

Classical programming ...1

Behaviour is derived from a pre-specified conception of function and purpose ...

- ... based on interactions whose outcomes are reliable and for which the mode of interpretation is determined in advance
- ...motivates declarative approaches

Classical programming ...2

... motivates declarative approaches:

output=F(input)

 \ldots problematic to deal with a dynamic input, as in playing a game

... hence add "lazy evaluation" to model as
stream_of_output=F (stream_of_input)

Significance of interpretation ...

Miranda *can* be viewed as a definitive notation over an underlying algebra of functions and constructors

BUT this interpretation emphasises program design as a state-based activity NOT

declarative techniques for *program* specification

Illustrative example

... a version of 3D OXO written in the functional programming language Miranda

... to be compared with oxoJoy1994 which was in some respects 'derived' from it

Two experimental systems!

A definitive Miranda ("admira"): definitive notation with general functional programs and types as operators & data structures

The Kent Recursive Calculator (KRC): developing functional programs by framing definitive scripts

Objects vs observations 1

A definitive script

represents the atomic transformations of a geometric symbol

DoNaLD room can be transformed through redefinition in ways that correspond 'exactly' to the observed patterns of change associated with opening a door, or moving a table

Objects vs observations 2

Thesis:

- set of atomic transformations of a symbol captures its semantics [cf. Klein's view of a geometry as "the study of properties invariant under a family of transformations"]
- Illustration via a geometric pun (demo)

Is the DoNaLD room an object in the class-based OOP sense? 1

Can view each room transformation as a method for the object

BUT

definitive script is an object specification only if

set_of_transformations_performed_on_room is circumscribed

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 RLIT

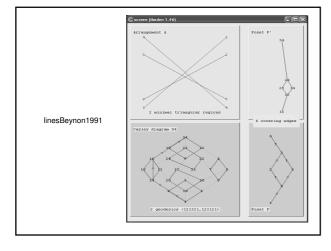
definitive script doesn't circumscribe the family of transformations that we can apply

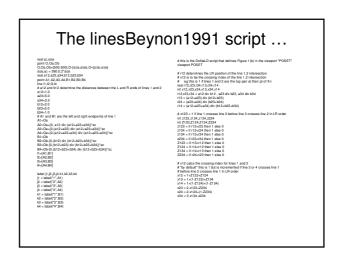
From logic to experience

- 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

From experience to logic?

- open-ended interaction with what is experienced is a means to representing with a high degree of realism and subtlety (cf. the strained representation of observables in the Miranda 3D OXO)
- mathematical concepts such as abstract lines as "realised" in this fashion



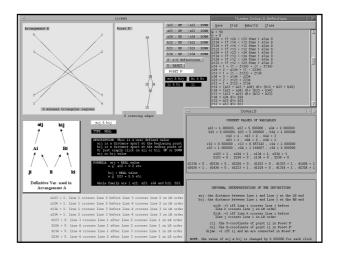


```
# Your part the point of this poset of interescence
# is a symbol, as a gold megatine for interescence
# is a symbol, as a gold megatine for the poset of interescence
# is a symbol, as gold megatine for the poset of the poset
```

```
### UPTI UPTI 4 UPTI 4 UPTI 4 VERT 4
```

Interesting comparisons ...

- the lines script as not object-oriented –
 most of its core observables are
 associated with relationships that cannot
 be identified with any single object
- the lines script as resembling a functional programming script in its homogeneity ("all definitions"), but associated with directly accessible external observables ...

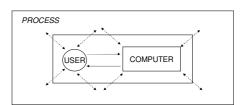


Features of the lines model ...

- directly accessible external observables:
 z123 = 1 means that line 1 crosses line 2
 before line 3 crosses line 3 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)

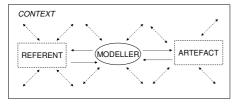
Programming from two perspectives

- 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



Conventional programs as embedded in *processes* of interaction with the world

Programs are understood in relation to processes in their surrounding environment



Artefacts and their referents as sculpted out of open interaction with the world

States of the referent and the artefact are connected through experience of interacting with the referent and the artefact

... 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?