OPEN_BRACE> action <P_CLOSE_BRACE>
                            )
sit_attr              ⟶    ( <P_START>          |
                              <P_FINAL>          |
                              <P_INCREMENTAL>    |
                              <P_NONINCREMENTAL>
                            )*
prediction_list       ⟶    sit_name
                            [<P_OPEN_ROUND_BRACE> bind_list <P_CLOSE_ROUND_BRACE>]
                            ( <P_COMMA> sit_name
                              [<P_OPEN_ROUND_BRACE> bind_list <P_CLOSE_ROUND_BRACE>]
                            )*
sit_name              ⟶    <P_IDENTIFIER>
bind_list             ⟶    binding (<P_COMMA> binding)*
binding               ⟶    (<P_VARIABLE> <P_ASSIGN> <P_VARIABLE>) | <P_VARIABLE>
state                 ⟶    (relation  <P_SEMICOLON>)*
action                ⟶    (procedure <P_SEMICOLON>)*
relation              ⟶    ( <P_IDENTIFIER>
                              [<P_OPEN_ROUND_BRACE> arg_list <P_CLOSE_ROUND_BRACE>]
                            ) |
                            infix_relation
infix_relation        ⟶    <P_VARIABLE> <P_INFIX_RELATION> <P_VARIABLE>
arg_list              ⟶    (<P_VARIABLE> | individual)
                            (<P_COMMA> (<P_VARIABLE> | individual))*
procedure             ⟶    [<P_INCREMENTAL> | <P_NONINCREMENTAL>]
                            <P_IDENTIFIER>
                            [<P_OPEN_ROUND_BRACE> arg_list <P_CLOSE_ROUND_BRACE>]
individual            ⟶    ( relation       |
                              <P_IDENTIFIER> |
                              <P_QUOTATION>  |
                              <P_INTEGER>    |
                              <P_FLOAT>      |
                              <P_STRING>
                            )
<WHITE_SPACE>         ⟶    " " | "\t" | "\n" | "\r" | "\f"
```

```
<SINGLE_LINE_COMMENT>   ⟶   "//" ( ["\n","\r"])*
                            ("\n"|"\r"|"\r\n")
<MULTI_LINE_COMMENT>    ⟶   "/*" ( ["*"])* "*"
                            ("*" | ( ["*","/"] ( ["*"])* "*"))* "/"
<P_GRAPH>               ⟶   "GRAPH"
<P_SIT>                 ⟶   "SIT"
<P_DEFAULT>             ⟶   "DEFAULT"
<P_INCREMENTAL>         ⟶   "INCREMENTAL"
<P_NONINCREMENTAL>      ⟶   "NONINCREMENTAL"
<P_GREEDY>              ⟶   "GREEDY"
<P_NONGREEDY>           ⟶   "NONGREEDY"
<P_PLURAL>              ⟶   "PLURAL"
<P_SINGULAR>            ⟶   "SINGULAR"
<P_BREADTH>             ⟶   "BREADTH"
<P_DEPTH>               ⟶   "DEPTH"
<P_TRAVERSAL>           ⟶   "TRAVERSAL"
<P_OCCURRENCE>          ⟶   "OCCURRENCE"
<P_START>               ⟶   "START"
<P_FINAL>               ⟶   "FINAL"
<P_ASSIGN>              ⟶   ":="
<P_INFIX_RELATION>      ⟶   "<>" | "<" | ">" "=="
<P_COLON>               ⟶   ":"
<P_SEMICOLON>           ⟶   ";"
<P_COMMA>               ⟶   ","
<P_OPEN_BRACE>          ⟶   "{"
<P_CLOSE_BRACE>         ⟶   "}"
<P_OPEN_ROUND_BRACE>    ⟶   "("
<P_CLOSE_ROUND_BRACE>   ⟶   ")"
<#P_SMALL_CHAR>         ⟶   ["\u0061"-"\u007a"]
<#P_CAPITAL_CHAR>       ⟶   ["\u0041"-"\u005a"]
<#P_DIGIT>              ⟶   ["\u0030"-"\u0039"]
<#P_ANY_CHAR>           ⟶   ["\u0021"-"\u007e"]
<#P_CHARACTER>          ⟶   <P_DIGIT> | <P_SMALL_CHAR> | <P_CAPITAL_CHAR> | "_"
<P_SIGN>                ⟶   ["+","-"]
<P_DIGIT_SEQ>           ⟶   <P_DIGIT> (<P_DIGIT>)*
<P_INTEGER>             ⟶   <P_SIGN> <P_DIGIT_SEQ>
<P_FLOAT>               ⟶   <P_SIGN> <P_DIGIT_SEQ> "." <P_DIGIT_SEQ>
<P_IDENTIFIER>          ⟶   <P_SMALL_CHAR> (<P_CHARACTER>)*
<P_VARIABLE>            ⟶   <P_CAPITAL_CHAR> (<P_CHARACTER>)*
<P_QUOTATION>           ⟶   "'" ( ["'"])* "'"
<P_STRING>              ⟶   "'" ( ["'"])* "'"
```

A.2.2 Hypergraph grammar of SGT–Diagrams

The following hypergraph grammar was formulated to define the structure of correct SGT–diagrams to *DiaGen*. This definition is used by the *DiaGen* package to construct Java classes which then build the basis for SGTEditor. The grammar–file consists of six sections:

- The first section, – titled Components – defines all components which may constitute an SGT–diagram. Most of these components directly result in Java

classes representing the corresponding component.

- The section RELATIONS defines all basic relations between components, e.g., that an end–point of an edge lies within a situation scheme or graph. Although these relations are not visible in the SGT–diagrams (as components are), they also result in JAVA classes defining whether or not they should hold in a particular case.

- TERMINALS defines all terminal symbols used for the definition of the hypergraph grammar. Each terminal can have certain attributes, e.g., a terminal which represents a prediction edge will hold two references on situation schemes.

- The section NONTERMINALS defines all other intermediate non–terminals used by the hypergraph grammar. Non–terminals can have attributes, too. For example, a non–terminal representing an entire situation graph will have an entry which holds a list of situation schemes contained in that graph.

- The REDUCER defines the mapping from components and relations onto terminals of the grammar. For example, only those situation scheme components will be considered as terminals for situation schemes, which also lie inside a situation graph component. Thus, the reducer section defines which basic constellations of components are desired and which are not.

- The section GRAMMAR defines the hypergraph grammar for SGT–diagrams itself. While REDUCER defined more local attributes of SGT–diagrams, this section defines how situation schemes aggregate to graphs and graphs aggregate to an SGT. Note that this grammar is basically a context–free grammar, with two exceptions: the last two productions of this grammar are called *embeddings* (see also [Minas 2001]). By these special productions, the expressiveness of grammars for *DiaGen* is much more powerful than simple context–free grammars.

```
package SIT;

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// Components
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
component       situation_scheme[1] {
                                Ed_SituationScheme [
                                        Ed_SituationSchemeArea
                                ]
                        };

component       situation_graph_frame[1] {
                                Ed_SituationGraph [
                                        Ed_SituationGraphArea
                                ]
                        };

component       prediction_edge[2] {
                                Ed_PredictionEdge [
                                        Ed_PredEdgeStart,
                                        Ed_PredEdgeEnd
```

```
                        ]
                };

component       prediction_loop[2] {
                        Ed_PredictionLoop [
                                Ed_PredEdgeStart,
                                Ed_PredEdgeEnd
                        ]
                };

component       specialization_edge[2] {
                        Ed_SpecializationEdge [
                                Ed_SpecEdgeStart,
                                Ed_SpecEdgeEnd
                        ]
                };

component       pseudo[1] {
                        Ed_SGTRoot[
                                Foo
                        ]
                };


////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// Relations
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
relation        situation_scheme_inside_situation_graph_frame[2] {
                        Ed_SituationInsideGraph  [
                                Ed_SituationSchemeArea,
                                Ed_SituationGraphArea
                        ]
                };

relation        prediction_edge_starts_inside_situation_scheme[2] {
                        Ed_PredEdgeStartsInsideSituationScheme  [
                                Ed_PredEdgeStart,
                                Ed_SituationSchemeArea
                        ]
                };

relation        prediction_edge_ends_inside_situation_scheme[2] {
                        Ed_PredEdgeEndsInsideSituationScheme [
                                Ed_PredEdgeEnd,
                                Ed_SituationSchemeArea
                        ]
                };

relation        specialization_edge_starts_inside_situation_scheme[2] {
                        Ed_SpecEdgeStartsInsideScheme [
                                Ed_SpecEdgeStart,
                                Ed_SituationSchemeArea
                        ]
                };

relation        specialization_edge_ends_inside_situation_graph_frame[2] {
                        Ed_SpecEdgeEndsInsideScheme [
                                Ed_SpecEdgeEnd,
                                Ed_SituationGraphArea
                        ]
                };


////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// Terminals
```

```
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
terminal        T_situation_scheme[2] {
                        Ed_SituationScheme scheme;
                        Ed_SituationGraph graph;
                };

terminal        T_prediction_edge[2] {
                        Ed_PredictionEdge edge;
                        Ed_SituationScheme fromSit;
                        Ed_SituationScheme toSit;
                };

terminal        T_prediction_loop[1] {
                        Ed_PredictionLoop edge;
                        Ed_SituationScheme fromToSit;
                };

terminal        T_situation_graph_frame[1];

terminal        T_specialization_edge[2] {
                        Ed_SpecializationEdge edge;
                        Ed_SituationScheme fromSit;
                        Ed_SituationGraph toGraph;
                };

terminal        T_SGTRoot[0] {
                        Ed_SGTModel model;
                };


////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// NonTerminals
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
nonterminal     N_situation_graph_tree[0] {
                        // each sitGraph with frame and embedded graph for
                        // situations and prededges denotes
                        // the root of a situationgraphtree
                        Ed_SGTModel model;
                };


nonterminal     N_situation_graph_complex[1] {
                        // a situationgraphcomplex denotes ONE situation_graph_frame AND
                        // at least one situation_scheme which must lie inside this frame
                        Ed_SituationGraph graph;
                        java.util.Vector sitList;
                };

nonterminal     N_situation_scheme_complex[2] {
                        // a situation_scheme_complex consists of a situation_scheme and
                        // specializations of this scheme, which means a specialization_edge and a
                        // specializing situation_graph_complex
                        Ed_SituationScheme scheme;
                        Ed_SituationGraph graph;
                        Ed_SituationGraph specGraph;
                };

nonterminal     N_situation_scheme_complex_set[1] {
                        // a situation_scheme_comlex_set denotes all situation_scheme_comlexes which
                        // belong to one situation_graph
                        Ed_SituationGraph graph;
                        java.util.Vector sitList;
                };

nonterminal     N_specialization_complex[2];
```

```
constraintmanager       diagen.editor.param.CustomizedConstraintMgr;

model_class             SIT.Ed_SGTModel;


////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// Reducer
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
reducer {

        p:pseudo(_)
        ==>
        r:T_SGTRoot() {
                r.model = p.model();
        };

        s:situation_scheme(a)
        rel1:situation_scheme_inside_situation_graph_frame(a,b)
        sg:situation_graph_frame(b)
        ==>
        ss:T_situation_scheme(a,b) {
                ss.graph = sg.self();
                ss.scheme = s.scheme();
        };

        p:prediction_edge(b,c)
        rel1:prediction_edge_starts_inside_situation_scheme(b,a)
        rel2:prediction_edge_ends_inside_situation_scheme(c,d)
        s1:situation_scheme(a)
        s2:situation_scheme(d)
        ==>
        pred:T_prediction_edge(a,d) {
                pred.edge = p.self();
                pred.fromSit = s1.scheme();
                pred.toSit = s2.scheme();
        };

        p:prediction_loop(b,c)
        rel1:prediction_edge_starts_inside_situation_scheme(b,a)
        rel2:prediction_edge_ends_inside_situation_scheme(c,a)
        s1:situation_scheme(a)
        ==>
        pred:T_prediction_loop(a) {
                pred.edge =  p.self();
                pred.fromToSit = s1.scheme();
        };

        s:specialization_edge(b,c)
        rel1:specialization_edge_starts_inside_situation_scheme(b,a)
        rel2:specialization_edge_ends_inside_situation_graph_frame(c,d)
        s1:situation_scheme(a)
        sg1:situation_graph_frame(d)
        -{situation_scheme_inside_situation_graph_frame(a,d)}
        ==>
        spec:T_specialization_edge(a,d) {
                spec.edge = s.self();
                spec.fromSit = s1.scheme();
                spec.toGraph = sg1.self();
        };

        sg:situation_graph_frame(a)
```

```
        ==>
        ssg:T_situation_graph_frame(a) {
        };
}




////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// Grammar
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
grammar {

        start N_situation_graph_tree<model>;

        sgt:N_situation_graph_tree()
        ::=
                r:T_SGTRoot()
                sgc:N_situation_graph_complex(_) ! {
                        sgt.model = r.model;
                        Ed_Semantics.createSGT(sgt.model, sgc.graph);
                }
        ;

        sgc:N_situation_graph_complex(b)
        ::=
                sg:T_situation_graph_frame(b)
                sscs1:N_situation_scheme_complex_set(b) ! {
                        sgc.sitList = sscs1.sitList;
                        sgc.graph = sscs1.graph;
                        Ed_Semantics.announceSituationGraph(sgc.graph, sgc.sitList);
                }
        ;

        sscs:N_situation_scheme_complex_set(a)
        ::=
                << ssc1:N_situation_scheme_complex(_,a) >> {
                        sscs.graph = ssc1.graph;
                        sscs.sitList = Ed_Semantics.createSituationSchemeList(<<ssc1.scheme>>);
                        Ed_Semantics.setSitListOfGraph(sscs.graph, sscs.sitList);
                }
        ;

        ssc1:N_situation_scheme_complex(a,b)
        ::=
                s1:T_situation_scheme(a,b)
                speccomplex:N_specialization_complex(a,c) ! {
                        ssc1.graph = s1.graph;
                        ssc1.scheme = s1.scheme;
                }
        |
                s1:T_situation_scheme(a,b) ! {
                        ssc1.scheme = s1.scheme;
                        ssc1.graph = s1.graph;
                }
        ;


        speccomplex:N_specialization_complex(a,c)
        ::=
                spec:T_specialization_edge(a,c)
                sgc:N_situation_graph_complex(c)
                sc2:N_specialization_complex(a,_) ! {
                        Ed_Semantics.addSpecializationEdge(spec.edge, spec.fromSit, sgc.graph);
```

```
		}
	|
		spec:T_specialization_edge(a,c)
		sgc:N_situation_graph_complex(c) ! {
			Ed_Semantics.addSpecializationEdge(spec.edge, spec.fromSit, sgc.graph);
		}
	;


	embed
		pred:T_prediction_edge(a,b)
	into
		s1:N_situation_scheme_complex(a,c) * s2:N_situation_scheme_complex(b,c) {
			Ed_Semantics.addPredictionEdge(pred.edge, s1.scheme, s2.scheme);
		}
	;


	embed
		pred:T_prediction_loop(a)
	into
		s1:N_situation_scheme_complex(a,_) * {
			Ed_Semantics.addPredictionLoop(pred.edge, s1.scheme);
		}
	;

}
```

A.3 Layout of SGTs

The layout of SGTs is done by a hybrid algorithm consisting of two parts: a force simulation algorithm (see [Kaufmann & Wagner 2001]) layouts the situation schemes inside each situation graph. The situation graphs themselves are layouted by a standard tree–layout algorithm.

A.3.1 Metric on situation schemes

The layout of situation schemes inside situation graphs is computed by simulating forces on every situation scheme and iteratively moving these schemes according to those forces. The computation of forces between situation schemes is based on a metric on these rectangular shapes, which will be derived in the sequel.

Fig. A.1 shows two rectangles similar to the graphical representation of situation schemes within SGTEditor. A metric on such two rectangles R_1 and R_2 should not only take the center points $(xc1, yc1)$ and $(xc2, yc2)$ of these rectangles into account, but should also pay attention to the width and height of those shapes ($h1$ and $w1$, $h2$ and $w2$ respectively). Such a metric $d(R_1, R_2)$ of two rectangles was defined for SGTEditor as follows:

Because all rectangular shapes within SGTEditor are aligned with the coordinate

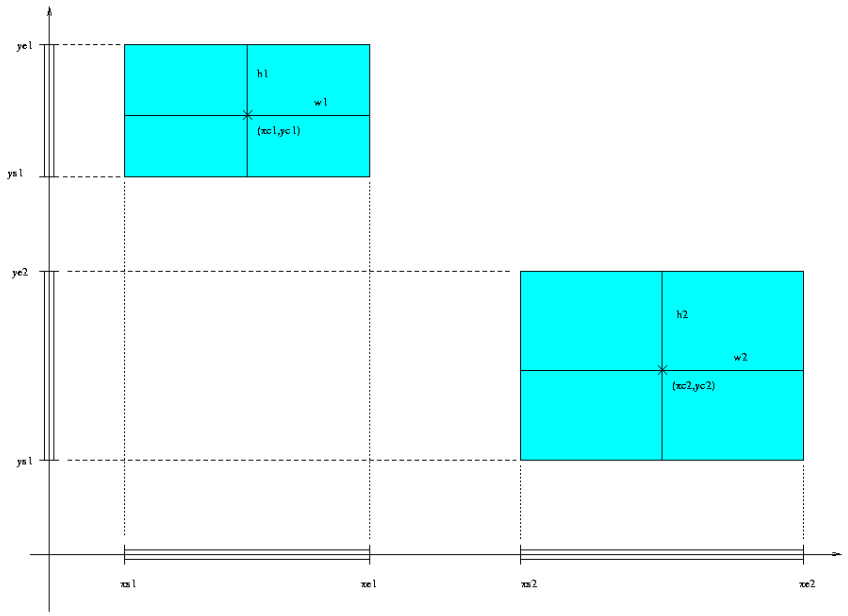

Figure A.1: Deriving a metric on situation schemes. See text for further explanation.

axes of the editor pane, it can be assumed that the projections of both rectangles onto those axes result in the intervals $[xs1, xe1]$ and $[ys1, ye1]$ for the first rectangle and $[xs2, xe2]$ and $[ys2, ye2]$ for the second rectangle. Further we assume that $xs1 \leq xs2$ and $ys1 \leq ys2$, which can always be achieved by sorting the intervals according to their lower bound. The *x–distance* of the rectangles then shall be defined as

$$d_x(R_1, R_2) = min(0, xs2 - xe1).$$

This distance is zero, whenever the two rectangles overlap in direction of the x–axis, otherwise the distance is given by the difference of the lower bound of the second interval and the upper bound of the first interval. The *y-difference* of the two rectangles is defined analogously as

$$d_y(R_1, R_2) = min(0, ys2 - ye1).$$

The distance of the two rectangles then is defined as

$$d(R_1, R_2) = \sqrt{d_x(R_1, R_2)^2 + d_y(R_1, R_2)^2}.$$

A.3.2 Forces between situation schemes

In the following we will define repulsion– and attraction forces on situation schemes based on the metric on (the graphical representation of) situation schemes defined

above. The constants used in the following definitions can be found in App. A.3.4.

A.3.2.1 Situation scheme repulsion

The absolute value of a *repulsion force* between any two situation schemes $s1$ and $s2$ within one situation graph is defined as:

$$F_{rep\_sit}(s1, s2) = c_{rep\_sit} * \frac{{d_{min\_sit}}^2}{d(s1, s2)}$$

A force of this magnitude acts on the center point of both $s1$ and $s2$, whereby the force on one scheme is oriented parallel to the connection line between both center points and away from the other scheme.

A.3.2.2 Situation scheme attraction

The absolute value of an *attraction force* between each two situation schemes $s1$ and $s2$ connected by a prediction edge is defined as:

$$F_{pred}(s1, s2) = c_{pred} * \frac{d(s1, s2)^2}{d_{min\_sit}}.$$

A force of this magnitude acts on the center points of both schemes, whereby the force on one scheme is oriented parallel to the connection line between both center points and towards the other scheme.

A.3.3 Iterative force layout

The forces defined above conform the so–called *spring–embedding* (compare [Kaufmann & Wagner 2001]). In this force layout approach, a spring between each pair of components (of a graph) is simulated. In relaxed state, these springs are assumed to possess a certain *optimal* length (d_{min_sit} in the equations above). In case of elongation or contraction of the distance between components, the simulated springs react with an antagonizing force in order to restore the optimal distance.

The actual layout of situation schemes can be acieved by an iterative process. In each iteration, all forces on every scheme are computed and added. After force computation, each scheme is moved along the resulting force acting on it. The lengh of this movement is directly given by the magnitude of the acting force, unless it is greater than the maximum allowed situation scheme movement in on iteration F_{sit_max} (see App. A.3.4). After all components have been moved according the computed forces, the next iteration starts. This is done until either the maximum number of steps (K_{max}) is reached or the maximum force in one iteration steps does not exceed a minimum value of F_{accept}.

The situation graphs are directly placed according to a standard tree–layout. Starting with the root graph of the present SGT to be layouted, all specializing graphs of situation schemes inside this graph are placed below the root graph, keeping a minimum distance d_{min_graph} which can be defined by the user. The order in which these graphs are place (in horizontal direction from left to right) is given first by the horizontal placement of situation schemes inside the root graph: specializing graphs of left–most schemes are placed first. Secondly, the order of specialization edges is taken into account: if one scheme possesses more than one specializing graph, those graphs are placed in ascending specialization order. If one graph is placed, all specializing graphs of schemes inside that graph are recursively placed first and so on.

A.3.4 Default values for force layout paramters

The layout algorithm described above can be controlled by several constants, defining the minimum (and optimal) distance of situation schemes and situation graphs, but also the maximum number of iterations the force layout should execute. Those constants possess default values, which are listed in the table below.

Description	Name	Value
repulsion scale (sit.–schemes)	c_{rep_sit}	$1.000 * \frac{1}{m}$
attraction scale (sit.–schemes)	c_{pred}	$0.500 * \frac{1}{m}$
min. distance of schemes	d_{min_sit}	$100.000 * m$
min. distance of graphs	d_{min_graph}	$100.000 * m$
max. force on schemes	F_{sit_max}	10.000
number of iteration steps	K_{max}	200
max. acceptable force (to terminate iteration)	F_{accept}	0.500

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