

# 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- Existing surveys incomplete or out of date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

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## 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 spreadsheet-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

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### 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

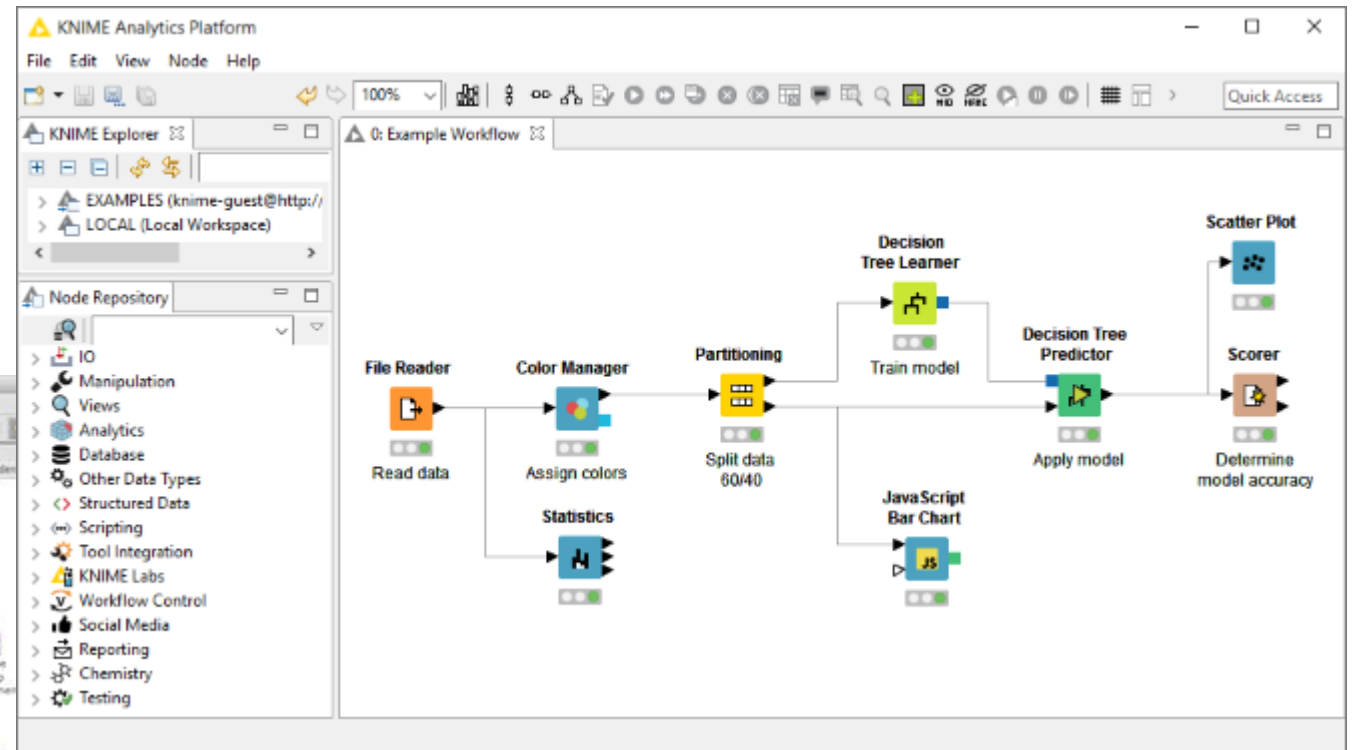
# Taxonomy

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

The screenshot shows the SynthEdit software interface. The main workspace contains a signal flow graph with the following components and connections:

- Knob**: A control object with a knob icon. Its **Output** is connected to the **Oscillator** object.
- Oscillator**: A processing object with parameters: **-Pitch**, **-Pulse Width**, **-Waveform** (highlighted in green), **Audio Out**, **-Sync**, **-Phase Mod**, and **-PM Depth**. The **Waveform** parameter is connected to the **List Entry** object.
- List Entry**: A control object with a dropdown menu currently showing **Pink Noise**. Its **Choice** output is connected to the **Waveform** parameter of the **Oscillator**.
- Moog Filter**: A processing object with parameters: **-Signal**, **-Pitch**, **-Resonance**, and **Output**. The **Audio Out** of the **Oscillator** is connected to the **-Signal** parameter of the **Moog Filter**.
- Sound Out**: A destination object with a list of 12 output channels, numbered -1 to -12. The **Output** of the **Moog Filter** is connected to channel -1.

The interface includes a top toolbar with icons for file operations (save, open, close) and a bottom toolbar with a list icon. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the workspace.



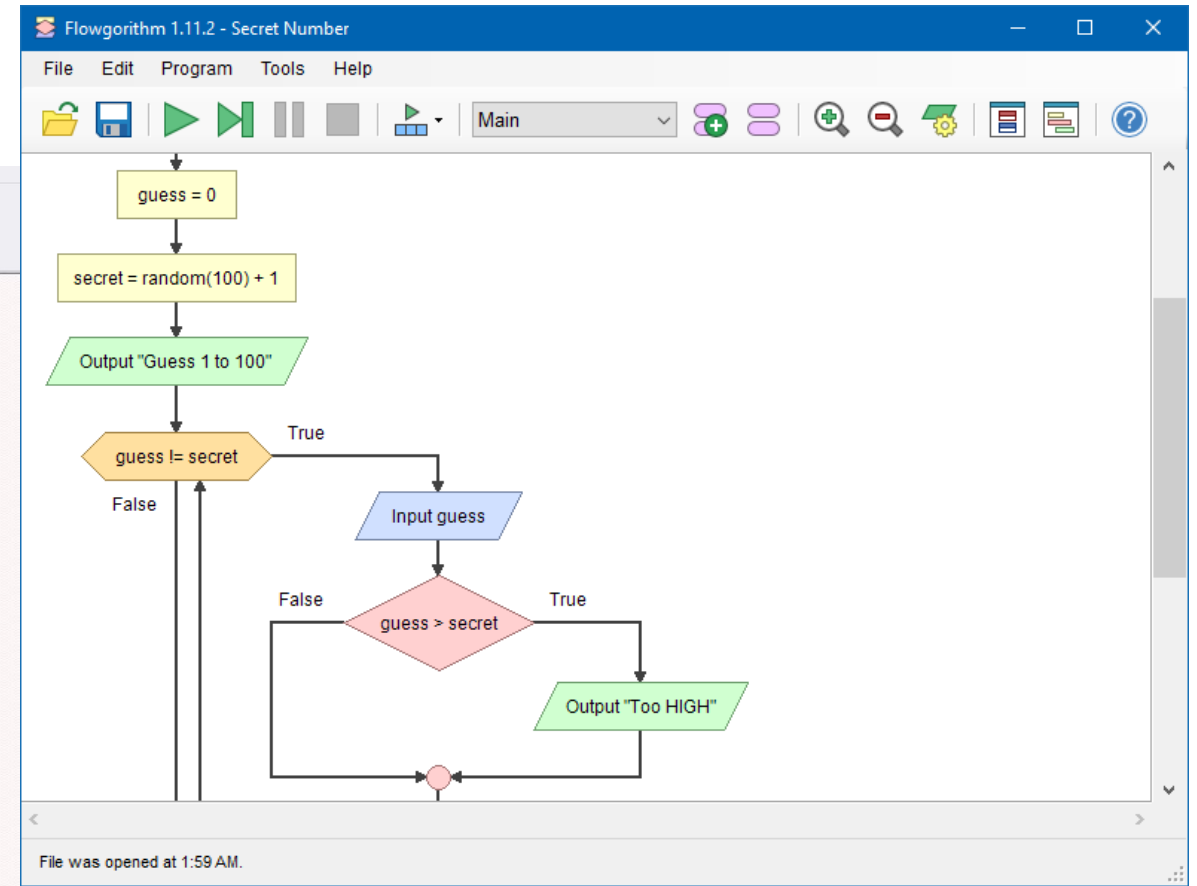
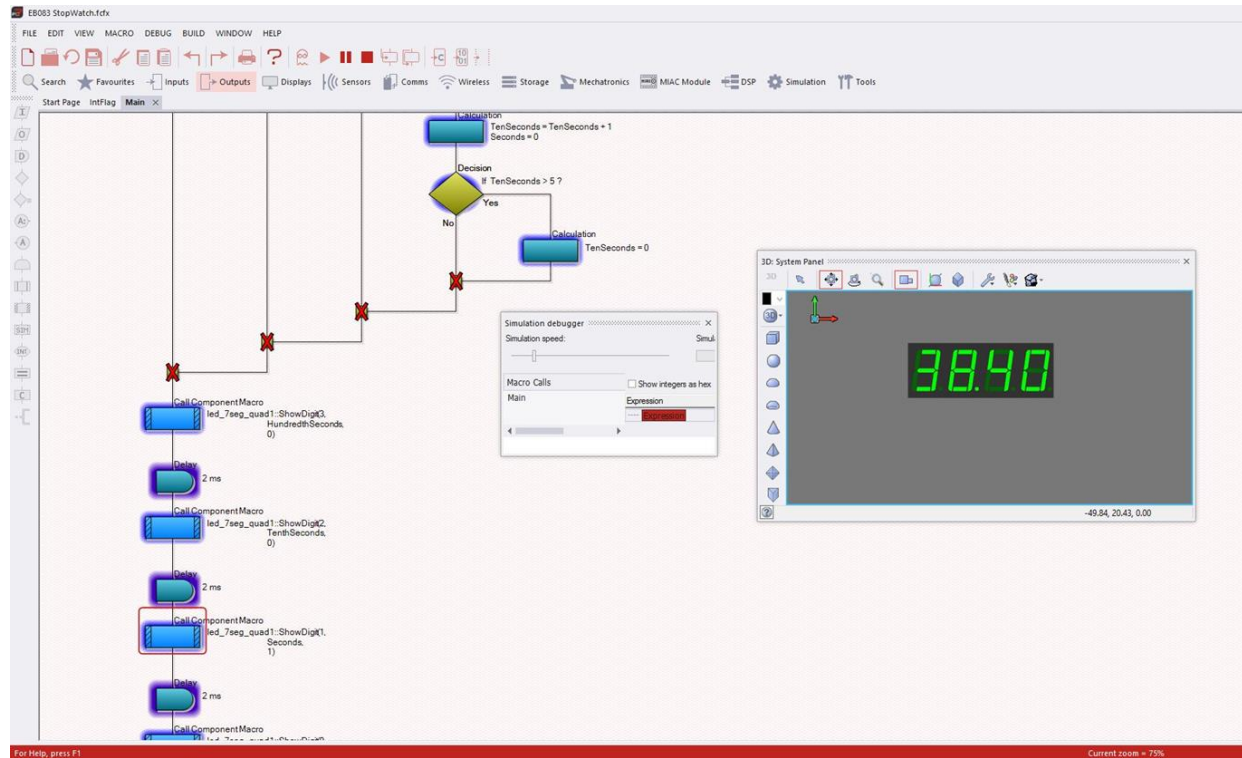
# Paradigm: tile-based

The collage displays various components of the Snap! programming environment:

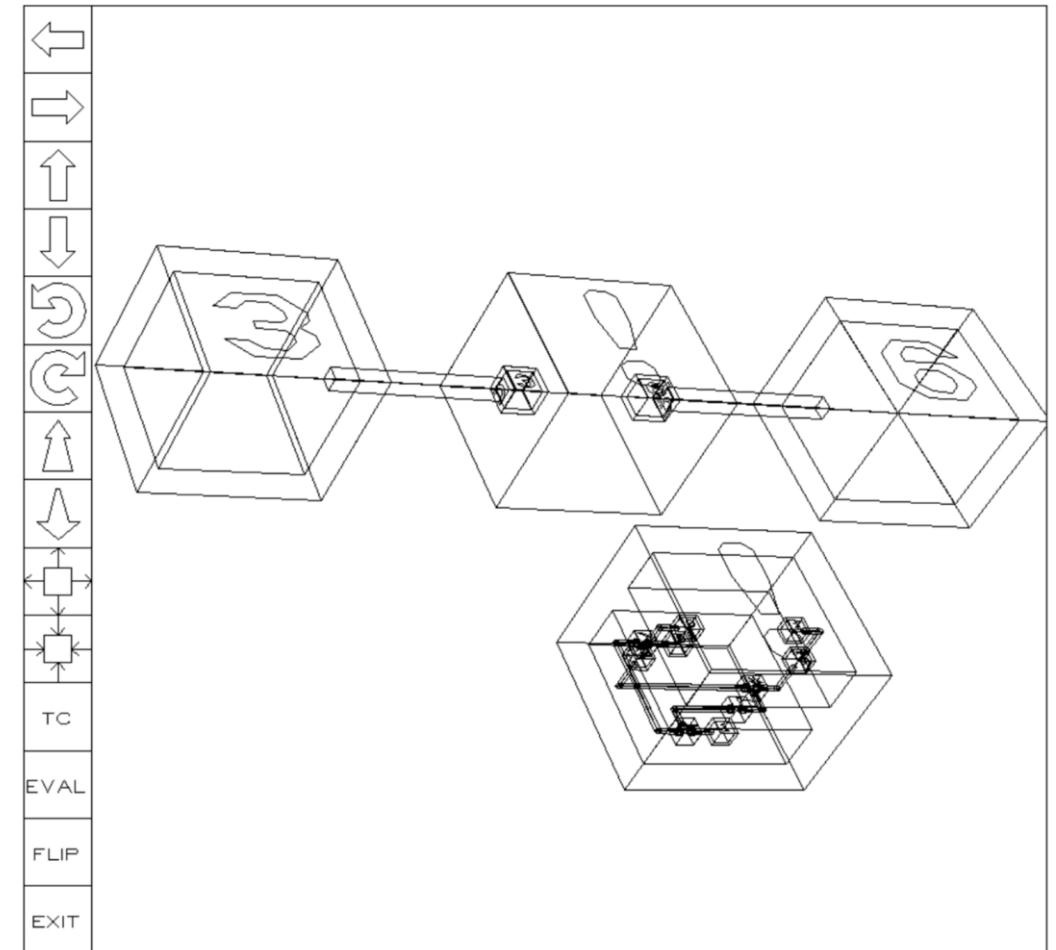
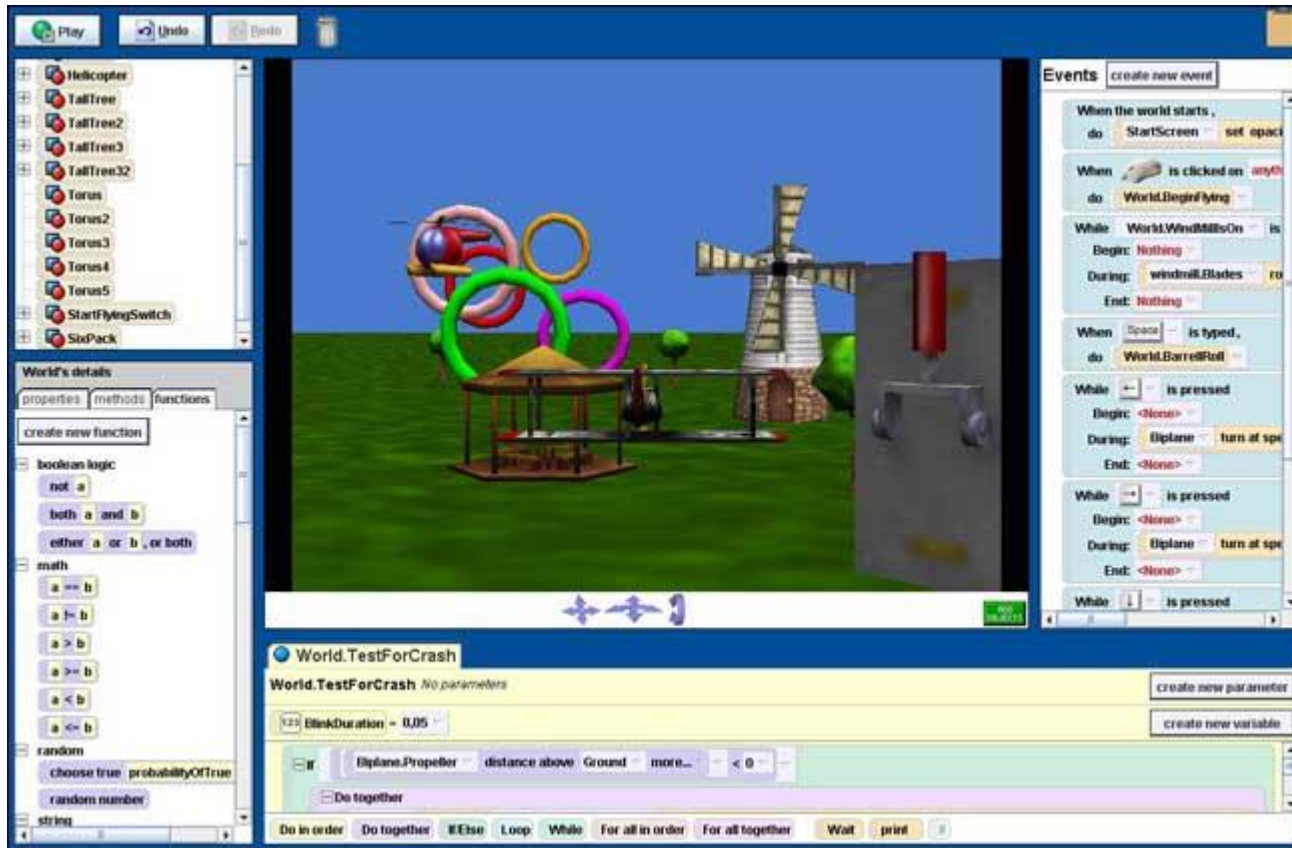
- Top Left:** A screenshot of the Snap! interface showing a script triggered by a "when clicked" event. The script includes blocks for "clear", "pen up", "point in direction 0", "go to x: 0 y: -150", "pen down", and a "vee" (variable) block.
- Top Right:** A "Turtle ends" menu showing a list of shapes: "square", "hex", "star", "vee", and "vee". The "length" is set to 5.
- Bottom Left:** A screenshot of the Snap! interface showing a script triggered by a "when down arrow key pressed" event. The script includes a "set ends to list" block with a list containing "square", "hex", "star", "vee", and "vee".
- Bottom Right:** A screenshot of the Snap! interface showing a script triggered by a "when up arrow key pressed" event. The script includes a "set ends to list" block with a list containing "square", "hex", "star", "vee", and "vee".
- Small Inset:** A small code block showing a "function main()" definition.



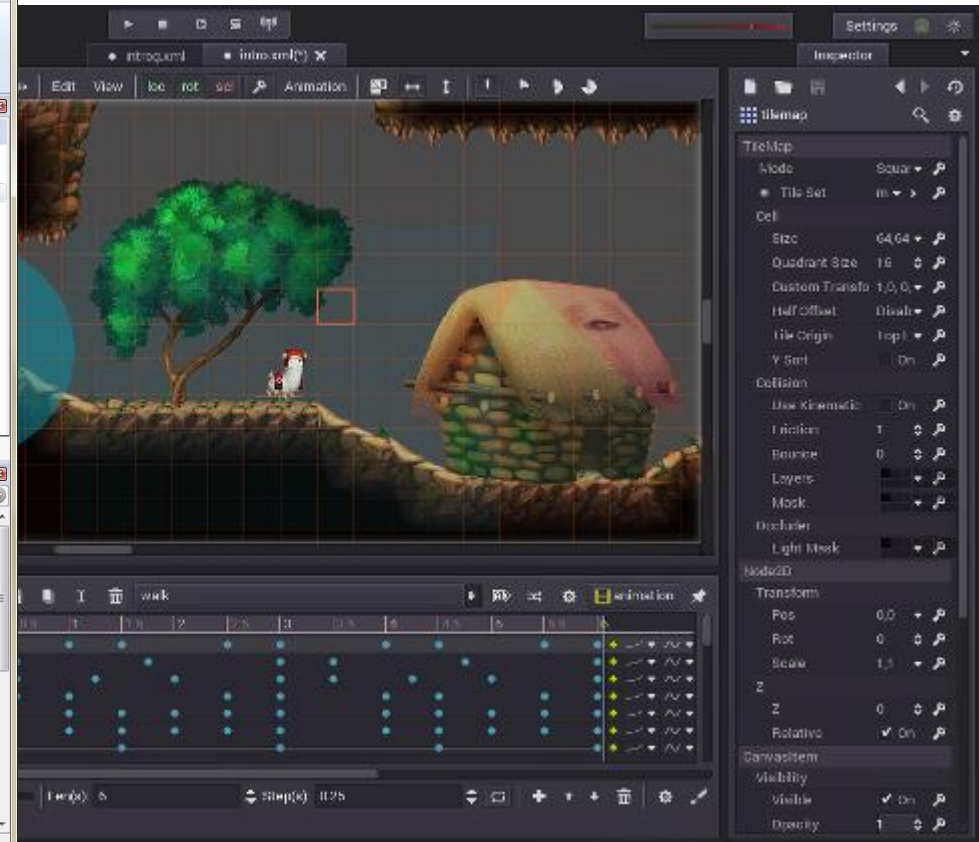
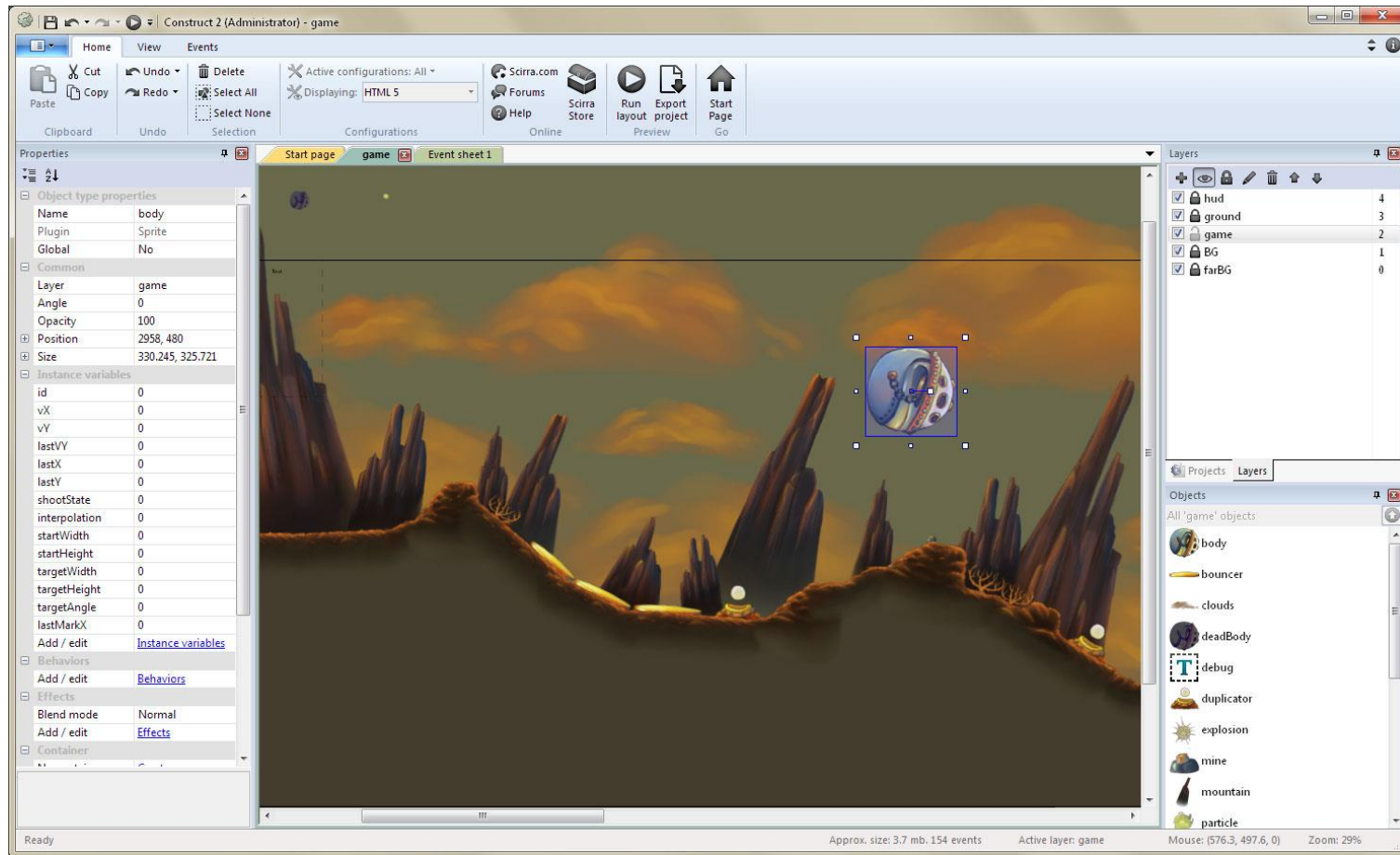
# Paradigm: flowchart-based



# Paradigm: 3D programming

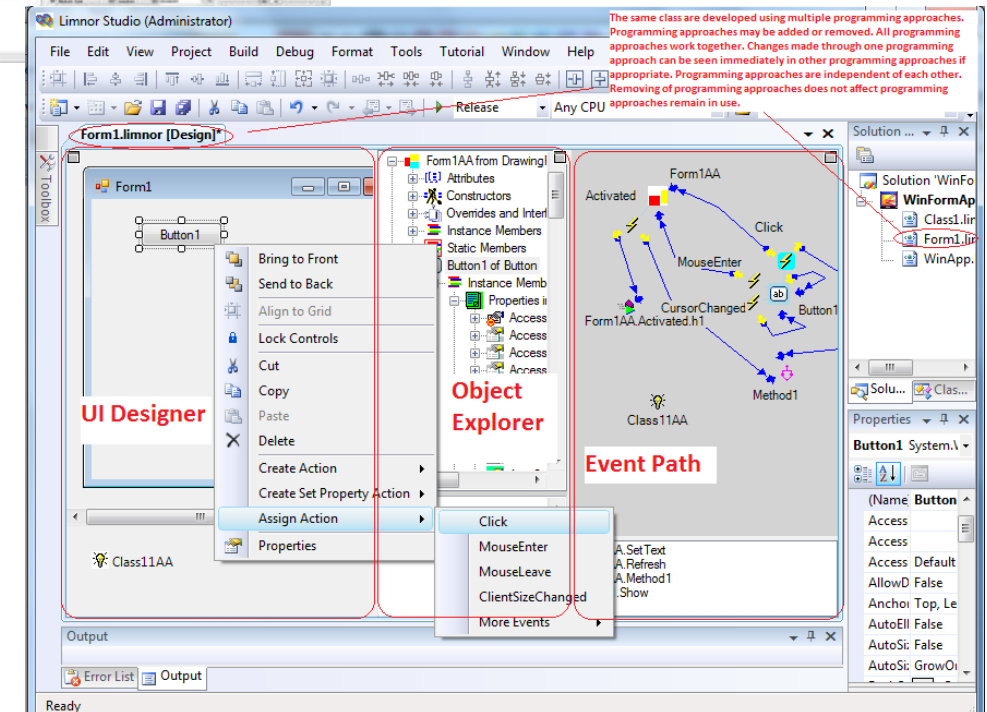
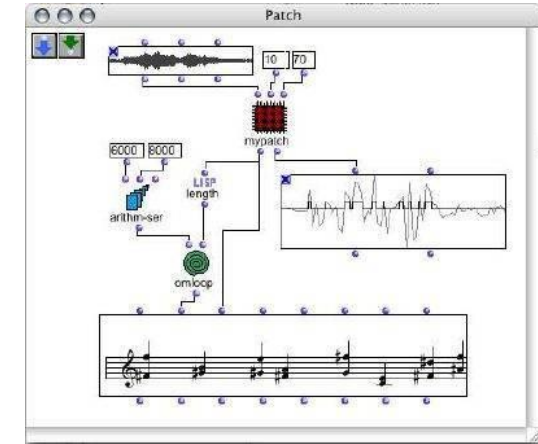
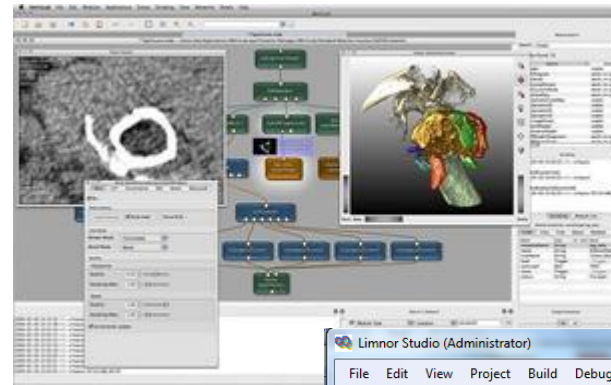


# Paradigm: WYSIWYG editing



# Purpose

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

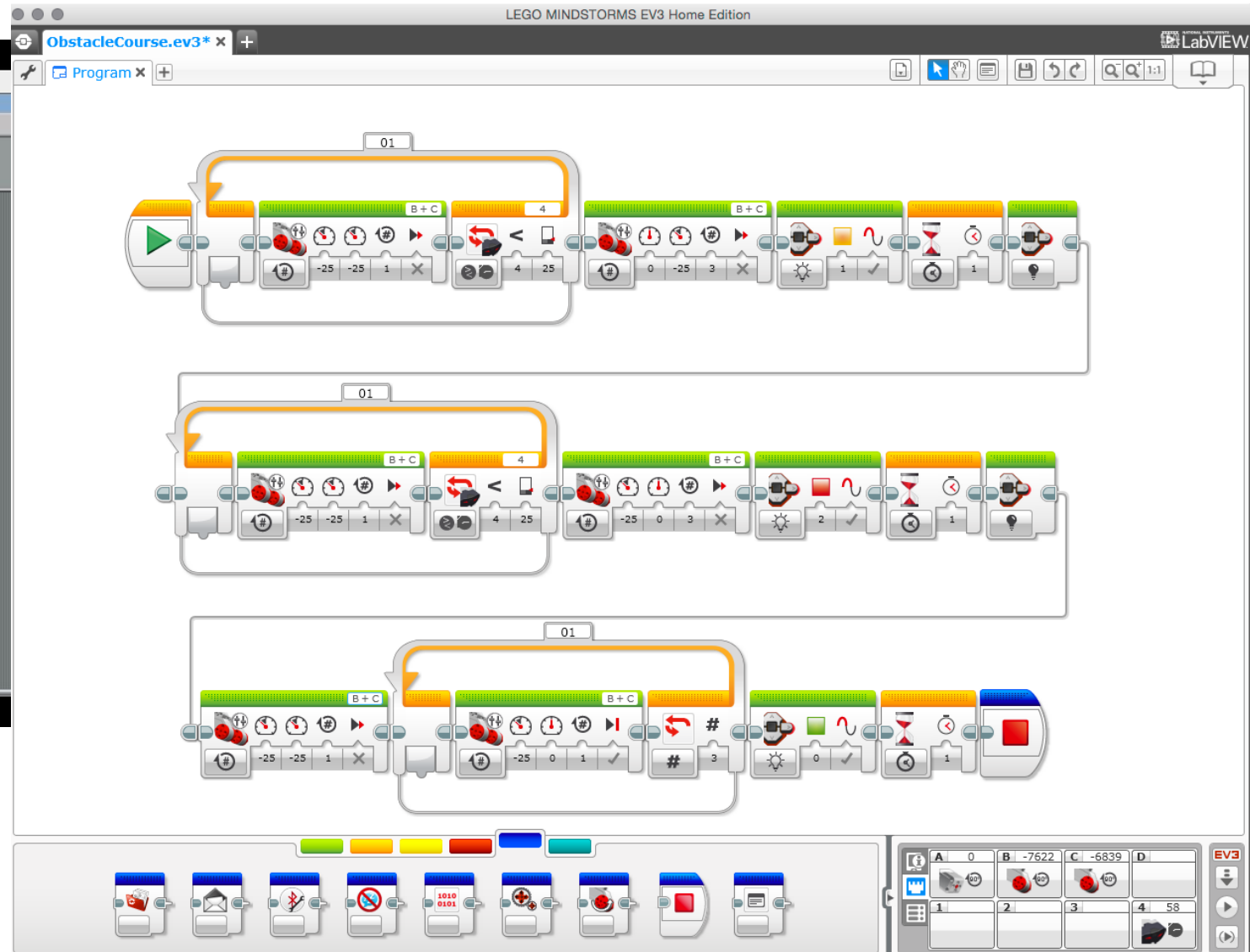
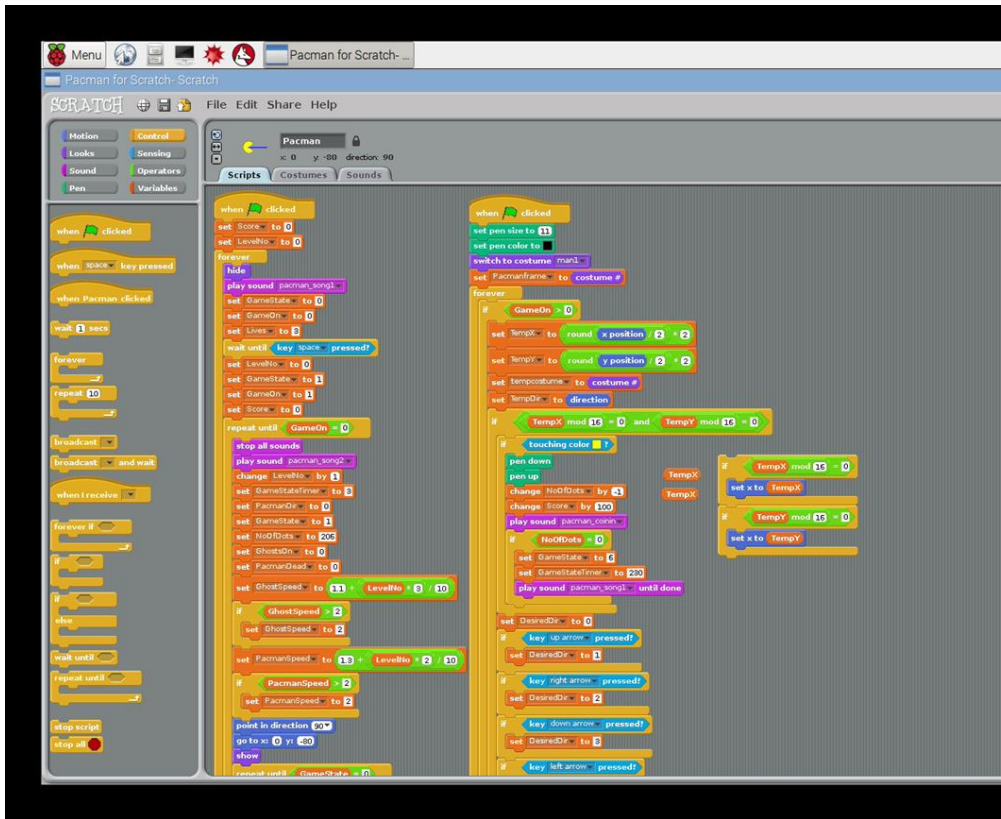


# Programming knowledge

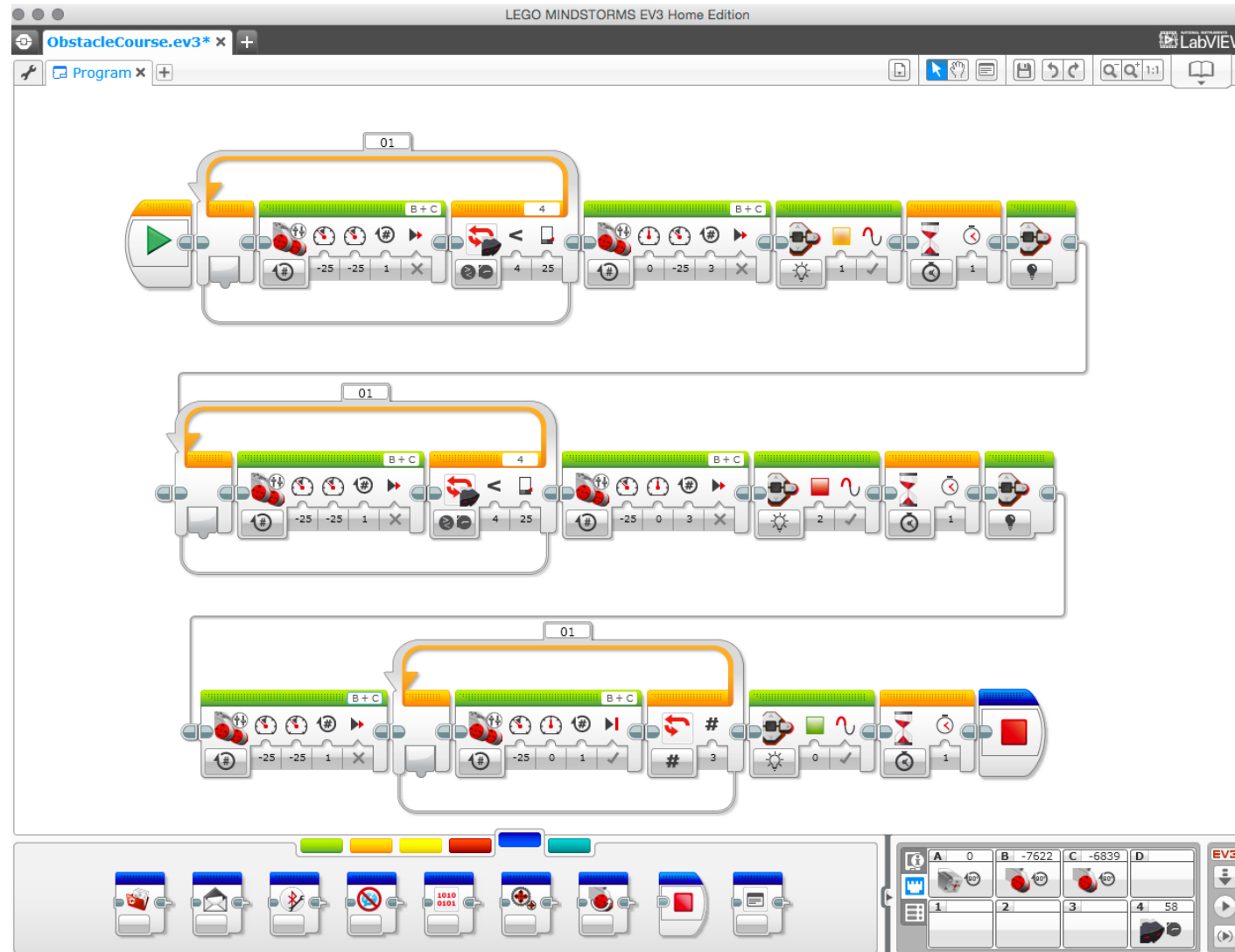
- experienced programmers
- beginner programmers
- basic scripting
- non-programmers



# Programming knowledge: beginner



# Amount of text code: just visual



# Amount of text code: hybrid

The image displays a hybrid development environment with four main panels:

- Project Explorer:** Shows a project structure with 'Spray.csproj' and 'Halo.fx'.
- Spray.cs+:** Contains C# code for a VVVV plugin. The code defines a 'VWV.Nodes' namespace with a 'PluginInfo' region, a 'PluginInfo' class, and an 'Explosion' class that implements 'IPluginEvaluate'. It includes logic for updating particles, adding new particles, and setting outputs.
- Spray.v4p:** A visual programming patch showing a hierarchy of nodes. It starts with a 'Mouse' node connected to a 'Vector' node, which then connects to a 'Spray' node. The 'Spray' node is connected to a 'Grid' node, which is connected to a 'UniformScale' node, which is connected to a 'Map' node. The 'Map' node is connected to a 'SetAlpha' node, which is connected to a 'Gamma' node. The 'Gamma' node is connected to a 'Render' node. Annotations include '2.0000 < max lifetime', '<< rightclick Spray to see its source.', and '<< rightclick Halo to see its source.'.
- DirectX Renderer:** Displays a 3D visualization of a spray of particles.

Additional text on the right side of the visual programming patch includes:

- 'VVVV\_4'
- 'vwelcome,'
- 'left click the r'
- 'note how the :'
- 'realized as a c'
- 'don't show th'
- 'delete args.tx'
- 'F1 for some b'
- 'create your own dynam'
- 'doubleclick in a patch, ty'
- 'available and clone them'

Attach to Selection	Descriptive Name
-0.6743 >>	InputXYZ
>	Bang
0.0000 >	Acceleration
2.0000 >	Max Lifetime
1.0352 >>	OutputXYZ
0.9927 >>	Age
40	ID



# Conclusion

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