# Transient View Generation in Eclipse

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ACademics Modelling with Eclipse, July 2, 2012

# Outline

# KIELER Message


Challenge: Free user of manual mechanical work

Message: While modeling focus on *model-ing*

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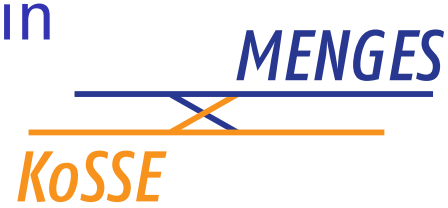
Our focus: *Pragmatics* of modeling languages

- Apply the MVC to the users' perspective

**Key enabler: flexible & content-aware automatic layout**

H. Fuhrmann and R. v. Hanxleden, Taming Graphical Modeling (MoDELS'10)

# KIELER @ Work – Employment in MENGES




[1]

- Joint research project of industry & academia
- Aims at developing DSLs for railway signaling systems
- Specifications are of textual nature
  - ☺ easy to formulate
  - ☺ version control
  - ☹ comprehensibility reduces
- Shall be extended by graphical views on various aspects

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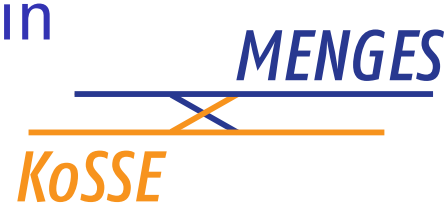


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# Related Work

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The Generic Modeling Environment
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Benjamin B. Bederson et al.
Toolkit Design for Interactive Structured Graphics
IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, Vol. 30, No. 8 (2004)

# Related Work

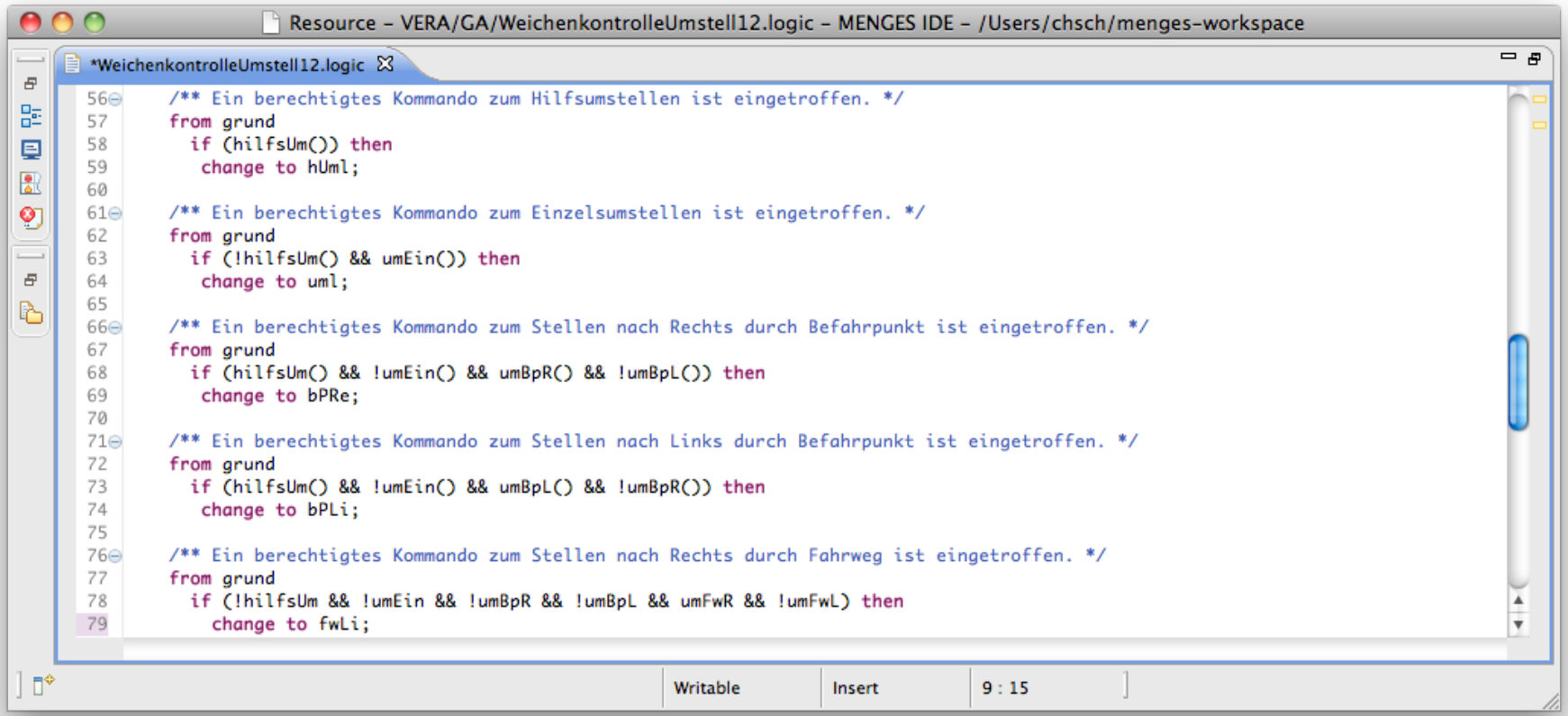
Robert Ian Bull
Towards A Model Driven Engineering Approach For Information Visualization
Ph.D. thesis, University of Victoria, BC, Canada (2008)

Graphiti project (http://www.eclipse.org/graphiti/)

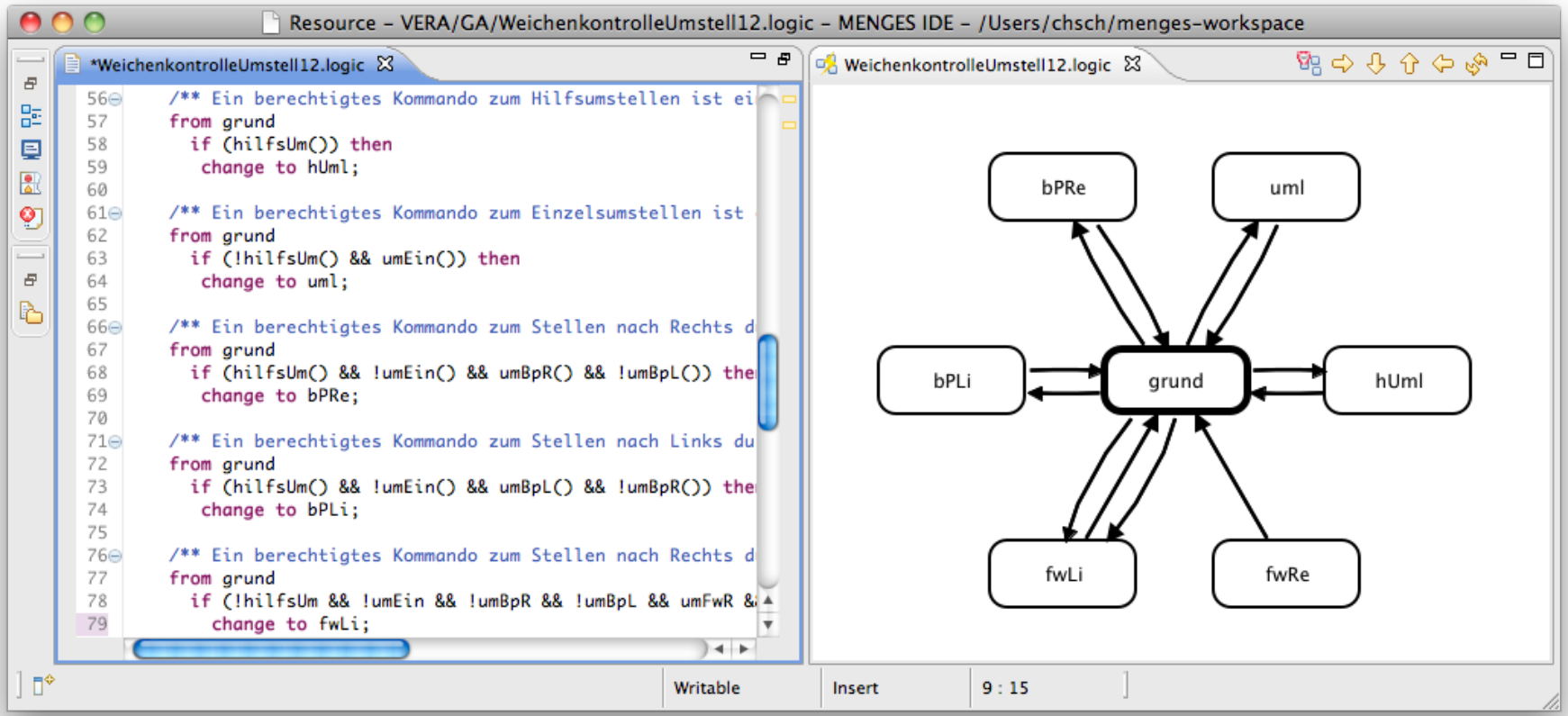
Jan Koehnlein
Discovery Diagrams for the Generic Graphical View
http://koehnlein.blogspot.de/2012/01/discovery-diagrams-for-generic.html

# Outline

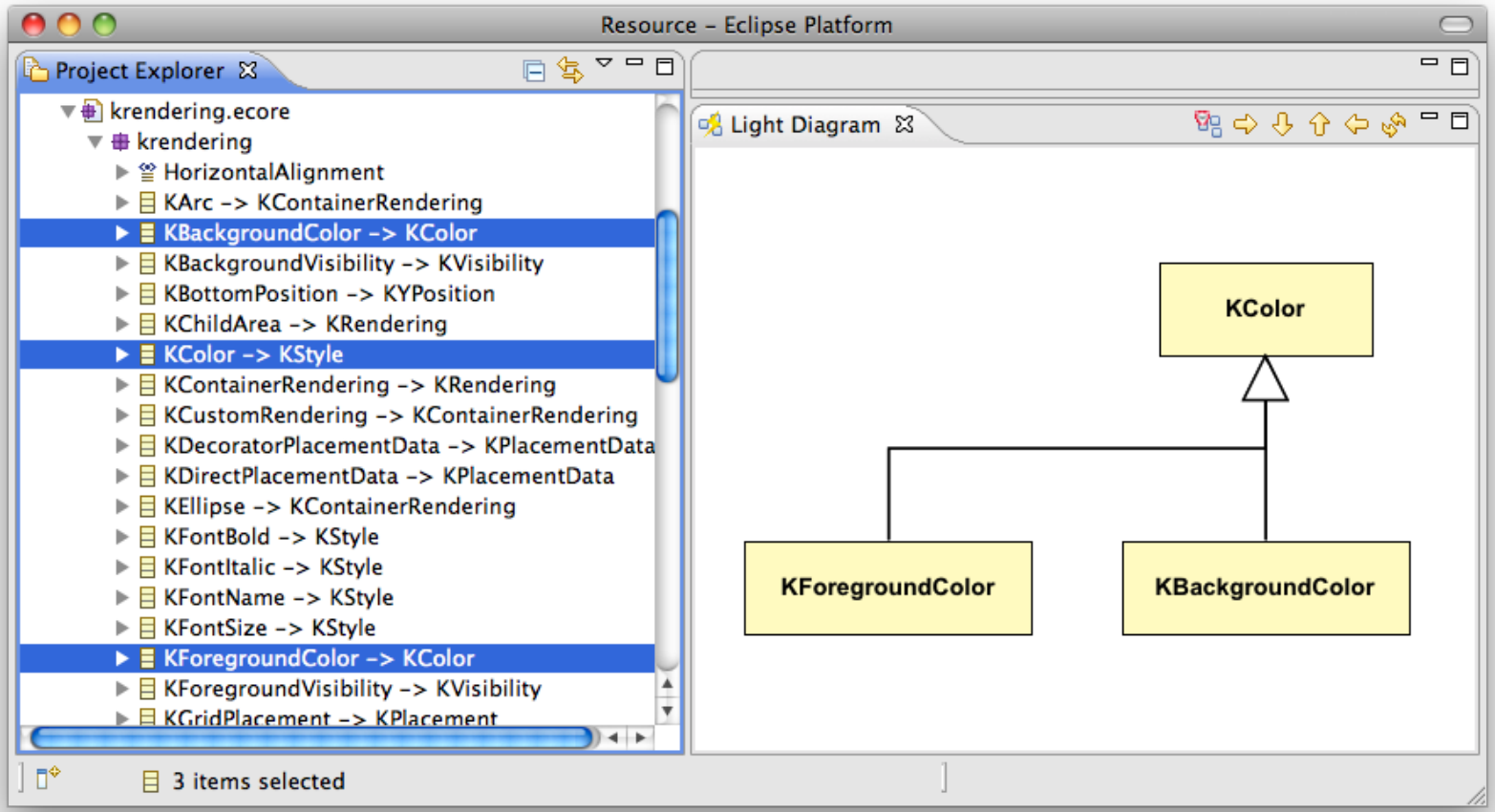
# Example 1: Textual DSLs



# Proposal: Transient Graphical Diagram – Demo



# Example 2: Class Diagrams – Demo



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## Characteristics:

- Lightweight
- Flexible
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## Requirements:

- Automatic arrangement of depicted elements – macro layout
- Local arrangement of the figures' primitives – micro layout
- Drawing by means of an efficient graphics framework
- Appropriate description language to formulate diagrams

# Our Contribution: KRendering Meta Model

- Designed for describing concrete diagrams
- Is built upon the KGraph meta model used by the KIELER Infrastructure for Meta Layout (KIML)
- Provides primitive figures to be composed to complex ones
- Enables smart micro layout descriptions

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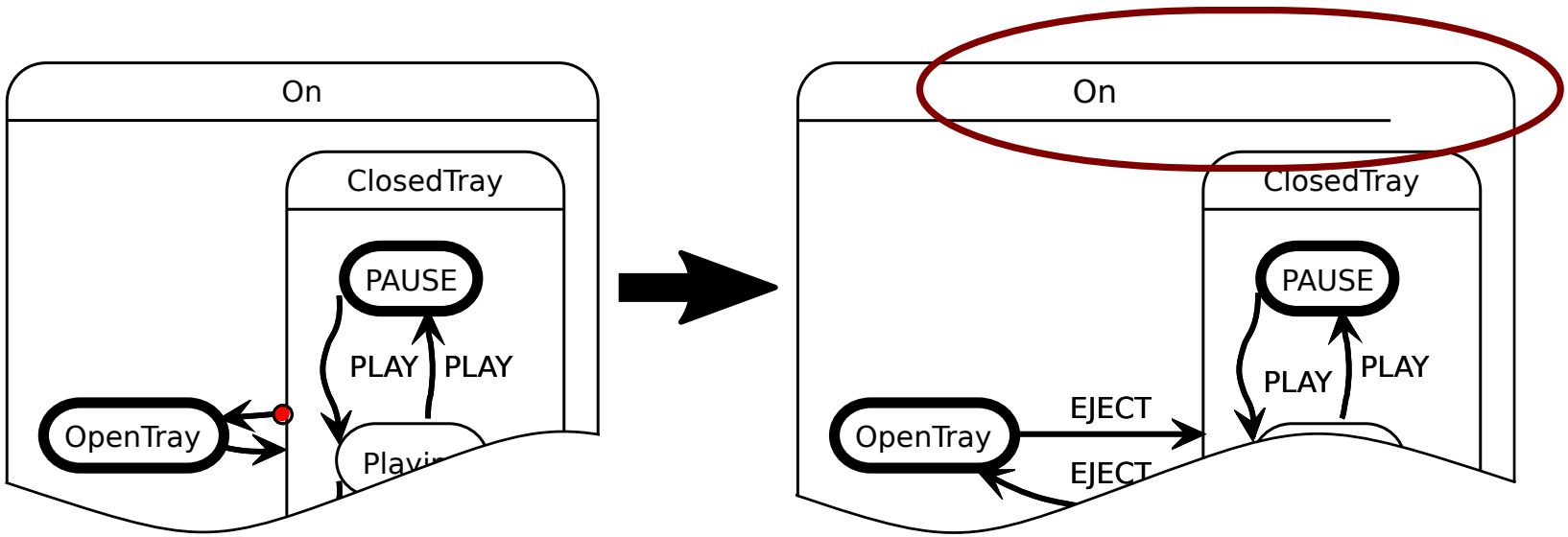

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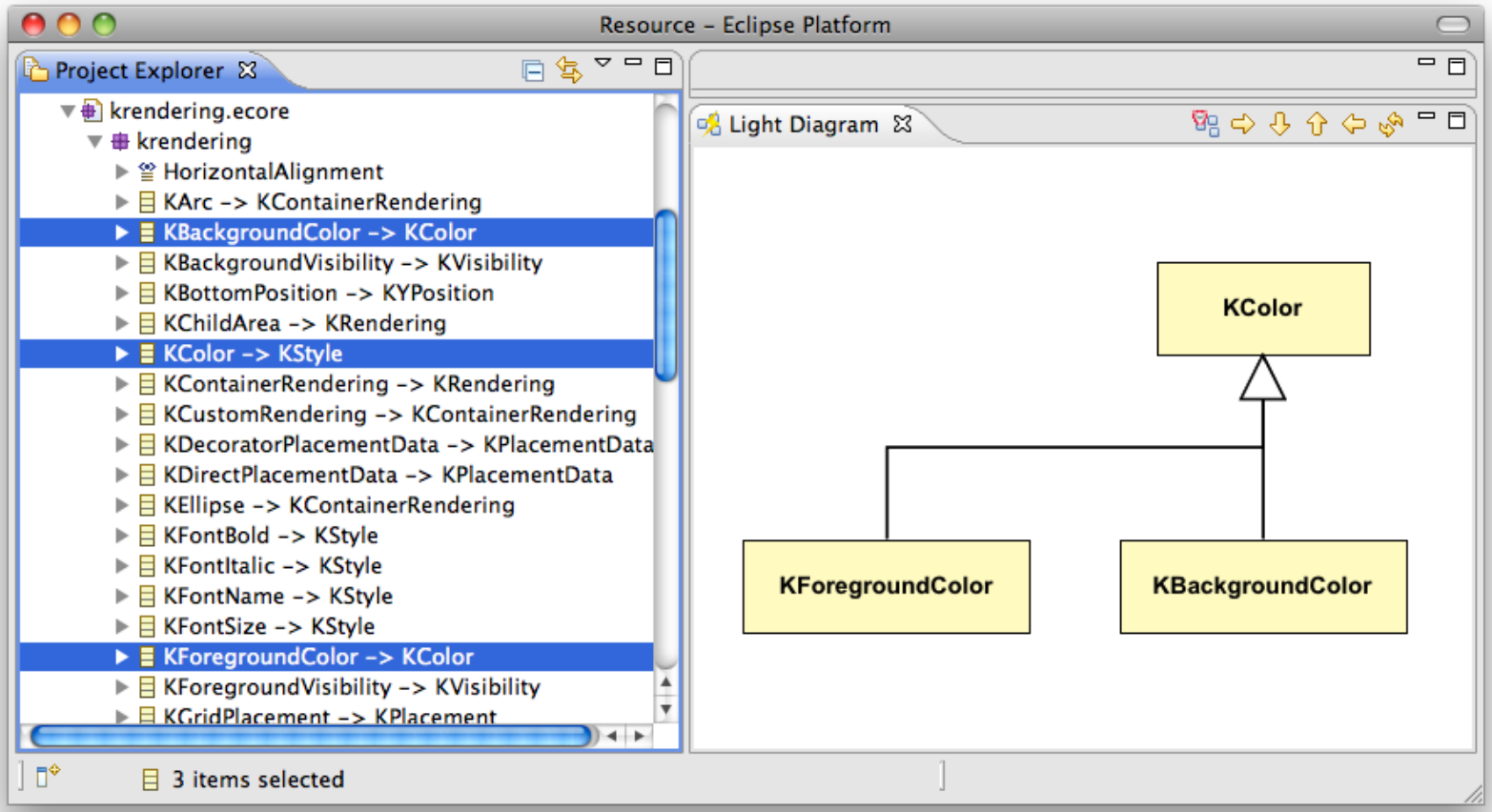

# KRendering Diagram Description – Example

```
KNode { /* the diagram */
  KShapeLayout {
    algorithm = "ogdf.planarization",
    direction = UP, spacing = 75.0
  }
  KNode { /* "KColor" figure */
    KShapeLayout {
       width 180.0 height 80.0
    }
    Rectangle {
      lineWidth 2, backgroundColor 255 250 205
      Text "KColor" {
        bold, fontSize 20,
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      }
    }
  }
  KNode { /* "KBackgroundColor" figure */
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      width 242.0 height 80.0
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      }
    }
  }
```

```
  --> "//children.0" {
    KEdgeLayout {
       edgeType = GENERALIZATION
    }
    Polyline  {
      lineWidth 2
      Polygon {
        lineWidth 2, backgroundColor 255 255 255
        polylinePlacementData {
          points:
            left  0.0 0.0 / top 0.0 0.0,
            right  0.0 0.0 / top 0.0 0.5,
            left  0.0 0.0 / bottom 0.0 0.0
          detailedPlacementData:
            decoratorPlacementData {
              relative,  location 1.0,
              xOffset -35, yOffset -17.5,
              width 35, height 35
            }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  KNode { /* "KForegroundColor" figure */
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    }
  ...
}
```

# Benefits & Realization

- Enables view synthesis in model-based fashion
- Efficient application of automatic layout (no graph extraction)
- Views can be updated interactively by changing the model
- Forms a basis for efficient view management as proposed by

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- Experimentally implemented in the KIELER Lightweight Diagrams project (KLighD)
  - Is provided with mappings
  - Chooses a fitting one if objects are to be depicted

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# Conclusion & Further Work

- Lots of productivity wasted with drawing diagrams manually
- Transient views appear to be a promising means for visualizing models or model excerpts
- Form a means for browsing and even modifying models

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  - General treatment of diagram labels
  - Smart layout configuration
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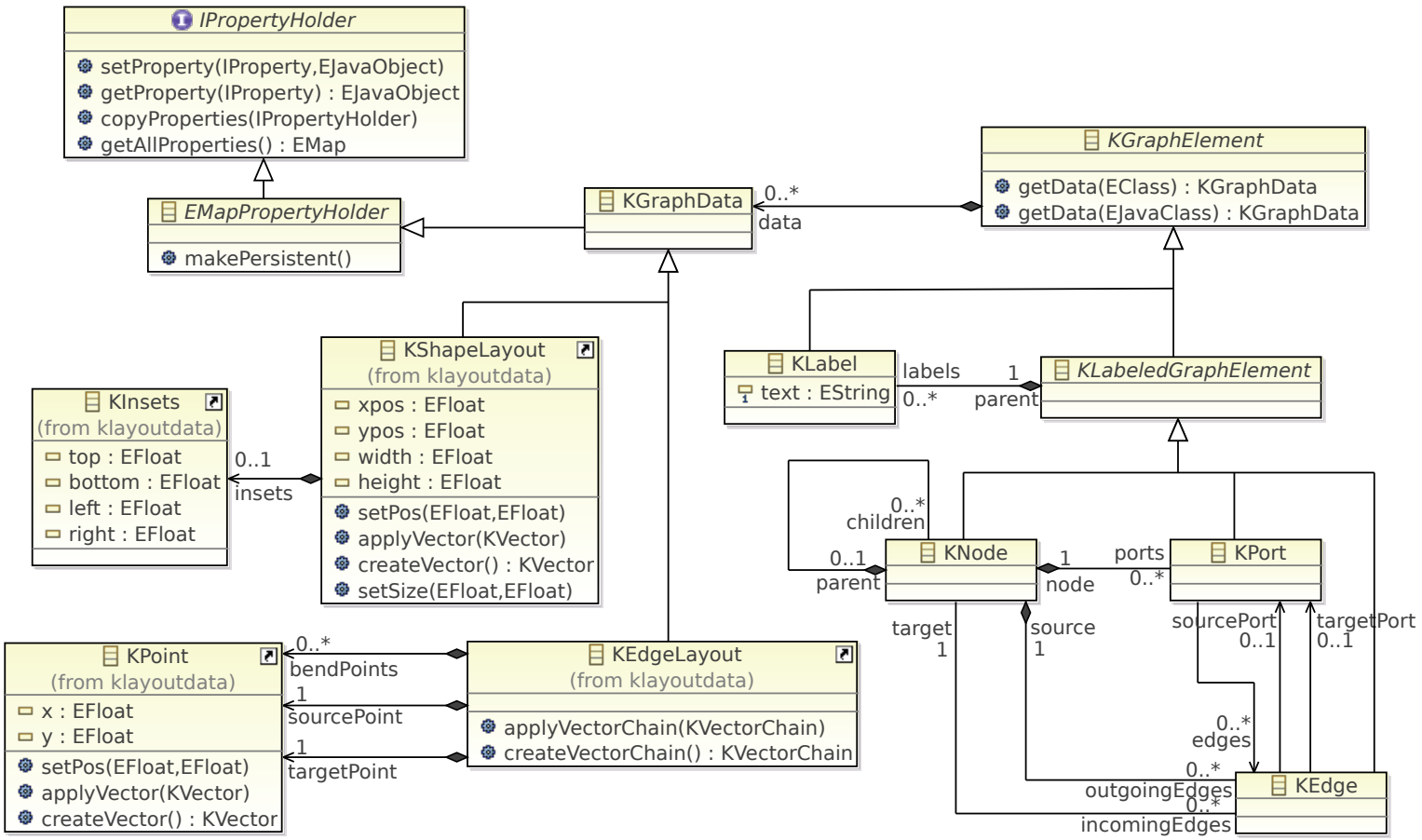
thanks!

questions or comments?

# Appendix

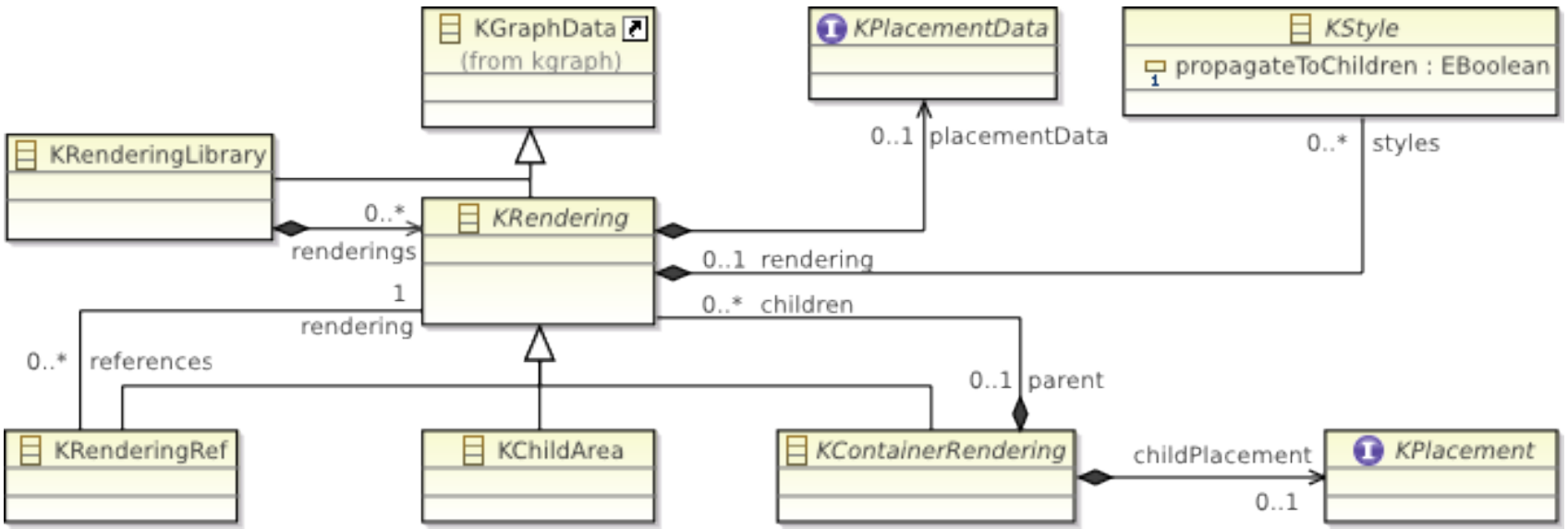
# Appendix – KGraph Meta Model

## with KLayoutData



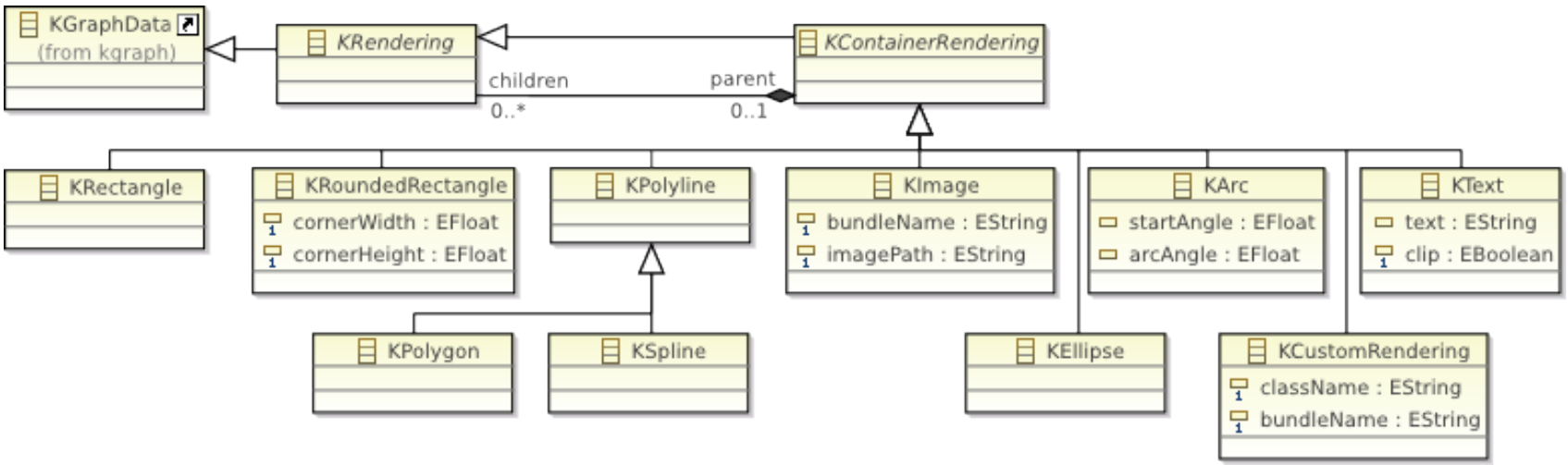
# Appendix – KRendering Meta Model 1/3

## Core Elements



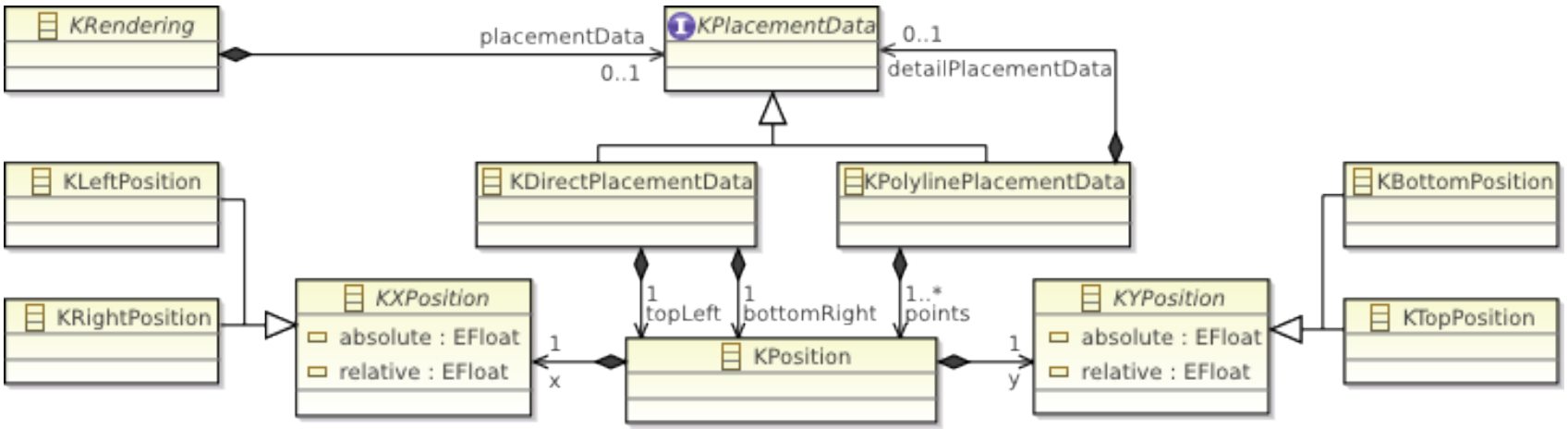
# Appendix – KRendering Meta Model 2/3

## Rendering Primitives



# Appendix – KRendering Meta Model 3/3

## Declarative Micro Layout Definitions (Excerpt)



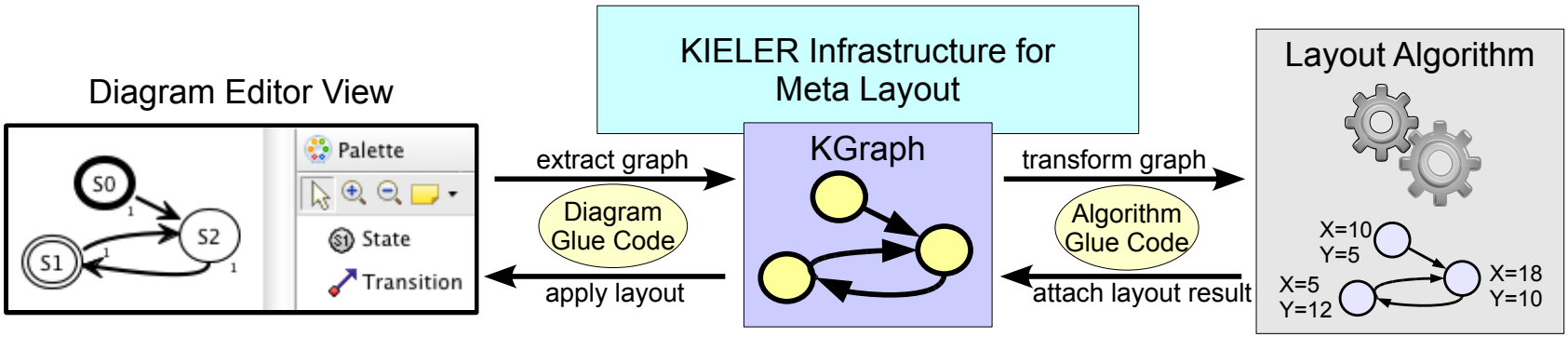
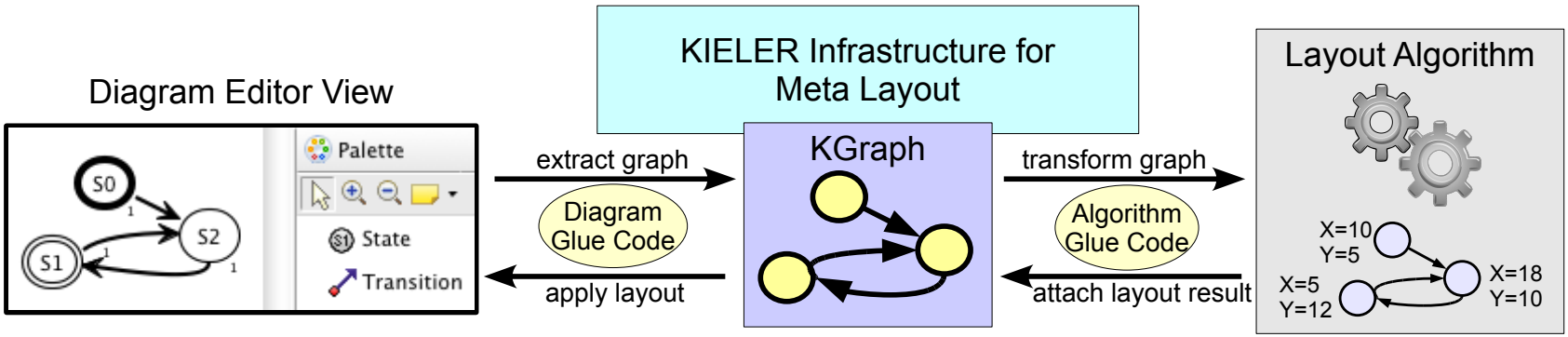


Diagram Editor View
S0
S1
S2
Palette
State
Transition
KIELER Infrastructure for Meta Layout
extract graph
Diagram Glue Code
apply layout
KGraph
transform graph
Algorithm Glue Code
attach layout result
Layout Algorithm
X=10
Y=5
X=5
Y=12
X=18
Y=10

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- Papyrus
- Yakindu

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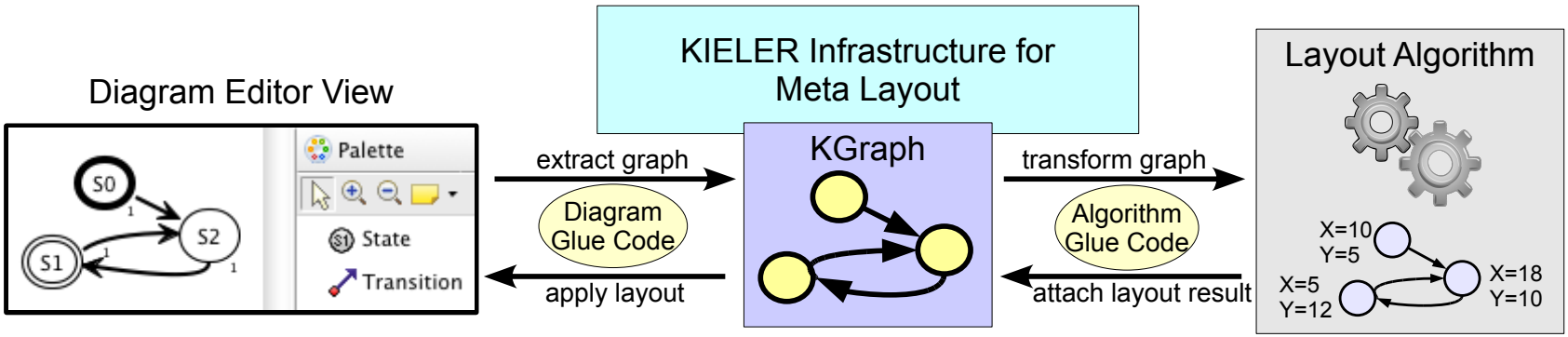
- Own Implementations (Data flow diagrams)

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# Appendix – Ecore Mapping in Xtend 1/3

```
Inject
extension KRenderingUtil

Inject
extension KRenderingColors

override KNode transform(EModelElementCollection model, TransformationContext<
      EModelElementCollection, KNode> transformationContext) {

  val rootNode = KimlUtil::createInitializedNode;
  rootNode.KShapeLayout.setProperty(LayoutOptions::ALGORITHM, "de.cau.cs.kieler.kiml.ogdf.
        planarization");
  rootNode.KShapeLayout.setProperty(LayoutOptions::SPACING, 50.float);
  rootNode.KShapeLayout.setProperty(LayoutOptions::DIRECTION, Direction::UP);

  val classifier = model.filter(typeof(EClassifier)).toList;
  classifier.createClassifierFigures(rootNode);
  classifier.createAssociationConnections;
  classifier.createInheritanceConnections;

  model.filter(typeof(EPackage)).forEach[
    val classifiers = it.EClassifiers;
    classifiers.createClassifierFigures(rootNode);
    classifiers.createAssociationConnections;
    classifiers.createInheritanceConnections;
  ];

  return rootNode;
}
```

# Appendix – Ecore Mapping in Xtend 2/3

```
def createClassifierFigures(Iterable<EClassifier> classes, KNode rootNode) {
  classes.forEach[
    val boxWidth = if (it.name.length < 10) 180 else it.name.length*12+50;
    val classNode = it.createRectangulareNode(80, boxWidth);
    classNode.KRendering.add(
    factory.createKText.of(it.name).add(factory.createKFontSize.of(20))
      .add(factory.createKFontBold.setbold).add("lemon".bgColor)
    );
    classNode.KRendering.add(factory.createKLineWidth.of(2)).add("lemon".bgColor);
    rootNode.children.add(classNode);
  ];
}

def createAssociationConnections(Iterable<EClassifier> classes) {
  val list = classes.toList;
  list.filter(typeof(EClass)).forEach[
    it.EStructuralFeatures.filter(typeof(EReference))
      .filter[list.contains(it.EType)]
      .forEach[it.createAssociationConnection];
  ];
}

def createAssociationConnection(EReference ref) {
  val edge = ref.createPolyLineEdge;
  edge.KRendering.add(factory.createKLineWidth.of(2));
  (edge.KRendering as KPolyline).addConnectionArrow(2, true);
  edge.source = ref.eContainer.node;
  edge.target = ref.EType.node;
  ref.eContainer.node.outgoingEdges.add(edge);
}
```

# Appendix – Ecore Mapping in Xtend 3/3

```
def createInheritanceConnections(Iterable<EClassifier> classes) {
  val list = classes.toList;
  list.filter(typeof(EClass)).forEach[
    child | child.ESuperTypes.filter[ list.contains(it) ]
      .forEach[ parent | child.createInheritanceConnection(parent) ];
  ];
}

def createInheritanceConnection(EClass child, EClass parent) {
  val edge = new Pair(child, parent).createPolyLineEdge;
  val line = edge.KRendering as KPolyline
  edge.KEdgeLayout.setProperty(LayoutOptions::EDGE_TYPE, EdgeType::GENERALIZATION)
  line.add(factory.createKLineWidth.of(2))
  line.addInheritanceConnectionArrow(2, true);
  edge.source = child.node;
  edge.target = parent.node;
  child.node.outgoingEdges.add(edge);
}
```