

Model Management

The Art Of Domain-Specific Languages
Let's Hack Our Own Languages!

Plan

- Model Management in a nutshell
 - Loading, serializing, transforming models: scenarios
 - Taxonomy
 - Model transformation in Xtend
- Xtend: a case study for GPL/DSL, MDE, and model transformation
 - Advanced features: extension methods, active annotations, template expressions
 - Xtend: behing the magic (Xtext+MDE)
 - Xtend + Xtext (breathing life into DSLs)
 - @Aspect annotation

Contract

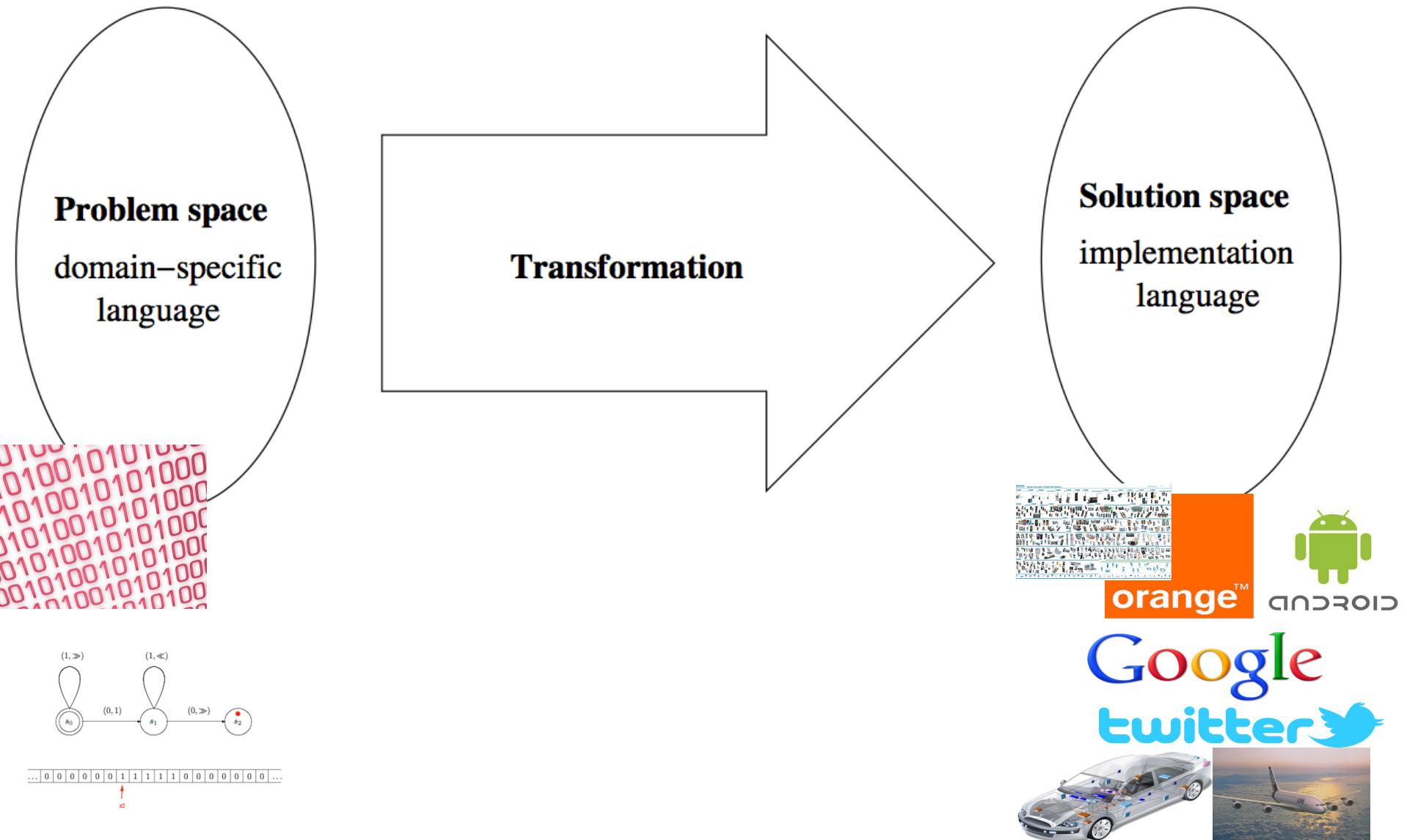
- Practical foundations of model management
- Model transformations
 - Model-to-Text
 - Model-to-Model
 - Metaprogramming
- DSLs and model management: all together (Xtext + Xtend)

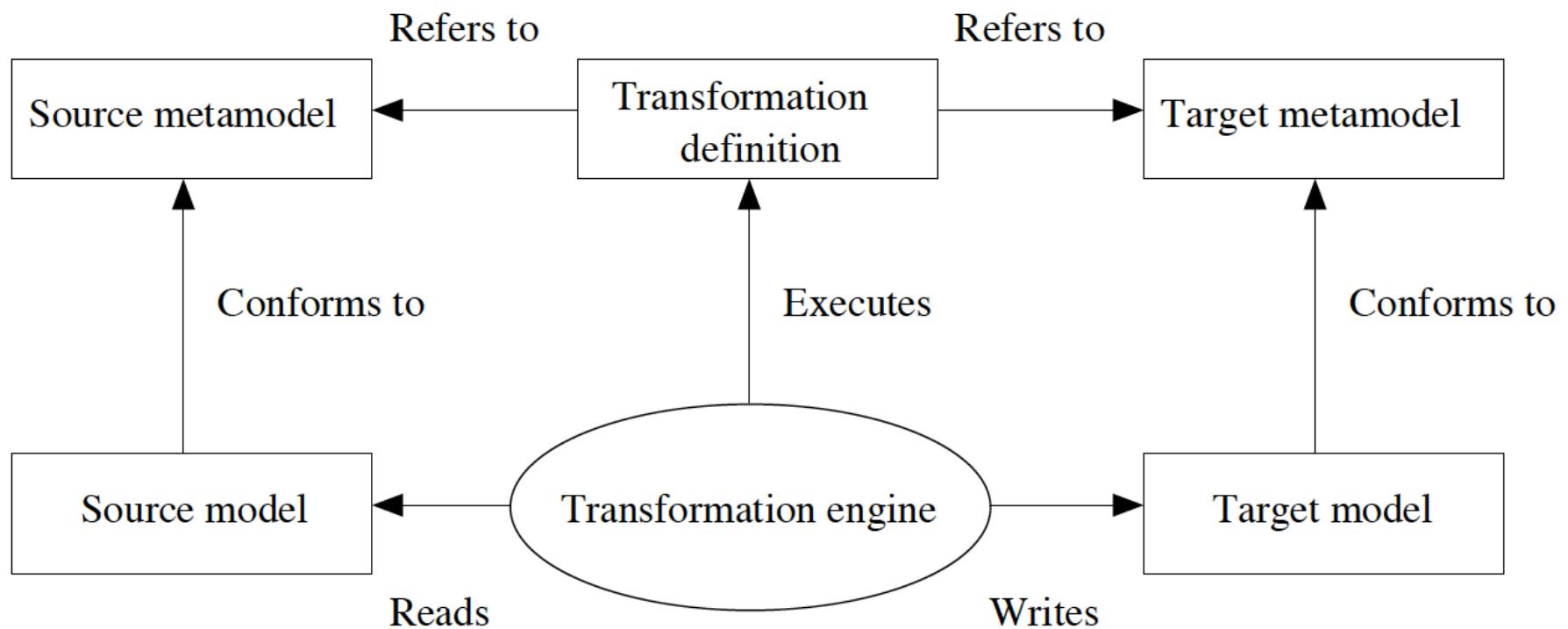
Model Transformations

Taxonomy + Examples

Abstraction Gap

Transformation is the key





Model Transformation: Taxonomy

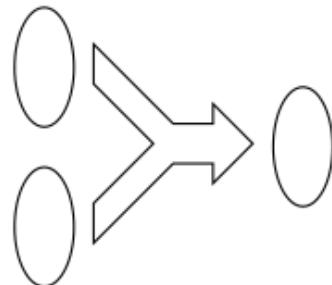
	<p>PIM → PIM PSM → PSM</p> <p><i>Horizontale</i> <i>Verticale</i></p>	
<p>Transformation endogène</p>	<p>Restructuration Normalisation intégration de patrons</p>	<p>Raffinement</p>
<p>Transformation exogène</p>	<p>Migration de logiciel Fusion de modèles</p>	<p>PIM vers PSM Rétro-conception</p>

Overview of Generative Software Development

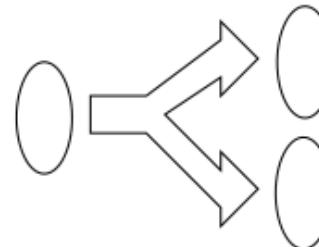
Krzysztof Czarnecki



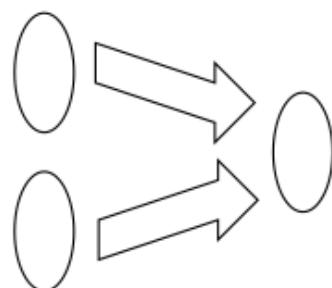
a. Chaining of mappings



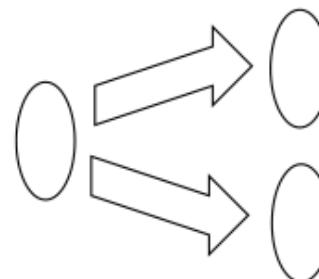
b. Multiple problem spaces



c. Multiple solution spaces

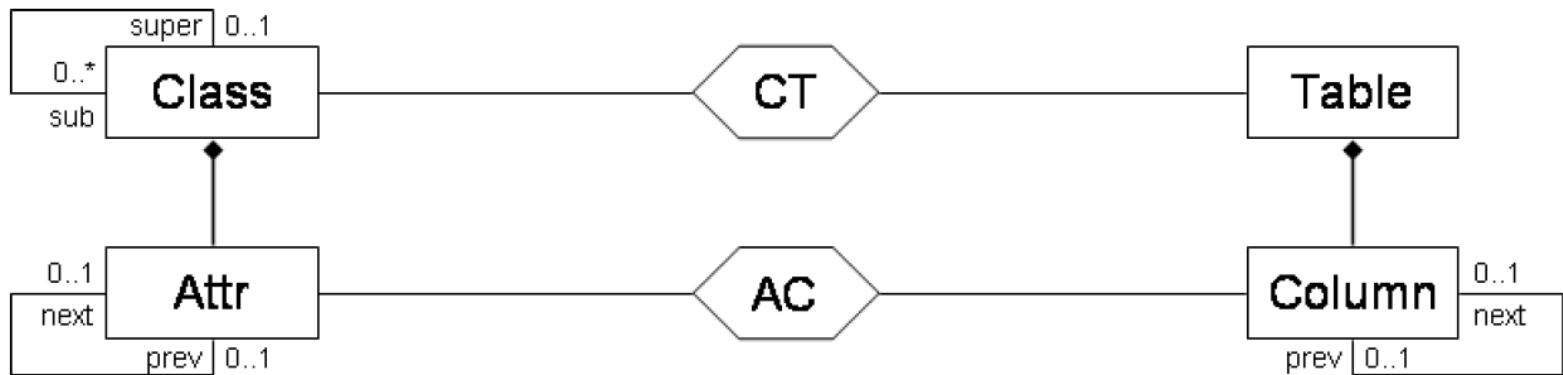


d. Alternative problem spaces e. Alternative solution spaces

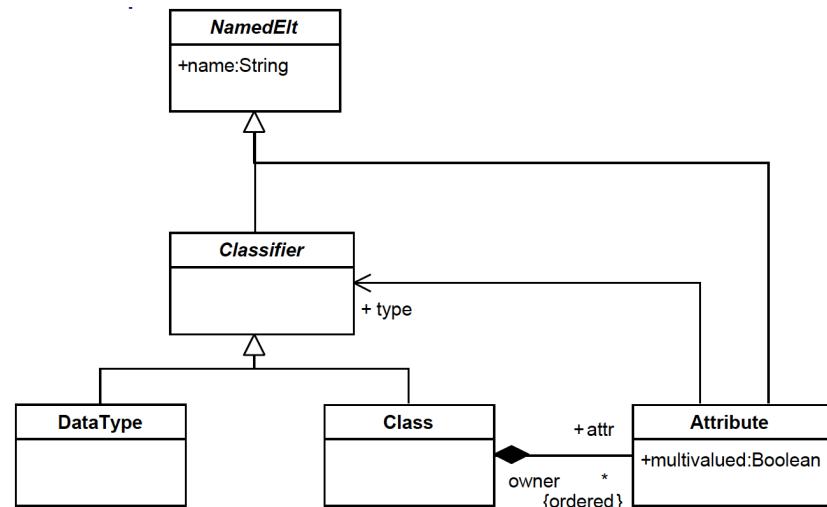
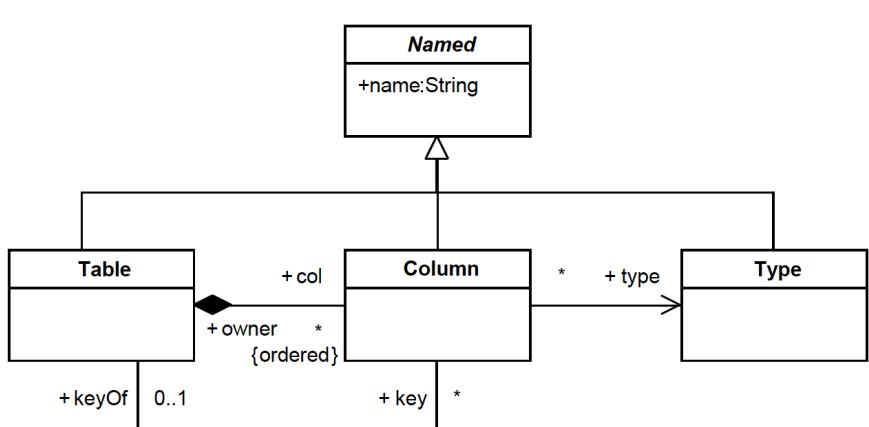


Andy Schürr, Felix Klar “15 Years of Triple Graph Grammars.” ICGT 2008

(declarative; bi-directionnal; model-to-model)



ATL (<http://www.eclipse.org/atl/atlTransformations/>)



```
rule Class2Table {
    from           -- source pattern
        c : Class!Class
    to             -- target pattern
        t : Relational!Table
}
```

Feature-Based Survey of Model Transformation Approaches

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March 15, 2006

Model Transformation in Java/Xtend

Effective Model Management

- How to load/serialize a model?
- How to visit, analyze and transform models?
- You can do it in Java (EMF API)

- We arbitrarily choose  
– Java 10, interesting « features »
– Integration within Eclipse ecosystem (incl. Xtext)
and facilities to manage models
– An example of a sophisticated language

Before going into details of Xtend...

- Recap of the scenarios
 - Text-to-Model
 - Model(s)-to-Model transformation
 - Metamodels as a « bridge » between technologies
 - Model-to-Text
- The solution of some of the « scenarios »
 - Just to give an overview of Xtend capabilities
 - To give a more practical/concrete view of some of the previous scenarios

```
def loadPollSystem(URI uri) {
    new QuestionnaireStandaloneSetupGenerated().createInjectorAndDoEMFRegistration()
    var res = new ResourceSetImpl().getResource(uri, true);
    res.contents.get(0) as PollSystem
}
```

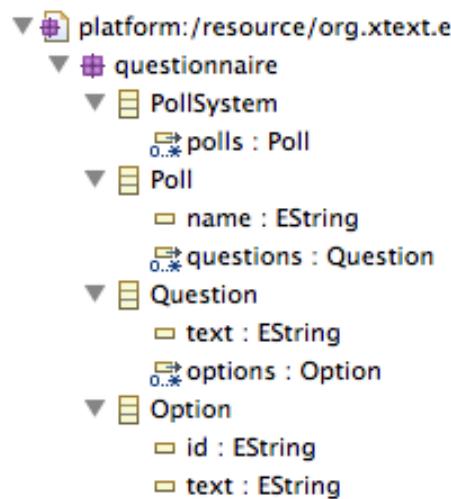
```
def savePollSystem(URI uri, PollSystem pollS) {
    var Resource rs = new ResourceSetImpl().createResource(uri);
    rs.getContents.add(pollS);
    rs.save(new HashMap());
}
```

```
@Test
def test1() {

    // loading
    var pollS = loadPollSystem(URI.createURI("foo1.q"))
    assertNotNull(pollS)
    assertEquals(2, pollS.polls.size)

    // MODEL MANAGEMENT (ANALYSIS, TRANSFORMATION)
    pollS.polls.forEach[p | p.name = p.name + "_poll"]

    // serializing
    savePollSystem(URI.createURI("foo2.q"), pollS)
}
```



Loading Models (1)

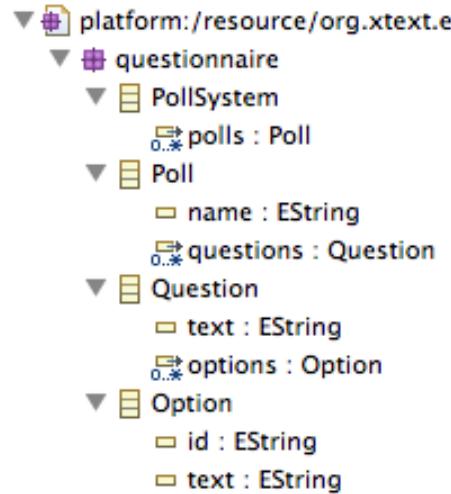
The screenshot illustrates the process of loading a model named `foo1.q`. It consists of four main components:

- Model Structure View:** Shows the internal structure of the loaded model. The root node is `platform:/resource/org.xtext.e`, which contains `questionnaire`, `PollSystem`, and `Poll`. `PollSystem` has one child `Poll` named `polls`. `Poll` has two children: `Question` and `Option`. `Question` has two children: `name` (type `EString`) and `questions` (type `Question`). `Option` has two children: `id` (type `EString`) and `text` (type `EString`).
- Code Editor:** Displays the Xtext grammar file `foo1.q` with the following content:

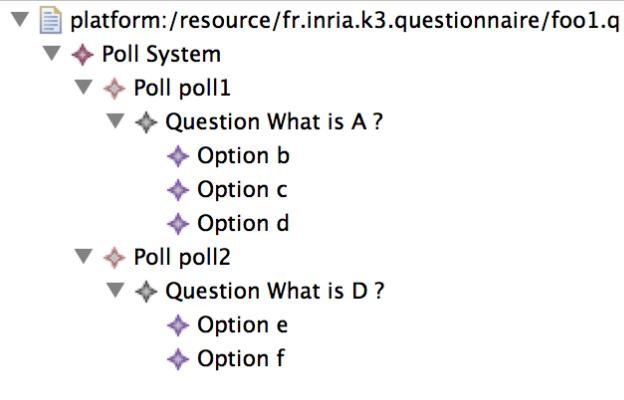
```
PollSystem {  
    Poll poll1 {  
        Question A {  
            "What is A ?"  
            options  
                b : "B"  
                c : "C"  
                d : "D"  
        }  
    }  
    Poll poll2 {  
        Question D {  
            "What is D ?"  
            options  
                e : "E"  
                f : "F"  
        }  
    }  
}
```
- Editor Selection Dialog:** A modal dialog titled "Editor Selection" asks "Choose the editor for opening foo1.q:". It contains two radio buttons: "Internal editors" (selected) and "External programs". Below are several editor options:
 - PureXbase Editor
 - Questionnaire Editor
 - Questions Editor
 - Reflective Xcore Model Editor
 - Sample Ecore Model Editor** (highlighted in blue)
 - Sample Reflective Ecore Model Editor
 - Sample Reflective Ecore XML Model Editor
- Resource Explorer:** Shows the loaded resource `platform:/resource/fr.inria.k3.questionnaire/foo1.q`. It lists the contents of the model, including `Poll System`, `Poll poll1` (containing `Question What is A ?` with options `b`, `c`, `d`), `Poll poll2` (containing `Question What is D ?` with options `e`, `f`), and other related nodes.

Loading Models (2)

```
fool.q
PollSystem {
    Poll poll1 {
        Question A {
            "What is A ?"
            options
                b : "B"
                c : "C"
                d : "D"
        }
    }
    Poll poll2 {
        Question D {
            "What is D ?"
            options
                e : "E"
                f : "F"
        }
    }
}
```

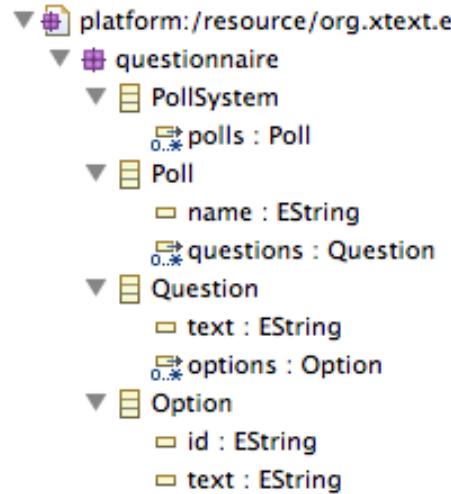


XMI



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ASCII"?>
<questionnaire:PollSystem xmi:version="2.0"
xmlns:xmi="http://www.omg.org/XMI"
xmlns:questionnaire="http://www.xtext.org/example/mydata">
<polls name="poll1">
    <questions text="What is A ?">
        <options id="b" text="B"/>
        <options id="c" text="C"/>
        <options id="d" text="D"/>
    </questions>
</polls>
<polls name="poll2">
    <questions text="What is D ?">
        <options id="e" text="E"/>
        <options id="f" text="F"/>
    </questions>
</polls>
</questionnaire:PollSystem>
```

Loading Models (3)



```
fool.q
-----
PollSystem {
    Poll poll1 {
        Question A {
            "What is A ?"
            options
                b : "B"
                c : "C"
                d : "D"
        }
    }
    Poll poll2 {
        Question D {
            "What is D ?"
            options
                e : "E"
                f : "F"
        }
    }
}
```

Persistence of Models in XMI (XML Metadata Interchange)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ASCII"?>
<questionnaire:PollSystem xmi:version="2.0"
    xmlns:xmi="http://www.omg.org/XMI"
    xmlns:questionnaire="http://www.xtext.org/example/mydsl/Questionnaire">
    <polls name="poll1">
        <questions text="What is A ?">
            <options id="b" text="B"/>
            <options id="c" text="C"/>
            <options id="d" text="D"/>
        </questions>
    </polls>
    <polls name="poll2">
        <questions text="What is D ?">
            <options id="e" text="E"/>
            <options id="f" text="F"/>
        </questions>
    </polls>
</questionnaire:PollSystem>
```

Meta(models) and Java

The screenshot shows a code editor with two panes. The left pane displays the Xtext metamodel (platform:/resource/org.xtext.e) and the right pane displays the generated Java code.

Metamodel (platform:/resource/org.xtext.e):

- questionnaire
 - PollSystem
 - polls : Poll
 - Poll
 - name : EString
 - questions : Question
 - Question
 - text : EString
 - options : Option
 - Option
 - id : EString
 - text : EString

Generated Java Code:

```
public interface Poll extends EObject
{
    /**
     * Returns the value of the '<em><b>Name</b></em>' attribute.
     * <!-- begin-user-doc -->
     * <p>
     * If the meaning of the '<em>Name</em>' attribute isn't clear,
     * there really should be more of a description here...
     * </p>
     * <!-- end-user-doc -->
     * @return the value of the '<em>Name</em>' attribute.
     * @see #setName(String)
     * @see org.xtext.example.mydsl.questionnaire.QuestionnairePackage#getPoll_Name()
     * @model
     * @generated
     */
    String getName();

    /**
     * Sets the value of the '{@link org.xtext.example.mydsl.questionnaire.Poll#getName <em>Name</em>}'.
     * <!-- begin-user-doc -->
     * <!-- end-user-doc -->
     * @param value the new value of the '<em>Name</em>' attribute.
     * @see #getName()
     * @generated
     */
    void setName(String value);

    /**
     * Returns the value of the '<em><b>Questions</b></em>' containment reference list.
     * The list contents are of type {@link org.xtext.example.mydsl.questionnaire.Question}.
     * <!-- begin-user-doc -->
     * <p>
     * If the meaning of the '<em>Questions</em>' containment reference list isn't clear,
     * there really should be more of a description here...
     * </p>
     * <!-- end-user-doc -->
     * @return the value of the '<em>Questions</em>' containment reference list.
     * @see org.xtext.example.mydsl.questionnaire.QuestionnairePackage#getPoll_Questions()
     * @model containment="true"
     * @generated
     */
    EList<Question> getQuestions();

} // Poll
```

Meta(models) and Java

The screenshot shows the Eclipse Xtext interface. On the left, there is a tree view of a model named 'platform:/resource/org.xtext.e' under 'questionnaire'. The tree includes nodes for 'PollSystem', 'Poll', 'Question', and 'Option', each with their respective EString attributes. To the right of the tree, there is a list of generated Java files under 'org.xtext.example.mydsl.questionnaire'. These files include 'Option.java', 'Poll.java', 'PollSystem.java', 'Question.java', 'QuestionnaireFactory.java', and 'QuestionnairePackage.java'. Below this list is a large block of Java code for the 'Poll' class, which implements the 'EObject' interface. The code includes methods for getting and setting the 'name' attribute, as well as methods for getting 'questions' and 'options' lists. The code is annotated with XML comments explaining the semantics of the generated code.

```
public interface Poll extends EObject
{
    /**
     * Returns the value of the '<em><b>name</b></em>' attribute.
     * <!-- begin-user-doc -->
     * <p>
     * The meaning of the '<em>name</em>' attribute isn't clear,
     * there really should be more of a description here...
     * </p>
     * <!-- end-user-doc -->
     * @return the value of the '<em>name</em>' attribute.
     * @see org.xtext.example.mydsl.questionnaire.QuestionnairePackage#getPoll_Name()
     * @generated
     */
    String getName();

    /**
     * Sets the value of the '<em><b>name</b></em>' attribute.
     * <!-- begin-user-doc -->
     * <p>
     * The value the new value of the '<em>name</em>' attribute.
     * </p>
     * <!-- end-user-doc -->
     * @param newName the new value of the '<em>name</em>' attribute.
     * @generated
     */
    void setName(String newName);

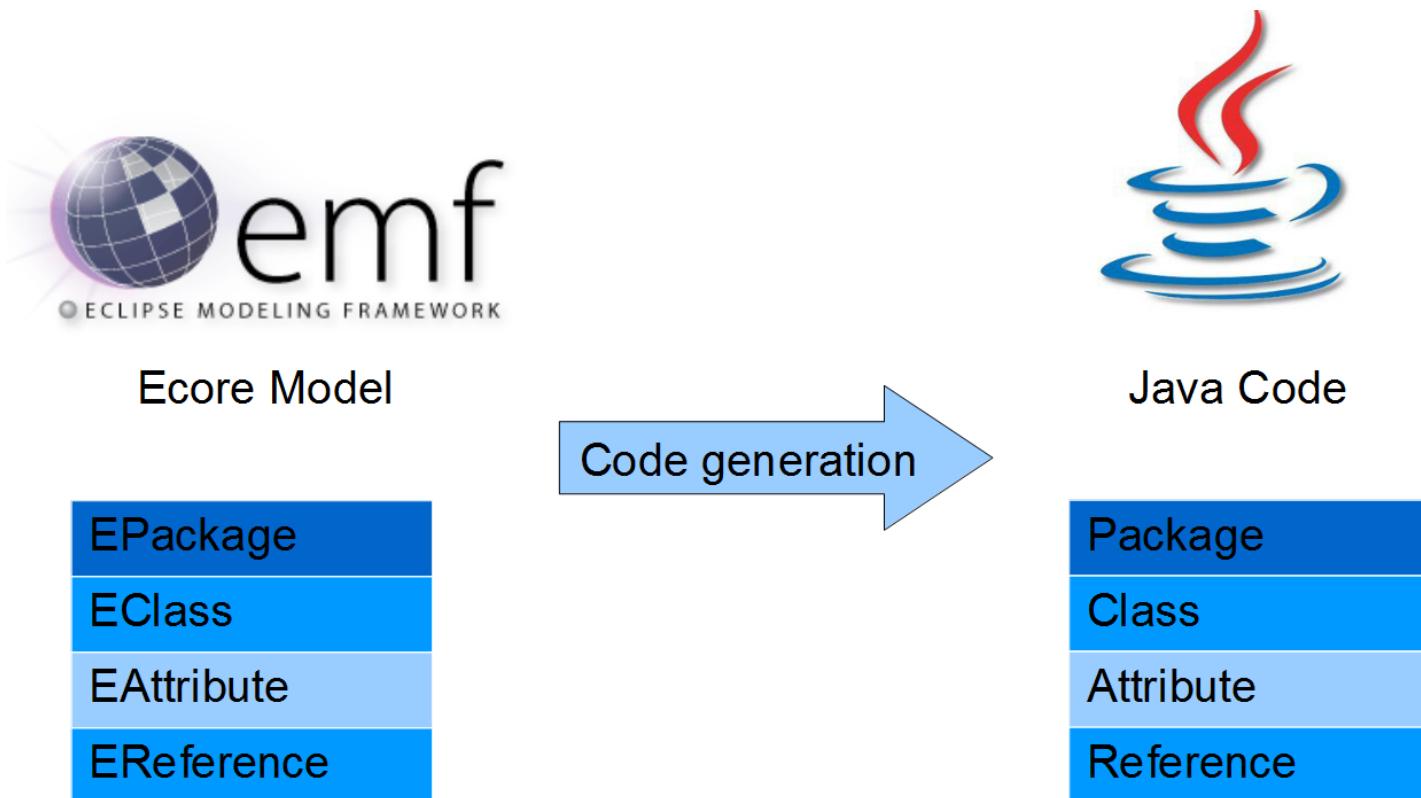
    /**
     * Returns the value of the '<em><b>questions</b></em>' containment reference list.
     * The list contents are of type '#link org.xtext.example.mydsl.questionnaire.Question'.
     * <!-- begin-user-doc -->
     * <p>
     * The meaning of the '<em>questions</em>' containment reference list isn't clear,
     * there really should be more of a description here...
     * </p>
     * <!-- end-user-doc -->
     * @return the value of the '<em>questions</em>' containment reference list.
     * @see org.xtext.example.mydsl.questionnaire.QuestionnairePackage#getPoll_Questions()
     * @generated
     */
    EList<Question> getQuestions();

    /**
     * Returns the value of the '<em><b>options</b></em>' containment reference list.
     * The list contents are of type '#link org.xtext.example.mydsl.questionnaire.Option'.
     * <!-- begin-user-doc -->
     * <p>
     * The meaning of the '<em>options</em>' containment reference list isn't clear,
     * there really should be more of a description here...
     * </p>
     * <!-- end-user-doc -->
     * @return the value of the '<em>options</em>' containment reference list.
     * @see org.xtext.example.mydsl.questionnaire.QuestionnairePackage#getPoll_Options()
     * @generated
     */
    EList<Option> getOptions();
}
```

« Eclipse Modeling Framework (EMF)
runtime support to produce a set of Java classes for the model »



<http://eclipsesource.com/blogs/tutorials/emf-tutorial/>



```
fool.q ✘ PollSystem {  
    Poll poll1 {  
        Question A {  
            "What is A ?"  
            options  
                b : "B"  
                c : "C"  
                d : "D"  
        }  
    }  
    Poll poll2 {  
        Question D {  
            "What is D ?"  
            options  
                e : "E"  
                f : "F"  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
def loadPollSystem(URL uri){  
    new QuestionnaireStandaloneSetupGenerated().createInjectorAndDoEMFRegistration()  
    var res = new ResourceSetImpl().getResources(uri, true);  
    res.contents.get(0) as PollSystem  
}  
  
def savePollSystem(URL uri, PollSystem polls) {  
    var Resource rs = new ResourceSetImpl().createResource(uri);  
    rs.getContents().add(polls);  
    rs.save(new HashMap());  
}  
  
@Test  
def testIO {  
    // loading  
    var polls = loadPollSystem(URI.createURI("fool.q"))  
    assertNotNull(polls)  
    assertEquals(2, polls.polls.size)  
    // MODEL MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS, TRANSFORMATION  
    polls.polls.forEach{ p -> p.name = p.name + ".poll"}  
    // serializing  
    savePollSystem(URI.createURI("foo2.q"), polls)  
}
```

```
fool.q ✘ foo2.q ✘ PollSystem {  
    Poll poll1_poll {  
        Question {  
            "What is A ?"  
            options  
                b : "B"  
                c : "C"  
                d : "D"  
        }  
    }  
    Poll poll2_poll {  
        Question {  
            "What is D ?"  
            options  
                e : "E"  
                f : "F"  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Questionnaire MM (ecore)

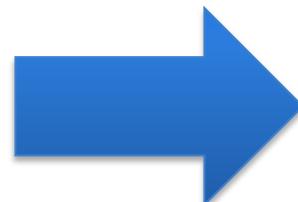
Questionnaire Model 1 (xmi)

Questionnaire MM (ecore)

Questionnaire Model 2 (xmi)

```
PollSystem {  
    Poll Quality {  
        Question q1 {  
            "Value the user experience"  
            options {  
                A : "Bad"  
                B : "Fair"  
                C : "Good"  
            }  
        }  
        Question q2 {  
            "Value the layout"  
            options {  
                A : "It was not easy to locate elements"  
                B : "I didn't realize"  
                C : "It was easy to locate elements"  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    Poll Performance {  
        Question q1 {  
            "Value the time response"  
            options {  
                A : "Bad"  
                B : "Fair"  
                C : "Good"  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
PollSystem {  
    Poll Quality {  
        Question q1 {  
            "Value the user experience"  
            options {  
                A : "Bad"  
                B : "Fair"  
                C : "Good"  
            }  
        }  
        Question q2 {  
            "Value the layout"  
            options {  
                A : "It was not easy to locate elements"  
                B : "I didn't realize"  
                C : "It was easy to locate elements"  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    Poll Performance {  
        Question q1 {  
            "Value the time response"  
            options {  
                A : "Bad"  
                B : "Fair"  
                C : "Good"  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```



```
def loadPollSystem(URI uri) {
    new QuestionnaireStandaloneSetupGenerated().createInjectorAndDoEMFRegistration()
    var res = new ResourceSetImpl().getResource(uri, true);
    res.contents.get(0) as PollSystem
}
```

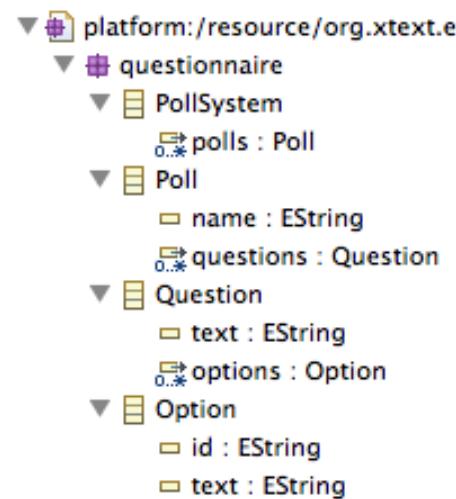
```
def savePollSystem(URI uri, PollSystem pollS) {
    var Resource rs = new ResourceSetImpl().createResource(uri);
    rs.getContents.add(pollS);
    rs.save(new HashMap());
}
```

```
@Test
def test1() {

    // loading
    var pollS = loadPollSystem(URI.createURI("foo1.q"))
    assertNotNull(pollS)
    assertEquals(2, pollS.polls.size)

    // MODEL MANAGEMENT (ANALYSIS, TRANSFORMATION)
    pollS.polls.forEach[p | p.name = p.name + "_poll"]

    // serializing
    savePollSystem(URI.createURI("foo2.q"), pollS)
}
```



```

@Test
def test2() {

    // loading
    var pollS = loadPollSystem(URI.createURI("foo1.q"))

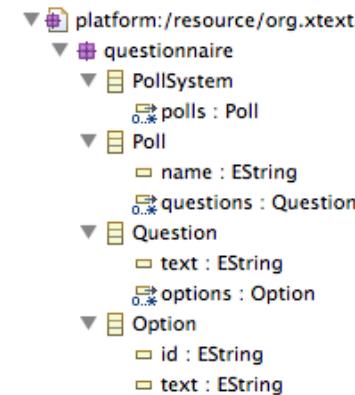
    // MODEL MANAGEMENT (ANALYSIS, TRANSFORMATION)
    var html = toPolls(pollS.polls)
    assertNotNull(html)

    // serializing (note: we could type check the HTML
    // with Xtext by specifying the grammar for instance)
    val fw = new FileWriter("foo1.html")
    fw.write(html.toString())
    fw.close

}

def toPolls(List<Poll> polls) {
    <html>
        <body>
            «FOR p : polls»
                «IF p.name != null»
                    <h1>«p.name»</h1>
                «ENDIF»
                «FOR q : p.questions»
                    <p>
                        <h2>«q.text»</h2>
                        <ul>
                            «FOR o : q.options»
                                <li>«o.text»</li>
                            «ENDFOR»
                        </ul>
                    </p>
                «ENDFOR»
            «ENDFOR»
        </body>
    </html>
}

```



poll1

What is A ?

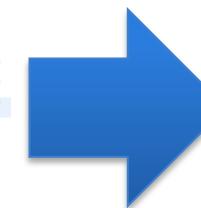
- B
- C
- D

foo1.q

```

class PollSystem {
    Poll poll1 {
        Question A {
            "What is A ?"
            options {
                b : "B"
                c : "C"
                d : "D"
            }
        }
    }
    Poll poll2 {
        Question D {
            "What is D ?"
            options {
                e : "E"
                f : "F"
            }
        }
    }
}

```



poll2

What is D ?

- E
- F

Plan

- Model Management in a nutshell
 - Loading, serializing, transforming models: scenarios
 - Taxonomy
 - Model transformation in Xtend
- Xtend: a case study for GPL/DSL, MDE, and model transformation
 - Advanced features: extension methods, active annotations, template expressions
 - Xtend: behing the magic (Xtext+MDE)
 - Xtend + Xtext (breathing life into DSLs)
 - @Aspect annotation

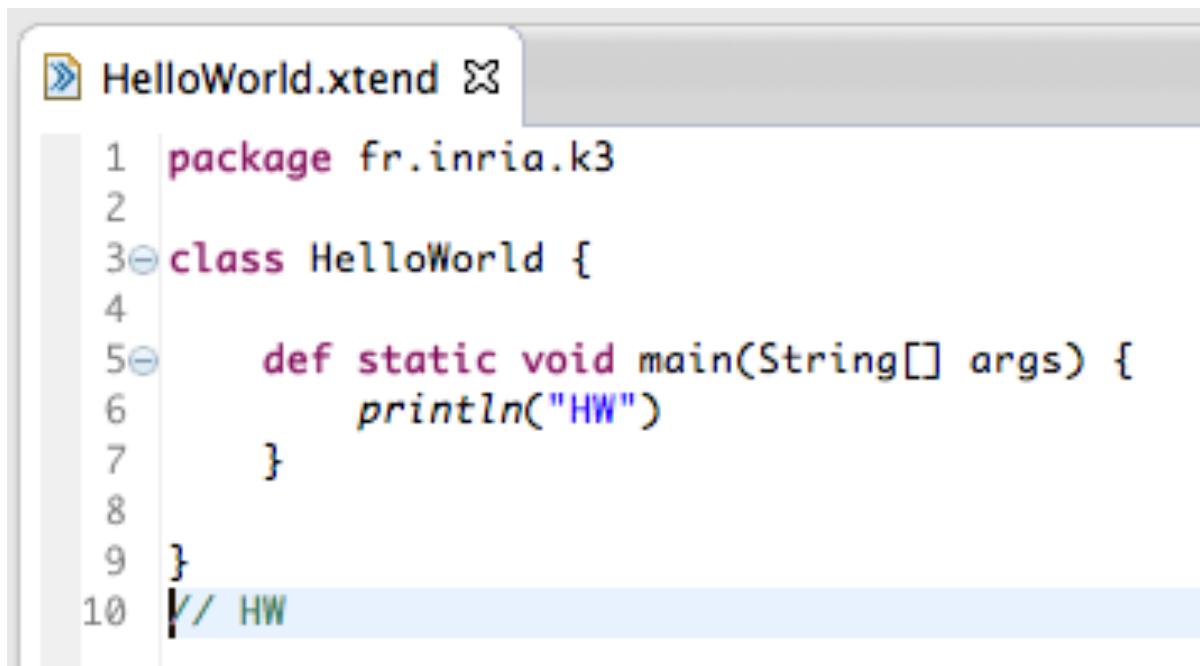
Contract

- Practical foundations of model management
- Model transformations
 - Model-to-Text
 - Model-to-Model
 - Metaprogramming
- DSLs and model management: all together (Xtext + Xtend)

Xtend

A pragmatic general-purpose language
implemented using MDE
techniques

Hello World



The image shows a screenshot of a code editor window. The title bar of the window reads "HelloWorld.xtend". The main area of the editor displays the following Java-like code:

```
1 package fr.inria.k3
2
3 class HelloWorld {
4
5     def static void main(String[] args) {
6         println("HW")
7     }
8
9 }
10 // HW
```

The code consists of 10 numbered lines. Lines 1 through 9 represent the standard Java main method structure, while line 10 contains a comment starting with a double slash (//).

Semi-colon is optional (within class, methods, etc.)

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.fields
2
3 class MyFielder {
4
5     int count = 1
6     static boolean debug = false
7     var name = 'Foo'           // type String is inferred
8     val UNIVERSAL_ANSWER = 42 // final field with inferred type int
9     // ...
10    public int count2 = 2 ;
11
12 }
```

Package Declaration

HelloWorld.xtend

```
1 package fr.inria.k3
2
3 class HelloWorld {
4
5     def static void main(String[] args) {
6         println("HW")
7     }
8
9 }
10 // HW
```

Semi-colon ';' is optional

HelloWorld.xtend

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.^def
2
3 class PackageExploder {
```

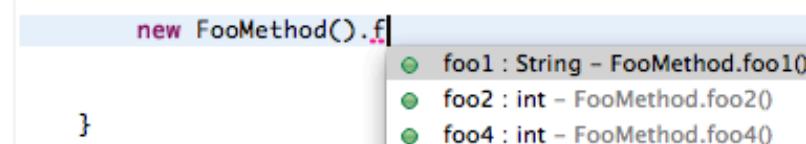
HelloWorld.java

PackageExploder.xtend

'^' for avoiding keyword conflicts

Methods

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.methods
2
3 class FooMethod {
4
5     def foo1() {
6         "A"
7     }
8
9     def foo2() {
10        6 + 3
11    }
12
13     def private foo3() {
14        6 + 3
15    }
16
17     def public foo4() {
18        foo3() * 8
19    }
20 }
21
22 class FooMethodUses {
23
24     def fooUse() {
25         new FooMethod().foo1
26         new FooMethod().foo3()
27
28
29
30         new FooMethod().f
31
32
33     }
34
35 }
```



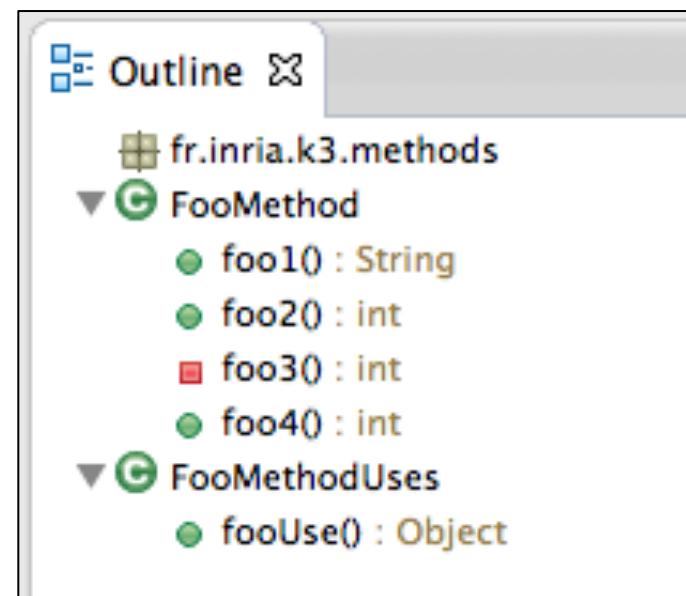
**By default:
visibility
conditions set
to public**

```
>HelloWorld.xtext
1 package fr.inria.k3
2
3 class HelloWorld {
4
5     def static void main(String[] args) {
6         println("HW")
7     }
8
9 }
10 // HW
```

Methods

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.methods
2
3 class FooMethod {
4
5     def foo1() =
6         "A"
7
8     def foo2() =
9         6 + 3
10
11    }
12
13    def private foo3() =
14        6 + 3
15
16    def public foo4() =
17        foo3() * 8
18
19 }
20
21 class FooMethodUses {
22
23     def fooUse() =
24         new FooMethod().foo1
25         new FooMethod().foo3()
26
27
28
29
30     new FooMethod().f
31
32
33     }
34
35 }
```

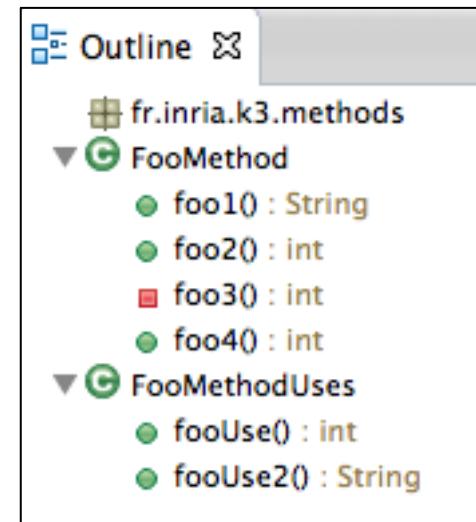
Type inference (return type)



Method Calling

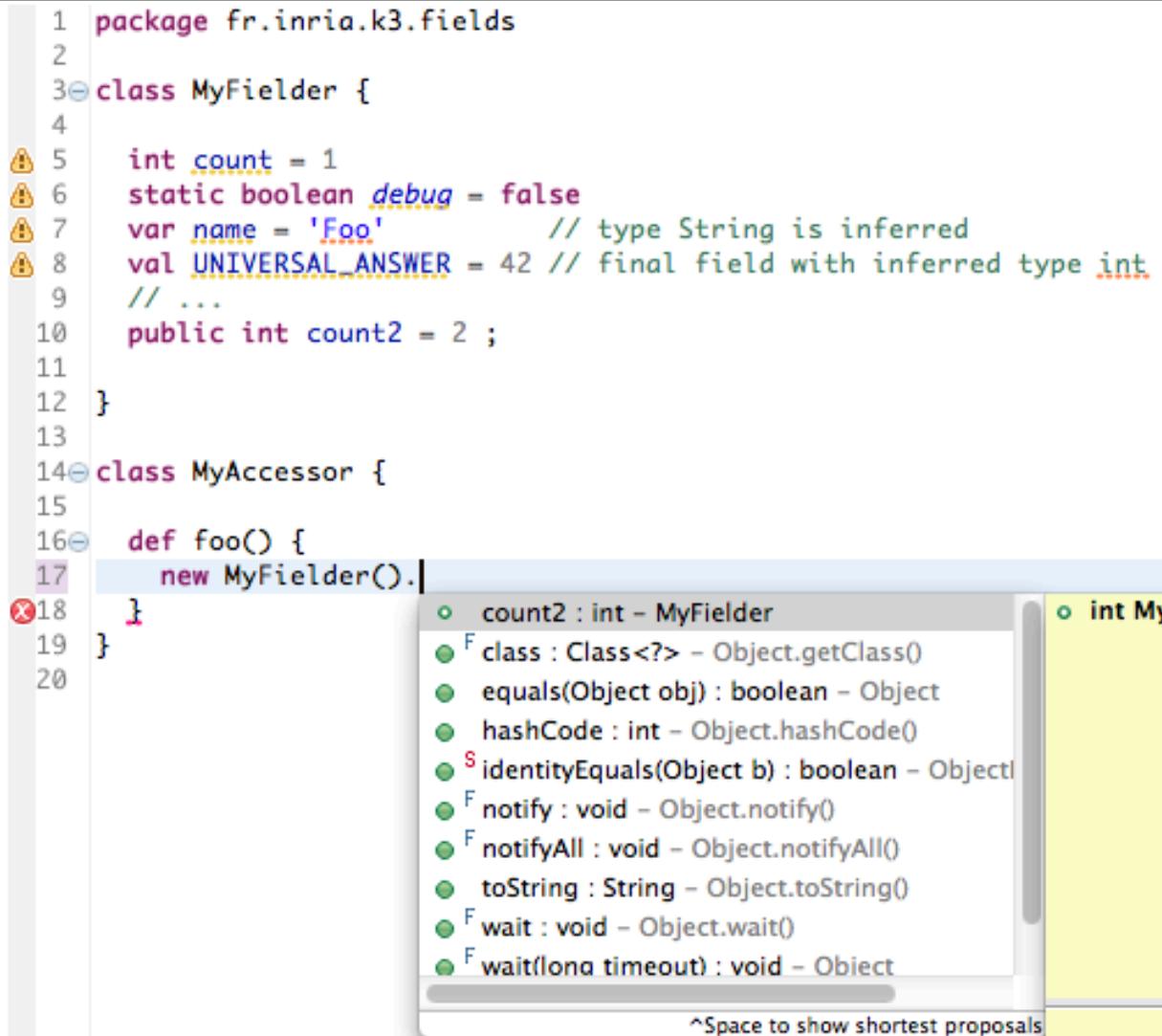
You can omit
parentheses

```
33@    def fooUse2() {  
34        3.toString  
35        "4".length  
36        new FooMethod().foo1  
37        new FooMethod().foo1()  
38        new FooMethod().foo1 + 3.toString  
39    }  
40 }
```



Fields

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.fields
2
3 class MyFielder {
4
5     int count = 1
6     static boolean debug = false
7     var name = 'Foo'          // type String is inferred
8     val UNIVERSAL_ANSWER = 42 // final field with inferred type int
9     // ...
10    public int count2 = 2 ;
11
12 }
13
14 class MyAccessor {
15
16     def foo() {
17         new MyFielder().|
18     }
19 }
20
```



The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the following code:

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.fields
2
3 class MyFielder {
4
5     int count = 1
6     static boolean debug = false
7     var name = 'Foo'          // type String is inferred
8     val UNIVERSAL_ANSWER = 42 // final field with inferred type int
9     // ...
10    public int count2 = 2 ;
11
12 }
13
14 class MyAccessor {
15
16     def foo() {
17         new MyFielder().|
18     }
19 }
20
```

A code completion dropdown is open at the end of the line `new MyFielder().|`. The dropdown lists the following members of the `MyFielder` class:

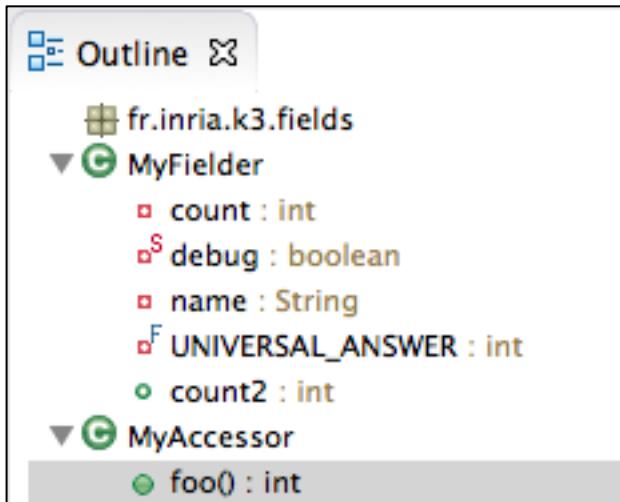
- count2 : int - MyFielder
- class : Class<?> - Object.getClass()
- equals(Object obj) : boolean - Object
- hashCode : int - Object.hashCode()
- identityEquals(Object b) : boolean - Object
- notify : void - Object.notify()
- notifyAll : void - Object.notifyAll()
- toString : String - Object.toString()
- wait : void - Object.wait()
- wait(long timeout) : void - Object

At the bottom of the dropdown, there is a message: "Space to show shortest proposals".

By default:
visibility
conditions set
to private

Fields

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.fields
2
3 class MyFielder {
4
5     int count = 1
6     static boolean debug = false
7     var name = 'Foo'           // type String is inferred
8     val UNIVERSAL_ANSWER = 42 // final field with inferred type int
9     ...
10    public int count2 = 2 ;
11
12 }
13
```



primitive types of Java (int, boolean, etc) with autoboxing

var: type inference

val: constant, « final » in Java

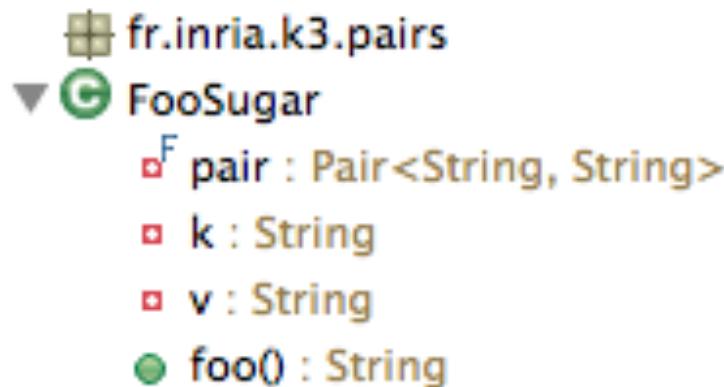
Static Methods (::)

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.stat
2
3 import java.util.Collections
4
5@ class FooStati {
6
7
8     static var colors = newArrayList(46, 76, 89, 53)
9
10
11@ def static void main(String... args) {
12     println("B " + colors)
13     Collections::sort(colors)
14     println("A " + colors)
15
16     colors.add(45)
17     println("A " + colors)
18
19 }
20 }
```

```
B [46, 76, 89, 53]
A [46, 53, 76, 89]
A [46, 53, 76, 89, 45]
```

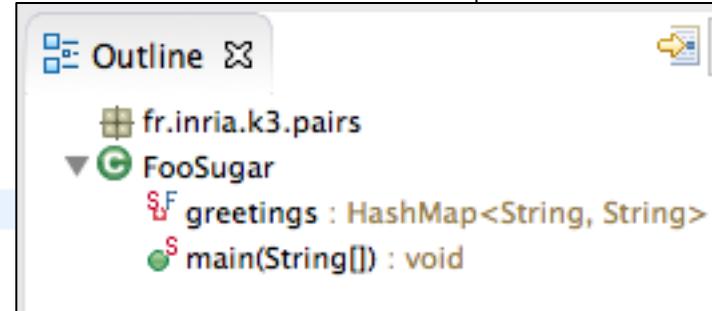
Pairs

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.pairs
2
3 class FooSugar {
4
5     // syntactic sugar
6     val pair = "spain" -> "italy"
7     var k = pair.key
8     var v = pair.value
9
10 def foo() {
11
12     println("key=" + k + " value=" + v)
13
14 }
15 }
```



Pairs

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.pairs
2
3 class FooSugar {
4
5
6     static val greetings = newHashMap(
7         "german" -> "Hallo",
8         "english" -> "Hello",
9         "french" -> "Bonjour"
10    )
11
12 def static main(String... args) {
13     greetings.forEach[key, value | println("HW in " + key + " : " + value)]
14
15 }
16 }
```



The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with the 'Console' tool window open. The console output shows the program's execution:

```
<terminated> FooSugar [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachine
HW in english : Hello
HW in french : Bonjour
HW in german : Hallo
```

Immutable data structure

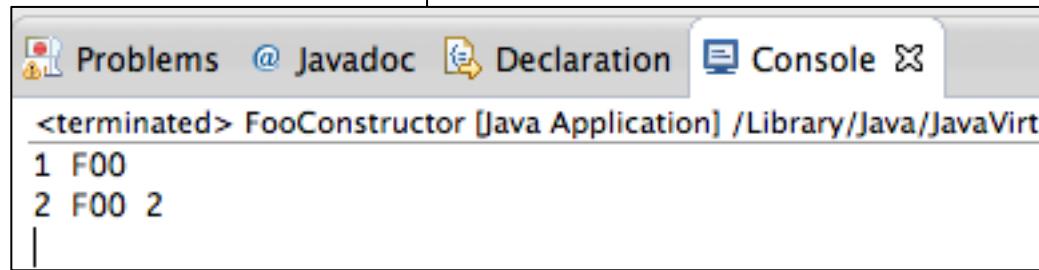
```
1 package fr.inria.k3.stat
2
3 import java.util.Collections
4
5 class FooStati {
6
7
8     static var colors = #[46, 76, 89, 53] // newArrayList(46, 76, 89, 53)
9
10
11 def static void main(String... args) {
12     println("B " + colors)
13     Collections::sort(colors)
14     println("A " + colors)
15
16     colors.add(45)
17     println("A " + colors)
18
19 }
20 }
```

```
<terminated> FooStati [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_13.jdk/Contents/
B [46, 76, 89, 53]
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException
        at java.util.Collections$UnmodifiableList$1.set(Collections.java:1244)
        at java.util.Collections.sort(Collections.java:159)
        at fr.inria.k3.stat.FooStati.main(FooStati.java:15)
```

Constructor

Default visibility: public

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.classes
2
3 class FooConstructor {
4
5     var String l
6
7     new() {
8         this("FOO")
9     }
10
11    new (String v) {
12        l = v
13    }
14
15
16    override toString() {
17        l
18    }
19
20    def static void main (String... args) {
21        println("1 " + new FooConstructor())
22        println("2 " + new FooConstructor("FOO 2"))
23    }
24 }
```



**override keyword:
mandatory**

Cast and Type

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.types
2
3 class FooTypes {
4
5     static val Object obj = "a string"
6     // static val String s = obj
7     static val String s = obj as String // cast
8
9     def static void main(String... args) {
10         println(typeof(String) + "") // String.class
11         println("\t" + s + "\n")
12     }
13 }
14 }
```

Extension Methods...

« ... allow to add new methods to existing types without modifying them. »

```
def removeVowels (String s){  
    s.replaceAll("[aeiouAEIOU]", "")  
}
```

We can call this method either like in Java:

```
removeVowels("Hello")
```

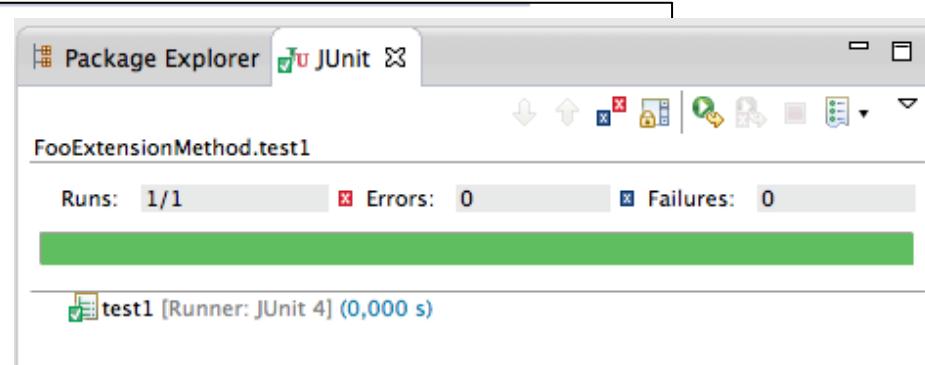
or as an extension method of String:

```
"Hello".removeVowels
```

The first parameter of a method can either
be passed in after opening the
parentheses or before the method call

Extension Method (local)

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.methods
2
3 import org.junit.Test
4 import static org.junit.Assert.*
5
6 class FooExtensionMethod {
7
8
9     def removeVowels (String s){
10         s.replaceAll("[aeiouAEIOU]", "")
11     }
12
13     def foo() {
14         "HelloWorld".removeVowels
15     }
16
17     @Test
18     def test1() {
19         assertEquals("HllWrld", new FooExtensionMethod().foo)
20     }
21 }
```



Extension Method (library)

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.methods
2
3 import org.junit.Test
4
5 import static org.junit.Assert.*
6
7 class FooExtensionLibrary {
8
9     var listOfStrings = #["A", "b", "c", "D", "e"]
10
11    def foo() {
12        var String h = "hello".toFirstUpper // calls StringExtensions.toFirstUpper(String)
13        listOfStrings.map[ toUpperCase ] // calls ListExtensions.<T, R>map(List<T> list, Function<? super T, ? extends R> mapFunction)
14    }
15
16
17    @Test
18    def test1() {
19        assertEquals("C", new FooExtensionLibrary().foo.get(2))
20    }
21 }
```

```
/**  
 * Returns a list that performs the given {@code transformation} for each element of {@code original} when  
 * requested. The mapping is done lazily. That is, subsequent iterations of the elements in the list will  
 * repeatedly apply the transformation. The returned list is a transformed view of {@code original}; changes to  
 * {@code original} will be reflected in the returned list and vice versa (e.g. invocations of {@link List#remove(int)}).  
 *  
 *  
 * @param original  
 *         the original list. May not be <code>null</code>.  
 * @param transformation  
 *         the transformation. May not be <code>null</code>.  
 * @return a list that effectively contains the results of the transformation. Never <code>null</code>.  
 */  
@Pure  
public static <T, R> List<R> map(List<T> original, Function1<? super T, ? extends R> transformation) {  
    return Lists.transform(original, new FunctionDelegate<T, R>(transformation));  
}
```

```
public class ListExtensions {
```

Extension Method (library)

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.methods
2
3 import org.junit.Test
4
5 import static org.junit.Assert.*
6
7 class FooExtensionLibrary {
8
9     var listOfStrings = #["A", "b", "c", "D", "e"]
10
11     def foo() {
12         var String h = "hello".toFirstUpper // calls StringExtensions.toFirstUpper(String)
13         listOfStrings.map[ toUpperCase ] // calls ListExtensions.<T, R>map(List<T> list, Function<? super T, ? extends R> mapFunction)
14     }
15
16
17     @Test
18     def test1() {
19         assertEquals("C", new FooExtensionLibrary().foo.get(2))
20     }
21 }
```

```
/*
 * Returns the {@link String} {@code s} with an {@link Character#isUpperCase(char)} upper case} first character. This
 * function is null-safe.
 *
 * @param s
 *      the string that should get an upper case first character. May be <code>null</code>.
 * @return the {@link String} {@code s} with an upper case first character or <code>null</code> if the input
 *      {@link String} {@code s} was <code>null</code>.
 */
@Pure
public static String toFirstUpper(String s) {
    if (s == null || s.length() == 0)
        return s;
    if (Character.isUpperCase(s.charAt(0)))
        return s;
    if (s.length() == 1)
        return s.toUpperCase();
    return s.substring(0, 1).toUpperCase() + s.substring(1);
}
```

```
public class StringExtensions {
```

Lambda Expression

(Java 8 will support it)

Anonymous classes can be found everywhere in Java code...

```
1. // Java Code!
2. final JTextField textField = new JTextField();
3. textField.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
4.     @Override
5.     public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
6.         textField.setText("Something happened!");
7.     }
8. });
```

... And have always been the poor-man's replacement for lambda expressions in Java.

Lambda Expression (Xtend answer)

Anonymous classes can be found everywhere in Java code...

```
1. // Java Code!
2. final JTextField textField = new JTextField();
3. textField.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
4.     @Override
5.     public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
6.         textField.setText("Something happened!");
7.     }
8. });
```

No need to
specify the
type for e

```
1. textField.addActionListener([ e |
2.     textField.text = "Something happened!"
3. ])
```

You can even
ommit e

```
1. textField.addActionListener([
2.     textField.text = "Something happened!"
3. ])
```

Lambda Expression

(Xtend answer, more impressive examples)

```
1. Collections.sort(someStrings) [ a, b |  
2.     a.length - b.length  
3. ]
```

Java 8: shapes.forEach(s -> { s.setColor(RED); });

Xtend: shapes.forEach[color = RED]

Java 8:

```
shapes.stream()  
    .filter(s -> s.getColor() == BLUE)  
    .forEach(s -> { s.setColor(RED); });
```

Xtend:

```
shapes.stream  
    .filter[color == BLUE]  
    .forEach[color = RED]
```

Lambda Expression

(Xtend answer, more impressive examples)

```
class FooLambda {

    val l = [String s | s.length]
    var (String)=>int l2 = [it.length] // it is a keyword for referring to the first parameter
    var (String)=>int l3 = [length] // we can even omit it or the first parameter

    @Test
    def test1() {
        assertEquals(l.apply ("RRRR"), l2.apply("PPPP"))
        assertEquals(l2.apply ("RRRR"), l3.apply("PPPP"))
    }
}
```

▼  FooLambda

- l : Function1<String, Integer>
- l2 : (String)=>int
- l3 : (String)=>int
-  test1() : void

Templates

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.templates
2
3 import org.junit.Test
4 import static org.junit.Assert.*
5
6 class FooTempl {
7
8
9     def someHTML(String content) '''<html><body>«content»</body></html>'''
10
11
12 @Test
13 def test1() {
14     assertEquals("<html><body>HW</body></html>", someHTML('HW').toString)
15 }
16
17 }
```

```

@Test
def test2() {

    // loading
    var polls = loadPollSystem(URI.createURI("foo1.q"))

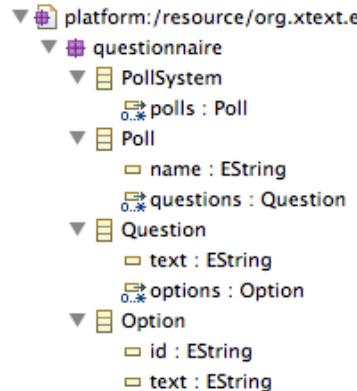
    // MODEL MANAGEMENT (ANALYSIS, TRANSFORMATION)
    var html = toPolls(polls.polls)
    assertNotNull(html)

    // serializing (note: we could type check the HTML
    // with Xtext by specifying the grammar for instance)
    val fw = new FileWriter("foo1.html")
    fw.write(html.toString())
    fw.close
}

def toPolls(List<Poll> polls) ***
<html>
    <body>
        «FOR p : polls»
            «IF p.name != null»
                <h1>«p.name»</h1>
            «ENDIF»
            «FOR q : p.questions»
                <p>
                    <h2>«q.text»</h2>
                    <ul>
                        «FOR o : q.options»
                            <li>«o.text»</li>
                        «ENDFOR»
                    </ul>
                </p>
            «ENDFOR»
        «ENDFOR»
    </body>
</html>
...

```

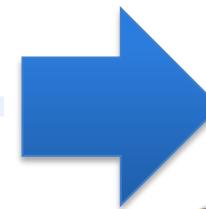
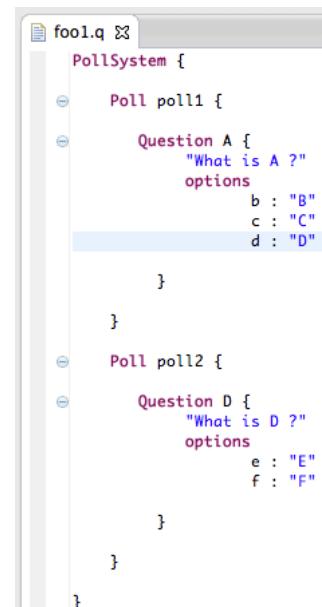
Templates (2)



poll1

What is A ?

- B
- C
- D



poll2

What is D ?

- E
- F

Templates (3)

- You already experiment with web templating engines (JSP, Scala templates in Play!, Symfony templates, etc.)

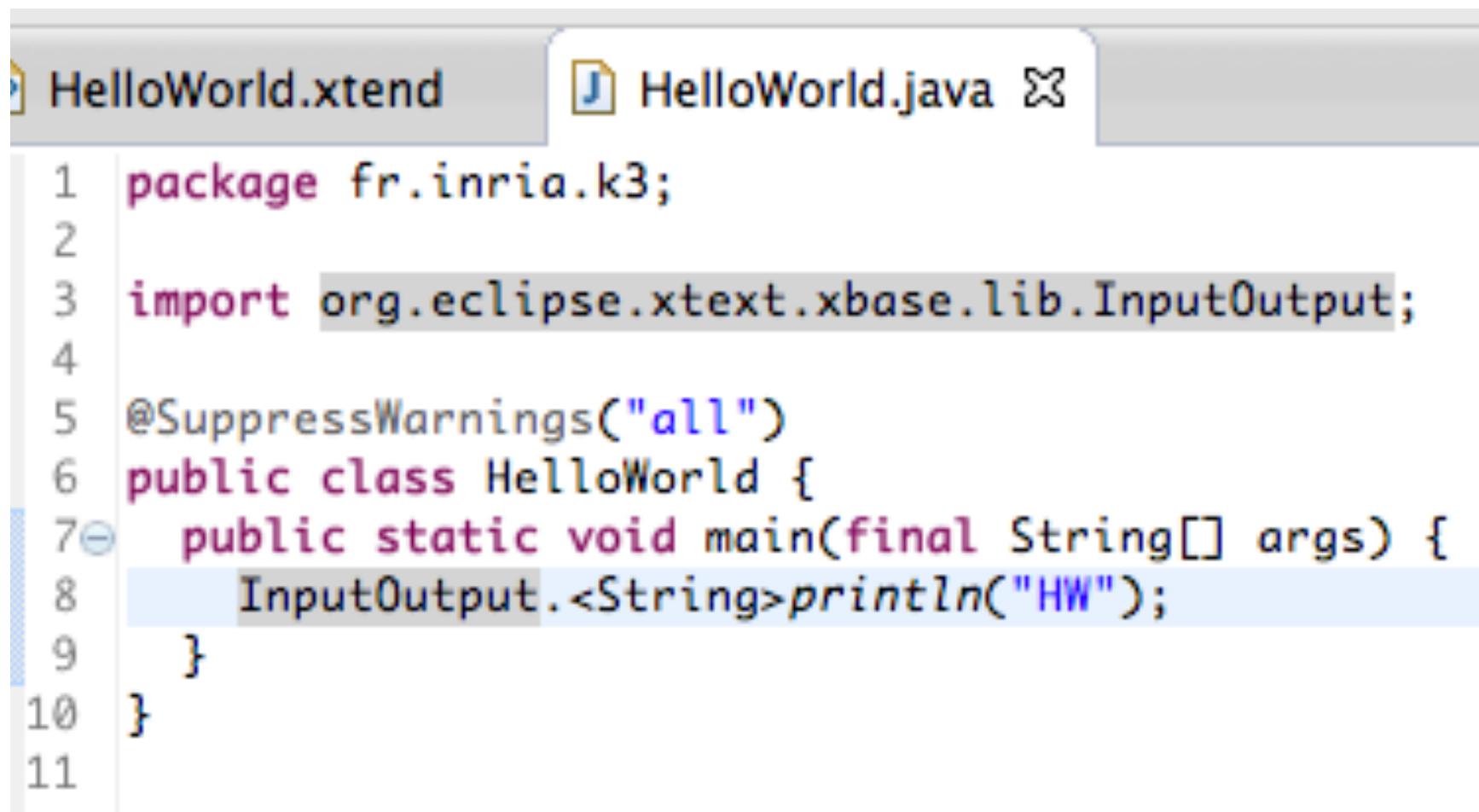
```
<h1>Exemple de page JSP</h1>
<%-- Impression de variables --%>
<p>Au moment de l'exécution de ce script, nous sommes le <%= date %>. </p>
<p>Cette page a été affichée <%= nombreVisites %> fois !</p>
</body>
</html>
```

- Alternatives exist in the modeling world
 - Multiple pre-defined and customizables generators



- Xtend: seamless integration into a general purpose language

Xtend to Java



The screenshot shows an IDE interface with two tabs: "HelloWorld.xtend" and "HelloWorld.java". The "HelloWorld.java" tab is currently selected, displaying the following Java code:

```
1 package fr.inria.k3;
2
3 import org.eclipse.xtext.xbase.lib.InputOutput;
4
5 @SuppressWarnings("all")
6 public class HelloWorld {
7     public static void main(final String[] args) {
8         InputOutput.<String>println("HW");
9     }
10 }
```

Xtend to Java (2)

more after

HelloWorld.xtend HelloWorld.java

```
1 package fr.inria.k3;
2
3 import org.eclipse.xtext.xbase.lib.InputOutput;
4
5 @SuppressWarnings("all")
6 public class HelloWorld {
7     public static void main(final String[] args) {
8         InputOutput.<String>println("HW");
9     }
10}
```



```
package org.eclipse.xtext.xbase.lib;

import com.google.common.annotations.GwtCompatible;

/**
 * Utilities to print information to the console.
 *
 * @author Sven Efftinge - Initial contribution and API
 */
@GwtCompatible public class InputOutput {

    /**
     * Prints a newline to standard out, by delegating directly to <code>System.out.println()</code>
     * @since 2.3
     */
    public static void println() {
        System.out.println();
    }

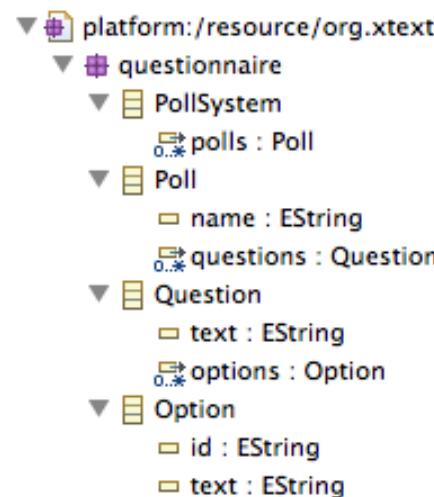
    /**
     * Prints the given {@code object} to {@link System#out System.out} and terminate the line. Useful to log partial
     * expressions to trap errors, e.g. the following is possible: <code>println(1 + println(2)) + 3</code>
     *
     * @param object
     *          the to-be-printed object
     * @return the printed object.
     */
    public static <T> T println(T object) {
        System.out.println(object);
        return object;
    }
}
```

Xtend/Xtext

Back to our scenarios



```
def loadPollSystem(URI uri) {  
    new QuestionnaireStandaloneSetupGenerated().createInjectorAndDoEMFRegistration()  
    var res = new ResourceSetImpl().getResource(uri, true);  
    res.contents.get(0) as PollSystem  
}  
  
def savePollSystem(URI uri, PollSystem pollS) {  
    var Resource rs = new ResourceSetImpl().createResource(uri);  
    rs.getContents.add(pollS);  
    rs.save(new HashMap());  
}  
  
@Test  
def test1() {  
  
    // loading  
    var pollS = loadPollSystem(URI.createURI("foo1.q"))  
    assertNotNull(pollS)  
    assertEquals(2, pollS.polls.size)  
  
    // MODEL MANAGEMENT (ANALYSIS, TRANSFORMATION)  
    pollS.polls.forEach[p | p.name = p.name + "_poll"]  
  
    // serializing  
    savePollSystem(URI.createURI("foo2.q"), pollS)  
}
```



Templates

```
1 package fr.inria.k3.templates
2
3 import org.junit.Test
4 import static org.junit.Assert.*
5
6 class FooTempl {
7
8
9     def someHTML(String content) '''<html><body>«content»</body></html>'''
10
11
12 @Test
13 def test1() {
14     assertEquals("<html><body>HW</body></html>", someHTML('HW').toString)
15 }
16
17 }
```

```

@Test
def test2() {

    // loading
    var pollS = loadPollSystem(URI.createURI("foo1.q"))

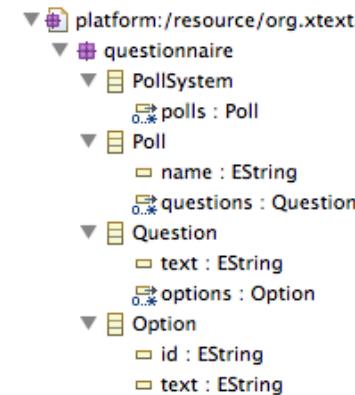
    // MODEL MANAGEMENT (ANALYSIS, TRANSFORMATION)
    var html = toPolls(pollS.polls)
    assertNotNull(html)

    // serializing (note: we could type check the HTML
    // with Xtext by specifying the grammar for instance)
    val fw = new FileWriter("foo1.html")
    fw.write(html.toString())
    fw.close

}

def toPolls(List<Poll> polls) {
    <html>
        <body>
            «FOR p : polls»
                «IF p.name != null»
                    <h1>«p.name»</h1>
                «ENDIF»
                «FOR q : p.questions»
                    <p>
                        <h2>«q.text»</h2>
                        <ul>
                            «FOR o : q.options»
                                <li>«o.text»</li>
                            «ENDFOR»
                        </ul>
                    </p>
                «ENDFOR»
            «ENDFOR»
        </body>
    </html>
}

```



poll1

What is A ?

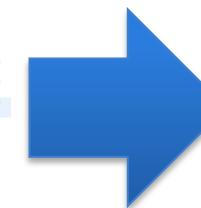
- B
- C
- D

foo1.q

```

class PollSystem {
    Poll poll1 {
        Question A {
            "What is A ?"
            options {
                b : "B"
                c : "C"
                d : "D"
            }
        }
    }
    Poll poll2 {
        Question D {
            "What is D ?"
            options {
                e : "E"
                f : "F"
            }
        }
    }
}

```



poll2

What is D ?

- E
- F

Facilities to create objects in a programmatic way



```
platform:/resource/org.xtext.e
  questionnaire
    PollSystem
      polls : Poll
    Poll
      name : EString
      questions : Question
    Question
      text : EString
      options : Option
    Option
      id : EString
      text : EString
```



Ecore Model

EPackage
EClass
EAttribute
EReference

Code generation



Java Code

Package
Class
Attribute
Reference

```
@Test
def test2() {

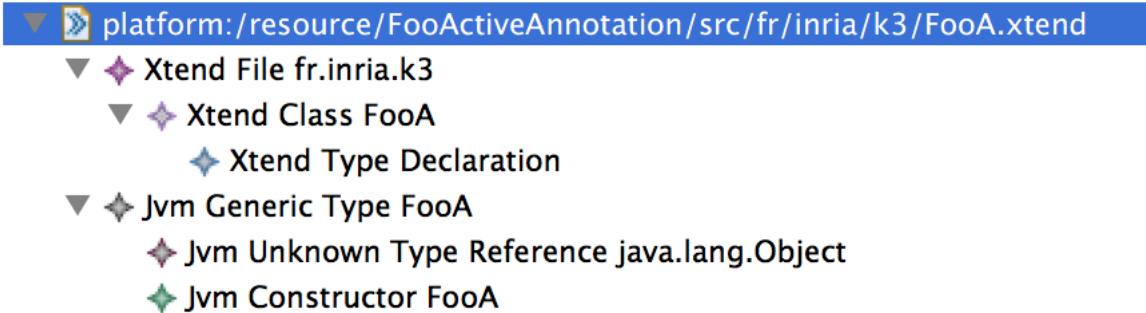
    var pollSystem = QuestionnaireFactory.eINSTANCE.createPollSystem ;
    var p1 = QuestionnaireFactory.eINSTANCE.createPoll() ;
    p1.setName("p1");
    pollSystem.polls.add(p1)
    //
```

Xtend is
implemented using
MDE principles

```
package fr.inria.k3

class FooA {
    //|
}
```

Model



<https://github.com/eclipse/xtend/blob/master/plugins/org.eclipse.xtext/src/org/eclipse/xtend/core/Xtend.xtext>

```
grammar org.eclipse.xtext.core.Xtend with org.eclipse.xtext.xbase.annotations.XbaseWithAnnotations

import "http://www.eclipse.org/xtend"
import "http://www.eclipse.org/xtend/xbase/Xbase" as xbase
import "http://www.eclipse.org/xtend/xbase/Xtype" as xtype
import "http://www.eclipse.org/Xtext/Xbase/XAnnotations" as annotations
import "http://www.eclipse.org/xtend/common/JavaVMTypes" as types

File returns XtendFile :
    ('package' package=QualifiedName ';'?)?
        importSection=XImportSection?
        (xtendTypes+=Type)*
;

Type returns XtendTypeDeclaration :
    {XtendTypeDeclaration} annotations+=XAnnotation*
    (
        {XtendClass.annotationInfo = current}
        modifiers+=CommonModifier*
        'class' name=ValidID ('<' typeParameters+=JvmTypeParameter (',' typeParameters+=JvmTypeParameter)* '>')?
        ('extends' extends=JvmParameterizedTypeReference)?
        ('implements' implements+=JvmParameterizedTypeReference (',' implements+=JvmParameterizedTypeReference)*)? '{'
            (members+=Member)*
        '}'
    |
        {XtendInterface.annotationInfo = current}
        modifiers+=CommonModifier*
        'interface' name=ValidID ('<' typeParameters+=JvmTypeParameter (',' typeParameters+=JvmTypeParameter)* '>')?
        ('extends' extends+=JvmParameterizedTypeReference (',' extends+=JvmParameterizedTypeReference)*)? '{'
            (members+=Member)*
        '}'
    |
        {XtendEnum.annotationInfo = current}
        modifiers+=CommonModifier*
        'enum' name=ValidID '{'
            (members+=XtendEnumLiteral (',' members+=XtendEnumLiteral)*)? ';'?
        '}'
    |
        {XtendAnnotationType.annotationInfo = current}
        modifiers+=CommonModifier*
        'annotation' name=ValidID '{'
            (members+=AnnotationField)*
        '}'
    )
;
```



```
public class XtendCompiler extends XbaseCompiler {  
  
    @Override  
    public void acceptForLoop(JvmFormalParameter parameter, @Nullable XExpression expression) {  
        currentAppendable = null;  
        super.acceptForLoop(parameter, expression);  
        if (expression == null)  
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("expression may not be null");  
        RichStringForLoop forLoop = (RichStringForLoop) expression.eContainer();  
        forStack.add(forLoop);  
        appendable.newLine();  
        pushAppendable(forLoop);  
        appendable.append("{").increaseIndentation();  
  
        ITreeAppendable debugAppendable = appendable.trace(forLoop, true);  
        internalToJavaStatement(expression, debugAppendable, true);  
        String variableName = null;  
        if (forLoop.getBefore() != null || forLoop.getSeparator() != null || forLoop.getAfter() != null) {  
            variableName = debugAppendable.declareSyntheticVariable(forLoop, "_hasElements");  
            debugAppendable.newLine();  
            debugAppendable.append("boolean ");  
            debugAppendable.append(variableName);  
            debugAppendable.append(" = false;");  
        }  
        debugAppendable.newLine();  
        debugAppendable.append("for(final ");  
        JvmTypeReference paramType = getTypeProvider().getTypeForIdentifiable(parameter);  
        serialise(paramType, parameter, debugAppendable);  
        debugAppendable.append(" ");  
        String loopParam = debugAppendable.declareVariable(parameter, parameter.getName());  
        debugAppendable.append(loopParam);  
        debugAppendable.append(" : ");  
        internalToJavaExpression(expression, debugAppendable);  
        debugAppendable.append(") {").increaseIndentation();  
    }  
}
```

Model Transformation

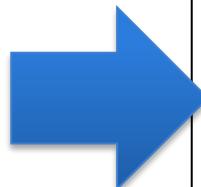
Xtend to Java

```
HelloWorld.xtend  J HelloWorld.java ✘
```

```
1 package fr.inria.k3;
2
3 import org.eclipse.xtext.xbase.lib.InputOutput;
4
5 @SuppressWarnings("all")
6 public class HelloWorld {
7    public static void main(final String[] args) {
8        InputOutput.<String>println("HW");
9    }
10}
11
```

```
package fr.inria.k3
@Singleton
class GUIWindow {

    int x ;
    int y ;
}
```



```
public final class GUIWindow {
    private GUIWindow() {
        // singleton
    }

    private int x;

    private int y;

    private final static GUIWindow INSTANCE = new GUIWindow();

    public static GUIWindow getINSTANCE() {
        return INSTANCE;
    }
}
```

Xtend

Advanced features
(active annotation)

Model transformation in depth

Active Annotations

(a practical way to transform your data,
programs, models)

Do You know Java Annotations ?



HIBERNATE

JUnit



JAXB

@Override

@SuppressWarnings



google-guice

Guice (pronounced 'juice') is a lightweight dependency injection framework for Java 5 and above, brought to you by Google.

JUnit

```
package com.vogella.junit.first;

import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
import org.junit.runners.Suite;
import org.junit.runners.Suite.SuiteClasses;

@RunWith(Suite.class)
@SuiteClasses({ MyClassTest.class, MySecondClassTest.class })
public class AllTests {

}

public class MyClassTest {

    @BeforeClass
    public static void testSetup() {
    }

    @AfterClass
    public static void testCleanup() {
        // Teardown for data used by the unit tests
    }

    @Test(expected = IllegalArgumentException.class)
    public void testExceptionIsThrown() {
        MyClass tester = new MyClass();
        tester.multiply(1000, 5);
    }

    @Test
    public void testMultiply() {
        MyClass tester = new MyClass();
        assertEquals("10 x 5 must be 50", 50, tester.multiply(10, 5));
    }
}
```

Annotations (JUnit 4)

@Test public void method()	The @Test annotation identifies a method as a test method.
@Test(expected = Exception.class)	Fails, if the method does not throw the named exception.
@Test(timeout=100)	Fails, if the method takes longer than 100 milliseconds.
@Before public void method()	This method is executed before each test. It is used to can prepare the test environment (e.g. read input data, initialize the class).
@After public void method()	This method is executed after each test. It is used to cleanup the test environment (e.g. delete temporary data, restore defaults). It can also save memory by cleaning up expensive memory structures.
@BeforeClass public static void method()	This method is executed once, before the start of all tests. It is used to perform time intensive activities, for example to connect to a database. Methods annotated with this annotation need to be defined as static to work with JUnit.
@AfterClass public static void method()	This method is executed once, after all tests have been finished. It is used to perform clean-up activities, for example to disconnect from a database. Methods annotated with this annotation need to be defined as static to work with JUnit.

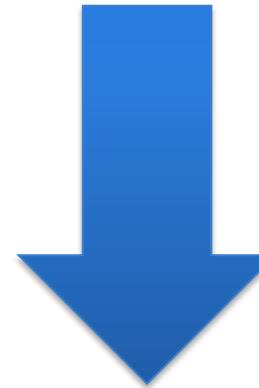
http://www.vogella.com/articles/JUnit/article.html#usingjunit_annotations

```
@XmlRootElement  
public class Customer {  
  
    String name;  
    int age;  
    int id;  
  
    public String getName() {  
        return name;  
    }  
  
    @XmlElement  
    public void setName(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
  
    public int getAge() {  
        return age;  
    }  
  
    @XmlElement  
    public void setAge(int age) {  
        this.age = age;  
    }  
  
    public int getId() {  
        return id;  
    }  
  
    @XmlAttribute  
    public void setId(int id) {  
        this.id = id;  
    }  
}
```



Java Annotations

```
Customer customer = new Customer();  
customer.setId(100);  
customer.setName("mkyong");  
customer.setAge(29);
```



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>  
<customer id="100">  
    <age>29</age>  
    <name>mkyong</name>  
</customer>
```





HIBERNATE

2.2.1. Marking a POJO as persistent entity

Every persistent POJO class is an entity and is declared using the `@Entity` annotation (at the class level):

```
@Entity
public class Flight implements Serializable {
    Long id;

    @Id
    public Long getId() { return id; }

    public void setId(Long id) { this.id = id; }
}
```

`@Entity` declares the class as an entity (i.e. a persistent POJO class), `@Id` declares the identifier property of this entity. The other mapping declarations are implicit. The class `Flight` is mapped to the `Flight` table, using the column `id` as its primary key column.

```
@Entity
class MedicalHistory implements Serializable {
    @Id @OneToOne
    @JoinColumn(name = "person_id")
    Person patient;
}

@Entity
public class Person implements Serializable {
    @Id @GeneratedValue Integer id;
}
```

Javadoc (old fashion, not real annotations)

```
/**  
 * Returns an Image object that can then be painted on the screen.  
 * The url argument must specify an absolute {@link URL}. The name  
 * argument is a specifier that is relative to the url argument.  
 * <p>  
 * This method always returns immediately, whether or not the  
 * image exists. When this applet attempts to draw the image on  
 * the screen, the data will be loaded. The graphics primitives  
 * that draw the image will incrementally paint on the screen.  
 *  
 * @param url an absolute URL giving the base location of the image  
 * @param name the location of the image, relative to the url argument  
 * @return the image at the specified URL  
 * @see Image  
 */  
public Image getImage(URL url, String name) {  
    try {  
        return getImage(new URL(url, name));  
    } catch (MalformedURLException e) {  
        return null;  
    }  
}
```

Disclaimer

- @AhaMoment
- @BossMadeMeDoIt
- @HandsOff
- @IAmAwesome
- @LegacySucks

Enforceable

- @CantTouchThis
- @ImaLetYouFinishBut

Literary Verse (new subcategory)

- @Burma Shave
- @Clerihew
- @DoubleDactyl
- @Haiku (moved to this subcategory)
- @Limerick
- @Sonnet

Remarks

- @Fail
- @OhNoYouDidnt
- @RTFM
- @Win



gag
Google Annotations Gallery

The Google Annotations Gallery is an exciting new Java open source library that provides a rich set of annotations for developers to express themselves.

Do you find the standard Java annotations dry and lackluster? Have you ever resorted to leaving messages to fellow developers with the `@Deprecated` annotation? Wouldn't you rather leave a `@LOL` or `@Facepalm` instead?

Not only can you leave expressive remarks in your code, you can use these annotations to draw attention to your poetic endeavors. How many times have you written a palindromic or synecdochal line of code and wished you could annotate it for future readers to admire? Look no further than `@Palindrome` and `@Synecdoche`.

But wait, there's more. The Google Annotations Gallery comes complete with dynamic bytecode instrumentation. By using the `gag-agent.jar` Java agent, you can have your annotations behavior-enforced at runtime. For example, if you want to ensure that a method parameter is non-zero, try `@ThisHadBetterNotBe(Property.ZERO)`. Want to completely inhibit a method's implementation? Try `@Noop`.

Annotations for...

- Documentation
 - Javadoc like
- Information to the Compiler
 - Suppress warnings, error detections
- Generation
 - Code (Java, SQL, etc.)
 - Configuration files (e.g., XML-like)
- Runtime processing

⇒ **Transformation of programs, datas, models**

⇒ **You can define your own**

Annotations: How does it work?

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying the JUnit sourceforge.net javadoc for the `org.junit.Test` class. The URL in the address bar is `junit.sourceforge.net/javadoc/org/junit/Test.html`. The page title is "Annotation Type Test". Below the title, there is a navigation bar with links for Overview, Package, Class, Tree, Deprecated, Index, and Help. Underneath the navigation bar, there are links for PREV CLASS and NEXT CLASS. A summary note says "SUMMARY: REQUIRED | OPTIONAL".

org.junit

Annotation Type Test

```
@Retention(value=RUNTIME)
@Target(value=METHOD)
public @interface Test
```

The `Test` annotation tells JUnit that the `public void` method to which it is applied has passed if no exceptions are thrown, the test is assumed to have succeeded.

A simple test looks like this:

```
public class Example {
    @Test
    public void method() {
        org.junit.Assert.assertTrue( new ArrayList().isEmpty());
    }
}
```

The `Test` annotation supports two optional parameters. The first, `expected`,

```
@Test(expected=IndexOutOfBoundsException.class) public
    new ArrayList<Object>().get(1);
}
```

The second optional parameter, `timeout`, causes a test to fail if it takes longer than the specified time.

```
@Test(timeout=100) public void infinity() {
    while(true);
}
```

Annotations: How does it work?

GitHub, Inc. [US] <https://github.com/junit-team/junit/blob/master/src/main/java/org/junit/Test.java>

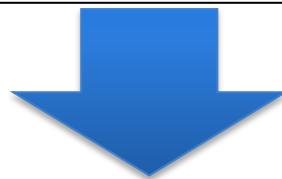
```
60  @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
61  @Target({ElementType.METHOD})
62  public @interface Test {
63
64      /**
65      * Default empty exception
66      */
67      static class None extends Throwable {
68          private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
69
70          private None() {
71              }
72      }
73
74      /**
75      * Optionally specify <code>expected</code>, a Throwable, to cause a
76      * and only if an exception of the specified class is thrown by the i
77      */
78      Class<? extends Throwable> expected() default None.class;
79
80      /**
81      * Optionally specify <code>timeout</code> in milliseconds to cause a
82      * takes longer than that number of milliseconds.
83      * <p>
84      * <b>THREAD SAFETY WARNING:</b> Test methods with a timeout parameter
85      * thread which runs the fixture's @Before and @After methods. This is
86      * code that is not thread safe when compared to the same test method
87      * <b>Consider using the {@link org.junit.rules.Timeout} rule instead
88      * same thread as the fixture's @Before and @After methods.
89      * </p>
90      */
91      long timeout() default 0L;
92  }
```

Java Build Path

Source | Projects | Libraries | Order and Export

JARs and class folders on the build path:

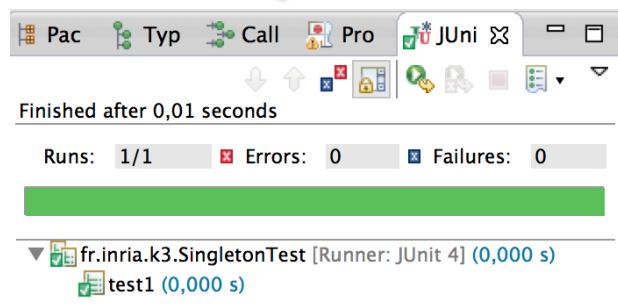
- ▶ JRE System Library [JavaSE-1.6]
- ▶ JUnit 4



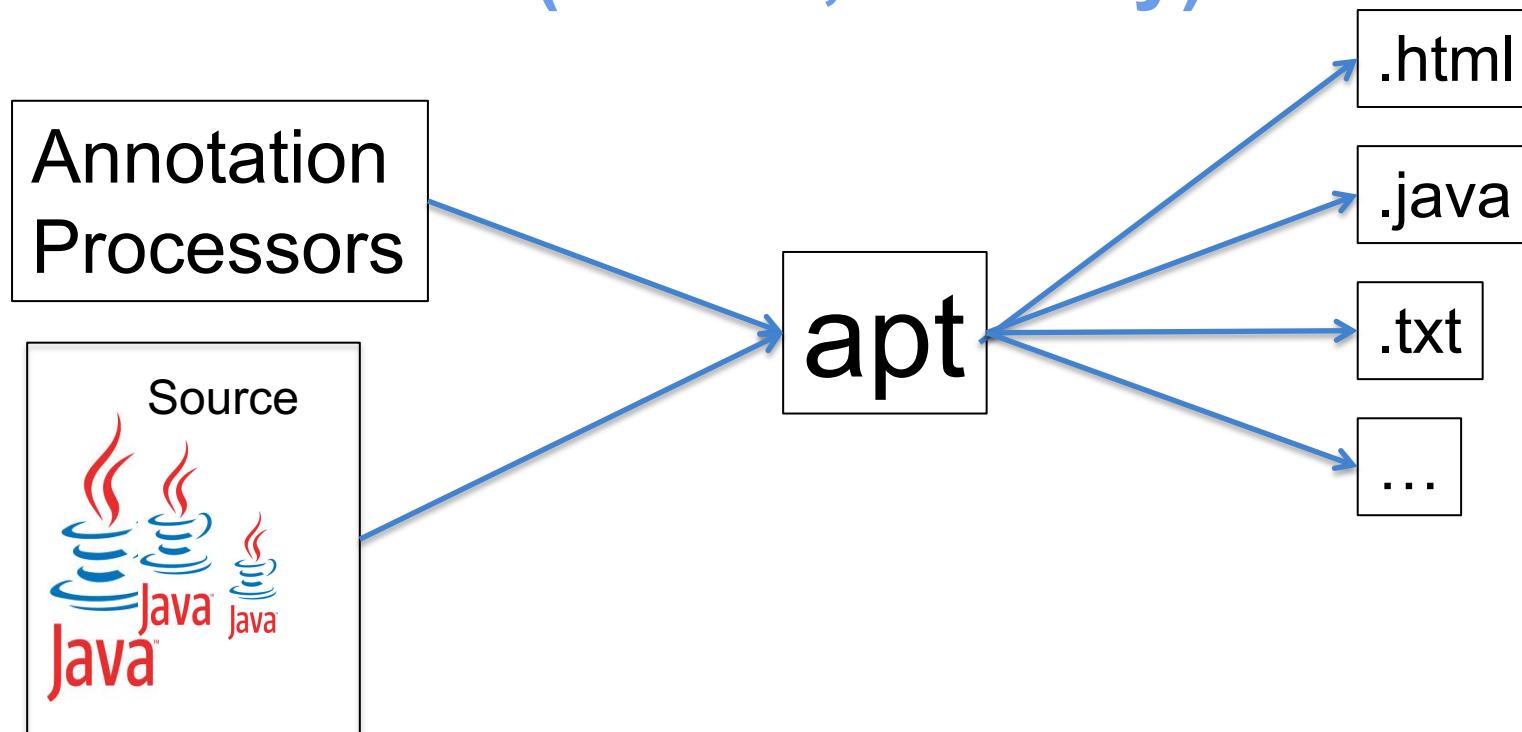
```
package com.vogella.junit.first;  
  
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;  
import org.junit.runners.Suite;  
import org.junit.runners.SuiteClasses;  
  
@RunWith(Suite.class)  
@SuiteClasses({ MyClassTest.class, MySecondClassTest.class })  
public class AllTests {  
}
```



Transformation of Java code



Annotations and Transformations (Java 5, old way)



← → C docs.oracle.com/javase/1.5.0/docs/guide/apt/GettingStarted.html



Getting Started with the Annotation Processing Tool (`apt`)

What is `apt`?

The command-line utility `apt`, annotation processing tool, finds and executes *annotation processors* based on the annotations present in the set of specified source files being examined. The annotation

Annotations and Transformations (Java 5, old way)

Annotation Processors

```
/*
 * This class is used to run an annotation processor that lists class
 * names. The functionality of the processor is analogous to the
 * ListClass doclet in the Doclet Overview.
 */
public class ListClassApf implements AnnotationProcessorFactory {
    // Process any set of annotations
    private static final Collection<String> supportedAnnotations
        = unmodifiableCollection(Arrays.asList("*"));

    // No supported options
    private static final Collection<String> supportedOptions = emptySet();

    public Collection<String> supportedAnnotationTypes() {
        return supportedAnnotations;
    }

    public Collection<String> supportedOptions() {
        return supportedOptions;
    }

    public AnnotationProcessor getProcessorFor(
        Set<AnnotationTypeDeclaration> atds,
        AnnotationProcessorEnvironment env) {
        return new ListClassAp(env);
    }

    private static class ListClassAp implements AnnotationProcessor {
        private final AnnotationProcessorEnvironment env;
        ListClassAp(AnnotationProcessorEnvironment env) {
            this.env = env;
        }

        public void process() {
            for (TypeDeclaration typeDecl : env.getSpecifiedTypeDeclarations())
                typeDecl.accept(getDeclarationScanner(new ListClassVisitor(),
                    NO_OP));
        }

        private static class ListClassVisitor extends SimpleDeclarationVisitor {
            public void visitClassDeclaration(ClassDeclaration d) {
                System.out.println(d.getQualifiedName());
            }
        }
    }
}
```

The logo for the apt tool, consisting of the lowercase letters "apt" in a bold, sans-serif font, enclosed within a thin black rectangular border.

The `apt` Command Line

In addition to its own options, the `apt` tool accepts all of the command-line options accepted by `javac`.

The `apt` specific options are:

- s *dir*
Specify the directory root under which processor-generated source files will be placed.
- nocompile
Do not compile source files to class files.
- print
Print out textual representation of specified types; perform no annotation processing.
- A[key[=val]]
Options to pass to annotation processors -- these are not interpreted by `apt` directly.
- factorypath *path*
Specify where to find annotation processor factories; if this option is used, the classpath is ignored.
- factory *classname*
Name of `AnnotationProcessorFactory` to use; bypasses default discovery procedure.

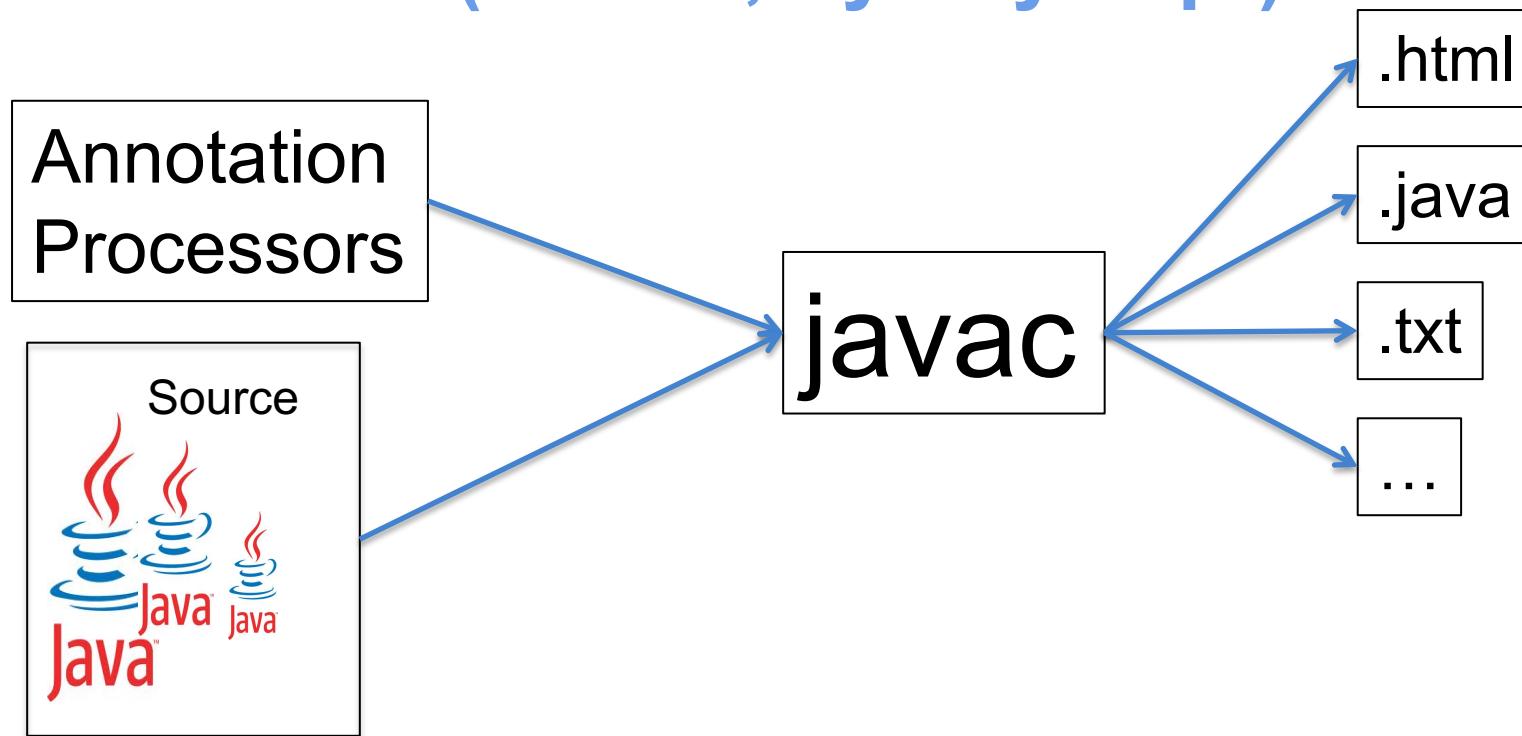
How `apt` shares some of `javac`'s options:

- d *dir*
Specify where to place processor and javac generated class files.
- cp *path* or -classpath *path*
Specify where to find user class files and annotation processor factories. If `-factorypath` is specified, it takes precedence over the classpath.

There are a few `apt` hidden options that may be useful for debugging:

- XListAnnotationTypes
List found annotation types.
- XListDeclarations
List specified and included declarations.
- XPrintAptRounds
Print information about initial and recursive `apt` rounds.
- XPrintFactoryInfo
Print information about which annotations a factory is asked to process.

Annotations and Transformations (Java 6, bye bye apt)



Integrated into the Java compiler (javac)
New API: Pluggable Annotation Processing

Annotations and Transformations (Java 6, bye bye apt)

Annotation

Prc

```
import java.util.*;
import javax.annotation.processing.*;
import javax.lang.model.*;
import javax.lang.model.element.*;
```

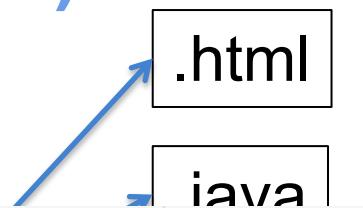


```
@SupportedAnnotationTypes(value= {"*"})
@SupportedSourceVersion(SourceVersion.RELEASE_6)

public class TestAnnotationProcessor extends AbstractProcessor {

    @Override
    public boolean process(
        Set<?> extends TypeElement> annotations, RoundEnvironment roundEnv){

        for (TypeElement element : annotations){
            System.out.println(element.getQualifiedName());
        }
        return true;
    }
}
```



javac –processor ...

Alternative: Java Reflection

```
import java.lang.annotation.Documented;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy;

@Documented
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
public @interface Todo {

    public enum Importance {
        MINEURE, IMPORTANT, MAJEUR, CRITIQUE
    };

    Importance importance() default Importance.MINEURE;

    String[] description();

    String assigneA();

    String dateAssignment();
}
```

```
@Todo(importance = Importance.CRITIQUE,
       description = "Corriger le bug dans le calcul",
       assigneA = "JMD",
       dateAssignment = "11-11-2007")
public class TestInstrospectionAnnotation {

    public static void main(
        String[] args) {
        Todo todo = null;

        // traitement annotation sur la classe
        Class classe = TestInstrospectionAnnotation.class;
        todo = (Todo) classe.getAnnotation(Todo.class);
        if (todo != null) {
            System.out.println("classe " + classe.getName());
            System.out.println(" [ "+todo.importance()+" ] "+" ("+todo.assigneA()
                +" le "+todo.dateAssignment()+" )");
            for(String desc : todo.description()) {
                System.out.println("      _ "+desc);
            }
        }

        // traitement annotation sur les méthodes de la classe
        for(Method m : TestInstrospectionAnnotation.class.getMethods()) {
            todo = (Todo) m.getAnnotation(Todo.class);
            if (todo != null) {
                System.out.println("methode "+m.getName());
                System.out.println(" [ "+todo.importance()+" ] "+" ("+todo.assigneA()
                    +" le "+todo.dateAssignment()+" )");
                for(String desc : todo.description()) {
                    System.out.println("      _ "+desc);
                }
            }
        }

        @Todo(importance = Importance.MAJEUR,
              description = "Implementer la methode",
              assigneA = "JMD",
              dateAssignment = "11-11-2007")
        public void methode1() {

        }

        @Todo(importance = Importance.MINEURE,
              description = {"Completer la methode", "Ameliorer les logs"},
              assigneA = "JMD",
              dateAssignment = "12-11-2007")
        public void methode2() {
        }
}
```

<http://www.jmdoudoux.fr/java/dej/chap-annotations.htm#annotations-7>

You can define your own annotations

- Specification
 - At the Class, Field, Method level
 - Annotations can be combined
 - Annotations can have parameters
- Transformation (compilation)
 - Introspection
 - Compiler (javac/apt) and definition of « processors »
- Widely used
 - Generation, verification, etc.

Back to Xtend

- Active Annotations
 - Facilities to specify Annotations and their treatment (API)
 - Seamless integration in the IDE
 - On-the-fly compilation to Java allows proper type checking and auto-completion

Example

```
package fr.inria.k3

@Singleton
class GUIWindow {

    int x ;
    int y ;

}
```

Example

```
package fr.inria.k3
```

```
@Singleton
```

```
class GUIWindow {
```

```
    int x ;  
    int y ;
```

```
    public final class GUIWindow {  
        private GUIWindow() {  
            // singleton  
        }  
  
        private int x;  
  
        private int y;  
  
        private final static GUIWindow INSTANCE = new GUIWindow();  
  
        public static GUIWindow getINSTANCE() {  
            return INSTANCE;  
        }  
    }
```

```
package fr.inria.k3
```

```
@Singleton
```

```
class GUIWindow {
```

```
    int x;
```

```
    int y;
```

```
}
```

```
public final class GUIWindow {
    private GUIWindow() {
        // singleton
    }

    private int x;
    private int y;

    private final static GUIWindow INSTANCE = new GUIWindow();
    public static GUIWindow getINSTANCE() {
        return INSTANCE;
    }
}
```

```
class SingletonProcessor extends AbstractClassProcessor {

    override doTransform(MutableClassDeclaration annotatedClass, extension TransformationContext context) {

        annotatedClass.final = true

        if (annotatedClass.declaredConstructors.size > 1)
            annotatedClass.addError("More than one constructor is defined")

        val constructor = annotatedClass.declaredConstructors.head
        if (constructor.parameters.size > 0)
            constructor.addError("Constructor has arguments")

        if (constructor.body == null) {

            // no constructor defined in the annotated class
            constructor.visibility = Visibility::PRIVATE
            constructor.body = ["'// singleton'"]
        } else {
            if (constructor.visibility != Visibility::PRIVATE)
                constructor.addError("Constructor is not private")
        }

        annotatedClass.addField('INSTANCE') [
            visibility = Visibility::PRIVATE
            static = true
            final = true
            type = annotatedClass.newTypeReference
            initializer = [
                "'new «annotatedClass.simpleName»()'"
            ]
        ]

        annotatedClass.addMethod('getINSTANCE') [
            visibility = Visibility::PUBLIC
            static = true
            returnType = annotatedClass.newTypeReference
            body = [
                "'return INSTANCE;'"
            ]
        ]
    }
}
```

Example (2)

```
package fr.inria.k3

@Extract
class ExtractA {
```

```
package fr.inria.k3;

import fr.inria.k3.Extract;.

@Extract
@SuppressWarnings("all")
public class ExtractA implements ExtractAInterface {
```

```
package fr.inria.k3
```

```
@Extract  
class ExtractA {  
}
```



```
package fr.inria.k3;
```

```
import fr.inria.k3.Extract;
```

```
@Extract  
@SuppressWarnings("all")  
public class ExtractA implements ExtractAInterface {  
}
```

```
/**  
 * Extracts an interface for all locally declared public methods.  
 */  
@Target(ElementType.TYPE)  
@Active(ExtractProcessor)  
annotation Extract {}  
  
class ExtractProcessor extends AbstractClassProcessor {  
  
    override doRegisterGlobals(ClassDeclaration annotatedClass, RegisterGlobalsContext context) {  
        context.registerInterface(annotatedClass.interfaceName)  
    }  
  
    def getInterfaceName(ClassDeclaration annotatedClass) {  
        annotatedClass.qualifiedName+"Interface"  
    }  
  
    override doTransform(MutableClassDeclaration annotatedClass, extension TransformationContext context) {  
        val interfaceType = findInterface(annotatedClass.interfaceName)  
  
        // add the interface to the list of implemented interfaces  
        annotatedClass.implementedInterfaces = annotatedClass.implementedInterfaces + #[interfaceType.newTypeReference]  
  
        // add the public methods to the interface  
        for (method : annotatedClass.declaredMethods) {  
            if (method.visibility == Visibility.PUBLIC) {  
                interfaceType.addMethod(method.simpleName) [  
                    docComment = method.docComment  
                    returnType = method.returnType  
                    for (p : method.parameters) {  
                        addParameter(p.simpleName, p.type)  
                    }  
                    exceptions = method.exceptions  
                ]  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Predefined Annotations

```
@Singleton  
class SingletonA {  
  
    @Property  
    int a = 13 ;  
  
    @Property  
    int b ;  
  
    @Property  
    String c ;  
  
}
```

```
@Singleton  
@SuppressWarnings("all")  
public final class SingletonA {  
    private SingletonA() {  
        // singleton  
    }  
  
    private int _a = 13;  
  
    public int getA() {  
        return this._a;  
    }  
  
    public void setA(final int a) {  
        this._a = a;  
    }  
  
    private int _b;  
  
    public int getB() {  
        return this._b;  
    }  
  
    public void setB(final int b) {  
        this._b = b;  
    }  
  
    private String _c;  
  
    public String getC() {  
        return this._c;  
    }  
  
    public void setC(final String c) {  
        this._c = c;  
    }  
  
    private final static SingletonA INSTANCE = new SingletonA();  
  
    public static SingletonA getINSTANCE() {  
        return INSTANCE;  
    }  
}
```

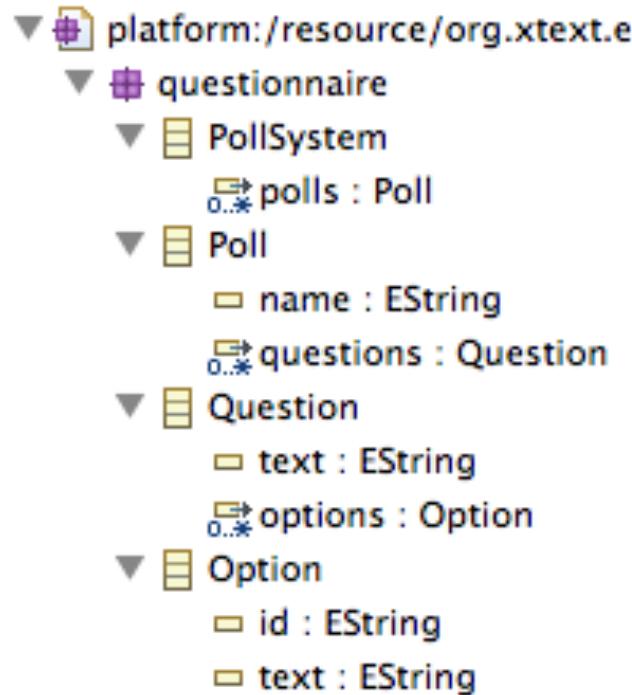
Visitors, EMF, and Xtend

(key to M2M or M2T:
iterate
over the model)

```

PollSystem {
    Poll Quality {
        Question q1 {
            "Value the user experience"
            options {
                A : "Bad"
                B : "Fair"
                C : "Good"
            }
        }
        Question q2 {
            "Value the layout"
            options {
                A : "It was not easy to locate elements"
                B : "I didn't realize"
                C : "It was easy to locate elements"
            }
        }
    }
    Poll Performance {
        Question q1 {
            "Value the time response"
            options {
                A : "Bad"
                B : "Fair"
                C : "Good"
            }
        }
    }
}

```



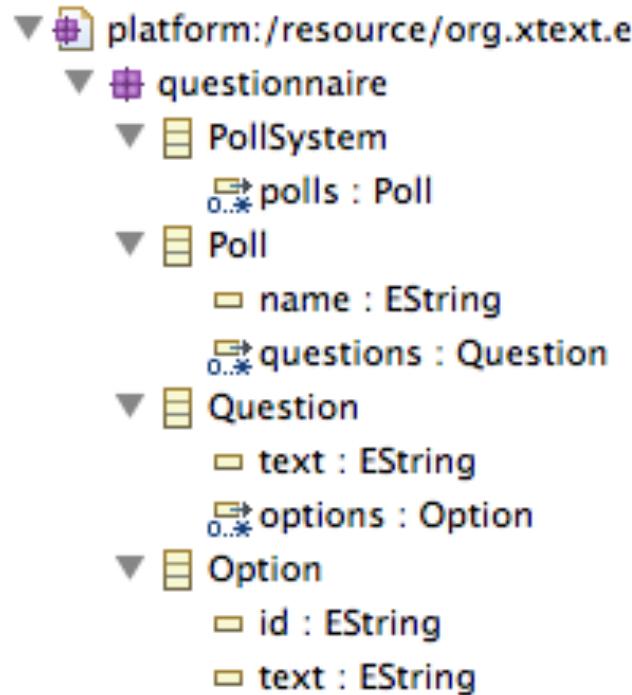
We already give examples of transformation, defined over the metamodel...

Common point: the need to visit the model (graph)

```

PollSystem {
    Poll Quality {
        Question q1 {
            "Value the user experience"
            options {
                A : "Bad"
                B : "Fair"
                C : "Good"
            }
        }
        Question q2 {
            "Value the layout"
            options {
                A : "It was not easy to locate elements"
                B : "I didn't realize"
                C : "It was easy to locate elements"
            }
        }
    }
    Poll Performance {
        Question q1 {
            "Value the time response"
            options {
                A : "Bad"
                B : "Fair"
                C : "Good"
            }
        }
    }
}

```



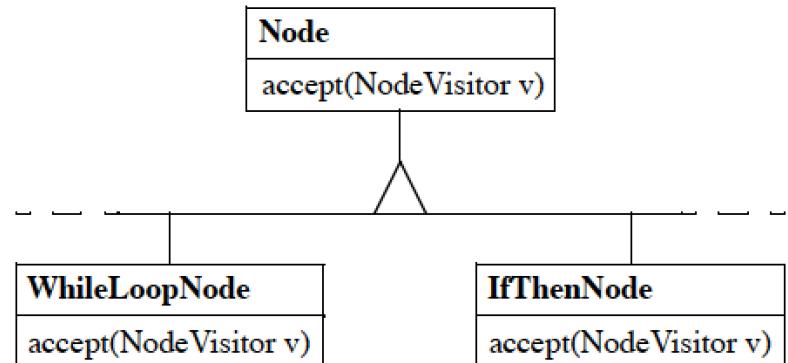
Visit the model (graph)

Possible solution: a series of casts (lots of if-statements and traversal loops)

Visitor Pattern

separating an algorithm from an object structure on which it operates

```
public class WhileLoopNode extends Node {  
    protected Node condition, body;  
    /* ... */  
    public void accept(NodeVisitor v) {  
        v.visitWhileLoop(this);  
    }  
}  
  
public class IfThenNode extends Node {  
    protected Node condition, thenBranch;  
    /* ... */  
    public void accept(NodeVisitor v) {  
        v.visitIfThen(this);  
    }  
}
```

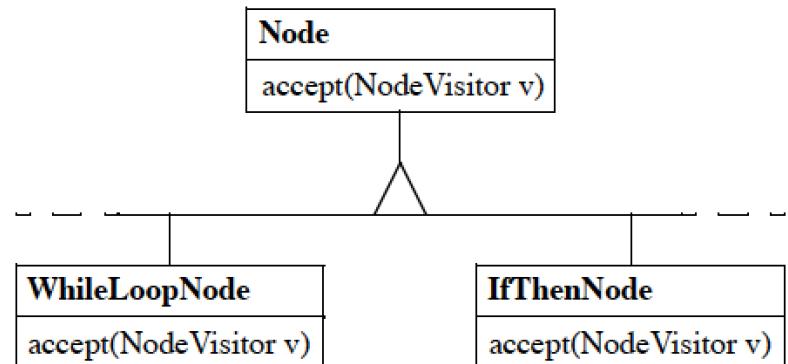


```
public abstract class NodeVisitor {  
    /* ... */  
    public abstract void visitWhileLoop(WhileLoopNode n);  
    public abstract void visitIfThen(IfThenNode n);  
}  
  
public class TypeCheckingVisitor extends NodeVisitor {  
    /* ... */  
    public void visitWhileLoop(WhileLoopNode n) { n.getCondition().accept(this); /* ... */ }  
    public void visitIfThen(IfThenNode n) { /* ... */ }  
}
```

new operations can be added modularly, without needing to edit any of the Node subclasses: the programmer simply defines a new NodeVisitor subclass containing methods for visiting each class in the Node hierarchy.

Visitor Pattern (problems)

```
public class WhileLoopNode extends Node {  
    protected Node condition, body;  
    /* ... */  
    public void accept(NodeVisitor v) {  
        v.visitWhileLoop(this);  
    }  
}  
  
public class IfThenNode extends Node {  
    protected Node condition, thenBranch;  
    /* ... */  
    public void accept(NodeVisitor v) {  
        v.visitIfThen(this);  
    }  
}
```



```
public abstract class NodeVisitor {  
    /* ... */  
    public abstract void visitWhileLoop(WhileLoopNode n);  
    public abstract void visitIfThen(IfThenNode n);  
}  
  
public class TypeCheckingVisitor extends NodeVisitor {  
    /* ... */  
    public void visitWhileLoop(WhileLoopNode n) { n.getCondition().accept(this); /* ... */ }  
    public void visitIfThen(IfThenNode n) { /* ... */ }  
}
```

#1 stylized double-dispatching code is tedious to write and prone to error.

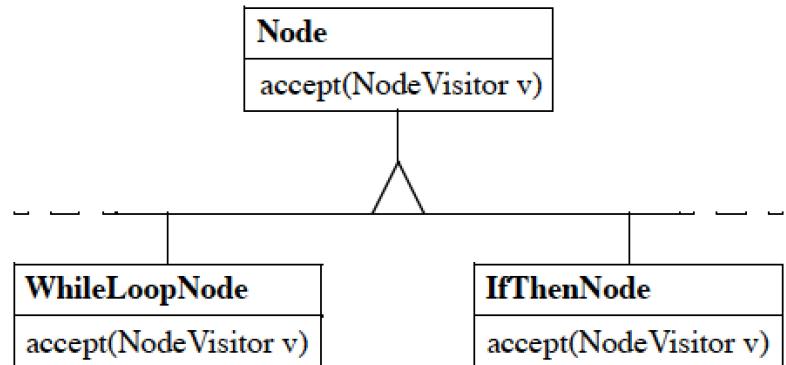
Visitor Pattern (problems)

```
public class WhileLoopNode extends Node {  
    protected Node condition, body;  
    /* ... */  
    public void accept(NodeVisitor v) {  
        v.visitWhileLoop(this);  
    }  
}
```

```
public class IfThenNode extends Node {  
    protected Node condition, thenBranch;  
    /* ... */  
    public void accept(NodeVisitor v) {  
        v.visitIfThen(this);  
    }  
}
```

```
public abstract class NodeVisitor {  
    /* ... */  
    public abstract void visitWhileLoop(WhileLoopNode n);  
    public abstract void visitIfThen(IfThenNode n);  
}
```

```
public class TypeCheckingVisitor extends NodeVisitor {  
    /* ... */  
    public void visitWhileLoop(WhileLoopNode n) { n.getCondition().accept(this); /* ... */ }  
    public void visitIfThen(IfThenNode n) { /* ... */ }  
}
```



#2 the need for the Visitor pattern must be anticipated ahead of time, when the Node class is first implemented

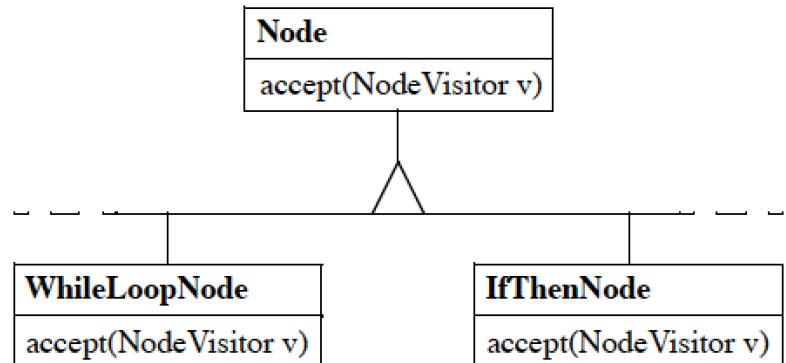
Visitor Pattern (problems)

```
public class WhileLoopNode extends Node {  
    protected Node condition, body;  
    /* ... */  
    public void accept(NodeVisitor v) {  
        v.visitWhileLoop(this);  
    }  
}
```

```
public class IfThenNode extends Node {  
    protected Node condition, thenBranch;  
    /* ... */  
    public void accept(NodeVisitor v) {  
        v.visitIfThen(this);  
    }  
}
```

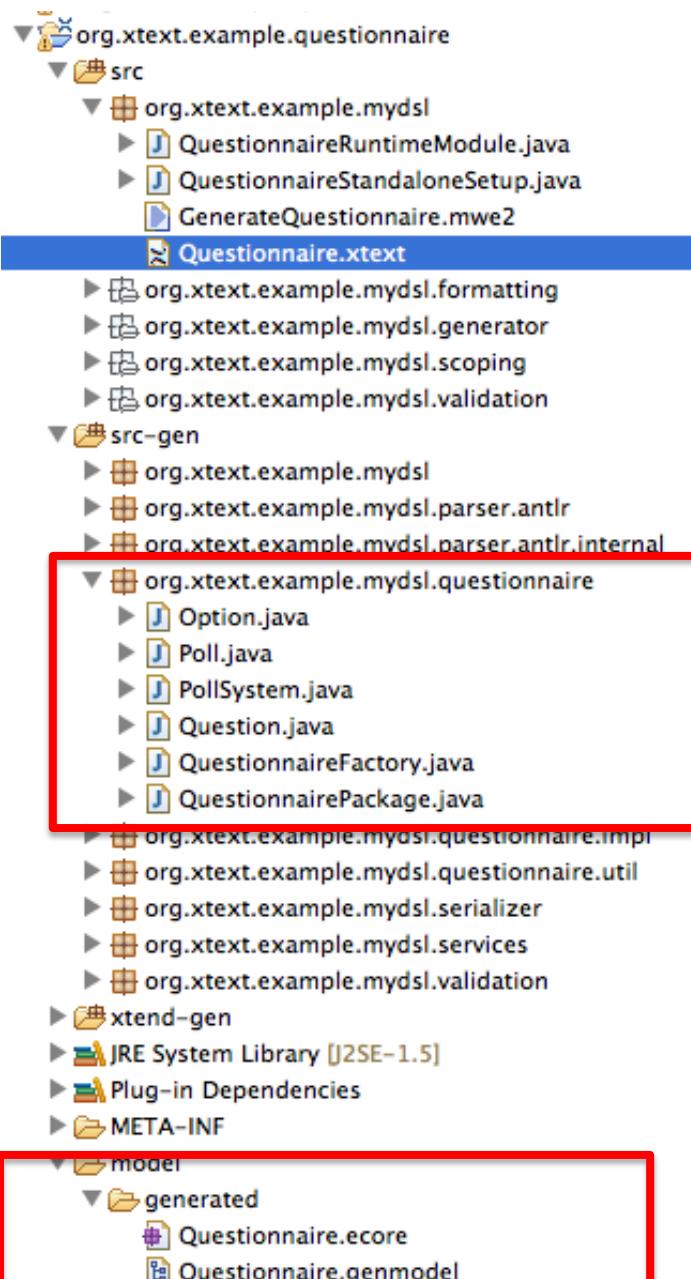
```
public abstract class NodeVisitor {  
    /* ... */  
    public abstract void visitWhileLoop(WhileLoopNode n);  
    public abstract void visitIfThen(IfThenNode n);  
}
```

```
public class TypeCheckingVisitor extends NodeVisitor {  
    /* ... */  
    public void visitWhileLoop(WhileLoopNode n) { n.getCondition().accept(this); /* ... */ }  
    public void visitIfThen(IfThenNode n) { /* ... */ }  
}
```



#3 class hierarchy evolution (e.g., new **Node** subclass) forces us to rewrite **NodeVisitor**

Visitor Pattern (impact of the problem)



```
grammar org.xtext.example.mydsl.Questionnaire with org.eclipse.xtext.common.Terminals

generate questionnaire "http://www.xtext.org/example/mydsl/Questionnaire"

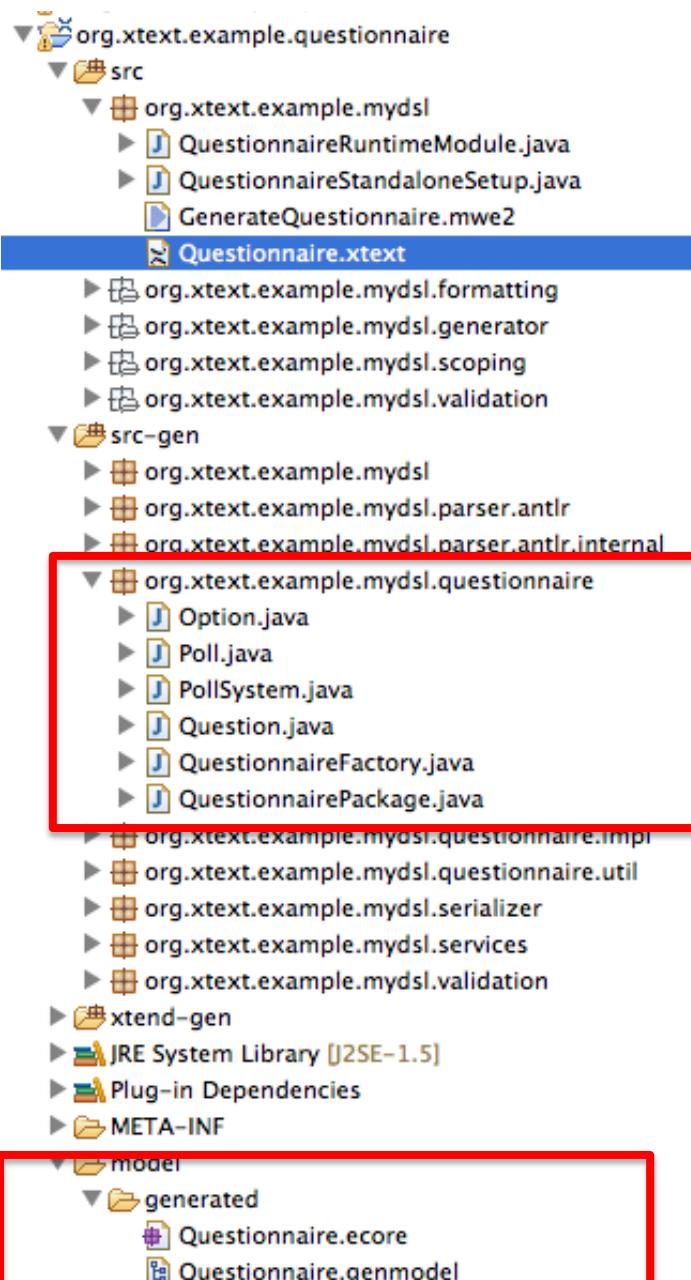
@PollSystem:
    'PollSystem' '{' polls+=Poll+ '}';

@Poll:
    'Poll' name=ID '{' questions+=Question+ '}';

Question : 'Question' ID? '{' text=STRING 'options'=options+=Option+ '}';

Option : id=ID ':' text=STRING ;
```

Visitor Pattern (impact of the problem)

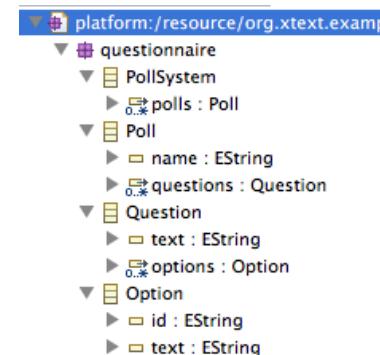


```
public interface Question extends EObject
{
    /**
     * Returns the value of the
     * <!-- begin-user-doc -->
     * <p>
     * If the meaning of the '<er'  

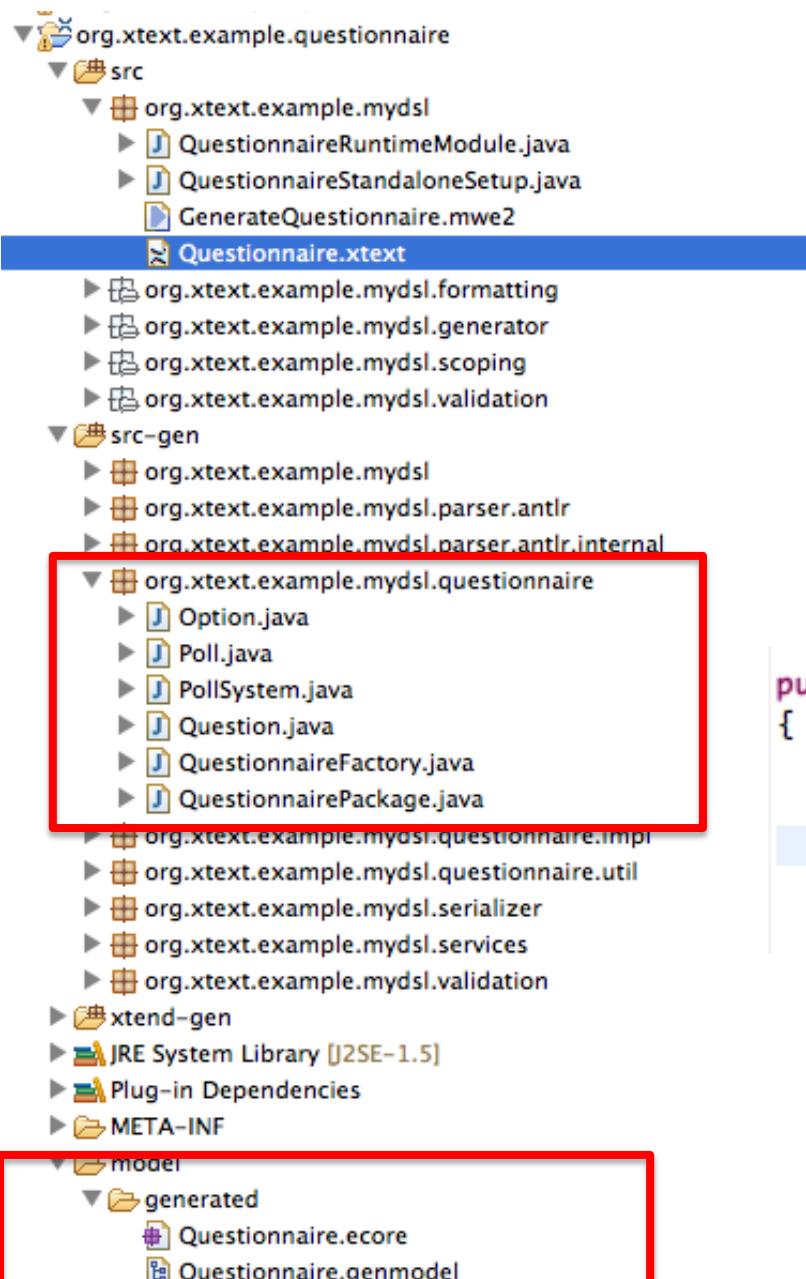
     * there really should be more...
     * </p>
     * <!-- end-user-doc -->
     * @return the value of the
     * @see #setText(String)
     * @see org.xtext.example.mydsl.questionnaire.QuestionnairePackage#getQuestion_Text()
     * @model
     * @generated
     */
    String getText();

    /**
     * Sets the value of the '{@link org.xtext.example.mydsl.questionnaire.Question#getText <em>Text</em>}' attribute.
     * <!-- begin-user-doc -->
     * <!-- end-user-doc -->
     * @param value the new value of the '<em>Text</em>' attribute.
     * @see #getText()
     * @generated
     */
    void setText(String value);
```

No accept method



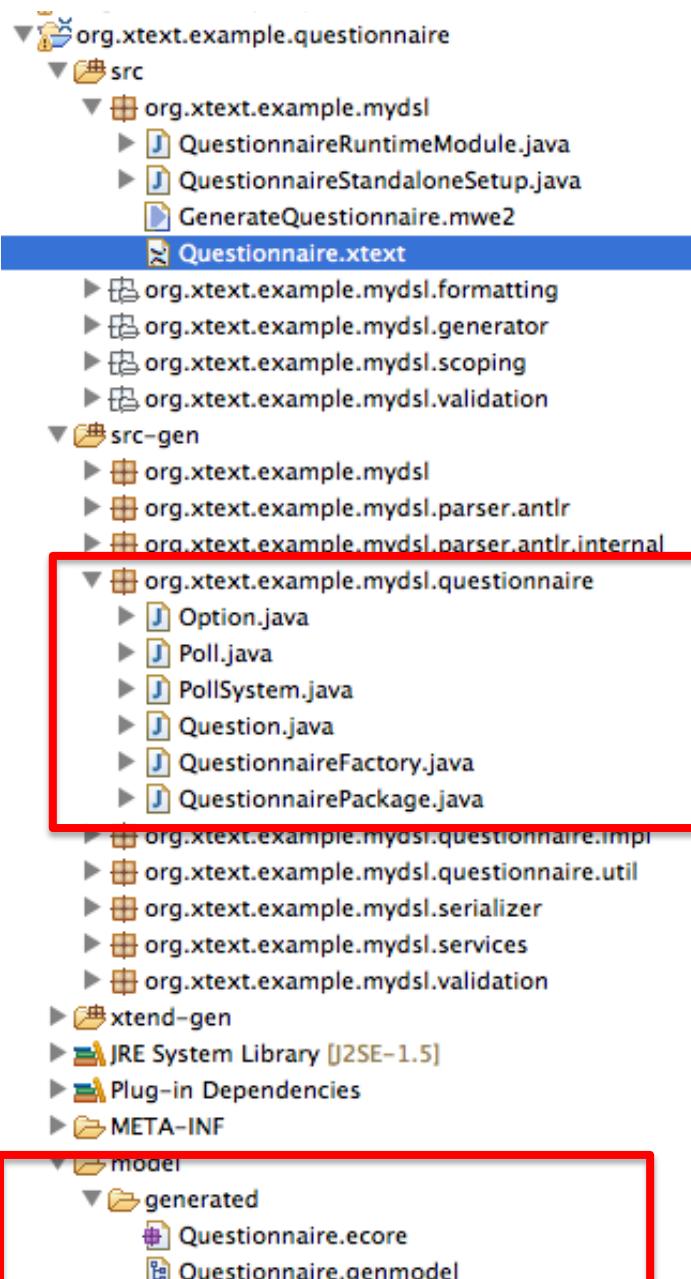
Visitor Pattern (impact of the problem)



Handcrafted code?

```
public interface Question extends EObject
{
    public void accept(QuestionnaireVisitor vis);
}
```

Visitor Pattern (impact of the problem)



⇒ Manual
⇒ Some classes are not concerned by the visit...

```
public interface Question extendsEObject
{
    ...
    public void accept(QuestionnaireVisitor vis);
}
```

⇒ If Xtext Grammar changes,
you can restart again

Visitor Pattern (requirements)

#1 stylized double-dispatching code is tedious to write and prone to error.

Automation

#2 the need for the Visitor pattern must be anticipated ahead of time, when the Node class is first implemented

No accept method

Violation of open/close principle: no way

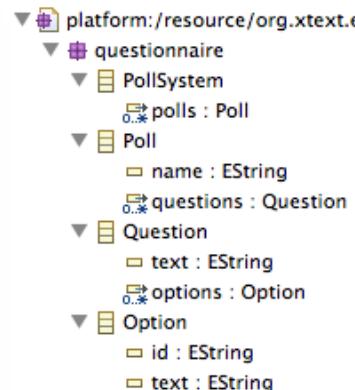
#3 class hierarchy evolution (e.g., new Node subclass) forces us to (completely) rewrite NodeVisitor

Automation

```

PollSystem {
    Poll Quality {
        Question q1 {
            "Value the user experience"
            options {
                A : "Bad"
                B : "Fair"
                C : "Good"
            }
        }
        Question q2 {
            "Value the layout"
            options {
                A : "It was not easy to locate elements"
                B : "I didn't realize"
                C : "It was easy to locate elements"
            }
        }
    }
    Poll Performance {
        Question q1 {
            "Value the time response"
            options {
                A : "Bad"
                B : "Fair"
                C : "Good"
            }
        }
    }
}

```



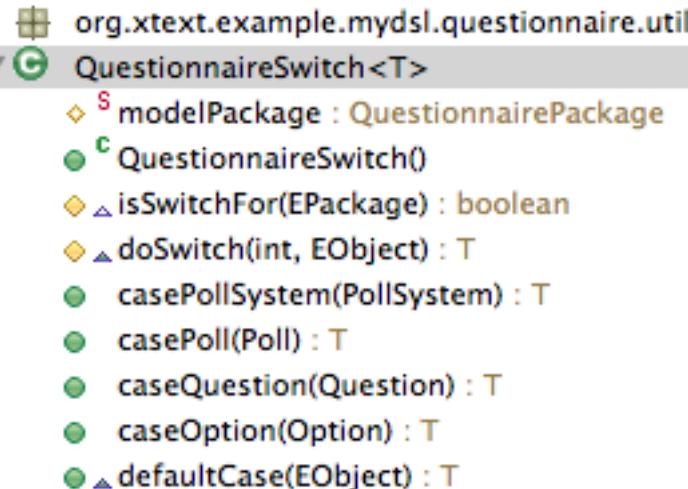
Possible solution (1):

« *Switch » generated by... EMF

```

/**
 * The switch that delegates to the <code>createXXX</code> methods.
 * <!-- begin-user-doc -->
 * <!-- end-user-doc -->
 * @generated
 */
protected QuestionnaireSwitch<Adapter> modelSwitch =
    new QuestionnaireSwitch<Adapter>()
{
    @Override
    public Adapter casePollSystem(PollSystem object)
    {
        return createPollSystemAdapter();
    }
    @Override
    public Adapter casePoll(Poll object)
    {
        return createPollAdapter();
    }
    @Override
    public Adapter caseQuestion(Question object)
    {
        return createQuestionAdapter();
    }
    @Override
    public Adapter caseOption(Option object)
    {
        return createOptionAdapter();
    }
    @Override
    public Adapter defaultCase(EObject object)
    {
        return createEObjectAdapter();
    }
};

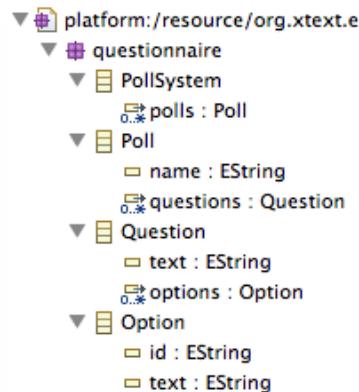
```



```

PollSystem {
    Poll Quality {
        Question q1 {
            "Value the user experience"
            options {
                A : "Bad"
                B : "Fair"
                C : "Good"
            }
        }
        Question q2 {
            "Value the layout"
            options {
                A : "It was not easy to locate elements"
                B : "I didn't realize"
                C : "It was easy to locate elements"
            }
        }
    }
    Poll Performance {
        Question q1 {
            "Value the time response"
            options {
                A : "Bad"
                B : "Fair"
                C : "Good"
            }
        }
    }
}

```



```

def foo(PollSystem sys, Context c) {
    // treatment
}

```

pollSystem.foo (new Context)

Possible solution (2): Extension Methods of Xtend

Context (classical with the Visitor)

Can be seen as a way
to avoid a (very) long list of
parameters and record
the « state » of the visit

@Aspect

(Active Annotations
for implementing Visitors)

```
class A {  
  
    def boolean testReplacement() {  
        return false  
    }  
}
```

Weaving methods

AspectA can handle a context in a proper way

```
@Aspect(className=typeof(A))  
abstract class AspectA {  
  
    def String foo() {  
        return "A"  
    }  
  
    abstract def String foofoo()  
}
```

```
@Test  
def void testA() {  
    val l = new A  
    l.foofoo  
}
```

```

override def doTransform(List<? extends MutableClassDeclaration> classes, extension TransformationContext context) {

    //Method name_parameterLengths,
    val Map<MutableClassDeclaration, List<MutableClassDeclaration>> superclass = new HashMap<MutableClassDeclaration, List<MutableClassDeclaration>>()
    val Map<MutableMethodDeclaration, Set<MutableMethodDeclaration>> dispatchmethod = new HashMap<MutableMethodDeclaration, Set<MutableMethodDeclaration>>()
    init_superclass(classes, context, superclass)
    init_dispatchmethod(superclass, dispatchmethod, context)

    for (clazz : classes) {

        //var List<String> inheritList1 = new ArrayList<String>() //sortByClassInheritance(clazz)

        var List<MutableClassDeclaration> listRes = sortByClassInheritance(clazz, classes, context)
        val List<String> inheritList = new ArrayList<String>()
        listRes.forEach[c| inheritList.add(c.simpleName)]
        listResMap.put(clazz, listRes)
        //sortByClassInheritance(clazz, inheritList1, context)

        /*val StringBuffer log = new StringBuffer
        log.append("before ")
        inheritList.forEach[ s | log.append(" " + s)]
        log.append("\n after ")
        inheritList1.forEach[ s | log.append(" " + s)]
        */
        //clazz.addError(log.toString)

        var className = clazz.annotations.findFirst[getValue('className') != null].getValue('className')
        //addError(clazz, className.class.toString)

        //var simpleNameF = className.eClass.ALLStructuralFeatures.findFirst[name == "simpleName"]
        //val className = className.eGet(simpleNameF) as String
        val className = className.class.getMethod("getSimpleClassName").invoke(className) as String
        //var identF = className.eClass.getALLStructuralFeatures().findFirst[name == "identifier"]
        //val identifier = className.eGet(identF) as String
        val identifier = className.class.getMethod("getIdentifier").invoke(className) as String
        val Map<MutableMethodDeclaration, String> bodies = new HashMap<MutableMethodDeclaration, String>()

        //clazz.addError(className)
        //MOVE non static fields
        fields_processing(context, clazz, className, identifier, bodies)

        //Transform method to static
        methods_processing(clazz, context, identifier, bodies, dispatchmethod, inheritList, className)

        aspectContextMaker(context, clazz, className, identifier)
    }
}

```

<https://github.com/diverse-project/k3/blob/master/k3-al/fr.inria.diverse.k3.al.annotationprocessor/src/main/java/fr/inria/diverse/k3/allannotationprocessor/Aspect.xtend>

<http://www.eclipse.org/xtend/documentation.html>

<http://jnario.org/org/jnario/jnario/documentation/20FacTsAboutXtendSpec.html>

<http://blog.efftinge.de/2012/12/java-8-vs-xtend.html>

<http://eclipsesource.com/blogs/tutorials/emf-tutorial/>



#1 Model Transformations

(importance, taxonomy, and some
techniques -- templates, visitors,
annotation processors)

#2 Xtend

(A general purpose language with advanced features; an illustration on how to transform models in practice; Xtend written in Xtext, using MDE principles)

#3 All together

Grammar, Metamodel,
models/specifications, DSL/GPL,
model transformations, meta-
programming

For breathing life
into models!

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