



DSM 2013

On the Way of Bottom-Up Designing Textual Domain-Specific Modelling Languages

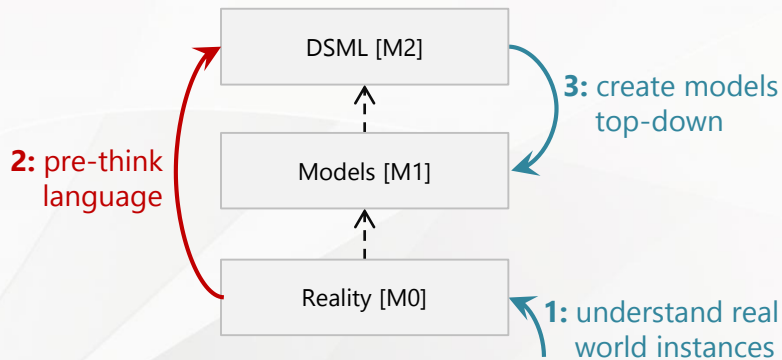
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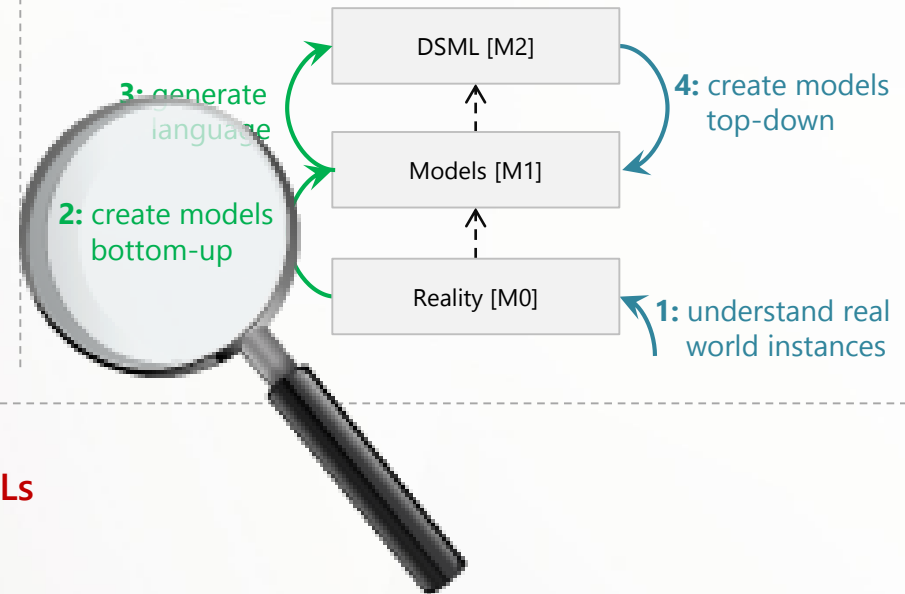
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Motivation

- Designing a Domain-Specific Modelling Language (DSML) is a complex and time-consuming task, especially when restricting to the wide-spread **formal method**
- It requires to „pre-think“ the language

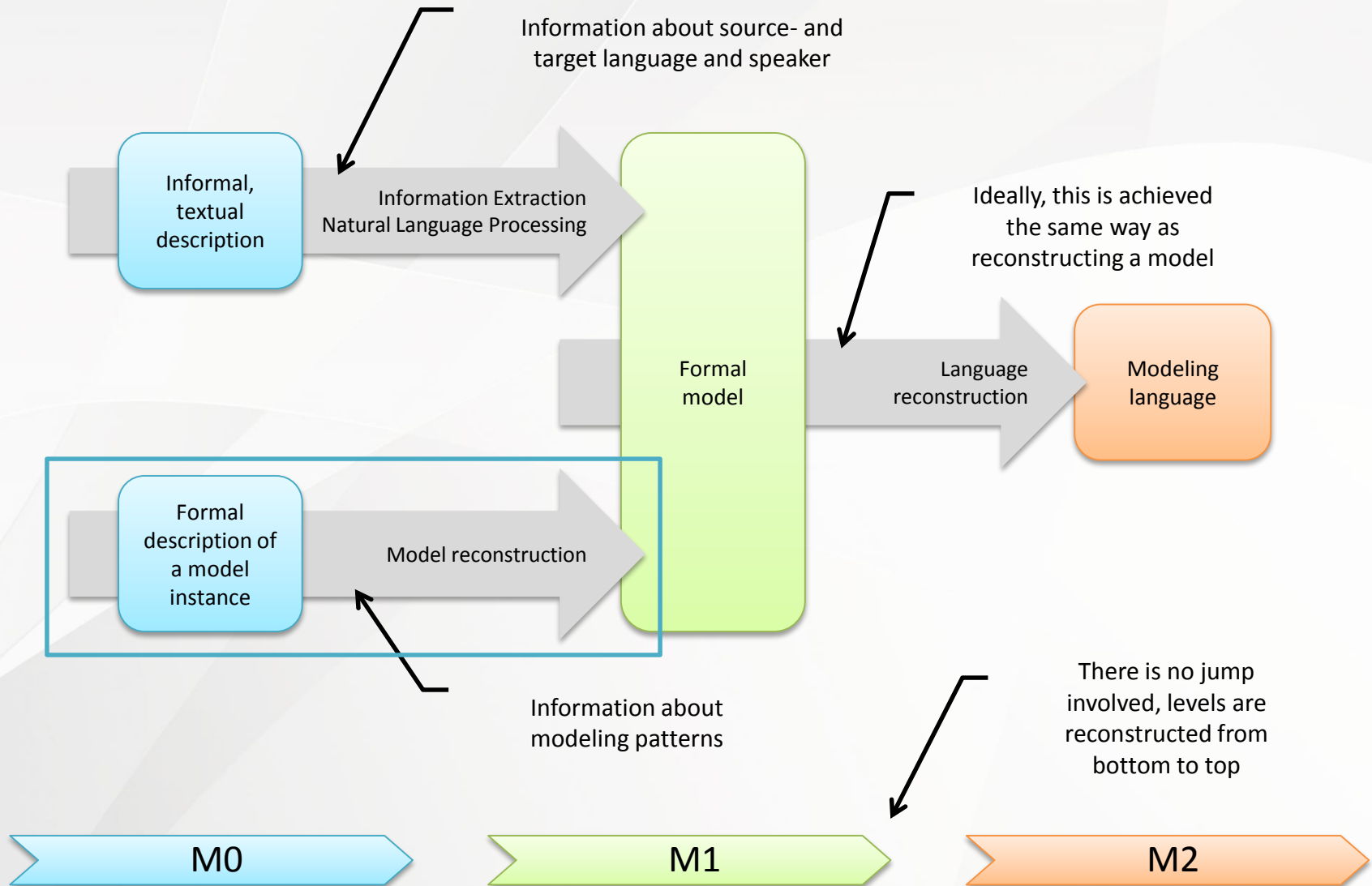


- An alternative approach has arisen which is often called “**bottom-up (meta) modelling**” or “by-demonstration approach”
- First models are sketched diagrams which are used to (semi)-automatically derive a DSML



- Current solutions **only** address **graphical DSMLs**
- *Our focus.*
Tool support for building **textual DSMLs** the **bottom-up** way

Larger Scope



Example

- Simplified variant of Fowler's state machine
- Exemplary state machine

```

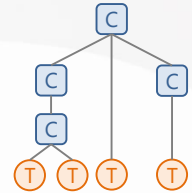
events  START , WORK , STOP

state  Idle
  START => Active

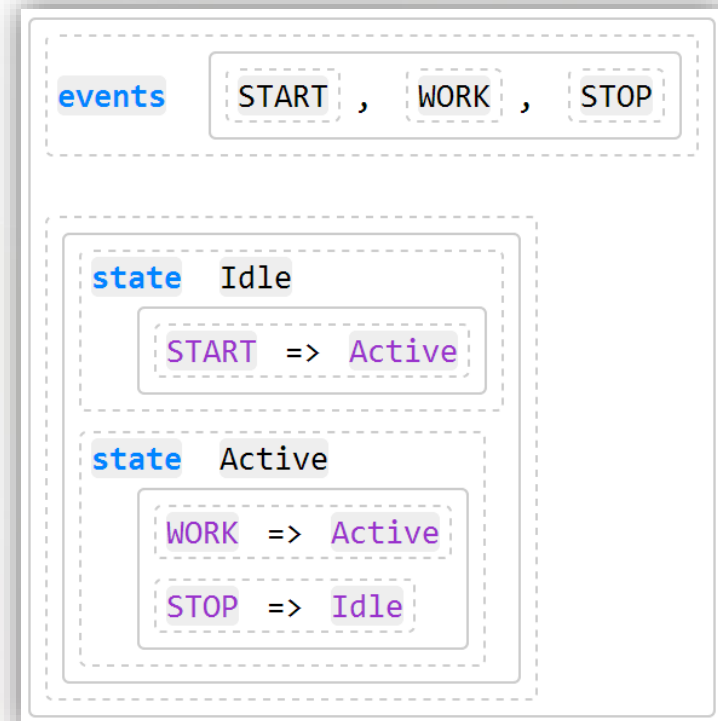
state  Active
  WORK  => Active
  STOP  => Idle
    
```

- How to achieve this syntax highlighting?
 - Split text into tokens
 - Tag those tokens
- The text's hierarchical structure acts as basis for the later derived abstract syntax. How to identify such a structure?

- During sketching textual models it is expedient that the user directly sees the resulting hierarchical structure (concrete syntax tree, **CST**)



- Suggestion for an adequate structuring

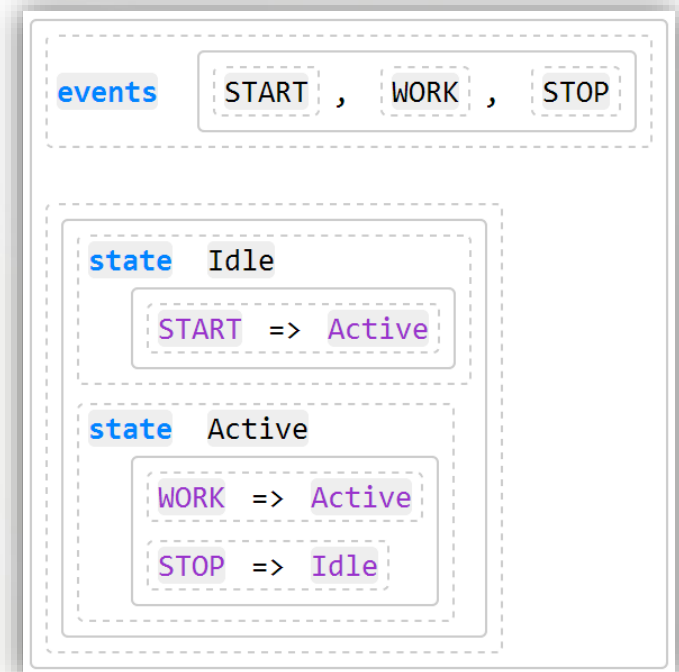


Token identification

- The identification procedure is performed every time a token is modified.
This modification occurs by simply entering free text.
- Many DSMLs and also general purpose programming languages (GPLs) consist of various recurring **token types**
 - *Keyword*
 - *Identifier*
 - *Reference*
 - *String literal*
 - *Integer literal*
 - *Float literal*
 - *Comments*
 - *Delimiter*
 - Further subdivision is required
 - Special case: delimiters may directly affect the CST's structure
- Explicitly set a token's type using **shortcuts**
- Identification by means of **regular expressions**
 - Those regular expressions need to be determined beforehand
 - It is expedient to provide defaults

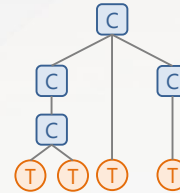
```
events START , WORK , STOP

state Idle
  START => Active
state Active
  WORK => Active
  STOP => Idle
```






Structure identification

- Containers as structuring nodes within the CST,
Tokens as leaf nodes



- According to many DSMLs and GPLs, differentiation between following **container types**

- *Statement* 
- *Block* 
- *Expression* 

- Example** with all container types

```

public int compute ( int a , int b ) {
    return a * 100 / b
}
    
```

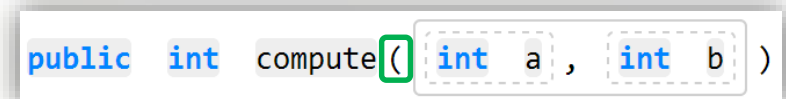
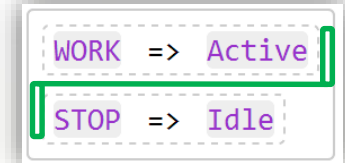
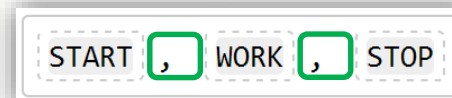
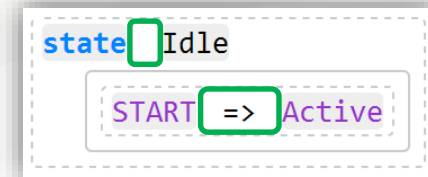
The code is annotated with container types: the entire function body is enclosed in a dashed box (Statement); the parameter list `int a , int b` is enclosed in a solid box (Block); the `return` statement is enclosed in a dotted box (Expression); and the expression `a * 100 / b` is enclosed in a dotted box (Expression).

- Container creation and rebuilding is triggered during the identification of certain tokens
(primarily delimiters)

Structure identification cont.

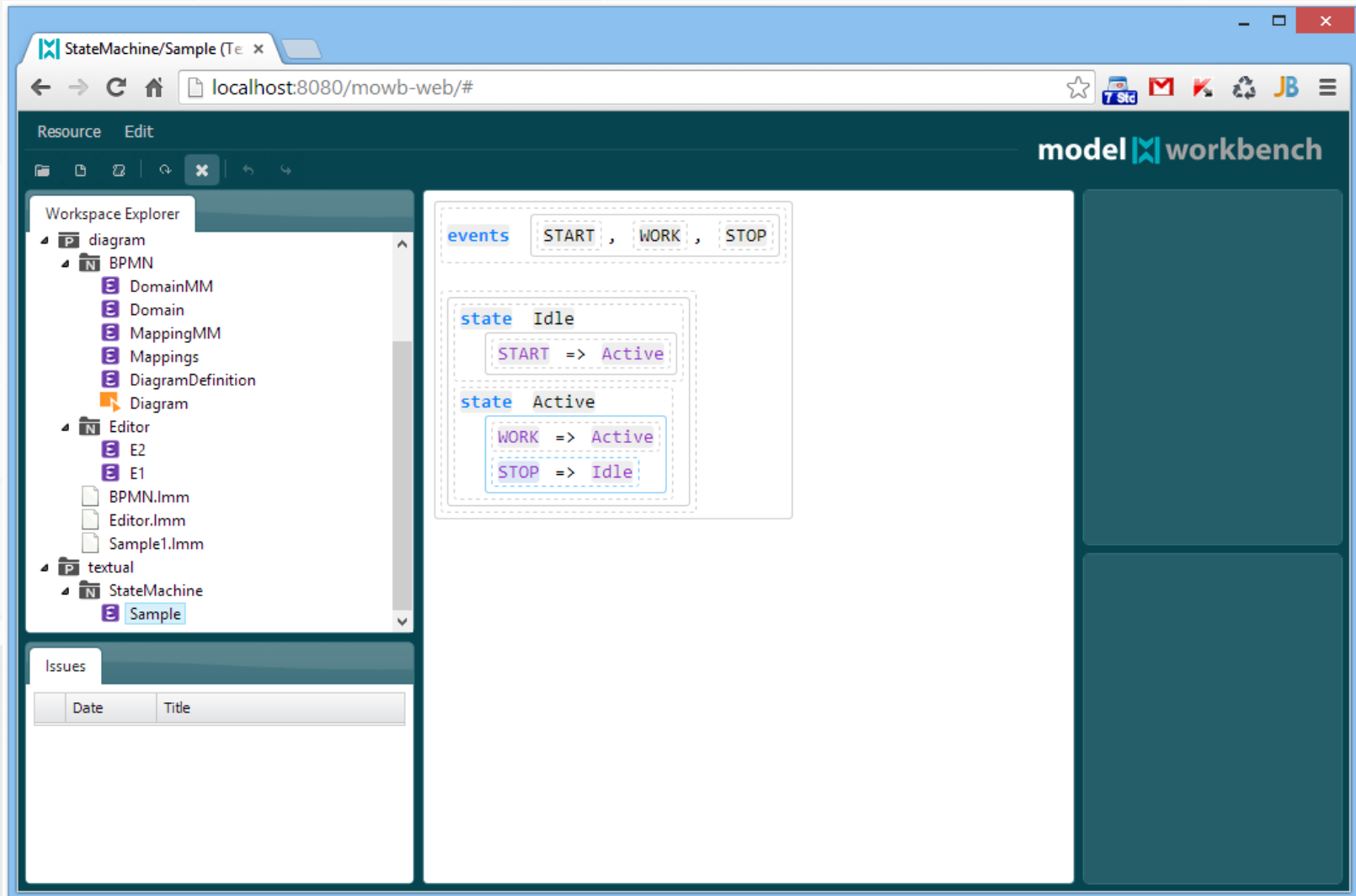
Categorization of **delimiters** according to their impact on the CST's structure

- *Token separator*
 - Default type of each delimiter
 - Separates *tokens* from each other (within a *statement*)
 - No impact on the CST
- *Statement separator*
 - Separates *statements* from each other
 - Inserted into the parent *block*
 - Successive tokens are wrapped by a new *statement*
- *Opening brace*
 - Adds a successive *block* and creates a corresponding *closing brace*
 - Familiar feature of modern IDEs
- *Binary operator*
 - Wraps the previous *token* or *expression* and the inserted *operator token* with a new *expression*



Extensions are possible and even recommended!

model  workbench – a Web-based modelling environment



The screenshot shows the model workbench web interface in a browser window. The browser address bar shows `localhost:8080/mowb-web/#`. The interface has a dark teal header with the "model workbench" logo on the right. Below the header is a toolbar with icons for file operations and a "Resource Edit" menu. On the left, a "Workspace Explorer" panel shows a tree view of the project structure:

- diagram
 - BPMN
 - DomainMM
 - Domain
 - MappingMM
 - Mappings
 - DiagramDefinition
 - Diagram
 - Editor
 - E2
 - E1
 - BPMN.lmm
 - Editor.lmm
 - Sample1.lmm
- textual
 - StateMachine
 - Sample

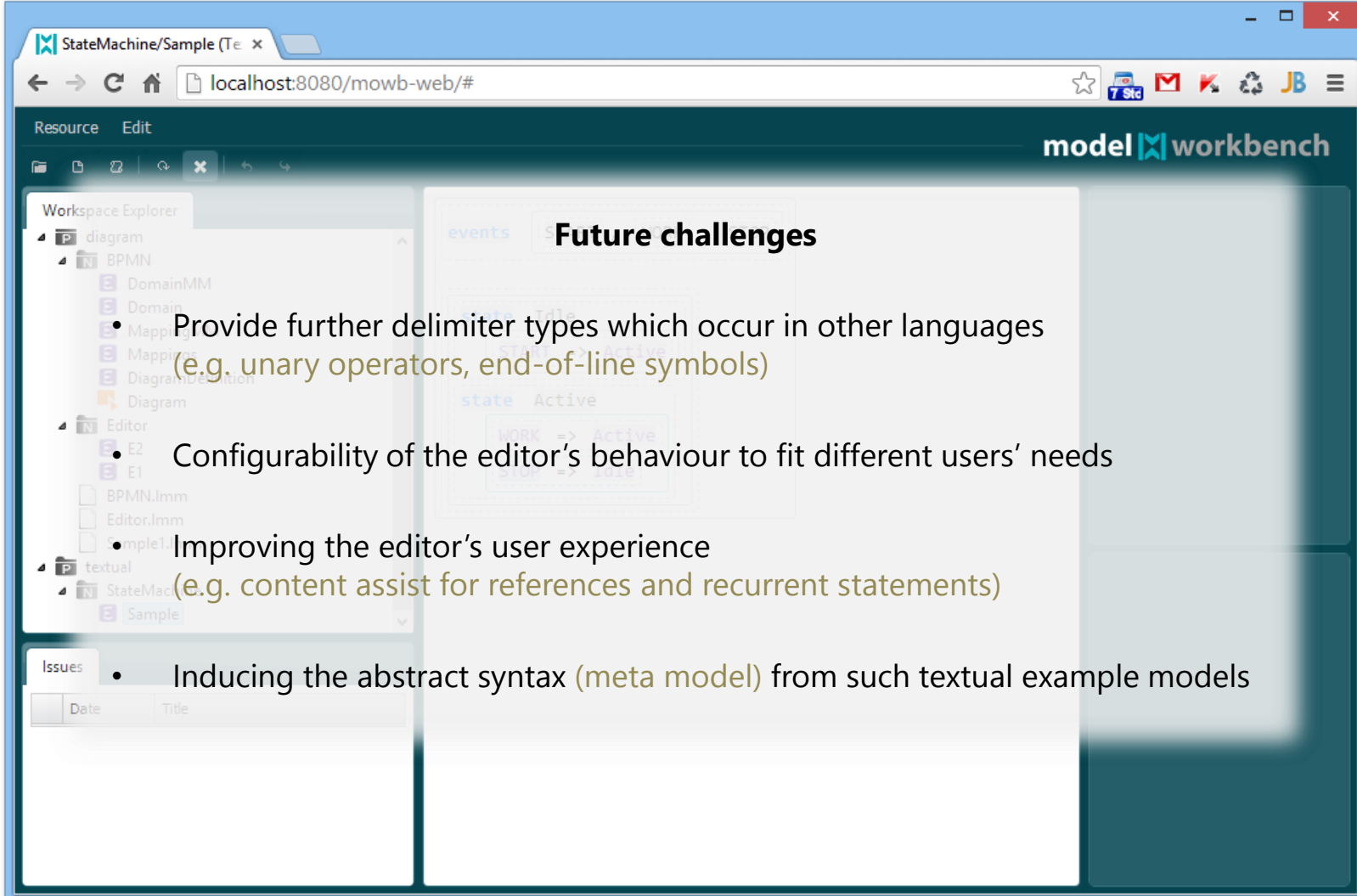
The main editor area displays a state machine diagram with the following elements:

- events**: START, WORK, STOP
- state Idle**: START => Active
- state Active**: WORK => Active, STOP => Idle

At the bottom left, there is an "Issues" panel with a table structure:

Date	Title

model  workbench – a Web-based modelling environment



Future challenges

- Provide further delimiter types which occur in other languages (e.g. unary operators, end-of-line symbols)
- Configurability of the editor's behaviour to fit different users' needs
- Improving the editor's user experience (e.g. content assist for references and recurrent statements)

Issues

Date	Title

Thank you for your attention

