Prototyping Workflow Automation with Snap!

Xavier Pi Snap!Con 2025



Popular Workflows Automation

- Popular workflow automation tools, such as Make, n8n, Zapier, Microsoft Power Automate, or SAP Build Process Automation, propose the use of "low-code" graphical languages to minimize the barrier to entry.
- Technically, they are based on flowcharts assisted with tools that facilitate their use.

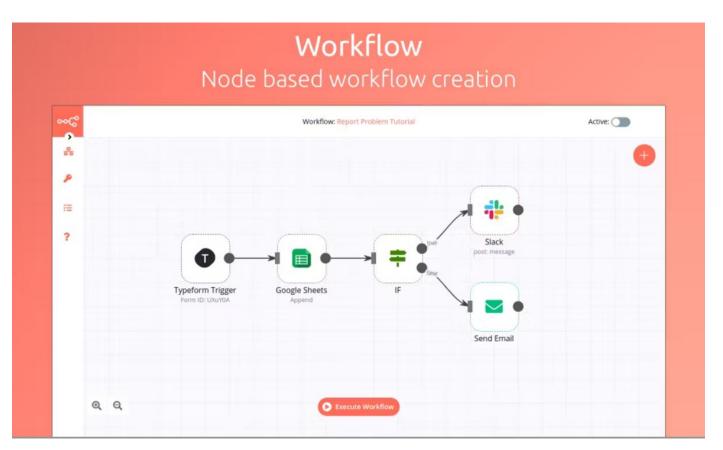
Make

From simple automations to complex solutions.

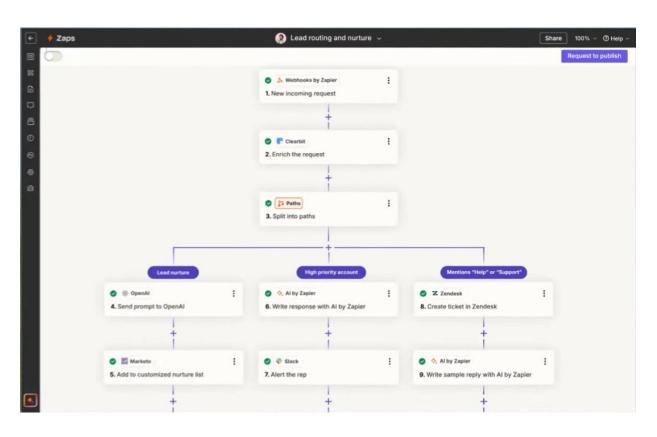
Build like a developer using decision based logic and flow control.



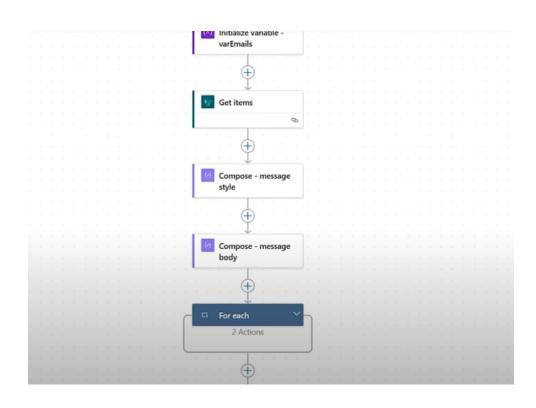
n8n



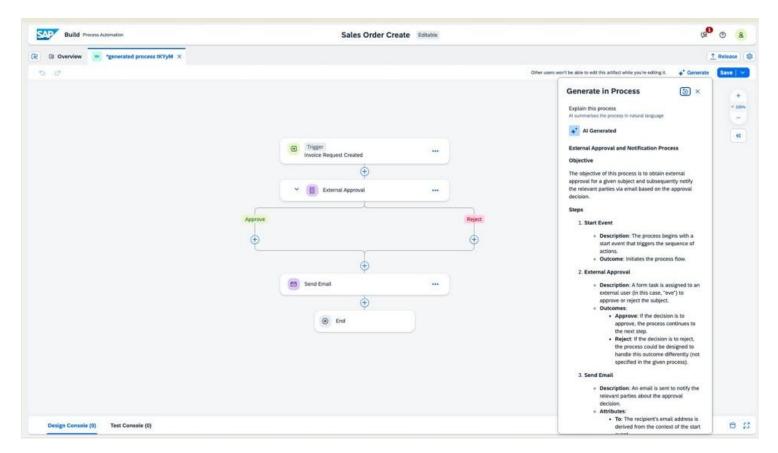
Zapier



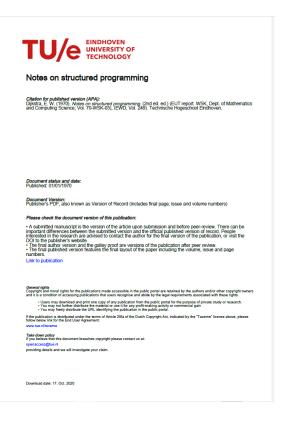
Microsoft Power Automate



SAP Build Process Automation

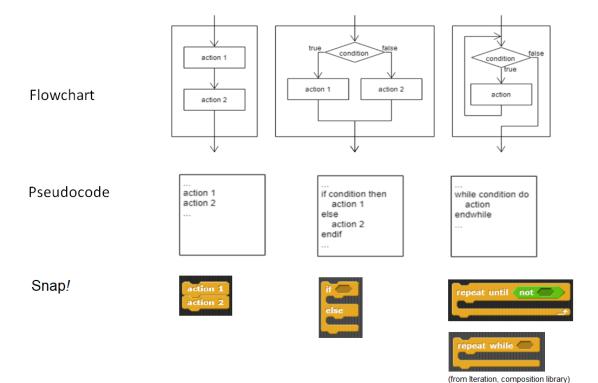


Algorithmic Foundations





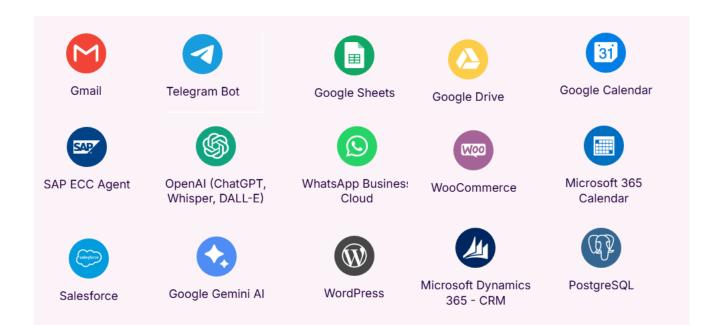
Algorithmic Structures



Basic Common Elements

- Actions or tasks
- Events or triggers
- Decisions and loops
- Connectors

Connectors

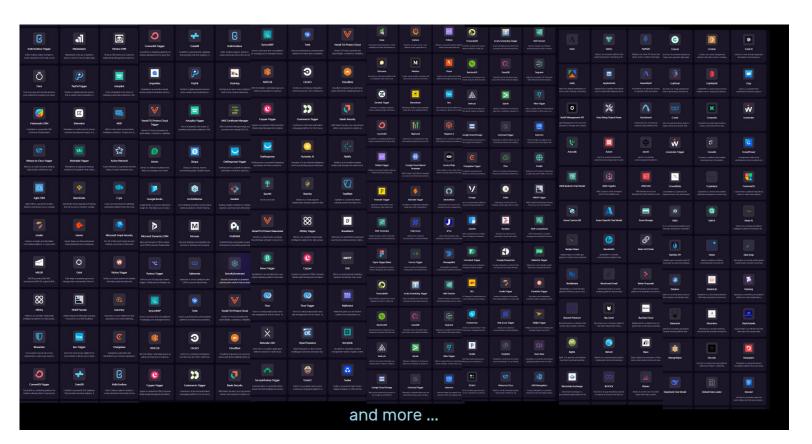


and more than 2800 ...

Make Connectors



n8n Connectors

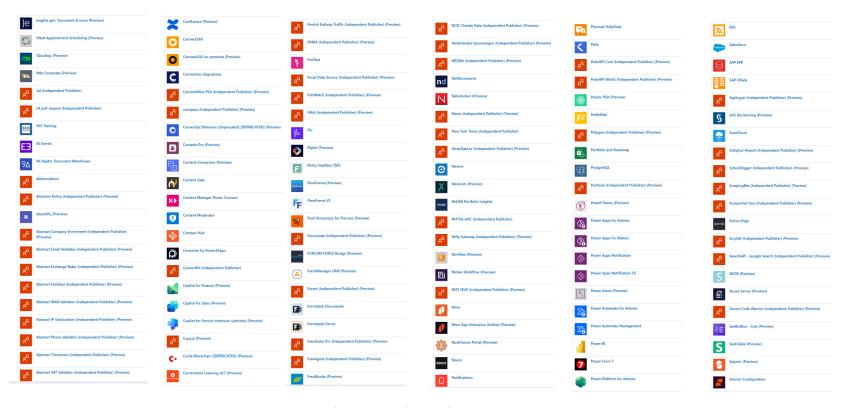


Zapier Connectors

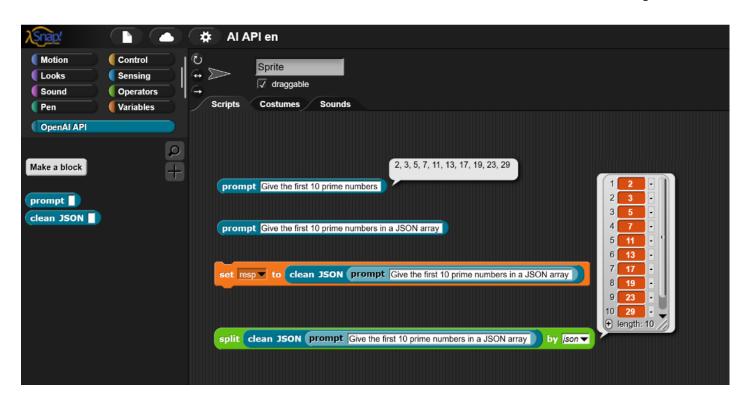




Microsoft Power Automate Connectors



A Basic Connector Example



Two Approaches

- Pure Snap! Implementation
 - No dependencies
 - Architecturally and technically limited
- Snap! + External bridge agent support
 - Depends on an external bridge agents that call existing APIs (there are thousands of them).
 - Architecturally unlimited and technically almost unlimited

Pure Snap! Implementation

- Using Snap! "Web services access (https)" only allows direct calls to some APIs, such as API-KEYbased ones.
- Security issue: API key is visible in the code.
- Many APIs cannot be called directly from browsers for security reasons.

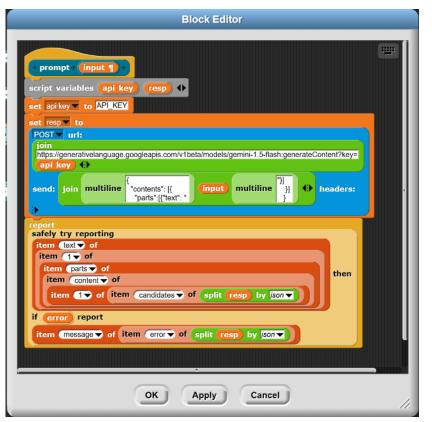
External Bridge Agents

- Based on independent agent which uses existent implemented APIs.
- Example:
 - Flask Python process
 - Can access to any API (Key based, token based, Oauth 2, etc)
 - Accessed from Snap! via HTTP or MQTT
 - Access to Snap! via MQTT

External Bridge Agent Example

```
import google.generativeai as genai
 import os
 from flask import Flask, request
 from flask cors import CORS
 import urllib.parse
 app = Flask( name )
 CORS (app)
 genai.configure(api key=API KEY)
def call gemini api(prompt):
    model = genai.GenerativeModel('gemini-1.5-flash')
    response = model.generate content(prompt)
    return response.text
 @app.route('/prompt', methods=['GET'])
—def prompt():
    text prompt = urllib.parse.unquote plus(request.args.get('text', ''))
    return call gemini api(text prompt)
if name == ' main ':
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', debug=True, port=8000)
```

Pure Snap! vs External Bridge Agent



```
Plock Editor

+ prompt + input 1 +

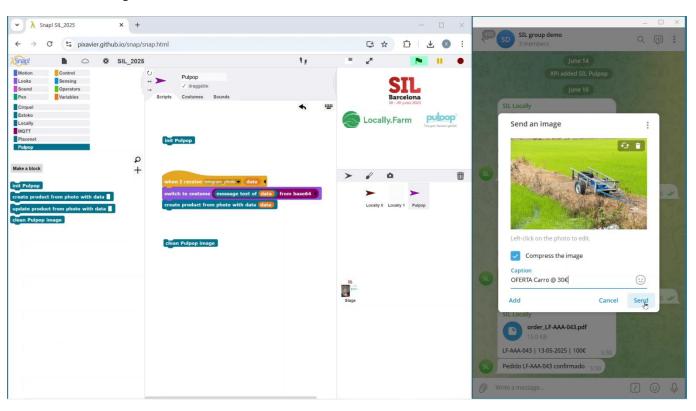
report url join http://xavierpi.com:8000/prompt?text= input (*)

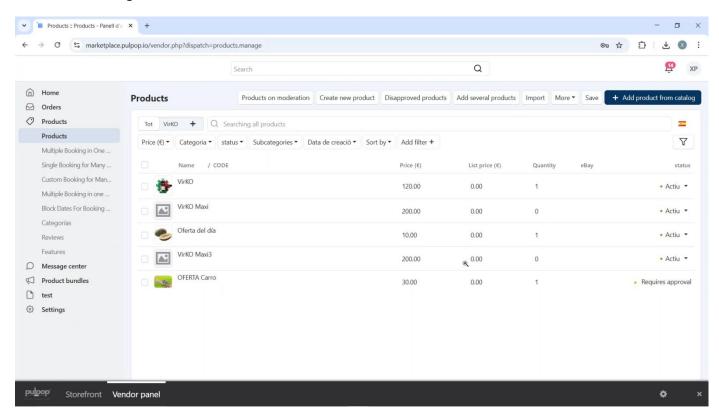
OK Apply Cancel
```

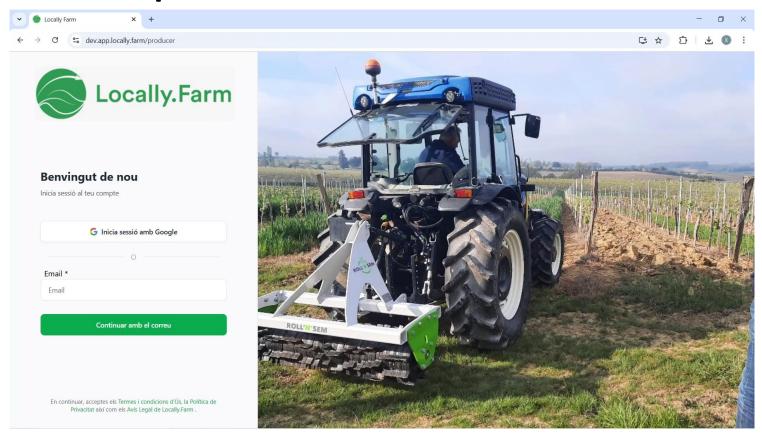
https://xavierpi.com/ia

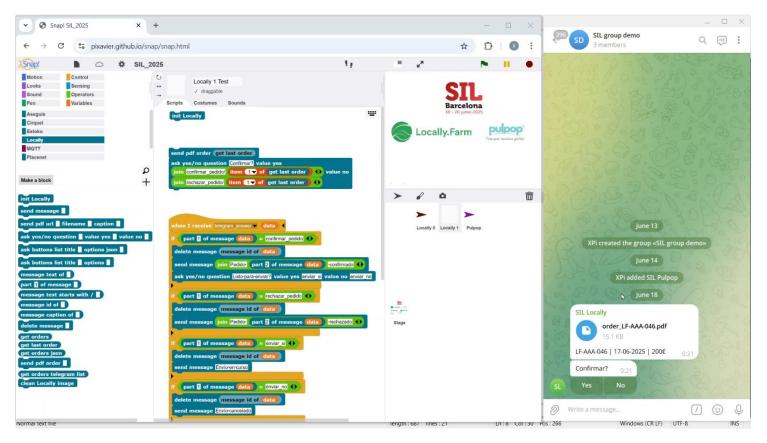
Experiences at Barcelona SIL 2025

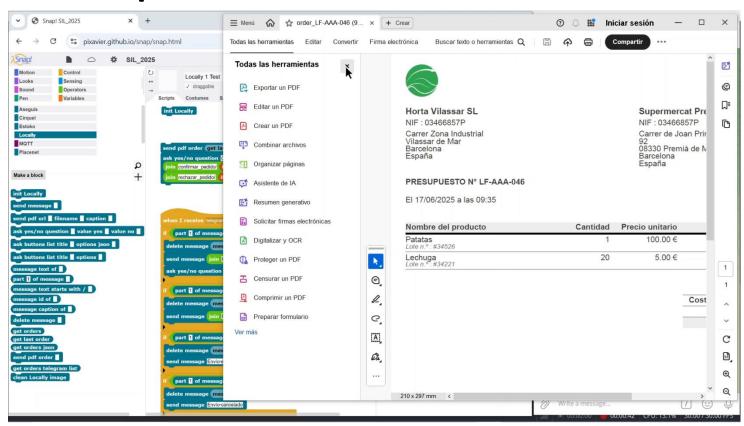


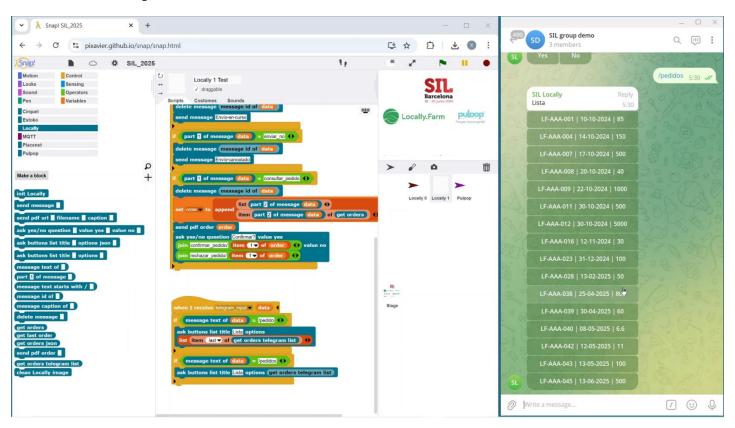












Recap

- Block-based languages like Snap! are lingua franca for almost the whole new generation; there is no need to create parallel discourses to explain computational thinking (algorithmic thinking, decomposition, abstraction, and pattern recognition).
- Undergraduate programmers can develop connectors based on external bridge agents, easily using AI in most cases, on a cheap VPS or cloud service.
- Snap! is architecturally complete (bidirectional sync and async agents interactions with client-server and PubSub architectures) thanks to "Web services access (https)" and "MQTT" libraries.

Thank you!

Xavier Pi xpi@enginyers.net