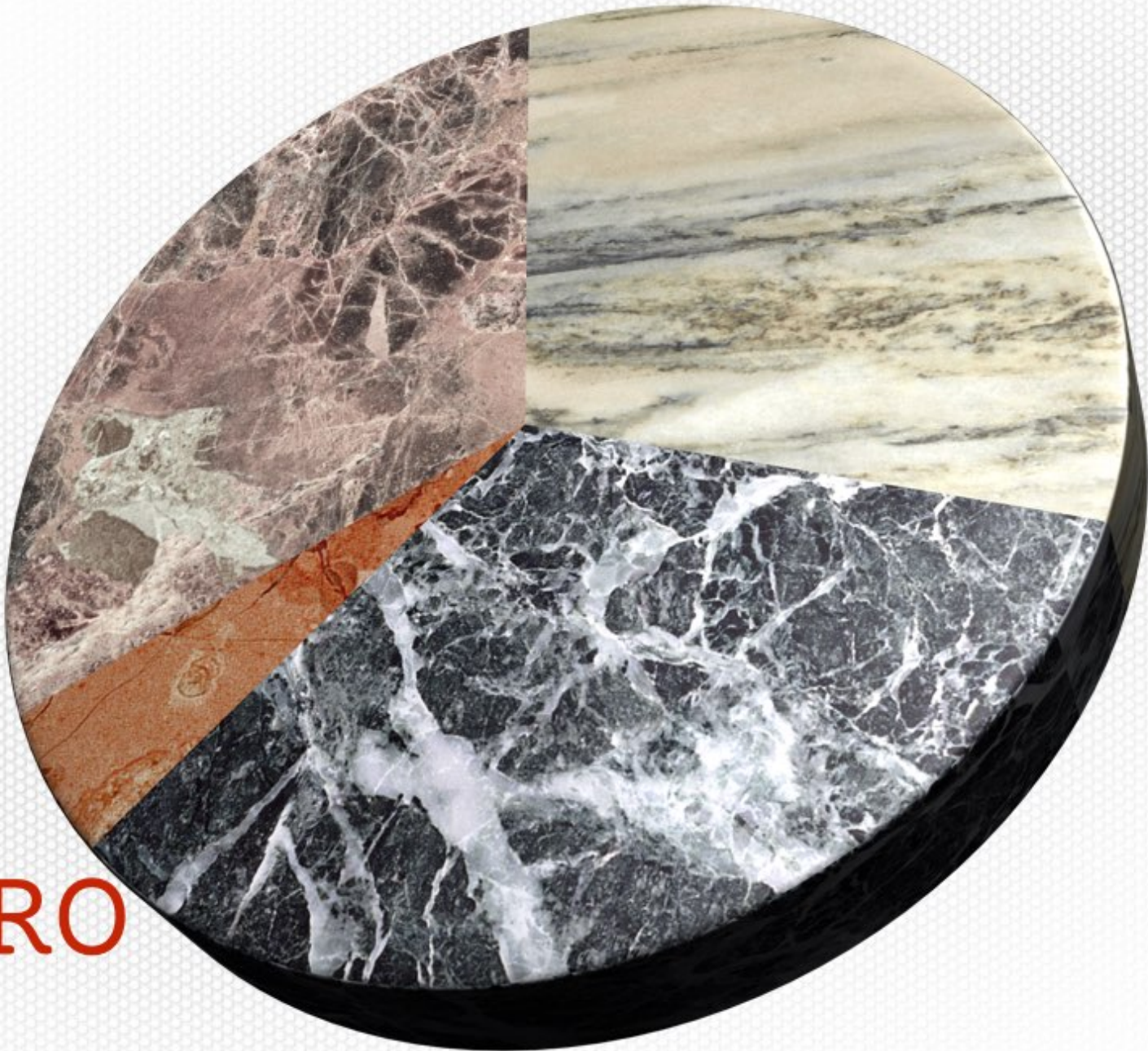


Dr. Vadim Zaytsev aka @**grammarware**,  
Hackers & Designers Summer Academy, 2015

**CC-BY**





INTRO

MetaEnvironment QBasic Eclipse LaTeX  
PHP TSR LDF M3 jQuery SVG EBGF FST  
XHTML C++ DCG BNF PDG BGF DMS git SQL XSD  
JS XCK Inkscape Assembly Pascal LCF  
Graphviz GWBasic ksh  
• hacker (1995-2015)  
DHIML GraphML Erlang CodeSurfer yED  
Java XLDF C# ATL Delphi MediaWiki Ruby sh  
OS/400 Promela CGI EMF Markdown C  
DITA HTML Haskell COBOL dot Python  
FPU Flash GrammarLab CRC 80x86 Matlab  
SPARQL JSON Ecore PCRE GDK Wikia Blowfish  
phpbb Wordpress Rascal LCI Turbo Vision Wikidot  
Ada ASF Jenkins EDD XBNF VB bibTeX  
SDF WinIce HASP XSLT Subversion Maple  
SoftIce JAXB DeGlucker XML Django  
SPIN IDA Grammar Hunter Scheme  
Grammar Hawk DTD Unlambda Zope GRK  
Perl make ANTLR

# Introduction

- hacker (1995–2015)
- currently at UvA





- hacker (1995-2015)
- currently at UvA

photo credit: <http://scii.nl/spaces.html>

Amsterdam Subversive Center for Information Interchange



24

24

Met Fort  
van Sjakoo

BASEMENT

- hacker (1995-2015)
- currently at UVA



- 
- A photograph of three people in an office setting. On the left, a man with a beard and short hair, wearing a black long-sleeved shirt and grey jeans, is smiling. In the center, a woman with dark hair pulled back, wearing glasses and a dark blue long-sleeved top, is also smiling. On the right, a man with short dark hair, wearing a dark suit jacket over a light-colored shirt, is standing behind the woman. The background features a yellow wall with a blue horizontal line, a pink vertical panel on the left, and a white notice pinned to the wall on the right.
- hacker (1995-2015)
  - currently at UvA
  - wikipedian (2004-2015)



• hacker (1995-2015)

• currently at UvA

wikipedian (2004-2015)



# Introduction

- hacker (1995-2015)
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- wikipedian (2004-2015)
- animator (flash 2001, gif 2004-2007)
- graphic designer (2007-2015)
- font (2008), t-shirts (2009-2015)



# Intr

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- graphic designer (2001–2015)
- font (2008), t-shirt (2008)
- mostly illustration





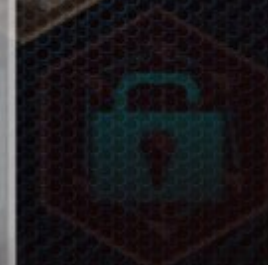
grammarware

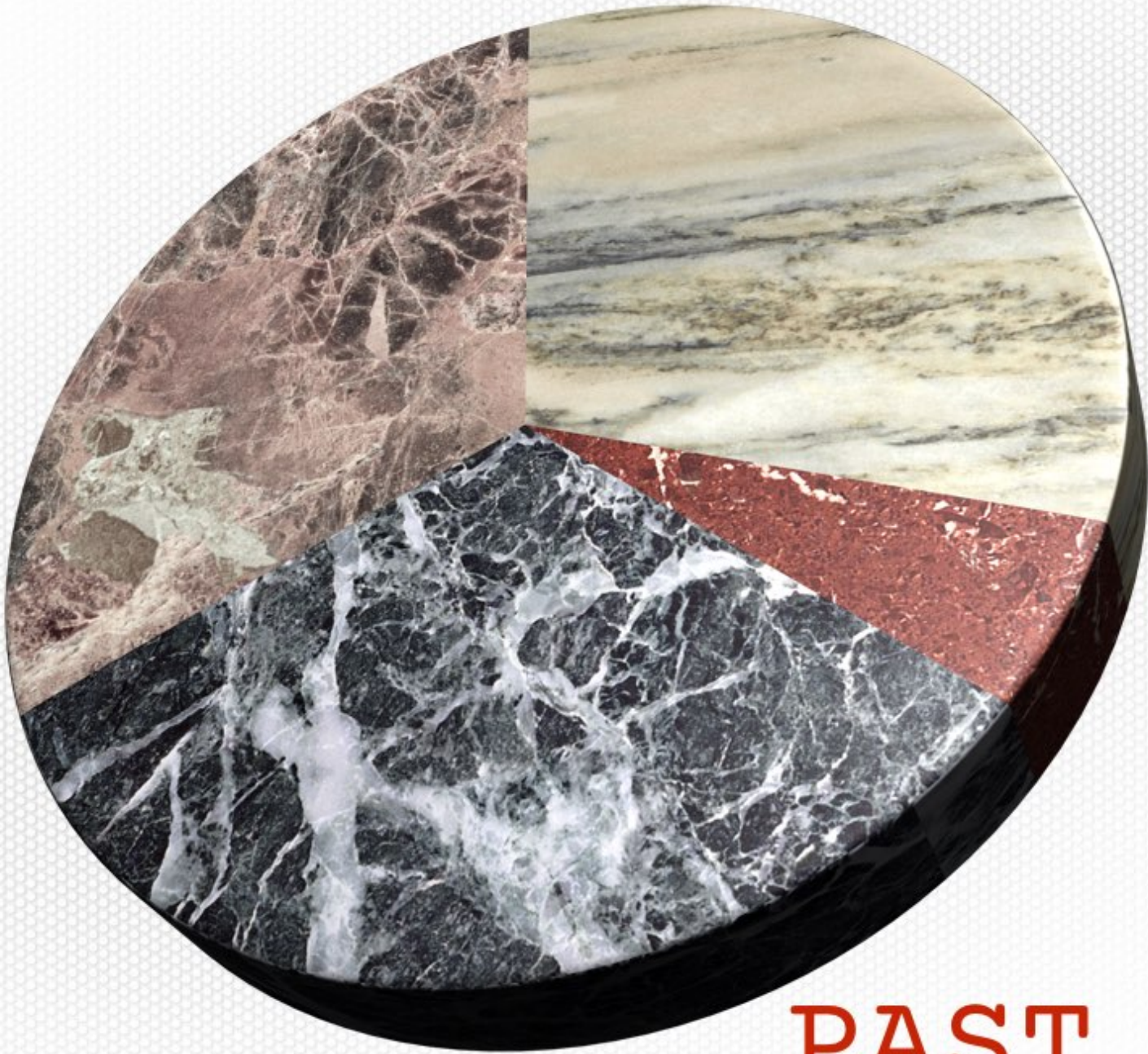
VP-15

# Introduction



- hacker (1995-2015)
  - currently at UvA
- ~~wikipedian (2004-2015)~~
- animator (flash 2001, gif 2004-2007)
- graphic designer (2007-2015)
  - font (2008), t-shirts (2009-2015)
  - mostly illustrations
- indie game designer (1999-2015)





PAST



TALKING

to

computers

# Computer?



<https://youtu.be/LkqiDu1BQXY?t=1m>

NA



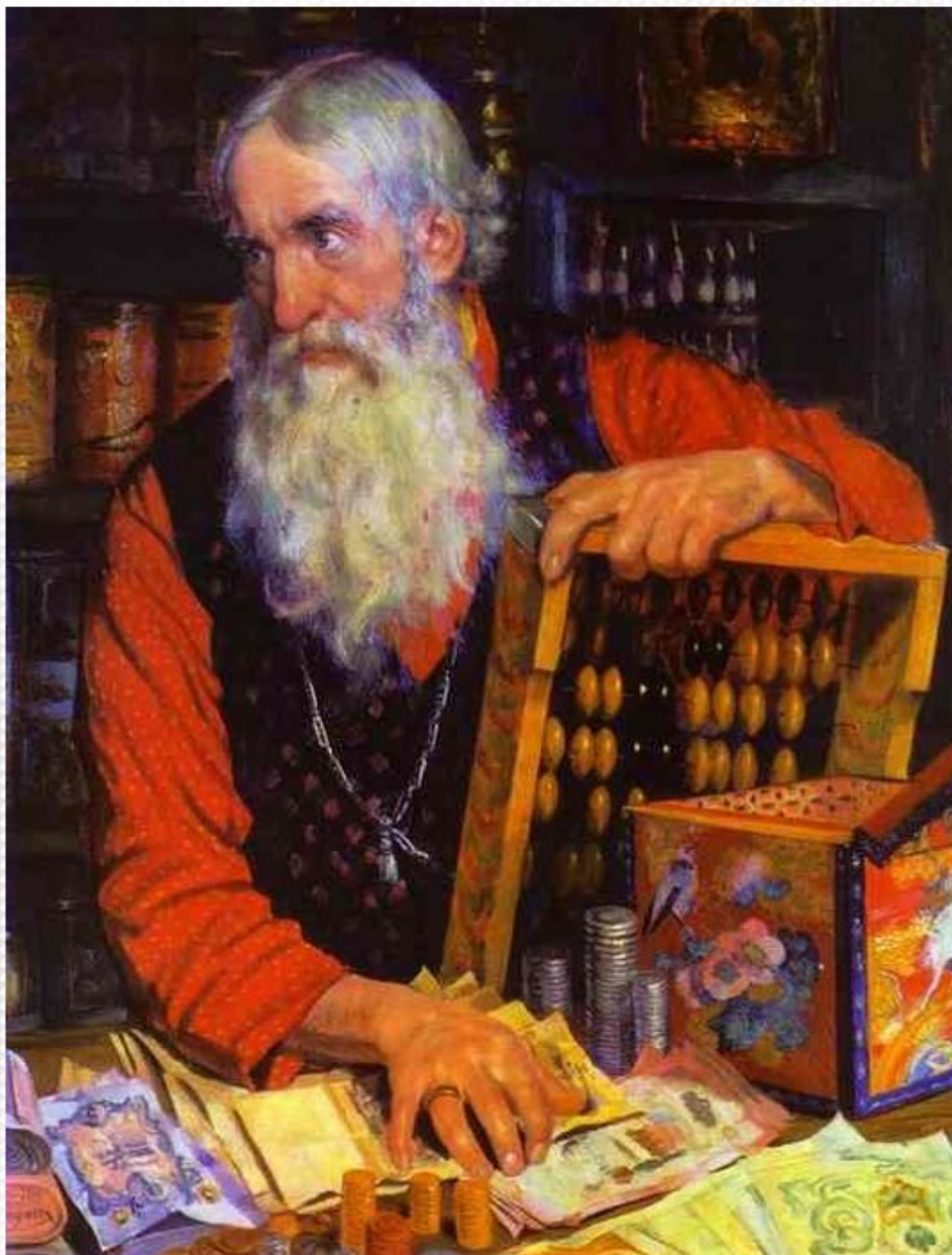
1930



2077

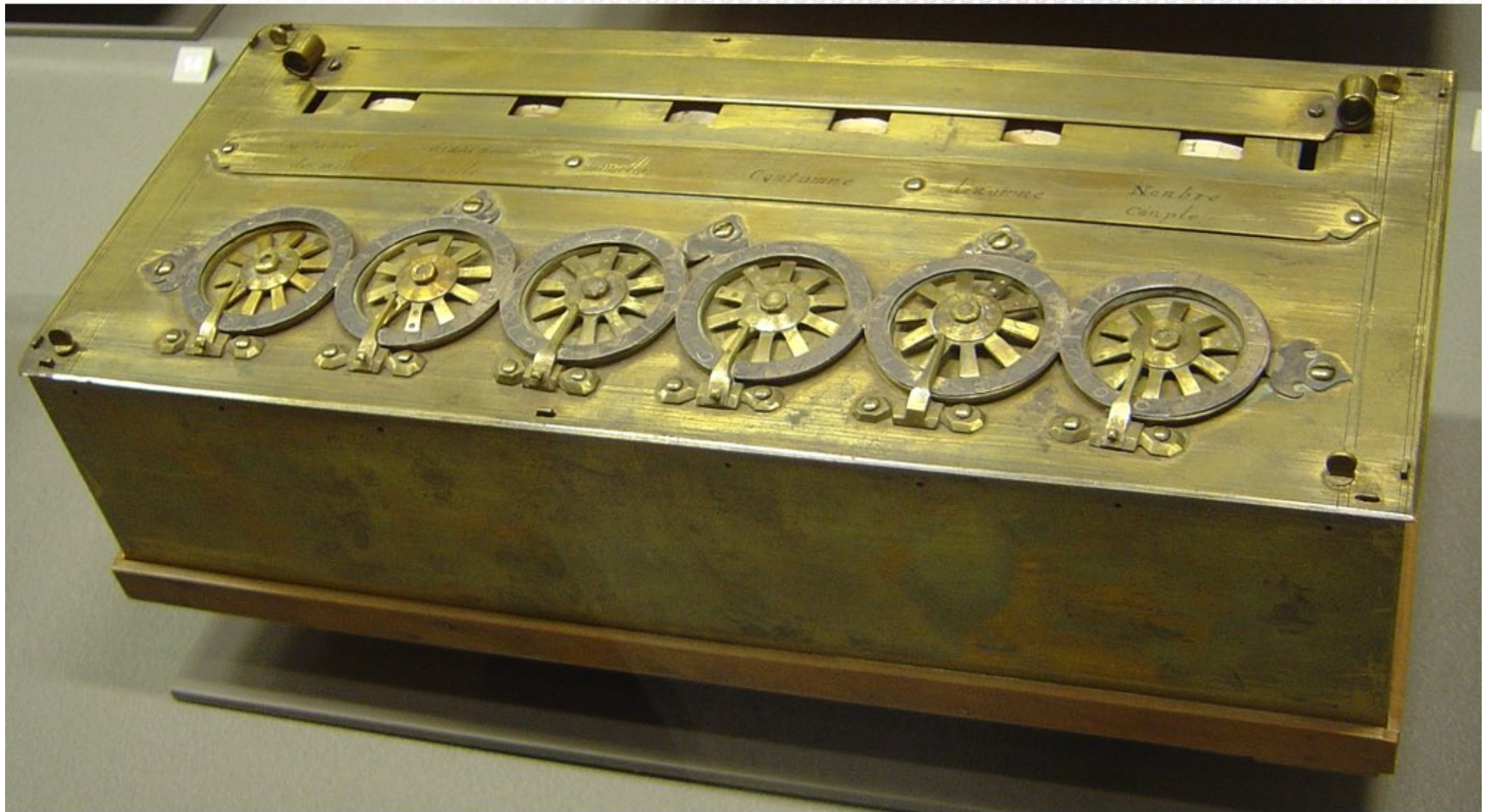


1918



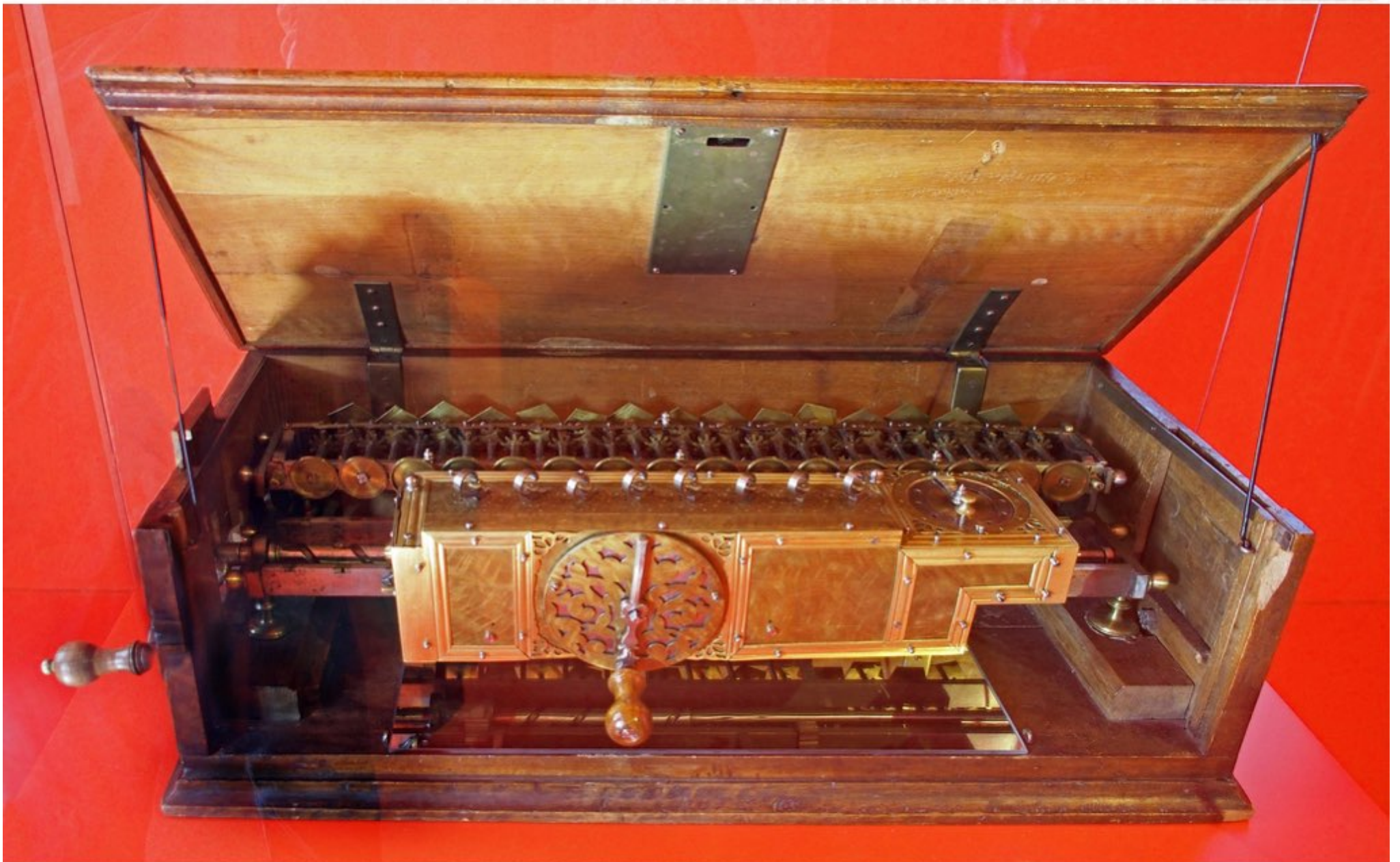
Boris Kustodiev, Merchant, 1918

1642



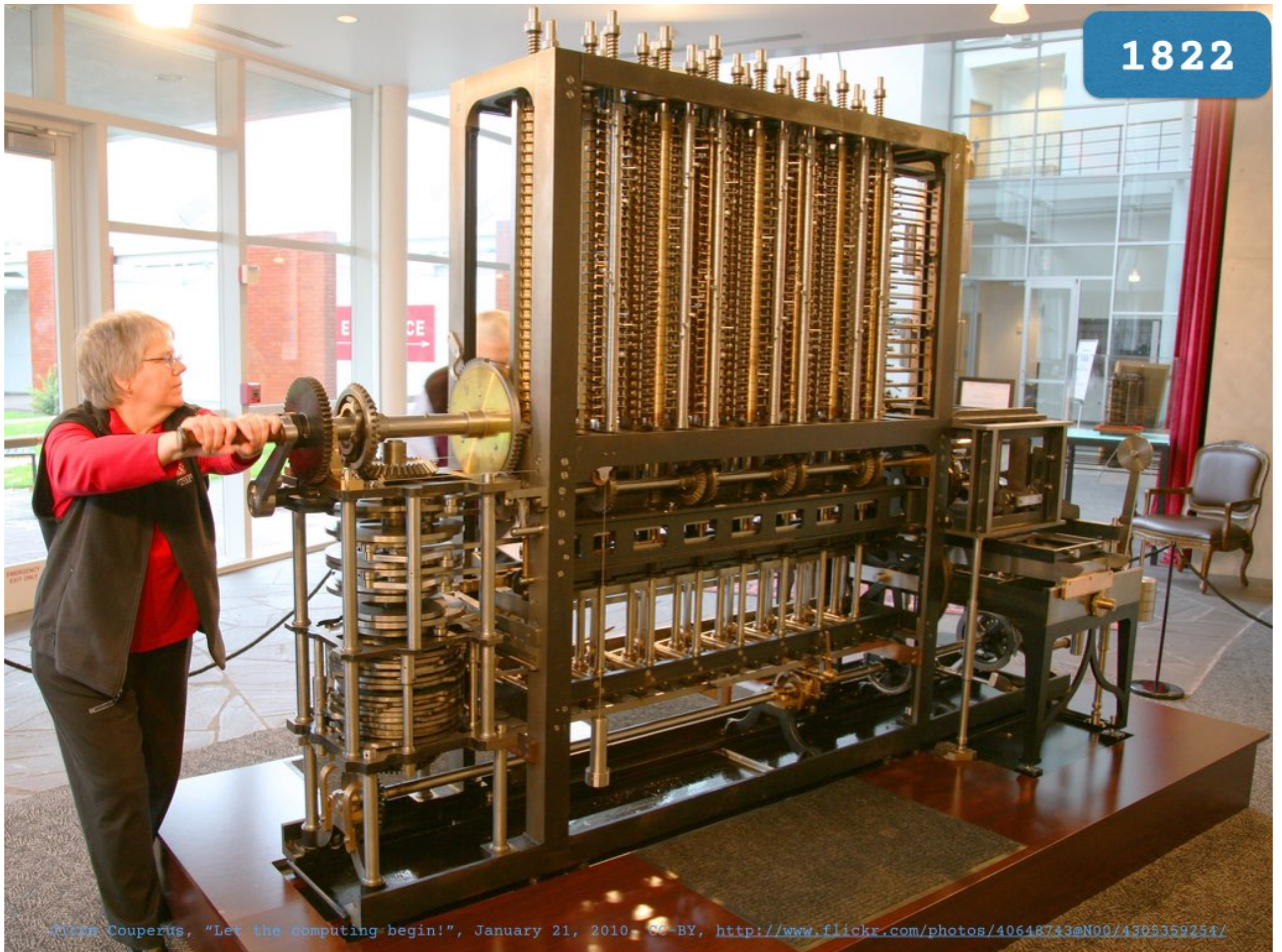
David Monniaux, "Machine à calculer de Blaise Pascal sans sous ni deniers",  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Arts\\_et\\_Metiers\\_Pascaline\\_dsc03869.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Arts_et_Metiers_Pascaline_dsc03869.jpg), CC-BY-SA

1673

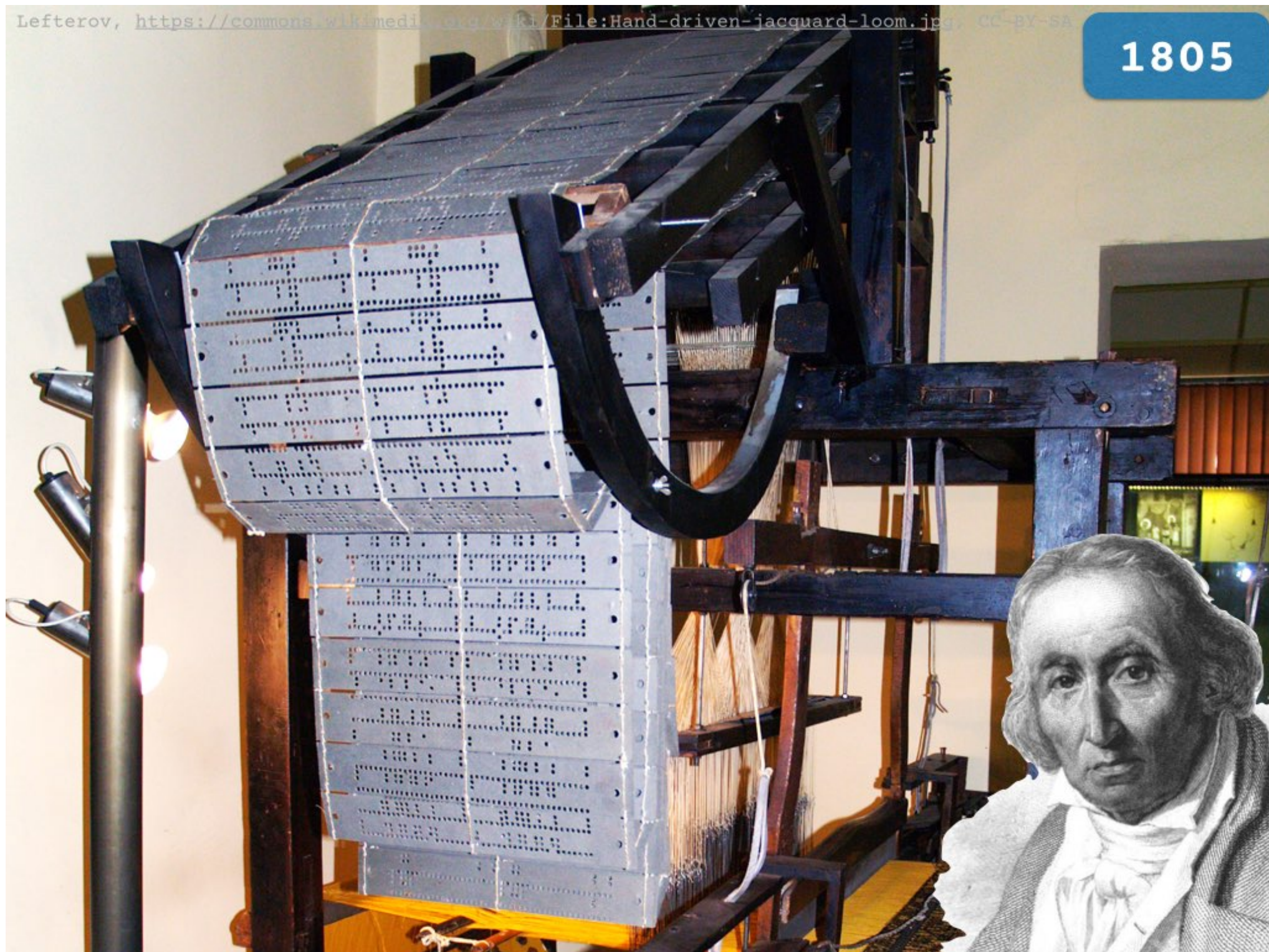


Hajotthu, "Leibniz' Vier-Spezies-Rechenmaschine",  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Leibniz\\_Rechenmaschine\\_\(1690\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Leibniz_Rechenmaschine_(1690).jpg), CC-BY

1822



1805



These cards, however, have nothing to do with the regulation of the particular *numerical* data. They merely determine the *operations*\* to be effected, which operations may of course be performed on an infinite variety of particular numerical values, and do not bring out any definite numerical results unless the numerical data of the problem have been impressed on the requisite portions of the train of mechanism. In the above example, the first essential step towards an arithmetical result, would be the substitution of specific numbers for  $n$ , and for the other primitive quantities which enter into the function.

Again, let us suppose that for  $F$  we put two complete equations of the fourth degree between  $x$  and  $y$ . We must then express on the cards the law of elimination for such equations. The engine would follow out those laws, and would ultimately give the equation of one variable which results from such elimination. Various *modes* of elimination might be selected; and of course the cards must be made out accordingly. The following is one mode that might be adopted. The engine is able to multiply together any two functions of the form

$$a + bx + cx^2 + \dots px^n.$$

This granted, the two equations may be arranged according to the powers of  $y$ , and the coefficients of the powers of  $y$  may be arranged according to powers of  $x$ . The elimination of  $y$  will result from the successive multiplications and subtractions of several such functions. In this, and in all other instances, as was explained above, the particular *numerical* data and the *numerical* results are determined by means and by portions of the mechanism which act quite independently of those that regulate the *operations*.

In studying the action of the Analytical Engine, we find that the peculiar and independent nature of the considerations which in all mathematical analysis belong to *operations*, as distinguished from the *objects operated upon* and from the *results* of the operations performed upon those objects, is very strikingly defined and separated.

It is well to draw attention to this point, not only because its full appreciation is essential to the attainment of any very just and adequate general comprehension of the powers and mode of action of the Analytical Engine, but also because it is one which is perhaps too little kept in view in the study of mathematical science in general. It is, however, impossible to confound it with other considerations, either when we trace the manner in which that engine attains its results, or when we prepare the data for its attainment of those results. It were much to be desired, that when mathematical processes pass through the human brain instead of through the medium of inanimate mechanism, it were equally a necessity of things that the reasonings connected with *operations* should hold the same just place as a clear and well-defined branch of the subject of analysis, a fundamental but yet independent

\* We do not mean to imply that the *only* use made of the Jacquard cards is that of regulating the algebraical *operations*. But we mean to explain that *those* cards and portions of mechanism which regulate these *operations*, are wholly independent of those which are used for other purposes. M. Menabrea explains that there are *three* classes of cards used in the engine for three distinct sets of objects, viz. *Cards of the Operations*, *Cards of the Variables*, and certain *Cards of Numbers*. (See pages 678 and 687.)

1843



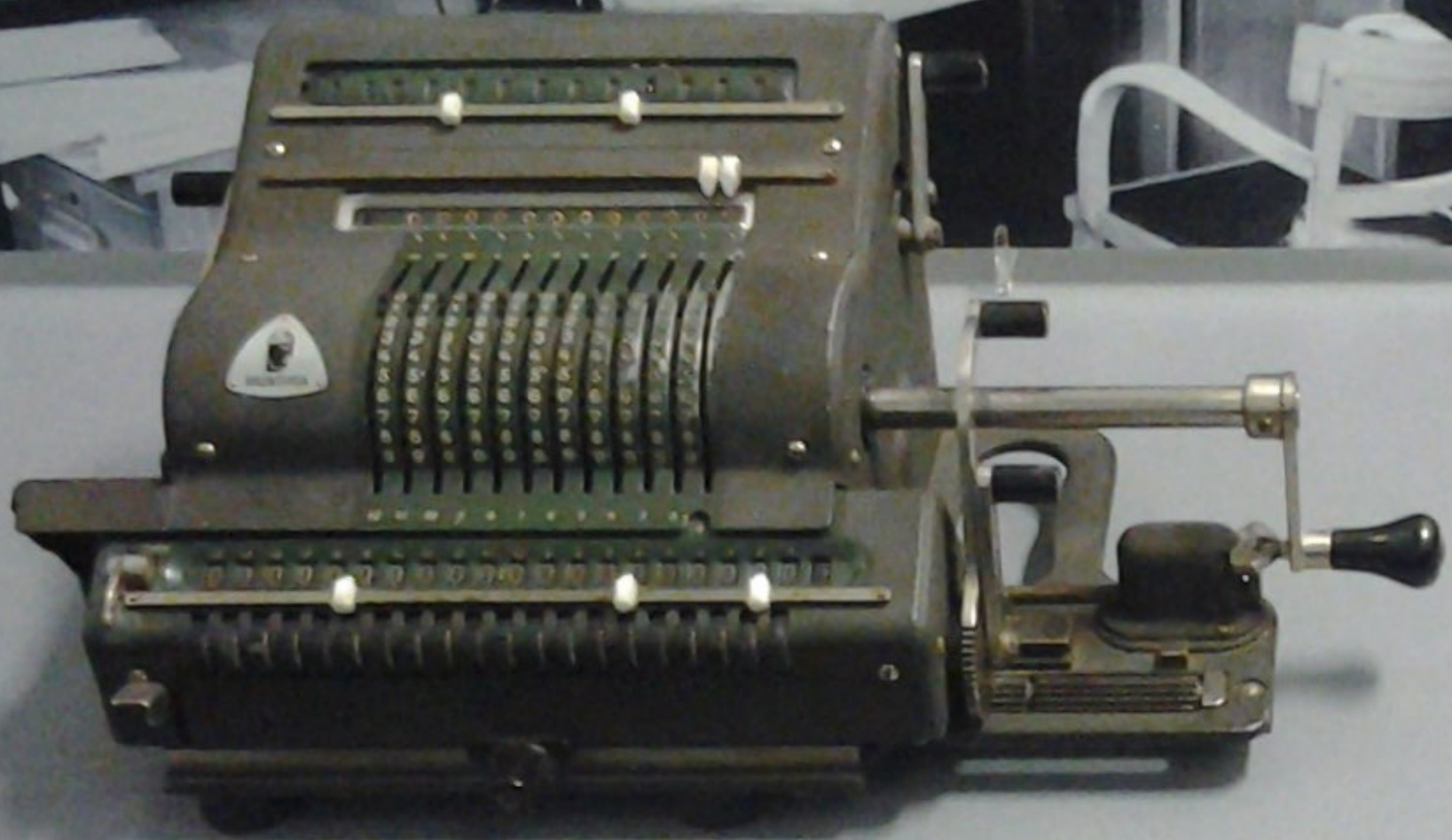
Ada Lovelace (1815–1852)

1954



8

1954



9



1952

7

5



6

1952

5



4

photo credit: <http://academictree.org/physics/peopleinfo.php?pid=25212>

195x

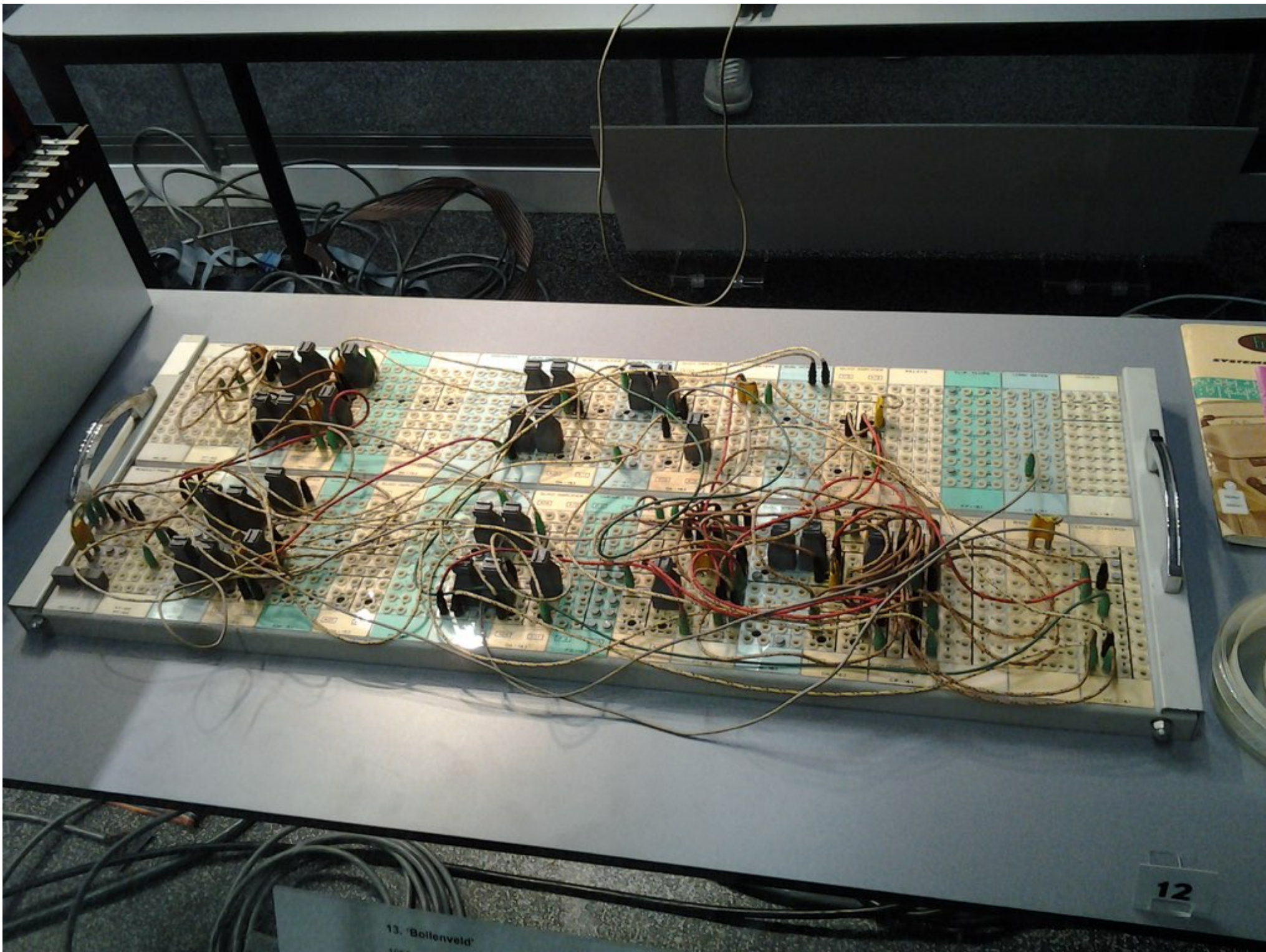


Adriaan J. van Wijngaarden (1916–1987)

photo credit: <http://www.kennislink.nl/publicaties/rekenmeisjes-en-rekentuig>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



13. 'Bollenveld'

12

Adele Katz Goldstine (1920-1964)

1946

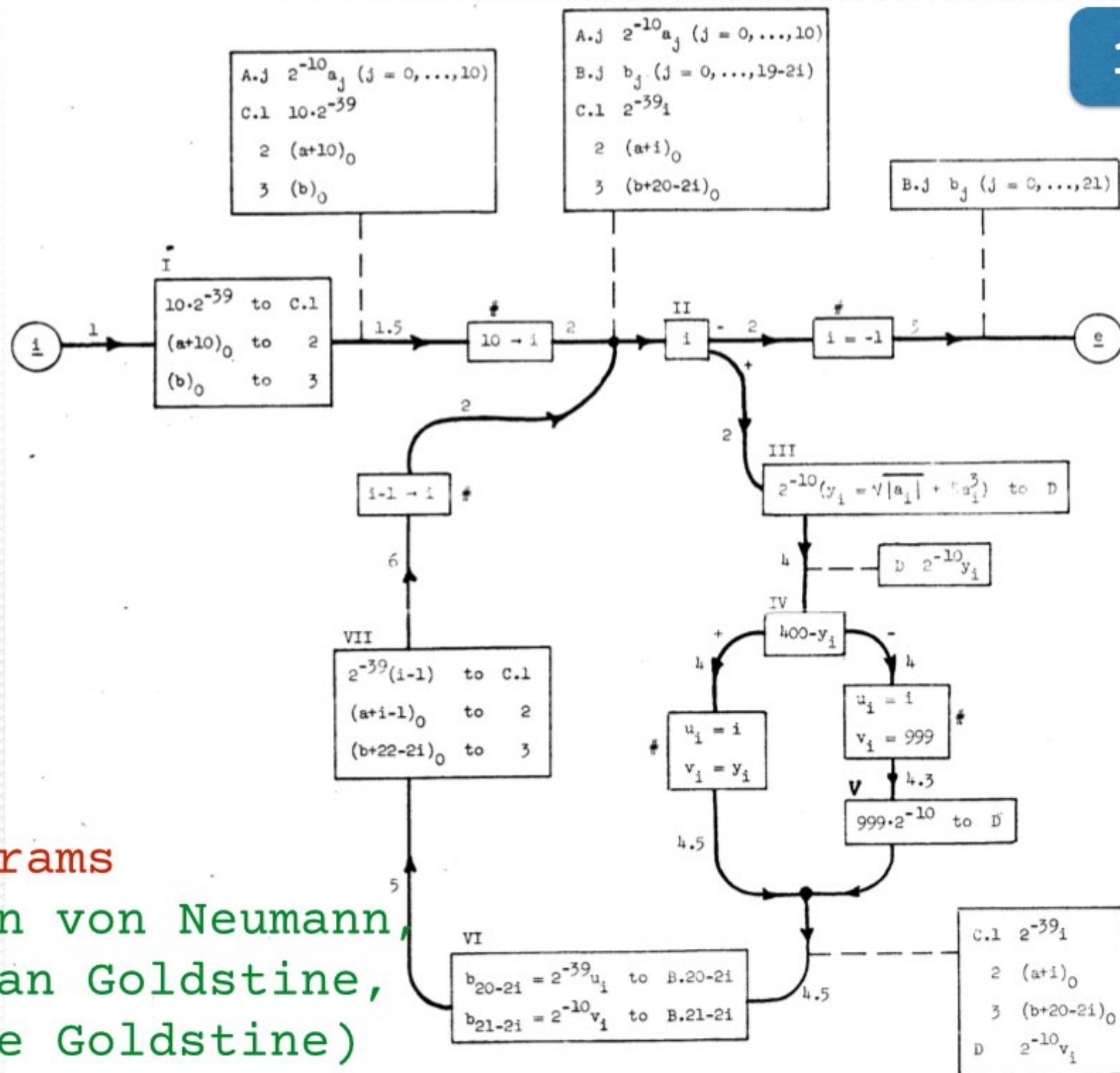


photo credit: <http://nurdangolbek.blogspot.com/2012/08/teknoloji-tarihindeki-15-onemli-kadn.html>

1945



John von Neumann (1903–1957)



## Flow Diagrams

(John von Neumann,  
Herman Goldstine,  
Adele Goldstine)



1950

*"the technique of program composition can be mechanised"*



Haskell Brooks Curry (1900–1982)

	Equations	Coded representation
<u>00</u>	$i = 10$	00 00 00 W0 03 Z2
<u>01</u>	0: $y = (\sqrt{\text{abs } t}) + 5 \text{ cube } t$	T0 02 07 Z5 11 T0
<u>02</u>		00 Y0 03 09 20 06
<u>03</u>	$y \text{ 400 if}_{\leq} \text{to } 1$	00 00 00 Y0 Z3 41
<u>04</u>	$i \text{ print, 'T00 LARGE' print-and-return}$	00 00 Z4 59 W0 58
<u>05</u>	0 0 $\text{if} = \text{to } 2$	00 00 00 Z0 Z0 72
<u>06</u>	1: $i \text{ print, } y \text{ print-and-return}$	00 00 Y0 59 W0 58
<u>07</u>	2: T0 U0 shift	00 00 00 T0 U0 99
<u>08</u>	$i = i - 1$	00 W0 03 W0 01 Z1
<u>09</u>	0 i $\text{if}_{\leq} \text{to } 0$	00 00 00 Z0 W0 40
<u>10</u>	stop	00 00 00 00 ZZ 08

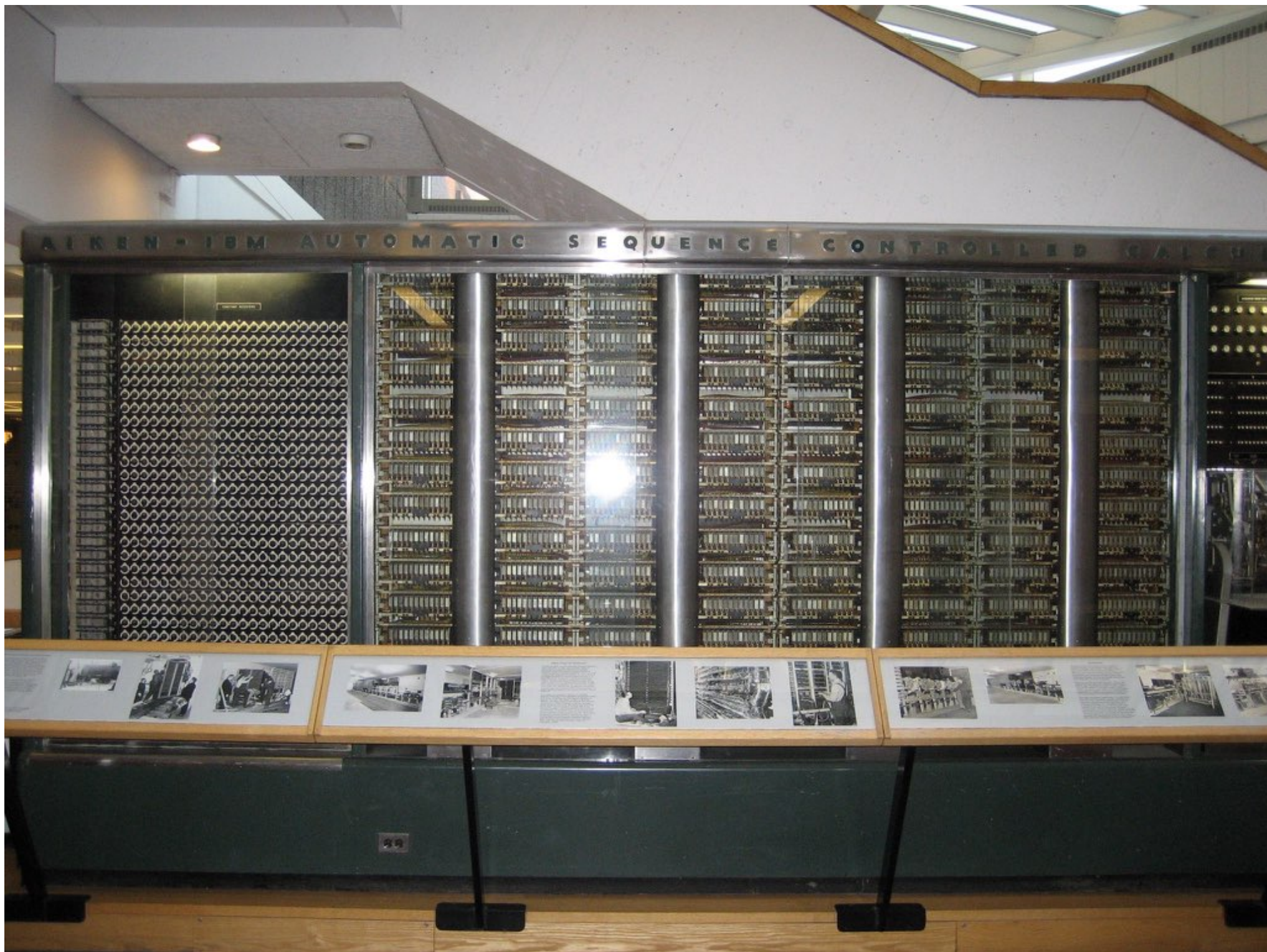


photo credit: <http://techie.com/amazing-grace/> / [personal.psu.edu](http://personal.psu.edu)

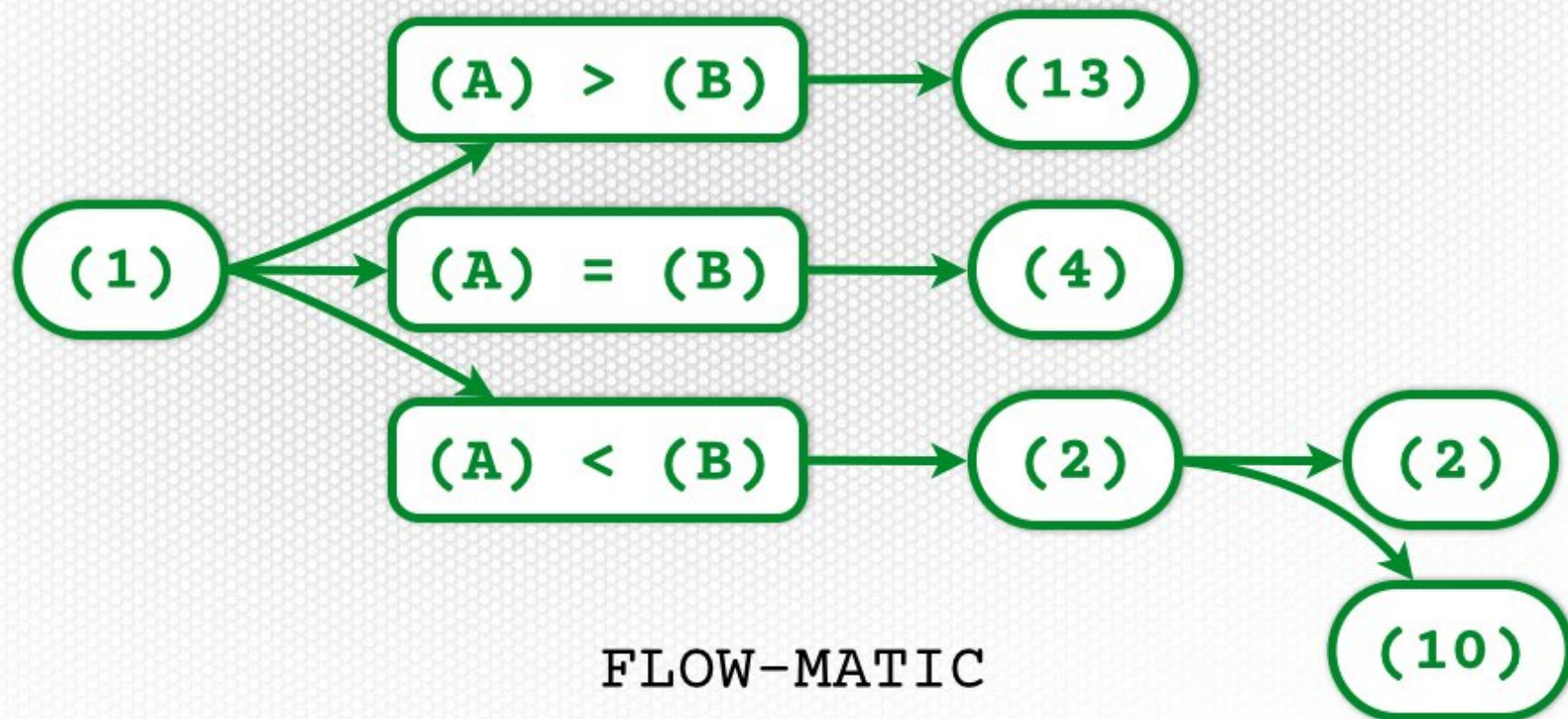


Grace Murray Hopper (1906-1992)

- (1) READ-ITEM A(11) .
- (2) VARY I 10(-1)0 SENTENCE 3 THRU 10 .
- (3) J = I+1 .
- (4)  $Y = \text{SQR } |A(J)| + 5 * A(J)^3$  .
- (5) IF Y > 400, JUMP TO SENTENCE 8 .
- (6) PRINT-OUT I, Y .
- (7) JUMP TO SENTENCE 10 .
- (8) Z = 999 .
- (9) PRINT-OUT I, Z .
- (10) IGNORE .
- (11) STOP .

MATH-MATIC

- (1) COMPARE PART-NUMBER (A) TO PART-NUMBER (B) ; IF GREATER GO TO OPERATION 13 ; IF EQUAL GO TO OPERATION 4 ; OTHERWISE GO TO OPERATION 2 .
- (2) READ-ITEM B ; IF END OF DATA GO TO OPERATION 10 .



A5000-WRONG-ANSWER SECTION.

```
DISPLAY 'Question was incorrectly answered'  
DISPLAY PLAYERS(CURRENT-PLAYER)  
' was sent to the penalty box'  
SET IN-PENALTY-BOX-YES(CURRENT-PLAYER) TO TRUE  
MOVE '1' TO DID-PLAYER-WIN  
ADD 1 TO CURRENT-PLAYER  
IF (CURRENT-PLAYER = PLAYER-COUNT) THEN  
    MOVE 1 TO CURRENT-PLAYER  
END-IF
```

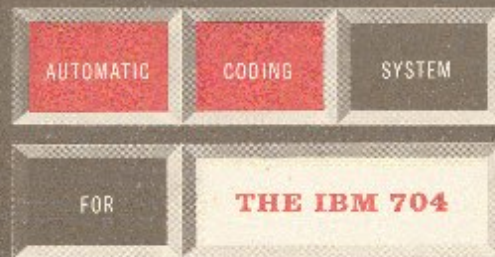
▪

**COBOL**

1957

PROGRAMMER'S REFERENCE MANUAL

# Fortran



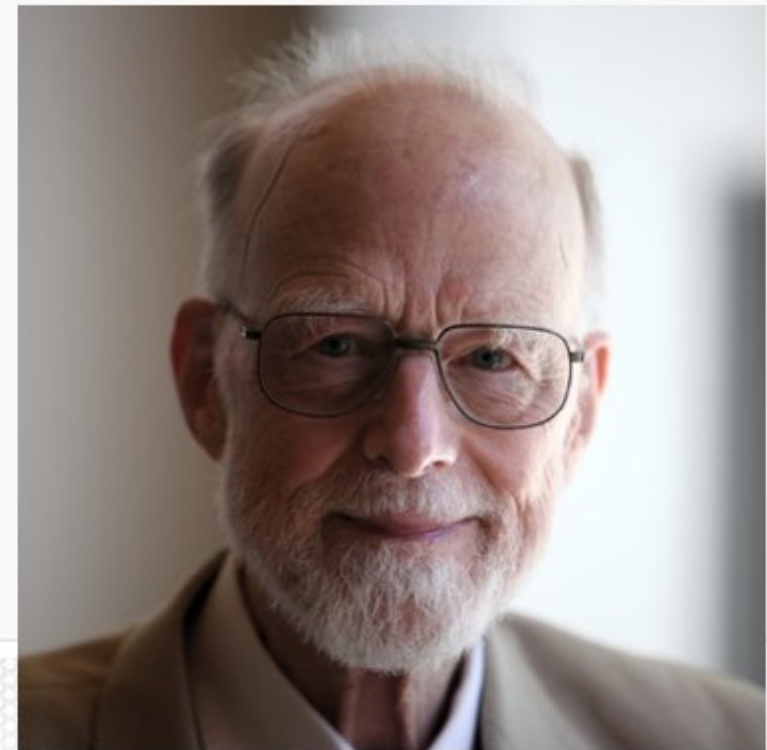
John Backus  
(1924-2007)



1958

*"a language so far ahead of its time that it was not only an improvement on its predecessors but also on nearly all its successors"*

```
proc abs max = ([,]real a, ref real y, ref int i, k)real:
comment The absolute greatest element of the matrix a, of size  $r_a$  by  $2r_a$ 
is transferred to y, and the subscripts of this element to i and k; comment
begin
  real y := 0; i :=  $\lfloor a$ ; k :=  $2\lfloor a$ ;
  for p from  $\lfloor a$  to  $r_a$  do
    for q from  $2\lfloor a$  to  $2r_a$  do
      if abs a[p, q] > y then
        y := abs a[p, q];
        i := p; k := q
      fi
    od
  od;
  y
end # abs max #
```



Tony Hoare (b. 1934)

CC-BY-SA; code credit: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ALGOL#ALGOL\\_68](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ALGOL#ALGOL_68);

photo credit: Rama, Sir Charles Antony Richard Hoare, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sir\\_Tony\\_Hoare\\_IMG\\_5125.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sir_Tony_Hoare_IMG_5125.jpg)

1964



# APL

$(\sim R \in R^\circ . \times R) / R \leftarrow 1 \downarrow \iota R$

$\square \leftarrow \{ \omega / \sim \sim \{ \omega V \neq \backslash \omega \} \omega \in ' < > ' \} \text{txt}$

Kenneth E. Iverson  
(1920–2004)

$\text{life} \leftarrow \{ \uparrow 1 \ \omega V . \wedge 3 \ 4 = + / , \ ^{-1} \ 0 \ 1^\circ . \ominus^{-1} \ 0 \ 1^\circ . \textcircled{1} \subset \omega \}$



APL keyboard by Rursus <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:APL-keybd2.svg> CC-BY-SA  
photo from <http://archive.vector.org.uk/art10002990> (Michel Dumontier, Hommage à Ken Iverson)  
Quote from <http://www.azquotes.com/quote/1119653>

1964



## APL

$(\sim R \in R^\circ . \times R) / R \leftarrow 1 \downarrow \uparrow R$

$\square \leftarrow \{ \omega / \sim \sim \{ \omega \vee \neq \setminus \omega \} \omega \in ' \langle \rangle ' \} \text{txt}$

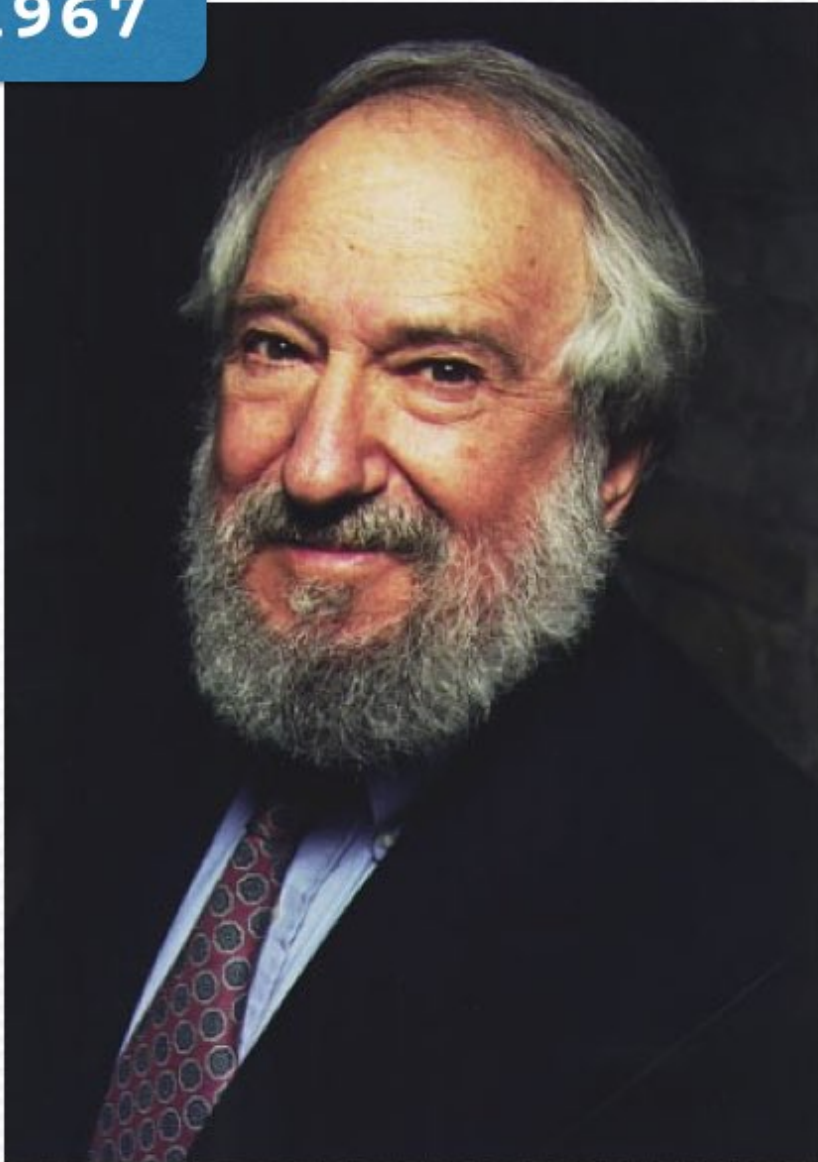
Kenneth E. Iverson  
(1920–2004)

*“It is important to distinguish the difficulty of describing and learning a piece of notation from the difficulty of mastering its implications. [...] The very suggestiveness of a notation may make it seem harder to learn because of the many properties it suggests for exploration”*

photo from <http://archive.vector.org.uk/art10002990> (Michel Dumontier, Hommage à Ken Iverson)

Quote from <http://www.azquotes.com/quote/1119653>

1967

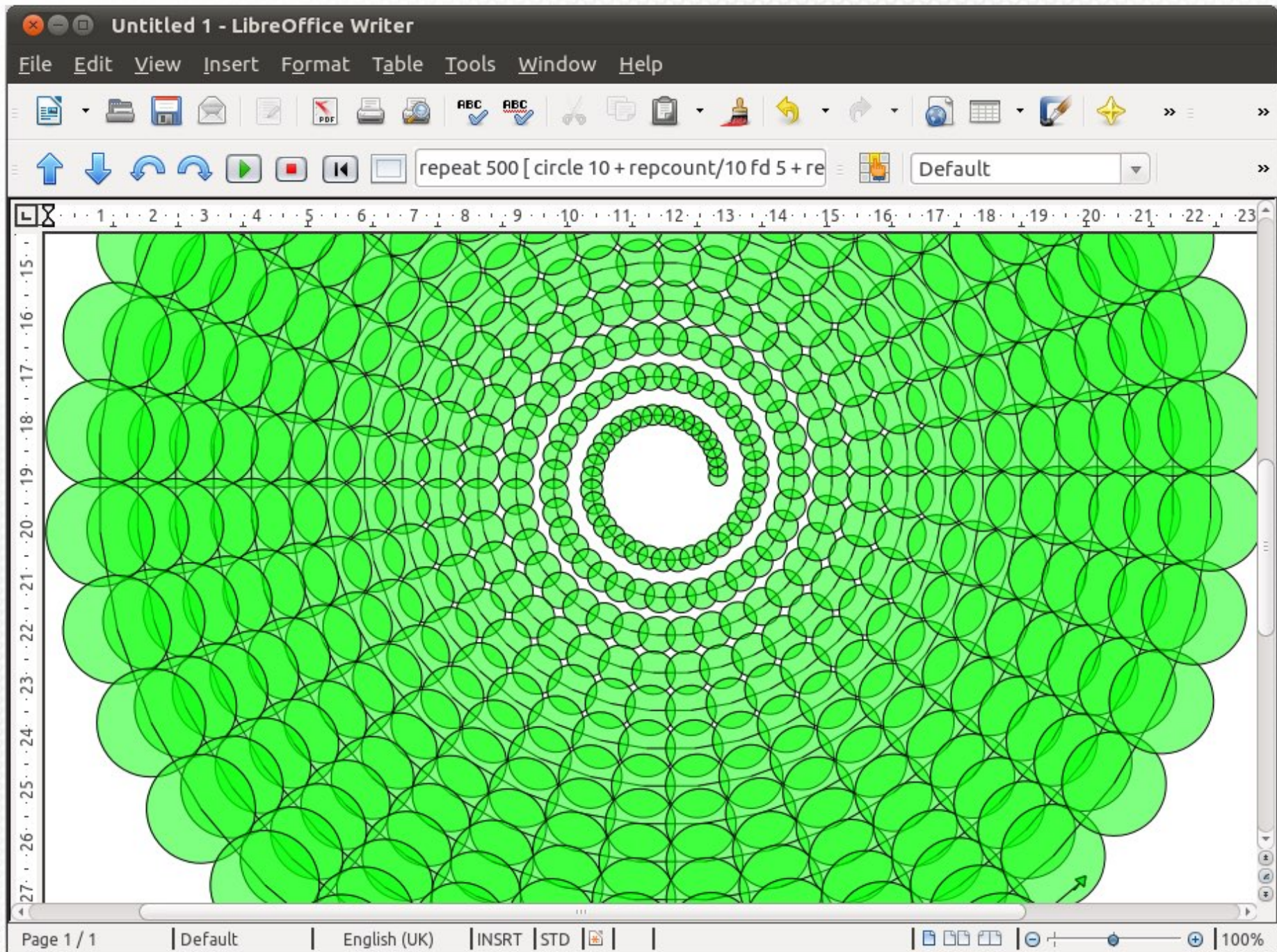


Seymour Papert  
(b. 1928)

1974



Radia Perlman  
(b. 1951)



2006

The screenshot displays the Scratch web editor interface. At the top, the browser address bar shows the URL `scratch.mit.edu/projects/10015059/#editor`. The page title is "Animate the Crab on Scratch" by Scratchteam. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Stage:** A blue stage with a red crab sprite. The crab's current position is `x: 138 y: -180`.
- Scripts:** A list of script blocks including:
  - `when green flag clicked` (with a yellow callout "Move around randomly")
    - `go to x: 0 y: 0`
    - `set rotation style don't rotate`
    - `forever` loop:
      - `move pick random 1 to 3 steps`
      - `turn 15 degrees`
      - `if on edge, bounce`
  - `when green flag clicked` (with a yellow callout "Switch between costumes")
    - `switch costume to starter crab`
    - `forever` loop:
      - `next costume`
      - `wait 1 secs`
  - `when green flag clicked` (with a yellow callout "Play music")
    - `forever` loop:
      - `play sound human beatbox1 until done`
- Looks:** Includes `point in direction 90`, `point towards`, `go to x: -2 y: -1`, `go to mouse-pointer`, and `glide 1 secs to x: -2 y: -1`.
- Motion:** Includes `move 10 steps`, `turn 15 degrees`, `point in direction 90`, `point towards`, `go to x: -2 y: -1`, `go to mouse-pointer`, `glide 1 secs to x: -2 y: -1`, `change x by 10`, `set x to 0`, `change y by 10`, `set y to 0`, `if on edge, bounce`, and `set rotation style left-right`.
- Events:** Includes `when green flag clicked`.
- Control:** Includes `forever` loops.
- Sensing:** Includes `if on edge, bounce`.
- Operators:** Includes `pick random 1 to 3`.
- More Blocks:** Includes `play sound human beatbox1 until done`.

Scratch, <http://scratch.mit.edu>

Difference for Components

```

89c602ab0a347b32eec81e1f12b4494c16a7747b
xportea component Judge extends nothing {
  provides FlightJuderger judger
  int16 points = 0;
  void judger_reset() <= op judger.reset {
    points = 0;
  } runnable judger_reset
  void judger_addTrackpoint(Trackpoint* tp) <= op judger.addTrackpoint {
    points += 0
    tp->speed < 150 mps 0
    tp->speed >= 150 mps 5
    tp->alt <= 2000 m 10
    tp->alt >= 2000 m 20
  } runnable judger_addTrackpoint
  int16 judger_getResult() <= op judger.getResult {
    return points;
  } runnable judger_getResult
  component Judge

  exported component Judge2 extends nothing {
    provides FlightJuderger judger
    int16 points = 0;
  }
}

```

Your version

```

xportea component Judge extends nothing {
  provides FlightJuderger judger
  int16 points = 0;
  void judger_reset() <= op judger.reset {
    points = 0;
  } runnable judger_reset
  void judger_addTrackpoint(Trackpoint* tp) <= op judger.addTrackpoint {
    // [ This computes the points for the flight, taking into account
    // [ the speed and altitude of each trackpoint.
    points += 0
    tp->speed < 150 mps 0
    tp->speed >= 150 mps 5
    tp->alt <= 4000 m 100
    tp->alt >= 2000 m 20
  } runnable judger_addTrackpoint
  component Judge

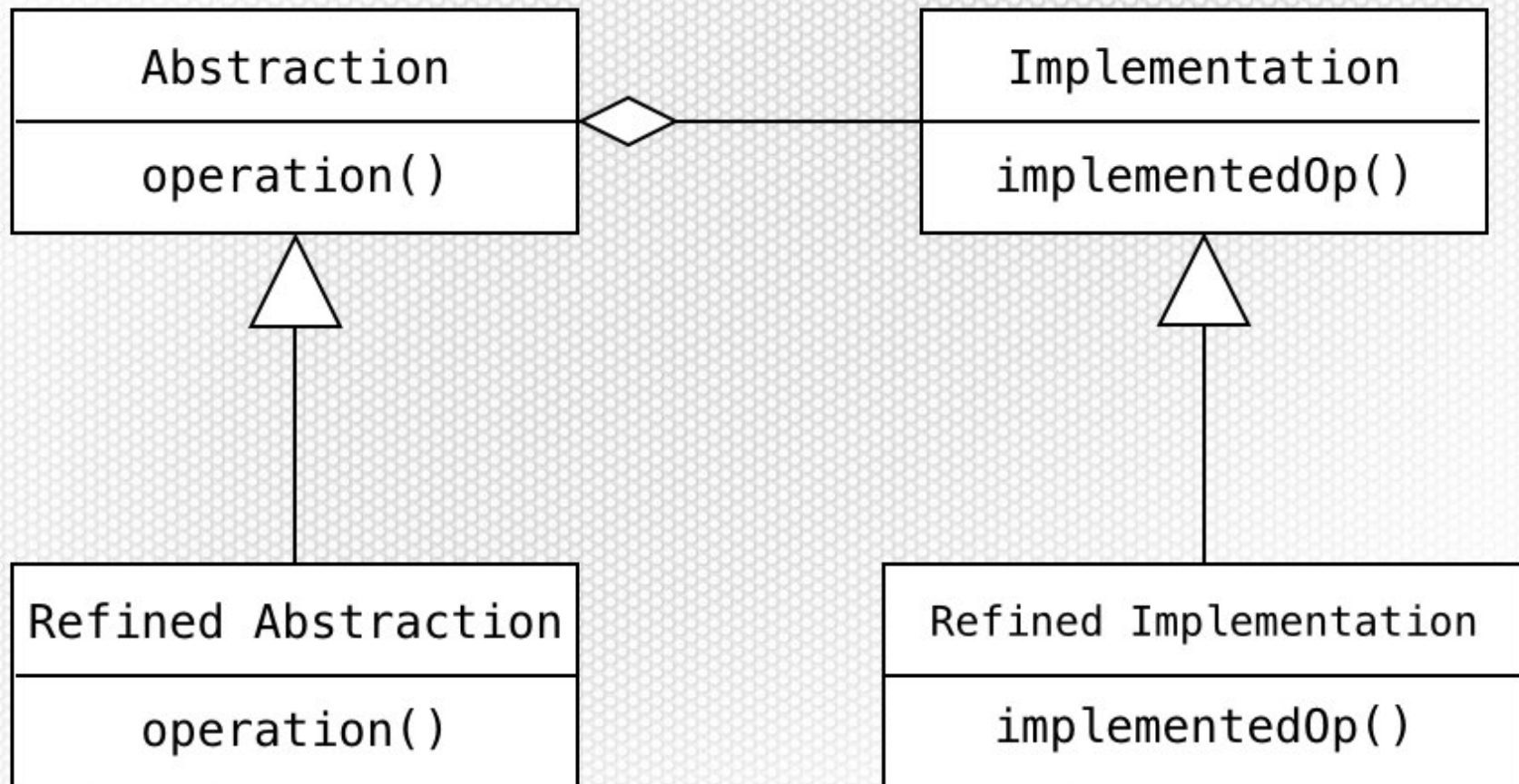
  exported component Judge2 extends nothing {
    provides FlightJuderger judger
    int16 points = 0;
    void judger_reset() <= op judger.reset {

```

4 differences Deleted Changed Inserted



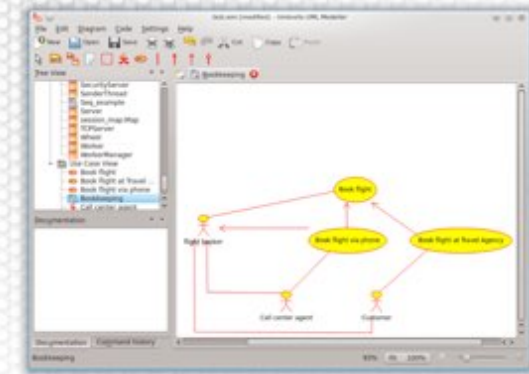
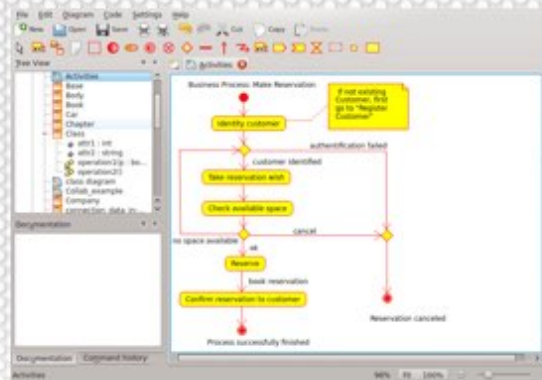
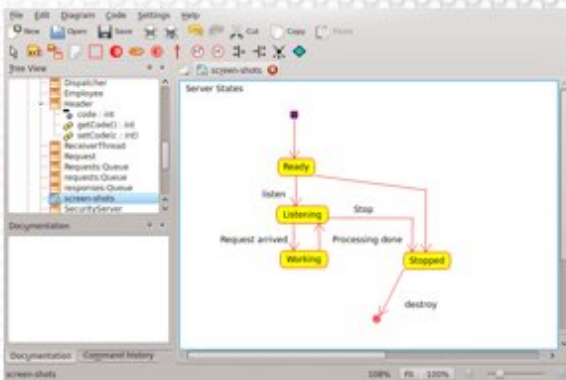
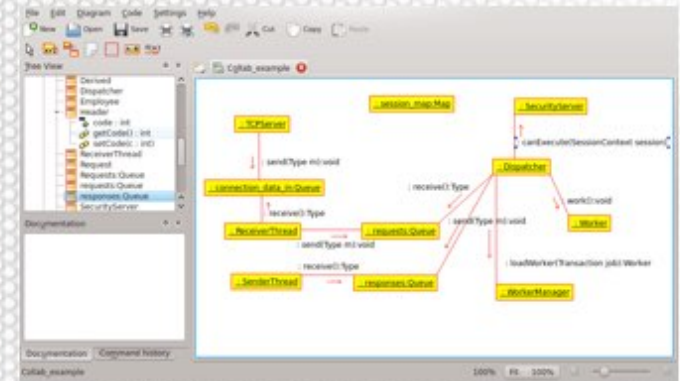
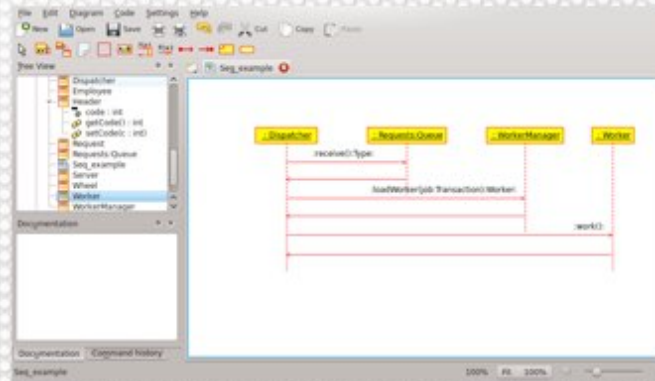
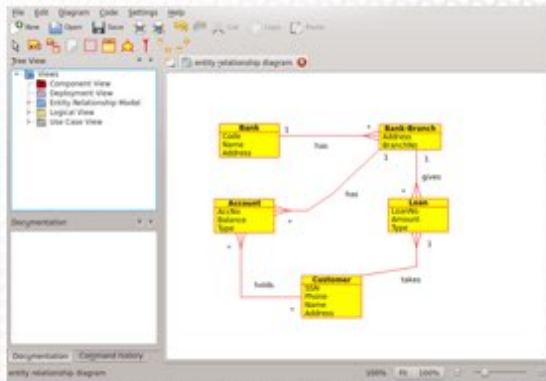
## UML







# UML



1971



Margaret H. Hamilton (b. 1936)

<http://threefingeredfox.net/?p=143>, PD

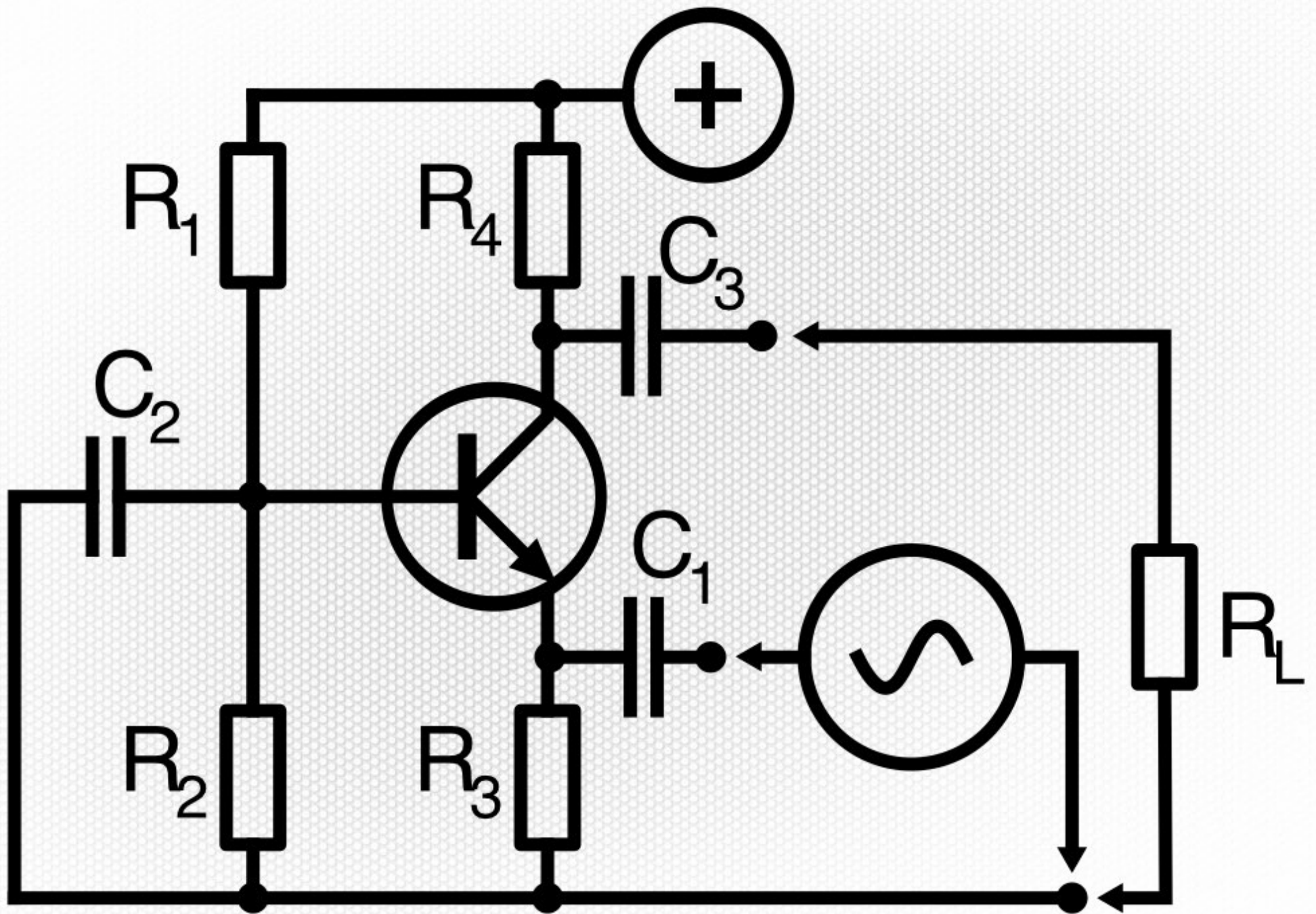
# SOFTWARE LANGUAGE ENGINEERING

CREATING DOMAIN-SPECIFIC  
LANGUAGES USING METAMODELS

ANNEKE KLEPPE

FOREWORD BY  
JEAN-MARIE FAVRE  
SOFTWARE LANGUAGE ARCHAEOLOGIST  
AND SOFTWARE ANTHROPOLOGIST, IIG, ACONIT,  
UNIVERSITY OF GRENOBLE, FRANCE





# Everybody Needs Somebody To Love

Words & Music by Bert Russell, Jerry Wexler & Solomon Burke

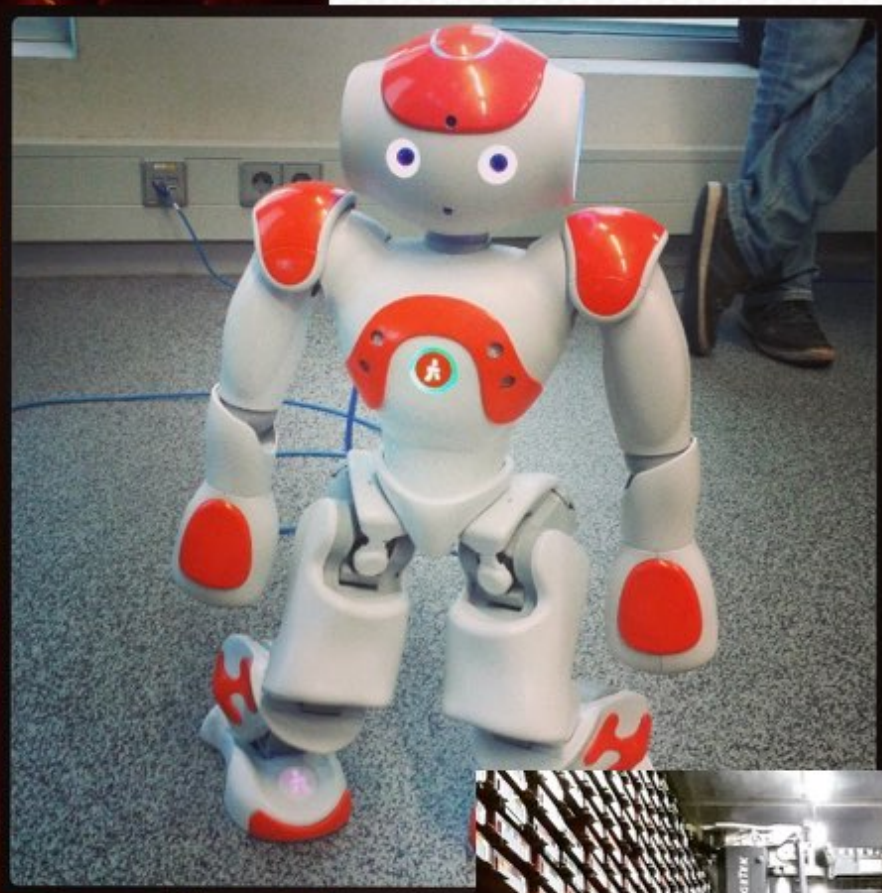
♩ = 76

E<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup> D<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup> E<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup> D<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup>

(See spoken intro.)

E<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup> D<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup> E<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup> D<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup> E<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup> D<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup>

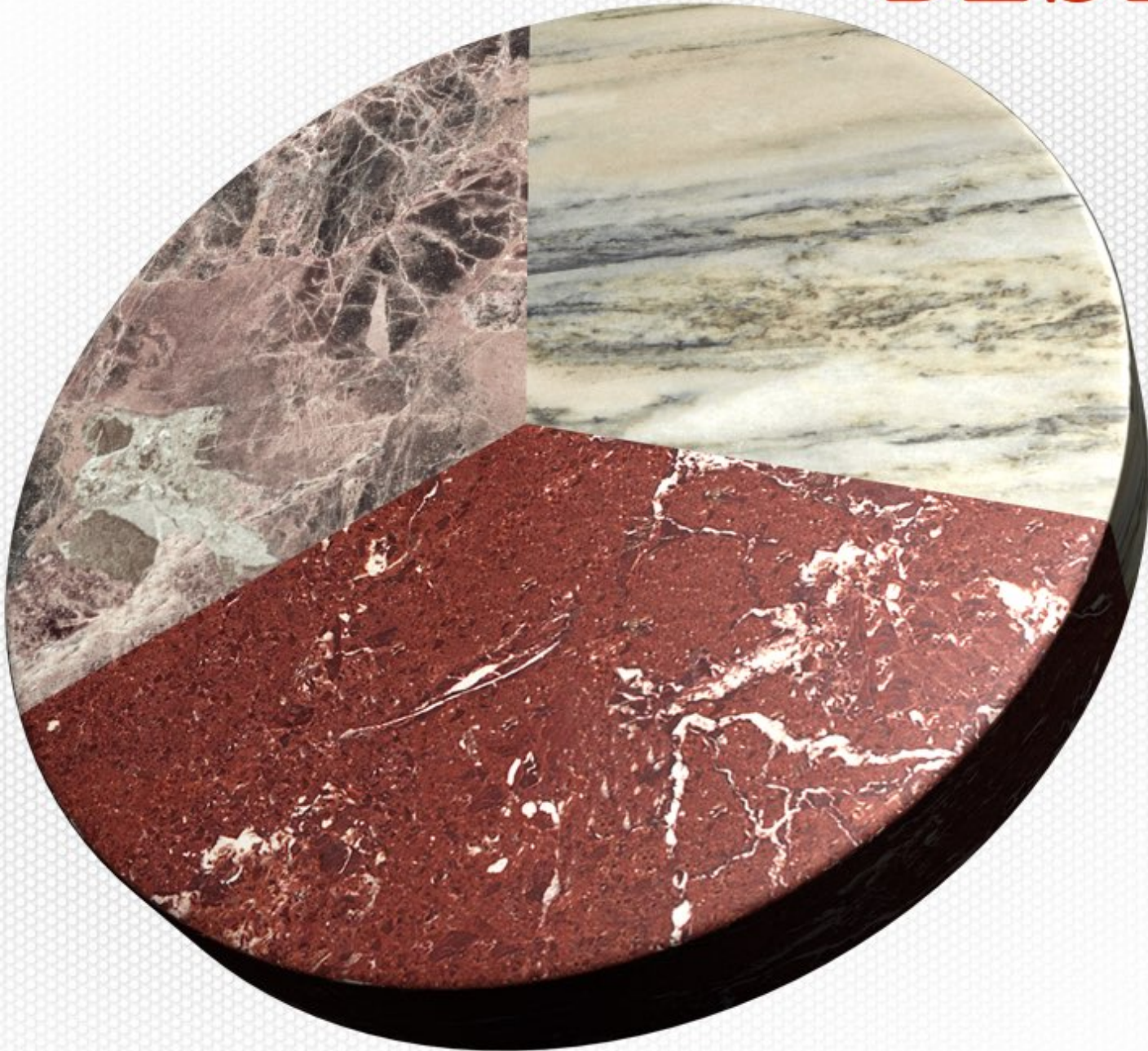
The image displays a musical score for the song 'Everybody Needs Somebody To Love'. It includes guitar chord diagrams for E<sup>b</sup>, A<sup>b</sup>, and D<sup>b</sup> in the key of B<sup>b</sup>. The score is written in 4/4 time with a tempo of 76. It features a guitar part with a spoken intro and a piano accompaniment consisting of a right-hand chordal part and a left-hand bass line. The guitar part is divided into two systems, each with four measures of chords. The piano part also consists of two systems, each with four measures of accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B<sup>b</sup>), and the time signature is 4/4.



# Milestone summary

- Universal hardware + programs
- Automated code generation
- Programming with words
- Language documentation
- Domain-specific languages
- Engineer languages when needed

DESIGN





# Part II

**Domain**

**Ontology**

**Schema**

**Grammar**



*what kind of problems will you tell the machine to solve?*

# Domain

- What will the language be used for?
- Algorithms?
- Markup?
- Data?
- Constraints
- Finance?
- Visual?
- Drawing?
- Parallel?
- Spreadsheet
- Formulae?
- Queries?
- Music?
- Dance?
- Space?
- Food?

# Part II

## Domain

topic  
theme  
problems  
concerns

Ontology

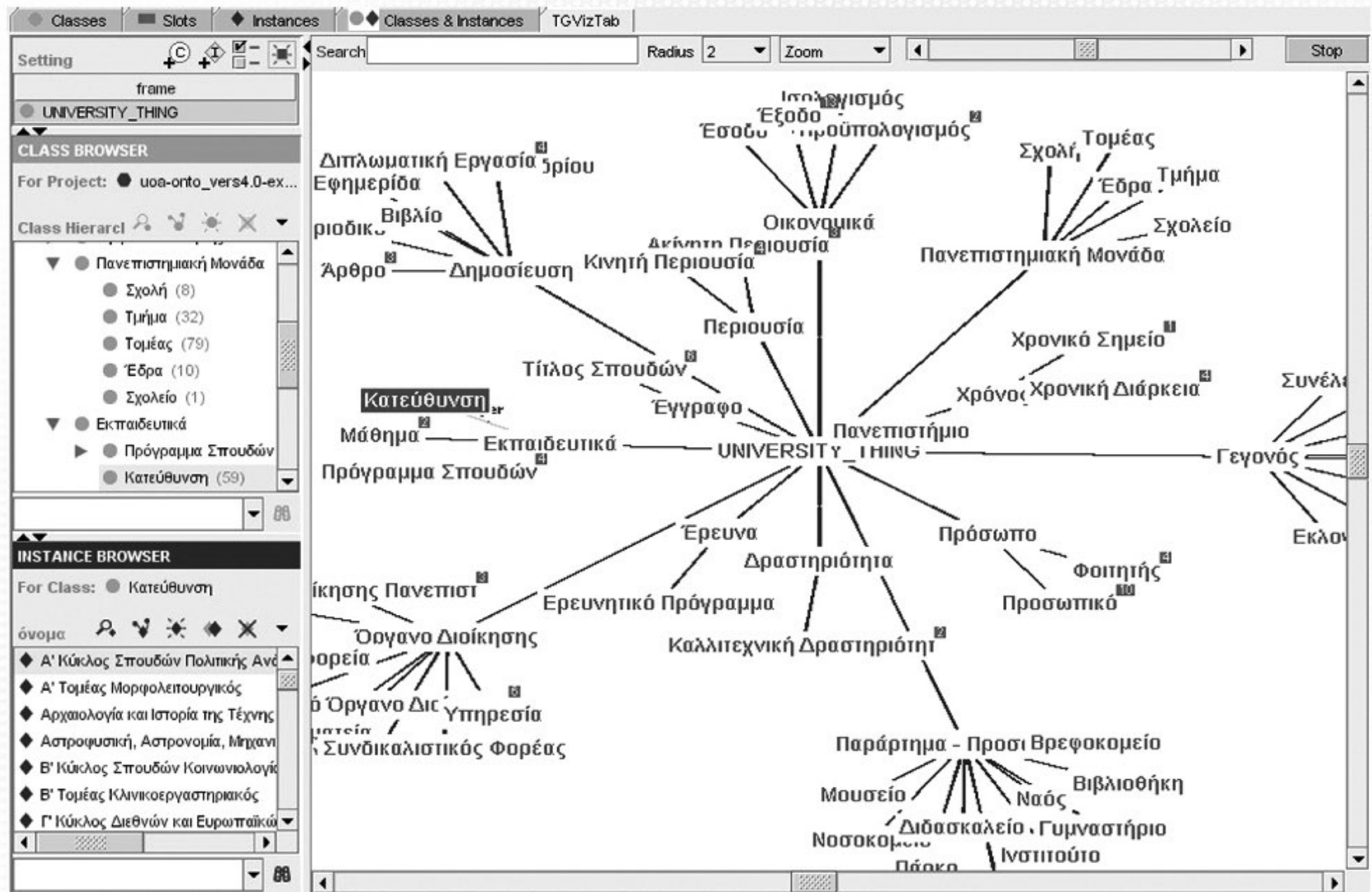
Schema

Grammar

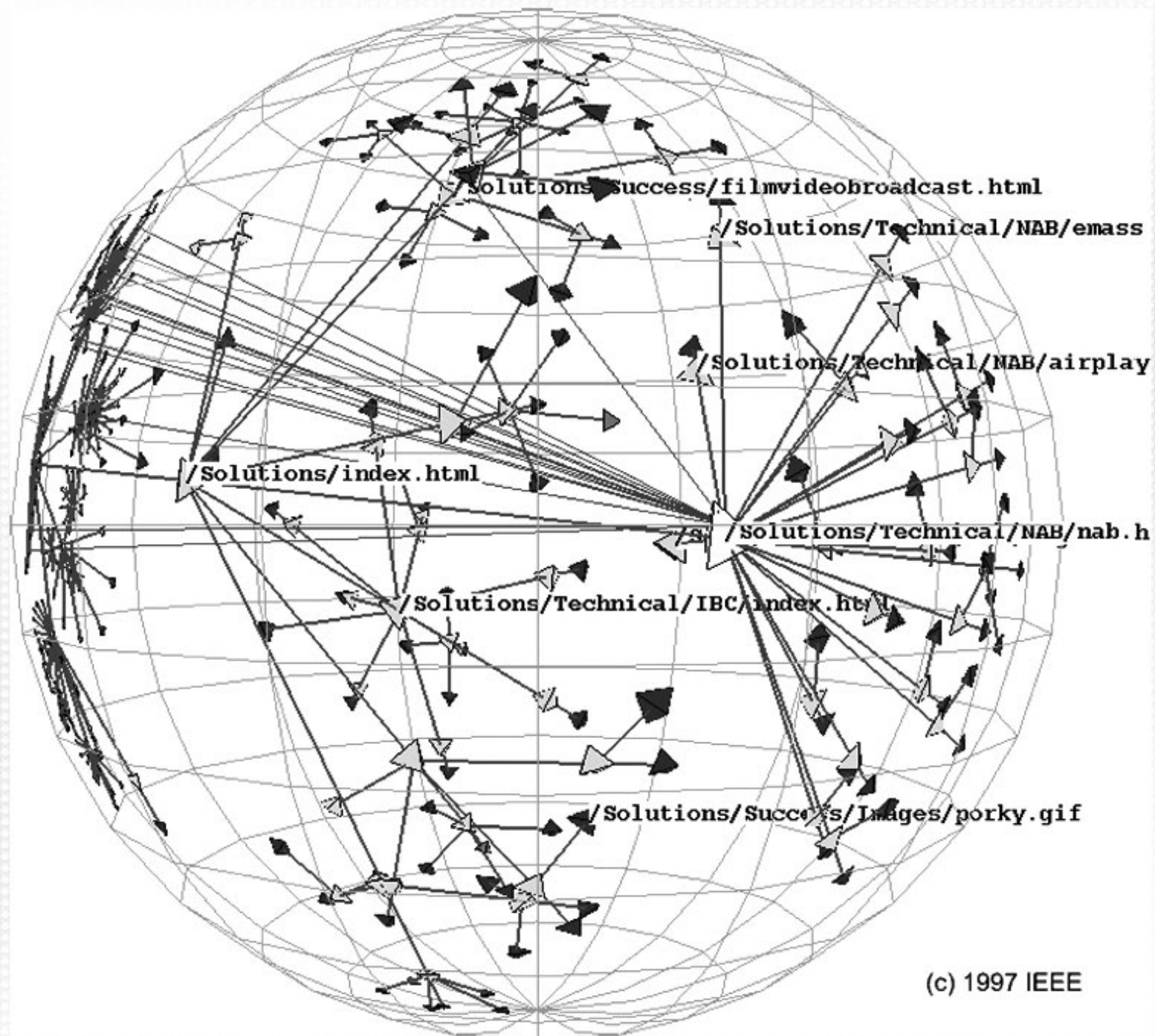


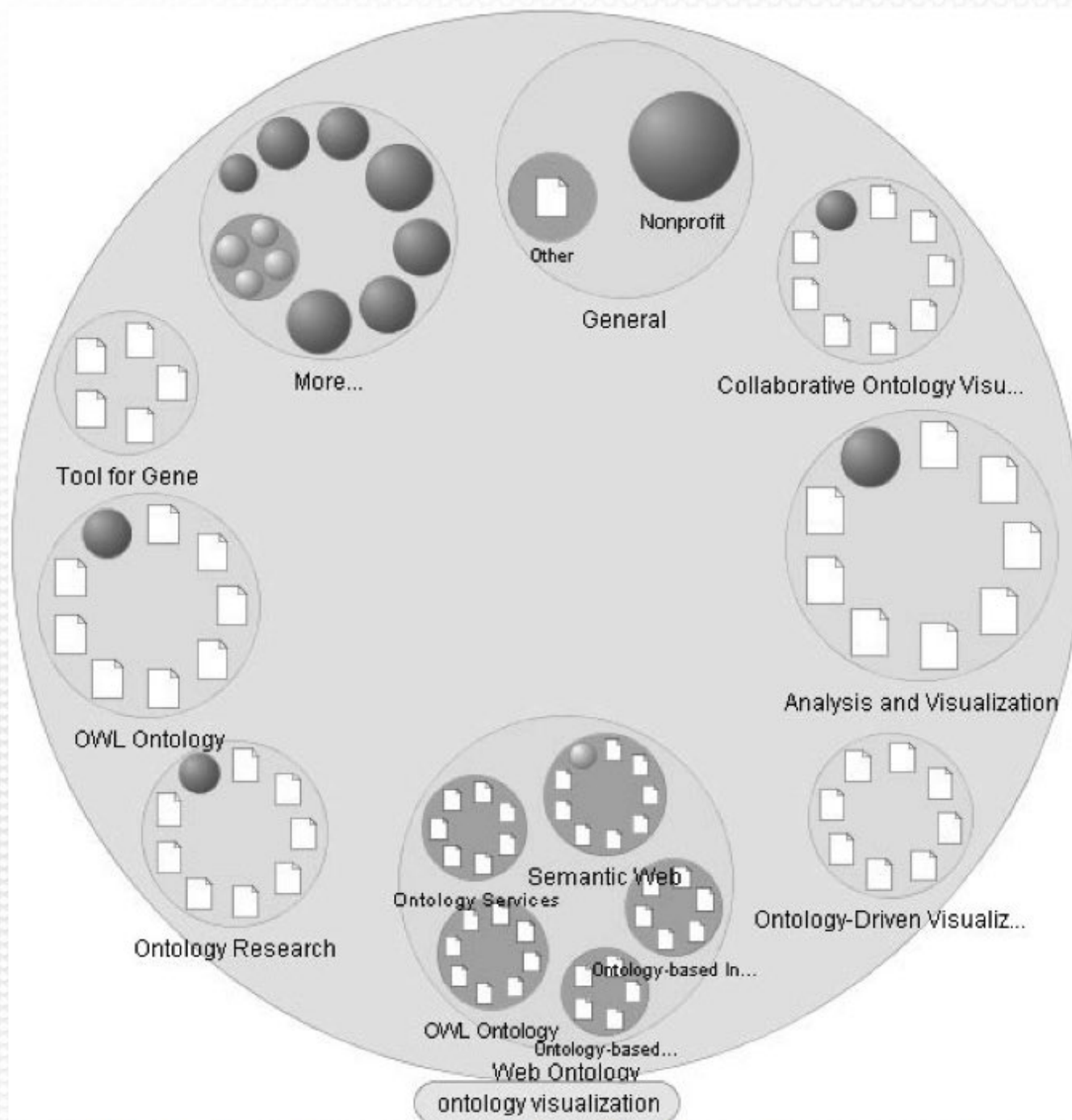
# Ontology

- Fundamental entities of the domain
- Their properties
- Interrelationships
- (Could be a mindmap or mindmap-like)

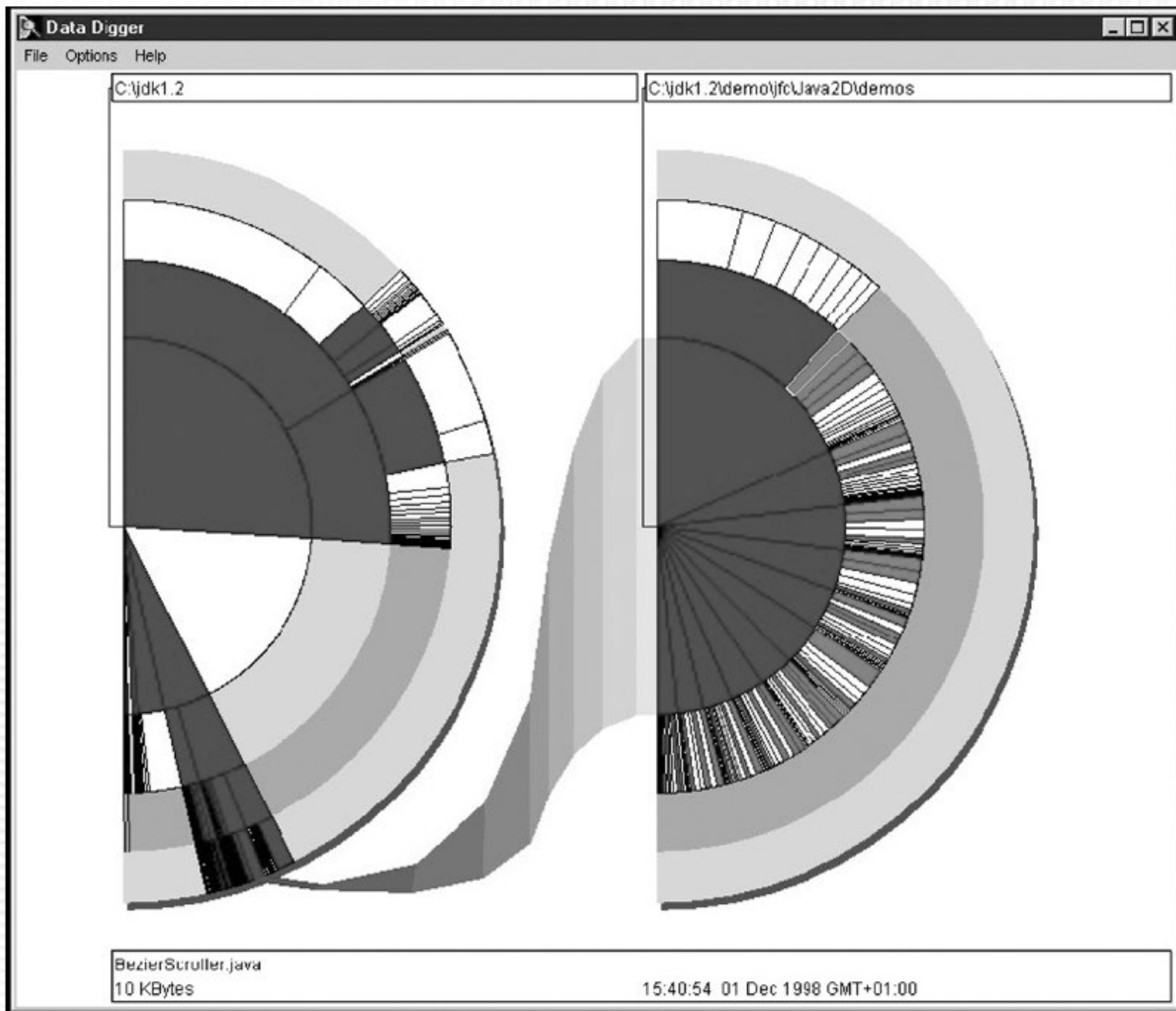


Katifori, Halatsis, Lepouras, Vassilakis, Giannopoulou, Ontology Visualization Methods – A Survey, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/1287620.1287621>





Katifori, Halatsis, Lepouras, Vassilakis, Giannopoulou, Ontology Visualization Methods – A Survey, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/1287620.1287621>



Katifori, Halatsis, Lepouras, Vassilakis, Giannopoulou, Ontology  
Visualization Methods – A Survey, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/1287620.1287621>



# Part II

## Domain

topic  
theme  
problems  
concerns

## Ontology

state  
things  
events  
concepts  
properties  
composition

## Schema

## Grammar

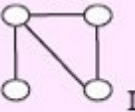
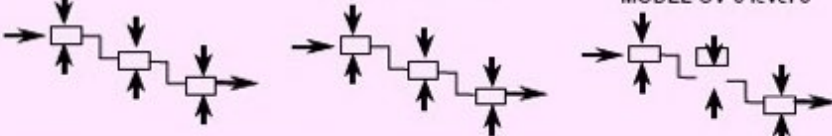
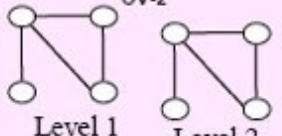

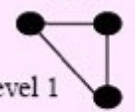
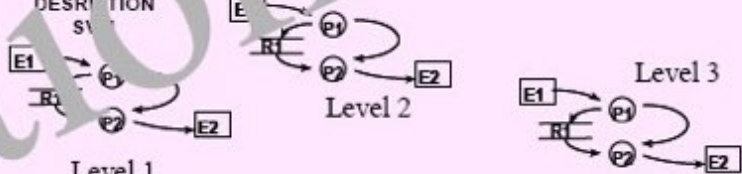
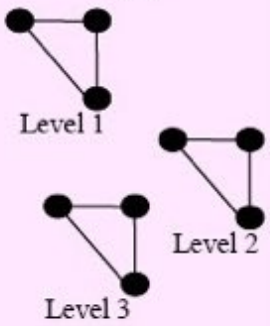
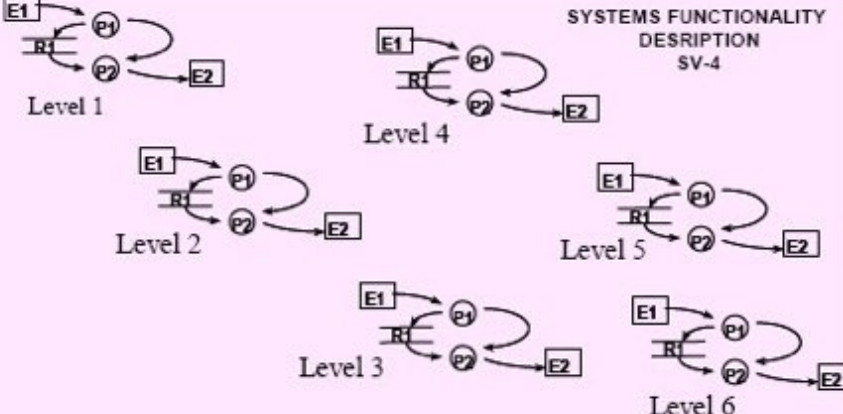


# Schema

- What are “sentences”, conceptually?
- Lists? Sets? Trees? Graphs? Tables?
- Looking inside a sentence, what is there?
- Are there different kinds of sentences?
- (Explicit language modelling)

Perspective

Data Composites or Products

<p>Planner</p>	<p>OPERATIONAL NODE CONNECTIVITY DESCRIPTION OV-2  Level 1</p>	<p>OPERATIONAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE MATRIX OV-3 Information Elements at the leaf level: • Level 3 of the OV-5 I/Os • Level 1 of the OV-2 nodes</p>	<p>OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY MODEL OV-5 Level 1    OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY MODEL OV-5 Level 2    OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY MODEL OV-5 level 3</p> 	<p>Other OV/SV products if applicable</p>
<p>Owner</p>	<p>OPERATIONAL NODE CONNECTIVITY DESCRIPTION OV-2  Level 1    Level 2</p>	<p>OPERATIONAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE MATRIX OV-3 Information Elements at the leaf level: • Level 5 of the OV-5 I/Os • Level 2 of the OV-2 nodes</p>	<p>OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY MODEL OV-5 Level 4    OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY MODEL OV-5 Level 5</p> 	<p>Other OV/SV products if applicable</p>
<p>Designer</p>	<p>SYSTEMS INTERFACE DESCRIPTION SV-1  Level 1</p>	<p>SYSTEMS DATA EXCHANGE MATRIX SV-6 Data Elements at the leaf level: • Level 3 of the SV-4 data flows • Level 1 of the SV-1 nodes/systems</p>	<p>SYSTEMS FUNCTIONALITY DESCRIPTION SV-4  Level 1    Level 2    Level 3</p>	<p>Other OV/SV/TV products if applicable</p>
<p>Builder</p>	<p>SYSTEMS INTERFACE DESCRIPTION SV-1  Level 1    Level 2    Level 3</p>	<p>SYSTEMS DATA EXCHANGE MATRIX SV-6 Data Elements at the leaf level: • Level 6 of the SV-4 data flows • Level 3 of the SV-1 nodes/systems</p> <p>TECHNICAL STANDARDS PROFILE TV-1 Standards at the leaf level: • Level 6 of the SV-4 functions/ data • Level 3 of the SV-1 systems</p>	<p>SYSTEMS FUNCTIONALITY DESCRIPTION SV-4  Level 1    Level 2    Level 3    Level 4    Level 5    Level 6</p>	<p>Other OV/SV/TV products if applicable</p>

No more than 6 levels of decomposition for each type of product within a perspective

All products within a perspective remain cohesive as to level of detail provided in each

DoDAF Perspectives and Decomposition Levels

DoDAF = Department of Defence Architecture Framework



CWI

# Schema

- Algebraic data type:

```
data Bool
  = tt()
  | ff()
  | conj(Bool L, Bool R)
  | disj(Bool L, Bool R)
  ;
```

<http://tutor.rascal-mpl.org/Rascal/Declarations/AlgebraicDataType/AlgebraicDataType.html>

# Part II

## Domain

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## Ontology

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things  
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properties  
composition

## Schema

data types  
containment  
manipulation  
initialisation  
abstract structure

## Grammar



# Grammar

- How do you write sentences down?
- What alphabet do you use?
- How symbols are constructed in it?
- Text? Table? Diagrams? Unicode? Colours?

photo credits: <http://www.cs.cornell.edu/gries/banquets/iticse2002/iticse2002.html>

1958

```
compilation ::=  
    compilation_unit*
```

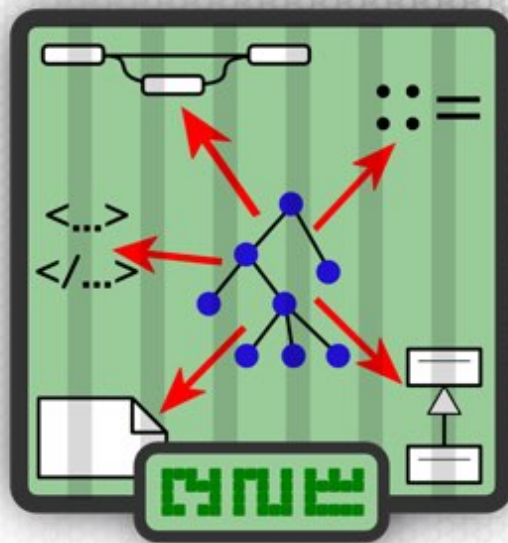
```
compilation_unit ::=  
    visibility_restriction? "separate"? unit_body
```

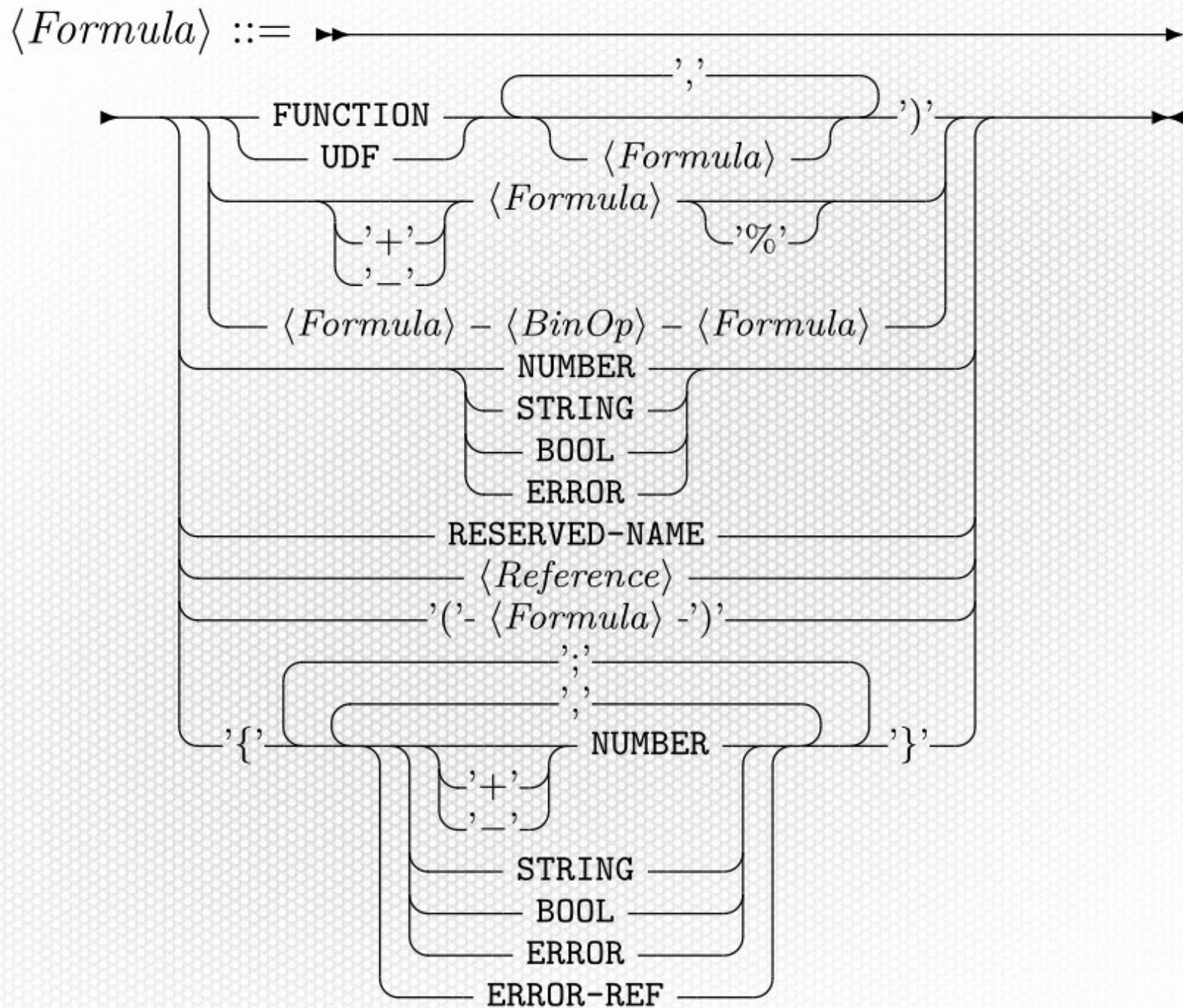
```
visibility_restriction ::=  
    "restricted" visibility_list?
```

```
visibility_list ::=  
    ("<unit_name>:name ("," <unit_name>:name)* "")"
```

```
unit_body ::=  
    subprogram_body  
    module_specification  
    module_body
```

BNF









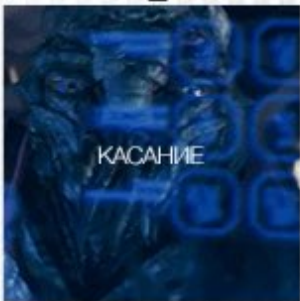
wave to activate

push to move



turn to rotate

swipe to dismiss



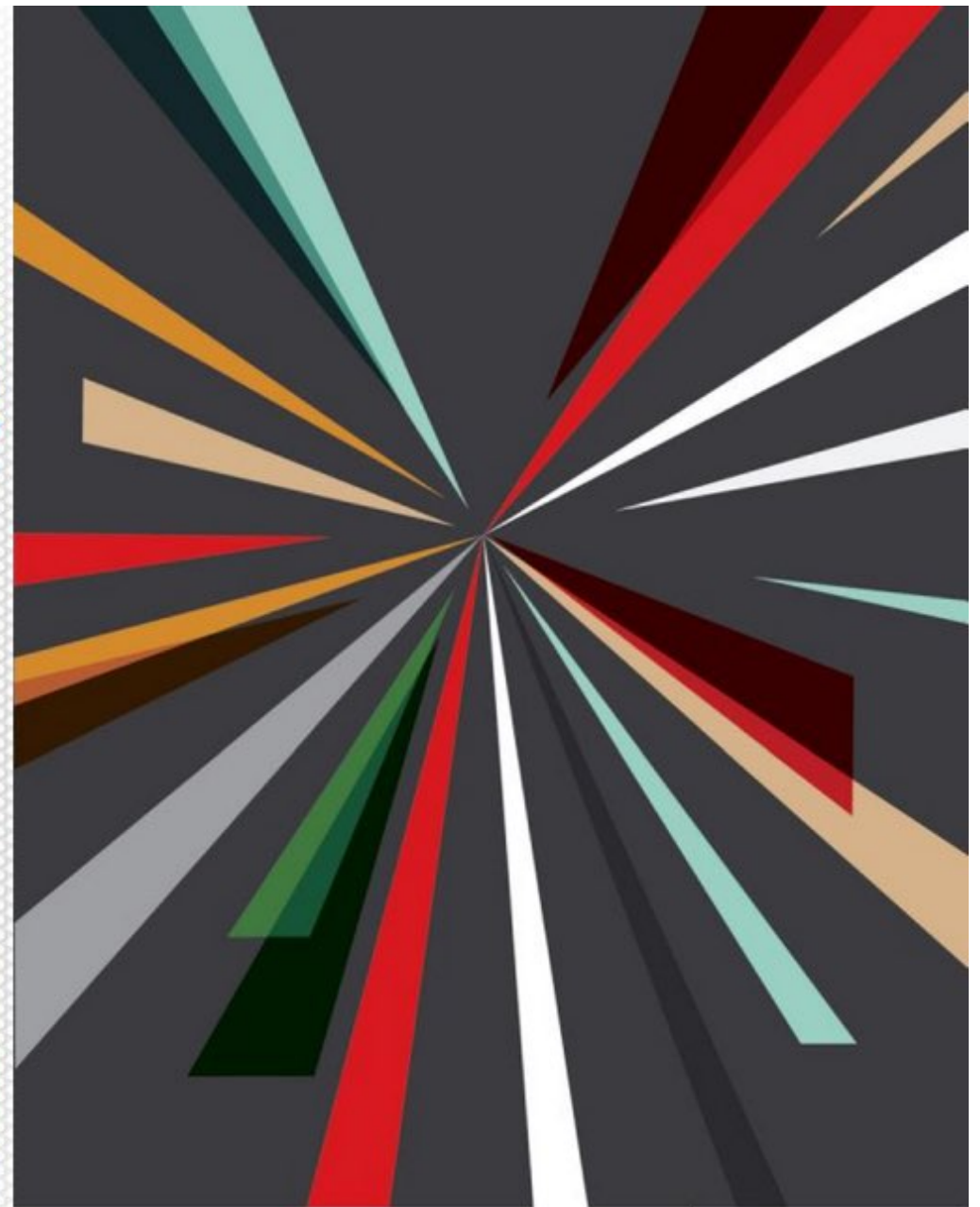
touch to select

spread to scale



ВСКЛДЫВАНИЕ РУКИ

raise hand to shoot



## MAKE IT SO

Interaction Design Lessons from Science Fiction

by **NATHAN SHEDROFF & CHRISTOPHER NOESSEL**

foreword by Bruce Sterling

 Rosenfeld

# Sources & recs

- Chris Noessel, What Sci-Fi Tells Interaction Designers About Gestural Interfaces,  
<http://www.smashingmagazine.com/2013/03/sci-fi-interaction-designers-gestural-interfaces/>
- Nathan Shedroff, Christopher Noessel, Make It So, 2012.
- Tema Ra, Aesthetics of Futuristic Interfaces,  
<http://rhzm.ru/posts/114>
- Vladimir Zaverailov, Computer Interfaces in Cinema - Evolution of Imagination,  
<http://habrahabr.ru/post/250829/>

# Don't Let Your Dreams Be Dreams!

## Domain

topic  
theme  
problems  
concerns

## Ontology

state  
things  
events  
concepts  
properties  
composition

## Schema

data types  
containment  
manipulation  
initialisation  
abstract structure

## Grammar

symbols  
alphabet  
sentences



## Domain

topic  
theme  
problems  
concerns

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abstract structure

## Grammar

symbols  
alphabet  
sentences



PRESENT



THANK YOU



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KTHXBYE