ECL\textsuperscript{PS}\textsuperscript{e}

Visualisation Manual

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Chapter 1

Introduction

This manual contains information on the modelling level search and propagation visualisation tools available in ECL\textsuperscript{PS}e. In order to investigate the behaviour of your constraint logic programs at a level of abstraction above that provided by the source level debugger, ECL\textsuperscript{PS}e provides the following visualisation tools.
Chapter 2

Program annotation

When visualising CLP program behaviour, not all the variables of the program are of interest. ECLiPS supports the concept of a set of viewable variables whose state over the course of a program run are of interest to the user. The library lib(viewable) contains the annotation predicates that allow a programmer to define (and expand) these viewable sets.

2.1 Viewables

By collecting together related program variables into a logical, multidimensional array-like structure called a viewable, the user can view the changing state of these variables in a number of ways using the provided visualisation clients (these will be covered in depth later (section 3)). As an example of how to annotate an ECLiPS program, consider the following classic cryptographic example, SEND+MORE=MONEY

```prolog
sendmore(Digits) :-
    Digits = [S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y],
    Digits :: [0..9],
    Carries = [C1,C2,C3,C4],
    Carries :: [0..1],
    alldifferent(Digits),
    S #\= 0,
    M #\= 0,
    C1 #= M,
    C2 + S + M #= 0 + 10*C1,
    C3 + E + O #= N + 10*C2,
    C4 + N + R #= E + 10*C3,
    D + E #= Y + 10*C4,
    labeling(Carries),
    labeling(Digits).
```

It is hopefully clear from the code that this formulation of the classic puzzle uses four variables [C1,C2,C3,C4] to indicate the carry digits. If we suppose that the user is only interested in the behaviour of the program with respect to the primary problem variables, which in this case
corresponds to the variables \([S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y]\), then we can annotate the program code by declaring a \texttt{viewable} which contains these variables.

\begin{verbatim}
sendmore(Digits) :-
    Digits = [S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y],
    Digits :: [0..9],
    viewable_create(digits, Digits),
    ...  
    ...  
    labeling(Carries),
    labeling(Digits).
\end{verbatim}

As can be seen, \texttt{viewables} are declared using the \texttt{viewable_create/2} predicate, the first parameter of which is an atom which will be used to uniquely identify the \texttt{viewable} later, and the second argument is a (possibly nested) list of variables.

Declaring \texttt{viewables} has little performance overhead when running code normally (that is to say, without any visualisation clients), and so it is safe to leave the visualisation annotations in the code even when not visualising.

### 2.1.1 2D and beyond

In the previous example, the created \texttt{viewable} was a simple one dimensional structure, it is possible however to create multi-dimensional structures if the problem variables are so related. For example one could choose to group the variables in a way that mirrors the problem structure, for example a 2D array representing the equation

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S & E & N & D \\
+ & M & O & R & E \\
\hline
M & O & N & E & Y \\
\end{array}
\]

would be the array

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & S & E & N & D \\
0 & M & O & R & E \\
M & O & N & E & Y \\
\end{pmatrix}
\]

and would be declared in the program as nested lists

\[
\text{viewable_create(equation,[[0, S, E, N, D],[0, M, O, R, E],[M, O, N, E, Y]]}
\]

or it could be declared in the program using ECL\textsuperscript{PS} array syntax

\[
\text{viewable_create(equation,[](0, S, E, N, D),} \\
\text{[](0, M, O, R, E),} \\
\text{[](M, O, N, E, Y)))}
\]

Three points should be noted here,

1. \texttt{viewable_create/2} accepts both nested lists and arrays.
2. Variables may occur more than once in \texttt{viewable}.
3. Constants may occur in \texttt{viewables}.  

2.1.2 Growth

So far we have introduced only static (or fixed dimension) viewables, but it is conceivable that during the course of program runs new variables may be introduced which the user has an interest in looking at. In order to accommodate this, viewables may be declared as having flexible dimensions.

To declare a viewable with flexible dimensions, the three argument form of the viewable_create/3 predicate is used. The third argument specifies the type of the viewable and at present the type must be of the form array(FixityList, ElementType) where

FixityList is a list with an atom fixed or flexible specifying the fixity for each dimension. The fixity denotes whether the dimension’s size is fixed or may vary during the time when the viewable is existent.

ElementType is a term which specifies the type of the constituent viewable elements. Currently there are two supported element types:

- any which includes any ECLiPSe term.
- numeric_bounds which includes any ground number, integer fd variables, ic variables and range variables (including eplex and ria variables).

Let us expand our example by assuming that, during the program run our user is only interested in the digit variables but once labelling has finished they wish to also see the carry variables. Clearly the user is free to simply print out the carry variables after completing the labelling, but within the visualisation framework they may also expand the viewable by adding the carry digits to it. The code to do this is

```prolog
sendmore(Digits) :-
    Digits = [S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y],
    Digits :: [0..9],
    viewable_create(equation,
                   [[0, S, E, N, D],
                    [0, M, O, R, E],
                    [M, O, N, E, Y]],
                   array([flexible,fixed], any)),
    ... 
    ... 
    labeling(Carries),
    labeling(Digits),
    viewable_expand(equation, 1, [C1, C2, C3, C4, 0]).
```

Once declared as flexible, dimensions may be expanded by the viewable_expand/3 predicate. The predicate specifies which dimension to expand and which values should be added. Had the viewable been 3 dimensional, then the values to be added would need to be 2 dimensional. In general for an N dimensional viewable, when expanding a flexible dimension, the values to be added must be N-1 dimensional arrays or nested lists.

As with viewable_create/2 and viewable_create/3, viewable_expand/3 silently succeeds with little overhead at runtime, so it too may be left in code even when not visualising.
2.1.3 Types

As mentioned briefly in the previous section, viewables have a type definition which determines what sort of values may be stored in them. This type information allows visualisation clients to render the values in a fitting manner.

Explicitly stating that the variables in a viewable are numeric_bounds where known will increase the number of ways in which the viewable elements may be viewed.

2.1.4 Named dimensions

Each position in a viewable’s dimension has an associated name. By default, these names are simply the increasing natural numbers starting from “1”. So, for example, in the previous code samples the variable R would be at location ["2","4"].

By using the most expressive form, the viewable_create/4 predicate allows the user to assign their own symbolic names to dimension locations.

In our ongoing example, we could name the first dimension positions ["send", "more", "money"] and the second dimension positions ["ten thousands", "thousands", "hundreds", "tens", "units"].

A version of viewable_expand/4 exists also which allows the user to assign a name to the new position of an expanded dimension.

Our completed example now looks like this

```prolog
:-lib(viewable).

sendmore(Digits) :-
    Digits = [S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y],
    Digits :: [0..9],
    viewable_create(equation,
        [[(0, S, E, N, D),
        (0, M, O, R, E),
        (M, O, N, E, Y)],
        array([flexible,fixed], numeric_bounds),
        ["send", "more", "money"],
        ["ten thousands", "thousands", "hundreds", "tens", "units"]),
    Carries = [C1,C2,C3,C4],
    Carries :: [0..1],
    alldifferent(Digits),
    S #\= 0,
    M #\= 0,
    C1 #\= M,
    C2 + S + M #\= 0 + 10*C1,
    C3 + E + O #\= N + 10*C2,
    C4 + N + R #\= E + 10*C3,
    D + E #\= Y + 10*C4,
    labeling(Carries),
    labeling(Digits),
```

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2.1.5 Structured data

In an effort to increase the ease with which program behaviour can be viewed and to provide tighter integration between ECLIPS modules, data held in graph structures can also be annotated.

The following code demonstrates how a simple graph structure from the `lib(graph_algorithms)` library can be used to define a `viewable`.

```prolog
:-lib(graph_algorithms).
:-lib(viewable).
:-lib(ic).

test:-
    make_graph(7,
      [e(1,2,F12), e(2,3,F23), e(2,4,F24), e(3,5,F35),
       e(4,5,F45), e(4,6,F46), e(5,6,F56), e(6,3,F63),
       e(6,7,F67)],
      Graph),
    Flows = [F23,F24,F35,F45,F46,F56,F63],
    Flows :: 0..5,
    (for(Node, 2, 6), param(Graph) do
      graph_get_incoming_edges(Graph, Node, InEdges),
      graph_get_adjacent_edges(Graph, Node, OutEdges),
      (foreach(e(_From, _To, Flow), InEdges),
       foreach(Flow, InFlow) do true),
      (foreach(e(_From, _To, Flow), OutEdges),
       foreach(Flow, OutFlow) do true),
      sum(InFlow) #= sum(OutFlow)
    ),
    F12 #= 9,
    viewable_create(flow_viewable, Graph, graph(fixed),
      [node_property([0->[name(nodes), label]]),
       edge_property([0->[name(edges), label]])
    ],
    labeling(Flows).
```

This simple network flow problem uses the graph structure to hold the problem variables and also to define the network topology. Note the single `viewable_create/4` statement immediately before the labeling step.

As with the regular list/array based `viewable_create` calls, the first argument specifies the `viewable` name and the structure containing the variables of interest (in this case the graph) comes second. The third argument defines the type as being a graph whose structure is fixed (as all `graph_algorithms` graphs are). Currently only fixed graphs are supported. The final (optional)
argument defines a mapping between the node/edge structures within the graph and properties useful for visualisation. The table below outlines the currently supported properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>markup</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>applicability</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name(String)</td>
<td>A unique name to refer to this property</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>This property should be used as the node/edge text label</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more control over the display of graphs structures, consider using the `lib(graphviz)` library.

### 2.1.6 Solver variables

The program annotations shown so far will work with most solvers in ECL\textsuperscript{IPSe} but not all. Generally speaking if the solver operates by monotonically reducing the domain of its variables then no further annotations are required. There are solvers however which do not manipulate variables in this way. For instance the `lib(eplex)` library uses ECL\textsuperscript{IPSe} program variables as handles to the values calculated by an external solver. When solutions are found by the external solver, the ECL\textsuperscript{IPSe} variables are not (always) instantiated but rather must be queried to obtain their values.

In order to facilitate the visualisation of such variables, the same `viewable` creation annotations can be used, but the name of the solver must be given explicitly. As an example consider the following `lib(eplex)` model of a simple transportation problem involving 3 factories 1, 2, 3 and 4 clients A, B, C, D taken from the ECL\textsuperscript{IPSe} examples web page.

```prolog
%----------------------------------------------------------------------
% Example for basic use of ECLiPSe/CPLEX interface
%
% Distribution problem taken from EuroDecision chapter in D4.1
%----------------------------------------------------------------------
:- lib(eplex_xpress).
:- eplex_instance(foo).
%----------------------------------------------------------------------
% Explicit version (clients A-D, plants 1-3)
%----------------------------------------------------------------------
main(Cost, Vars) :-
    Vars = [A1, B1, C1, D1, A2, B2, C2, D2, A3, B3, C3, D3],
    foo:(Vars :: 0.0..10000.0), % variables
    foo:(A1 + A2 + A3 $= 200), % demand constraints
    foo:(B1 + B2 + B3 $= 400),
    foo:(C1 + C2 + C3 $= 300),
    foo:(D1 + D2 + D3 $= 100),
    foo:(A1 + B1 + C1 + D1 $=< 500), % capacity constraints
```

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foo:((A2 + B2 + C2 + D2) $<=$ 300),
foo:((A3 + B3 + C3 + D3) $<=$ 400),

foo:eplex_solver_setup(% solve
  min(10*A1 + 7*A2 + 11*A3 +
     8*B1 + 5*B2 + 10*B3 +
     5*C1 + 5*C2 + 8*C3 +
     9*D1 + 3*D2 + 7*D3)),

foo:eplex_solve(Cost).

Adding the following line immediately before the call to eplex_solve/1 indicates that the solution values computed by the eplex instance foo are of interest. Note the element type field of the third argument says that the values of interest may be changed by the solver foo. Further note that you will need to load the viewable library in order to access these annotations.

viewable_create(vars, [fixed], changeable(foo, any)),

This changeable element type can appear in any form of the annotations, so as another example, the following annotation gives more structure to the variables.

viewable_create(vars, 
  [fixed], changeable(foo, any)),

As a final example, adding these two lines will make the structure of the problem even more explicit.

make_graph_symbolic( []('A','B','C','D',1,2,3),
  [edge(1,'A',A1), edge(2,'A',A2), edge(3,'A',A3),
   edge(1,'B',B1), edge(2,'B',B2), edge(3,'B',B3),
   edge(1,'C',C1), edge(2,'C',C2), edge(3,'C',C3),
   edge(1,'D',D1), edge(2,'D',D2), edge(3,'D',D3)], G),
viewable_create(network, G, graph(fixed, changeable(foo, graph_data))),
**viewable_create/2/3/4** used to group problem variables for visualisation purposes. Groupings referred to as **viewables**.

**viewable_expand/3/4** viewables can be of a fixed size, or can expand and shrink.

**types** elements of a **viewable** may be defined as being numeric values or may be any ECL/PS\(^*\) term. The type of a **viewable** will determine how it can be visualised.

**structure** interesting variables contained within graph structures can be directly annotated using the **graph(static)** viewable type.

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Figure 2.1: Overview of program annotation
Chapter 3

Visualisation clients

To visualise the viewables of an annotated program, the library lib(java_vc) provides a Java based graphical visualisation client.

A new Java visualisation client (Java VC) can be started from the tools menu of tkECLiPSe or using the predicate start_vc/1 in lib(java_vc). The single argument will return a unique name for the created client which can be used to close the client if required. While the Java VC is running, it will react automatically to the creation of viewables during ECLiPSe execution, but it cannot visualise viewables which were created before the Java VC was running.

![Figure 3.1: The initial Java VC screen before any viewables have been created.](image)

3.1 Control

When running a visualisation-annotated ECLiPSe program with a Java VC attached, control of the ECLiPSe process may pass between ECLiPSe and the VC throughout the program run. That is to say at certain key events in the program, ECLiPSe will pause in its running of the program and wait for user interaction with the VC before continuing. In such circumstances, the VC is said to hold the control.

Table 3.1 details the default behaviour for each of the visualisation events which may occur, and indicates whether or not this default behaviour can be altered.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Triggered by</th>
<th>Default hold</th>
<th>Alterable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>viewable creation</td>
<td>viewable_create/2 viewable_create/3</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>viewable_create/4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viewable expansion</td>
<td>viewable_expand/3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>viewable_expand/4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viewable contraction</td>
<td>Backtracked over a viewable expansion</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viewable destruction</td>
<td>Backtracked over a viewable creation</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forward update</td>
<td>One or more elements in a viewable have</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>been updated, i.e. had their domain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reduced or have been instantiated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backward update</td>
<td>A forward update has been backtracked</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>over</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1: VC default behaviour for visualisation event.

Should the VC hold, control can be passed back to ECL/PS+ by pressing the Resume button at the bottom of the VC window, or by setting the auto resume timer. The Resume button and the auto resume timer are disabled when ECL/PS+ has control, see Figure 3.2.

![Figure 3.2: The VC showing the auto resume menu option and timer slider.](image)

### 3.2 Viewlets

The Java VC provides many ways of visualising any single element of a viewable.

1. Textually, as though the element had been printed with write/1. This is suitable for all viewable types.

2. As a rectangular bar on a scale representing the current bounds of a numeric_bounds type viewable element. Bounds viewlets can be aligned either vertically or horizontally.

3. As a node in a graph, similar to the simple textual representation but enclosed in a geometric shaped node.
4. As an edge in a graph, with the textual representation attached as a label to the edge.
5. With a colour which varies in shade and hue in response to events occurring on the variable.

When rendered on the screen these representations are referred to as **viewlets**. Figure 3.3 shows the same variable rendered using a number of **viewlet** types.

![Figure 3.3: The FD variable with initial domain 0..10, reduced to 3..5 as rendered by text, bound, node and fade viewlets.](image)

### 3.3 Viewers

The Java VC currently contains five different methods for rendering an entire **viewable**. Each of these methods can be thought of as a window looking onto the **viewable** and is referred to as a **viewer**.

Upon a **viewable** being created, the user is presented with a dialog box asking which of the available **viewers** they wish to view the **viewable** with.

The currently available viewers are

- **TextTable** Renders any type of 1D and 2D **viewables** as a grid of textual descriptions of the elements.
- **BoundsTable** Renders numeric bounds 1D and 2D **viewables** as a grid of rectangles representing the size of the numeric domains.
- **FadeTable** Renders 1D and 2D **viewables** as a grid of coloured rectangles whose colour changes represent domain changes in the **viewable** elements.
- **Desktop** Allows the user to place all available representations of the **viewable** elements anywhere on a desktop window. Also enables the loading of an arbitrary background image from file, and for placing images alongside **viewlets**.
- **Network** Renders **graph (fixed) viewables** graphically as connected nodes, where the textual representation of the **viewable** elements is displayed at nodes and along edges.
- **Network (0/1)** Similar to the Network viewer except that if the edge annotation can be interpreted as the number 0, then the edge is not drawn. If it can be interpreted as the number 1, it is drawn in black. Any other value has the edge draw in gray.
- **Network (Capacity)** Similar to the Network viewer except that the edge labels are interpreted as fractions indicating the capacity of a link in a flow network. 0.0 indicating unused (thin
black line) up to 1.0 indicating full usage (thick black line) and any number greater than one indicating over utilisation (very thick red line). If the edge data cannot be interpreted as a number (eg. it is a variable) it is assumed to be 0.

**Gantt** Interprets the first three rows of any 2D viewable with `numeric_bounds` elements (and at least 3 rows) as being the start times, durations and resource requirements of a scheduling problem. The resulting schedule/partial schedule is rendered as a gantt chart.

**Bar chart** Renders any \(n\)-dimensional `numeric_bounds` viewable as a bar chart. Extra dimensions will be separated by gaps in the chart.

![Gantt and Bar Chart](image)

Figure 3.4: The VC showing some of the applicable viewers for the `SEND+MORE=MONEY` example.

Common to all viewers are the three menus **Options**, **Select** and **View**, the latter two also being accessible by pressing the right mouse button.

### 3.3.1 Options menu

The options menu contains controls for **viewer**-wide properties.

- **Hold at expansions** Determines whether this **viewer** will hold control when the **viewable** is expanded.

- **Hold at contractions** Determines whether this **viewer** will hold control when the **viewable** is contracted.

- **Hold at destruction** Determines whether this **viewer** will hold control when the **viewable** is destroyed. This option is useful for examining the state of the **viewable** immediately before the creation is backtracked over.
Figure 3.5: The VC showing the network viewer displaying the graph example.

Figure 3.6: The VC showing various viewers for the changeable solver example.
**View propagation steps** Controls how frequently the visualisation client is informed of *forward update* events.

- **fine** Events are sent as soon as they occur.
- **coarse** Events are sent at priority 8 in the ECL'PSe program. Typically this means that all the propagation that occurs as a result of a single user level search step are sent together.
- **timed** Events are collected and sent at regular timed intervals.

**Track updates** When set, the **viewer** will attempt to ensure that all updates are visible within the window. This can be important when visualising large **viewables** which may not easily fit the window.

Figure 3.7 shows the default settings for the **Options** menu. Note that the **View propagation steps** options are disabled because ECL'PSe has control and the update granularity can only be changed when the Java VC is holding control.

![Options Menu](image)

**Figure 3.7**: The options menu, common to all viewers.

### 3.3.2 Select menu

Contains convenience commands for dealing with the currently selected set of **viewlets**. Selecting individual **viewlets** can be done clicking on them with the left mouse button, whilst selecting ranges can be done by dragging the mouse across a range of **viewlets**.

**Select all viewlets** Sets the selection to the entire **viewable**.

**Select updating viewlets(s)** Sets the selection to only those **viewlets** which have been marked as updating (either *forward* or *backward*). This option is only enabled when the Java VC has control, since it requires the state of the viewables to remain constant during the selection process.

**Clear selection** Clears the selection.

![Select Menu](image)

**Figure 3.8**: The select menu, common to all viewers.
3.3.3 View menu

So as to facilitate visualisation of large viewables, all viewers have the ability to zoom in and out. All the options are self explanatory and will not be expanded further upon except to mention that the **Zoom to fit width** and **Zoom to fit height** options operate on the whole viewer and not just the selected viewlets.

![Zoom options](image)

Figure 3.9: The view menu, common to all viewers.

Both the network and desktop viewers have an extra item on the view menu, **Toggle high quality**. This toggles between quick rendering and high quality views, and may help to make the VC more reactive under high load.

3.3.4 Viewlet actions

Within a viewer, as previously mentioned, any number of viewlets may be selected. These viewlets, once selected can have actions performed on them. The actions are selected by pressing the right mouse button in order to bring up the context sensitive actions menu. If the viewlets in the selection are of different types then all the available actions are displayed and once one has been selected, it will be applied to all applicable viewlets in the selection. This is a change from previous versions of the visualisation client, which would display only those actions common to all viewlets.

**Hold on update**

The most common action, which can be performed on any type of viewlet is the **Hold on updates** action, which, when set, indicates that the Java VC should hold control whenever any sort of update event is issued for the corresponding viewable element. The **Hold on updates** property of a viewlet is indicated by a slight “greying” out of the viewlet, or in the case of viewlets attached to edges in the network viewer, the edge is drawn “dotted” instead of solid.

Figure 3.10 shows the graphical effect of setting the **Hold on update** property of a text viewlet. Table 3.2 lists the available viewlet actions and indicates for which type the actions are valid.

3.3.5 Desktop/Network viewers

All the table viewers have essentially the same functionality – they do not allow flexible placement of viewables and both deal only with 1 or 2 dimensional viewables. A more flexible viewer is provided in the Desktop viewer.

This viewer aims to implement the common desktop metaphor by providing the user with a rectangular region of the screen upon which viewlets can be dropped, stacked and moved around as though they were pieces of paper on a desk.
Figure 3.10: The sequence of actions required to select **Hold on update** for a **viewlet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hold on updates</td>
<td>Causes the VC to hold control on forward or backward update events for the selected <strong>viewlets</strong>.</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fade update history</td>
<td>Toggles using the background color of the viewlet to indicate recent update history. This has the effect of fading from green to white in the event of a forward update and from red to white for backward updates.</td>
<td>text, node, fade, edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View bounds in detail</td>
<td>Pops up a window detailing the original bounds and the current bounds for the single selected <strong>viewlet</strong>.</td>
<td>bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Align bounds</td>
<td>Causes the selected <strong>viewlets</strong> to use the same underlying scale when displaying the bounds. This allows variables whose initial bounds were different to be visually compared.</td>
<td>bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toggle horizontal/vertical range bar</td>
<td>Toggles the rotation of the bar for all bounds <strong>viewlets</strong></td>
<td>bound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.2: The available **viewlet** actions and associated types.
Adding viewlets

Typically, viewlets will be added to a desktop immediately after the viewer has been created. To minimise the overhead of having to layout the viewlets each time the user’s program is run (a potentially time consuming task), the Java VC provides an automatic recording and repeat mechanism which is triggered every time a viewer is created. Section 3.4 explains this feature in more detail.

Adding viewlets to a Desktop viewer is done by selecting the required viewlet type from the Insert menu. This menu will contain only those viewlet types which are appropriate for the type of the viewable.

Once an appropriate viewlet type has been selected, the range selection dialog will pop up, from which any combination of dimension ranges may be selected. Figure 3.11 shows the range select dialog for the on going SEND+MORE=MONEY example.

![Figure 3.11: The range selection dialog for the SEND+MORE=MONEY example](image)

At least one selection must be made from each of the dimensions, though it is possible to select multiple values in each dimension.

Figures 3.12 and 3.13 illustrate the default layout of viewlets when 1 and 2 dimensional ranges are selected. The desktop will automatically resize to ensure that all viewlets fit. Attempts to move a viewlet off the desktop will cause it to grow.

Higher dimension range selections result in a stacked 2D grid, with progressive dimensions appearing underneath the initially visible grid.

3.3.6 Adding images

As well as viewlets, the Desktop viewer can show icons loaded from disk by selecting the Image option from the Insert menu. This brings up a file selection dialog from which the user may select an image file to load. The loaded image will be added to the viewer as a small icon which is selectable and movable like other items on the desktop. Currently there is no way to increase the size of the loaded image.

Background images

In keeping with the computer GUI desktop metaphor, the user may set the background image for the desktop viewer. Aside from making the viewer look pretty this feature is intended to allow graphical context to be associated with the visualisation of a program. For example the background image could be a diagram representing the network topology and the values being visualised could be the flows through various parts of the network. By placing the viewlets
Figure 3.12: The result of selecting a 1D range

Figure 3.13: The result of selecting a 2D range
near the appropriate nodes on the background image the user could more easily visualise the
network flow problem.

Background images are loaded by selecting the Import background image option from the
Background menu and are removed by selecting the Clear background option. Currently
only GIF, PNG and JPEG format images can be loaded.

In keeping with our SEND+MORE=MONEY example, figure 3.14 shows the problem visualised on a
desktop viewer, placed over a background image.

![Figure 3.14: The SEND+MORE=MONEY example displayed on a Desktop viewer with a background image](image)

### 3.3.7 Layout

Items on the desktop may be manually positioned by selecting (single click) and dragging (click-
and-move) them. New items may be added to the current selection by holding down the Ctrl
key whilst clicking with the left mouse button. Ranges of items are selected by clicking on the
background of the desktop and dragging a selection rectangle around the desired items. When
dragging a selection all items move, except lines on the Network viewer.

It is also possible to use one of the automatic layout options available from the Graph menu.
These options make use of the external graph layout tools dot, neato and twopi from the AT&T
Labs Research project Graphviz. These tools should be automatically installed as part of the
ECLPS installation procedure.

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1Background image ©1999-2003 www.barrysclipart.com
2http://www.research.att.com/sw/tools/graphviz/
3.3.8 Gantt charts

The Gantt chart viewer has many of the same options as the Network viewer previously mentioned but in addition, the Gantt menu provides access to options that control how transparent the individual gantt task bars are drawn. By selecting the transparent option, regions where tasks overlap will be rendered in a darker colour. The darker the colour, the more tasks overlap there.

When either the start time or the duration of a task is a variable, then the task will be drawn as two connected bars indicating the earliest & shortest possible occurrence of the task and the latest & longest possible occurrence.

Above the gantt chart is a numeric scale indicating time. By clicking and dragging this scale can be expanded or shrunk so as to fit the gantt chart into the window. This feature works independently of the zoom.

![Gantt Chart Example](image)

Figure 3.15: The VC showing the Gantt viewer for a scheduling example. Note the highlighted task showing the earliest start/shortest and latest/longest times of the task.

3.3.9 Printing

To print the current state of almost all viewers, right-click on the background and select the Print option from the popup menu. This will bring up the print dialog as shown in figure 3.16.

3.4 Scenarios

To make the process of setting up the visualisation environment and the laying out of viewers and viewlets quicker, the Java VC provides a record and playback feature where all user visible changes and actions that are performed following the creation of a viewable are recorded in a
visualisation scenario. This action sequence can then be optionally re-played the next time a viewable of the same name is created.

The common use case is as follows.

1. Start Java VC.
2. Run program which creates viewable “foo” for the first time.
3. Select viewers for “foo”.
4. Arrange viewer windows on screen, resize and scale to taste. Optionally insert and layout viewlets on a Desktop viewer.
5. Press Resume button to continue running program.
6. Watch visualisation of program run until viewable is destroyed (ie. is backtracked over).
7. Re-run program, after having made some changes.
8. Answer yes to the prompt to reinstate visualisation preferences for viewable “foo”.
9. Watch as things magically re-arrange themselves into the configuration you previously had.
10. (optional) Make some more layout changes.
11. Press Resume again.
12. Repeat.

To make long running visualisation projects easier and also to assist in running demonstrations, these visualisation preferences can be saved to disk and loaded back into memory at any time. The loading and saving of scenarios is achieved by using the Load and Save options of the File menu. The most common point at which a scenario is saved is just after laying out all the viewers and just before passing control back to ECL\PS. It should be noted that the scenarios (settings) for many different viewables can be saved into/loaded from a single file, this is to aid visualisation of large programs.
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