

Inventing the future *Business Programming Language*



Inventing the Future Business Programming Language



- Inventing a new business programming language may be an act of insanity.
- But someone will eventually do it.

*The future is now.
The nature of the thing
we are programming
is changing.*

- Traditional programming languages are designed around the concept of a **programmable calculator**.
- But this model has always been **largely irrelevant for business automation**.
- **Object-oriented languages** extend the calculator model, but the **statement syntax** is still bound to an **algebraic pattern**.



Any major business process involves a network of collaborating agents



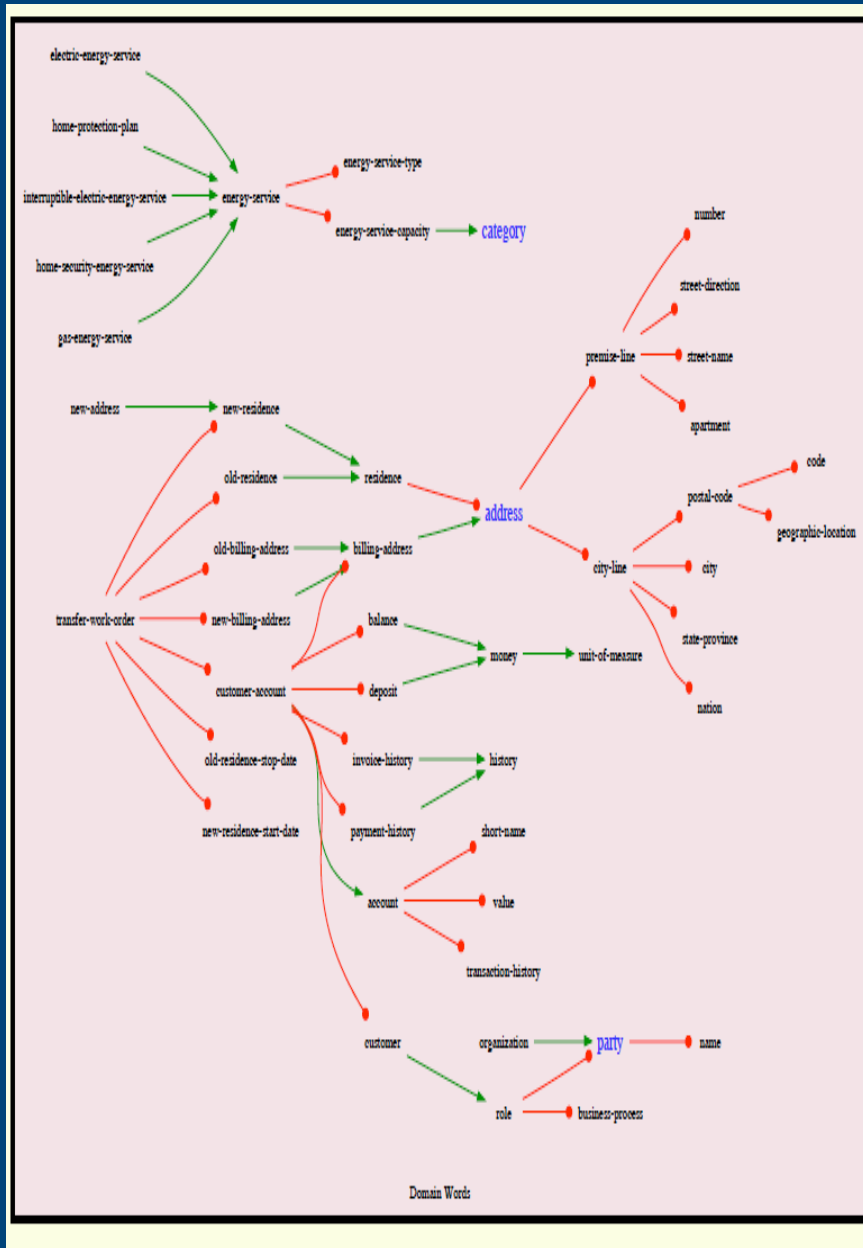
Instead of Algebra

– *use natural language syntax.*

- Follow the conventions of written natural language.
- Use a syntax that is convenient to the user.
Avoid syntax that is not.
- A good notation should be readable and easily entered.



How do we make *natural language* work?



- The whole statement is the “method signature.”
- The **nouns** in the statement identify **variables**.
- **Variables** are assigned **values** from a **white-board**. (context relevant data store)_

If we are programming a network of collaborating agents, what kind of notations do we need?

- **Plan**: For each business goal, we need a plan.
 - **Procedure**: For each action, we need a procedure.
 - **Dictionary**: Identify nouns and their relationships.
 - **Data**: Transport request/response messages.

 - **Dialog**: Provide the client / user interface.
 - Respond to client questions and commands.
 - Client invokes goals / actions.
 - Dialog may also be informational.
 - **View**: Provide document metaphor.
 - Fill-in-the-blank forms. (Render as HTML form ...)_
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Nouns identify variables.

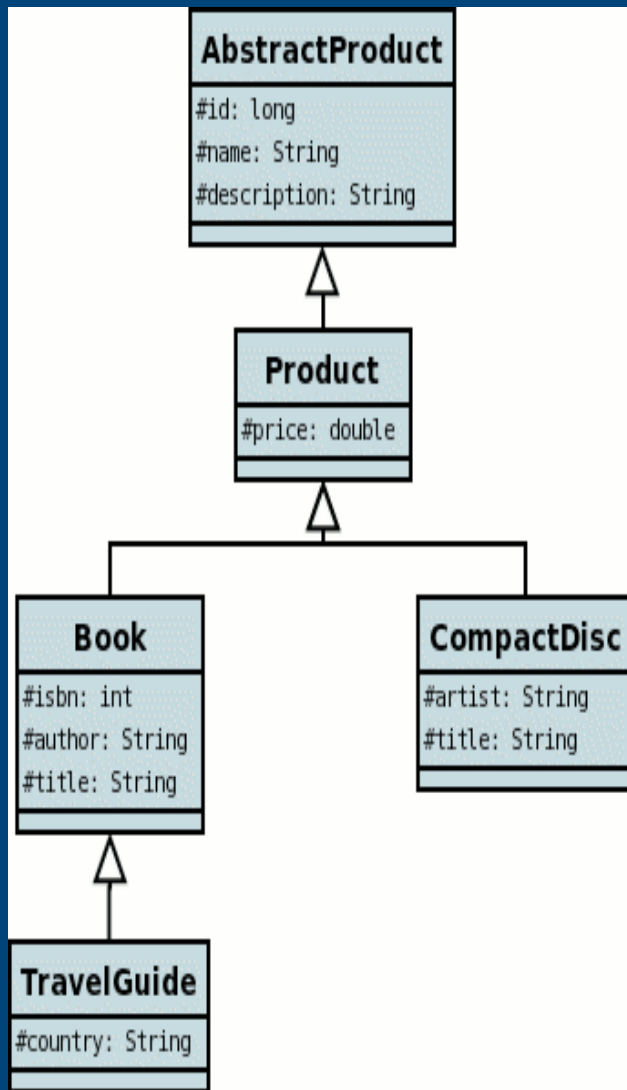
Nouns identify entities, attributes.

Dictionary: Energy service vocabulary.

- Site attributes include type, address, route.
- A site has a collection of services.
- Service attributes include type, meter, remote-switch.
- A service is a product.
- Meter attributes include type, configuration, GPS.
- A meter is a distribution-asset.
- A distribution-asset is an asset.

This is a dictionary frame. Each dictionary frame identifies entities, attributes, super-types, collections, and categories (enumerations).

How do we provide inheritance?



- Dictionary frames include “... is a ...” statements.
- These statements identify **super-types**.
- The statement matching process enables **subtype nouns** to be used in the slot for a **super-type**.

How do we enable specialization?



- Two different **action statements** may have a signature that only differs by the subtype / super-type in the same word slot.
 - When matching a reference to a definition, **the interpreter prefers the subtype version** to the super-type version.
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*Naturally, natural language notations enable **internationalization**.*

- There is a small number of **keywords** and a small number of domain-specific **statement patterns**. These can be replaced with equivalents from most European languages.
- I do not have the expertise to address the question of other languages.



Work-flow is the essence of business process automation

Task: Start electrical service for customer at site.

Post-Condition: Electrical service at site billed to customer's account.

Preconditions:

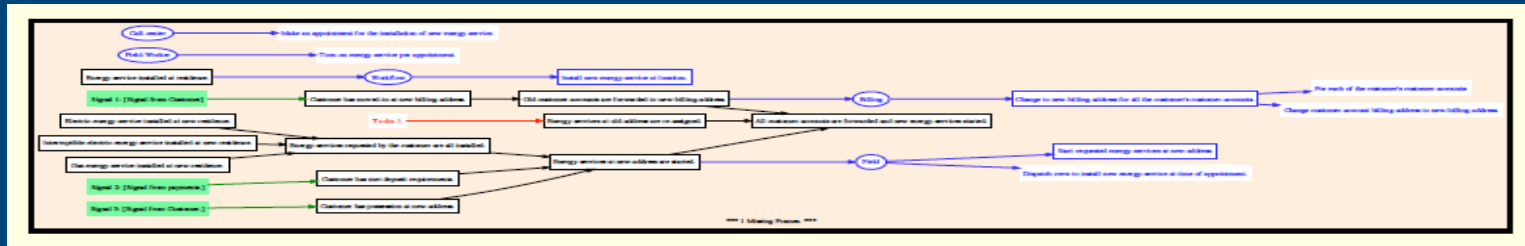
- Customer's account approved for credit.
- Electrical service installed at site.
- Electric meter installed on service.

Action:

- Field Service: Turn-on the electric service.

This is a task frame. Each task frame describes a goal, a set of precedence relations, and a transitional action.

Chain task frames into plan trees.



- A **plan tree** is formed by **back chaining** from a **goal** through the task-frame **preconditions**.
- The **action** statement in a task frame may be executed when the preconditions are met.
- Enabled tasks on the “branches” of the tree may be processed **concurrently**.
- **Parallel processing** is implicit in the notation.

Agents are assigned actions.

Role: Field Service.

Action: Turn-on the electric service.

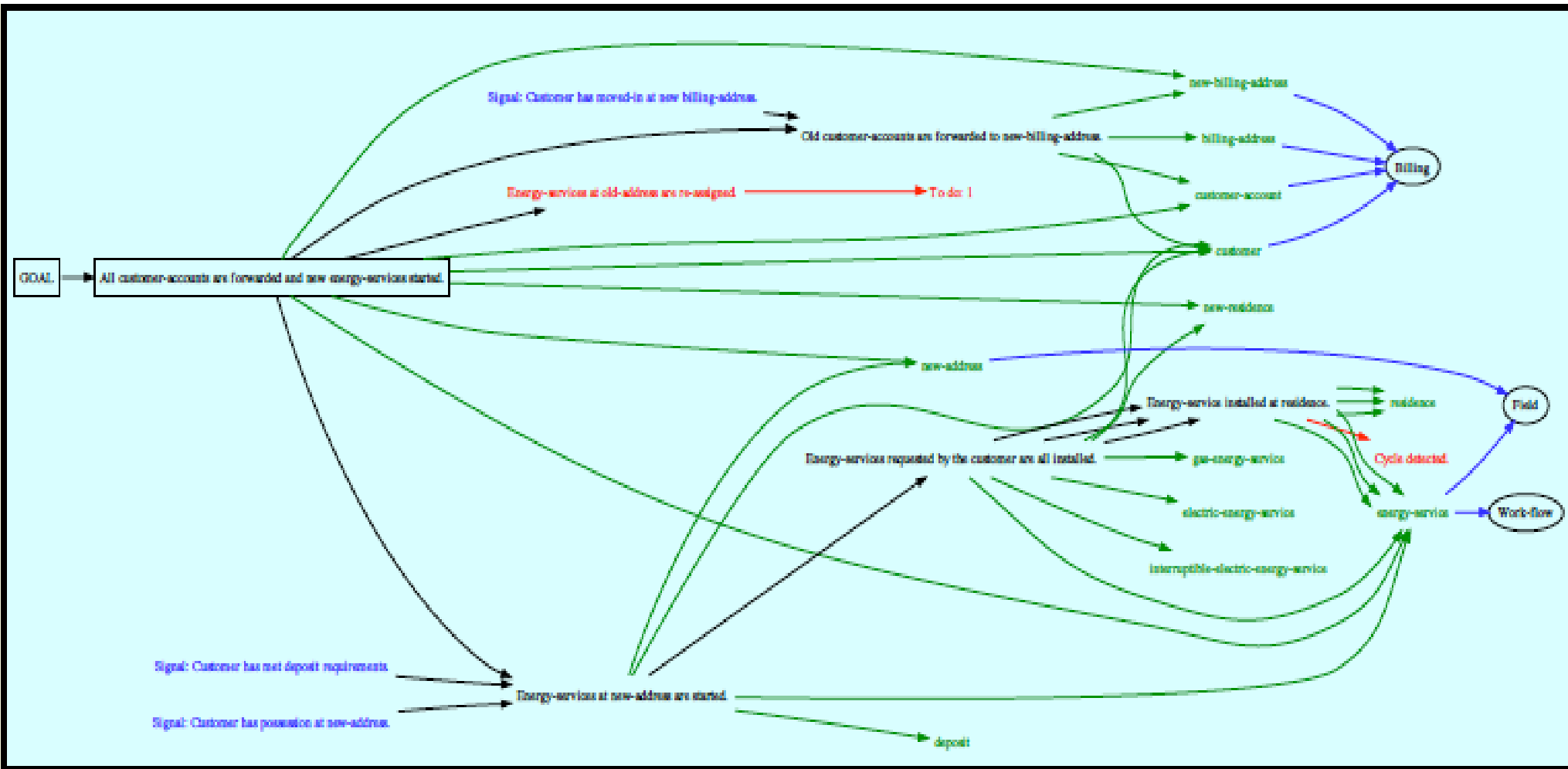
- If service meter has remote-power-switch:
 - AMI: Signal the meter to turn-on the service.
- Else:
 - Dispatcher: Send a one-man crew to turn-on the service.

This is a role-action frame.

Each action frame describes a set actions that may be assigned to a role.

An role may delegate some steps to other roles.

Task frame ==> parallel process.
Action frame ==> sequence.



The future is now ...

- In the future ...
 - The reception desk may be in a virtual world.
 - The user interacts with an avatar.
- Sensors are evolving.
 - Dialog logic should not be tied to specific sensors.
- The user interface may be rendered in multiple ways using multiple media.
 - Dialog logic should not depend on the rendering.



Programming the avatar - speaking part

Dialog: Hello yourself.

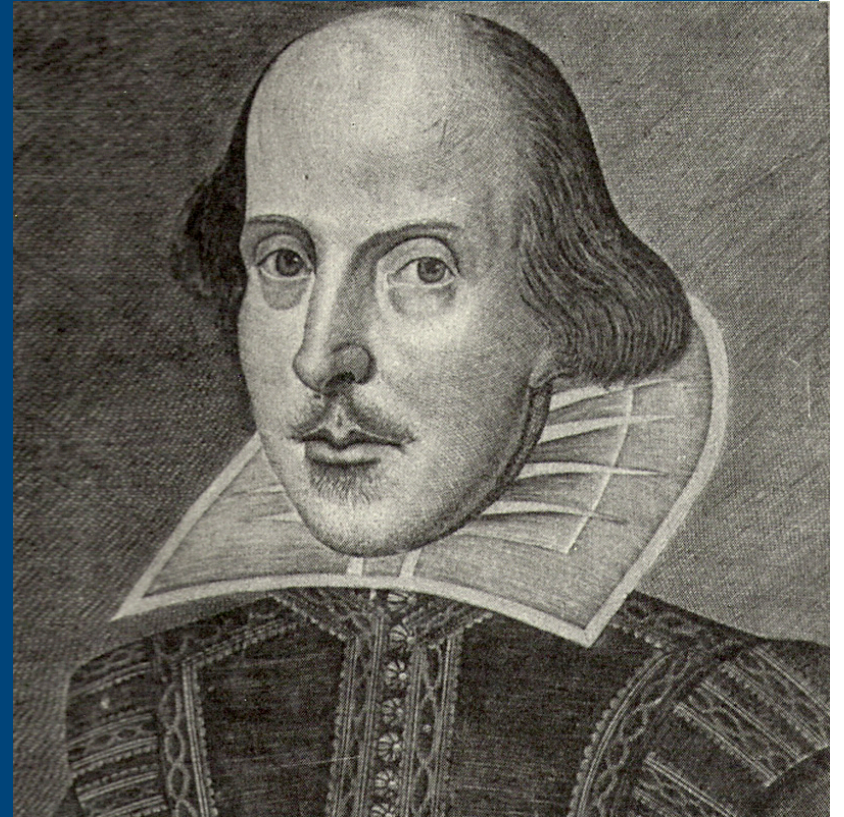
Context: Greeting.

User: Knock, knock.

System: Who's there?

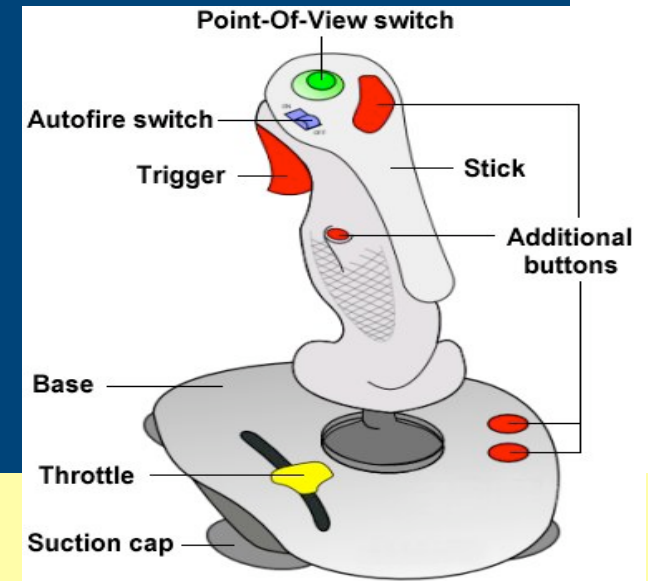
User: * .

System: * who?



This is a **dialog frame**. The notation is similar to a stage play, but pattern matching enables flexible dialogs (**protocols**) with variable input and output.

Responding to sensors ...



Dialog: Space flight simulator.

Context: Pitch and roll rate. (Translate from control stick.)_

U: Make the pitch and roll rates P and R degrees per second.

S: (Don't talk. Just do it.)_

- . Pitch-Thruster: Produce P degrees/second change in pitch.
- . Roll-Thruster: Produce R degrees/second change in roll rate.

Sensor inputs are mediated by a scribe (dialog agent) to isolate technology dependence.

Fill-in-the-blank ... (Electronic Forms)

View: User.

!!! User Preferences

E-Mail: [e-mail] Name: [name]

Digest frequency: [digest-frequency]

Self description: [description 5]

This is a **view frame** defining a **fill-in-the-blank** electronic form.

The notation is similar to **wiki mark-up**.

Fields are **rendered** according to **type**.

Example: The **digest-frequency** field is a category (enum) typically rendered as a drop-down list.

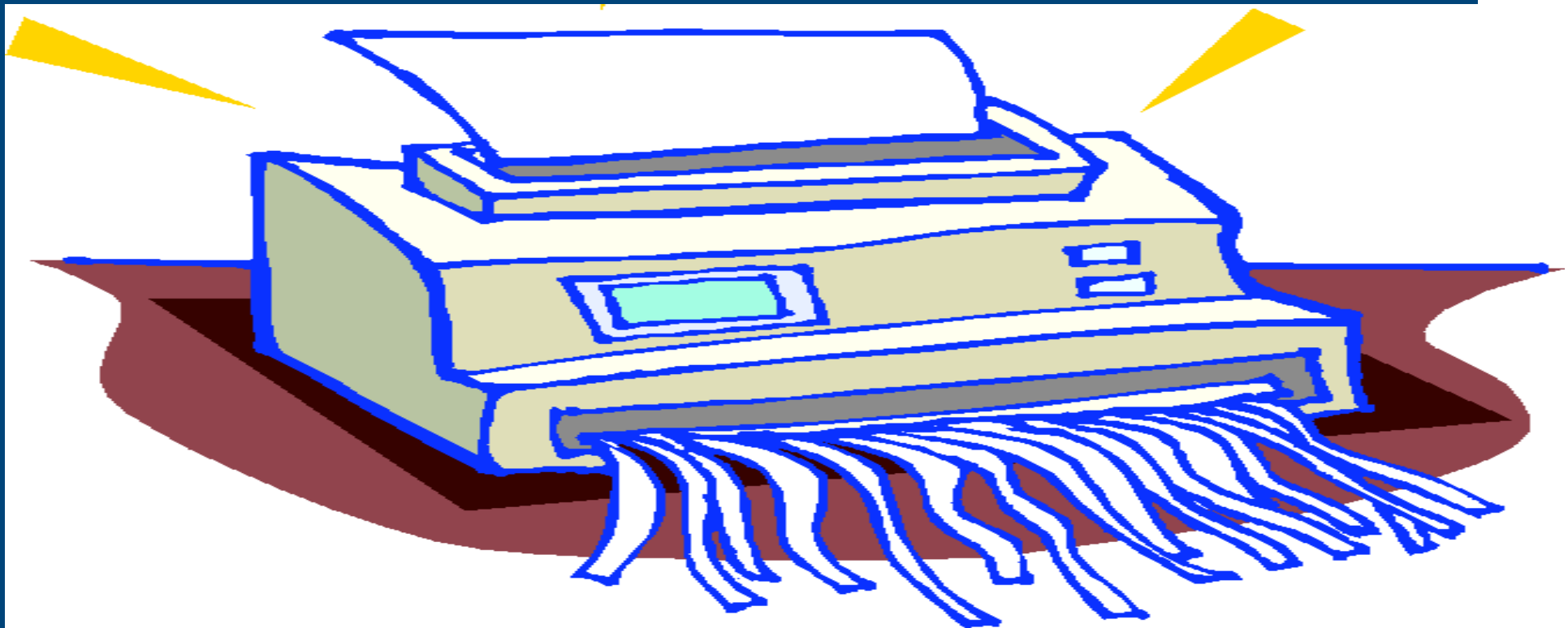
Don't waste time on data processing. Use built-in standard solutions.

- **Persistence**: Programmers spend too much time deciding what to store, when, and how.
 - **Messaging**: Programmers spend too much time deciding what to send, when, and how.
 - **Conversion**: Programmers spend too much time writing code that converts measurements between currencies and units of measurement.
 - **Metrics**: Programmers spend too much time writing code for standard accounting and metrics.
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Persist everything.

Purge per records retention policy.

- Don't waste time designing persistence.
- Change the problem from **persistence** to **retention**.



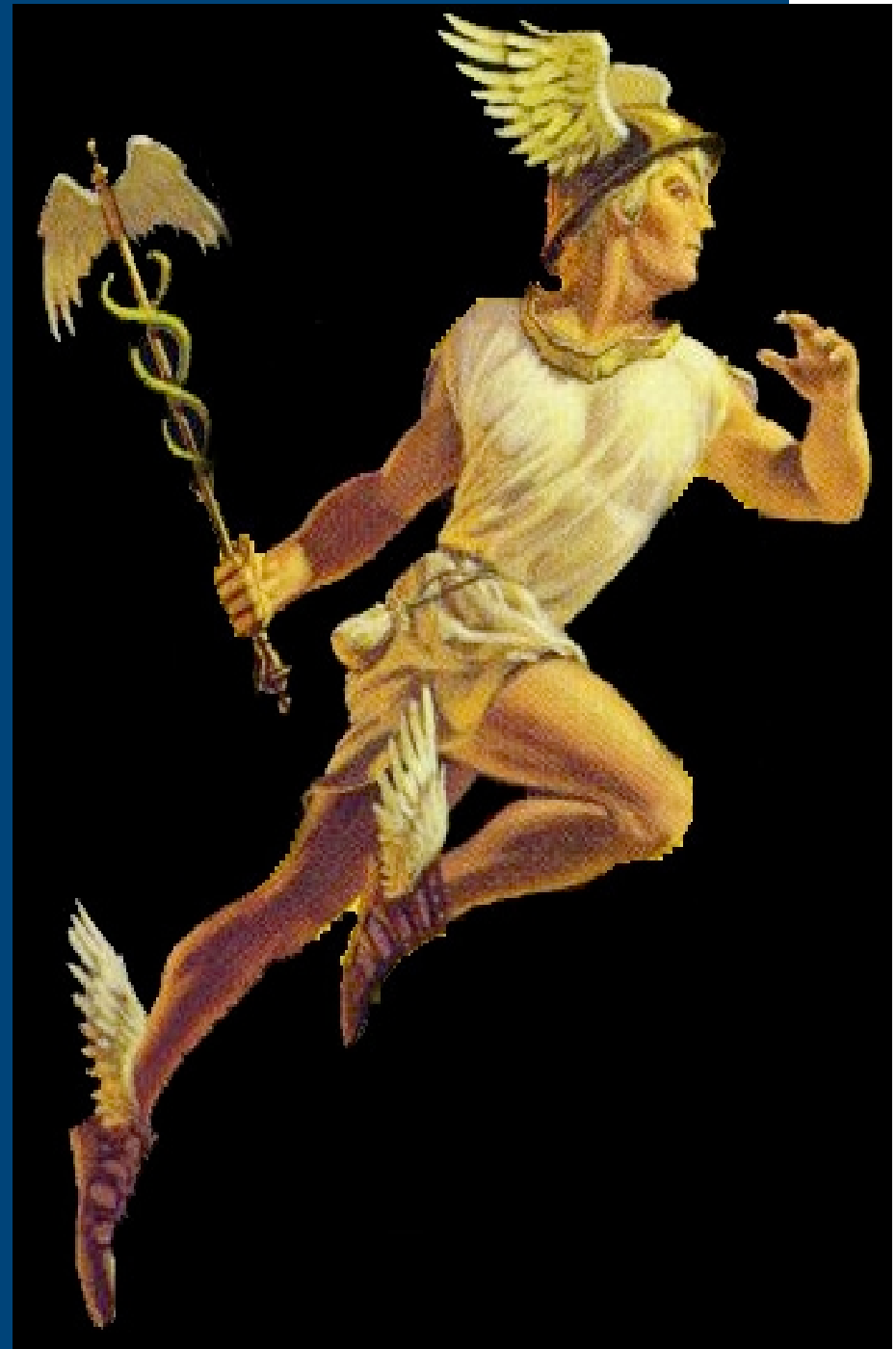
World Base ... Temporal Database

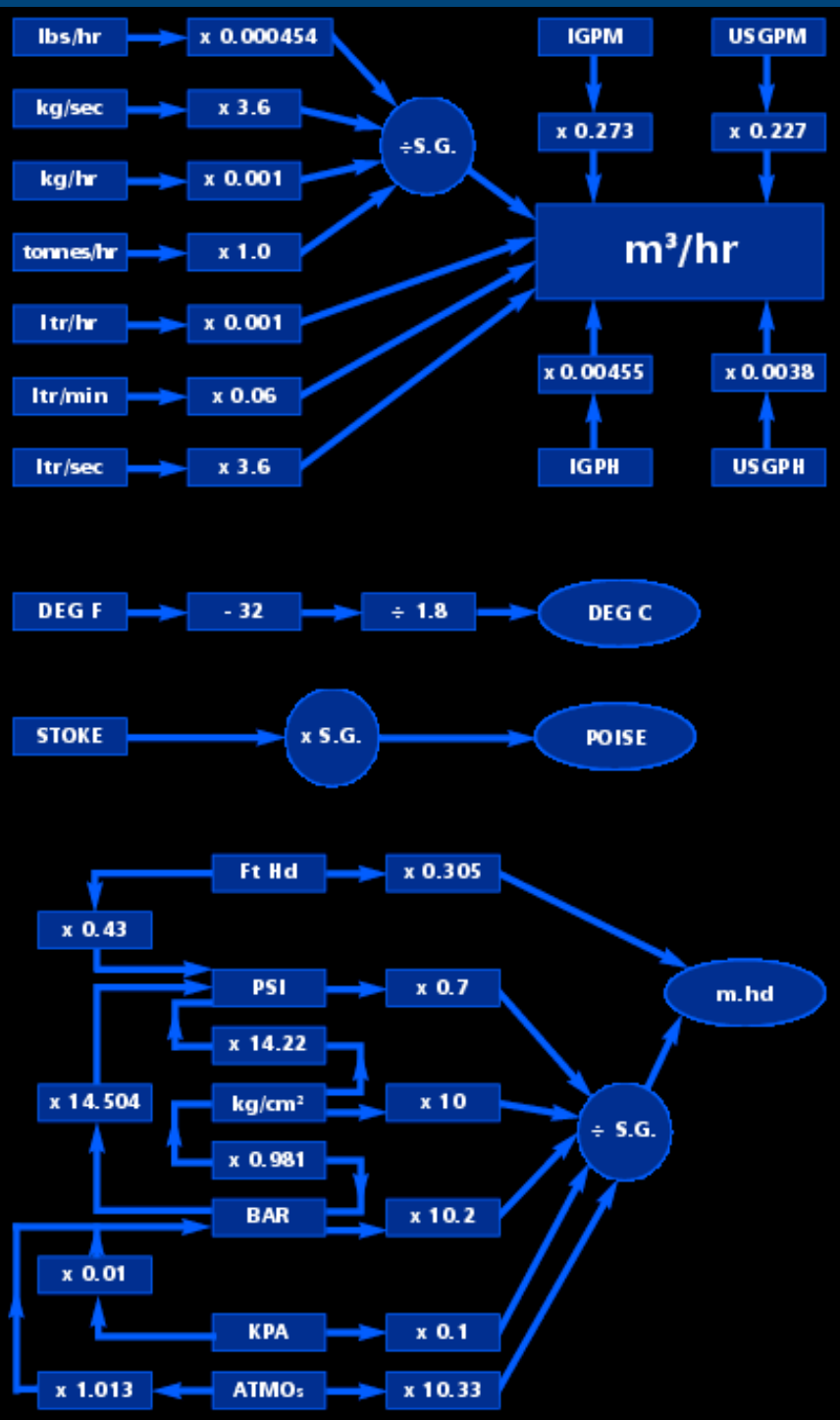
- **Micro-fact:** (entity, attribute: value, w5).
 - Smalltalk: (entity, attribute) -> (value, w5).
 - **Event (w5):** (who, what, when, where, why).
 - **Who:** data source (user or client identifier)
 - **What:** statement causing the change.
 - **When:** timestamp (UTC)
 - **Where:** agent mediating the change
 - **Why:** job ticket
 - **History:** (entity, attribute, time-period: value, w5).
 - **time-period:** (when start, when end).
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Messenger

Do it once, one way.

- Actions are **work-orders**.
- Agents check-in / out with **Resource Manager**.
- **Messenger** provides store-and-forward asynchronous network.





*In business data,
numbers are
measurements,
not mathematical
abstractions.*

- Spurious precision should be **obsolete**.
- Track error propagation.
- Track **unit of measure**.
- Provide **automatic conversion** to preferred unit of measure.



....
*after
the
horse
has
left
the
barn*

Resource Accounting

Job Ticket

- Assign a job ticket to each client request.
- Track resources consumed by the job.
- Sub-job (delegated task) rolls up to parent job.

Bookkeeper

- Accumulate resource usage by:
 - Job
 - Agent
 - Resource Pool
 - Action
 - Goal
 - Client
 - (custom dimensions)
- Track inventory.
- Pricing is a plug-in.

Resource Manager -- Plug In

For many enterprises,
specialized
resource
scheduling
is a
**secret
sauce**



How do you test a business process?

Simulations:

- Agents replaced by “sim-bots.”
 - Drive from dialog frames using standard regression testing tools.
 - Drive from message history (requests to agents).
 - Durations from history (bookkeeper).
 - Durations from annotations.
 - World-Base snapshot from real-world world-base.
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*The critical component is the
open-source **community process.***



The critical component is the open-source community process.

- The thing that distinguishes frameworks today is their **community process**.
 - Think about how the community process makes these frameworks quite different in character:
 - CORBA ... UML ... MDA ... ebXML ... BPEL
 - Apache ... Mozilla ... JBoss
 - BSD Unix ... Linux ... Ubuntu
 - C++ ... C# ... Java ... Python ... Smalltalk
 - Second Life ... Croquet Consortium
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Extensions / Plug-Ins / Sub-projects

Infrastructure

- Smart IDE
 - Code Critic
 - Version Control
 - Ontology Merge
- Messenger
 - Hub
 - Gateway
 - Peer to Peer
- World Base
 - OQL
 - Extract (Simulation)_
 - Export (to RDBMS)_

Application

- Bookkeeper
 - Resource Pricing
 - Inventory Pricing
- Domain Dictionaries
 - Utility Vocabulary
 - Factory Vocabulary
 - Retailing Vocabulary
- Business Templates
 - Customer Relations
 - Order Fulfillment
 - Utility
 - School

Summary

- A programming environment is a set of notations and a run-time.
 - Each notation presented here is derived from a well-known notation in another domain.
 - The language design assembles the notations into a consistent and coordinated system.
 - While the notations provide a better and more efficient expression of intent, the bigger break-through comes from eliminating repetitive data processing tasks from the programmer's work-load.
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How and Why

How

- Pick application area.
- Identify audience.
- Design notations.
- Try them out.
- Refine (iterate).

- Write the manual first.
- Write translator.
- Write the run-time.
- Iterate some more.

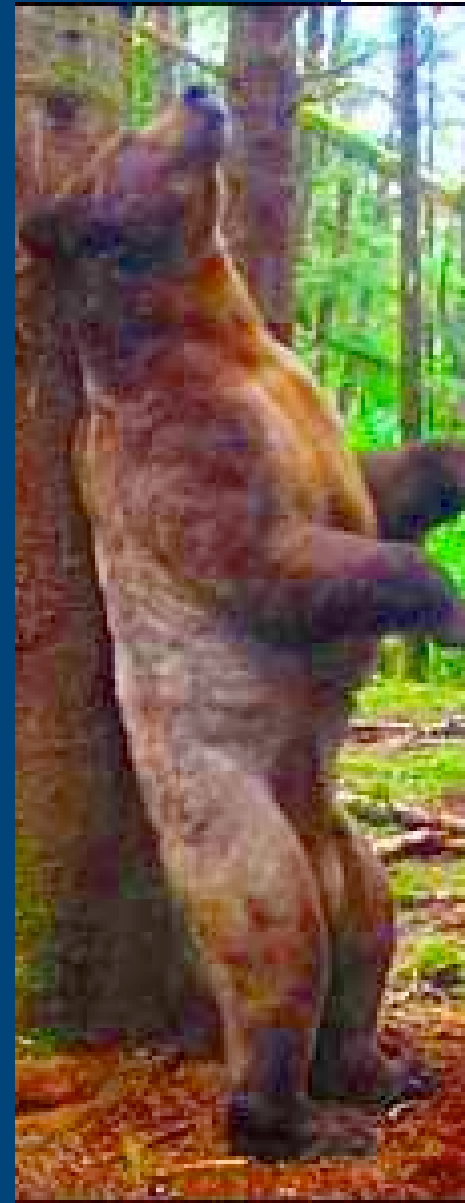
- Deploy a usable product

Why

- Scratch your itches
 - There ought to be a better way.
 - Tired of solving the same problem over and over

- New environments
 - new problems
 - new opportunities

- Advance the state of art
 - Identify problems
 - Find the root cause



Questions and Answers

