

4 Overview on Approaches to Multimedia Programming

4.1 History of Multimedia Programming

4.2 Squeak and Smalltalk: An Alternative Vision

Squeak

EToys: Visual Programming in Squeak

Introduction to Smalltalk

Multimedia in Squeak

4.3 Director and Lingo: Advanced Multimedia Authoring

4.4 Frameworks for Multimedia Programming

Literature:

<http://www.squeak.org> (tutorials)

Target Persons for Multimedia Programming Technology

Intended activities	Non-technical people	Experts
Passive consumption	Flash	—
Design of complex systems	Squeak	Flash
Experimentation, learning	EToys	Squeak

Smalltalk and Learning

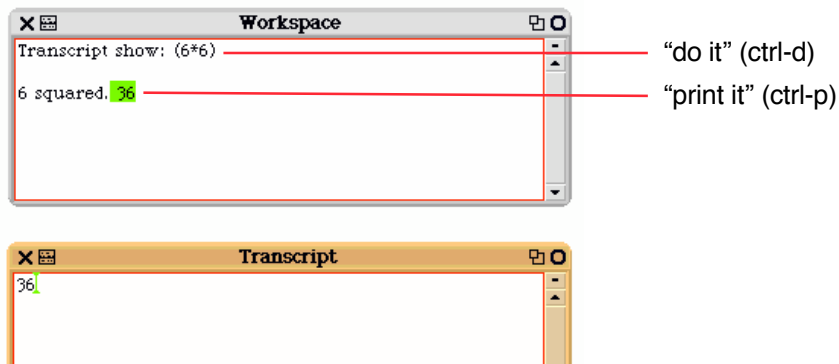
- Original intention of Smalltalk:
 - Make the programming system so intuitive that children can use it
 - In fact a first multimedia authoring system
 - Children projects at Xerox PARC
- What happened to Smalltalk?
 - Becomes commercially targeted programming language
 - ParcPlace
 - Smalltalk-80
- Smalltalk is still the environment in which most programming inventions appear:
 - Design patterns
 - Extreme programming

Smalltalk Interpreter in Squeak

- Smalltalk:
 - The language of the first systems with a graphical user interface
- Smalltalk-80:
 - Standardized syntax for Smalltalk
- Smalltalk in Squeak:
 - Squeak system contains a full interpreter for Smalltalk-80 syntax
 - Squeak system is written in Squeak mostly (and cross-compiled to C)
 - » 95% of the system is in Squeak
 - Smalltalk is the serious programming language in Squeak
 - » Squeak scripting is just for kids... ???

Smalltalk Programming is Open & Interactive

- Smalltalk programs are always ready for execution, even small parts of the code can be evaluated instantly
- The interpreter state is saved/loaded in an “image” file.
- The full code of the runtime system can be inspected at any time.



Basic Rules of Smalltalk

- Every variable is an object.
 - There are no basic types which are not objects!
 - Even classes are objects!
- Code is always triggered by sending a message to an object.
- All methods return a value.
- There are three types of messages
 - Unary, e.g. `3 negated.`
 - Binary, e.g. `a + b.`
 - Keyword, e.g. `Transcript show: a.`
 - » `show` message with parameter `a` is sent to object `Transcript`
- All code is evaluated from left to right.
 - Unary messages first, then binary, then keyword messages
 - There are no operator precedence rules.
- Assignment evaluates right hand side and assigns the result to left hand side.

Smalltalk Blocks

- `a := [2 + 3].`
`a value.`

Result: 5

Assignment
either by
typing “:=“ or
by typing “_”

- `c := [:a :b | a + b].`
`c value: 5 value: 7.`

Result: 12
(a multiple-part message)

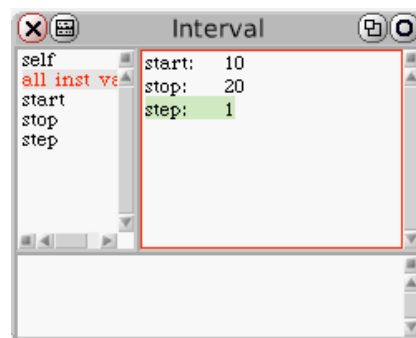
- `x := 3.`
`y := 5.`
`(x = y)`

```
ifTrue: [Transcript show: 'equal']  
ifFalse: [Transcript show: 'not equal'].
```

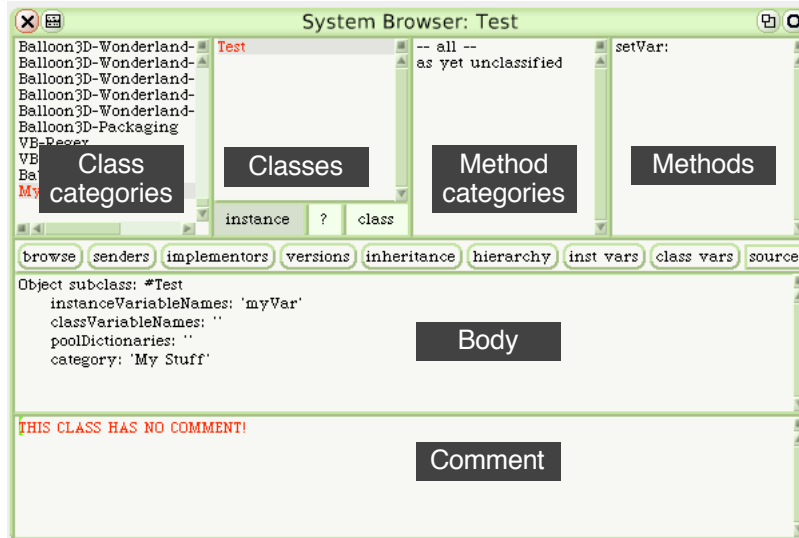
Control flow realized by message
passing mechanism

Interval Objects and Loops

- An Interval object:
`a := 10 to: 20.`
`a inspect.`
- Looping through the interval:
`a do: [:i | Transcript show: i; cr].`



Browser Window



Infinite Number Precision

- 100 factorial.
93326215443944152681699238856266700490715968264381621
46859296389521759999322991560894146397615651828625369
79208272237582511852109168640000000000000000000000000000
- 1000 factorial / 999 factorial. 1000
- $(1/3) + (2/3)$. 1
- 1 class. SmallInteger
- 1 class maxVal. 1073741823
- 1 class maxVal + 1. 1073741824
- Float infinity + 1. Infinity
- Float infinity / Float infinity. NaN

While Loops, Lazy Evaluation, Local Variables

```
| f n |  
f := 1.  
n := 4.  
[n > 1] whileTrue: [f := f*n. n := n-1].  
f.
```

Smaller Steps:

```
s := [n > 1].  
s inspect.  
s whileTrue: [Transcript show: n. n := n-1.]
```

High-Level Iterators

```
a := #(100 200 300).  
a do: [:x | Transcript show: x; cr].  
a collect: [:x | x*2]. #(200 400 600)
```

```
a := #(1 2 3).  
15 odd.  
a reject: [:x | x odd]. #(2)
```

BankAccount Example

- Constructed interactively
 - Create new class template
 - Fill in instance variable (balance)
 - Fill in methods
 - » initialize
 - » deposit
 - » withdraw
- At any point in time, creation of objects and inspection is possible
- (Credits for the example: John Maloney)

Defining Classes: BankAccount

```
Object subclass: #BankAccount
  instanceVariableNames: 'balance'

balance
  ^ balance.
initialize
  balance := 0.
deposit: amount
  balance := balance + amount.
withdraw: amount
  (amount > balance)
    ifTrue: [^ self inform: 'No more money!'].
    balance := balance - amount.
```

BankAccount with History

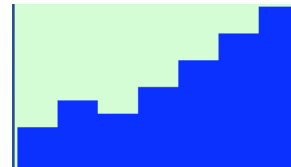
- Extend class with history variable
 - Initialize with empty ordered collection
`history := OrderedCollection new.`
- Update history

```
balance: newBalance
    balance := newBalance.
    history addLast: newBalance.
deposit: amount
    self balance: (balance + amount).
withdraw: amount
    (amount > balance)
    ifTrue: [^self inform: 'No more money!'].
    self balance: (balance - amount).
```

Graphical Object (Morph) for BankAccount

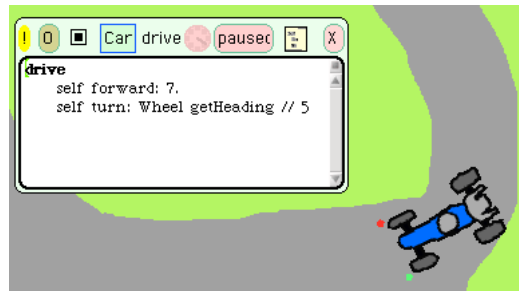
```
historyMorph
  "displays account history as barghant"
  | bars m |
  bars := history collect:
    [:v | Morph new extent: 30@v].
  m := AlignmentMorph newRow
    hResizing: #shrinkWrap;
    vResizing: #shrinkWrap;
    cellPositioning: #bottomRight.
  m addAllMorphs: bars.
  ^m.
```

Make visible by:
`acc historyMorph openInWorld.`



EToys and Smalltalk

- EToy scripts can be switched between iconic or textual representation
- EToy scripts are found in the browser hierarchy
- EToy scripts are just shortcuts in writing Smalltalk



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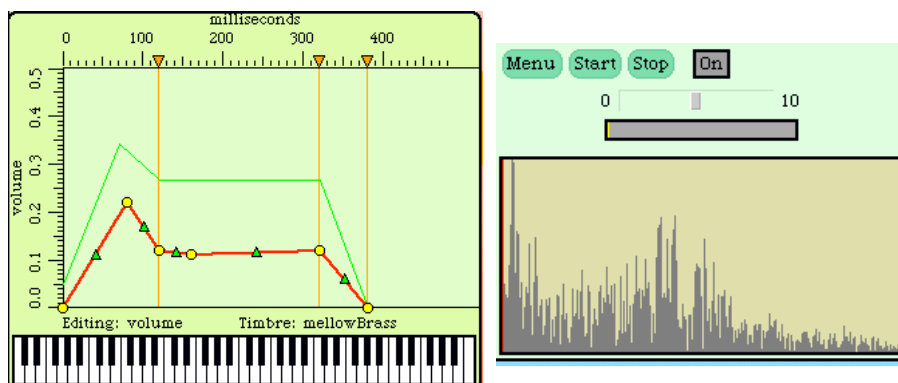
Wonderland: 3D Worlds in Squeak

- 3D objects can be moved around in intuitively simple manner
 - Prefabricated models
 - Simple self-drawn sketches (“Pooh drawings”)
- 3D objects are EToys.
- 3D objects can be manipulated with Smalltalk programs.



Squeak as a Multimedia Experimentation Platform

- Example: Sound in Squeak



Example: Playing Musical Notes in Smalltalk

```
instr := AbstractSound soundNamed: 'oboe1'.
note1 := instr soundForPitch: #c4 dur: 0.5 loudness: 0.4.
note2 := instr soundForPitch: #ef4 dur: 0.5 loudness: 0.4.
note3 := instr soundForPitch: #g4 dur: 0.5 loudness: 0.4.
(note1, note2, note3) play.
(note1 + note2 + note3) play.

song := AbstractSound noteSequenceOn: instr from: #(
    (c4 0.35 400)
    (c4 0.15 400)
    (d4 0.5 400)
    (c4 0.5 400)
    (f4 0.5 400)
    (e4 1.0 400)).
song play.
```