

Generation Mechanisms in Graphical Template Language

Elina Kalnina*, Audris Kalnins, Edgars Celms, Agris Sostaks* and Janis Iraids*

University of Latvia, IMCS, Raina bulvaris 29, LV-1459 Riga, Latvia

Abstract. Textual models in MDD typically are generated in their concrete syntax using a template based language. On the contrary, graphical models as a rule are generated in abstract syntax and then visualized, which is not very efficient for complicated languages. The paper discusses a case of template based generation of graphical models in a concrete syntax. We apply this approach to generation of programs in MOLA transformation language using the Template MOLA language. A novel idea of merge mechanism in MOLA templates is proposed which permits to obtain the required structure of generated models in an easy way.

1 Introduction

Model driven development (MDD) has become one of the most popular technologies for software development, with model transformations as the key support feature. MDD can be naturally applied also to transformation development itself. This means that transformations are used to create transformations. Typically such transformations are called Higher-Order Transformations (HOT). In this paper we want to discuss just this aspect of MDD and template based languages for it.

There are many template based model to text languages, for example, JET [1], mof2text [2], and other. The basic application of these languages is to create code (in Java, XML, etc.) from the PSM model in the standard MDD process. These languages typically contain facilities to navigate the given model according to its metamodel. However, the main advantage of these languages is the possibility to define the text fragment to be generated by the given rule as a textual template in the relevant concrete syntax.

Graphical languages are also used in software development. There are cases when we want to generate code (in fact, diagrams) for these graphical languages. Code generation for graphical languages is significantly less examined. The universal approach would be to create code in graphical languages using abstract syntax of the language and then generate some kind of visualisation. This approach works well in simple cases e.g., when one type of UML diagrams is to be generated from another.

* Research is partially supported by ESF projects 2009/0138/1DP/1.1.2.1.2/09/IPIA/VIAA/004 and 2009/0162/1DP/1.1.2.1.1/09/IPIA/VIAA/004

However, for more sophisticated languages such as transformation languages this approach turns out to be too complicated in practice, frequently because of significant differences between the abstract syntax (domain metamodel) and graphical presentation. A natural question arises: whether template mechanisms so widely used for text synthesis would not be more appropriate? They would permit to use the concrete syntax as the basis. And further, how can we adapt these template mechanisms to graphical languages?

To create programs in a graphical language using concrete syntax it must be possible to describe the creation of relevant graphical elements. So we need a graphical notation for elements to be created. We have also to describe the synthesis logic. It means we should be able to use these two-dimensional (2D) graphical elements in generation loops, branching etc. There are also some essential differences in template based generation of concrete syntax between textual and graphical languages. Text in a textual language is being generated as a single string with one active point where the text is being extended. Unless we need to update the already generated part there is no necessity to reference other points in the generated part. On the contrary, generation of a 2D diagram (more precisely, a graph) frequently requires a convenient access to the generated part in order to add new edges to it. Another difference is that in a textual language any template element can be surrounded by a generation time iterator while in graphical language there is a natural granularity of elements which can be iterated during generation. All this requires some specific solution for template based generation of graphical languages. We propose a merge mechanism as a solution.

In this paper we discuss the graphical language Template MOLA for MOLA transformation synthesis. Basic principles of this language and typical use cases have been described in [3]. In this paper we introduce the merge mechanisms in Template MOLA to achieve a flexible generation of MOLA code. They permit to obtain a well structured readable code instead of spaghetti code, thus making it close to handwritten result. Some advanced features of Template MOLA are also described.

We start the paper with short description of MOLA and Template MOLA in section 2. Section 3 describes motivation for the merge mechanism introduced in Template MOLA in section 4. We complete the paper with related work in section 5 and conclusions sketching how the approach could be used in general for graphical language synthesis.

2 Template MOLA Description

The Template MOLA language is based on model transformation language MOLA. Template MOLA is used for easy generation of transformations in MOLA from various input models – as a substitute for the classical HOT approach. All MOLA elements are retained in Template MOLA. Additionally special template elements for easy MOLA transformation synthesis are included. By means of them it is possible to define explicitly in a graphical syntax what MOLA elements should be created.

MOLA [4, 5] is a graphical model transformation language developed at the University of Latvia. A transformation written in MOLA consists of several *MOLA procedures* (see MOLA procedure example in Fig. 1.). Procedures in MOLA can call

each other using *call statements*. Statement execution order in MOLA is determined by the control flows. *Rule* contains a declarative pattern that specifies instances of which classes must be selected and how they must be linked. Pattern in a rule is matched only once. The action part of a rule specifies which matched instances must be changed and what new instances must be created. The traditional UML instance notation is used. A class element may represent an instance, matched previously by another pattern (prefixed with "@" symbol).

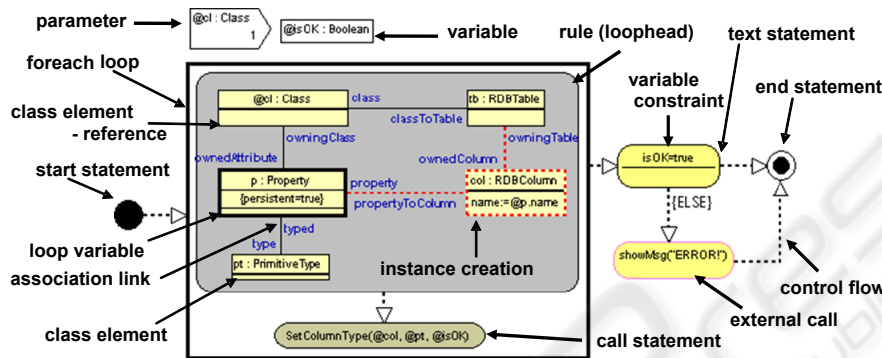


Fig. 1. MOLA procedure example.

In order to iterate through a set of the instances MOLA provides the *foreach loop* statement. The foreach loop is executed for each distinct instance that corresponds to the loop variable and satisfies the constraints of the pattern.

2.1 Template MOLA

The Template MOLA language contains two kinds of statements. *Generation statements* are executed during the transformation generation process. *Template statements* are meant to be “copied” to the generated “MOLA code” with template expressions replaced by the appropriate generation time values. Template statements look similar to ordinary MOLA statements but can be distinguished by graphical style – the green color.

The most used template statement is *template rule*. In generation time it is copied to the generated “code” (i.e., to the relevant generated MOLA procedure). Elements of the template rule may contain variable textual parts – *template expressions* (expressions in angular brackets), to be replaced by the corresponding generation time values. Similarly to rules the *template loop* is copied to the generated procedure during the generation process, including its body. The *template loop* in its *loophead* rule can use all the extensions introduced for template rule. Another important template construct is Template MOLA procedure call. On the one hand it is used for description of a generation algorithm, on the other hand it may be reflected in the generated code.

One of the use cases where Template MOLA could be applied is transformations for generic metamodels. We may consider one simple transformation of such type – instance cloning. In order to clone an instance we should create another instance and

copy values of all attributes. Fig. 2 demonstrates a transformation cloning values of all attributes of a class in Template MOLA (for details see [3]).

The first generation time loop iterates through all properties of a class and creates a rule copying the value of this property. In the template rule template expressions are used to describe: the type of class element (`@type`); the property the value is assigned to (`@p`); the value of the original attribute. Template expression values will be determined in generation time and then used in the generated code. The second generation time loop iterates through all superclasses of the class and calls the same MOLA procedure for copying properties of this superclass. In this call the parameter “`@sup_type`” is a generation time parameter, while “`@orig`” and “`@copy`” are template parameters. Generation time parameters are used only for transformation synthesis. Template parameters will appear in generated code. We can run this Template MOLA on a class and we will obtain a property copier for this particular class. Structure of the generated procedure can be seen on the right side of Fig. 2.

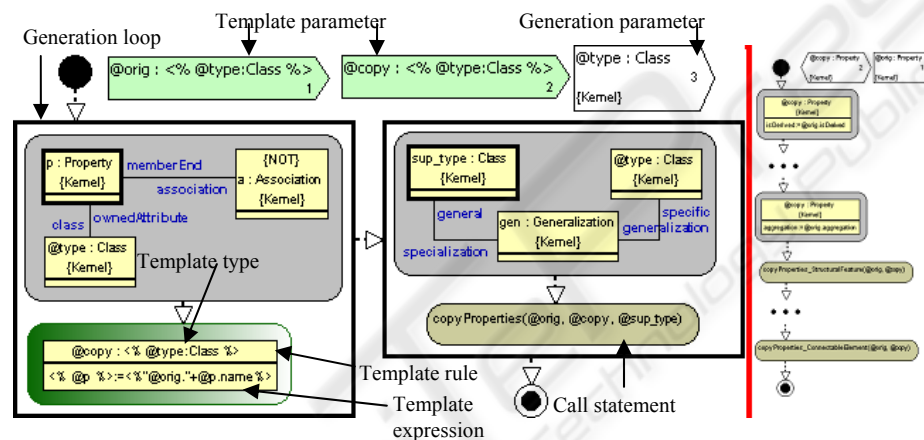


Fig. 2. On the left there is a procedure which copies properties values of a class instance. On the right side there is an example of generated transformation.

2.2 Elements of Dual Nature in Template MOLA

In textual template languages each element belongs either to template part or generation part. In Template MOLA some elements naturally have a dual role.

The most important structuring element in Template MOLA is *template procedure* (also the basic dual role element). It structures the generation algorithm into smaller parts and at the same time is reused to describe the structure of what should be generated. It is possible to generate several MOLA procedures from one Template procedure. The generated code may depend on generation parameter values. We have to distinguish these procedures and give them different names using the default name generator or a template expression. When a call statement is processed during the generation, the name expression of the invoked procedure is evaluated. If the value of the name expression matches the name of an existing procedure, the existing procedure will be reused.

There can also be cases when we may want to include the code generated by this procedure into the procedure it is called from (by replacing the call statement). To solve this problem we allow the “*inline*” annotation for call statements. It means the code generated by invoked procedure is embedded in the current one.

Call statements are used both for calling of procedures describing the generation logic and at the same time reused in generated code. The procedure may contain template parameters and generation time parameters. The template parameters are kept in the generated code. Generation time parameters are used only for the description of code to be generated by the called procedure.

The call statement in Fig 2 has 3 parameters: one generation time (the last) and two template parameters. In the generated transformation example (the right side of Fig. 2) the generated calls have 2 parameters corresponding to template parameters.

Control flows used for the description of generation algorithm are used also to decide what kind of control flows are to be included in the generated code. Some heuristics are used there to infer how control flows should be created. When a new element is generated in the code a flow from the previous generated element to the new one is created. The same holds for generation time loops. It means a flow between the last element generated in the previous iteration and the first element of next iteration is created (see the right side of Fig. 2 for flows between the rules). This automatic inference of flows simplifies transformation creation in Template MOLA. If something more specific is required, merge mechanisms described in section 4 should be used.

3 Why a New Mechanism is Required in Template MOLA

Template based languages (textual or graphical) for program generation from a model consist of two parts – the generation (model navigation) part and template part. The template part specifies the object which has to be created. The generation part is based on control structures for traversing the source model in the order required by the generation algorithm to be implemented.

An essential property of textual template languages is the fact that an appropriate loop construct can surround any part of a textual template. This permits to create in a simple natural way any nested iterative structure in the result. Another feature of textual languages is that the text is being generated as a single string, with new elements being added from the current template to one common extension point. If a reference to the generated part of text is required (such as from variable usage to its declaration) it is expressed in the concrete syntax using a sort of a name of the referenced object. These two features determine that in most cases simple control structures are sufficient for defining the generation algorithm and the transformation algorithms are basically “single-pass”.

For graphical languages the situation is different. It is not always so easy to enclose any part of a graphical template in a generation loop. In Template MOLA the main “regular” cases are supported well from this point of view. These are – a sequence of rules or loops to be created by a generation loop. A template for such rule or loop then is contained in the generation loop body (see Fig. 2). The only issue there is the convention how flows should link the results of iteration steps.

However, there may be other “iterative” situations too. The first one is a number of assignments per class element dependent on some repeating element in the source model (e.g., see Fig. 3). In Template MOLA it would be quite awkward to define a generation loop within a template class element.

A similar situation can occur also with edges representing association links in a rule. There may be a necessity to create a variable number of class elements in a rule all linked by association links forming a chain or star. It would be natural to assume that each class element is generated by one iteration of a generation loop. The corresponding association link must go from class element generated in the current iteration to a specific element generated in the previous one.

The described situations (and other similar ones) with the necessity to relate several graphical template elements appearing in adjacent iterations of a generation loop require some generic and visually easy readable solution. We propose the merge construct for this purpose. The merge principle should be applicable not only to generation loops but also to recursive calls in generation time.

4 Merge Mechanisms

Functionally the Template MOLA procedure described in section 2.1 (see Fig. 2.) performs the required task. However the generated code is a spaghetti code (see the right side of Fig. 2). More precisely, in a “normal” MOLA all generated attribute assignments should be placed in the same class element.

To solve this problem we introduce the merge mechanism in Template MOLA. We introduce this mechanism in a generic way. We introduce the merge name and merge expression for all template elements. Elements are merged if the value of the merge expression is equal to the merge name of a previously generated element (of the same kind). For elements already containing a unique identifier in a container it is possible to use this identifier in a role of merge name. For Template MOLA it means that merge name is required for template rule and template loop. For class elements the class element name is reused in the role of a merge name.

Now we can take a look at the previous example with merge mechanism enabled. The left side of Fig. 3 demonstrates the transformation from Fig. 2 with merge annotations. In this case rules created in the first loop are merged, since their merge names and merge expressions all are equal. Each rule contains one class element and their merge expressions are equal to the class element name (which is used in the role of merge name). Therefore the class elements are merged – all attribute assignments are placed in the same compartment. Consequently, we generate transformation on the right side of Fig. 3. This is evident in the case when all instances of rule R1 are generated in the same loop. However, since the template definition contains a recursive call to the same procedure, it is possible that instances are generated by a loop in another procedure instance. To ensure that instances generated in all invocations are merged together, the procedure call should be marked with *inline* annotation. It means that all elements generated by this call will be included in this procedure. Since in the result all elements are included in the same procedure, we can use merge mechanisms also for them. In this case the rules generated by recursive call will have the same merge expression. It means we can merge them with the existing

rules. Class elements also will be of the same type and with the same name. (Actually this procedure has one more generation parameter when compared to procedure in Fig. 2. This parameter is introduced to enable element merge so that they will have the same type in all recursive calls instead of cast to superclass in recursive calls in Fig. 2.) It means we can merge also the class elements. As a result all assignments will be placed in one class element. We should also consider assignment merge, as there can be inheritance diamonds and in such case one attribute will have multiple assignments. Assignments are merged by attribute and the first assignment is kept, others are ignored.

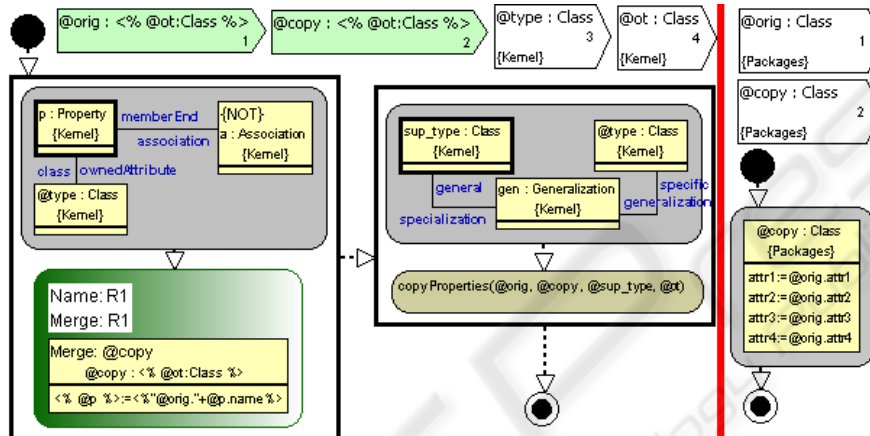


Fig. 3. On the left there is a procedure which copies properties values of a class instance with merge. On the right side there is example of generated transformation.

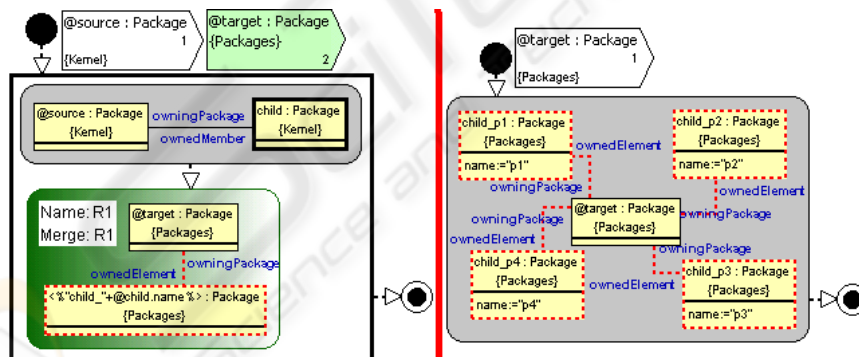


Fig. 4. Creation of star shaped rule using merge mechanisms.

There are also other cases when the merge construct is useful. For example, it is the case when the set of class elements in a rule should vary depending on some condition. We consider a case when we want to obtain a star-shaped rule of class elements (see Fig. 4). We merge rules and the center of the star. Using a generation loop we can create as many peripheral nodes as needed in our star shaped rule. Similarly to star structure described previously we can also obtain an element chain in

a rule. Combining the chain and star mechanisms we can obtain any rule structure using merge mechanisms. We have to create rules partially because there are no other ways to add new elements to an existing rule.

The same mechanism demonstrated for rule merge could be reused for obtaining different control structures between loops and rules. For this purpose it is possible to repeat an empty rule or loop only with merge name defined.

Rule merge means that class elements and association links to be created in the new rule will be included in the rule it is merged with, according to the merge semantics of elements and links. Semantics of loop merge is similar.

Class elements are merged if the merge name of the new class element is equal to the name of some existing class element in this rule. When merging class elements their types are also checked. The most important part of class element from the merge perspective is assignments. New assignments are added to the relevant existing element. If the element already contains an assignment to this attribute, the new assignment is ignored. If the merged class element has a condition while the original one does not, the condition is added. If the original element already has a condition, then the condition in the merged element is ignored. The same principle is applied to other features of class element.

For association links it is possible only to add new association links using the merge mechanism. If there is no link between these two class elements in the rule then a new link is added. Otherwise the link is ignored. Association link properties are not merged. Flow merge in a sense is similar to the association link merge. Always new flows are added. However, it is not checked whether such flow already exists.

5 Related Work

There has been a vast research done on textual template languages but we do not comment it since our emphasis is on graphical ones.

Another aspect to be taken into account is that the main application of the proposed Template MOLA is for generation of MOLA transformations from various models such as mappings between two metamodels. This task is a typical case of Higher-Order Transformations (HOT). There is significant amount of work on HOT including the comprehensive survey in [6]. This survey shows that the largest amount of HOTs has been created for the ATL language [7]. ATL is a textual language and HOT applications in ATL typically are based on abstract syntax of it with subsequent ATL generation using TCS [8]. Our experience [3] shows that transformation definition in abstract syntax for many HOT tasks gets quite complicated and lengthy, and this was our main motivation for starting research on Template MOLA.

The idea of using a graphical template language for transformation synthesis, to our knowledge, is new. The comprehensive survey [9] of various features used for model transformation definition mentions briefly also the template-based approach. However, the only reference [10] mentioned there applies templates for a very specific task – how to select prefabricated fragments in the context of product lines.

In fact, the approach closest to ours is the idea of using concrete graphical syntax for defining graph transformations. The idea was initiated in the ATOM3 environment [11] and continued in [12, 13]. The idea of defining a RHS of a graph

transformation rule in a concrete syntax with expressions to be inserted where required is similar to our template definitions. One significant difference is that the rule/template application in our approach is controlled by generation statements in MOLA while in graph transformations there are no explicit control mechanisms. In addition, in our approach the source model is in abstract syntax (a situation typical for HOT applications) while the graph transformations are from concrete to concrete syntax. The ATOM approach to a great deal is based on a simple correspondence mechanisms between the abstract and concrete syntax and works well in cases where such a simple correspondence can be defined. On the contrary, our approach is oriented towards situations where the abstract syntax differs significantly from the concrete graphical one and this correspondence cannot be defined by simple mappings (as it is in the case of MOLA or MOF QVT). One more aspect to be mentioned is the possibility to generate complicated nested structures which is supported by our merge mechanism proposed in this paper. This feature would be required, for example, to generate attribute compartment in a UML class symbol and none of the other approaches seem to offer such a possibility. All the above mentioned permits to conclude that typical MOLA generation tasks considered in this paper would be quite difficult to implement in these concrete syntax based graph transformation approaches.

6 Conclusions

The graphical template based language Template MOLA for MOLA transformation synthesis is described in this paper. This language leverages the advantage of template based model to text languages – easy specification of language elements to be generated – to graphical languages. These are the graphical template statements of Template MOLA – template rules and template loops, which are transferred to the new transformation to be generated. Certainly, they can contain variable elements – template expressions to be replaced in the generation process. The generation process itself, which depends on the input model, is defined by means of generation statements – ordinary MOLA statements included in the Template MOLA. These generation statements are executed in a standard way during the generation process.

A novel feature proposed in this paper is the merge mechanism for templates. Without merge it would be difficult to define the generation of nested graphical structures in a simple way. Even generation of large text compartments in graphical elements (such as attribute compartment in class symbol) requires this mechanism in general case. But this mechanism has a much wider application – everywhere a graphical element has to be extended by several steps of the generation process.

Currently Template MOLA is being applied for generation of MOLA transformations from various other kinds of models, e.g., such as mappings. The source model typically there is defined in abstract syntax. The template syntax is defined just for constructs related to MOLA.

However, the approach could be applied to much wider context where generation of a graphical language from a model is required. Especially, it would be the case when the generation algorithms are sufficiently complicated. The language for generation algorithm definition would remain the same MOLA. But the template

language would be adapted to the graphical syntax of target language. Our research shows that a generic definition a template syntax according to “graphical grammar” (more precisely, presentation metamodel) of the target language would be possible. It seems plausible that the proposed template mechanisms would be sufficient also for this case. Certainly, for this to work the relation between the concrete syntax in templates and the abstract syntax (domain metamodel) used in the generation process must be defined. Currently in the case of MOLA generation the transformations used in MOLA editor definition [14] in METAcclipse are reused.

One more direction is the possibility to mix the abstract and concrete syntax in templates and generation rules. This would permit, for example, more possibilities in generating complicated expressions inside graphical node texts. It should be noted that ideas of this kind are included also in future plans of [12].

References

1. Eclipse, JET, <http://www.eclipse.org/modeling/m2t/?project=jet>
2. OMG, MOF Model to Text Transformation Language. *v1.0*. OMG Document Number: formal/2008-01-16, 2008
3. Kalnina, E., Kalnins, A., Celms, E., Sostaks, A.: Graphical template language for transformation synthesis. M. van den Brand, D. Gašević, J. Gray (Eds.): SLE 2009, LNCS 5969, Springer, Heidelberg, 2010, pp. 244-253.
4. Kalnins, A., Barzdins, J., Celms, E.: Model Transformation Language MOLA. Proceedings of MDAFA 2004, Vol. 3599, Springer LNCS, 2005, pp. 62-76.
5. UL IMCS, MOLA pages, <http://mola.mii.lu.lv/>.
6. Tisi, M., Jouault, F., Fraternali, P., Ceri, S., Bezivin, J.: On the use of higher-order model transformations. ECMDA-FA 2009, Vol 5562, LNCS, 2009, pp. 18-33, Springer-Verlag.
7. Jouault, F., Kurtev, I.: Transforming Models with ATL. Satellite events at the MoDELS 2005 Conference, 2006, pp. 128-138.
8. TCS, Textual Concrete Syntax. <http://www.eclipse.org/gmt/tcs/>
9. Czarnecki, K., Helsen, S.: Feature-based survey of model transformation approaches. IBM Systems Journal, v.45 n.3, July 2006, pp. 621-645
10. Czarnecki, K., Antkiewicz, M.: Mapping Features to Models: A Template Approach Based on Superimposed Variants. Proceedings of GPCE'05, Tallinn, Estonia, 2005, pp. 422-437.
11. de Lara, J., Vangheluwe, H.: AToM: A Tool for Multi-formalism and Meta-modelling. FASE 2002, Vol 2306, LNCS, Springer-Verlag, 2002, pp. 174-188.
12. Baar, T., Whittle, J.: On the Usage of Concrete Syntax in Model Transformation Rules. In Sixth International Andrei Ershov Memorial Conference, PSI, LNCS, 2006, pp 84-97.
13. Grønmo, R., Møller-Pedersen, B., Olsen, G. K.: Comparison of Three Model Transformation Languages. ECMDA-FA 2009, Vol 5562, LNCS, Springer-Verlag, 2009, pp. 2-17.
14. Kalnins, A., Vilitis, O., Celms, E., Kalnina, E., Sostaks, A., Barzdins, J.: Building Tools by Model Transformations in Eclipse. Proceedings of DSM'07 workshop of OOPSLA 2007, Montreal, Canada, Jyvaskyla University Printing House, 2007, pp.194-207.