



LabVIEW Object Oriented Programming

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- **About Bloomy Controls**
- Object Orientation Concepts
- Benefits of Object Oriented Programming
- Real-Life Examples
- Common Concerns
- Questions

Who is Bloomy Controls?

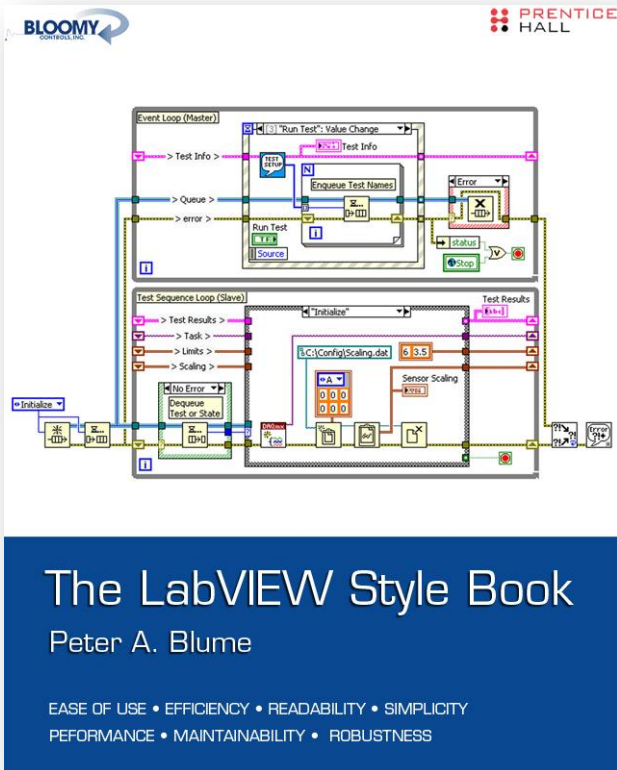


Bloomy Controls is a full service integrator providing turnkey systems, consulting, and training for Test and Measurement systems.

- Founded in 1991
- Windsor, CT; Marlborough, MA; Fort Lee, NJ
- Industry Leader in NI LabVIEW development
- NI **Select** Alliance Partner
- 16 Certified LabVIEW Architects
- CSIA (Control Systems Integrators Association) Certified Member



LabVIEW Style Experts



Prentice Hall © 2007

- Best practice for developing quality LabVIEW applications
- Over 200 style rules
 - Ease of use
 - Efficiency
 - Readability
 - Simplicity
 - Performance
 - Maintainability
 - Reliability

- Companion website at www.bloomy.com/lvstyle



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Object Orientation



- A software engineering methodology / philosophy
- Break a system down into discrete, independent entities (or “Objects”) with a single, distinct role or responsibility
- Accepted as one of the best techniques for modeling complex systems
- Promotes greater reliability, flexibility and maintainability in programming

All About The Phrasing



- Consider these descriptions from a recent NI Virtual User Group presentation:

“**We** want to test each board at the end of an assembly line to make sure each is functional. **We** want to send an email to management for any failed tests”

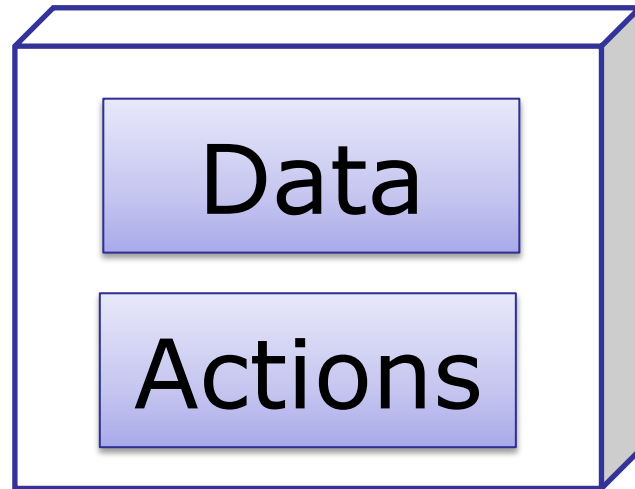
and

“**We** want the **assembly line** to produce boards. Each **board** should test itself for functionality and report any problem. The **log** should send an email to management for any failed tests”

What is an Object



- Data and actions are grouped together into one self-contained unit called an “Object”



- An object’s definition is known as a “class”

OOP In LabVIEW = LVOOP



- An Object is similar to a cluster
 - Cluster + Library (lvlib) + magic
- Objects are defined in terms of their “class”
- Classes are defined in LVClass files and contain:
 - A data-type (the “cluster of private class data”, or “class cluster”)
 - A list of “member” VIs
 - A description of what the wire should look like
 - Inheritance Information (more on this later)
- Native to LabVIEW 8.20+ (PCs), and LabVIEW 2009+ (Real-Time and FPGA)



DEMO: Creating a class

- Goal: A class to represent a shape in a drawing application
- What should a particular shape know about itself?
 - It's location
 - It's color / style
- What should any shape be able to do?
 - Allow its color and style to be programmatically changed
 - Draw itself on a LabVIEW 2D Picture Control



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Benefits: Scope and Encapsulation



- A VI's scope is a description as to where that VI can be used
- Change implementation without affecting other parts of your program – **“Encapsulation”**
- Helps limit an object to a specific, single role as we
- Classes have four scope levels:
 - **Public**
 - **Private**
 - Protected (talk about this later)
 - Community (outside the scope of this presentation)
- Allows you to have internal functionality that does not have to be checked against all use-cases (e.g. can presume that an array is sorted and has 10 elements)



DEMO: Using Scope

- How to mark parts of our class as Private
- Task:
 - Restrict the number of colors that can be used to one of a discrete list
 - Code to convert color name into raw color value should be internal to the class so that we can make presumption / change the values later

Benefits: Inheritance



- Classes can have “parents” and “children” (also known as “ancestors” and “descendants”)
 - A circle **is a kind of** shape, or a circle is a **descendant** of shape
- A child class automatically knows the same information and can do the same actions as its parent, along with anything else more specific
- Allows common code to be developed once
 - Child VIs need only add new, or replace (“override”) functionality that is different from the parent
 - Less repetition = more reliability

Benefits: Inheritance



- An object can flow down any of it's own wires or any of it's parents wires.
 - LabVIEW keeps track of what object is actually on a wire at a given point
 - E.g. a **circle** can travel along a **shape** wire and can use **shape** VIs.
- LabVIEW will select the correct VI at **RUNTIME** (e.g. parent's X.vi or child's X.vi)
 - Called Runtime Polymorphism or **Dynamic Dispatch**
 - LabVIEW will choose the correct functionality for you



DEMOS: Inheritance and Dynamic Dispatch

- Task:
 - Create a Circle class that inherits from Shape
- Demonstrate LabVIEW selecting correct VI at runtime

Benefits: Good Style



- Encapsulation and modularity are key pillars of Bloomy Controls' Style Guidelines, even without LVOOP
 - Drivers and other modules should encapsulate key functionality and function as independent entities
- Why not let LVOOP do the hard work for you?
 - Very low overhead
 - Enforces modularity through scope protections
 - Allows you, the developer to control how your code is used.
 - Built in versioning can allow your program to automatically adjust for new versions of a class.

Benefits Summary



- Encourages good design
 - Enforces encapsulation and protects data
 - Forces code to be used as the developer intended
- Permits run-time polymorphism
 - Allows interface to be defined regardless of implementation
- Can lead to better, more stable code
 - Code can be based on thoroughly tested starting point
 - Scalable without affecting existing software

Agenda



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Use Cases: Drivers



- Most logical use case – many devices carry out the same functionality in different ways.
- A class allows the functionality for an application to be defined, regardless of implementation
- Hardware can be easily replaced without any changes in main application code
- A motor framework that would allow 3 different kinds of motor to be used with a system
- A “Virtual Motor” was also created to allow the system to be tested **without the hardware present**

Use Cases: Data Logger

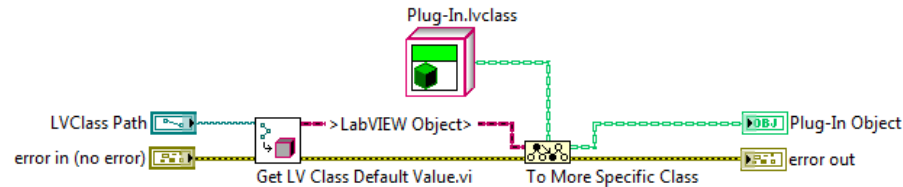


- In a typical Data Logger a large number of instruments are periodically polled for data. This data is then written to file.
- Timing is typically non-critical and all instruments can post their data to the log at the “same” time.
- All instruments function the same way from the software’s point of view. (Ask for data, get a double.)
- In an object-oriented design all instruments can inherit from a base “instrument” class having a “read” method.
- The program can now simply loop through an array of instruments and call “read”.

Use Cases: Plug-Ins



- Classes can be dynamically loaded from a path



- Created software to manage data from multiple devices that communicated the same kind of data over different interfaces (including RS232, USB, and Wireless Ethernet).
- Software architected so that each type of device has its driver dynamically loaded as a plug-in.
- Allows new devices to be added to software without rebuilding EXE.

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Common Concerns



- A LOT of VIs
 - Each interface, interaction and data manipulation becomes its own VI, leading to many small VIs
- DESIGN IS CRITICAL
 - More design effort is required up front and, because classes are independent, changing a parent class VI may require changing many child VIs (*upfront design is not necessarily a bad thing...*)

Development Time?



- Like
- effo
- Pay
- Do

“Definition 1.1: Development time includes the hours required to develop, document, test, modify, and maintain an application **throughout its entire life cycle.”**

(LabVIEW Style Book, P. Blume)

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Conclusion



LabVIEW Object Oriented Programming offers a powerful set of tools to help you:

- Simplify the process of designing applications
- Create code that is more modular through encapsulation and scope control
- Leverage language-level tools to help ensure that your code is used as intended
- Define functionality at runtime, instead of having to hard code how your application will run
- Improve maintainability by allowing implementations to change without affecting the overall application
- Design software that can grow

Any Questions?



“A VI outside a class is a gun without a safety. Data outside a class is a target”

A message from LabVOOP R&D (courtesy of LAVA member "Aristos Queue")

Contact Bloomy Controls



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- LAVA Object-Oriented Forum
 - <http://lavag.org/forum/26-object-oriented-programming/>
- LabVIEW Object-Oriented Programming: The Decisions Behind the Design
 - <http://zone.ni.com/devzone/cda/tut/p/id/3574>
- NI Large Application Development Group
 - <http://decibel.ni.com/content/groups/large-labview-application-development>
- Bloomy Controls website
 - <http://www.bloomy.com>