

Dataflow Semantics for End-User Programmable Applications

Hisham Muhammad

April 28, 2017

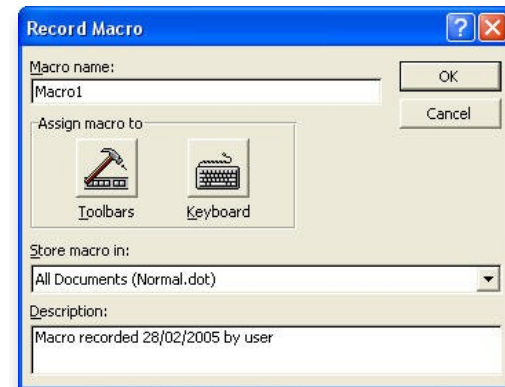
End-user programming

End-user programming

spreadsheets

	A	B	C
1	10		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

macros

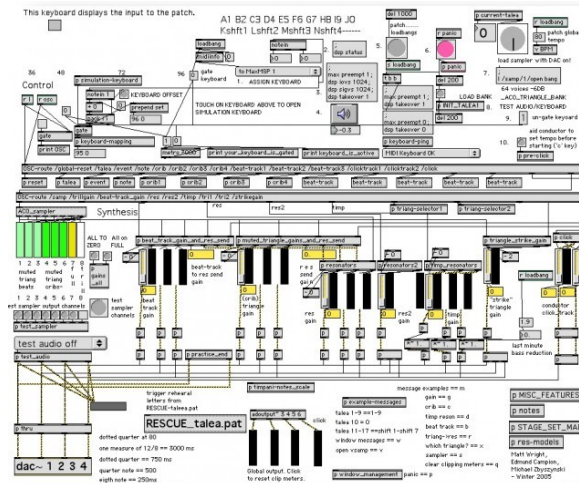


scripting

```
AddEntityCollideCallback("Player","AreaHelp",
    "CollidePlayerWithAreaHelp");

void CollidePlayerWithAreaHelp()
{
    if(HasItem("cellar_key") == true)
    {
        SetMessage("Use your inventory to select "+
            "key and use on door.", 10);
    }
    else
    {
        SetMessage("You will need a key to open "+
            "the door.", 5);
    }
}
```

node editors

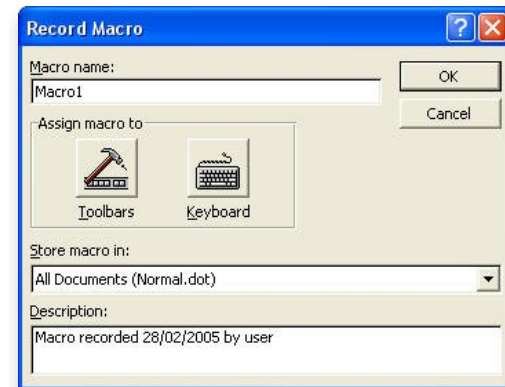


End-user programming

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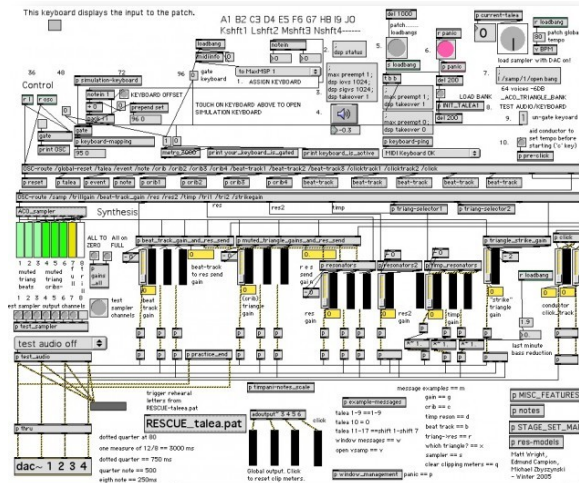
macros



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node editors

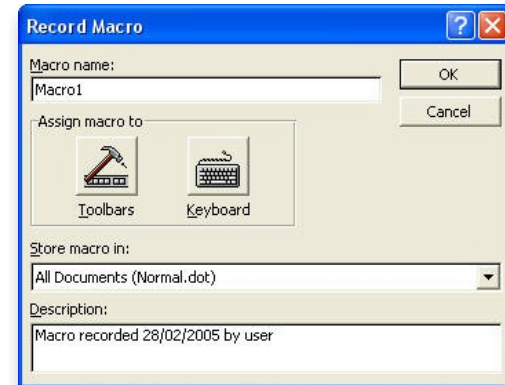


End-user programming

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	A	B	C
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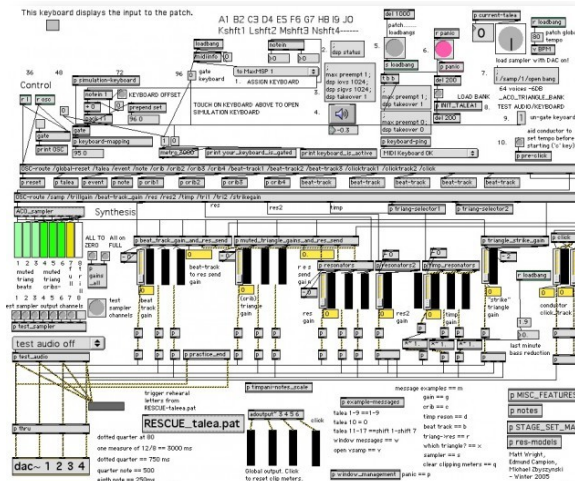
macros



scripting

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AddEntityCollideCallback("Player", "AreaHelp",  
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void CollidePlayerWithAreaHelp()  
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            "the door.", 5);  
    }  
}
```

node editors



Scripting

"little languages"

eqn

pic sed awk

SCUMM

Scripting

"little languages"

eqn
pic sed awk
SCUMM



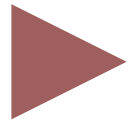
custom DSLs

GraForth
WordBasic
AutoLISP

Scripting

"little languages"

eqn
pic sed awk
SCUMM



custom DSLs

GraForth
WordBasic
AutoLISP



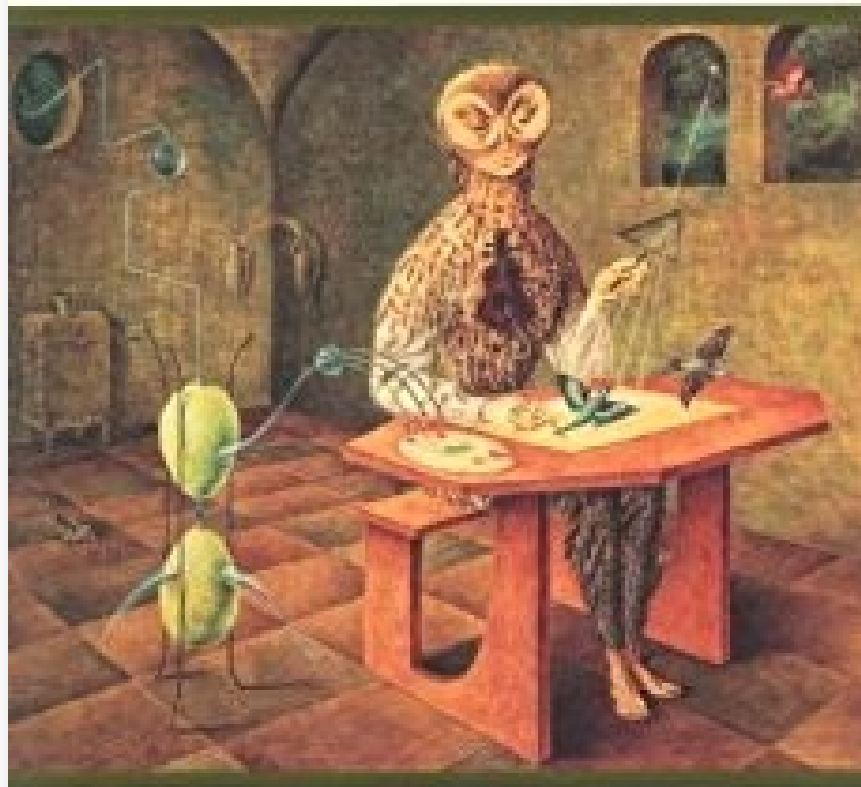
scripting languages

Tcl Ruby
Lua
Python

Copyrighted Material

A SMALL MATTER OF PROGRAMMING

PERSPECTIVES ON END USER COMPUTING



Copyrighted Material

BONNIE A. NARDI

Users and developers

End-users

Domain specialists

Care about the domain, not the software

Domain developers

Domain specialists interested in the software

Advanced users: “Tinkerers”, “enthusiasts”

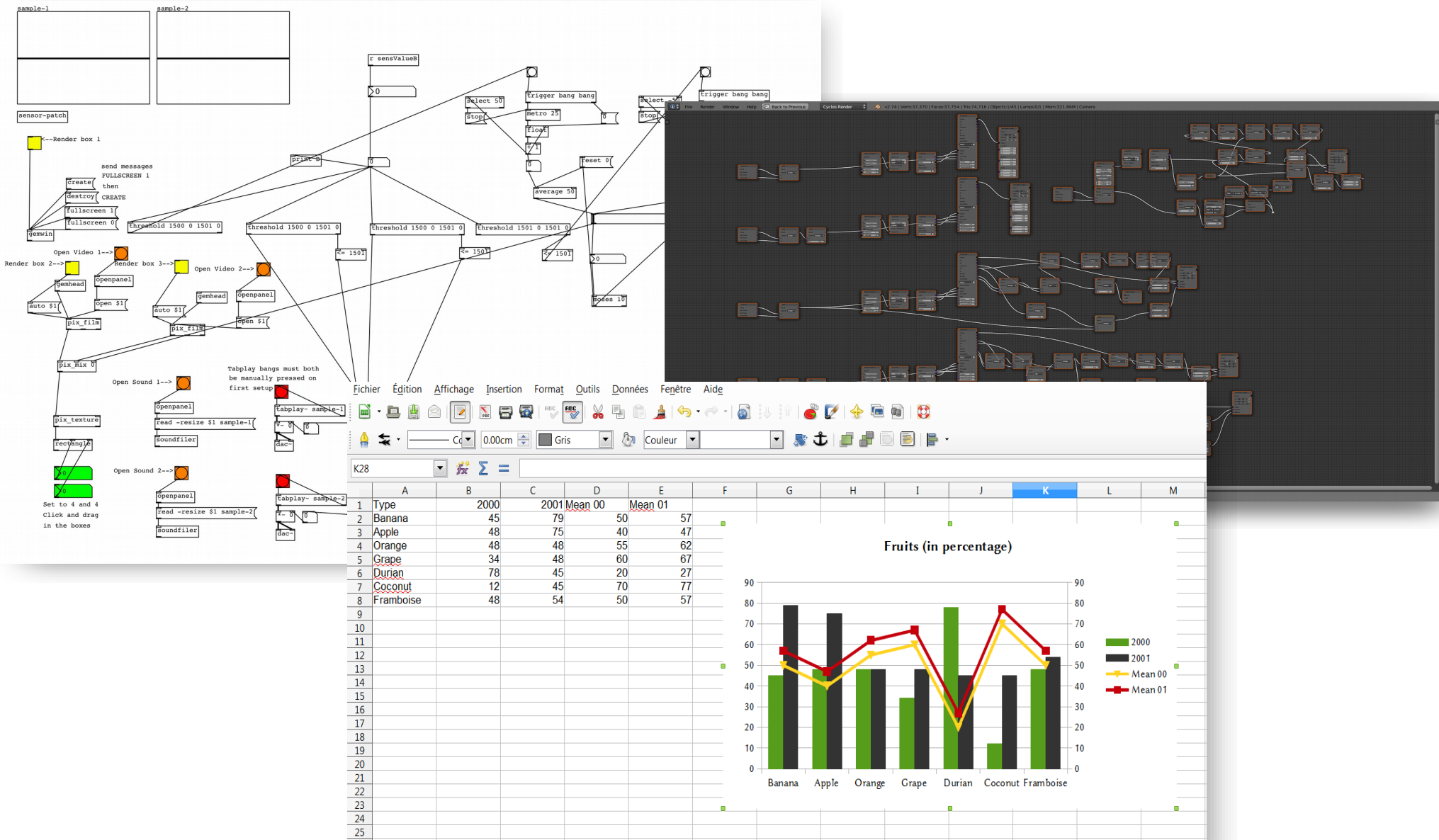
Developers

Software development professionals

Users and architectural layers

End-user	formulas	macro recorder	node editor	Unix shell	level editor
Domain developer	macros	textual macros	scripting	shell script	game scripting
Core app developer	spreadsheet	word processor	3D app	C utilities	video game

UI-Level languages



Dataflow

UI-Level Languages

ad-hoc languages

Pure Data
Blender Excel
LabVIEW
Reaktor VEE

UI-Level Languages

ad-hoc languages

Pure Data
Blender Excel
LabVIEW
Reaktor VEE



?
?
?
?
?
?

How should UI-level languages evolve?

*When designing a dataflow language
for an end-user programmable application,
which design choices
should be taken into consideration
with regard to its semantics
and what are their effects?*

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Case studies

of dataflow end-user programmable applications

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with regard to its **semantics**
and what are their effects?*

Case studies

of dataflow end-user programmable applications

Design alternatives

pertaining their semantics

*When designing a dataflow language
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which design choices
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with regard to its semantics
and **what are their effects?***

Case studies

of dataflow end-user programmable applications

Design alternatives

pertaining their semantics

Critique

of the effects of these design choices

Case studies

Case studies

- Understanding the design of *real-world* dataflow UI-level languages
- *Definitional interpreters* in Haskell, written in the style of operational semantics
- *Analyze* their differences and their common patterns

Three in-depth studies

- Pure Data
- Spreadsheet formula language
- LabVIEW

Three in-depth studies

- Pure Data
Chapter 4
- Spreadsheet formula language
Chapter 5
- LabVIEW
Chapter 6

Three in-depth studies

- Pure Data

Chapter 4

<http://github.com/hishamhm/puredata>

- Spreadsheet formula language

Chapter 5

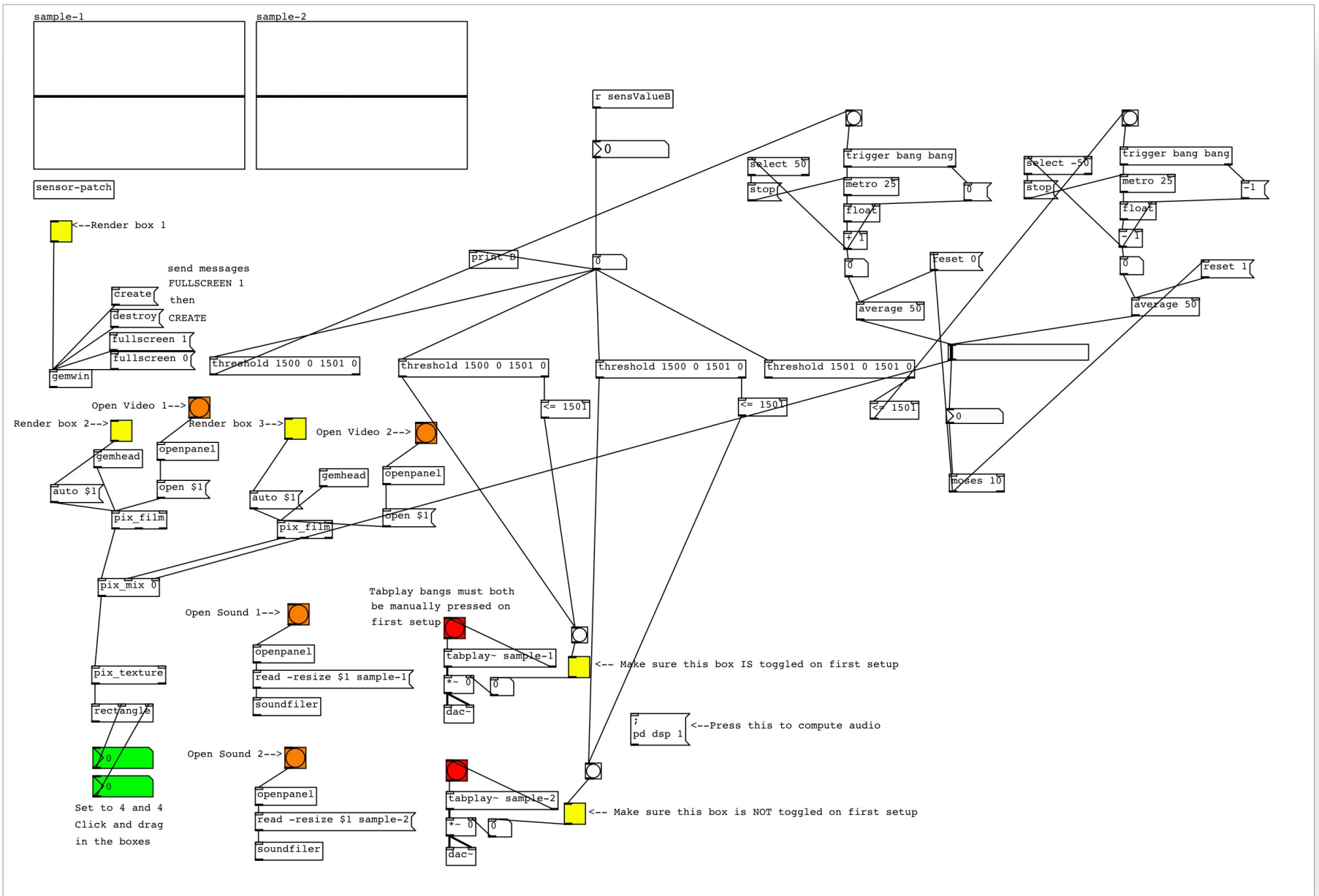
<http://github.com/hishamhm/spreadsheet>

- LabVIEW

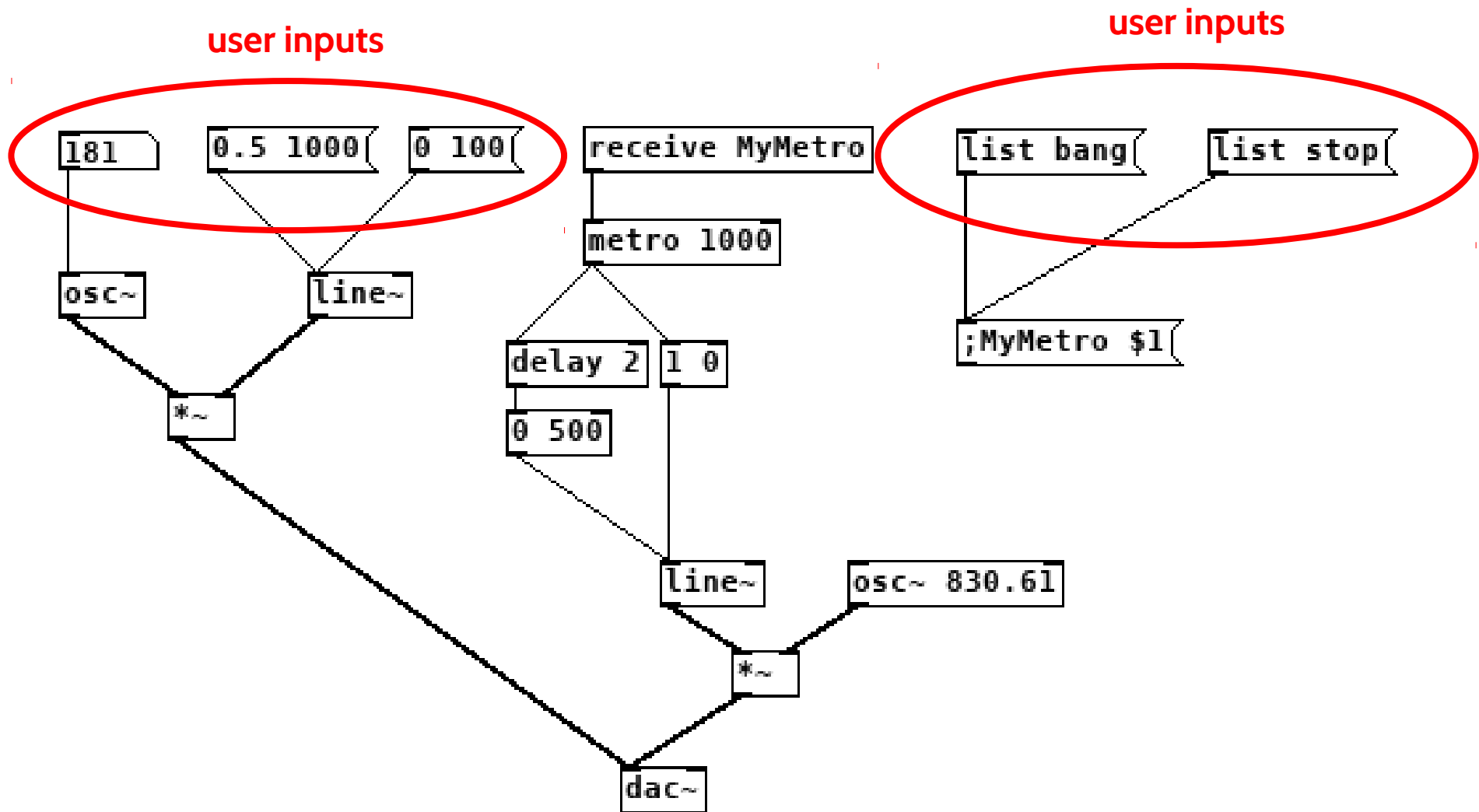
Chapter 6

<http://github.com/hishamhm/lv>

Pure Data

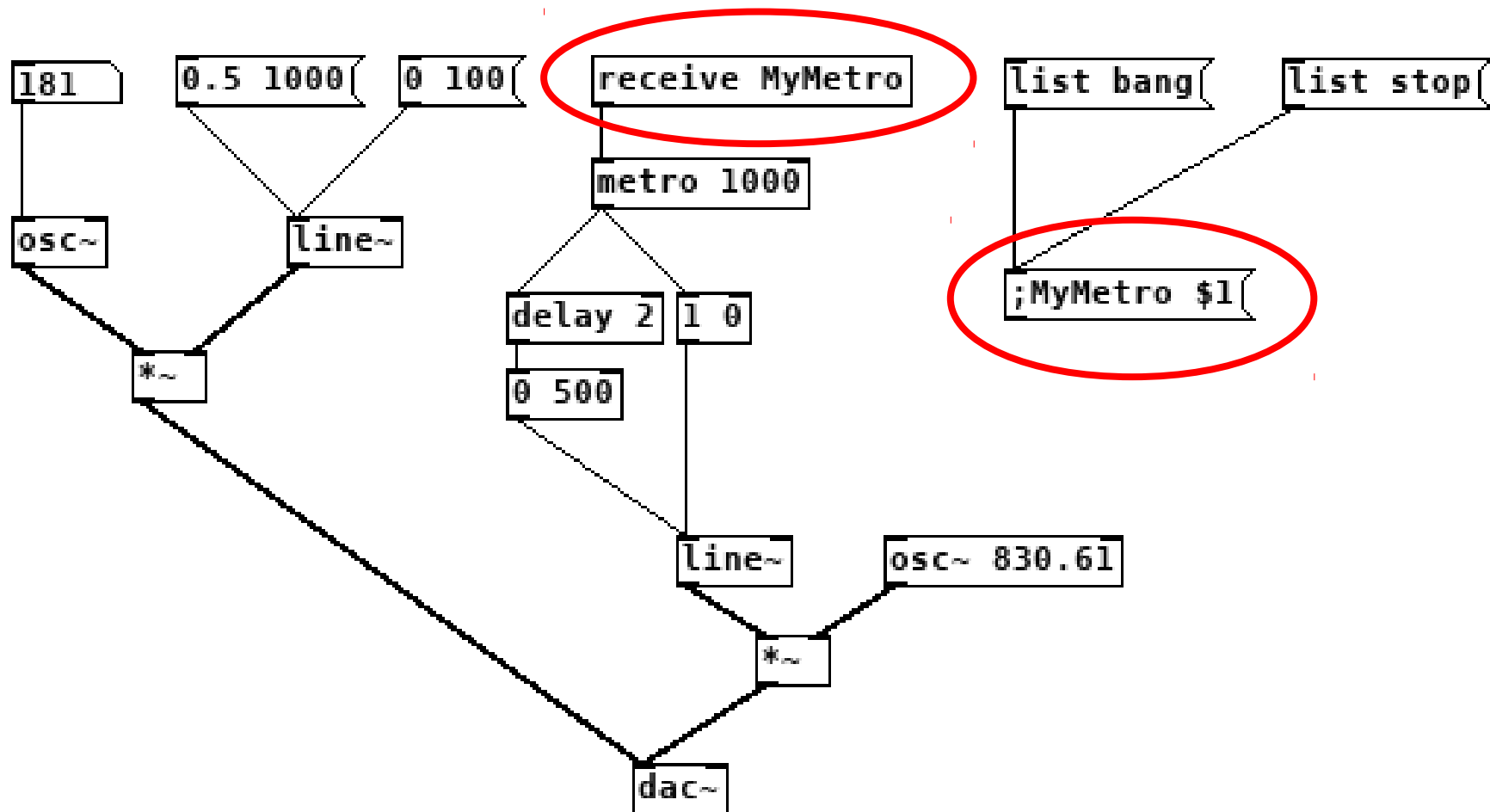


An example



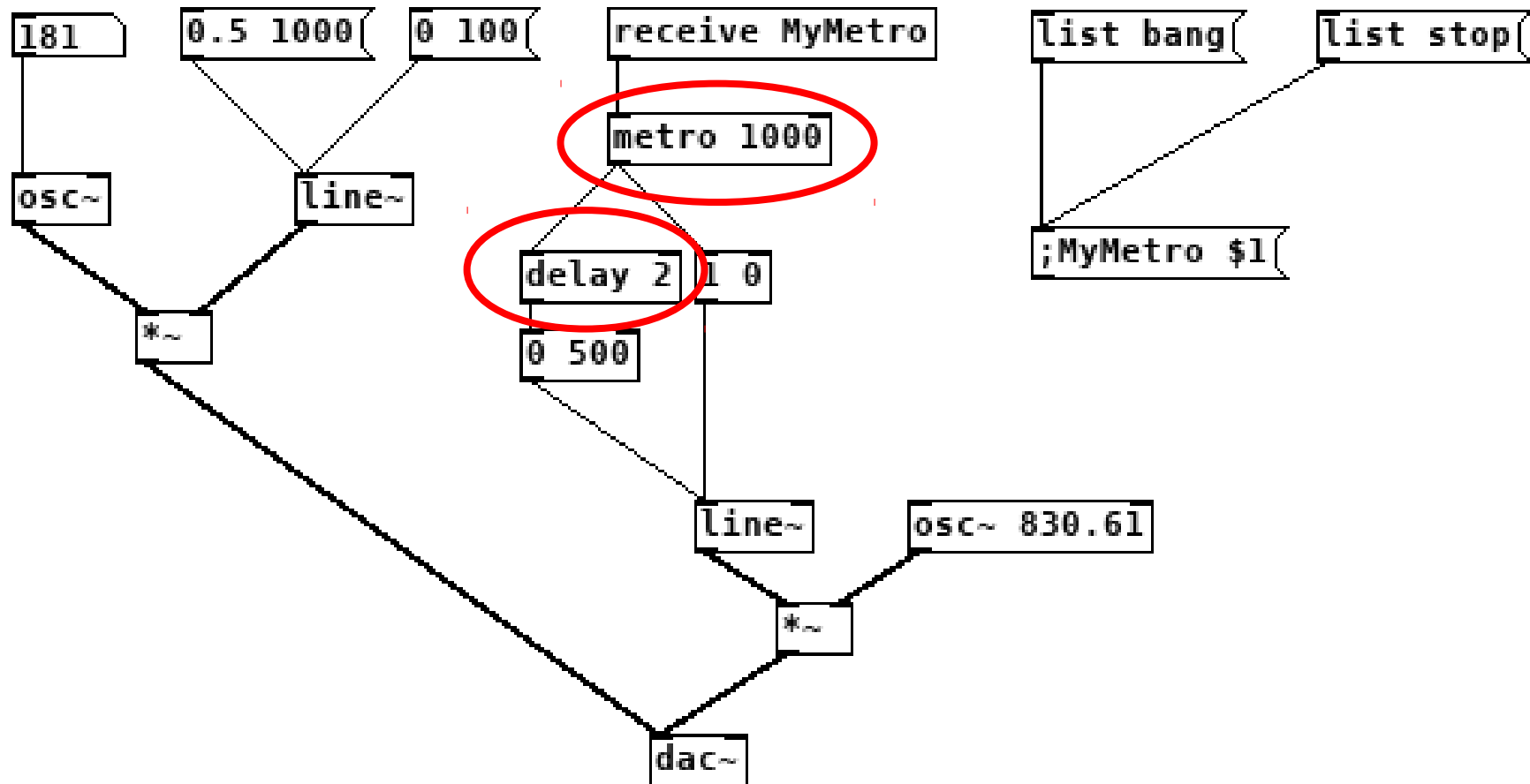
An example

indirect connection

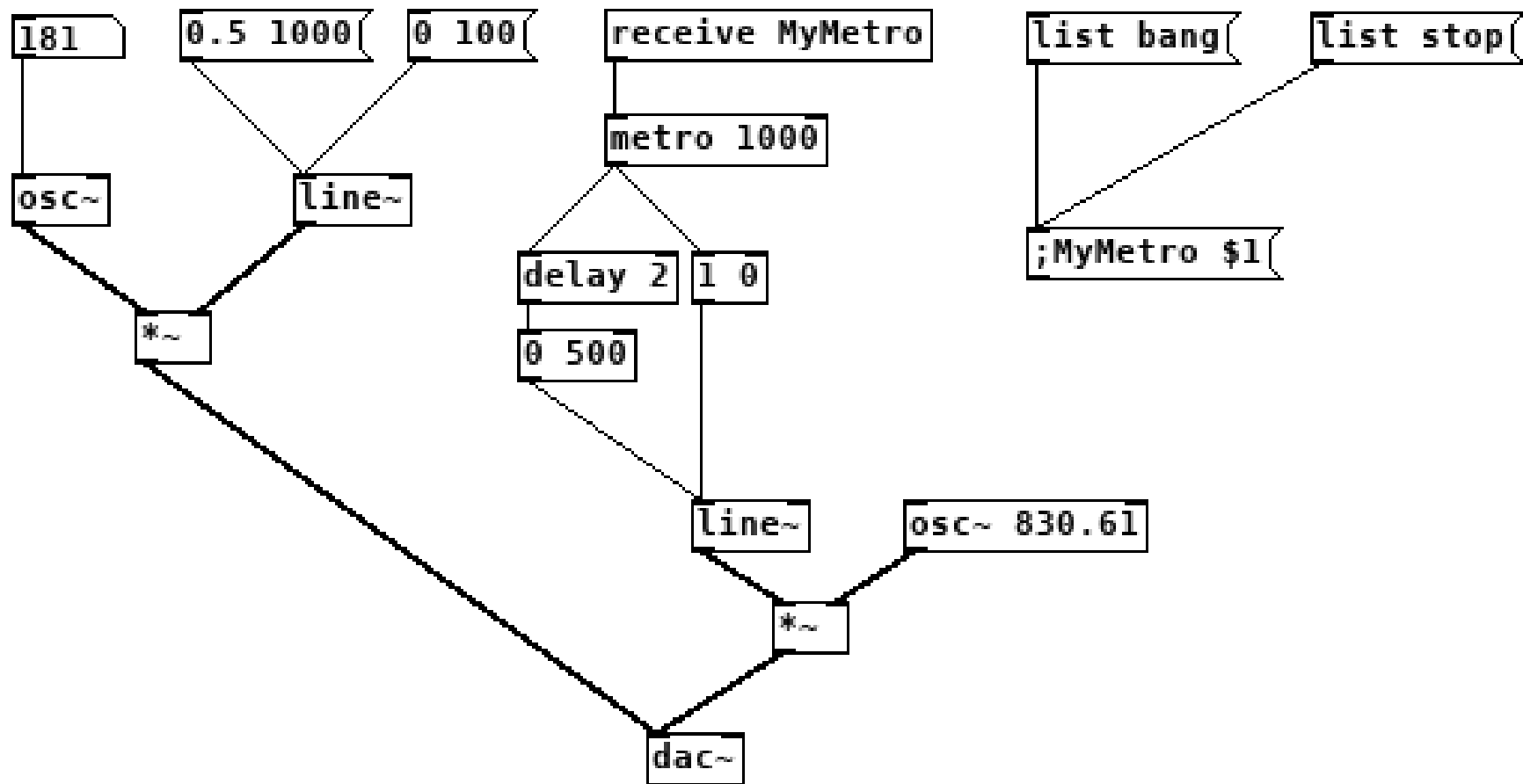


An example

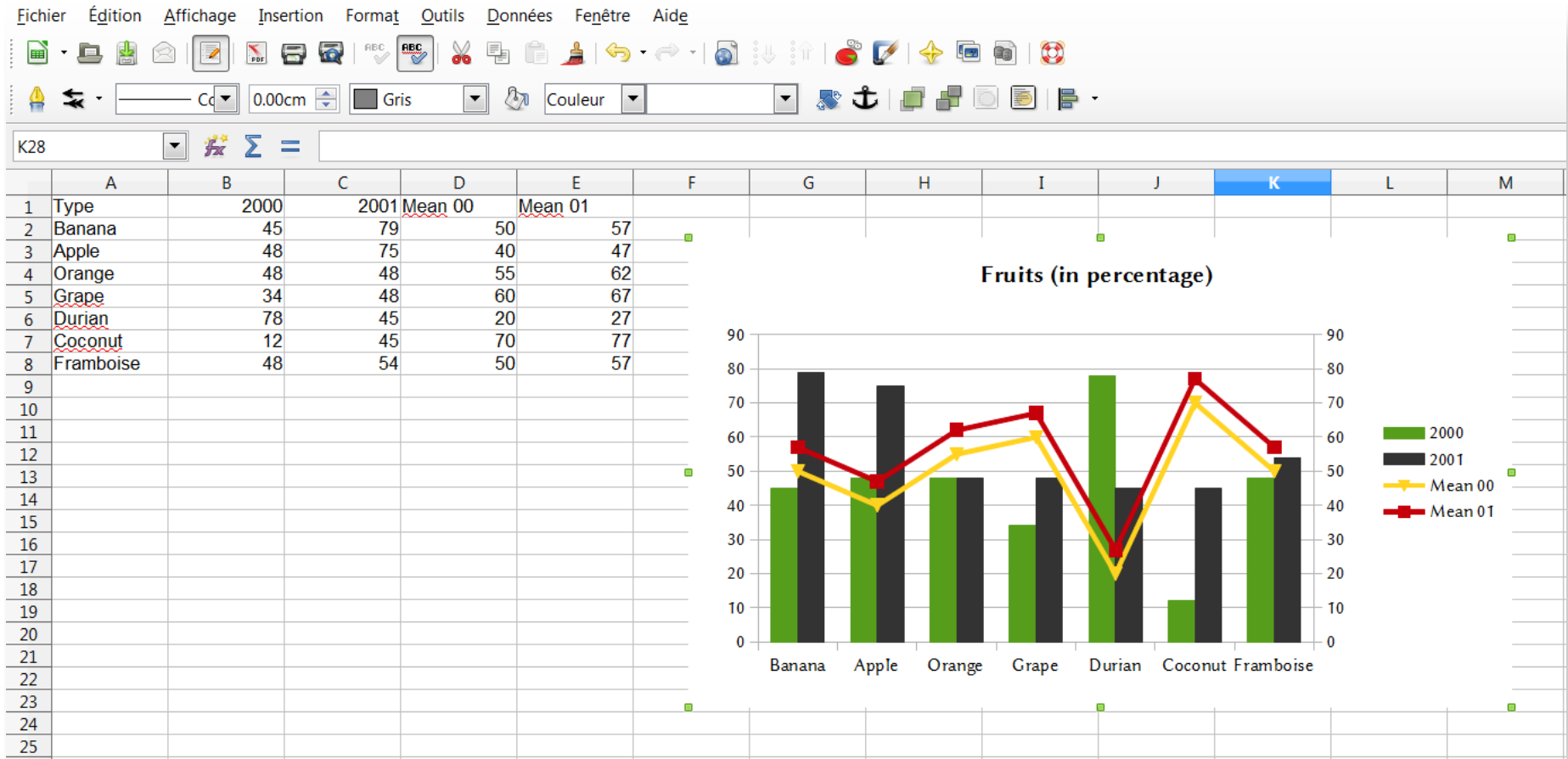
time-based execution



A demo!

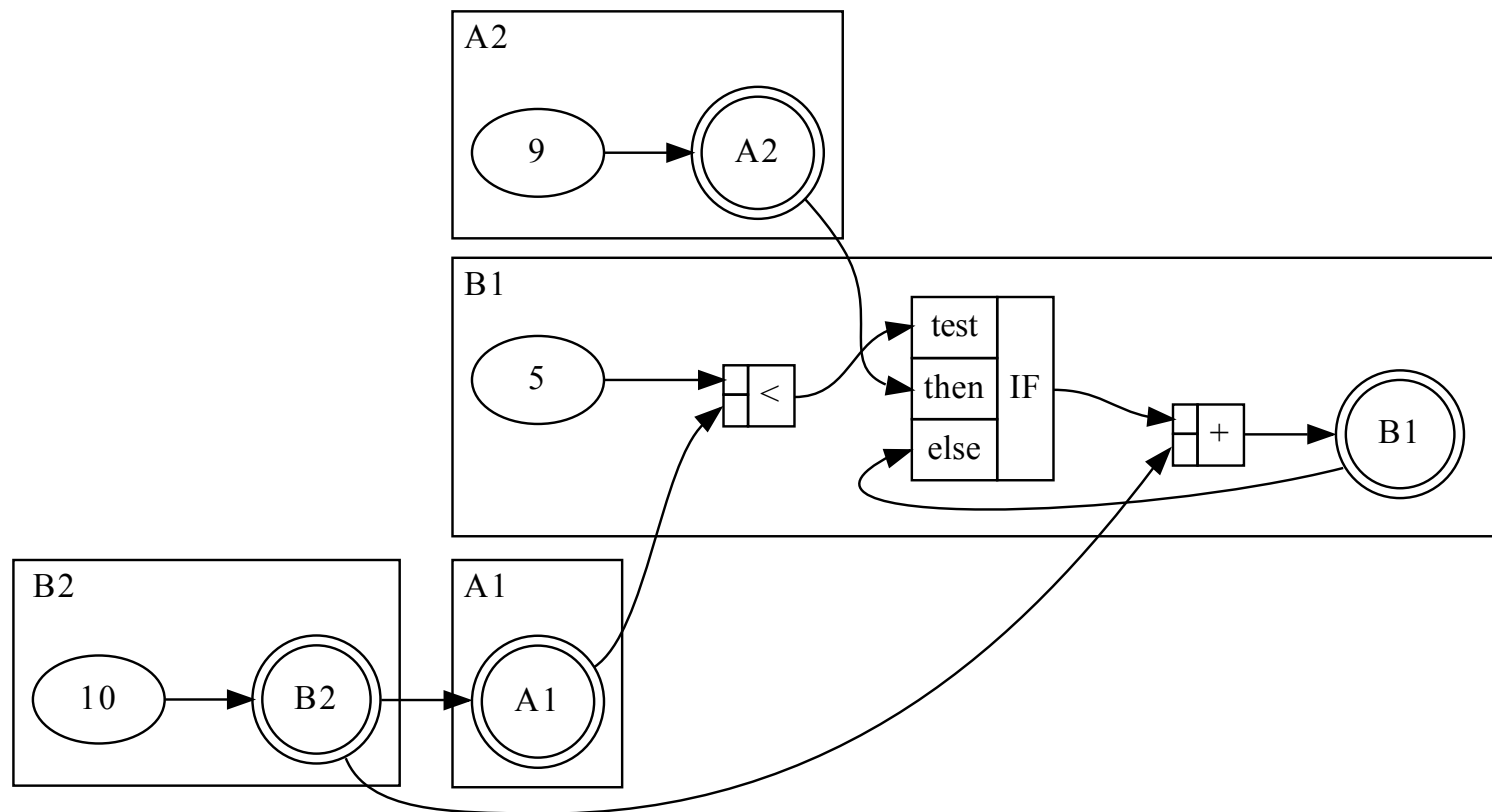


Spreadsheets



Spreadsheets as dataflow

	A	B
1	=B2	=IF(5<A1;A2:B1)+B2
2	9	10



Which spreadsheet?



Microsoft Excel 2010

LibreOffice Calc 5



Google Sheets

Microsoft Excel Online



Microsoft Excel for Android



Incompatibilities

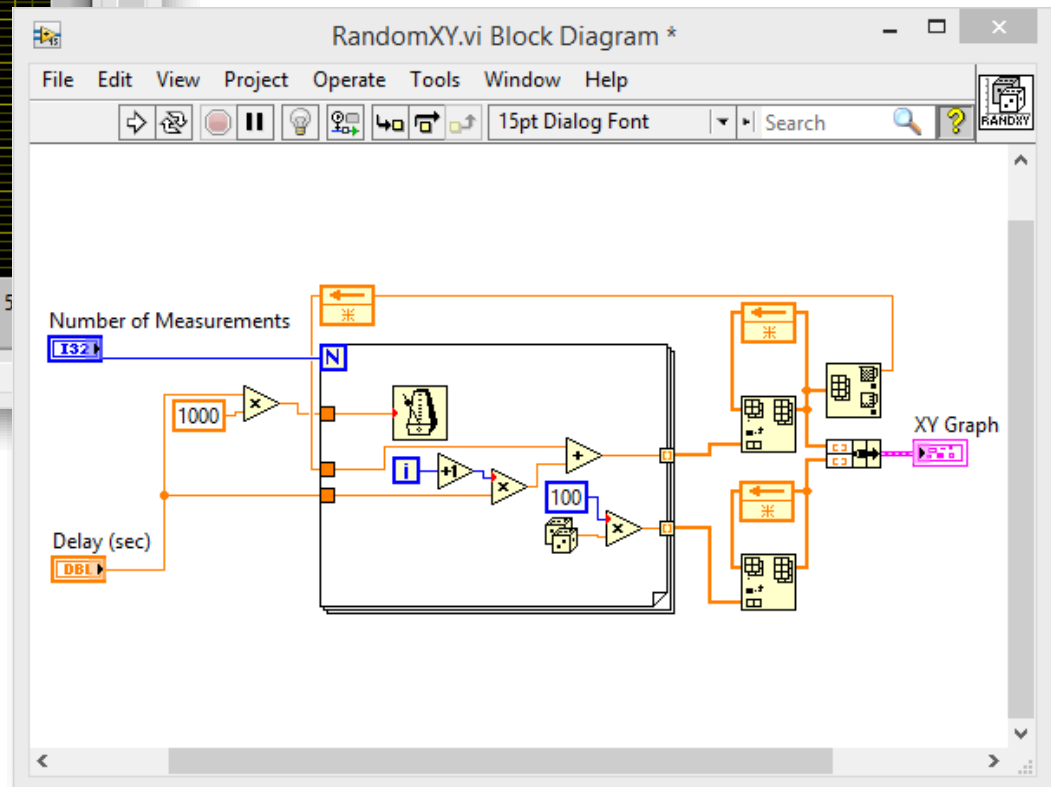
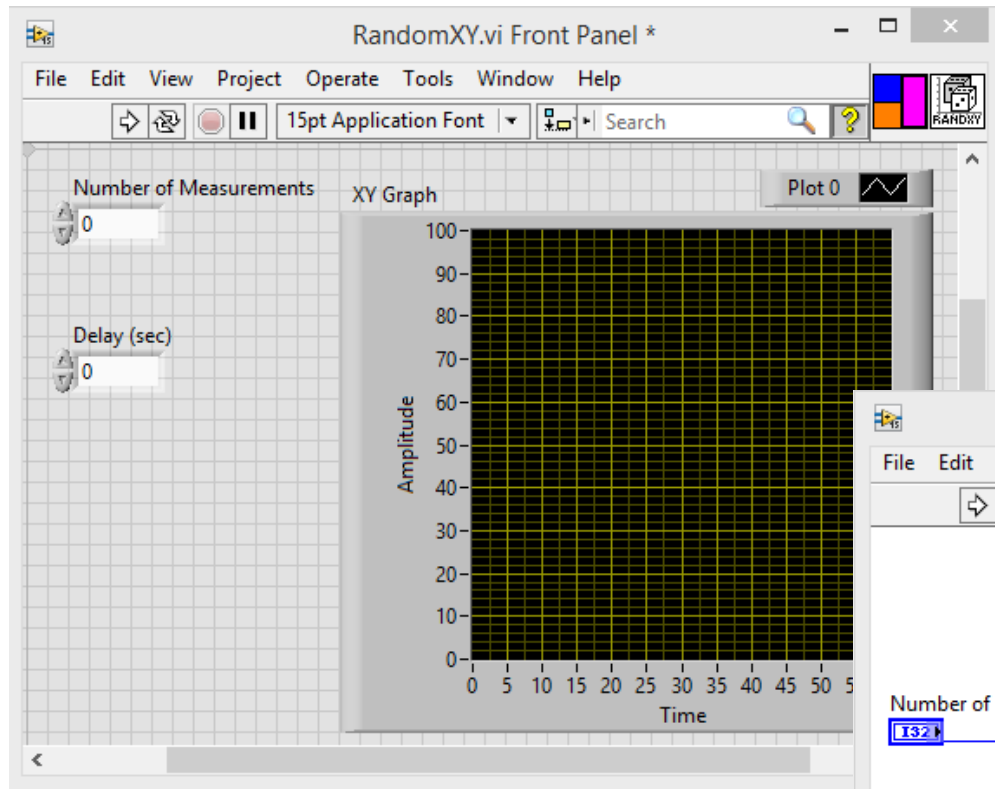
		Microsoft Excel	LO Calc	Google Sheets	Excel Online
=SUM(SQRT({10,20}))	F	7.6344	3.1622	3.1622	7.6344
	AF	7.6344	7.6344	7.6344	
=SUM(SQRT(A1:A2))	F	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	AF	7.6344	7.6344	7.6344	
=SUM(SQRT(INDIRECT({"A1","A2"})))	F	#VALUE!	3.1622	3.1622	#VALUE!
	AF	#VALUE!	7.6344	3.1622	
=SUM(INDIRECT({"A1","A2"}))	F	10	10	10	10
	AF	10	30	10	
=SUM(MINVERSE(A1:B2))	F	4.163E-17	27756E-17	0	#VALUE!

The spreadsheet interpreter

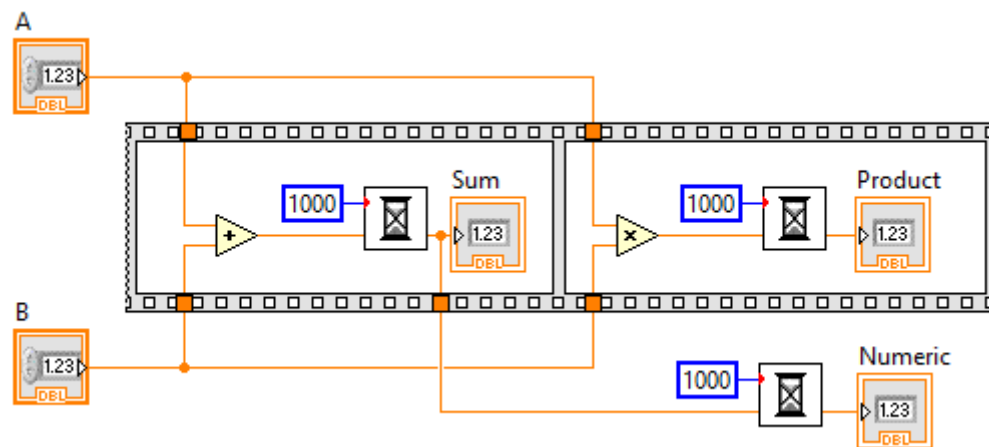
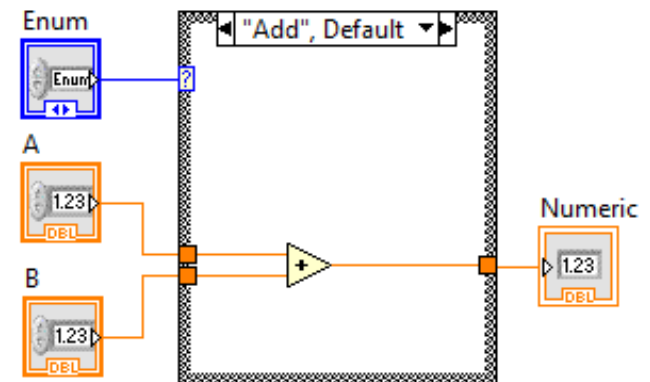
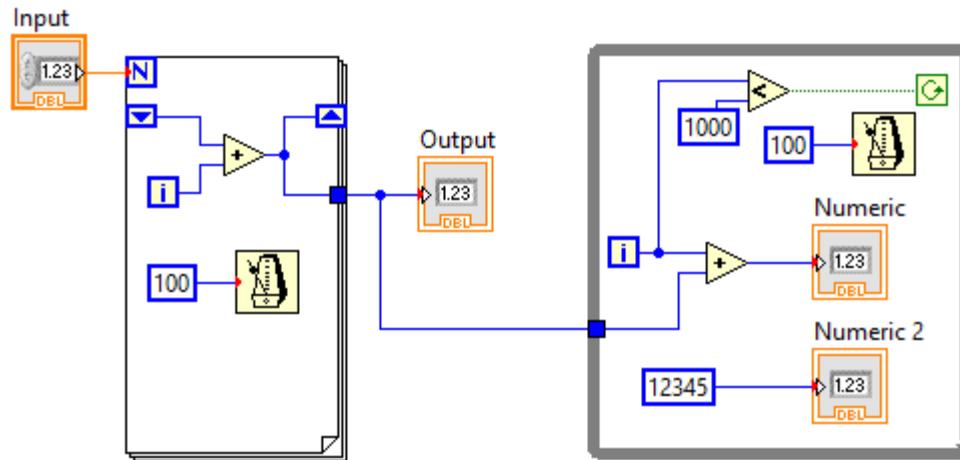
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		15	15	"B"	75	30	105
2		30	15	1			1015
3							
4							
5			"#VALUE!"		115		15
6					130		16
7							
8							"#VALUE!"
9							
10	10				10	-20	30
11	"10"					20	
12	False	"#DIV/0!"					
13	True	"#VALUE!"					
14	True	"#DIV/0!"					

Tests against the ISO and OpenDocument standards in
<http://github.com/hishamhm/spreadsheet>

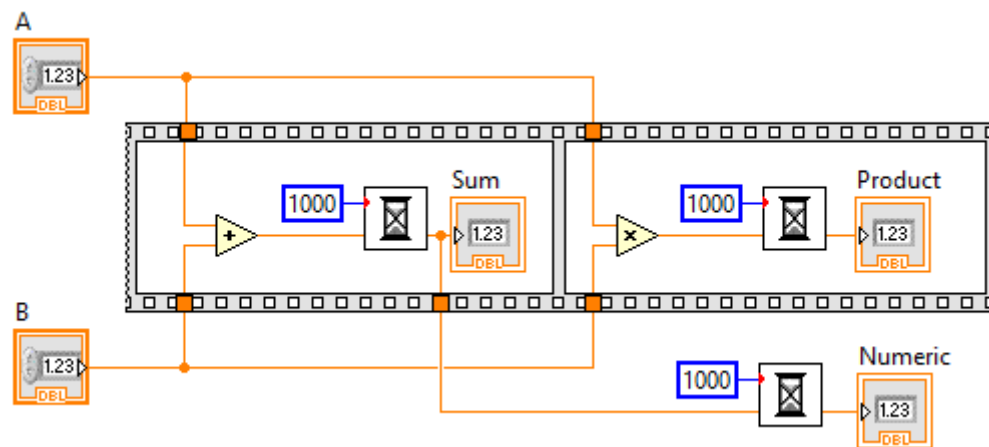
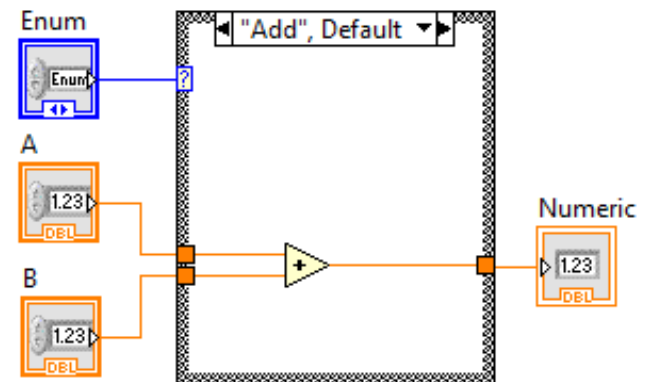
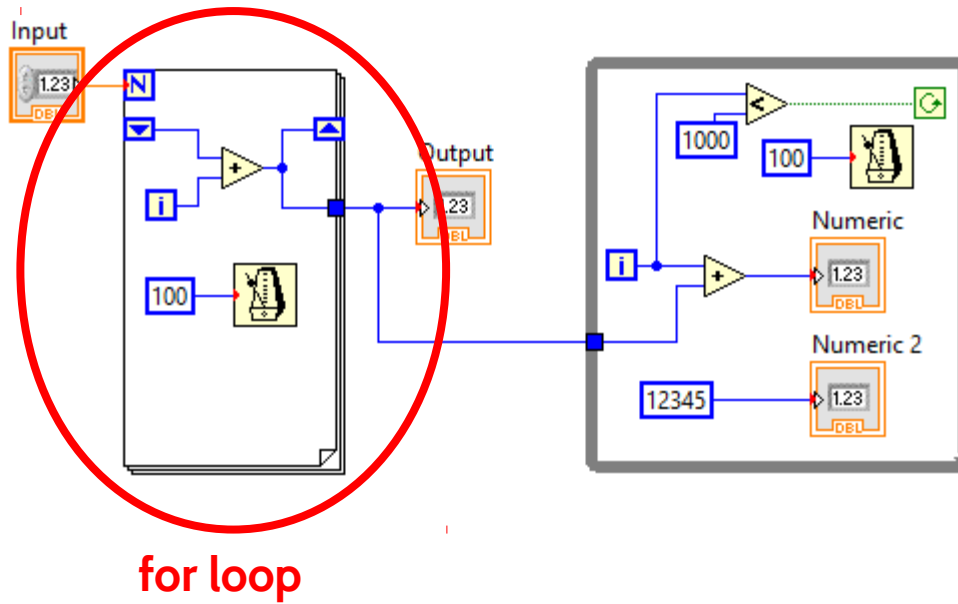
LabVIEW



Control structures

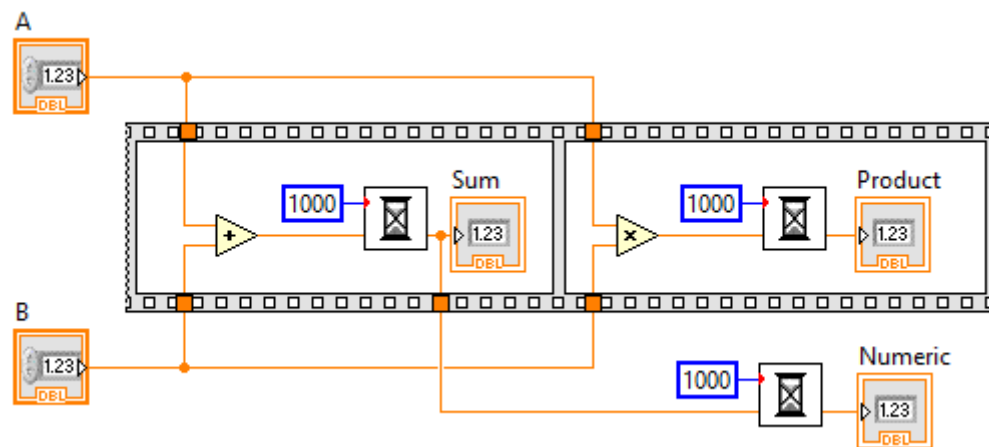
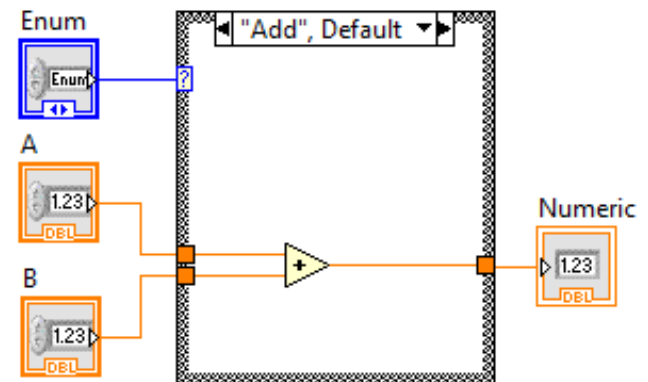
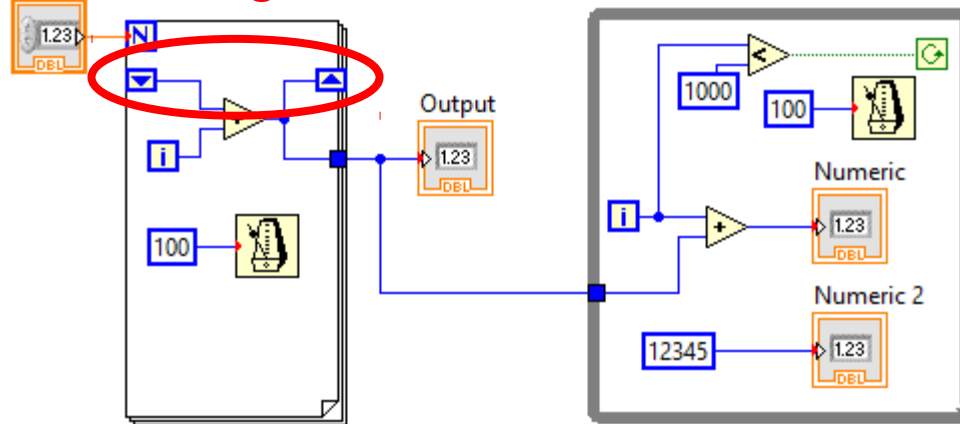


Control structures

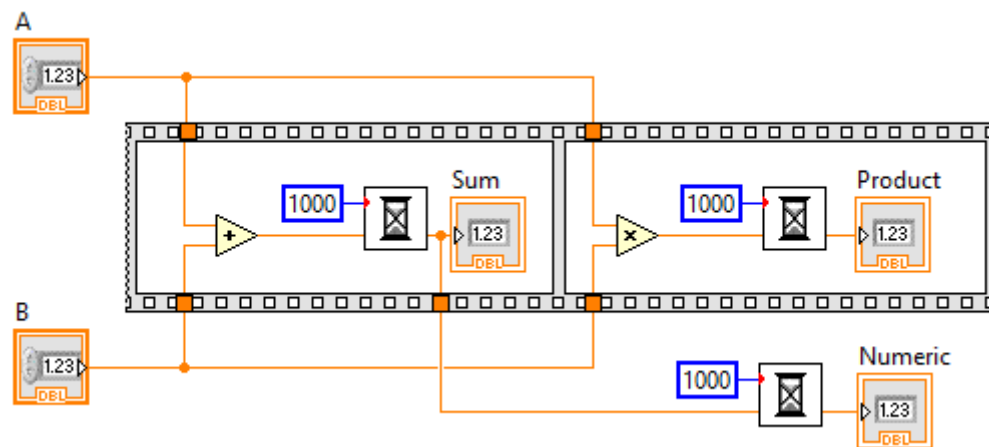
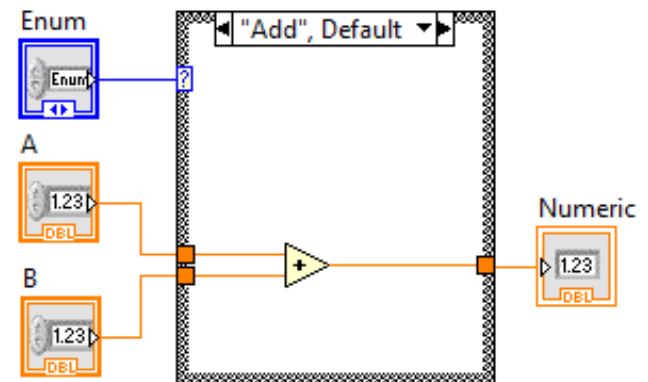
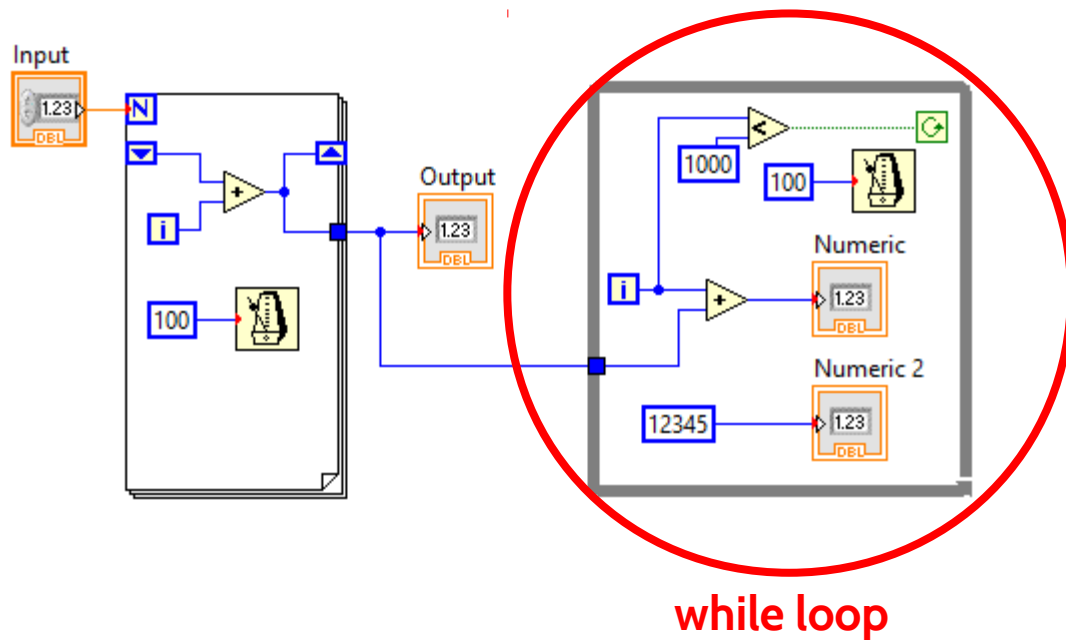


Control structures

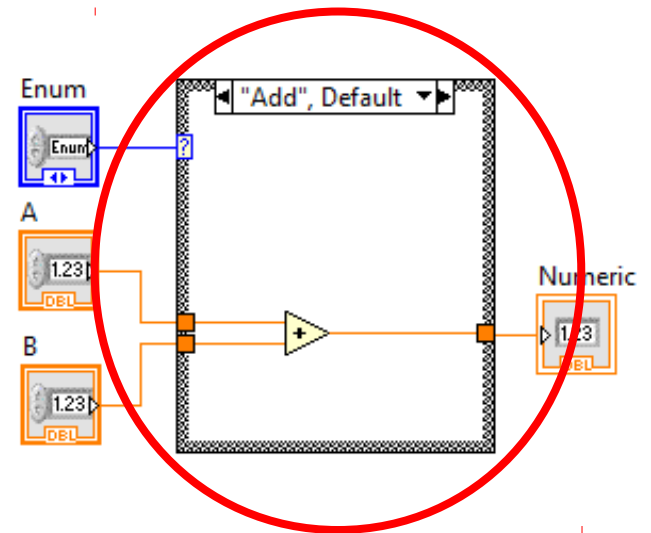
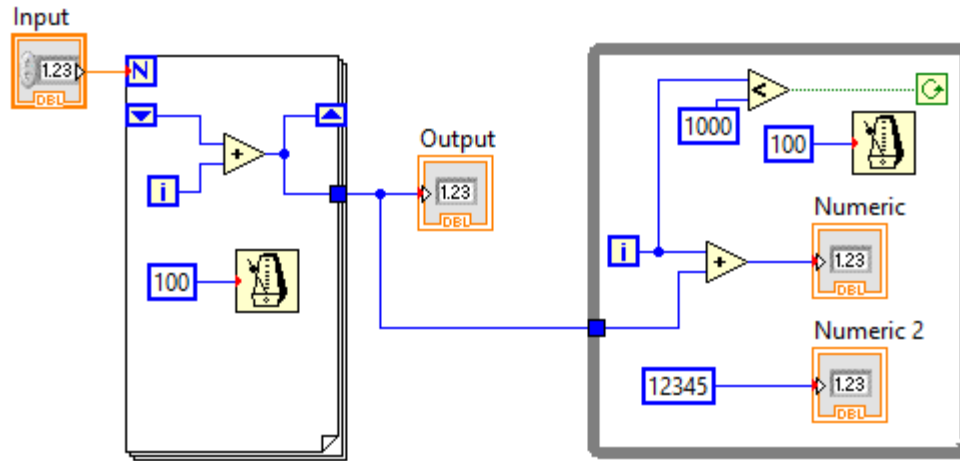
Input **shift registers**



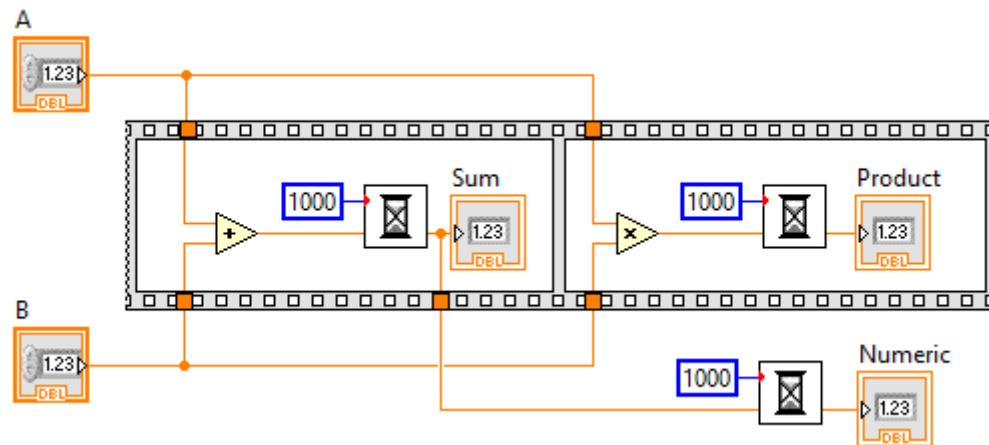
Control structures



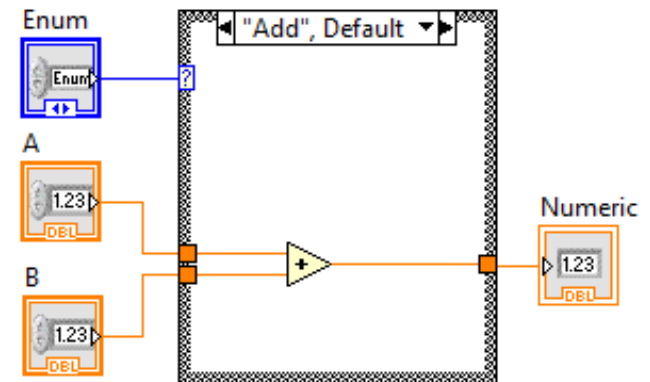
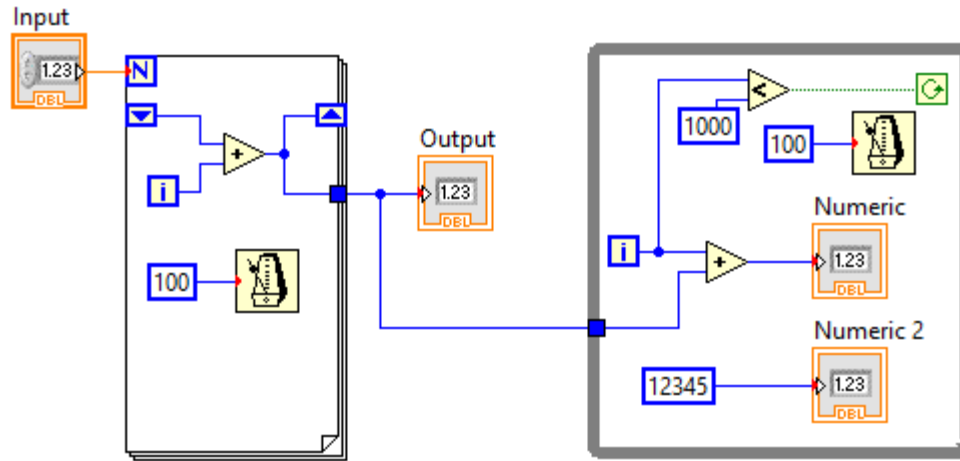
Control structures



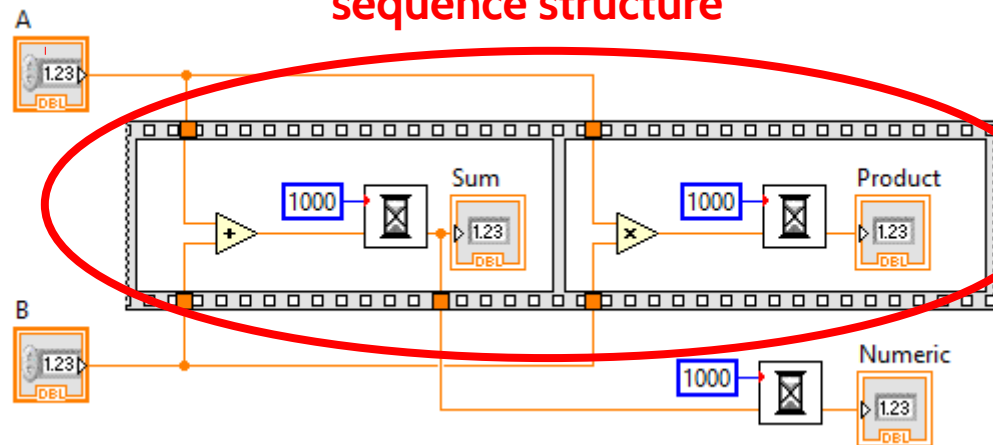
case structure



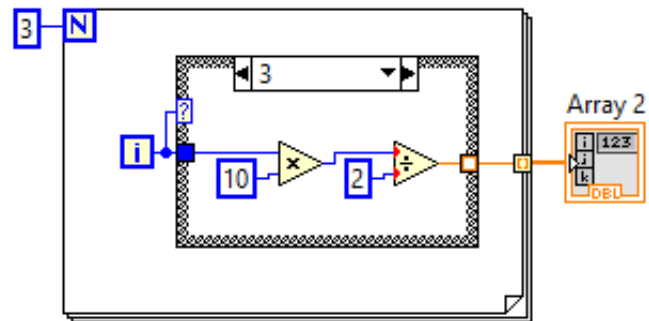
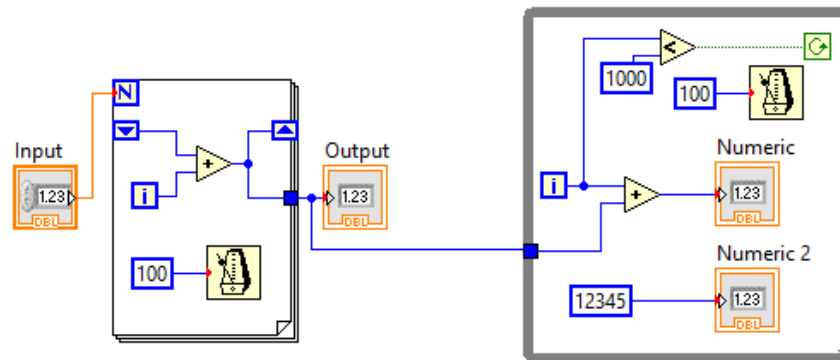
Control structures



sequence structure



Some demos!



Design alternatives

Visual Languages and Computing Survey: Data Flow Visual Programming Languages

DANIEL D. HILS

*Department of Computer Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1304 W.
Springfield Avenue, Urbana, Illinois 61801, U.S.A.*

Received 20 November 1990 and accepted 25 May 1991

The data flow model is a popular model on which to base a visual programming language. This paper describes alternatives available to a designer of data flow languages, describes many of the languages, discusses some strengths of the languages, and discusses some unsolved problems in the design of data flow languages.

1. Introduction

DATA FLOW IS A POPULAR COMPUTATIONAL MODEL for visual programming languages. Data flow provides a view of computation which shows the data flowing from one filter function to another, being transformed as it goes. In addition, the data flow model easily accommodates the insertion of viewing monitors at various points to show the data to the user. Consequently, many recent visual programming languages are based on the data flow model.

This paper describes many of the data flow visual programming languages. The languages are grouped according to their application domain. For each language, pertinent aspects of its appearance, and the particular design alternatives it uses, are discussed. Next, some strengths of data flow visual programming languages are mentioned. Finally, unsolved problems in the design of such languages are discussed.

2. Methods for Classification of Data Flow Languages

Data flow visual programming languages may be classified according to their use of various design alternatives or according to their application domain. This paper groups languages by their application domain, and mentions the design alternatives which each language uses. Table 1 summarizes the design alternatives used by various languages.

2.1. Design Alternatives

The idea of using a data flow graph to represent a program has existed for some time [1]. However, the widespread use of the data flow computational model in visual programming languages is more recent [2]. The central concept of the data flow model is that a program can be represented by a directed graph where nodes represent functions and where arcs represent the flow of data between functions [3]. Arcs going into a node represent input data to a function; arcs going out represent output data—that is, the function's results. Units of data which flow on the arcs are called tokens; arcs may also be called links. Throughout this paper, the terms *arc*, *wire*, *link* and *line* are used interchangeably, as are *procedure*, *function*, *icon* and *box*.

Hils' design alternatives

Design dimension	Design alternatives
Box-line representation	no; yes
Iteration	no; limited; yes (cycles); yes (construct)
Subprogram abstraction	no; yes
Selector/distributor	no; yes
Flow of data	uni-directional; bi-directional
Sequence construct	no; yes
Type checking	no; yes (limited); yes (all types)
Higher-order functions	no; yes
Execution mode	data-driven; demand-driven
Liveness level	1 (informative); 2 (significant); 3 (responsive); 4 (live)

An extension to this categorization

Design dimension	Design alternatives
Dataflow model	static; dynamic
N-to-1 inputs	no; yes (auto-merge); yes (queueing)
Time-dependent firing	no; yes
Rate-based evaluation	no; synchronous; cyclo-static; quasi-static; dynamic
Separate program and UI	no; yes
Indirect connections	no; yes (static); yes (runtime-evaluated)
Textual sub-language	no; yes (functional); yes (imperative)

Excercising the categorization

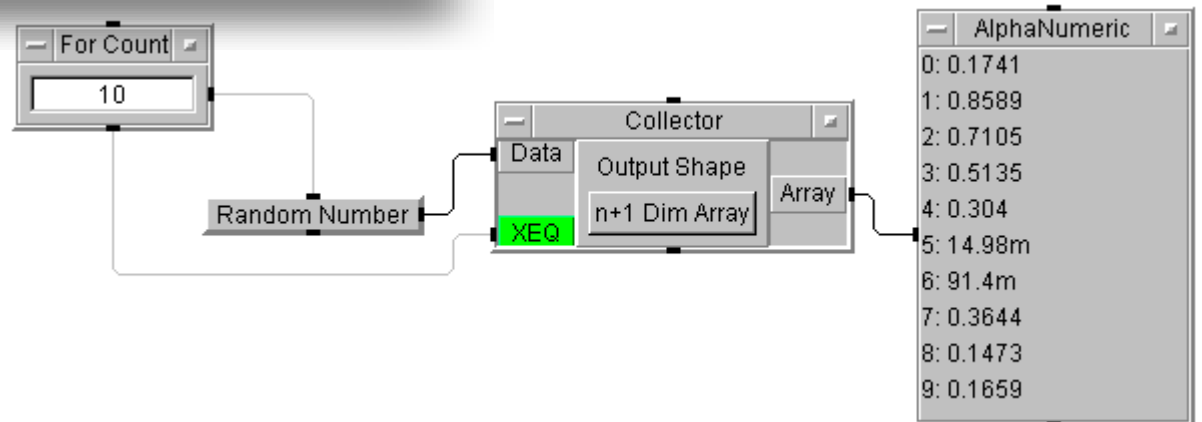
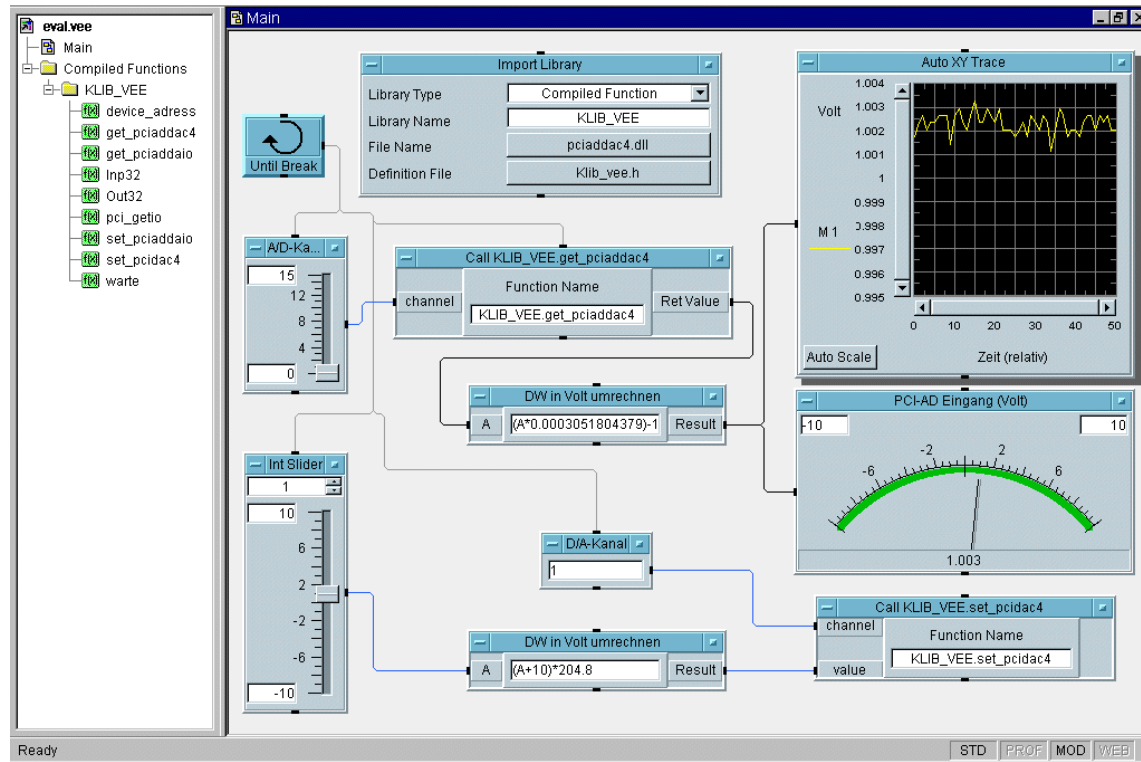
Three additional languages:

VEE

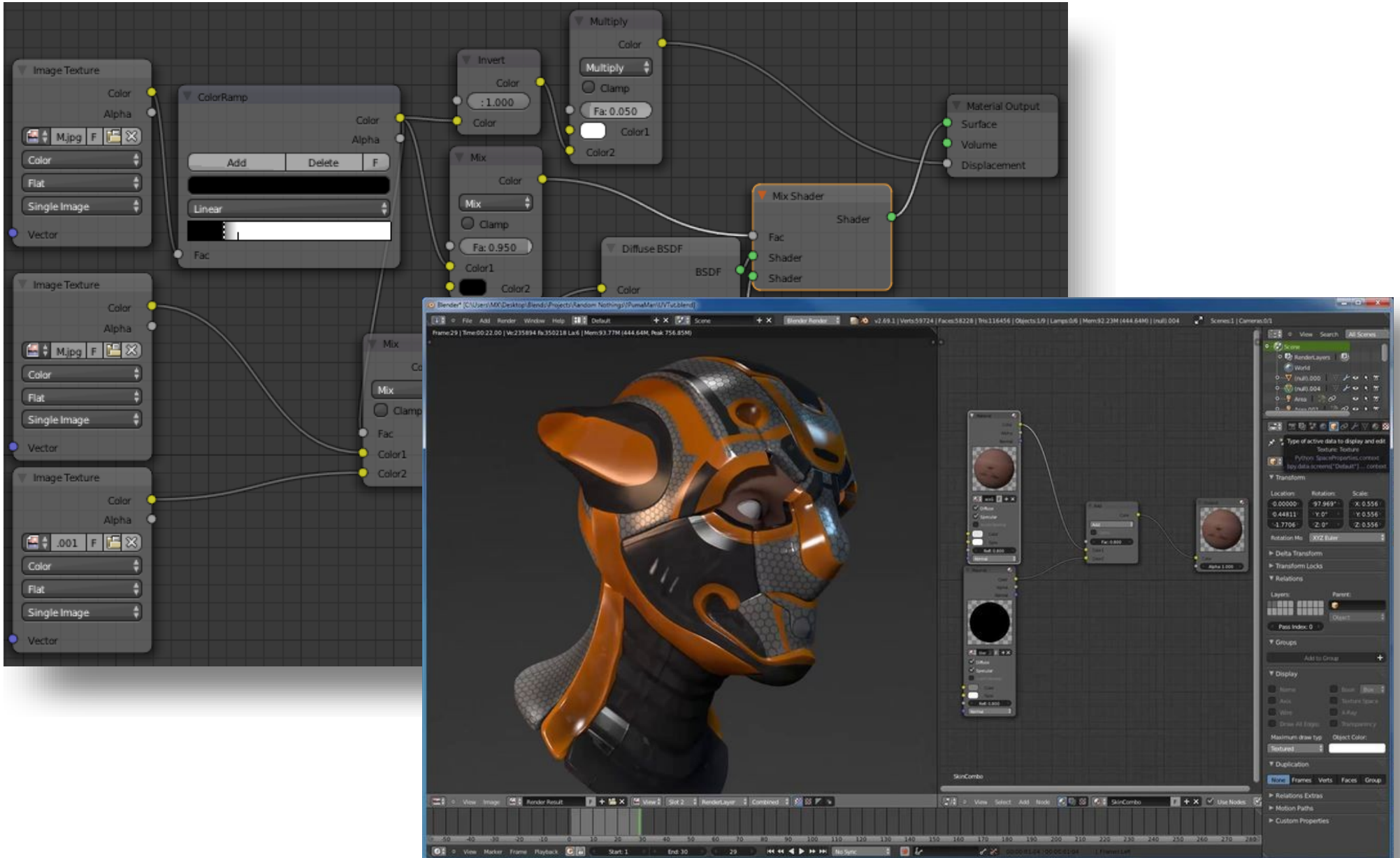
Blender

Reaktor

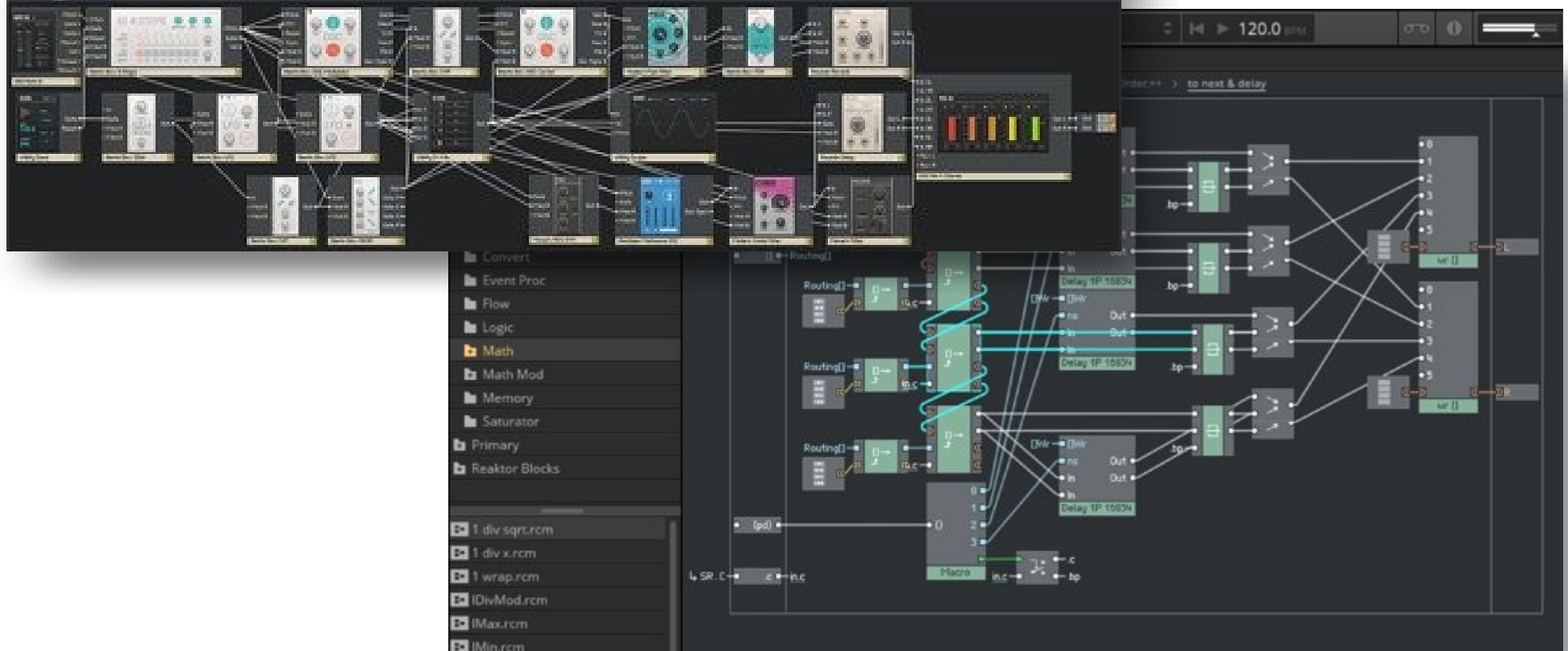
VEE



Blender



Reaktor



Critique

<i>General information</i>	Pure Data	Excel	LabVIEW	Reaktor	VEE	Blender
Main reference	[P ⁺ 15]		[Nat01]	[Nat15]	[Agi11]	[Ble17]
Licensing	3-clause BSD	Proprietary	Proprietary	Proprietary	Proprietary	GNU GPL v2+
Initial release	1996	1985	1986	1999	1991	1995
Latest release	2016	2016	2016	2015	2013	2017
Application domain	Music	Office	Engineering	Music	Engineering	3D graphics
<i>Design alternatives</i> [Hil92]	Pure Data	Excel	LabVIEW	Reaktor	VEE	Blender
Box-line representation	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iteration	Yes (cycles)	Limited	Yes (construct)	Limited	Yes	No
Subprogram abstraction	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Selector/distributor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flow of data	Uni	Uni	Uni	Uni	Uni	Uni
Sequence construct	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Type checking	Limited	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Higher-order functions	No	No	No	No	No	No
Execution mode	Data-driven	Demand-driven	Data-driven	Demand-driven	Data-driven	Data-driven
Liveness level [Tan90]	2	3	2	2	2	3
<i>Additional design alternatives</i>	Pure Data	Excel	LabVIEW	Reaktor	VEE	Blender
Dataflow model	Dynamic	Static	Static	Static	Static	Static
N-to-1 inputs	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Separate edit/use views	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Time-dependent firing	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Rate-based evaluation	Synchronous	No	No	Synchronous	No	No
Indirect connections	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Dynamic connections	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Textual sub-language	Imperative	Functional	Imperative	No	Imperative	No
Scripting	Python, Lua	VBA	MATLAB	Reaktor Core	MATLAB	OSL, Python

Commonalities in UI-Level languages

<i>Design alternatives</i> [Hil92]	Pure Data	Excel	LabVIEW	Reaktor	VEE	Blender
Box-line representation	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iteration	Yes (cycles)	Limited	Yes (construct)	Limited	Yes	No
Subprogram abstraction	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Selector/distributor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flow of data	Uni	Uni	Uni	Uni	Uni	Uni
Sequence construct	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Type checking	Limited	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Higher-order functions	No	No	No	No	No	No
Execution mode	Data-driven	Demand-driven	Data-driven	Demand-driven	Data-driven	Data-driven
Liveness level [Tan90]	2	3	2	2	2	3
<i>Additional design alternatives</i>	Pure Data	Excel	LabVIEW	Reaktor	VEE	Blender
Dataflow model	Dynamic	Static	Static	Static	Static	Static
N-to-1 inputs	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Separate edit/use views	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Time-dependent firing	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Rate-based evaluation	Synchronous	No	No	Synchronous	No	No
Indirect connections	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Dynamic connections	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Textual sub-language	Imperative	Functional	Imperative	No	Imperative	No
Scripting	Python, Lua	VBA	MATLAB	Reaktor Core	MATLAB	OSL, Python

Commonalities in UI-Level languages

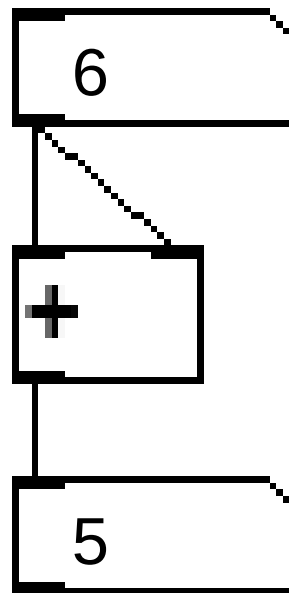
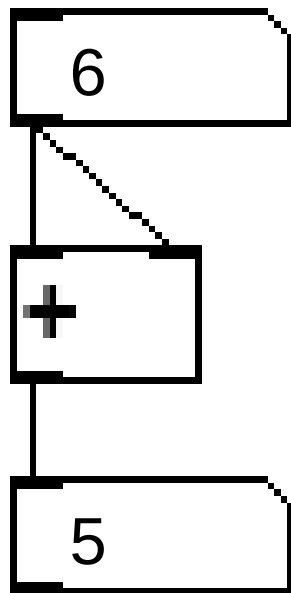
<i>Design alternatives</i> [Hil92]	Pure Data	Excel	LabVIEW	Reaktor	VEE	Blender
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Iteration	Yes (cycles)	Limited	Yes (construct)	Limited	Yes	No
Subprogram abstraction	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Selector/distributor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flow of data	Uni	Uni	Uni	Uni	Uni	Uni
Sequence construct	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Type checking	Limited	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Higher-order functions	No	No	No	No	No	No
Execution mode	Data-driven	Demand-driven	Data-driven	Demand-driven	Data-driven	Data-driven
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Separate edit/use views	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Time-dependent firing	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Rate-based evaluation	Synchronous	No	No	Synchronous	No	No
Indirect connections	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
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Textual sub-language	Imperative	Functional	Imperative	No	Imperative	No
Scripting	Python, Lua	VBA	MATLAB	Reaktor Core	MATLAB	OSL, Python

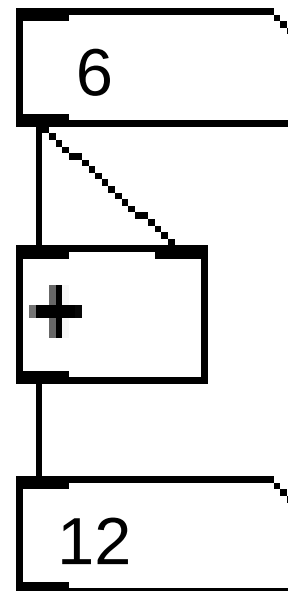
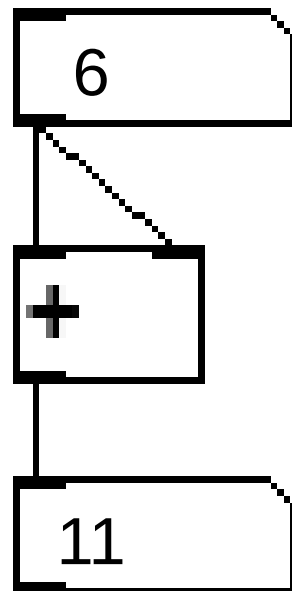
Feature interactions

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Iteration	Yes (cycles)	Limited	Yes (construct)	Limited	Yes	No
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Feature interaction in Pure Data

- Dynamic dataflow model
 - graph loops for building delays and echoes
 - triggering and non-triggering inputs
- N-to-1 inputs in a port
- Naive model for deterministic execution

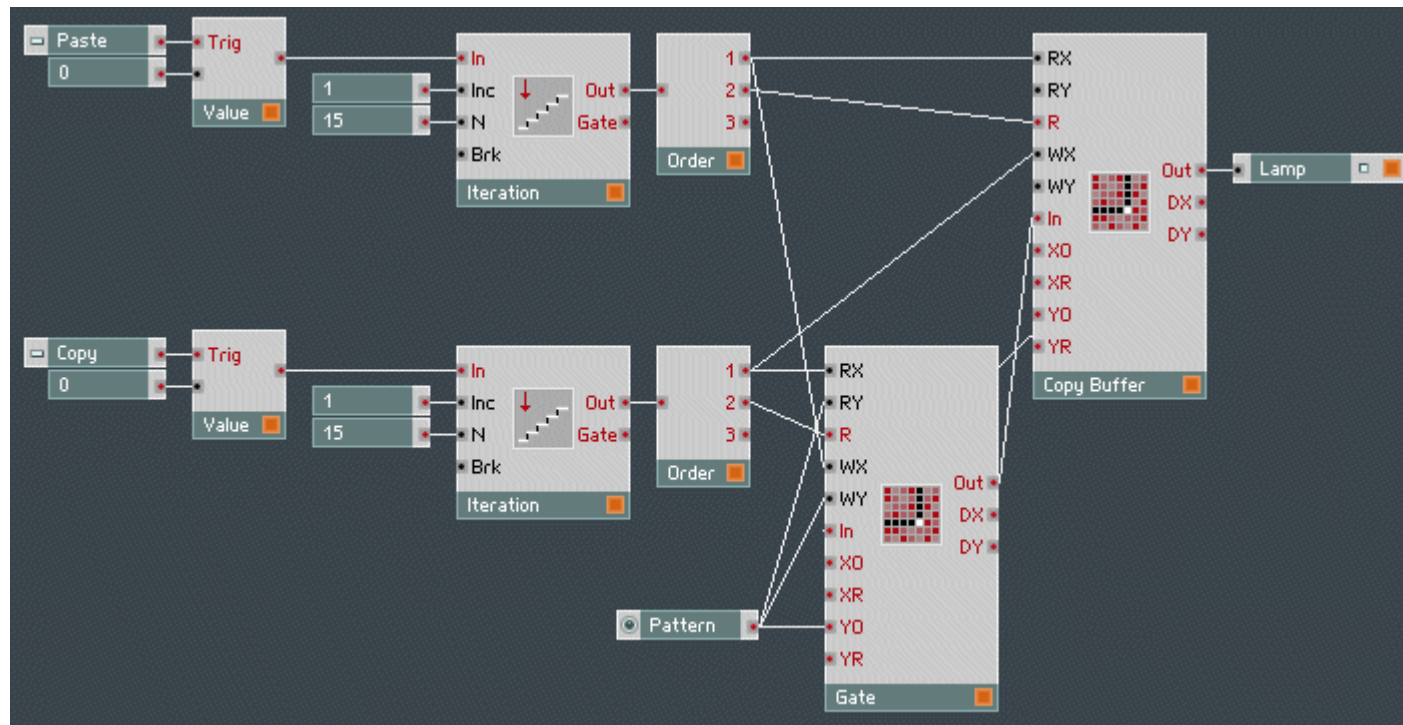




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Forcing demand in Reaktor



Feature interactions

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User problems with dynamic references

From an Excel forum:

"No #REF! error, the cell just doesn't update with the new value (just stays exactly the same), even though the reference is correct and the referenced cell is obviously updated."

"I actually tried rebooting, didn't help."

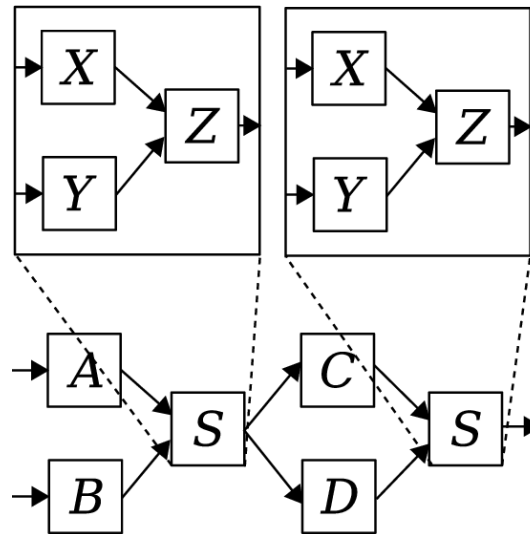
From the LabVIEW docs:

"This is a documented known issue that occurs in LabVIEW Real-Time versions 2014 and 2015. After making a modification to the VI, Error 1055 is thrown from any property node attempting to access the dynamic refnum. In order to resolve this error, close and re-open the VI."

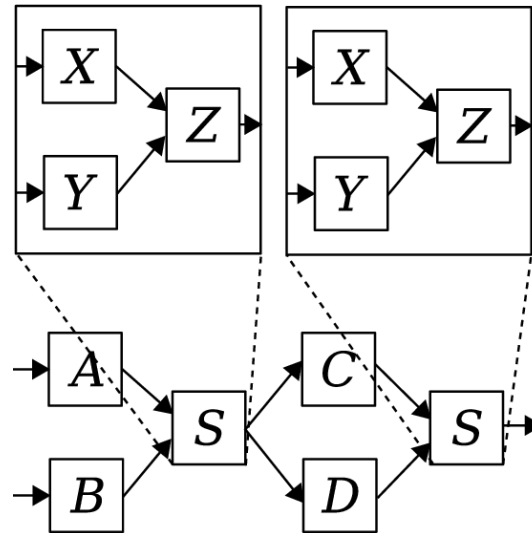
Subprogram abstraction

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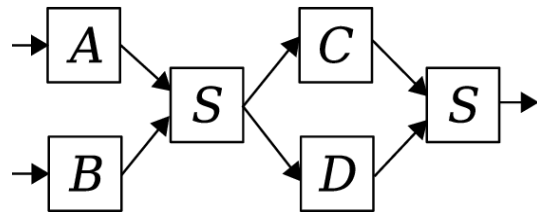
Subprograms



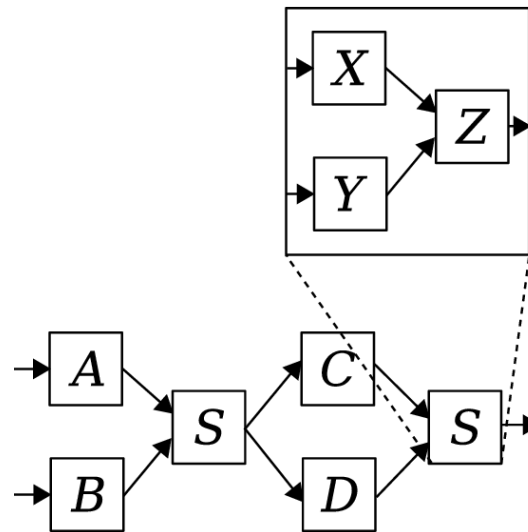
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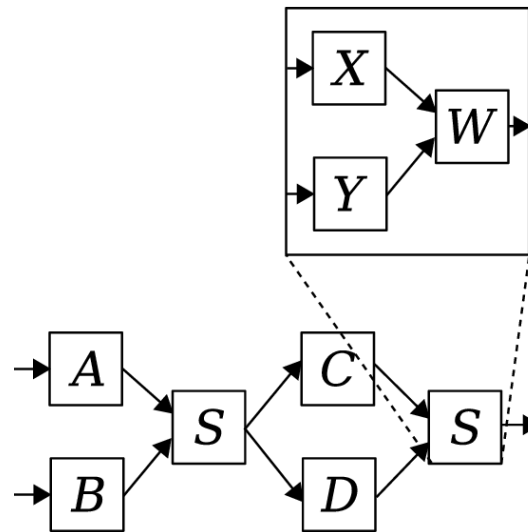
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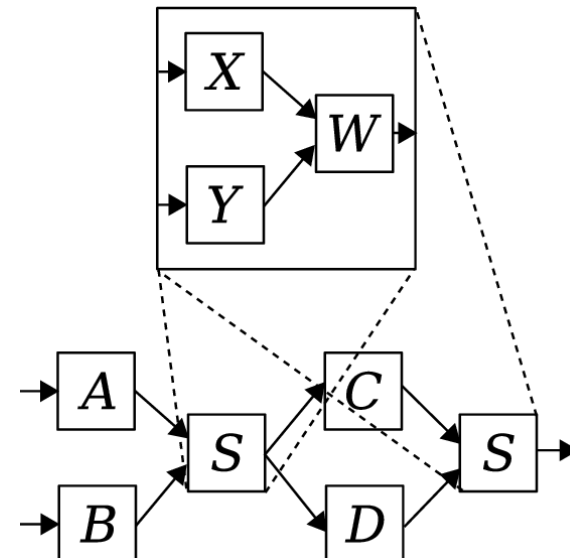
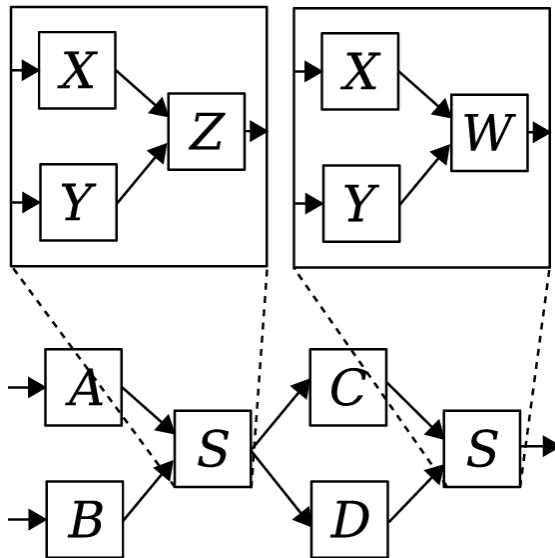


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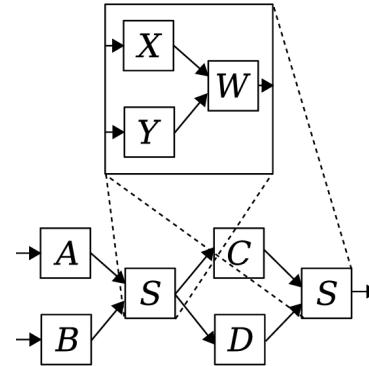
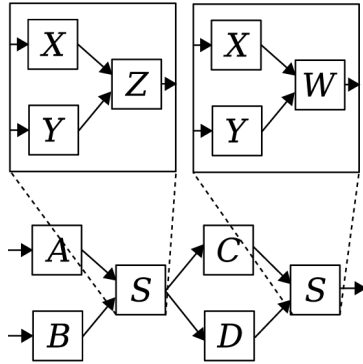


After editing

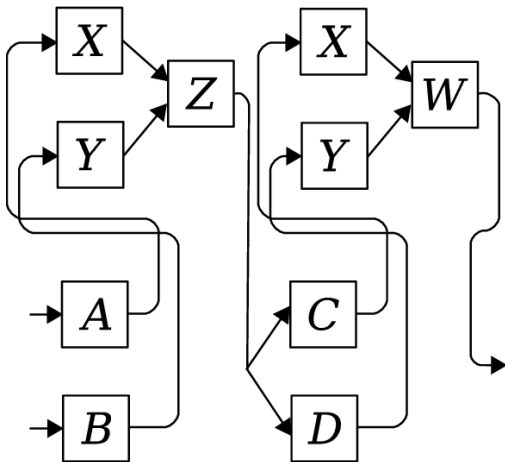
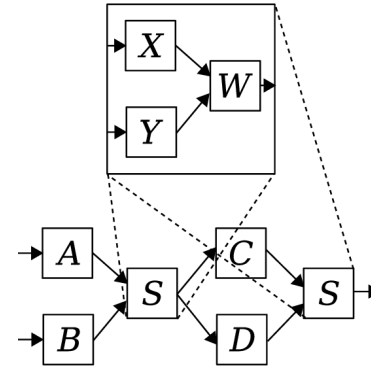
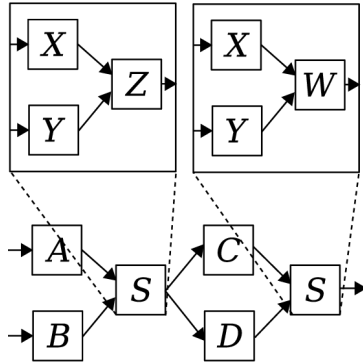
Two options:



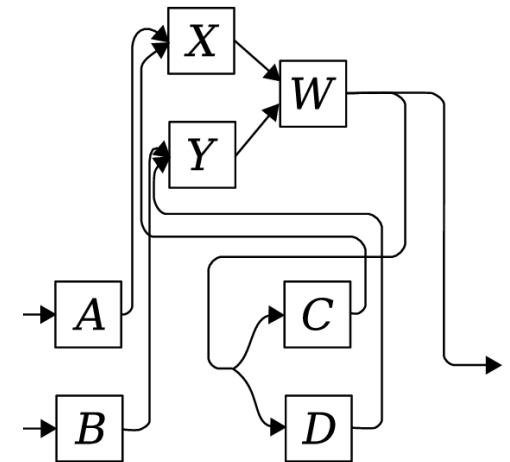
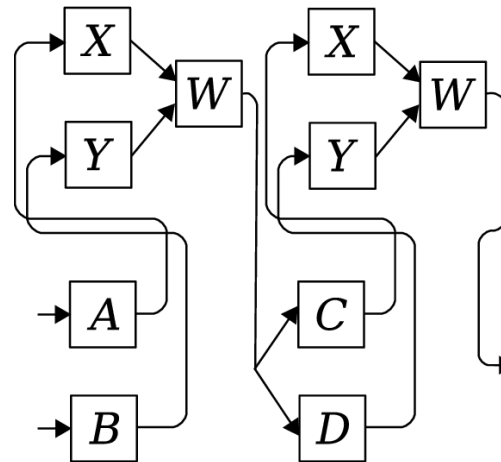
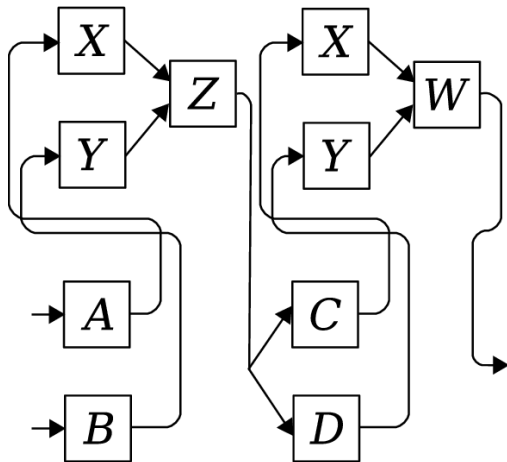
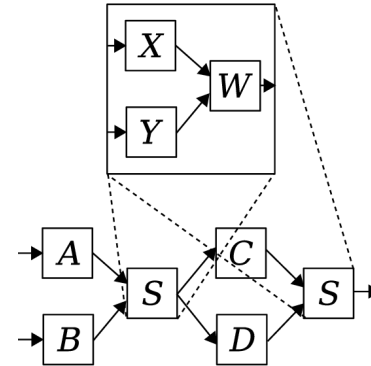
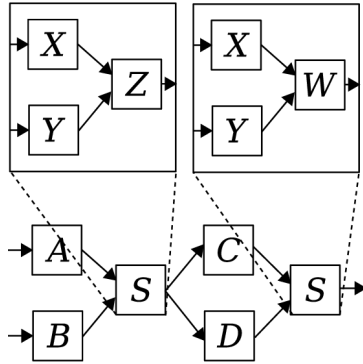
Runtime behavior



Runtime behavior



Runtime behavior



Reentrant...

...or not

Liveness

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Liveness

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Conclusions

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- UI-Level languages are today where scripting languages were in the 1980s
- We aimed to get a glimpse of possible paths for a similar evolution
 - Reusable languages? Building blocks?
- We needed to step back to get a better understanding of these languages

Contributions

**Mapping the design space of dataflow
end-user language semantics**

Lifting the veil on their underlying complexity

Contributions

Mapping the design space of dataflow end-user language semantics

Lifting the veil on their underlying complexity

A critique of design alternatives for dataflow end-user languages

A conceptual framework for comparing languages

Contributions

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A conceptual framework for comparing languages

Identifying interdependencies in dataflow design choices

A sound design cannot be achieved combining building blocks at will

Secondary contributions

- A specification of realistic spreadsheet semantics
- Executable models of Pure Data and LabVIEW
- Insights on multi-language application architecture

In short

- End-user programming is more than scripting:
UI-level programmability
is often overlooked but it reaches all users

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- End-user programming is more than scripting:
UI-level programmability
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- ...but it needs to be approached as
programming language design
- *Dataflow* is a proven approach for programmable UIs, but there is much room for evolution

Thank you!

<http://hisham.hm/thesis>