

Syntax Specification by Graph Grammars and Meta-Models

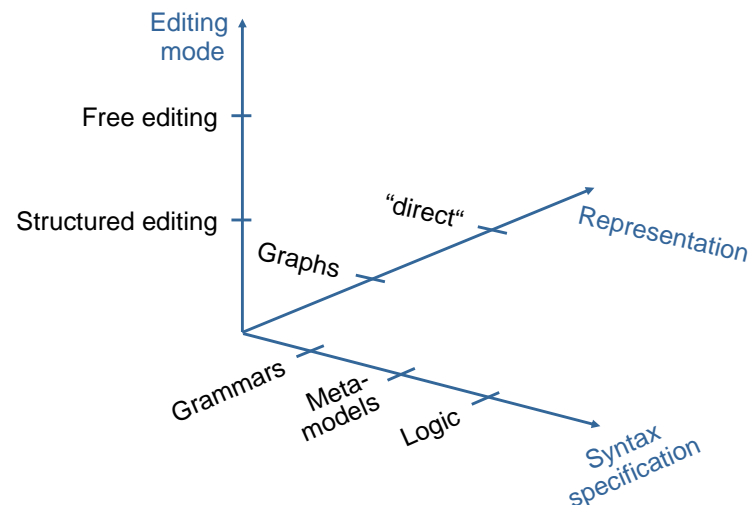
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Outline

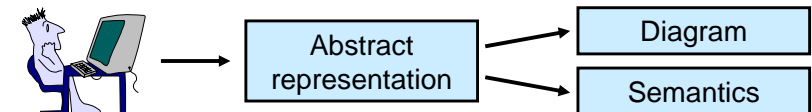
- (Some) Dimensions of Visual Languages & Editors
- **DiaGen**
 - Editor architecture
 - Hypergraph **grammar-based** specification and diagram analysis
- **DiaMeta**
 - Editor architecture
 - **Metamodel-based** specification and diagram analysis
- Conclusions

(Some) Dimensions of Visual Languages & Editors



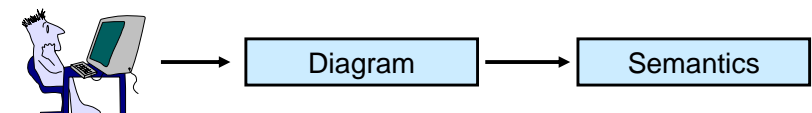
Editing Modes of Diagram Editors

• Structured editing



- 😊 Easy to build
- 😊 Offers a set of editing operations
- ☹️ Restricts user

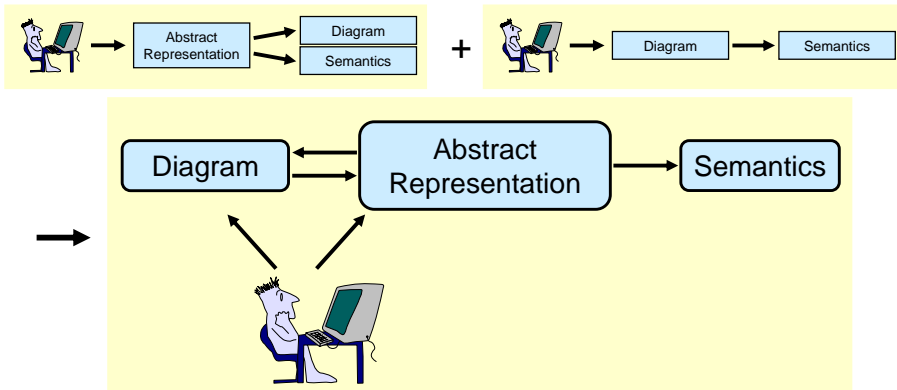
• Free editing



- ☹️ Requires expensive diagram analysis
- 😊 Offers maximum editing freedom
- ☹️ Doesn't offer guidance

Editing Modes of Diagram Editors

- Combination of **structured** and **free** editing
 - ☺ Offers a set of editing operations
 - ☺ Offers maximum editing freedom
 - ☹ Requires expensive diagram analysis

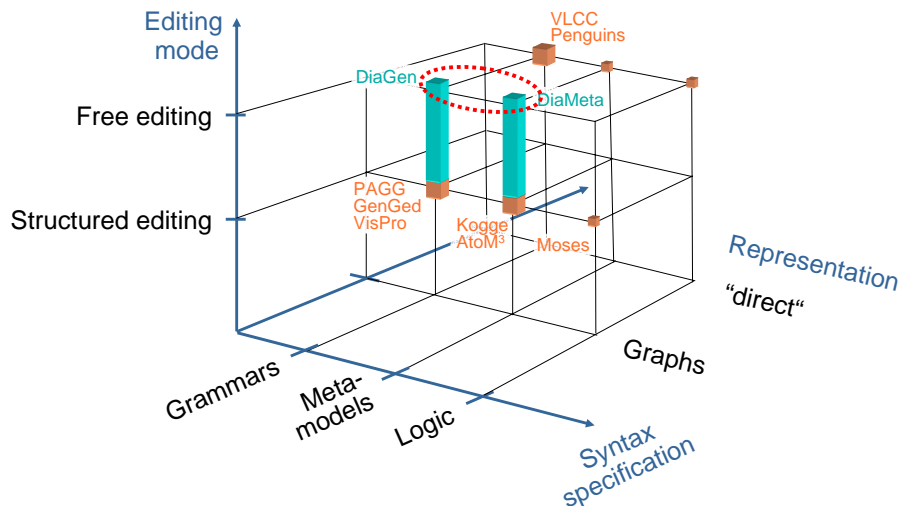


Syntax Specification Methods for Visual Languages

- “Direct” syntax specification
 - VLCC (Costagliola et al.)
Positional Grammars
 - Penguins (Chok, Marriott)
Constraint Multiset Grammars
 - Many others...
- Graphs as abstract representation
 - PAGG (Göttler)
Graph transformations
 - GenGed (Bardohl)
Graph transformations
 - VisPro (Zhang)
Confluent graph grammars
 - DiaGen/DiaMeta
Hypergraph grammars & Metamodels
 - Atom/3 (de Lara, Vanheluwe)
Metamodels
 - Kogge (Ebert et al.)
Graph schemas (=Metamodels)
 - Moses (Janneck, Esser)
Assertions
 - Many others...

Syntax Specification Methods for Visual Languages

- (Some) Dimensions of visual languages & editors



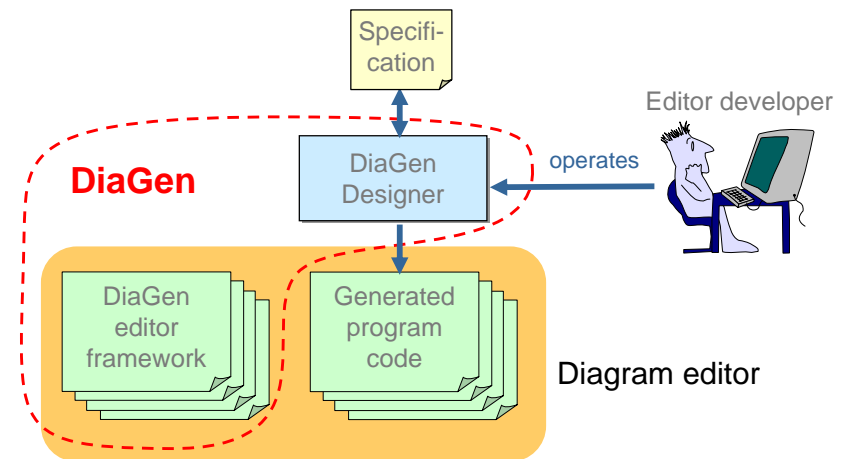
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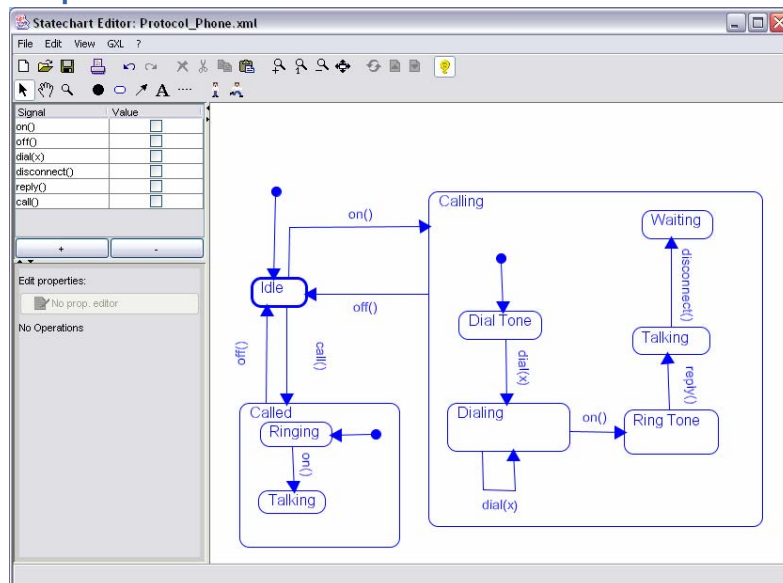
DiaGen

- *Rapid Prototyping* tool for creating diagram editors from a specification
- Free-hand editing:
 - Drawing tool
 - Lexical, syntactic, and semantic analysis
- Structured editing (optional)
- Automatic layout (optional) even for free-hand editing
- Support of hierarchical diagrams (optional)
- Unparsing of diagrams, i.e. external format → diagram (optional)
- Semantic zooming (optional)
- Java

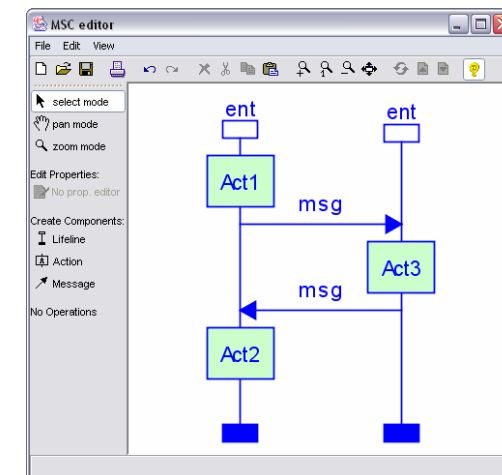
Generating diagram editors with DiaGen



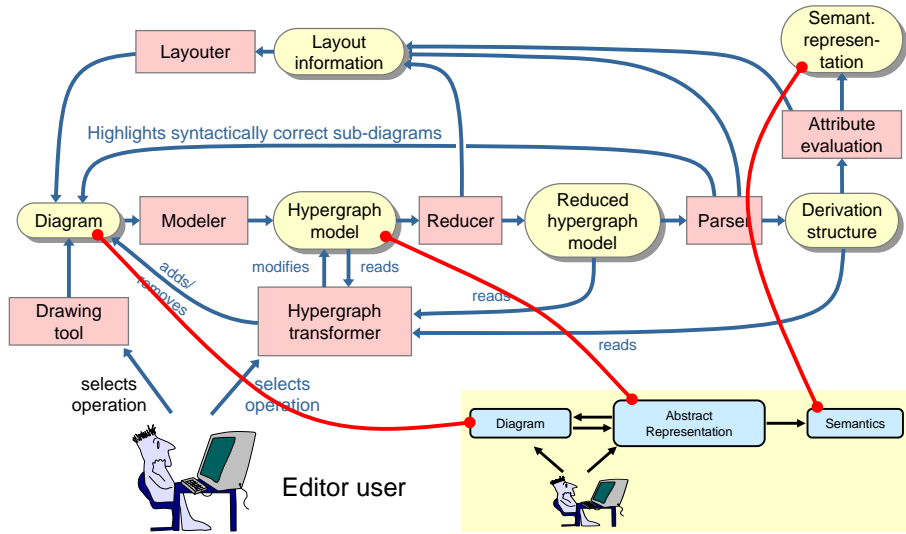
Example: Statecharts



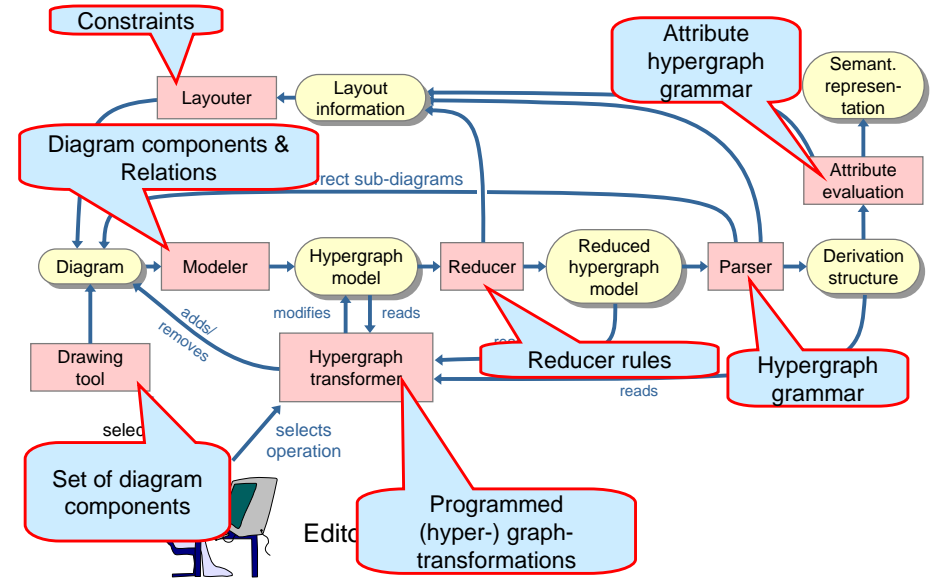
Example: Message Sequence Charts (MSC)



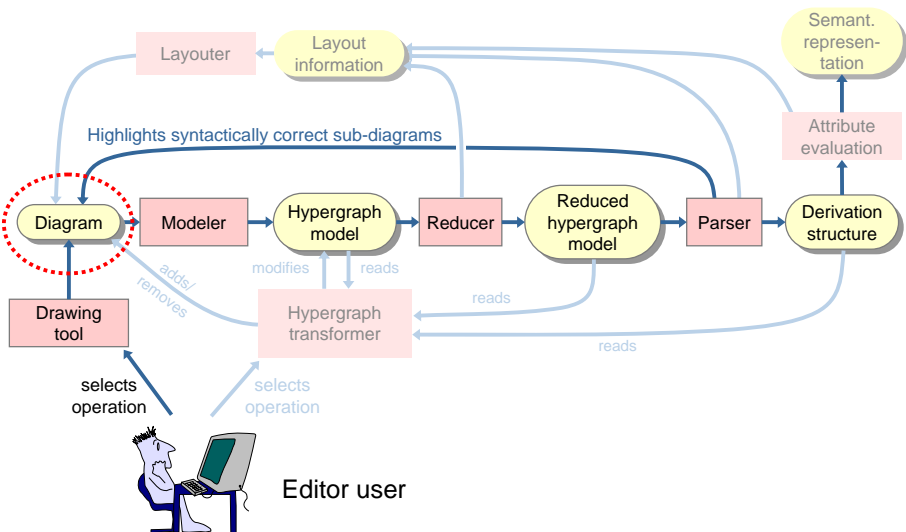
DiaGen: Editor Architecture



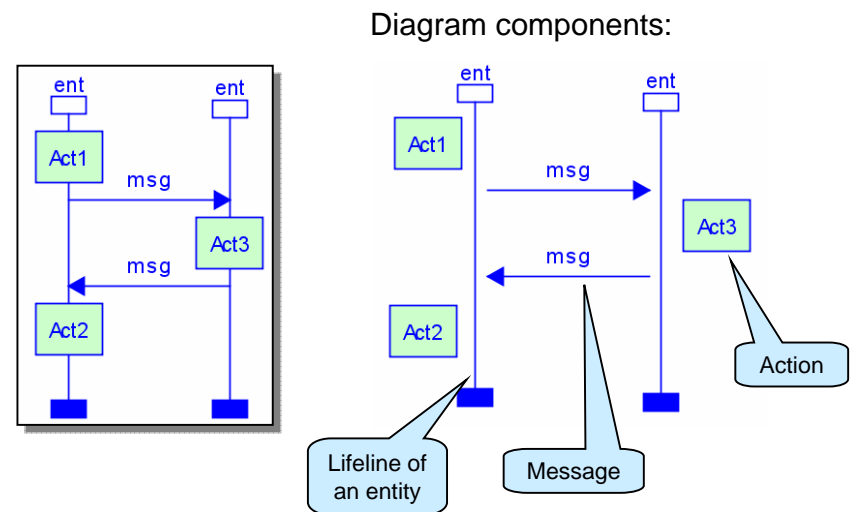
DiaGen: Editor Architecture



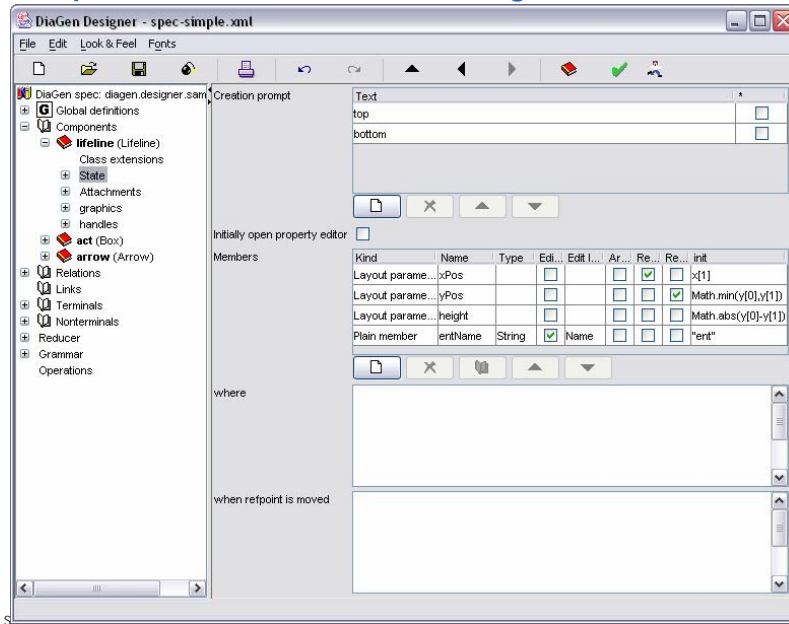
DiaGen: Editor Architecture



Example: Message Sequence Charts (MSC)

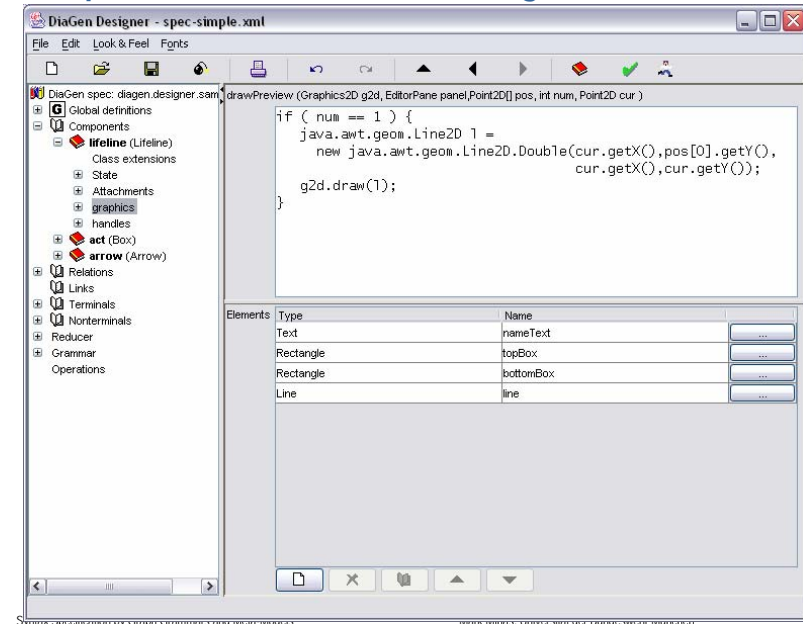


...specified in the DiaGen Designer



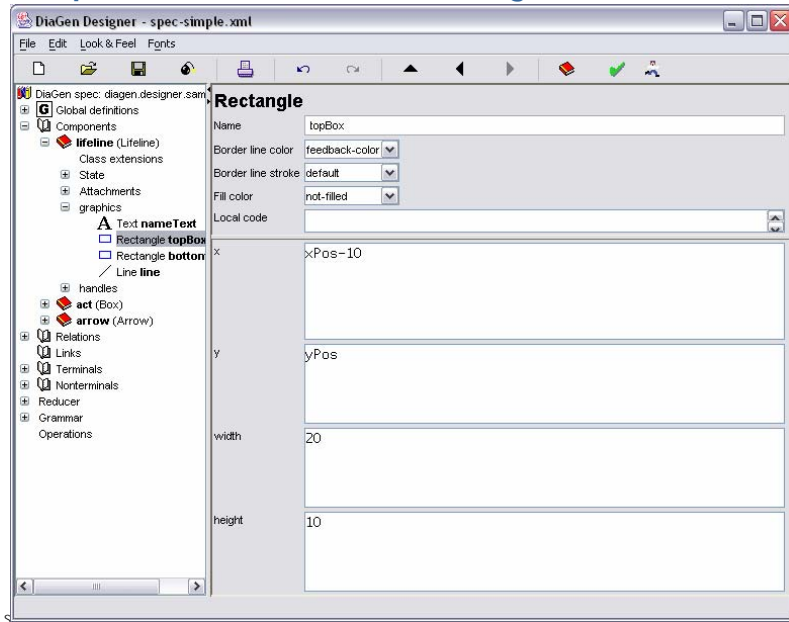
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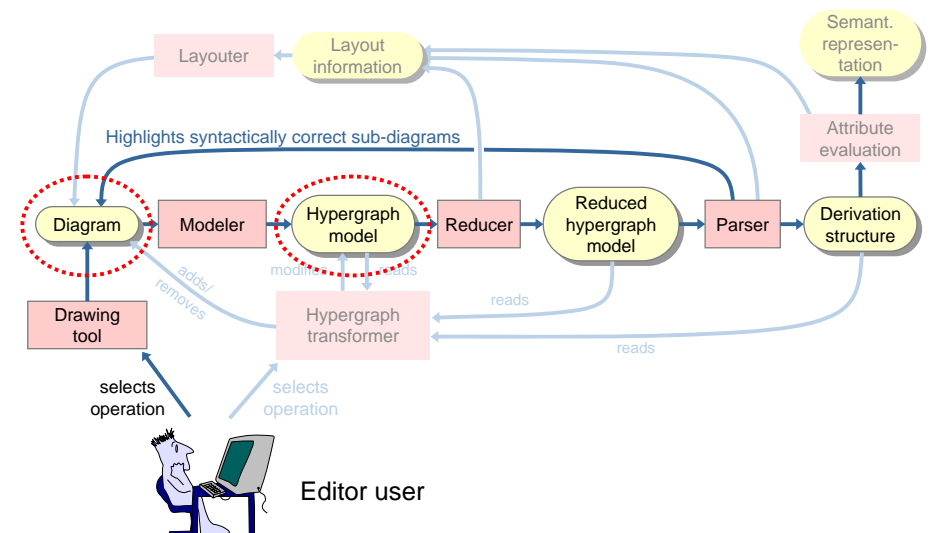
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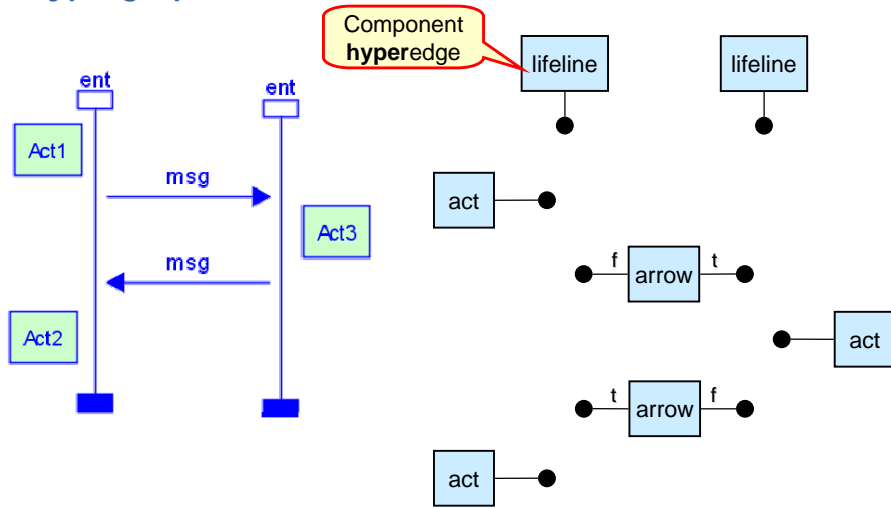
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DiaGen: Editor Architecture

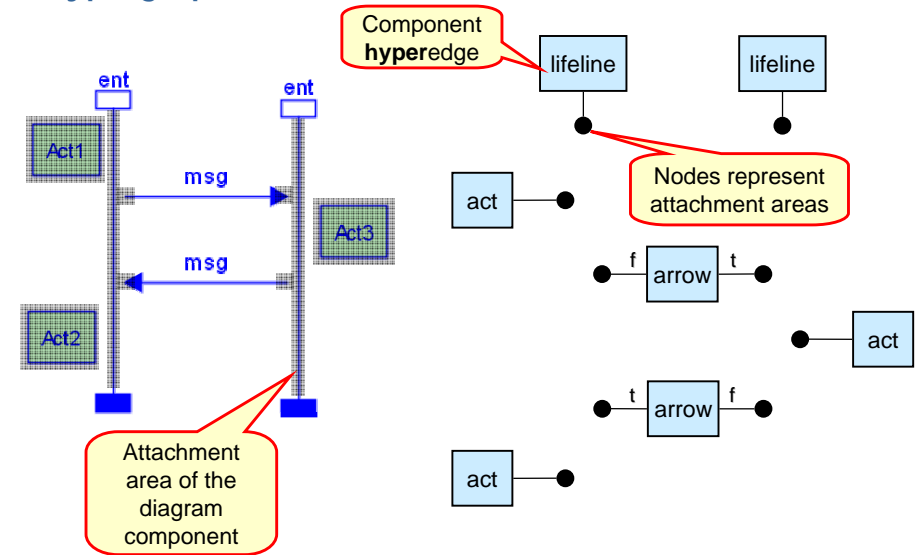


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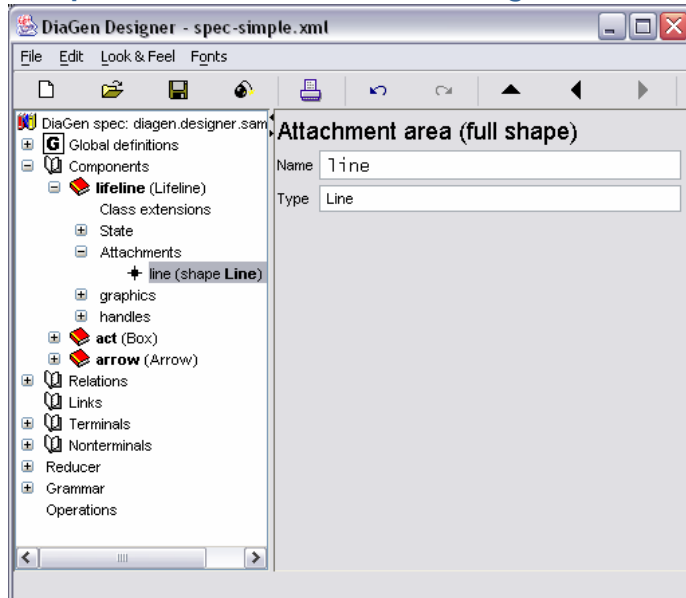
Hypergraph Model



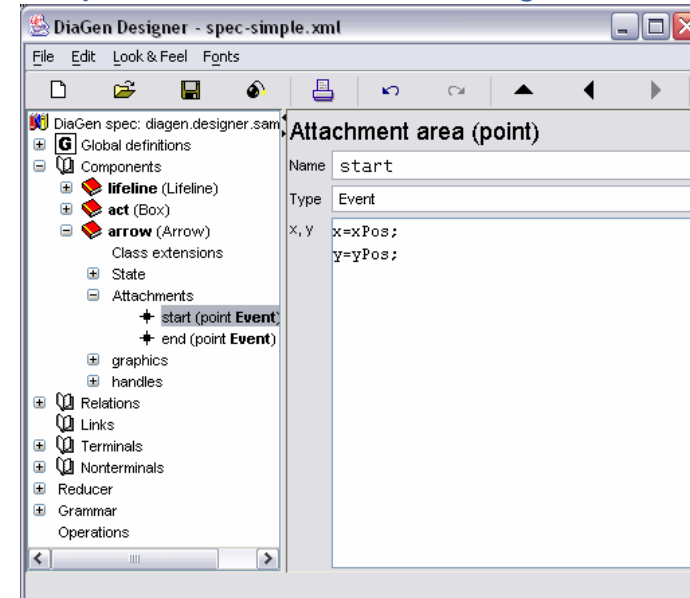
Hypergraph Model



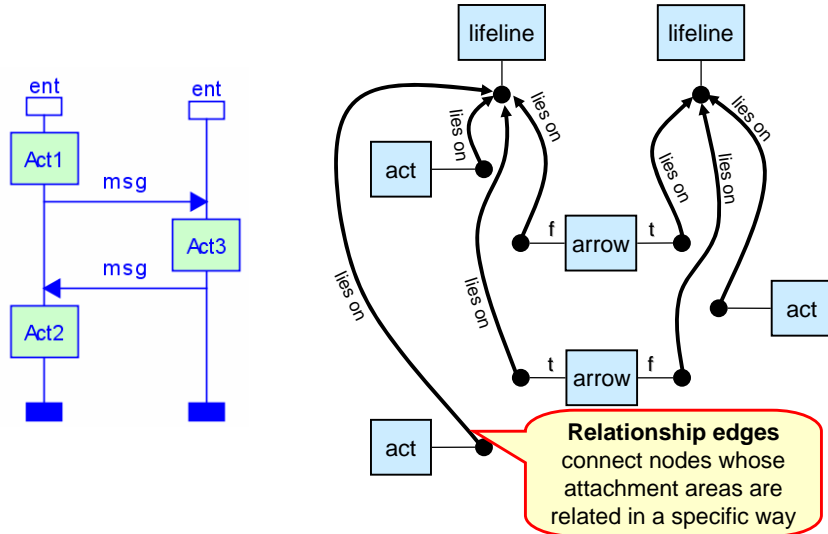
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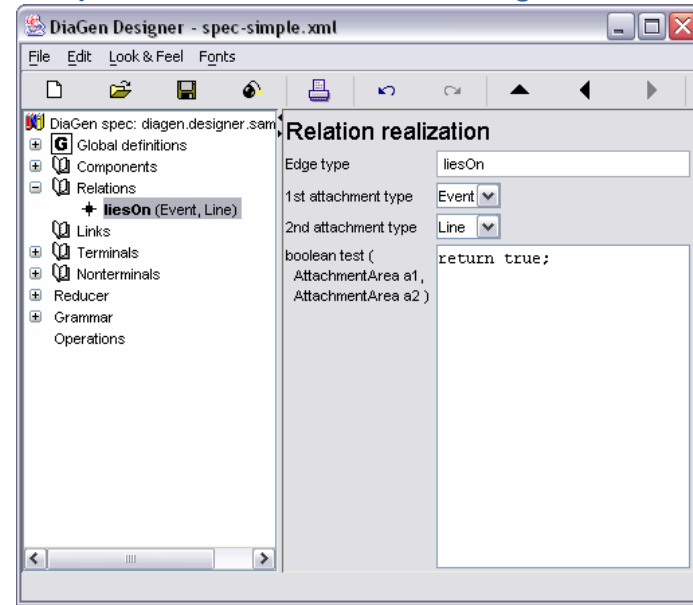
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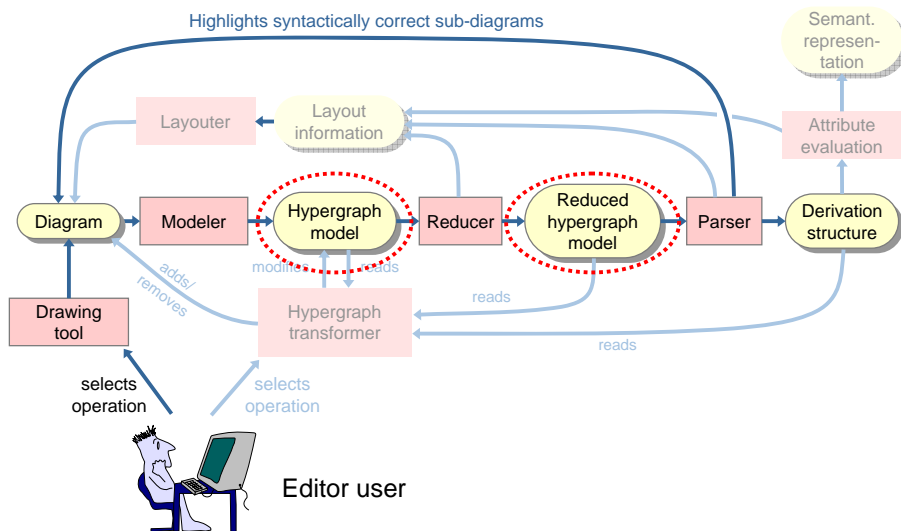
Hypergraph Model with Relationship Edges



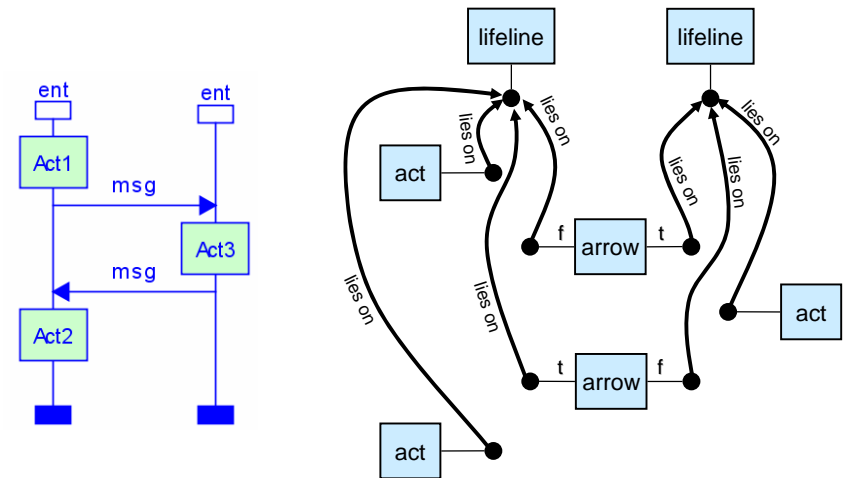
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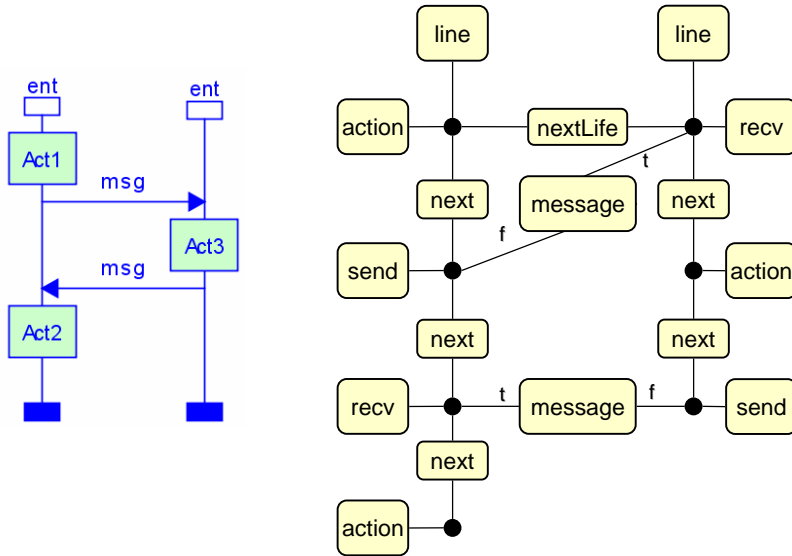
DiaGen: Editor Architecture



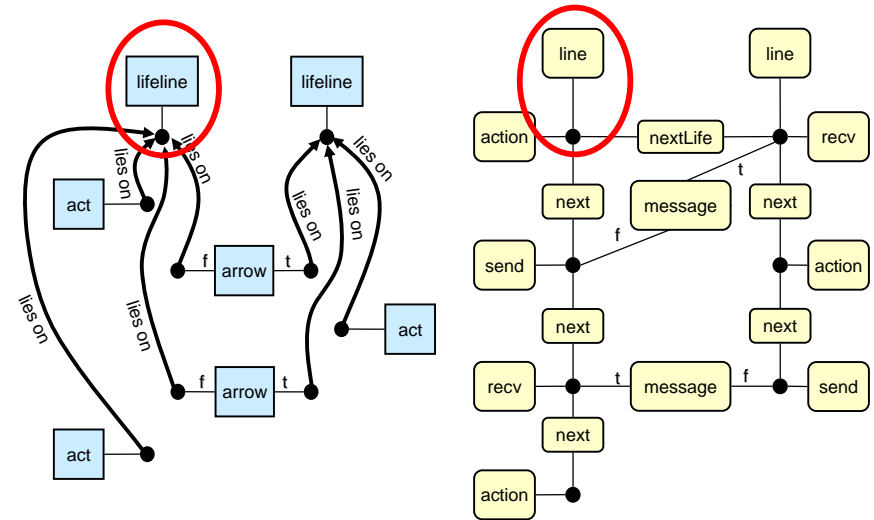
Hypergraph Model with Relationship Edges



Reduced Hypergraph Model



"Reducing" the Hypergraph Model



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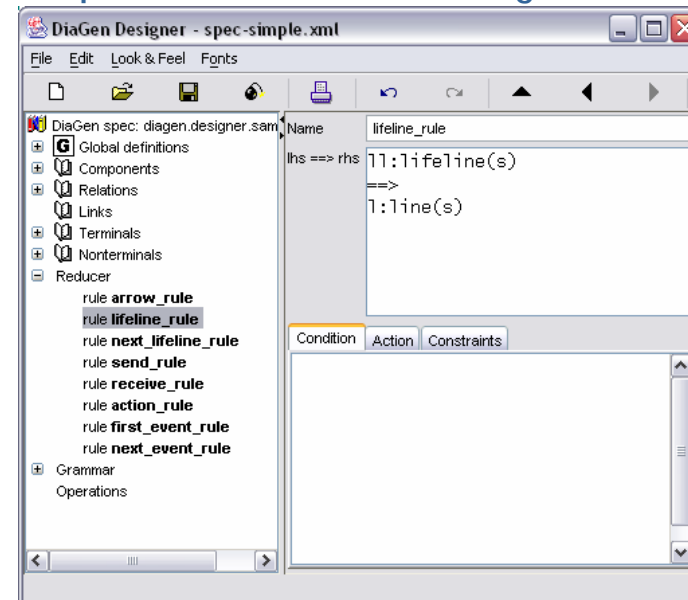
- Reducer rule



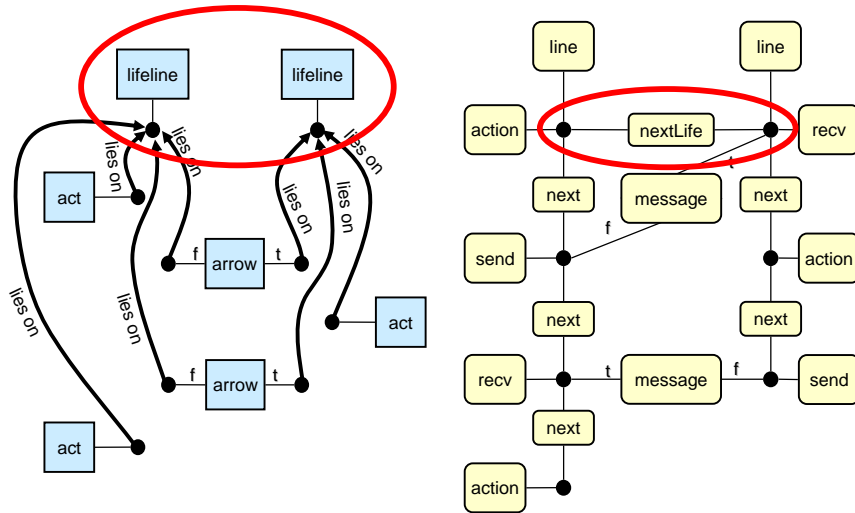
- For each *lifeline* edge and its visited node, create a *line* edge together with its visited node in the RHGM
- Actually (for each reducer rule!!):
 - Don't create a new node in the RHGM if the HGM node has a corresponding RHGM node already. Use this RHGM node instead!
- Textual representation:


```
lifeline(s) ==> line(s)
```

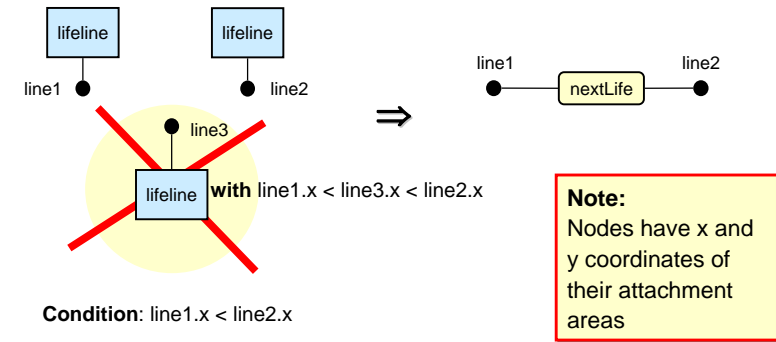
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"Reducing" the Hypergraph Model



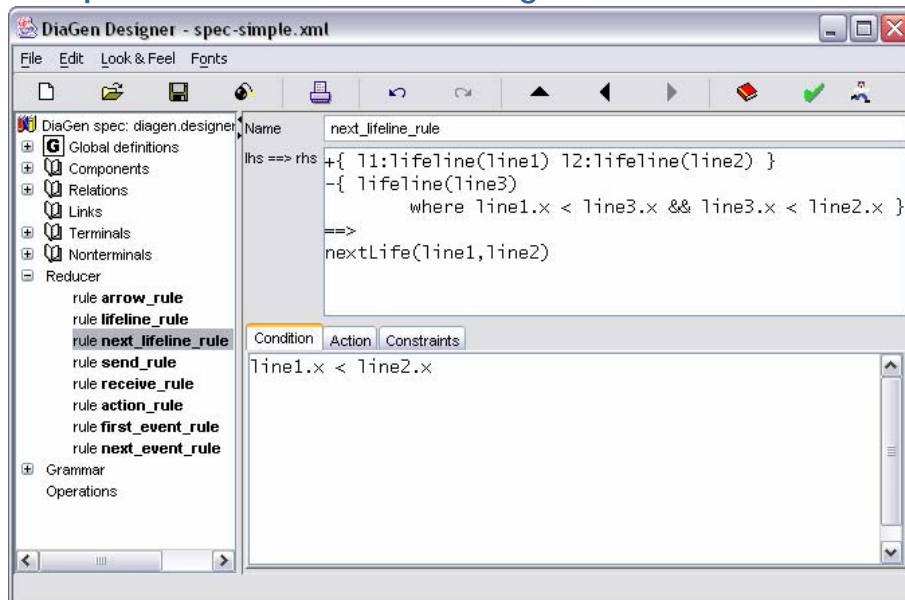
"Reducing" the Hypergraph Model



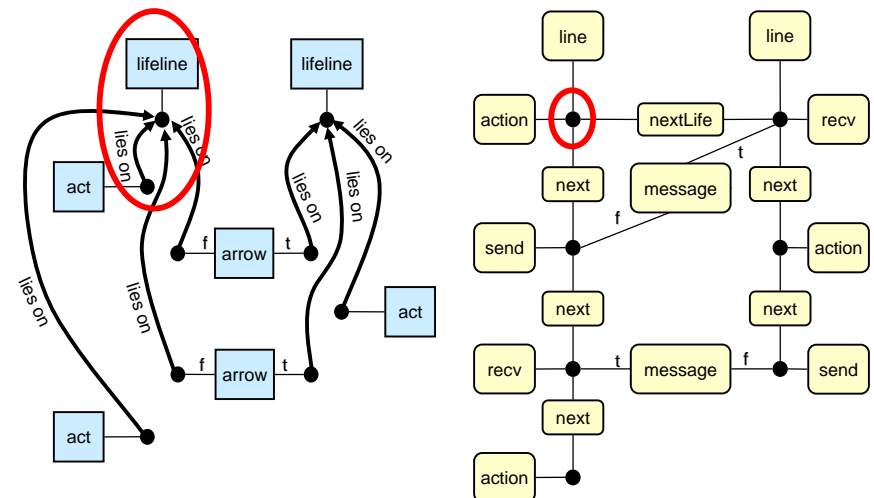
Textual representation:

```
lifeline(line1) lifeline(line2)
- { lifeline(line3)
  where line1.x < line3.x && line3.x < line2.x }
==>
nextLife(line1, line2)
```

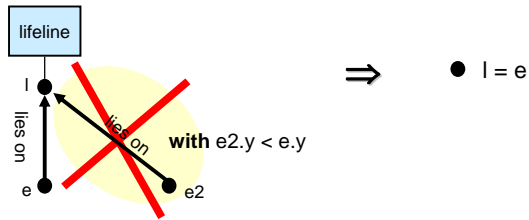
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"Reducing" the Hypergraph Model



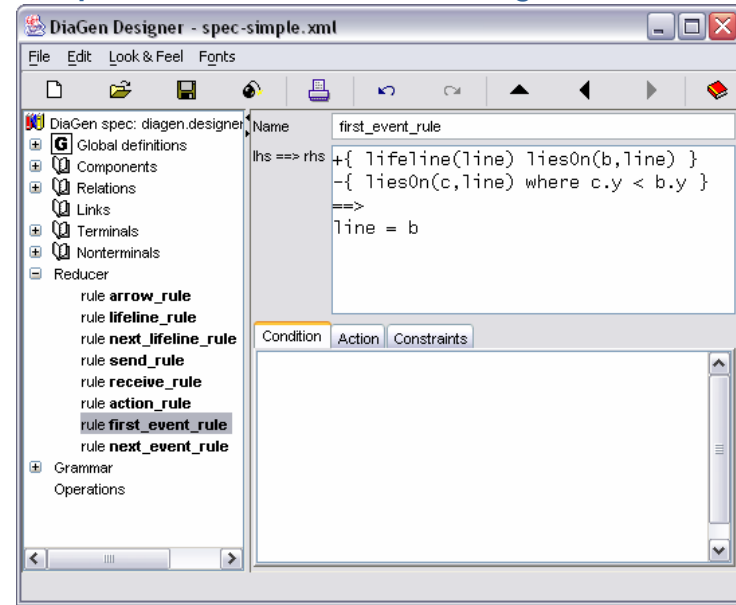
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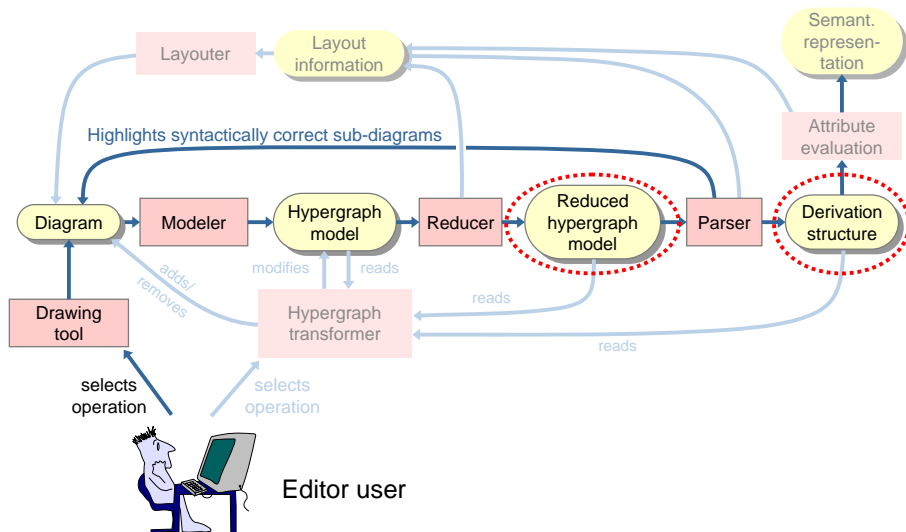
Textual representation:

```
lifeline(1) liesOn(e,1)
- { liesOn(e2,1) where e2.y < e.y }
==>
e = 1
```

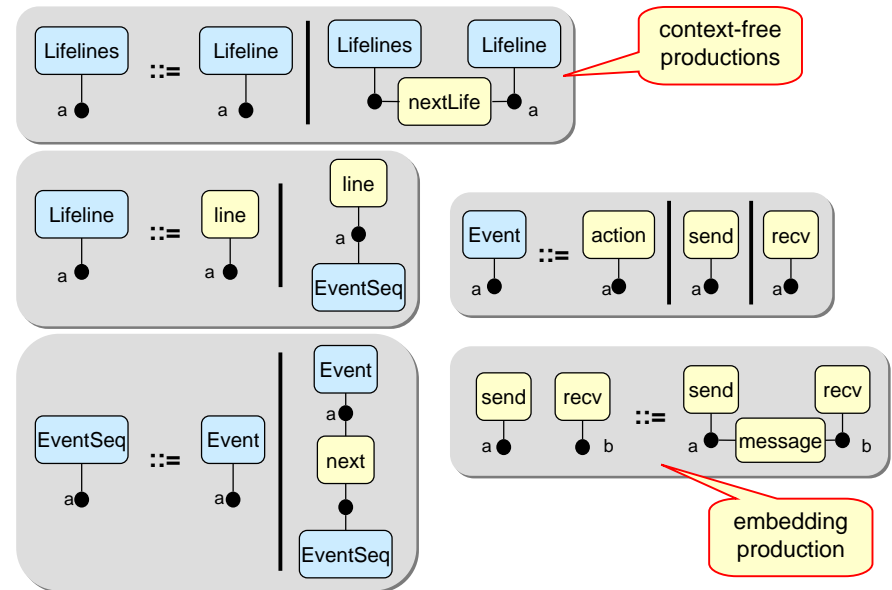
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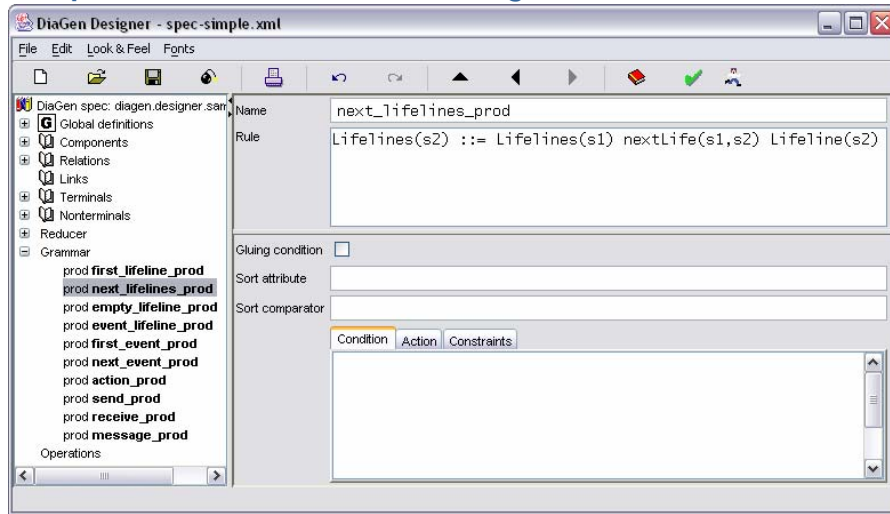
DiaGen: Editor Architecture



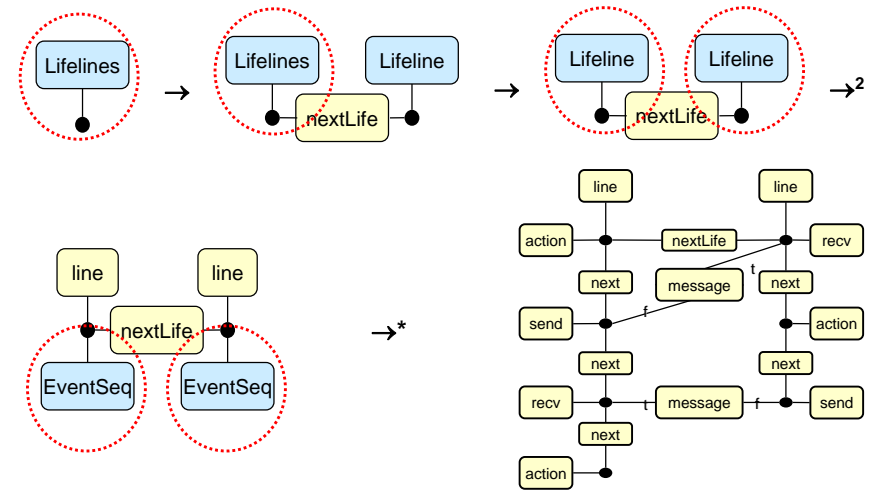
Hypergraph Grammar



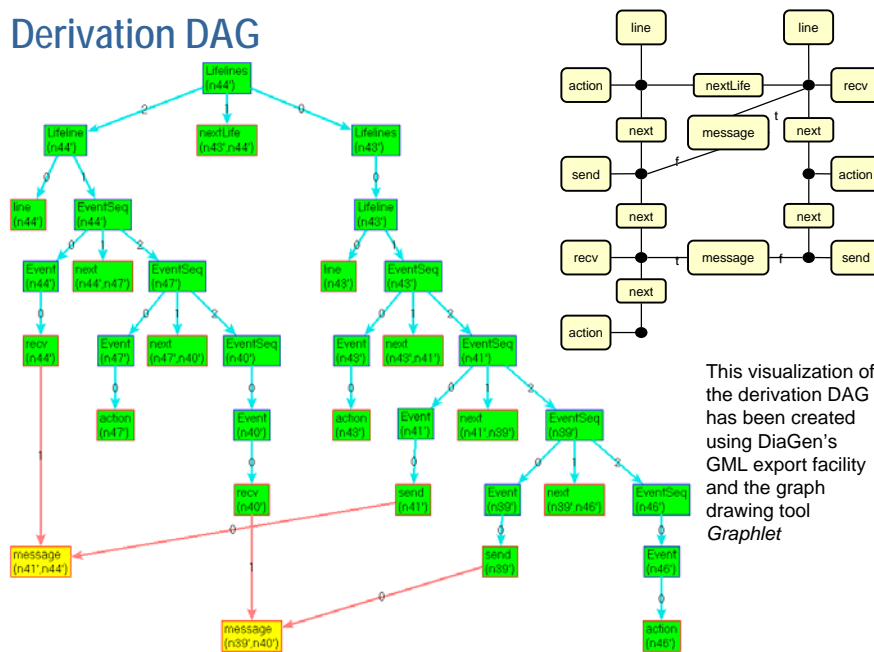
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Hypergraph Grammar – Derivation Sequence



Derivation DAG



This visualization of the derivation DAG has been created using DiaGen's GML export facility and the graph drawing tool *Graphlet*

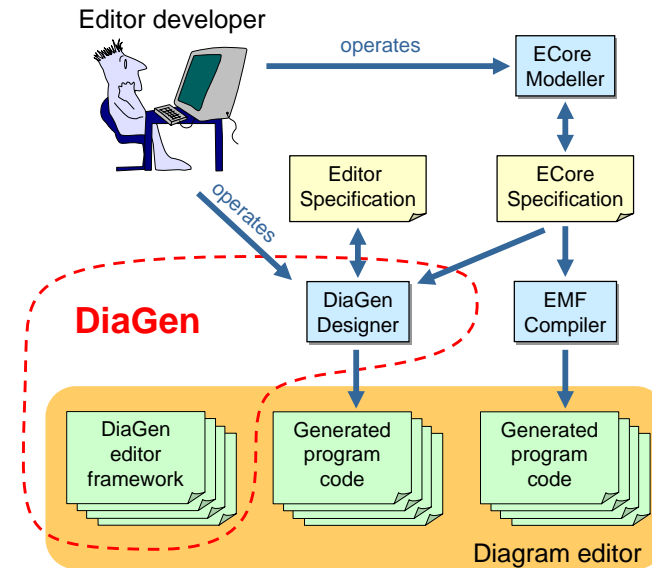
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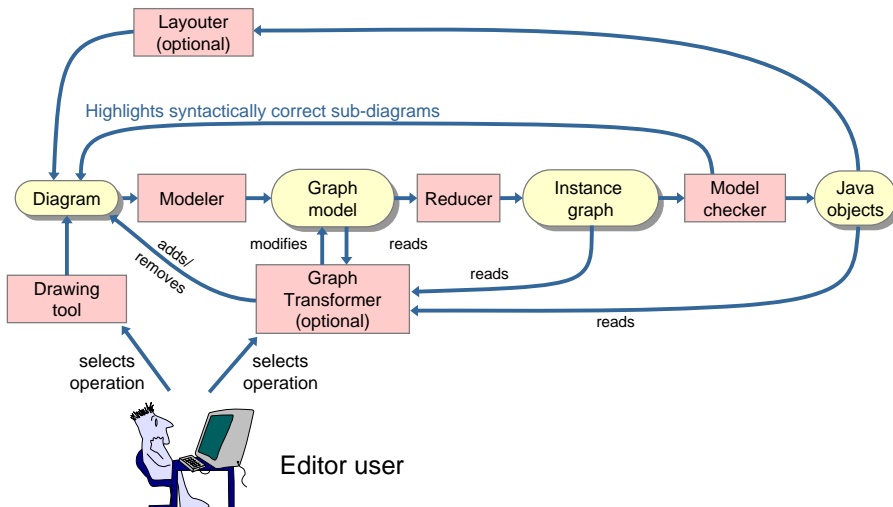
DiaGen with Metamodels

- **Observation:**
 - Most visual languages are graph-like
 - Most people are not used to syntax specification using (graph) grammars
 - However: Most people are used to class diagrams
- → Use metamodels as an alternative to (graph) grammars for language specification
- Implemented using EMF (Eclipse Modeling Framework)
- **Benefits:**
 - Fast language specification
 - Metamodel also specifies internal representations of edited diagrams

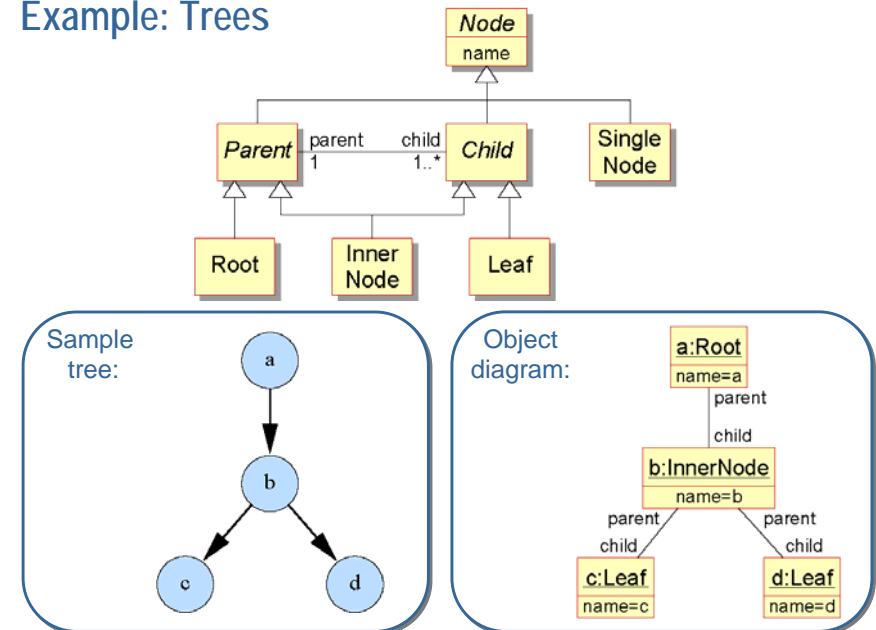
Generating diagram editors with DiaMeta (EMF)



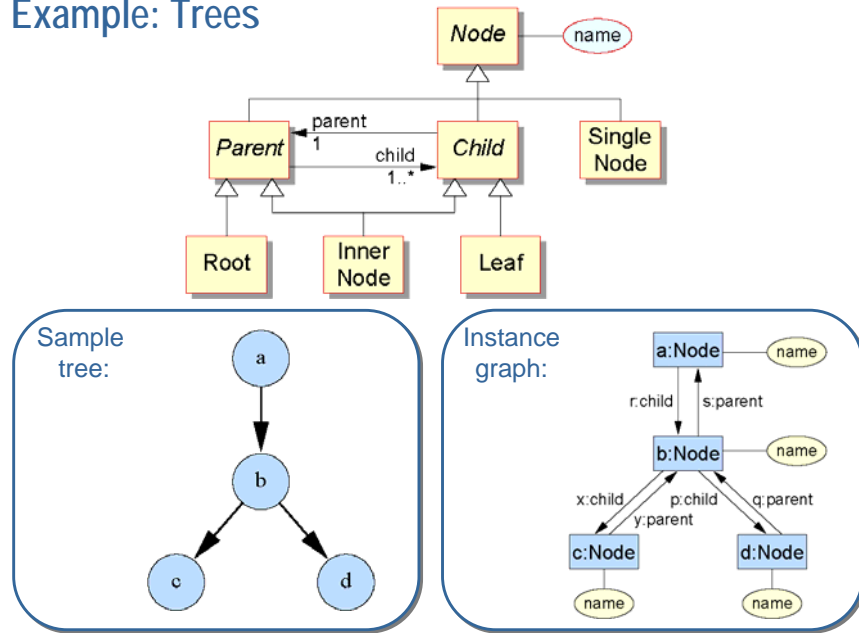
DiaMeta: Editor Architecture



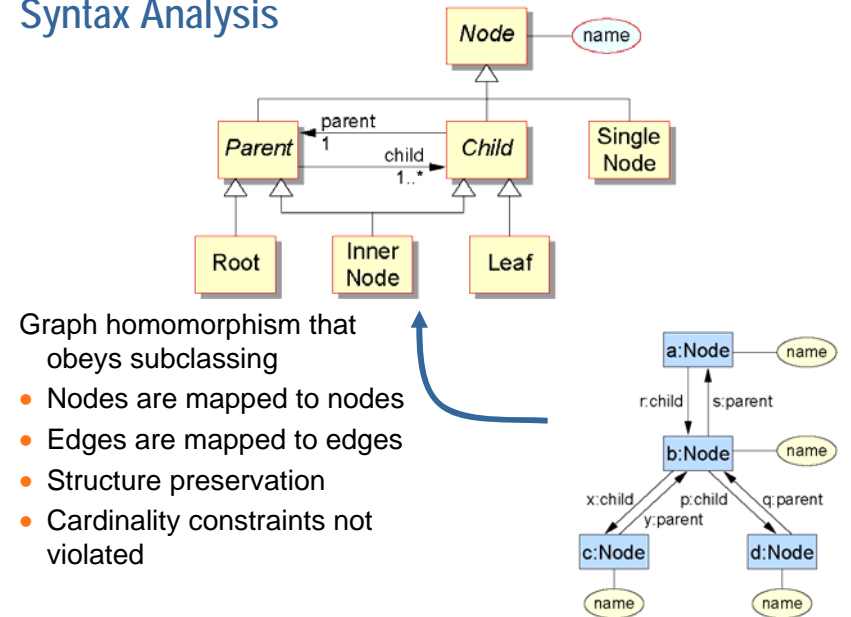
Example: Trees



Example: Trees

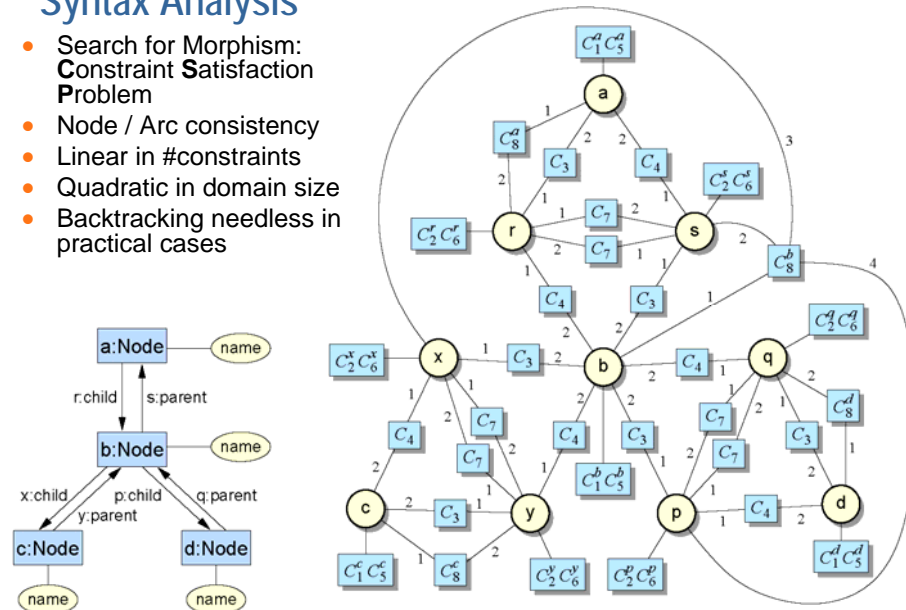


Syntax Analysis

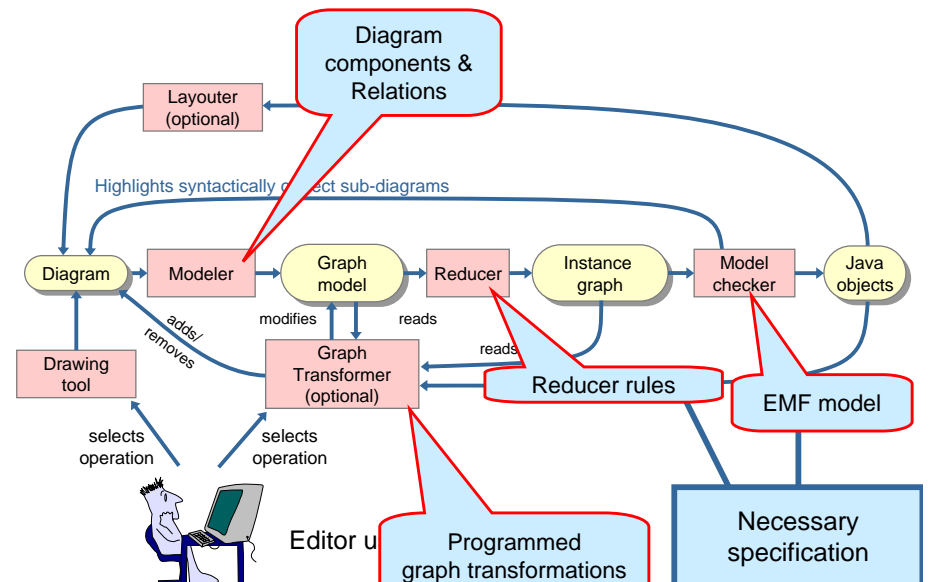


Syntax Analysis

- Search for Morphism: Constraint Satisfaction Problem
- Node / Arc consistency
- Linear in #constraints
- Quadratic in domain size
- Backtracking needless in practical cases

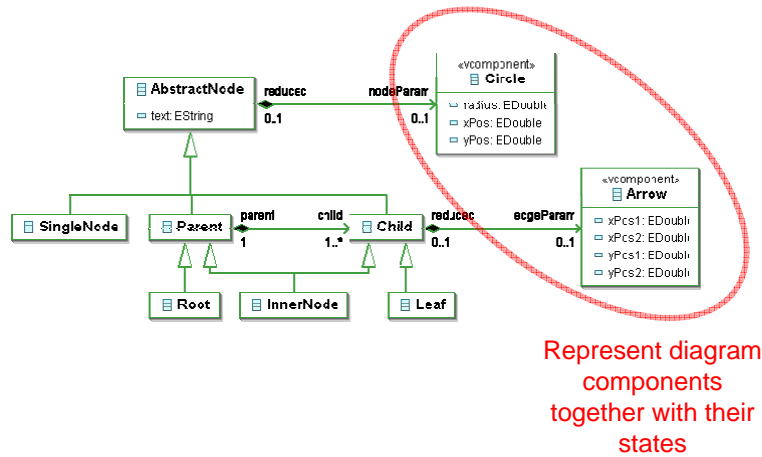


DiaMeta: Editor Architecture



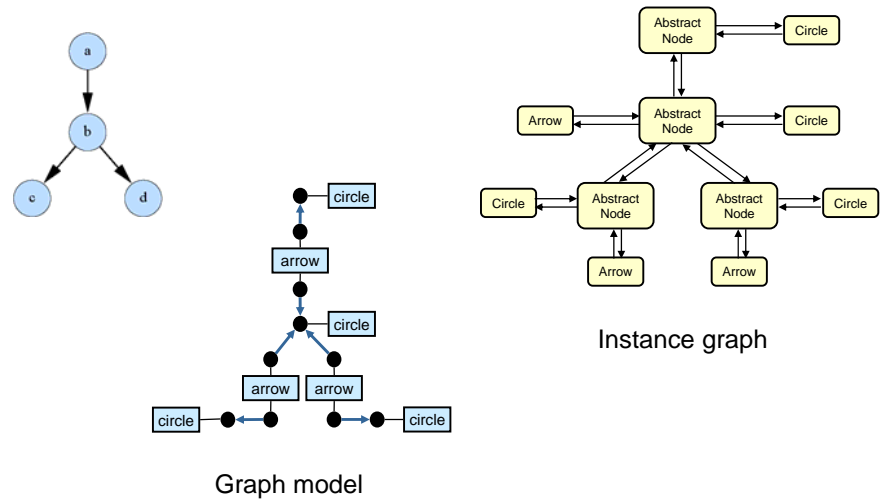
Example: Trees

- EMF model (drawn with Omondo EclipseUML)



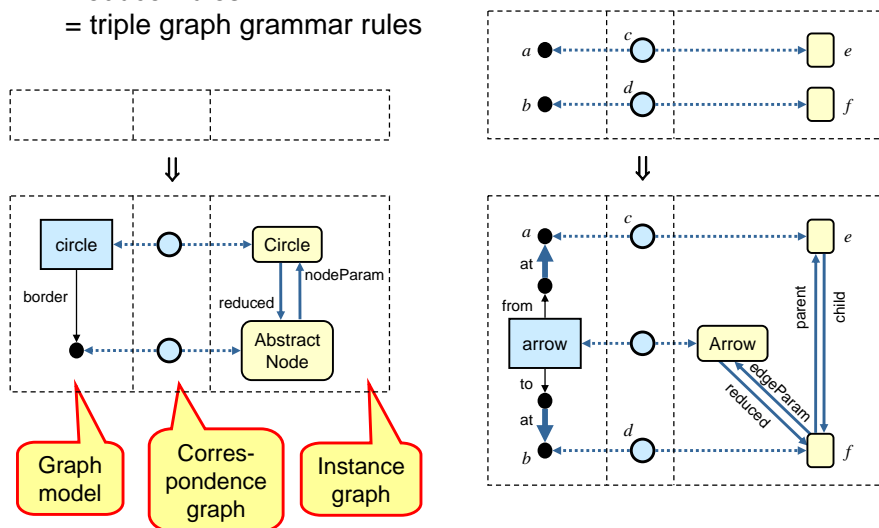
Example: Trees

- Reducer



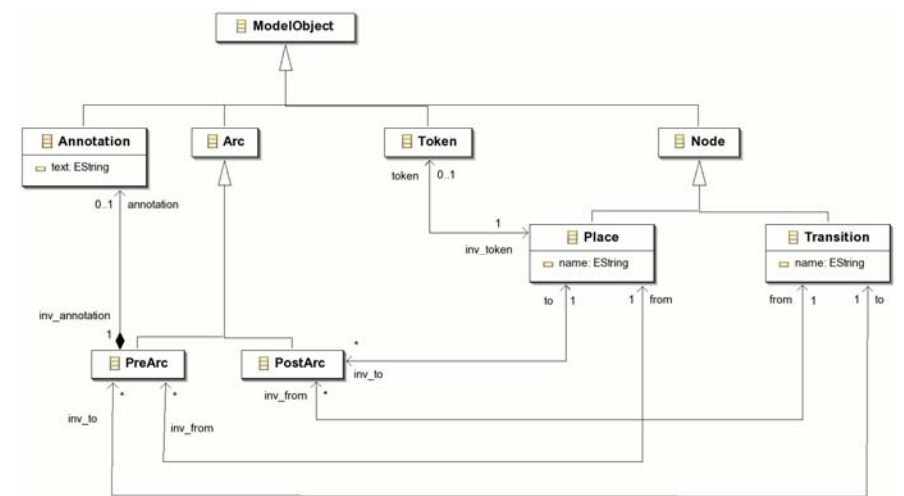
Example: Trees

- Reducer rules = triple graph grammar rules



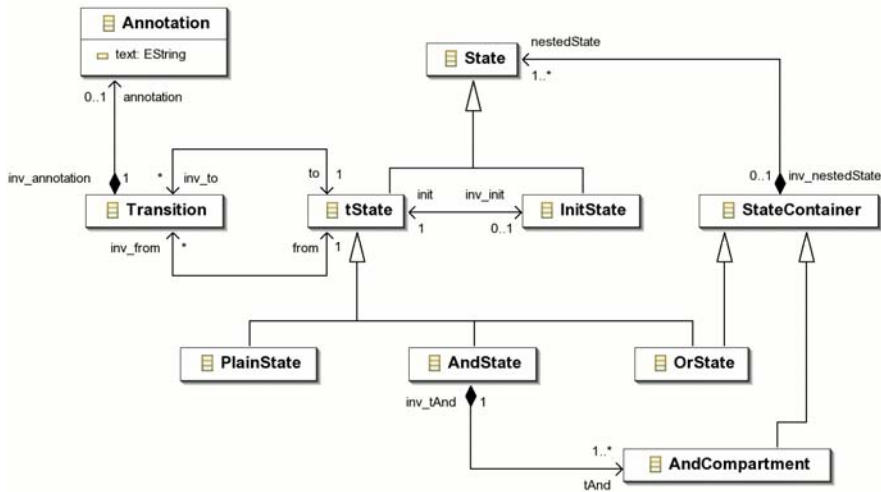
Example: Petri-nets

- EMF model (drawn with Omondo EclipseUML)



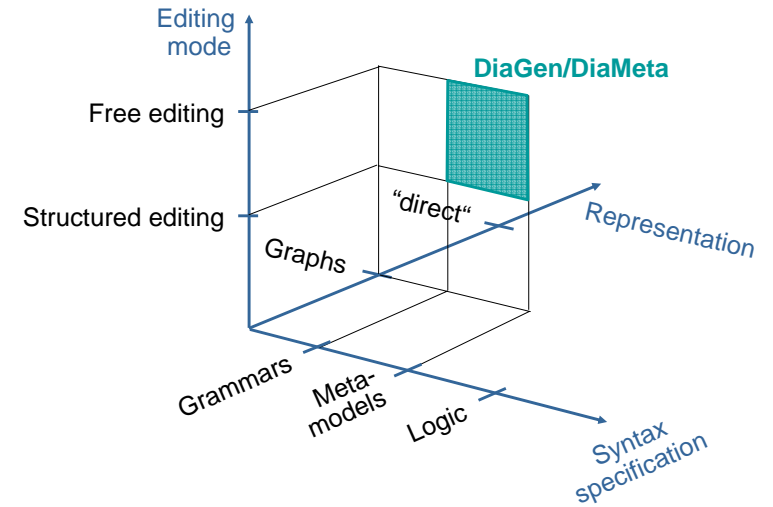
Example: Statecharts

- EMF model (drawn with Omondo EclipseUML)



Conclusions

- (Some) Dimensions of visual languages & editors



Future Work

- Using MOF as an alternative to EMF
- Diagram layout
- Simplifying free editing with automatic layout
- Sketching
- Model transformation
- Improving structured editing

Improving structured editing

- Operate on instance graph instead of graph model

