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Seeding, Evolutionary Growth and Reseeding: Constructing, Capturing and Evolving Knowledge in Domain-Oriented Design Environments

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Abstract

We live in a world characterized by evolution – i.e., by ongoing processes of development, formation, or growth in both natural and human-created systems. Biology tells us that complex, natural systems are not created all at once but must instead evolve over time. We are becoming increasingly aware that evolutionary processes are ubiquitous and critical for technological innovations as well. This is particularly true for complex software systems because these systems do not necessarily exist in a technological context alone but instead are embedded within dynamic human organizations.

The Center for LifeLong Learning and Design (L^3D) at the University of Colorado has been involved in research on software design and other design domains for more than a decade. We understand software design as an evolutionary process in which system requirements and functionality are determined through an iterative process of collaboration among multiple stakeholders. Requirements cannot be completely specified before system development occurs. Our research focuses on the following claims: software systems (1) must evolve because they cannot be completely designed prior to use, (2) must evolve to some extent at the hands of the users, and (3) must be designed for evolution.

Our theoretical work builds upon our existing knowledge of design processes and focuses on a software process model and architecture specifically for systems that can evolve. Our theories are instantiated and assessed through the development and evolution of domain-oriented design environments (DODEs) – software systems that support design activities within particular domains and are built specifically to evolve.

Keywords

design, domain-oriented design environments, evolution, end-user modification, knowledge construction, computer network design

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1. INTRODUCTION

Historically, software engineering research has been concerned with the transition from specification to implementation ("downstream activities") rather than with the problem of how faithfully specifications really address the problems to be solved ("upstream activities"). Many methodologies and technologies were developed to prevent implementation disasters. The progress made to successfully reduce implementation disasters (e.g., structured programming, information hiding, etc.) allowed an equally relevant problem to surface: how to prevent "design disasters" [Lee 1992] – meaning that a correct implementation with respect to a given specification is of little value if the specification does not adequately address the problem.

Design [Simon 1981] in the context of our research approach refers to the broad endeavor of creating artifacts as exercised by architects, industrial designers, curriculum developers, composers, etc., rather than to a specific step in a software engineering life-cycle model (located between requirements and implementation). Domain-oriented design environments (DODEs) [Fischer 1994a] are computational environments whose value is not restricted to the design of software artifacts. DODEs have been used for the design of software artifacts such as user interfaces, voice dialog systems, and Cobol programs, and have served equally well for the conceptual design of material artifacts such as kitchens, lunar habitats, and computer networks. The fundamental assumption behind our research is that DODEs will become as valuable and as ubiquitous in the future as compilers have been in the past [Winograd 1995]. They will provide the design support most desirable and most needed and will serve as prototypes for other research efforts moving in the same direction, such as ARPA's research programs in domain-specific software architectures (DSSA) and evolutionary design of complex systems (EDCS) [Salasin, Shrobe 1995].

2. DOMAIN-ORIENTED DESIGN ENVIRONMENTS

Basic Design Criteria for DODEs. DODEs emphasize a human-centered and domain-oriented approach facilitating communication about evolving systems among all stakeholders. The integration among different components of DODEs supports the co-evolution of specification and construction while allowing designers to access relevant knowledge at each stage within the software development process.

Understanding the Problem Is the Problem. The predominant activity in designing complex systems is the participants teaching and instructing each other [Greenbaum, Kyng 1991]. Because complex problems require more knowledge than any single person possesses, communication and collaboration among all the involved stakeholders are necessary. Domain experts understand the practice and system designers know the technology. None of these carriers of knowledge can guarantee that their knowledge is superior or more complete compared to other people's knowledge. To overcome this "symmetry of ignorance" [Rittel 1984], as much knowledge from as many stakeholders as possible should be activated with the goal of achieving mutual education and shared understanding [Resnick, Levine, Teasley 1991].

Integrating Problem Framing and Problem Solving. Design methodologists demonstrate with their work the strong interrelationship between problem framing and problem solving. They argue convincingly that (1) information cannot be gathered meaningfully unless the problem is understood, but one cannot understand the problem without information about it; and (2) professional practice has at least as much to do with defining a problem as with solving a problem. New requirements emerge during development because they cannot be identified until portions of the system have been designed or implemented.

Increasing the Shared Understanding Between Stakeholders. A consequence of the thin spread of application knowledge [Curtis, Krasner, Iscoe 1988] is that specification errors often occur when designers do not have sufficient application domain knowledge to interpret the customer's intentions from the requirement statements – a communication breakdown based on a lack of shared understanding. The main objective of formal specifications is that they are "formal," which means that they are manipulable by mathematics and logic and interpretable by computers. As such, these representations are often couched in the language of the computational system. However, such representations are typically foreign and unintelligible to users and get in the way of trying to create a shared understanding among stakeholders. Domain orientation reduces the large conceptual distance between problem-domain semantics and software artifacts.

The Need for Change and Evolution. Software systems model parts of our world [Ehn 1988]. Our world evolves in numerous dimensions – as users have new needs, as new artifacts and technologies appear, as new knowledge is discovered, and as new ways of doing business are developed. Successful software systems need to evolve [CSTB 1990]. System maintenance and enhancement need to become "first class design activities." There are numerous fundamental reasons why systems cannot be done "right."

Architectures and Process Models for DODEs. Essential components developed in the context of our research for DODEs [Fischer 1994a] are:

- A multifaceted, domain-independent architecture including the following major components: (1) a construction kit providing a palette of domain concepts; (2) an argumentative hypermedia system containing issues, answers, and arguments about the design domain and the design rationale for a specific application built within the domain; (3) a catalog consisting of a collection of prestored designs that illustrates the space of possible designs in the domain, and thereby supports reuse and case-based reasoning [Maiden, Sutcliffe 1992]; (4) a specification component supporting the interaction among stakeholders in describing characteristics of the design they have in mind; and (5) a simulation component allowing designers to carry out "what-if" games to simulate various usage scenarios involving the artifact being designed.

- Mechanisms for integration among components including: (1) a specification matcher comparing a specified design profile to a particular artifact design, (2) a critiquing component [Fischer et al. 1991a] linking construction and argumentation and providing access to relevant information in the argumentative issue base, (3) an argumentation illustrator helping users to understand the information given in the argumentation base by finding relevant catalog examples that illustrate abstract concepts, and (4) a catalog

explorer assisting users in retrieving design examples from the catalog similar to the current construction and specification situation.

- A process model consisting of seeding, evolutionary growth, and reseeding (SER model) to account for the evolutionary nature of DODEs [Fischer et al. 1994].

The components and the integration mechanisms of the multifaceted architecture are illustrated in the context of a specific DODE, namely for computer network design in section 3 and the SER model is discussed in section 4.

3. EVOLUTIONARY DESIGN AT WORK: A SCENARIO FROM THE DOMAIN OF COMPUTER NETWORK DESIGN

The following scenario illustrates how a DODE affects an exemplary domain such as computer network design. In the scenario [Fischer, Ambach, Arias 1995] we emphasize the importance of *evolution.* The system described, *NetDE*, is a DODE for the domain of computer network design and incorporates and illustrates the following aspects of DODEs (by building on several earlier version of DODEs for computer network design [Fischer et al. 1992; Reeves 1993; Shipman 1993; Sullivan 1994]):

- Domain-oriented components that provide computer network designers the capability to easily create design artifacts.
- Features that allow the specification of design constraints and goals so that the system understands more about particular design situations and gives guidance and suggestions for designers relevant to those situations.
- Mechanisms that support the capture of design rationale and argumentation embedded within design artifacts so that they can best serve the design task.
- Mechanisms that support end-user modifiability so that the communities of practice of network designers experiencing deficiencies of NetDE can drive the evolution of the system.
- Features that increase communication between the system stakeholders.

This scenario involves two network designers (D_1, D_2) at the University of Colorado who have been asked to design a new network for clients within the Publications Group in the dean's office at the College of Engineering.

Evolution of Design Artifacts: Designing a New Network. D_1's clients are interested in networking ten newly purchased Macintosh Power PCs and a laser printer. Through a combination of email discussions and meetings, D_1 learns that the clients want to be able to share the printer, swap files easily, and send each other email. D_1 raise the issue of connecting to the Internet, and was told that the clients would be interested at some point, but not for the time being. It was also made clear that the clients had spent most of their budget on the computer hardware, and did not have much left over for sophisticated network services and tools.

As argued before and based on our previous work in network design, design specification and rationale come from a number of stakeholders, including network designers and clients, and are

captured in different media including email and notes. To be most effective, design rationale needs to be stored in a way that allows access to it from the relevant places within a design.

D_1 invokes the NetDE system. A World-Wide Web (WWW) Browser appears on the desktop presenting a drawing of the College of Engineering. By selecting the "New Design" option, D_1 is presented an empty NetDE page that he names "Publications OT 8-6" after the office where the clients are located. The new page becomes a repository for all of the background information and rationale that D_1 has regarding the new network. This is achieved by sending all email and text files that D_1 has to the (automatically created) email address "Publications OT 8-6." NetDE insures that the WWW page immediately updates itself to show links to the received mails and files (Figure 1, (1)).

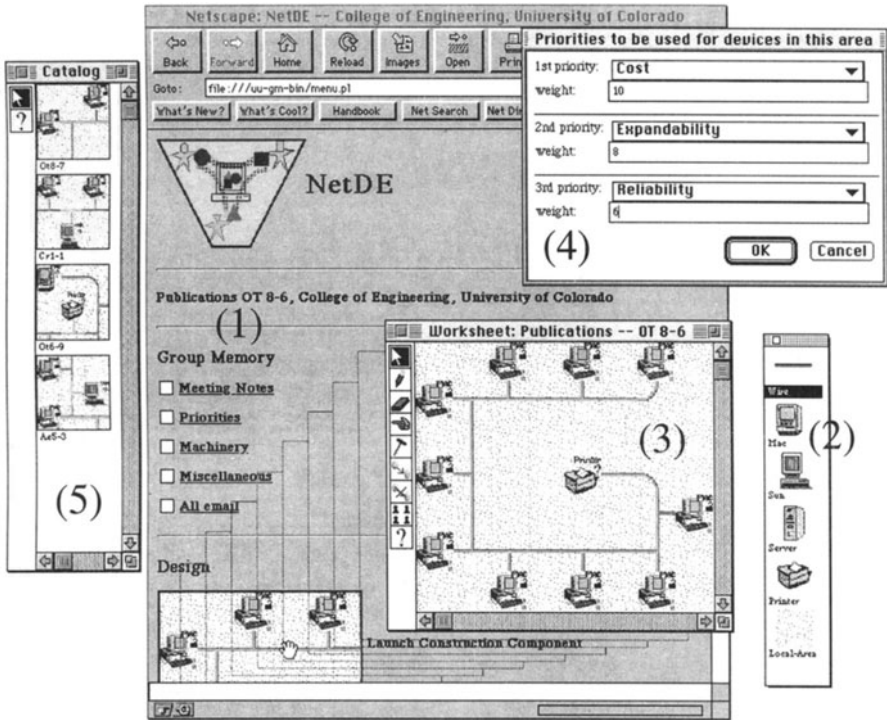

Figure 1: NetDE in Use

Selecting the "Launch Construction Component" option opens a palette of network objects (Figure 1 (2)) as well as a worksheet (3). D_1 starts by specifying certain design constraints to the system (Figure 1 (4)). Immediately the Catalog (Figure 1 (5)) displays a selection of existing designs that have constraints similar to those specified by D_1. Selecting one of the designs represented in the Catalog moves that design into the worksheet so that D_1 can modify it. D_1 changes the design to reflect the specific needs of the Publications Group. NetDE is

accessible through the World-Wide Web, so other network designers (D_2...D_n) can use it also. The existing designs may be contributions from other designers.

NetDE provides a domain-specific construction mechanism (the palette and the worksheet), and allows the specification of design constraints and goals. Using additional specification mechanisms, D_1 describes how the network will be used, and what kinds of networking services are desired. This is the first time D_1 has networked Macs, so he takes advantage of the NetDE critiquing feature, which evaluates his design and compares it to the established design constraints. During evaluation, NetDE suggests the use of the EtherTalk network protocol and the PowerTalk email capabilities that come standard with Macs. D_1 agrees with this assessment because they limit the cost of the network. He finishes creating his design. Integration of specification, construction, catalog, and argumentation components is the characteristic strength of a DODE such as NetDE. These components and their interactions are critical to the "evolvability" of the system.

Evolution of NetDE. Several months pass, and Publications is interested in changing its network. D_1 is not available, so D_2 is to design the new changes. D_2 receives email from Publications indicating that their network needs have changed. They want to start publishing WWW pages and will need Internet access. They will also be using a Silicon Graphics Indy computer. They have received a substantial budget increase for their network.

First, D_2 accesses the NetDE page that describes the Publications network. She quickly reviews the current design and rationale to learn what has already occurred. She updates the design specification to reflect the fact that cost is no longer as important, and that speed has become more important. Then, she searches the NetDE palette to see if it has an icon representing the Indy. She does not find one, and realizes that it must be added. After reviewing the specs for the Indy from the Silicon Graphics Web Page, D_2 creates a new palette element for the Indy (Figure 2 (1)), and then defines its characteristics using some of NetDE's end user modifiability features (Figure 2 (2)). According to the company's specs, the Indy has built-in networking capabilities and understands the TCP/IP network protocol. D_2 enters this information, and the new icon appears in the palette. Since breakdowns are experienced by end users, they need to be able to evolve the system's functionality. This calls for the development of specialized mechanisms that allow end users to alter system functionality without having to be computer programmers. In order for NetDE to take full advantage of new objects added by the network designer, it must provide facilities that define not just the look of the new object but also its behavior.

D_2 adds the Indy to the design, and NetDE indicates (by displaying different colored wires) that the two types of machines (Macs and the Indy) are using different network protocols. D_2 knows that Macs can understand TCP/IP protocol, so she changes the network's protocol to TCP/IP. After invoking NetDE's critiquing mechanism, D_2 receives a critiquing message indicating that the use of TCP/IP violates the easy file-sharing design constraint (Figure 2(3)). After reading through some of the argumentation (Figure 2 (4)), D_2 learns that although file sharing is possible in TCP/IP with the Macs, it is not as easy as using EtherTalk. D_2 decides that this is not a constraint she would like to break, and decides to ask some other network designers if there is a way to get the Indy to understand EtherTalk. D_2 learns that there is software the Indy can run to translate protocols, and she adds an annotation to the Indy object to reflect this. A critiquing component [Fischer et al. 1991a] is important in linking design

rationale and argumentation [Fischer et al. 1991b; Schoen 1983] to the designed artifact as well as for pointing out potential breakdowns to the designer.

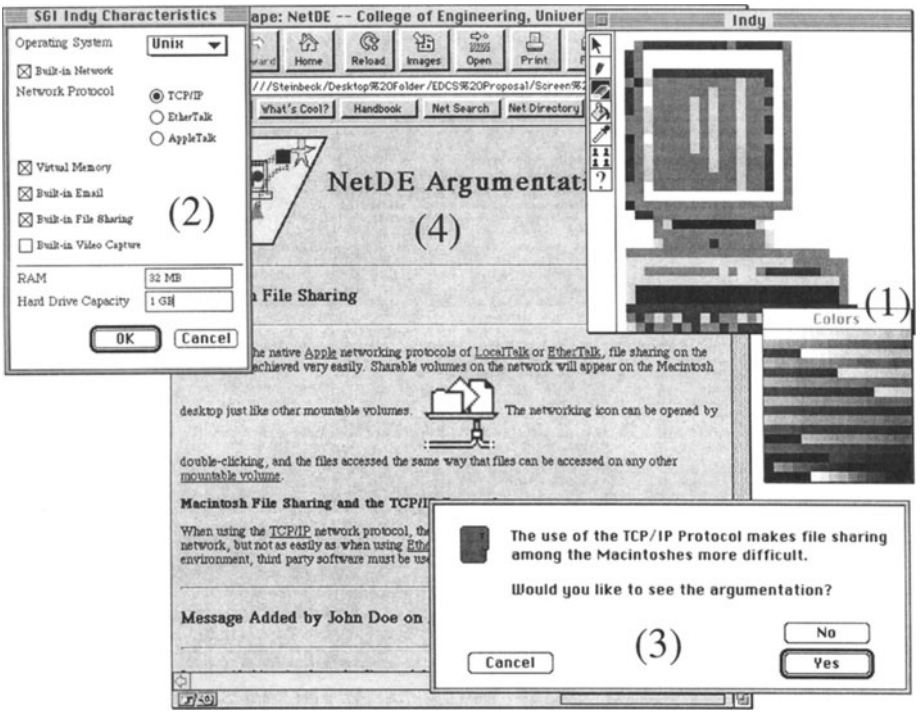

Figure 2: The Network Evolves

4. THE SEEDING, EVOLUTIONARY GROWTH, RESEEDING (SER) PROCESS MODEL FOR DODES

Design knowledge as embedded in DODEs will never be complete because (1) design in real world situations deals with complex, unique, uncertain, conflicted, and unstable situations of practice [Rittel 1984]; (2) design knowledge is tacit (i.e., competent practitioners know more than they can say) [Polanyi 1966]; and (3) additional knowledge is triggered and activated by actual use situations leading to breakdowns [Fischer 1994b; Winograd, Flores 1986]. Because these breakdowns are experienced by the users and not by the developers, computational mechanisms that supporting end-user modifiability are required as an intrinsic part of a DODE.

We distinguish three intertwined levels; their interaction forms the essence of our seeding, evolutionary growth, reseeding model (see Figure 3):

- On the *conceptual framework level*, the multifaceted, domain-independent architecture constitutes a framework for building evolvable complex software systems.
- When this architecture is instantiated in a domain (e.g., computer network design), a DODE (representing an application family) is created on the *domain level.*
- Individual *artifacts* in the domain are developed by exploiting the information contained in the DODE.

Figure 3 illustrates the interplay of those three layers in the context of our SER model. Darker gray indicates knowledge domains close to the computer, whereas white emphasizes closeness to the design work in a domain. The figure illustrates the role of different professional groups in the evolutionary design: the *environment developer* (close to the computer) provides the domain-independent framework, and instantiates it into a DODE in collaboration with the domain designers (knowledgeable domain workers who use the environment to design artifacts).

The evolution of complex systems in the context of this model can be characterized by the following major processes (details can be found in [Fischer et al. 1994]):

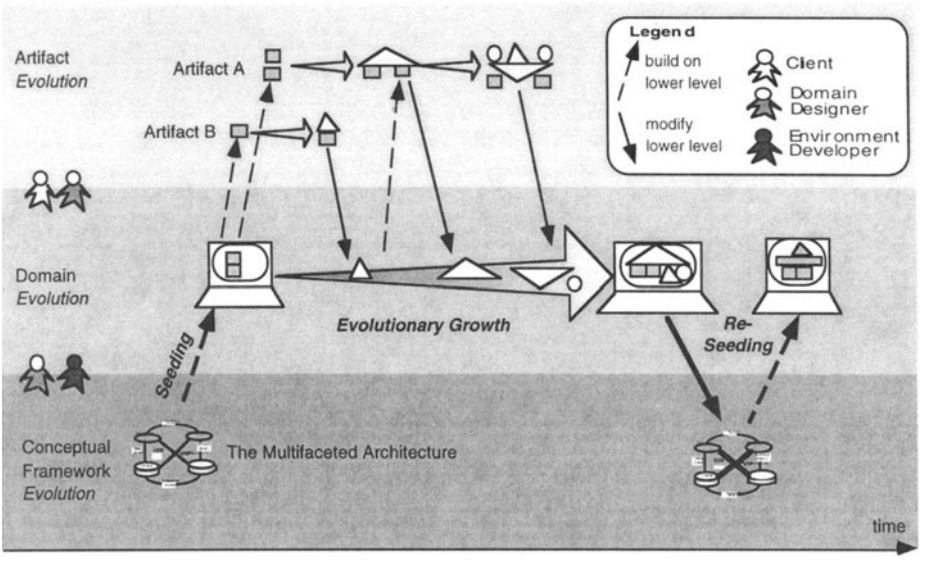

Figure 3: The SER Model: A process model for the development and evolution of DODEs

Seeding. A *seed* will be created through a participatory design process between environment developers (software designers) and domain designers (e.g., computer network professionals). It will evolve in response to its use in new design projects because requirements fluctuate, change is ubiquitous, and design knowledge is tacit. Postulating the objective of a seed (rather

then a complete domain model or a complete knowledge base) sets our approach apart from other approaches in knowledge-base systems development and emphasizes evolution as the central design concept.

A seed for a DODE is created through a participatory design process between software designers and users by incorporating domain-specific knowledge into the domain-independent multifaceted architecture underlying the design environment. Seeding entails embedding as much knowledge as possible into all components of the architecture. But any amount of design knowledge embedded in design environments will never be complete because real-world situations are complex, unique, uncertain, conflicted, and unstable, and knowledge is tacit (i.e., competent practitioners know more than they can say), implying that additional knowledge is triggered and activated only by experiencing breakdowns in the context of specific use situations. The seed should provide a strong information base for evolution by giving users something to react to.

Domain designers must participate in the seeding process because they have the expertise to determine when a seed can support their work practice. Rather than expecting designers to articulate precise and complete system requirements prior to seed building, we view seed building as knowledge *construction* [Ostwald 1996] (in which knowledge structures and access methods are collaboratively designed and built) rather than as knowledge *acquisition* (in which knowledge is transferred from an expert to a knowledge engineer and finally expressed in formal rules and procedures). New seed requirements are elicited by constructing and evaluating domain-oriented knowledge structures.

The seeding process for the NetDE DODE was driven by observations of network design sessions, prototypes of proposed system functionality, and discussions centered on the prototypes. Evaluation of the NetDE seed indicated that designers need support for communication in the form of critiques, reminders, and general comments [Fischer et al. 1992]. An important lesson we learned during the seeding of NetDE was to base our design discussions and prototyping efforts on existing artifacts. Discussing the existing computer science network at CU Boulder was an effective way to elicit domain knowledge because it provided a concrete context that triggered domain designers' knowledge. We found high-level discussions of general domain concepts to be much less effective than discussions focused on existing domain artifacts. In addition, information to seed NetDE was acquired from existing databases containing information about network devices, users, and the architectural layout of the building.

Evolutionary growth takes place as domain designers use the seeded environment to undertake specific projects for clients. During these design efforts, new requirements may surface, new components may come into existence, and additional design knowledge not contained in the seed may be articulated. During the evolutionary growth phase, the environment developers are not present, thus making end-user modification a necessity rather than a luxury (at least for small-scale evolutionary changes). We have addressed this challenge with end-user modifiability [Eisenberg, Fischer 1994; Fischer, Girgensohn 1990], and end-user programming [Ambach, Perrone, Repenning 1995; Nardi 1993].

Reseeding, a deliberate effort of revision and coordination of information and functionality, brings the environment developers back in to collaborate with domain designers to organize,

formalize, and generalize knowledge added during the evolutionary growth phases. Organizational concerns [Grudin 1991; Terveen, Selfridge, Long 1993]play a crucial role in this phase. For example, decisions have to be made as to which of the extensions created in the context of specific design projects should be incorporated in future versions of the generic design environment. Drastic and large-scale evolutionary changes occur during the reseeding phase. Periodically, the growing information space must be structured, generalized, and formalized in a reseeding process, which increases the computational support the system is able to provide to designers [Shipman, McCall 1994].

The task of reseeding involves environment developers working with domain designers. After a period of use, the information space can be a jumble of annotations, partial designs, and discussions mixed in with the original seed and any modifications performed by the domain designers. To make this information useful, the environment developers work with the domain designers in a process of organizing, generalizing, and formalizing the new information and updating the initial seed. The most important processes in the reseeding phase are: reorganization, generalization, updating information, and formalizing information [Shipman 1993]. All of these processes require computational support mechanisms, but organizational and social concerns are of critical importance for the reseeding phase [Grudin 1994].

Collaboration and Communication Between Stakeholders as Facilitated by the SER Model. The SER model emphasizes several collaboration and communication processes between stakeholders (e.g., during the seeding phase [Ostwald 1996], during evolutionary growth [Ambach, Perrone, Repenning 1995], and during reseeding [Shipman, McCall 1994]). At the level of an individual artifact (e.g., a particular computer network evolving over many years), we have emphasized the need for long-term, indirect collaboration, which takes place when an artifact functions and is repeatedly redesigned over a relatively long period of time. Collaboration and communication between designers is not only asynchronous with respect to time and place, but it is *indirect* in the sense that groups of designers may have no opportunity to meet or communicate directly [Fischer et al. 1992]. This requires that the relevant design information such as design rationale is associated and embedded in the artifact. Long-term projects are unpredictable with regard to the team members and users who need to communicate. Support for collaboration and communication allows team members to work separately – across substantial distances in space and time – but alert them to the existence of potential interactions between their work and the work of others.

Illustrations of the SER Model with Examples from our Work. The SER model can be used to illustrate evolutionary processes at all three levels shown in Figure 3.

Evolution at the Conceptual Framework Level. Our work at this level started many years ago using object-oriented environments to decompose complex systems into modules and take advantage of inheritance among them. The lack of support for interaction between humans and problem domains in general object-oriented environments led to the development of domain-oriented construction kits. While construction kits allowed us to create artifacts quickly, the "back-talk" of the artifact themselves was insufficient [Norman 1986; Schoen 1983]. This led to the development of critics and explanation components. Driven by our understanding of design as an argumentative process and the need to support "reflection-in-action" by making argumentation serve design, we added an argumentation component and a specification component to the framework [Fischer et al. 1991b]. Accounting for the requirement that

environments need to be changed by their users led to the development of end-user modification components turning DODEs into programmable DODEs [Eisenberg, Fischer 1994].

Evolution of the Domain. Computer network design has undergone dramatic changes over the last ten years, including new artifacts, new design guidelines, new simulation support, and new design rationale. This evolution was driven by new needs and expectations of users as well as new technology (either responding to these needs and expectations or creating them). It is obvious that a DODE modeling this domain has to evolve in accordance with the evolution of the domain.

Evolution of Individual Artifacts. We have tracked the development of the computer networks within CU Boulder and the computer science department specifically [Reeves 1993; Shipman 1993] – and they have served us well to understand the processes associated with the evolution of an individual artifact. Analyzing the difficulties to evolve a complex artifact over many years has been an important source for insight about our developments to capture design rationale and associate it with the artifact to support indirect, long-term collaboration [Fischer et al. 1992].

5. ASSESSMENT OF DODES

Evolution in DODEs. Our experience with DODEs clearly indicates that DODEs themselves *and* artifacts created with them need to evolve. The ability of a DODE to coevolve with the artifacts created within it makes the DODE architecture the ideal candidate for creating evolvable application families. We believe that reseeding is critical to sustain evolutionary development. With design rationale captured, communication enhanced, and end-user modification available, developers have a rich source of information to evolve the system in the way users really need it.

Our research provides theoretical and empirical evidence that requirements for such systems cannot be completely specified before system development occurs. Our experience can be summarized in the following principles:

- *Software systems must evolve – they cannot be completely designed prior to use.* Design is a process that intertwines problem solving and problem framing. Software users and designers will not fully determine a system's desired functionality until that system is put to use.
- *Software systems must evolve at the hands of the users.* End users experience a system's deficiencies; subsequently, they have to play an important role in driving its evolution. Software systems need to contain mechanisms that allow end-user modification of system functionality.
- *Software systems must be designed for evolution.* Through our previous research in software design, we have discovered that systems need to be designed *a priori* for evolution. Software architectures need to be developed for software that is designed to evolve.

Domain Orientation: Situated Breakdowns and Design Rationale. Complex systems evolve faster if they can build on stable subsystems [Simon 1981]. Domain-oriented systems are rooted in the context of use in a domain. While the DODE approach itself is generic, each of its applications is a particular domain-oriented system. Our emphasis on

domain-oriented design environments acknowledges the importance of situated and contextualized communication and design rationale as the basis for *effective* evolutionary design. There is ample evidence in our work that human knowledge is tacit [Polanyi 1966] and that some of it will be activated only in actual problem situations. In early knowledge-based system-building efforts, there was a distinct knowledge acquisition phase that was assumed to lead to complete requirements – contrary to our assumption of the SER model (see Figure 3). The notion of a "seed" in the SER model emphasizes our interpretation of the initial system as a catalyst for evolution – evolution that is in turn supported by the environment itself.

End-User Modification and Programming for Communities: Evolution at the Hands of Users. Because end users experience breakdowns and insufficiencies of a DODE in their work, *they* should be able to report, react to, and resolve those problems. Mechanisms for end-user modification and programming are, therefore, a cornerstone of evolvable systems. At the core of our approach to evolutionary design lies the ability of end users (in our case, domain designers) to make significant changes to system functionality, and to share those modifications within a community of designers. DODEs make end-user modifications feasible, because they support interaction at the domain level. We don't assume that all domain designers will be willing or interested in making system changes, but within local communities of software use there often exist system local developers and power users [Nardi 1993] who are interested in and capable of performing these tasks.

Assessment of the Multifaceted Architecture. The multifaceted architecture derives its essential value from the *integration* of its components. Used individually, the components are unable to achieve their full potential. Used in combination, each component augments the values of the others, forming a synergistic whole to support evolutionary design. At each stage in the design process, the partial design embedded in the design environment serves as a stimulus to users, focuses their attention, and enriches the "back-talk" of a design situation [Schoen 1983] by signaling breakdowns and by making task-relevant argumentation and catalog examples available [Fischer et al. 1991b].

Breakdowns occur when domain designers cannot carry out the design work with the existing DODE. Extensions and criticism drive the evolution on all three levels: Domain designers directly modify the artifacts when they build them (artifact evolution), they feed their modifications back into the environment (domain evolution), and – during a reseeding phase – even the architecture may be revised (conceptual framework evolution).

Assessment of the SER Model. The SER model is motivated by how large software systems, such as Emacs, Symbolics' Genera, Unix, and the X Window System, have evolved over time. In such systems, users develop new techniques and extend the functionality of the system to solve problems that were not anticipated by the system's authors. New releases of the system often incorporate ideas and code produced by users. In the same way that these software systems are extensible by programmers who use them, DODEs need to be extended by domain designers who are neither interested in nor trained in the (low-level) details of computational environments. The SER model explores interesting new ground between the two extremes of "put-all-the-knowledge-in-at-the-beginning" and "just-provide-an-empty-framework." Designers are more interested in their design task at hand than in maintaining the knowledge base. At the same time, important knowledge is produced during daily design activities that should be captured. Rather than expect designers to spend extra time and effort to

maintain the knowledge base as they design, we provide tools to help designers record information quickly and without regard for how the information should be integrated with the seed. Knowledge base maintenance is periodically performed during the reseeding phases by environment developers and domain designers in a collaborative activity.

Comparison with Existing Approaches. DODEs transcend many existing design methodologies: (1) they reconceptualize domain modeling [Prieto-Diaz, Arango 1991] with domain construction [Sumner 1995], and knowledge acquisition [Mittal, Dym 1985] with knowledge construction [Ostwald 1996]; (2) they transcend current object-oriented approaches by providing new support mechanisms for extensibility, reusability and evolvability [Fischer et al. 1995]; (3) they have contributed to paradigm shifts from the "specify-build-then-maintain" cycle to one of continuous evolution, and from developing a single application to designing domain-oriented application families; and (4) they force us to abandon closed systems in favor of open, living systems which evolve over time and need to be sustained on an ongoing basis.

Current Limitation and Research Issues for DODEs. There are numerous reasons that the DODE approach will not be readily accepted [Fischer 1994a]. Software designers often feel that they need to create "universal solutions" that make everyone happy [Shaw 1989]. They have difficulty sacrificing generality for increased domain-specific support. DODEs replace the clean and controllable waterfall model with a much more interactive situation in which the search for "correct" solutions is limited to downstream activities.

Creating seeds for a variety of different domains will require substantial resources and the willingness of people from different disciplines to collaborate. In order to make the creation of a large number of domain-specific environments economically feasible, powerful substrates are needed [Repenning, Sumner 1995]. The necessity of investing in long-term benefits must be taken seriously. Designers who do the work (e.g., providing design rationale) without directly benefiting from their efforts must be rewarded. Evolving seeds over time will require more involvement of users, a willingness to acquire additional and different qualifications, as well as different organizational commitments [Nardi 1993].

As high-functionality systems, DODEs create a tool mastery burden. Our experience has shown that the costs of learning a programming language are modest compared to those of learning a full-fledged design environment. New tools such as critics, and support mechanisms for learning on demand [Fischer 1991] are needed to address these problems.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The appeal of the DODE approach lies in its compatibility with an emerging methodology for design, views of the future as articulated by practicing software engineering experts, findings of empirical studies, and the integration of many recent efforts to tackle specific issues in software design (e.g., recording design rationale, supporting case-based reasoning, creating artifact memories). We are further encouraged by the excitement and widespread interest in DODEs and the numerous prototypes being constructed, used, and evaluated in the last few years.

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