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Programming Productivity Enhancement by the Use of Application Generators

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During this period, the investigators have focused on how to increase the power of programming languages for building man-computer dialogues. More specifically they see such dialogues in terms of a network of screens that might potentially be communicated to the end user. Different screens of data are shown depending on user responses. A programming language must make it easy to specify a network of such screens, describe the layout of any particular screen, and provide editing capabilities, validity checking of inputs, and scrolling capabilities.
Yearly Report For Programming Productivity Enhancement by the Use of Application Generators AFOSR-82-0232 Covering the Period: June 1, 1983 - May 31, 1984

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Progress this Past Year

The past year has been a major one for this three year grant. The first year was spent largely doing preparatory work. During the second year we had the following list of accomplishments:

- we fully specified the data base extension to Ada, which we call AdaRel.
- we conceptualized the design of an office information system based upon forms.
- we began to investigate ways to provide within AdaRel the ability to create man-computer dialogues.

We started this past year by choosing Ada as our base language. The database language extensions we have designed are based upon the relational data model. The system is interfaced to a relational database management system via a new Ada type relation. The language includes basic operations on relations, similar to those commonly available in database query languages, such as retrieval of data, updating of tuples and high-level operators to combine relations to form new ones. We have shown how Ada exception handling is naturally extended to allow integrity control of the relations. We also have devised language features that enable the sharing of objects among several users. The entire extension of Ada is reported on in our paper entitled *AdaRel: A Relational Extension of Ada*,[1].

The second major activity during this period has been the investigation of integrated office information systems. By studying the programming needs of offices, which are often data intensive, we hoped to be led towards new programming language facilities that support and enhance the database interface described above. From this study we concluded that there was a major area of software development which is inadequately supported by current programming languages. This is the area of software that interacts with users in real time. Programming such *sessions* is becoming a standard activity and yet, conventional programming languages have operators that deal with characters and lines and not with screens or sequences of screens. A second point of inspiration that resulted from our study of office information systems is that the most common mechanism for the individual interacting with the software is the automated form. A *form* is something we all deal with often in our everyday affairs. An integrated office information system based upon forms offers a non-procedural way of programming office applications and so it is properly viewed as a manifestation of an application generator.
Pursuing the analogy, we have now defined the basic properties of a form and the operations that must be supported by a forms system if a system based upon it will be capable of describing the complete range of programming tasks. These include: 1. form template definition; 2. form template instantiation; 3. specifying actions on form instances such as mailing, copying, saving and triggering; 4. validation of forms; and 5. storage and retrieval of forms and their contents. This work has been summarized in our paper *The Design of Office Information Systems*, [2].

Our final work has focused on the question of how one can increase the power of programming languages for building man-computer dialogues. What we mean by such dialogues in general is that there is a network of screens of information that might potentially be communicated to the end-user of the program. Depending upon the end-users response, different screens are shown. The data on the screen, will often contain information from the database. Thus the following research questions were raised:

- how can one easily specify such networks of screens?
- how can one describe the layout of data of any particular screen?
- how can one provide editing capabilities for the input of responses from the screen?
- how is one to specify validity checking of these inputs?
- how can the program provide scrolling of the screen so that a great volume of data will be visible?

We have made a start on this latter issue and intend to continue working on it in the coming year. Our work is summarized in *High-Level Input/Output Facilities in a Database Programming Language*, [3].
Personnel

During this period the grant supported the Principal Investigator for 2 months during the summer and two graduate students: Mr. Alfons Kemper and Mr. Balaji Narasimhan. Mr. Kemper is near to completing his Ph.D. thesis and hence will be graduating late this summer.

References

