

# Co-designing DSL Quality Assurance Measures for and with Non-programming Experts

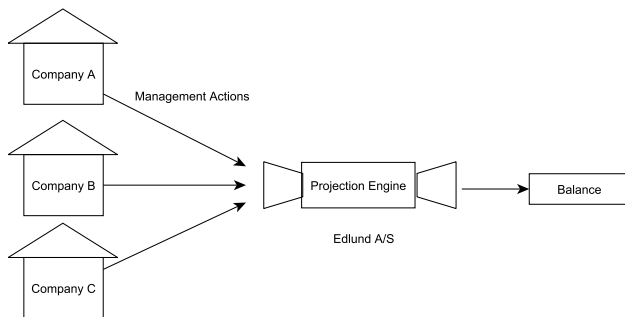
Workshop presentation - DSM'21

Holger Borum, Christoph Seidl, and Peter Sestoft  
IT University of Copenhagen

Innovation Fund Denmark

*Projection of Balances and Benefits in Life Insurance (7076-00029B)*

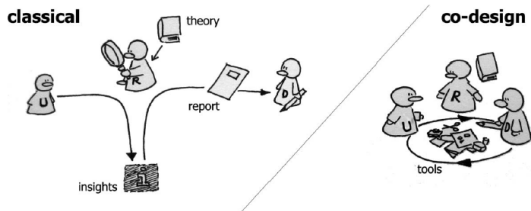
# Management Action Language (MAL)



- How do we design quality assurance (QA) measures that non-programming domain experts deem viable?

# Co-designing with non-programming experts

- How do we design quality assurance (QA) measures that non-programming domain experts deem viable?



Source: Elizabeth B.-N. Sanders and Pieter Jan Stappers. 2008. Co-creation and the new landscapes of design. CoDesign 4, 1 (March 2008), 5–18

# Our prospective users

# Our prospective users

$$\begin{aligned}dX(t) &= dV_1^{2(t)}(t) + Q(t-)dV_2^{2(t)}(t) + V_2^{2(t)}(t)dQ(t) \\ &= r^*(t)X(t)dt + dD(t) - \int_{k \neq Z(t-)} b^{Z(t-)}(t, X(t-))dN^k(t) \\ &\quad - \sum_{k \neq Z(t-)} \rho^{Z(t-)}(t, X(t-))dt \\ &\quad + \sum_{k \neq Z(t-)} R^{Z(t-)}(t, X(t-))dM^k(t),\end{aligned}\tag{8}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}r^*(t, X(t-)) &= r_1^*(t) + Q(t-)r_2^*(t) + \frac{X(t-) - V_1^*(t-)}{V_2^*(t-)}r_2^*(t), \\ R^k(t, X(t-)) &= R_1^k(t) + Q(t-)R_2^k(t) + \frac{X(t-) - V_1^*(t-)}{V_2^*(t-)}R_2^k(t),\end{aligned}$$

(Bruhn & Lollike (2020))

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 r^*(t, X(t-)) &= r_1^*(t) + Q(t-)r_2^*(t) = r_1^*(t) + \frac{X(t-) - V_1^*(t-)}{V_2^*(t-)}r_2^*(t), \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

(Bruhn & Løllike (2020))

	1	410,220,916	17.6%	1	342,360,967	17.5%	1	312,234,515	18.4%
	2	291,351,435	12.5%	2	238,816,678	12.2%	2	184,482,522	10.8%
	3	226,196,680	9.7%	3	189,063,941	9.6%			
	4	188,089,673	8.1%	4	124,908,913	6.4%	4	104,370,519	6.1%
	5	97,318,729	4.2%	5	73,157,148	3.7%	7	49,230,431	2.9%
	6	94,271,385	4.0%	6	60,405,197	3.1%	9	46,692,009	2.7%
	7	92,444,264	4.0%	14	41,058,401	2.1%	18	26,272,630	1.5%
	8	89,860,596	3.9%	7	59,138,176	3.0%	8	46,684,089	2.8%
	9	58,294,659	2.5%	9	55,316,740	2.8%	13	34,850,356	2.0%
	10	57,531,803	2.5%	11	48,654,462	2.5%	14	33,450,523	2.0%
	11	57,250,285	2.5%	10	54,238,114	2.8%	10	45,213,147	2.7%
	12	48,543,752	2.1%						
	13	45,671,946	2.0%	17	30,511,152	1.6%	19	21,811,889	1.3%
	14	43,936,579	1.9%	12	43,213,180	2.2%	12	34,923,262	2.1%
N GR	15	43,801,541	1.9%	16	31,989,015	1.6%	17	26,802,370	1.6%
	16	34,449,531	1.5%	20	26,213,417	1.3%	22	20,669,811	1.2%
	17	30,239,002	1.3%	19	26,289,266	1.3%	16	27,009,181	1.6%
	18	29,895,399	1.3%	40	6,486,873	0.3%	47	4,308,119	0.3%
	19	23,543,409	1.0%	24	18,016,456	0.9%	32	11,151,134	0.7%
	20	23,307,686	1.0%	24	10,764,663	0.6%	26	17,643,647	1.0%

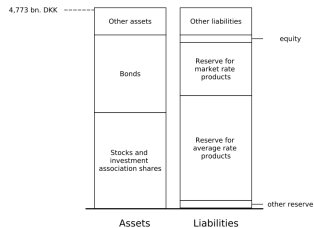
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$$\rho^k(t, X(t-)) = \rho_1^k(t) + Q(t-)\rho_2^k(t) = \rho_1^k(t) + \frac{X(t-) - V_1^k(t-)}{V_2^k(t-)}\rho_2^k(t),$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 dX(t) &= dV_1^{2018}(t) + Q(t-)dV_2^{2018}(t) + V_2^{2018}(t)dQ(t) \\
 &= r^A(t)X(t)dt + dD(t) - \int_{k \neq 2018} \rho^{20-k}(t, X(t-))dN^k(t) \\
 &\quad - \sum_{k \neq 2018} \rho^{20-k}(t, X(t-))dt \\
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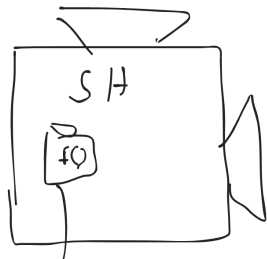
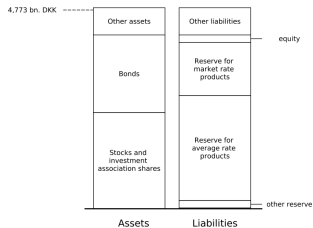
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Plan	Execution
Elicit current approaches to QA	
Identify properties of management actions	
Discuss how to ensures these properties	

---

<sup>1</sup>All quotes are from notes and translated.

<b>Plan</b>	<b>Execution</b>
Elicit current approaches to QA	Test against results from spreadsheets.  Rarely discovered errors using unit and regression tests.  Errors occurred in the interface with the projection engine.
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Plan	Execution
Elicit current approaches to QA	Test against results from spreadsheets.  Rarely discovered errors using unit and regression tests.  Errors occurred in the interface with the projection engine.
Identify properties of management actions	“I would love to list different properties, but the calculations are so complex that I am simply unable to do so” <sup>1</sup>
Discuss how to ensure these properties	

---

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“How do you think we can improve the existing quality assurance?”

“How do you think we can improve the existing quality assurance?”

- Quantity monitors
- Fragment debugging
- Debugging spreadsheets

We proposed the possibility of debugging programs using spreadsheets.



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```
1 update policy in Policies
2 {
3   let baseFactor = pow(1 + Global.Param.BaseFee, Projection.PeriodLength) - 1
4   policy.Fee = baseFactor * policy.TotalReserve
5 }
```

# Debugging spreadsheets

We proposed the possibility of debugging programs using spreadsheets.

```
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5 }
```

	A	B	C	D
1	Policy 1			
2			Global.Param.BaseFee	Projection.PeriodLength
3	let baseFactor =	=POWER(1+C3,D3)-1	0.02	1.3
4			policy.TotalReserve	
5	policy.Fee =	=B3*C5	5234.23	

A formula view of a part of a debugging spreadsheet.

## **Perspective of MAL**

- Analytical tools important for its prospective users

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- Design of three concrete quality assurance measures

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- presented MAL be used in asset/liability projections

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- demonstrated how three concrete quality measures were derived from the co-design workshop

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We have

- presented MAL be used in asset/liability projections
- described an approach to and experiences with co-designing quality assurance measures
- demonstrated how three concrete quality measures were derived from the co-design workshop
- presented debugging spreadsheets as a general quality assurance measure applicable to domains with complex mathematical calculations

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