

MY NEW LANGUAGE IS GREAT, BUT IT
HAS A FEW QUIRKS REGARDING TYPE:

```
[1] > 2 + "2"
=> "4"

[2] > "2" + []
=> "[2]"

[3] > (2/0)
=> NaN

[4] > (2/0)+2
=> NAP

[5] > "" + ""
=> " "+""

[6] > [1,2,3]+2
=> FALSE

[7] > [1,2,3]+4
=> TRUE
```

```
[8] > 2/(2-(3/2+1/2))
=> NaN.00000000000000013

[9] > RANGE(" ")
=> (' ', '!', ' ', '!', ' ', ' ')

[10] > + 2
=> 12

[11] > 2+2
=> DONE

[14] > RANGE(1, 5)
=> (1, 4, 3, 4, 5)

[13] > FLOOR(10.5)
=> |
=> |
=> |
=> |___10.5___
```

Domain Specific Languages and the Practice Exam

COMP23420: Software Engineering

Week 10

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Course Unit Roadmap (Weeks 2-10)

Skills for Small Code Changes

Working with source
code repositories

Debugging

Testing

Code reading

Skills for Adding Features

Estimating and
planning

Design for testability

Patterns

Defensive and
Offensive coding

Larger-Scale Change

Migrating and
refactoring
functionality

Software
architecture

Domain specific
languages

Week

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Link to the Coursework/Exam

- We will introduce Domain Specific Languages and discuss the practice exam paper.
- Coursework: Link the final exercise with real-world DSL examples.
- Exam: There will be questions on DSLs in the exam.

What is a domain?

- Area of interest
- Scientific specialty
- Bounded
- Overlapping
- Examples
 - Computer Science
 - Software Engineering
 - Human Computer Interaction

Domain Specific Languages

- Domain Specific Languages are very common
 - They underpin many key technologies
- Also known as
 - Little languages
 - Minilanguages
- Mostly textual
 - Ideally more natural looking than general code

DSL examples

- Web
 - HTML, CSS, JavaScript, XSLT
- Development tools
 - make, rake, ant, lex, yacc, Emacs Lisp
- Databases
 - SQL, HQL, Object/Relational Mapping in general
- Typesetting utilities
 - TeX, LaTeX, troff, groff, PostScript
- Unix tools
 - sed, awk, bc, m4
- Other
 - Regular expressions, Office macros, MATLAB

DSLs vs general-purpose languages

- Design goals contrast those of general languages
- Less complex/comprehensive
 - Smaller syntax (fewer opportunities for bugs?)
 - Focussed on a particular domain
- More expressive
 - Optimized for tasks within a domain
- Both of the above mean a DSL is unlikely to be of general use outside their domain

Why use a DSL?

- Allow domain experts to develop systems
 - Express solutions in the problem domain
- Run time configuration of complex systems
 - Emacs, Stendhal
- Simplified recipe scripts
 - Build systems, installers
- Connect two or more different languages or services
 - ColdFusion Markup Language
- Generate models and services in multiple languages
 - One source multiple targets (e.g. Ruby on Rails)

DSL implementation styles

- Internal (embedded)
 - Uses the syntax of a host language
 - Already have a parser and run time
 - Easier in flexible, low ceremony languages
 - Ruby, Groovy, Lisp
- External
 - Custom syntax
 - Need to write code to parse and run it
 - Typical example: XML-style configuration files

DSL implementation styles

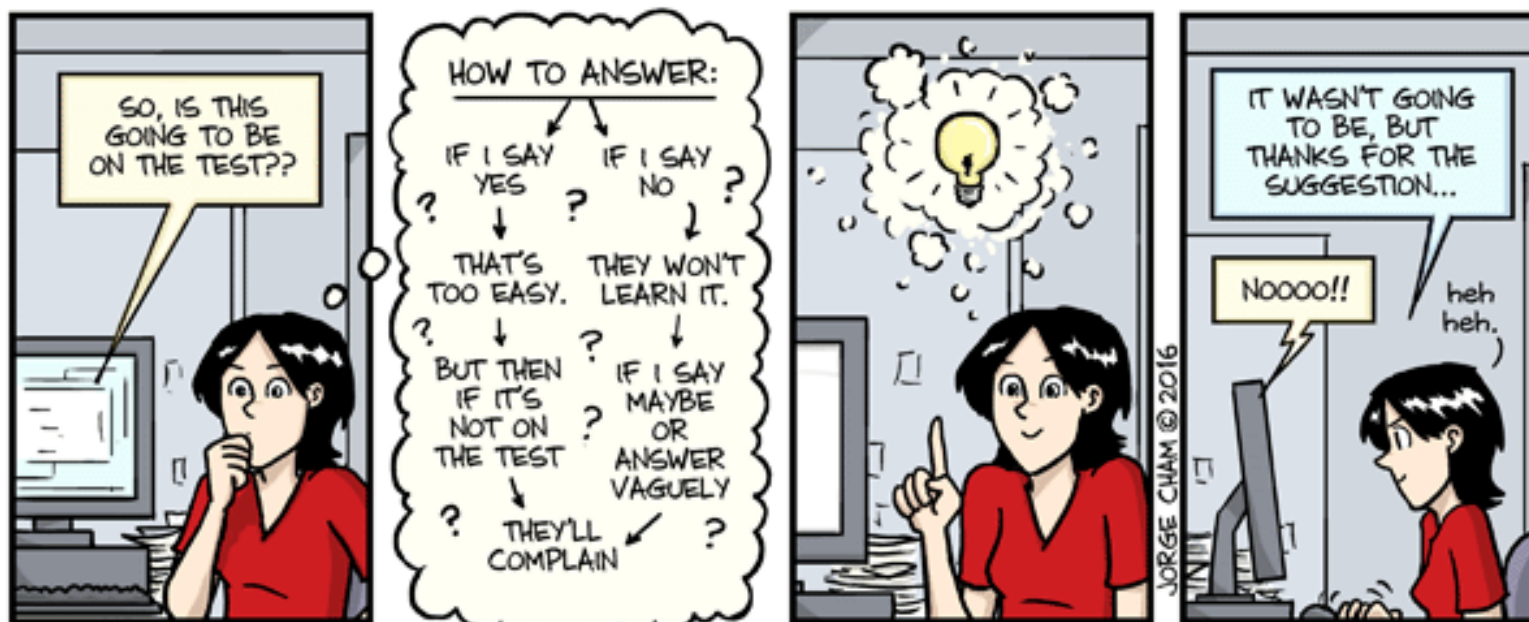
- Interpreted
 - Read the DSL script and execute it at run time
 - More natural in interpreted languages
 - Good for configuration at run time
- Code generation
 - Read the DSL script and generate code
 - In a general purpose language
 - Often C, C++, Java
 - May then also need to be compiled
 - Not suitable for run time configuration tasks

The exam

- Online via Blackboard
- Duration: 60 minutes
- 30 multiple choice questions
 - Covering the entire course
 - Lab coursework
 - Workshops
 - Reading material in Moodle

Practice exam

- Online via Blackboard
 - Assessment section, bottom of the page
- Duration: 20 minutes
- Ten multiple choice questions
 - Representative of the real thing



Next week

- Your final coursework deadline is **this week**
 - Friday 1700.
- The Developer Showcases will happen during the workshop slots.