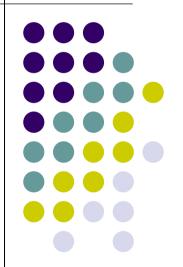
Programming Whitout Code : An Approach & Environment To Conditions-on-Data Programming

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#### **I Have A Dream**

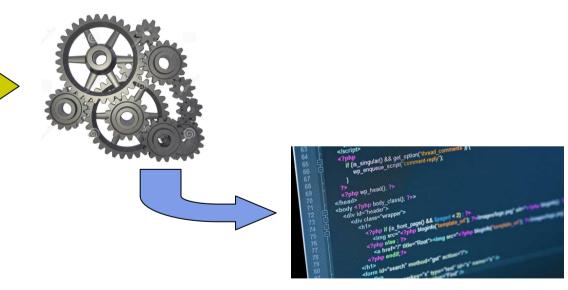
L'Internet est parfois appelé la noit. El c'il est anni dit vivuel, il fut bien recommère qu'il s'agit de tout un monés de dissuns port quie d'ivier en tous libres. Lous les commers est por vesse des parties de la commerse récest, estatistica de la commerse résent estatistica de la commerse estatistica de la commerse de eme. onnel. Le icornalisme est un métice. N'est pas journaliste qui veut. Es

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#### Specifications, expressed in Natural Language

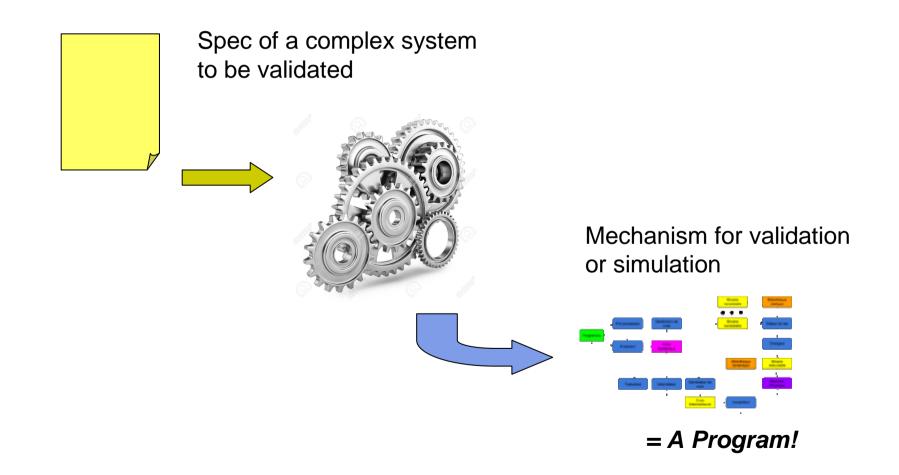


Generated code



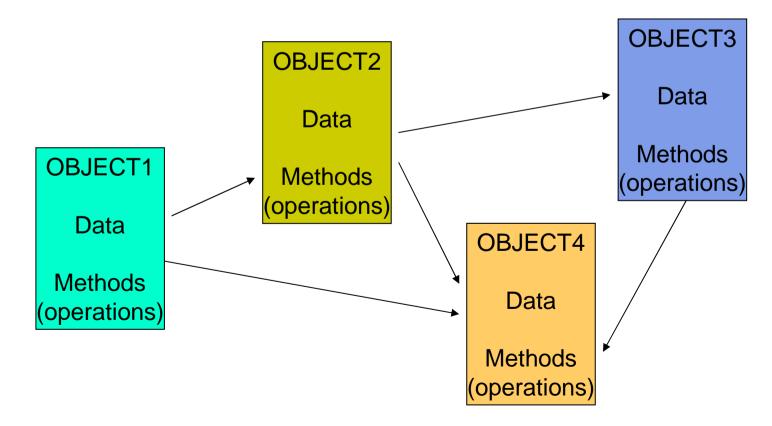


# **The Present Approach**



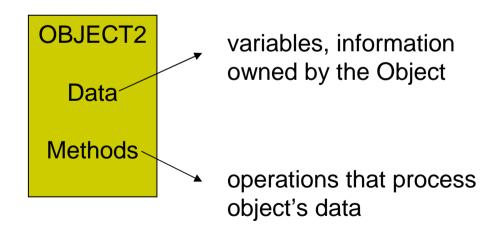
## What Is A Program ?

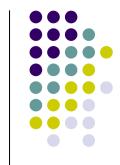
• Within the context of OO programming, a Program is a set of interacting Objects



# What is an Object ?

 An Object is a code structure that encapsulates data and methods that work on them





# **Methods Contain Statements**



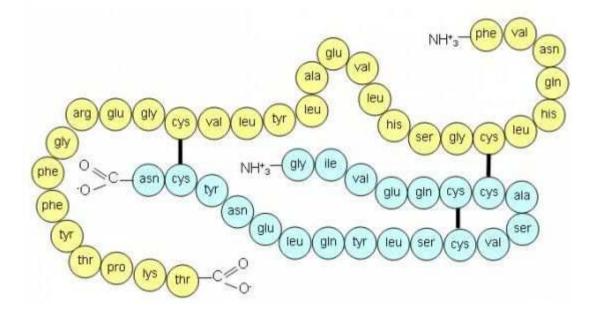
- Accessors = to get data from other objects
- Calculations = to compute new values of variables & data
- Tests = to organize the internal logic of the method (if... then... else; do... loop; while...; repeat... until; etc.)
- Generators of events = to call methods on other objects

## The Bricks Of A Method



- => A, T, C, G are fundamental bricks to build a method
- Do these letters remind you something?
- (Let's open a small parenthesis)

#### **A Protein Is Made Of Bricks**



Sample : amino-acids sequence in human insulin

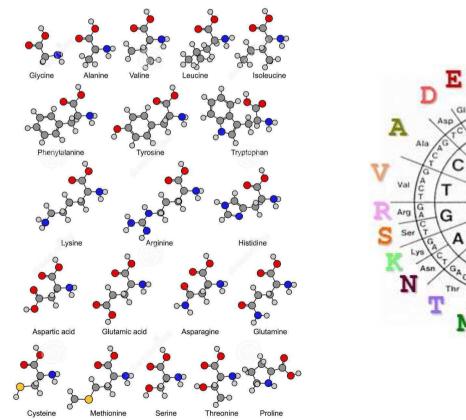


#### Final Bricks Are A,T,C,G

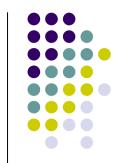
 Each amino-acid (Gly, Val, Ala, Glu, Pro, etc.) is a set of A,C,T,G

G

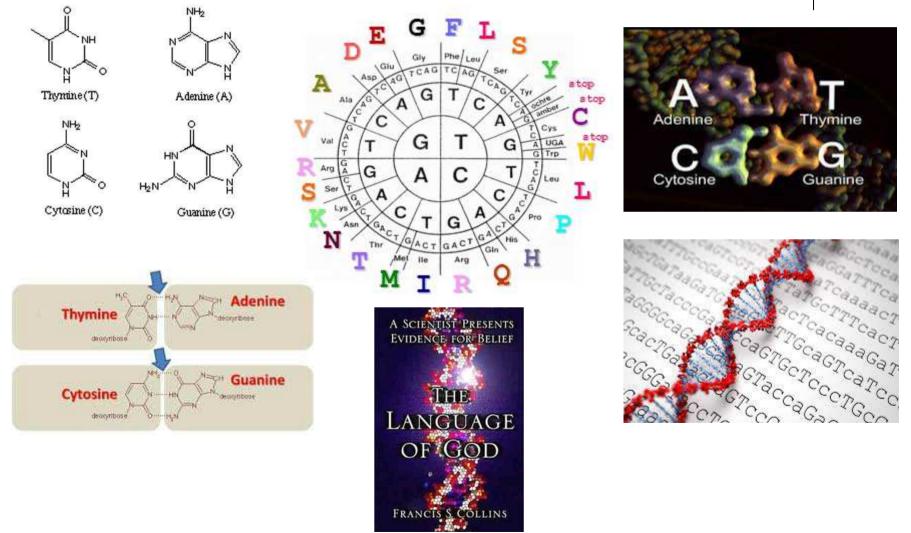
Α







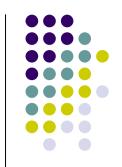
# A,T,C,G : The Bricks of Life



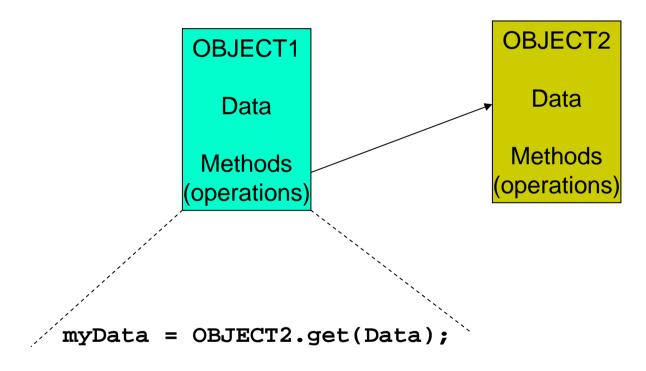
# A,C,T,G To Build Programs

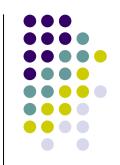


- As a Protein is a Program, a Program can be built as a set of A,C,T,G (Let's close now the small parenthesis)
- From a detailed point of view, A,C,T,G can be seen as equalities (equations) or « conditions on data » (COD)

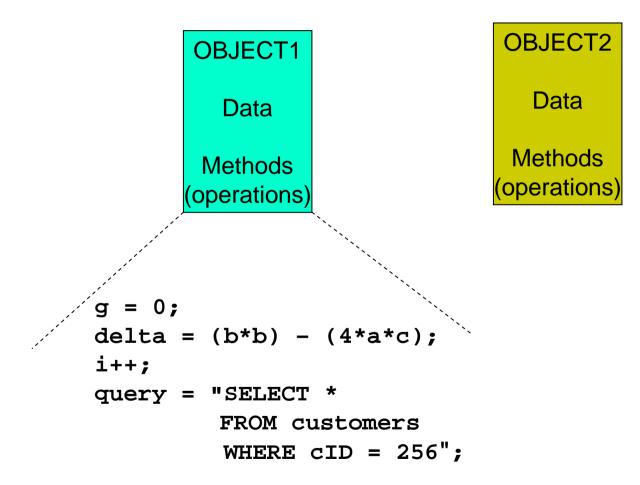


#### **An Accessor Is An Equality**



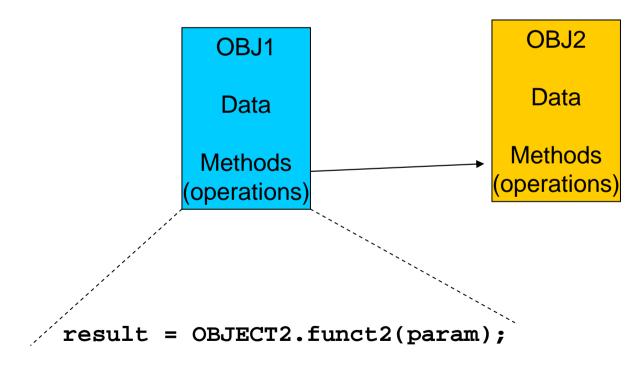


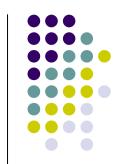
# **A Calculation Is An Equality**



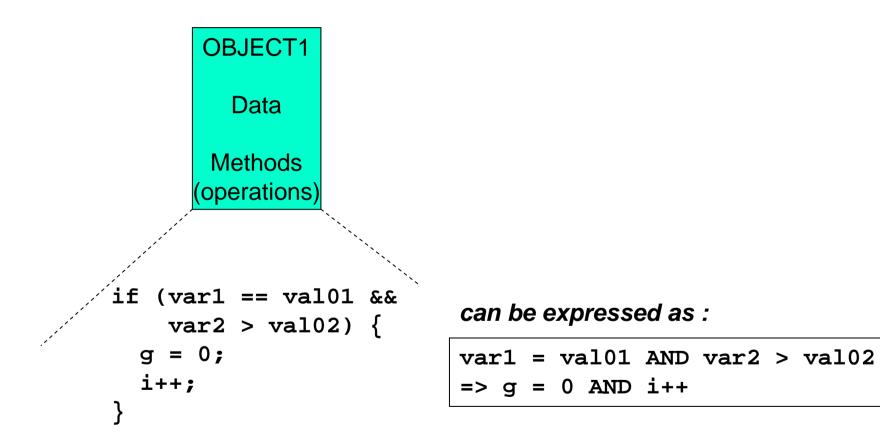
# **A Generator Is An Equality**

 An event Generator inside a method of OBJ1 is a call of a method on OBJ2



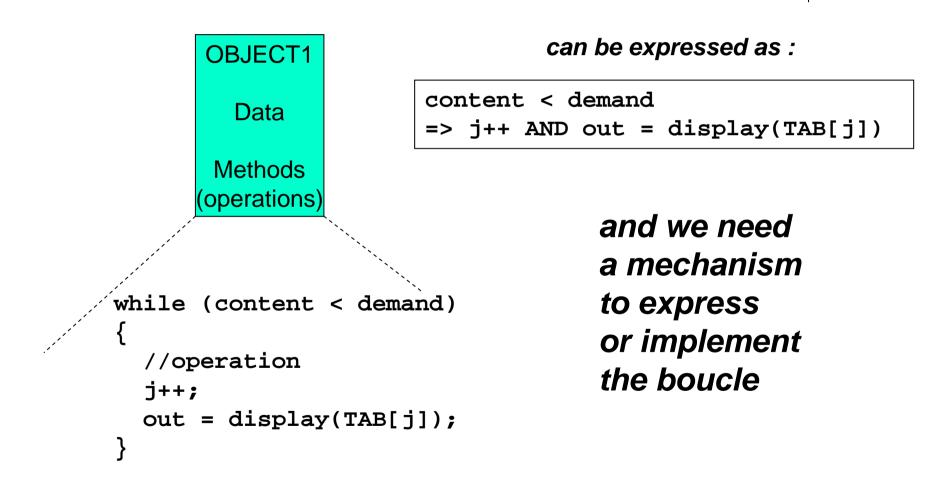


# A Test Is A Condition On Data





#### A Test Is A Condition On Data (2)



#### **First Summary**



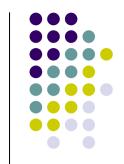
- We propose to simplify the writing of programs by expressing only
  - equalities
  - conditions on data (COD)
- So, we don't write any more complex algorithms in terms of « code », but only CODs
- And we need a mechanism to implement the dynamics => HOW TO DO THIS ?

#### A COD Is A Rule

A condition on data, expressed as

• var1 = val01 => g = 0 AND i++

- can be seen as a « production rule » in a rule-based system (expert system) :
  - PREMISE : var1 = val01
  - CONCLUSION : g = 0 AND i = i +1



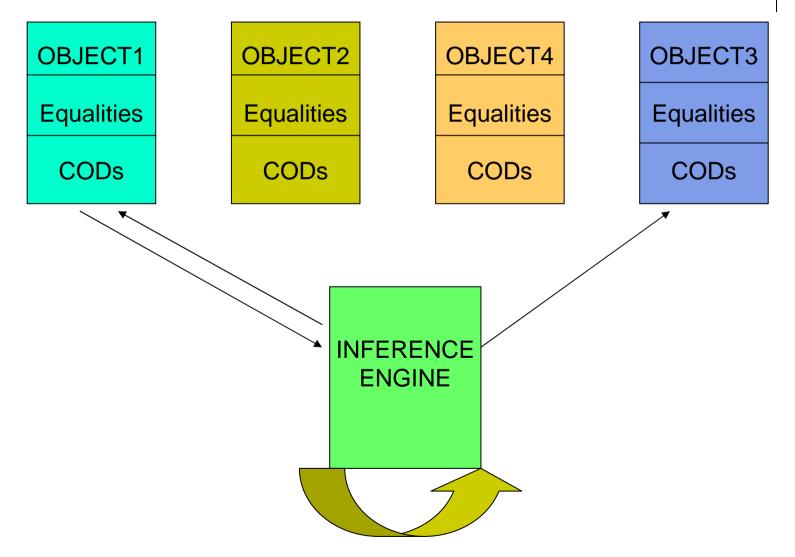
## **CODs Are Distributed Rules**

- Main differences between a rule-based system and the COD approach :
  - in our COD approach, CODs express conditions on equalities (i.e. equations) instead of predicates or « logical production rules »
  - rules (i.e. CODs) are not stored in a unique rule database but are distributed into all objects because a COD belongs to a given object
  - idem, facts (i.e. Data) are not stored in a unique fact database but are distributed into objects, because each object stores its own data





## **The COD Environment**

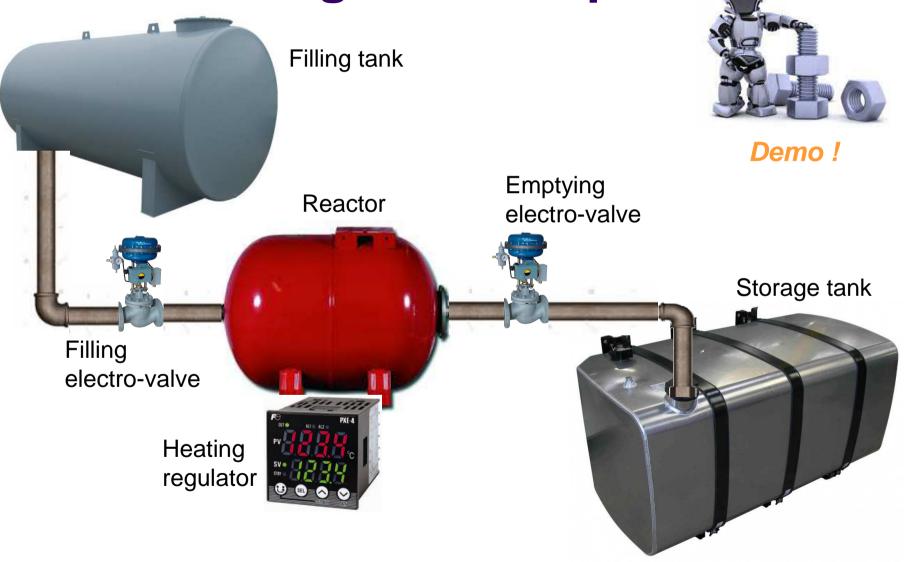


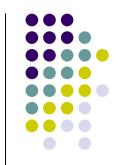
## **Inside The Inference Engine**

```
'on balaie les "faits" de TabN
•
         'et on cherche dans les "règles" des objets si certaines prémisses peuvent décl. des concl.
•
         'on répète le traitement jusqu'à ce qu'aucune nouvelle concl ne soit décl.
         nouv_conclusion = False
           'on balaie les RLists des objets pour chercher une éventuelle règle à déclencher
           For i = 0 To nbObi
              'on balaie la RList de chaque objet
              For j = 0 To RList(i).ListCount - 1
                reg = RList(i).List(j)
                prem$ = gauche(reg$, "=>") 'extraction de la prémisse
                If InStr(prem$, " AND ") > 0 Then
                  sprem1$ = gauche(prem$, " AND ")
                  sprem2$ = droite(prem$, " AND ")
                  If prem_verifiee(sprem1$) = True And prem_verifiee(sprem2$) = True Then
                     decl_concl i, j
                     nouv conclusion = True
                  End If
                Else
                  If prem_verifiee(prem$) = True Then
                     decl_concl i, j
                     nouv_conclusion = True
                  End If
                End If
              Next
           Next
          If nouv_conclusion = True Then moteur
```



## **Building An Example**





# **Object Model of the Example**

