

Much Ado About

Alessandro Warth
Viewpoints Research



STEPS

... toward the reinvention of
programming

The STEPS Project

- **Goal** - To create a highly useful end-user system including:
 - operating system
 - programming environment
 - “applications”
 - graphics, sound, ...

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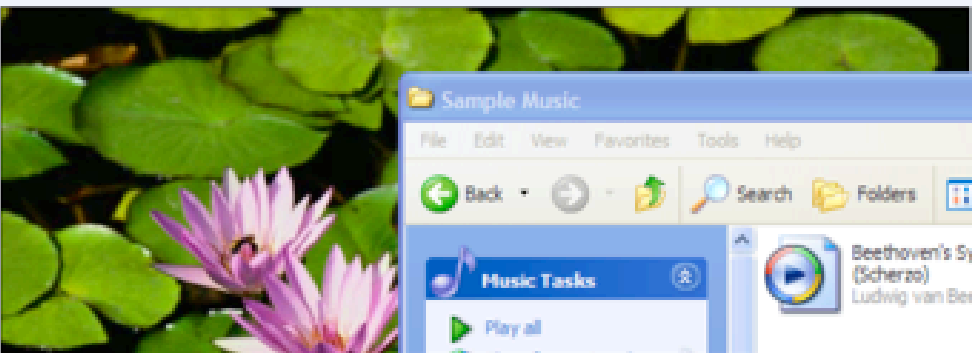
*personal
computing*



... in
under
20,000
LOC!



... in
under
20,000
LOC!



Control Panel

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Search Folders View

Control Panel

Switch to Classic View

See Also

- Windows Update
- Help and Support
- Other Control Panel Options

Pick a category

- Appearance and Themes
- Printers and Other Hardware
- Network and Internet Connections
- User Accounts
- Add or Remove Programs
- Date, Time, Language, and Regional Options
- Sounds, Speech, and Audio Devices
- Accessibility Options
- Performance and Maintenance
- Security Center

Windows XP
~40 million LOC

Welcome to...
Squeak 3.0

Squeak is a work in progress based on Smalltalk-80, with which it is still reasonably compatible. Every Squeak release includes all source code for the Squeak system, as well as all source code for its Virtual Machine (VM, or interpreter, also written in Smalltalk).

[Browser](#) [openBrowser](#)

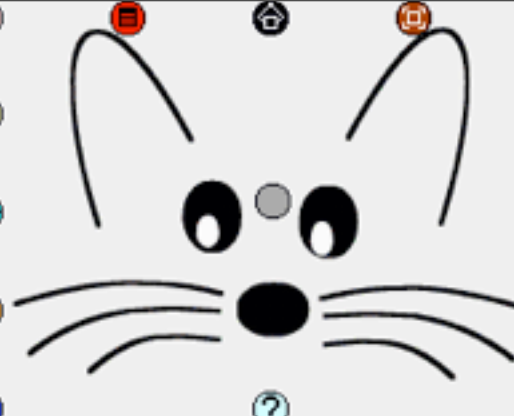
[Blue items in this window are active text. If an item contains a URL, it will require internet access and may take a while to load]

Not only is all source code included, and changeable at will, it is also completely open and free. The Squeak system image runs bit-identically across all platforms, and VMs are available for just about every computer and operating system available. The history of the Squeak project can be read at <http://st.cs.uiuc.edu/Smalltalk/Squeak/docs/UPSLA.Squeak.html>

The Squeak license and most other relevant information can be found on the Squeak Home Page, <http://www.Squeak.org>

Morphic

This release of Squeak uses the Morphic GUI framework. Squeak also includes an MVC architecture for building projects (see the world menu 'o



Sequence
 Order
 Group



- open...
- dismiss this menu
- browser
- package browser
- method finder
- workspace
- file list
- file...
- transcript
- inner world
- simple change sort
- dual change sort
- email reader
- web browser
- IRC chat
- mvc project
- morphic project



Senders of add:afterIndex: [4]

OrderedCollection hierarchy

Collections-Sequenceable

ProtoObject	-- all --	
Object	accessing	add:
Collection	copying	add:after:
SequenceableCollect	adding	add:afterIndex:
OrderedCollection	removing	add:before:
GraphicSymbol	enumerating	addAll:
SortedCollection	private	addAllFirst:
	testing	addAllLast:
		addFirst:
		addLast:

instance ? class

di 3/15/1999 14:01 • adding • 1 implementor • in no change set •

senders | implementors | versions | inheritance | hierarchy | inst vars | class vars

Process Browser

Method Finder

```

#(1 2 3 4). #(2 3). true
#(1 2 3 4) includesAllOf: #(2 3) --> true
#(1 2 3 4) includesAnyOf: #(2 3) --> true
#(1 2 3 4) windowReqNewLabel: #(2 3)
#(1 2 3 4) "=" #(2 3) --> true
#(1 2 3 4) "" #(2 3) --> true
  
```

Type a fragment of a selector in the top pane. Accept...

Or, use an example to find a method in the system. receiver, args, and answer in the top pane with per... the items. 3. 4. 7

Squeak
 ~200 thousand LOC

Why?

- “Put people in charge of their own software destinies”
 - Can’t understand 40,000,000 LOC (an entire library!)
 - Can “own” 20,000 LOC (one 400-page book)

3 C 006 - 04766

STEREO

JOHN LENNON PLASTIC ONO BAND

POWER TO THE PEOPLE



APPLE



Why? (cont'd)

- Didactic value!
- Curriculum for univ. students to learn about powerful ideas, building complex systems...
- May even be useful at high-school level



The Path to 20K LOC

- Experimenting w/ new...
 - abstractions
 - PLs
 - DSLs

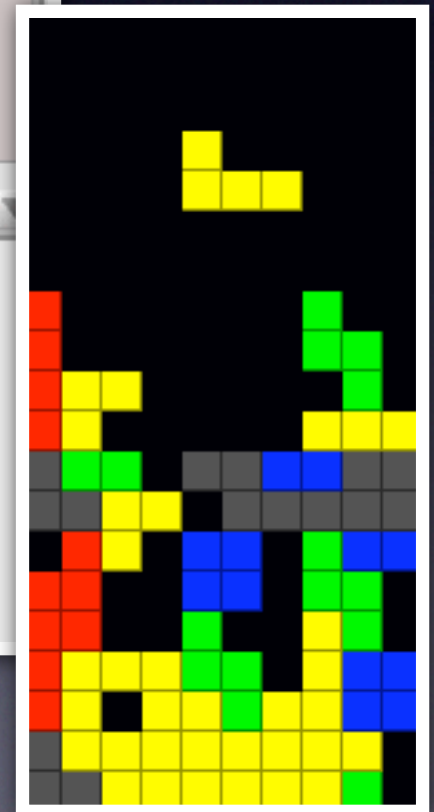
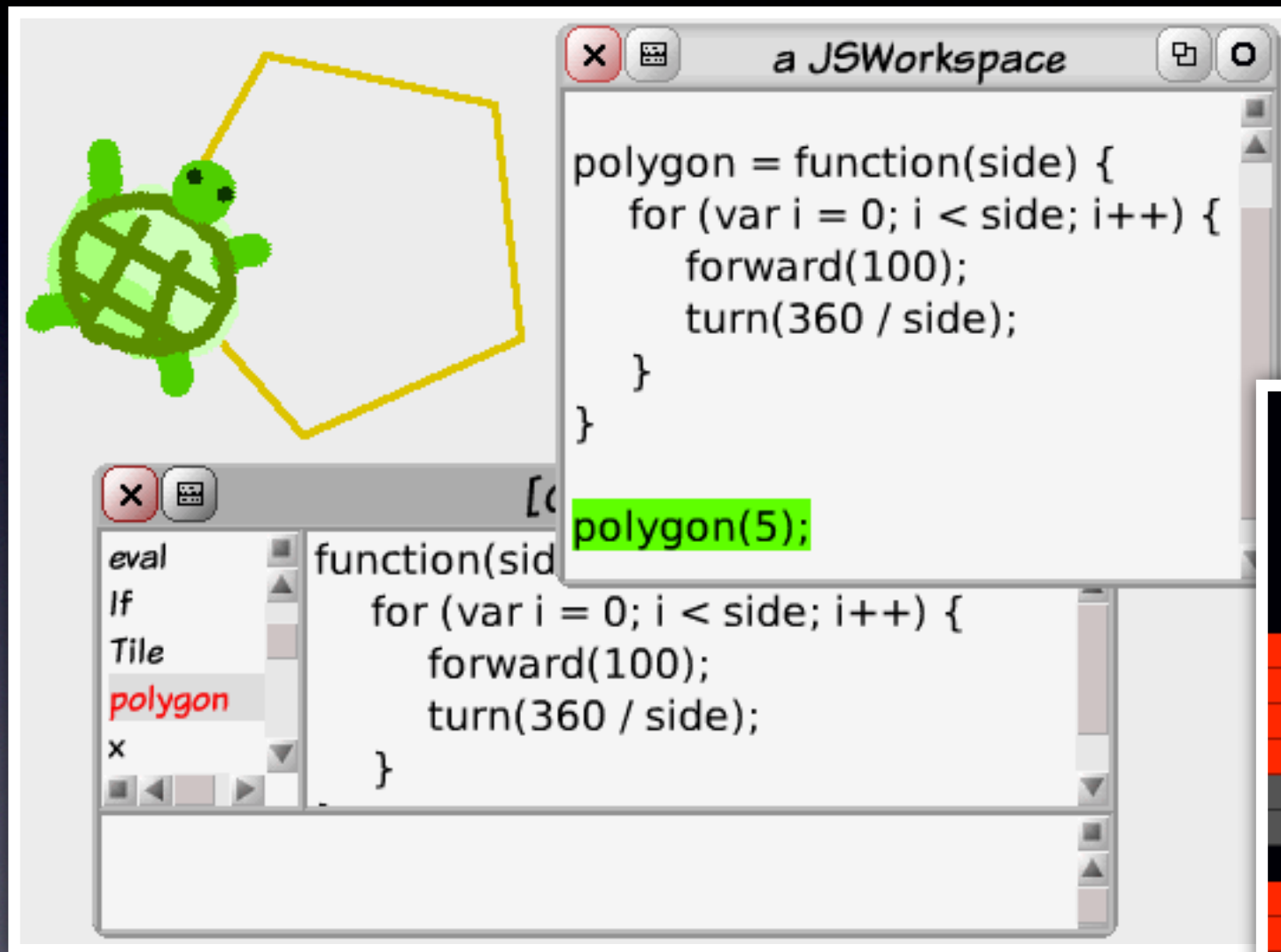


OMeta

Experimenting w/
Programming Languages

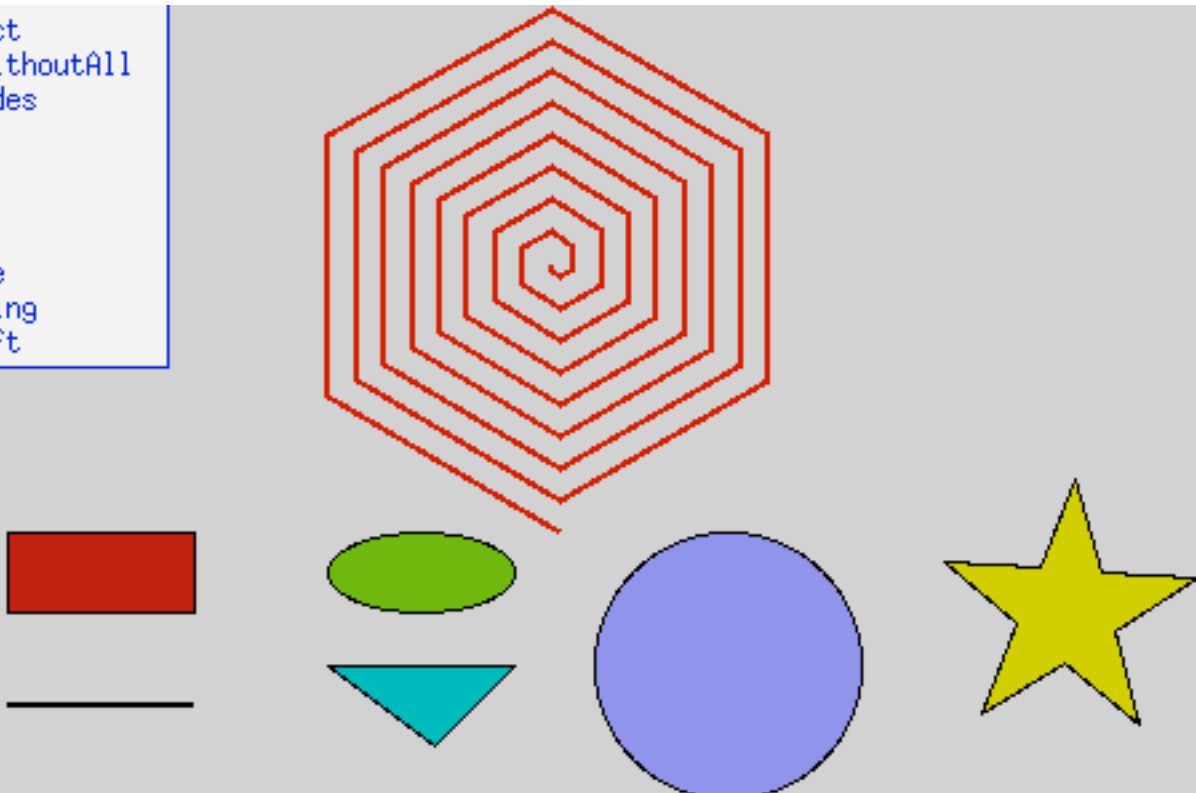
JavaScript (OMeta/Squeak)

~350 LOC



Sun's Lively Kernel (OMeta/COLA)

~300 LOC

<ul style="list-style-type: none">ArrayBodyCanvasCheapMenuMorphColorColorPickerMorphDateDropShadowCanvasElementFunctionHandMorphHandleMorphInputEventMorphMouseHandlerForDraggingNumberObjectPasteUpMorphPenPointPrimCanvasPrimTextBoxPrimTextLineRectangleShapeStepHandlerStringTextMorphWorldMorphWorldState	<ul style="list-style-type: none">collectcopyWithoutAllincludesjoinpoppushsortsplicetoStringunshift	 <p>Big Text</p> <p>Unbordered</p> <pre>P = new Pen(); P.setPenColor(Color.red); for(var i=1; i<=50; i++) { P.go(2*i); P.turn(60); }; P.drawLines();</pre>
---	--	--

Toylog (OMeta/Squeak)

- Get children interested in logic!
- Front-end to Prolog, runs on Squeak
- ~70 LOC

Homer is Bart's father.

Marge is Bart's mother.

x is y's parent if x is y's father or
or x is y's mother.

Homer is not bart's parent.

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x is Bart's parent?

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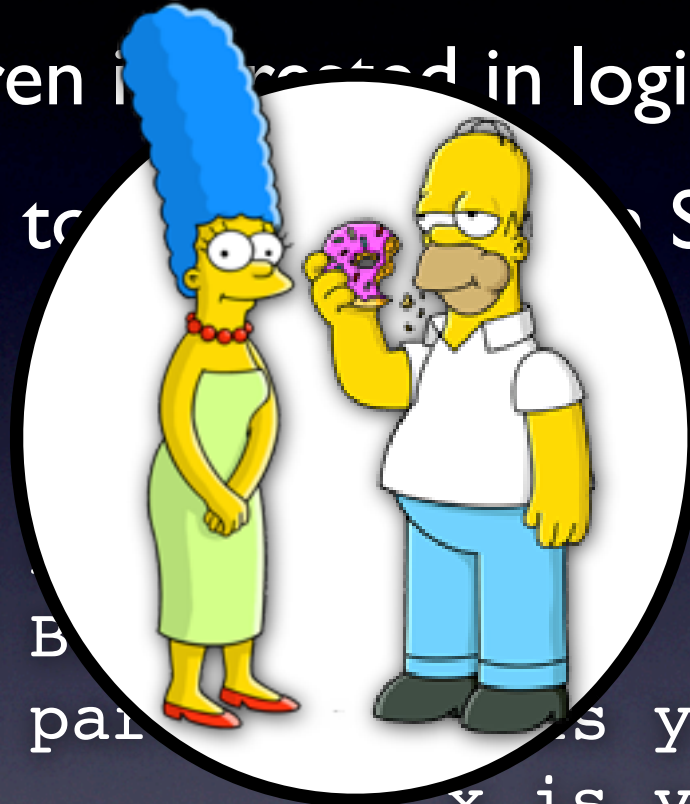
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➔ x is Bart's parent?

Prolog - OMeta/JS 2.0 Workspace

important info:

go to project:

[previous versions of this project](#)

Instructions

Play Area

Source

```
ometa PrologTranslator <: Parser {
  variable = spaces firstAndRest(`upper, `letterOrDigit):name -> new Var(name.join('')),
  symbol   = spaces firstAndRest(`lower, `letterOrDigit):name -> new Sym(name.join('')),
  clause   = symbol:sym "(" listOf(`expr, ','):args ")" -> new Clause(sym, args),
  expr     = clause | variable | symbol,
  clauses  = listOf(#clause, ','),
  rule     = clause:head ":-" clauses:body "." -> new Rule(head, body)
            | clause:head "." -> new Rule(head, []),
  prog     = (rule:r &clause -> r)*:rs clause:q "." spaces end -> {rules: rs, query: q}
}

translateCode = function(x) {
  var prog = PrologTranslator.matchAll(x, "prog")
  solve(prog.query, prog.rules)
}

nat(z).
nat(s(X)) :- nat(X).
nat(X).
```

~90 LOC

**Portable
Programming
Language
Prototypes!**



Forget Guitar
Hero... I could be the next
Dan Ingalls!



I



愛

愛

Handwritten notes on a small white paper strip attached to the left edge of the board.

Undo

- An important feature in most applications
- Not just about fixing mistakes:
enables *exploration* w/o fear
- learn by trying things out
(errors not a big deal)
- tool for experimenting w/ different
choices

SURE.

You're right in liking

MEAT



SURE_

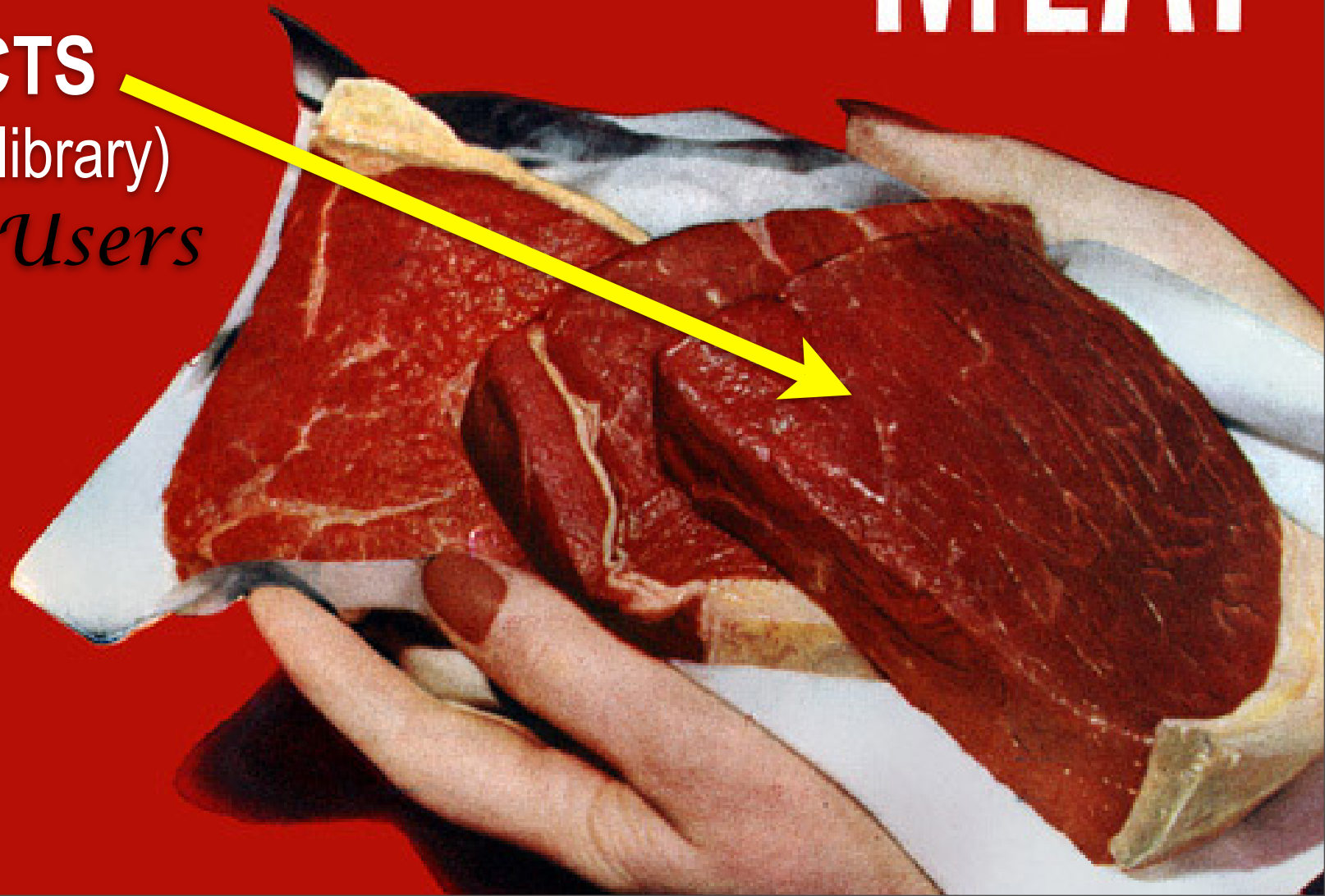
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UOBJECTS

(framework / library)

Undo for Users



SURE_

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UOBJECTS

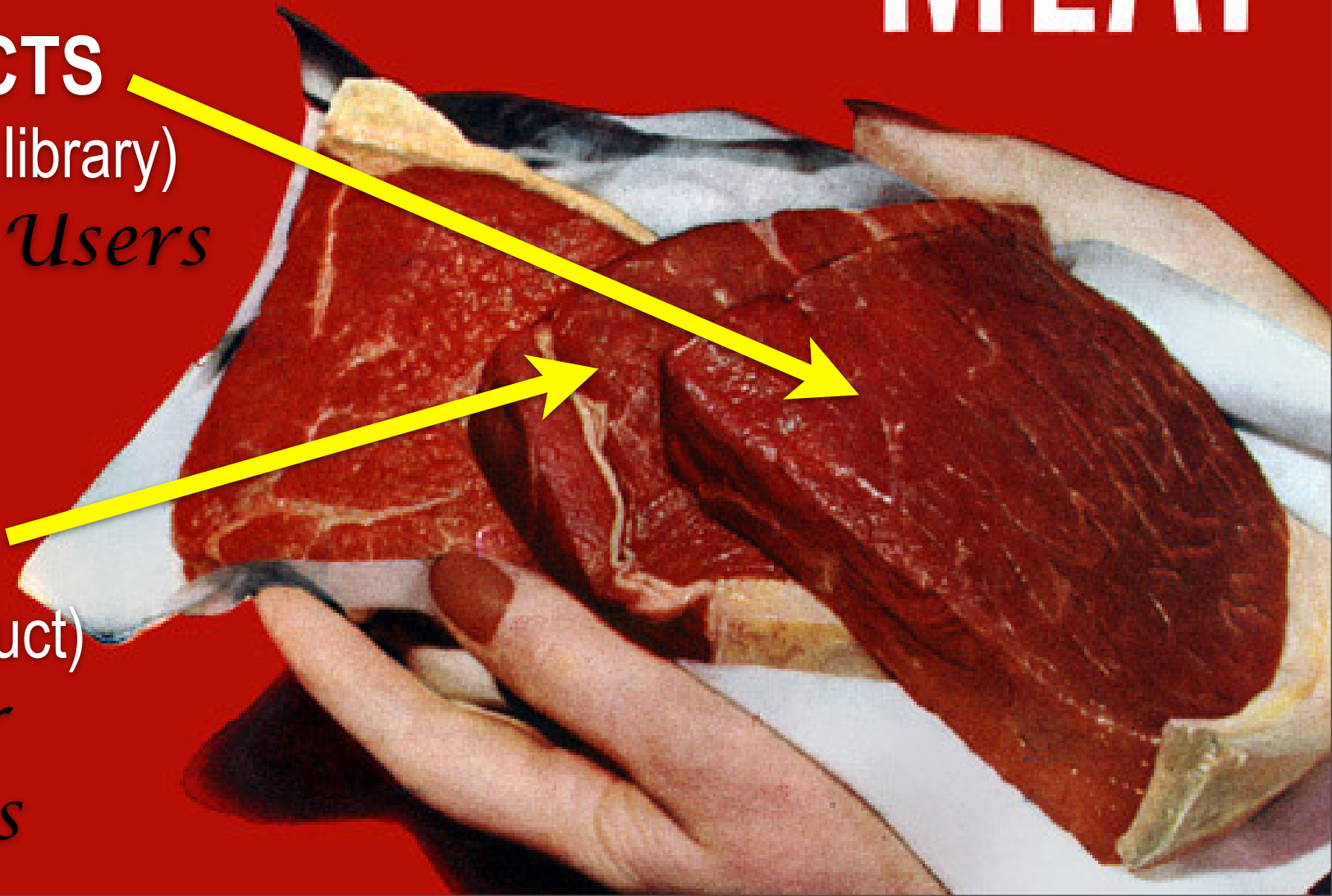
(framework / library)

Undo for Users

WORLDS

(language contract)

Undo for Programs





SURE_

You're right in liking

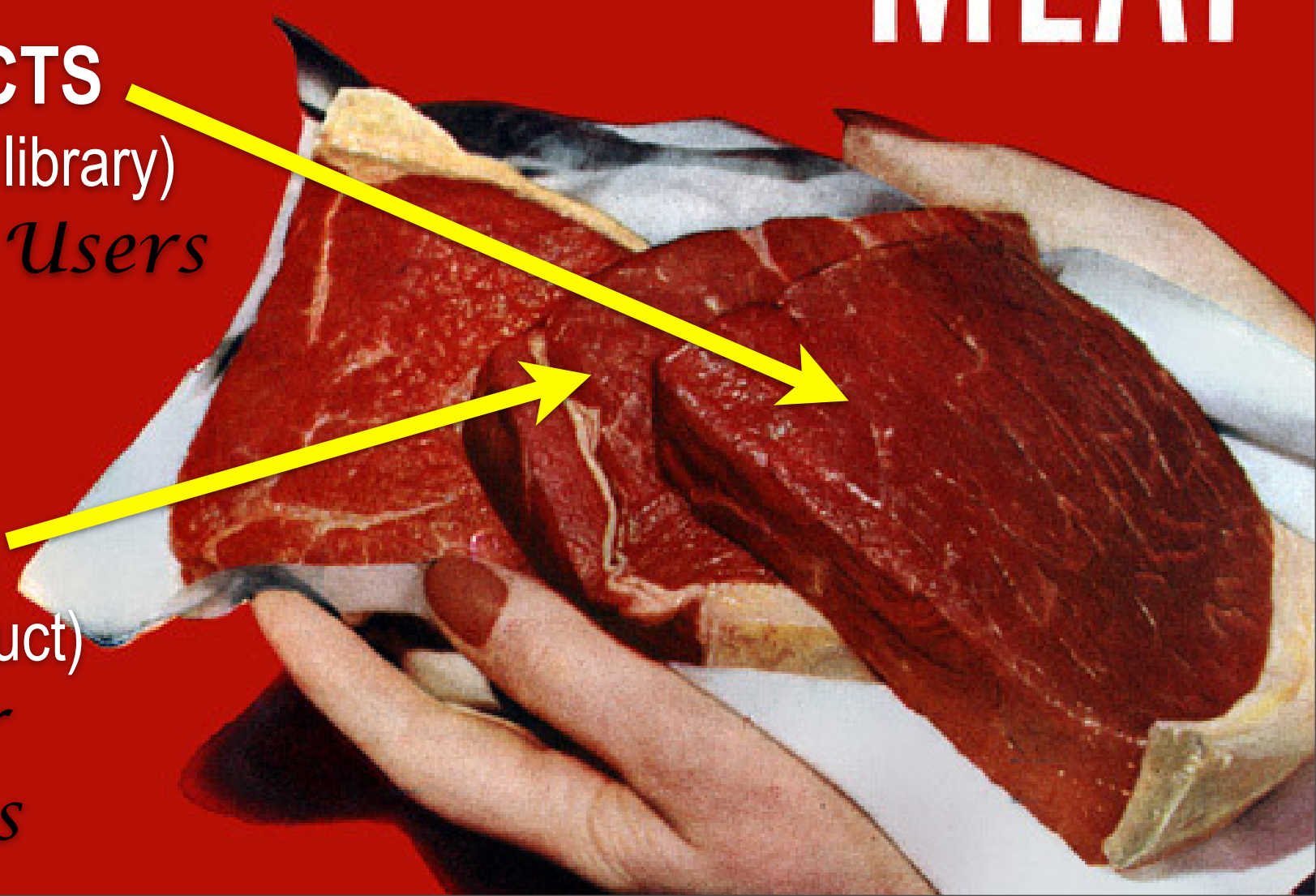
MEAT

UOBJECTS

(framework / library)
Undo for Users

WORLDS

(language contract)
Undo for Programs



Part I

UObjects:

Undo for Users

The Status Quo

- Most apps support *linear undo*
- ... which is implemented using:
 - *command* design pattern
 - *memento* design pattern

Command

do = ...
undo = do⁻¹

Command

do = ...
undo = do⁻¹

may throw
away info

... need to
keep it for
undo

Command

do = ...
undo = do⁻¹

memento

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do = ...
undo = do⁻¹

memento

may throw
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undo

must include
everything that
was modified

must be
inverses



Command

`do = ...`

`undo = do-1`

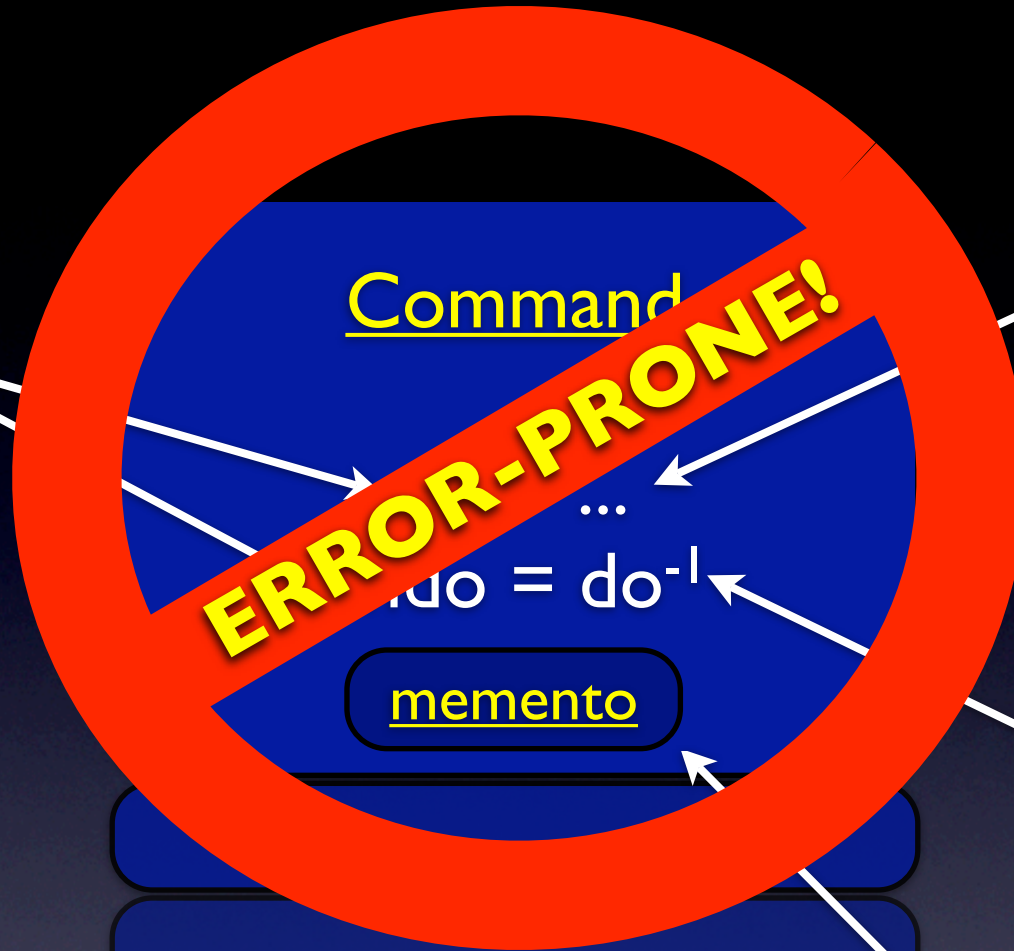
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Proposed Approach

- Why not generate memento on the fly?
 - i.e., record original values of all variables modified
 - (which may belong to multiple objects)
- **Undo** writes old values back into object(s)
- No need for error-prone idiom

Programming Model

- **UObject** — Undoable Object
 - operations: {**#at**, **#at:put:**, ...}
 - may only be modified inside...
- **UTransaction** — Undoable Transaction
 - may modify any no. of **UObjects**
 - operations: {**#undo**}

```
t1 := UTransaction eval: [  
  obj1 foo: 'new'.  
  obj2 bar: 1234.  
  obj1 foo: 'newer'.  
].  
t2 := t1 undo.    "undo"  
t2 undo.         "redo"
```

obj1
foo is 'old'

obj2
bar is 5

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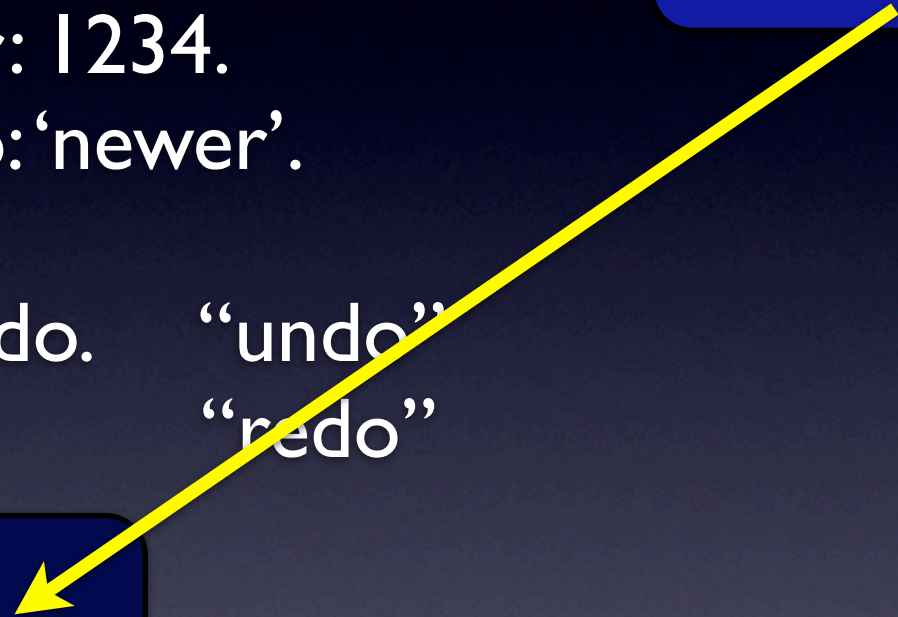
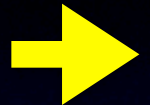
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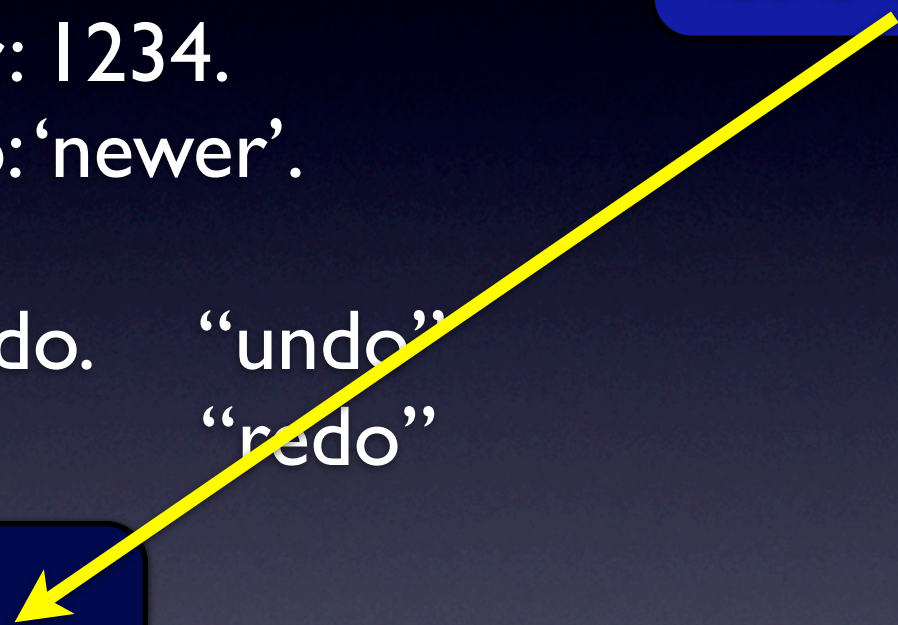
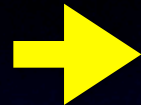


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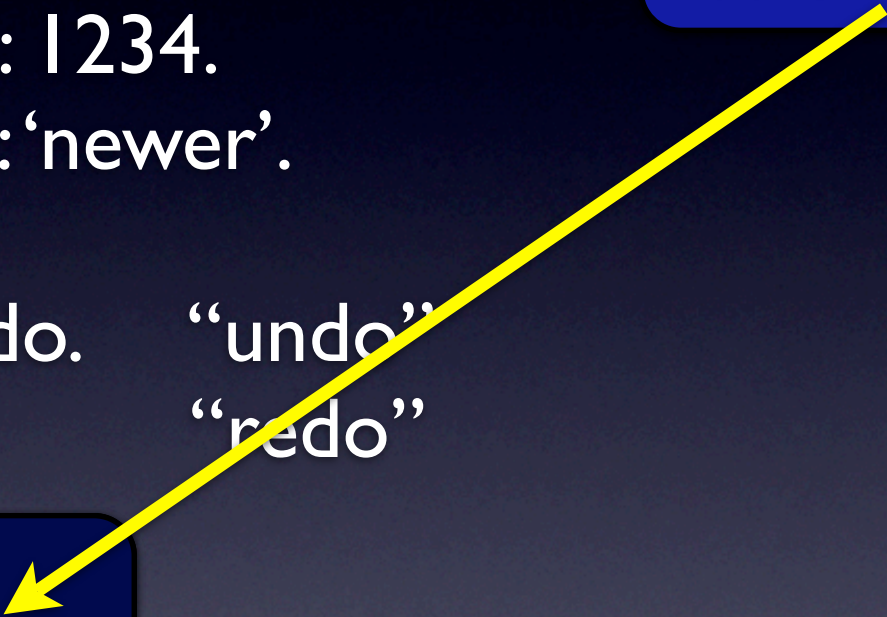
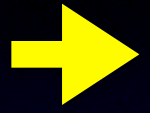


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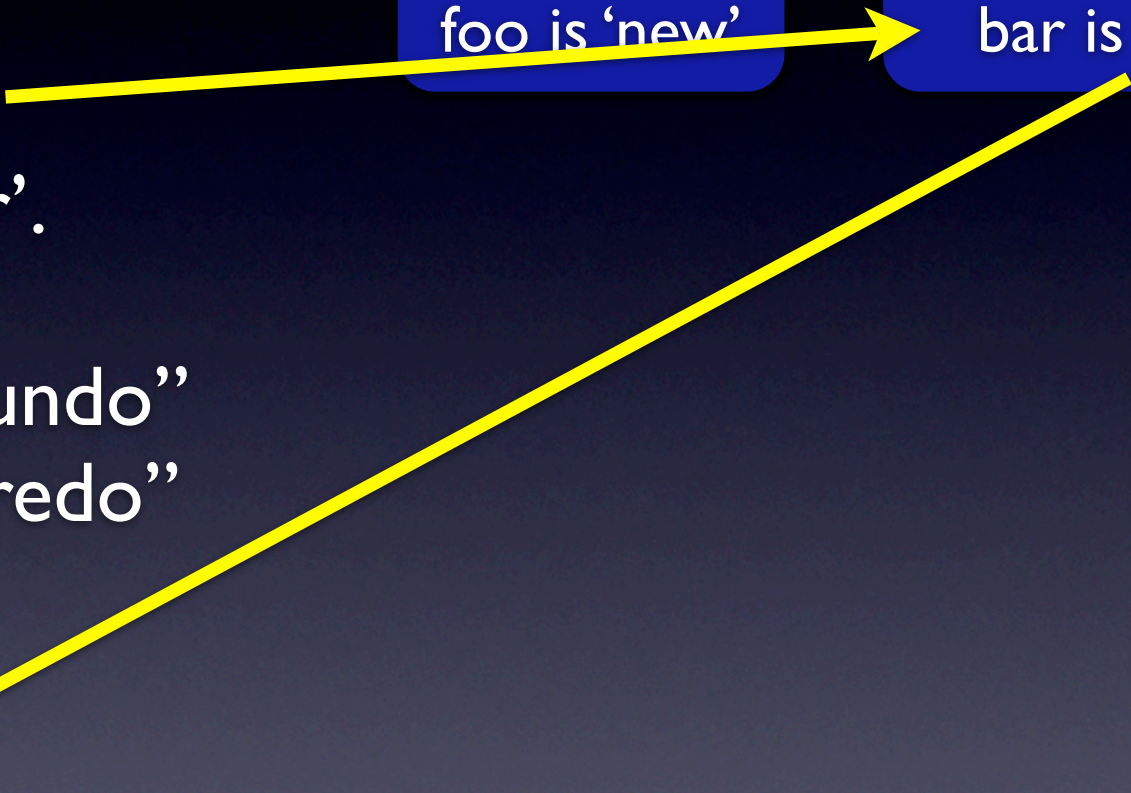
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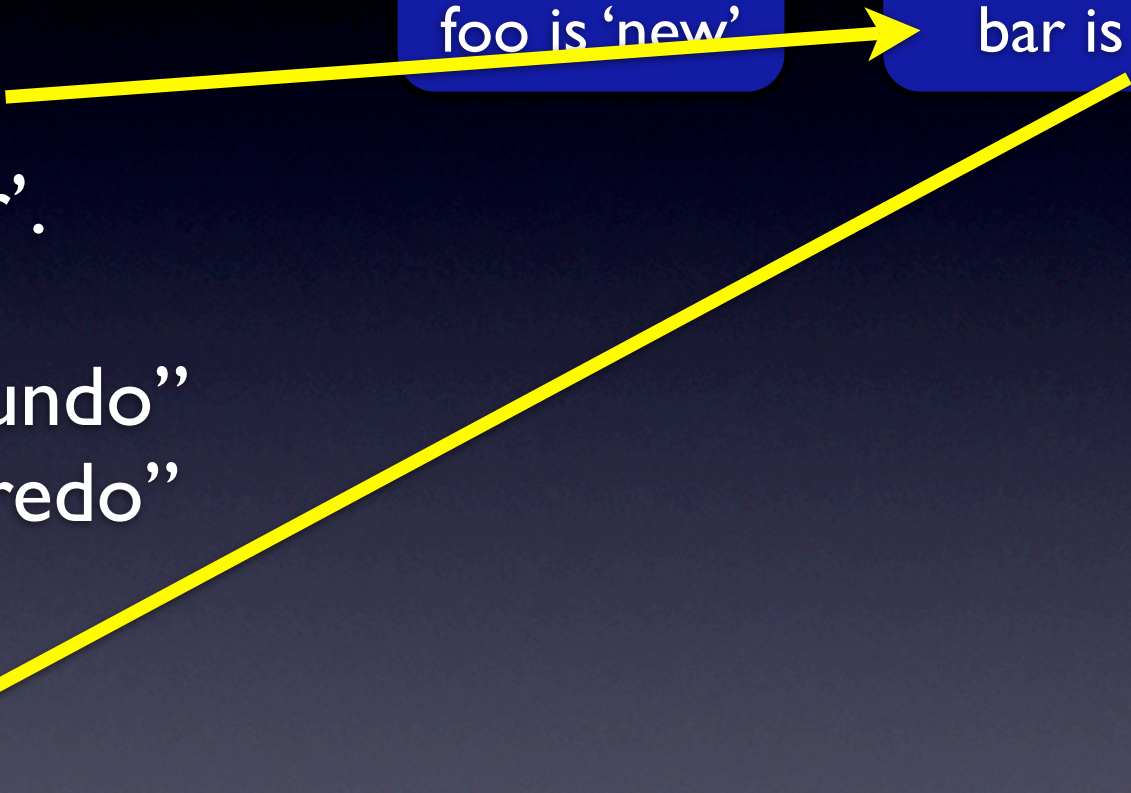


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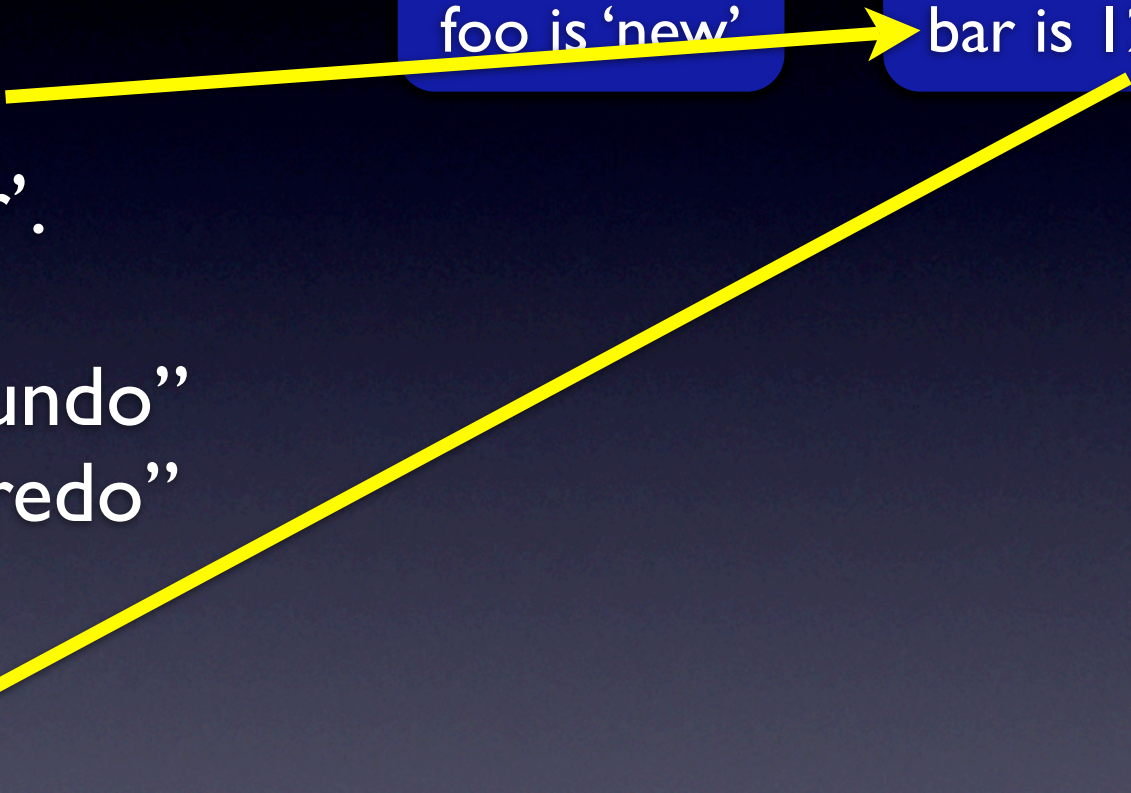


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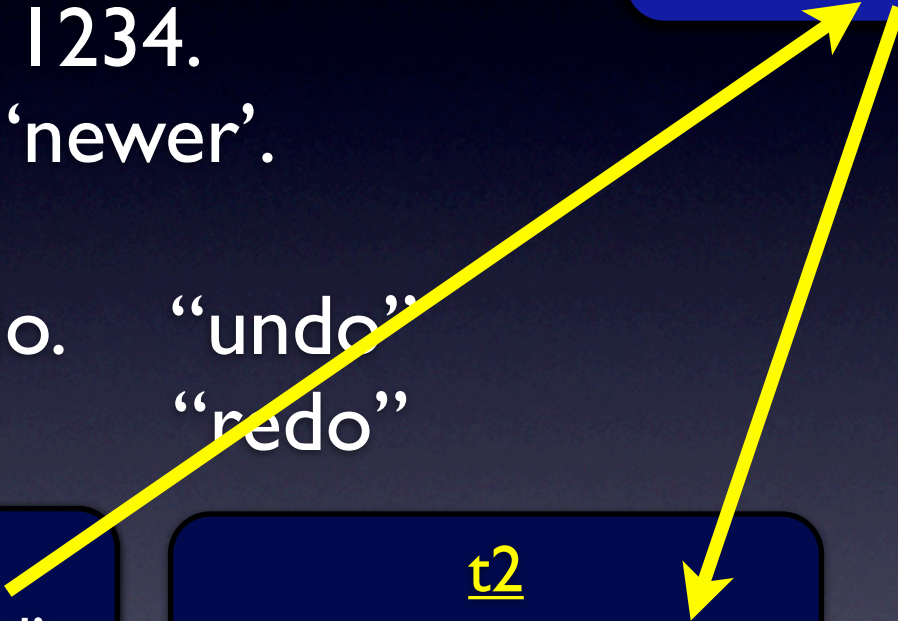
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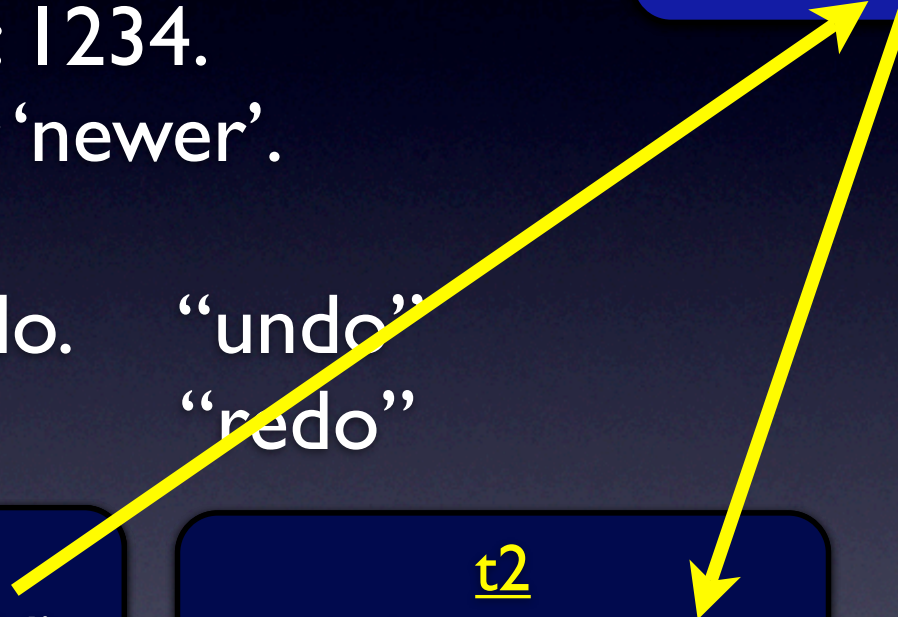
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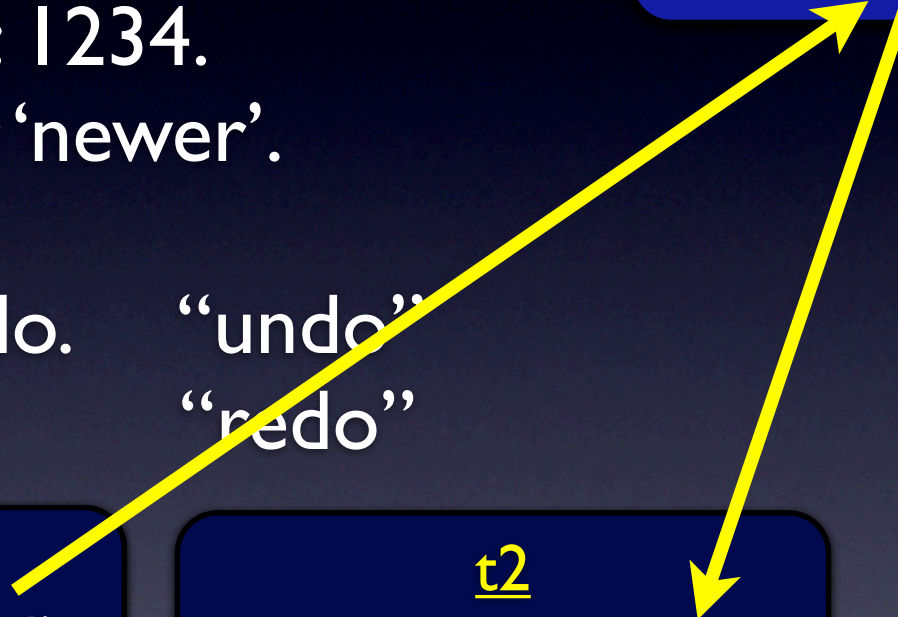
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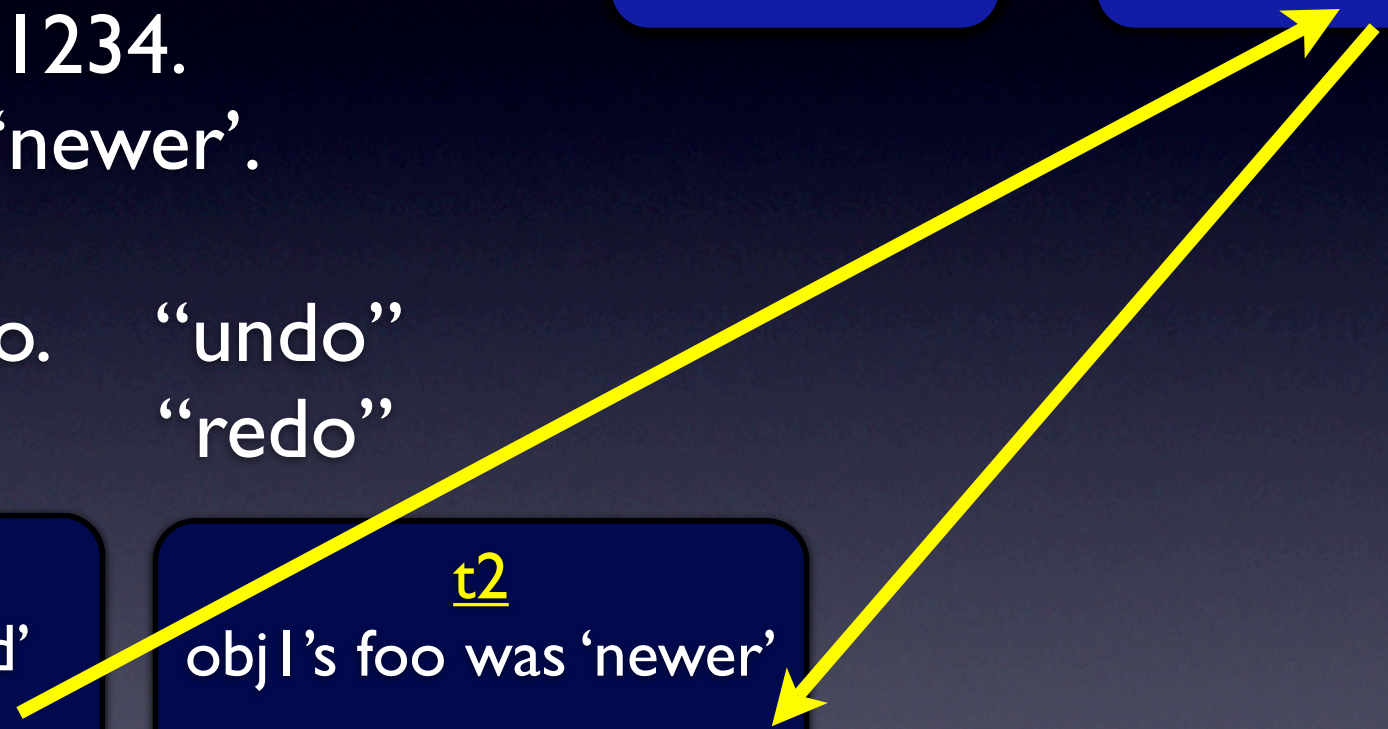
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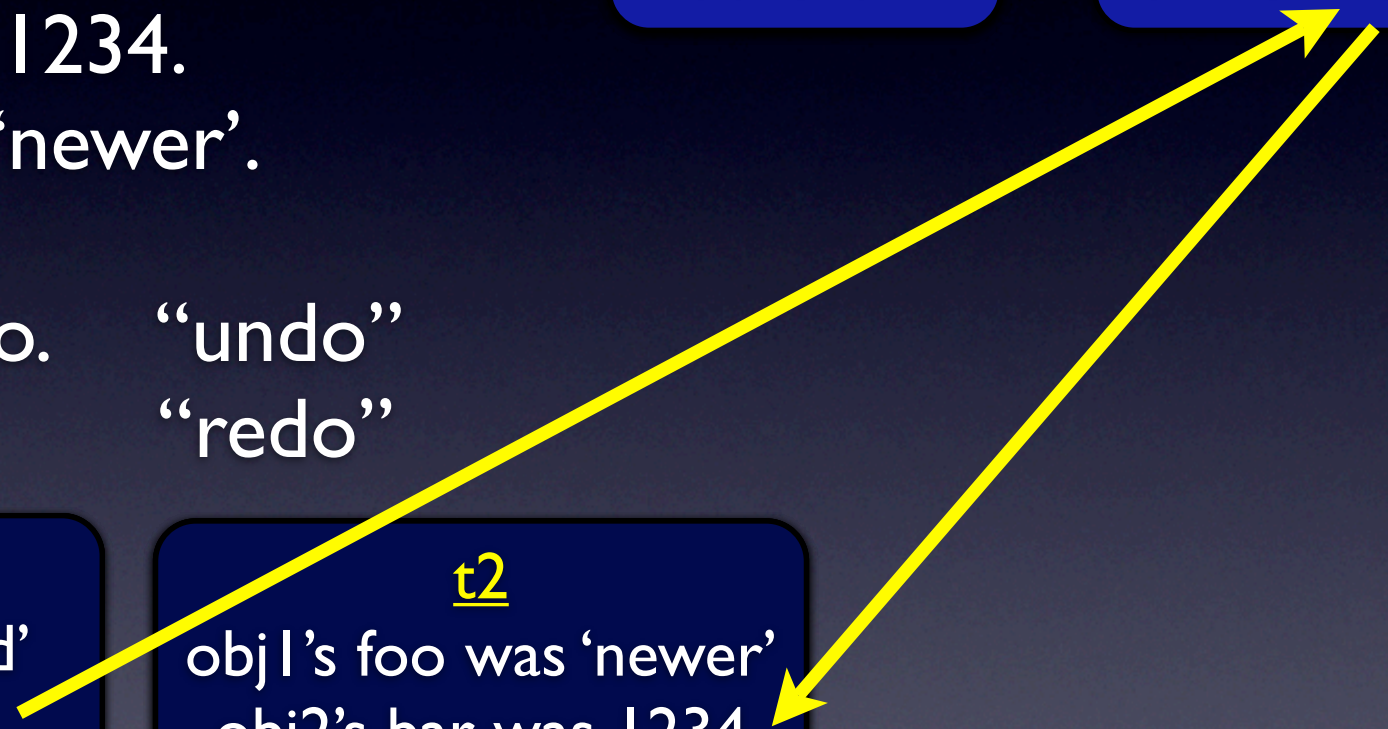
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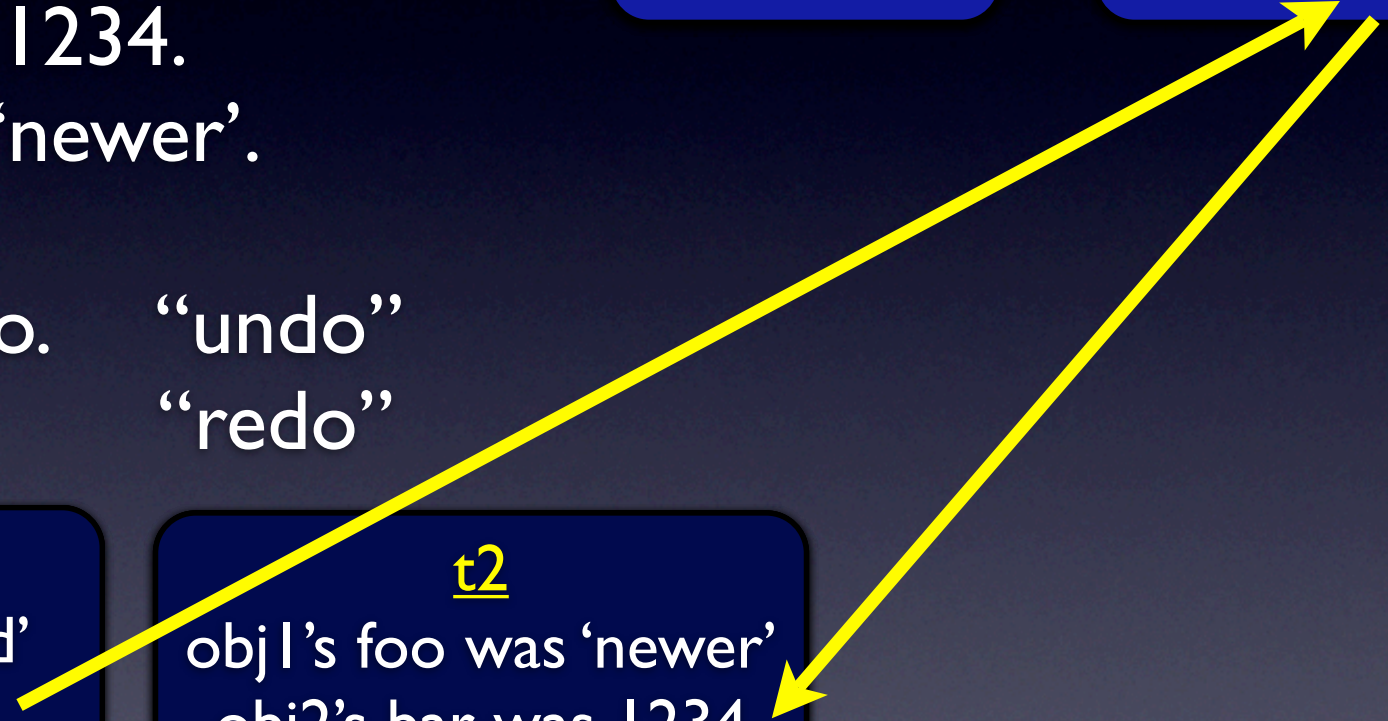
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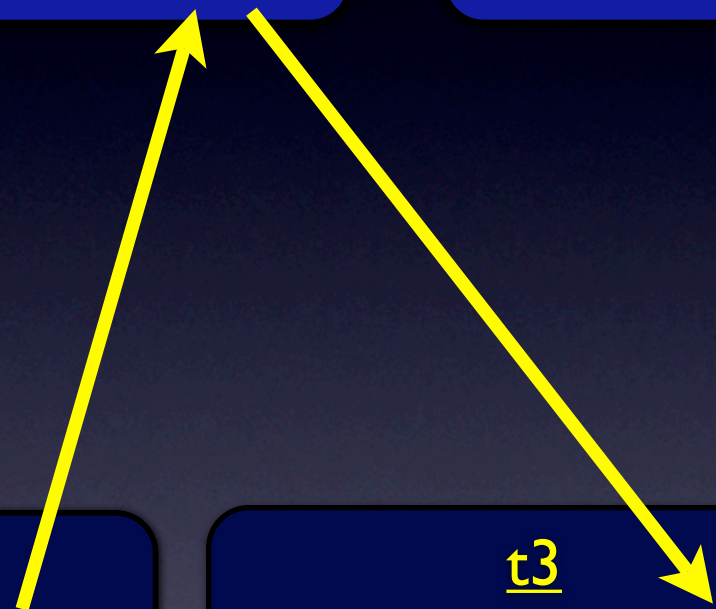
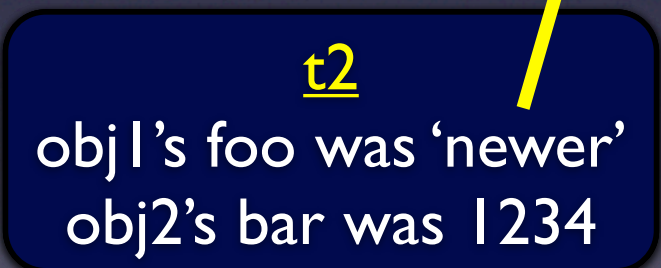
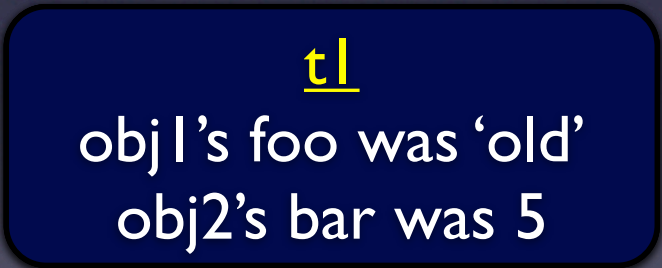
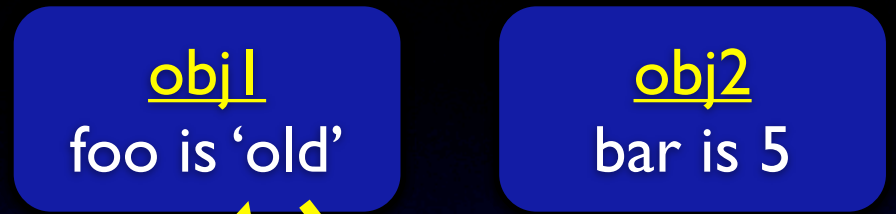
t1
obj1's foo was 'old'
obj2's bar was 5

t2
obj1's foo was 'newer'
obj2's bar was 1234

t3

```
t1 := UTransaction eval: [  
  obj1 foo:'new'.  
  obj2 bar: 1234.  
  obj1 foo:'newer'.  
].
```

```
t2 := t1 undo.    "undo"  
→ t2 undo.      "redo"
```



```
t1 := UTransaction eval: [  
  obj1 foo: 'new'.  
  obj2 bar: 1234.  
  obj1 foo: 'newer'.  
].
```

```
t2 := t1 undo.    "undo"
```

→ t2 undo.

"redo"

t1

obj1's foo was 'old'
obj2's bar was 5

t2

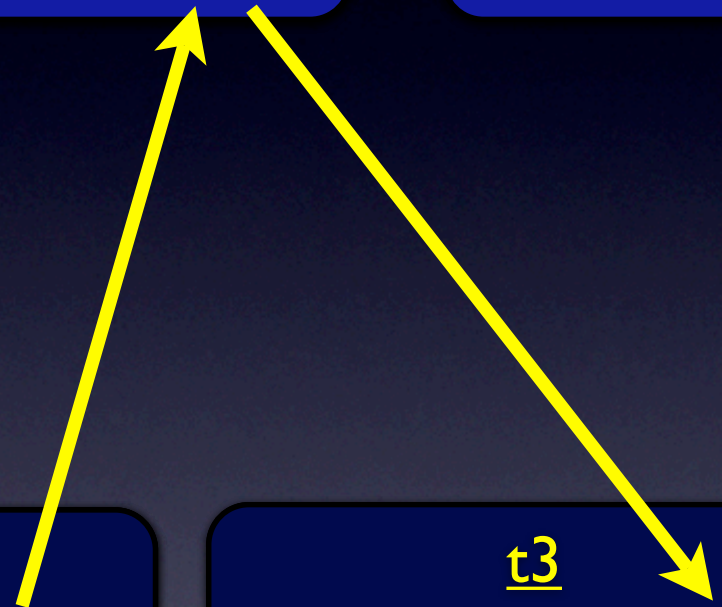
obj1's foo was 'newer'
obj2's bar was 1234

t3

obj1's foo was 'old'

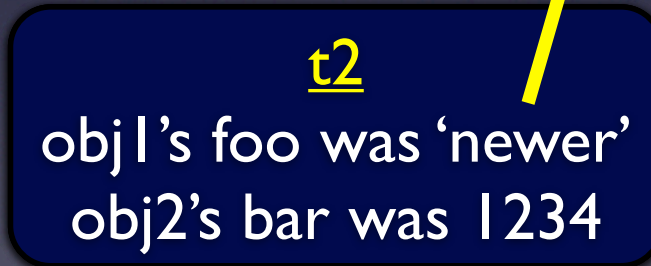
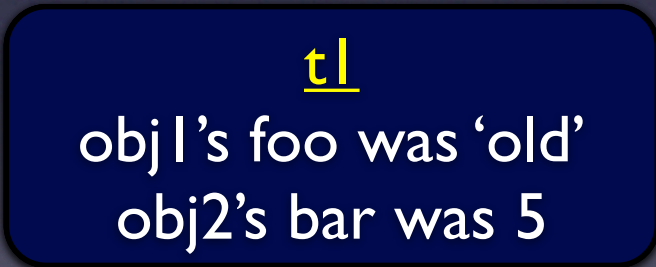
obj1
foo is 'old'

obj2
bar is 5



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bar is 5

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obj2's bar was 5

t2
obj1's foo was 'newer'
obj2's bar was 1234

t3
obj1's foo was 'old'

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t1 := UTransaction eval: [  
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```

→ t2 undo.

"redo"

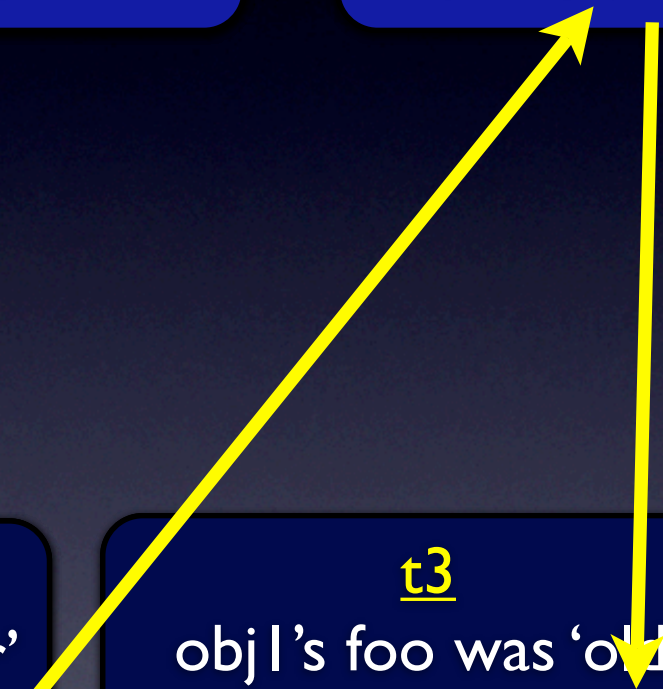
obj1
foo is 'newer'

obj2
bar is 5

t1
obj1's foo was 'old'
obj2's bar was 5

t2
obj1's foo was 'newer'
obj2's bar was 1234

t3
obj1's foo was 'old'



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t1 := UTransaction eval: [  
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  obj1 foo: 'newer'.  
].
```

```
t2 := t1 undo.    "undo"
```

```
→ t2 undo.       "redo"
```

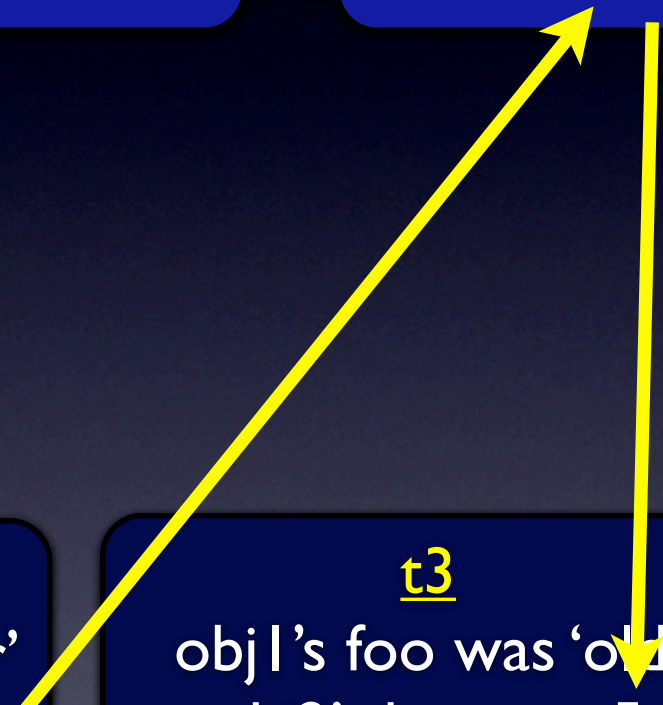
obj1
foo is 'newer'

obj2
bar is 5

t1
obj1's foo was 'old'
obj2's bar was 5

t2
obj1's foo was 'newer'
obj2's bar was 1234

t3
obj1's foo was 'old'
obj2's bar was 5



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```

```
t2 undo.    "redo"
```

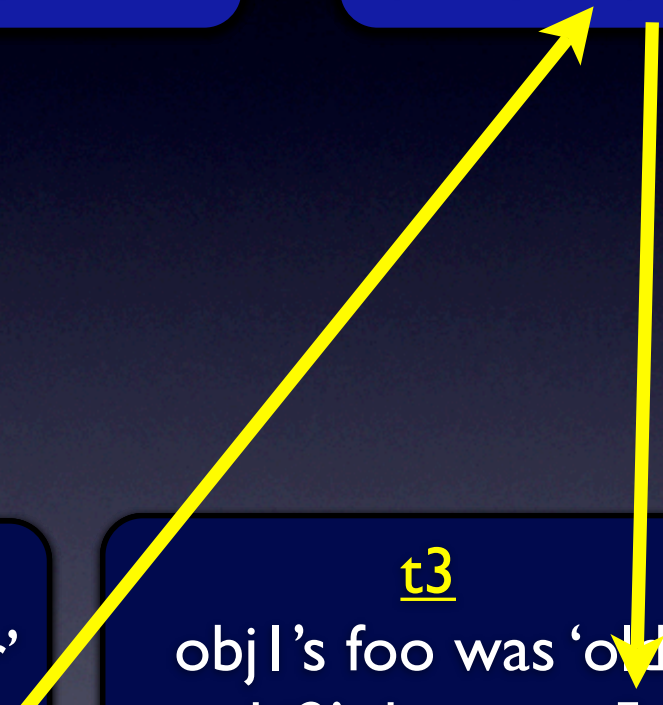
obj1
foo is 'newer'

obj2
bar is 1234

t1
obj1's foo was 'old'
obj2's bar was 5

t2
obj1's foo was 'newer'
obj2's bar was 1234

t3
obj1's foo was 'old'
obj2's bar was 5



t1 := UTransaction eval: [
obj1 foo: 'new'.
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obj1 foo: 'newer'.
].

t2 := t1 undo. "undo"

→ t2 undo. "redo"

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t2 := t1 undo.    "undo"  
t2 undo.         "redo"
```

obj1
foo is 'newer'

obj2
bar is 1234

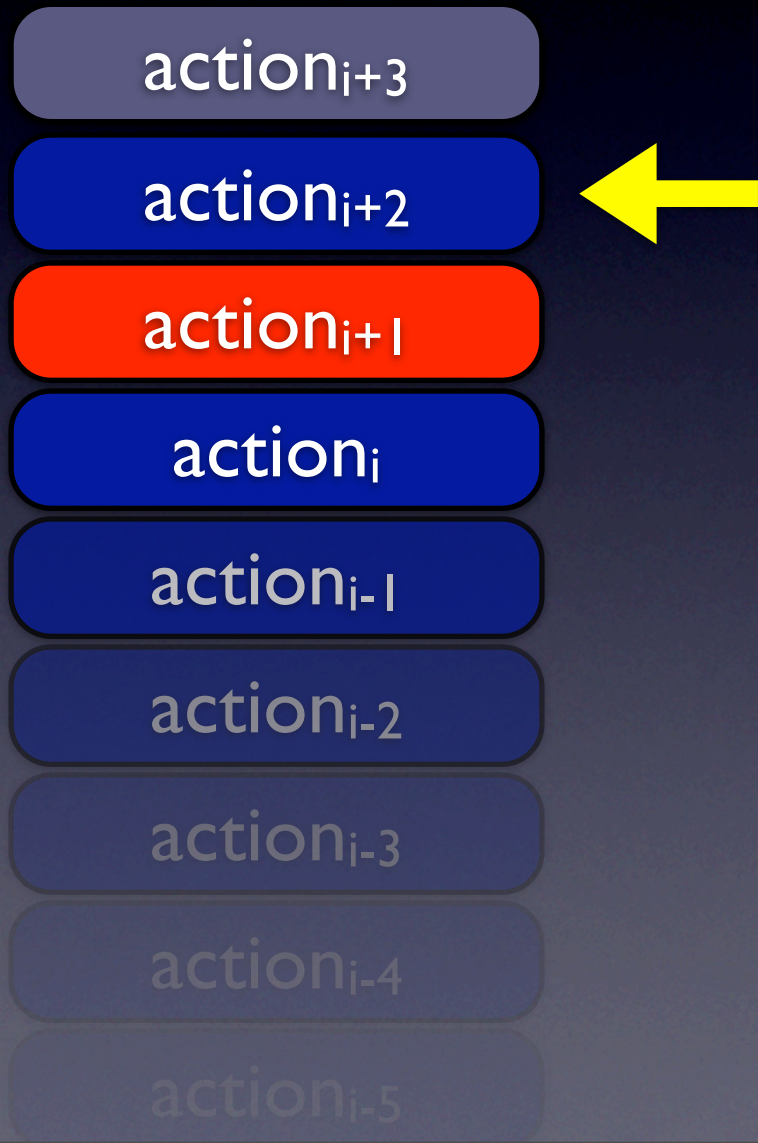
t1
obj1's foo was 'old'
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t2
obj1's foo was 'newer'
obj2's bar was 1234

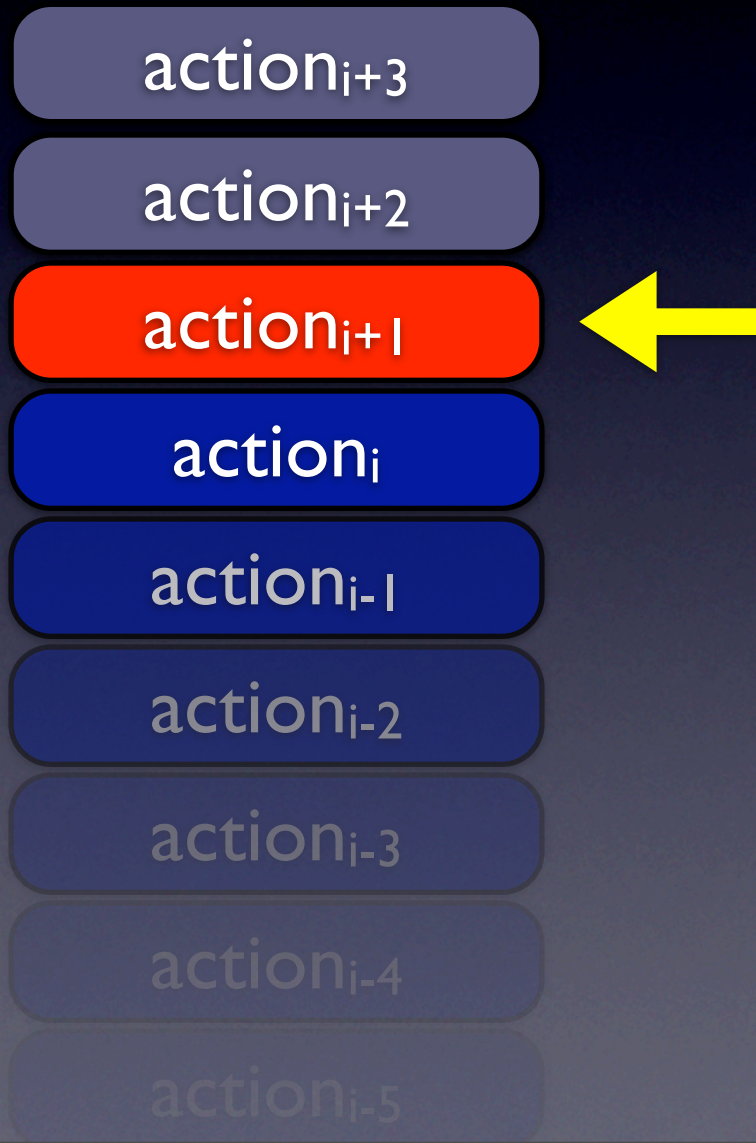
Trouble w/ Linear Undo



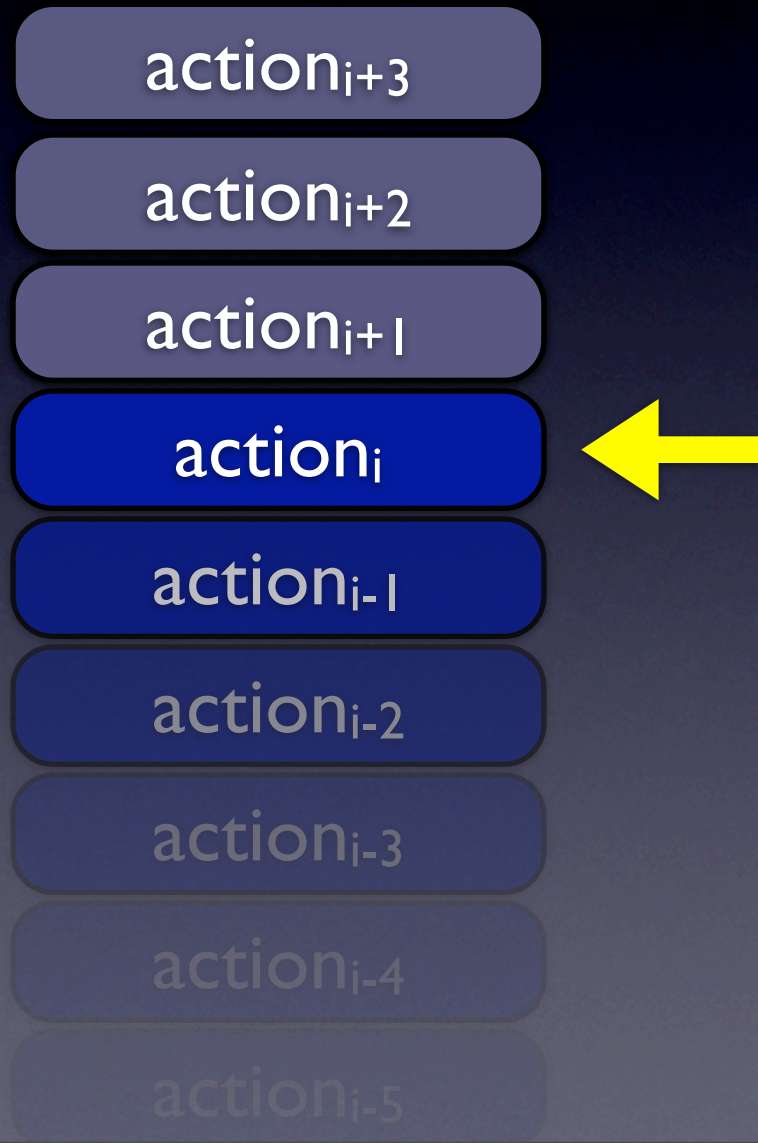
Trouble w/ Linear Undo



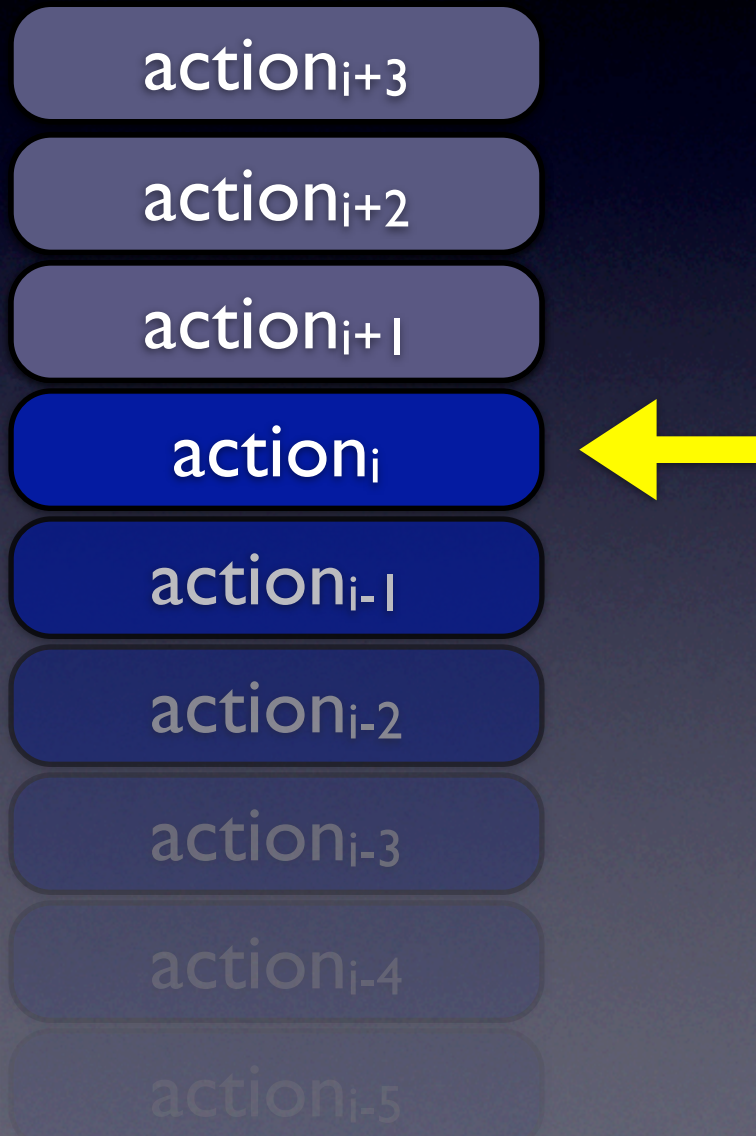
Trouble w/ Linear Undo



Trouble w/ Linear Undo



Trouble w/ Linear Undo



Problem:
can't redo
 $action_{i+2}$ and
 $action_{i+3}$ w/o
redoing
 $action_{i+1}$

Want *Selective Undo*

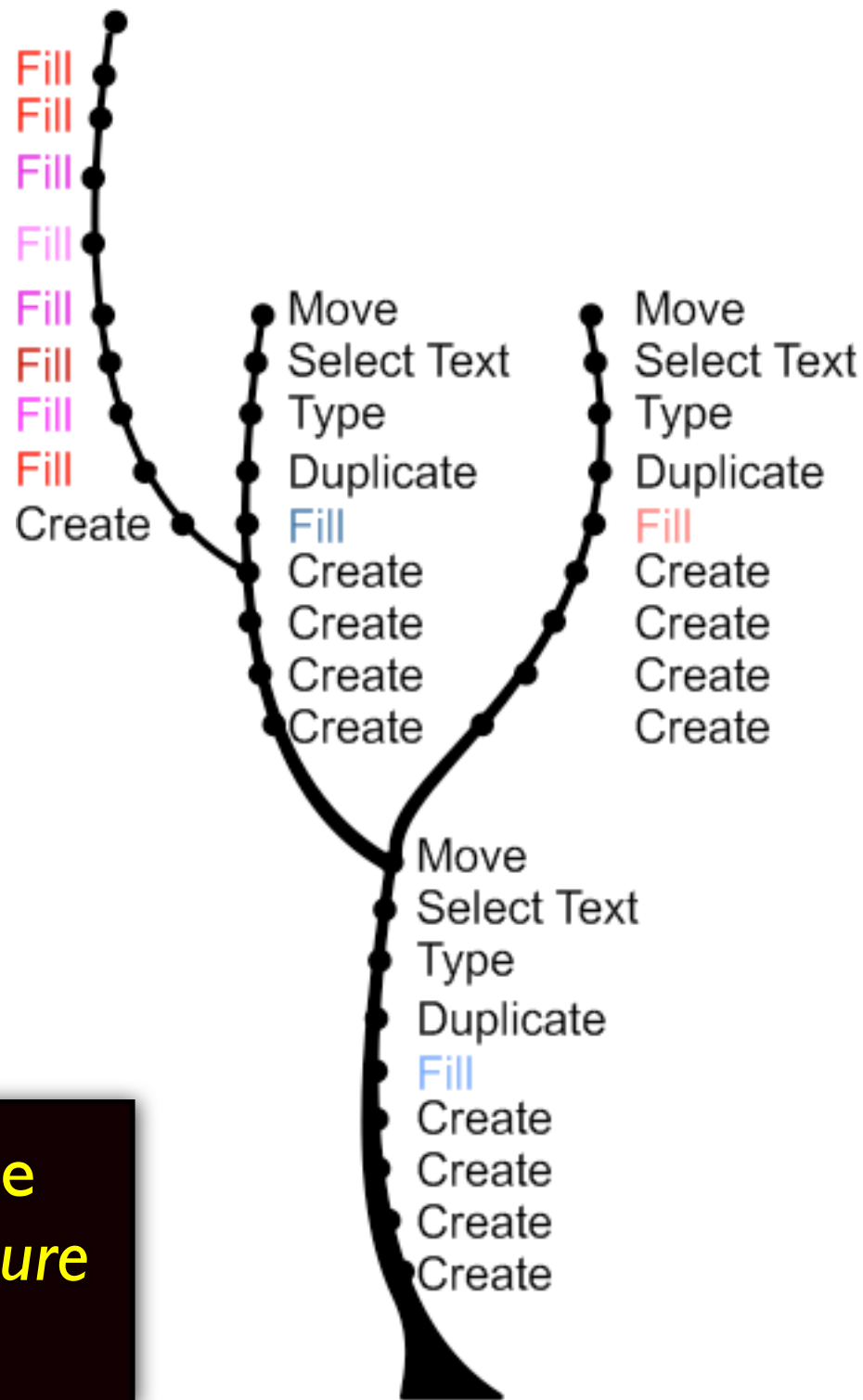
- Undo a command without first undoing commands that were issued afterwards
- **BUT** some commands are based on effects of earlier commands
 - gets tricky!

Selective Undo (Sort Of)

- Can undo action_{i+1} directly (no stack required)
- ... but **UTransaction**'s undo is *transitive*
 - *Undoing a transaction t will transitively undo all later transactions that modified one or more objects modified by t*
- Still stack-like, but *only related operations are undo'ed transitively*
 - A kind of “**selective undo**” that makes sense

(Too Big a Hammer?)

- It may be!
- ... **but** we could write the program so that different aspects of an object are stored in different “sub-objects”
 - keeps mechanism easy to understand
- **Another option**: take into account what properties of what objects were modified
- No clear winner yet



Taken from the
*CorelDRAW Feature
Request Site*



Taken from the
GIMP UI Brainstorm

Layers, Channels, Paths, Undo | FG/E

HDR-8.jpg-1 Auto

Undo History

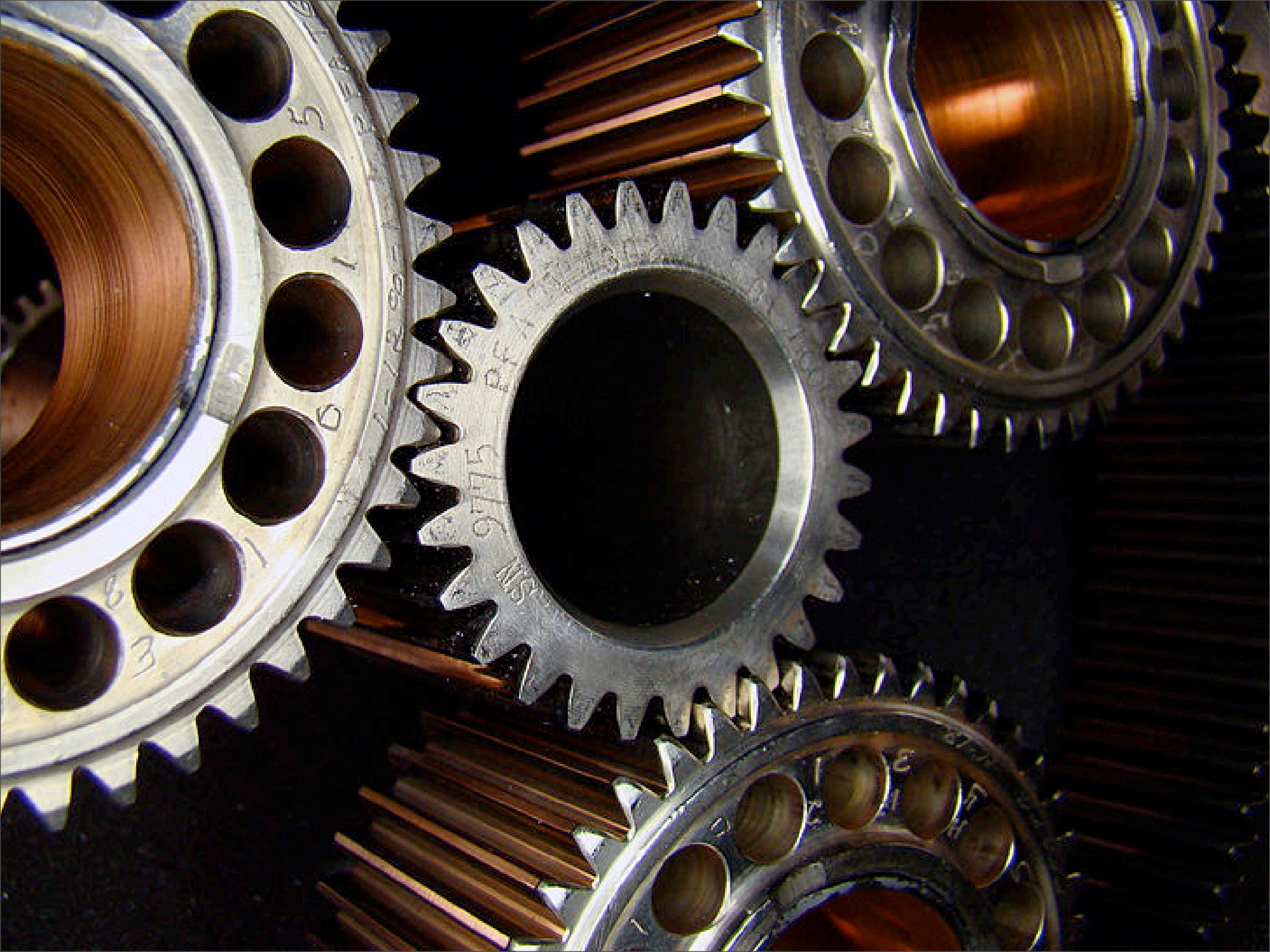
```
graph TD; Base["[ Base Image ]"] --> BF1["Bucket Fill"]; Base --> FS1["Fuzzy Select"]; BF1 --> FS2["Fuzzy Select"]; FS1 --> SG["Selective Gaussian"]; FS2 --> ML["Move Layer"]; SG --> FS3["Fuzzy Select"]; ML --> RI["Rotate image"]; FS3 --> I1["Ink"]; RI --> I2["Ink"]; I1 --> BF2["Bucket Fill"]; I2 --> BF2; BF2 --> CB["Colour Balance"];
```

Copy Tree
Paste Tree Below
Remove Tree
Move Tree
Clear
Zoom In
Zoom Out
Revert to Snapshot
Colour Balance

Part II

Worlds:

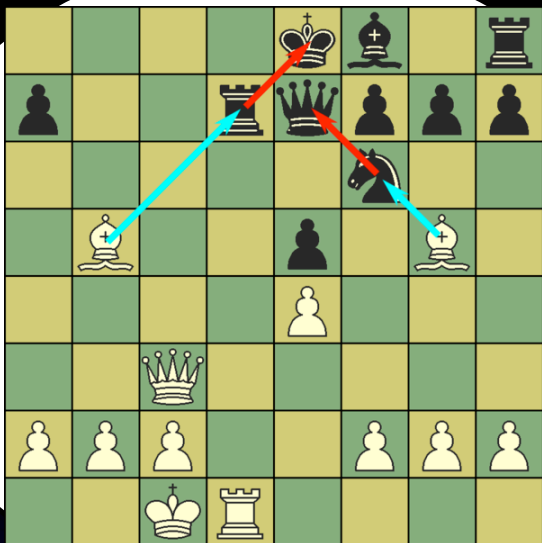
Undo for Programs





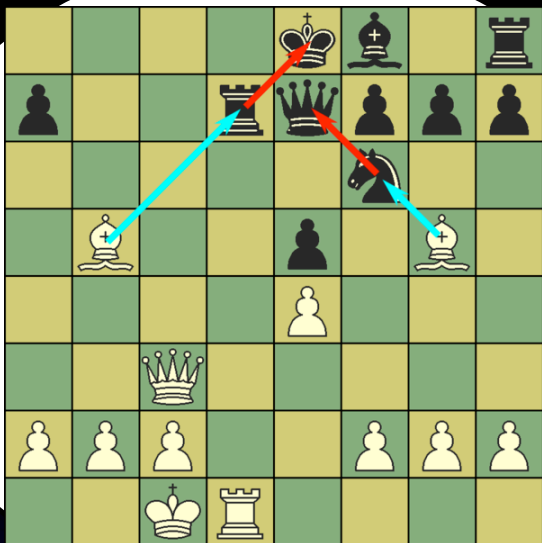
what if...
I take his knight with
my bishop?





what if...
I take his knight with
my bishop?





what if...
I take his knight with
my bishop?



Part II

Worlds:

Undo for Programs

Part II

What
if...?

Worlds:
for Programs

I'm Talking About...

- Programming language support for
 - “thought experiments”, a.k.a.,
 - “possible worlds reasoning”
- How? By enabling programmers to **control the scope of side effects.**

About Side Effects

- Not *all* side effects!
- Only **changes to the program store**, e.g.,
 - global, local, instance, and class variables
 - arrays
 - ...

Worlds

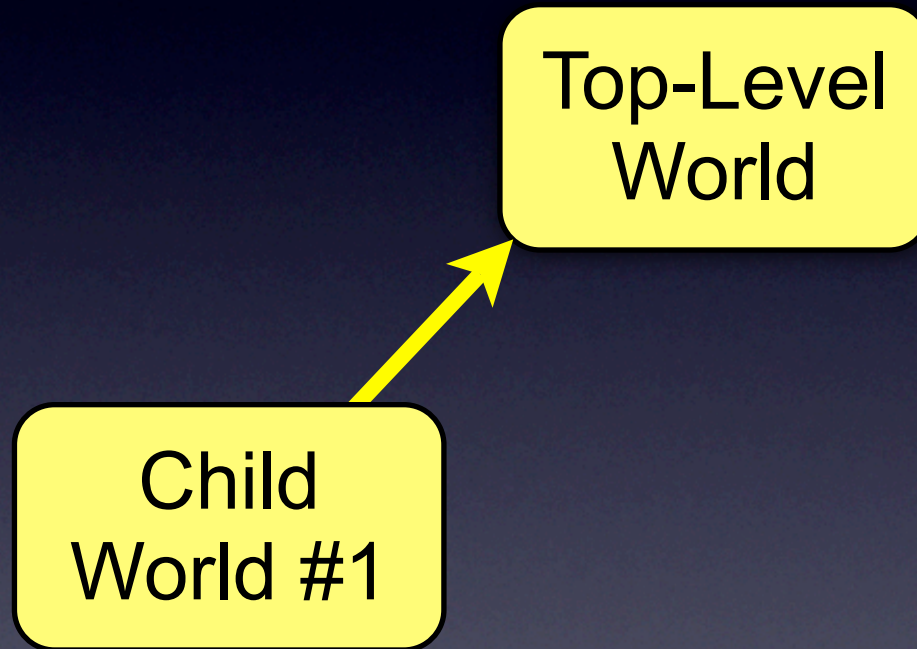
- A simple and expressive model for controlling the scope of side effects
- **Worlds**: new kind of *first-class store*
 - allows multiple versions of the program store to co-exist
 - organized hierarchically
- Worlds/Squeak and Worlds/JS

The Programming Model

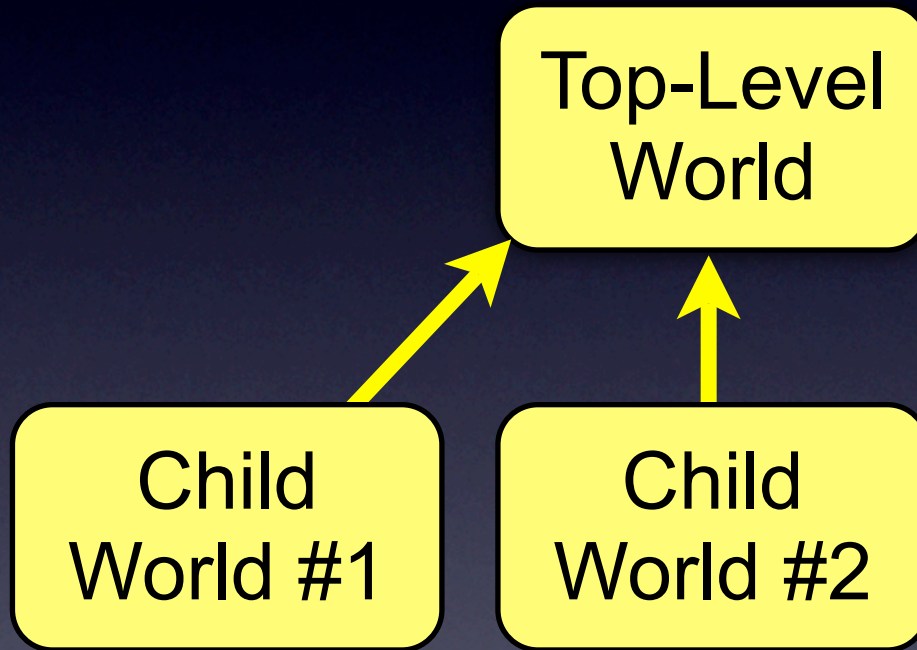
The Programming Model

Top-Level
World

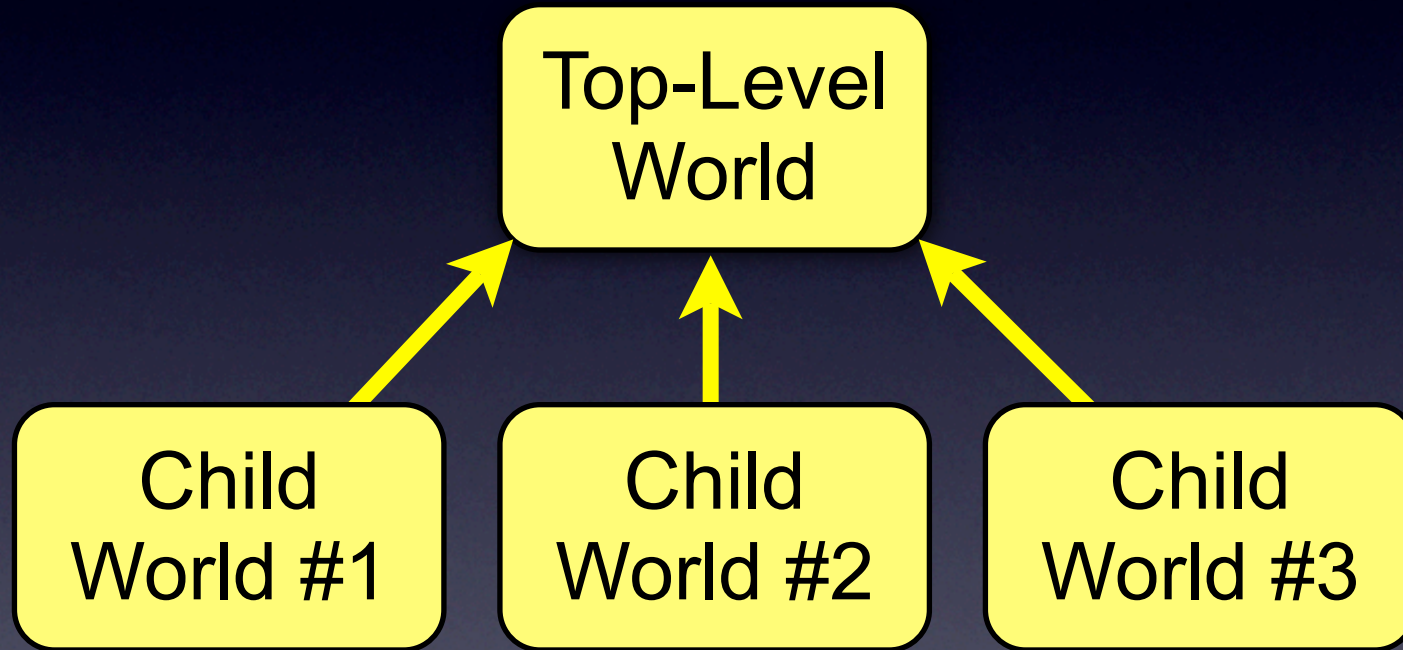
The Programming Model



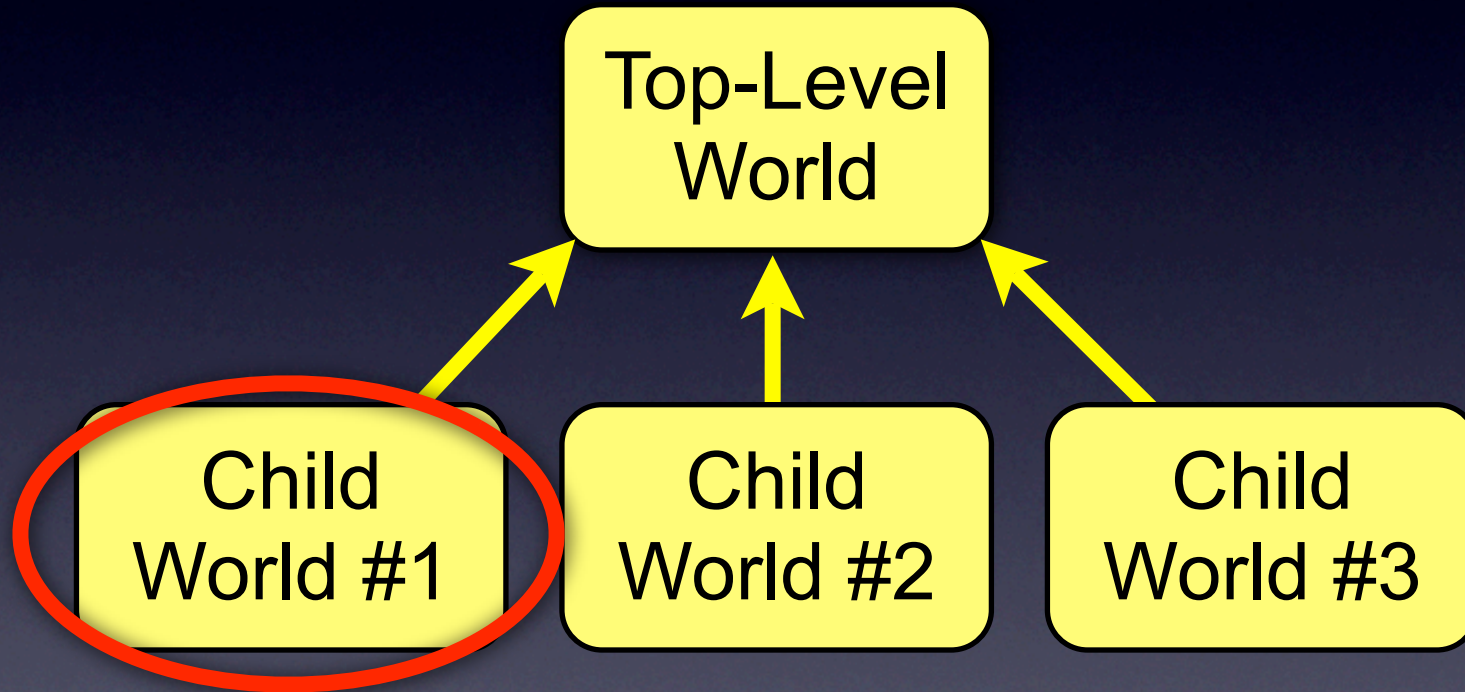
The Programming Model



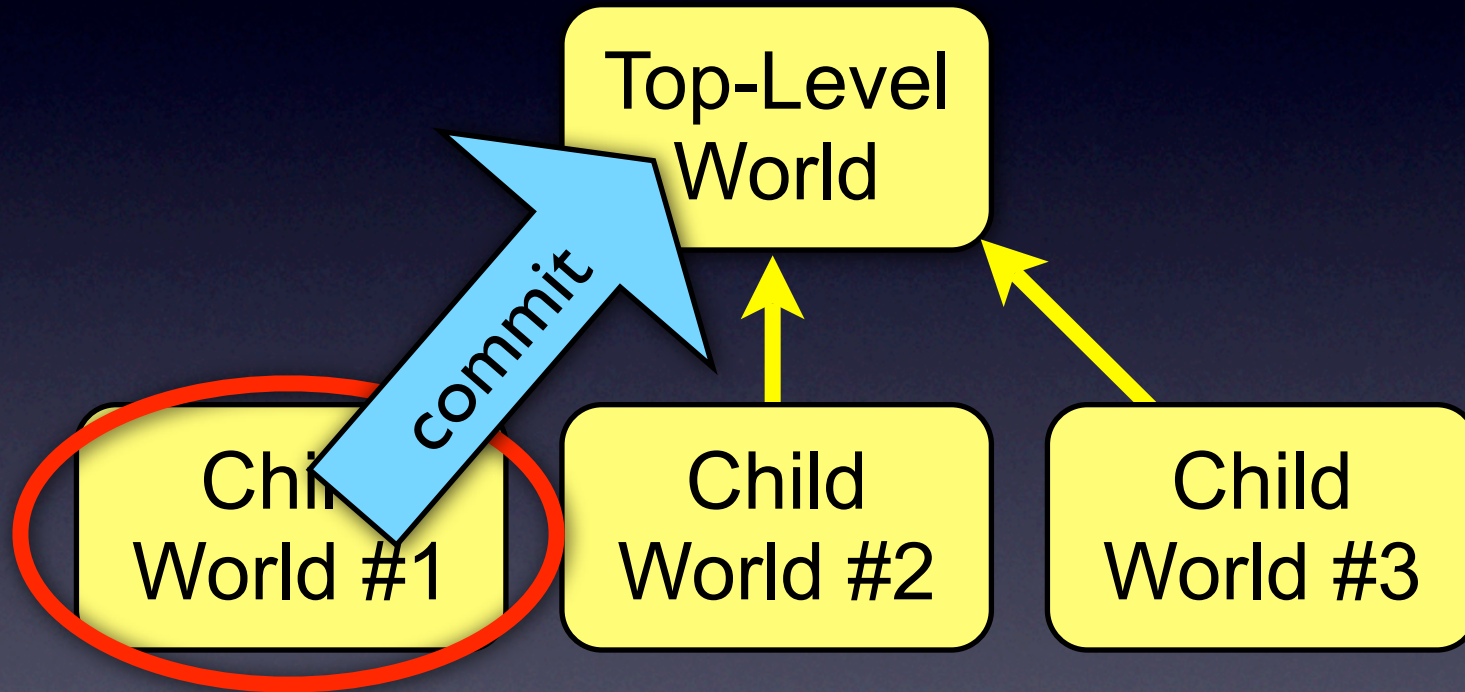
The Programming Model

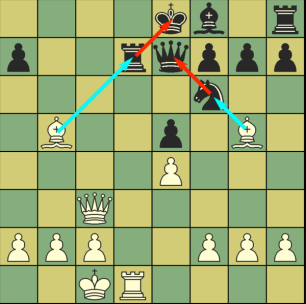


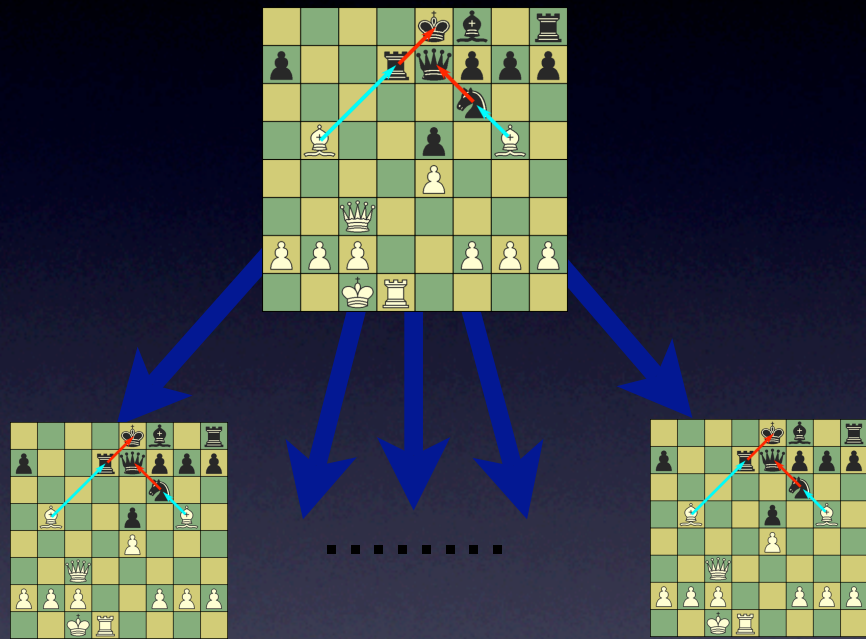
The Programming Model

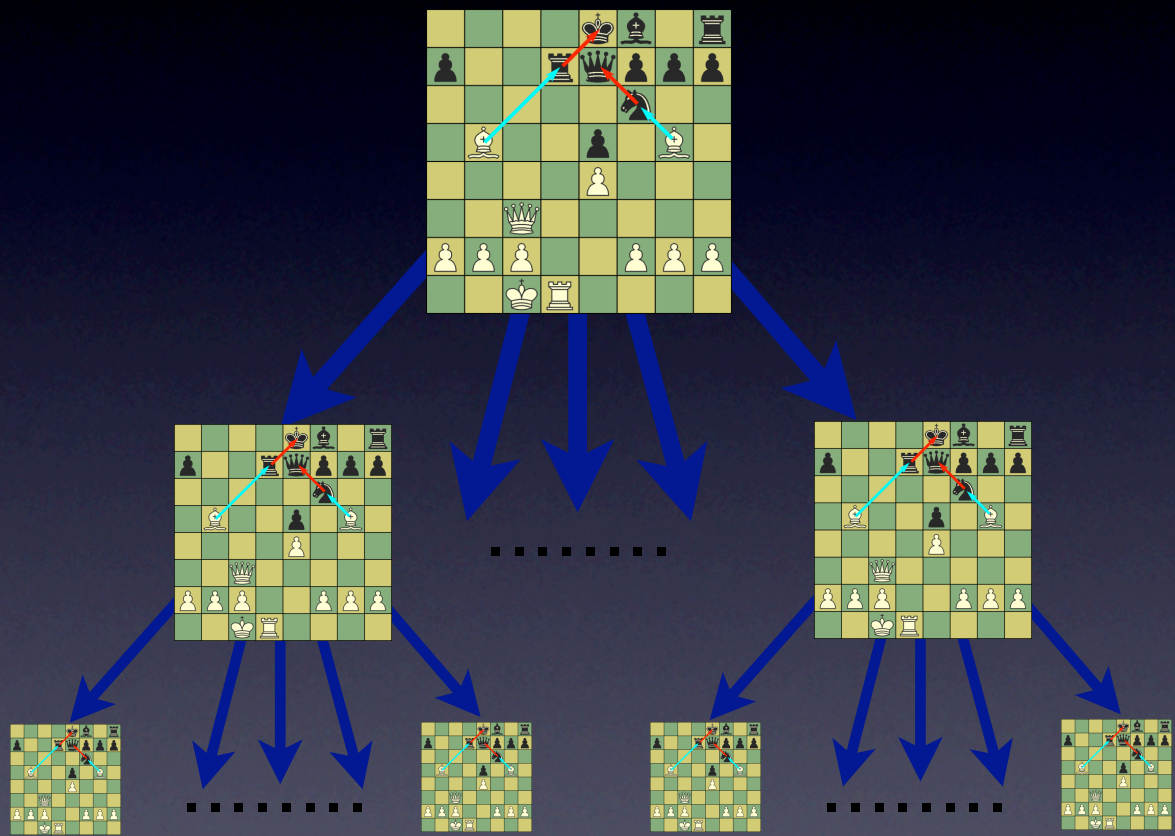


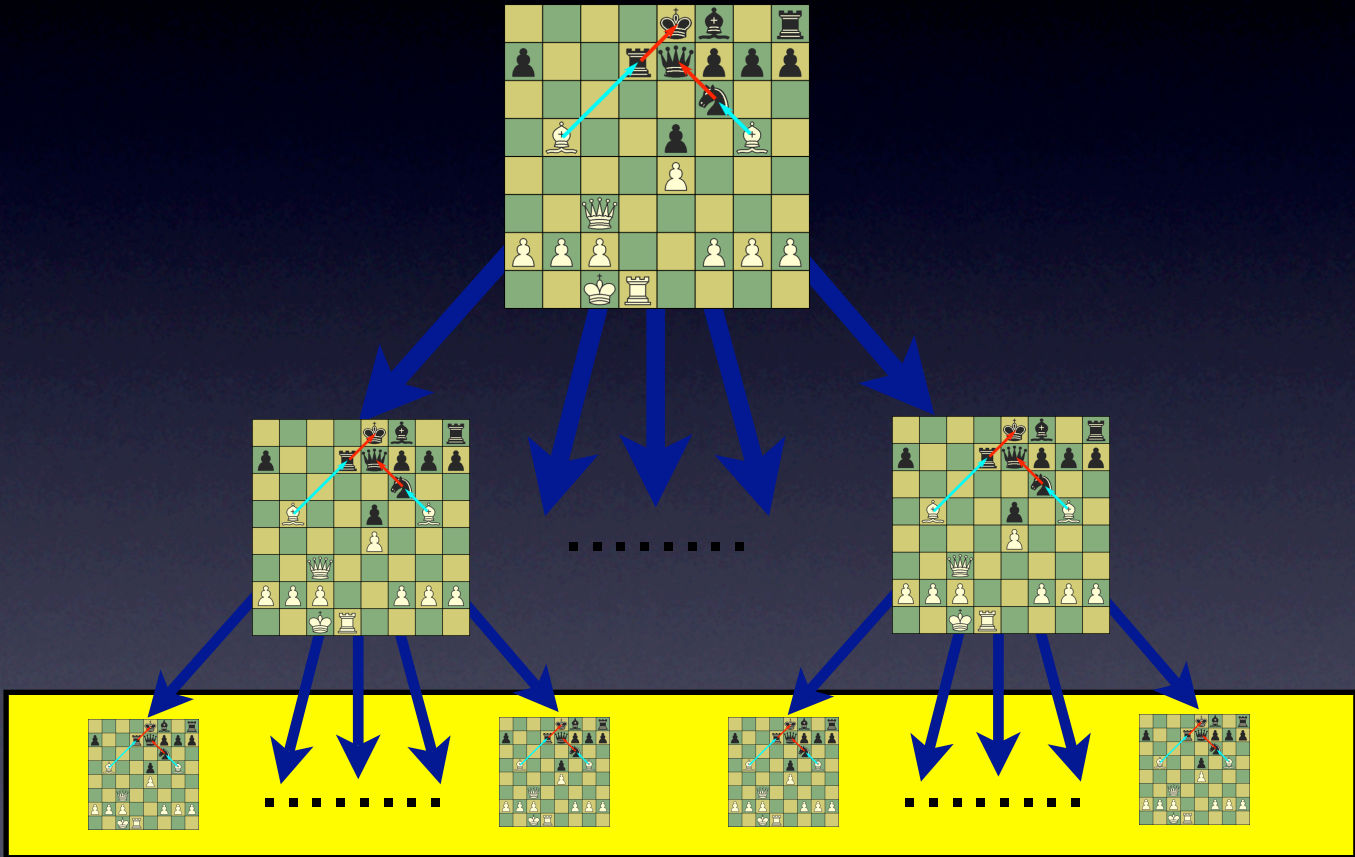
The Programming Model

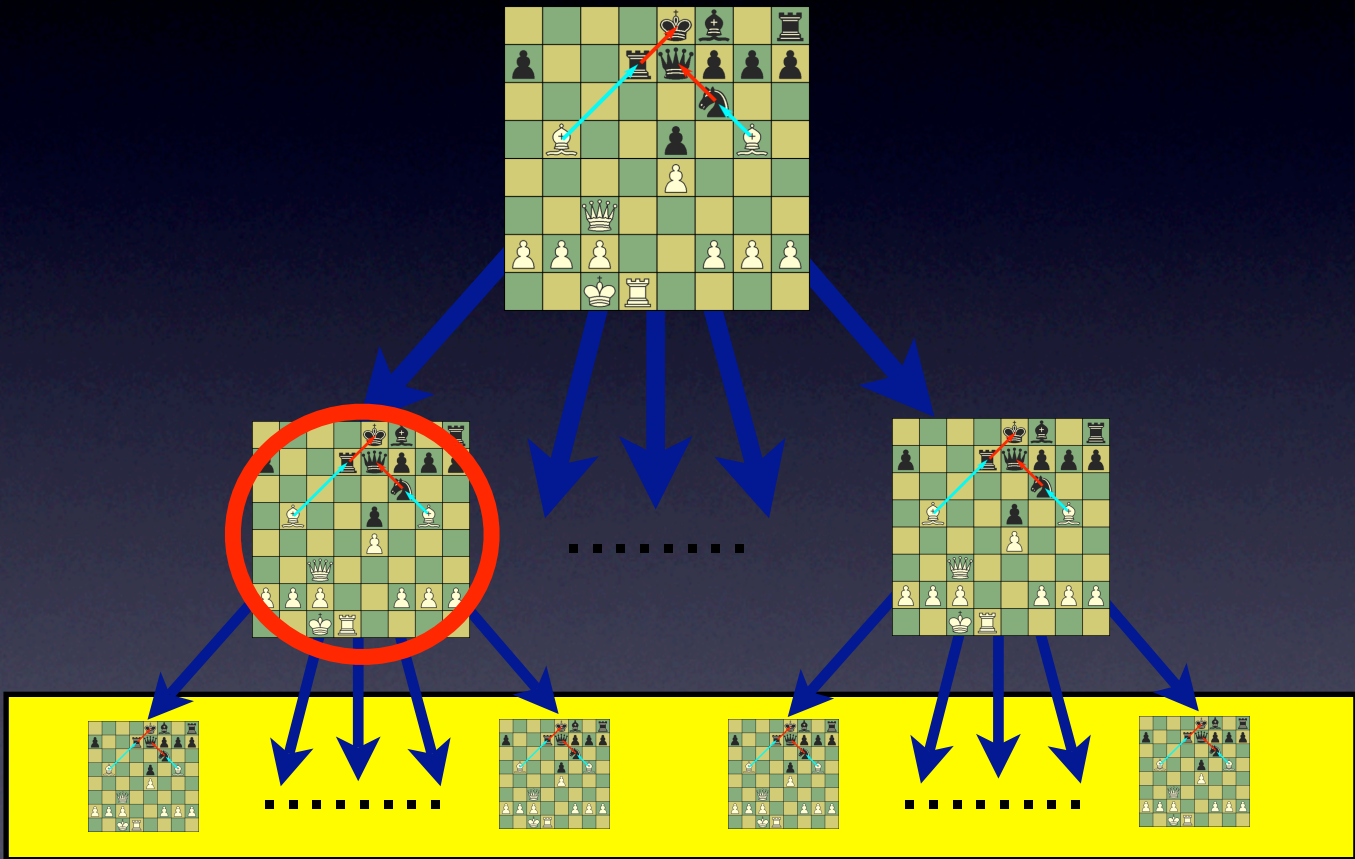


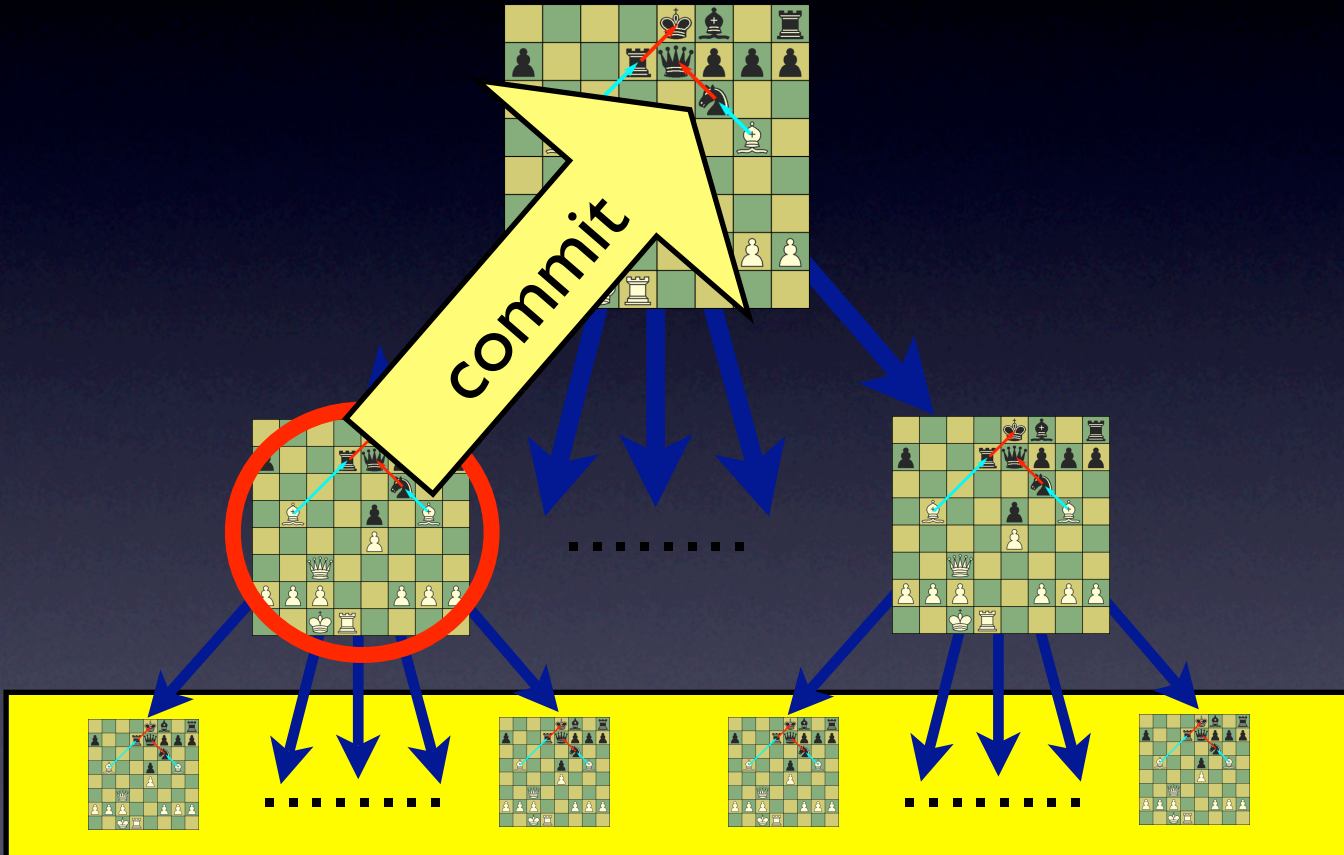


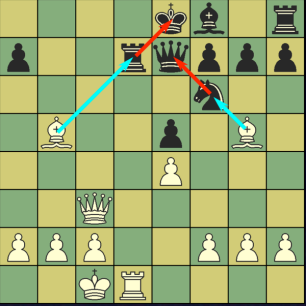












Worlds/Squeak

- `thisWorld`
- `w sprout`
- `w commit`
- `w eval: [...]`

Exception Handling

```
[  
  xs do: [:x |  
    x update  
  ]  
] on: Exception do: [  
  ...  
]
```

Exception Handling

```
[  
  xs do: [:x |  
    x update  
  ]  
] on: Exception do: [  
  ...  
]
```

← save state of
collection's elements

Exception Handling

```
[  
  xs do: [:x |  
    x update  
  ]  
] on: Exception do: [  
  ...  
]
```

save state of
collection's elements

restore state of
collection's elements

The diagram illustrates exception handling in a code block. A yellow arrow points from the text 'save state of collection's elements' to the opening '[' bracket of the first block. Another yellow arrow points from the text 'restore state of collection's elements' to the '...' line within the 'on: Exception do:' block.

Exception Handling

```
[  
  xs do: [:x |  
    x update  
  ]  
] on: Exception do: [  
  ...  
]
```

Exception Handling

```
[
  thisWorld sprout eval: [
    xs do: [:x |
      x update
    ].
    thisWorld commit
  ]
] on: Exception do: [
]
]
```

Exception Handling

```
[  
  thisWorld sprout eval: [  
    xs do: [:x |  
      x update  
    ].  
    thisWorld commit  
  ]  
] on: Exception do: [  
    
]  
]
```

Sandboxing

```
sandbox = thisWorld.sprout();  
in sandbox {  
    eval(untrustedCode);  
}
```

Sandboxing

```
disableDangerousStuff = function() {  
  alert = null;  
  Object.prototype.forbiddenMethod = null;  
  ...  
}
```

```
sandbox = thisWorld.sprout();  
in sandbox {  
  disableDangerousStuff();  
  eval(untrustedCode);  
}
```

Extension Methods in JS

```
Number.prototype.fact = function() {  
    if (this == 0)  
        return 1;  
    else  
        return this * (this - 1).fact();  
};
```

```
print(5.fact());
```

^ Extension Methods in JS

scoped

```
myModule = thisWorld.sprout();  
in myModule {  
    Number.prototype.fact = function() { ... };  
}
```

```
in myModule {  
    print(5.fact());  
}
```


Back to OMeta

rhyme = fee fie foe fum
| fiddle dee dee

Back to OMeta

rhyme = fee fie foe fum
| fiddle dee dee

fee = ... -> ...

fie = ... -> ...

foe = ... -> ...

fum = ... -> ...

Back to OMeta

rhyme = fee fie foe fum
| fiddle dee dee

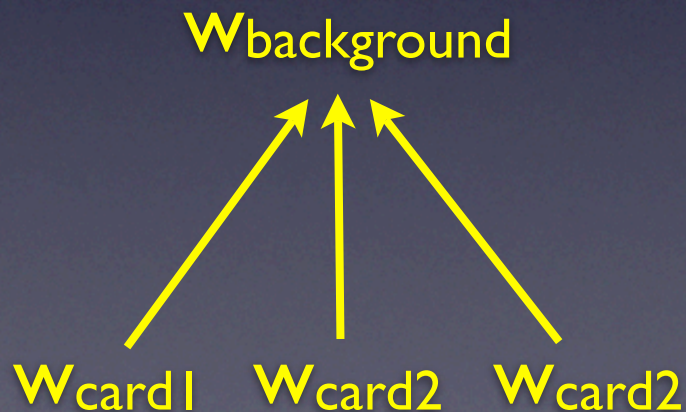
fee	=	...	->	...
fie	=	...	->	...
foe	=	...	->	...
fum	=	...	->	...

Case Study I

- Variant of OMeta/JS in which backtracking rolls back the side effects of rules' semantic actions
- OMeta implemented in JS, and Worlds/JS is a proper superset of JS
 - Re-implemented OR, kleene-*, etc. using worlds
 - very, **very** difficult to do w/o (something like) Worlds

Case Study II

- Hypercard-like system implemented w/ Worlds (w/ Ted Kaeher and Yoshiki Ohshima)
- All backgrounds and cards in a stack are really *just one card*, viewed through different worlds



$W_{\text{background}}$ contains the default state of the card, which is shared by all cards

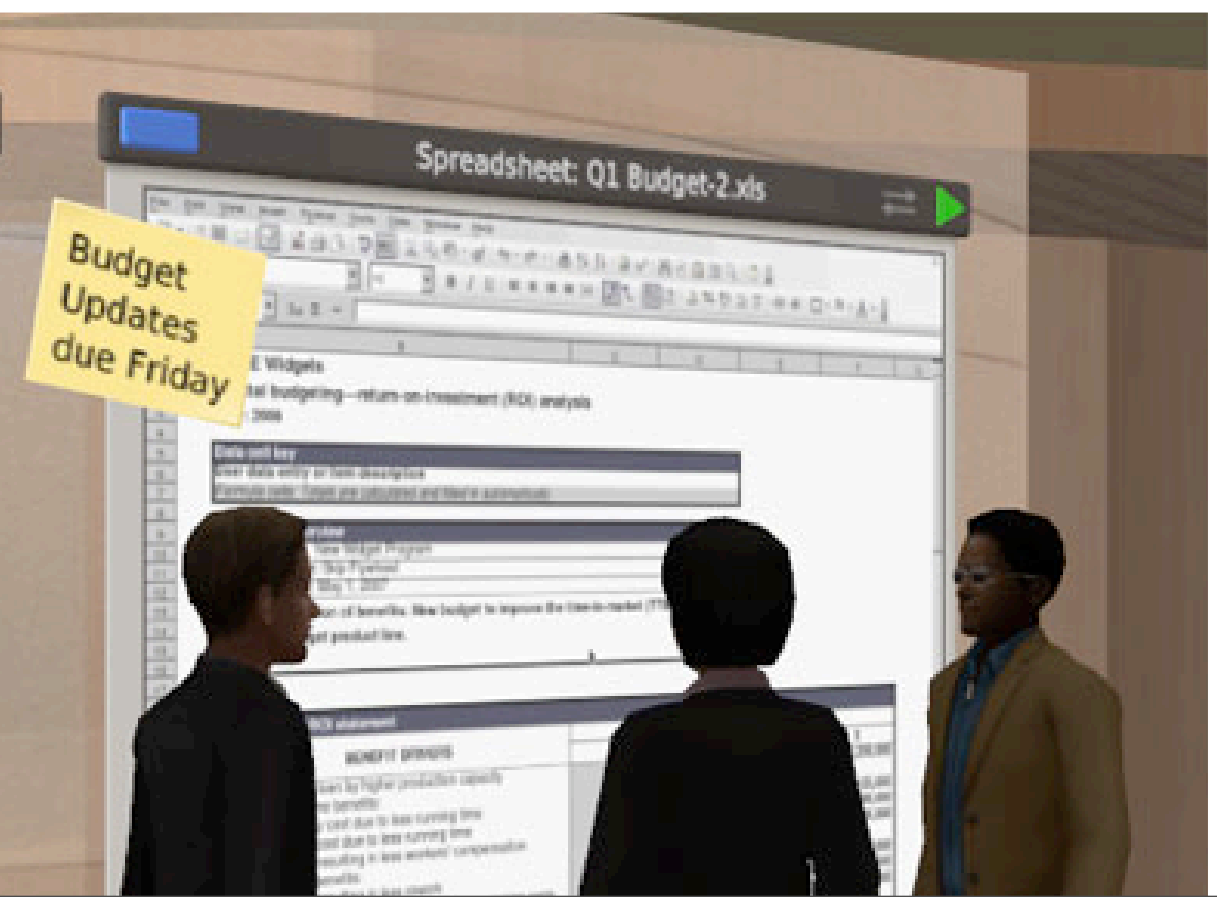
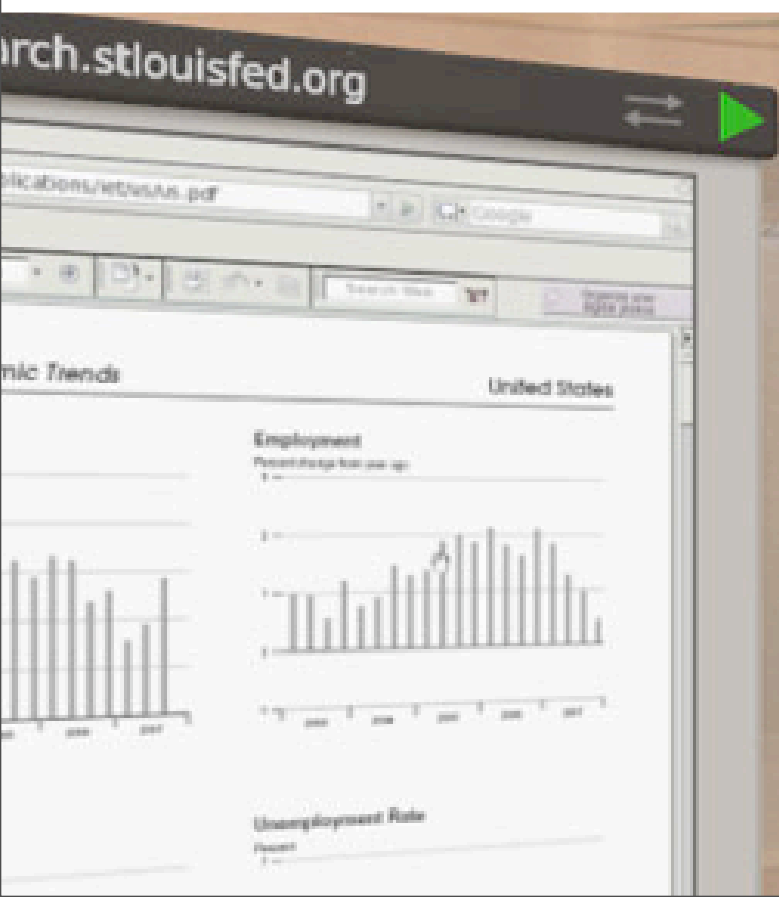
$W_{\text{card}i}$ overrides the state of the card, as it appears in $W_{\text{background}}$



Future Work

Future Work

- **Invariants!**
 - register inter- *and* intra-object inv's dynamically
 - modify objects in transactions
 - all relevant invariants checked at end of transaction
 - only commit transaction if all inv's hold



Future Work (cont'd)

- Mechanisms for synchronizing distributed, decentralized systems like
 - TeaTime [Reed '78]
 - Virtual Time / Time Warp [Jefferson '85]
- ... rely on support for **speculative execution**
- (May be able to do even better w/ Worlds)

Future Work (cont'd)

- Worlds: a model for programming multi-core architectures?
 - e.g., choosing among optimizations
 - will need efficient, HW-based impl.

Part III

Churrasco!

Worlds vs. UObjects

support for spec. execution, possible worlds reasoning	transitive undo
very general, b/c it works on every object in the system	only affects objects designed to work with it
very dangerous, b/c it works on every object in the system	only affects objects designed to work with it

pro +

con -

Questions?

For more info...
<http://tinlizzie.org/~awarth>