Using Model Driven Engineering technologies for building authoring applications
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ABSTRACT

Building authoring applications is a tedious and complex task that requires a high programming effort. Document technologies, especially XML based ones, can help in reducing such an effort by providing common bases for manipulating documents. Still, the overall task consists mainly of writing the application’s source code. Model Driven Engineering (MDE) focuses on generating the source code from an exhaustive model of the application. In this paper, we illustrate that MDE technologies can be used to automate the development of authoring application components, but fail in generating the code of graphical components. We present our framework, called Malai, that aims to solve this issue.

Categories and Subject Descriptors
D.2.2 [Software Engineering]: Design Tools and Techniques—User interfaces; I.7.1 [Document and Text Processing]: Document and Text Editing

General Terms
Document design

Keywords
MDE, authoring applications, Malai, Malan

1. INTRODUCTION

As pointed out by Quint and Vatton, “Traditional methods for editing structured documents are not sufficient to address the new requirements. New techniques must be developed or adapted to allow more users to efficiently create advanced XML documents” [10]. This induces the development of more complex authoring applications that propose rich user interfaces. Such development thus becomes a tedious and complex task that requires more and more programming effort. XML technologies can help in reducing such an effort by providing common bases for managing XML documents. However, these technologies do not avoid the need of writing numerous lines of code. To solve that kind of complex problem, one usually tries to break down a system into as many models as needed in order to address all the relevant concerns. Models have been used for a long time as descriptive artifacts, which is already extremely useful. Here we want to go beyond that, i.e. we want to be able to perform computations on models [9].

In this paper, we propose the use of MDE technologies for generating the code of powerful authoring applications. We analyze well known MDE technologies that come with the Eclipse platform [5] and its complementary Kermeta platform [9], regarding their capability to generate components of authoring applications (section 2). We underline that current MDE technologies offer good generative capabilities except for the important case of graphical components; to solve such an issue, we propose our Malai framework [3], and its MDE integration within Eclipse and Kermeta (section 3).

2. USING CURRENT MDE TECHNOLOGIES

In order to fit the way we teach RelaxNG to ESEO students, we have developed our own RelaxNG authoring application based on Eclipse and Kermeta MDE platforms (see figure 1). The RelaxNG editor allows editing grammars in the compact format \[.rng\]. The editor source code has been generated by EMFtext [6] from two models \[.kmt\]: the RelaxNG abstract syntax specified in file RelaxNG.ecore, and the compact format concrete syntax specified in the RelaxNG.cs file. Files constraints.kmt and rnc2rng.kmt complement this generated code by respectively defining the constraints that RelaxNG grammars must respect \[.xml\], and the transformation of RelaxNG grammars from its compact format to its XML format \[.xml\].

Figure 1: Synopsis of our RelaxNG application
The following sections briefly explain the design of the four MDE files involved in figure 1. Full versions of all these files can be freely downloaded from http://gri.eseo.fr/software/relaxng.

2.1 A model of the RelaxNG abstract syntax

The first step of any MDE development consists of specifying the model of the application’s domain data. Under Eclipse, such a model is specified by an Ecore diagram that represents a simplified UML class diagram. Figure 2 is the excerpt of file RelaxNG.ecore that concerns the hierarchical definition of XML documents.

2.2 A model of the RelaxNG concrete syntax

EMFtext allows the generation of powerful text editors [6] from the Ecore model of the abstract syntax (e.g. file RelaxNG.ecore) and the EMFtext model of the concrete syntax (e.g. file RelaxNG.cs). The following code gives a small excerpt of the RelaxNG.cs file:

```
TOKENS {
    DEFINE ID $('a'..'z' | 'A'..'Z' | '_' | '-' | '.')+$;
    DEFINE CARD $'?'.+|'.'|'\*'\'+$;
}
RULES {
    Grammar ::= start;
    Element ::= "element" name[ID] {
        "empty" | ( children ) {
        ( attributes ";" )+ ( attributes | children )
    } })
    cardinality [CARD]?
}
```

The concrete syntax defines the language tokens and its grammar rules. The rules match the classes defined in the abstract syntax (see figure 2), and specify the textual syntax of attributes and relations of these classes. For example, rule Grammar defines that a grammar is directly represented by the Element of the Grammar.start relation; rule Element defines that an element is represented by: keyword “element”, its.name attribute, and its content surrounded by brackets ‘{ ‘and ‘}’.

2.3 Definition of constraints

The model of the abstract syntax must be refined with the definition of constraints. For example, constraint attributeUnicity ensures uniqueness of attribute names within their element. OCL is widely used for such a purpose [11]; Kermeta complements Eclipse by allowing the definition of OCL constraints within class invariants. The following code is the excerpt of the constraints.kmt file that implements the attributeUnicity constraint using the isUnique OCL function; it illustrates how aspect programming of Kermeta allows the addition of operational code into classes defined in the Ecore model:

```
aspect class Element {

    inv attributeUnicity is do
    attributes .isUnique(a | a.name)

}
```

2.4 Document transformation

Writing Kermeta transformations is based on adding a transformation operation on each class of the model. Such an addition is based onto the aspect capability of Kermeta: an aspect supplements an existing class with new operations without requiring the modification of the class [9]. The following Kermeta code gives the excerpt of transformation rnc2rng.kmt regarding class Element:

```
aspect class Element {

    operation toText(): String is do

    result := "<element name="name" + name + ">"
    attributes .each(a | result .append(" " + a.toText()))
    content .each(c | result .append(c.toText()))

}
```
The UI is split into two parts: the abstract part that does not depend on the platform (e.g. a desktop PC or a mobile phone), and the concrete part that depends on the platform. Each UI element is modeled by its static part that consists of a class diagram, optionally supplemented by a dynamic part that consists of a state machine diagram, a Malan mapping, or Malai code.

![Figure 4: Principle of the Malai framework](image)

The abstract presentation defines the presentation data through its class diagram that does not include any graphical information; in our case study, it is a tree model, analogous to the Swing’s TreeModel. The abstract presentation is initially built from the domain data by the Malan mapping that maps the data, specified by a class diagram, to the presentation. The concrete presentation complements the abstract presentation by defining platform-dependent graphical data through its class diagram; the concrete presentation of our tree is the widget tree itself, such as the Swing’s JTree. It is initially built by a second Malan mapping.

An instrument transforms user interactions into actions that operate on the abstract presentation, thus linking the abstract part of the UI with its concrete part. An action defines its data through a class diagram. For example, instrument Creator produces action Create that defines the type of the object to create, and its owner object within the edited grammar; instrument Mover produces action Reparent that defines the target object to move, and its newOwner. An interaction is defined by a class diagram that includes the interaction data and the events consumed by the interaction; these data are modified accordingly to the state machine diagram that handles UI events (e.g. a “mouse moved” or a “key pressed”). For example, a KeyTyped interaction is bound to KeyPressed and KeyReleased events; a DragAndDrop interaction is bound to MousePressed, MouseMove, MouseReleased and KeyPressed (for cancellation) events.

Whenever the state of an interaction changes, the instrument performs a feedback to the concrete presentation, and to the instrument itself. For example, when interaction DragAndDrop is in the “drag” state, instrument Mover highlights the possible “drop” target of the concrete presentation, and changes its cursor shape. In the same time, the instrument updates the related action thus transforming the interaction into a tangible action. For example, instrument Mover transforms interaction DragAndDrop into action Reparent by initially setting its target and subsequently modifying its newOwner. Both the feedback and the transformation are specified by Malai code. In turn, an instrument performs a feedback to the concrete presentation, and to the instrument itself. For example, when interaction DragAndDrop is in the “drag” state, instrument Mover highlights the possible “drop” target of the concrete presentation, and changes its cursor shape. In the same time, the instrument updates the related action thus transforming the interaction into a tangible action. For example, instrument Mover transforms interaction DragAndDrop into action Reparent by initially setting its target and subsequently modifying its newOwner. Both the feedback and the transformation are specified by Malai code. In turn, an
updated action modifies the abstract presentation in a way defined by the Malai code $\Phi$. For example, action \texttt{Reparent} induces a move of the target object of the presentation into the newOwner. Since Malan mappings establish a durable link between its source and its target, the concrete presentation is subsequently updated when the presentation is updated $\Theta$. Moreover, domain data is also updated by the reverse-side $\Theta$ of Malan mapping $\Phi$, thus allowing the data to be shared by multiple presentations.

3.2 MDE integration

Research works have already proposed frameworks dedicated to interactive documents [2, 7, 8]. However, they are not based on an MDE approach and do not focus on generating the code of the final authoring application.$^1$

Although Malai has been designed in the spirit of MDE, it does not currently provide MDE tools. The Malai framework is currently implemented as a Java GUI toolkit, and has been partially evaluated through the development of three interactive applications [3]. The Malai code is currently defined using a pseudo-language [3], and should evolved into a concrete language. Moreover, Malan defines it own source and target model, rather than using a predefined one such as Ecore [4].

![Figure 5: MDE integration of Malan-Malai](image)

Figure 5: MDE integration of Malan-Malai

We are currently working on integrating Malan and Malai in a complete MDE environment, as described in figure 5. In such a scheme, Malan uses Ecore class diagrams for specifying source and target models, and Malai uses Ecore diagrams and state machine diagrams for specifying interaction models; these models are graphically edited with Eclipse GMF-based editors. Malan and Malai are textual languages respectively dedicated to the definition of mappings and interactions that are textually edited through EMFtext-based editors. These four graphical or textual languages (Ecore, State machine, Malan and Malai) allow the generation of code based on the aspect-programming capabilities of Kermeta; moreover, Kermeta active operations [1] will be used to implement Malan mappings. In such a schema, Eclipse thus plays the role of the modeling platform, while Kermeta plays the role of the execution platform.

4. CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

In this paper, we propose the use of MDE technologies for generating the code of authoring applications. We demonstrate through a real example that current Eclipse and Kermeta platforms allow the generation of text editor components that can include powerful editing capabilities such as on-the-fly document validation, outline view of the document, text completion, constraint validation and document transformation. However, MDE technologies currently failed in generating the code of graphical components, except for stereotyped and limited ones. We thus propose a MDE integration of our Malai framework [3, 4] to solve such an issue. The integration is based on Eclipse being used as the modeling platform, and on Kermeta as the execution platform.

The next step of our work is to use the resulting MDE Malai platform for generating applications such as a RelaxNG graphical editor. This generative process will allow us to evaluate the performance of Malai in term of expressiveness and development cost, and in terms execution time and usability of the generated authoring applications.

5. REFERENCES


$^1$Related works on model-based user interface development environments (MB-UIDE) can be found in [3].