

# Model Transformations for DSL Processing

---

Stefan Kapferer

January 14, 2019

University of Applied Sciences of Eastern Switzerland (HSR FHO)

# Table of contents

1. Introduction: Model Transformation
2. DSL Example & Live Demo
3. Model Transformations with Henshin
4. Algebraic Graph Transformation
5. Summary & Conclusions
6. Questions & Discussion

# Introduction: Model Transformation

---

Models are used in **all disciplines and phases** of the **software development lifecycle**:

- **Business Modeling**: Domain Models, Use Case Models, ...
- **Analysis & Design**: Architecture View Models, Context Maps ...
- **Implementation**: Class Models, Object Models, Data Models, ...
- **Testing**: Performance Simulation Models, ...
- **Operations & Maintenance**: Deployment Models, ...

# Model Transformation

**Goal:** Transform a model into another model.

**Models differ in:**

- Level of abstraction
- Representation / Language
- Metamodel (Eclipse Ecore, UML, ...)

**Examples:**

- Change level of abstraction
  - Refinement of domain model towards fully-fledged class diagram
- Change representation or language (keep semantics)
  - Refactorings
  - Code migration into other language

## DSL Example & Live Demo

---

## A Domain-specific Language for Context Mapping & Service Decomposition<sup>1</sup>



**CONTEXT  
MAPPER**

- Modeling Domain-driven Design (DDD) Context Maps
- Goal: Apply model transformations to realize architectural refactorings [5] towards service decomposition
  - Split bounded contexts

### DSL Processing via Model Transformation:

- DSL Text  $\xrightarrow{\text{parsing}}$  Abstract Syntax Tree (AST)  $\rightarrow$  Model
- Model  $\xrightarrow{\text{transformation}}$  Model
- Model  $\rightarrow$  Abstract Syntax Tree (AST)  $\xrightarrow{\text{unparsing}}$  DSL Text

---

<sup>1</sup><https://contextmapper.github.io/>

# ContextMapper DSL Example Context Map

## Example Context Map:

```
1 ContextMap {
2   /* Add Bounded Contexts to Context Map */
3   contains CustomerManagement
4   contains CustomerSelfService
5   contains PolicyManagement
6   contains DebtCollection
7
8   /* Define Bounded Context Relationships: */
9
10  CustomerSelfService -> CustomerManagement : Customer-Supplier
11
12  PolicyManagement -> CustomerManagement : Upstream-Downstream {
13    implementationTechnology = "RESTful HTTP"
14    upstream implements OPEN_HOST_SERVICE, PUBLISHED_LANGUAGE
15    downstream implements CONFORMIST
16  }
17
18  PolicyManagement <-> DebtCollection : Shared-Kernel {
19    implementationTechnology = "Shared Java Library"
20  }
21 }
```



# ContextMapper DSL Example: Input

DSL snippet modeling a bounded context:

```
1  /* Example Bounded Context in CML */
2  BoundedContext CustomerManagement {
3      Aggregate Customers {
4          Entity Customer {
5              String firstName
6              String familyName
7              Account customerBankAccount
8          }
9          Entity Account {
10             String iban
11             String bankName
12         }
13     }
14     Aggregate CustomerSelfService {
15         Entity Account {
16             String username
17             String password
18             Customer owner
19         }
20     }
21 }
```

## Live Demo: «Split Bounded Context by Duplicate Entity Name»

# ContextMapper DSL Example: Output

```
1  /* Example Bounded Context in CML */
2  BoundedContext CustomerManagement {
3      Aggregate Customers {
4          Entity Customer{
5              String firstName
6              String familyName
7              Account customerBankAccount
8          }
9          Entity Account {
10             String iban
11             String bankName
12         }
13     }
14 }
15 BoundedContext SplitBoundedContext {
16     Aggregate CustomerSelfService {
17         Entity Account {
18             String username
19             String password
20             Customer owner
21         }
22     }
23 }
```

# Model Transformations with Henshin

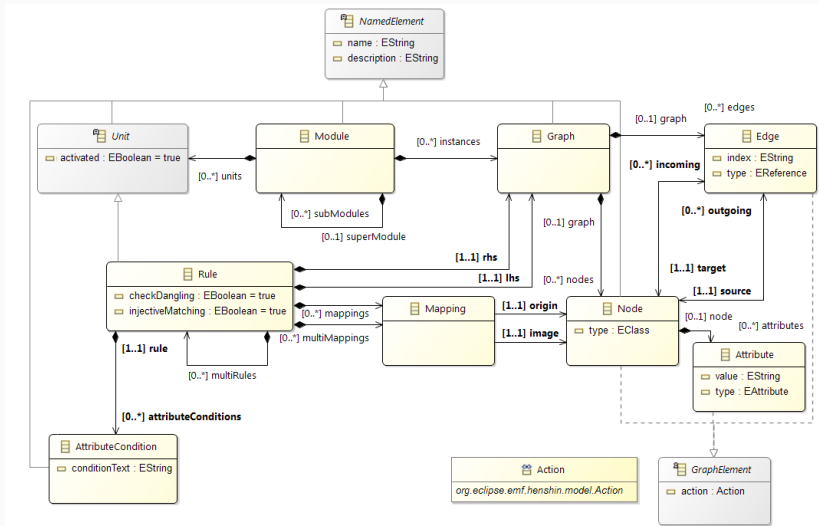
---



**Henshin [1]** is an EMF [4] based transformation tool.

- *Henshin* means transformation in Japanese
- Supports in-place model transformations
- Endogenous & Exogenous
- Horizontal & Vertical
- Based on Algebraic Graph Transformation [3]

# The Henshin Transformation Meta-Model<sup>2</sup>

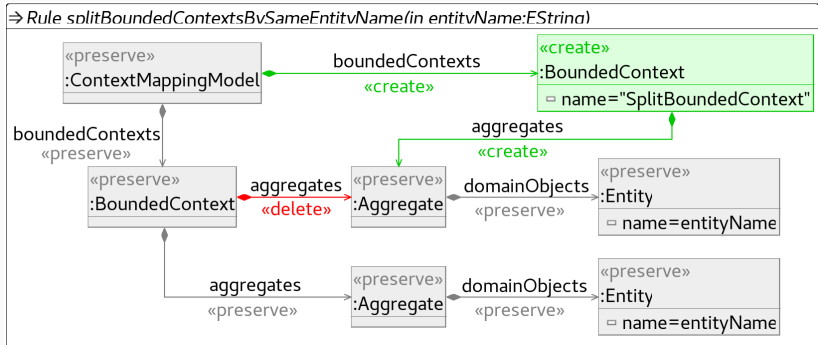


<sup>2</sup>Copied from  
[https://wiki.eclipse.org/Henshin/Transformation\\_Meta-Model](https://wiki.eclipse.org/Henshin/Transformation_Meta-Model)

# Example Transformation Model

Transformation model for example seen in the live demo:

- LHS graph: «preserve» + «delete»
- RHS graph: «preserve» + «create»



# Algebraic Graph Transformation

---



# From String Grammars ...

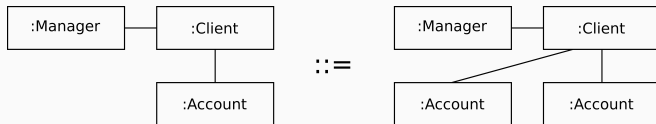
The classical string grammar you know:

```
DecimalNumeral → 0 | NonZeroDigit Digits
Digits         → ε | Digit | Digits Digit
Digit          → 0 | NonZeroDigit
NonZeroDigit   → 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
```

- Example: *DecimalNumeral* grammar of the Java Language Specification in Backus-Naur Form (BNF).
- String grammar consists of a **set of production rules**.

### Similar principle with graphs:

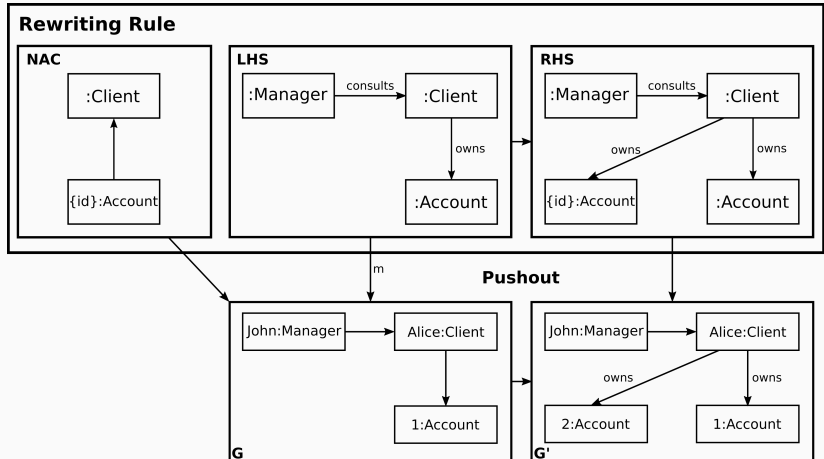
- Left-hand side (LHS) of the rule has to be matched in graph on which the rule is applied to.
- Right-hand side (RHS) describes the changes which will be applied



**Example:** Banking scenario «create new account for a customer».

# Pushout Operation

The so-called **pushout** is an operator transforming a graph  $G$  into another graph  $G'$  given a production  $p$  (graph grammar rule) and two graph morphisms.



## Summary & Conclusions

---

# Seminar Question #1:

## Model Transformation vs. Program Transformation

- Other **software engineering disciplines**
  - Business Modeling, Analysis & Design vs. Implementation
- Other **level of abstraction**
- **Model Transformations**
  - model-to-model
  - model-to-code
  - code-to-model
- **Program Transformations**
  - code-to-code

**Note:** Refactoring (code-to-code) can be implemented as model transformation too.

## Seminar Question #2:

# Henshin Maturity & Differences to other Tools

- Henshin **Conclusion**:
  - + Expressive transformation specification
  - + Mature transformation engine
  - + Solid foundations
  - - Improvable Tooling
- Main **differences** to other transformation approaches:
  - Not only theoretic research project
    - Good compromise between scientific foundations & feasible tool implementation
  - Declarative transformation specification
    - Other tools often use imperative approaches

## Seminar Question #3:

### Model Transformation for DSL Processing

- DSL as a customized **model representation**
- DSL text can be transformed into other model representations
- Example:
  - DSL to EMF model («**Parsing**»)
  - EMF model to DSL («**Unparsing**»)
- **DSL processing** approach:
  - DSL Text  $\xrightarrow{\text{parsing}}$  Abstract Syntax Tree (AST)  $\rightarrow$  Model
  - Model  $\xrightarrow{\text{transformation}}$  Model
  - Model  $\rightarrow$  Abstract Syntax Tree (AST)  $\xrightarrow{\text{unparsing}}$  DSL Text

## Questions & Discussion

---



Questions?

## Discussion



T. Arendt, E. Biermann, S. Jurack, C. Krause, and G. Taentzer.  
**Henshin: Advanced concepts and tools for in-place emf model transformations.**

*In Proceedings of the 13th International Conference on Model Driven Engineering Languages and Systems: Part I, MODELS'10*, pages 121–135, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2010. Springer-Verlag.



ContextMapper DSL.

**A Domain-specific Language for Context Mapping & Service Decomposition.**

<https://contextmapper.github.io/>.

[Online; Accessed: 2018-12-09].



H. Ehrig, K. Ehrig, U. Prange, and G. Taentzer.

***Fundamentals of Algebraic Graph Transformation.***

Monographs in Theoretical Computer Science. An EATCS Series.  
Springer, 2006.



D. Steinberg, F. Budinsky, E. Merks, and M. Paternostro.

***EMF: Eclipse Modeling Framework.***

Eclipse Series. Pearson Education, 2008.



O. Zimmermann.

**Architectural refactoring for the cloud: a decision-centric view  
on cloud migration.**

*Computing*, 99(2):129–145, 2017.