How to build a set of DSLs: from Theory to Practise

Xactium, TUBS, Jendrik Johannes (TUD)



Context of this work





- The present courseware has been developed within the context of the MODELPLEX European IST FP6 project (<u>http://www.modelplex.org/</u>).
- Co-funded by the European Commission, the MODELPLEX project involves 21 partners from 8 different countries.
- MODELPLEX aims to define and develop a coherent infrastructure specifically for the application of MDE to the development and subsequent management of complex systems within a variety of industrial domains.
- To achieve the goal of the large-scale adoption of MDE, MODELPLEX promotes the idea of the collaborative development of courseware dedicated to this domain.
- The MDE courseware provided here with the status of open-source software is produced under the EPL 1.0 licence.



Outline

• Introduction to DSLs

- What are DSLs? (overview, with examples
- Why are they topical? (Discussion of drivers for DSLs)
- Who is using them? (Examples of use)
- What is the business benefit? (The value proposition to industry)
- Relationship within Modelplex (how they contribute to Modelplex)
- Existing technologies (Eclipse, MS, etc)

Architecture of a DSL

- Core concepts (Define core concepts and terminology)
- Structure of DSLs (Basic building blocks: abstract syntax, etc)
- Measurements of quality (How to determine the quality of the DSL - may be a section in it own right)



Outline Continued

Building a DSL

- Domain analysis (Understanding the domain that is to be modelled)
- Building an abstract syntax model (Basic steps in building a metamodel)
- Understanding syntax (What should the interface to a DSL be?)
- Developing a visual editor (Steps in creating a visual editor)
- Other types of editors (For example textual)
- Semantics (Giving the DSL meaning)
- Modularisation for DSLs (adding modularisation support)
- An example (Take them through a small example using Eclipse)
- Building a DSL family (Examples of how to facilitate reusable DSL development)



Building a DSL: Modularisation

• Languages need modularization concepts

- Reduce complexity
- Improve reusability
- Challenges
 - Modularization influences syntax and semantics
 - Requires additional tooling support

• Reuseware ^{[1][2]}

- Does not influence design of DSL syntax or semantics
 - DSL syntax can be extended at the end (but does not have to be)
- Composes modularized models to monolithic models
 - DSL semantics do not require extension
- Generic tooling can be used with arbitrary DSLs

[1] On Language-Independent Model Modularisation, Transactions on Aspect-Oriented Development, 2008
 [2] <u>http://reuseware.org</u>



Building a DSL: Modularisation with Reuseware

• Reuseware approach

- Define a composition system with modularisation concepts (or reuse a predefined one)
 - E.g., Modules, Packages, Aspects, etc.
- Optional: Extend DSL syntax with concepts for variation points
 - Variation points allow definition of templates
- Define a reuse extension for your DSL
 - Binds the composition system to your DSL
 - E.g., what are the specifics of a module in your DSL, what identifies and aspect, etc.
- Reuseware can now handle modularization in your DSL



Building a DSL: Modularisation – Example

• Taipan DSL^[3] (Metamodel excerpt)





[3] http://wiki.eclipse.org/index.php/GMF Tutorial#Quick Start

Building a DSL: Modularisation – Example





Building a DSL: Modularisation – Example



Different concerns should be separated into model fragments

 Port mode
 (configuration of ports and routes)

Flotilla model
 (ships and their relations)

•Cargo model (Cargo and its properties) WP 3.3

Building a DSL: Modularisation - Example



Different concerns should be separated into model fragments

 Port mode
 (configuration of ports and routes)

Flotilla model
 (ships and their relations)

•Cargo model (Cargo and its properties)



Building a DSL: Reuseware - Overview

Model Fragments

- (Partial) models that may contain variation points
- Offer a Composition Interface
- Composition Interface consists of Ports
- Ports point at elements of the model fragment that can be accessed for composition

Composition Programs

- Define composition links between Ports
- Can be executed to produce a composed model where model fragments are merged at the elements pointed out by the linked Ports



Building a DSL: Reuseware - Overview

Composition Systems

- Define modularisation concepts
 - (e.g., Modules, Packages, Aspects)
- Define relations between modularisation concepts (e.g, an aspect relates to a core)
- Reuse extensions (for DSLs)
 - Define how modularization concepts defined in a composition system are realized in a concrete DSL
 - Define which ports are related to which model elements of a model fragment



Building a DSL: Reuseware - Composition Systems

- A composition system defines
 - Fragment roles
 - Role a model fragment plays in the modularisation (e.g., aspect or core)
 - Fragment roles collaborate through associations between ports
 - Static ports
 - Defined for one fragment role
 - Each fragment playing the role has to offer the port
 - Dynamic ports
 - Defined for one fragment role
 - Each fragment playing the role can offer several of these ports
 - Contribution Associations
 - Defines that two ports are related
 - Executing a composition link between the two ports will trigger the copying of model elements
 - Configuration Associations
 - Defines that two ports are related
 - Executing a composition link between the two ports will NOT trigger the copying of model elements



```
compositionsystem reuseTaipan {
```

```
fragment role TravelSpace {
  static port VehicleContainer;
  dynamic port Routes;
 dynamic port Places;
}
fragment role Flotilla {
  static port Vehicles;
 dynamic port RouteSlots;
 dynamic port PlaceSlots;
}
contribution Flotilla.Vehicles --> TravelSpace.VehicleContainer;
configuration Flotilla.RouteSlots --> TravelSpace.Routes;
configuration Flotilla.PlaceSlots --> TravelSpace.Places;
fragment role ItemHolder {
  dynamic port ItemSpaces;
}
fragment role ItemContainer {
  dynamic port Items;
}
contribution ItemContainer.Items --> ItemHolder.ItemSpaces;
```



}

```
compositionsystem reuseTaipan {
                                                                    A TravelSpace offers a
 fragment role TravelSpace {
                                                                    place where vehicles can be
   static port VehicleContainer;
                                                                    placed (VehicleContainer)
   dynamic port Routes;
   dynamic port Places;
                                                                    and a number of Routes and
                                                                   Places
 fragment role Flotilla {
   static port Vehicles;
   dynamic port RouteSlots;
   dynamic port PlaceSlots;
  }
  contribution Flotilla.Vehicles --> TravelSpace.VehicleContainer;
 configuration Flotilla.RouteSlots --> TravelSpace.Routes;
  configuration Flotilla.PlaceSlots --> TravelSpace.Places;
  fragment role ItemHolder {
   dynamic port ItemSpaces;
  }
  fragment role ItemContainer {
   dynamic port Items;
  }
  contribution ItemContainer.Items --> ItemHolder.ItemSpaces;
}
```



```
compositionsystem reuseTaipan {
 fragment role TravelSpace {
   static port VehicleContainer;
   dynamic port Routes;
   dynamic port Places;
                                                                    A Flotilla offers a set of
                                                                    Vehicles and has a number
 fragment role Flotilla {
   static port Vehicles;
                                                                    of placeloders for routes
   dynamic port RouteSlots;
   dynamic port PlaceSlots;
                                                                    (RouteSlots) and places
 }
                                                                    (PlaceSlots)
  contribution Flotilla.Vehicles --> TravelSpace.VehicleContainer;
 configuration Flotilla.RouteSlots --> TravelSpace.Routes;
  configuration Flotilla.PlaceSlots --> TravelSpace.Places;
  fragment role ItemHolder {
   dynamic port ItemSpaces;
  }
  fragment role ItemContainer {
   dynamic port Items;
  }
  contribution ItemContainer.Items --> ItemHolder.ItemSpaces;
}
```



compositionsystem reuseTaipan {

```
fragment role TravelSpace {
   static port VehicleContainer;
   dynamic port Routes;
   dynamic port Places;
```

```
}
```

```
fragment role Flotilla {
   static port Vehicles;
   dynamic port RouteSlots;
   dynamic port RouteSlots;
```

```
dynamic port PlaceSlots;
```

```
}
```

```
contribution Flotilla.Vehicles --> TravelSpace.VehicleContainer;
configuration Flotilla.RouteSlots --> TravelSpace.Routes;
configuration Flotilla.PlaceSlots --> TravelSpace.Places;
```

```
fragment role ItemHolder {
   dynamic port ItemSpaces;
}
```

```
fragment role ItemContainer {
   dynamic port Items;
}
```

contribution ItemContainer.Items --> ItemHolder.ItemSpaces;

A Flotilla contributes Vehicles to a TravelSpace's VehicleContainer; a RouteSlots can be configured with a Route; a PlaceSlots can be configured with a Place



}

```
compositionsystem reuseTaipan {
 fragment role TravelSpace {
   static port VehicleContainer;
   dynamic port Routes;
   dynamic port Places;
  }
 fragment role Flotilla {
   static port Vehicles;
   dynamic port RouteSlots;
   dynamic port PlaceSlots;
  }
  contribution Flotilla.Vehicles --> TravelSpace.VehicleContainer;
 configuration Flotilla.RouteSlots --> TravelSpace.Routes;
 configuration Flotilla.PlaceSlots --> TravelSpace.Places;
                                                                      An ItemHolder offers
                                                                      different ItemSpaces
 fragment role ItemHolder {
   dynamic port ItemSpaces;
  }
 fragment role ItemContainer {
   dynamic port Items;
  }
  contribution ItemContainer.Items --> ItemHolder.ItemSpaces;
}
```



```
compositionsystem reuseTaipan {
  fragment role TravelSpace {
    static port VehicleContainer;
    dynamic port Routes;
    dynamic port Places;
  }
  fragment role Flotilla {
    static port Vehicles;
   dynamic port RouteSlots;
   dynamic port PlaceSlots;
  }
  contribution Flotilla.Vehicles --> TravelSpace.VehicleContainer;
  configuration Flotilla.RouteSlots --> TravelSpace.Routes;
  configuration Flotilla.PlaceSlots --> TravelSpace.Places;
 fragment role ItemHolder {
    dynamic port ItemSpaces;
  ł
  fragment role ItemContainer {
    dynamic port Items;
  }
  contribution ItemContainer.Items --> ItemHolder.ItemSpaces;
}
```

An ItemContainer contains and offers Items



```
compositionsystem reuseTaipan {
 fragment role TravelSpace {
   static port VehicleContainer;
   dynamic port Routes;
   dynamic port Places;
  }
 fragment role Flotilla {
   static port Vehicles;
   dynamic port RouteSlots;
   dynamic port PlaceSlots;
  }
  contribution Flotilla.Vehicles --> TravelSpace.VehicleContainer;
 configuration Flotilla.RouteSlots --> TravelSpace.Routes;
  configuration Flotilla.PlaceSlots --> TravelSpace.Places;
  fragment role ItemHolder {
   dynamic port ItemSpaces;
  }
                                                                      Items can be individually
 fragment role ItemContainer {
   dynamic port Items;
                                                                      assigned to ItemSpaces
  }
 contribution ItemContainer.Items --> ItemHolder.ItemSpaces;
}
```



Building a DSL: Extending a Metamodel for Variation

- Three kinds of variation points required
 - RouteSlot
 - PortSlot
 - ItemSpace
- For each kind of variation point we...
 - Introduce a superclass for the metaclass that defines the elements which may replace the variation point (e.g., we introduce RouteType as a superclass of Route in the case of RouteSlot)
 - We redirect all references to the metaclass to the new superclass (e.g., all references to **Route** are redirected to **RouteType**)
 - We introduce a new subclass for the just introduced superclass that represents the variation point. This class needs properties from which a name can be derived. (e.g., we introduce **RouteSlot** as a subclass of **RoutType**)



Building a DSL: Extending a Metamodel for Variation





Building a DSL: Extending a Metamodel for Variation





(extension for PortSlot not shown; similar to R

Building a DSL: Reuseware - Reuse Extensions

• A Reuse Extension defines

- How a composition interface define by a fragment role (which is defined in a composition system) is linked to the content of a model fragment
- Each port links to a set of model elements treated as:
 - Prototype: Element that can be copied with its contained elements
 - Anchor: Element that can be referenced by other elements
 - Hook: Variation point where Prototypes can be put
 - Slot: Variation point where Anchors can be put



reuseextension reuseTaipan implements reuseTaipan
epackages <http://www.eclipse.org/examples/gmf/taipan>
Rootclass TravelSpace {

```
fragment role TravelSpace {
  port VehicleContainer {
    Aquatory.ships is hook {}
    Aquatory.ports is hook {}
    Aquatory.routes is hook {}
  }
  port Routes {
    Route is anchor {
      port expr = $self.description$
    }
  }
  port Places {
    Port is anchor {
      port expr = $self.location.concat('Port')$
    }
  }
}
fragment role Flotilla {
  port Vehicles {
    Aquatory.ships is prototype {}
    Aquatory.ports is prototype {}
    Aquatory.routes is prototype {}
  }
  port RouteSlots {
    RouteSlot is slot {
      port expr = $self.name$
    }
  }
  port PlaceSlots {
    PortSlot is slot {
```

THE CAROL

The ReuseTaipan composition system is bound to the Taipan DSL (referred to by the URI of its metamodel)

```
reuseextension reuseTaipan implements reuseTaipan
epackages <http://www.eclipse.org/examples/gmf/taipan>
Rootclass TravelSpace {
  fragment role TravelSpace {
    port VehicleContainer {
      Aquatory.ships is hook {}
      Aquatory.ports is hook {}
      Aquatory routes is hook {}
    }
    port Routes {
      Route is anchor {
        port expr = $self.description$
      }
    }
    port Places {
      Port is anchor {
        port expr = $self.location.concat('Port')$
      }
    }
  }
  fragment role Flotilla {
    port Vehicles {
      Aquatory.ships is prototype {}
      Aquatory.ports is prototype {}
      Aquatory.routes is prototype {}
    }
    port RouteSlots {
      RouteSlot is slot {
        port expr = $self.name$
      }
    }
    port PlaceSlots {
      PortSlot is slot {
```

.....

THE CAROL

The references ships, ports and routes of the metaclass Aquatory all act as hooks accessible through the VehicleContainer port





```
reuseextension reuseTaipan implements reuseTaipan
epackages <http://www.eclipse.org/examples/gmf/taipan>
Rootclass TravelSpace {
  fragment role TravelSpace {
    port VehicleContainer {
      Aquatory.ships is hook {}
      Aquatory.ports is hook {}
      Aquatory routes is hook {}
    }
    port Routes {
      Route is anchor {
        port expr = $self.description$
      }
    }
    port Places {
      Port is anchor {
        port expr = $self.location.concat('Port')$
      }
    }
  }
  fragment role Flotilla {
    port Vehicles {
      Aquatory.ships is prototype {}
      Aquatory.ports is prototype {}
      Aquatory.routes is prototype {}
    }
    port RouteSlots {
      RouteSlot is slot {
        port expr = $self.name$
      }
    }
    port PlaceSlots {
      PortSlot is slot {
```

Each Route is an anchor accessible through individual ports; the ports are named using the description attribute of the Route metaclass (OCL Expression: self.description)

28

THE CAROL

WP 3.3





```
reuseextension reuseTaipan implements reuseTaipan
epackages <http://www.eclipse.org/examples/gmf/taipan>
Rootclass TravelSpace {
  fragment role TravelSpace {
    port VehicleContainer {
      Aquatory.ships is hook {}
      Aquatory.ports is hook {}
      Aquatory.routes is hook {}
    }
    port Routes {
      Route is anchor {
        port expr = $self.description$
    }
    port Places {
      Port is anchor {
        port expr = $self.location.concat('Port')$
      }
  }
  fragment role Flotilla {
    port Vehicles {
      Aquatory.ships is prototype {}
      Aquatory.ports is prototype {}
      Aquatory.routes is prototype {}
    }
    port RouteSlots {
      RouteSlot is slot {
        port expr = $self.name$
      }
    }
    port PlaceSlots {
      PortSlot is slot {
```

THE CAROL

Each Port is an anchor accessible through individual ports; the ports are named using the location attribute of the Port metaclass





```
reuseextension reuseTaipan implements reuseTaipan
epackages <http://www.eclipse.org/examples/gmf/taipan>
Rootclass TravelSpace {
  fragment role TravelSpace {
    port VehicleContainer {
      Aquatory.ships is hook {}
      Aquatory.ports is hook {}
      Aquatory.routes is hook {}
    }
    port Routes {
      Route is anchor {
        port expr = $self.description$
    }
    port Places {
      Port is anchor {
        port expr = $self.location.concat('Port')$
      }
  fragment role Flotilla {
    port Vehicles {
      Aquatory.ships is prototype {}
      Aquatory.ports is prototype {}
      Aquatory.routes is prototype {}
    }
    port RouteSlots {
      RouteSlot is slot {
        port expr = $self.name$
      }
    }
    port PlaceSlots {
      PortSlot is slot {
```

THE CAROL

All elements of the references ships, ports and routes of the metaclass Aquatory act as prototypes accessible through the Vehicles port





```
reuseextension reuseTaipan implements reuseTaipan
epackages <http://www.eclipse.org/examples/gmf/taipan>
Rootclass TravelSpace {
  fragment role TravelSpace {
    port VehicleContainer {
      Aquatory.ships is hook {}
      Aquatory.ports is hook {}
      Aquatory.routes is hook {}
    }
    port Routes {
      Route is anchor {
        port expr = $self.description$
    }
    port Places {
      Port is anchor {
        port expr = $self.location.concat('Port')$
      }
    }
  }
  fragment role Flotilla {
    port Vehicles {
      Aquatory.ships is prototype {}
      Aquatory.ports is prototype {}
      Aquatory.routes is prototype {}
   }
    port RouteSlots {
      RouteSlot is slot {
        port expr = $self.name$
      }
    }
    port PlaceSlots {
      PortSlot is slot {
```

THE CAROL

Each RouteSlot is a slot accessible through individual ports; the ports are named using the name attribute of the RouteSlot metaclass



```
reuseextension reuseTaipan implements reuseTaipan
epackages <http://www.eclipse.org/examples/gmf/taipan>
Rootclass TravelSpace {
  fragment role TravelSpace {
    port VehicleContainer {
      Aquatory.ships is hook {}
      Aquatory.ports is hook {}
      Aquatory.routes is hook {}
    }
    port Routes {
      Route is anchor {
        port expr = $self.description$
    }
    port Places {
      Port is anchor {
        port expr = $self.location.concat('Port')$
      }
  }
  fragment role Flotilla {
    port Vehicles {
      Aquatory.ships is prototype {}
      Aquatory.ports is prototype {}
      Aquatory.routes is prototype {}
    }
   port RouteSlots {
      RouteSlot is slot {
        port expr = $self.name$
    port PlaceSlots {
      PortSlot is slot {
```

THE CAROL

Each PortSlot is a slot accessible through individual ports; the ports are named using the name attribute of

D 2008



```
binding ItemHolder {
    binding ItemSpaces {
        ItemSpace is hook {
            port expr = $self.name$
        }
    }
    binding ItemContainer {
        binding Items {
            Item is prototype {
               port expr = $self.article$
        }
      }
}
```

Each ItemSpace is a hook accessible through individual ports; the ports are named using the name attribute of the ItemSpace metaclass



. . .





```
...
fragment role ItemHolder {
   port ItemSpaces {
      ItemSpace is hook {
        port expr = $self.name$
      }
   }
}
fragment role ItemContainer {
   port Items {
      Item is prototype {
        port expr = $self.article$
      }
   }
}
```

Each Item is a prototype accessible through individual ports; the ports are named using the article attribute of the Items metaclass





IIVERSITÄT



Building a DSL: Using Reuseware Tooling with a DSL

Fragment Repository

- Light-weight repository to manage and find reusable model fragments
- Can instantly be used to build libraries of model fragments designed in a DSL
- Composition Program Editor
 - Independent of composition systems and reuse extensions
 - Can instantly be used to define compositions for the DSL
 - Layout can be customized if desired







© Copyright Xactium, TUBS & TUD 2008



© Copyright Xactium, TUBS & TUD 2008





UNIVERSITÄT

© Copyright Xactium, TUBS & TUD 2008