

## Programming from an Empirical Modelling perspective

From modelling with definitive scripts to programming:

- representing state in programming
- behaviour of programs
- the semantics of programs

## Programming from an Empirical Modelling perspective

EM in the first instance models *state* ...

... many varieties of state in programming

## States relevant to programming ...

- state within the executing program
- external state: what is visible?
- state in respect of interaction
- state in program development
- state significant in the external world

Diverse representations are required:

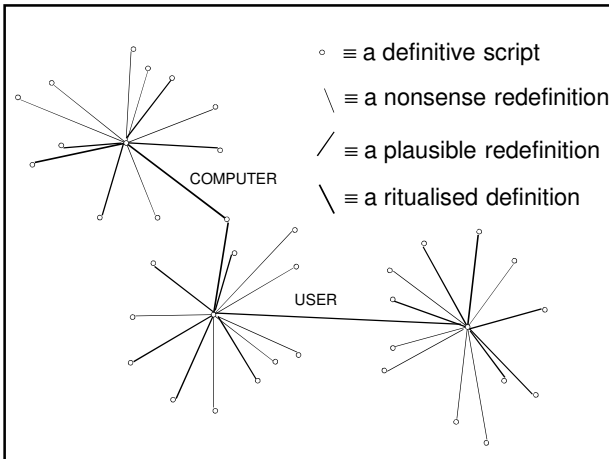
- *state within the executing program*
  - Program variables, machine locations
- *external state: what is visible?*
  - Graphics / display techniques
- *state in respect of interaction*
  - Statechart, message sequence diagram

Diverse representations required ...

- *state in program development*
  - UML diagrams, prototypes
- *state significant in the external world*
  - apprehended by the human interpreter

*cf. Brian Cantwell-Smith on semantics ...*





Modelling with definitive scripts:  
 ... a holistic view of state that integrates and conflates all the different perspectives

*in contrast to*

Programming-in-the-wild:  
 ... an eclectic model of state in which many different strategies for representation and interpretation are jumbled up together



## Two emphases

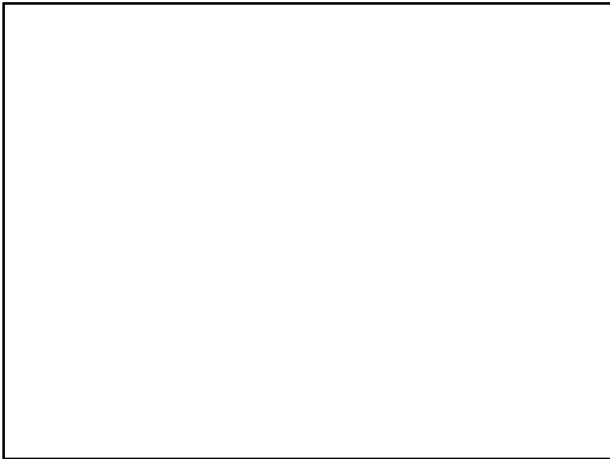
- Empirical Modelling encourages us to consider programming in a holistic way, using similar principles to deal with the entire process of development from conception to customisation and use
- It also has a means to represent the specific activity that is captured by a traditional program (a “pseudo-program”)

## Traditional programming

Requirements capture and specification	specification	Program design implementation maintenance	user interface	Use affordances interface culture
Identifying agency in the machine-like components and in the human context for use		constructing and programming the machine-like components		human factors study
Framing goals for the design protocols for interaction and interpretation		designing program by identifying objects and functions		interface design
e.g. devise UML		technical interface development		empirical studies of use
		e.g. writing Java code		prototyping
				e.g. goals, operators, methods (GOMS) evaluation

## Empirical Modelling

Requirements capture and specification	Program design implementation maintenance	Use affordances interface culture
develop scripts in isolation as “furry blobs” that represent the observables and dependencies associated with putative machine-like components and human interactions and interpretations	identify and document reliably reproducible sequences of redefinition / chains of “furry blobs” that correspond to programmable automatable machine behaviours and ritualisable human behaviours and interfaces	exercise, explore, customise, revise and adapt sequences of redefinition and interpretation to reflect emerging and evolving patterns of interaction and interpretation; extend and augment observables to support additional functionalities combining scripts



## Objects and dependencies

- An **object** corresponds to a particular way of associating observables: grouping together observables according to whether they exist concurrently
- A **dependency** links observables according to how they are linked in change: whether making a change to the value of one observable necessarily entails changing others

## Object model vs. account of observation

An account of observation is in some respects a more primitive concept than an object model: it entails fewer preconceptions about what might be observed ...

**“Definitive scripts are neutral  
wrt agent's views & privileges”**

## Is the DoNaLD room an object in the class-based OOP sense? 2

Circumscription creates objects

BUT

a definitive script merely reflects observed latent transformations

Comprehending / designing an object = knowing / determining everything we can do with it

BUT

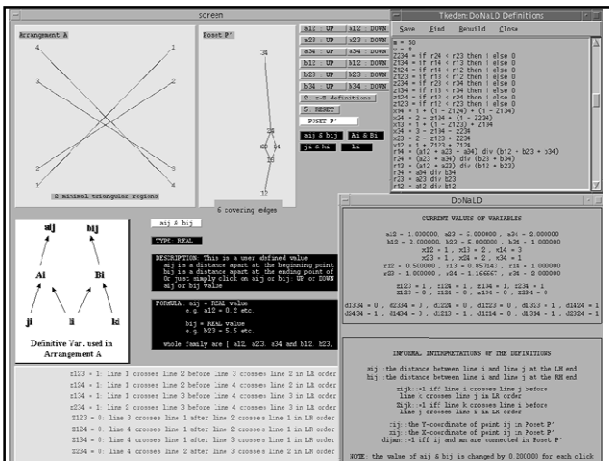
definitive script doesn't circumscribe the family of transformations that we can apply



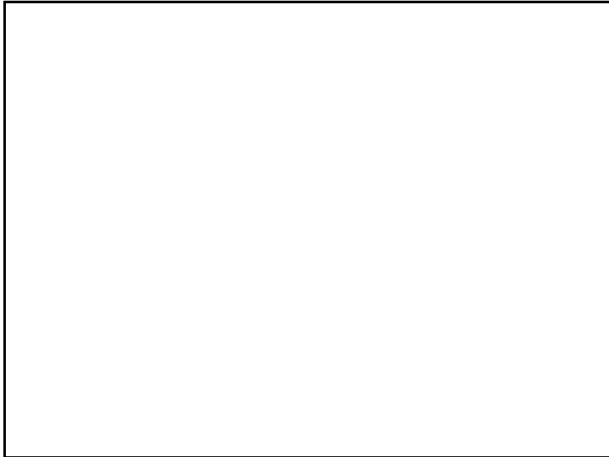
## From logic to experience

- the computer enables us to use logical constructs to specify relationships that admit reliable interpretations and support robust physical realisations
- human skill and discretion plays a crucial role in crafting ritualisable experiences
- NB classical computer science doesn't take explicit account of robust physical realisations or ritualisable experience

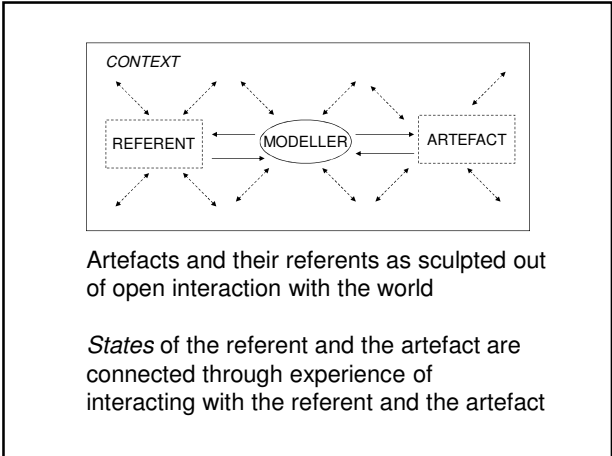
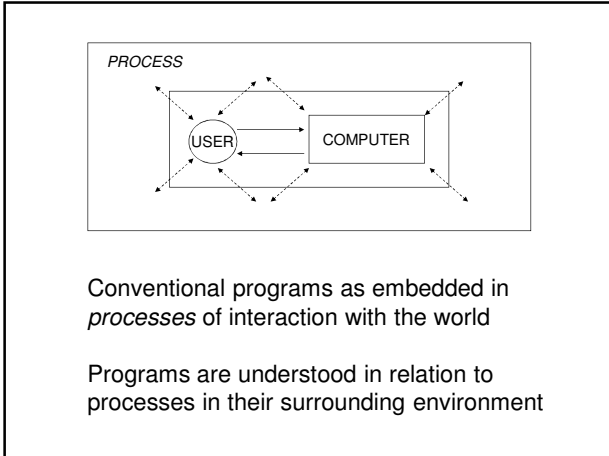




- ### Features of the lines model ...
- directly accessible external observables:  $z123 = 1$  means that line 1 crosses line 2 before line 3 crosses line 2 in L-to-R order
  - the ideal geometry as associated with a mode of interaction with the model (subject to being able to enhance the accuracy of arithmetic indefinitely on-the-fly)



- ### Programming from two perspectives
- a program is conceived with reference to how its behaviour participates in a wider process with functional objectives: states emerge as the side-effects of behaviours
  - a computer artefact is developed so as to reflect the agency within an environment: the artefact and environment evolve until (possibly) program-like processes emerge



... but this presents some philosophical challenges ...

An EM perspective on programming ...  
... some problematic issues

In focusing on current state-as-experienced,  
we have some problems to resolve:

- Behaviour raises questions about agency:  
what is the status of a “computer” action?
- How do we deal with state-as-experienced  
in semantic terms?
- How do we make science of activities in  
which human interpretation is so critical?