FlowDesigner: the free data-flow oriented development environment

FlowDesigner is a free (GPL/LGPL) data-flow oriented development environment. It can be used to build complex applications by combining small, reusable building blocks. In some way, it has similarities with Simulink and LabView, although it is not designed to be a clone of any of them. FlowDesigner features a GUI that allows rapid application development and includes a visual debugger. It is written in C++ and features a plug-in mechanism that allows new blocks/toolboxes (sets of related blocks) to be easily added. FlowDesigner was designed with the following goals in mind: ease of use, speed, flexibility, expandability and modularity. Since it is not an interpreted language, it can be quite fast. FlowDesigner followed the same approach as for the C++ language which can be summarized by: you don’t pay for the features you don’t use. Although this development environment can be seen as a rapid prototyping tool, it can also be used for building real-time applications, such as Digital Signal Processing (DSP) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) applications.

This article focuses on basic concepts useful to build small FlowDesigner applications that use the Fuzzy Logic and the Artificial Neural Network (ANN) toolboxes. Some more advanced features, like building your own FlowDesigner blocks, data types and operators, are also discussed.

Terminology
This section defines the concepts and terms used by FlowDesigner. To help understanding those definitions, comparisons with Matlab and the C language shows how FlowDesigner can be related to each other.

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Figure 1. FlowDesigner 0.8.2

Nodes or Blocks
The basic processing unit in FlowDesigner is a Node (also called Block). A Node is in all ways similar to a C or Matlab function as it takes some input data, performs some operations and outputs data.

Node terminals (inputs/outputs)
Each Node have inputs and outputs used to create interconnections with other Nodes. The inputs are equivalent to arguments in a Matlab/C function, which are variables of specific types needed by the function process. The same analogy stands for outputs, but in a less restrictive form than C where only one value can be returned. Node inputs and outputs are sometimes referred to as Terminals.

Node parameters
Node parameters are equivalent to C/Matlab constant variables. They are specified at build-time and stay constant throughout the run. Node parameters scope is local to the Node that contains them, meaning that they cannot be shared between Nodes at run-time. Like in C/Matlab, using Node parameters can improve run-time performance over the use of typical Node inputs, but lacks flexibility. Initialization of Node parameters is typically done by editing parameters fields contained in each Node, setting their types and values manually. It is also possible to define a Node parameters to be a SUBNET_PARAM, which indicates that this parameter will be initialized at build-time by the Sub-network containing the Node (see Sub-networks section).

Datatypes and Operators
Unlike Matlab that mainly supports the complex-double-matrix type, FlowDesigner (like C and C++) has support for many different types. The basic FlowDesigner types are: Bool, Int, Float, Stream, String, Vector and Matrix. There are also toolbox-specific types.

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Dominic Létourneau has a Bachelor’s degree in Computer Engineering and a Master’s degree in Electrical Engineering from the Université de Sherbrooke, Québec, Canada. Since 2001, he is a research engineer at the LABORIUS, the Research Laboratory on Mobile Robotics and Intelligent Systems of the Université de Sherbrooke. He has been working on FlowDesigner along with Jean-Marc Valin since 1999. FlowDesigner is being supported, enhanced and used at LABORIUS, with the help of Carle Côté, François Michaud and many others. The LABORIUS team have research interests that cover combination of systems and intelligent capabilities to increase the usability of mobile robots in the real world. This work is supported by the Canada Research Chair program.

Contact with the authors: flowdesigner-devel@lists.sourceforge.net
like FFNet (Artificial Neural Networks), VQ (Vector Quantizer), GMM (Gaussian Mixture Model), etc.

There are many binary operators that are defined in the FlowDesigner operator tables, but the most useful are: add, sub, mul, div, concat, greater, smaller and equal. Operators are implemented as functions taking two input objects and returning the new resulting object after the operator is applied. Operators are defined for each object pair with different or identical types. The appropriate function to compute the result of each operator is determined at run time, looking for the data type of the operands first then calling the appropriate function. If the operator is not available for the operands data types, a run time exception is thrown. Applying operators on more than two objects is possible by cascading the binary operators.

Links
Links represents inputs/outputs connections between blocks. A Link can only be created between an input and an output that are data type compatible. This means that some Nodes expect a certain type of data as input and will generate a run-time exception (which will abort execution) if the wrong data type is used (e.g. a Load Node expects a Stream as input and nothing else). Some Nodes, like the NOP (no-op) Node, can take any type as input. Some Nodes have more complex behavior, like the Add Node that can add two floats, two Vectors of the same dimension, but cannot add a Bool and a Vector. There is no real correspondence between FlowDesigner Links and C or Matlab constructs.

Sub-networks (composite nodes)
A sub-network (or subnet) is a collection of connected Nodes that can be used as if they were a single Node (also called composite Node). Inputs and outputs of the sub-networks must be identified by giving names to the appropriate inputs/outputs of the connected Nodes collection. Most FlowDesigner subnets are saved into .n files, which are almost the exact equivalent of Matlab’s .m files. There is no real correspondence between FlowDesigner Links and C or Matlab constructs.

Sub-networks parameters
Like Nodes, Sub-networks can have parameters. In fact, Sub-networks parameters are Nodes parameters that are identified as build-time by the Sub-network containing them. They behave exactly as Node parameters and can be either defined manually or be defined in another Sub-network containing them.

Network
Network is the name given to the main Sub-network of a project.

Internal mechanisms of FlowDesigner
In order to understand data processing with FlowDesigner, this section explains the main mechanisms involved.

Pull and self-scheduling mechanisms
With data-flow Networks, two interaction mechanisms are typically implemented: push and pull. Pushing is when an interaction between processing elements is initiated by the data sender (producer); pulling occurs when an interaction is initiated by the data receiver (consumer). Pull connections are appropriate for communication triggered by asynchronous events, while push connections instructs the source element to send data only when the destination element is ready to process. FlowDesigner was originally designed for image and audio signal processing (DSP), having to deal with synchronous data processing. That explains why FlowDesigner uses pull mode architecture. The pull mechanism also provides the simplicity of designing processing elements that do not have to be aware of the others and where everything is self-scheduled. Self-scheduling happens when Nodes are asked to output their results: each output Node (sink Nodes) calls their input Nodes to compute recursively in order to be able to obtain the input data required for calculation. This kind of computation does not require to have a specific scheduler that tells when a Node has to process its input data. This simple implicit scheduling mechanism makes it possible to build Sub-networks from smaller functional Nodes without running into efficiency problems caused by scheduling overhead.

Sub-networks and Iterators
Every FlowDesigner program contains a Network called main, which is equivalent to the main() function in a C program. However, you can add Sub-networks, equivalent of sub-routines from any Network or Sub-network that can contain several Nodes connected together. Doing so, you simplify the programming and you can reuse those Networks as Sub-networks in a higher level Network. It is very important to name the newly created Network a different name than main for obvious reasons. Those Networks must absolutely have named inputs and outputs in order to be used in higher level Networks. To add Sub-networks into a Network of higher level, right-click on the background and select the Sub-network you want to add from the menu (New Node->Subnet).

Another useful type of Network you can create is the Iterator. An Iterator is a control structure that performs a loop. It stops looping when a certain control condition is met. The condition is a boolean value the Iterator gets from a Node. To define the Iterator’s condition, left click on a Node output while holding the CONTROL modifier. When an Iterator is inserted into a higher level Network, it performs locally X iterations when its outputs are requested. Using Iterators enables the user to create feedback loops with the Feedback Node inser-

Figure 2. Hello World Network
ted into your Iterator. The Feedback Node allows to use values that are calculated N iteration in the past that are stored automatically in the output buffers of the Nodes preceding the Feedback Node.

Buffering
FlowDesigner's buffering mechanism allows Nodes to compute their outputs only once per iteration for better efficiency. During a given iteration, if Node A has calculated its outputs which are requested by Node B, Node A just returns the results stored in its output buffers, without propagating the request recursively to its input Nodes. Buffer size is managed by the system, enabling Nodes to request outputs over the N previous iterations, enabling the creation of feedback Nodes.

Automatic type checking and type conversion
Automatic type checking and type conversion are provided by the data-flow library. When linking Nodes together with the GUI, users are automatically notified when a link between two Nodes is invalid, which prevents errors and misuses of a Node. Type checking is also performed at runtime. When a Node is expecting a particular type and does not receive this type as an input, it tries to convert the value in the desired type and if the conversion is not possible, throws an exception.

Automatic object creation and destruction
FlowDesigner uses reference counting pointers (or smart pointers), also referred to as ObjectRef in the documentation and C++ code, to transport the data-type objects between Nodes. ObjectRef can be used like standard Object* pointers, but will also count the number of reference to any Object derived class and delete the object when unused. This can be seen as a very simple garbage collector. Objects creation and destruction are handled by the system, to avoid dealing with memory allocation. Objects can also be allocated in memory pools, which enables the data-flow library to reuse the already allocated memory for certain object types.

Dynamically loaded toolboxes
FlowDesigner toolboxes are loaded dynamically when starting the application. The default path is scanned recursively (/usr/lib/flowdesigner/toolbox/) for toolbox definitions (.def files) and for toolbox libraries (.tlb files). The user can also set environment variable named FLOWDESIGNER_PATH, for user-defined toolbox directories, which is useful when having a system wide installation of FlowDesigner and local installation of some user-defined toolboxes.

On the Net
- FlowDesigner home page
  http://flowdesigner.sourceforge.net/
- LABORIUS : Research Laboratory on Mobile Robotics and Intelligent Systems
  http://www.gel.usherbrooke.ca/laborius/
- RobotFlow toolkit for FlowDesigner
  http://robotflow.sourceforge.net/
- Mobile and Autonomous Robotics Integration Environment (MARIE)
  http://marie.sourceforge.net/
- Octave toolbox
  http://www.octave.org/
- GNOME2 and GTK2 developer’s site
  http://developer.gnome.org/

Developing applications with FlowDesigner

Creating your first FlowDesigner Networks
The first example is the classical Hello World. Figure 2 shows a Constant Node with its Node parameter value defined as a String initialized to “Hello World”. This Node is connected to a Print Node which outputs its input value in a text console when pulled. The output terminal of the Print Node need to be named to indicate that this output terminal need to be pulled by the self-scheduling mechanism of FlowDesigner. Running this Network produces a single “Hello World” printed on the console and exits.

The Figure 3 show how to create a simple FOR loop which prints iteration count in console at each iteration. Listing 1 shows an equivalent program written in C.

Listing 1. Equivalent to Figure 3 program written in C

```c
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
        printf("\n%" i, i);
    return 0;
}
```

Figure 3 shows how a loop is implemented in FlowDesigner. To create the loop, Sub-network type Iterator is required. Iteration condition is also needed to evaluate the exit condition of the iteration control loop. In this case, Condition terminal is pulled to evaluate that the iteration count is less than 5 at each iteration. If the condition is true, Output terminal is pulled and will print the iteration count in a text console. Otherwise, For Loop Sub-network iteration ends and returns the Output value to the Main Network.

Inserting graphical probes to help you debug your application
In order to understand how FlowDesigner handles For Loop Iterator Sub-networks, it might be interesting to see at run time how it behaves. Figure 4 shows a modified For Loop Sub-
network that uses a TextProbe to output the CONDITION value at run-time. At run-time, a probe window is displayed (CONDITION window in Figure 4) allowing to show the value of the data that flows in the probe. Using Forward, Stop and Execute buttons in the probe window, it is possible to do a step-by-step debugging strategy by tracking data at precise iteration count of FlowDesigner’s process.

Execution of FlowDesigner networks from the console
An application called batchflow is provided with FlowDesigner. It allows to run Networks created with the FlowDesigner GUI in console mode. The only requirement for the Networks to run is that the user needs to avoid using graphical probes into them. The FlowDesigner Networks can also be treated as shell scripts and are executed directly. The first line of each Network file contains 

```
#!/usr/bin/env batchflow
```

to tell the shell which application to run to parse the rest of the file, containing the XML description of the Network. An application called gflow is also provided with FlowDesigner to allow the user to run Networks without the integrated development interface but with graphical probes.

Using available FlowDesigner toolboxes and external applications

Using the Fuzzy Logic toolbox
Figure 5 shows how the Fuzzy Logic toolbox can be used to control a fan. This example is provided with the FlowDesigner Fuzzy Logic toolbox. Extensive use of the Concat operator is performed in order to create three fuzzy sets: HUMIDITY, TEMPERATURE and SPEED. Each FuzzySet contains three fuzzy trapezoidal membership functions. The top right of the Figure 5 shows an example of parameters that are used to set the coordinates of one trapezoidal function. The fuzzy controller is created with the GenericModel Node, taking the HUMIDITY and TEMPERATURE sets as the antecedent sets and SPEED as the consequent set. The last FuzzyRule out of nine rule possible is displayed in Figure 5, which tells the GenericModel Node the following rules: IF TEMPERATURE is HIGH and HUMIDITY is HIGH THEN the SPEED is HIGH. The FuzzyRules and FuzzySets names must match for the GenericModel to be created properly. FuzzySets used for the antecedent part of the rules and FuzzySets used for the consequent part of the rules must be grouped together with the Concat operator. The GenericModel Node implements the Mamdani model and uses the center of area (COA) method for defuzzification. The Fuzzy Logic toolbox is not complete yet, but already contains all the basic Nodes and data types to create systems with unlimited number of membership functions, sets and rules. Complete fuzzy systems can be created and saved to disk for use with user-defined setup and FlowDesigner Networks.

Using the Artificial Neural Network toolbox
The Artificial Neural Network (ANN) toolbox provides easy to use Nodes to train the ANN and to use already trained ANNs to process new input data. Figure 6 shows an example taken from the RobotFlow toolbox available at http://robotflow.sourceforge.net/demo.html. This demo contains FlowDesigner Networks that are used to recognize alphanumeric printed text extracted from color images using the FlowDesigner ANN toolbox. Before training the ANN, the user must classify image templates to make input and output sets, represented as input and output Vectors in FlowDesigner. The idea with this demo is to provide a simple algorithm that extracts characters from color components. Characters are extracted from the image with a simple color segmentation algorithm, with the black color representing text and orange representing the background color. For each template image, a pair of input and output Vec-
ors is created. Each extracted character is scaled and transformed into a Vector to create the input Vector. The user selects, with the SymbolKeypad GUI, the appropriate character that corresponds to the template image. An output Vector associated to the input Vector is then created. Once each character is classified, the training set containing input/output Vector pairs will be saved to disk and used to train the ANN subsequently.

Figure 7 shows the FlowDesigner training Network that is used and all the parameters given to the NNetTrainDBD Node. The NNetTrainDBD Node needs the previously saved input and output sets and an initialized ANN. The initialized ANN is composed of proper layer(s) configuration and is created with the NNetInit Node. The topology of the ANN is specified as a Node parameter and each ANN layer is composed of an arbitrary number of neurons and corresponding weights randomly initialized. The NNetTrainDBD uses the delta-bar-delta training algorithm that adapts the learning rate automatically. The NNetTrainDBD Node parameters GUI shows that the training will be done in 2000 epochs. Finally, once the ANN is trained and the user is satisfied with the results, the weights and the ANN configuration are saved to disk. Multiple ANN configurations and training algorithms are available in the ANN toolbox. The user is encouraged to try the demonstration to better understand how to use them.

Using FlowDesigner, RobotFlow and MARIE for robotic applications development

RobotFlow and MARIE are two projects that are currently using FlowDesigner. RobotFlow is a mobile robotics toolkit based on the FlowDesigner project. The visual programming interface provided with FlowDesigner helps visualize and understand what is really happening in the robot’s control loops, sensors, actuators, using graphical probes and debugging in real-time. MARIE, which stands for Mobile and Autonomous Robotics Integration Environment, is a robotic development and integration environment focused on software reusability and exploitation of already available APIs and middlewares frequently used in robotics. One of MARIE’s goal is to expand stand-alone applications scope, like FlowDesigner/RobotFlow, by adding the possibility to create interactions between them and by adding the possibility to distribute them on multiple processing Nodes.

Figure 8 shows a semi-autonomous teleoperation project created with MARIE. In this project, FlowDesigner/RobotFlow have been used to create control logic and glue logic required to interconnect and control all applications involved in the project. The components Behaviors FDAA, Expression FDAA and FDJoystick FDAA are three FlowDesigner independent Networks running in separated process managed by MARIE. Developing control and glue logic in FlowDesigner accelerated the overall development by using already available functionalities, by having a graphical representation support for implementation, and by having access to debug tools for investigating undesirable robot’s behaviors at run-time.

Expanding FlowDesigner

Building your own nodes

In FlowDesigner, all Nodes are implemented in C++ as a class that derives, directly or indirectly, from a base class called node (note that most Nodes derive from BufferedNode). Creating new Nodes does not require knowledge of FlowDesigner’s internal processes and design, but only the procedure to define inputs, outputs, parameters, and the desired processing function for calculation by the Node.

Listing 2 shows a simple MyNode Node that adds two values and transfers the result in its output. Most of the new Nodes will derive from either the Node abstract class or the BufferedNode abstract class. You should use public inheritance when deriving your new class. In all cases, you need to define a constructor for your new Node class. The parameters for this constructors are: string nodeName, const ParameterSet &params), which are used to initialize the base class. Also, if you derive from BufferedNode, you need to define the virtual void calculate(int output_id, int count, Buffer &out) function. The arguments are the ID of the output requested (out), the iteration ID (count) and the output buffer for the requested output (out). The calculate function is expected to assign an object to out(count). If you derive directly from the Node class, you need to override the ObjectRef getOutput(int output_id, int count) function. The meaning of output_id and count is the same as for the BufferedNode equivalent, and

![Figure 7. Training the Artificial Neural Network with FlowDesigner](image-url)
Comments at the beginning of the source code (starting with @) define in which category the Node belongs, the description of the Node, and the definition of all inputs, outputs and parameters. The C++ code must match the textual description for the Node to work properly. The DECLARE_NODE(MyNode) macro is used to register the Node in a dictionary when the toolbox is dynamically loaded. Once ready for use, the definitions of the Nodes (C++ comments) are then parsed by a PERL script (info2def.pl), provided with FlowDesigner, to produce an XML description of each Node for each toolboxes.

The FlowDesigner GUI is both using the definition of available Nodes and the internal Node dictionary to display the usable Nodes in the Nodes selection menu.

Defining your data types and operators
Using standardized data types and operators reduces complexity of the C++ Nodes, improves code readability and helps uniformize Nodes. User-defined data types and operators can easily be added in new toolkits.

Listing 3 shows how to create your own MyType data type.

In order to be used in new Nodes, new types must derive from the Object base class. That is the only absolute requirement. However, if you want the new type to be integrated with FlowDesigner, there are several things you can do:
• Implement the void printOn(ostream &out) const function. This function writes the object to the out stream in the FlowDesigner format.

• Implement the void readFrom (istream &in) function. This function reads the object from the in stream in the FlowDesigner format.

• Add the macro DECLARE_TYPE(MyType) to the C++ file where the object is implemented. This adds the new MyType object type to the FlowDesigner type dictionary.

Listing 4 shows how to define a new add operator for our new MyType type. The REGISTER_DOUBLE_VTABLE macro is useful to register the add operator in the addVtable (add table) with the input types MyType as the first operand and second operand.

Conclusions
FlowDesigner is still in its early stage and is a work in progress. Nevertheless, it is already usable for a lot of applications. The easiest way to use FlowDesigner is by using its graphical user interface (GUI) and connecting existing Nodes together to form the data-flow Network. Also, the user can build its own Nodes and toolboxes without knowing all the underlying principles and classes used by the data-flow processing engine. Future FlowDesigner improvements will include:

• Better documentation and more examples,
• Support for both Linux and Windows,
• Octave toolbox,
• GUI improvements,
• Better support for importing and exporting Networks,
• More visualization Probes.

FlowDesigner and the related projects are developed by LABORIUS, the Research Laboratory on Mobile Robotics and Intelligent Systems, Québec, Canada. Any suggestions or contributions are welcomed to improve FlowDesigner. Do not hesitate to contact the authors if you need more informations.