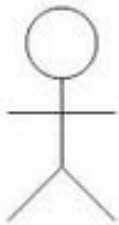


Metamodeling and Domain-specific modeling

Horváth Ákos
Bergmann Gábor
Dániel Varró
István Ráth

MOTIVÁCIÓ

Szakterület-specifikus modellezési nyelvek

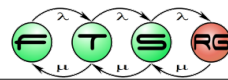


Szoftver-
fejlesztő

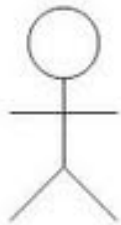
```
import com.lauchenauer.istockhelper.  
public class AboutDialog extends JDialog  
protected CardLayout mLayout;  
protected JButton mCredits;  
protected JPanel mMainPanel;  
public AboutDialog(JFrame owner) {  
    super(owner);  
    setModal(true);  
    setUndecorated(true);  
    initUI();  
}  
protected void initUI() {  
    setSize(440, 600);  
    Container cont = getContentPane();  
    JPanel p = ...
```

Programozási nyelv

Metamodeling and Domain Specific Modeling



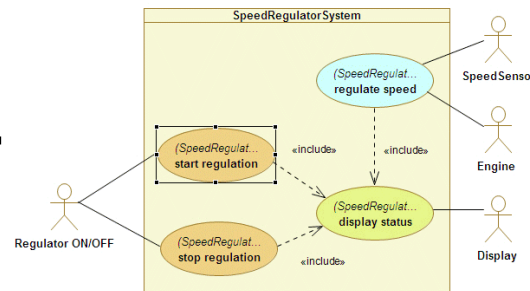
Szakterület-specifikus modellezési nyelvek



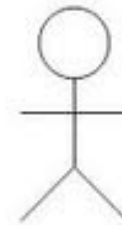
Szoftver-
fejlesztő

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import com.lauchenauer.istockhelper.  
public class AboutDialog extends JDialog  
protected CardLayout mLayout;  
protected JButton mCredits;  
protected JPanel mMainPanel;  
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    setModal(true);  
    setUndecorated(true);  
}  
initUI();  
protected void initUI() {  
    Container cont = getContentPane();  
    JPanel p = ...
```

Programozási nyelv

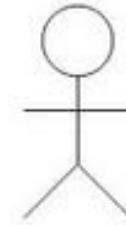
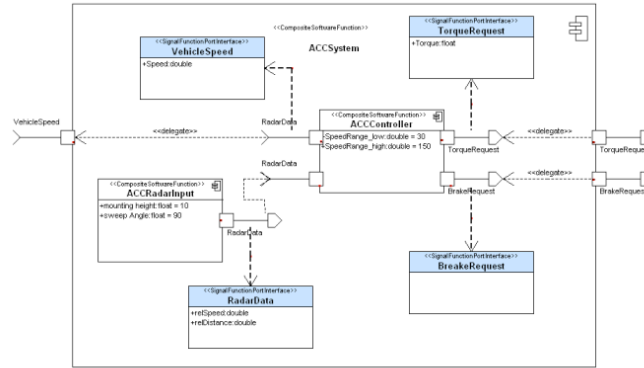


Szoftvermodell

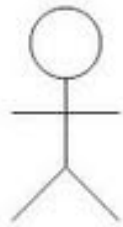


Szoftver-
tervező

Szakterület-specifikus modellezési nyelvek



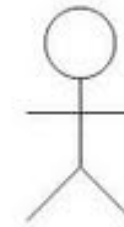
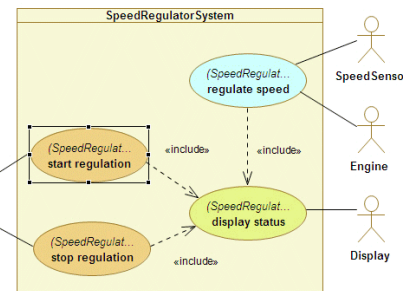
Rendszer-tervező



Szoftver-fejlesztő

```
import com.lauchenauer.istockhelper.  
public class AboutDialog extends JDialog {  
    protected CardLayout mLayout;  
    protected JButton mCredits;  
    protected JPanel mMainPanel;  
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        super(owner);  
        setModal(true);  
        setUndecorated(true);  
    }  
    initUI();  
    protected void initUI() {  
        Container cont = getContentPane();  
        JPanel p = ...
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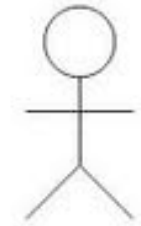
Programozási nyelv



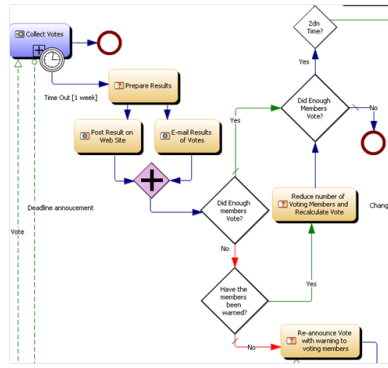
Szoftver-tervező

Szoftvermodell

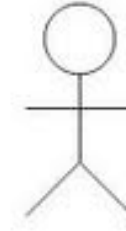
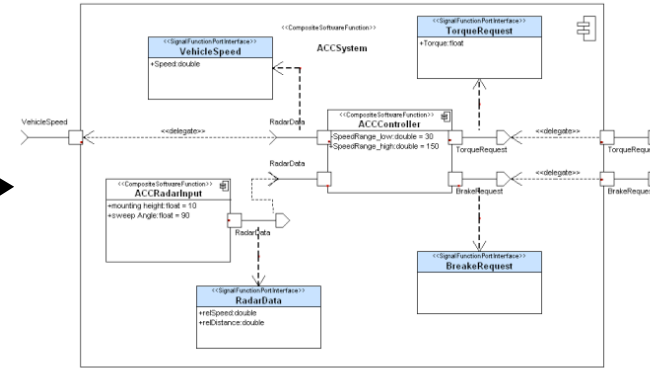
Szakterület-specifikus modellezési nyelvek



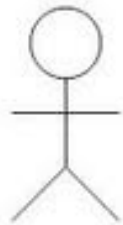
Üzleti elemző



Üzleti folyamat



Rendszer-tervező

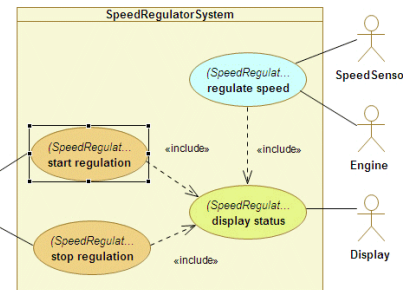


Szoftver-fejlesztő

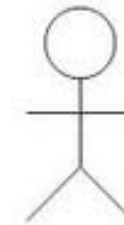
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import com.lauchenauer.istockhelper...
public class AboutDialog extends JDialog {
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    protected JButton mCredits;
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        setModal(true);
        setUndecorated(true);
    }
    initUI();
    protected void initUI() {
        setSize(440, 600);
        Container cont = getContentPane();
    }
}
    
```

Programozási nyelv



Szoftvermodell

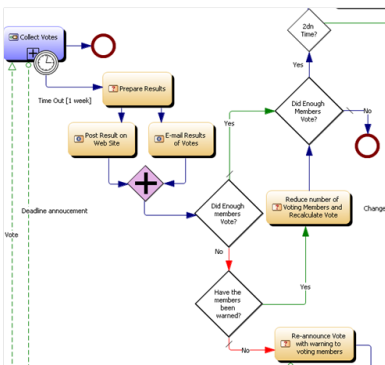


Szoftver-tervező

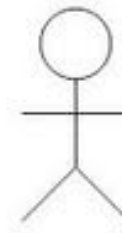
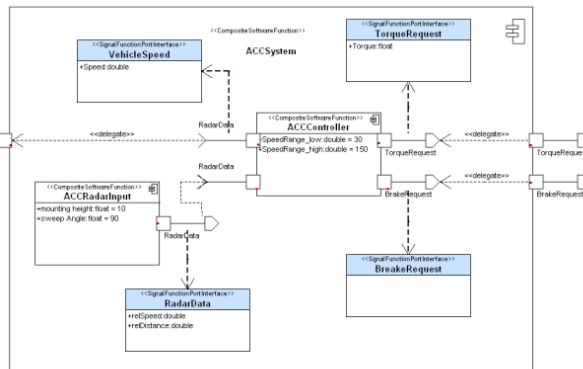
Szakterület-specifikus modellezési nyelvek



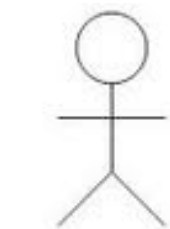
Üzleti elemző



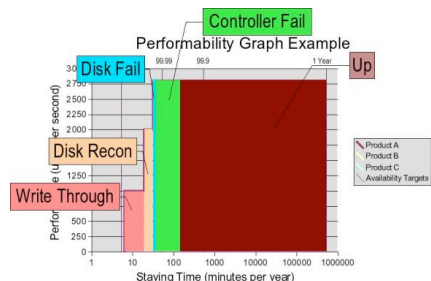
Üzleti folyamat



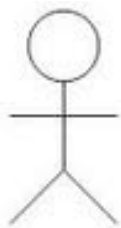
Rendszer-tervező



Megbízhatósági szakember



Megbízhatósági modell

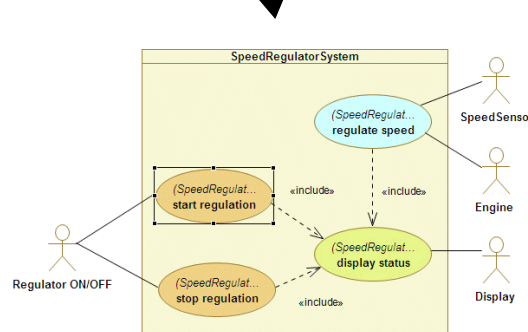


Szoftver-fejlesztő

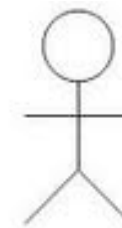
```

import com.lauchenauer.istockhelper...
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protected JButton mCredits;
protected JPanel mMainPanel;
super AboutDialog(JFrame owner) {
setModal(true);
setUndecorated(true);
}
initUI();
protected void initUI() {
setSize(440, 600);
JPanel cont = getContentPane...
    
```

Programozási nyelv



Szoftvermodell

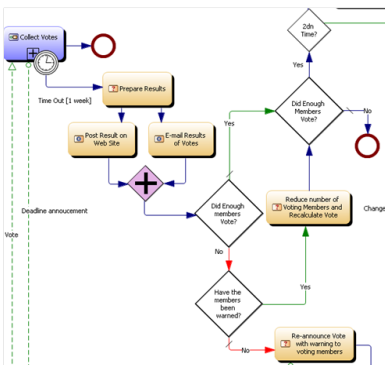


Szoftver-tervező

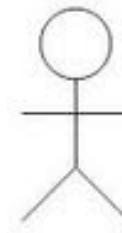
Szakterület-specifikus modellezési nyelvek



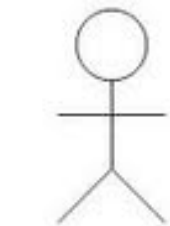
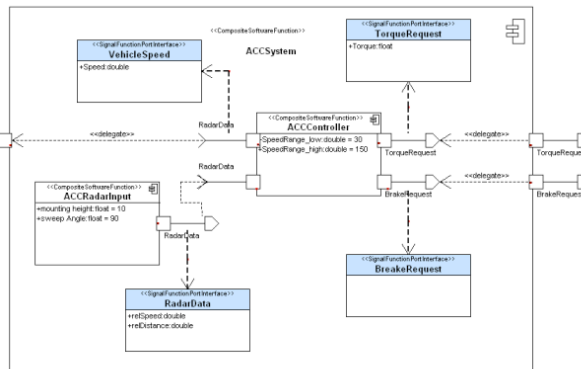
Üzleti elemző



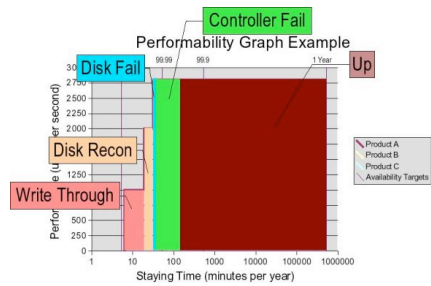
Üzleti folyamat



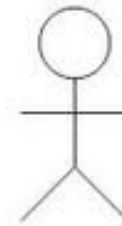
Rendszer-tervező



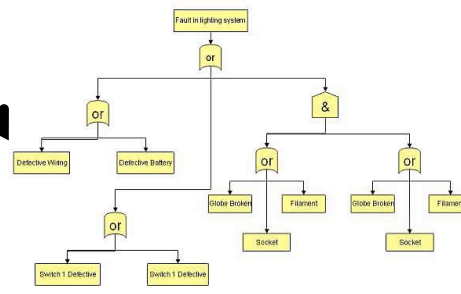
Megbízhatósági szakember



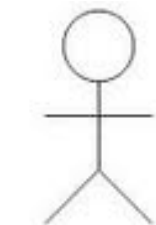
Megbízhatósági modell



Biztonsági szakember



Kockázati modell

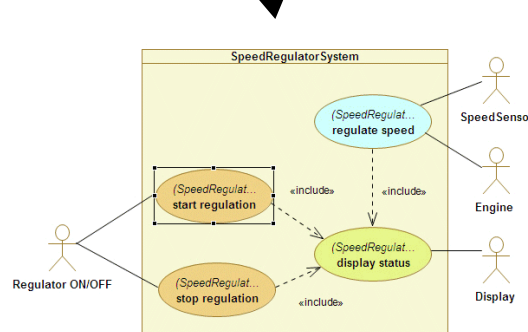


Szoftver-fejlesztő

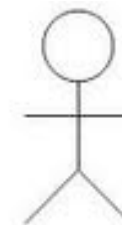
```

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    }
}
    
```

Programozási nyelv



Szoftvermodell



Szoftver-tervező

Szakterület-specifikus modellezés definíciója

Szakterület-specifikus modellezés

Dedikált modellezési nyelvek

- Különböző absztrakciós szinten
- A teljes fejlesztési folyamatra

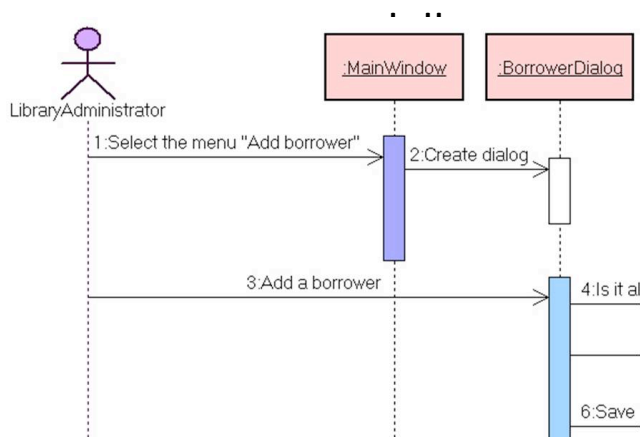
Generatív fejlesztés

(kódgenerálás)

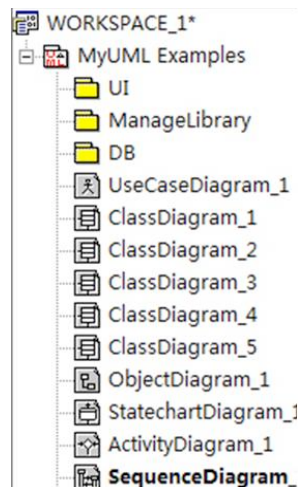
- Állapotgépek → Végrehajtható kód

Szakterület-specifikus nyelvek felépítése

Konkrét szintakszis



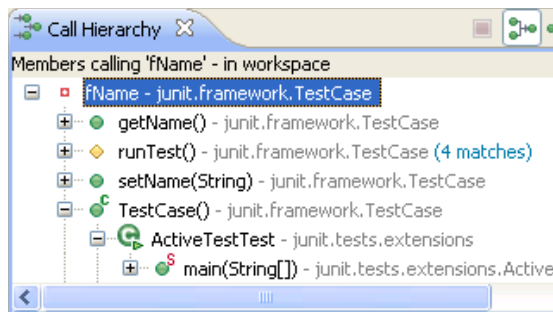
Absztrakt szintakszis



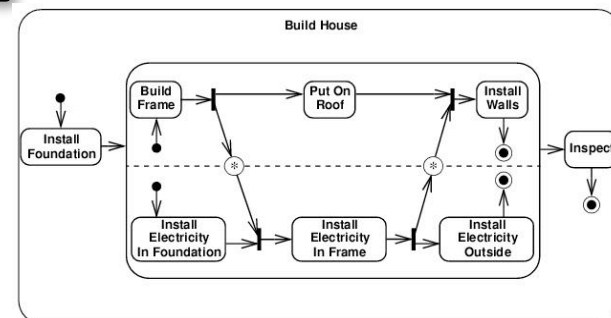
Jólformáltsági kényszerek

- Errors (4 items)
- File platform:/resource/fr.irisa.triskell.kerme
- File platform:/resource/fr.irisa.triskell.kerme
- Unable to set the type of fsm::State::step::
- Unresolved type 'Sttring'. (missing using ?)

Viselkedési szemantika, Szimuláció, Refactoring



Hívási gráf (Nézet)



Állapottérkép (másik DSM)

Szakterület-specifikus nyelvek felépítése

Grafikus szintakszis



Absztrakt szintakszis



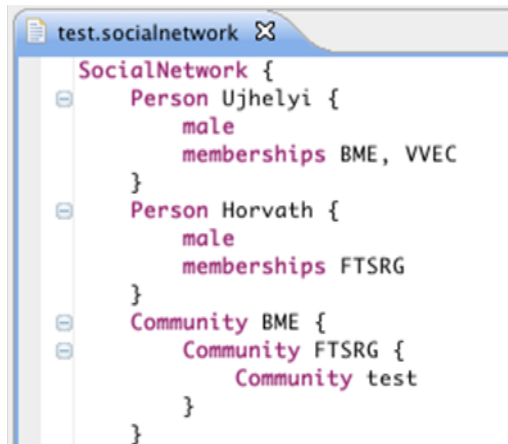
Jólformáltsági kényszerek

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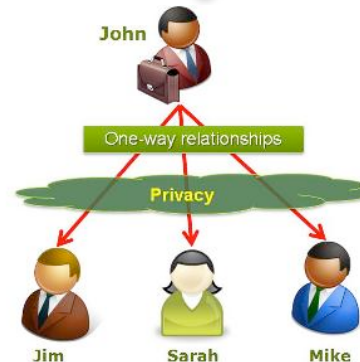
Viselkedési szemantika,
Szimuláció

Kódgenerálás

Leképezés



Szöveges szintakszis



Nézet

```
</membership>
<profile defaultProvider="Sitefinity">
  <providers>
    <clear/>
    <add name="Sitefinity" connectionS
  </providers>
  <properties>
    <add name="FirstName"/>
    <add name="LastName"/>
    <!-- SNP specific properties -->
    <add name="NickName" />
    <add name="Gender" />
  </properties>
</profile>
```

Kód

(Dokumentáció,
Konfigurációs fájl)

Szakterület-specifikus nyelvek aspektusai

Szakterület specifikus nyelv



METAMODELING

Why?

- Let's do Model-based Development!
- Create **models** that...
 - have well-defined, standardized form and meaning
 - are processable by computers
 - Storage, Parsing, Editing, Visualization,
 - Execution, Testing,
 - Analysis, Verification,
 - Translation, Transformation, Integration, Synchronization
 - are easy to use (create / understand)
- Need to design **modeling languages**

Where do you find metamodels?

- Different application domains around UML
 - SysML (systems engineering)
 - SPEM (process modeling)
 - CWM (data warehousing)
 - MARTE (real-time and embedded systems)
- BPEL, BPMN (business processes)
- Tropos (requirements modeling)
- AutoSAR (automotive industry)
- ...

Designing modeling languages

Designing modeling languages

- Core concept: **metamodeling**
 - Design methodology of modeling languages
 - Metamodel = model of a modeling language

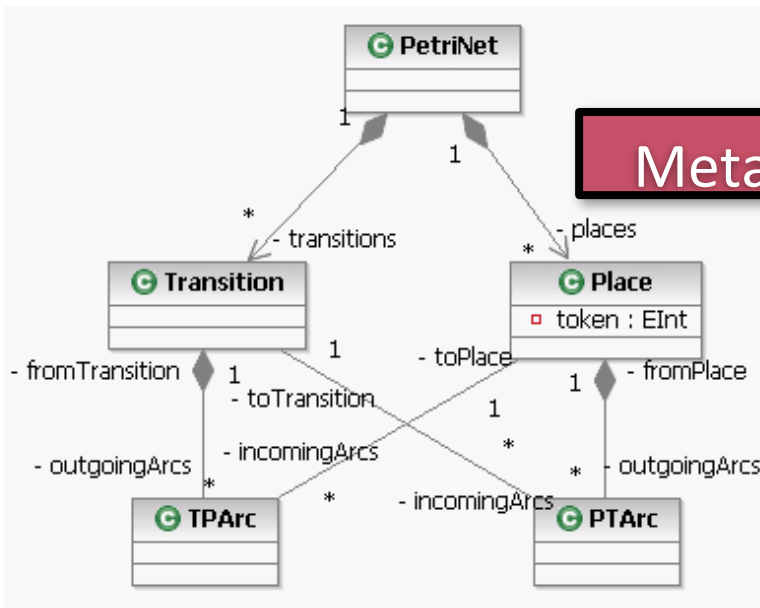
Designing modeling languages

- Core concept: **metamodeling**
 - Design methodology of modeling languages
 - Metamodel = model of a modeling language
- Language design checklist
 - **Abstract syntax** (metamodel)
 - Taxonomy and relationships of model elements
 - Well-formedness rules
 - **Semantics** (does not *strictly* belong to a language)
 - Static
 - Behavioural
 - ??? (something is missing... we'll come back later)

Abstract syntax (Metamodel)

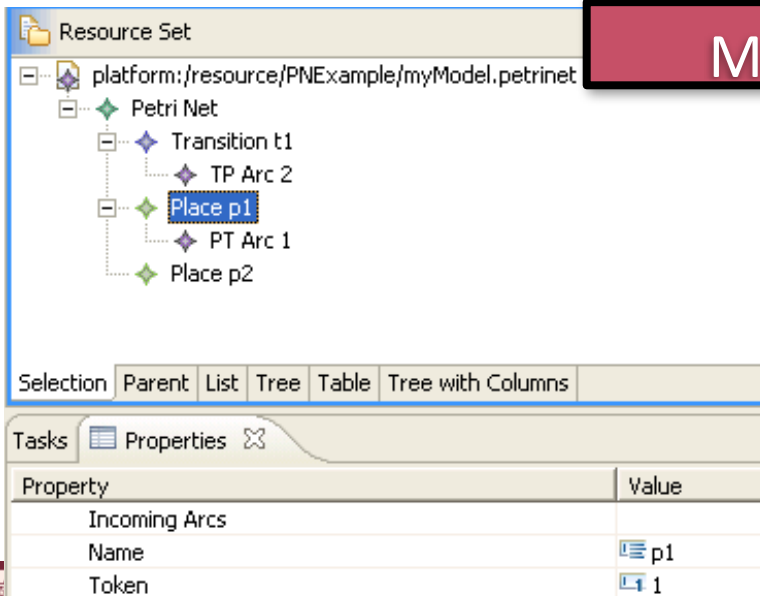
- Metamodel = model of a modeling language
 - „Meta” = above, beyond, transcending
- Goal: to define
 - The vocabulary of concepts in the language
 - How they can be combined to form models
- Contents:
 - Definition of concepts
 - Relationships between these concepts
 - Abstraction/Specialization (Taxonomy)
 - Constraints, well-formedness rules (e.g. multiplicity)

Metamodell: Absztrakt szintakszis definíciója



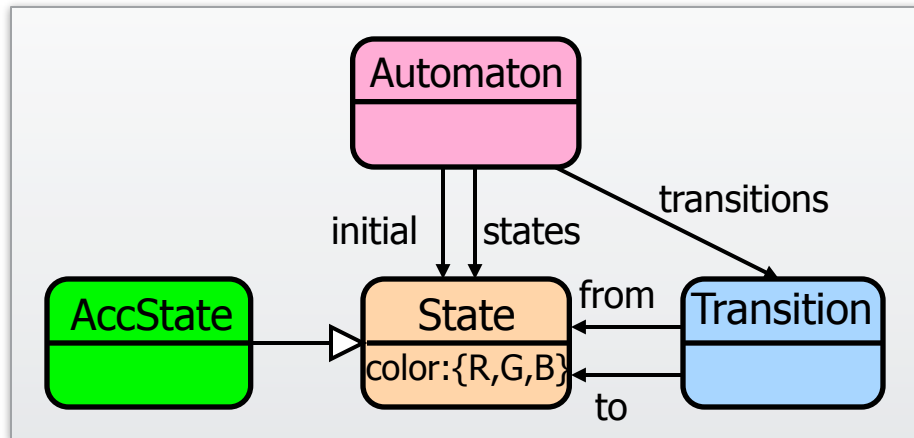
Metamodell

- Metamodell:
 - Modellezési nyelvek absztrakt szintakszisát definiáló DSM
- Célja: definiálni...
 - nyelv alapfogalmait
 - a köztük lehetséges kapcsolatokat
 - az alapfogalmak attribútumait
 - absztrakció/finomítás (Taxonómia, Ontológia) az elemek között
 - tartalmazási, számossági kényszerek



Modell

Example

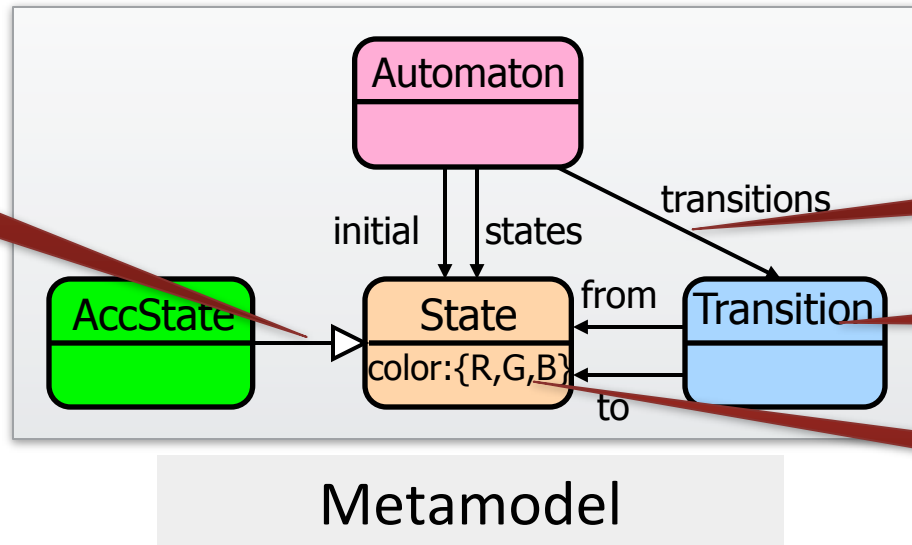


Meta (Language) level

Metamodel

Example

Generalization



Association

Class

Attribute

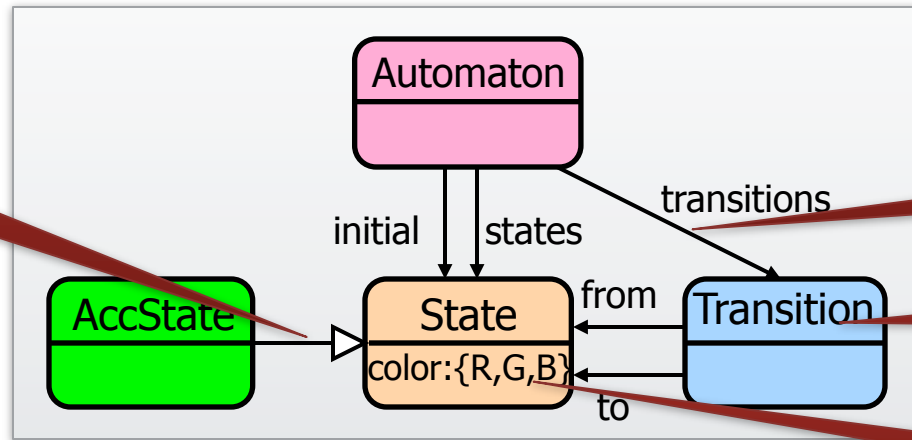
Meta (Language) level

Metamodel

Example

Generalization

Instantiation



Association

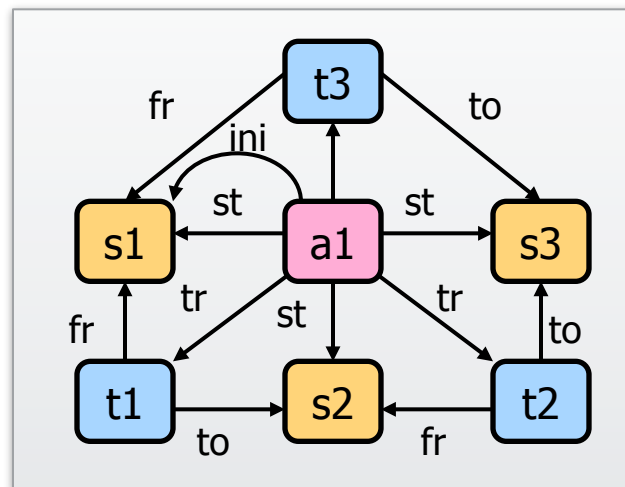
Class

Attribute

Metamodel

Meta (Language) level

(Instance) Model level



Model in abstract syntax

Example

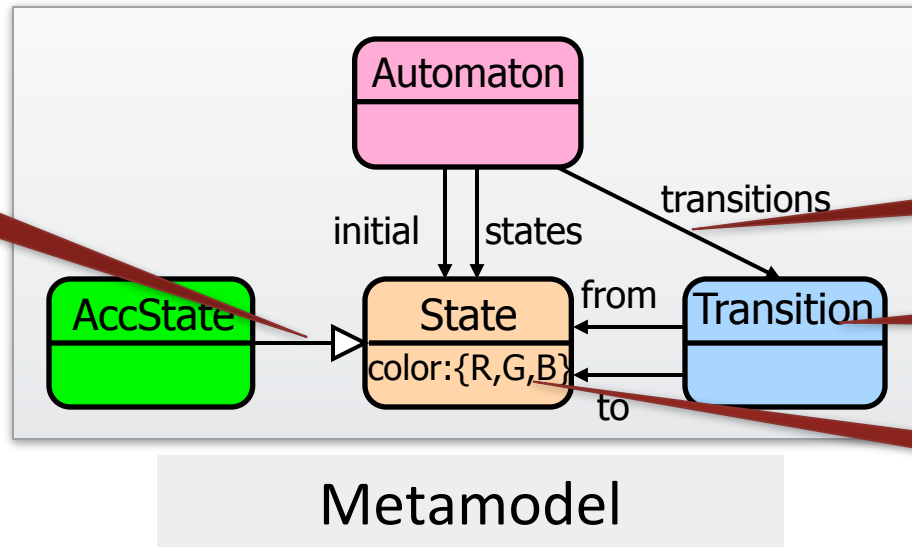
Generalization

Instantiation

Association

Class

Attribute



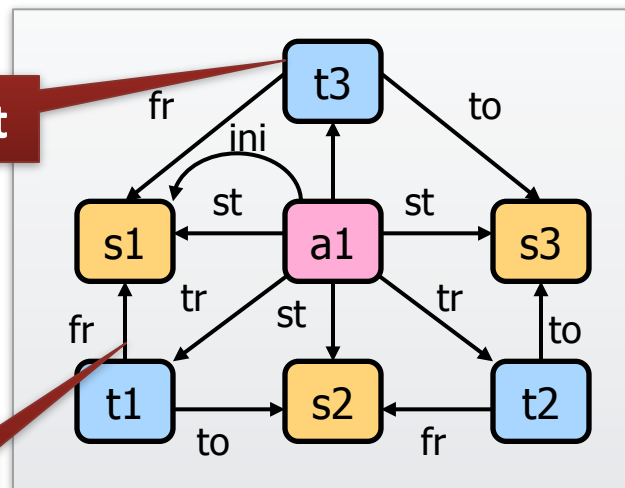
Metamodel

Meta (Language) level

(Instance) Model level

Object

Link



Model in abstract syntax

Well-formedness rules

- Multiplicity constraints
 - At most one: 0..1 / Many: *
 - Lower bound is often meaningful (enforcement?)
- Aggregation/Containment
 - At most one parent for each model element
- Language specific constraints:
 - Examples
 - Each state of an automaton must have a unique name
 - Transitions must connect states of their own automaton
 - The initial state is one of the states of the automaton
 - Expressed in e.g. OCL

Instantiation and Generalization

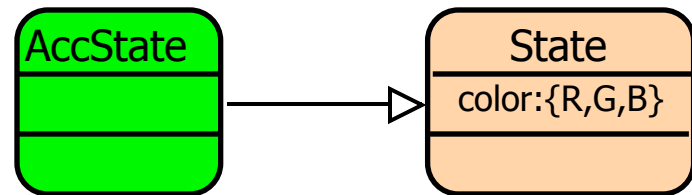
■ Classification/Typing

- inverse: Instantiation



■ Generalization / Supertyping / Abstraction

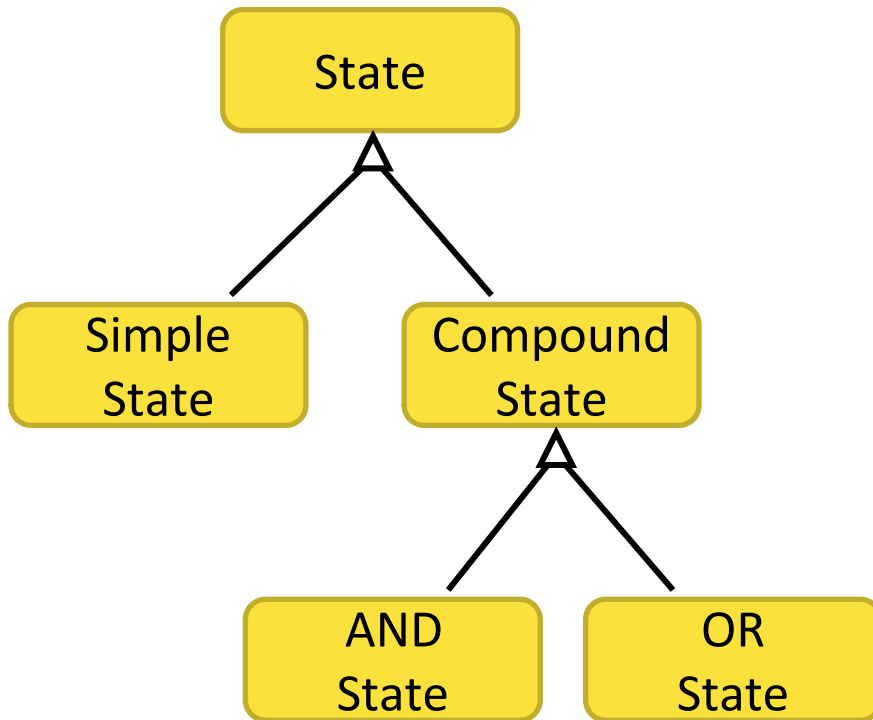
- inverse: Specialization / Subtyping / Refinement



■ More is implied than what is explicitly given

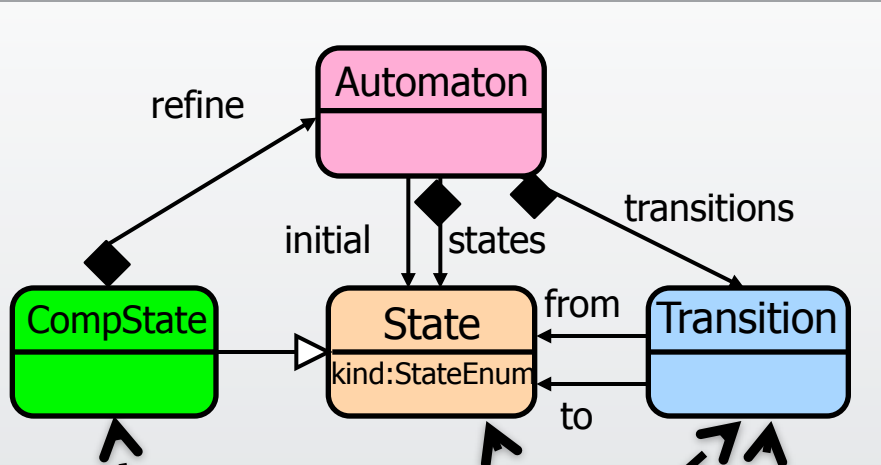
- transitive semantics
 - **self.supertypes** → **includesAll(self.supertypes.supertypes)**
- extends the typing relation
 - **self.instances** → **includesAll(self.subtypes.instances)**

Típushierarchia



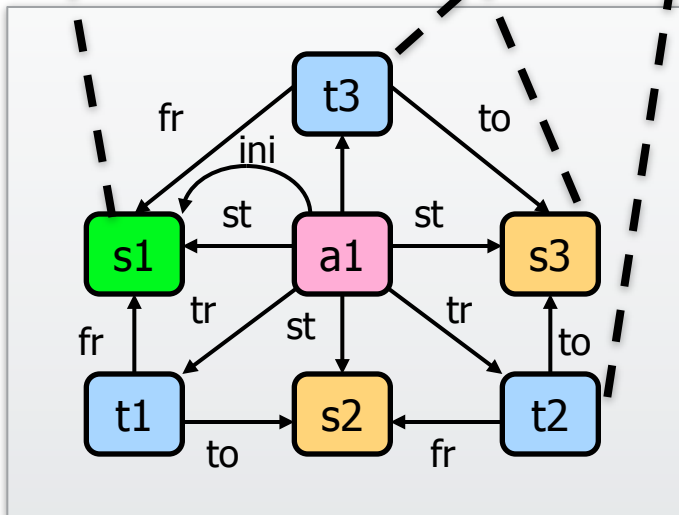
- Általánosítás (Generalization)
 - \cong Öröklés
 - Tranzitív
 - Irreflexív?
- Helyettesíthetőség
 - ✓ Ős helyett Leszármazott
 - ✗ ~~Leszármazott helyett Ős~~

Példányosítás



«példánya» ...

...



- Minden modellelem ***példánya*** a metamodel egy elemének

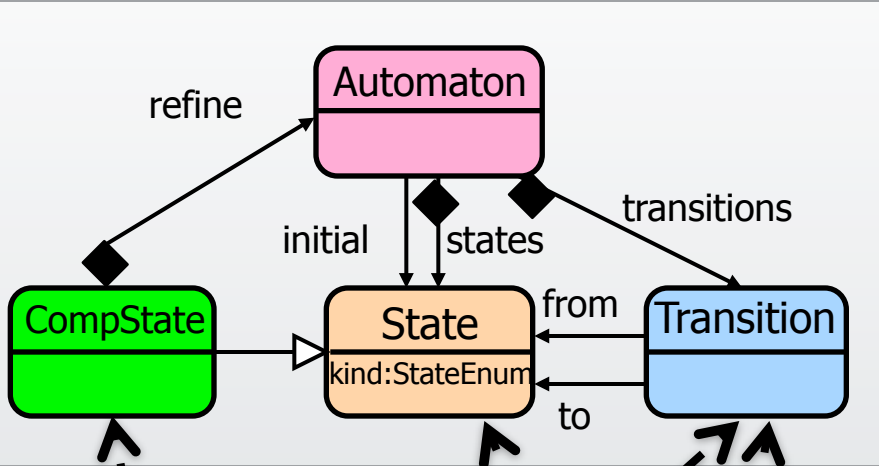
- **Közvetlen típus:**

- Nincs precízebb (alacsonyabb) típusa
- $s1 \rightarrow \text{AccState}$

- **Közvetett típus:**

- A közvetlen típus őosztálya
- $s1 \rightarrow \text{State}$

Példányosítás



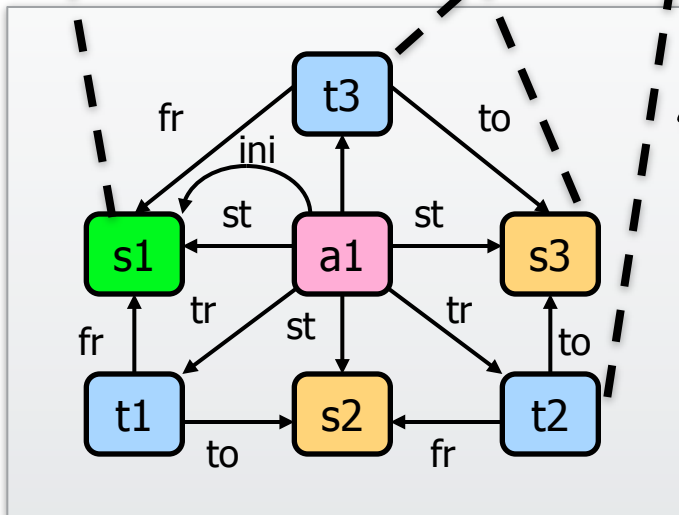
- Minden modellelem ***példánya*** a metamodell egy elemének

- **Közvetlen típus:**

- Nincs precízebb (alacsonyabb) típusa
- $s1 \rightarrow \text{AccState}$

- **Közvetett típus:**

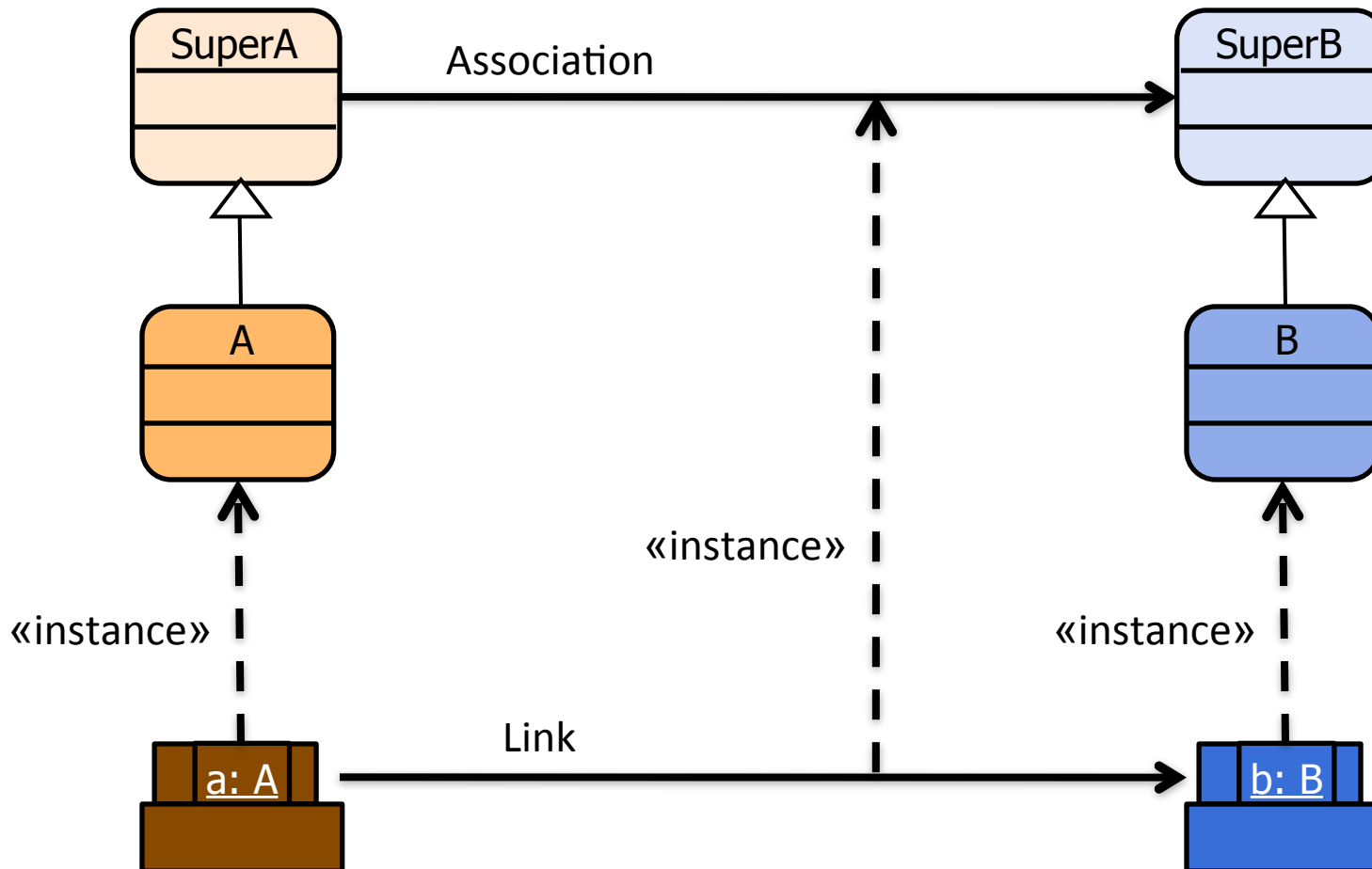
- A közvetlen típus őosztálya
- $s1 \rightarrow \text{State}$



«példánya» ...

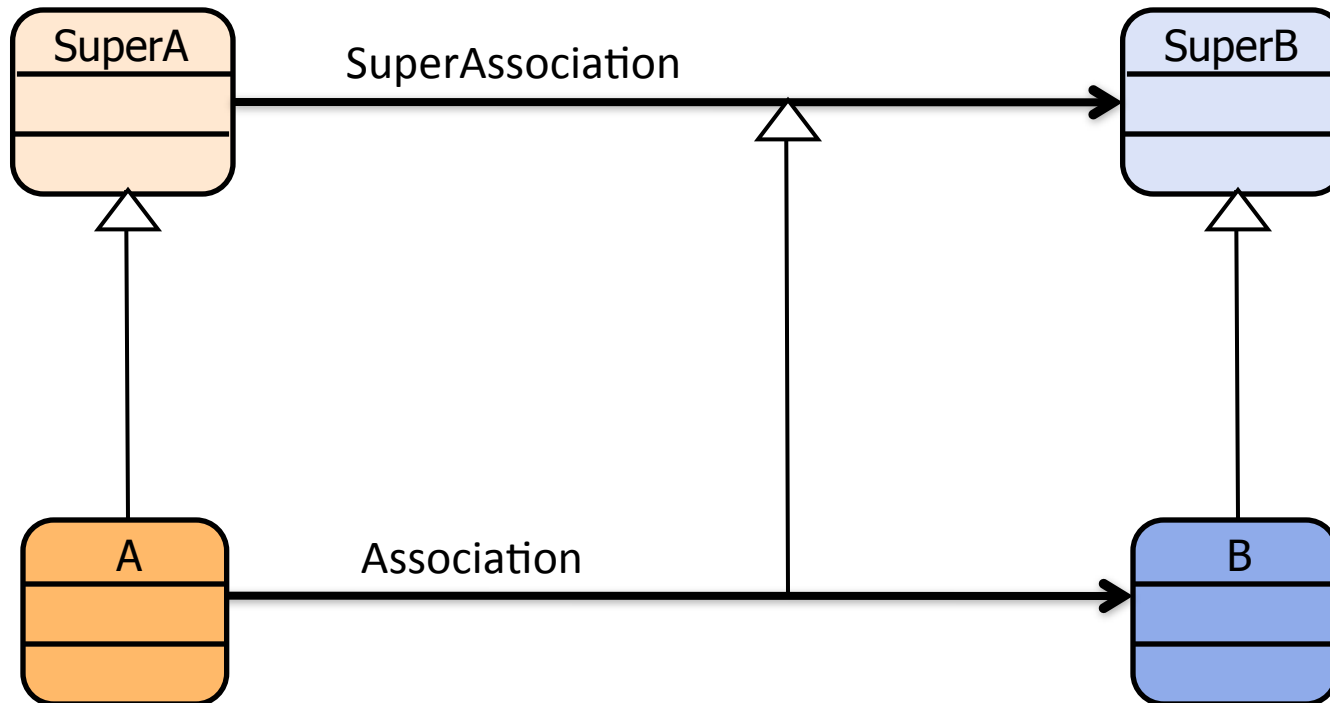
...

Type Conformance of Edges

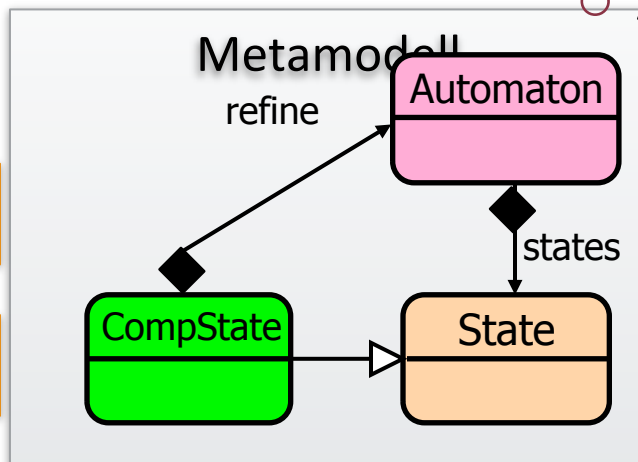
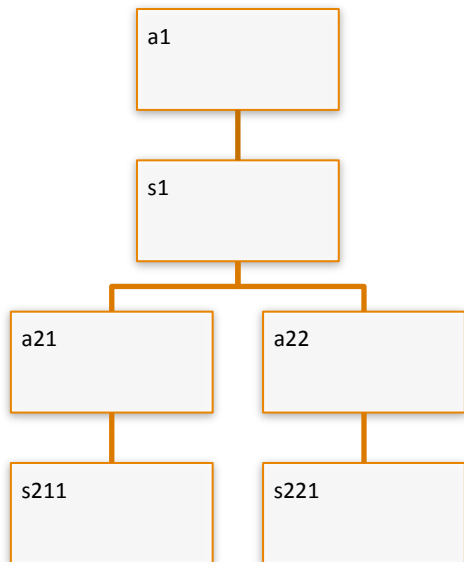
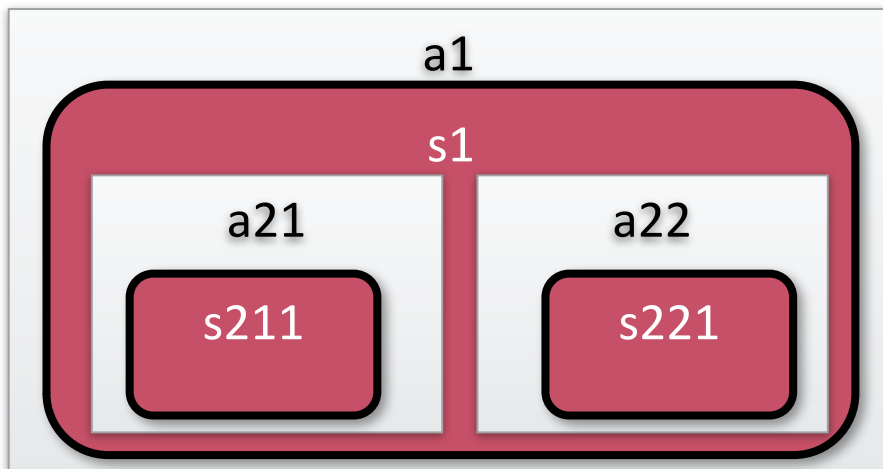


Type Conformance of Edges

- Subtyping of edges
 - Not allowed in e.g. UML



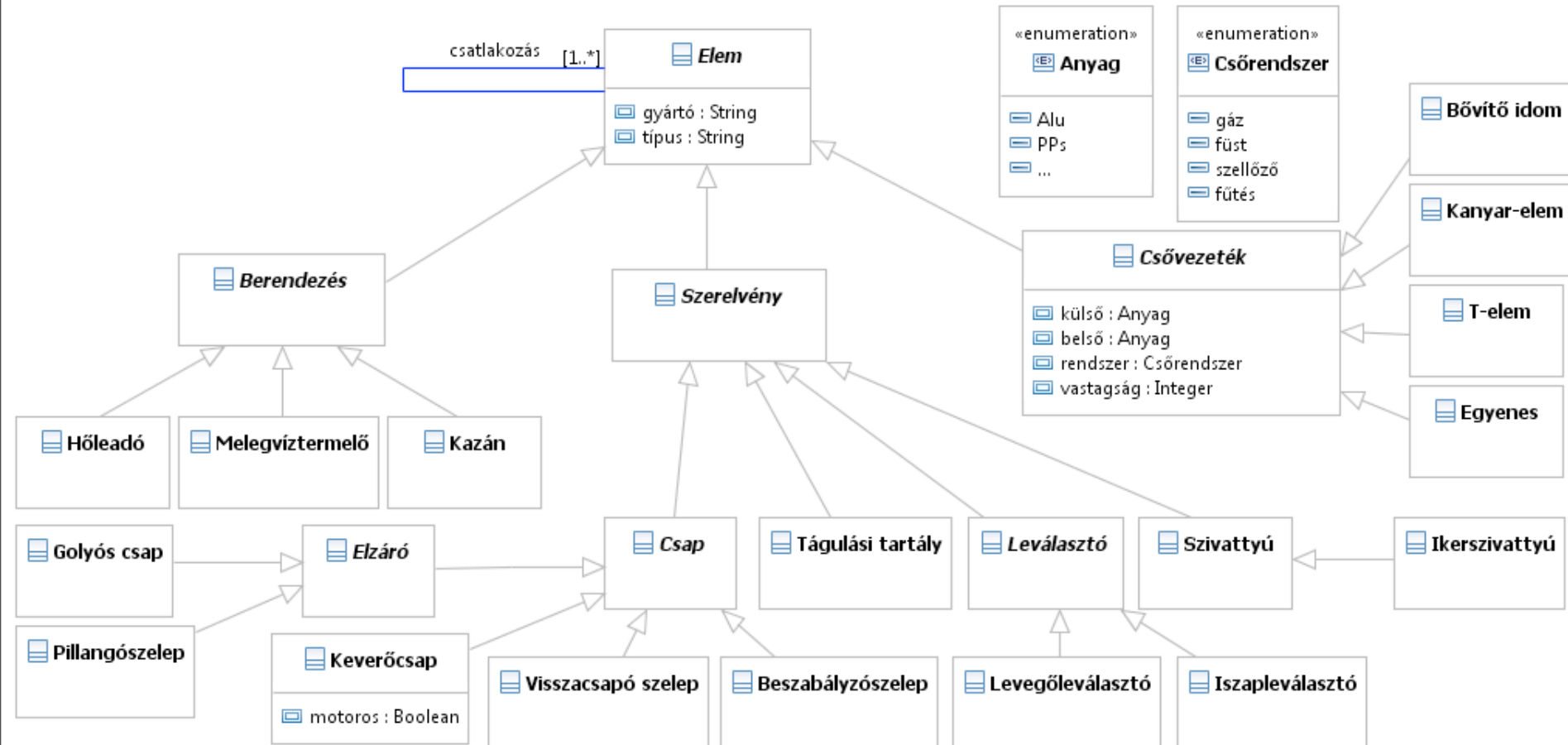
Tartalmazási hierarchia



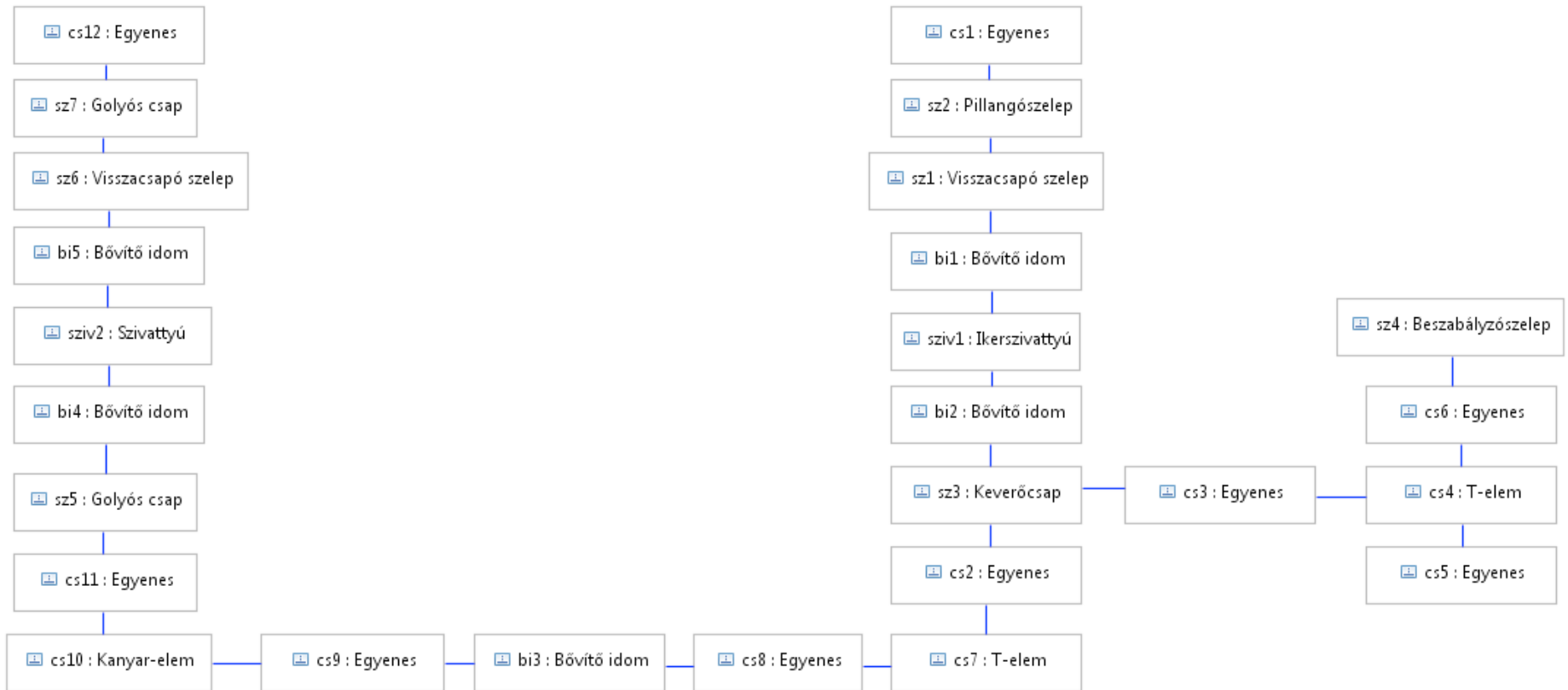
- Minden modellelem tulajdonosa egyértelmű
 - N Gyerek → 1 Szülő
 - Egyetlen gyökérelem
- Tartalmazási viszony:
 - Metamodellben defináljuk
 - Élek (referencia) mentén
 - A modelleken értelmezzük

DOMAIN SPECIFIC MODELING

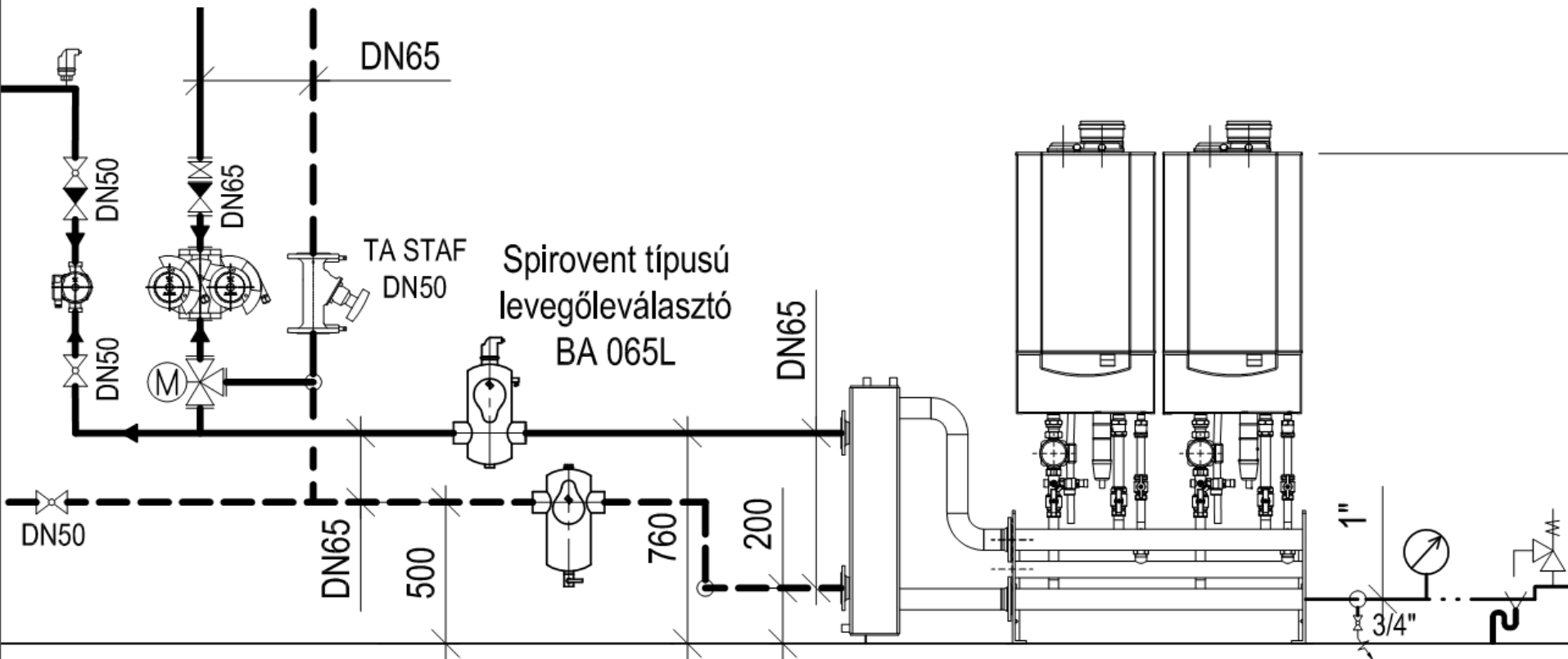
Example metamodel



Instance model, abstract syntax



Instance model, concrete syntax

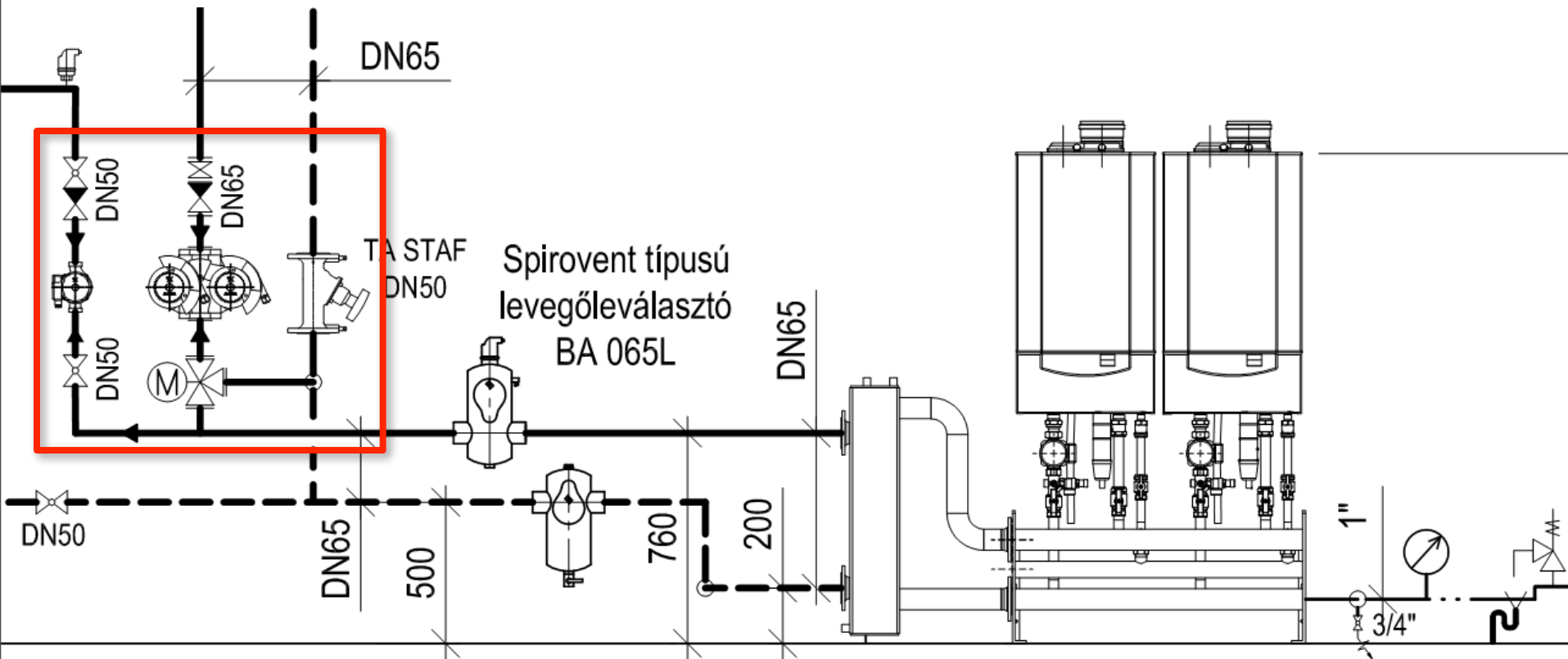


Honeywell
keverőcsap
DN50 $K_{vs} 40$

Spirovent típusú
iszapleválasztó
BE 065L

Remeha Quinta kaszkád
rendszer hidraulikus váltóval

Instance model, concrete syntax



Honeywell
keverőcsap
DN50 $K_{vs} 40$

Spirovent típusú
iszapleválasztó
BE 065L

Remeha Quinta kaszkád
rendszer hidraulikus váltóval

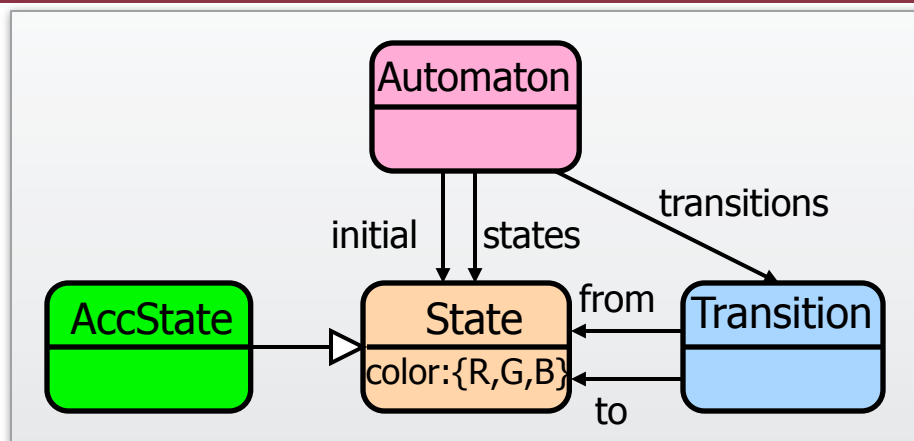
Designing modeling languages

Designing modeling languages

- Language design checklist
 - **Abstract syntax** (metamodel)
 - Taxonomy and relationships of model elements
 - Well-formedness rules
 - **Semantics** (does not *strictly* belong to a language)
 - Static
 - Behavioural
 - ??? (something is missing... we'll come back later)
 - **Concrete syntax**
 - Textual notation
 - Visual notation

Designing modeling languages

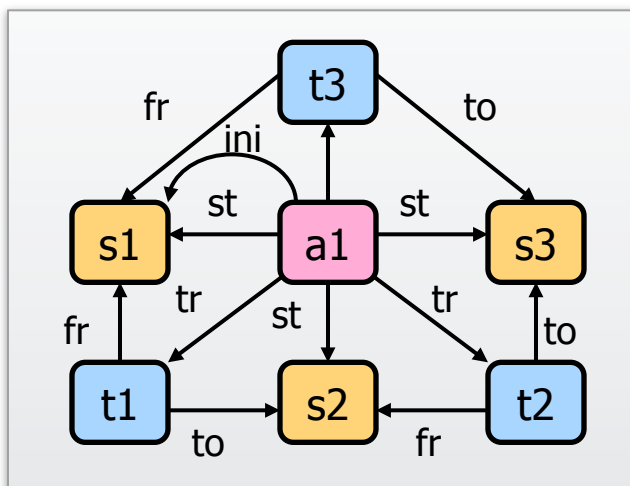
Relationship of concepts



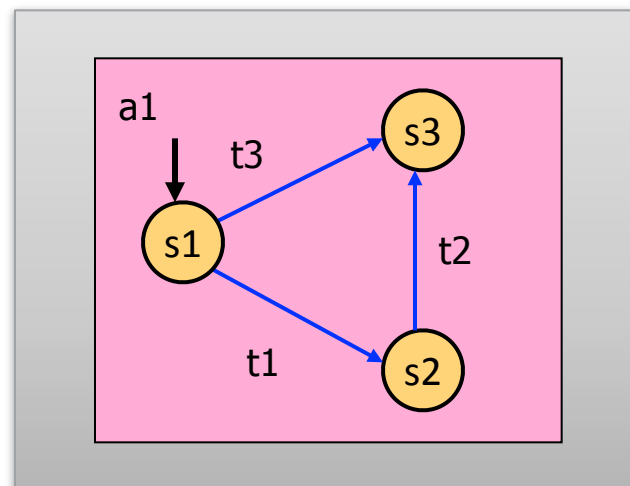
Metamodel

Meta (Language) level

Model level



Abstract syntax

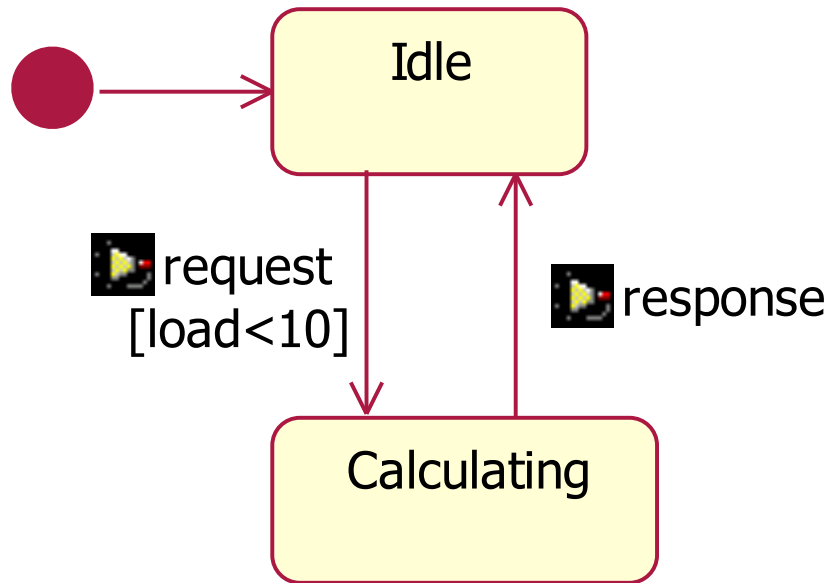


Concrete syntax

Textual vs. Visual

- Textual notation:
 - + Easy to write: Able to capture complex expressions
 - Difficult to read: Difficult to comprehend and manage after certain complexity
- Visual notation:
 - + Easy to read: Able to express (selected / subset of) details in an intuitive, understandable form
 - + Safe to write: Able to construct syntactically correct models
 - Difficult to write: graphical editing is slower

Example: Concrete Syntax



```
request() {  
    if (state == "idle" &&  
        this.load < 10)  
        state = "calculating";  
}  
response() {  
    if (state == "calculating")  
        state = "idle";  
}
```

Graphical notation

Textual notation

Multiplicity of Notations

- One-to-many
 - 1 abstract syntax → many textual and visual notations
 - Human-readable-writable textual or visual syntax
 - Textual syntax for exchange or storage (typically XML)
 - In case of UML, each diagram is only a partial view
 - 1 abstract model → many concrete forms in 1 syntax!
 - Whitespace, diagram layout
 - Comments
 - Syntactic sugar
 - 1 semantic interpretation → many abstract models

Semantics

- Semantics: the meaning of concepts in a language
 - Static: what does a snapshot of a model mean?
 - Dynamic: how does the model change/evolve/behave?
- Static Semantics
 - Interpretation of metamodel elements
 - Meaning of concepts in the abstract syntax
 - **Formal**: mathematical statements about the interpretation
 - E.g. formally defined semantics of OCL

Dynamic Semantics

- **Denotational** (Translational): translating concepts in one language to another language (called **semantic domain**)
 - „compiled”
 - E.g. explaining state machines as Petri-net
- **Operational**: modeling the operational behavior of language concepts
 - „interpreted”
 - Sometimes dynamic features are introduced only for formalizing dynamic semantics

DOMAIN-SPECIFIC MODELING LANGUAGES IN ENGINEERING PRACTICE

Well known DSLs

- MATLAB, SQL, Erlang, Shell scripts, AWK, Verilog, YACC, R,S, Mathematica, Mata, XSLT, XMI, OCL, Template languages, ...

Industry standard DSMLs

- Automotive
 - AUTOSAR, MATLAB StateFlow, EAST-AADL
- Aerospace
 - AADL
- Railways
 - UML-MARTE
- Systems engineering
 - SysML, UML-FT

Technologies

- MATLAB
- Rational Software Architect

COTS

-
- Eclipse
 - EMF
 - openArchitectureWare
 - Microsoft
 - DSL Tools (Visual Studio)
 - MetaCase
 - MetaEdit+
 - JetBrains MPS

Language
engineering
(industry)

-
- GEMS, GME, ViatraDSM

Academia

SUMMARY

Summary

- **Metamodeling**
 - Structural, formal definition of domains
 - Abstract syntax
- **Domain-Specific Modeling**
 - Concrete notations
 - Syntax known by experts of the field
- **Metalevels**
 - Meta-relationship between models
- **Semantics**
 - Formal dynamic → Denotational / Operational

Eclipse Modeling Framework

Horváth Ákos
Dániel Varró

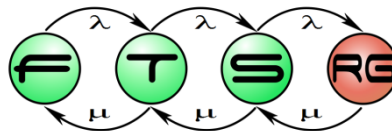


Table of Contents

Overview of EMF
EMF by Example

What does EMF provide?

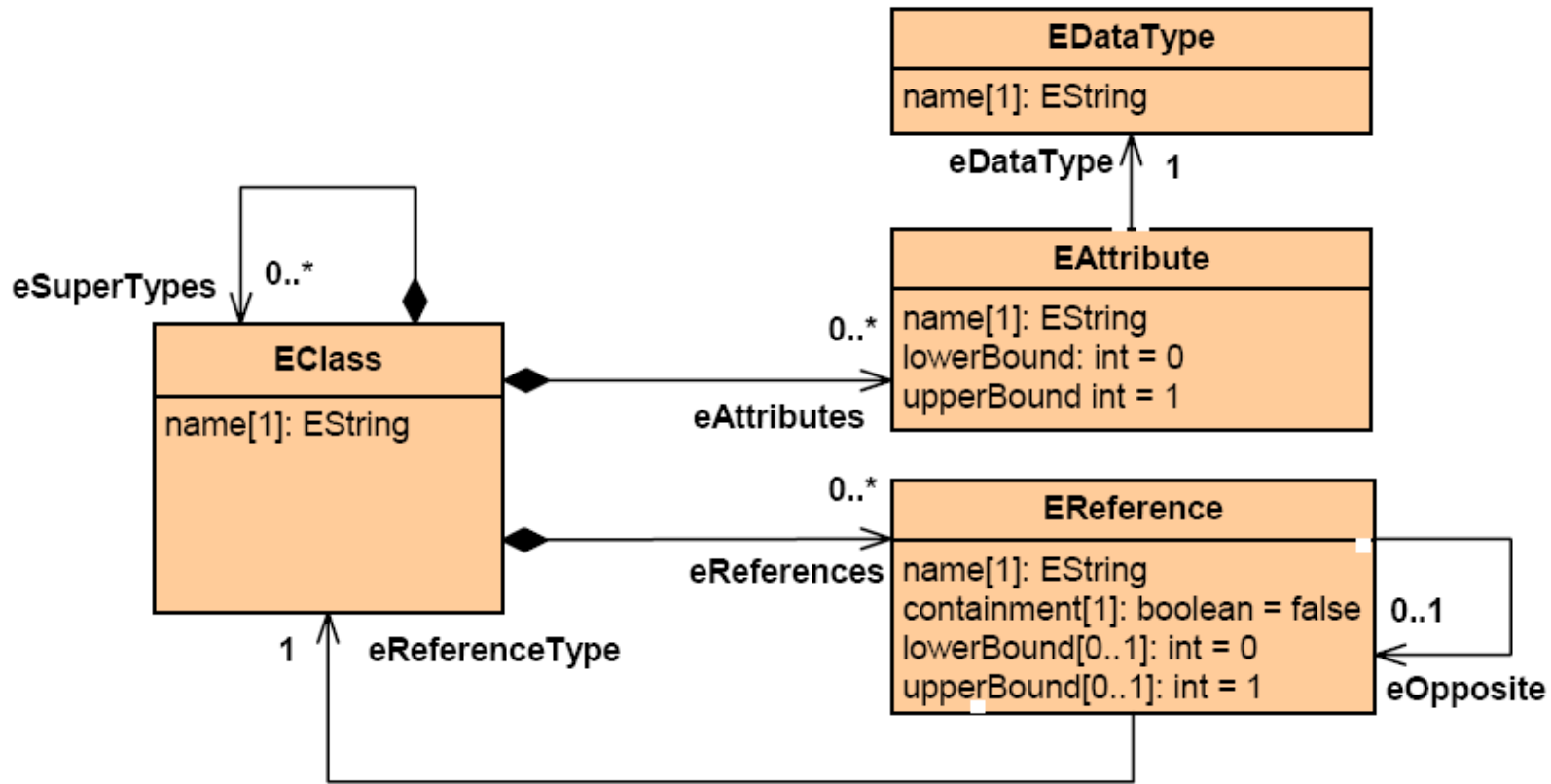
EMF = Eclipse Modeling Framework
Reflective Metamodeling Core

Ecore - why?

Metamodeling language of EMF

Metamodels are platform independent

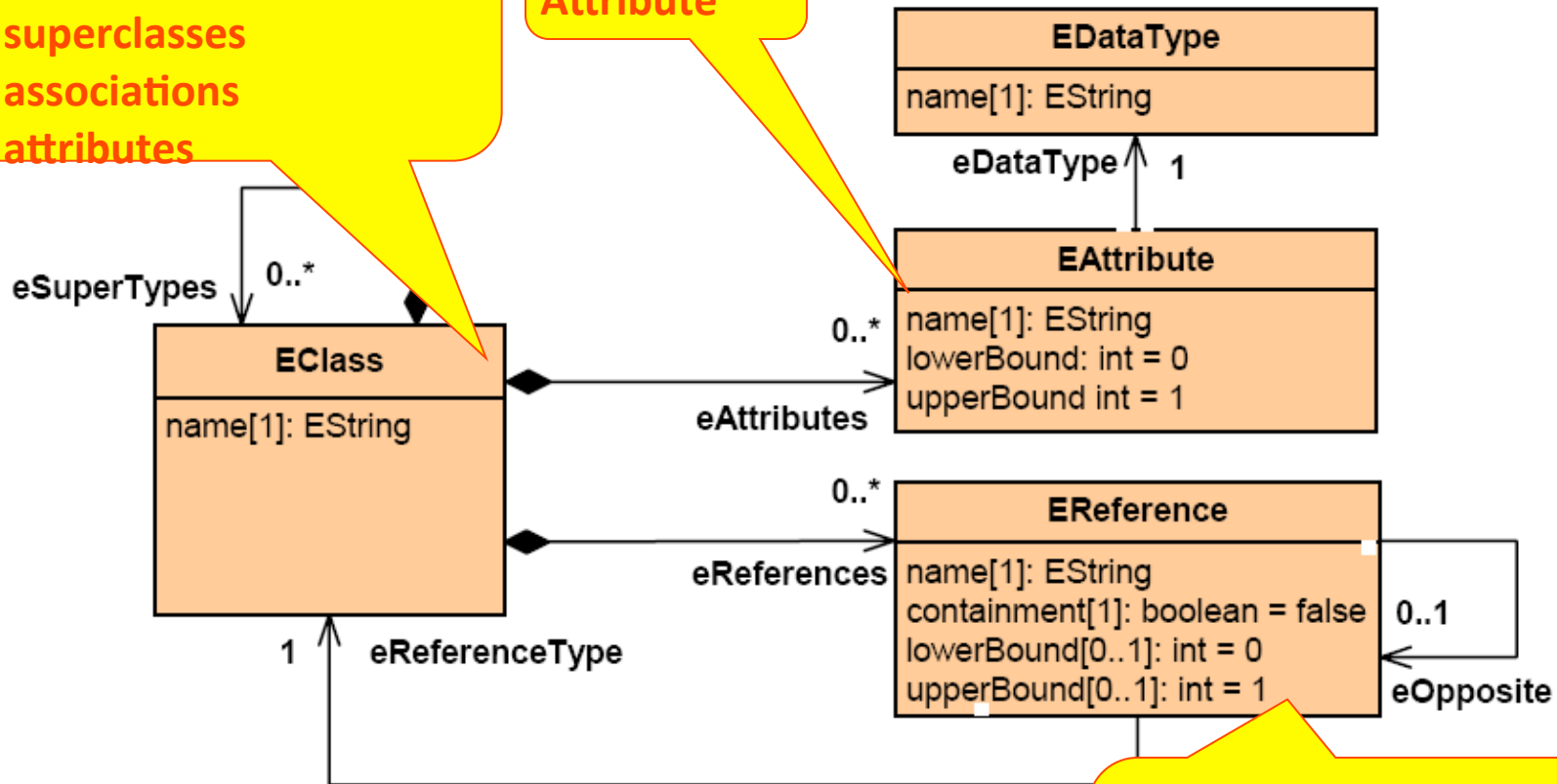
Core EMF



Class with arbitrary num. of

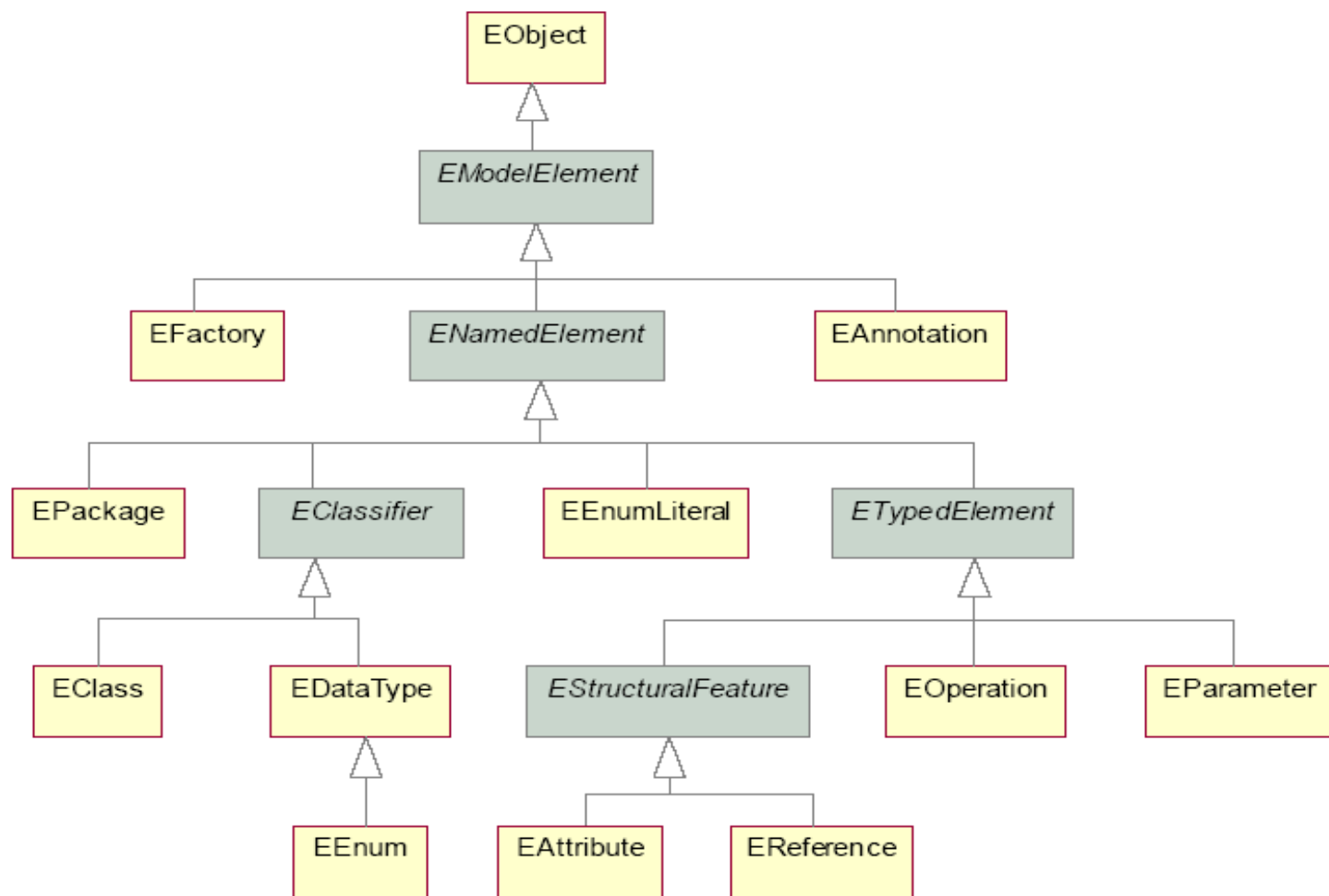
- superclasses
- associations
- attributes

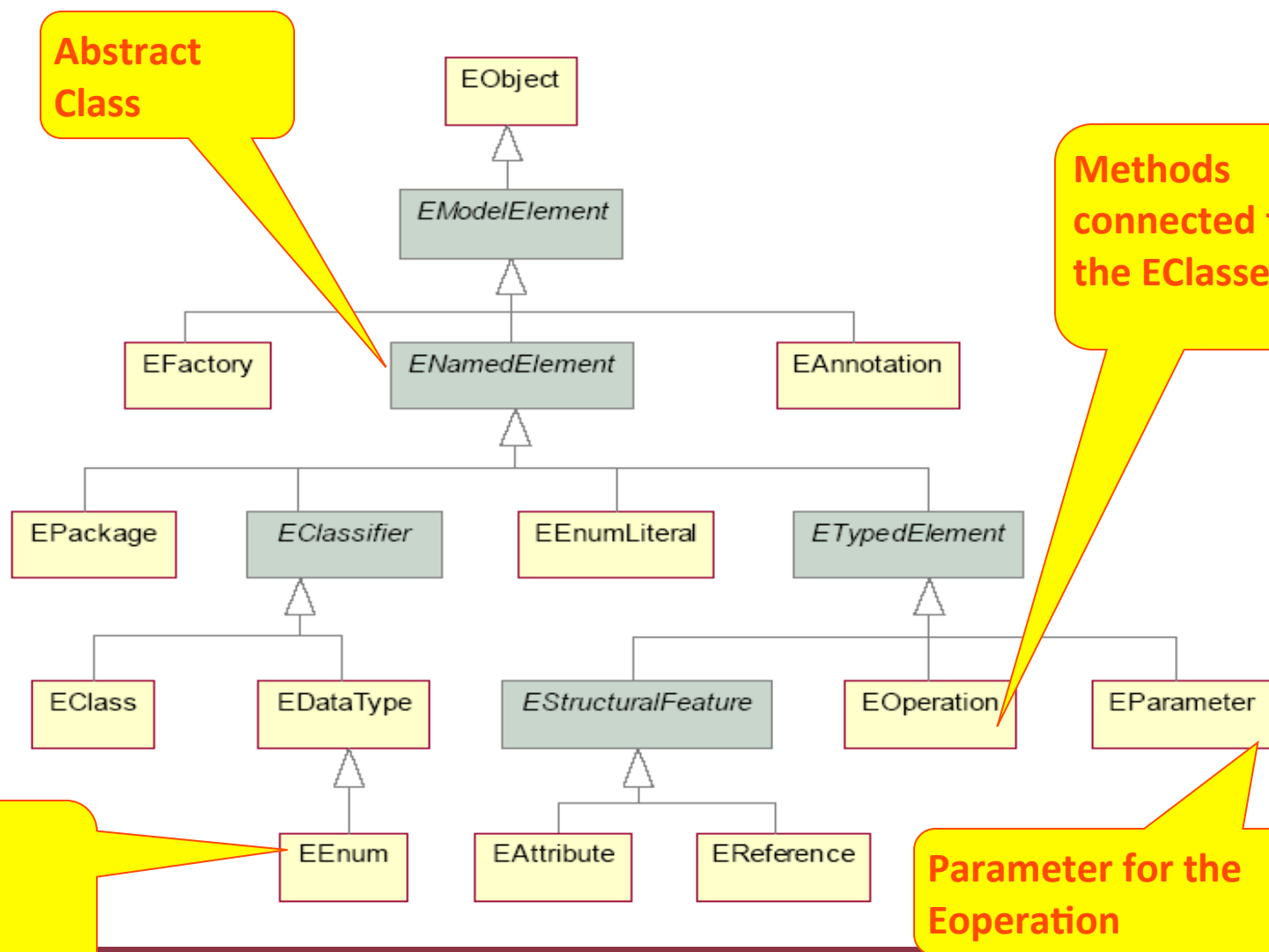
Typed Attribute



Unidirectional (binary) relation (Association)

- typed
- optional inverse end
- multiplicities





Abstract Class

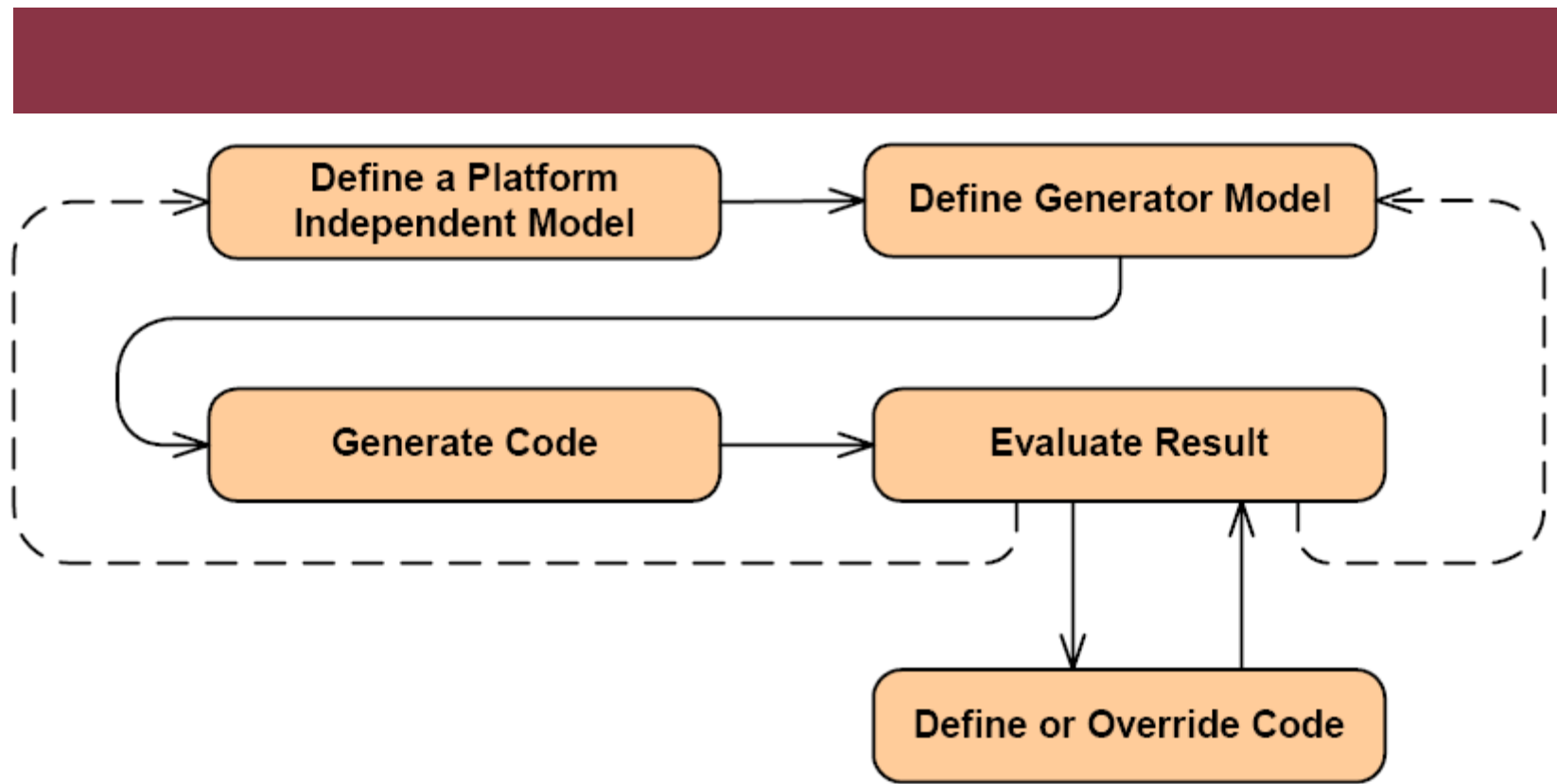
Methods connected to the EClasses

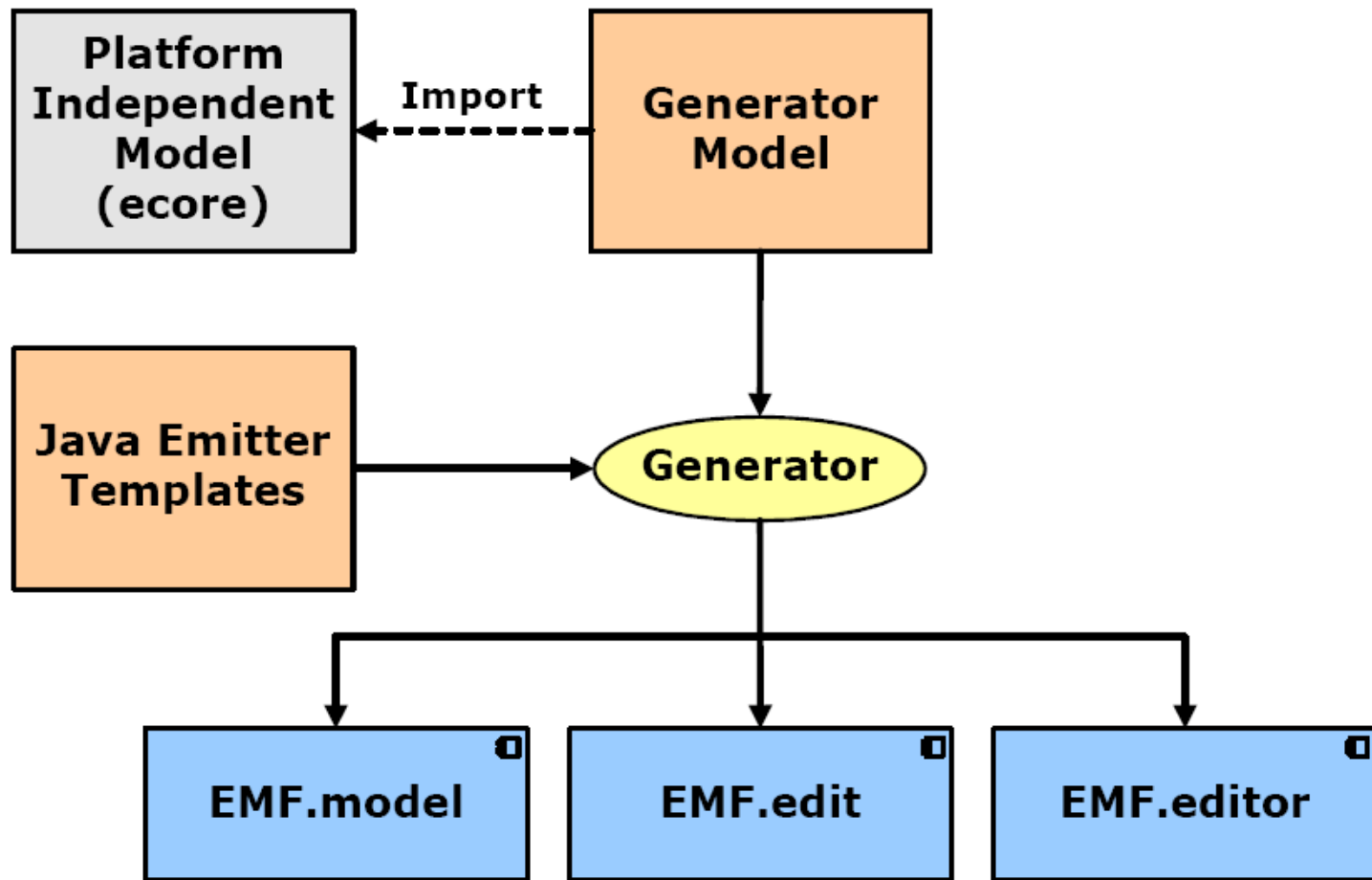
EObject based Enums

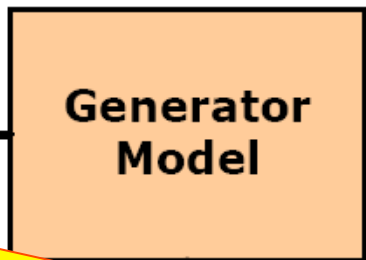
Parameter for the Eoperation

Defining a DSM

The EMF way



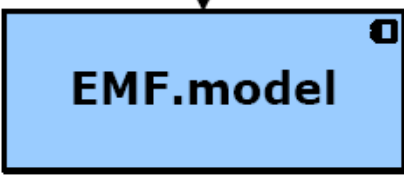




Import



Metamodel of the Domain / Modeling language



**Platform
Independent
Model
(ecore)**

Import

**Generator
Model**

**Java Emitter
Templates**

Generator

EMF.model

EMF.edit

EMF.editor

Mapping of the Ecore model to the impl platform

**Platform
Independent
Model
(ecore)**

Import

**Generator
Model**

**Java Emitter
Templates**

Gen

**Code templates for generating
implementation**

EMF.model

EMF.edit

EMF.editor

**Platform
Independent
Model
(ecore)**

Import

**Genera
Mode**

Code generation is carried out based upon

- the generator model
- code templates

**Java Emitter
Templates**

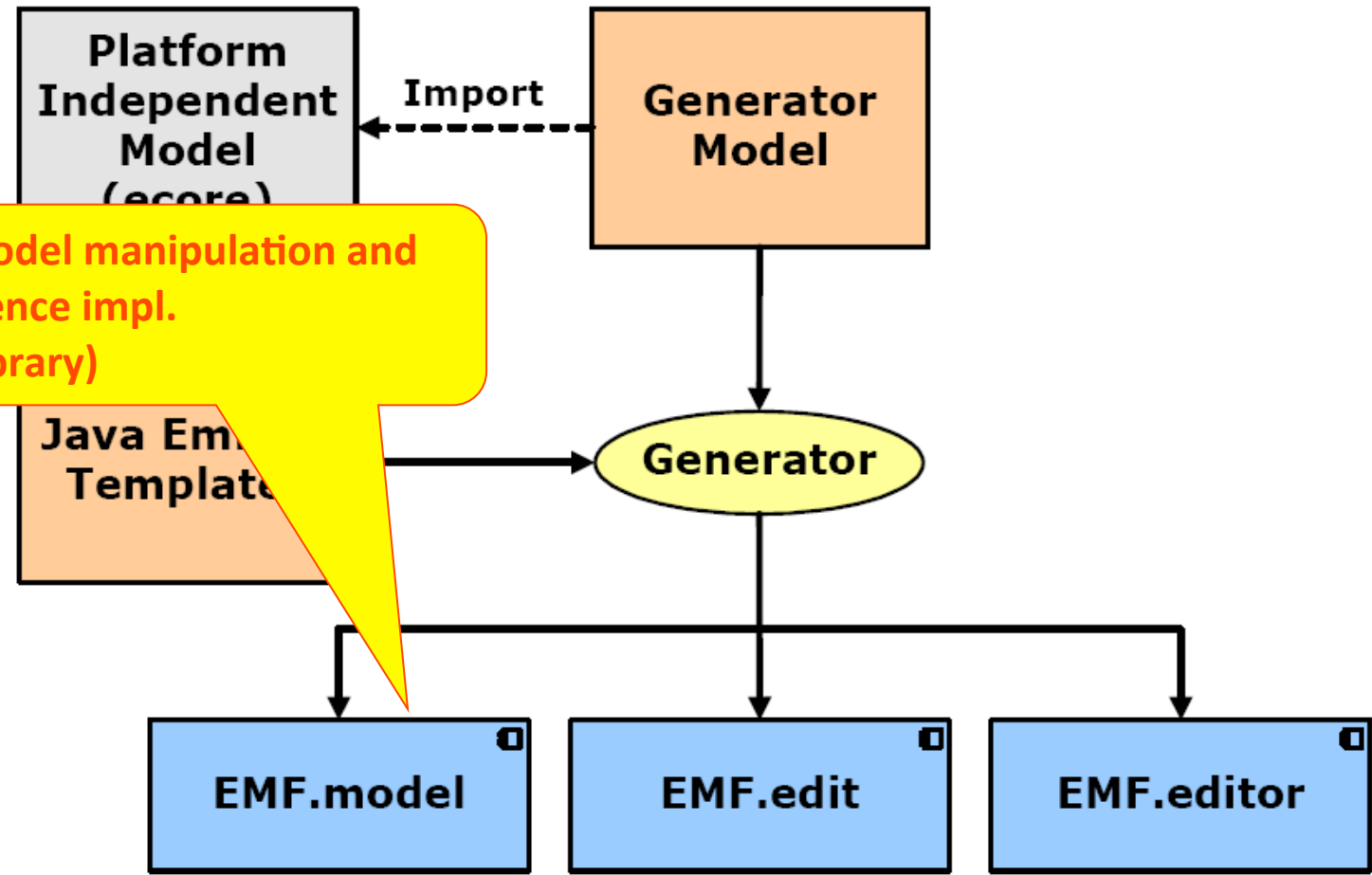
Generator

EMF.model

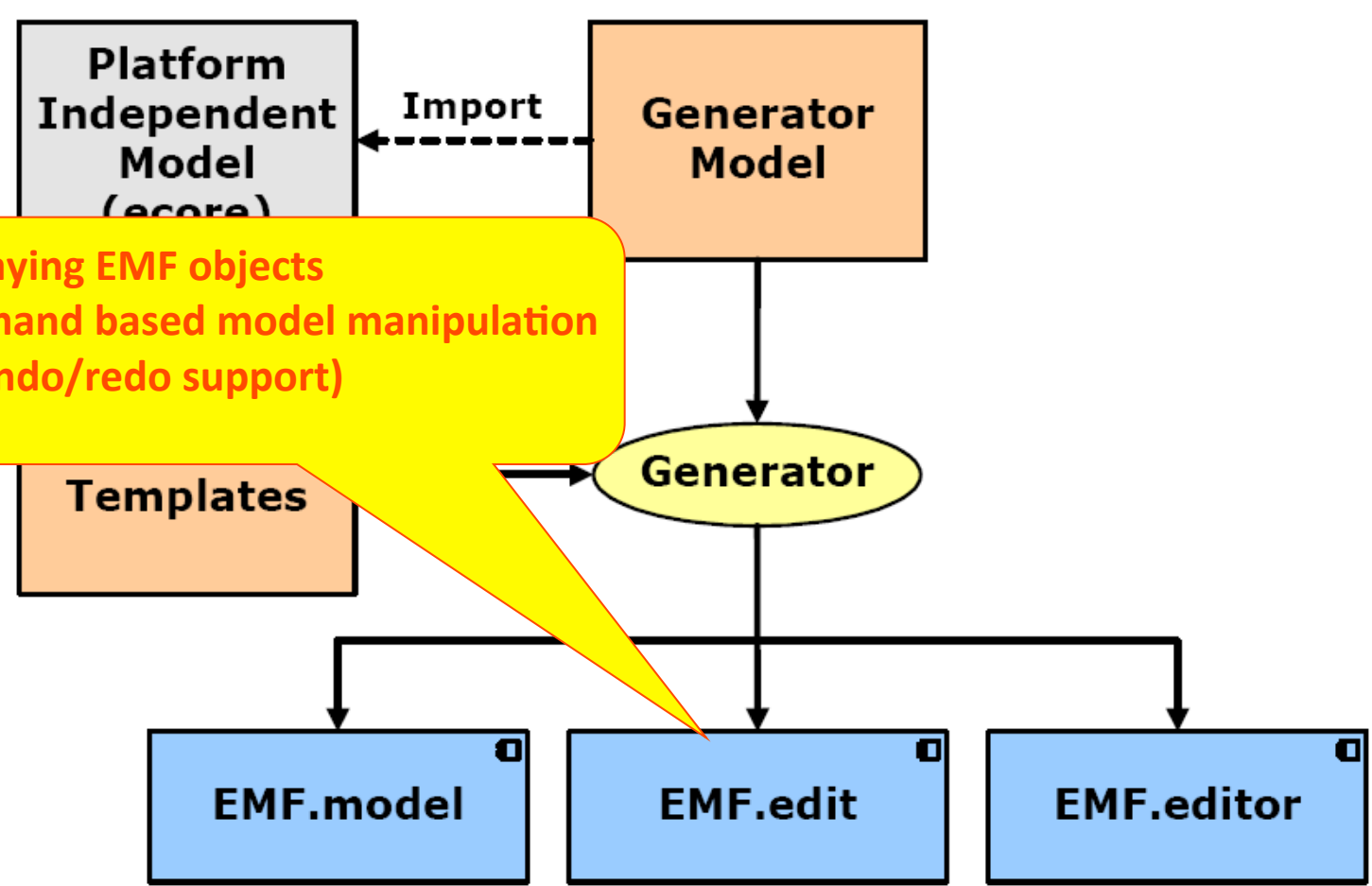
EMF.edit

EMF.editor

Core model manipulation and persistence impl. (Java library)



- Displaying EMF objects
- Command based model manipulation (with undo/redo support)



Platform Independent Model (ecore)

Generator Model

Import

Automatically generated tree view editor

Java Emitter Templates

Generator

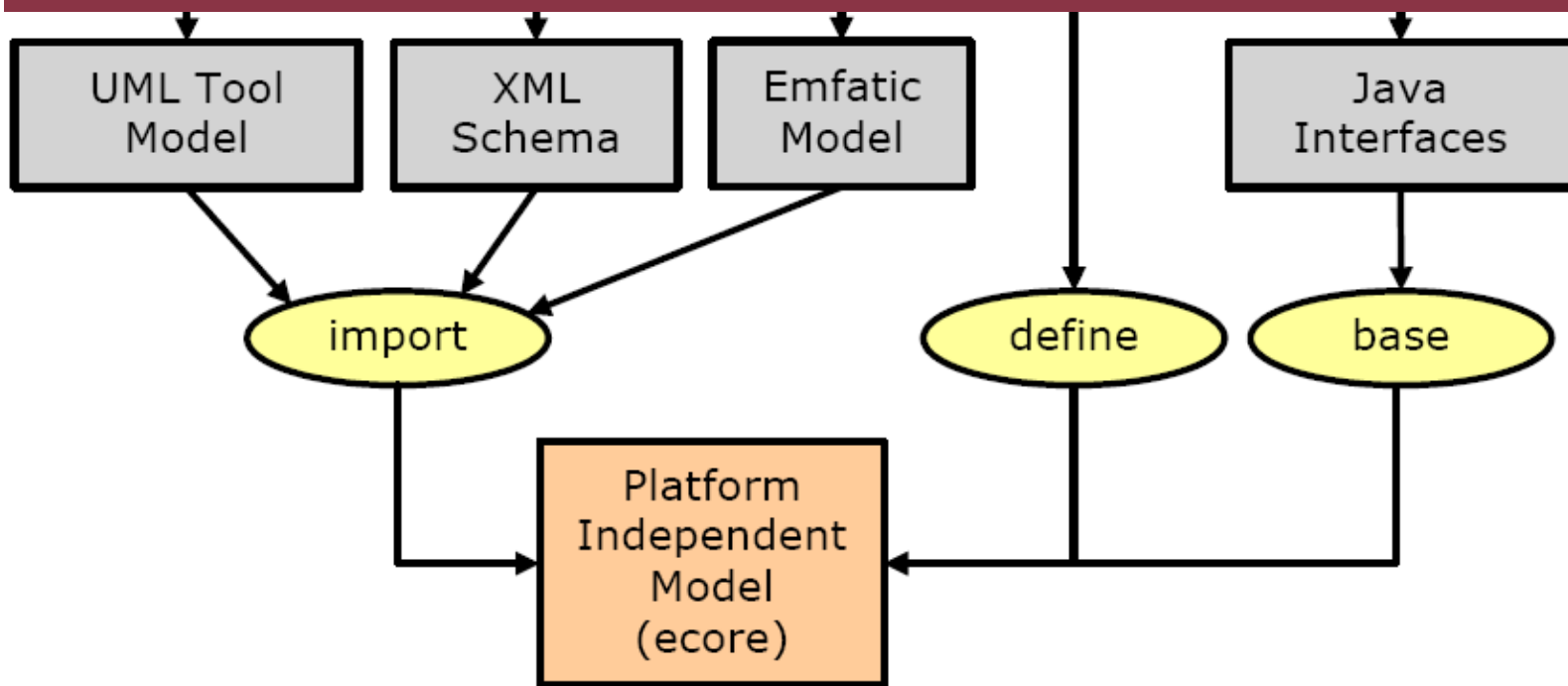
EMF.model

EMF.edit

EMF.editor

Creating an Ecore model (metamodel)

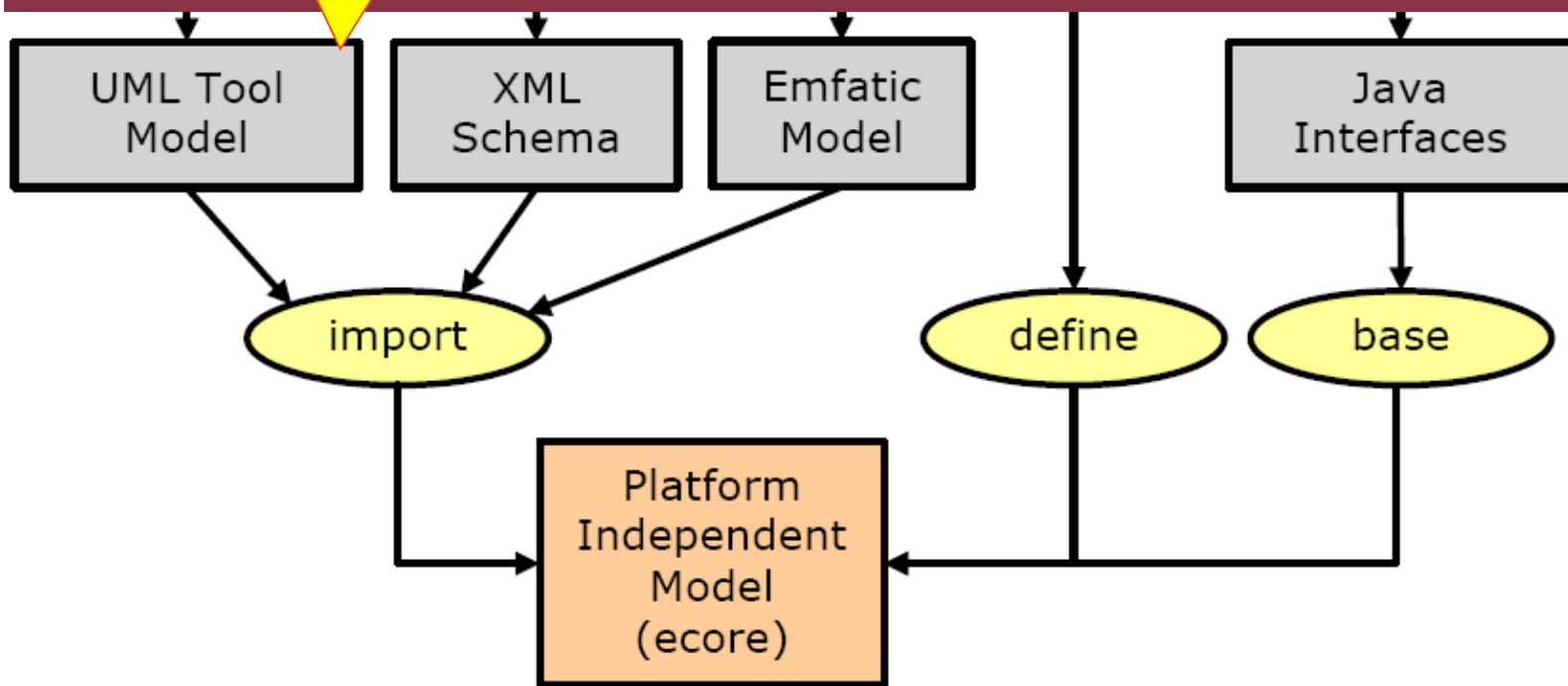
Creation of ECore models



UML class diagram

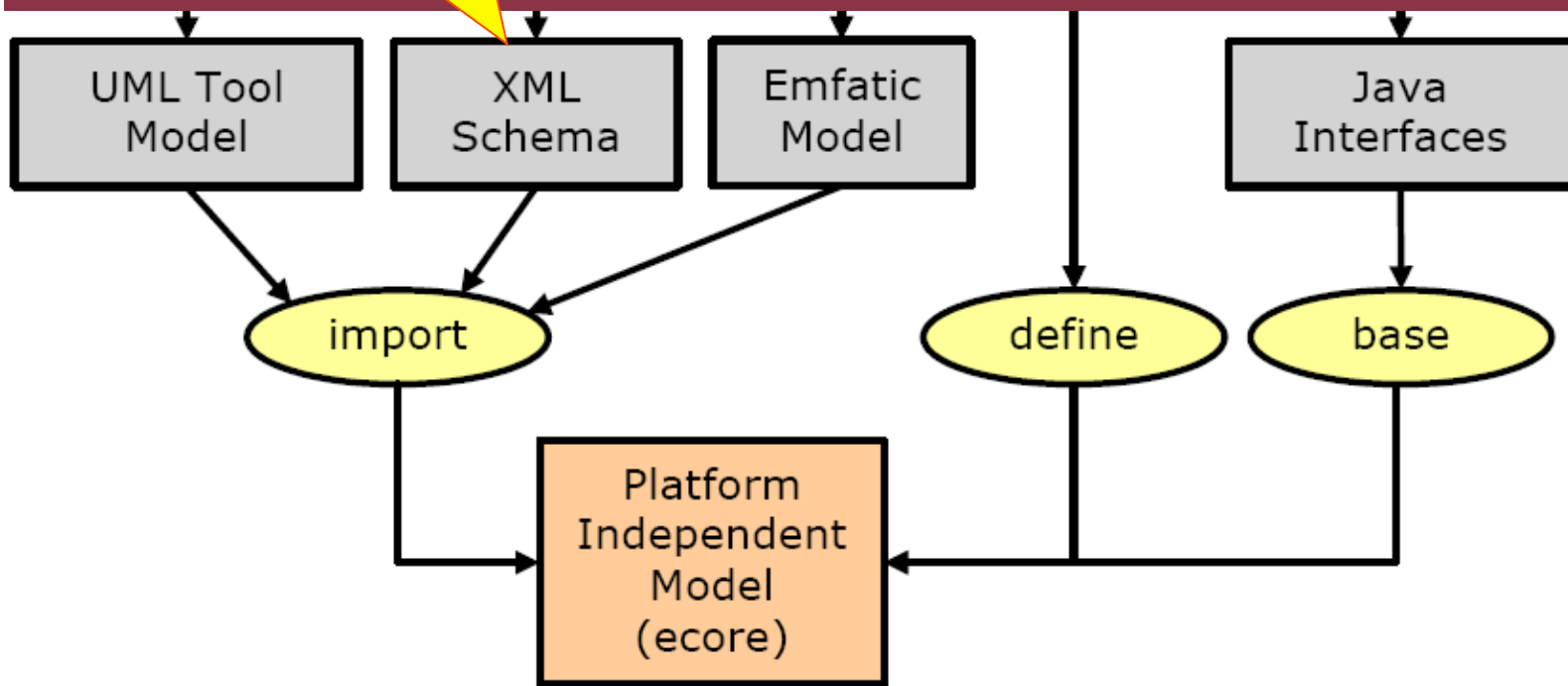
- Rational Software Architect
- EclipseUML (Omondo)
- Borland Together Architect

Definition of Ecore models



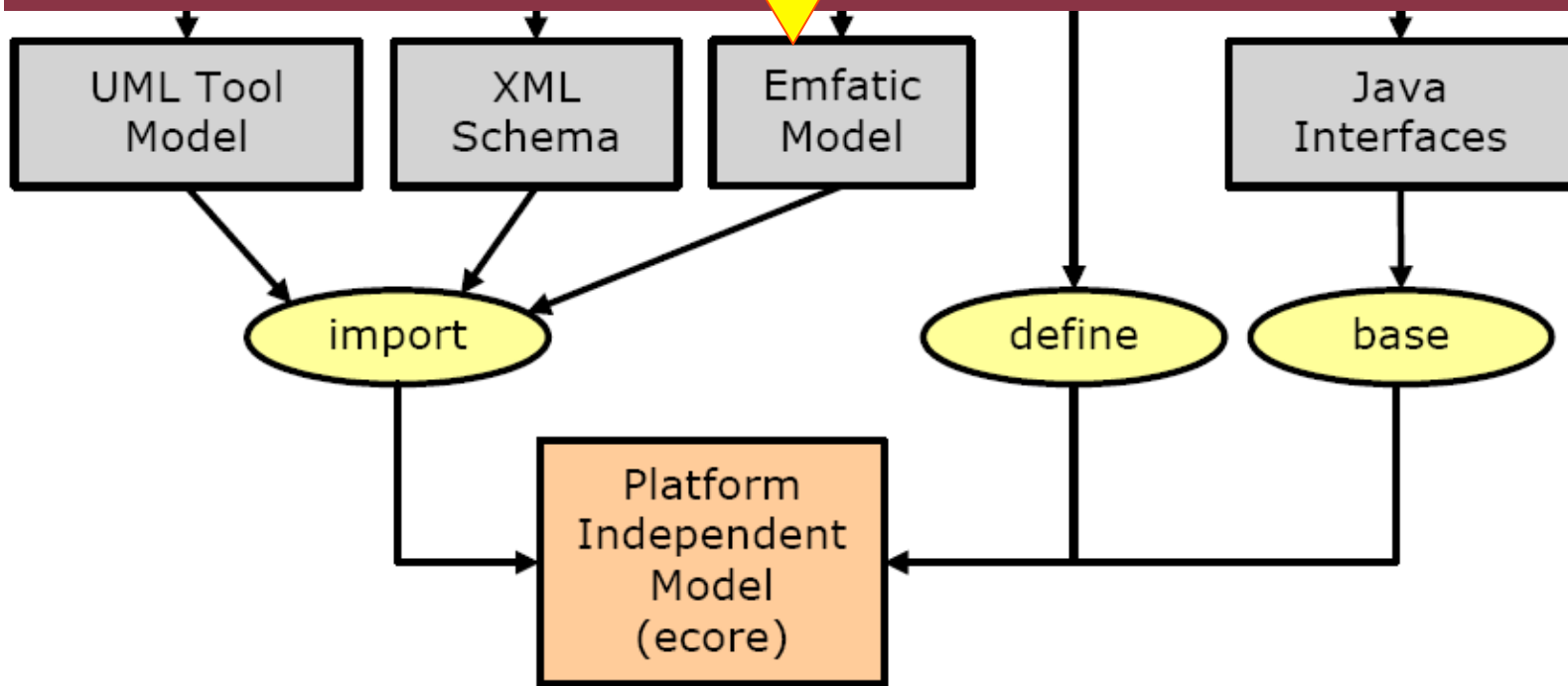
An XML schema is the metamodel of an XML document

Core models



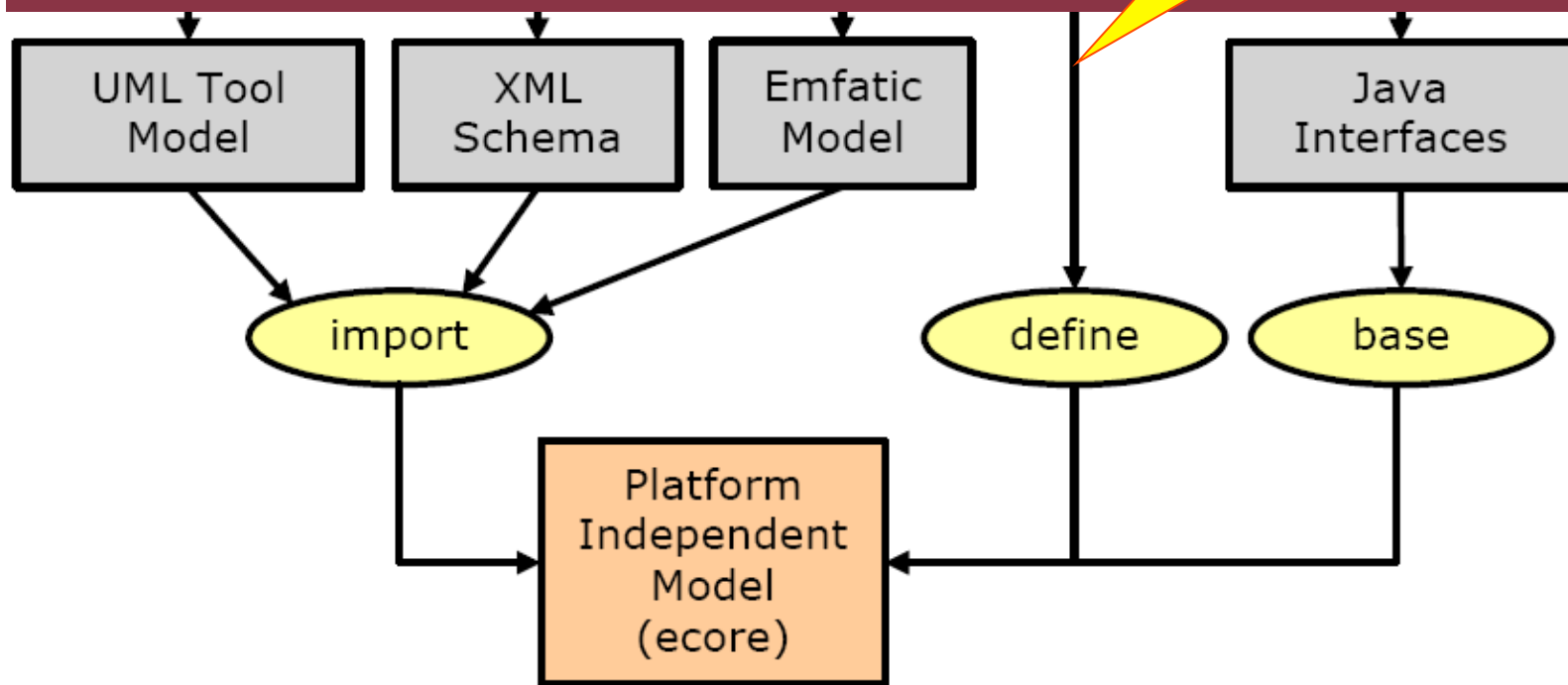
Simple programming language for
defining Ecore models

Simple models



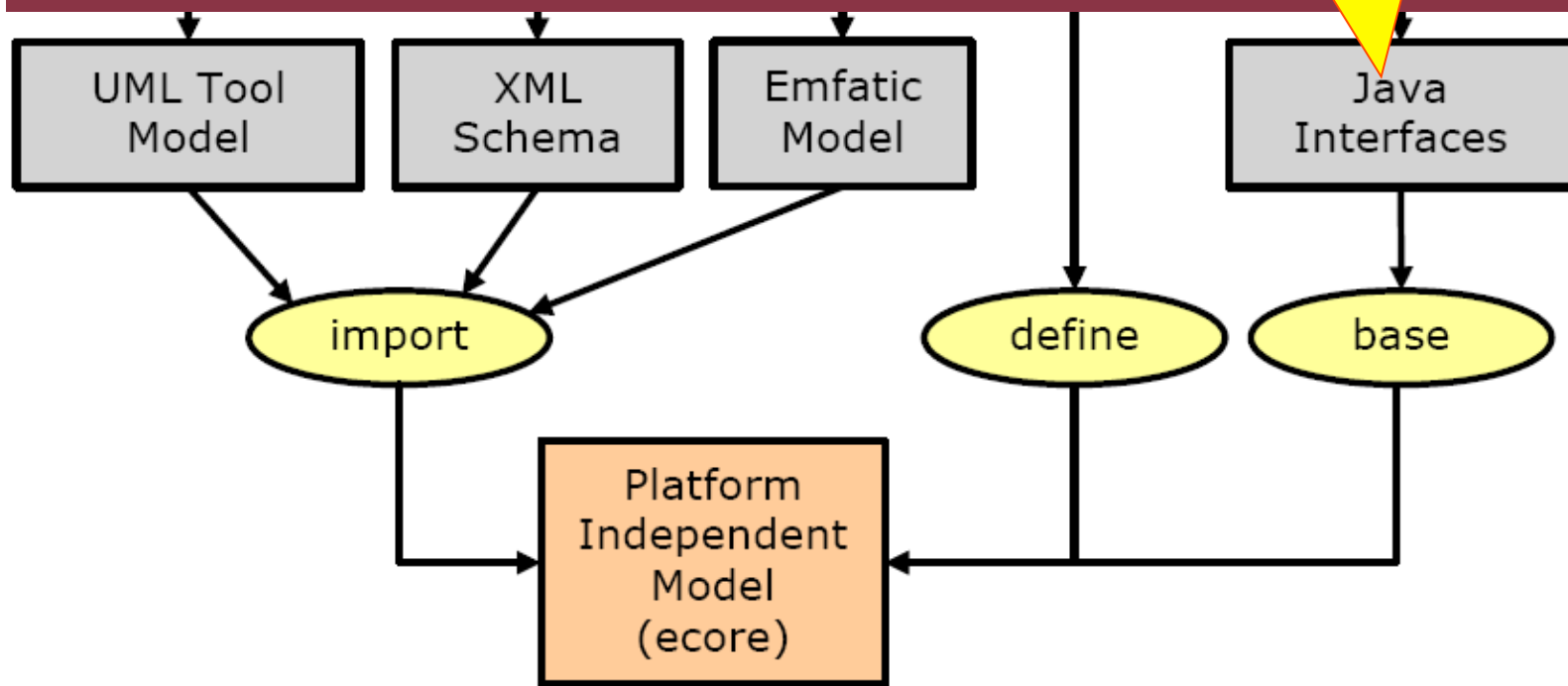
Creation of ECore model

Direct Ecore defining
(e.g., Ecore tree editor)

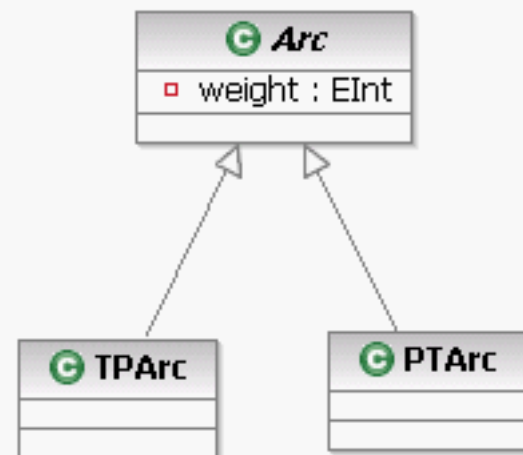
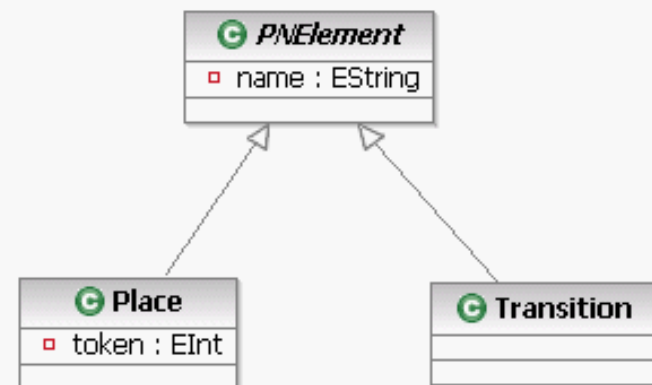
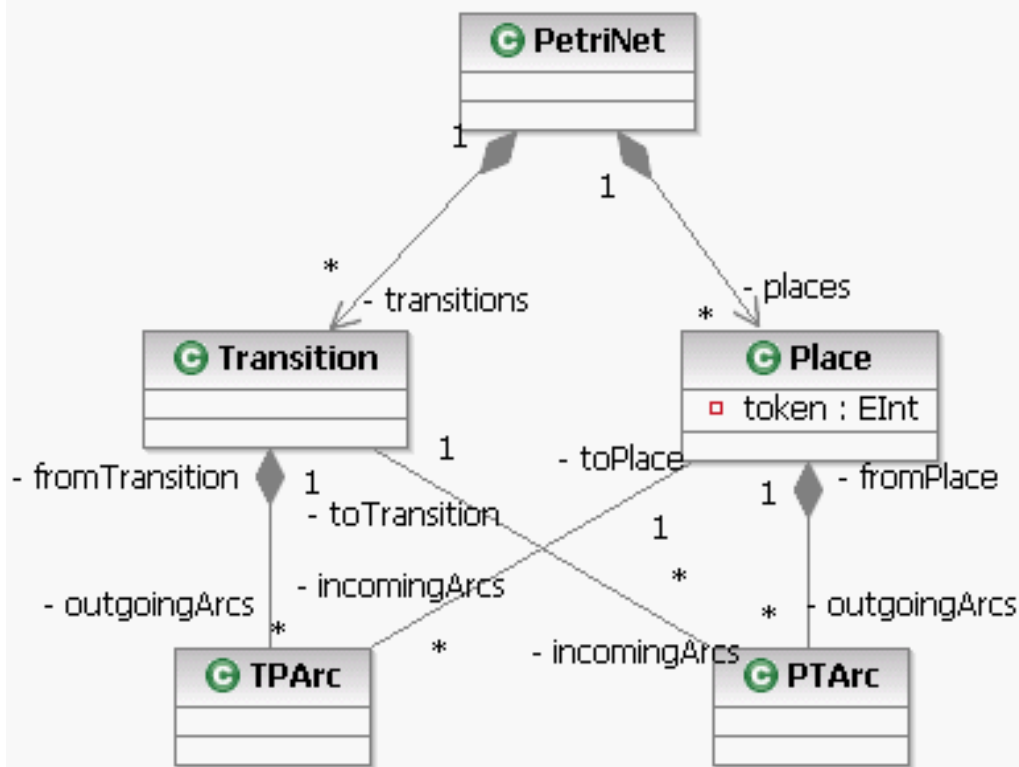


Creation of ECore mo

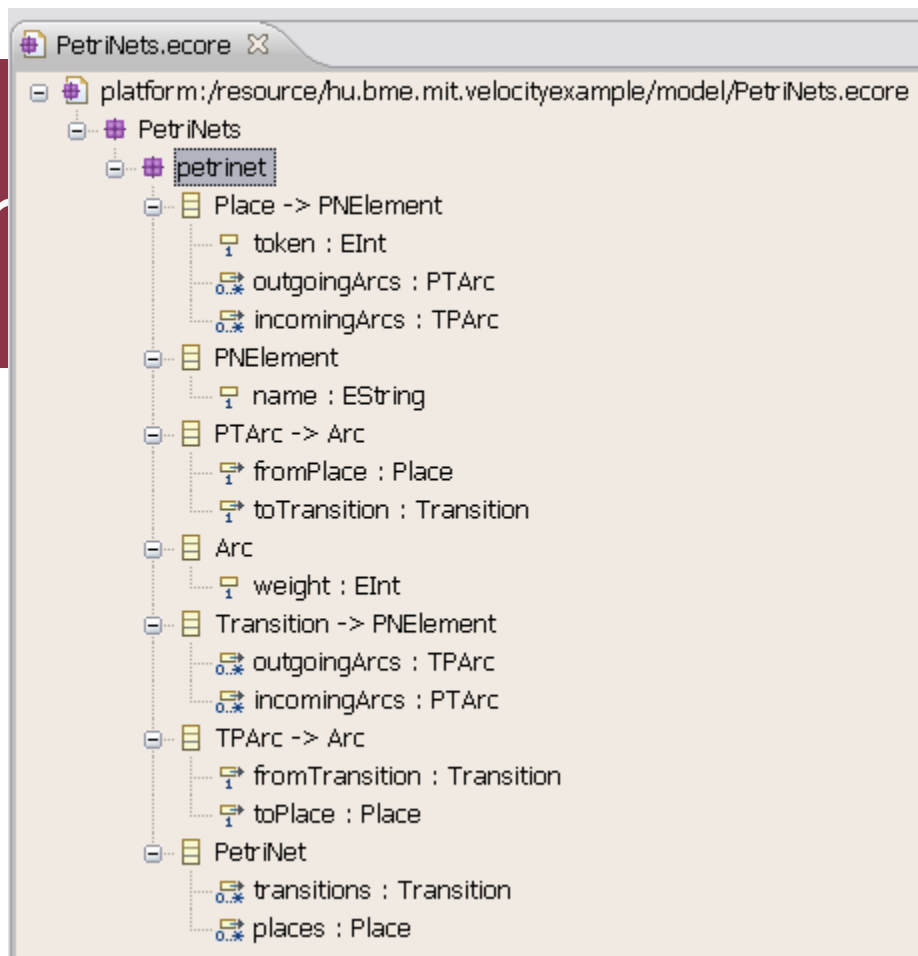
Specially annotated Java interfaces, defines the metamodel



The Petri net Example

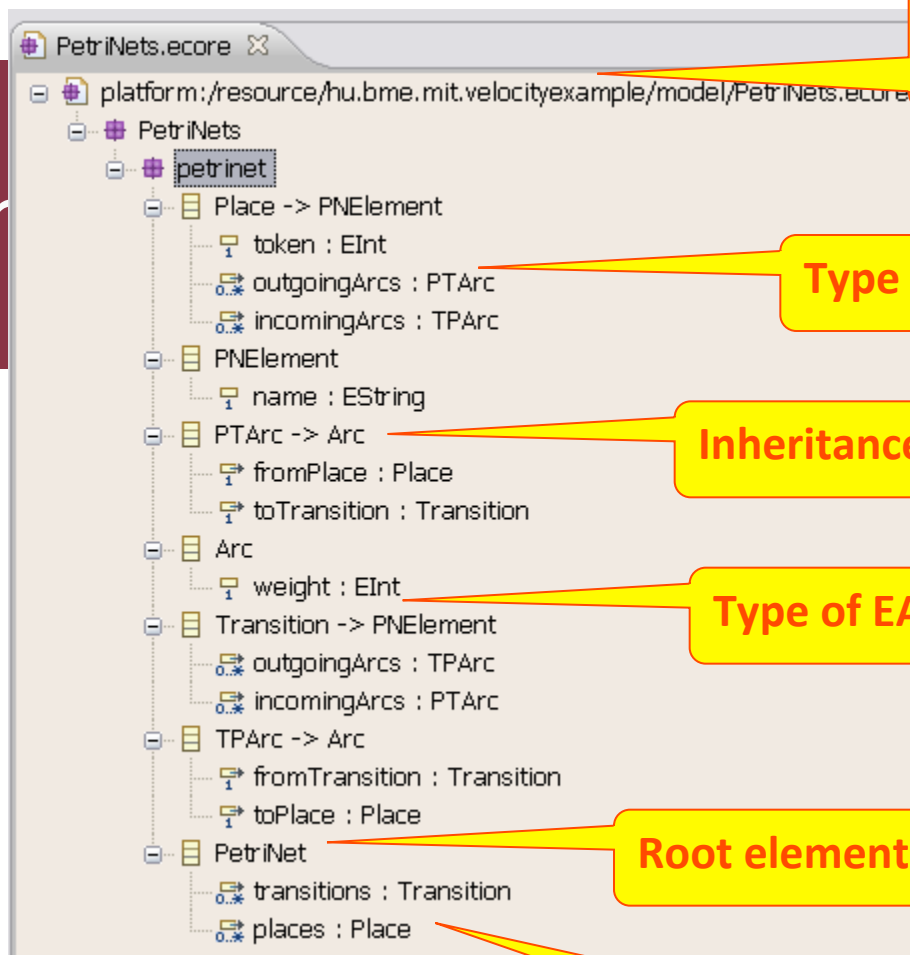


EMF r



tation

EMF r



Path of containing resource

Type of EReference

Inheritance

Type of EAttribute

Root element

Reference to all model elements

tation

Class Definition in PetriNet.ecore

```
<eClassifiers xsi:type="ecore:EClass" name="Place"  
  eSuperTypes="#//petrinet/PNElement">
```

```
<eStructuralFeatures xsi:type="ecore:EAttribute"
```

Class

Class Definition in PetriNet.ecore

Attribute

Reference

Containment

Multiplicity

```
<eClassifiers xsi:type="ecore:EClass" name="
eSuper /PNElement">
```

```
<eStructuralFeatures xsi:type="ecore:EAttribute"
```

Type

Opposite End

Code generation from Ecore

Code Generation from Ecore (.genmodel)

ECore model remain pure and
independent

Generator model

Goal:

Specify the attributes of the code

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a project tree on the left and a Properties window on the right.

Project Tree (PetriNets):

- PetriNets
 - Petrinet
 - Place -> PNElement
 - token : EInt
 - outgoingArcs : PTArc
 - incomingArcs : TPArc
 - PNElement
 - name : EString
 - PTArc -> Arc
 - Arc
 - weight : EInt
 - Transition -> PNElement
 - TPArc -> Arc
 - PetriNet

Properties Window:

Property	Value
All	
Bundle Manifest	true
Compliance Level	6.0
Copyright Fields	false
Copyright Text	
Language	
Model Name	PetriNets
Non-NLS Markers	false
Runtime Compatibility	false
Runtime Jar	false
Runtime Version	2.5
Edit	
Color Providers	false
Creation Commands	true
Creation Icons	true
Edit Directory	/hu.bme.mit.velocityexample.edit/src
Edit Plug-in Class	PetriNets.petrinet.provider.PetriNetsEditPlugin
Edit Plug-in ID	hu.bme.mit.velocityexample.edit
Edit Plug-in Variables	
Font Providers	false
Optimized Has Children	false
Provider Root Extends Class	
Table Providers	false
Editor	
Creation Sub-menus	false
Editor Directory	/hu.bme.mit.velocityexample.editor/src

referred Ecore elements

General parameters

Property	Value
Bundle Manifest	true
Compliance Level	6.0
Copyright Fields	false
Copyright Text	
Language	
Model Name	PetriNets
Non-NLS Markers	false
Runtime Compatibility	false
Runtime Jar	false
Runtime Version	2.5
Color Providers	false
Creation Commands	true
Creation Icons	true
Edit Directory	/hu.bme.mit.velocityexample.edit/src
Edit Plug-in Class	PetriNets.petrinet.provider.PetriNetsEditPlugin
Edit Plug-in ID	hu.bme.mit.velocityexample.edit
Edit Plug-in Variable	
Font Providers	false
Optimized Has Children	false
Provider Root Extends Class	
Table Providers	false
Creation Sub-menus	false
Editor Directory	/hu.bme.mit.velocityexample.editor/src

Edit specific attributes

Editor specific attributes

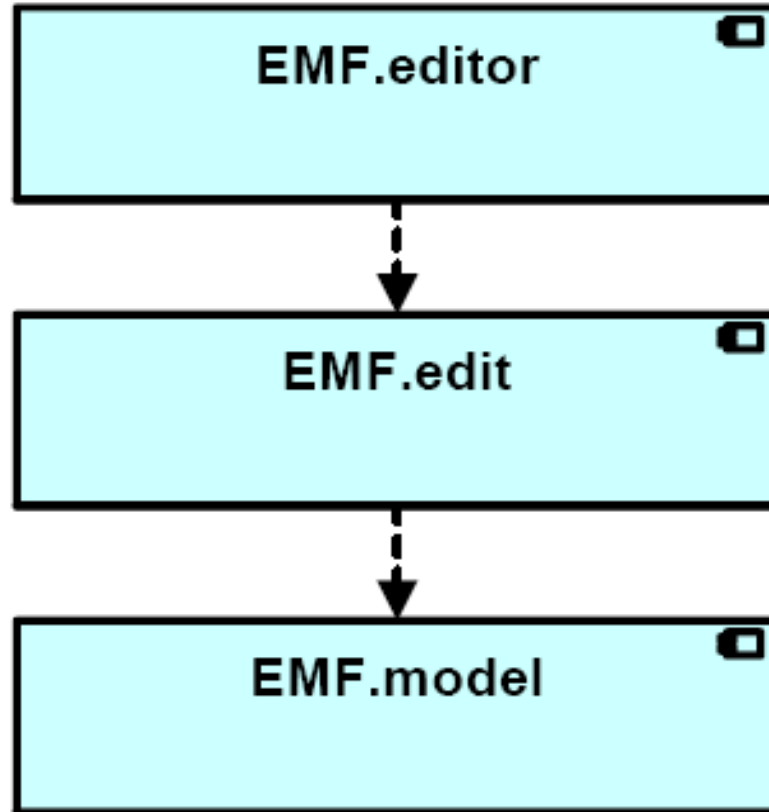
Generated EMF components

Automation in EMF

Model manipulation

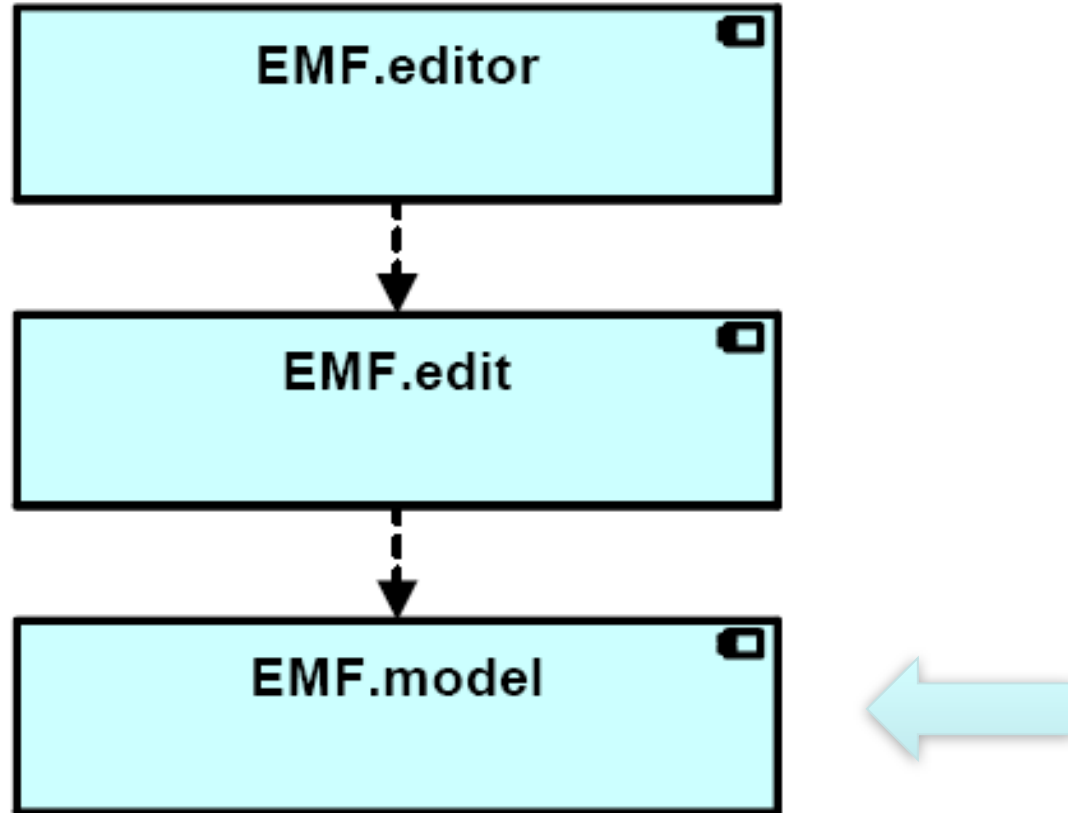
Bidirectional references (also m..n),
Containments

Generated EMF components



- ❖ 3. Tree Editor
- ❖ 2. Model Manipulation
- ❖ 1. Model Persistence

Generated EMF components



EMF.model

Optimized persistency handling
Fully featured Java code of the ECore

<interface>
Notifier

BasicNotifierImpl

Notification/Observer
Layer

<interface>
EObject

BasicEObjectImpl

Common
Implementation
Layer

EObjectImpl

**Generalize the already
defined framework element**

<interface>
Place

PlaceImpl

Business
Layer

Auto-Generated Interface

EMF specific
„annotations”

Getters/Setters for
attributes

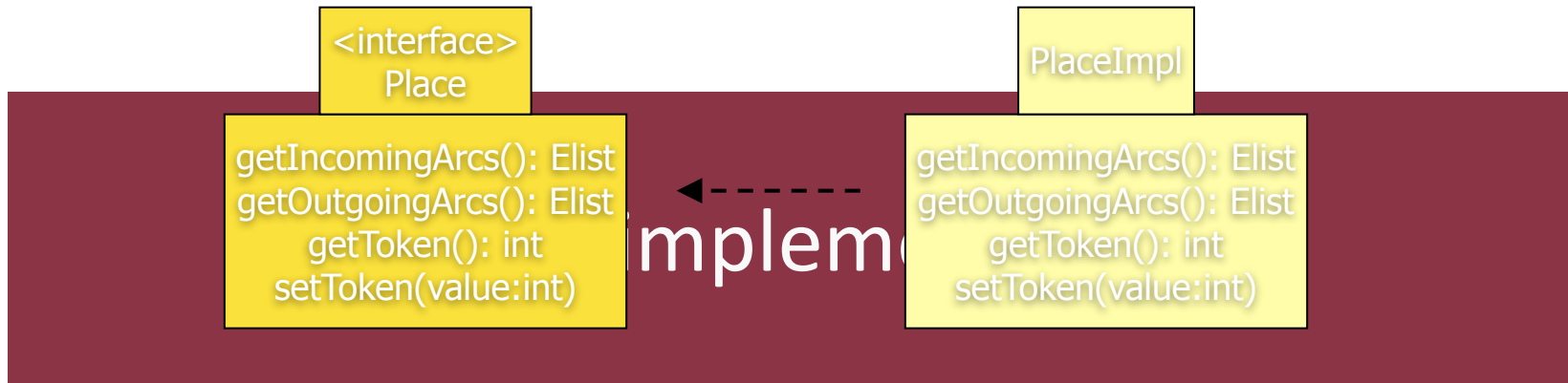
```
* @model
* @generated
*/
public interface Place {
    /**
     * @see #getToken()
     * @generated
     */
    void setToken(int value);

    /**
     * @model opposite="fromPlace" containment="true"
     * @generated
     */
    EList<PTArc> getOutgoingArcs();

    /**
     * @model opposite="toPlace"
     * @generated
     */
    EList<TPArc> getIncomingArcs();
} // Place
```

Only getter when
Multiplicity > 1

EList, EMF list interface
(~10 implementations)



EAttribute -> get/set methods (multiplicity <= 1)

EReference:

„many” -> get

„one” -> get / set

```
«Java Class»
PlaceImpl

◇ TOKEN_EDEFAULT : int = 0;
◇ token : int = TOKEN_EDEFAULT;
◇ PlaceImpl ( )
◇ eStaticClass ( )
● getToken ( ) : int
● setToken ( newToken : int ) : void
● getOutgoingArcs ( )
● getIncomingArcs ( )
● eInverseAdd ( featureID : int )
● eInverseRemove ( featureID : int )
● eGet ( featureID : int, resolve : boolean, coreType : boolean ) : Object
● eSet ( featureID : int, newValue : Object ) : void
● eUnset ( featureID : int ) : void
● eIsSet ( featureID : int ) : boolean
```

Every Class contains Framework specific methods:

Reflective get/set (eGet, eSet)

Consistency manipulation (eInverseRemove)

Retruns the static EClass
Implemented by the EObject

«JavaInterface»
Notifier

«JavaInterface»
EObject

Returns the Resource of which the
EObject is added

Reflective
methods

```
+ eClass ( ) : EClass  
+ eResource ( ) : Resource  
+ eContainer ( ) : EObject  
+ eContainingFeature ( ) : EStructuralFeature  
+ eContainmentFeature ( ) : EReference  
+ eContents ( ) : EList  
+ eAllContents ( ) : TreeIterator  
+ elsProxy ( ) : boolean  
+ eCrossReferences ( ) : EList  
+ eGet ( [in] feature : EStructuralFeature ) : Object  
+ eGet ( [in] feature : EStructuralFeature, [in] resolve : boolean ) : Object  
+ eSet ( [in] feature : EStructuralFeature, [in] newValue : Object ) : void  
+ elsSet ( [in] feature : EStructuralFeature ) : boolean  
+ eUnset ( [in] feature : EStructuralFeature ) : void
```

Containment manipulation
methods

Every Interface extends the EObject Interface

```

protected static final int TOKEN_EDEFAULT = 0;
/**
 * @generated
 */
public int getToken() {
    return token;
}
/**
 * @generated
 * @ordered
 */
protected int token = TOKEN_EDEFAULT;
/**
 * @generated
 */
public void setToken(int newToken) {
    int oldToken = token;
    token = newToken;
    if (eNotificationRequired())
        eNotify(new ENotificationImpl(this, Notification.SET,
            PetrinetPackage.PLACE__TOKEN, oldToken, token));
}

```

Attribute is mapped to get and set methods

Notification

Type is normally a simple Java type (int, String, etc.)

Similar to the EAttribute
Notification thrown by EList

Type is normally an other EObject

Handles containmnet

Uses proxy, must be resolved

Have to check opposite EReference
integrity

EReference implementation

```
/**
 * @s
 * @g
 * @o
 */
protected EList<TPArc> incomingArcs = null;
/**
 * @generated
 */
public EList<TPArc> getIncomingArcs() {
    if (incomingArcs == null) {
        incomingArcs = new EObjectWithInverseResolvingEList<TPArc>(TPArc.class,
            this,
            PetrinetPackage.PLACE__INCOMING_ARCS,
            PetrinetPackage.TP_ARC__TO_PLACE);
    }
    return incomingArcs;
}
```

```
public class XImpl extends EObjectImpl implements X {  
  
    /**  
     * @generated NOT  
     */  
    void f() {  
        // Provide the implementation  
    }  
}
```

on

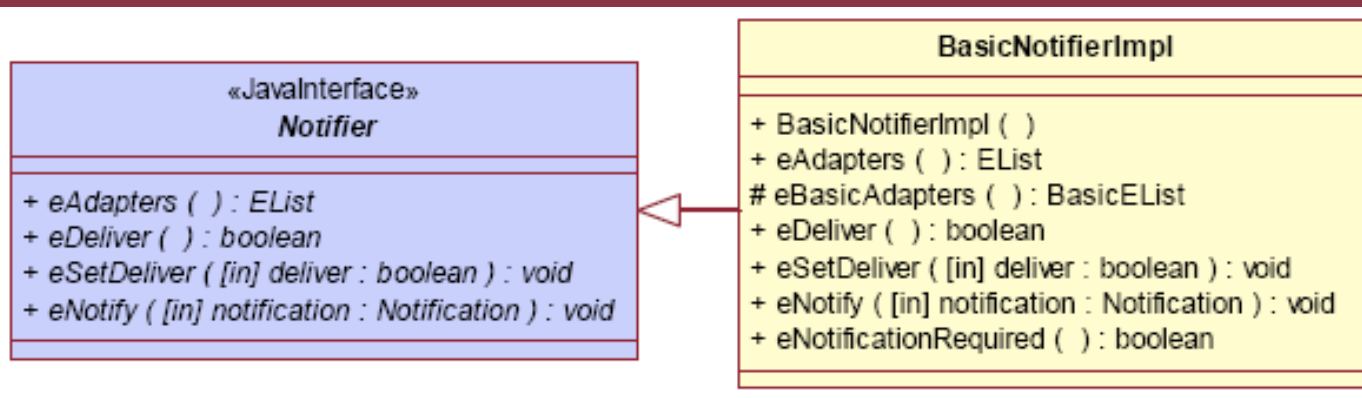
Represents the frame of a Java method

Represented both in the interface and implementing class

Important:

Have to change the generated annotation to **NOT**

Have to implement the method manually



- Observer pattern
- Behavior extension
- Events stored in a Notification class
- Can be parametrized in the genmodel

EFactory implementation

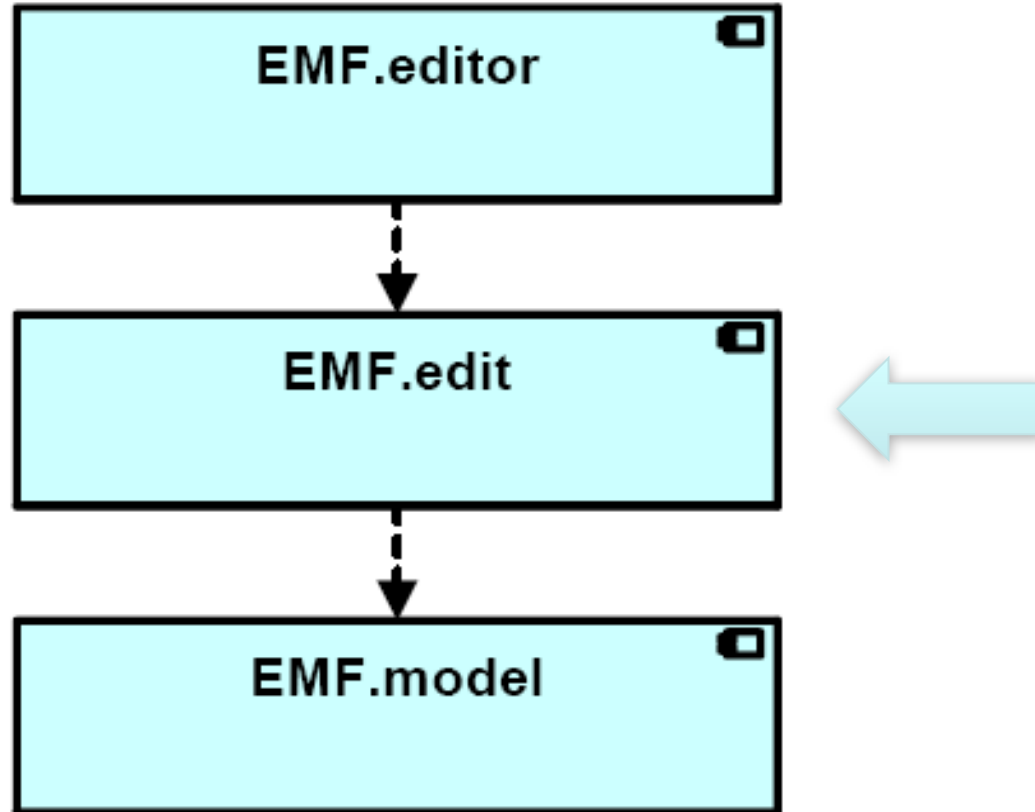
Single
instance

Create methods by
type

One-to-one reference to Petrinet
EPackage

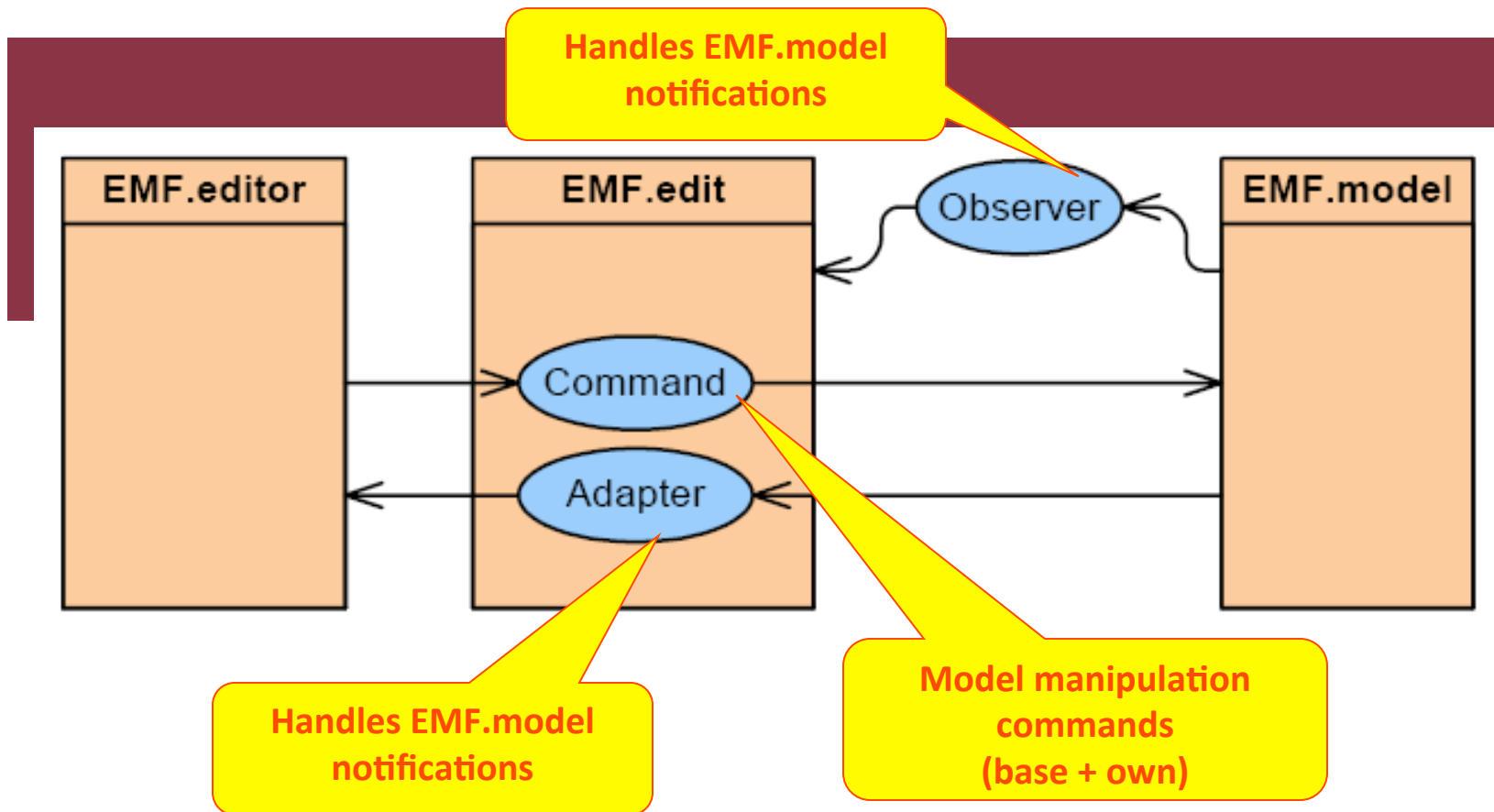
```
public interface IPetrinetFactory {  
    /**  
     * T  
     * @  
     */  
    Petrinet createPetrinet();  
  
    Place createPlace();  
  
    PTArc createPTArc();  
  
    Transition createTransition();  
  
    TPArc createTPArc();  
  
    Petrinet createPetrinet();  
  
    PetrinetPackage getPetrinetPackage();  
}  
//PetrinetFactory
```


Generated EMF components



EMF.Edit

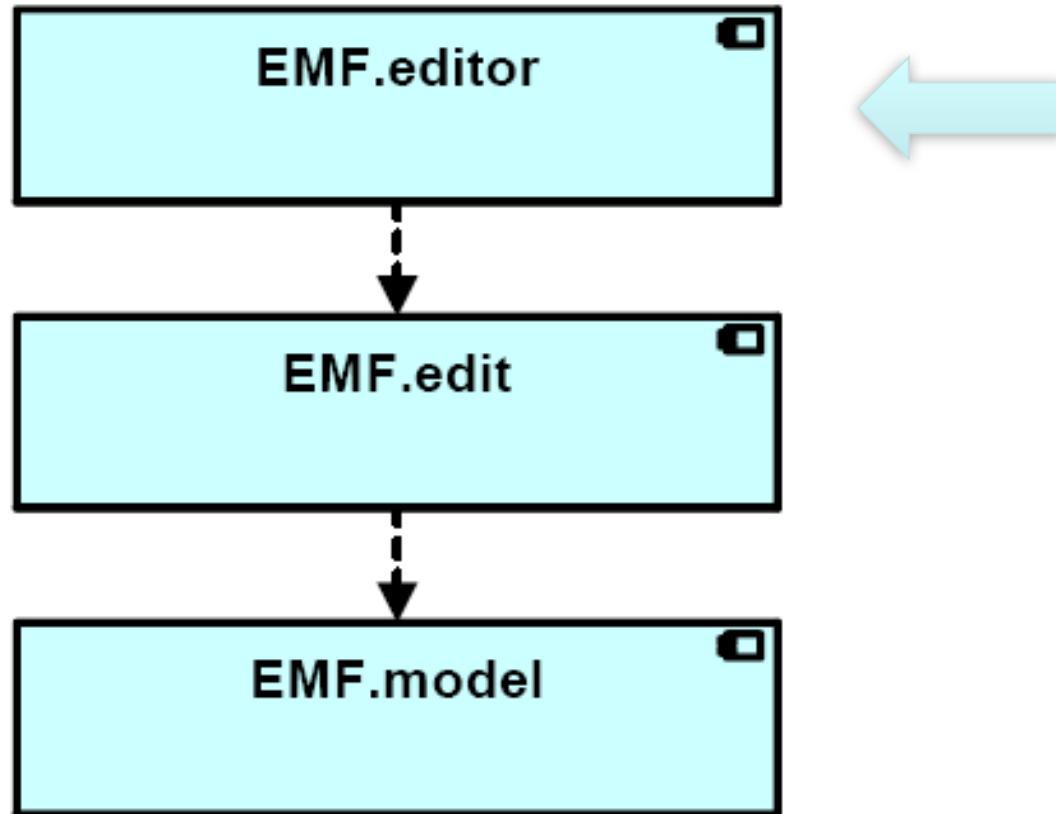
Separates the GUI and the model
GUI independent commands

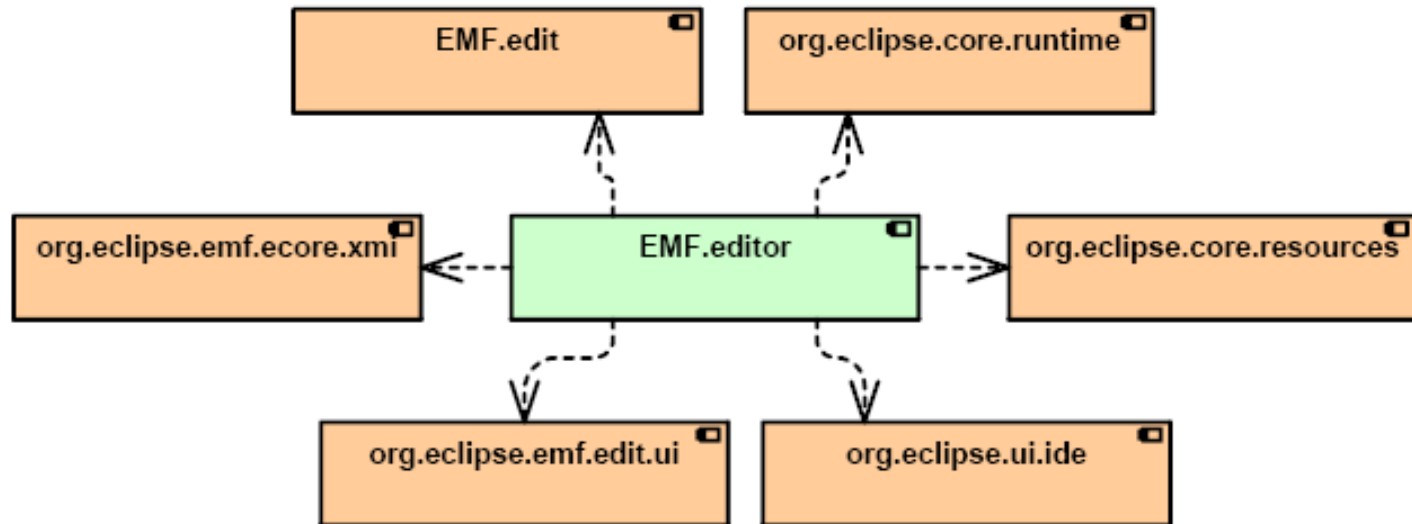


EMF.Edit.Command

- All model manipulation through commands
- Based on template method pattern
- The ItemProvider implements the createCommand(...) method, which calls one of its protected command method
- Customizable (usually, modify already implemented „protected” commands)

Generated EMF components





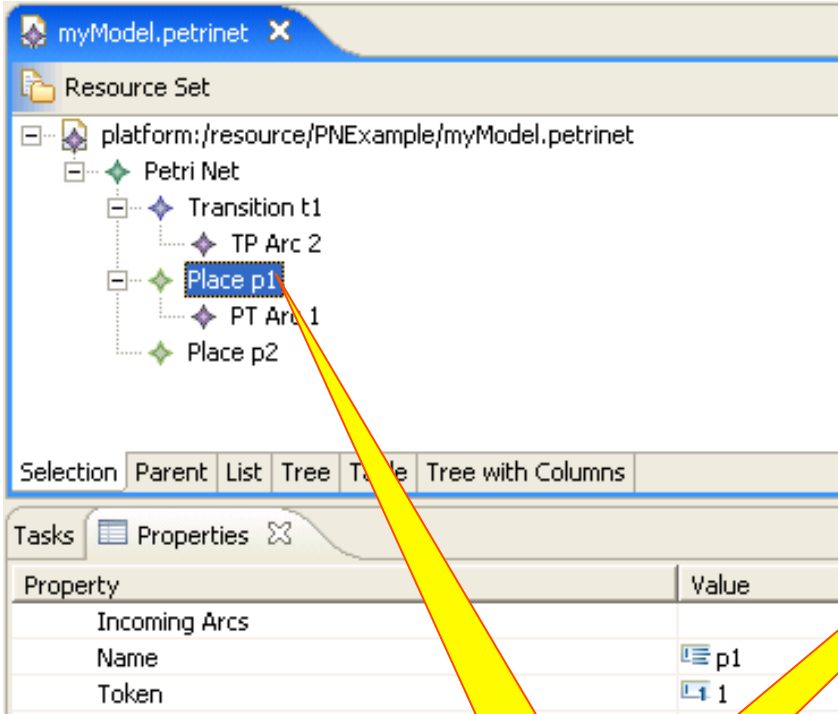
- EMF.Editor generates the SWT/JFace for the graphical editor
- Generates:
 - Tree editor
 - Wizards
 - Menus
 - plugins

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PetriNets.petrinet:PetriNet xmi:version="2.0"
  xmlns:xmi="http://www.omg.org/XMI"
  xmlns:PetriNets.petrinet=
    "http://PetriNets/petrinet.ecore">
  <transitions name="t1" incomingArcs=
    "@places.0/@outgoingArcs.0">
    <outgoingArcs weight="2" toPlace="//@places.
      1"/>
  </transitions>
  <places name="p1" token="1">
    <outgoingArcs weight="1" toTransition="//
      @transitions.0"/>
  </places>
  <places name="p2" incomingArcs=
    "@transitions.0/@outgoingArcs.0"/>
</PetriNets.petrinet:PetriNet>

```

Petri Net models



Place p1

Reference: URI (or XMI.id)

Tree View

XMI 2.0 View

Tools, API and Utilities

The org.eclipse.emf.ecore.util Package

Contains a number of miscellaneous utility
classes and interfaces:

Client Programming with EMF

Create a
place

```
Place p1 = PetrinetFactory.eINSTANCE.createPlace(),  
        p1.setName("p1");  
Place p2 = PetrinetFactory.eINSTANCE.createPlace();  
        p2.setName("p2");
```

Create a
transition

Create a PT
arc

Set source of
PT arc

Set target of
PT arc

Advanced client programming: Reflective Ecore API

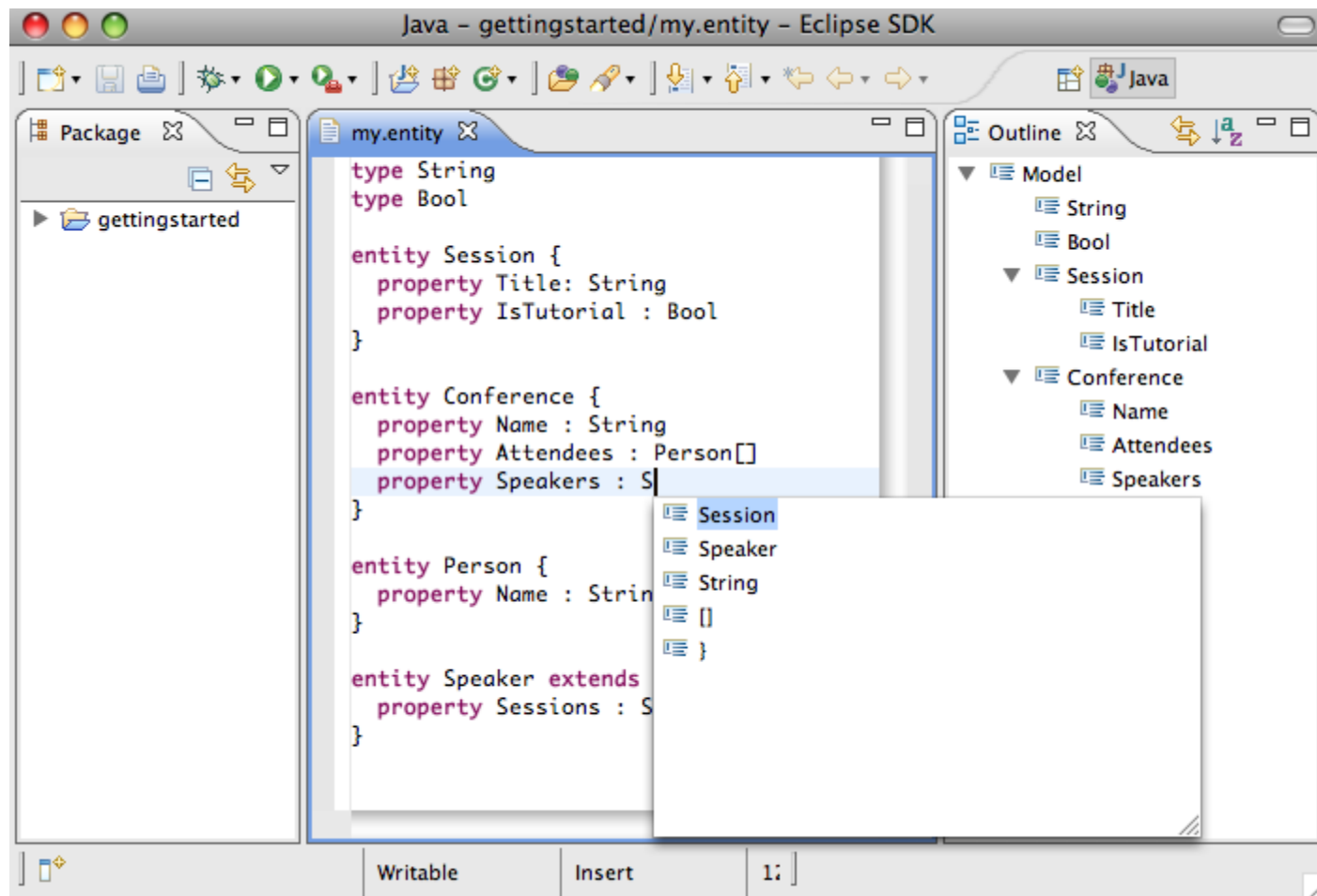
Basic EMF tools

Validation

Validate constraints over EMF models

Query

XText



Resource – test.mindmap_diagram – Eclipse SDK

Tahoma 9 B I A

100%

test.mindmap_diagram

mindmap

- Select
- Zoom
- Note
- Attachme...

mindmap

- Topic
- Thread
- Thread Item
- Resource
- Links
- Subtopic
- Dependency
- Includes
- Extends

Geometric S...

A Root Topic

A First Subtopic

A Second Subtopic

A Third Subtopic

A SubSubtopic

Yet another subtopic

Another SubSubtopic

Still another...

A Discussion Thread

A Discussion Thread Item...

Another Discussion Thread

Another Discussion Thread Item...

Properties

Appearance

Rulers & Grid

Advanced

Display

- Show Ruler
- Show Grid
- Grid In Front

Measurement

Ruler Units: Inches

Grid Spacing: 0.125

Grid Line

Color

- Snap To Grid

15M of 29M

Ecore Tools: Ecore Diagram Editor (GMF)

