THALES

EGF Tutorial

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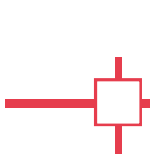
EGF - Thales Corporate Services - EPM

Agenda



- Introduction
- EGF Structure
- Pattern

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What is EGF?

- EGF (Eclipse Generation Factories) is an Eclipse open source project under the **EMFT project**.

- **Purpose**: provide a **model-based generation framework.**
- **Operational objectives**:
  - Supporting complex, large-scale and customizable generations
  - Promoting the constitution of generation portfolios in order to capitalize on generation solutions
  - Providing an extensible generation structure

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Objective of this tutorial

Understanding:

- **The EGF Structure, with:**
  - Activity, Factory component, Task, Production plan
- **EGF Patterns**

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- Introduction
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This following slides present snapshots of the EMF Wrapper provided by EGF, which can be activated by a right-click on a genmodel.

There is one generation step for model, edit, editor, test, and documentation generation.

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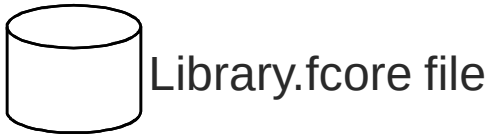
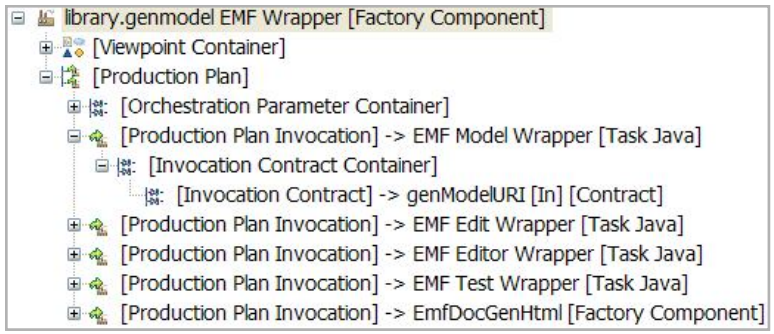
Example – EMF Wrapper



contains



Main Factory Component

Task and Factory component invocation orchestration

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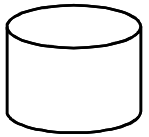
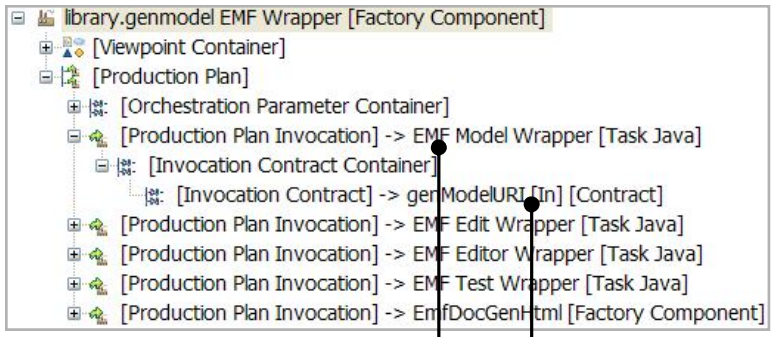
Example – EMF Wrapper



Library.fcore file

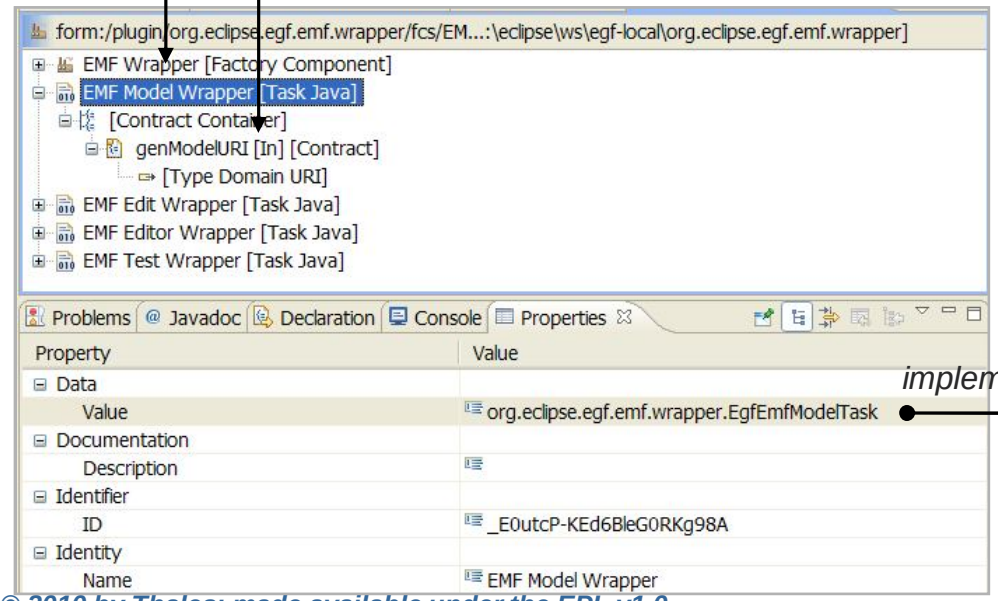
contains

Java Task usage



Task reference

Contract value for a contract (= task parameter)



implementation

Task Java Class

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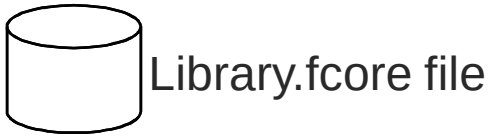
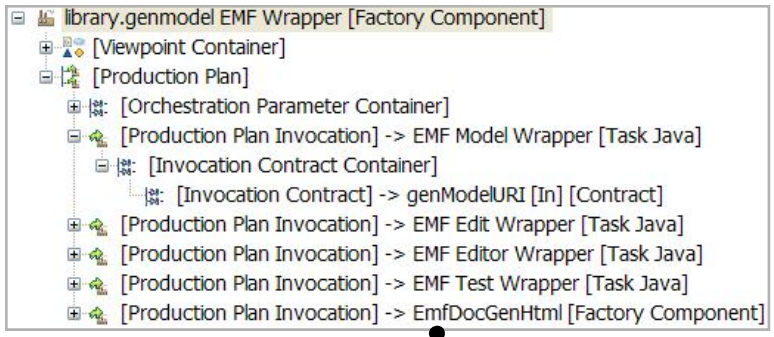
Example – EMF Wrapper

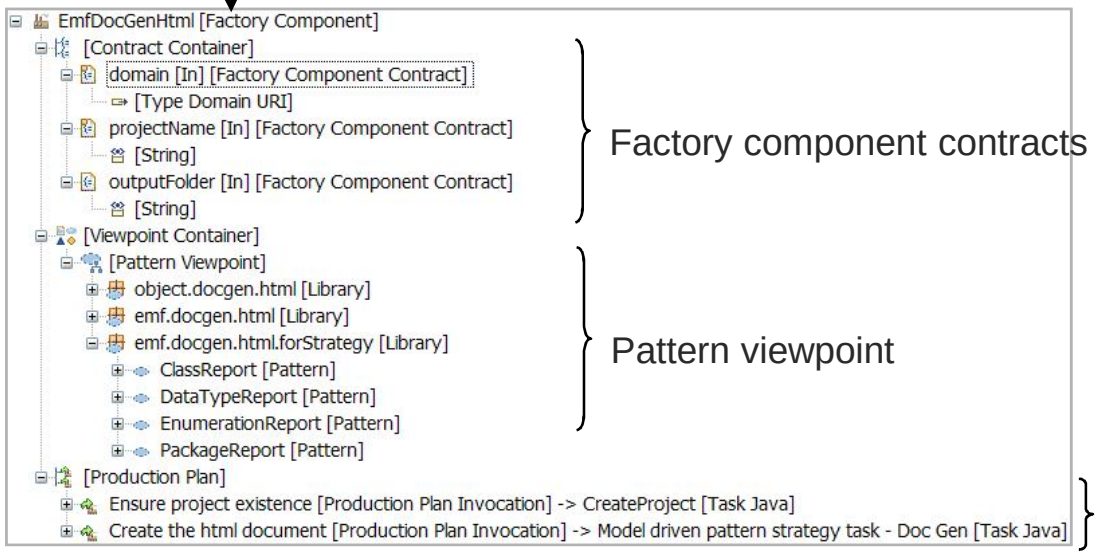


contains

Factory Component usage



Factory component reference



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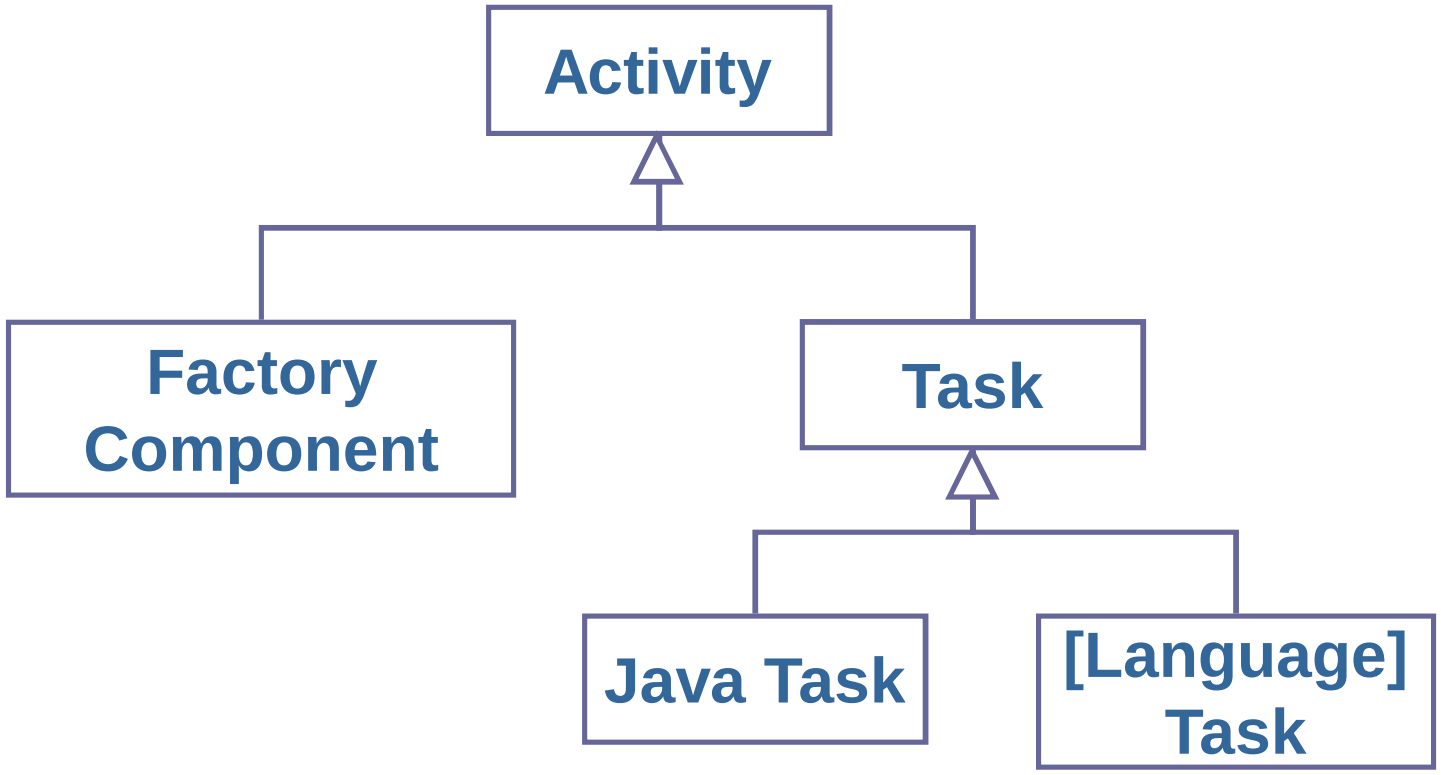
- **An activity is the abstract class of any EGF generation unit**
  - Factory component and Task are activities
- **Activity storage**
  - Activities are stored in **fcore files**
  - The same fcore file contains one to several activities
- **Activity properties**
  - Contract declaration
  - Ability to be invoked and to execute a generation action

Activity Hierarchy



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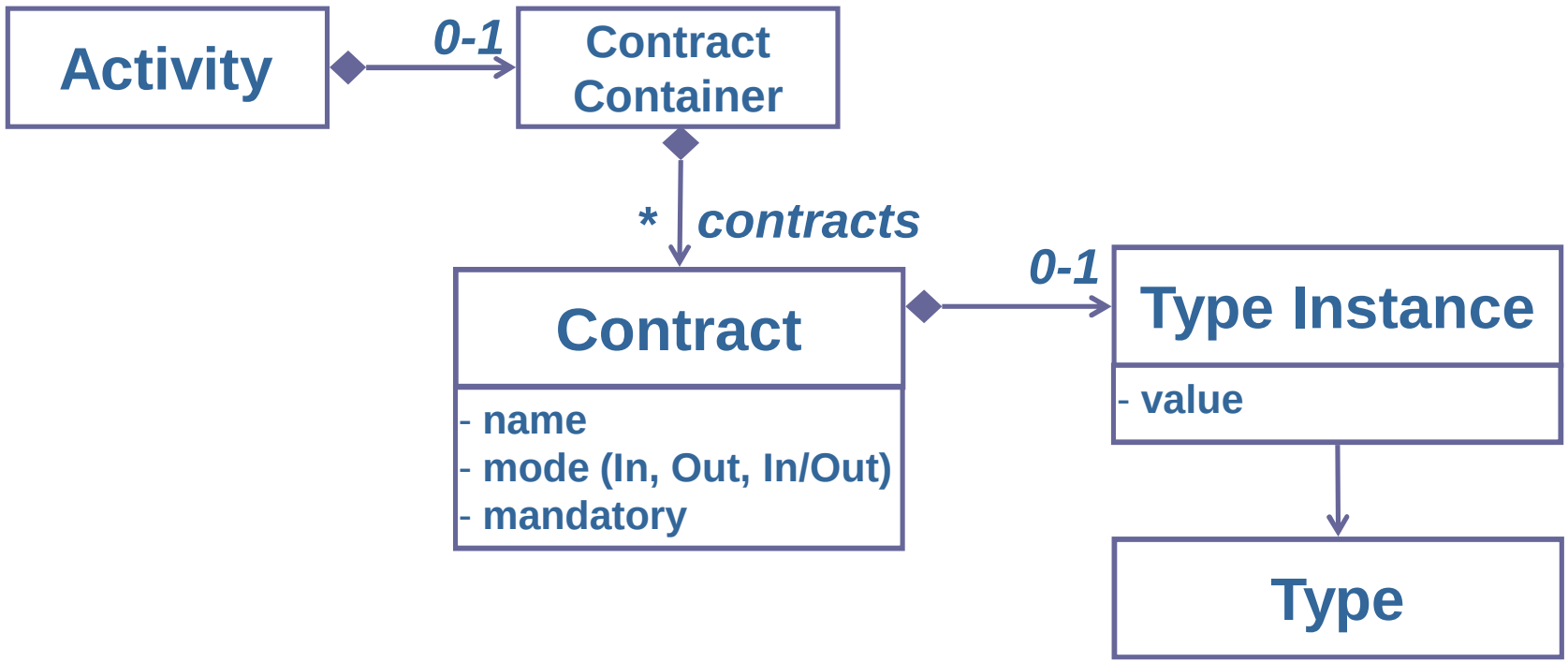
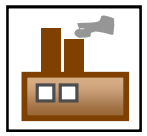
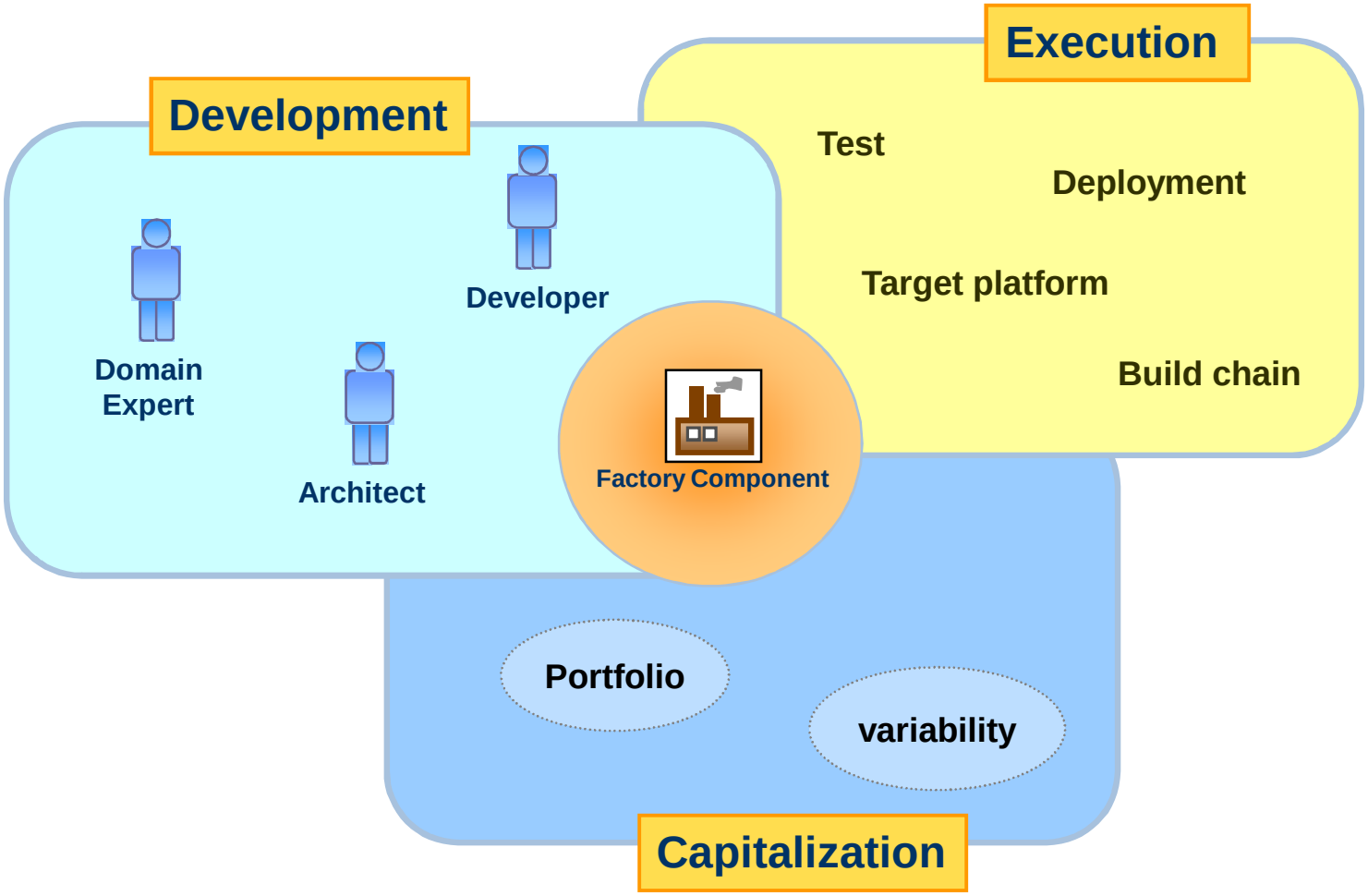




Factory Component

Central Role of Factory Component



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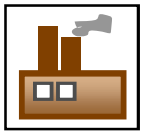
Factory Component



- Unit of generation with a clear **objective of generation**
- Unit of generation with a clear **contract**
- **Assembly** of factory components
  - Delegation
  - Creation of heterogeneous and complex generation chains
- Explicit declaration of generation data organised by **viewpoints**
- **Orchestration** of the generation with a production plan
- Factory Component **Lifecycle**: edition and execution, including validation

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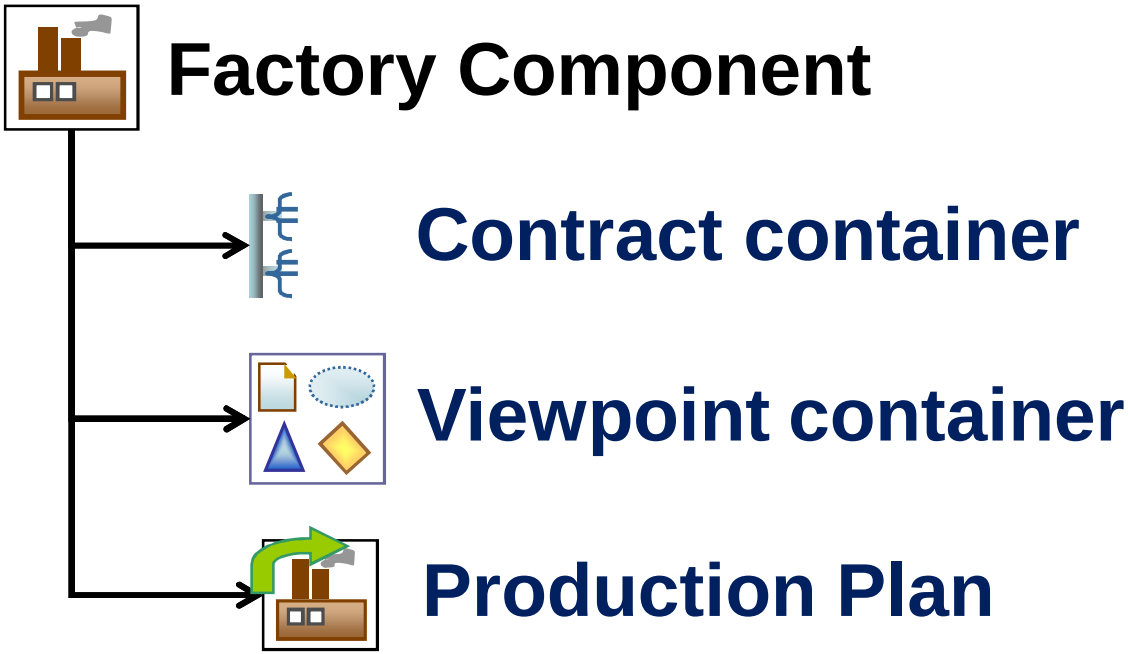
Factory Component Structure



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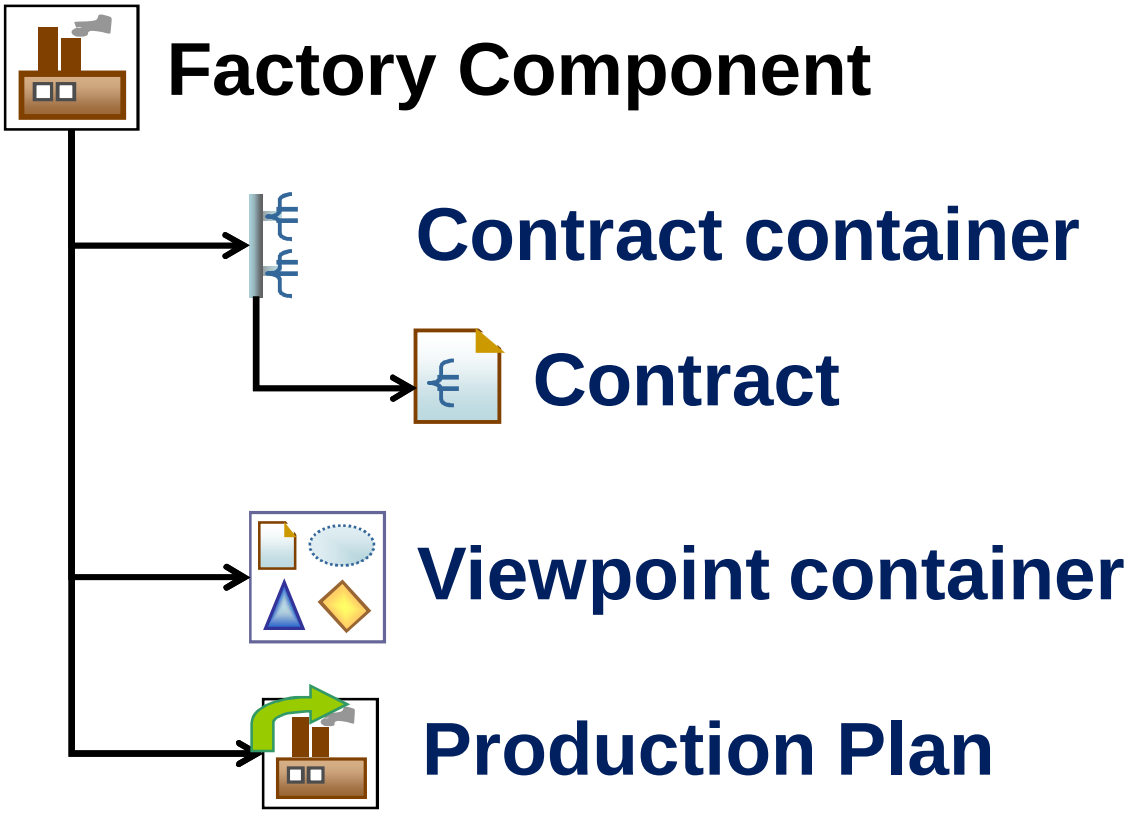
Factory Component Structure



Definition:

- **Contract**: Factory Component parameter
- A contract has a type, a passing mode (In/Out/In_Out), a default value or not is mandatory or optional

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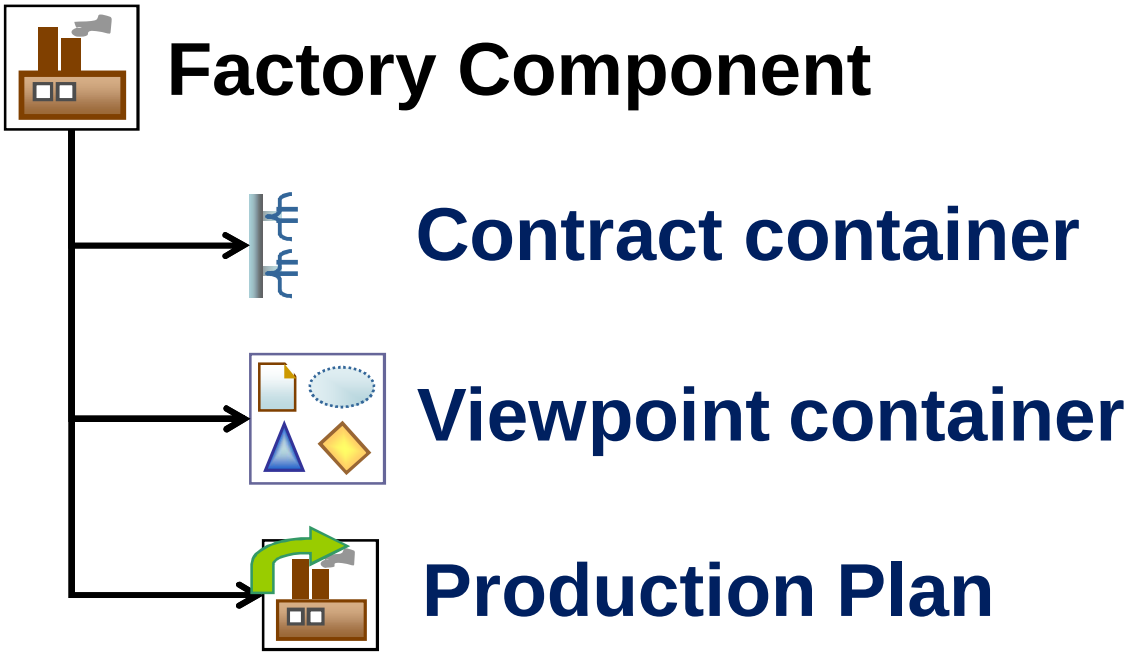
Factory Component Structure



Definition:

- **Viewpoint**: area to declare generation perspective data
- Examples of viewpoint:
  - Available today: domain declaration, pattern
  - Candidates: licensing, feature model

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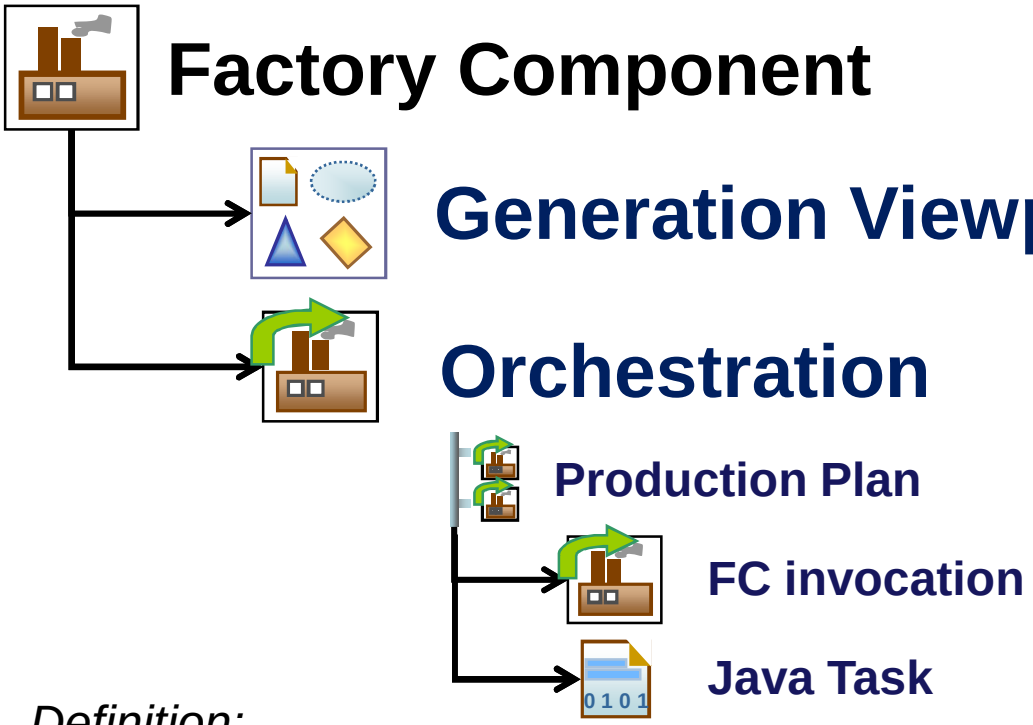
- **A task is an atomic generation unit**

- **Task declaration:**
  - A task is declared in a fcore file
  - Java task is a kind of Task. With the extensibility mechanism, other Task types could be introduced (e.g., Ruby task).

- **Task implementation:**
  - An implementation is associated to a task
  - A JavaTask is implemented by a Java class (which implements ITaskProduction)

Production Plan

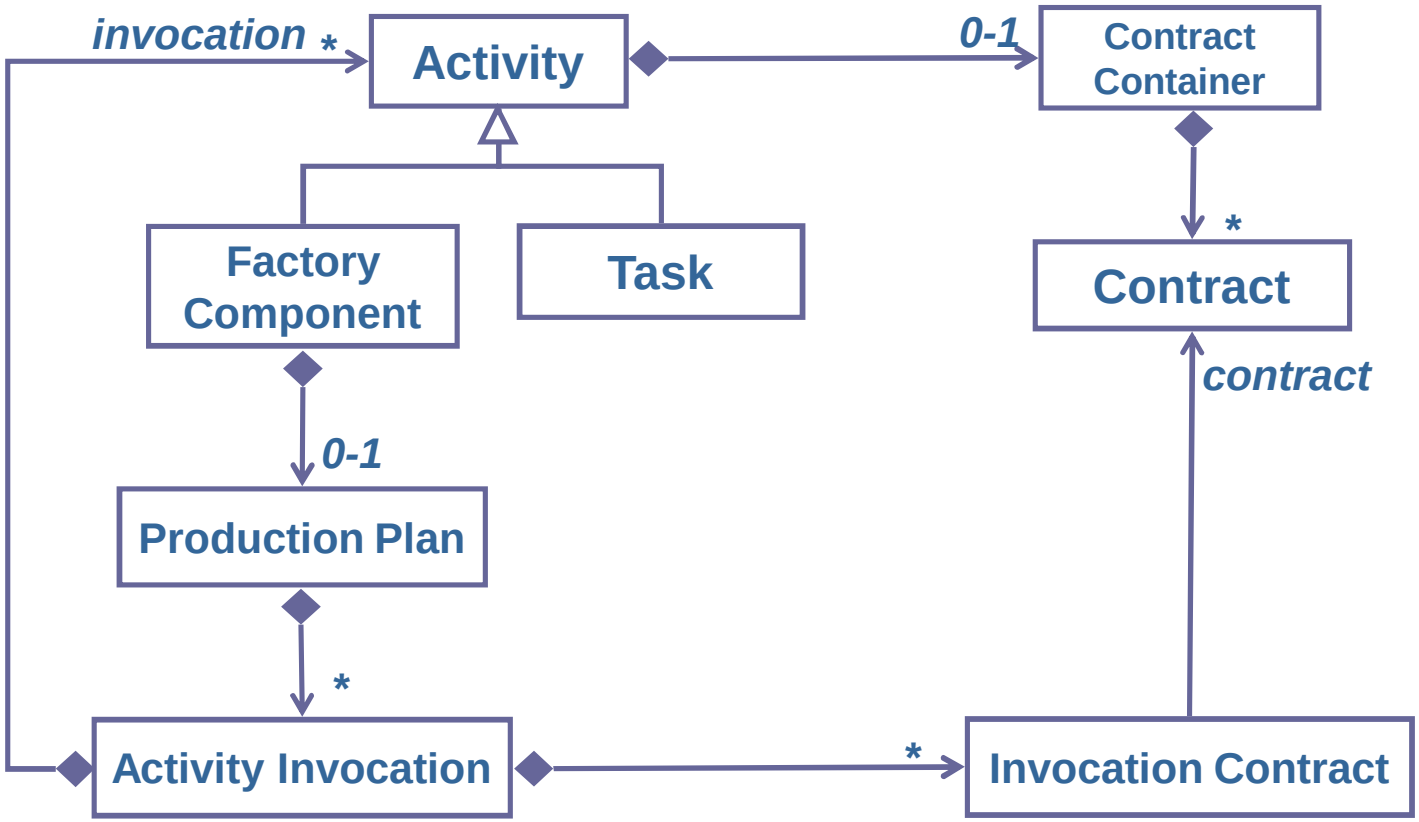
Factory Component Structure



Definition:

- A production plan is a simple kind of generation orchestration
- **Production Plan**: A generation orchestration is a sorted list of factory component or generation task invocations. It describes the successive generation steps, which either call factory components or generation tasks.
- The factory component/task contracts are valued by factory component/task invocation values. Same principle than the parameter values when a Java method is called.

Activity and Production Plan



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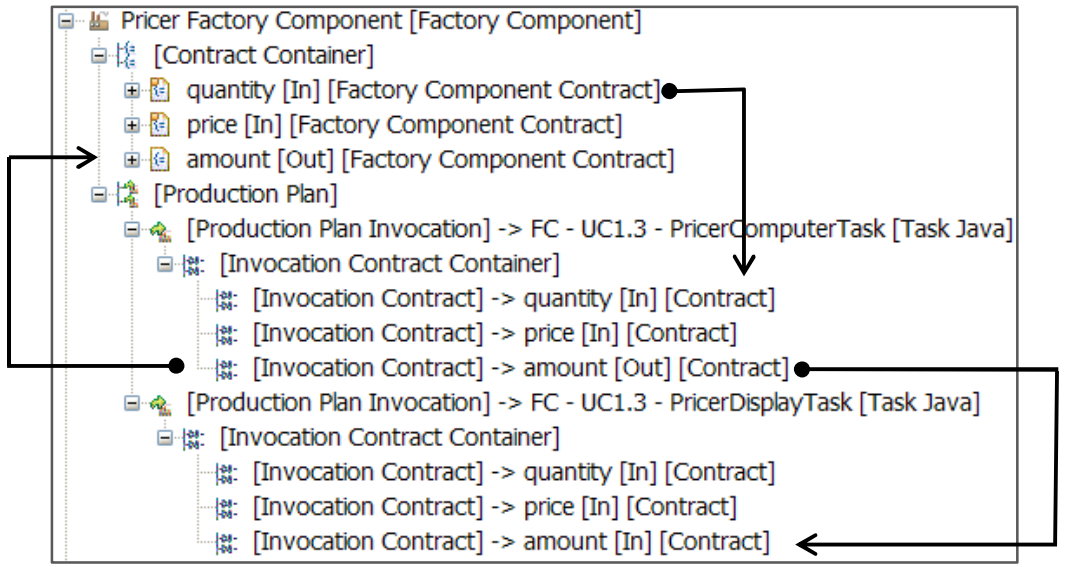
In/Output relationships



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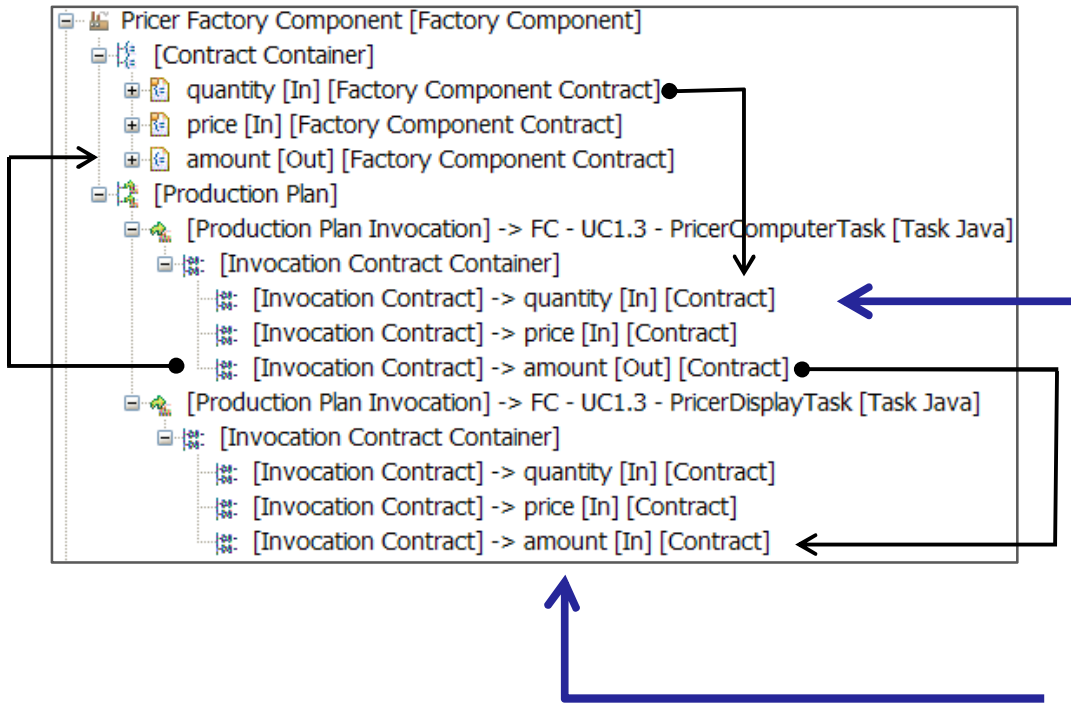
In/Output relationships



Quantity's Properties

Property	Value
Behaviour	
Invoked Contract	quantity [In] [Contract]
Connector	
Source Invocation Contract	
Target Invocation Contract	
Documentation	
Description	
Factory Component	
Factory Component Contract	quantity [In] [Factory Component Contract]
Identifier	
ID	_Rlhq0BvjEd-W6L66jY5sHw
Orchestration	
Orchestration Parameter	

Amount's Properties

Property	Value
Behaviour	
Invoked Contract	amount [In] [Contract]
Connector	
Source Invocation Contract	[Invocation Contract] -> amount [Out] [Contract]
Target Invocation Contract	
Documentation	
Description	
Factory Component	
Factory Component Contract	
Identifier	
ID	_dQfdIBvjEd-W6L66jY5sHw
Orchestration	
Orchestration Parameter	

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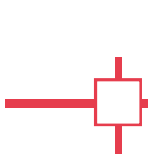
Agenda



- Introduction
- EGF Structure
- Pattern

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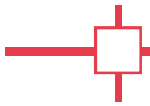
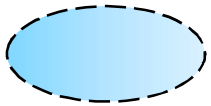
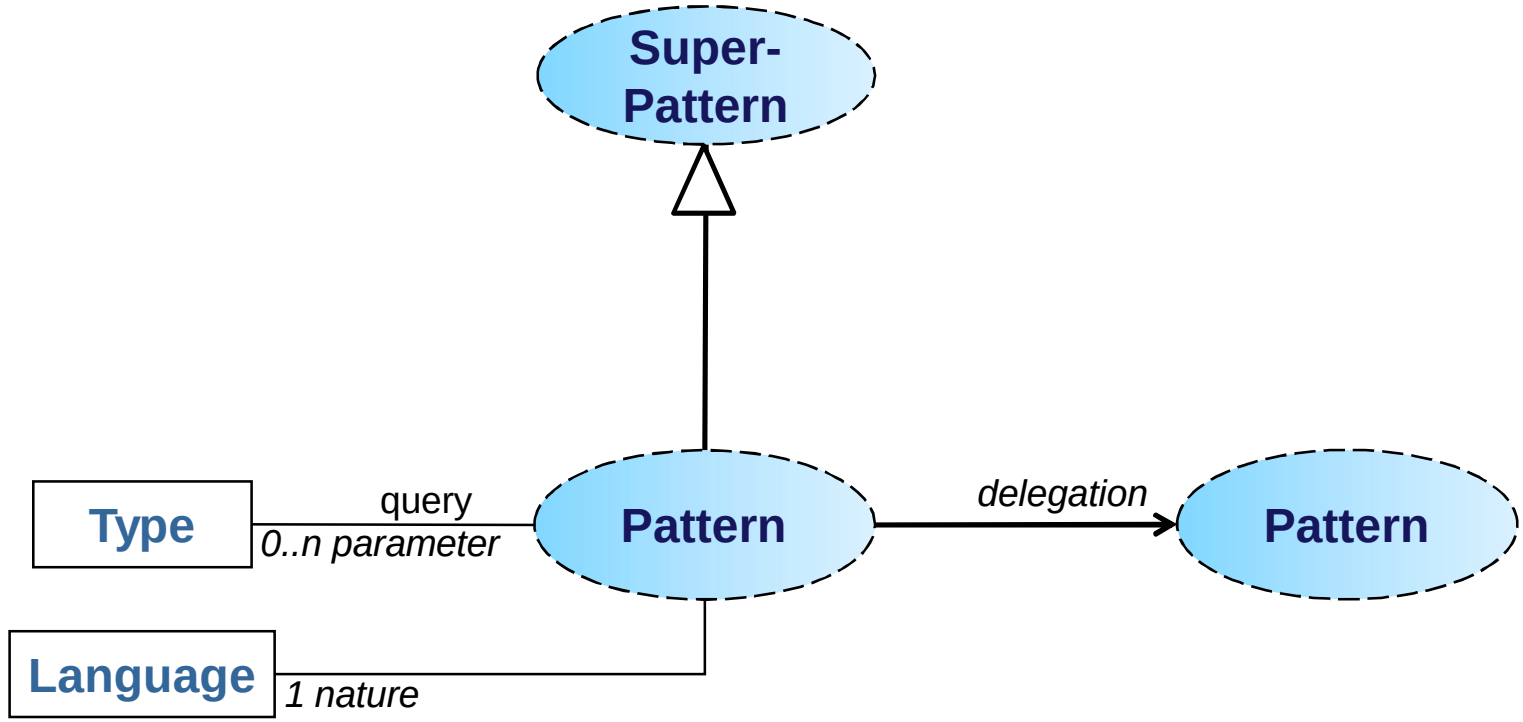


- **Definition:**
  - A pattern is a solution to a recurrent generation problem
- **Purpose**
  - Applying a systematic behavior onto a resource
  - Clearly dissociating the specification (external view) from the implementation (internal view) of the behavior
  - Reusing and customizing a pattern in different contexts
  - Supporting multilingual patterns in order to apply the best programming language to a situation, and then supporting multi-paradigm (M2T, M2M, T2M, T2T)



Pattern Structure

Pattern – External View



Definition:

- query/parameter: query for object selection onto a resource
- nature: language used for the pattern implementation

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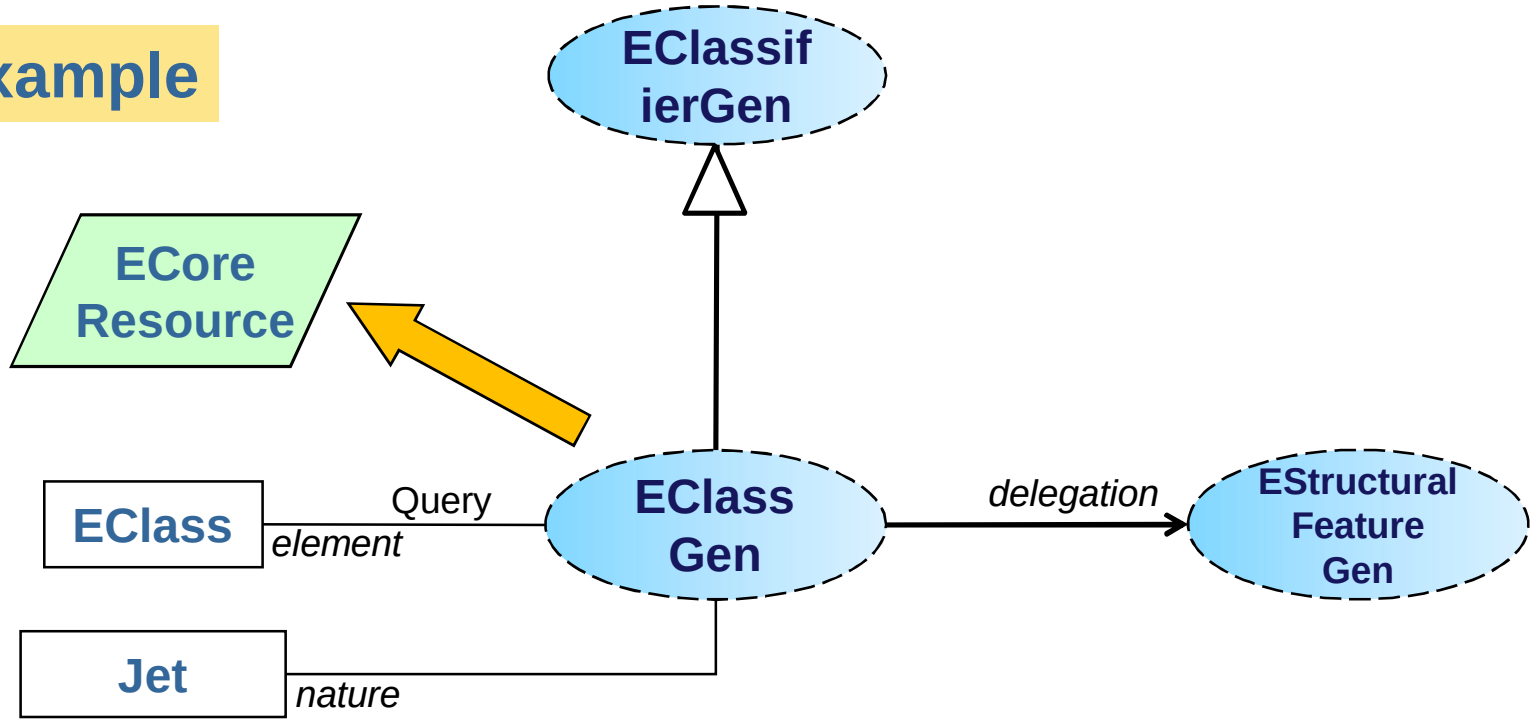
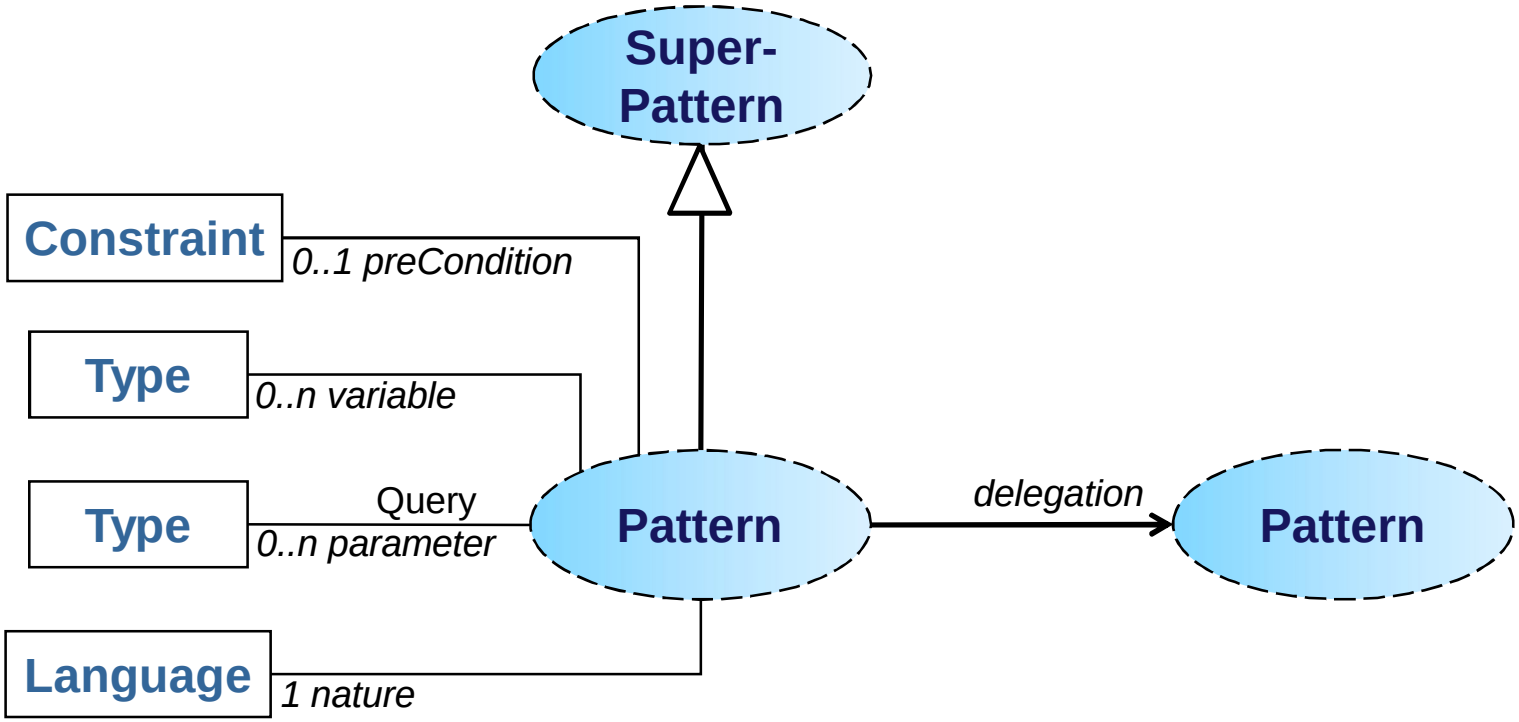
Example



- The EClassGen pattern is applied on a Ecore resource
- Objects selected on the ecore resource: EClass instances
- It specializes the EClassifierGen pattern
- It applies a model-to-text generation in Jet
- Its also applies a generation on its features by delegation to the EStructuralFeatureGen pattern

Pattern – External View



Definition:

- preCondition/Constraint: constraint to be verified before application
- variable/Type: local variable declaration for the pattern implementation

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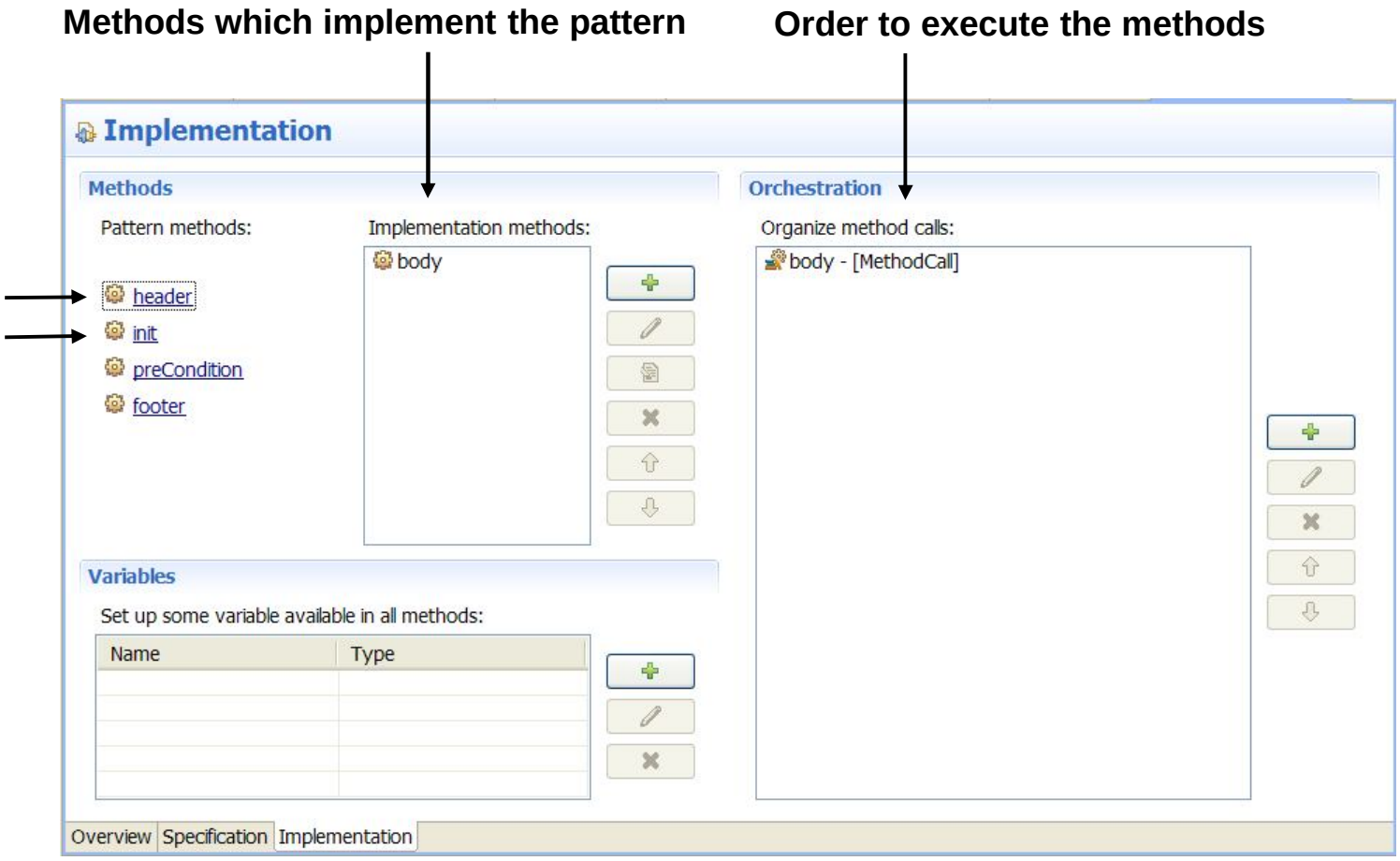
Pattern – Implementation View



header: typically used for the Jet header
init: method for pattern initialization (e.g., variable initialization)
A method editor allows to edit pattern methods

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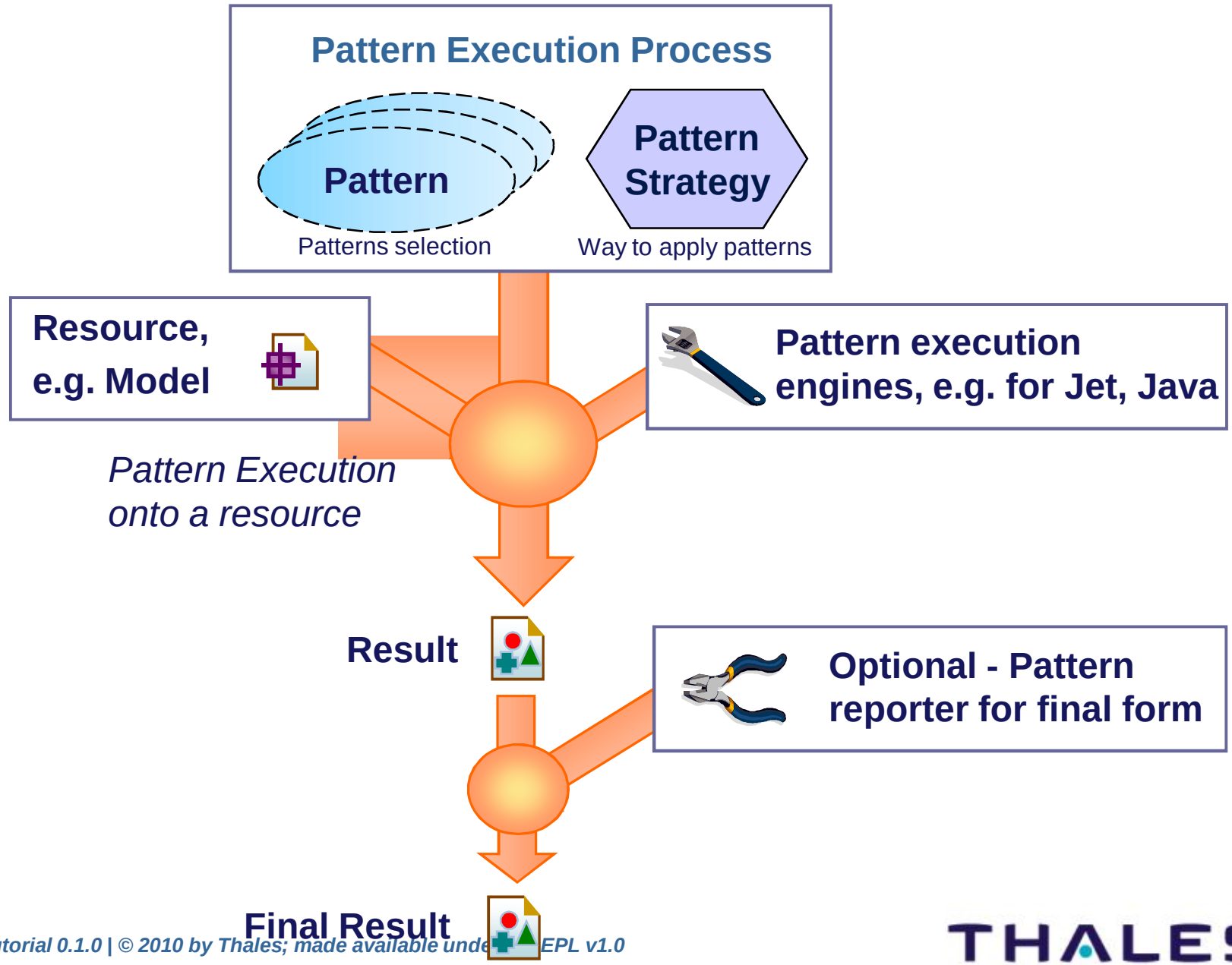
Pattern execution Big Picture



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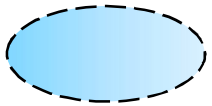
- **Definition: Way to apply patterns against a resource**

- **Examples of strategies:**
  - *Model-driven pattern strategy*: in-depth navigation over a model, and for each model element, applying a set of patterns
  - *Pattern-driven strategy*: for each pattern, applying the pattern for each model element element
  - *[Data type]-driven strategy*: generalization of the approach; instead of model, it could be any type of resource (e.g., file directory)

- **Strategy parameters:**
  - Resource visitor: the “for each” navigation is a specific case; the visitor function specifies how to navigate over a resource. Examples: in-large navigation, considering only Eclassifiers



Pattern Composition

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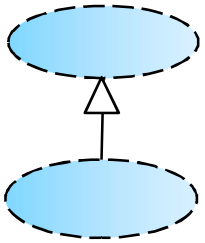
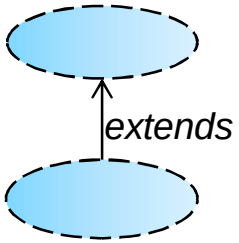
Pattern Relationships

Pattern inheritance



Pattern extension



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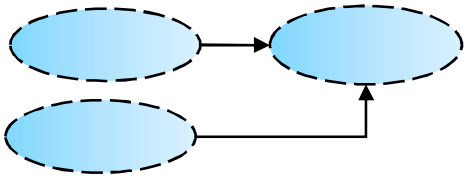
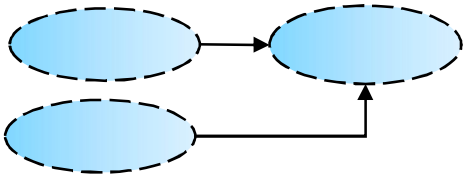
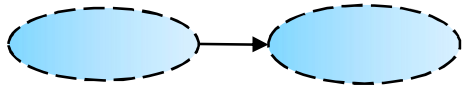
Pattern delegation



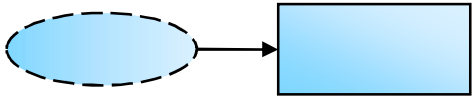
Pattern injection



Multilingual call



Pattern callback



The Pattern orchestration specifies the pattern relationships
Possibility to combine different pattern relationships in the same orchestration

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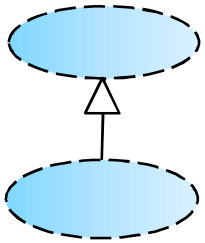
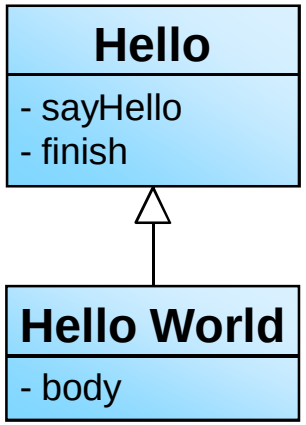
Pattern inheritance



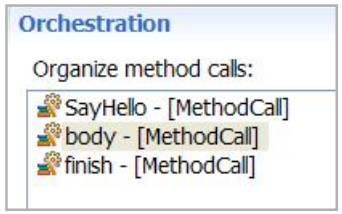
Case 1. Reuse of super-pattern methods

Same mechanism than Class inheritance
Selection of methods from the super-pattern hierarchy

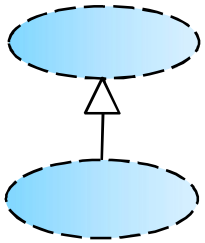
Example



Orchestration of HelloWorld



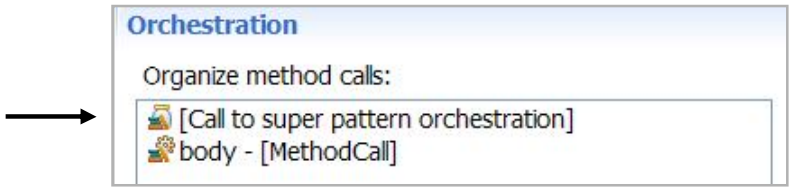
Pattern inheritance



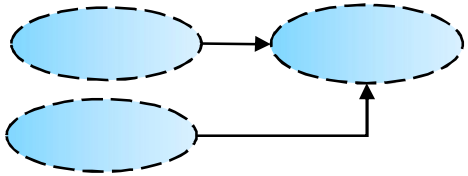
Case 2. Reuse of super-pattern orchestration

Reuse of the orchestration defined in the super-pattern
This abstracts the super-pattern orchestration
This avoids rewriting pattern orchestration
Just adding the methods of the current pattern

Example



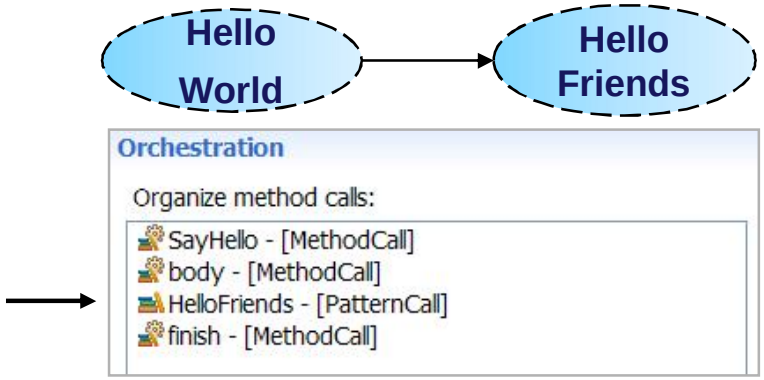
Pattern delegation



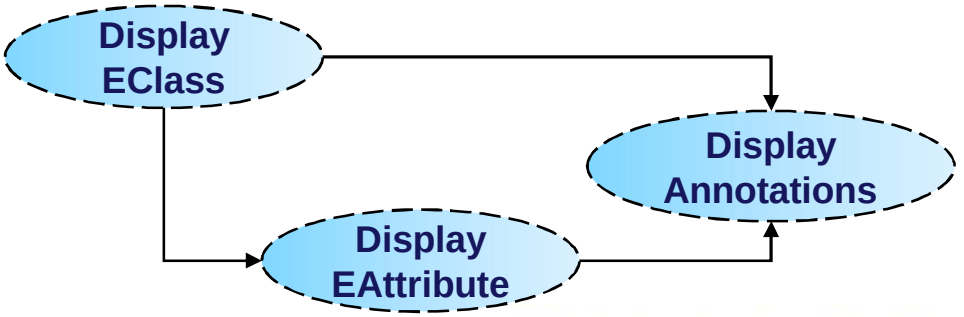
Case. Problem decomposition / Reuse of pattern

- The same pattern is reused in different pattern contexts
- The orchestration of the called pattern is applied
- The Pattern caller provides parameter values to the called pattern
- The parameter values are statically declared at the pattern definition

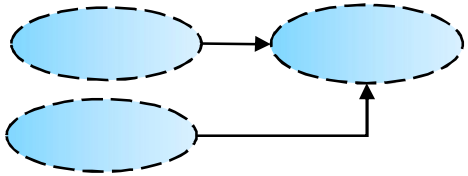
Example 1



Example 2



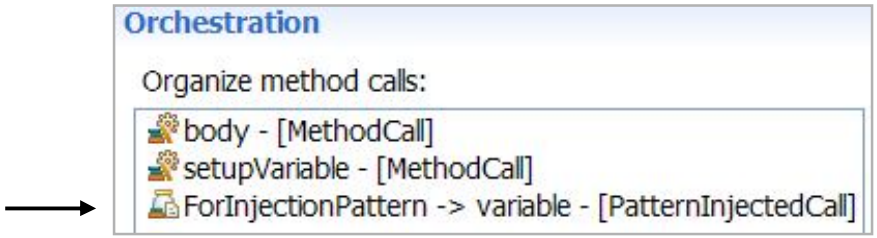
Pattern injection



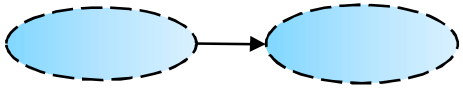
Case. Reuse of pattern with a dynamic resolution of the injected context

- A Pattern injection corresponds to a Pattern Delegation, but
- The parameter values are dynamically set at pattern execution

Example



In this example, the “setupVariable” method sets the injection context

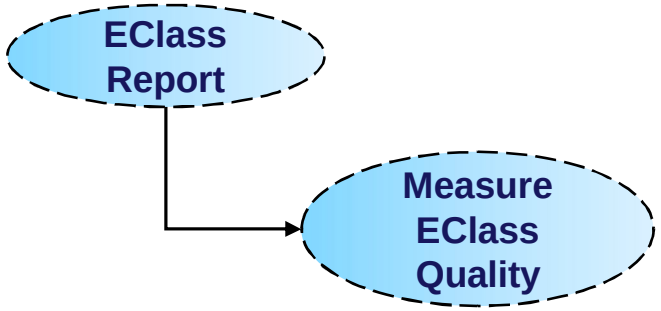


Multilingual Call

Case. Pattern delegation where implementation languages are different

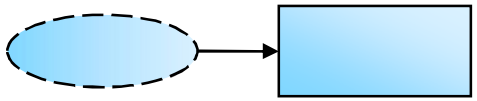
This corresponds to a Pattern Delegation where Pattern natures are different. For instance, a Pattern with a Jet nature calls a Pattern with a Java nature in order to differently process the same resource.
It is impossible to have different natures in the same Pattern inheritance hierarchy.

Example



THALES

Pattern Callback

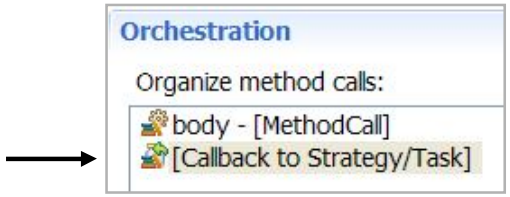


Case 1. Applying a Java call

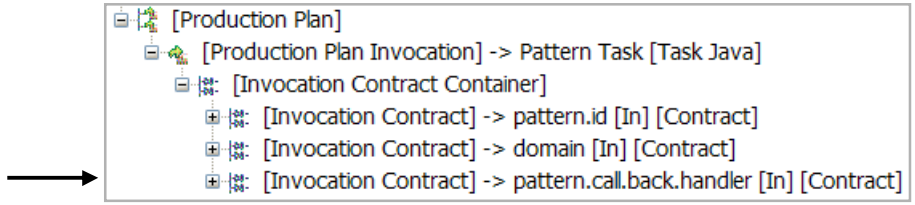
The callback indicates where the callback on a Java Class is applied

Example

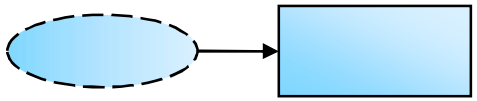
Pattern orchestration



Specification of the Java Class in the production plan



Pattern Callback



Case 2. Combination with the Pattern Strategy

A strategy determines how to apply patterns and how to navigate over a resource. In an orchestration, a callback is the moment before and after a cycle of pattern application, and allows to discriminate the methods to apply before and after it.

Example

Scenario:
The following generation result can be realized with a callback.
- The model-driven strategy navigates over the model
- There is a pattern for each kind of model element with the following pattern orchestration

A generation action is realized before (open) and after (close) the callback.

```
<EPackage name="P">
  <EClass name="C1">
    <EAttribute = "A1">
      …
    </EAttribute = "A1">
  </EClass name="C1">
</EPackage name="P">
```

Generation result