

So?

Modeling

- ... Higher Level
- ... Domain Specific Concepts & Notations
- ... Code Generation Interpretation

Solves the Problem!

DSL



general purpose

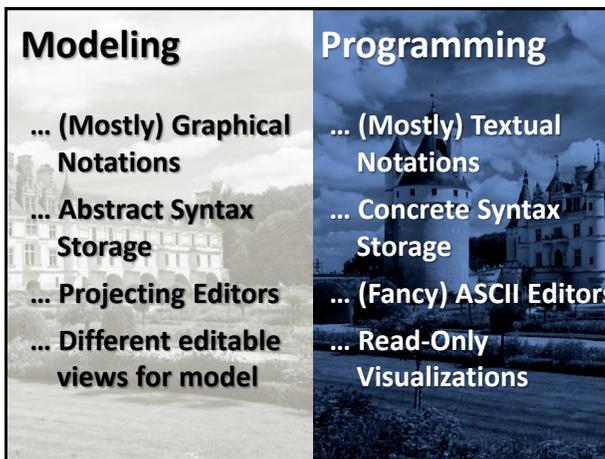
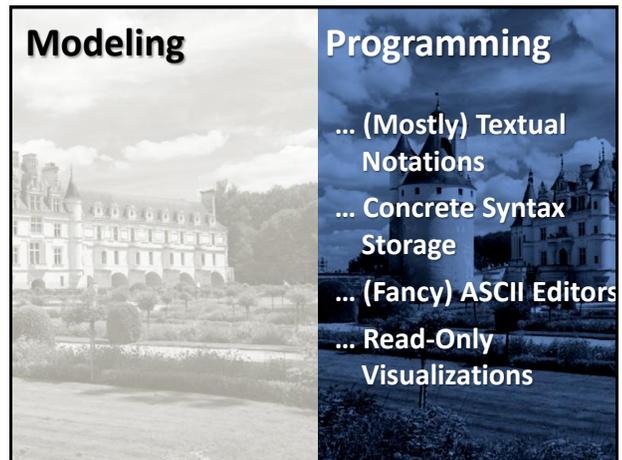
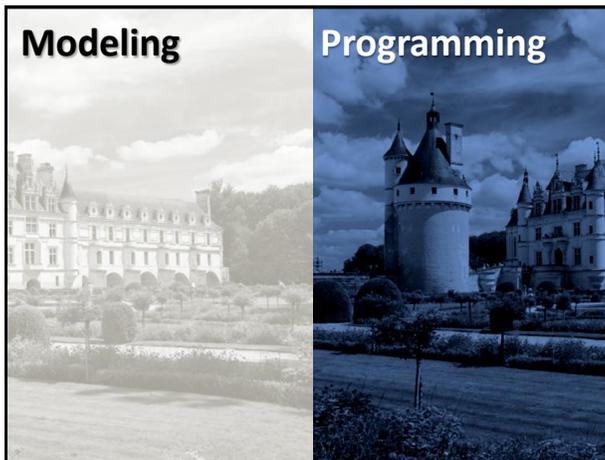
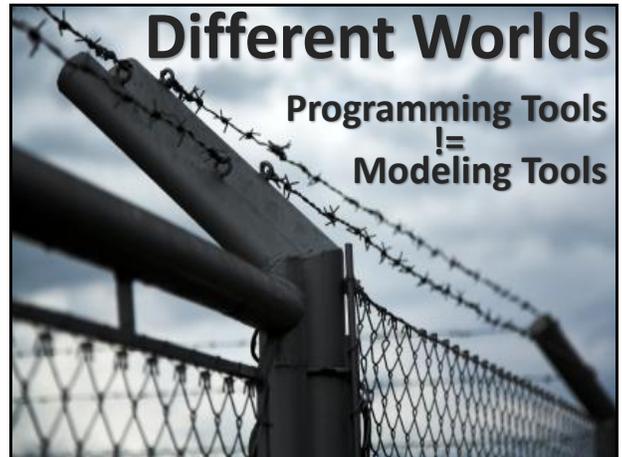


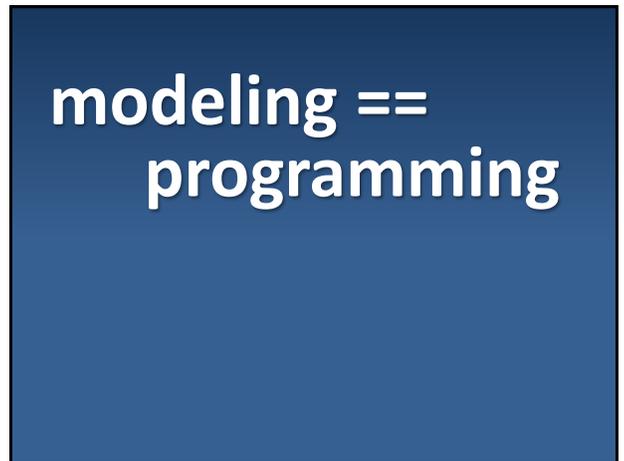
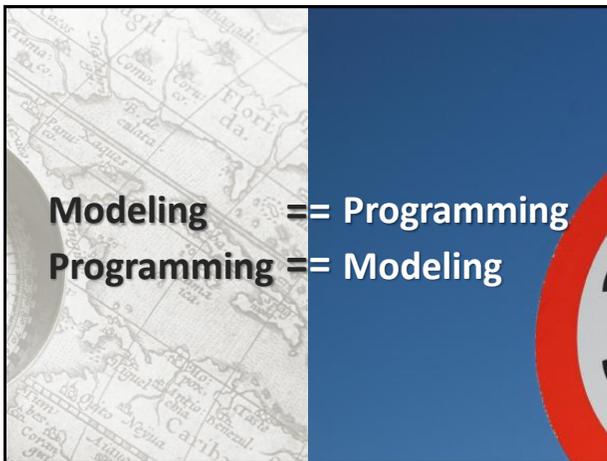
domain specific

tailor made
effective++
specialized, limited
used by experts
together with other specialized tools



But:





modeling == programming

... at different levels of **abstraction**
 ... from different **viewpoints**
 ... **integrated!**

modeling == programming

... with different degrees of
domain-specificity
 ... with suitable **notations**
 ... with suitable **expressiveness**

modeling == programming

And always:
precise and **tool processable**





Language Workbench
(Martin Fowler)

use
persistent ?
abstract
representation



Language Workbench
(Martin Fowler)

language ::=
schema
+ editors
+ generators



Language Workbench
(Martin Fowler)

projectional ?
editing



Language Workbench
(Martin Fowler)

persist
incomplete
or
contradictory
information



Language Workbench
(Martin Fowler)

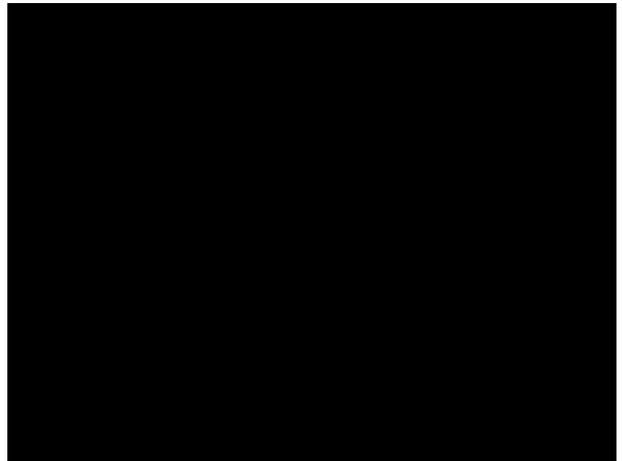
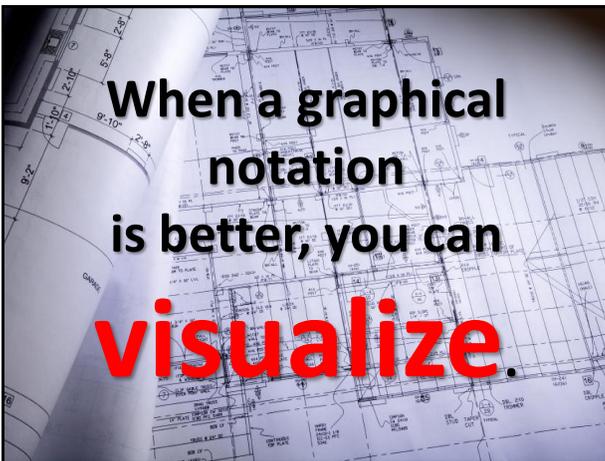
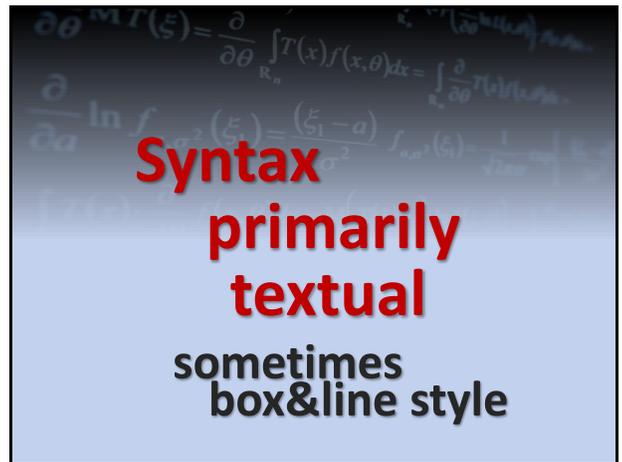
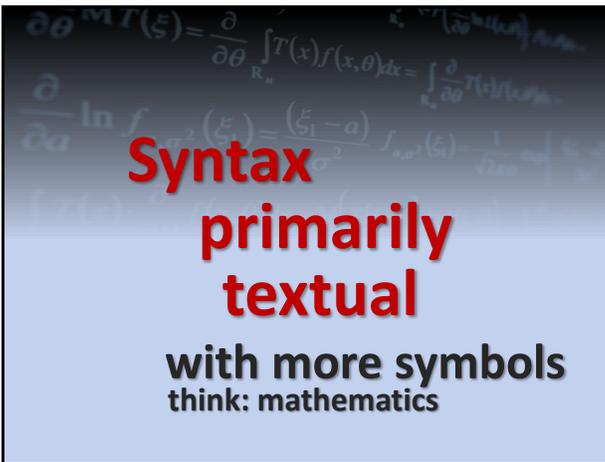
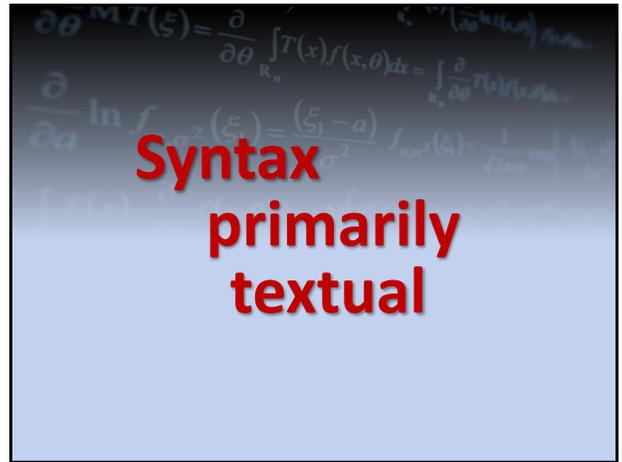
powerful
editing +
testing
refactoring
debugging
groupware

language definition
implies
IDE definition



Language Workbench
(Martin Fowler)

support for +
„classical“
programming
„classical“ and
modeling



1 Available Tooling

Eclipse
Xtext

Modeling as Programmig

- ... (Mostly) Textual Notations
- ... Concrete Syntax Storage
- ... (Fancy) ASCII Editors
- ... Read-Only Visualizations



Custom Syntax

Graphical
Textual
Symbolic++

IDE Support

Teamwork
Debugging
Custom Editors

Complete Symbolic Integration

Goto Def
Find Refs
Refactoring

Infrastructure Integration

- ... storage not text
- ... diff/merge with existing tools
- ... existing text work well!

Language Composition

**Grammar composition with
traditional parsers is tough!**

**More advanced parsers
currently resarch**

Limited to Unicode

**how to handle
non-character symbols**

Graphics != Text

two worlds...

separate editors

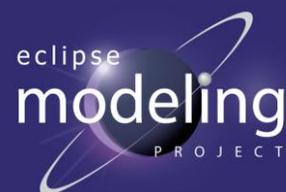
... per syntax/viewpoint

... models can still be ref integrated



<http://eclipse.org/modeling>

xtext



<http://eclipse.org/xtext>

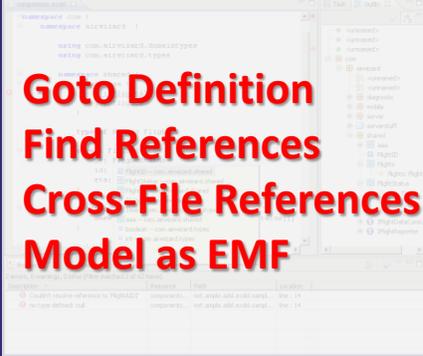
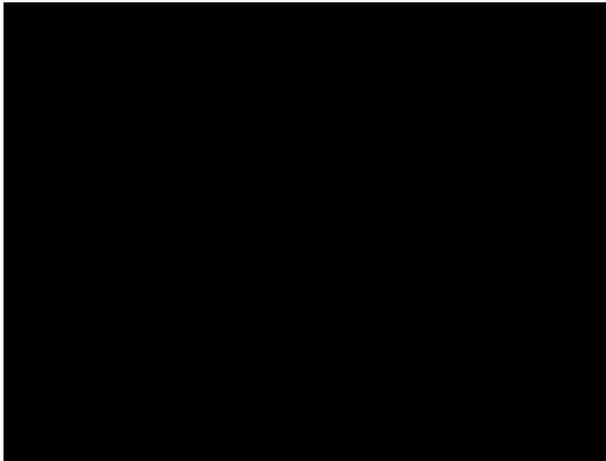
Xtext: Generated Editor 

Code Folding



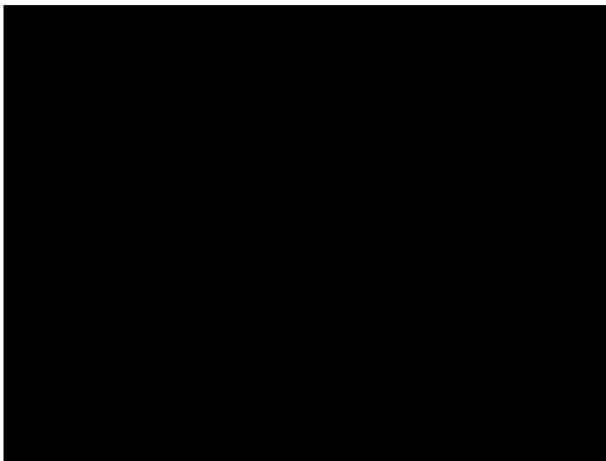
Xtext: Generated Editor 

Goto Definition
Find References
Cross-File References
Model as EMF

DEMO I 

Building DSLs with
Eclipse Xtext



2 Available Tooling

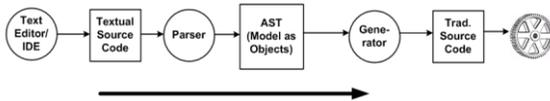
Jetbrains' **Meta Programming System**

Parser-based

text

... to tree

... to text



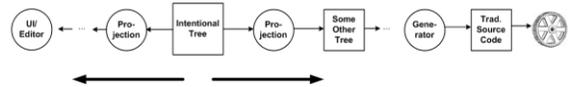
Projectional

tree

... to text-lookalike (editor)

... to other trees ... [*]

... to text



Programming as Modeling

... (Mostly) Graphical Notations

... Abstract Syntax Storage

... Projecting Editors

... Different editable views for model

Programming as Modeling

... (Mostly) Graphical Any kind of Notations

... Abstract Syntax Storage

... Projecting Editors

... Different editable views for model

Language Composition

There's no parsing.

Unique Language Element Identity.

Unlimited language composition.

Flexible Notations

Textual
like ASCII

Graphical
box & line

Semi-Graphical
mathematical

} treated the same
can be mixed

Automatic IDE Extension

tool support is inherent
for languages build with
projectional tools

language definition
implies
IDE definition

Multiple Notations

... for the same concepts
e.g. in different contexts
or for different tasks

Tree Editing

... is different from editing text
... try to make it feel like text
... takes some getting used to

but: for more flexible notations
a more general editing paradigm
is needed

Infrastructure Integration

... storage is not text
... diff/merge must be in tool
... existing text tools don't work

Proprietary Tools

... no standards
... no interop



licensed under
Apache 2.0

released in
Q2 2009

currently
1.1 RC1

Build new **standalone** DSLs

Build new **standalone** DSLs
 Build DSLs that **reuse** parts
 of other languages

Build new **standalone** DSLs
 Build DSLs that **reuse** parts
 of other languages

(MPS comes with ^{Java++} **BaseLanguage**)
extend base language

Build new **standalone** DSLs
 Build DSLs that **reuse** parts
 of other languages

(MPS comes with ^{Java++} **BaseLanguage**)
extend base language
 build DSLs that **reuse** parts
 of **BaseLanguage**

Language Extension Example

Language Extension Example

Old

```
ReadWriteLock l = ...
l.readLock().lock();
try {
    //code
} finally {
    l.readLock().unlock();
}
```

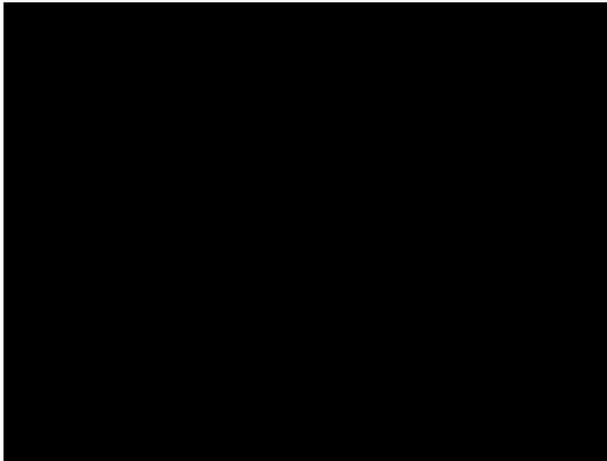
Language Extension Example

Old

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ReadWriteLock l = ...
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}
```

New

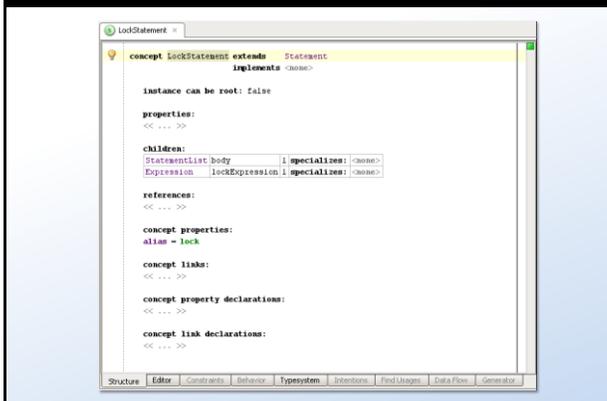
```
ReadWriteLock l = ...
lock (l) {
    //code
}
```



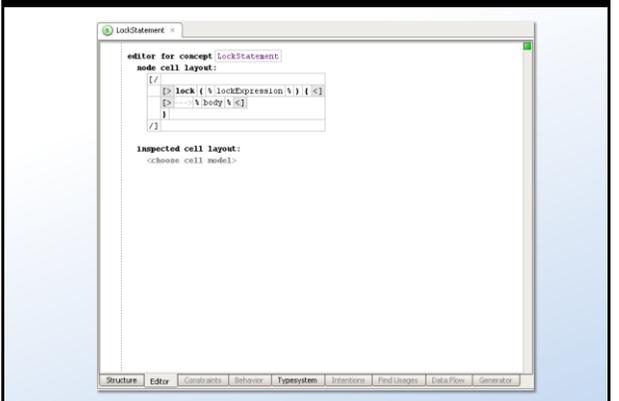
Structure ♦ Editor ♦ Typesystem ♦ Generator



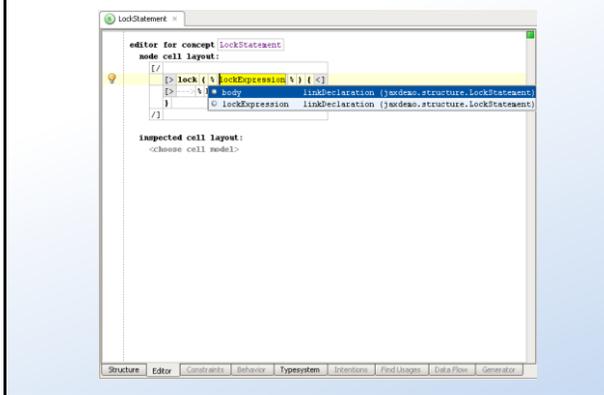
Structure ♦ Editor ♦ Typesystem ♦ Generator



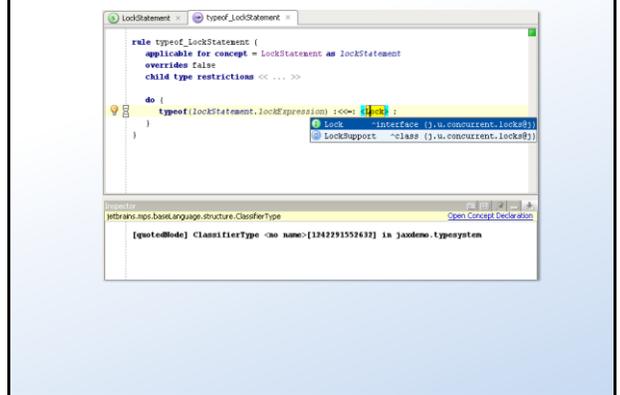
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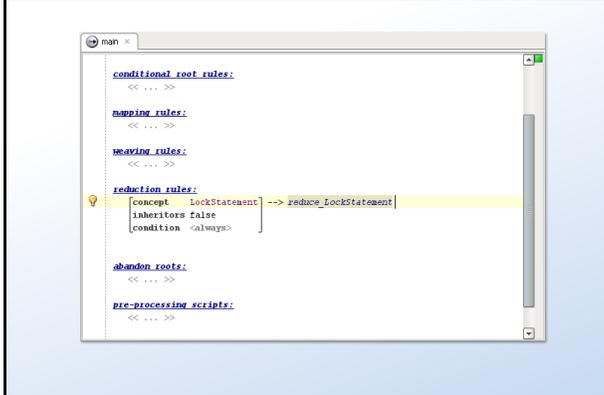
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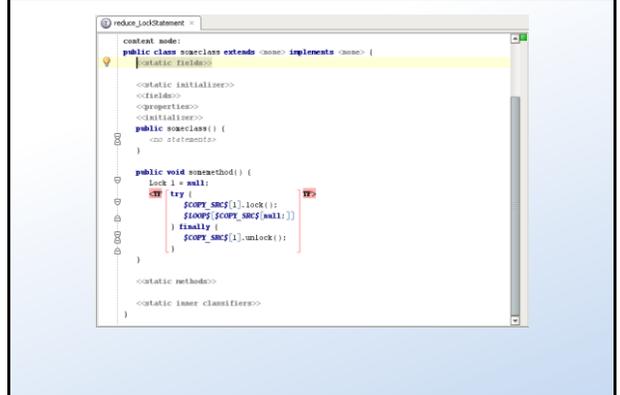
Structure ♦ Editor ♦ Typesystem ♦ Generator



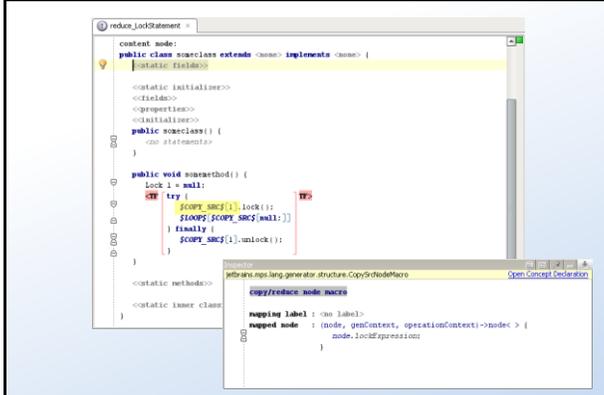
Structure ♦ Editor ♦ Typesystem ♦ Generator



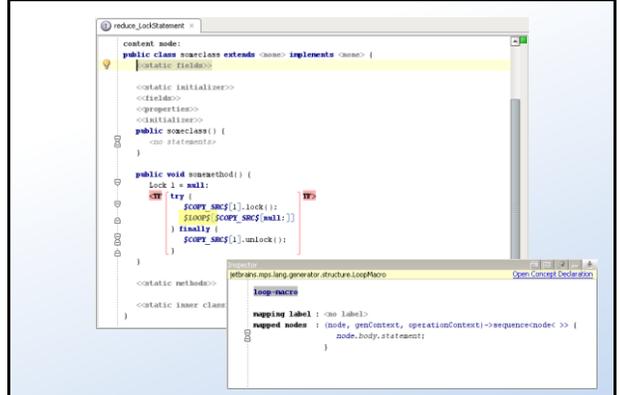
Structure ♦ Editor ♦ Typesystem ♦ Generator



Structure ♦ Editor ♦ Typesystem ♦ Generator



Structure ♦ Editor ♦ Typesystem ♦ Generator



Language Extension Example

Result behaves like a native base language construct

```

public class DemoClass extends <name> implements <name> {
    <static fields>

    <static initializer>
    private Lock lock;
    <properties>
    <initializers>
    public DemoClass() {
        lock ( this.getLock() ) {
            ShareResource.instance().doSomething();
        }
    }

    private Lock getLock() {
        return this.lock;
    }

    <static methods>
    <static inner classifiers>
}
    
```

Language Extension Example

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Language Extension Example

Translated to regular Java code based on the generator

```

public class DemoClass extends <name> implements <name> {
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    <static initializer>
    private Lock lock;
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        }
    }

    private Lock getLock() {
        return this.lock;
    }

    <static methods>
    <static inner classifiers>
}
    
```

```

package jaxdemo.sandbox.sandbox;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;

public class DemoClass {
    private Lock lock;

    public DemoClass() {
        try {
            this.getLock().lock();
            ShareResource.instance().doSomething();
        } finally {
            this.getLock().unlock();
        }
    }

    private Lock getLock() { return this.lock; }
}
    
```

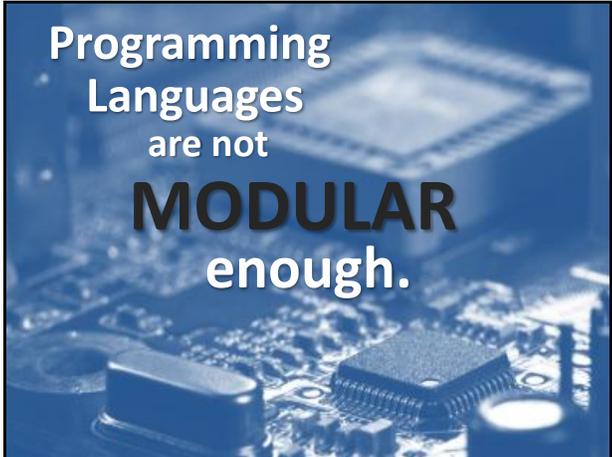
DEMO II



Building DSLs with
JetBrains MPS



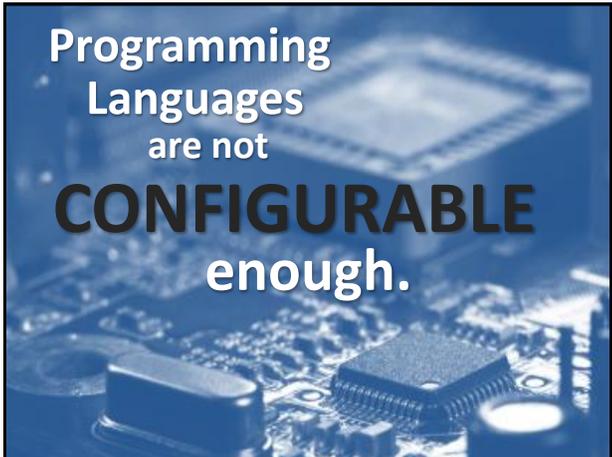
3 A vision for
Programming



Programming
Languages
are not
MODULAR
enough.



Programming
Languages
are not
COMPOSABLE
enough.



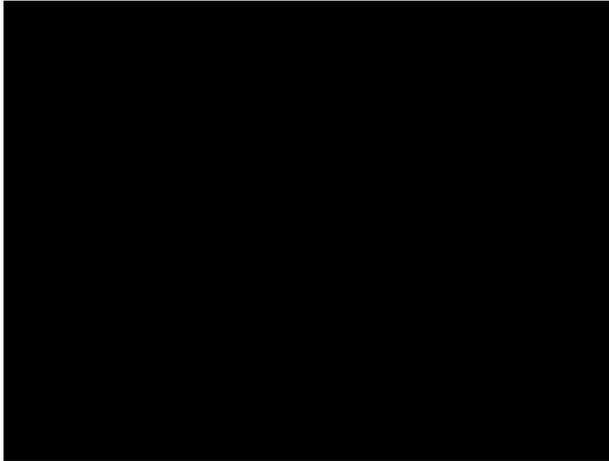
Programming
Languages
are not
CONFIGURABLE
enough.



Programming
Languages
are not
ADAPTABLE
enough.



Programming
Language Syntax
is not
FLEXIBLE
enough.



Big Language?

with **many** first class concepts!

Small Language?

with a **few**, **orthogonal** and **powerful** concepts

Modular Language

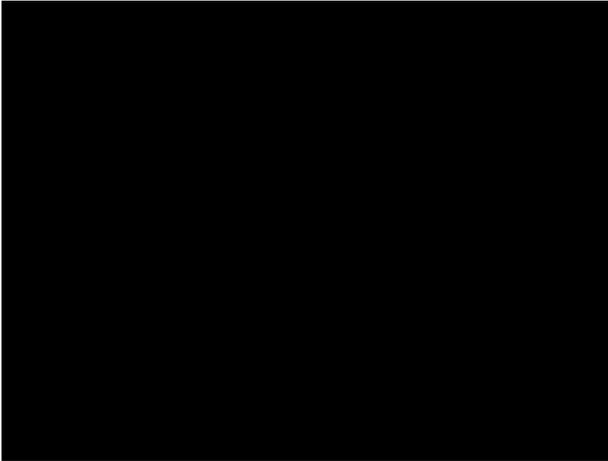
with **many** **optional**, **composable** concepts

Modular Language

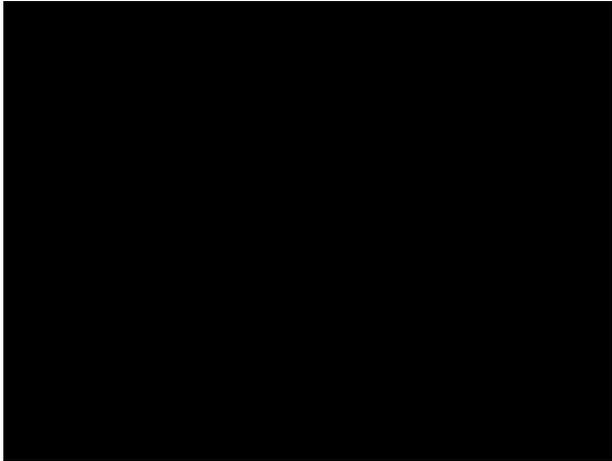
Like frameworks and libraries,

Modular Language

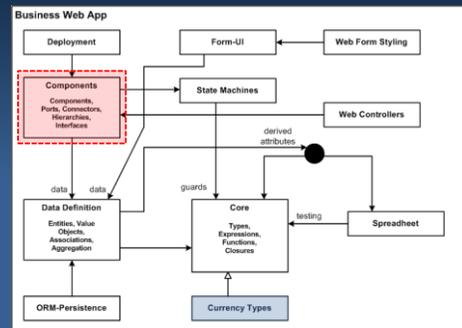
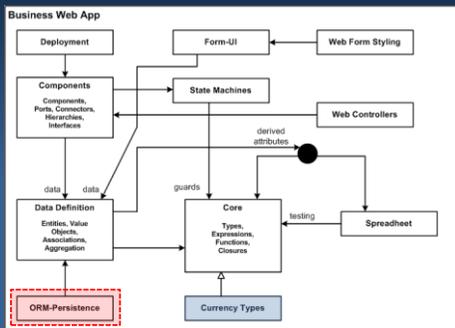
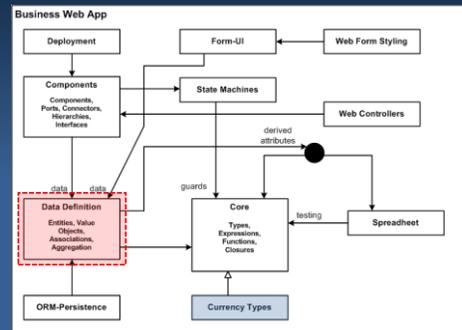
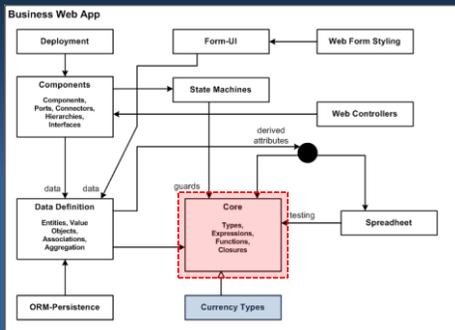
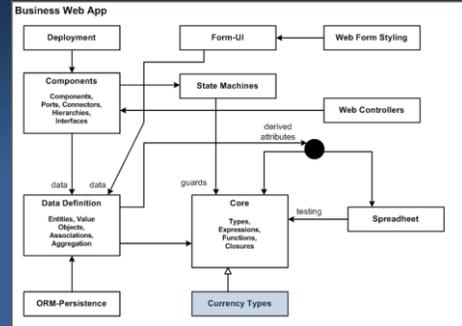
Like frameworks and libraries,
but with **syntax** and **IDE support**

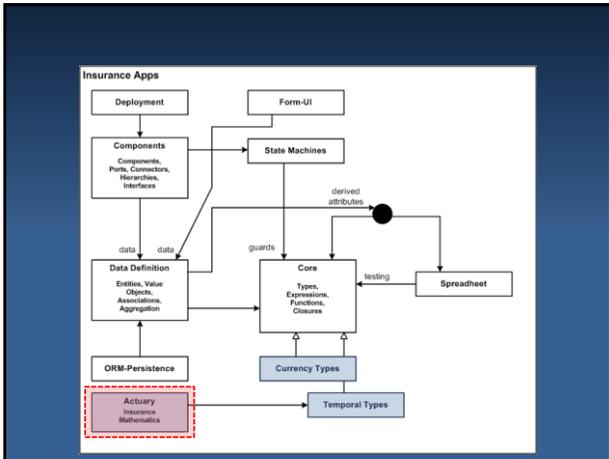
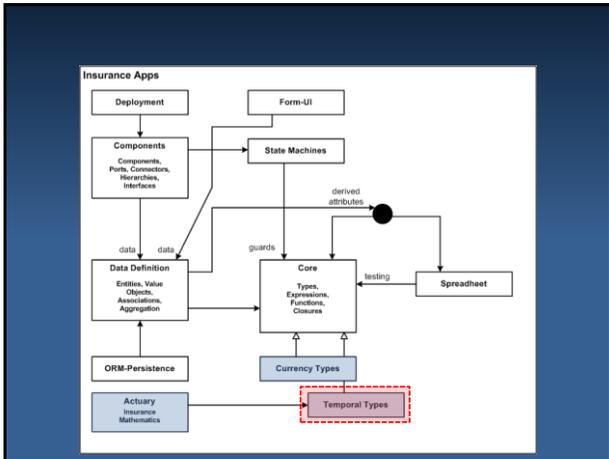
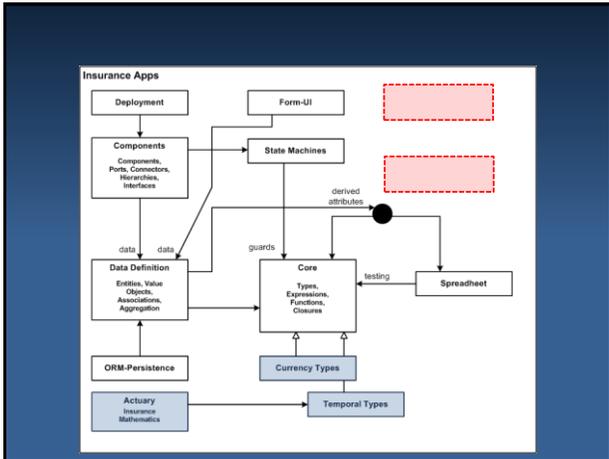
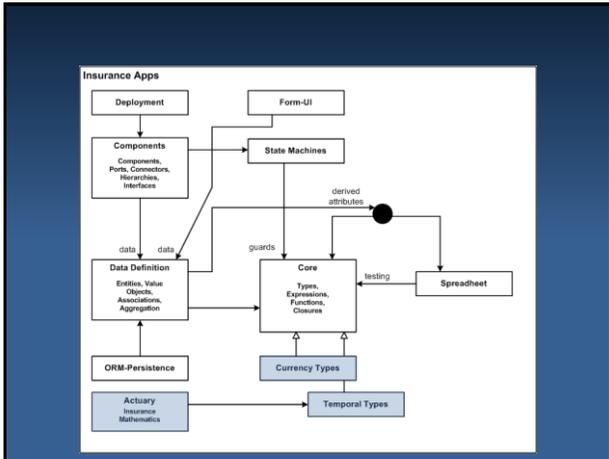
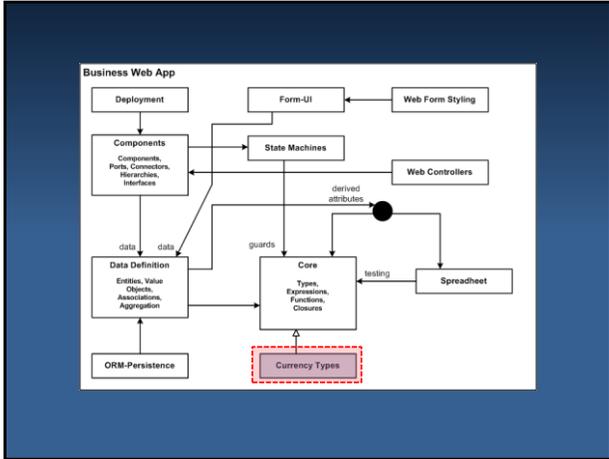


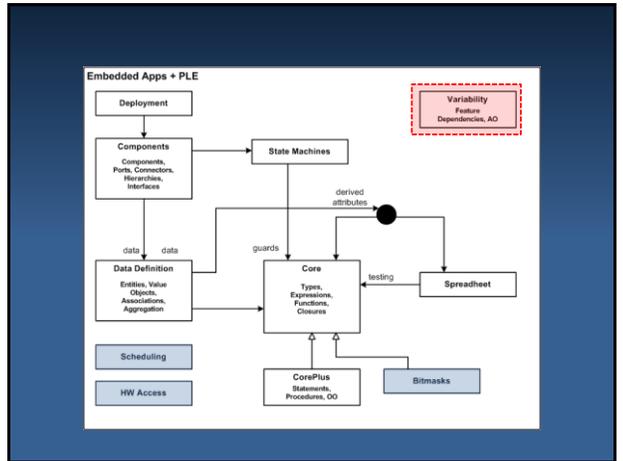
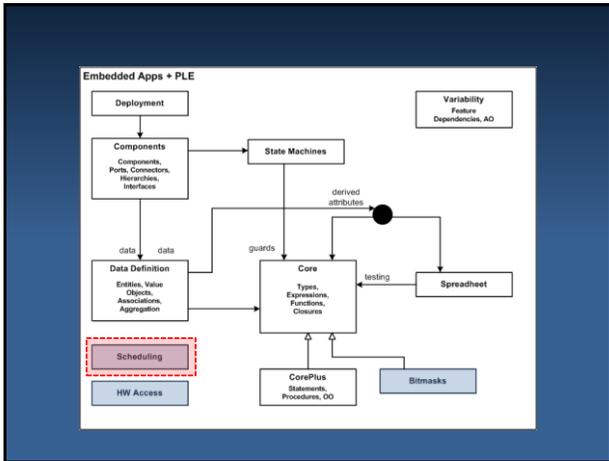
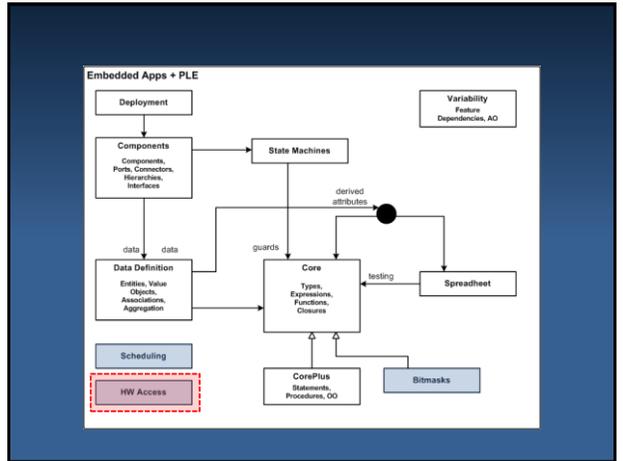
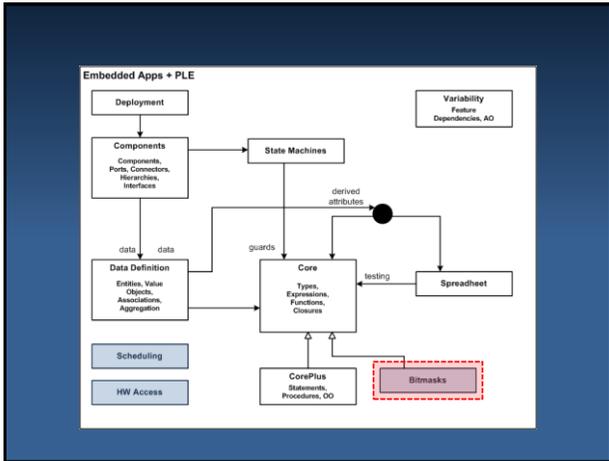
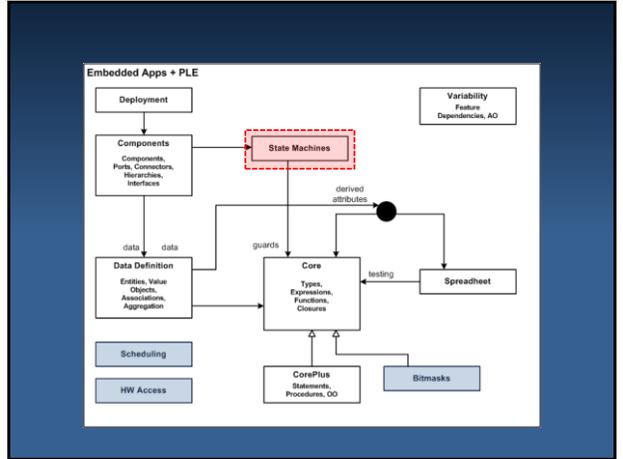
Not a new idea...



Example Languages







(Seemingly)
Simple Example

Adding
matrices
to C in an
embedded
environment.

Currently:

- 1 • Declare Data Structures in XML
- 2 • Generate Headers
- 3 • Implement manually in C

Currently:

Matrices
not supported
in XML format
and generator

Currently:

Tool team
would have to
do the extension
... a lot of work
... busy
... one central tool

Currently:

No real
compiler support
in the resulting C code
... type checks
... operator overloading
... generics (matrix<int>)
... matrix syntax?



Better Solution

```

    par1 + nengine ... 0
qmatrix<int16>[3,3] ModellMatrix = par2 + nengine * q 0 ...
                                temp1 ... ...
vector<int16>[3] modellvektor = temp2
                                temp3

vector<int16> gausszerlege( qmatrix<int16> A, vector<int16> b ) {
    // gausszerlegung... à la Ax = b => x = A \ b
    return x;
}

vector<int16> erg = ModellMatrix * modellvektor;

int16 det( qmatrix<int16> A ) {
    int n = size(A);
    return  $\sum_{i \in S_n} (sgn(i) \prod_{k=1}^n a_{k,i(k)});$ 
}
    
```

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```

generic
matrix
and
vector
types

Better Solution

```

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}
    
```

real
matrix
and
vector
literals

Better Solution

```

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}
    
```

syntax
highlights
for
vectors
and
matrices

Better Solution

```

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qmatrix<int16>[3,3] ModellMatrix = par2 + nengine * q 0 ...
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}
    
```

operator
overloading

Better Solution

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}
    
```

operator overloading

static optimization

- ... symmetrical matrices
- ... identity matrix
- ... diagonal matrices

Better Solution

```

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    return x;
}

vector<int16> erg = ModellMatrix * modellvektor;

int16 det( qmatrix<int16> A ) {
    int n = size(A);
    return  $\sum_{i \in S_n} (sgn(i) \prod_{k=1}^n a_{k,i(k)});$ 
}
    
```

math notation

Better Solution

```

    par1 + nengine ... 0
qmatrix<int16>[3,3] ModellMatrix = par2 + nengine * q ...
    temp1 ...
vector<int16>[3] modellvektor = temp2
    temp3

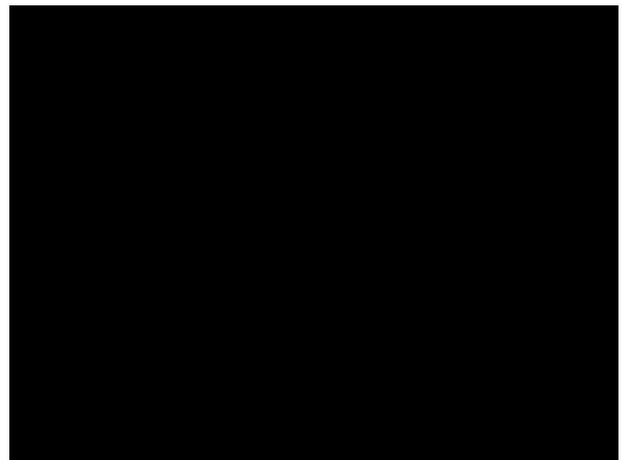
vector<int16> gausszerlege( qmatrix<int16> A, vector<int16> b ) {
    // gausszerlegung... à la A x = b => x = A \ b
    return x;
}

vector<int16> erg = ModellMatrix * modellvektor;

int16 det( qmatrix<int16> A ) {
    int n = size(A);
    return  $\sum_{i \in S_n} (sgn(i) \prod_{k=1}^n a_{k,i(k)});$ 
}
    
```

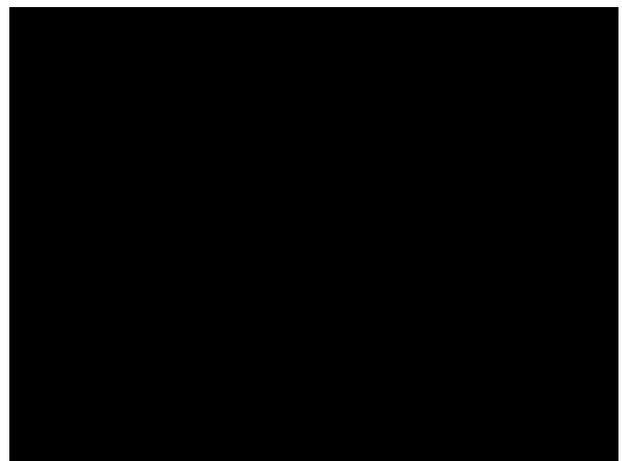
a separate language module

used only by those who really need it



4 Available Tooling

Intentional Software Domain Workbench



Commercial Product

Eval available upon request

Eval available upon request

Pension Workbench Example

Library NN LC PA

Documentation

- 1 Inleiding**

In de onderstaande afbeelding zien we de wijze van groottebepaling van besparingen plaatsvindt binnen het NN Confort Pensioen. Dit wordt bepaald door de Groottebepalingmethode.

Binnen het NN Confort Pensioen worden de volgende methoden gebruikt:

 - Groottebepaling
 - Verzekering
 - Afvalde besparing

Daarnaast is er sprake van een onderscheid per toevoeging van besparingen met waardeopbouw en besparingen op risicobasis. Welke groottebepalingmethoden van toevoegingen kunnen zijn en op welke wijze deze worden verwerkt, wordt tussen afbouwtoevoegingen en risicotoevoegingen. Het onderscheid wordt gemaakt met de indicatie Optuon / Risico.
- 2 Opbouwtoevoegingen**

Binnen het NN Confort Pensioen zijn de besparingen in de besparingsafbouw met waardeopbouw te stellen. Zowel het Groottebepaling, het Parterspensioen als het risicopensioen. In de besparingsafbouw wordt de mogelijkheid het Parterspensioen als risico te verwerken, waarbij ook het risicopensioen tot basis van afbouw wordt verwerkt.

De afbouw wordt vastgelegd aan de hand van de volgende attributen:

 - Bedrag besparing
 - Delft deontopbouw of deontopbouw
 - Deontopbouw waarde
 - Deontopbouw opbouw
 - Deontopbouw opbouw
 - Deontopbouw opbouw
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 - Deontopbouw opbouw
 - Deontopbouw opbouw
 - Deontopbouw opbouw

Text Editing Domain

Pension Workbench Example

Library NN LC PA

3.3 Commutatietallen op 1 levens

$$D_1 = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 \text{ Dec (3)}$$

$$N = \sum_{t=0}^{n-1} D_1^t = 0.01 \text{ Dec (3)}$$

3.6 Constante waarde 1 levens / 2 levens

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 \text{ Dec (3)}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 \text{ Dec (3)}$$

4 BN_ris koopsommen

Insurance Mathematics Domain

Pension Workbench Example

Library NN LC PA

Elements

Rules

1 Inleiding

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- Deontopbouw opbouw
- Deontopbouw opbouw
- Deontopbouw opbouw

Pension Contract Rules Domain

Name	Valid time	Transaction time	Product	Element	Expected value	Actual value
Gepland bedrag	03/01/2008		Mutatiepostcode = Mutatiepostcode	YTD	1	1
Periode < 30	03/01/2008		Mutatiepostcode = Mutatiepostcode	YTD	15	15
Periode > 30	03/01/2008		Mutatiepostcode = Mutatiepostcode	YTD	60	60

Pension Workbench Example

Library NN LC PA

Documentation

1 Inleiding

In de onderstaande afbeelding zien we de wijze van groottebepaling van besparingen plaatsvindt binnen het NN Confort Pensioen. Dit wordt bepaald door de Groottebepalingmethode.

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- Bedrag besparing
- Delft deontopbouw of deontopbouw
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- Deontopbouw opbouw
- Deontopbouw opbouw
- Deontopbouw opbouw

3.3 Commutatietallen op 1 levens

$$D_1 = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 \text{ Dec (3)}$$

$$N = \sum_{t=0}^{n-1} D_1^t = 0.01 \text{ Dec (3)}$$

3.6 Constante waarde 1 levens / 2 levens

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 \text{ Dec (3)}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 \text{ Dec (3)}$$

4 BN_ris koopsommen

All in one Document

Name	Valid time	Transaction time	Product	Element	Expected value	Actual value
Gepland bedrag	03/01/2008		Mutatiepostcode = Mutatiepostcode	YTD	1	1
Periode < 30	03/01/2008		Mutatiepostcode = Mutatiepostcode	YTD	15	15
Periode > 30	03/01/2008		Mutatiepostcode = Mutatiepostcode	YTD	60	60

Pension Workbench Example

Library NN LC PA

Documentation

1 Grotebeëpalings

1 Inleiding

In dit onderdeel wordt uiteengezet hoe de wijze van grootbeëpalings van teoretische plannen bepaald door de Grootbeëpalingsmethode is.

Bronnen het NN Comfort Pension worden de volgende methoden gebruikt

- Lineaire methoden
- Lineaire methoden
- Algebraïsche methoden

Elementen

De grootbeëpalingsmethode is erop gericht de grootbeëpalingsmethode te automatiseren.

2 Opbouw

Bronnen het NN Comfort Pension worden de volgende methoden gebruikt

- Lineaire methoden
- Lineaire methoden
- Algebraïsche methoden

3.3 Commutatietallen op 1 leven

$$D_t = v^t \cdot \frac{1}{D} = 6 \text{ Dec}(3)$$

$$N_t = \sum_{i=0}^t D_i = 7 \text{ Dec}(3)$$

3.6 Constante waarde 1 leven/ 2 levens

$$E_t = \frac{1-v^{2t}}{1-v^2} = 19 \text{ Dec}(4)$$

$$E_t = \frac{1-v^t}{1-v} = 21 \text{ Dec}(3)$$

$$E_t = \frac{1-v^{2t}}{1-v^2} = 22 \text{ Dec}(3)$$

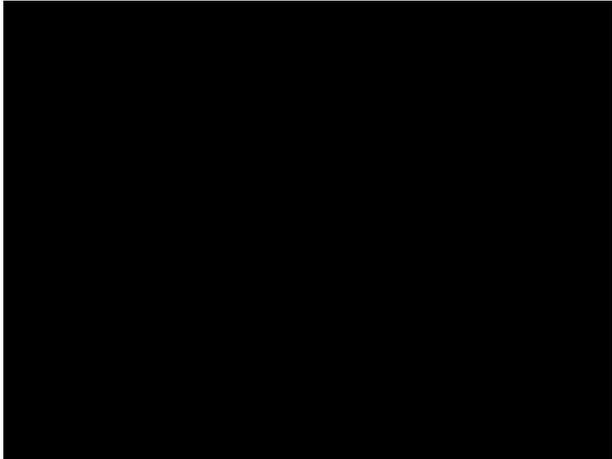
$$N_t = \frac{1-v^{2t}}{1-v^2} = 23 \text{ Dec}(3)$$

$$E_t = \frac{1-v^{2t}}{1-v^2} = 25 \text{ Dec}(3)$$

4 BN (ris) koossommen

Periode	Start	Stop	Transacties	Transacties	Transacties
Periode 1	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	Wettelijke	Wettelijke	Wettelijke
Periode 2	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	Wettelijke	Wettelijke	Wettelijke
Periode 3	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	Wettelijke	Wettelijke	Wettelijke

Symbolically integrated



THE END.

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