

Cascade: A Meta Language for Change, Cause and Effect

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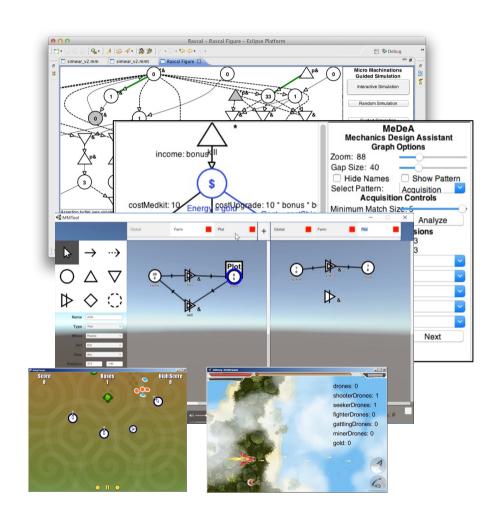
Problem Statement

Machinations. Domain-Specific Language for game economies.

Live Game Design. Modifying a game's mechanics for prototyping, playtesting & fine-tuning gameplay.

Problem. There is a general lack of enabling technology for creating live programming languages and live programming environments.

Objective. Develop languageparametric enabling technology that powers live programming.

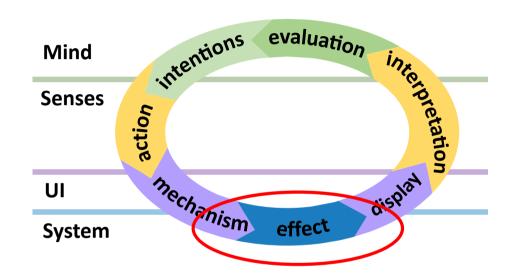


Enabling Live Language Technology

Approach. Develop Cascade, a meta-language for creating languages with interface- and feedback-mechanisms that drive live programming.

Challenges addressed

- Prototype live languages. Obtain a REPL with mechanisms for coding, user interaction & live feedback.
- **Model languages.** Express abstract syntax and run-time state with meta-models.
- Design side-effects. Express a) coding actions that work on abstract syntax; and b) user actions that affect run-time state.
- Account for run-time eventualities. Express *cascading changes* in run-time scenarios (run-time state migration)



References

• Donald A. Norman. "Cognitive engineering." *User centered system design* 31 (1986): 61.

Live Programming Scenario

TinyLiveSML. Domain-Specific Language (DSL) for live state machines.

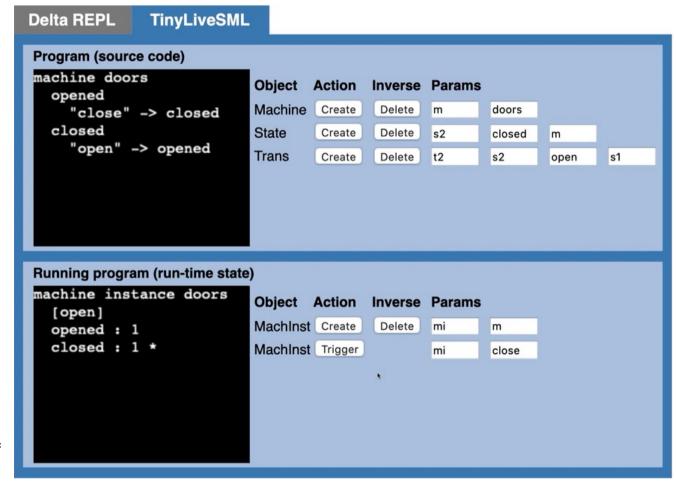
 Simultaneously program (top) and run programs (bottom)

Programmer. Creates

- machine doors
- state open, closed
- transition open, close

User

- Runs a machine doors.
 Initial state opened: 1 *
- Closes the door. Current state becomes closed: 1 *



Live Programming Scenario

Programmer

Creates state locked

TinyLiveSML

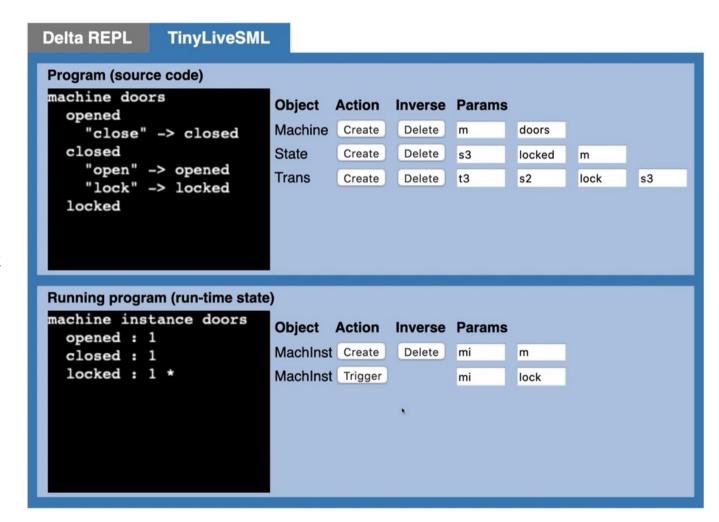
Adds a state locked: 0 to running programs

Programmer

Creates transition lock

User

Locks the door.
 The current state
 becomes locked: 1 *



Live Programming Scenario

Programmer

Deletes state locked

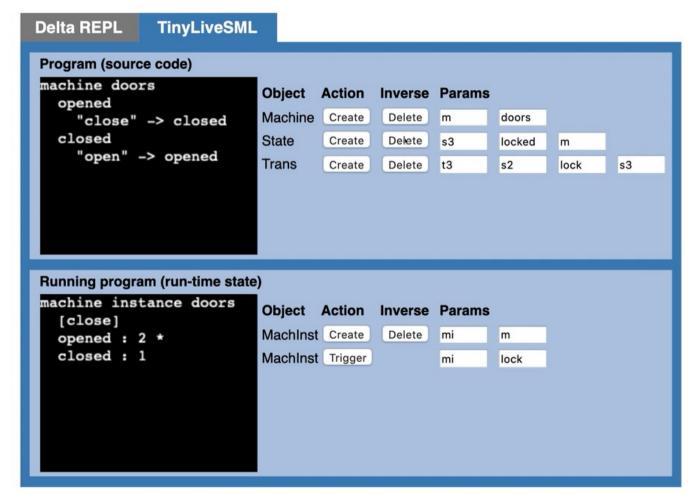
TinyLiveSML

- Removes the locked state from all running program instances.
- Migrates the current state of our running doors program to opened: 2 *

Implementation.

TinyLiveSML counts 213 lines of code in Cascade.

How does this work?



Cascade Framework

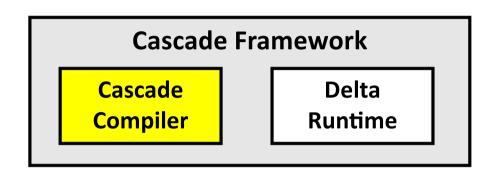
Prototype live languages. Obtain a REPL with mechanisms for coding, user interaction & live feedback.

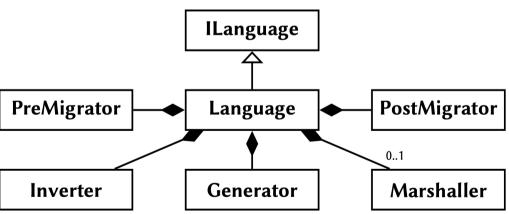
Cascade compiler

- Input. Reads Cascade specs
- Output. Generates (C#) language prototypes that integrate with Delta.
- Platform. Implemented in Rascal.

Generated Language Prototypes

- Generator.
 Generates transactions.
- Pre- and Post- Migrators.
 Migrates models according to Cascade specifications.
- Inverter. Inverts effects.





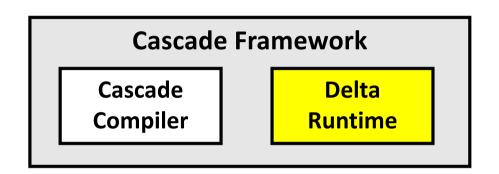
Cascade Framework

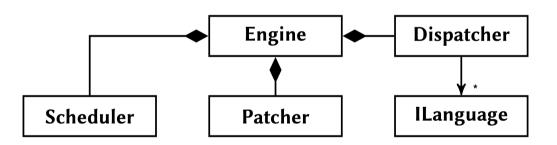
Prototype live languages. Obtain a REPL with mechanisms for coding, user interaction & live feedback.

REPL language. Enables making user- and coding actions.

Delta. Extensible engine (C#) that interprets events and enforces change.

- Scheduler.
 Schedules actions as events.
- Patcher.
 Commits transactions to history.
- **Dispatcher.**Relays events to the right language.





TinyLiveSML in Cascade

Model languages. Express abstract syntax and run-time state with meta-models.

Static meta-model.

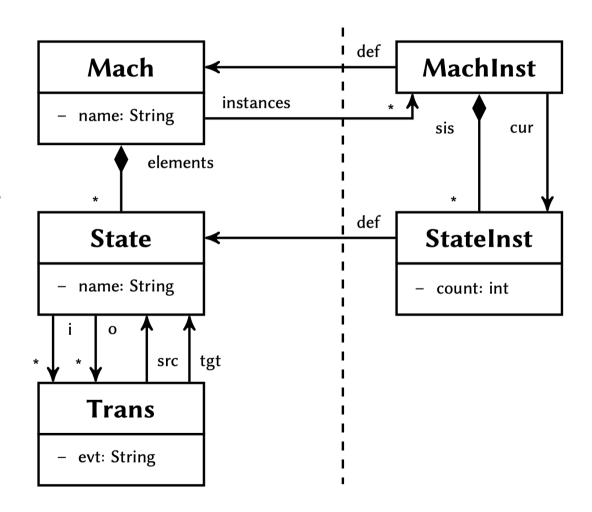
Defines Abstract Syntax Trees (ASTs) of LiveSML programs.

Run-time meta-model.

Defines the run-time states of running state machines.

Cascade notation.

class Mach {
 String name;
 Set<State> states;
 Set<MachInst> instances;



TinyLiveSML in Cascade

Design side-effects. Express
a) coding actions that work on abstract syntax; and b) user actions that affect run-time state.

Programmer

- Creates machine doors
- Delta interprets the effect Create

Effects. Consist of edit operations.

Bidirectionality. Every effect has an inverse with the opposite effect.

Side-effects. Schedule side effects before (pre) or after (post) effects.

```
class Mach {
 effect Create(future Mach m, String name) {
  m = new Mach();
  m.name = name;
  m.states = new Set<State>();
  m.instances = new Set<MachInst>();
 inverse effect Delete(past Mach m,
    String name = m.name) {
  m.name = null;
  delete m.states;
  delete m.instances:
  delete m;
pre {
  foreach(State s in m.states) {
    State.Delete(s, s.name, m); }
  foreach(MachInst mi in m.instances) {
    MachInst.Delete(mi, m); }
```

TinyLiveSML in Cascade

Account for run-time eventualities.

Express cascading changes in run-time scenarios, e.g., run-time state migration.

Programmer

Deletes state locked

TinyLiveSML

- Removes and deletes the locked state from all program instances.
- Reinitializes all instances, which results in migration if and only if a machine no longer has a current state.

```
class Mach {
 side-effect AddState(Mach m, State s) {
 inverse side-effect RemoveState(Mach m,
   State s) {
  m.states.remove(s);
 pre {
  foreach(MachInst mi in m.instances) {
   StateInst si = mi.sis[s];
   MachInst.RemoveStateInst(mi, si, s);
   StateInst.Delete(si, s);
   MachInst.Initialize(mi);
```

Enabling Live Language Technology

Objective. Develop languageparametric enabling technology that powers live programming.

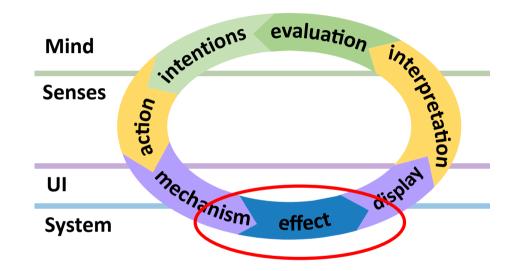
Contribution. Cascade, a metalanguage for creating languages with interface- and feedbackmechanisms for live programming.

Challenges addressed

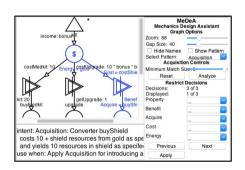
- Prototype live languages ✓
- Model languages ✓
- Design side-effects ✓
- Account for run-time eventualities

Current and future work

- Machinations, behavior trees, questionnaire language
- Visual REPLs and generic live IDEs







Cascade is available under

3-clause BSD license

https://github.com/vrozen/Cascade