### Mod Code Generator Introduction

Document license (based upon MIT License):

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to obtaining a copy of this document file (the "Document"), to deal in the Document without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish and distribute copies of the Document, and to permit persons to whom the Document is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Document.

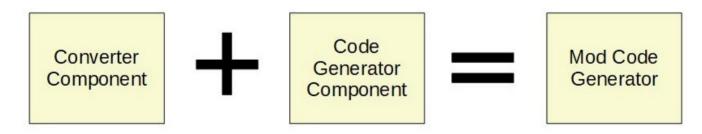
THE DOCUMENT IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE DOCUMENT OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE DOCUMENT.

## What is the Mod Code Generator (MCG)?

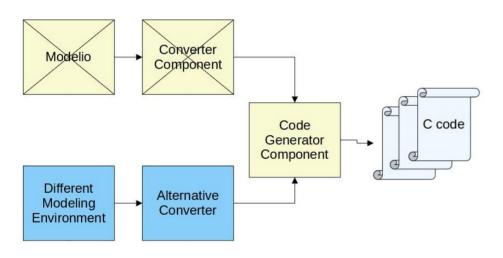
The MCG is a code generator tool. It is written in Python https://www.python.org/. The MCG works in conjunction with Modelio https://www.modelio.org/, that provides modeling environment and graphical user interface used to create a model. The modeling environment is stand-alone program and it is not a part of the MCG, see list of features under https://www.modelio.org/about-modelio/features.html/.

The MCG program consists of two main components (subprograms):

- the Converter Component (CC), which is responsible for conversion of a model create within the modeling environment into configuration file,
- the Code Generator Component (CGC), which is responsible for code generation from the configuration file.



## Why MCG CC and CGC are two separate tools?



The MCG CC is suited to work in conjunction with the Modelio environment and its main task is to generate the configuration file for the MCG CGC.

A tool separation gives possibility to replace the MCG CC with alternative converter tool and generate code from different modeling environment, as long as the alternative converter tool will generate the configuration file in desired format and syntax for the MCG CGC.

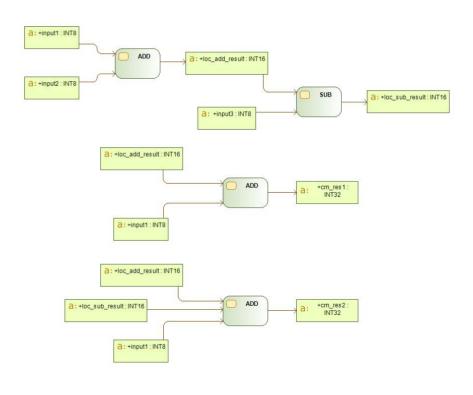
If preferred, the MCG CGC can be used in a standalone mode. An end user can write the configuration file in desired format and syntax and input it into the MCG CGC for code generation.

## The modeling environment

## How the modeling environment is used?

The modeling environment provides graphical user interface standing between an end user and the MCG. The modeling environment allows to build graphical representation of a model and define its data flow and data interactions.

The model data is saved in form of .exml files, which further provide input information about model elements and diagram connections to the MCG CC.



## Model package and component elements

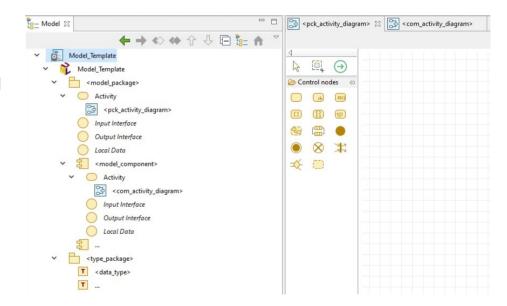
A model should be composed from package and component elements.

Both component and package should have interface definition along with activity diagram, which will be converted later from .exml format into configuration file.

Component activity diagram is used to define data interactions (like arithmetic operations) and is treated as a separate C module.

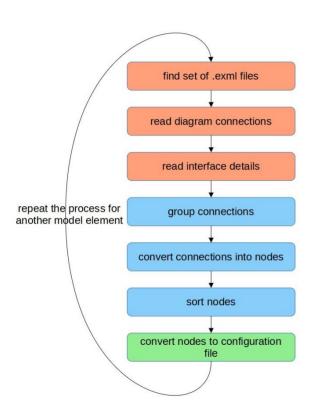
Package activity diagram (optional) is used to define data flow between components. If connections between components are not defined under package activity diagram, then components integration at C level has to be provided manually after code generation.

Type package is used only to define allowed data types for model interfaces.



# The MCG Converter Component (MCG CC)

#### The MCG CC workflow

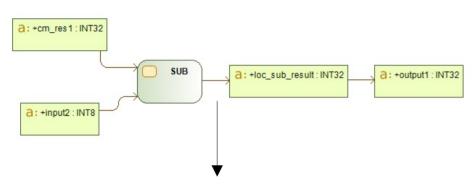


The entire MCG CC workflow is a 3-step process:

- READING find set of .exml files, which describe one model element, then read from them information about connections between diagram elements and interface details
- 2. SORTING group all connections per diagram interaction type, then convert connections into nodes and sort nodes at the end of that process step
- CONVERSION convert nodes into the configuration file

The entire process is repeated for each model element (for each component and package) that have appended activity diagram.

#### Model connections and nodes



- \$SOURCE\$: \$FIRST\$ cm\_res1 \$TARGET\$: SUB 6d076cfa-6ce0-4bd4-bde4-e327457e8691
- \$SOURCE\$: input2 \$TARGET\$: SUB 6d076cfa-6ce0-4bd4-bde4e327457e8691
- \$SOURCE\$: output1 \$TARGET\$: \$EMPTY\$
- \$SOURCE\$: loc\_sub\_result \$TARGET\$: output1
- \$SOURCE\$: SUB 6d076cfa-6ce0-4bd4-bde4-e327457e8691
   \$TARGET\$: loc sub result

The MCG CC looks for set of .exmls files, which describe one model element and then reads from these files information about connections between diagram elements and details of model element interface.

Basing on above details the MCG CC creates list of connections, that describe each connection's \$SOURCE\$ and connection's \$TARGET\$. All connections are then sorted into groups of interactions.

Grouped connections finally are converted into nodes format. A node describes one, specific instance of data interaction (like SUBtraction operation) from activity diagram, along with interaction inputs and output, as exmaple:

\$INPUTS\$: cm\_res1 input2 \$INTERACTION\$: SUB 6d076cfa-6ce0-4bd4-bde4-e327457e8691 \$OUTPUT\$: loc\_sub\_result

## How activity diagram nodes are sorted?

- \$INPUTS\$: input1 input2 \$INTERACTION\$: ADD 7ea36f0f-22c9-404fadbb-1b770e2c188c \$OUTPUT\$: loc add result
- \$INPUTS\$: loc\_sub\_result input1 \$INTERACTION\$: ADD 9b1cef49-19f9-47a5-9247-e94b09d8b9a3 \$OUTPUT\$: cm\_res1
- \$INPUTS\$: loc\_add\_result loc\_sub\_result input1 \$INTERACTION\$:
   ADD 8abfc438-1b8d-4771-a445-53855a80ea10 \$OUTPUT\$: cm\_res2
- \$INPUTS\$: loc\_add\_result input3 \$INTERACTION\$: SUB 56cfd233-ec84-405e-8de8-22caf60c369d \$OUTPUT\$: loc\_sub\_result
- \$INPUTS\$: input1 input2 \$INTERACTION\$: ADD 7ea36f0f-22c9-404f-adbb-1b770e2c188c \$OUTPUT\$: loc\_add\_result
- \$INPUTS\$: loc\_add\_result input3 \$INTERACTION\$: SUB 56cfd233-ec84-405e-8de8-22caf60c369d \$OUTPUT\$: loc\_sub\_result
- \$INPUTS\$: loc\_sub\_result input1 \$INTERACTION\$: ADD 9b1cef49-19f9-47a5-9247-e94b09d8b9a3 \$OUTPUT\$: cm\_res1
- \$INPUTS\$: loc\_add\_result loc\_sub\_result input1 \$INTERACTION\$: ADD 8abfc438-1b8d-4771-a445-53855a80ea10 \$OUTPUT\$: cm\_res2

Once nodes are defined, the MCG CC will sort them:

- 1. At beginning the MCG CC looks for nodes, which use only input interface data (no dependency from local data) and then it adds these nodes at beginning of sorted nodes list.
- 2. After that the MCG CC looks for nodes, which use either input interface data or local data computed by previously sorted nodes, then appends them to the list.
- 3. The MCG CC repeats the process from (2) for the rest of unsorted nodes till all are sorted.

## Conversion into configuration file

An example of configuration file part with package definition

An example of configuration file part with component definition

PACKAGE START

COMPONENT SOURCE 2248e608-7ae8-414c-b94d-15c69d91ff3c.exml

COMPONENT NAME T\_Ratio

COMPONENT INPUT INTERFACE START

type INT16 name temp diff

COMPONENT START

type FLOAT32 name temp\_compensated

COMPONENT INPUT INTERFACE END

COMPONENT OUTPUT INTERFACE START

type FLOAT32 name temp ratio

COMPONENT OUTPUT INTERFACE END

COMPONENT LOCAL DATA START

COMPONENT LOCAL DATA END

COMPONENT BODY START

COM Action Interaction DIV 939a2bd1-99d0-42d7-bf22-48a448ac3d42

INS temp ratio = temp diff / temp compensated

COMPONENT BODY END

COMPONENT END

ACKAGE START

PACKAGE SOURCE 7ce08d04-fc5c-4521-b8fb-29f92568ea2c.exml

PACKAGE NAME Temperature\_Ratio

PACKAGE INPUT INTERFACE START

type INT16 name temp1

type INT16 name temp2

type FLOAT32 name compensation factor

PACKAGE INPUT INTERFACE END

PACKAGE OUTPUT INTERFACE START

type FLOAT32 name temp\_ratio

PACKAGE OUTPUT INTERFACE END

PACKAGE LOCAL DATA START

type DATA name Temp S

type DATA name Temp D

type DATA name Temp C

type DATA name Temp R

PACKAGE LOCAL DATA END

PACKAGE BODY START

COM Component Interaction T Diff d6ce217b-9996-4c47-b996-13391a808a07

INV Temp D = T Diff (Input Interface)

COM Component Interaction T Sum e8093495-c9c7-4fc1-b3db-4eaefa794e74

INV Temp S = T Sum (Input Interface)

COM Component Interaction T Comp 207bcfd4-7e51-4b71-8c67-19abfbae30a2

INV Temp C = T Comp (Input Interface, Temp S)

COM Component Interaction T Ratio 02cc9031-c7f4-487f-941f-6ea71425883a

INV Temp R = T Ratio (Temp D, Temp C)

ASI Output Interface = (Temp R)

PACKAGE BODY END

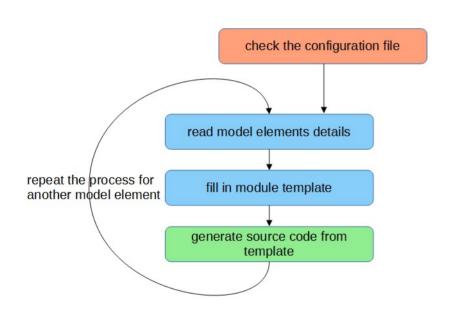
PACKAGE END

Interface data and sorted nodes, which were sourced from .exml files are later converted into configuration file format by the MCG CC.

The configuration file is treated as input data to the MCG CGC process and it contains information about interfaces of model element and set of instructions which represent data interactions from activity diagram.

## The MCG Code Generator Component (MCG CGC)

#### The MCG CGC workflow



The entire MCG CGC workflow is a 3-step process:

- 1. CHECKING check the configuration file that contains information about interfaces of model element and set of instructions which represent data interactions
- READING read details of model element from the configuration file and fill in a template of source code item
- 3. GENERATION generate source code from the template of source code item

The reading & generation processes are repeated for each model element (for each component and package) until end of the configuration file.

## The template and code generation

The MCG CGC reads configuration data of given model element (component, package) and then fills in the template of source code item with data acquired from the configuration file.

Once template is filled with data, the MCG CGC generates from the template both the source code .c and header .h files that represent a single model element.

a: +temp\_sum: INT16

+compensation\_factor FLOAT32 Confia

Source

+temp\_compens ated FLOAT32

```
#include "T Comp.h"
#include "basic data types.h"
T Comp output type T Comp(T Comp input type *T Comp input){
    INT16 temp sum = T Comp input->temp sum;
    FLOAT32 compensation factor = T Comp input->compensation factor:
    FLOAT32 temp compensated;
    T Comp output type T Comp output;
    temp compensated = temp sum * compensation factor;
    T_Comp_output.temp_compensated = temp_compensated;
    return T Comp output;
```