

Introduction

- Need for textual languages for models
- Existing metamodeling standards and techniques
- A more generic approach
- Language customisations
- Prototype and applications
- Summary



- Metadata can now be modeled using the Meta-Object Facility (MOF)
- The metadata can be exchanged using the XML-based Model Interchange (XMI) – currently XMI 1.1
- For human construction and consumption, current solutions involve handwritten languages or tools



- XMI is often too verbose for human construction/consumption without tools
- Textual offer advantages over graphical tools (search/replace, complexity)
- Hand-written tools or languages take time to develop, and require maintenance if the metamodel changes

XMI: Example



- Based on a metamodel, generate a language automatically
 - Common representations for packages, classes, associations, references, etc
 - Producer for inspection of a MOF-compliant repository's metadata
 - Consumer for altering metadata and/or populating such a repository

Customisations

- An automatically generated language has no knowledge of the domain
- Providing a limited number of language customisations can alleviate this
 - Identifying attributes
 - Attribute Representations
 - Association Representations

Example



- Developed against DSTC's dMOF product
- Generates an XSL stylesheet for conversion from XMI for production
- Generates a JavaCC grammar and backend for consumption
- Customisations specified in a generated language and stored in a repository
- Currently in use within DSTC

Applications

- Simple process for developing a language
 - obtain a metamodel
 - define language customisations
 - automatically generate parser/stylesheet
- Usefulness
 - Gives a rapidly deployable language for evolving/changing metamodels
 - Lightweight alternative to integrated tools