VPL Taxonomy

SCG Seminar Project

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Project

- VPL: visual programming language
- Create taxonomy for VPLs
  - how should a VPL be characterized?
  - Existing surveys incomplete or out of date

Visual Programming

"Visual programming is programming in which more than one dimension is used to convey semantics"

Margaret M. Burnett, 1999

- Additional dimensions:
  - multidimensional objects
  - spatial relationships
  - time dimensions

Visual Programming Language

- Definition not clear-cut

- Approach:
  - collect VPLs
  - extract features
  - create a classification system

Taxonomy

VPL: Visual Programming Languages
VPL-I. Environments and Tools for VPLs
VPL-II. Language Classifications
  A. Paradigms
    1. Concurrent languages
    2. Constraint-based languages
    3. Data-flow languages
    4. Form-based and spreadsheed-based languages
    5. Functional languages
    6. Imperative languages
    7. Logic languages
    8. Multi-paradigm languages
    9. Object-oriented languages
    10. Programming-by-demonstration languages
    11. Rule-based languages
  B. Visual representations
    1. Diagrammatic languages
    2. Iconic languages
    3. Languages based on static pictorial sequences
VPL-III. Language Features
  A. Abstraction
    1. Data abstraction
    2. Procedural abstraction
  B. Control flow
  C. Data types and structures
  D. Documentation
  E. Event handling
  F. Exception handling
VPL-IV. Language Implementation Issues
  A. Computational approaches (e.g. demand-driven, data-driven)
  B. Efficiency
  C. Parsing
  D. Translators (interpreters and compilers)
VPL-V. Language Purpose
  A. General-purpose languages
  B. Database languages
  C. Image-processing languages
  D. Scientific visualization languages
  E. User-interface generation languages
VPL-VI. Theory of VPLs
  A. Formal definition of VPLs
  B. Icon theory
  C. Language design issues
    1. Cognitive and user-interface design issues (e.g. usability studies, graphical perception)
    2. Effective use of screen real estate
    3. Liveness
    4. Scope
    5. Type checking and type theory
    6. Visual representation issues (e.g. static representation, animation)

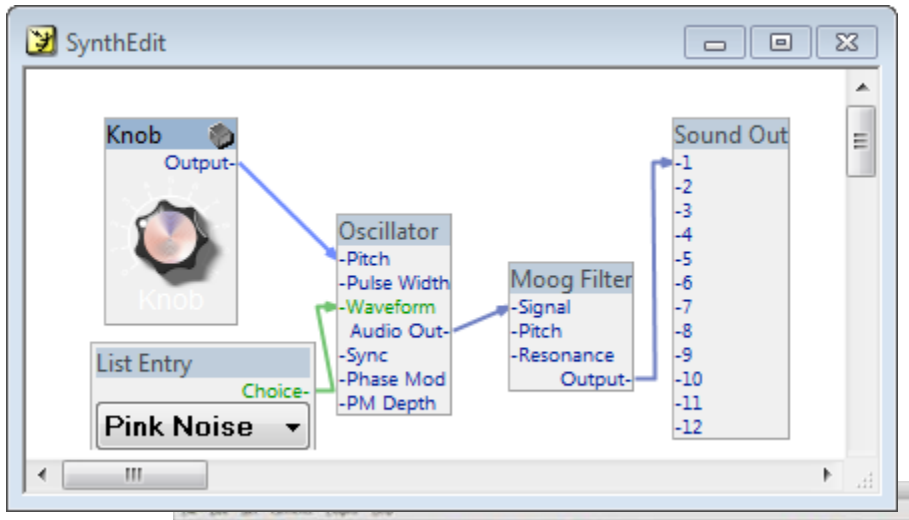
Classification system by Burnett and Baker

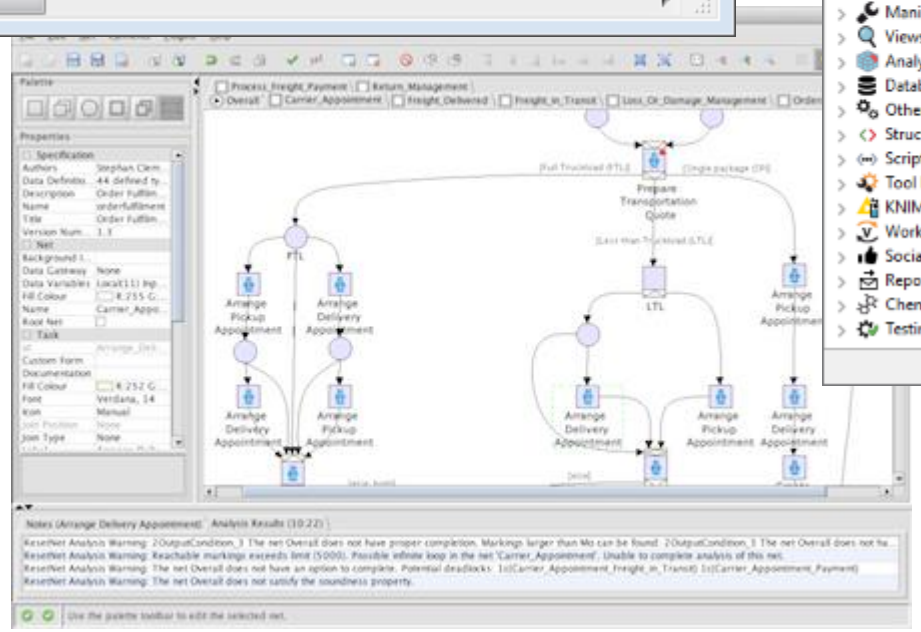
- paradigms and visual representation combined
- purpose

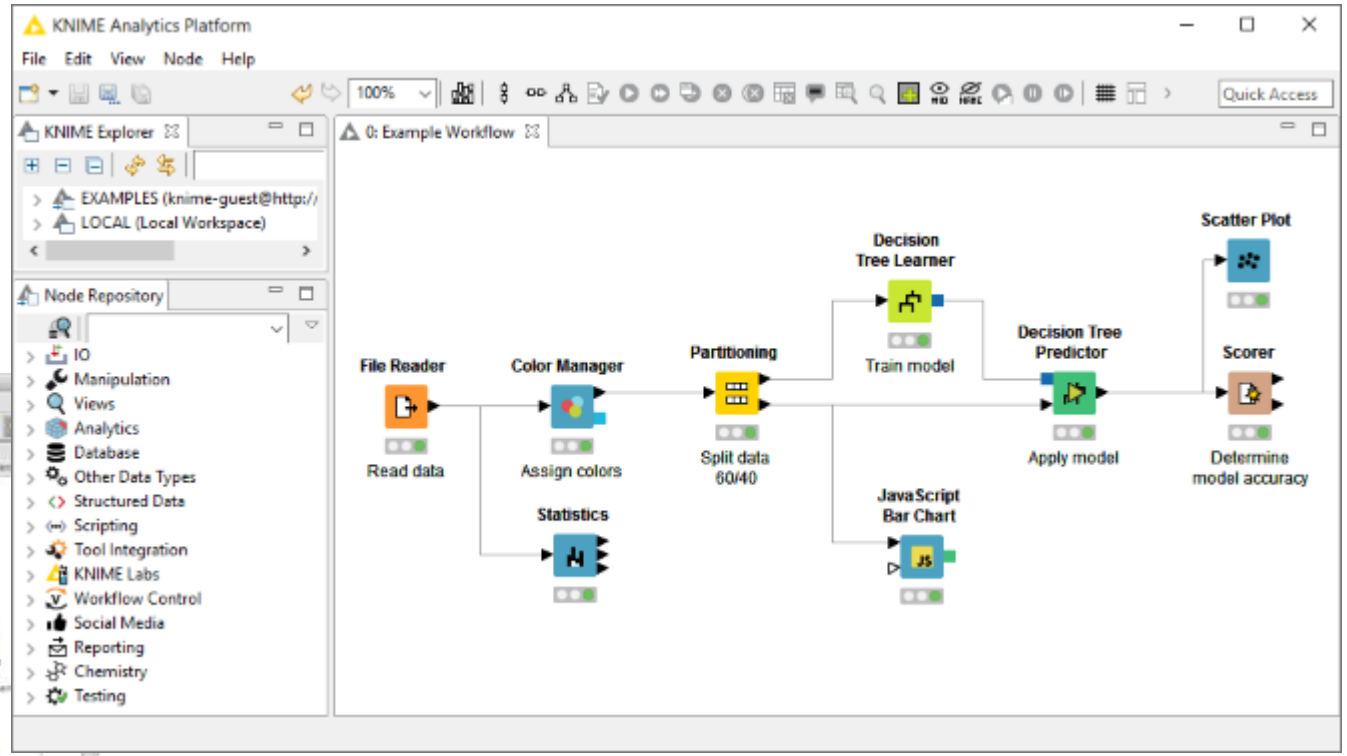
Taxonomy

- 2 extra dimensions based on VPLs found:
  - programming knowledge
  - amount of text code

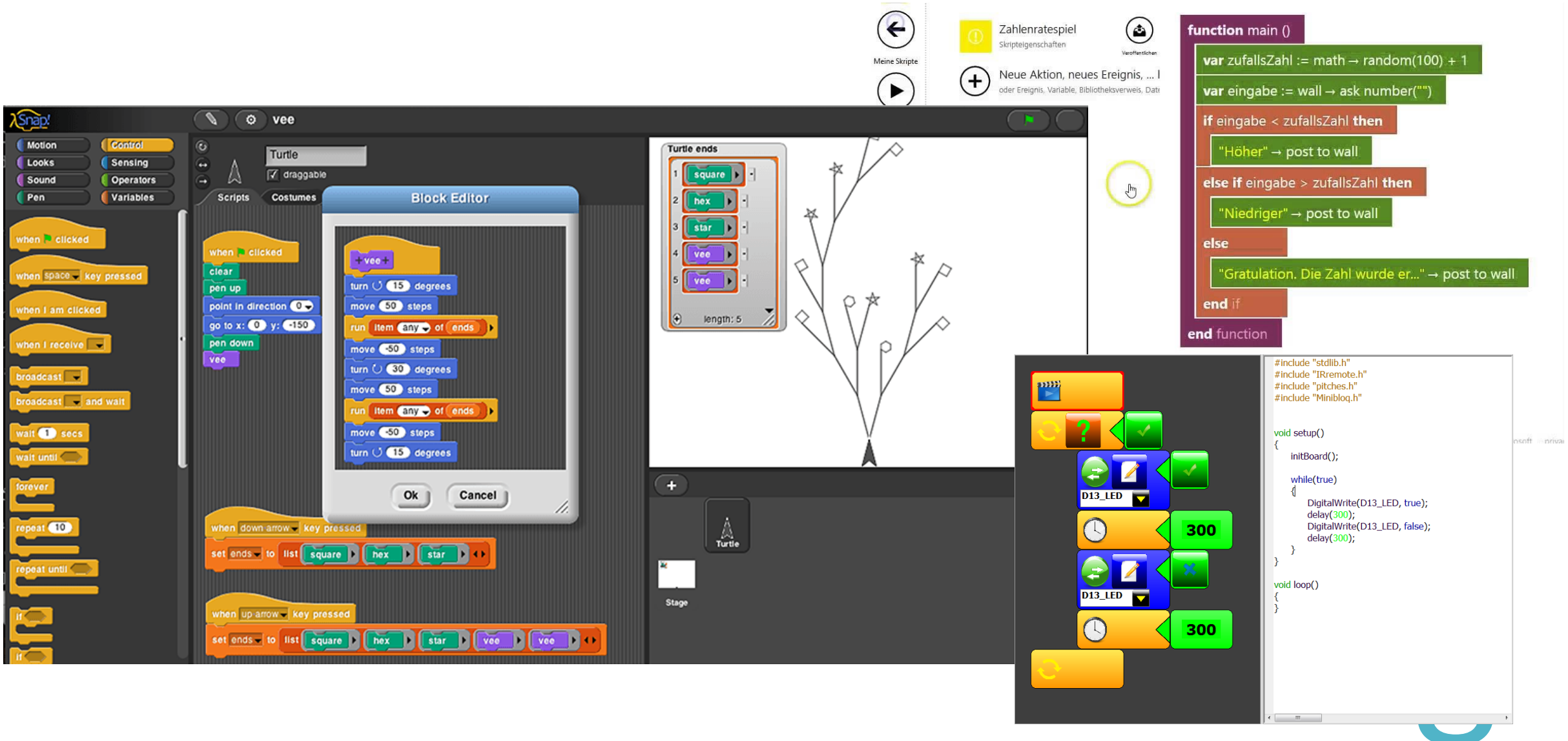
Paradigm: graph-based (dataflow)



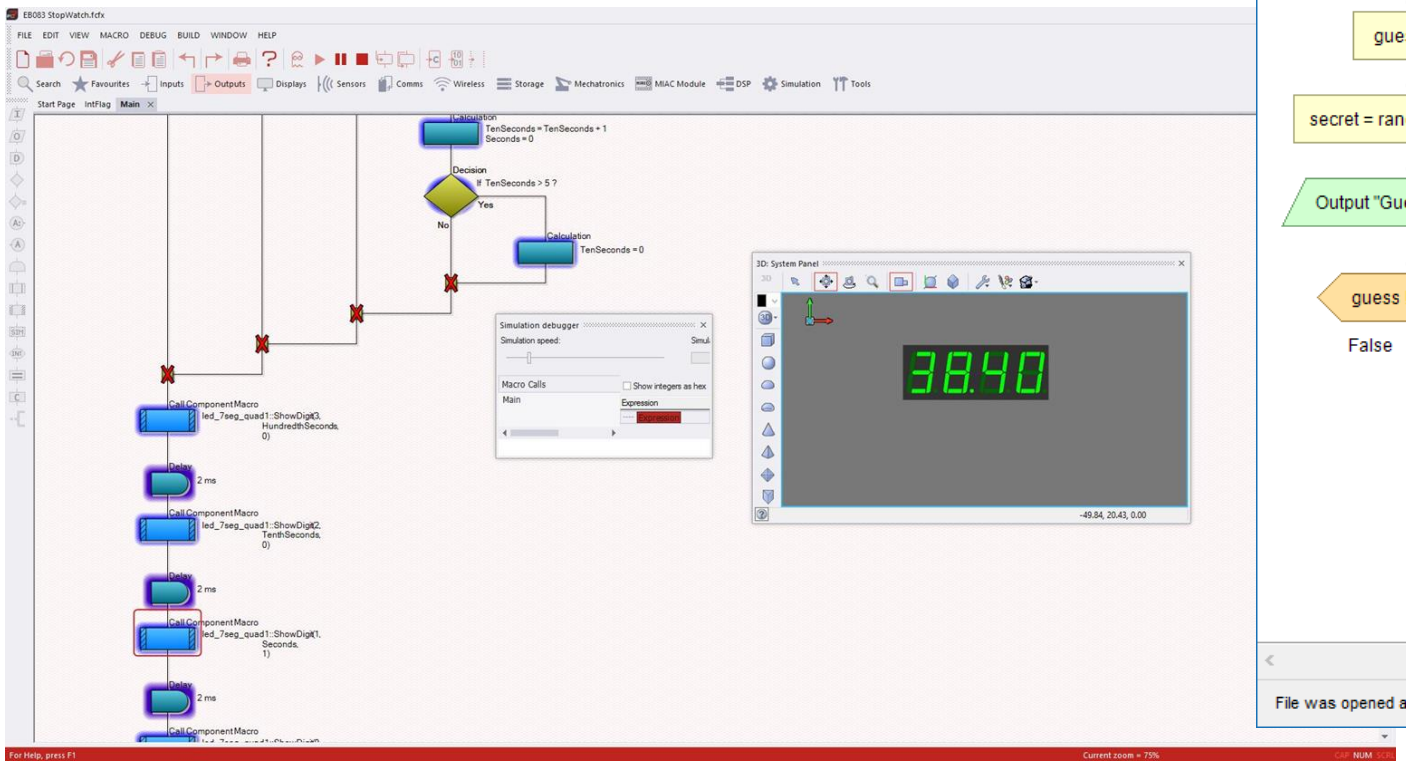


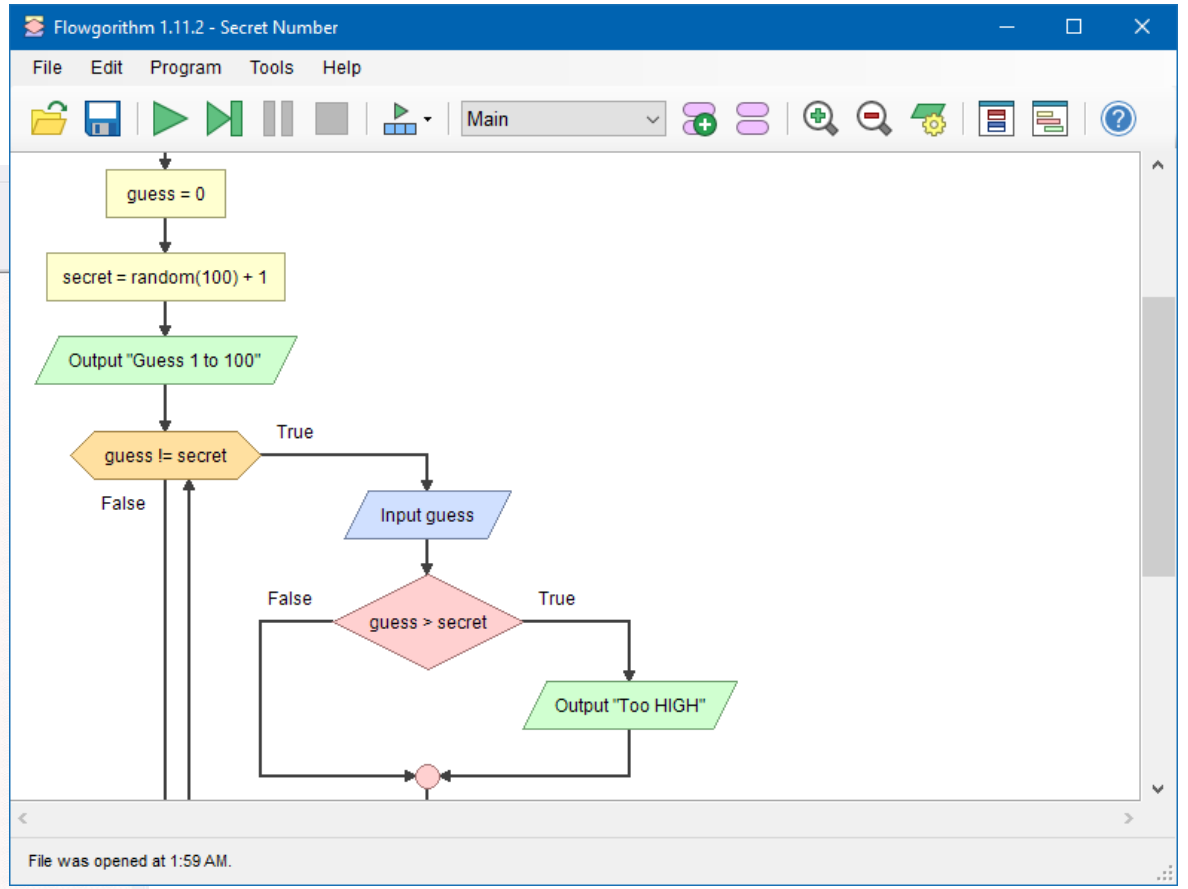


Paradigm: tile-based

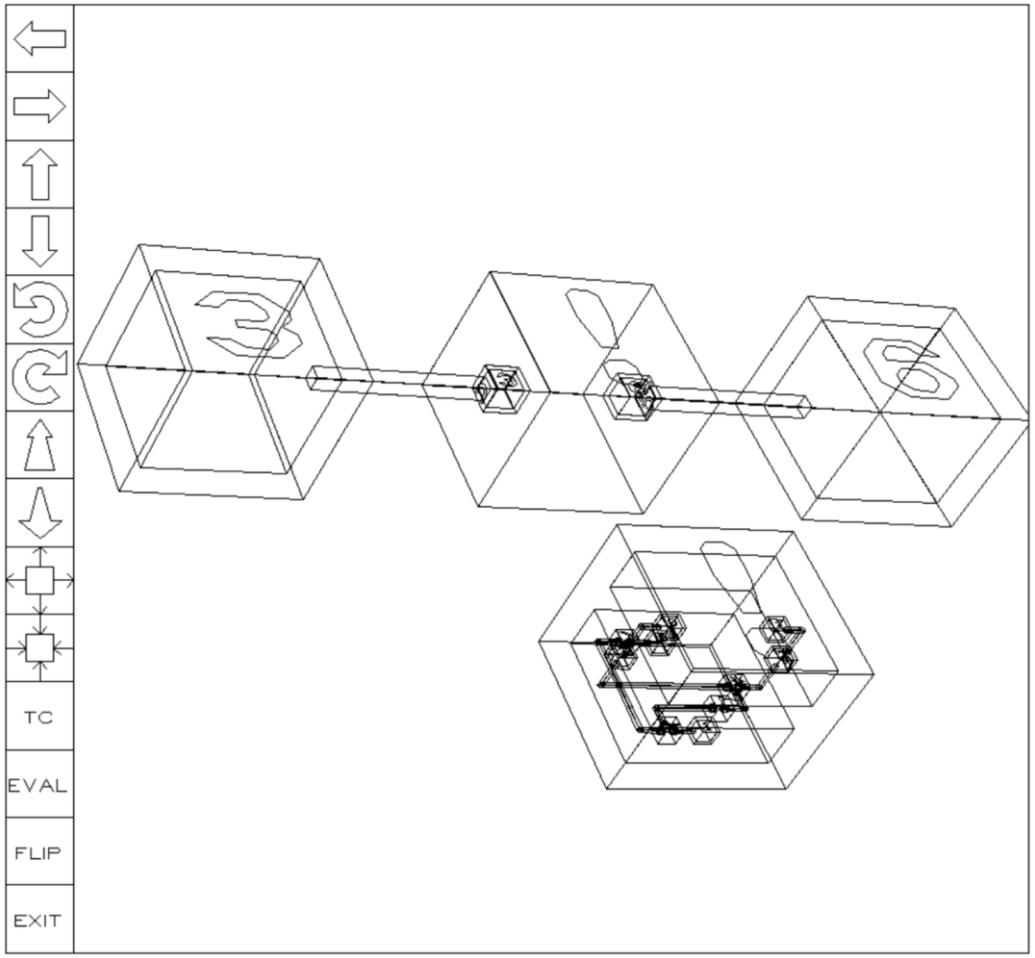


Paradigm: flowchart-based

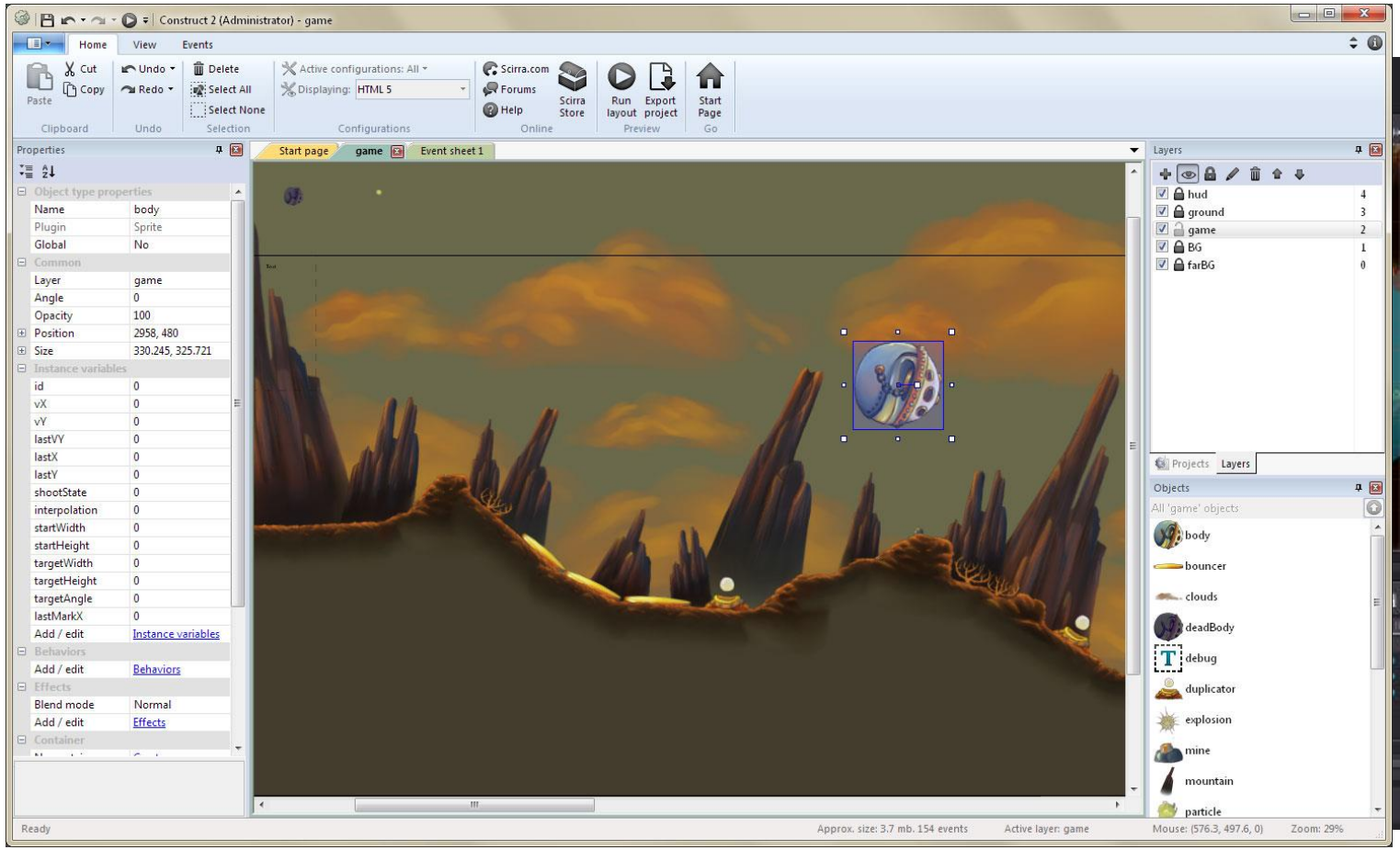


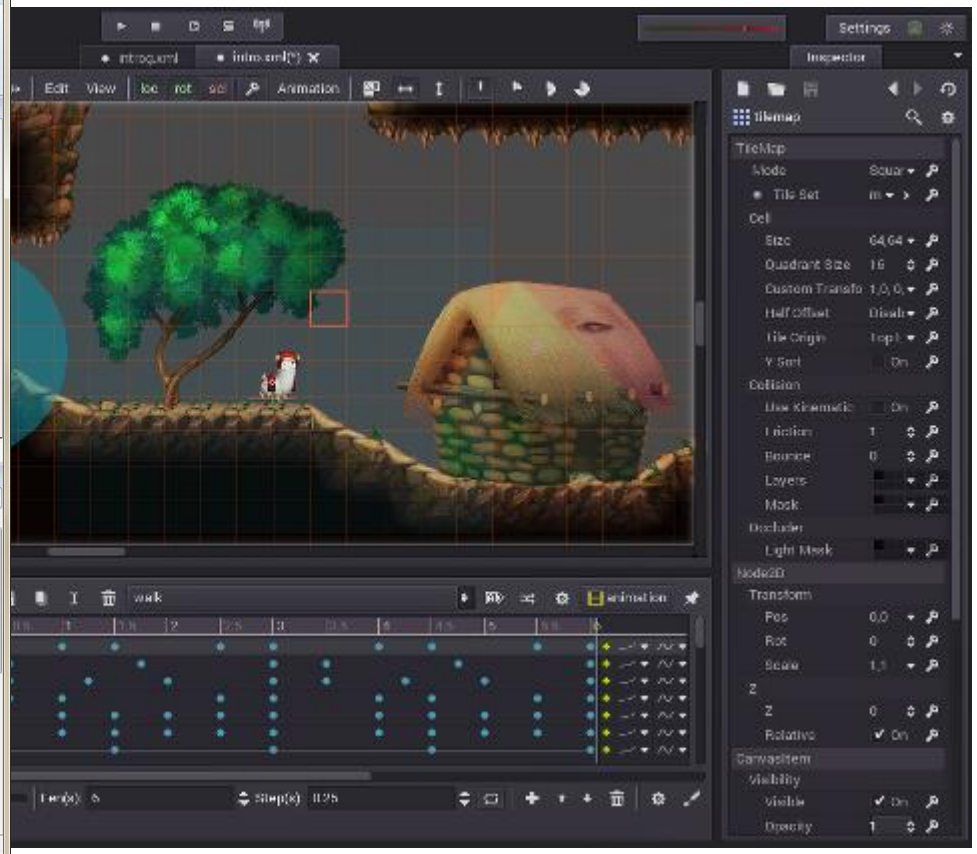


Paradigm: 3D programming



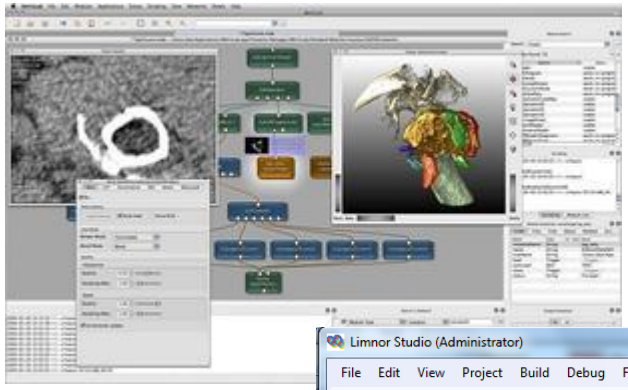
Paradigm: WYSIWYG editing

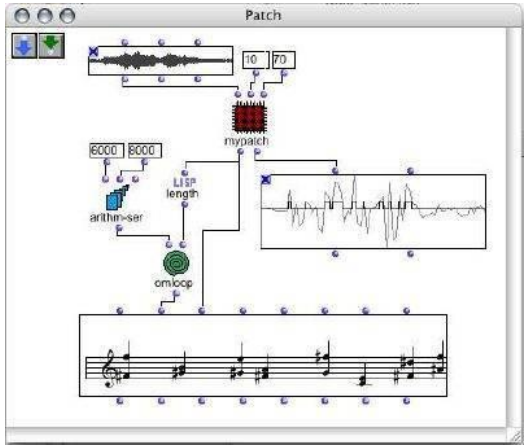


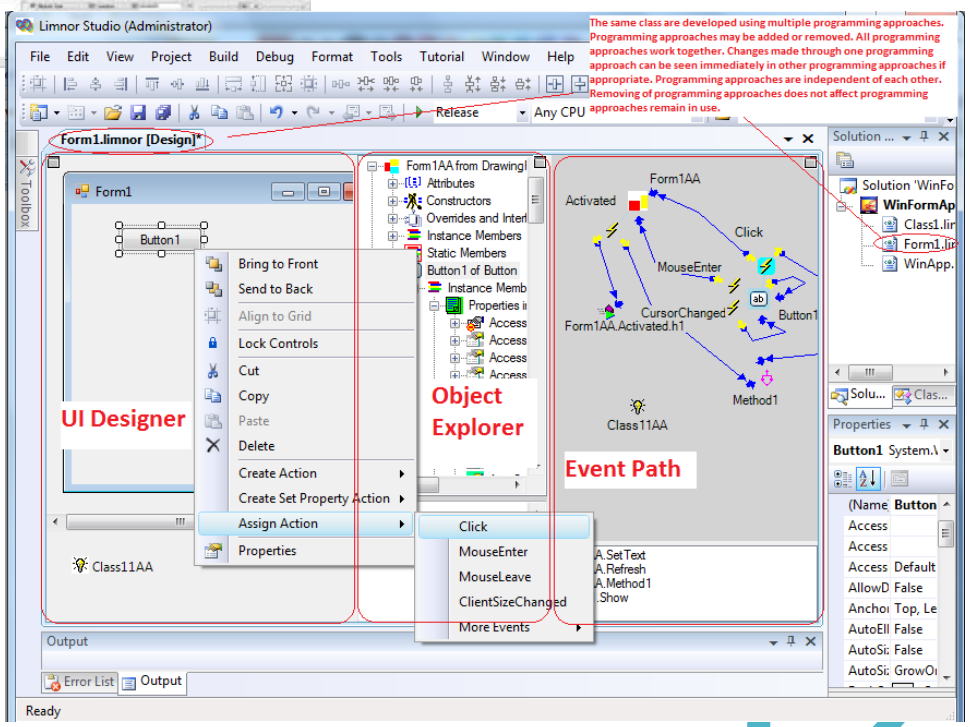


Purpose

- general-purpose
- multimedia processing
- user interface generation
- visualization
- simulation



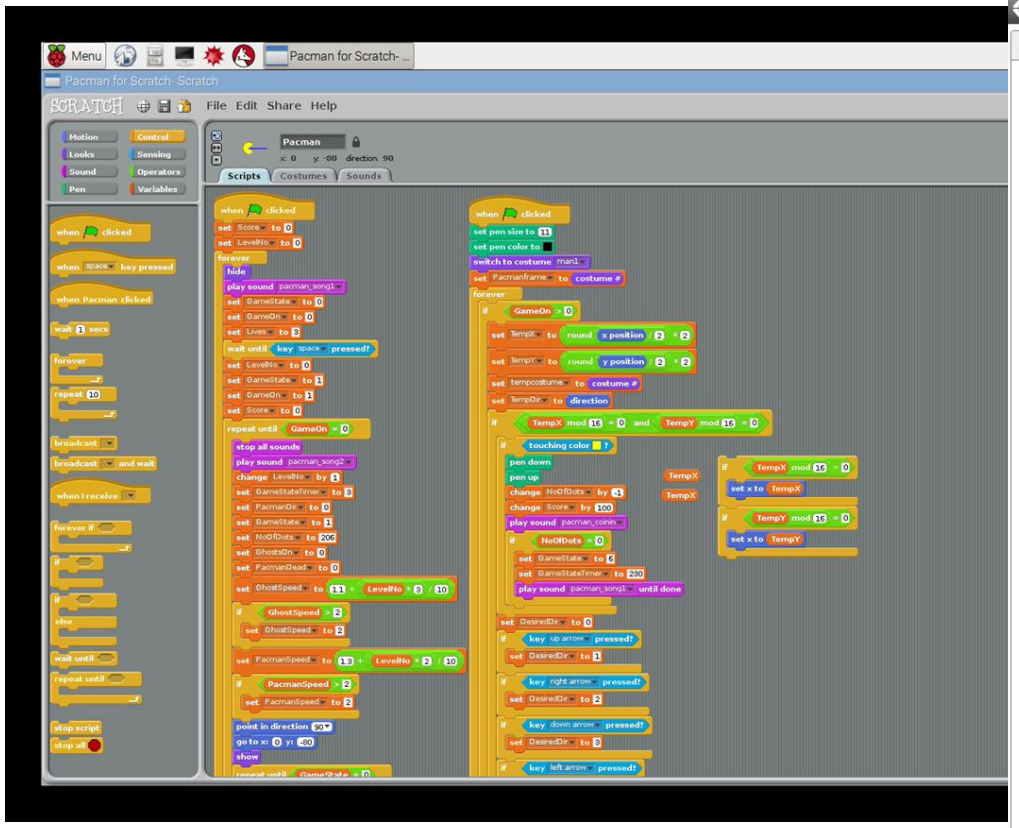


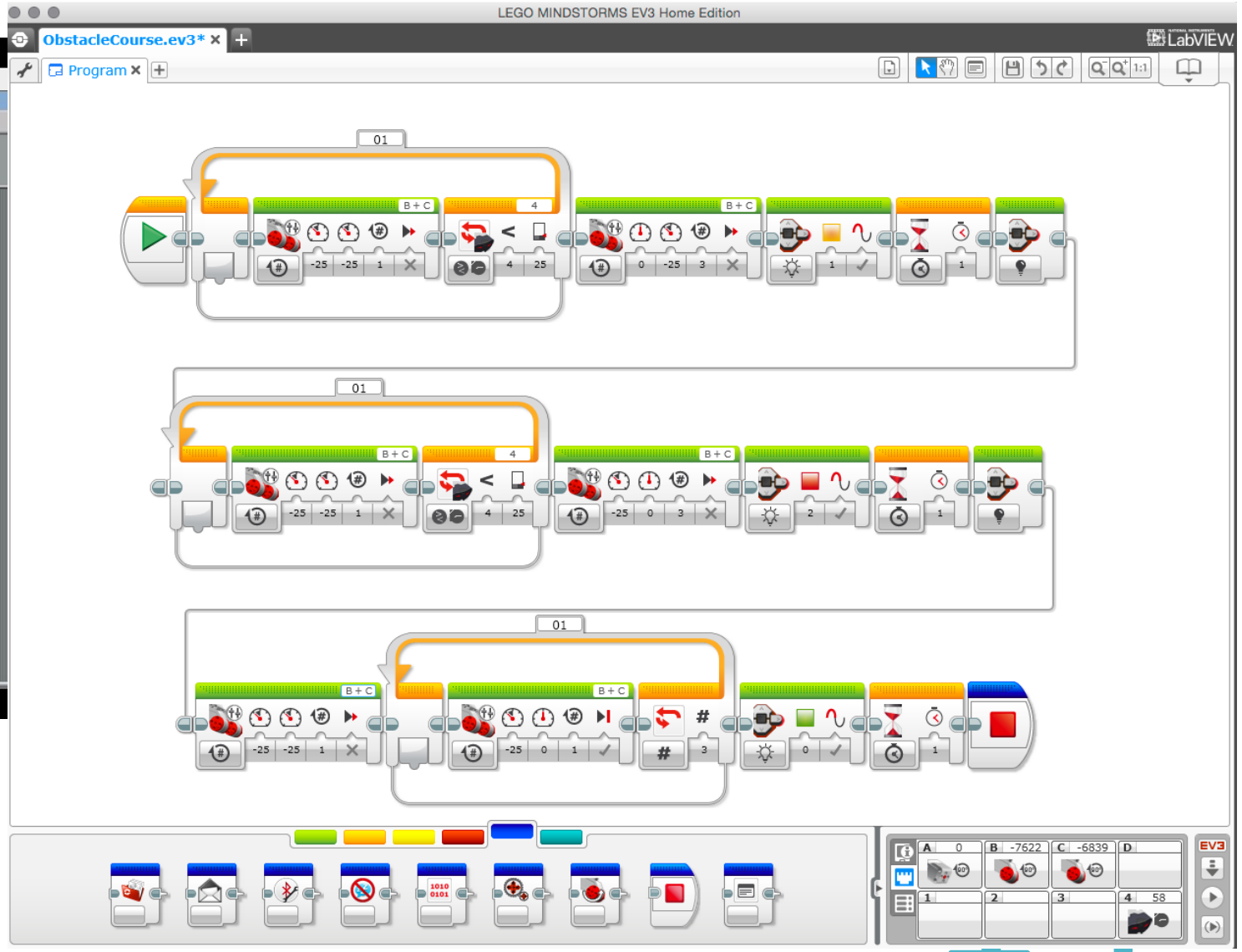


Programming knowledge

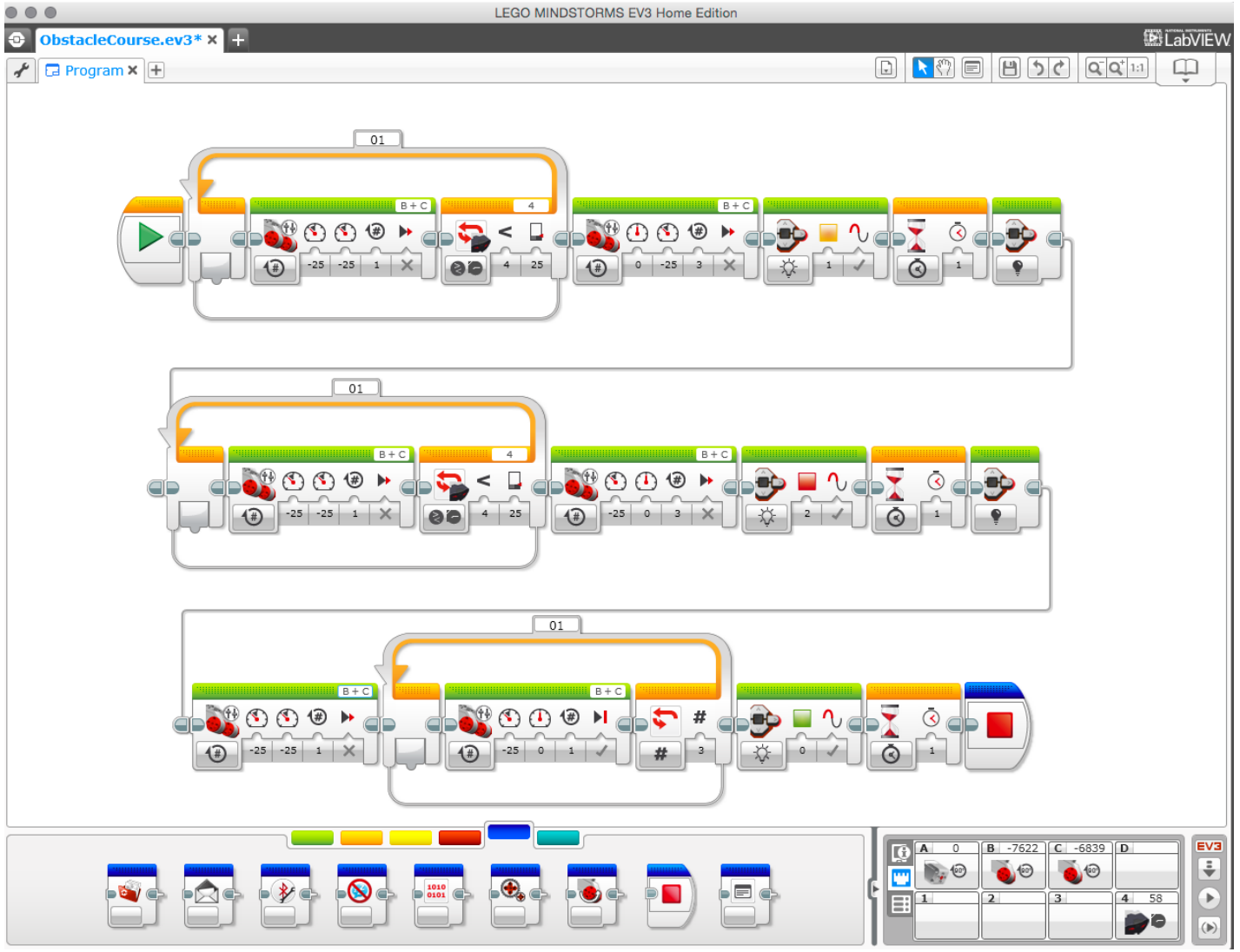
- experienced programmers
- beginner programmers
- basic scripting
- non-programmers

Programming knowledge: beginner

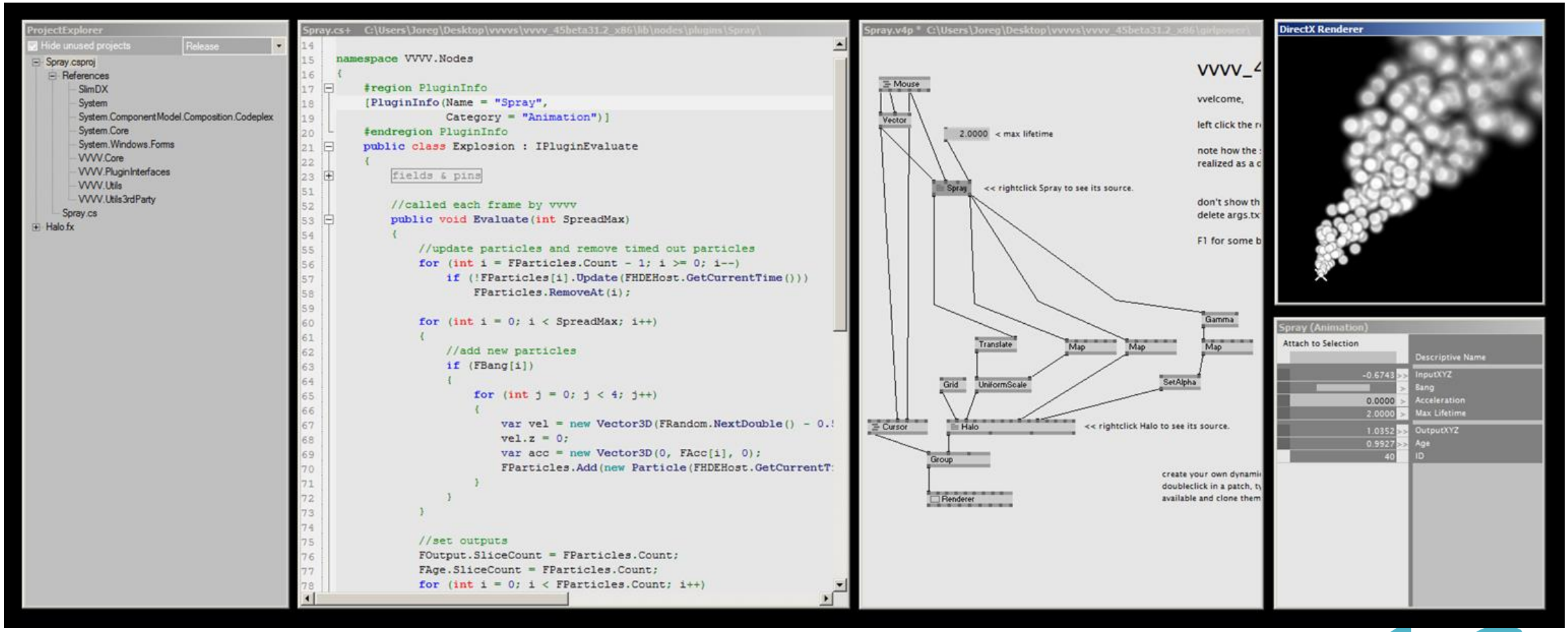




Amount of text code: just visual



Amount of text code: hybrid



Conclusion

- 4 dimensions:
  - paradigm & visual representation
  - purpose
  - programming knowledge
  - amount of text code