



Meta Programming System: An Introduction



Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Abstract Syntax
- 3 Concrete Syntax
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Meta Programming System

The **Meta Programming System** (MPS) ¹ is a language workbench to create **Domain Specific Languages** (DSL).

MPS uses/provides:

- Code storage in an **Abstract Syntax Tree** (AST)
- Projectional editing
- Code generation
- Language extension possibilities

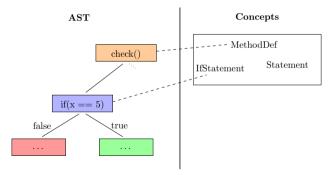
¹https://www.jetbrains.com/mps/

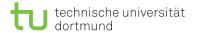


Abstract Syntax Tree

MPS is using an AST as its underlying model, therefore no specific parser is necessary.

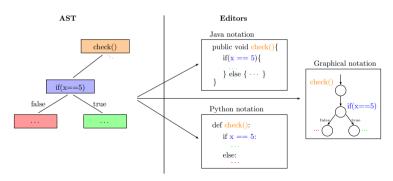
The language definition is based on AST-nodes, which build the abstract syntax tree.

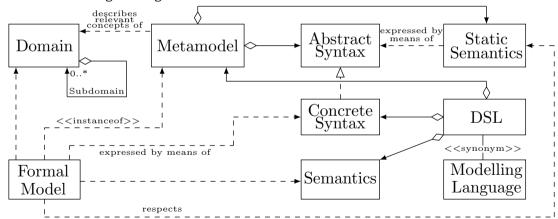


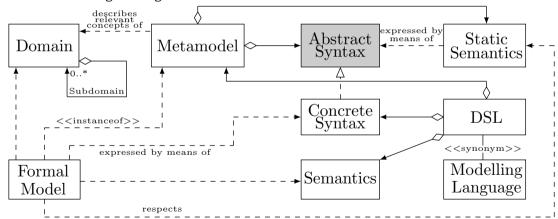


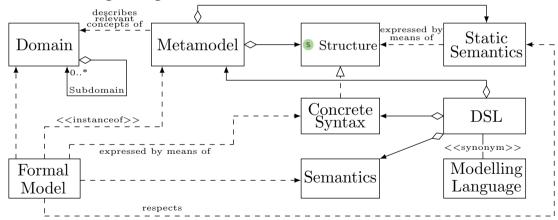
Projectional Editing

The **Projectional Editor** of MPS is a visual representation of the current AST. It is possible to have multiple editors with different presentation aspects.











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■ Structure²

The structure of a language is defined as a **Concept** in MPS

Concept:

- Inheritance
- Implementation of Interface
- Properties:
 - Enumeration
 - Primitive Datatype
 - Constrained Datatype
- Children:
 - Any concept
 - Multiplicities ([1], [1..n], [0..n], [0..1])
- References:
 - Reference to another node

```
concept IfStatement extends
                                Statement
                    implements <none>
  instance can be root: false
  alias: if
  short description: <no short description>
  properties:
  << ... >>
  children:
              : Expression[1]
  condition
  trueBranch : Statement[1]
  falseBranch : Statement[0..1]
  references:
  << ... >>
```

²https://www.jetbrains.com/help/mps/structure.html



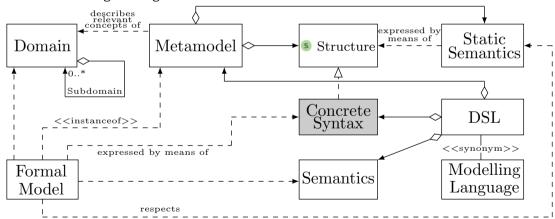
Hands-On

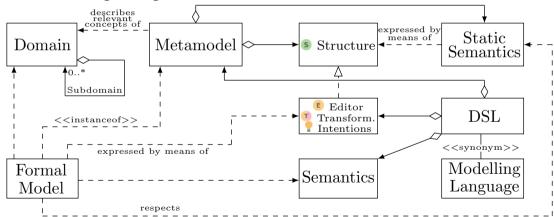
After this introduction into the structure of MPS, there is a repository with all necessary information under https://github.com/tillschallau/mps-workshop



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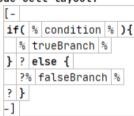


Editor³

Types of Cell Models:

- **Constant cell**: <constant>
- Property cell: {property}
- Child cell: %child%
- **Referent cell**: (%reference%->{name})
- Child list cell: (>%child%/empty cell: <default><)
- Model access: *model access*
- Collection cell: [- -] (indent layout) or [> <] (horizontal) or [/ /] (vertical)

<default> editor for concept IfStatement
node cell layout:



inspected cell layout:

<choose cell model>

³https://www.jetbrains.com/help/mps/editor.html Till Schallau | September 28, 2020

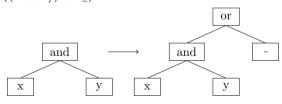


Transformations⁴

Transformations let you edit the AST by replacing and moving AST nodes

Example:

(x and y) type or should yield ((x and y) or _)



```
transformation menu for concept BooleanExpression : default
section({ side transform : right }) {
 action
   text (editorContext, node, model, pattern)->string {
      "or":
   can execute <always>
   execute (editorContext, node, model, pattern)->void {
     node<BooleanExpression> oldRoot = node;
     node<OrExpression> newRoot
          = node.replace with new(OrExpression);
     newRoot.left = oldRoot:
   <no additional features>
```

⁴https://www.jetbrains.com/help/mps/transformation-menu-language.html



Intentions⁵

Intentions:

- Provide 👰 Intention menu by pressing Alt + 👃
- Execute predefined actions
- Can be used to correct errors (error intention)

Variants.

- Intention
- Universal Intention
- Surround With Intention
- Parameterized Intention

intention AddElseClause for concept IfStatement {

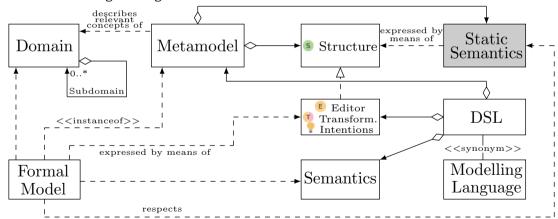
error intention : false available in child nodes : false description(node, editorContext)->string { return "Add Else-Clause": isApplicable(editorContext, node)->boolean { return node.falseBranch.isNotNull: execute(node, editorContext)->void { node.falseBranch = new node<Statement>();

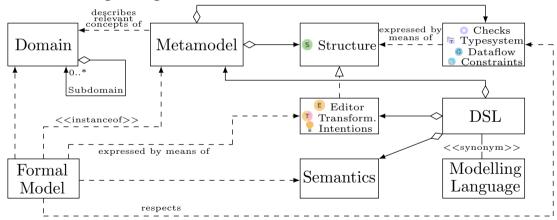
⁵https://www.jetbrains.com/help/mps/mps-intentions.html Till Schallau | September 28, 2020



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Checking Rules⁶

Checks:

- Inspect the model for known error patterns
- Static code analysis
- Reports found errors/warnings/infos
- Can provide quick fixes for errors/warnings

```
checking rule UniqueVariables {
  applicable for concept = MethodDef as methodDef
  overrides <none>
  do {
    set<string> names = new hashset<string>;
    methodDef.variables.forEach({~it =>
      if (names.contains(it.name)) {
        error "Duplicate variable: " + it.name -> it;
      } else {
        names.add(it.name);
    });
```

⁶https://www.jetbrains.com/help/mps/typesystem.html Till Schallau | September 28, 2020



Quick Fixes⁷

Quick Fixes can be attached to the error, warning or info call in a checking rule via the

₱ Inspector menu

puick fix RemoveDuplicateNames

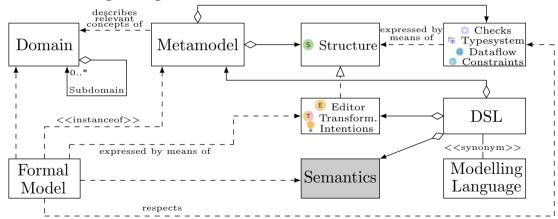
```
arguments:
<< ... >>
fields:
<< ... >>
description(node)->string {
   "Replace duplicate name";
}
execute(node)->void {
   node:Variable.name = node:Variable.name + "_d";
}
```

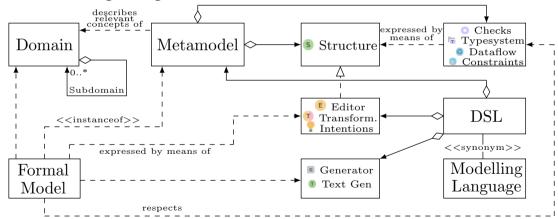
⁷https://www.jetbrains.com/help/mps/typesystem.html Till Schallau | September 28, 2020

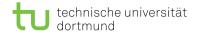


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Language Generation

In MPS there are two possible ways of generating (here: transforming) code.

Model-To-Model Transformation

- Translate models into other models
- Predefined models exist:
 - Base Language (Java)
 - mbeddr (C and C extensions) ⁸
 - MPS CSharp (C#) 9
- Does not flush text into file
- Each predefined model has an associated Model-To-Text Transformation

Model-To-Text Transformation

- Convert a model into text
- Give the output some reasonable layout
- Lets you define a file ending (e.g. . java)
- Flush text into a file

⁸http://mbeddr.com/

⁹https://github.com/vaclav/MPS_CSharp



Model-To-Model Transformation 10

Each generator consists of Mapping Configurations that combines all templates

Some Generator Rules:

- Root Mapping Rule: Generates a root node in the output model
- Reduction Rule: Transforms a node based on a template
- Mapping Label: Helper for name consistency throughout generation

```
mapping labels:
parameters:
 << ... >>
is applicable:
conditional root rules:
 << ... >>
root mapping rules:
                   HethodDef ] --> MethodDef
   inheritors
                   false
   condition
                   <always>
  keep input root default
weaving rules:
 66 ... 33
             TfStatement] --> reduce TfStatement
   inheritore false
  condition calways
```

Semantics 22/28

¹⁰https://www.jetbrains.com/help/mps/generator-language.html Till Schallau|September 28, 2020



• Templates 11

Template Macros used in a Template Fragment <TF TF>:

- **Property \$**[]: Computes value of a property
- **Reference** ->\$[]: Computes referent node
- **\$IF\$[]:** Conditional generation of template code
- \$LOOP\$[]: Applies template to set of nodes
- **\$CALL\$[]:** Calls another template with parameters
- \$COPY_SRC\$[]: Copies node
- **\$LABEL\$[]:** Registers generated name into generation context

```
template reduce_IfStatement
          IfStatement
input
parameters
<< ... >>
content node:
<TF [if ($COPY_SRC$[true]) {
       $COPY_SRC$[String x = "";]
Inspector
jetbrains.mps.lang.generator.structure.CopySrcNodeMacro
    copy/reduce node
    comment
                   : <none>
    mapping label: <no label>
                   : (genContext, node)->node<> +
    mapped node
                      node.condition:
```

¹¹https://www.jetbrains.com/help/mps/generator-language.html Till Schallau | September 28, 2020

BaseConcept



Template Combination 1/4

implements INamedConcept instance can be root: false alias: <no alias> short description: <no short description> properties: << ... >> children: method : MethodDef[1] references: << ... >>

concept ClassDef extends

Now the MethodDef concept is contained in a ClassDef



■ Template Combination 2/4

The ClassDef generator template contains a statically generated method print()

The ClassDef generator template contains the generated output of the MethodDef concept

```
template ClassDef
input
         ClassDef
parameters
<< ... >>
content node:
<TF [public class $[ClassName] {</pre>
                                                TF>
      public void print() {
        System.out.println("...");
      $copy_src$[public void methodDef()
                    <no statements>
```



■ Template Combination 3/4

To generate the method, generate its children:

```
■ Variables (e.g. $COPY_SRCL$[String s = "";])
```

```
Statements (e.g. $COPY_SRCL$[s = "";])
```

What is now needed to always call the print-method of the ClassDef-concept generation output? The method is currently not available in this context.

```
template MethodDef
input MethodDef
```

```
parameters
```

```
content node:
```

```
TF public void $[methodDef]() {
    $copy_srcl$[String s = "";]
    $copy_srcl$[s = "";]
}
```



■ Template Combination 4/4

To use the print-method, simulate the surrounding environment necessary for the generation (e.g. the surrounding class with its print()-method)

Mark the code that should be generated with the Template Fragment macro

```
template MethodDef
         MethodDef
input
parameters
<< ... >>
content node:
public class ClassDef {
  public void print() {
    <no statements>
       public void $[methodDef]() { ] TF>
        $COPY_SRCL$[String s = "";]
        $COPY_SRCL$[s = "";]
        print();
```



TextGen⁸

The TextGen language operations:

- **append:** append text of the following kind:
 - {string value}: constant text
 - \n: line break
 - \$\ist\node.list\}: list without separator
 - \$list{node.list with ,}: list with separator ","
 - \${node.child}

Till Schallau | September 28, 2020

- with indent { code }: increase indentation level for code
- indent buffer: apply indentation for current line
- increase depth: increase indentation level
- **decrease depth:** decrease indentation level

```
text gen component for concept ClassDef {
file name : <Node.name>
file path : <model/qualified/name>
extension : (node)->string {
  "iava":
encoding: utf-8
text layout : <no layout>
context objects : << ... >>
  (node)->void {
    append {public class } ${node.name} {{\n}:
    with indent {
      indent buffer:
      append ${node.method}:
    append {\n}}:
```

⁸https://www.jetbrains.com/help/mps/textgen.html