



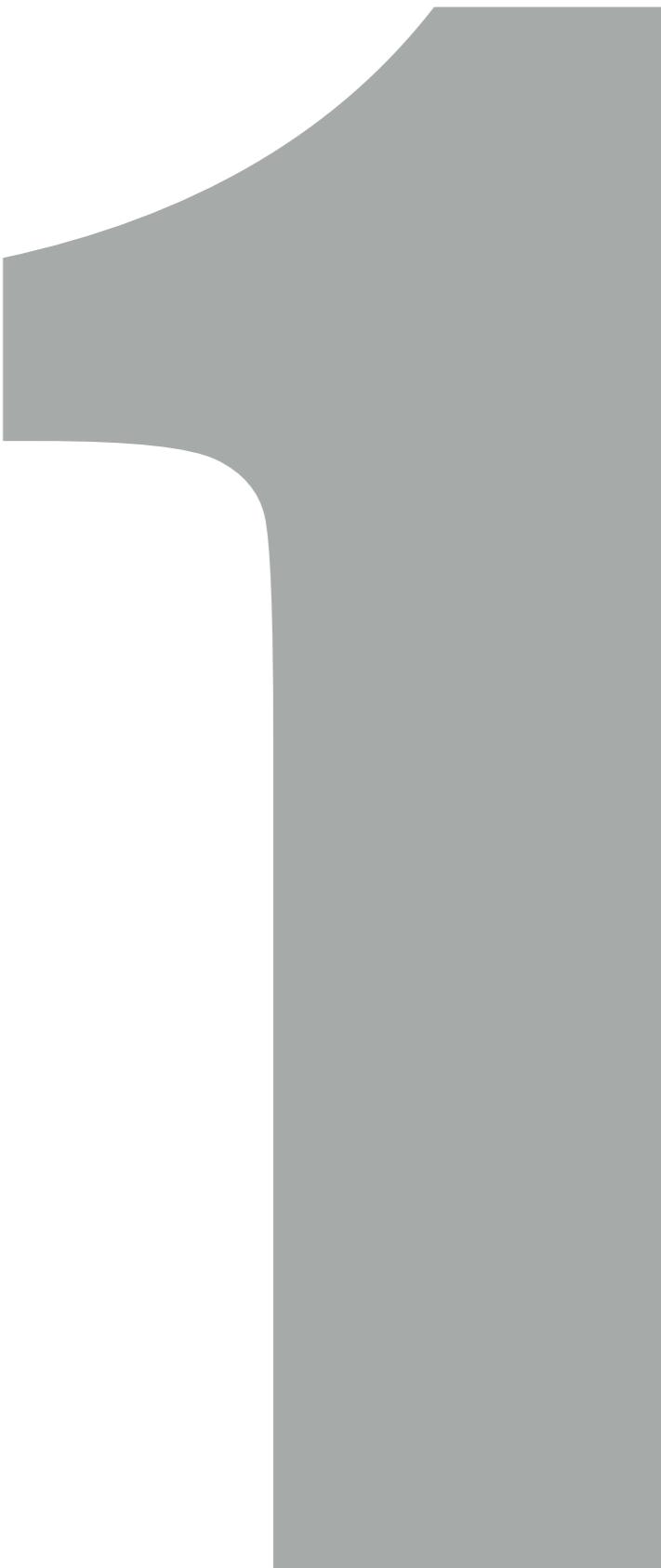
Implementing Domain-Specific Languages

UNIVERSITÉ
CÔTE D'AZUR 

Sébastien Mosser (UCA, I3S)
ENS Lyon, 15.09.2017



External DSLs



```
events
  doorClosed      D1CL
  drawerOpened     D2OP
  lightOn          L1ON
  doorOpened       D1OP
  panelClosed      PNCL
end
```

```
resetEvents
  doorOpened
end
```

```
commands
  unlockPanel   PNUL
  lockPanel      PNLK
  lockDoor       D1LK
  unlockDoor     D1UL
end
```

```
state idle
  actions {unlockDoor lockPanel}
  doorClosed => active
end

state active
  drawerOpened => waitingForLight
  lightOn => waitingForDrawer
end

state waitingForLight
  lightOn => unlockedPanel
end

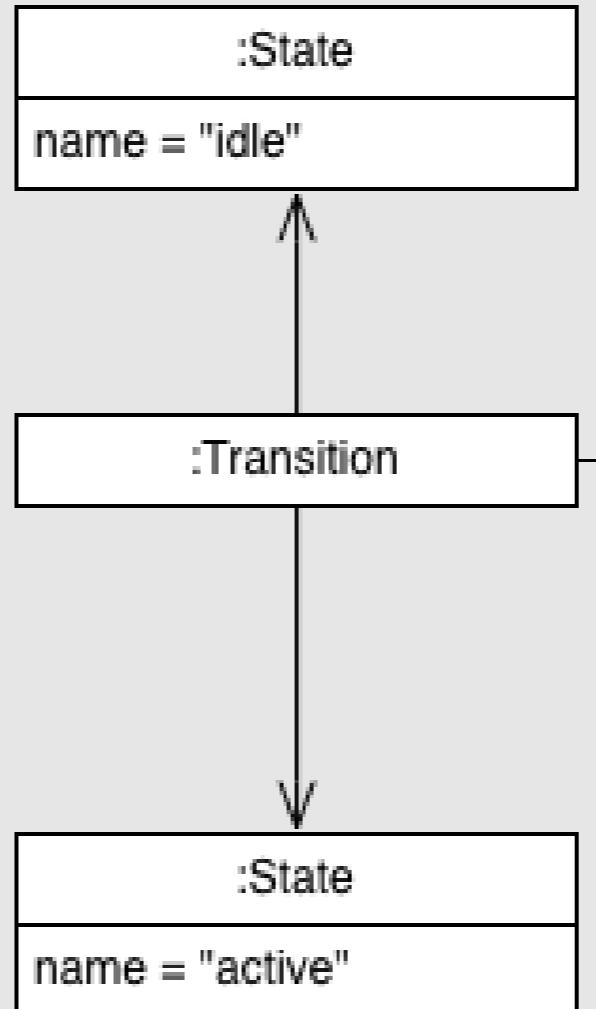
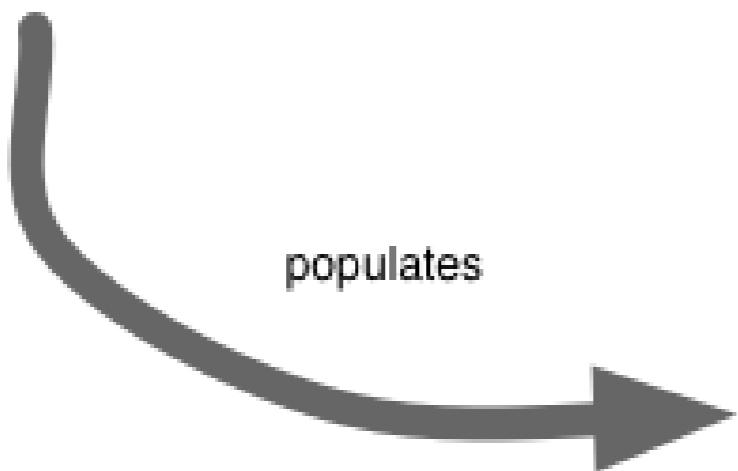
state waitingForDrawer
  drawerOpened => unlockedPanel
end

state unlockedPanel
  actions {unlockPanel lockDoor}
  panelClosed => idle
end
```

```
events
  doorClosed  D1CL
end

state idle
  doorClosed => active
end
```

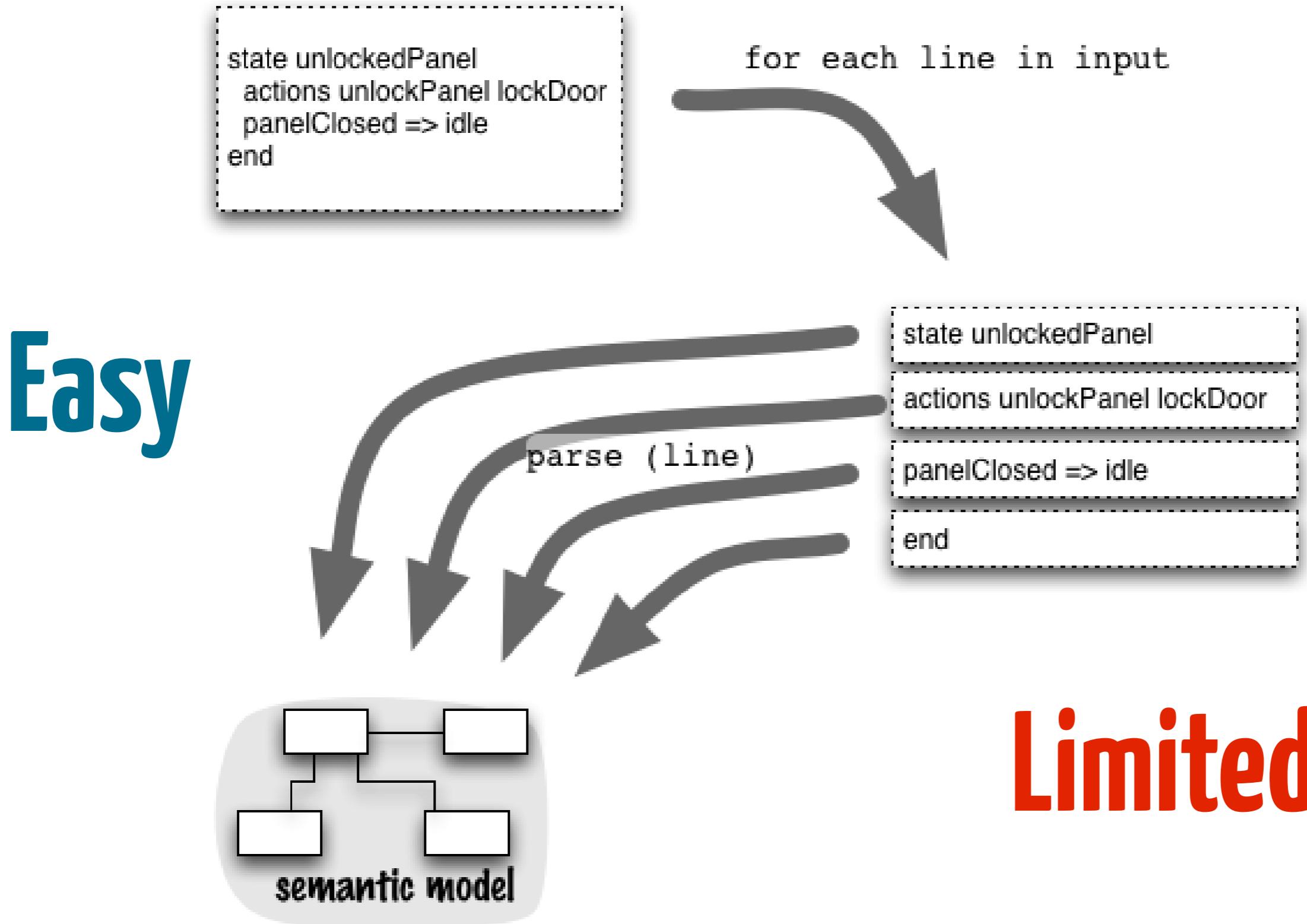
input



semantic model

[Domain-Specific Languages]

Delimiter-directed Translation



Syntax-directed Translation

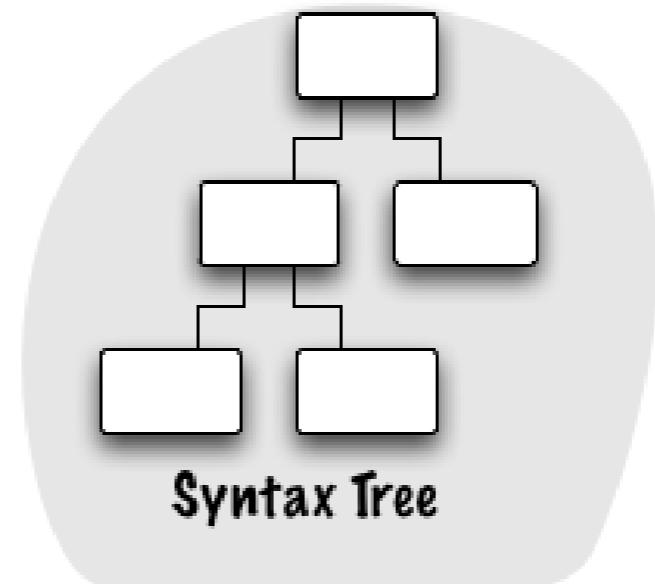
Input Text

```
events
  doorClosed D1CL
  drawOpened D2OP
end
```

```
declarations : eventBlock commandBlock;
eventBlock  : Event-keyword eventDec* End-keyword;
eventDec   : Identifier Identifier;
```

Grammar

Parser



Introducing Grammars

declarations : eventBlock commandBlock;

eventBlock : Event-keyword eventDec* End-keyword;

eventDec : Identifier Identifier;

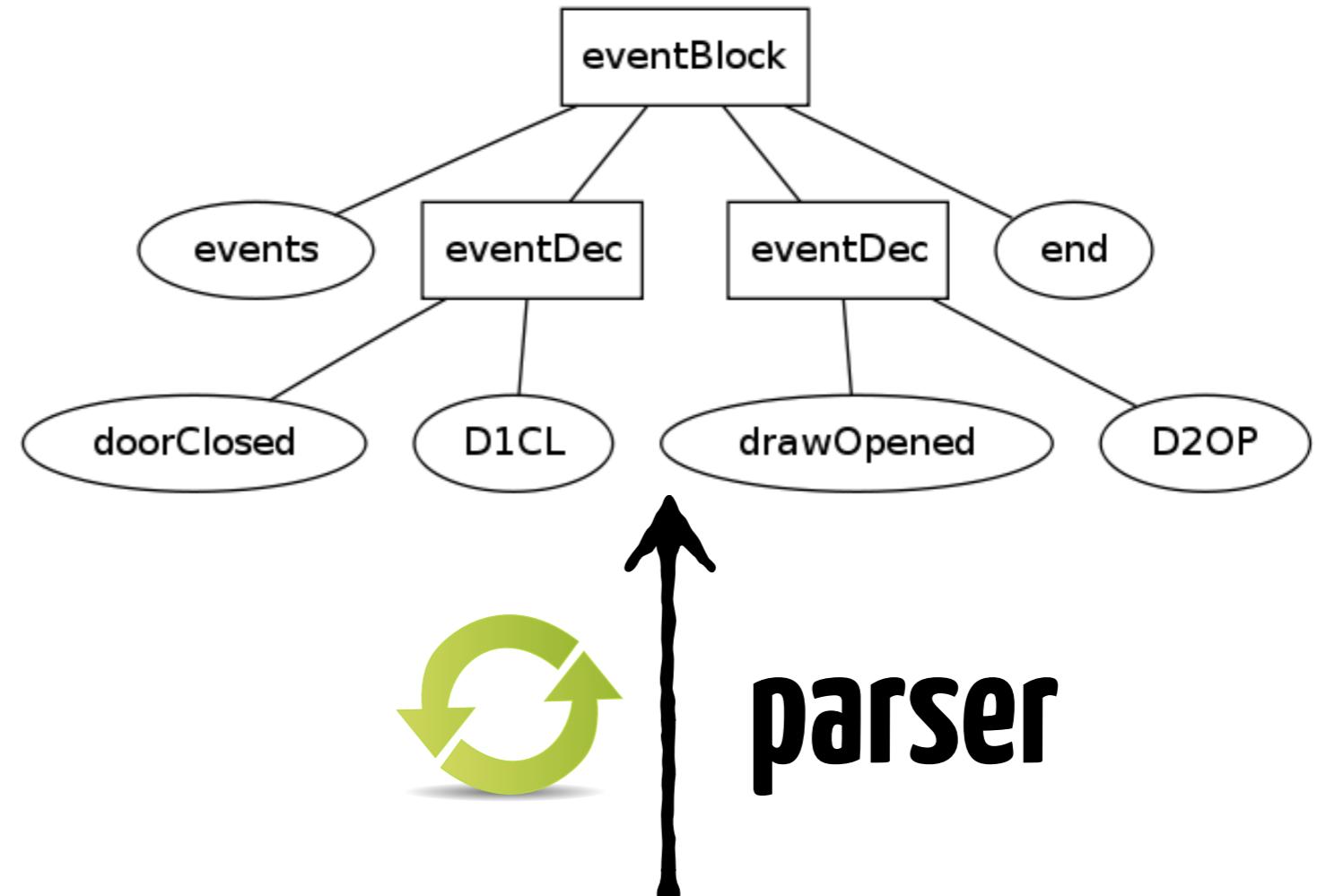
commandBlock : Command-keyword commandDec* End-keyword;

commandDec : Identifier Identifier;

This is not a
compilation
course!

From Words to Parse Tree

events
doorClosed D1CL
drawOpened D2OP
end



lexer



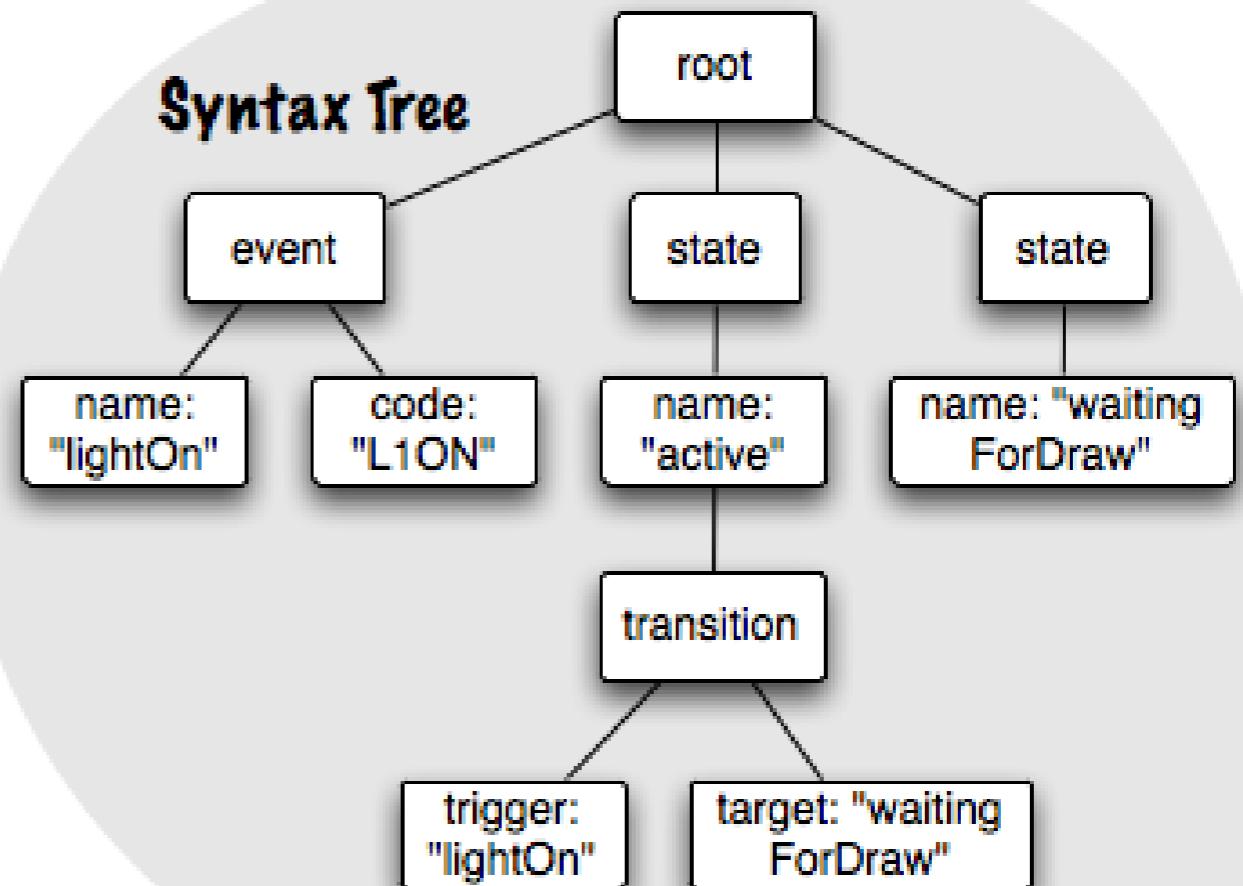
[Event-keyword: "events"]
[Identifier: "doorClosed"]
[Identifier: "D1CL"]
[Identifier: "drawOpened"]
[Identifier: "D2OP"]
[End-keyword: "end"]

[Domain-Specific Languages]

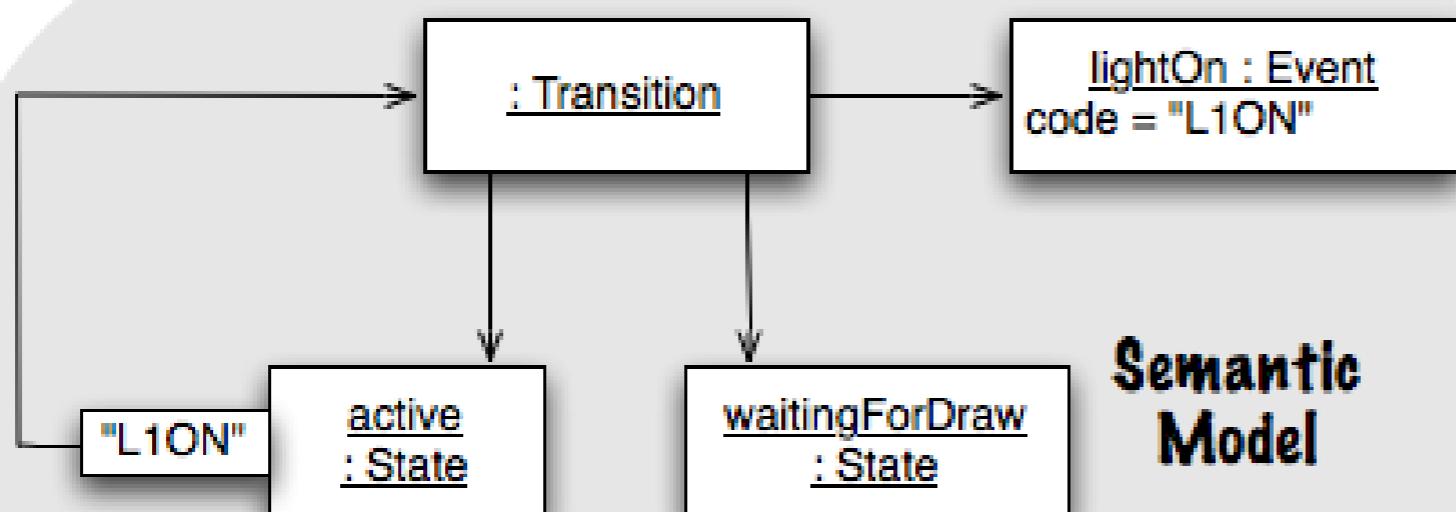
DSL Text

```
events
  lightOn L1ON
end
state active
  lightOn => waitingForDraw
end
state waitingForDraw end
```

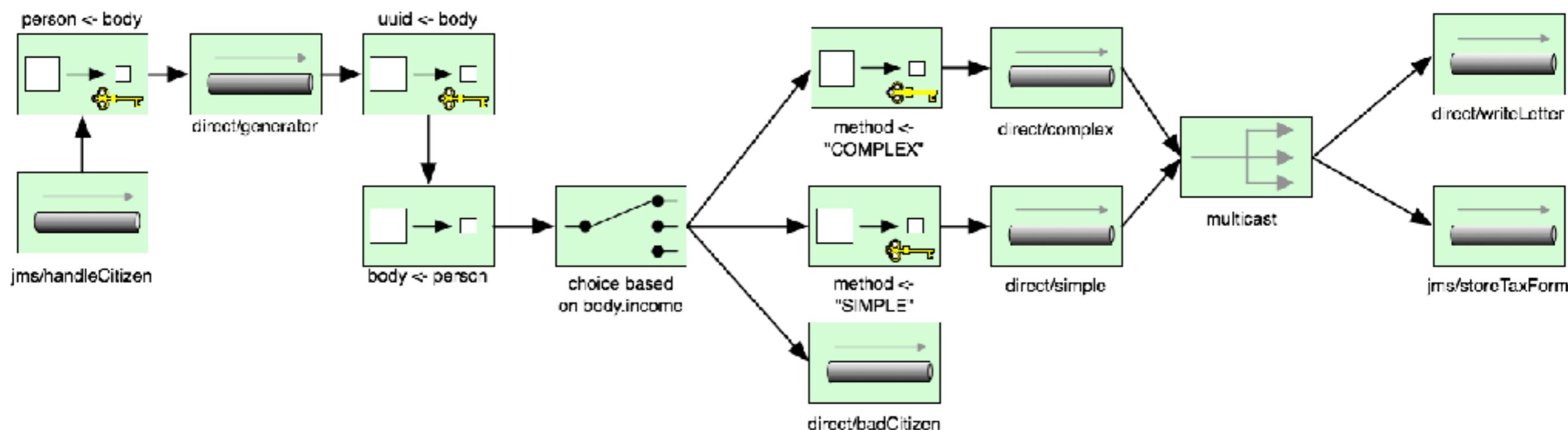
Syntax Tree



Semantic Model



Graphical DSL

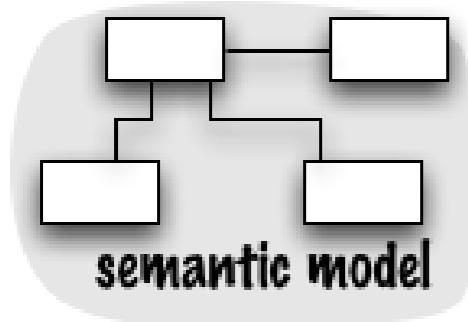


e.g., enterprise integration patterns

Code Generation

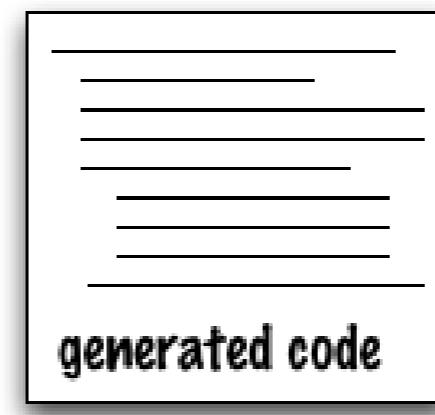


Transformer Generation

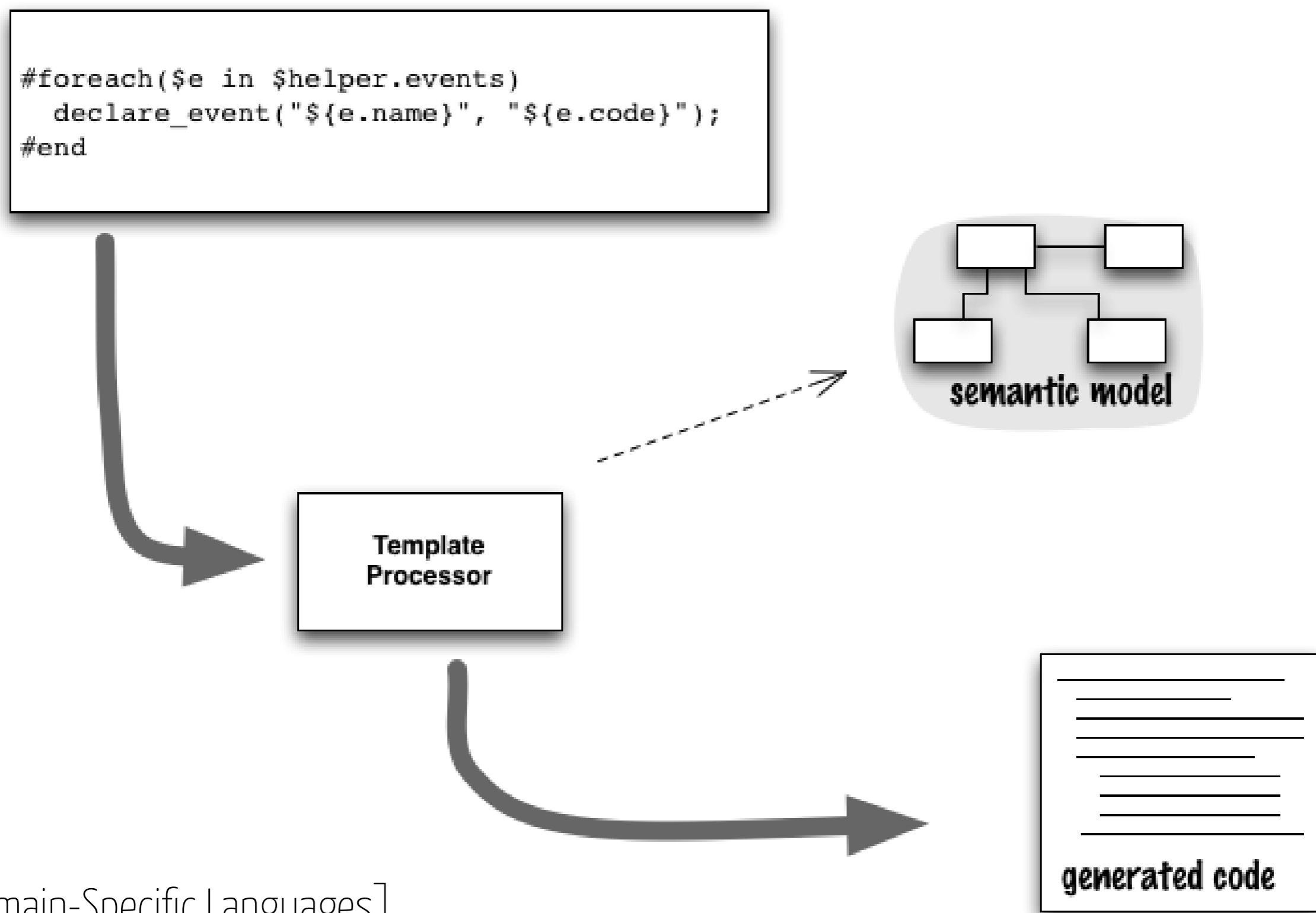


ToArduinoCode.java

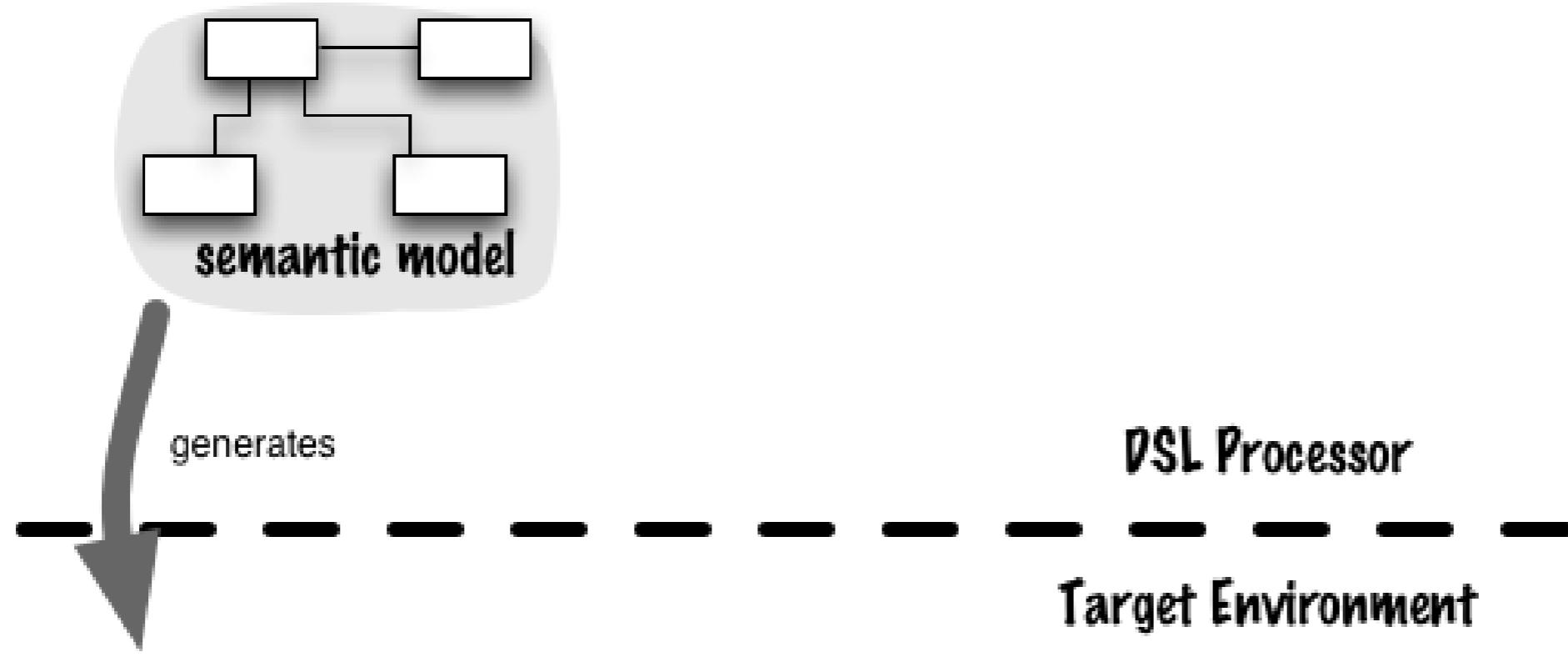
```
private void generateEvents(Writer output) throws IOException {
    for (Event e : machine.getEvents())
        output.write(String.format(" declare_event(\"%s\", \"%s\");\n",
                                   e.getName(), e.getCode()));
    output.write("\n");
}
```



Template-based generation



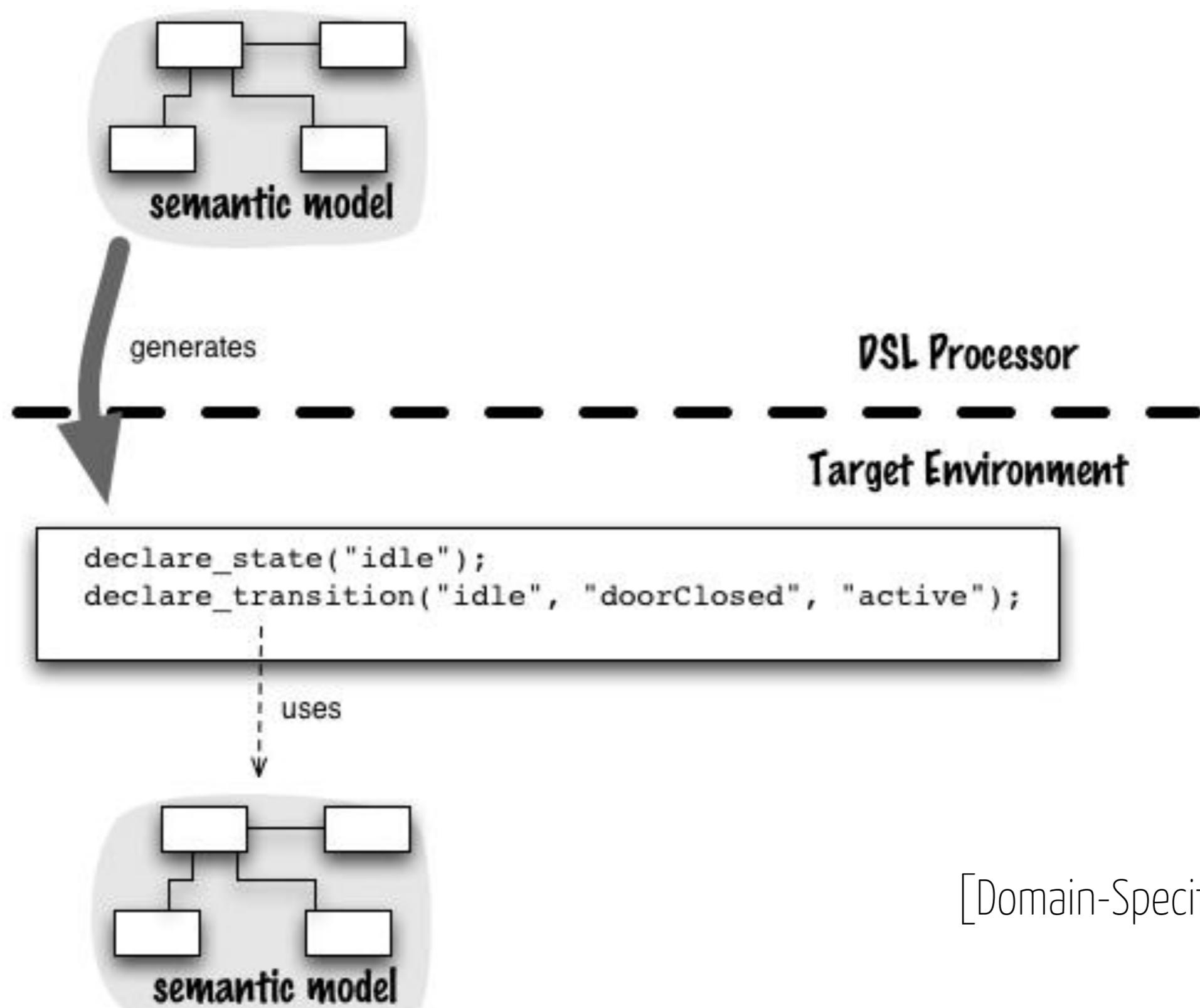
Model-ignorant Generation



```
void handle_event(char *code) {
    switch(current_state_id) {
        case STATE_idle: {
            if (0 == strcmp(code, EVENT_doorClosed)) {
                current_state_id = STATE_active;
            }
            return;
        }
        case STATE_active: {
            ...
        }
    }
}
```

[Domain-Specific Languages]

Model-aware Generation



Embedded DSLs



```
main :: IO ()  
main = either print print . fmap generate $ buildApp "example" $ do  
    addSensor button $ onPin 9  
    addActuator light $ onPin 12  
    defineStates [offline, online]  
    actionsWhen offline `execute` [ set light `to` off ]  
    actionsWhen online `execute` [ set light `to` on ]  
    transitionsFrom online `are` [ when button `is` pressed $ goto offline ]  
    transitionsFrom offline `are` [ when button `is` pressed $ goto online ]  
    start offline
```

Modeling Controllers

- **Events:**
 - A code sent by the environment
 - Inform about context changes
- **Commands:**
 - A code sent to the environment
 - Change the context (e.g., unlock)
- **States**
 - Controller's current situation
 - Might trigger Commands
 - Reacts to events with Transitions
- **Transitions**
 - Associate an event to a next State

```
events
  doorClosed      D1CL
  drawerOpened      D2OP
  lightOn          L1ON
  doorOpened       D1OP
  panelClosed      PNCL
end
```

```
resetEvents
  doorOpened
end
```

```
commands
  unlockPanel  PNUL
  lockPanel     PNLK
  lockDoor      D1LK
  unlockDoor    D1UL
end
```

```
state idle
  actions {unlockDoor lockPanel}
  doorClosed => active
end

state active
  drawerOpened => waitingForLight
  lightOn => waitingForDrawer
end

state waitingForLight
  lightOn => unlockedPanel
end

state waitingForDrawer
  drawerOpened => unlockedPanel
end

state unlockedPanel
  actions {unlockPanel lockDoor}
  panelClosed => idle
end
```

```
events
  doorClosed      D1CL
end
```

```
commands
  lockPanel      PNLK
  unlockDoor    D1UL
end
```

```
state idle
  actions {unlockDoor lockPanel}
  doorClosed => active
end
```

```
state active
  ...
end
```

```
events
```

```
  doorClosed      D1CL  
end
```

```
commands
```

```
  lockPanel      PNLK  
  unlockDoor    D1UL  
end
```

```
state idle
```

```
  actions {unlockDoor lockPanel}  
  doorClosed => active  
end
```

```
state active
```

```
  ...  
end
```

```
event :doorClosed, "D1CL"
```

```
command :lockPanel, "PNLK"  
command :unlockDoor, "D1UL"
```

```
state :idle do
```

```
  actions :unlockDoor, :lockPanel  
  transitions :doorClosed => :active  
end
```

```
state :active do
```

```
  ...  
end
```



```
event :doorClosed, "D1CL"

command :lockPanel, "PNLK"
command :unlockDoor, "D1UL"

state :idle do
  actions :unlockDoor, :lockPanel
  transitions :doorClosed => :active
end

state :active do
  ...
end
```

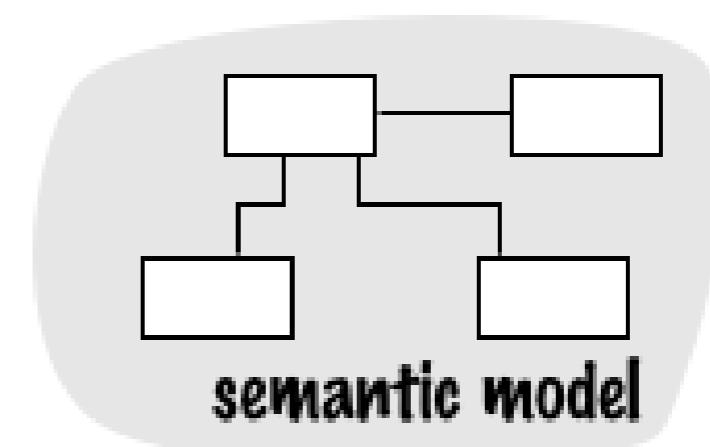
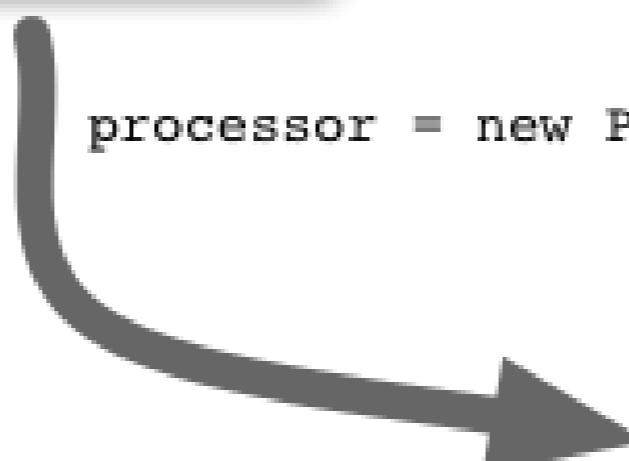
input text

```
computer()
  .processor()
    .cores(2)
    .i386()
```



Computer Builder
processor() cores(int) i386()

```
processor = new Processor(2, Processor.Type.i386)
```



semantic model

[Domain-Specific Languages]

The **Calendar** Example



```
class Calendar {  
    private List<Event> events = new ArrayList<Event>();  
    // ...  
}  
  
class Event {  
    private String name, location;  
    private LocalDate date;  
    private LocalTime startTime, endTime;  
    // ...  
}  
  
Calendar c = new Calendar();  
Event e1 = new Event(«DSL Tutorial»);  
e1.setLocation(...)  
...  
c.add(e1)
```

Designing Fluent Interfaces



```
CalendarBuilder builder = new CalendarBuilder();
```

```
builder
```

```
    .add("DSL tutorial")
      .on  (2009, 11, 8)
      .from("09:00")
      .to   ("16:00")
      .at   ("Aarhus Music Hall")
    .add("Making use of Patterns")
      .on  (2009, 10, 5)
      .from("14:15")
      .to   ("15:45")
      .at   ("Aarhus Music Hall")
;
```

```
calendar = builder.getContent();
```

Designing Fluent Interfaces



```
CalendarBuilder builder = new CalendarBuilder();
```

builder

```
.add("DSL tutorial")
  .on(2009, 11, 8)
  .from("09:00")
  .to("16:00")
  .at("Aarhus Music Hall")
.add("Making use of Patterns")
  .on(2009, 10, 5)
  .from("14:15")
  .to("15:45")
  .at("Aarhus Music Hall")
;
```

```
calendar = builder.getContent();
```

Ugly Java
Good Calendar



Method Chaining

```
class CalendarBuilder { // Excerpt  
  
private List<EventBuilder> events =  
    new ArrayList<EventBuilder>();  
  
public EventBuilder add(String name) {  
    EventBuilder child = new EventBuilder(this);  
    events.add(child); child.setName(name);  
    return child;  
}  
}  
  
class EventBuilder { // Excerpt  
private String location;  
  
public EventBuilder at (String location) {  
    this.location = location;  
    return this;  
}  
}
```

builder
.add("DSL tutorial")
.at ("Aarhus Music Hall")

Function Sequence



```
computer();
processor();
cores(2);
speed(2500);
i386();
disk();
size(150);
disk();
size(75);
speed(7200);
sata();
```

```
class ComputerBuilder {

    void computer() {
        currentDisk = null;
        currentProcessor = null;
    }

    void processor() {
        currentProcessor =
            new ProcessorBuilder();
        processor = currentProcessor;
        currentDisk = null;
    }

    void cores(int arg) {
        currentProcessor.cores = arg;
    }
}
```

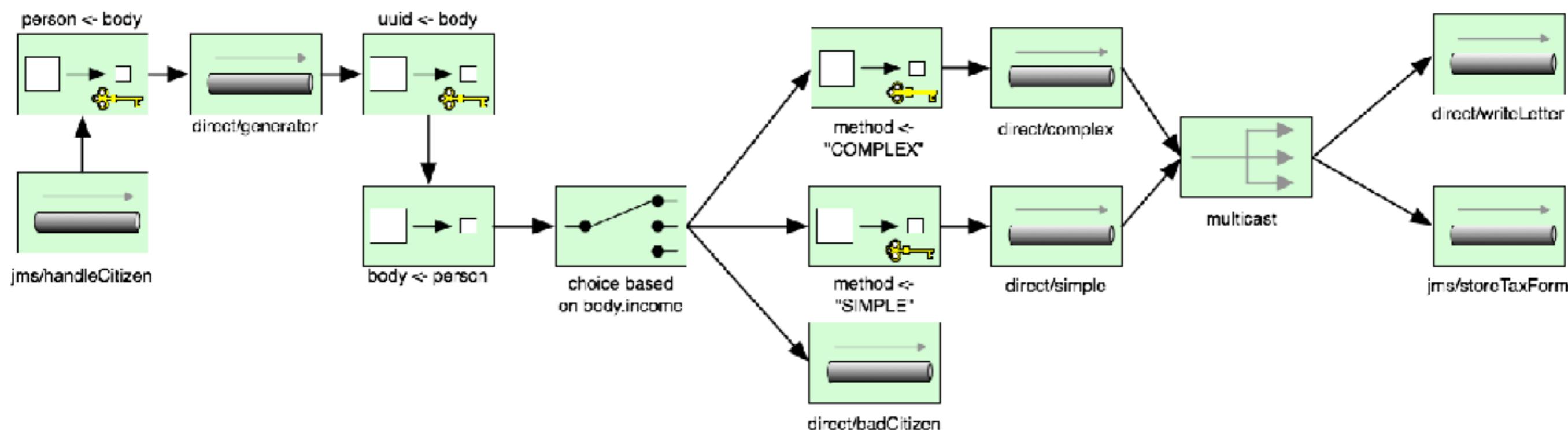


Nested Functions

```
computer(  
    processor(  
        cores(2),  
        speed(2500),  
        i386),  
    disk(  
        size(150)  
    ),  
    disk(  
        size(75),  
        speed(7200),  
        SATA  
    )  
) ;
```

```
class Builder {  
  
    static Computer computer(Processor p,  
                           Disk... d) {  
        return new Computer(p, d);  
    }  
  
    static Processor processor(  
        int cores, int speed, Type type) {  
        return new Processor(cores, speed, type);  
    }  
  
    static int cores(int value) {  
        return value;  
    }  
  
    static final Type i386 = Type.i386;  
}
```

Graphical DSL



e.g., enterprise integration patterns



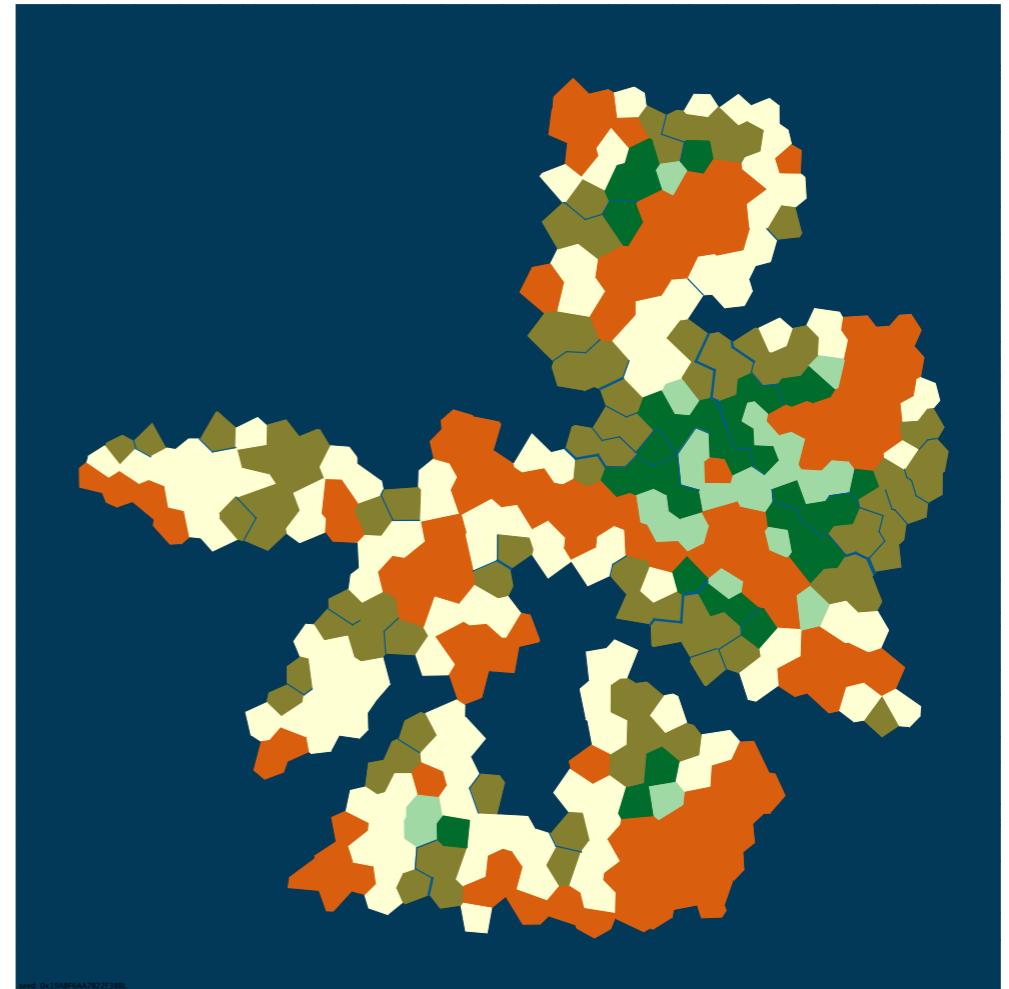
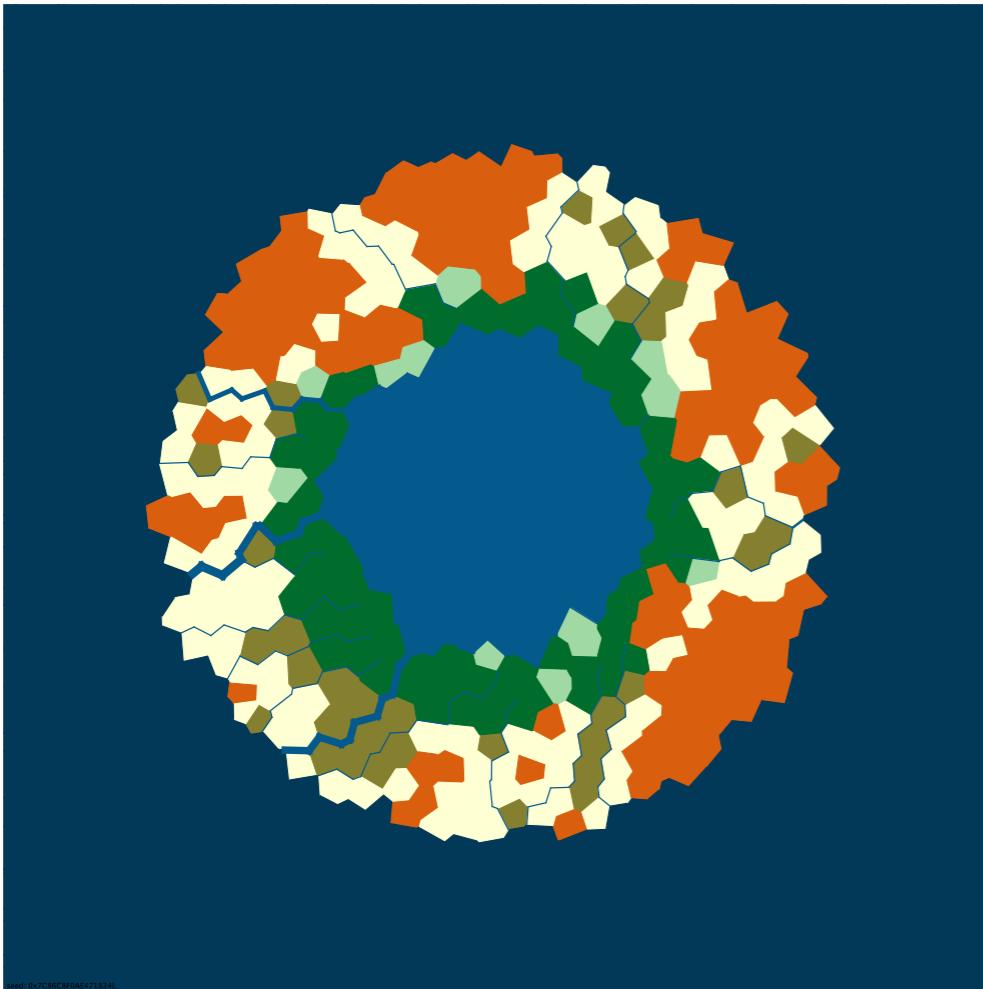
```
// Route to handle a given Person
from(HANDLE_CITIZEN)
    .log("      Routing ${body.lastName} according to income ${body.income}")
    .log("      Storing the Person as an exchange property")
    .setProperty("person", body())
    .log("      Calling an existing generator")
    .to("direct:generator")
    .setProperty("p_uuid", body())
    .setBody(simple("${property.person}"))
    .choice()
        .when(simple("${body.income} >= 42000"))
            .setProperty("tax_computation_method", constant("COMPLEX"))
            .to("direct:complexTaxMethod")
        .when(simple("${body.income} >= 0 && ${body.income} < 42000"))
            .setProperty("tax_computation_method", constant("SIMPLE"))
            .to("direct:simpleTaxMethod")
        .otherwise()
            .to("direct:badCitizen").stop() // stopping the route for bad citizens
    .end() // End of the content-based-router
    .setHeader("person_uid", simple("${property.person.uid}"))
    .multicast()
        .parallelProcessing()
        .to("direct:generateLetter")
        .to(STORE_TAX_FORM)
;

```

Embedded DSL

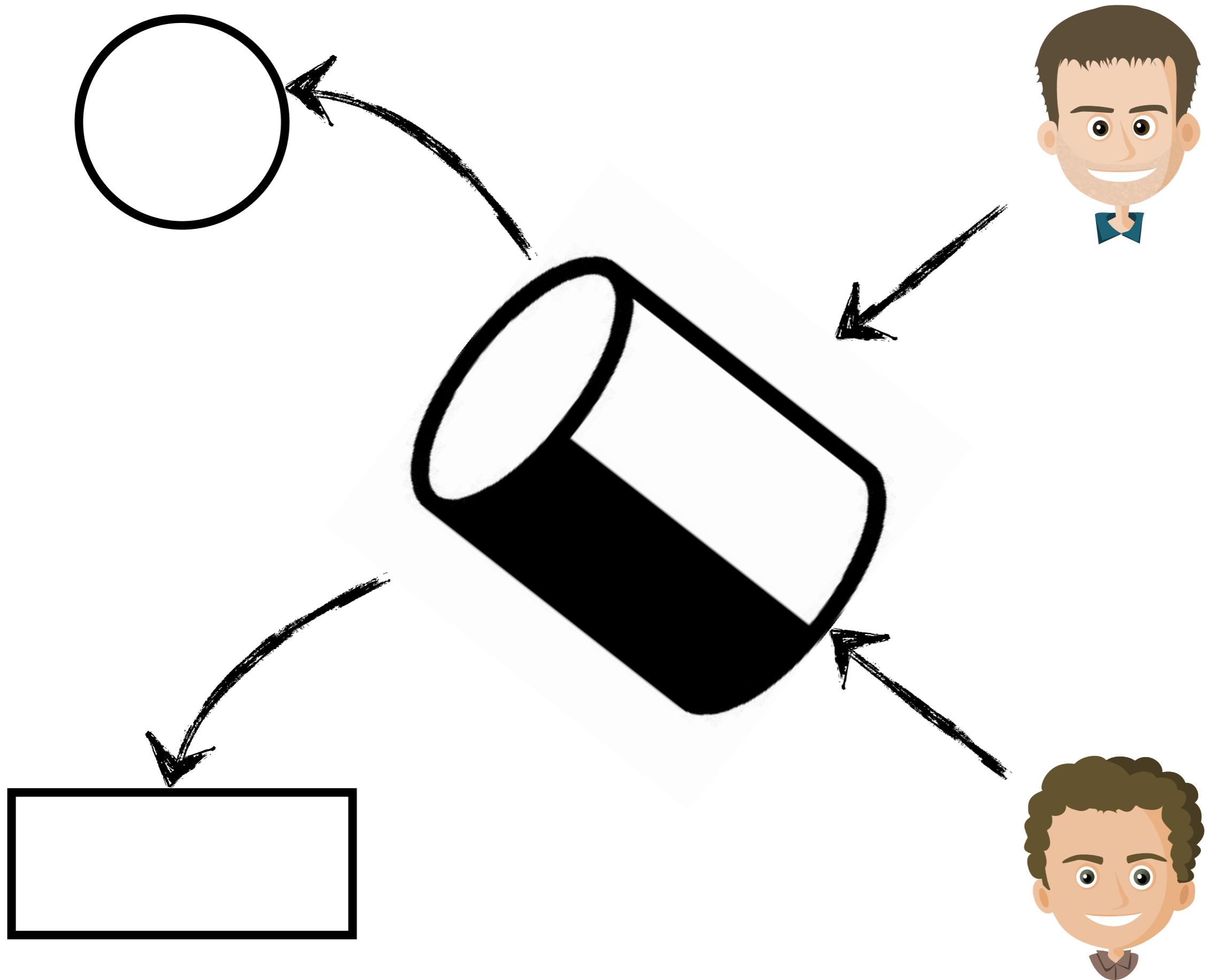
```
// Round island, quite big. Easy to exploit.
```

```
val s47 = 0x7C86C8F0AE471824L
lazy val week47: IslandMap = {
  createIsland shapedAs donut(70.percent, 30.percent) withSize 1600 having 1200.faces builtWith Seq(
    plateau(30), flowing(rivers = 30, distance = 0.4), withMoisture(soils.normal, distance = 700),
    AssignPitch, usingBiomes(WhittakerDiagrams.caribbean)) usingSeed s47
}
```



```
// Needle in an haystack
```

```
val s49 = 0x19ABF6AA7B22F38BL
lazy val week49: IslandMap = {
  createIsland shapedAs radial(factor = 1.57) withSize 1600 having 1200.faces builtWith Seq(
    plateau(30), flowing(rivers = 40, distance = 0.1), withMoisture(soils.wet, distance = 100),
    AssignPitch, usingBiomes(WhittakerDiagrams.caribbean)) usingSeed s49
}
```



```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
    run(MyBot.class)  
        .exploring(load("map.json")) // A File containing a map as a JSON object  
        .withSeed(0L)  
        .startingAt(1, 1, "EAST")  
        .backBefore(7000)  
        .withCrew(15)  
        .collecting(1000, "WOOD")  
        .collecting(300, "QUARTZ")  
        .collecting(10, "FLOWER")  
        .storingInto("./outputs") // The output directory must exists  
        .fire();  
}
```



```
object Week47 extends Run with SI3 {  
  
    override val number: String = "47"  
  
    override val seed: Long          = Islands.s47  
    override lazy val theIsland: IslandMap = Islands.week47  
  
    override val crew: Int      = 15  
    override val budget: Int     = 7000  
    override val plane: Plane   = Plane(1,1,Directions.EAST)  
    override val objectives: Set[(Resource, Int)] = Set((WOOD, 1000), (QUARTZ, 300), (FLOWER, 10))  
  
    override def players = all - "qad" - "qcb" - "qcc" - "qce" - "qcf"
```



```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
    run(MyBot.class)  
        .exploring(load("map.json")) // A File containing a map as a JSON object  
        .withSeed(0L)  
        .startingAt(1, 1, "EAST")  
        .backBefore(7000)  
        .withCrew(15)  
        .collecting(1000, "WOOD")  
        .collecting(300, "QUARTZ")  
        .collecting(10, "FLOWER")  
        .storingInto("./outputs") // The output directory must exists  
        .fire();  
}
```

```
public Runner collecting(int amount, String resource) {  
    Resource res = Resources.bindings().get(resource).get();  
    this.contracts.put(res, amount);  
    return this;  
}
```

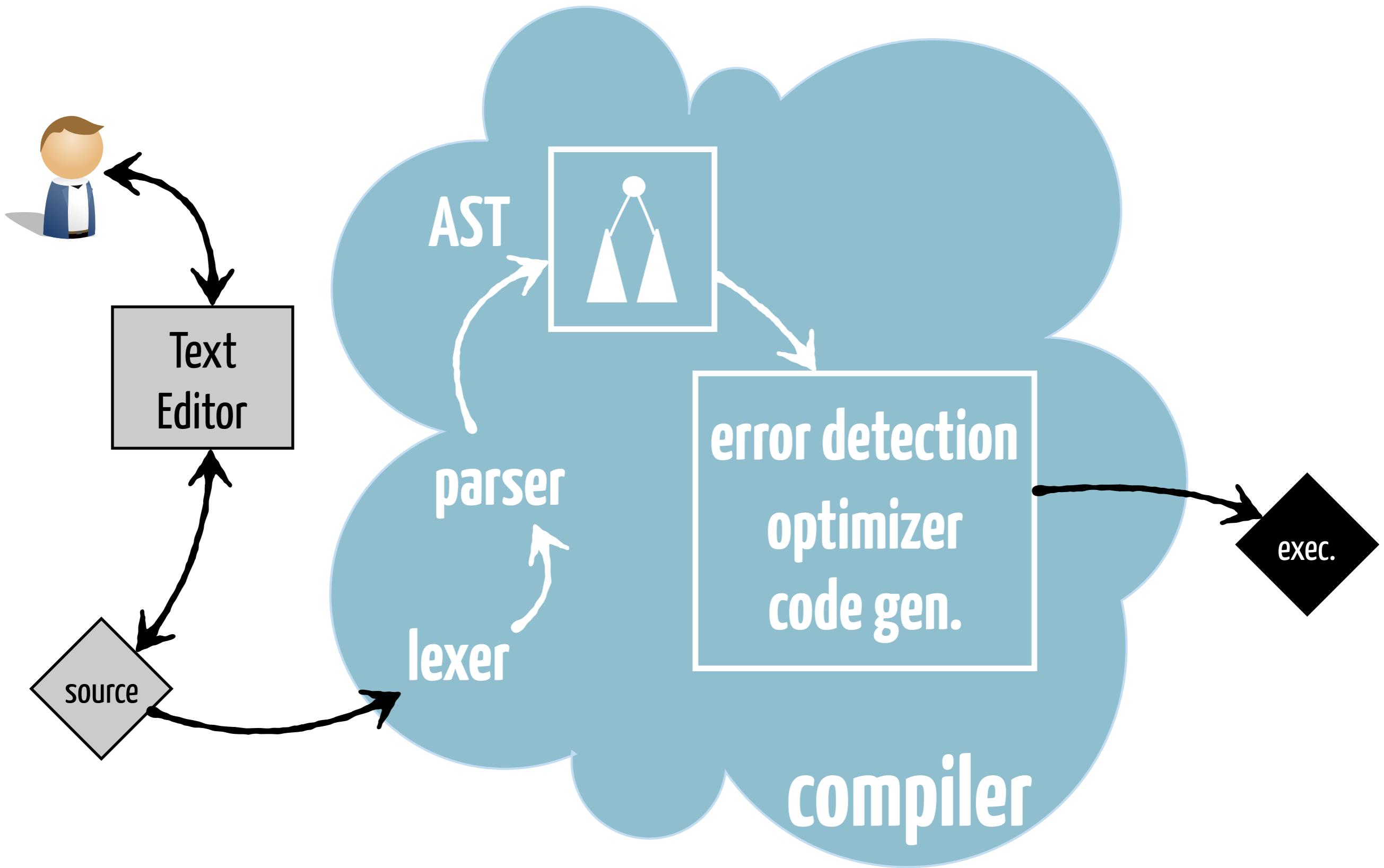
```
public static Runner run(Class c) throws Exception {  
    return new Runner(c);  
}
```

```
// Enriching the IslandMap class to add the -> operator, used to store the map into a given file.  
implicit def islandMapToEnrichedIslandMap(m: IslandMap): EnrichedIslandMap = new EnrichedIslandMap(m)  
protected class EnrichedIslandMap(map: IslandMap) {  
    def ->(out: IslandMap => (String, java.io.File)) {  
        val result = out(map)  
        result._2.renameTo(new java.io.File(result._1))  
    }  
}
```

**Embedded implementations of DSLs
can be ugly from the host language
point of view**

Projectional Edition





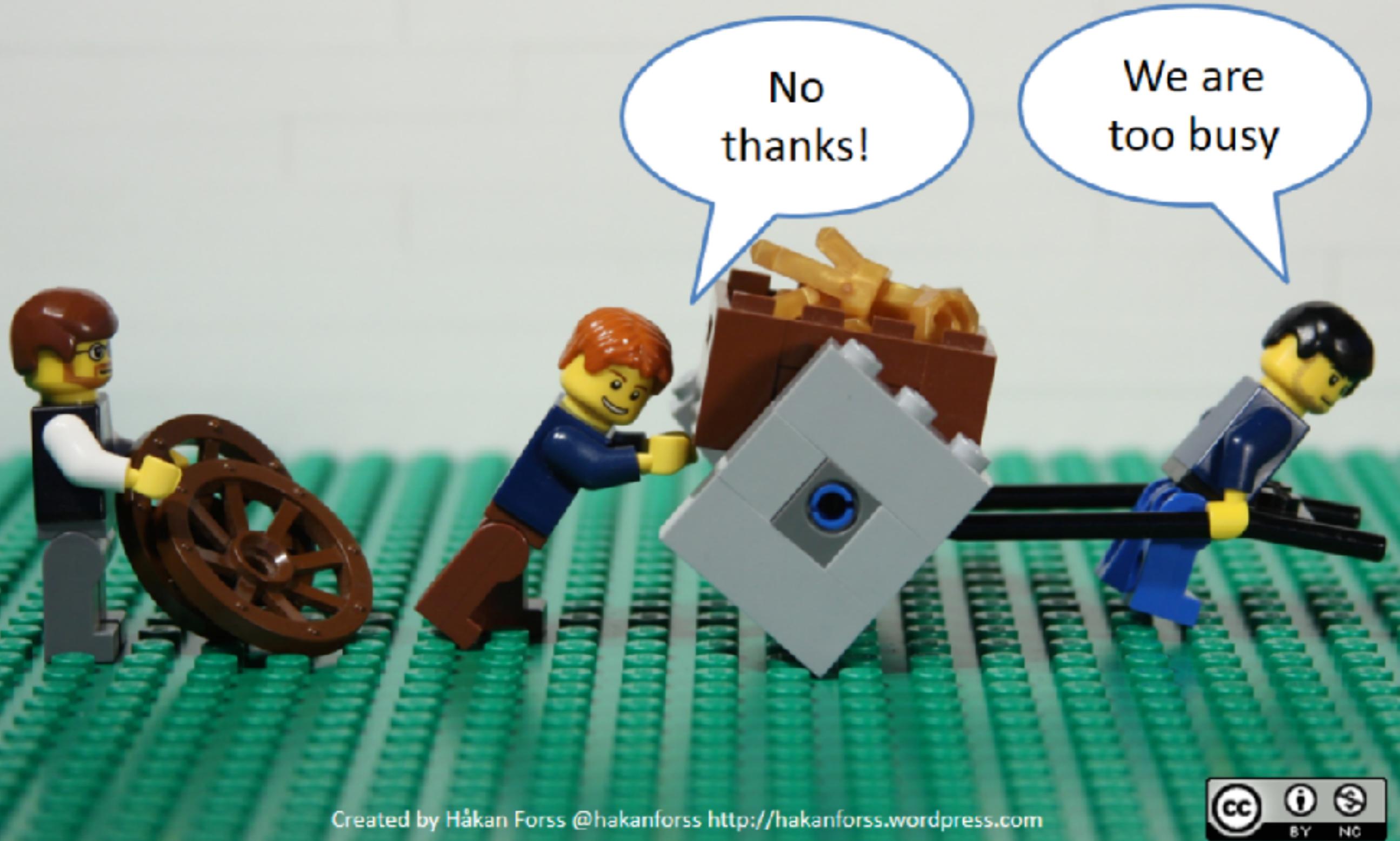
[based on Campagne's slides]

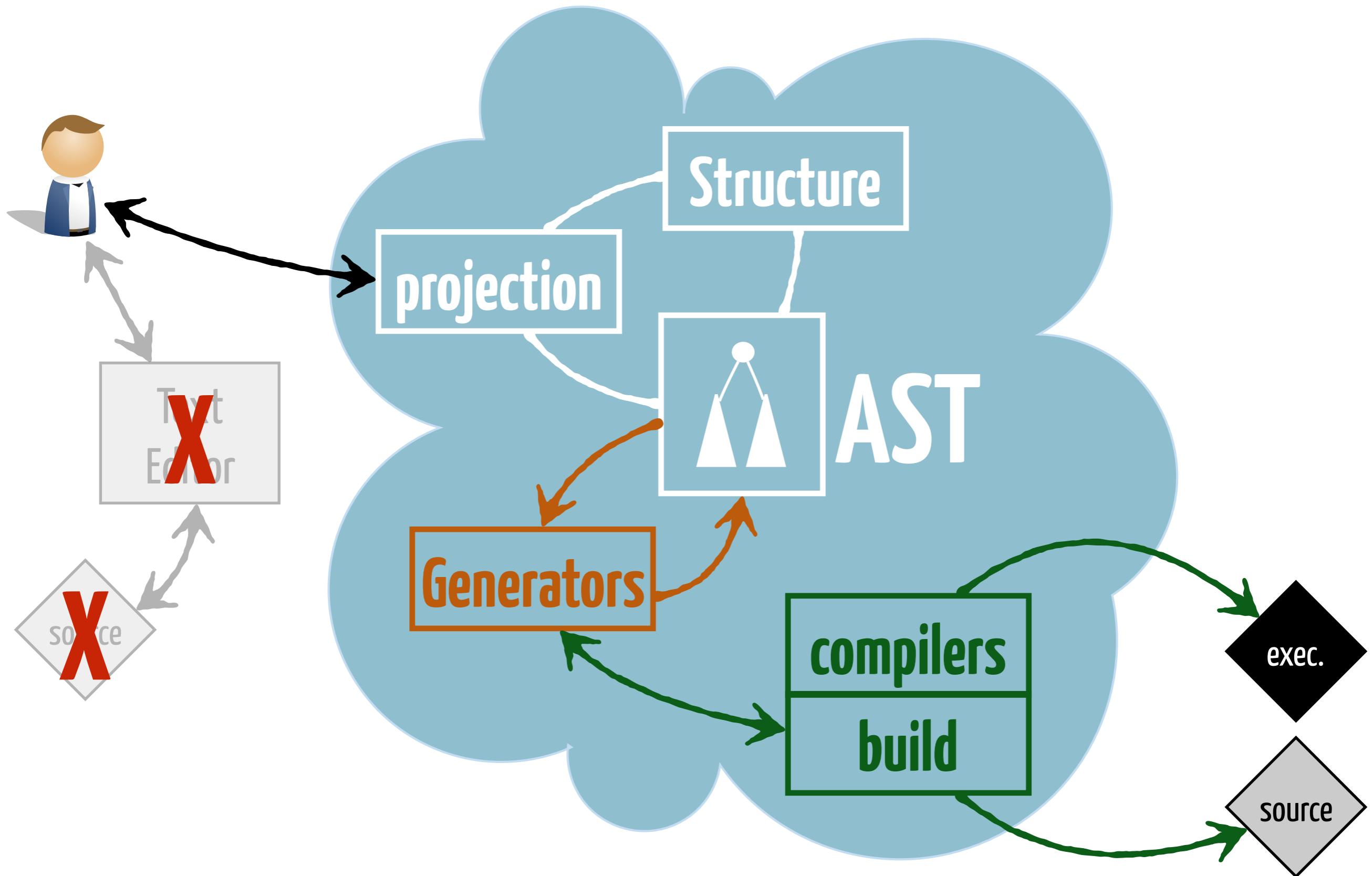
Storing programs

as text

is so 1950

Are you too busy to improve?



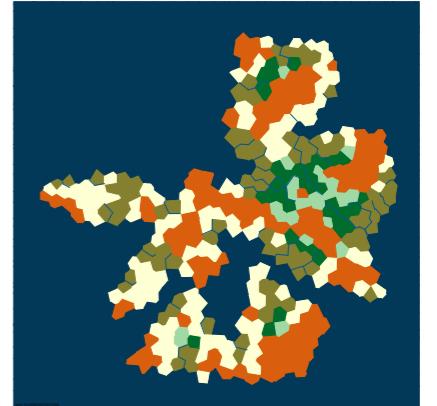
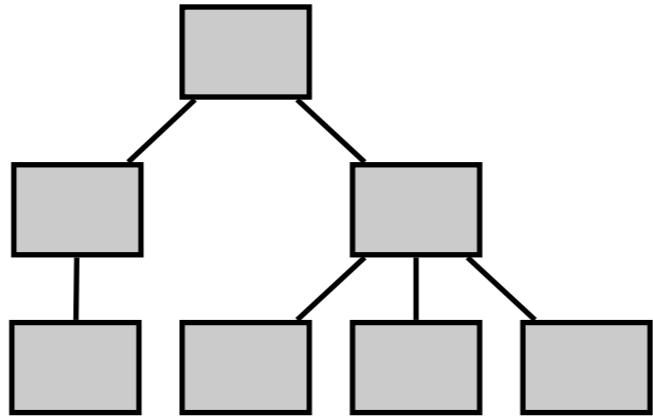


[based on Campagne's slides]

Programs are **not text** anymore!

The **AST** is the **key**

AST



P1(AST)

Run:

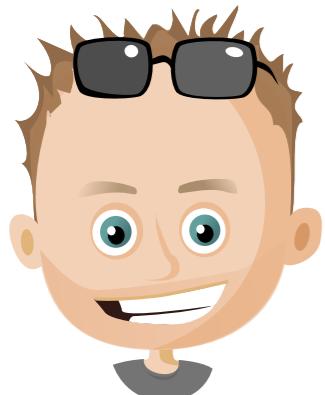
bot: MyBot

budget: 100

WOOD <- 400

FLOWER <- 40

...



P2(AST)

Champ [#49]

players: 3A

excl: "QAB"

Contract:

W: 100

F: 40



Is projectional edition an hipster trap?

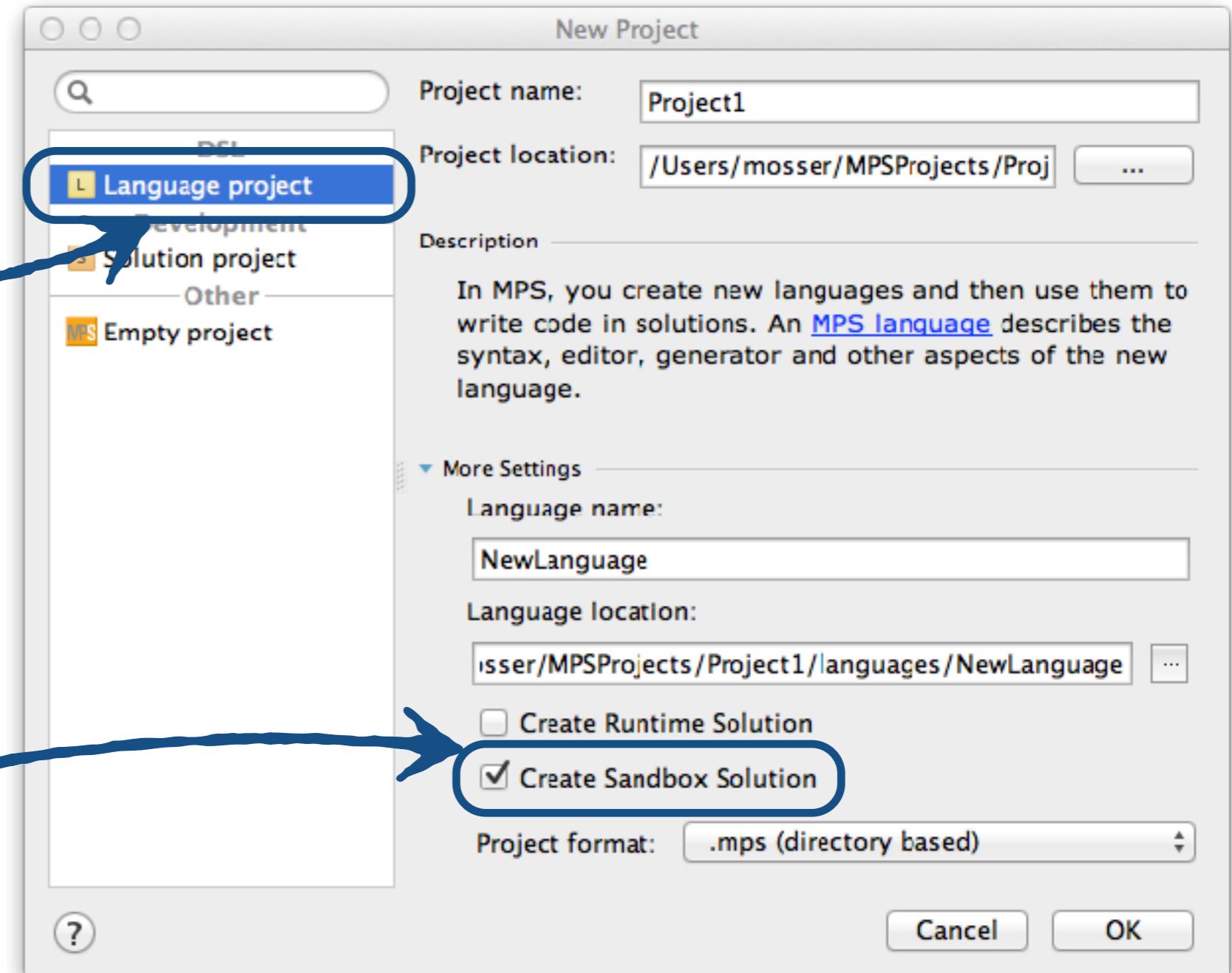


Language & Environment

Language (~metamodel)

↑ conforms to

Modeling Environment



Meta-modeling a "Circle" (concept)

The screenshot shows the MPS (Modeling Platform) interface with the project "ShapeDemo" open. The "Logical View" tab is selected in the top bar. On the left, the "Project Structure" tree shows the "Shape" package containing a "Circle" concept. The "Circle" concept is selected in the central editor area. A callout box highlights the "instance can be root: true" annotation, which is underlined in blue. A large blue arrow points from the word "root" at the bottom left towards this annotation. The "Circle" concept definition includes:

```
concept Circle extends BaseConcept
    implements <none>

    instance can be root: true
    alias: circle
    short description: "This concept models the Circle geometrical shape in the language"

    properties:
        centerX : integer
        centerY : integer
        radius : integer

    children:
    << ... >>

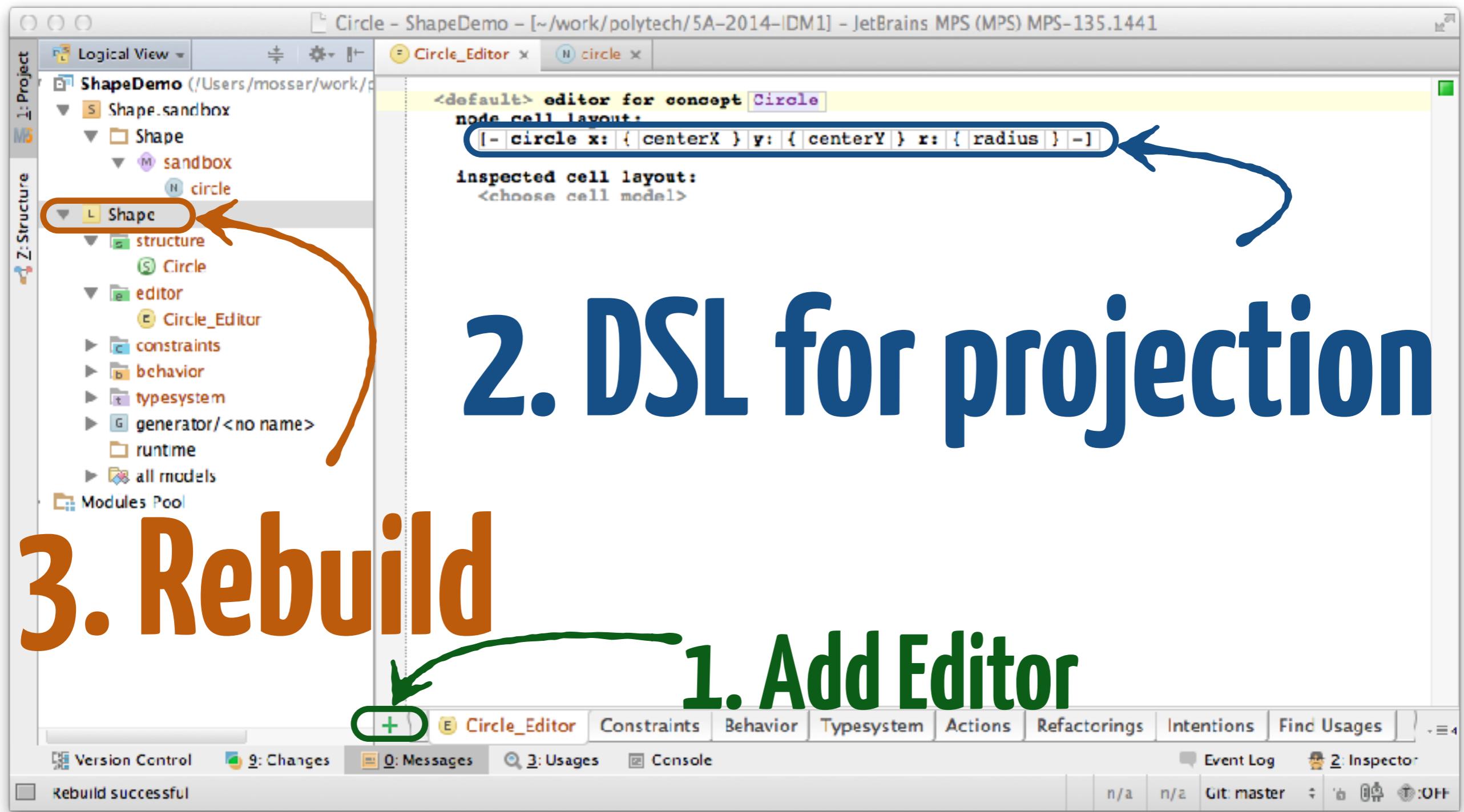
    references:
    << ... >>
```

A callout box on the right side of the editor displays the following summary for the "Circle" concept:

Circle
centerX: Int
centerY: Int
radius: Int

The bottom navigation bar includes tabs for Circle, Editor, Constraints, Behavior, Typesystem, Actions, Refactorings, Intentions, and Find Usages. Status bars at the bottom show Version Control, Changes, Messages, Usages, Console, Event Log, Inspector, and Git information.

Defining a projection for Circle



Project(AST) → Syntax

```
:Circle  
centerX = 0  
centerY = 0  
radius = 200
```

```
[ - circle x: { centerX } y: { centerY } r: { radius } - ]
```



```
circle x: 0 y: 0 r: 200
```

```
[ /  
  -  
  {  
    [ - ----> "kind" : "circle" - ]  
    [ - ----> "x" : { centerX } - ]  
    [ - ----> "y" : { centerY } - ]  
    [ - ----> "r" : { radius } - ]  
  }  
/ ]
```



```
{  
  "kind" : "circle"  
  "x" : 0  
  "y" : 0  
  "r" : 200  
}
```

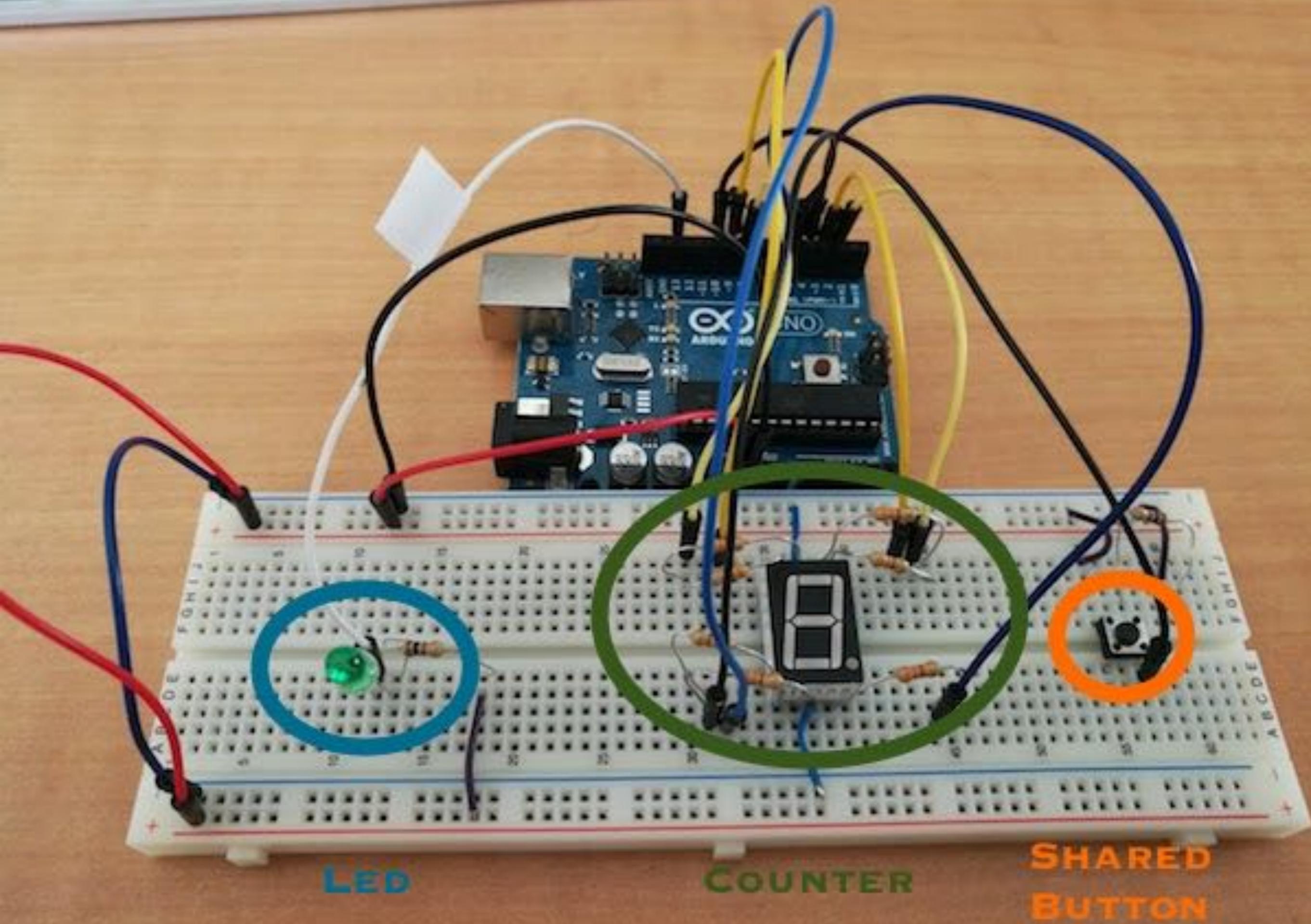
```
[ - draw circle located at ( { centerX } , { centerY } ) with radius { radius } - ]
```



```
draw circle located at ( 0 , 0 ) with radius 200
```

Lab Overview





LED

COUNTER

SHARED
BUTTON

1. Plain old C code
2. Using the ArduinoLib
3. Implementing a Finite State Machine
4. Modelling a Finite state machine
5. Using an existing language: Lustre
6. Implementing an external compiler
7. Embedding inside an host language
8. Using a DSL workbench

Step #1: Plain old C code

```
void change_led_state(){
    PORTB ^= 0b00100000; // Change digital 13 on->off->on (xor is life!)
}

void init(void)
{
    // DDRB is the configuration register for digital 7 to 18
    DDRB |= 0b00100000; // Digital 13 "outputmode"
    // TODO : enable write for digital 1 to 7 (7seg)
    // TODO : initialize global state values
}

int main(void)
{
    init();
    while(1) //infinite loop
    {
        // display_7seg(0); // uncomment to test the 7-seg when DDRD is configured
        change_led_state();
        _delay_ms(1000); // 1Hz period
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Step #2: Using the Arduino Library

```
int main(void)
{
    setup();
    while(1)
    {
        // displayDigit(0);
        change_state_led();
        _delay_ms(1000);
    }
    return 0;
}

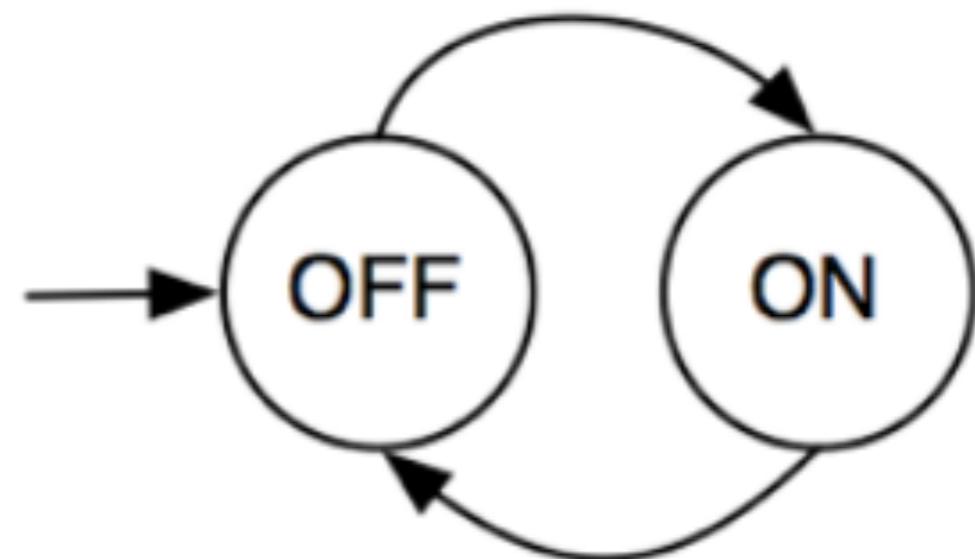
void change_state_led(){
    if (led_on){
        digitalWrite(led, LOW);
    } else
        digitalWrite(led, HIGH);
    led_on = !led_on;
}
```

Step #3: Implementing an FSM

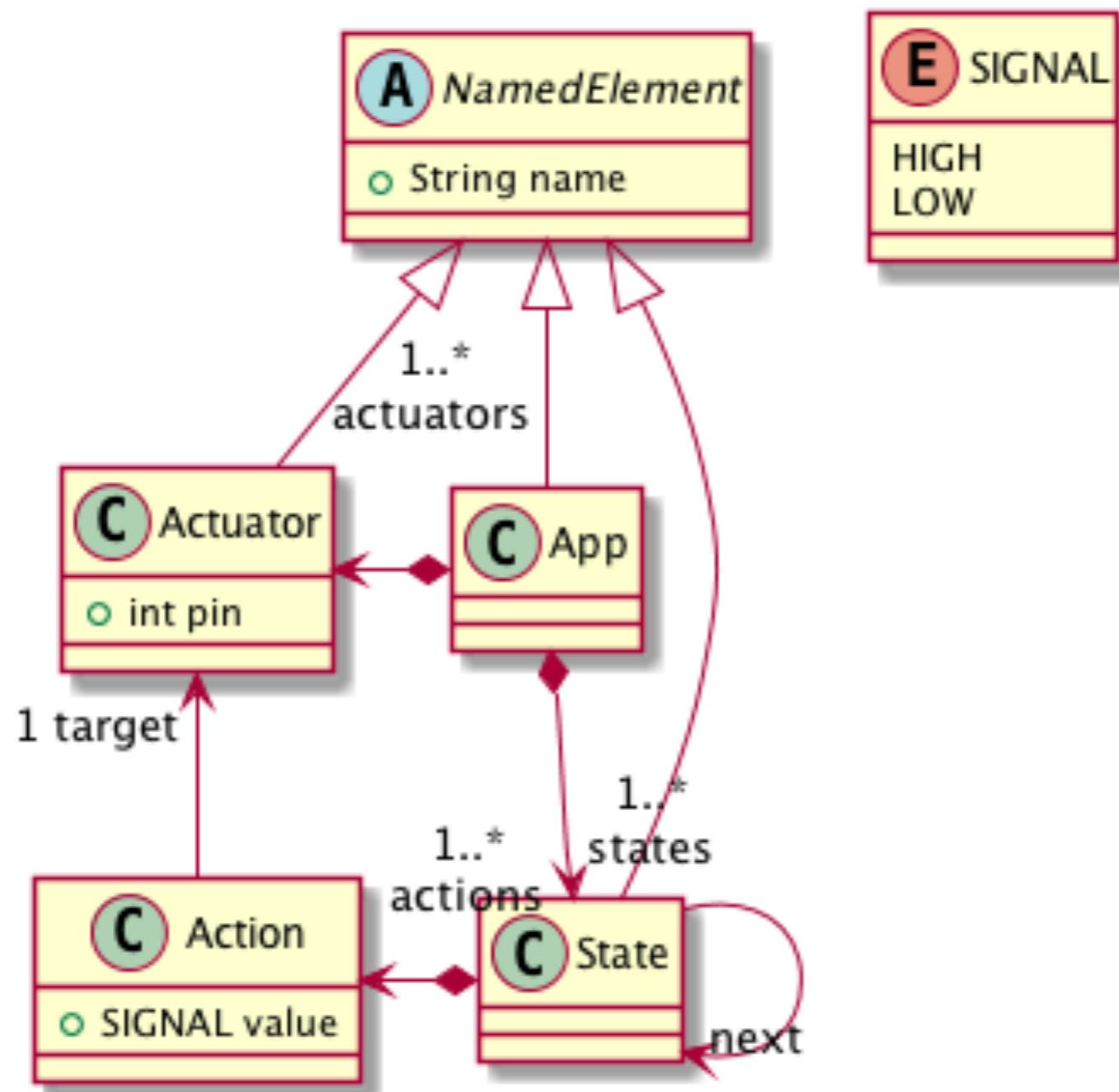
```
int main(void)
{
    setup();
    state_on(); // initial state
    return 0;
}

void state_on() {
    digitalWrite(led, HIGH);
    _delay_ms(1000);
    state_off();
}

void state_off() {
    digitalWrite(led, LOW);
    _delay_ms(1000);
    state_on();
}
```

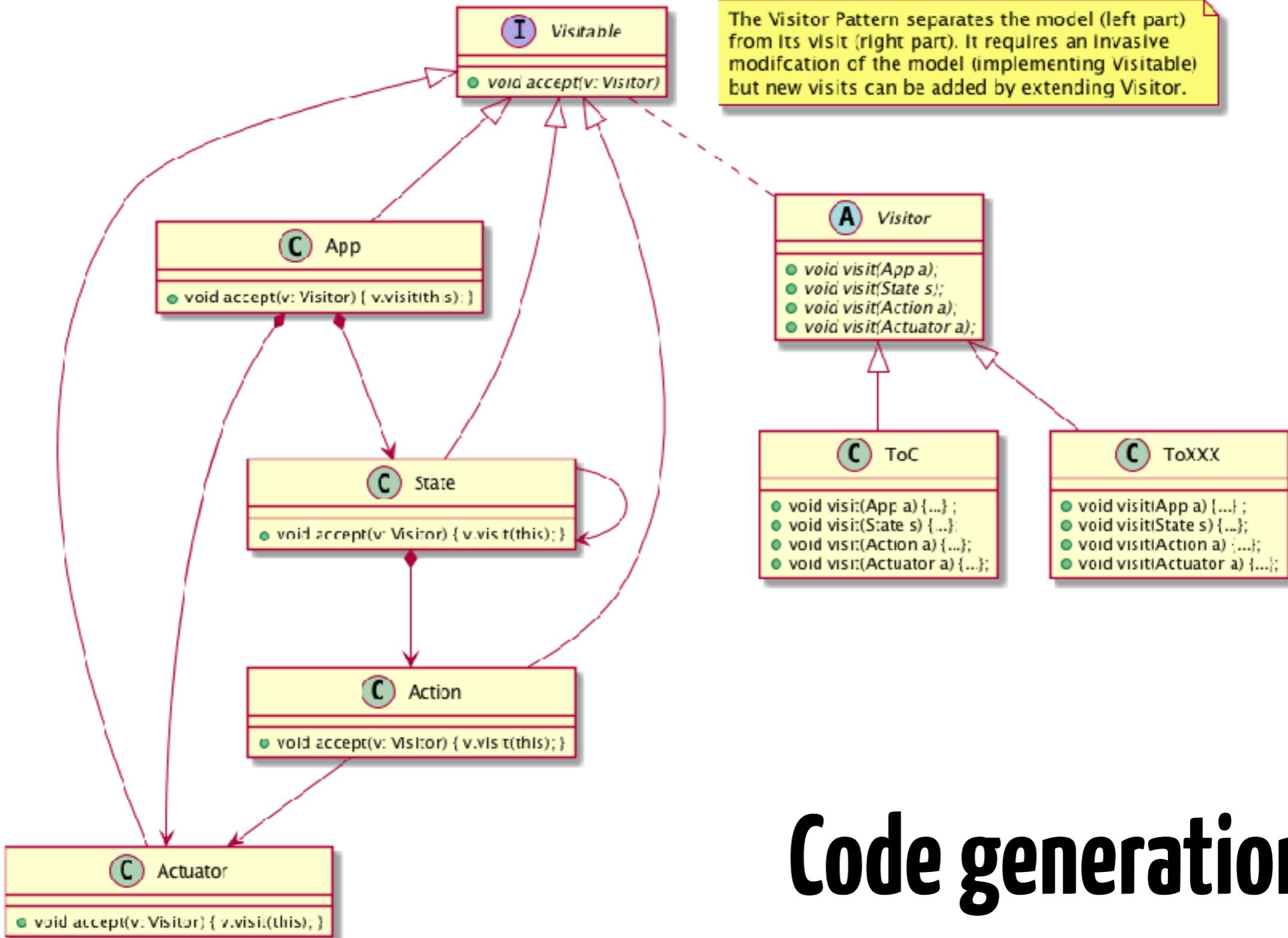


Step #4: Modelling an FSM



Meta-model

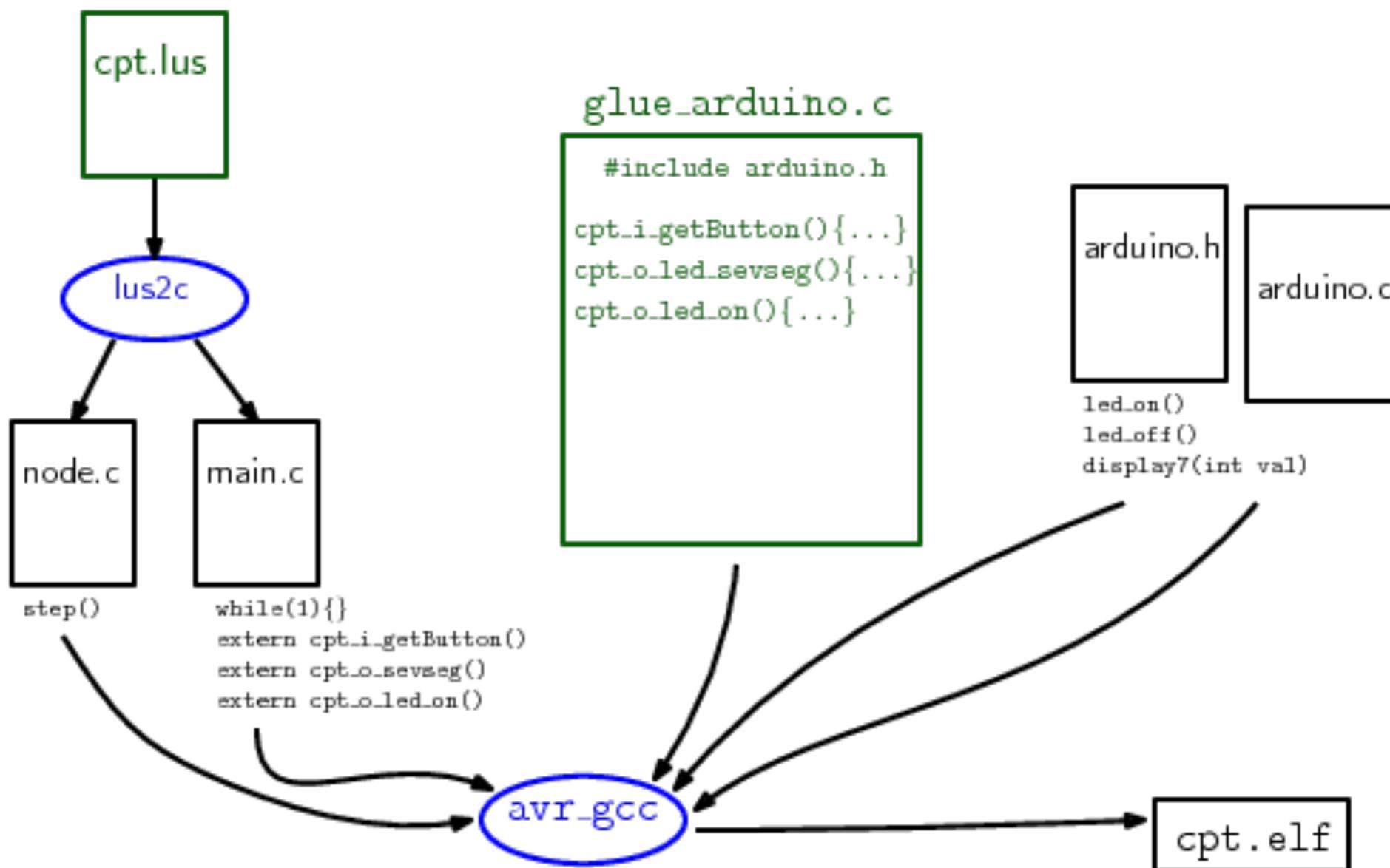
Step #4: Modelling an FSM



Step #5: Using a dedicated language

```
node cpt(reset: bool)  returns (led_on: bool) ;  
let  
    led_on = false -> not(pre(led_on));  
tel
```

Step #5: Using a dedicated language



Step #6: Using an external DSL

```
app      : 'application' name=IDENTIFIER '{' actuator+ state+ '}';
actuator : 'actuator' location ;
location : id=IDENTIFIER ':' port=PORT_NUMBER;

state   : initial? name=IDENTIFIER '{' action+ next '}';
action  : receiver=IDENTIFIER 'is' value=SIGNAL;
next    : 'goto' target=IDENTIFIER ;
initial : '->';
```

Step #6: Using an external DSL

```
@Override public void enterState(ArduinoMLParser.StateContext ctx) {  
    State local = new State();  
    local.setName(ctx.name.getText());  
    this.currentState = local;  
    this.states.put(local.getName(), local); // Symbol table for states  
}  
  
@Override public void exitState(ArduinoMLParser.StateContext ctx) {  
    this.theApp.getStates().add(this.currentState);  
    this.currentState = null;  
}
```

Step #7: Using an embedded DSL

```
application("theLed")
    .uses(actuator("led", 13))

    .hasForState("on")
        .setting("led").toHigh()
        .goingTo("off")

    .hasForState("off")
        .initial()
        .setting("led").toLow()
        .goingTo("on")

    .export("./output/fsm.h", "./output/main.c");
```

Step #8: Using a Language Workbench

The screenshot shows a language workbench interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** Shows a tab labeled "App" with a green circular icon containing a "5".
- Content Area:** Displays the UML-like definition of the "App" concept.

```
concept App extends BaseConcept
    implements INamedConcept

    instance can be root: true
    alias: <no alias>
    short description: <no short description>

    properties:
    << ... >>

    children:
    states : State[1..n]
    actuators : Actuator[1..n]

    references:
    << ... >>
```
- Toolbars and Buttons:** At the bottom, there is a toolbar with buttons for "Create Editor" and "What's this?". Below the toolbar, there is a navigation bar with tabs: "+", "App" (selected, green icon), "Editor", "Constraints", "Behavior", and a settings icon.

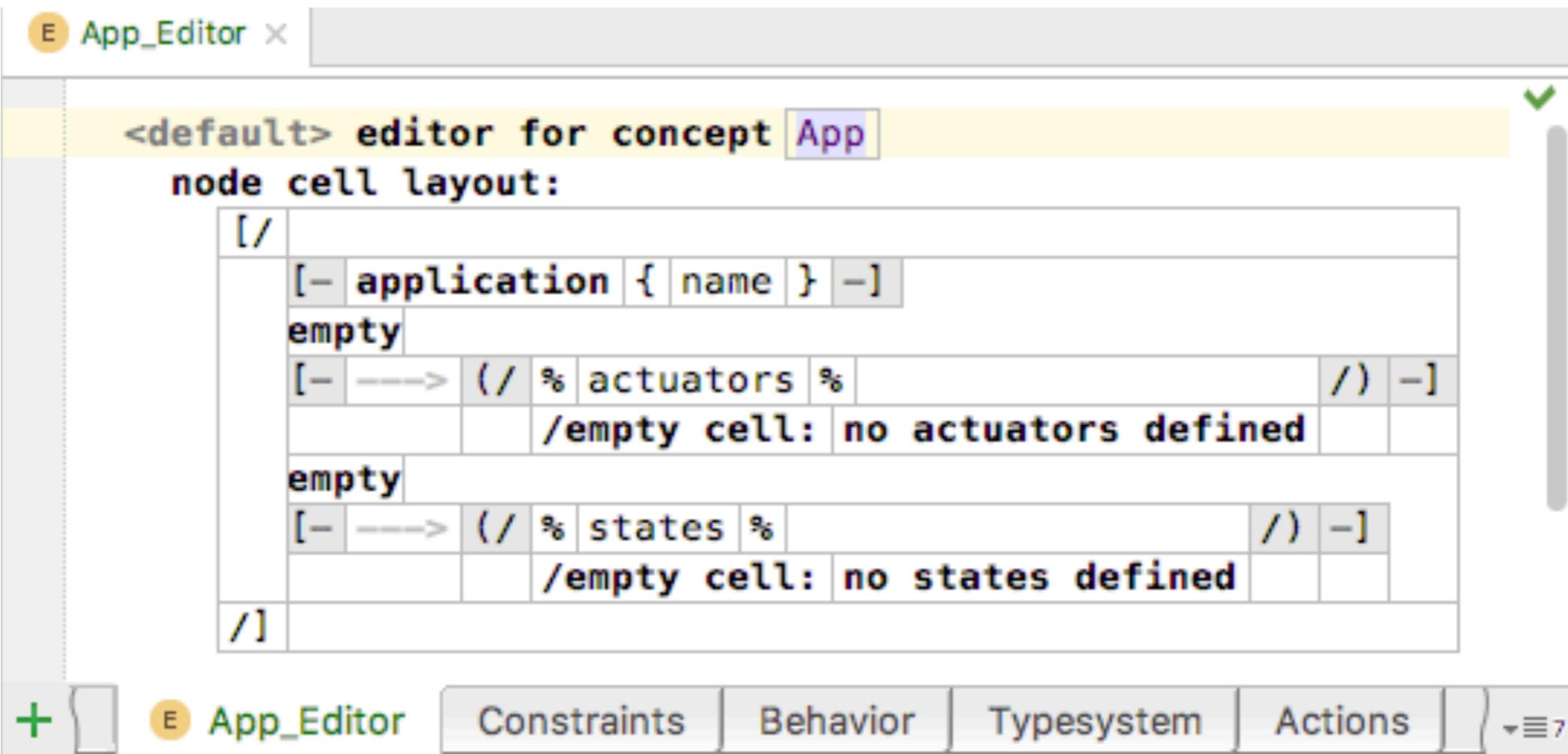
Step #8: Using a Language Workbench

```
app LED {  
  
    states :  
        state on next : off {  
            is initial : false  
  
            actions :  
                action target : theLed {  
                    signal : high  
  
                }  
        }  
        state off next : on {  
            is initial : true  
  
            actions :  
                action target : theLed {  
                    signal : low  
  
                }  
        }  
    actuators :  
        actuator theLed {  
            pin : 13  
  
        }  
}
```

```
application led  
  
actuator: theLed on pin 13  
  
on :      initial: true  
       theLed <= high  
       going to off  
  
off :     initial: false  
       theLed <= low  
       going to on
```



Step #8: Using a Language Workbench



The screenshot shows a Language Workbench interface with the title bar "App_Editor". The main area displays the "node cell layout" for the concept "App". The layout consists of a grid of cells:

- Row 1: A single cell containing the text "application { name }".
- Row 2: A cell labeled "empty".
- Row 3: A cell containing the text "actuators %". Below it, a note says "/empty cell: no actuators defined".
- Row 4: A cell labeled "empty".
- Row 5: A cell containing the text "states %". Below it, a note says "/empty cell: no states defined".
- Row 6: A single cell containing the text "/".

Below the editor are tabs: "+", "App_Editor" (selected), "Constraints", "Behavior", "Typesystem", "Actions", and a settings icon.

Step #8: Using a Language Workbench

```
checking rule unique_initial_state {
    applicable for concept = App as app
    overrides false

    do {
        if (app.states.where({~s => s.isInitial :eq: true; }).size > 1) {
            error "Duplicated initial state detected in" + app.name + "!" -> app;
        }
    }
}
```

Step #8: Using a Language Workbench

```
concept behavior App {  
  
    constructor {  
        <no statements>  
    }  
  
    public Scope getScope(concept<> kind, node<> child)  
    overrides ScopeProvider.getScope {  
        if (kind.isSubConceptOf(State)) {  
  
            return SimpleRoleScope.forNameElements(this, link/App : states/);  
        }  
        if (kind.isSubConceptOf(Actuator)) {  
            return SimpleRoleScope.forNameElements(this, link/App : actuators/);  
        }  
        return null;  
    }  
}
```



Step #8: Using a Language Workbench

```
  .  
  append {// Declaring states} \n;  
  append $list{node.states with \n};  
  append \n \n;  
  append {void setup()} \n {{} \n;  
with indent {  
  node.actuators.forEach({~it =>  
    indent buffer;  
    append {pinMode()} ${it.name} {, } {OUTPUT);} \n;  
  });  
}  
  .
```

