Al-Furat Al-Awsat Technical University
Technical Institute of Najaf
Department of Computer Systems Technologies
2nd Grade



Visual Programming

Introduction to Visual Programming Lecture 1







At the end of this lecture, you will:

- > Learning what is Programming.
- > Recognizing what is Visual Programming.
- ➤ Understanding Visual Programming Objective.





Short answers

- 1. Programming
- 2. What is Visual Programming?
- 3. Can we find any visual programming language without code?

Definitions



- ❖ Programming: "The process of transforming a mental plan of desired actions for a computer into a representation that can be understood by the computer".
- ❖ Visual Programming Language (VPL): "Is a type of programming language that lets humans describe processes using illustration".





❖ The objective of many VPLs is to make programming more accessible, in particular to reduce the difficulties that beginners face when they start programming.



Microsoft Visual Programming Language (VPL)

- ❖ Microsoft Visual Programming Language (VPL) is a visual programming and dataflow programming language developed by Microsoft
- ❖ VPL is based on the event-driven and data-driven approach.



Microsoft Visual Programming Language (VPL)

❖ The programming language is distinguished from other Microsoft programming languages such as Visual Basic and C#, as it is the only Microsoft language that is a true visual programming language.



Microsoft Visual Programming Language (VPL)

❖ Microsoft has utilized the term "Visual" in its previous programming products to reflect that a large degree of development in these languages can be performed by "dragging and dropping" fashion.





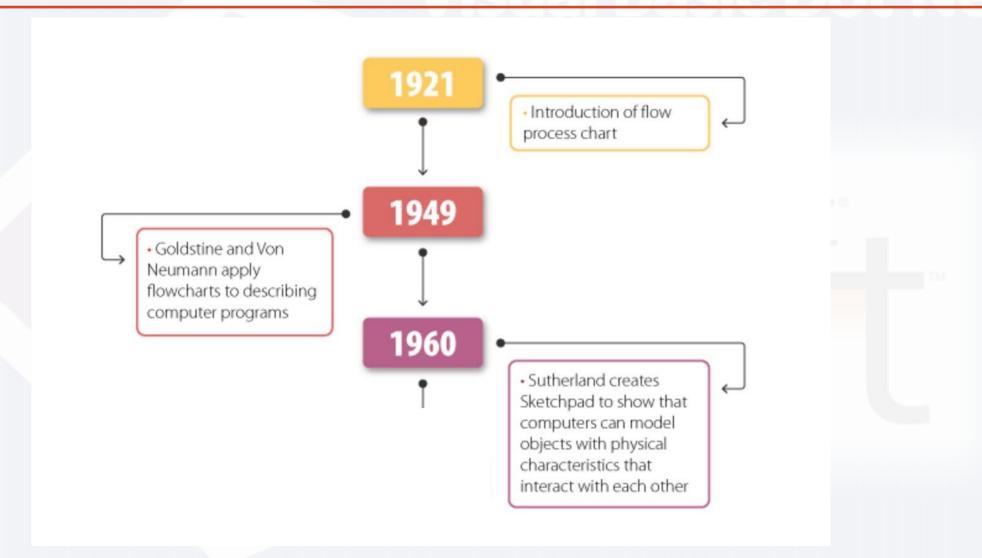
Programming Languages like Visual (Basic, C++, C#, F#), Delphi, MATLAB,

Java, etc. are primarily:

- ❖ A graphical GUI builder
- ❖ A visual user interface

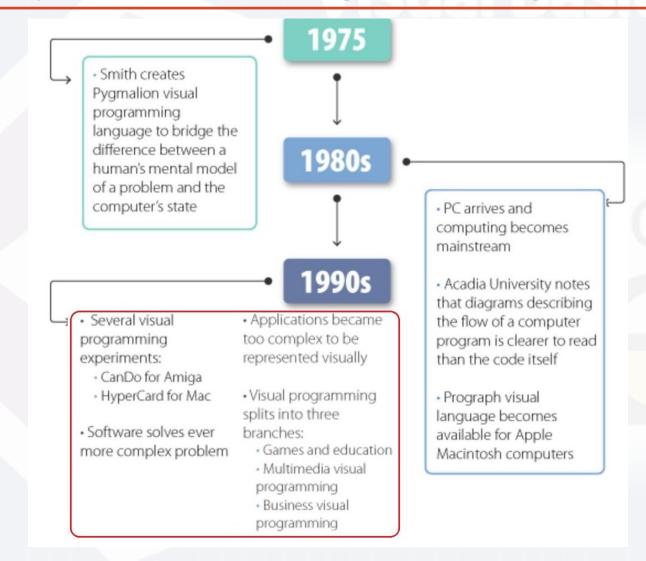


A Brief History of Visual Programming





A Brief History of Visual Programming



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Beyond some specific fields however, so far VPLs are nowhere near the

popularity of classical programming languages.



Visual, but still programming

One reason why they are sometimes perceived as a disappointment is that

unlike hand-drawn "boxes and arrows", they still require a precise,

unambiguous definition of the control flow.





In short, visual programming is still programming.

Even precise UML-like diagrams describing processes often rely on context

and assumptions, and cannot be interpreted directly to make a program.



Visual, but still programming

Even though VPLs can make learning easier and reduce syntax difficulties, every type of programming requires users to become familiar with general as well as language-specific programming concepts (for example the concept of variables, and the generalities of imperative programming).





So to be able to write a program with a VPL, you still need to think like a

programmer.





❖ VPL development environments are sometimes specialized, applied to a reduced domain (for example game design).

No silver bullet



- ❖ This way programs can be executed directly in an integrated execution environments, and the commonly used logical blocks are not so numerous that syntax discovery becomes difficult.
- ❖ But these points are hard to achieve with a general-purpose VPL.





Purely visual languages

Icons or other graphical representations are manipulated e.g., Cube, VIPR, Prograph, ...

Hybrid text and visual systems

Programs are created visually and then translated into an underlying textual language usage of graphical elements in an otherwise textual language e.g., Rehearsal World





Programming-by-example systems

Teach a system how to perform a task

e.g. Rehearsal World, Pygmalion

Constraint-oriented systems

Popular for simulation design

e.g. ThingLab, ARK





Form-based systems

Uses a spreadsheet metaphor

e.g. Forms/3, NoPumpG

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Short Answer

- ❖ What Visual Programming is mean?
- ❖ Can we find any visual programming language without code?





Read about Thinking and Designing then Write a report with 1 to 3 pages

about it.

Summary



We have looked at:

- *Programming.
- ❖ Visual Programming.
- Visual Programming Objective

Next: Thinking & Designing

