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Author

Table to SVGBarChart

July 19th, 2007

1. ATL Transformation Example: Table to SVGBarChart

The Table to SVGBarChart example describes a transformation from a Table model to a SVG file containing several bar chart representations.

1.1. Transformation Overview

The aim of this transformation is to generate a SVG file from the input data contained in a Table model. This file can next be read with an SVG viewer or recent Internet browser.

The generation of the output SVG file is realized by a first transformation from Table to SVG. Next, an extraction to an SVG file is necessary. This is done by applying a transformation from SVG to XML and the use of the XML extractor to obtain an XML file, which will be renamed into a .svg file.

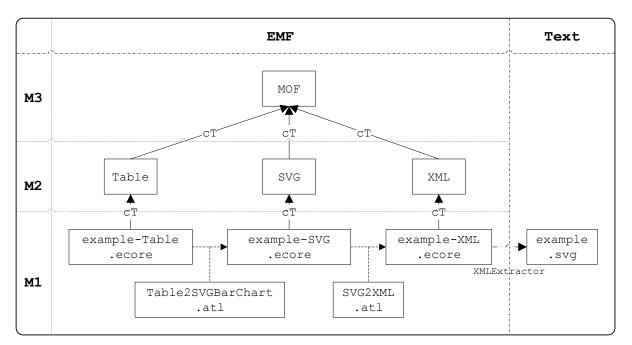


Figure 1: Overview of the transformation





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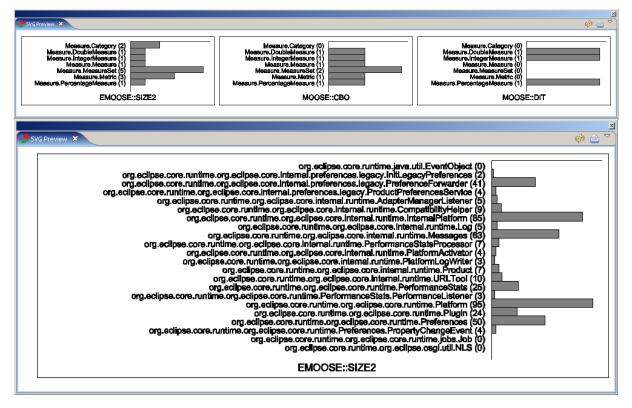


Figure 2: Samples of output SVG file with bar charts



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2. Metamodels

2.1. Table

The source metamodel of Table is described in Figure 3 and can be found in the Atlantic Zoo [5].

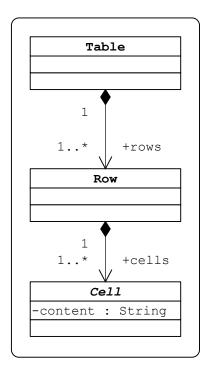


Figure 3: Table Metamodel

Within this metamodel, a Table is associated with a Table element. Such an element is composed of several Rows that, in their turn, are composed of several Cells.

2.2. **SVG**

This transformation uses only a subset of the SVG metamodel which represents the SVG language. The SVG metamodel can be found in the Atlantic Zoo [5].



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3. Transformation from Table to SVGBarChart

3.1. Rules specification

These are the rules to transform a Table model to a SVG model containing bar charts.

- For the whole model, the following elements are created:
 - A SygFile element composed of a Syg element.
 - o A Svg element, linked to the SvgFile element, composed of a Dimension element. The attribute "namespace" is set to "http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" and the attribute "version" to "1.1".
 - o Dimension element, linked to the Svg element. Which "width" and "height" attributes are calculated according to the entry data.
- For each Table element, the following elements are created:
 - A G element, linked to the unique Svg element, composed of a Rect, Translate, Scale, Path and Text elements, is created.
 - o A Rect element, linked to the G element, is created.
 - A Dimension, AbsoluteCoord and Translate elements, linked to the Rect element, are created. The values of their attributes are calculated according to the entry data.
 - o A Text element, linked to the G element, is created.
 - An AbsoluteCoord element, linked to the Text element, is created. The values
 of his attributes are calculated according to the entry data.
 - o A Path element, linked to the G element, is created. The values of their attributes are calculated according to the entry data.
- For each Row element, the following elements are created:
 - o A G element, linked to the G element created for the Table element, composed of a Rect and Text elements, is created.
 - o A Rect element, linked to the G element, is created.
 - A Dimension and AbsoluteCoord elements, linked to the Rect element, are created. The values of their attributes are calculated according to the entry data.
 - A Text element, linked to the G element, is created.



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• An AbsoluteCoord element, linked to the Text element, is created. The values of his attributes are calculated according to the entry data.

3.2. ATL code

This ATL code for the Table2SVGBarChart transformation consists in 16 helpers and 3 rules.

The helper *scale*, *barPattern*, *barMaxWidth*, *fill*, *stroke*, *margin*, *titleFontSize*, *fontSize* and *barHeight* are used to configure the bar chart representation.

The attribute helper *svgFile* is used to store the SvgFile tag for the whole document.

The helper maxSizeName is used determinates the width for the display of a name of the first cell of a row.

The helpers boundingBoxWidth and boundingBoxHeight are used for each table and encloses a bar chart.

The helper *prevWidth* is used to store the last width for all already processed tables.

The helper scaleFactor is used to adjust the width of a bar of a chart.

The helper *allValidTables* is used to stores the tables that can be represented as bar chart.

The entrypoint rule SvgFile() allocates the structure of the SVG file. The rule creates a SvgFile element ("svgFile") is composed of a Svg element ("svg"). The Svg element is composed of a Dimension element ("svgSize") and his attributes "namespace" and "version" are respectively set to "http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" and "1.1".

In the do block, the SvgFile element created is associated to the attribute helper svgFile; the viewBox attribute of the SvgFile is set to the max width and height for all valid tables.

The lazy rule Table2BarChart allocates a G for each Table element. The rule creates a G element ("g") which is composed of Rect ("boundingBox"), Text ("textTitle") and Path ("axis") elements. The Rect element is composed of a Dimension ("boundingBoxSize"), AbsoluteCoord ("boundingBoxCoord") and Translate ("boundingBoxTransl") elements. The Text is also composed of an AbsoluteCoord element ("txtTitleCoord"). All the values of the attributes of these elements are calculated with the helpers.

This lazy rule is used to draw a scaled frame with a title, and position them in comparison of the other charts.

The lazy rule Row2Bar allocates a G for each Row element. The rule creates a G element ("g") which is composed of a Rect ("bar") and Text ("textCaption") elements. The Rect element is composed of a Dimension ("barSize") and AbsoluteCoord ("barCoord") elements.



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The Text is also composed of an AbsoluteCoord element ("txtCaptionCoord"). All the values of the attributes of these elements are calculated with the helpers.

This lazy rule is used to draw a bar of the chart, with a name and the value, and is call for each Row element of a Table element.

4. ATL Library TableHelpers

4.1. ATL code

This ATL code for the TableHelpers library consists in 9 helpers.

The helpers is Integer, is Real and is Percentage format a raw value.

The helpers *value* are used to format the value of a cell (adding a unit for a percentage value, truncating a too long real, etc...).

The helper *realValue* is used to convert a percentage value into a real (remove the '%' unit and a real between 0 and 1).

The helper *seqWithoutFirst* returns a sequence without the first element.

The helper *allValidTables* returns only tables that can be represented as a bar chart.

The helper *valueNotNull* is used to check if the content of a cell (converted as a real) is null or not.

5. XML Extractor

The SVG language is a XML-like language, so the model elements are mapped to XML Element with the same name as this of the SVG model element.

The XML Root element is the SvgFile element.

The attributes of any SVG element are mapped to XML Attribute or Text elements.

The relations between SVG model elements are represented using the *children* relation between XML Nodes.



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6. References

- [1] ATL "ATLAS Transformation Language" official site (Eclipse/M2M subproject). http://www.eclipse.org/m2m/atl/
- [2] The Kernel MetaMetaModel (KM3) Manual. <u>http://www.eclipse.org/gmt/am3/km3/doc/KernelMetaMetaModel%5Bv00.06%5D.pdf</u>
- [3] KM3 Wiki. http://wiki.eclipse.org/index.php/KM3
- [4] The Atlantic Zoo.
- [5] http://www.eclipse.org/gmt/am3/zoos/atlanticZoo/