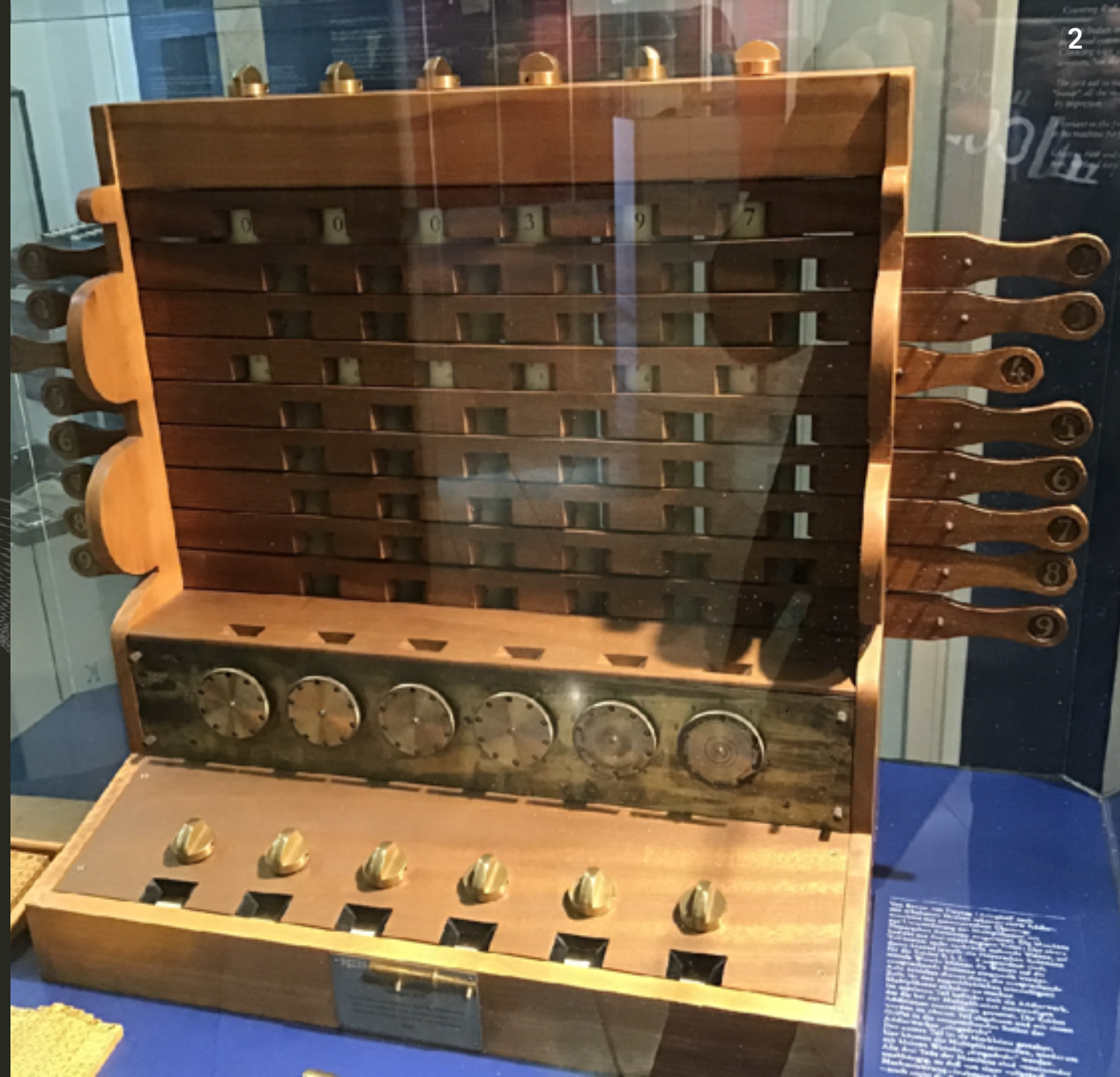


Responsible Language Design

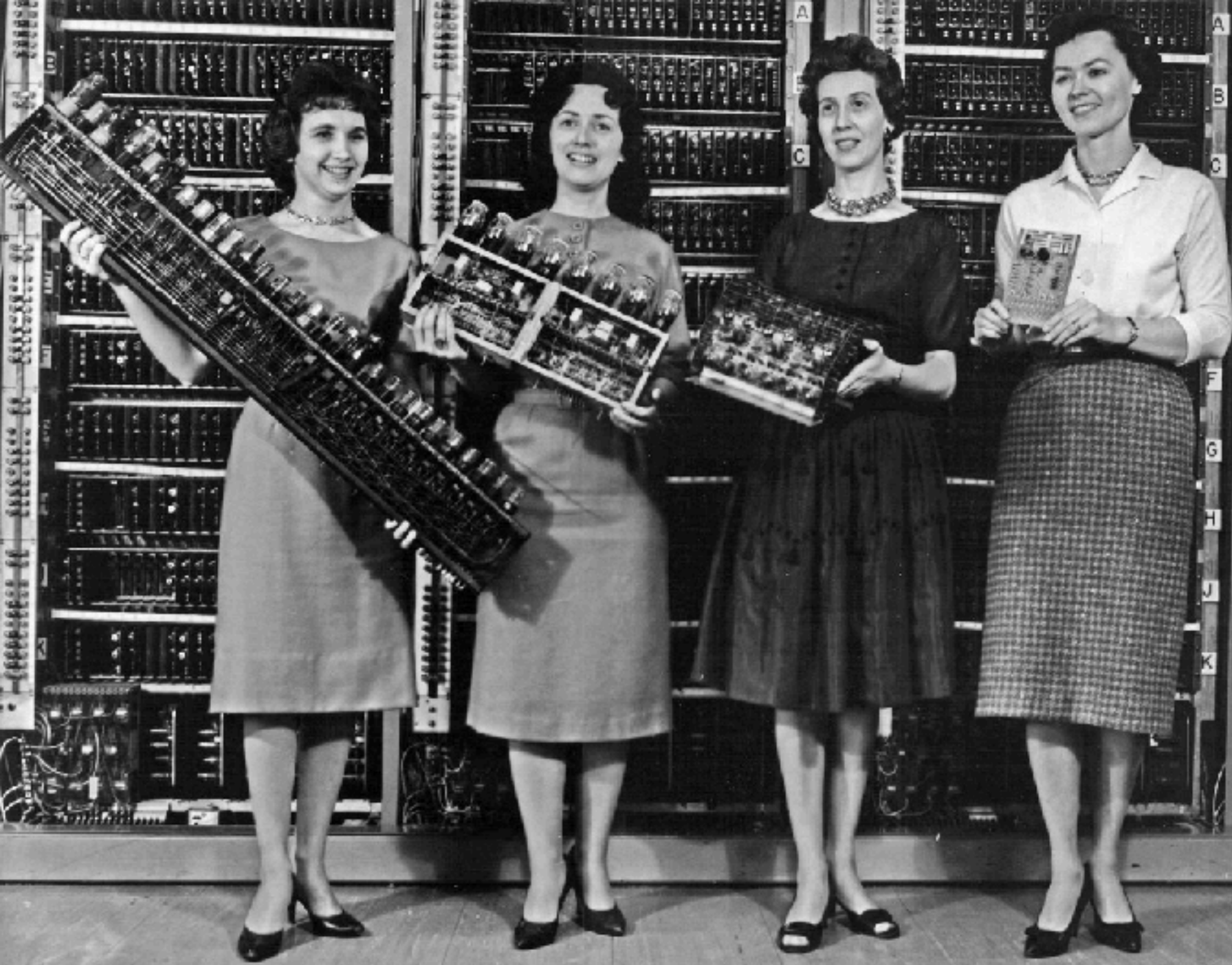
MODELSWARD, 20 February 2023

Dr. Vadim Zaytsev aka @grammarware, prof of Software Evolution





The image displays two windows from a MIDI software application. The top window, titled "Piano Roll", shows a piano roll with a vertical yellow line at measure 20. The piano roll has a horizontal axis for measures (1-49) and a vertical axis for piano keys (C2 to C8). Red dashed lines represent notes, and a yellow bar highlights a specific note at measure 20. The bottom window, titled "MidiPiano (MIDI File Player/Recorder)", features a control panel with buttons for Play, Pause, Record, Stop, Copy, Repeat, Piano Roll, MIDI Event, and Options. It also includes a "Key:" dropdown set to "D", a "Speed:" control, and a "Volume:" control. Below the controls is a status bar showing "Key: D", "Speed: 0%", "Octave: 2", "Volume: 100%", "Tempo: 4/4", "Time: 0:00:10.99", and "File: PylWhite19_MID.MID". At the bottom is a virtual piano keyboard with keys C2-B7, and a "Play" button.



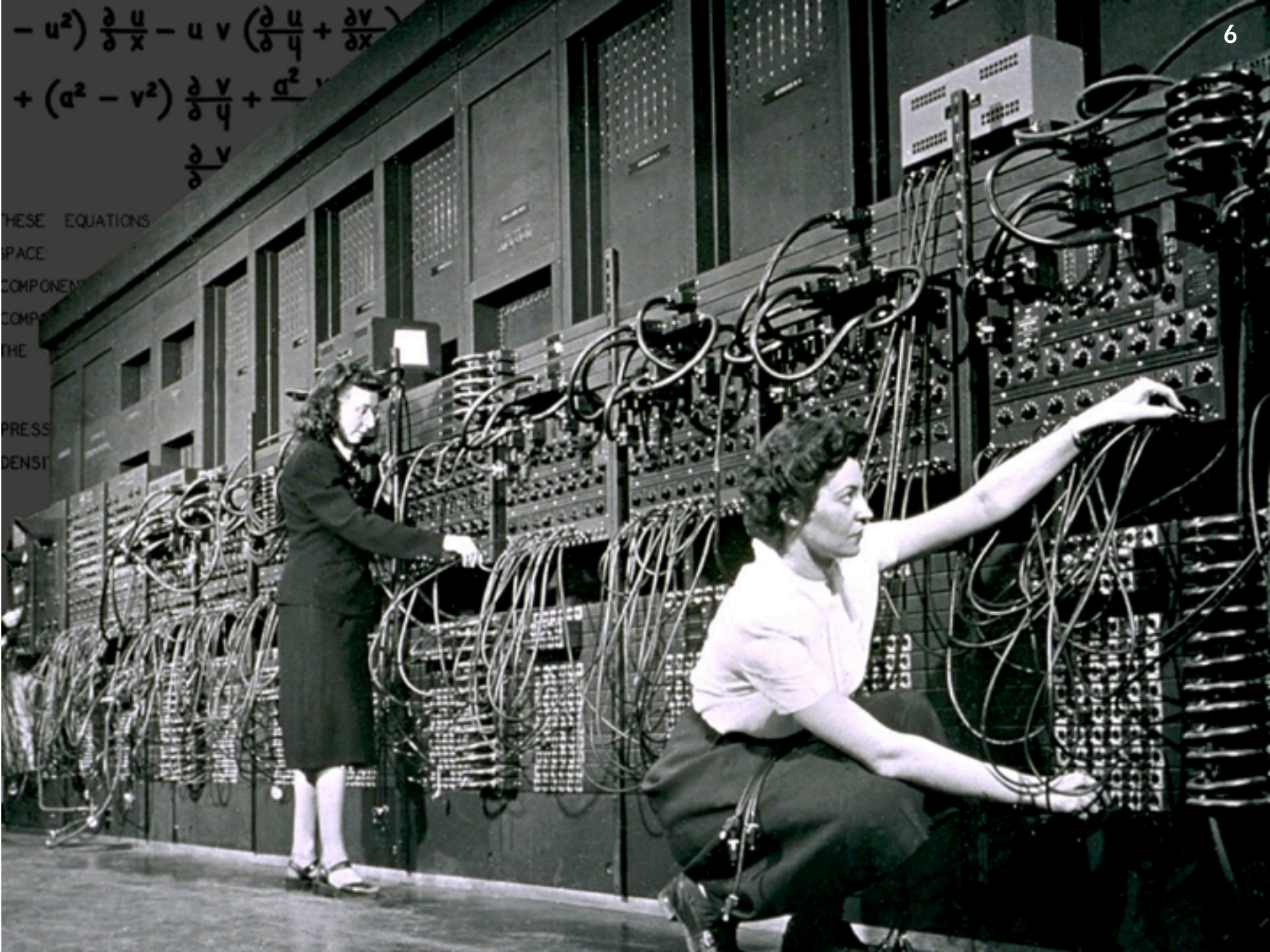
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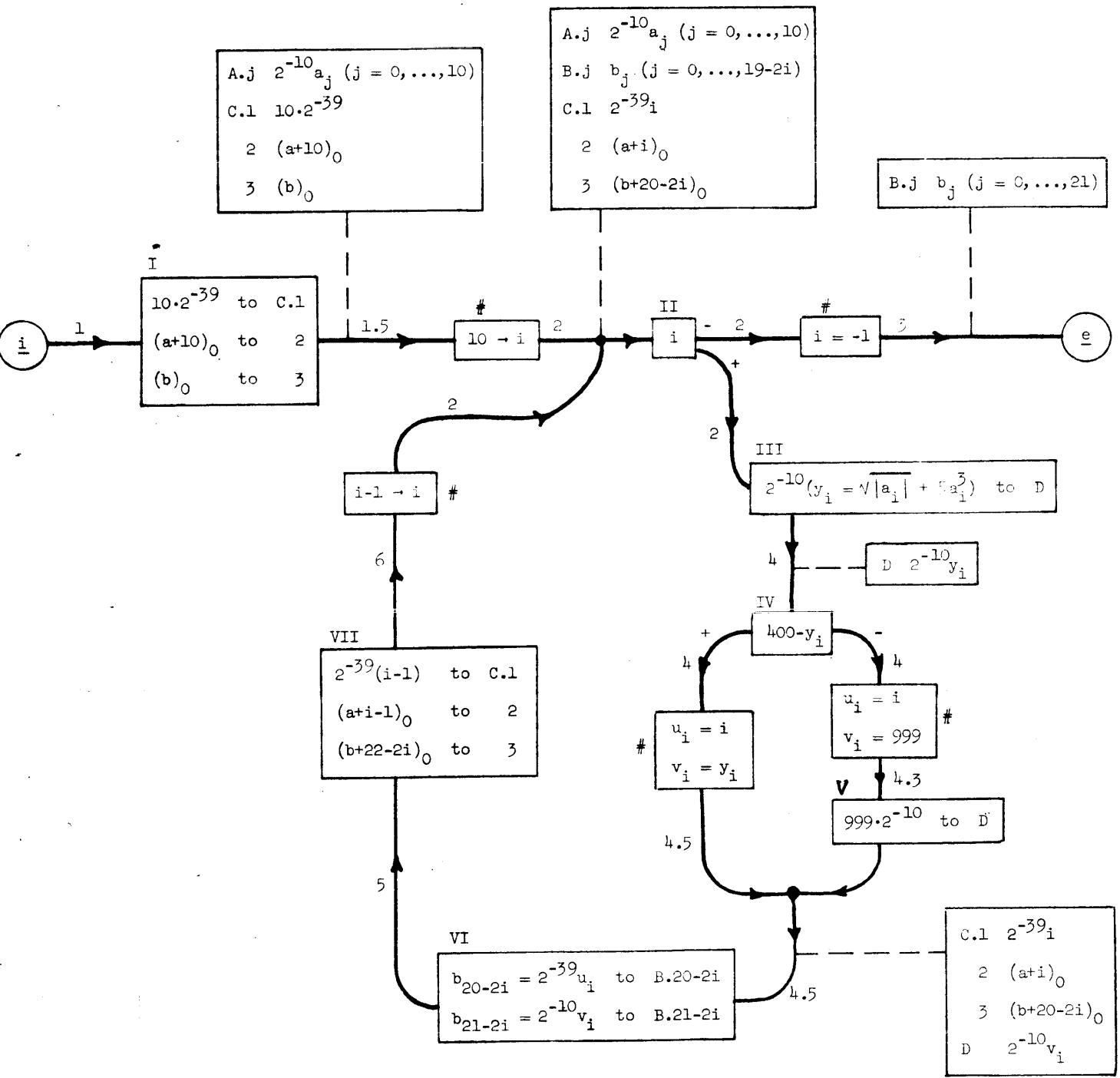
Fm Formal
Methods
& Tools



$$-u^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u v \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \\ + (a^2 - v^2) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{a^2}{v} v$$

THESE EQUATIONS
SPACE
COMPONENTS
COMPO
THE
PRESS
DENSIT

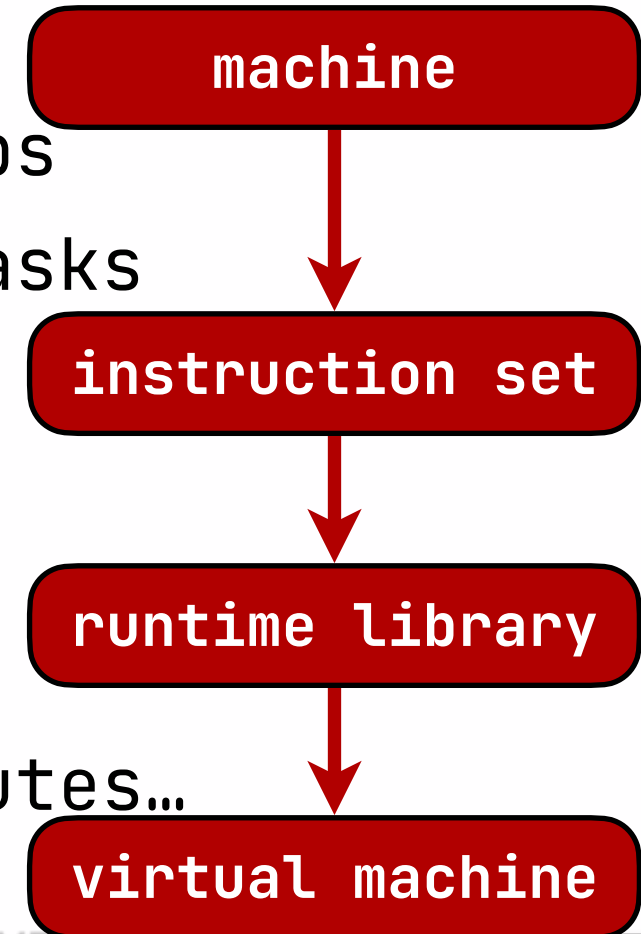






Emergent Language Design

1. Human computes, **machine** helps
2. **Machine** computes, **program** dictates steps
3. **Machine** computes, **program** prescribes tasks
4. **Machine** runs tasks, **program** instructs
5. **Machine** runs tasks,
instructions grouped into **functions**,
program calls **functions**
6. ... **functions** form a **machine**, which computes...



Black Boxes

```
MOVE ACTION-COMMAND-0326 TO STRING-0081FP
MOVE SPACES TO ERROR-ENCOUNTERED-SW OF GLOBDATA
CALL 'TIRFUPPR' USING IEF-RUNTIME-PARM1
                        IEF-RUNTIME-PARM2
                        GLOBDATA
                        STRING-0081AT
                        OUTPUT-STRING-0001AT
IF STATUS-FLAG OF GLOBDATA NOT = SPACES GOBACK END-IF
```



Black Boxes

```
MOVE ACTION-COMMAND-0326 TO STRING-0081FP
```

```
MOVE SPACES TO ERROR-ENCOUNTERED-SW OF GLOBDATA
```

```
MOVE FUNCTION UPPER-CASE(ACTION-COMMAND-0326)
```

```
TO OUTPUT-STRING-0001FP
```

```
COMPUTE OUTPUT-STRING-0001FL = FUNCTION LENGTH
```

```
(ACTION-COMMAND-0326)
```

```
IF STATUS-FLAG OF GLOBDATA NOT = SPACES GOBACK END-IF
```



APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT WITHOUT PROGRAMMERS



FORMAL DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE
LENGTHY WRITTEN REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATIONS
SPECIFICATION FREEZE
MULTI-YEAR APPLICATION BACKLOG
PRODUCTION LINE WORK & JUDG FOR PROGRAMMERS
SLOW PROGRESS IN OBSOLETE PL, J, ETC.
LENGTHY PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION
NO PROTOTYPING
MOST ERRORS ARE IN ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

APPLICATION
DEVELOPERAPPLICATION
PROGRAMMER

JAMES MARTIN

FOURTH-GENERATION LANGUAGES



VOLUME I
Principles

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4GL

Fourth-Generation Languages

VOLUME II

REPRESENTATIVE 4GLs

ADSL/ONLINE • APPLICATION FACTORY
DATARETRIEVE • FOCUS • IDEAL
INTELLECT • MANTIS • MIMER
NATURAL • NOMAD2 • RAMIS II
SYSTEM W • USE-IT

James Martin

with Joe Leben, The Arden Group, Inc.

User-Designed Computing



Jr.

LexingtonBooks



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This screenshot shows a mobile application development environment. On the left, a list of events and their corresponding actions is displayed, such as "Internet on button: 1" leading to "Discount" and "Payment on button: 2" leading to "Billing". The center pane shows code snippets for conditional logic, including an if-else statement for a slope calculation and a function for phone number validation. On the right, a state machine diagram illustrates the application's flow, with states like "Stopped", "Up", "Running", and "Down", and transitions triggered by events like "startTime" and "stopTime".

This screenshot displays the Rascal IDE interface. The main editor shows a grammar definition for "person.entities" with rules for "Person" and "Car". The "Person" rule defines fields for name, firstName, birthDate, and ownedCar. The "Car" rule defines fields for make and model. A context menu is open over the grammar, offering options to "Generate Java", "Generate XML", and "Generate SQL". The left sidebar shows a package explorer with a tree view of the project structure. The bottom console displays the output of the Rascal runtime, showing the dynamic registration of language entities and packages.

From Lines to Statements

- How to separate statements without punchcards?
- ALGOL, Pascal, ...
 - separators: ; or '
- C, Java, C#, ...
 - terminators: ;
- C++: a b((c)d);
- JS: invisible semicolons
- A mix of **philology** and **disambiguation**



Dislexic Impact

```
begin procedure p(k) ; integer k ; k := 1 ; end
```

```
begin procedure p(k) ;; integer k ; k := 1 ; end
```

```
10101 D0 101 I = 1, 101
```

```
10101 D0 101 I = 1. 101
```

cf. <https://dl.acm.org/doi/pdf/10.5555/1061500.1061508>

Dislexic Impact

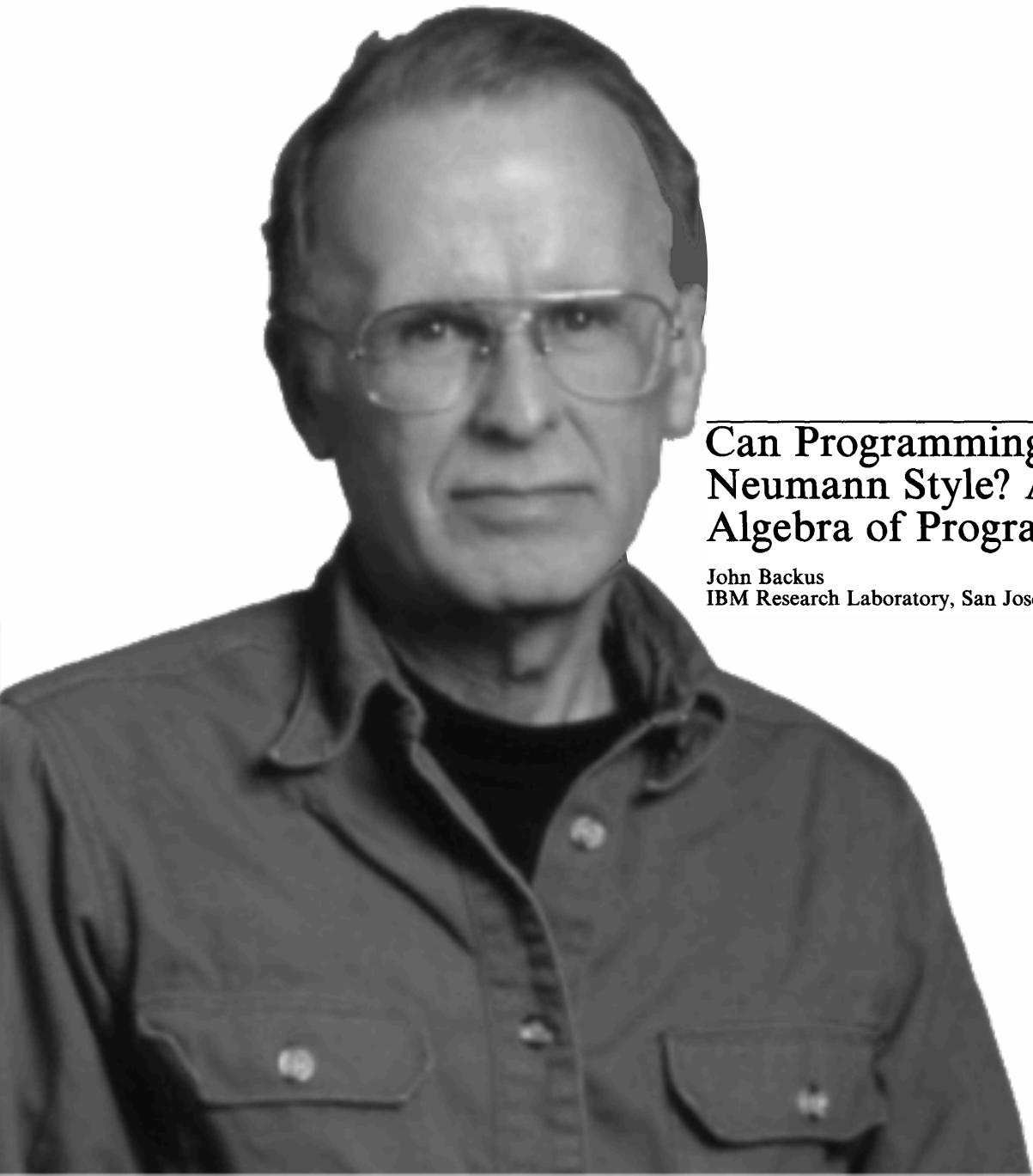
```
begin procedure p(k) ; integer k ; k := 1 ; end
```

```
begin procedure p(k) ;; integer k ; k := 1 ; end
```

10101 DO 101 I = 1, 101

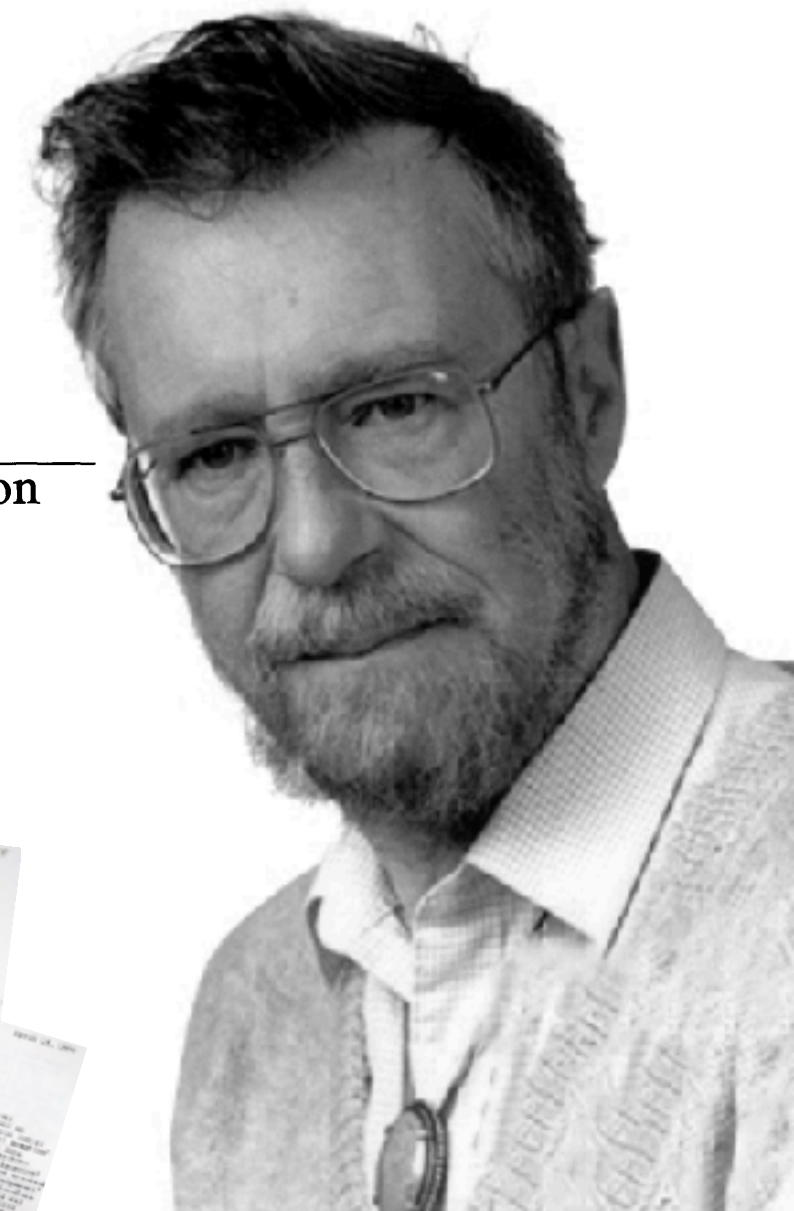
10101 DO 101 I = 1. 101





Can Programming Be Liberated from the von Neumann Style? A Functional Style and Its Algebra of Programs

John Backus
IBM Research Laboratory, San Jose



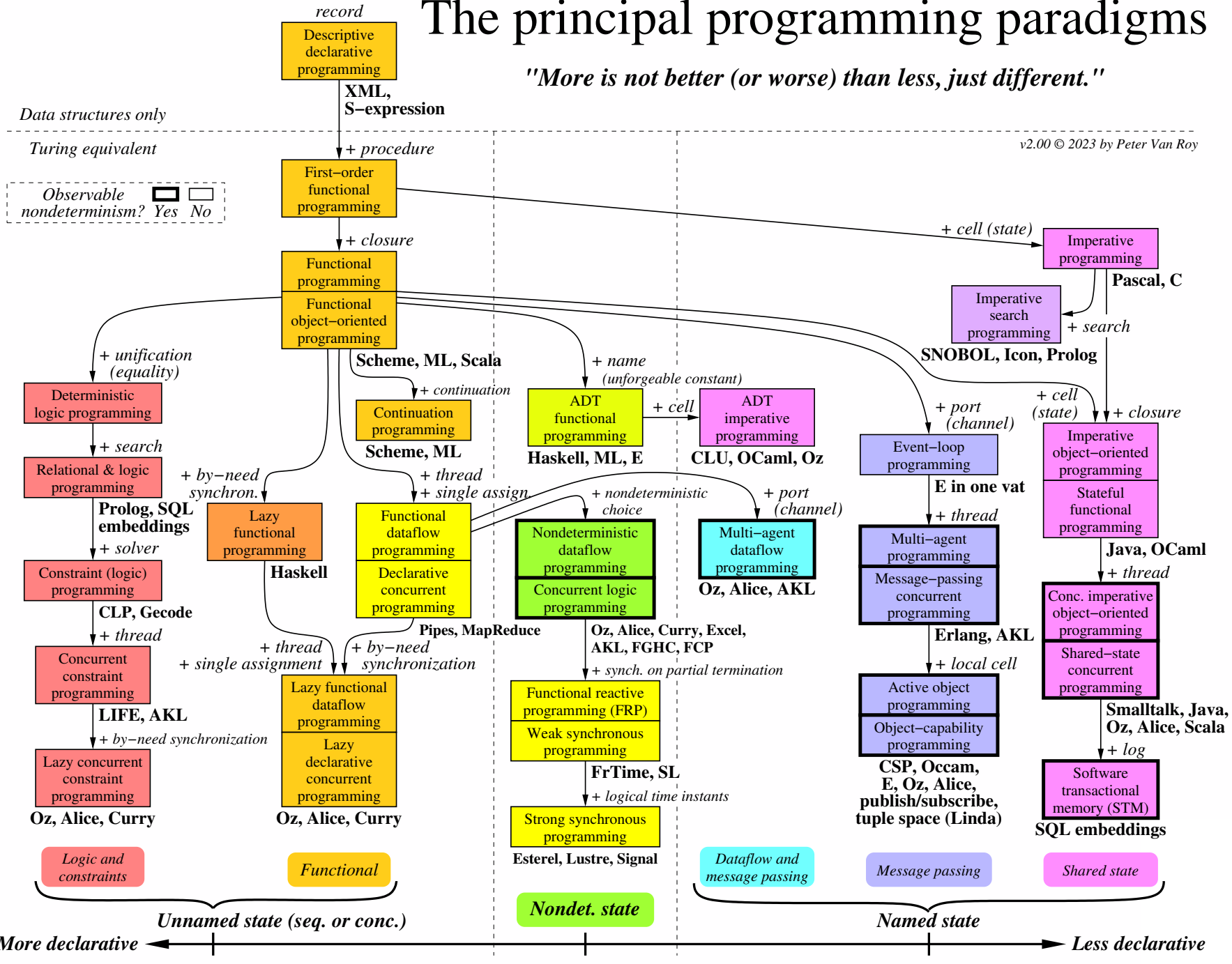
The principal programming paradigms

"More is not better (or worse) than less, just different."

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Data structures only
Turing equivalent

Observable nondeterminism? Yes No



Explanations

See "Concepts, Techniques, and Models of Computer Programming".

The chart classifies programming paradigms according to their kernel languages (the small core language in which all the paradigm's abstractions can be defined). Kernel languages are ordered according to the creative extension principle: a new concept is added when it cannot be encoded with only local transformations. Two languages that implement the same paradigm can nevertheless have very different "flavors" for the programmer, because they make different choices about what programming techniques and styles to facilitate. All paradigms that support functional programming can also support object-oriented programming.

When a language is mentioned under a paradigm, it means that part of the language is intended (by its designers) to support the paradigm without interference from other paradigms. It does not mean that there is a perfect fit between the language and the paradigm. It is not enough that libraries have been written in the language to support the paradigm. The language's kernel language should support the paradigm. When there is a family of related languages, usually only one member of the family is mentioned to avoid clutter. The absence of a language does not imply any kind of value judgment.

State is the ability to remember information, or more precisely, to store a sequence of values in time. Its expressive power is strongly influenced by the paradigm that contains it. We distinguish four levels of expressiveness, which differ in whether the state is unnamed or named, deterministic or nondeterministic, and sequential or concurrent. The least expressive is functional programming (threaded state, e.g., DCGs and monads: unnamed, deterministic, and sequential). Adding concurrency gives declarative concurrent programming (e.g., synchrocells: unnamed, deterministic, and concurrent). Adding nondeterministic choice gives concurrent logic programming (which uses stream mergers: unnamed, nondeterministic, and concurrent). Adding ports or cells, respectively, gives message passing or shared state (both are named, nondeterministic, and concurrent). Nondeterminism is important for real-world interaction (e.g., client/server). Named state is important for modularity.

Axes orthogonal to this chart are typing, aspects, and domain-specificity. Typing is not completely orthogonal: it has some effect on expressiveness. Aspects should be completely orthogonal, since they are part of a program's specification. A domain-specific language should be definable in any paradigm (except when the domain needs a particular concept).

Metaprogramming is another way to increase the expressiveness of a language. The term covers many different approaches, from higher-order programming, syntactic extensibility (e.g., macros), to higher-order programming combined with syntactic support (e.g., meta-object protocols and generics), to full-fledged tinkering with the kernel language (introspection and reflection). Syntactic extensibility and kernel language tinkering in particular are orthogonal to this chart. Some languages, such as Scheme, are flexible enough to implement many paradigms in almost native fashion. This flexibility is not shown in the chart.

Language Design of the Future



MYNA



**code
jumper™**



BOOTSTRAP
Equity • Scale • Rigor



Takeaways

- Your **language** will outlive your **project**
 - match **promises** with **consequences**
- Do not be too **smart**
 - embrace **simplicity**
- All **legacy** has its **reasons**
 - (used to be) perfectly valid
- **Explore** and **clean** up
- **Questions?**

