

Human-Computer Interaction

# End-User Programming

Professor Bilge Mutlu

# Questions

To ask questions during class:

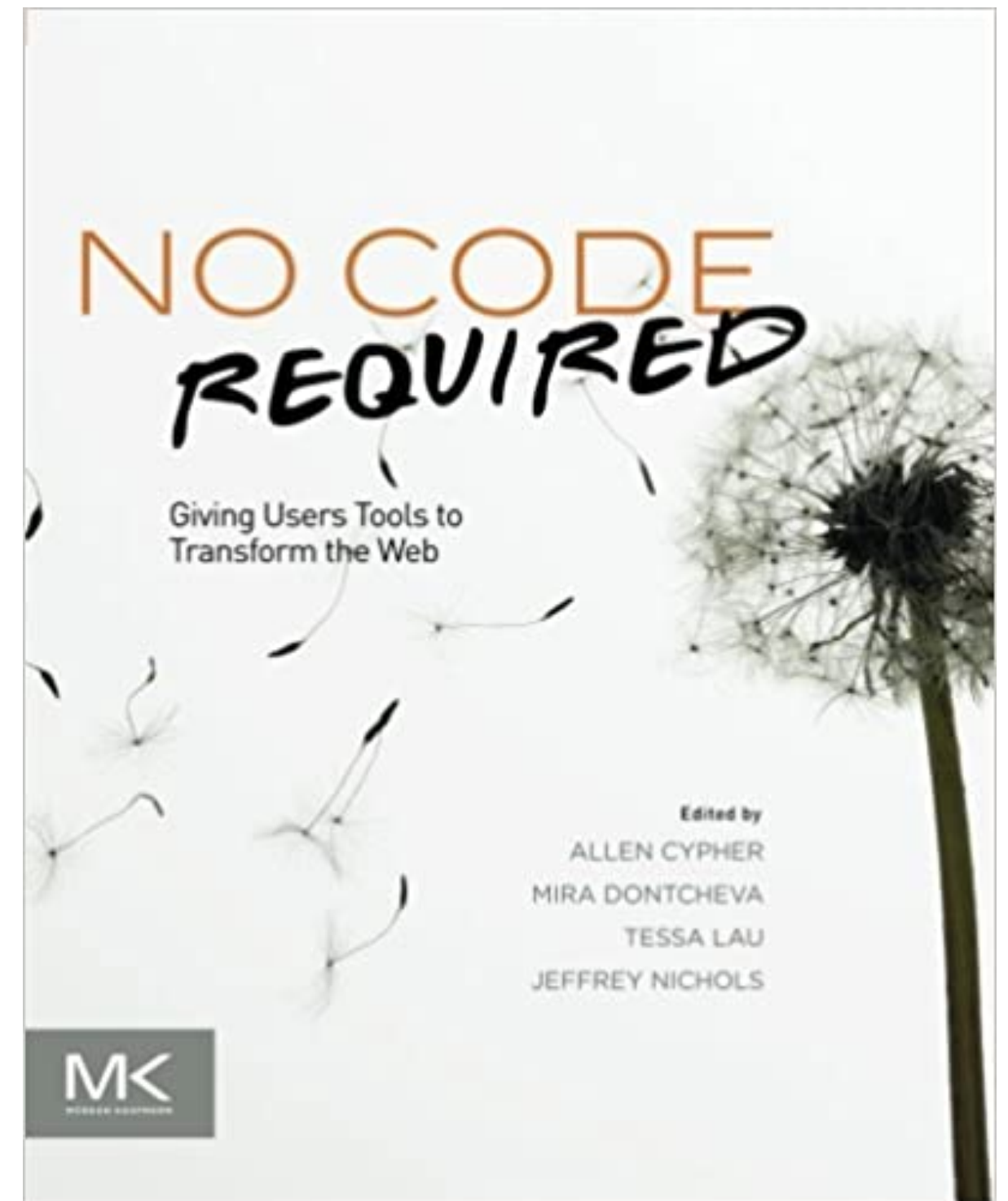
- » Go to [slido.com](https://www.slido.com) and use code #2938904 or [direct link](#) or scan QR code
- » Anonymous
- » I will monitor during class



# Today's Agenda

- » Topic overview: *Authoring & end-user programming*
- » Discussion: *Group discussions*

Cyper et al., 2010, No Code Required: Giving Users Tools to Transform the Web



*What is end-user programming?*

**Definition:** "Activities and tools that allow end-users—people who are not professional software developers—to program computers," specifically "tools to create or modify software artifacts (descriptions of automated behavior) and complex data objects without significant knowledge of a programming language."<sup>1</sup>

**Academic definition:** "End-User Development can be defined as a set of methods, techniques, and tools that allow users of software systems, who are acting as non-professional software developers, at some point to create, modify or extend a software artifact."<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Wikipedia: [End-user development](#)

<sup>2</sup>Lieberman et al., 2006, [End-User Development: An Emerging Paradigm](#)

*Why do end users want to program?*

1. **Customization:** Adapting complex services to individual needs and circumstances. E.g., setting up voice mail, connecting systems.
2. **Automation:** Creating routines to perform recurring tasks. E.g., paying monthly bills, recording a TV show.

## *Approaches to end-user programming*

1. Scripting
2. Structure editors
3. Visual programming
4. Programming by demonstration
5. Sloppy programming

## *Scripting*

**Definition:** "Scripting languages approach end user programming by still using a programming language, but by making that language simpler and easier to use. To accomplish this, they may restrict their solutions to a limited domain – such as spreadsheets or Web pages – and offer only limited power within that domain."<sup>3</sup>

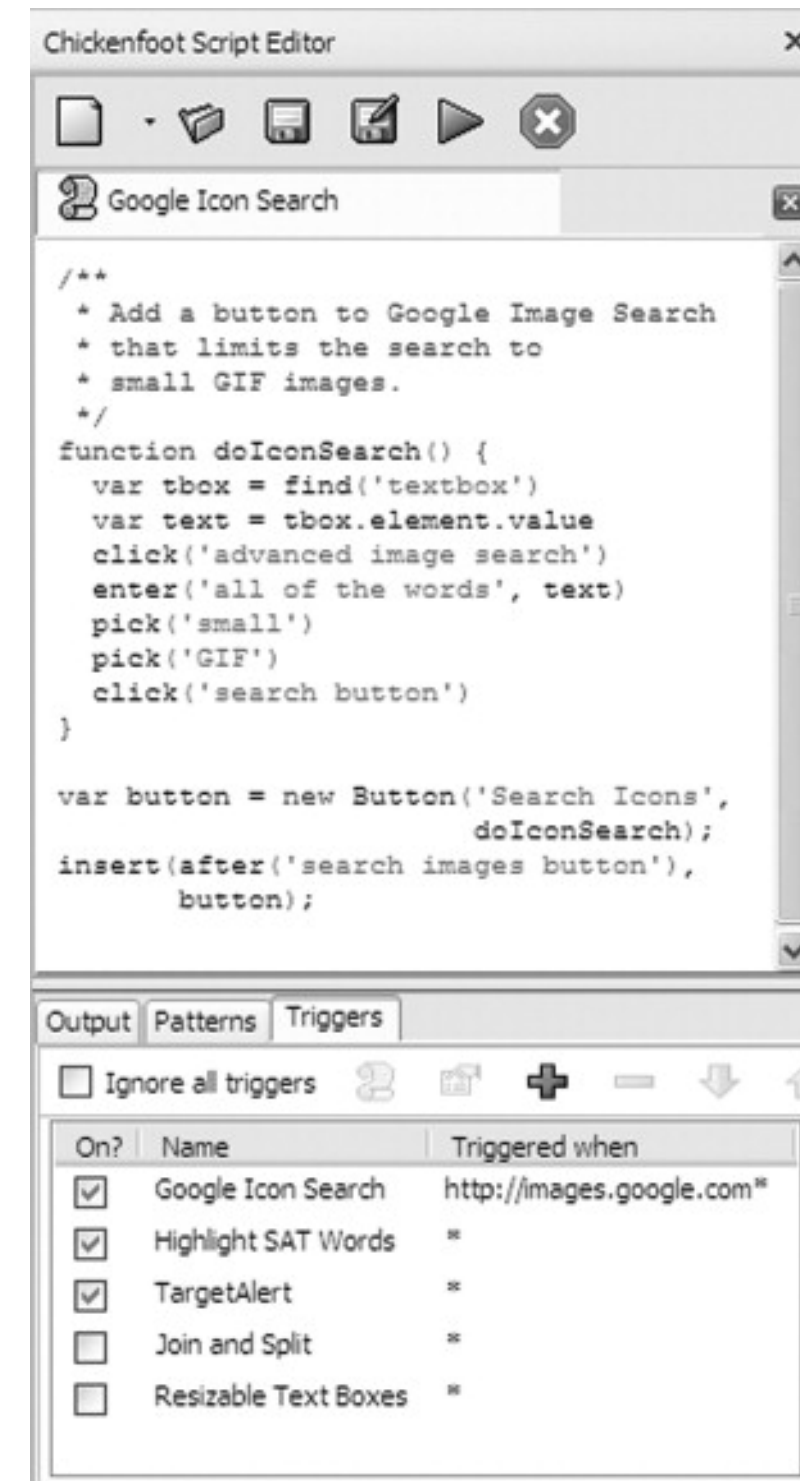
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<sup>3</sup>Cyper et al., 2010, No Code Required: Giving Users Tools to Transform the Web



*What are some examples?*

Mission of Chickenfoot:<sup>4</sup> "a user should not have to view the HTML source of a Web page to customize or automate it."



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<sup>4</sup>Miller et al., 2010, Rewriting the web with Chickenfoot

**ChakraScript Editor**

```

/**
 * Add a button to Google Image Search
 * that limits the search to
 * small GIF images.
 */
function doIconSearch() {
  var icon = find("icon");
  var text = tbody.element.value;
  click("advanced image search")
  enter("all of the words", text);
  pick("small");
  pick("GIF");
  click("search button");
}

var button = new Button("Search Icons",
  doIconSearch);
insert(after("search images button"),
  button);

```

**Google Image Search**

Find results related to all of the words pencil |

Content types Return images that contain  any content  news content  photo content  clip art

Size Return images that are

Exact size Return images exactly the size Width:  Height:

Filetypes Return only image files formatted as

Coloration Return only images in

**Google Image Search Results**

pencil filetype:gif  
Moderate SafeSearch is on

Showing only small images (show all image sizes)

<b>Pencils</b> 50 x 50 - 1k - gif www.hampshirepromotionalgifts.co.uk	<b>Flash drawing by pencil</b> 50 x 50 - 2k - gif www.fashvault.net	<b>invite your friends</b> 50 x 50 - 1k - gif
<b>apple for the classroom pencil</b> 50 x 50 - 2k - gif www.pbs.org	<b>Designing a Pencil in Photoshop ...</b> 50 x 50 - 2k - gif www.tutorialz.com [ More from www.tutorialz.com ]	<b>Apply for access to the cepus</b> 50 x 50 - 1k - gif www.hf.ulo.no

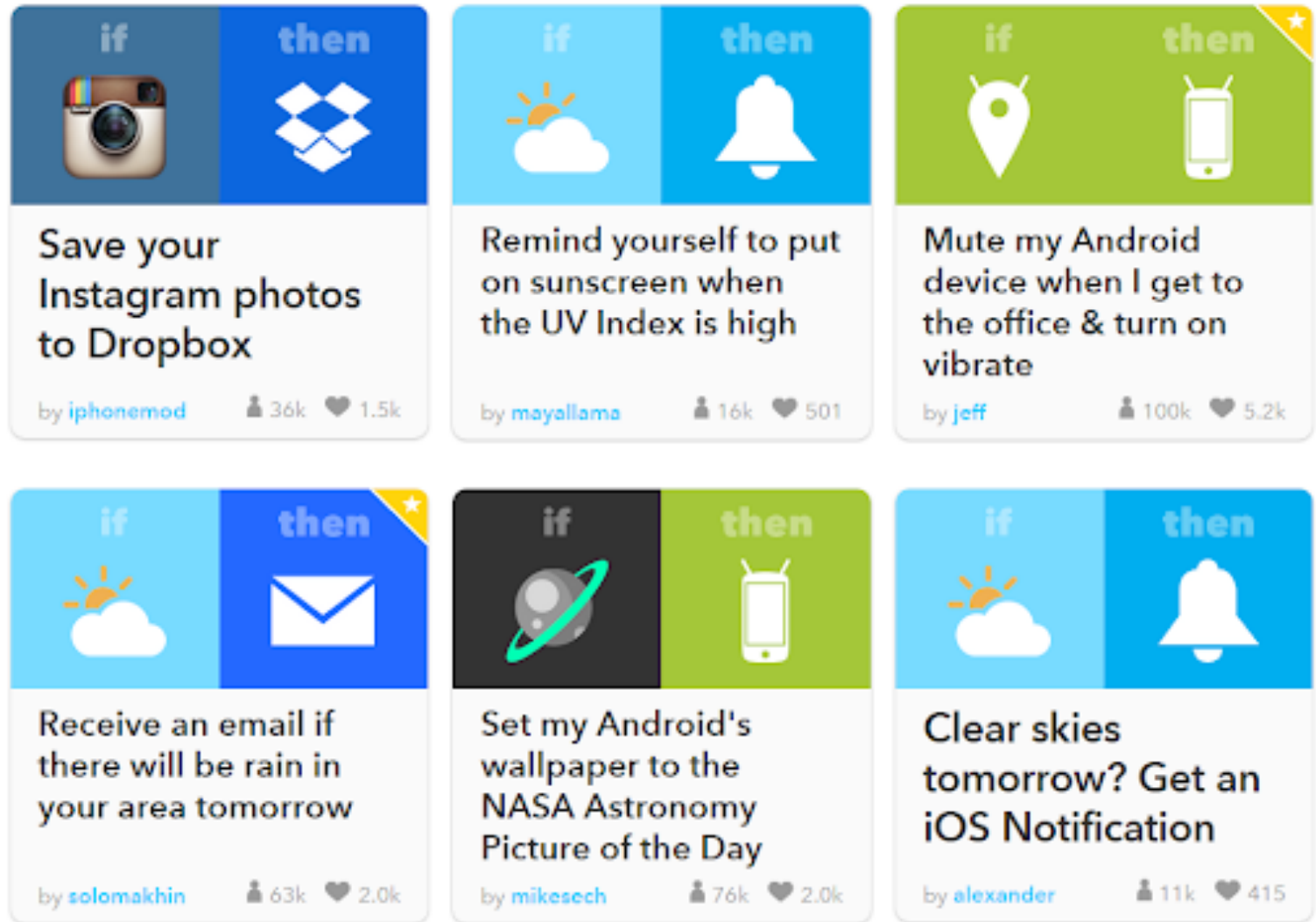
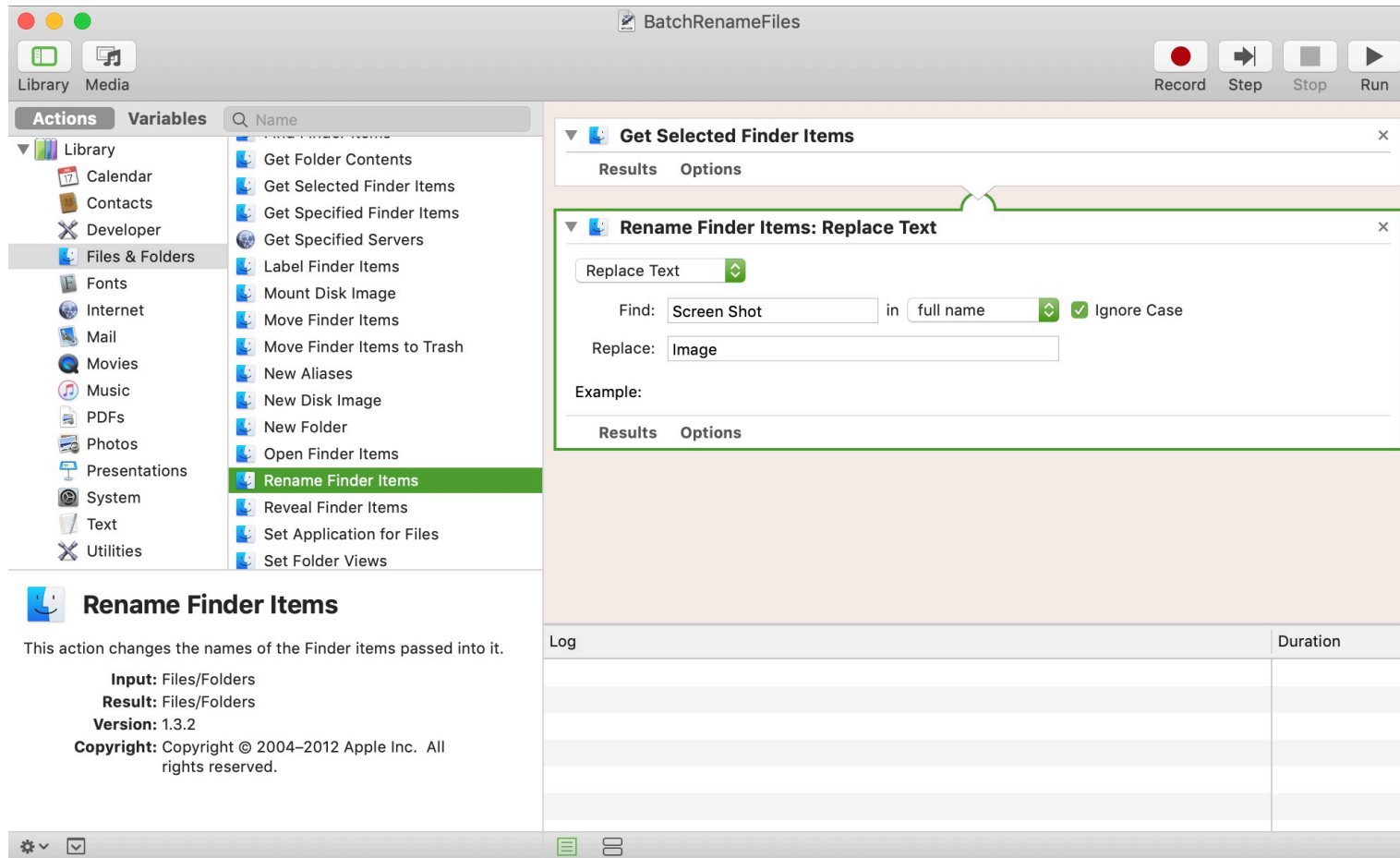
## *Structure editors*

**Definition:** An approach to making scripting languages easier, "where the end user creates commands by selecting words from menus, and the editor guarantees that only legal combinations of words can be selected."<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Cyper, 2010, [End user programming on the Web](#)

# What are some examples?<sup>6</sup>



<sup>6</sup>Image sources: [Left](#), [Right](#)

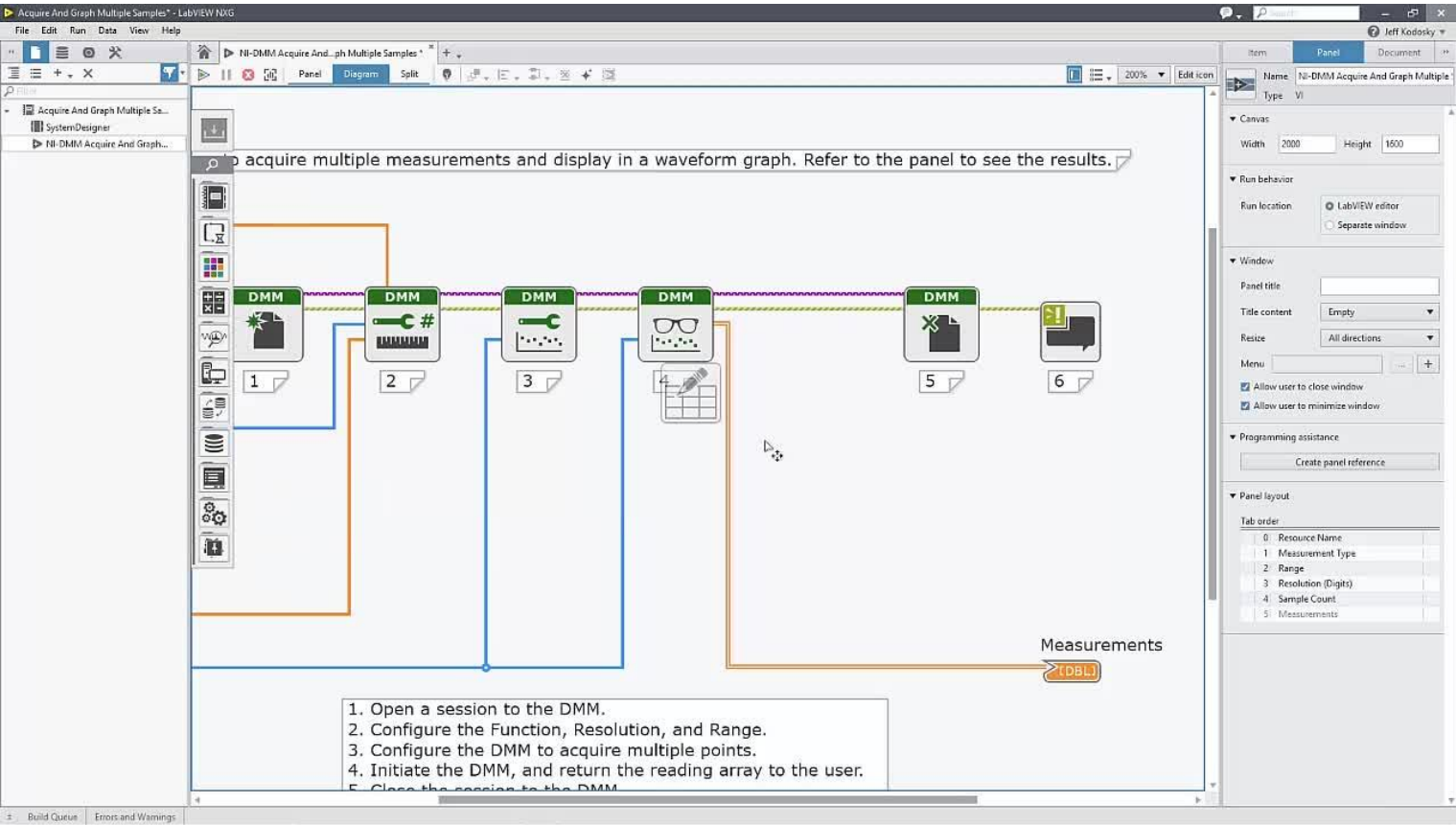
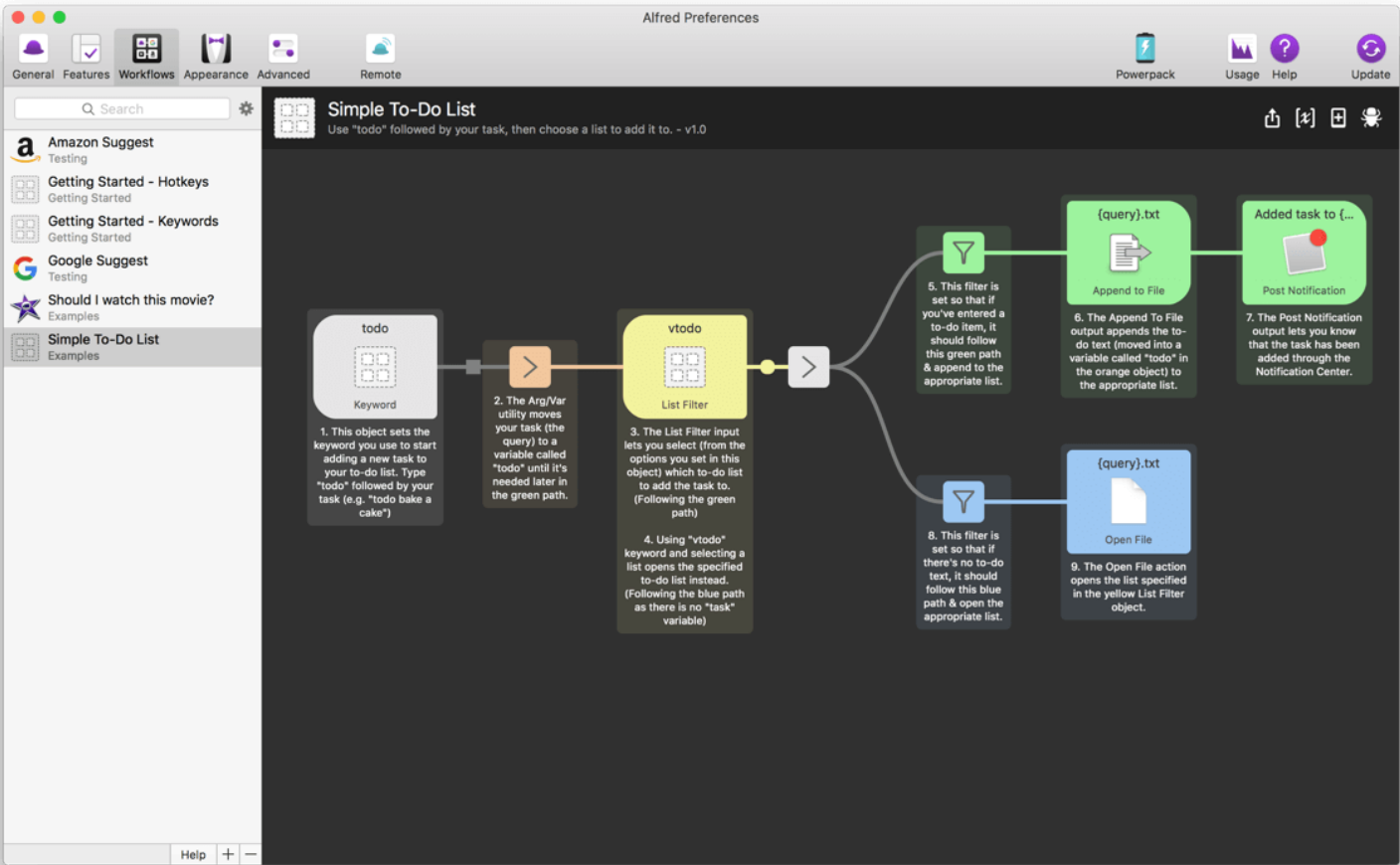
## Visual programming

**Definition:** A "visual programming language (VPL) is any programming language that lets users create programs by manipulating program elements graphically rather than by specifying them textually."<sup>7</sup>

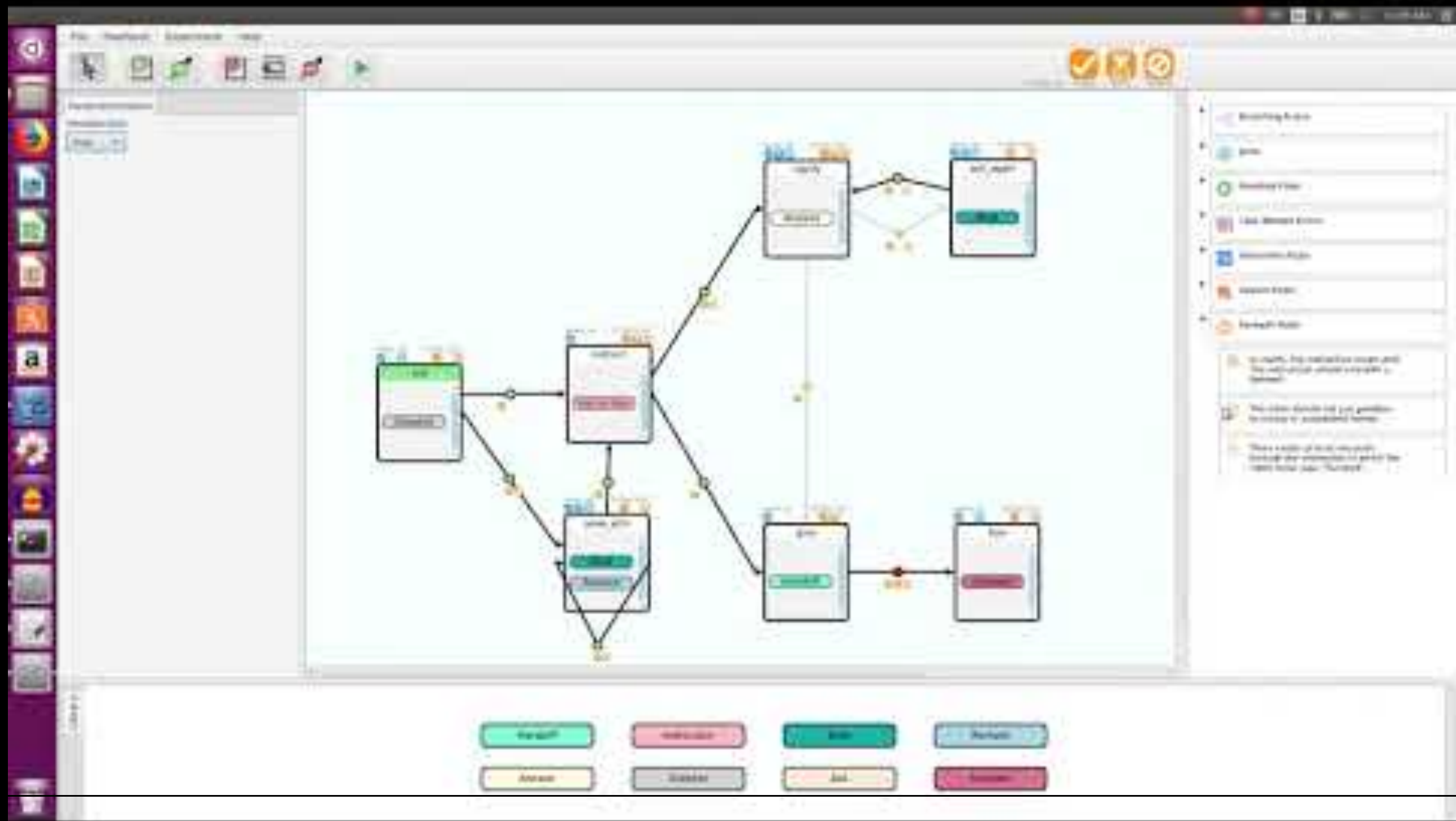


<sup>7</sup>Wikipedia: [Visual programming language](#)

# What are some examples?<sup>8</sup>



<sup>8</sup> Image sources: Left, Right



## *Programming by demonstration*

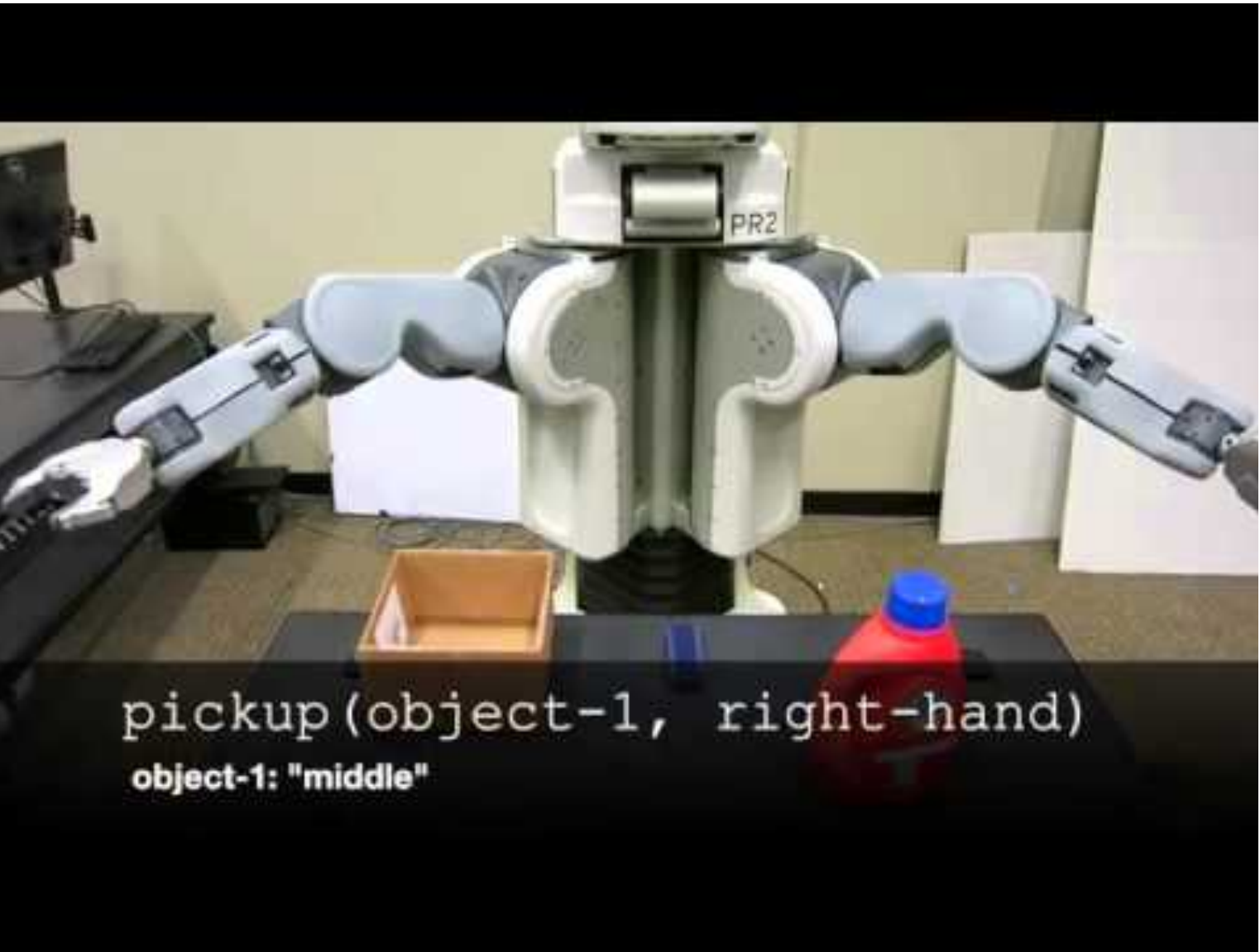
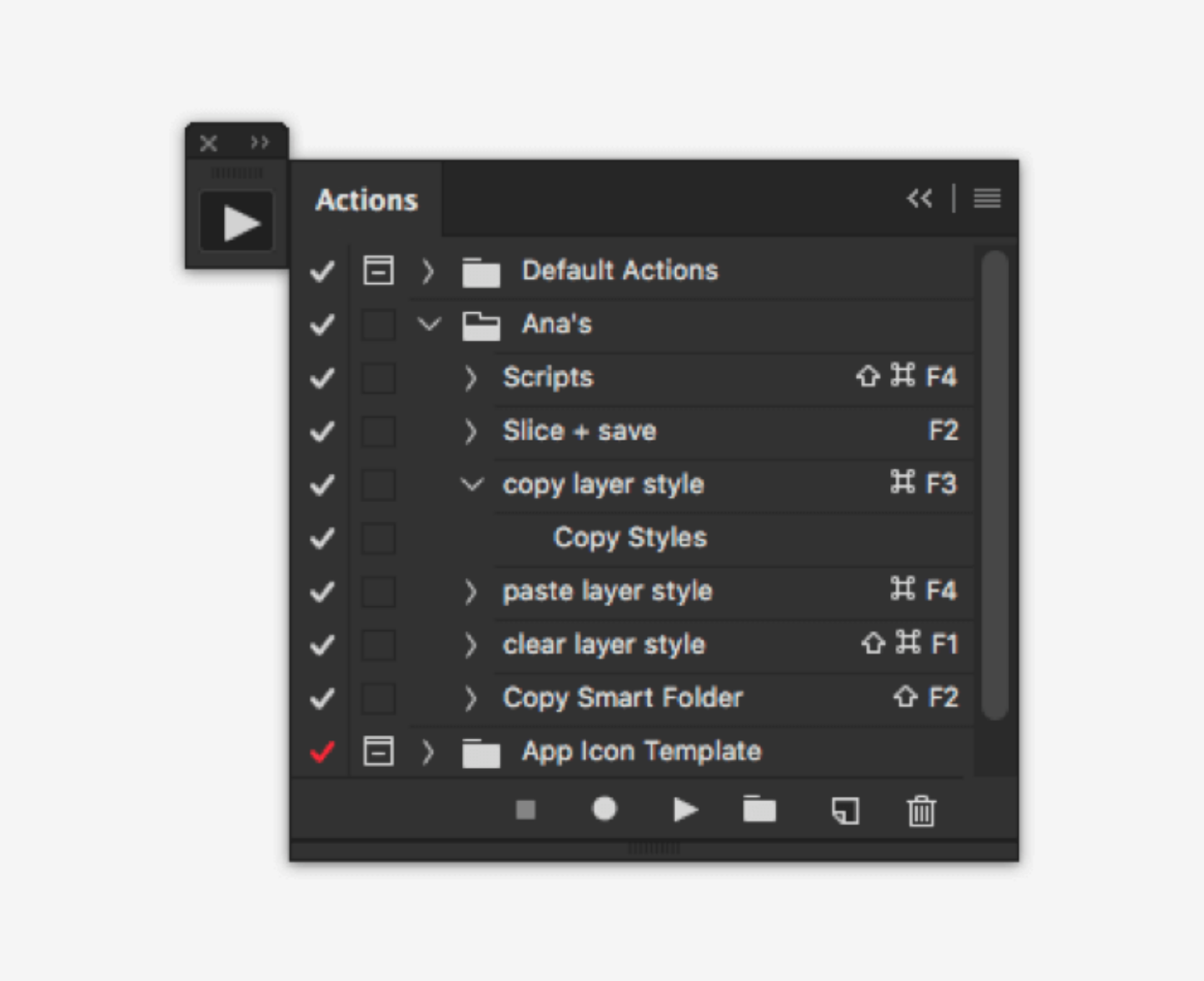
**Definition:** Programming by demonstration (PBD) is an innovative paradigm that can enable novice users to build a program by just showing a computer what users do.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup>Cypher, 1993, Watch what I do: Programming by demonstration



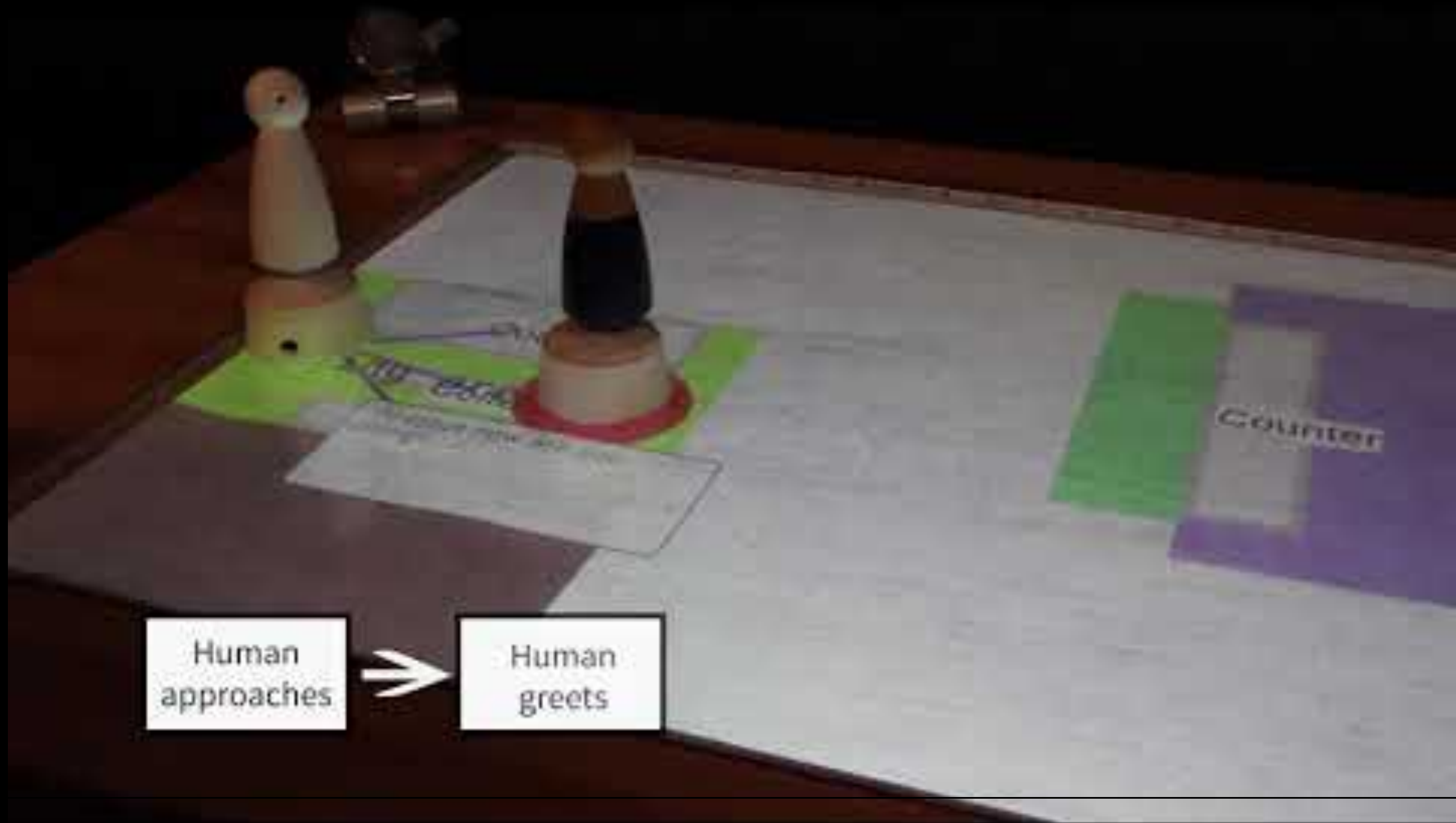
What are some examples?<sup>11</sup>



<sup>11</sup> Sources: [Right](#), [Left](#)

Microphone





Human approaches



Human greets

## *Sloppy programming*<sup>13</sup>

**Definition:** The essence of sloppy programming is that the user should be able to enter something simple and natural, like a few keywords, and the computer should try everything within its power to interpret and make sense of this input.

### *An example*

User types “left margin 2 inches” in a sloppy command-line interface for Microsoft Word

```
ActiveDocument . PageSetup . LeftMargin = InchesToPoints(2)
```

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<sup>13</sup>Little et al., 2010, [Sloppy programming](#)

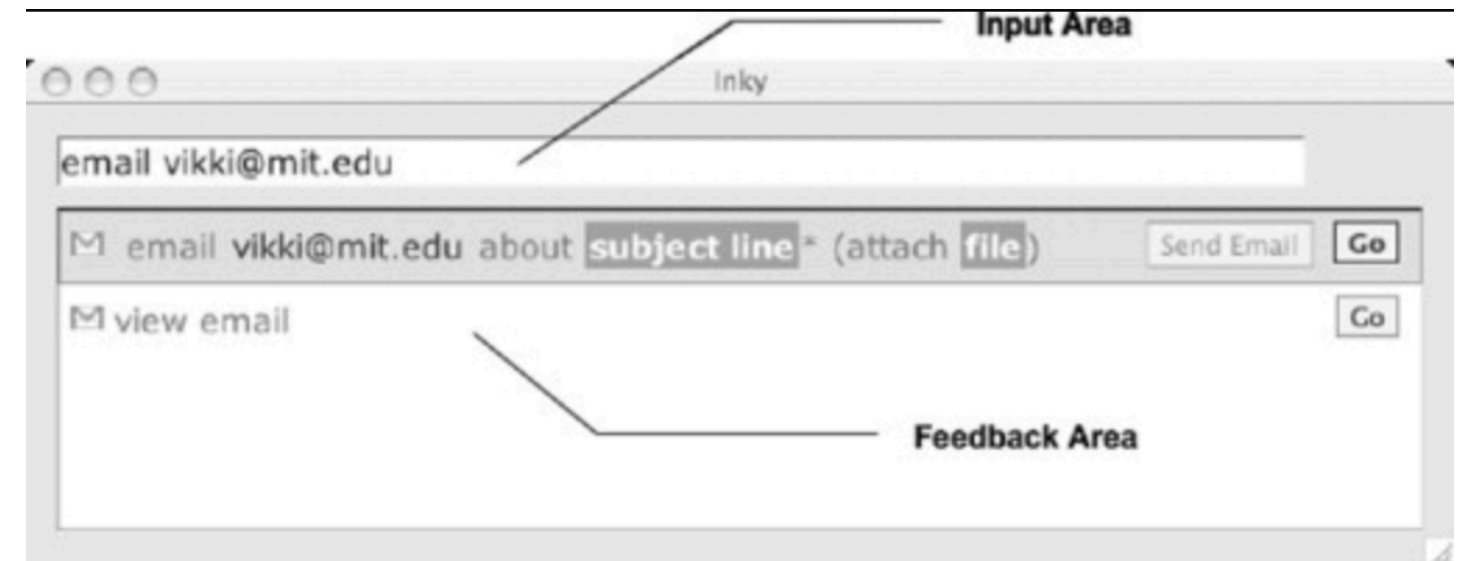
*What are the benefits of this approach?*

1. No punctuation or grammar requirements; the user can be *sloppy*
2. No requirement to follow particular syntax or method (`InchesToPoints()`) invocation
3. No need to know property names (`LeftMargin`) or which object (`ActiveDocument`) the property belongs to
4. The use of pure text is intuitive, universal, and very easy to use

## Sloppy web command-line interface<sup>14</sup>



## Inky<sup>15</sup>



<sup>14</sup> Little & Miller, 2006

<sup>15</sup> Miller et al., 2008

# Discussion Format

- » Group discussion ~15 minutes
  - » Separate to 9 groups randomly
  - » Discuss with your group members
  - » Take notes in the shared doc– pick your group number
- » Summary from each group & discussion ~15 minutes

# Discussion Questions

- » What authoring/end-user programming tools do you use?
- » What are strengths and weaknesses of this approach?
- » What are opportunities and challenges do you see in this space?
- » What external resources did you find?