Lecture 22: Simple User Interface Toolkits and End-User Programming for Uls; Low-Code / NoCode



05-431/631 Software Structures for User Interfaces (SSUI)

Fall, 2022



Logistics

HW6 due today

Fill in project ideas in Piazza

- Propose to have final take-home test during exam week – ok?
 - Vote for Tuesday+Wed of exam week



Overview

- Approaches to help novice programmers to be able to create dynamic interfaces
 - Static interfaces can just be drawn
- Typically, also easier to program in general
 - Most modern tools to make it easy to program focus on creating interactive software, like games, which have a UI
- EUP = end-user programmers
- Definition: Visual Programming = "Programming in which more than one dimension is used to convey semantics." - [Myers, 1990]



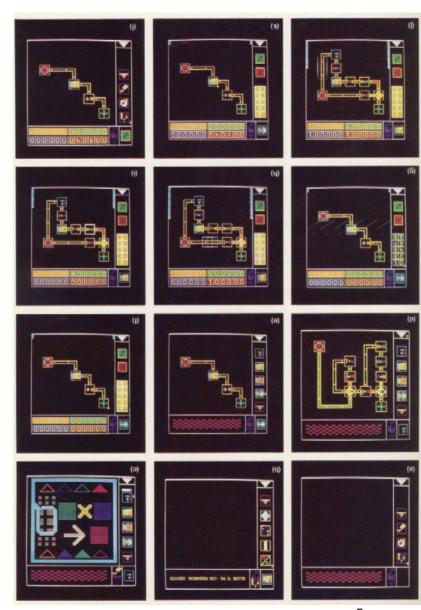
New terms: Low-Code, No-Code

- "Low-Code" create app by "graphical user interfaces and configuration instead of traditional programming" – Wikipedia
 - Term coined in 2014
 - Often use visual programming
 - Require some coding expertise
- "No-Code" theoretically no coding at all, but often the same as "low code"
 - Aim to allow business people to create the whole app
 - Often declarative "model-driven", with fixed GUI



Older Approaches

- Older visual language systems did not necessarily help with Uls
- E.g., Pict from Ephraim Glinert, 1984 uses conventional flowcharts to program algorithms
- Goal: easier to learn programming





Some Examples

- LabVIEW (1991 present)
 - See also OutSystems (2001- present)
- SUIT [Pausch, 1992]
- Alice [Pausch, 1995]
- HANDS [Pane, 2002]
- Yahoo! Pipes (2007 2015)
- Scratch (2003-present)
- AppInventor (2009-present)
- Lego Mindstorms (NXT) Robot kits

Historical trends



- o AMBIT/G/L
- o Grail
- o GAL
- Graphical Program Editor
- Ouery by Example
- o Pygmalion
- o I/O Pairs

- o Action Graphics
- O FORMAL
- o ThingLab
- o Hi-Visual
- o LabView
- OPROGRAPH OSIL-ICON
- o PIGS
- o Pict
- o Rehearsal
- o SmallStar

- o Forms
- o Editing by
 - Example
- o PICT
- o Lotus 1-2-3
- o VisiCalc
- o HiGraphs
- o Miro
- o StateMaster

- o Cube
- o AVS
- o Cantata
- o Mondrian
- o SchemePaint o ChemTrains/
- o CODE 2.0
- o Vampire
- o Iconicode o MViews
- o VIPR
- o SPE

- o LOFI/HIPI
- o FOXQ
- o VMQL
- o GXL
- o Euler View
- o Yahoo Pipes
- o Popfly

1960

Techniques

- o Graphs
- o Flowcharts
- Flowchart derivatives
- O FORMS
- Demonstrational

From: Vishal Dwivedi. 05-830 in 2013 1980

Techniques

- o Graphs
- o Flowcharts
- o Flowchart derivatives
- o FORMS
- O Demonstrational
- o Data Flows
- o Spreadsheets
- o Matrices
- o Jigsaw Puzzles
- Petri nets
- o Flowchart derivatives

1990

Techniques/Goals

- o 3D Rendering
- Visual Hierarchy
- o Procedures
- Control Structures
- o Programmable Graphics
- Animations
- o Video Imagery Exploitation
- o General purpose, declarative language
- o Audio, video and image processing
- o Graphical models from behavioral models
- o Learning and Cognitive abilities in vision processes
- o Handling Scalability, typing, and imp@cott2veBtasichryers
- o Collaborative Software Development

2000

Techniques/Goals

- o Child Learning
- Xquery by FORMS
- Spreadsheet Analysis
- Visual Model Query
- o Layouts
- o Specification and Interchange
- o Mashups
- o Web-based design
- o Programming for end-users (non-Professionals



LABView

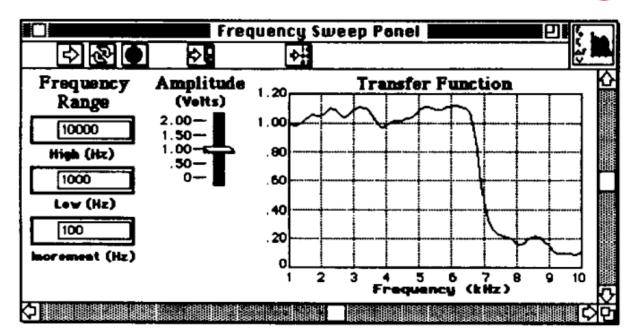


- One of the most successful visual programming systems
- Started about 1991 on Macintosh, still going
 - http://www.ni.com/labview/
 - J. Kodosky, J. MacCrisken and G. Rymar. "Visual programming using structured data flow," Visual Languages, 1991., Proceedings. 1991 IEEE Workshop on, 8-11 Oct 1991, 1991. pp. 34-39.
- Focused on scientists and lab equipment
- Wiring diagram backend with front panel
 - Drag and drop elements
 - Data flow programming



LabVIEW

- [Kodosky, 91]
- 2-view approach very influential



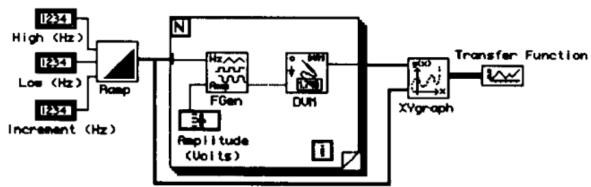
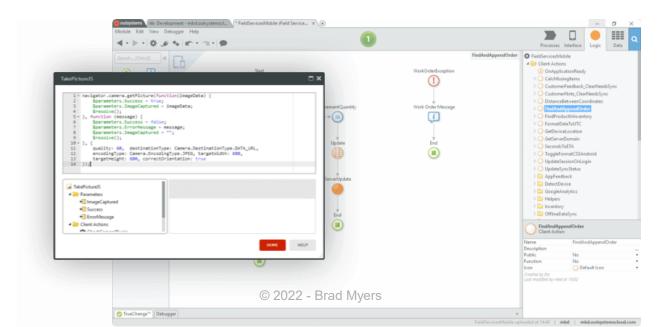


Figure 7. Frequency Response VI Panel and Diagram



OutSystems

- 2001 present
- https://www.outsystems.com/ see video
- "low-code" platform
- Drag and drop, visual programming
- Focus on enterprise





Alice

Randy Pausch, Tommy Burnette, A.C. Capehart, Matthew Conway, Dennis Cosgrove, Rob DeLine, Jim Durbin, Rich Gossweiler, Suichi Koga and Jeff White. "Alice: A Rapid Prototyping System for 3D Graphics," *IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications.* 1995. 15(3). pp. 8-11. May.

Matthew Conway, Steve Audia, Tommy Burnette, Dennis Cosgrove, Kevin Christiansen, Rob Deline, Jim Durbin, Rich Gossweiler, Shuichi Koga, Chris Long, Beth Mallory, Steve Miale, Kristen Monkaitis, James Patten, Jeff Pierce, Joe Shochet, David Staack, Brian Stearns, Richard Stoakley, Chris Sturgill, John Viega, Jeff White, George Williams and Randy Pausch. "Alice: Lessons Learned from Building a 3D System For Novices," *Proceedings CHI'2000: Human Factors in Computing Systems, The Hague, The Netherlands, Apr 1-6, 2000. pp. 486-493. http://www.alice.org*

- Started as a 3D extension to SUIT
- PhD dissertation of Matthew Conway (1998)
- Grown to a large-scale system with books
 - Wanda Dann, Steven Cooper and Randy Pausch. Learning to Program With Alice. Prentice-Hall. August, 2003.
- Many more user studies of what students found easy and difficult

Alice



- Easy 3D with character-centered movement & rotation
 - "Bunny.move (up, 1)", "Turn Around Once" "Bunny.move(forward, 1, speed=4)"
 - No matrices! No X, Y and Z
- Camera control
 - "Point Camera At", "Get a Good Look At"
- Easy parallelism with "do-together"

```
ArmsOut = DoTogether(
Bunny.Body.LeftArm.Turn(Left, 1/8),
Bunny.Body.RightArm.Turn(Right, 1/8))
```

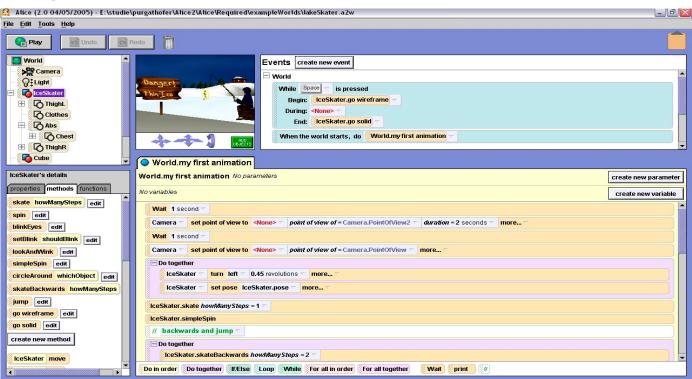
- Create scene (by direct manipulation), then script
- All commands animated by default, so no sudden jumps, disappearing objects
- Early user of Python, switched to Java
- Lots of vocabulary fixes:
 - Resize, not Scale; Move, not Translate; Speed, not Rate; FrontToBack, not Depth:



Alice, cont.

- Later versions: Avoid syntax issues with dragand-drop editing
- Testing in classrooms showed significantly better learning and retention

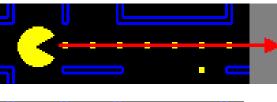
Tutorial video (from 2013)6:44

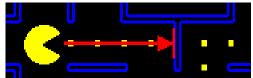


Human-Computer Interaction Institute

HANDS

- J.F. Pane, B.A. Myers and L.B. Miller. "Using HCI Techniques to Design a More Usable Programming System," IEEE 2002 Symposia on Human Centric Computing Languages and Environments (HCC 2002), Arlington, VA, September 3-6, 2002. 198-206.
- PhD 2002 of John Pane (now at Rand in Pgh)
- Studies:
 - How people naturally express programming concepts and algorithms
 - 1) Nine scenes from PacMan
 - 2) Transforming and calculating data in a spreadsheet
 - Specific issue of language design
 - 3) Selecting specific objects from a group ("and", "or", "not")
 - Lots of interesting results







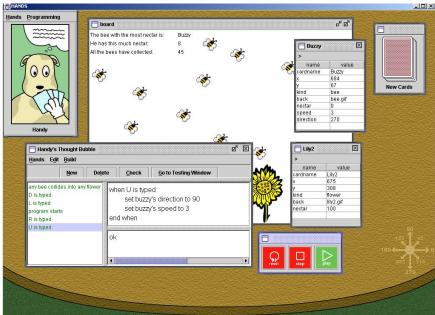
Examples of Results

- Rule-based style
 - "If PacMan loses all his lives, its game over."
- Set operations instead of iterations
 - "When PacMan eats all of the dots, he goes to the next level."
- "And", "Or", "Not" don't match computer interpretation
- Most arithmetic used natural language style
 "When PacMan eats a big dot, the score goes up 100."
- Operations suggest data as lists, not arrays
 - People don't make space before inserting
- Objects normally moving
 - "If PacMan hits a wall, he stops."
 - so objects remember their own state

New Language and

System: HANDS

- Properties:
 - All data visible on cards
 - Metaphor of agent (Handy the dog) operating on cards
 - Natural language style for code



Human-Computer Interaction Institute

- Domain-specific operations, like movement in a direction
- All operations can operate on single items or sets of items
- Sets can be dynamically constructed and used
 - "Set the speed of all bees to 0"
- Event handlers: "when U is typed"
- See the video: YouTube (7:36)

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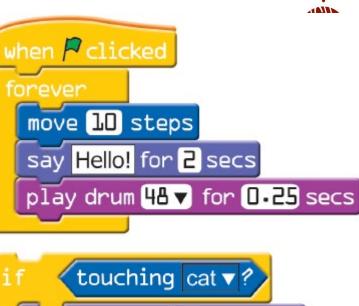
Scratch

- Mitchel Resnick, John Maloney, Andrés Monroy-Hernández, Natalie Rusk, Evelyn Eastmond, Karen Brennan, Amon Millner, Eric Rosenbaum, Jay Silver, Brian Silverman and Yasmin Kafai. "Scratch: Programming for All," Comm. ACM. 2009. 52(11). pp. 60-67. See also: http://scratch.mit.edu/.
- MIT has long history of helping kids program
 - Logo (Seymour Papert, 1967)
 - Lego Mindstorms
 - "Constructionist" movement in education
- Scratch comes out of that program (MIT Media Lab) – started about 2003
 - https://scratch.mit.edu/
 - "Create stories, games, and animations Share with others around the world"

- CATEL

Scratch, cont.

- Metaphor of puzzle pieces with properties
 - Connectors shaped by type to eliminate type errors
 - Control structures wrap around
- Uses event handlers for behaviors
- https://vimeo.com/65583694, 1:37



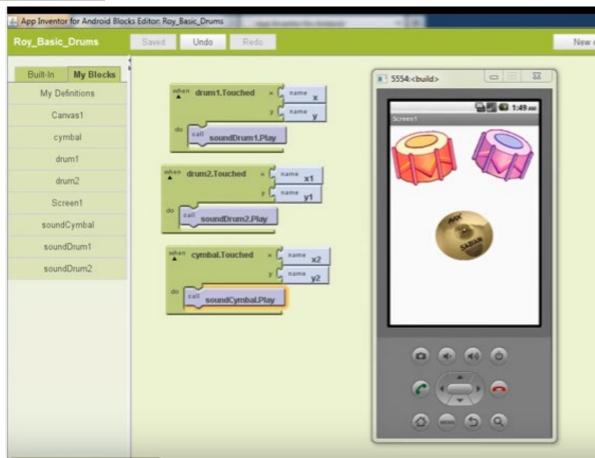






AppInventor

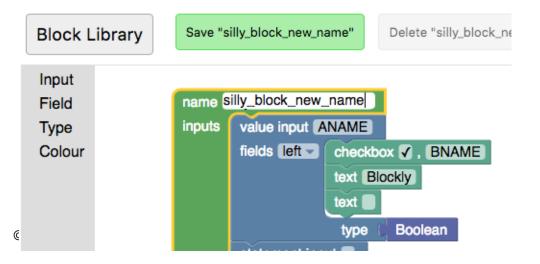
- Ideas from Scratch to build real Apps for Android phones
 - Briefly was a product from Google, while Hal Abelson was on sabbatical there (2009)
- http://appinventor.mit.edu/
- 2 panel view, like LabVIEW
 - Drag in elements for UI
 - Blocks view for code
 - event handlers using "when"





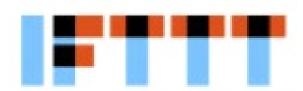
Many other "blocks" style languages

- Blockly Developer Tools from Google from AppInventor
- Used by <u>Code.org</u>, <u>RoboBlockly</u>, <u>Wonder</u> <u>Workshop</u>, etc.
- Define own set of primitive blocks





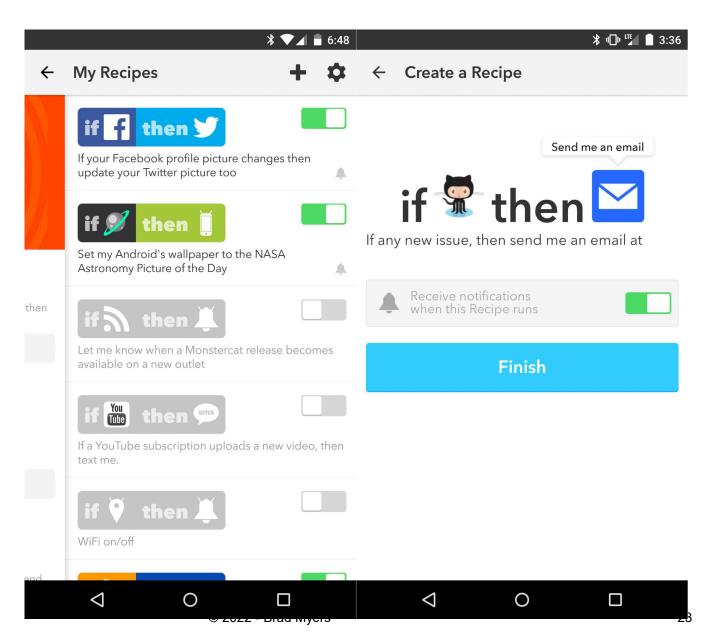
IFTTT.com



- Founded 2011
- "If this then that"
 - Condition-action rules (same as stimulusresponse)
 - Web-based conditions
 - Often used with Internet of Things (IoT), "smart home" appliances
 - New services added with Ruby programming
- Single condition and action











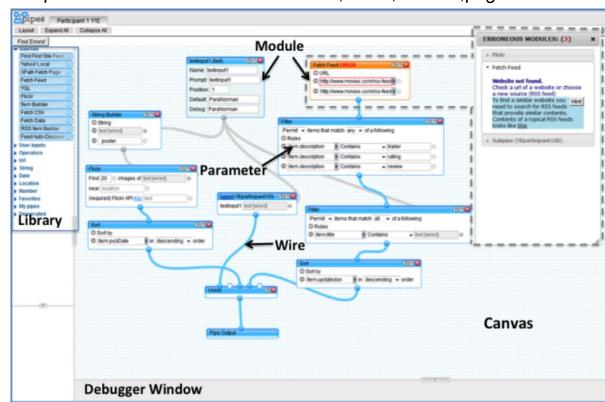
- Was a web application to process data feeds on the web
 - Originally focused on "RSS feeds"
- Visual data flow architecture, like LabVIEW
- Studies showed wasn't easy for non-programmers to use

Sandeep K Kuttal, A. Sarma, and G. Rothermel, "Debugging Support for End-User Mashup Programming", in *Proceedings of Computer and Human Interactions - CHI*, Paris, France, pages

1609 - 1618, April 2013.[pdf]

Issues with connections, parameters, debugging, etc.

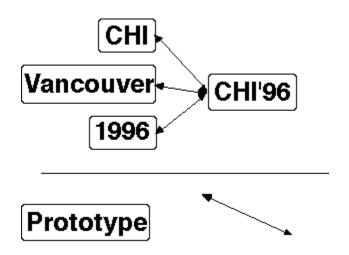
Video (1:50) or *tutorial* (5:15)





Another Approach: PBD

- Programming by Demonstration (PBD)
 - Also: Programming by Example (PBE)
- Give examples of desired input and output
 - Or of desired behavior
- For example:
 - Learns that size of boxes should match text from these examples
 - Arrows stay attached
- Like Machine Learning (ML) but only a few examples
 - E.g., gesture learning from 15 examples

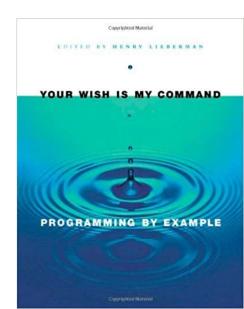




Demonstrational Interfaces

- "Classic" Reference: Allen Cypher, ed. Watch What I Do, MIT Press. 1993.
- Later book: Henry Lieberman, ed. Your Wish is My Command. 2001: Morgan Kaufmann.
- My group has chapters in both







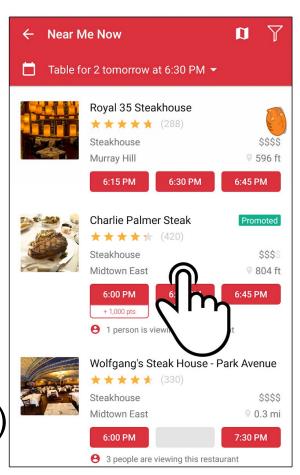
Motivation

- Demonstrational techniques expand how much of the interface can be specified interactively.
- And Interactive editors are much faster to use than programming with toolkits
 - Frameworks improve productivity by factors of 3 to 5, interactive tools by factors of 10 to 50!
 - It might take an hour to draw an interface interactively, compared to days to program it.
 - Because they are faster, this promotes rapid prototyping
- It is much more natural to specify the graphical parts of applications using a graphical editor.
- Because they do not require programming skills, graphic designers can design the graphical parts of the interface.



Key Challenges

- "Data description problem"
 - What does the reference mean?
 - Charlie Palmer Steak
 - The least expensive steakhouse near me
 - The closest one in Midtown East
 - The one with 1,000 bonus points
 - A promoted restaurant
 - The second restaurant in the list
 -
- (Operator is usually easy like "click")
- Control structures
 - Conditionals and loops



Examples (of uses to create Uls)

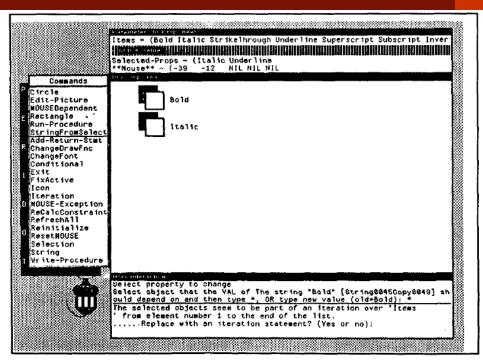


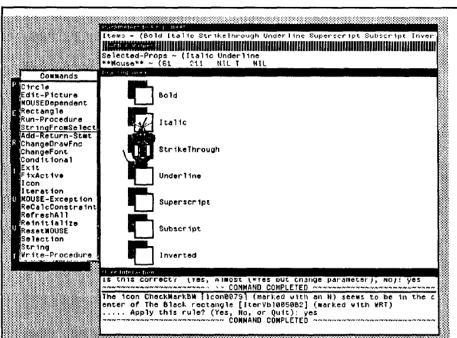
(chronological order)

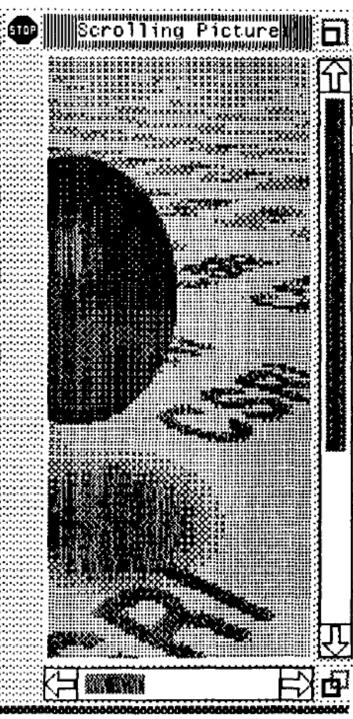
Peridot (1986-88)



- Myers B. "Creating User Interfaces Using Programming-by-Example, Visual Programming, and Constraints," ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems. vol. 12, no. 2, April, 1990. pp. 143-177. (Peridot)
- Myers B., Creating User Interfaces by Demonstration, Academic Press, San Diego, 1988.
- Myers B., "Creating Interaction Techniques by Demonstration," IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications, Vol. 7, No. 9, IEEE, September 1987, pp. 51 - 60.
- First demonstrational tool, and it used by-example techniques to allow the creation of new widgets.
- From the drawings, it infers:
 - Graphical constraints among the objects, such as that the boxes should be the same size as the text.
 - control structures such as iteration over all the items in a menu
 - how the mouse affects the graphics, such as that the check mark should follow the mouse.
- feedback: question and answer
- video (8 min)







Myers

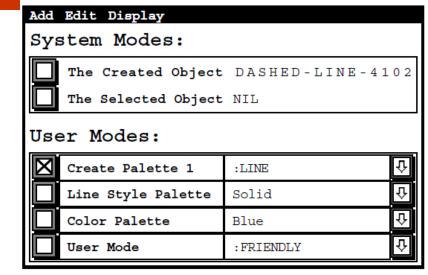


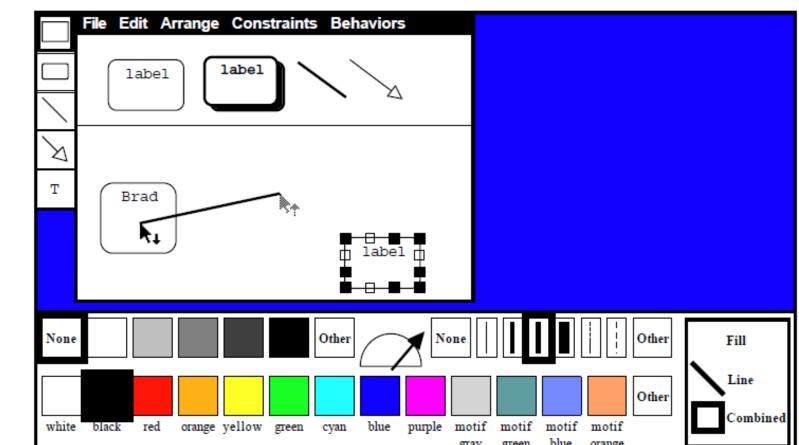
Marquise (1993-1994)

- Myers B., McDaniel, R. and Kosbie, D.. "Marquise: Creating Complete User Interfaces by Demonstration," Proceedings CHI'94: Human Factors in Computing Systems. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, April 24-29, 1993. pp. 293-300.
- Go back to doing more by demonstration, and just show the way that the interface should operate.
- In particular, demonstrate when the behaviors should start and what the feedback looks like.
 - mouse button does one of 10 things, depending on where press and global mode.
- Demonstrate both behavior and conditions
- Built-in support for palettes and modes.

Marquise windows

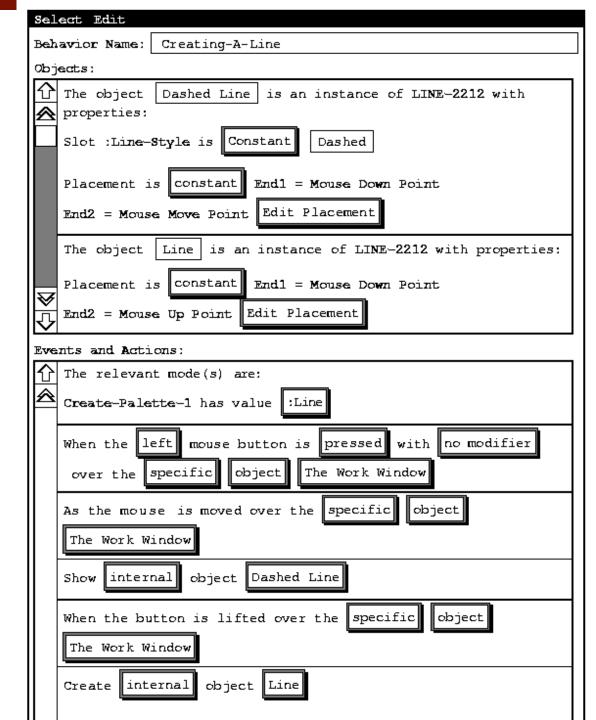






Marquise feedback window

video (12 min)



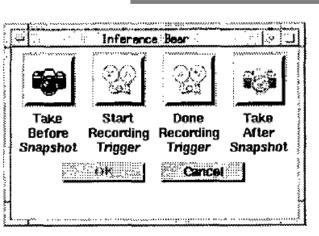


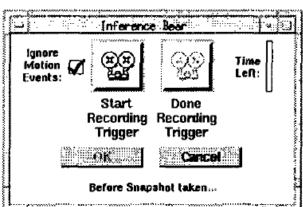
InferenceBear & Grizzly Bear (1994-1996)

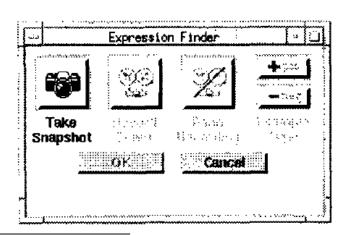
- Martin R. Frank, Piyawadee "Noi" Sukaviriya, James D. Foley. "Inference bear: designing interactive interfaces through before and after snapshots," DIS'95. Ann Arbor, Michigan, pp. 167 175. pdf
- Martin Frank, Model-Based User Interface Design by Demonstration and By Interview. PhD Thesis, Georgia Tech, 1996.
- (Discussed his "Elements, Events & Transitions (EET) language in the event-language lecture)
- User control through dialog boxes, edit using textual language: EET
- Snapshots of before and after
- Multiple examples
 - More positive examples to cause generalization
 - Negative examples to specify exceptions
- Pictures next slide



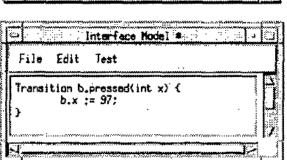
InferenceBear Pictures

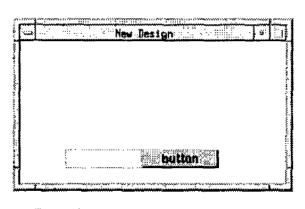


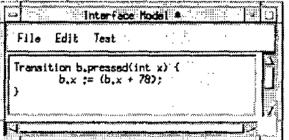


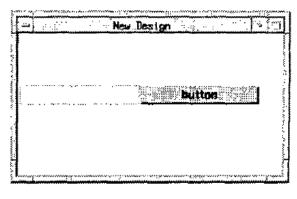












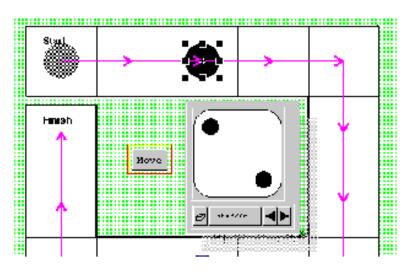
```
File Edit Test

Transition b.pressed(int x) {
   b.x := (b.width + b.x);
}
```



Gamut (1996 - 1999)

- PhD thesis of Rich McDaniel.
- Richard G. McDaniel and Brad A. Myers. "Building Applications Using Only Demonstration," IUI'98: 1998 International Conference On Intelligent User Interfaces, January 6-9, 1998, San Francisco, CA. pp. 109-116. pdf
- Richard G. McDaniel and Brad A. Myers, "Getting More Out Of Programming-By-Demonstration." Proceedings CHI'99: Human Factors in Computing Systems. Pittsburgh, PA, May 15-20, 1999. pp. 442-449. <u>ACM DL Reference</u>
- Domain: "board games" and educational software
- Goal: new interaction techniques so can infer more complex behaviors
- E.g., how a piece can move in Monopoly / Chess
- Reduce number of modes
- New interaction techniques to provide hints
 - "Do Something!", "Stop That", Hint highlighting, Temporal Ghosts, Guide objects, Deck of Playing Cards, etc.
- Better inferencing algorithms
- video (4.5 min)





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Topes (2004-2009)

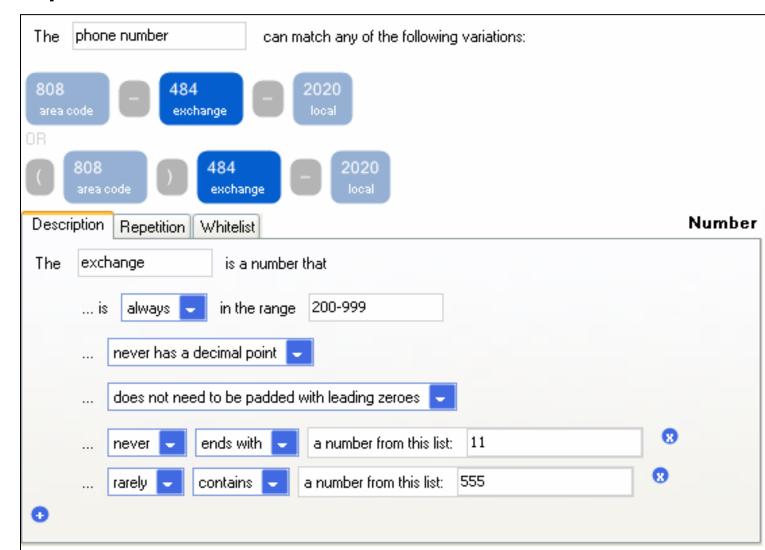
- Chris Scaffidi's PhD thesis: 2009
 - Christopher Scaffidi, Brad Myers, Mary Shaw, "Topes: Reusable Abstractions for Validating Data." ICSE'2008: 30th International Conference on Software Engineering, Leipzig, Germany, 10 - 18 May 2008. pp. 1-10. IEEE DL pdf
- "topes" = user-level types for end-user programming (EUP)
- Create parsers, data-transformations
 - Infers topes from a list of examples
- Patterns in text input
 - Phone numbers, addresses, social security numbers, etc.

Validation: New 🚰 Load 🦠 Edit 💡 Whitelist Flag all possible validation errors 🔻 🔻 🗓 Reformat								
A1 ▼								
	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н
1	phone number							
2	333-211-3030							
3	(777) 555-4444							
4	(808) 484-2020							
5								
6								
7								



Topes, cont.

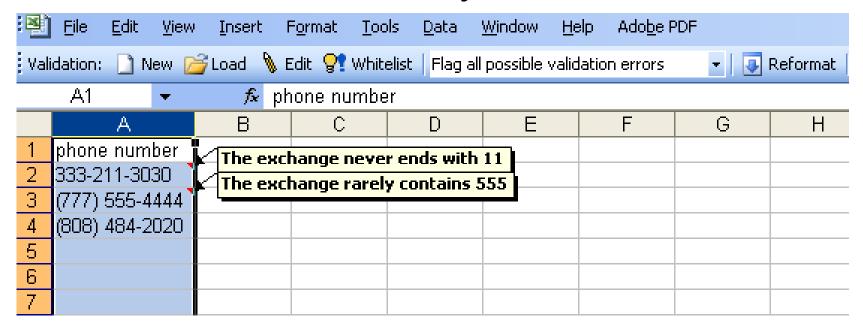
Inferred pattern





Topes, cont.

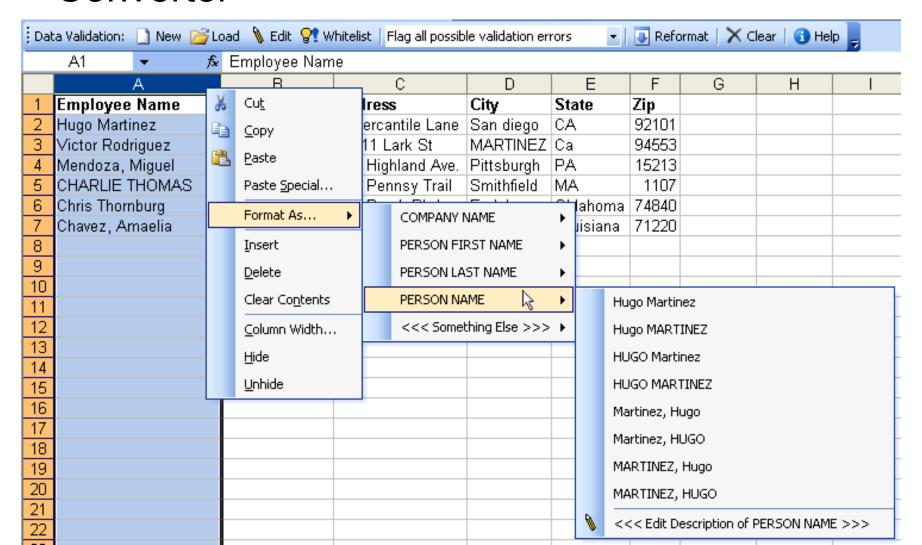
Validator – never vs. rarely





Topes, cont.

Converter





Draco, Skuid

- Rubaiat Habib Kazi, Fanny Chevalier, Tovi Grossman, Shengdong Zhao, and George Fitzmaurice. 2014. Draco: bringing life to illustrations with kinetic textures.
 In Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI '14). 351-360. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1145/2556288.2556987
- Sketch to show animations and movements
- Augmented with dynamic animation effects
- Commercialized by AutoDesk
- Video (4:57)!



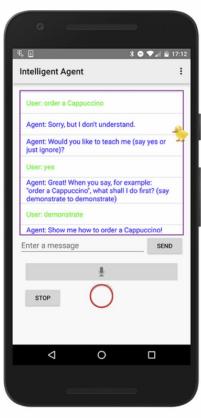


Toby Li's Sugilite

- Toby Li, Amos Azaria, and Brad Myers. "SUGILITE: Creating Multimodal Smartphone Automation by Demonstration", *Proceedings CHI'2017: Human Factors in Computing* Systems, Denver, CO, May 6-11, 2017. To appear. <u>preprint pdf</u> and <u>video</u>. **Best** paper Honorable Mention award.
- Programming by example for Android
- Scripts (macros) of common or repetitive tasks
- Uses the Android accessibility API
- Invoke using Speech or GUI
- Generalizes based on other menu items seen
- Currently, uses multiple examples only when script fails
 - Can replace or add fork
- Video (6:48)



Sugilite pictures









(a)

(b)

(c)



Commercial Systems using PBD

- Excel Flashfill
- Adobe Catalyst
 - Create menus by giving examples of the items
 - Scroll bars by indicating the parts (thumb, track, etc.)
 - But discontinued ⁽³⁾
- Adobe XD
 - Repeat grid
 - Component behaviors based on "states"
- What else?



General Disadvantages of PBD

- People are actually not very good at coming up with concrete examples
 - Examples tend to show the system the same thing over and over
 - People can't think of the edge cases and negative examples
- People need to be able to edit the code, so need a representation they can understand



Open Issues with PBD

- Sometimes examples are harder than specifying
 - "and" vs. "or"
- How intelligent is enough?
 - Predictability
 - Al problem
- Techniques for feedback and editing
- Combining inferencing with direct editing of the code
- A "really" successful product using this technology



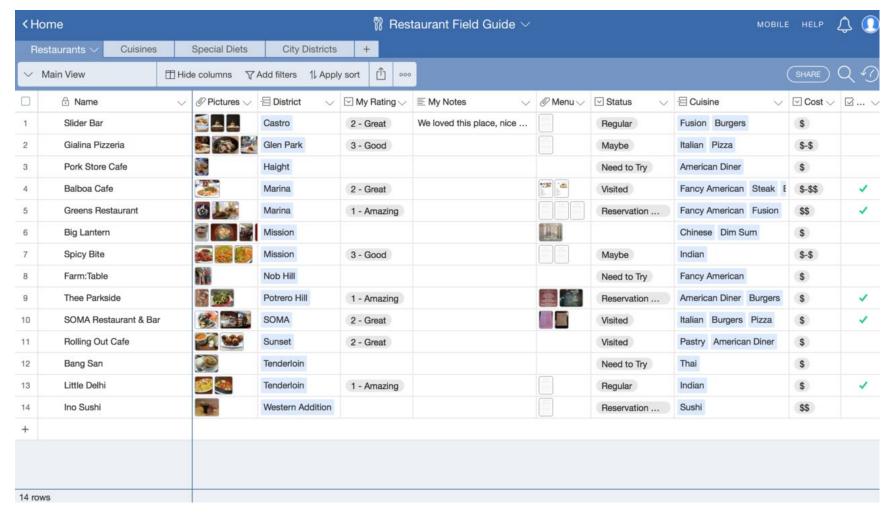
Some newer systems

- Claim to be: "Low code" or "No code"
 - Examples (all companies founded in 2012!):
 - AirTable based on a spreadsheet model
 - Bubble.io visual programming
 - Zapier move data between web applications (automate repetitive tasks)
 - Like Yahoo! pipes!
- Many others, e.g., see Wikipedia entry

Airtable

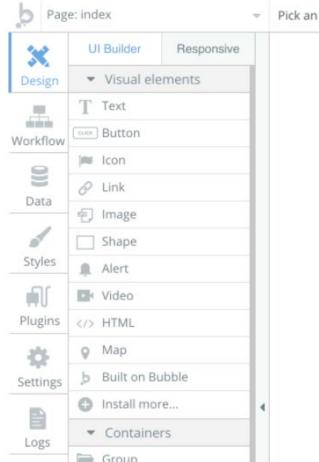


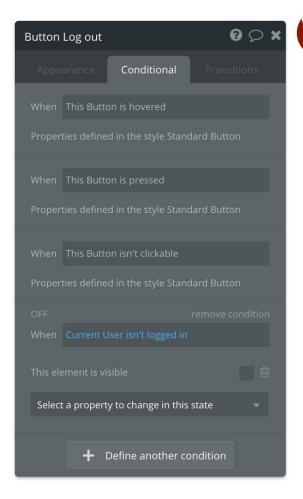
- Database + spreadsheet for business processes
- LinkedIn Learning course (first part of intro)

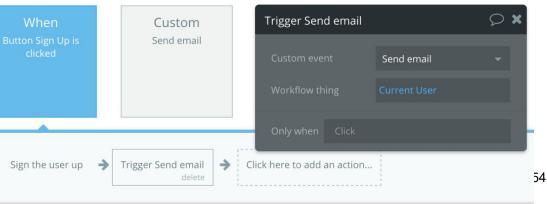


Bubble.io

- Web apps: "No-Code"
 - Connect to web services
 - Lots of built-in functions in menus
- LinkedIn course (<u>intro: 3min</u>)









Zapier

- "No code" for automating personal tasks
- Connects to 4000 pre-selected applications
- LinkedIn course (<u>intro 1:53</u>)



