Modelling applications

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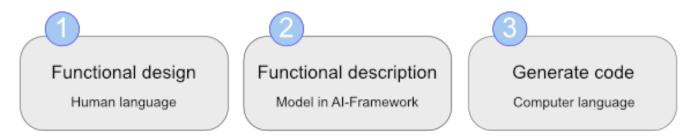
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The AI-Framework is a programming model, in contrast to a programming language. The difference between the AI-Framework as a programming model and a programming language can be summarised like this:

- 1. Write a functional design (human language, details about how the software should function)
- 2. Tell the AI-Framework about this functional design (create the model by describing the functions)
- 3. Let AI-Framework do the coding (translate into computer code)



Traditionally programmers receive the functional design (step 1) and start coding (step 3).

With the AI-Framework, the functional design is described as a model (step 2). The painstaking coding is done by the AI-Framework (step 3).

Components of the model

The model exists of several main components.

- <u>Databases</u>
- Forms Graphical User Interface (GUI)
- Reports

More about the model

More details about the model can be found here.

- Object Oriented Development
- Data in memory
- Integration
- You may also want to read <u>The AI-Framework in a nutshell</u>, chapter 'The model'.

Categories in this chapter

Read a description of the categories in this chapter and go to that category, or straight to it's main article.

Category	Description	Cat.	Artic
			le
Databases	For processing data, The AI-framework connects to a	Cat.	<u>Data</u>
	one or more databases. The technical details can be	<u>></u>	<u>bases</u>
	found in "Building Applications". How the database is		
	built up and how the attributes of the fields and their		
	behaviour can be defined in the model can be found in		
	the articles in this category.		
Forms	Forms provide a way of presenting data on the screen of	Cat.	<u>Form</u>
	a computer and asking input from the user. In the model	<u>></u>	<u>S</u>
	of the AI-Framework many different options are		
	available to present data and to allow input. How to		
	model this is described in the articles in this category.		
Resources	The programmer may want to use images or, for	Cat.	Reso
	example, language files. These are available as resources	<u>></u>	urces

	and can be accessed from the model. How to make use of		
	these in the model is described in the articles in this		
	category.		
Programming	When programming in the AI-Framework, much is	Cat.	Prog
	available, like properties, types, methods, collections and	<u>></u>	<u>ram</u>
	entities. How to use these in the model is described in the		ming
	articles in this category.		
Functions	The AI-Framework has many functions available for the	Cat.	<u>Func</u>
	programmer of the model, that make programming much	<u>></u>	tions
	easier. Examples are functions to export data to Excel or		
	functions to manipulate directories on a drive. The		
	articles in this category describe how to use these in the		
	model.		
Reports	The model programmer of the AI-Framework has many	Cat.	Repo
	ways of reporting data at his disposal. Reports are	<u>></u>	<u>rts</u>
	representations of data on paper, in digital format or for		
	example by email. How this is achieved can be read in		
	the articles of this category.		
Performance	The model is very suitable for efficient software	Cat.	<u>Perf</u>
	building. It is also possible to write inefficient software,	<u>></u>	<u>orma</u>
	which uses more resources and time and processor		nce
	capacity than needed. The articles in this category help		
	using the building blocks efficiently that are available in		
	the AI-Framework.		
Custom impl	The AI-Framework offers almost unlimited possibilities	Cat.	<u>Cust</u>
ementations	to model software. Should there be need to increase	<u>></u>	<u>om i</u>
	functionality, then that is possible because the AI-		mple
	Framework is flexible and extendible. Read more in the		ment
	articles of this category.		ation
			<u>S</u>

Online URL:

https://wiki-ai-framework.abstract-it.nl/article/modelling-applications-19.html