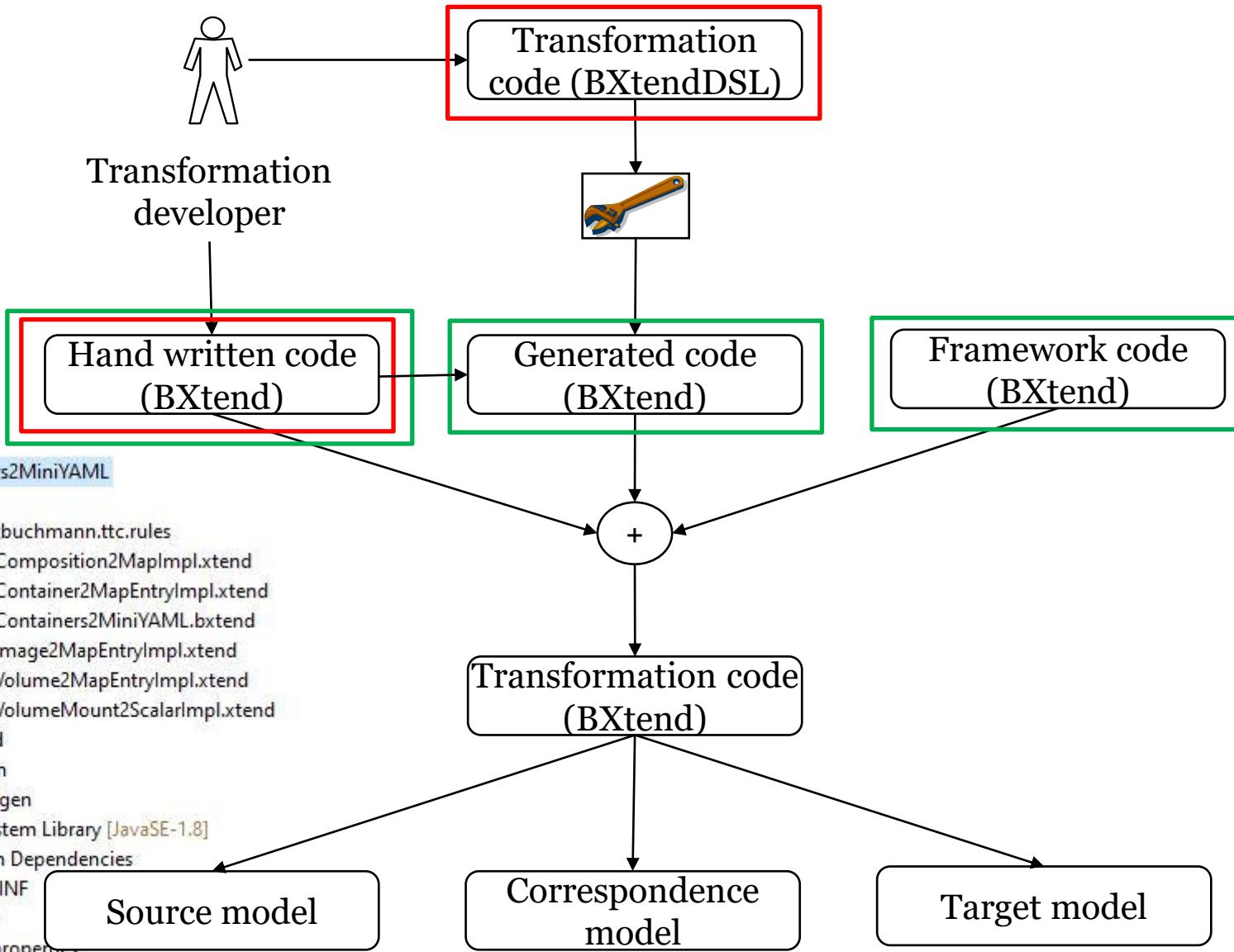


A BXtendDSL Solution for the Containers to MiniYAML Case

Thomas Buchmann

BXtendDSL

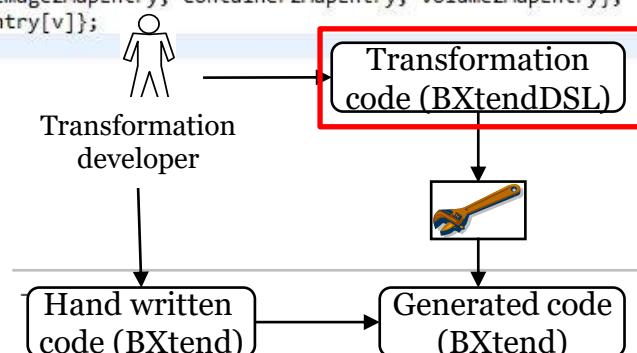
- Small and lightweight external DSL
- Using BXtendDSL the transformation developer essentially declares correspondences between elements of source and target models
- BXtendDSL is **intentionally** incomplete
 - Usually it is not possible to solve a transformation completely on the declarative level (as this would require a more expressive and comprehensive language)
 - Rather, from a transformation definition written in BXtendDSL code on top of the BXtend framework is generated
 - Subsequently, the generated code is extended with manually written imperative code



BXtendDSL Solution: Declarative Layer

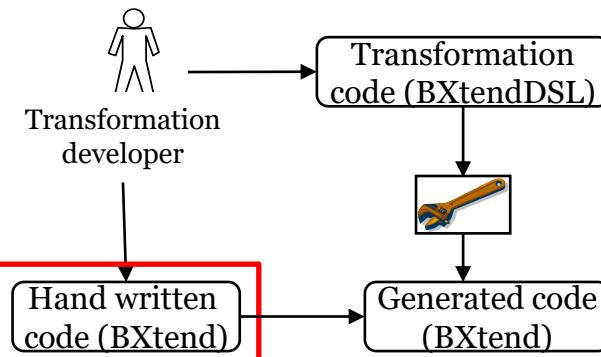
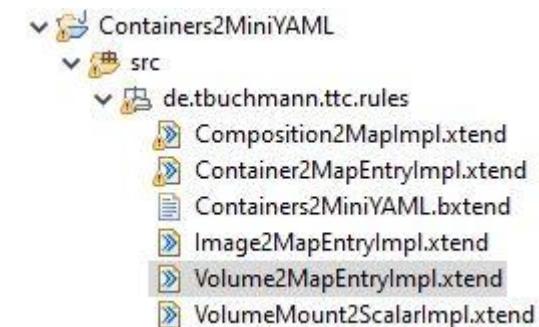
```
1@ sourcemodel "http://york.ac.uk/ttc/containers/1.0.0"
2 targetmodel "http://york.ac.uk/ttc/miniyaml/1.0.0"
3
4@ rule Volume2MapEntry
5   src Volume v;
6   trg MapEntry me | filter;
7
8   v.name <--> me.key;
9
10@ rule Image2MapEntry
11   src Image img;
12   trg MapEntry me | filter, creation;
13
14   img.image <--> me.value;
15
16@ rule VolumeMount2Scalar
17   src VolumeMount vm;
18   trg Scalar sc | filter;
19
20   vm.path vm.volume --> sc.value;
21
22@ rule Container2MapEntry
23   src Container c;
24   trg MapEntry me | filter;
25
26   c.name <--> me.key;
27   c.image c.replicas c.dependsOn {c.volumeMounts: VolumeMount2Scalar} --> me.value {me.value: VolumeMount2Scalar};
28   c.image c.replicas c.dependsOn <-- me.value;
29
30@ rule Composition2Map
31   src Composition c;
32   trg Map m | filter, creation;
33
34   {c.nodes: Image2MapEntry, Container2MapEntry, Volume2MapEntry} --> m.entries {m.entries: Image2MapEntry, Container2MapEntry, Volume2MapEntry};
35   c.nodes <-- m.entries {m.entries: Image2MapEntry[img], Container2MapEntry[c], Volume2MapEntry[v]};
```

- define source and target metamodels
- Mapping of attributes / references
- Specification of a transformation rule
- Modifiers for creating stubs on the imperative layer
- Map root containers of involved models



BXtendDSL Solution: Imperative Layer

```
12+     override protected filterMe(MapEntry me) {  
13         (me.key != "services" || me.key != "version" || me.key != "volumes") &&  
14         me.eContainer instanceof Map &&  
15         me.eContainer.eContainer instanceof MapEntry &&  
16         (me.eContainer.eContainer as MapEntry).key == "volumes"  
17     }  
--
```



BXtendDSL Solution - Imperative Layer: Forward direction

```
22@ rule Container2MapEntry
23    src Container c;
24    trg MapEntry me | filter;
25
26    c.name <--> me.key;
27    c.image c.replicas c.dependsOn {c.volumeMounts: VolumeMount2Scalar} --> me.value {me.value: VolumeMount2Scalar};
28    c.image c.replicas c.dependsOn <-- me.value;
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```

The code snippet shows a BXtendDSL rule for transforming a Container object into a MapEntry. It handles dependencies on other containers and volume mounts. An annotation at line 22 indicates the rule name.

The code is annotated with arrows pointing to specific parts:

- An arrow points from the line "c.dependsOn {c.volumeMounts: VolumeMount2Scalar} --> me.value {me.value: VolumeMount2Scalar};" to the corresponding code block starting at line 19.
- An arrow points from the line "c.image c.replicas c.dependsOn <-- me.value;" to the corresponding code block starting at line 48.

Below the code, there is a file tree showing the project structure:

- Containers2MiniYAML
- src
 - de.tbuchmann.ttc.rules
 - Composition2MapImpl.xtext
 - Container2MapEntryImpl.xtext
 - Containers2MiniYAML.bxtend
 - Image2MapEntryImpl.xtext
 - Volume2MapEntryImpl.xtext
 - VolumeMount2ScalarImpl.xtext

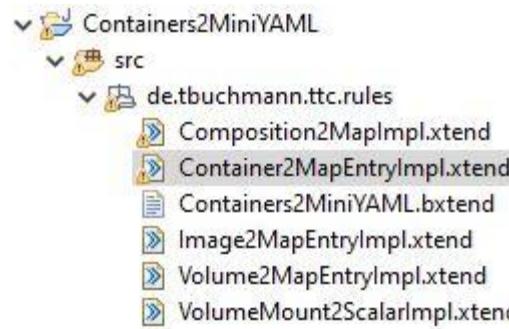
At the bottom, a flowchart illustrates the development process:

```
graph TD
    A[Transformation developer] --> B[Transformation code (BXtendDSL)]
    B --> C[Generated code (BXtend)]
    D[Hand written code (BXtend)] --> C
```

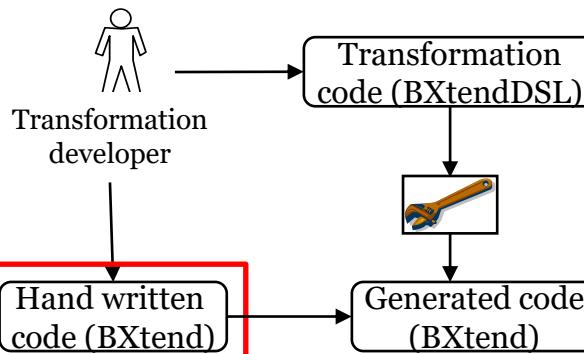
The "Hand written code (BXtend)" box is highlighted with a red border.

BXtendDSL Solution - Imperative Layer: Backward direction

```
22 @rule Container2MapEntry
23   src Container c;
24   trg MapEntry me | filter;
25
26   c.name <--> me.key;
27   c.image c.replicas c.dependsOn {c.volumeMounts: VolumeMount2Scalar} --> me.value {me.value: VolumeMount2Scalar};
28   c.image c.replicas c.dependsOn <-- me.value;
```



```
91 @override protected image_replicas_dependsOnFrom(Value value) {
92   val depends = newArrayList
93   var replicas = 1
94   if (value instanceof Map) {
95     for (MapEntry me : ((value as Map).entries)) {
96       if (me.key == "replicas") {
97         replicas = new Integer((me.value as Scalar).value).intValue
98       }
99     }
100   }
101
102   return new Type4image_replicas_dependsOn(null, replicas, depends)
103 }
```



Evaluation

- Quantitative Analysis: LOC Metrics

Metric	BXtendDSL Declarative	BXtendDSL Imperative	Total
LOC	32	202	234
#Words	100	788	888
#Characters	862	5967	6829

- Qualitative Analysis: BXtendDSL solution passes all test cases where YAML key order is ignored
 - and all Batch FWD tests, where YAML key order is preserved
 - only 1 Incremental FWD test with preserving YAML key order fails (updReplicas)
- Performance Analysis: BXtendDSL solution is fast and scalable

Conclusion

- We used BXtendDSL – a DSL for specifying bidirectional and incremental model transformations
- The case was challenging and required a significant portion of code on the imperative layer
- The declarative language needs an extension to allow navigation to container elements
 - and a way to loosen strict checking of applied rules when assigning previously transformed elements to references
 - Code generator needs to be updated accordingly
- Find the solution on
 - <https://github.com/tbuchmann/benchmarxTTC2023/tree/main>

Thank you!

Any Questions?