

Modellbasierte Softwareentwicklung (MODSOFT)

Part II

Domain Specific Languages

EMF

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LFE Systemanalyse, III.310

Agenda

prolog
(1 VL)

Introduction: languages and their aspects, modeling vs. programming, meta-modeling and the 4 layer model

o.
(2 VL)

Eclipse/Plug-ins: eclipse, plug-in model and plug-in description, features, *p2*-repositories, *RCPs*

➔ 1.
(2 VL)

Structure: *Ecore*, *genmodel*, working with generated code, constraints with *Java* and *OCL*, *XML/XMI*

2.
(3 VL)

Notation: Customizing the tree-editor, textual with *XText*, graphical with *GEF* and *GMF*

3.
(4 VL)

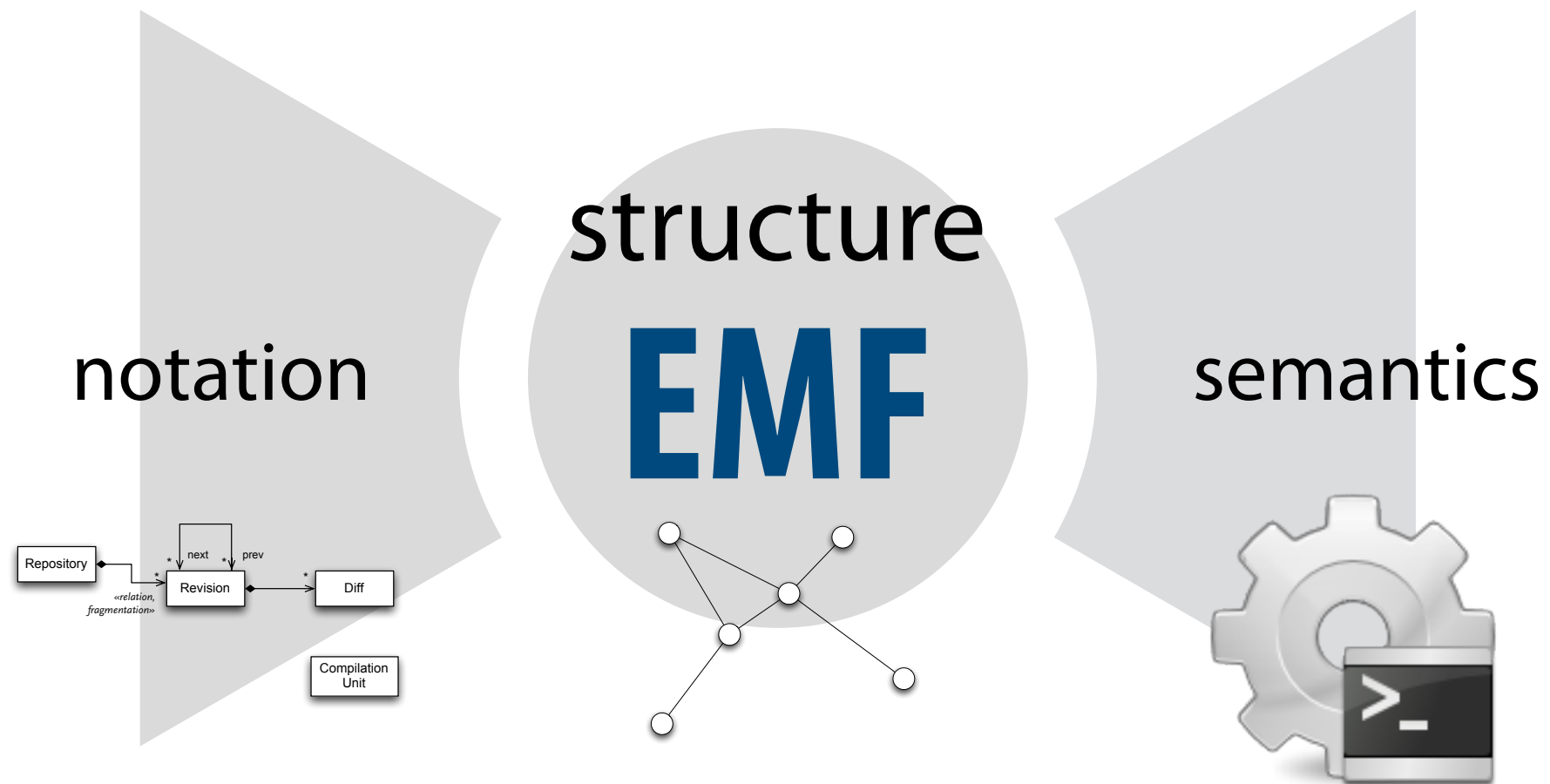
Semantics: interpreters with *Java*, code-generation with *Java* and *XTend*, model-transformations with *Java* and *ATL*

epilog
(2 VL)

Tools: persisting large models, model versioning and comparison, model evolution and co-adaption, modular languages with *XBase*, *Meta Programming System (MPS)*

Previously on MODSOFT

Eclipse Modeling Framework

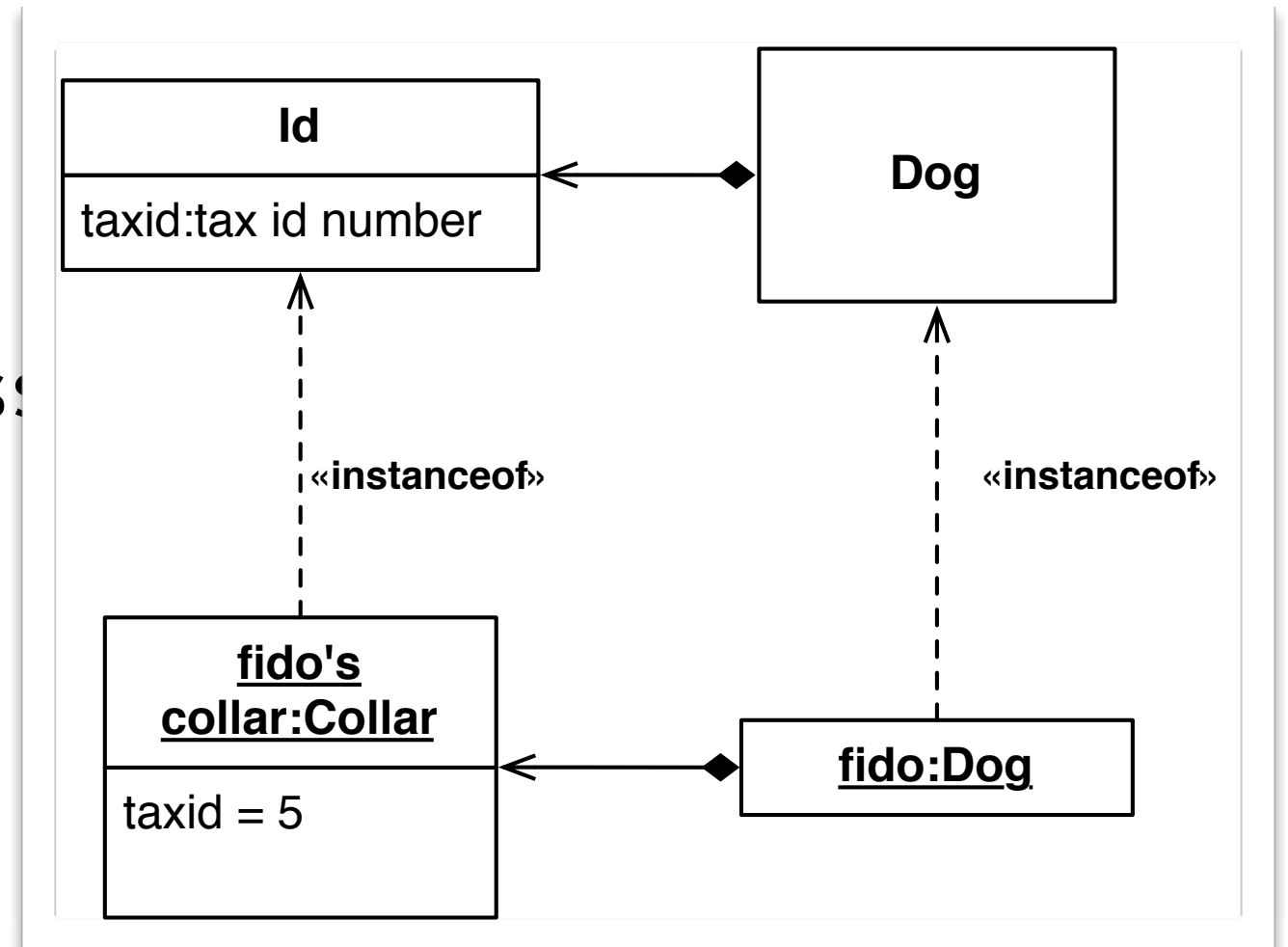


Instantiation: Attribute, Reference/ Property, Link

- ▶ Instantiation extends to class features.
- ▶ A structural feature defines
 - name
 - type (usually a classifier)
 - multiplicity, visibility
- ▶ A structural feature is instantiated through sets (multiplicity!) of properties and links (i.e. value sets)

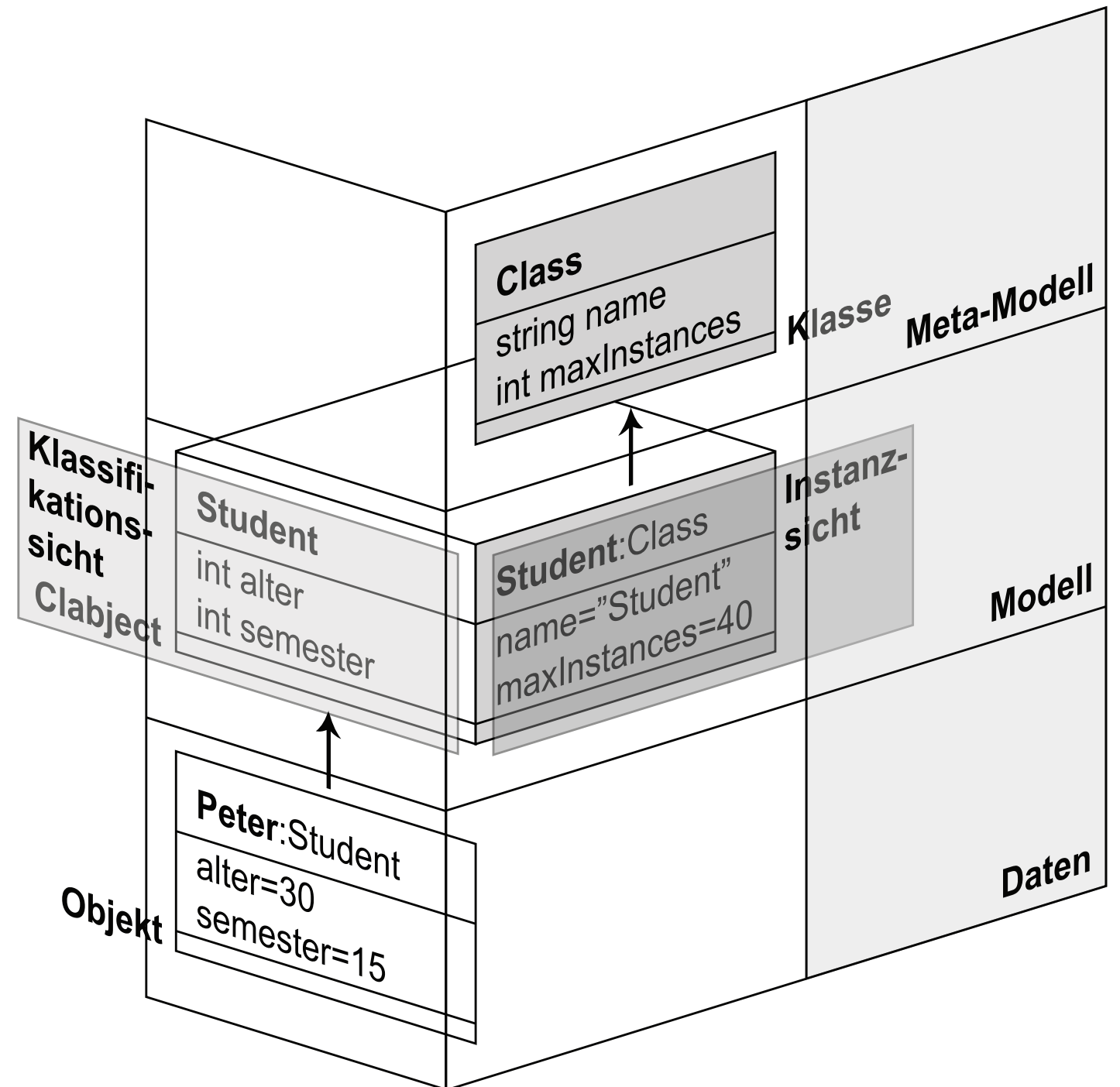
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Clabject

- ▶ Model elements are both Objects and Types (Classes) [1]
- ▶ Clabject is an illustration of this duality [2]



1. Jim Odell: *Power Types*, Journal of Object-Oriented Programming, 1994

2. Colin Atkinson, Thomas Kühne: *Meta-Modeling Distributed Environments*, Enterprise Distributed Computing, 1997

Examples for Meta-Modeling Formalisms

	OO-Meta-Modeling	XML	Rel. DBs.	Grammars	Automata
M₃	MOF	Schema-Schema	Rel. Alg.	Math	Math
M₂	UML	Schema	E.-R.-M.	Grammar	Automata
M₁	Model	XML	DB	Program	Word
M₀	Things	Data	Data	Thing	Things

Eclipse Modeling Framework (EMF)

Examples for Meta-Modeling Formalisms

	OO-Meta-Modeling	EMF
M₃	MOF	ECore
M₂	UML	Ecore model – Java classes
M₁	Model	Model – Java objects
Mo	Things	Data

EMF Concepts

- ▶ Ecore model
- ▶ Java mapping
- ▶ Reflection
- ▶ XMI, URIs, resources, and resource sets
- ▶ Notifications and Adapter
- ▶ Edit and editor
- ▶ Generator models

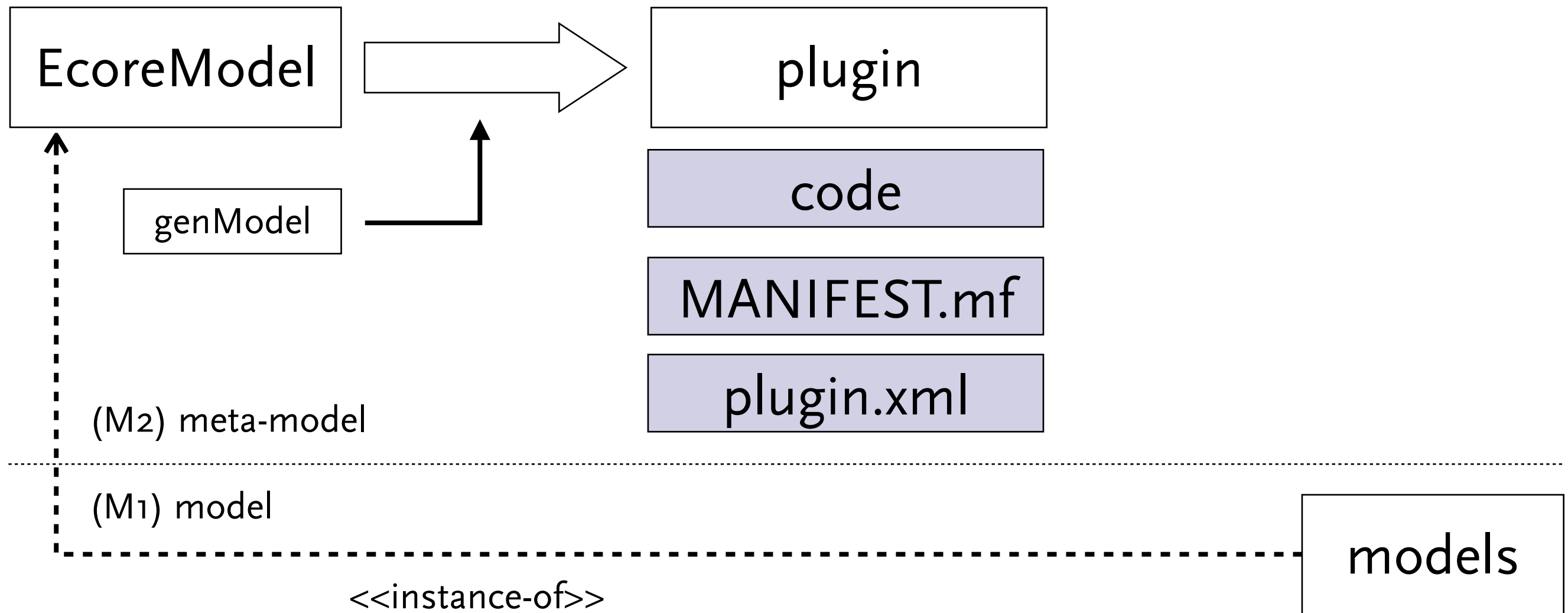
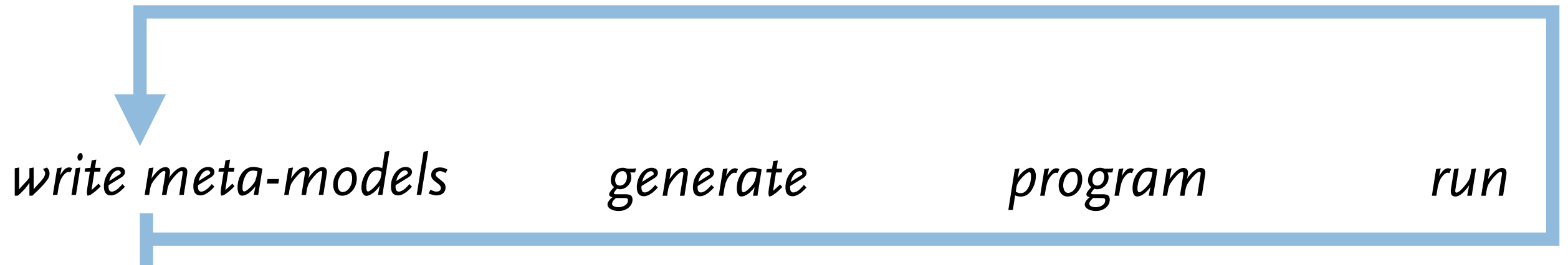
The Ecore Model of (EMF)

Ecore Meta-Meta-Model

- ▶ Basically EMOF from MOF 2.0
 - all classifier names start with “E” (to deal with *replication of concepts*)
 - no associations, only association ends (EReference)
 - aligned with Java
 - ◆ Primitive types resemble Java primitive types (EInt, EString, EDouble, etc.)
 - ◆ Java classes as EDataType
 - objects are not directly part of the Ecore model, but each element on the lower layers will inherit from Java class EObject (*Power Type*-like approach to deal with *ambiguous instantiation*)

The Ecore-to-Java Mapping(s) of EMF

EMF – Workflow



Overview

- ▶ Strict separation of interface and implementation
- ▶ Interface
- ▶ Implementation, varies in
 - Generated classes
 - Abstract classes
 - Meta-class depended behavior

Names

- ▶ Requires well-formed Java names
 - class name “\$Dog()” -> error in .genmodel
- ▶ Names are sometimes modified to match conventions
 - reference name “pets” -> access method name “getPets”
- ▶ Mapping of names is often configurable
 - e.g. package prefixes “fido”->”de.hub.modsoft.fido”

Packages

- ▶ For each EPackage EMF generates three (more or less) Java packages
 - `<genmodel-prefix>.<name>`
 - `<genmodel-prefix>.<name>.impl`
 - `<genmodel-prefix>.<name>.util`

Interfaces

- ▶ EPackage ← <Name>Package

 - EClass get<ClassName>()

 - EStructuralFeature get<ClassName>_<FeatureName>()

- ▶ EFactory ← <Name>Package

 - <Class> create<ClassName>()

- ▶ EObject ← <Name>

 - getter and setter for single valued features

 - <Type> get<Name>()

 - void set<Name>(<Type>)

 - getter for multi valued features

 - EList<Type> get<Name>()

- ▶ EList

 - interface for value sets

Interfaces – EPackage, EFactory, EClass/EObject

```
package fido;
```

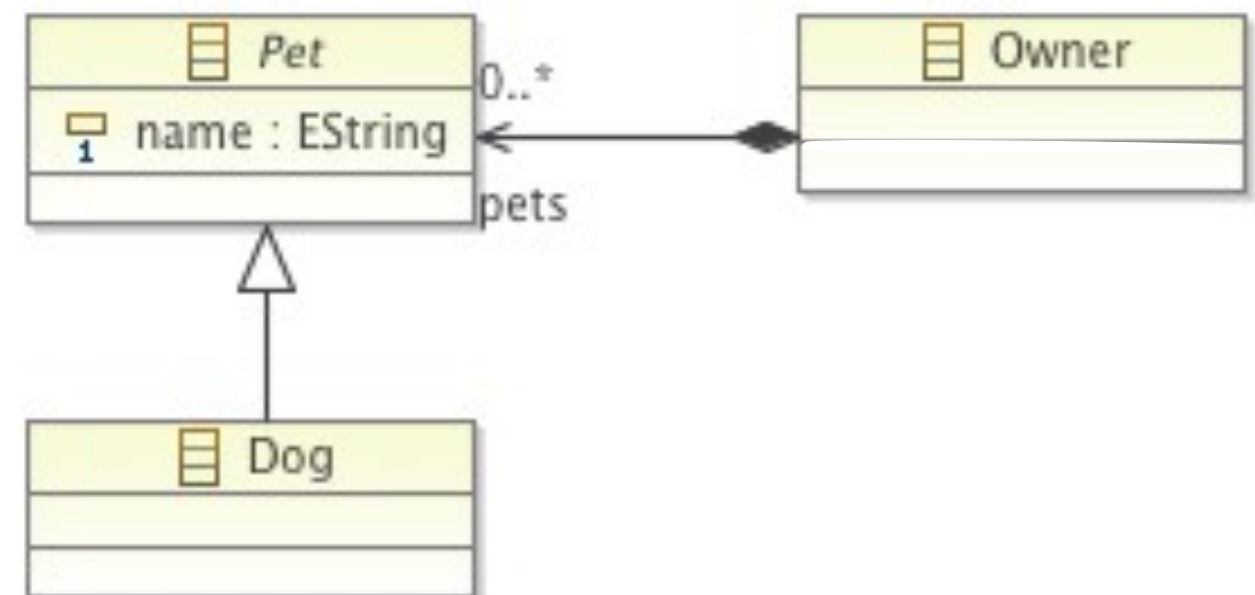
```
public interface FidoPackage extends EPackage {  
    static FidoPackage eINSTANCE;  
  
    EClass getPet();  
    EClass getDog();  
    EClass getOwner();  
    EReference getOwner_pets();  
    EAttribute getPet_name();  
}
```

```
public interface FidoFactory extends EFactory {  
    static FidoFactory eINSTANCE;  
  
    Dog createDog();  
    Owner createOwner();  
}
```

```
public interface Pet extends EObject { ... }
```

```
public interface Dog extends Pet { ... }
```

```
public interface Owner extends EObject { ... }
```



Interfaces – EClass/EObject, EAttribute, EReference

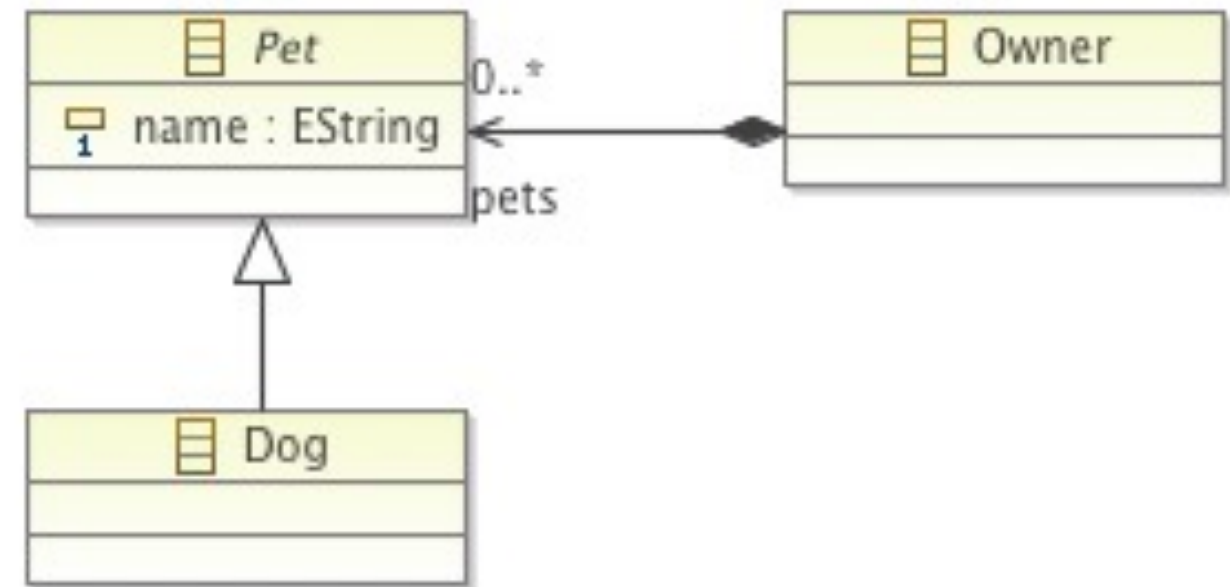
```
package fido;
```

```
public interface Pet extends EObject {  
    String getName();  
    void setName(String name);  
}
```

```
public interface Dog extends Pet {  
  
}
```

```
public interface Owner extends EObject {  
    EList<Pet> getPets();  
}
```

```
public interface EList<E> extends List<E> {  
    ...  
}
```



Interfaces – Operations, derived Features

description is **volatile**

```
package fido;
```

```
public interface Owner extends EObject {
```

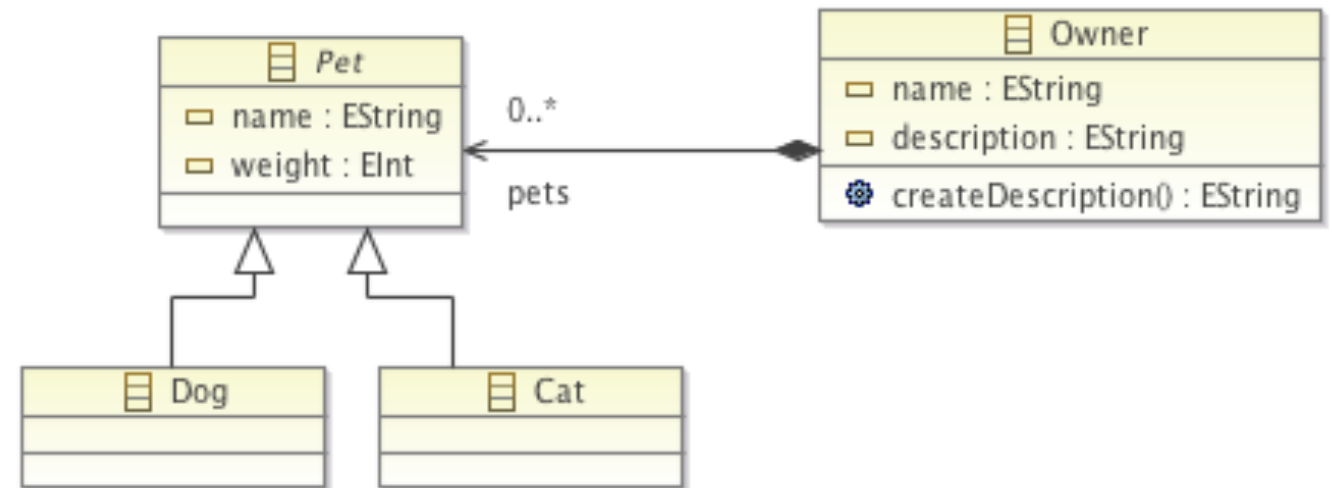
```
    EList<Pet> getPets();
```

```
    String getDescription();
```

```
    boolean isSetDescription();
```

```
    String createDescription();
```

```
}
```



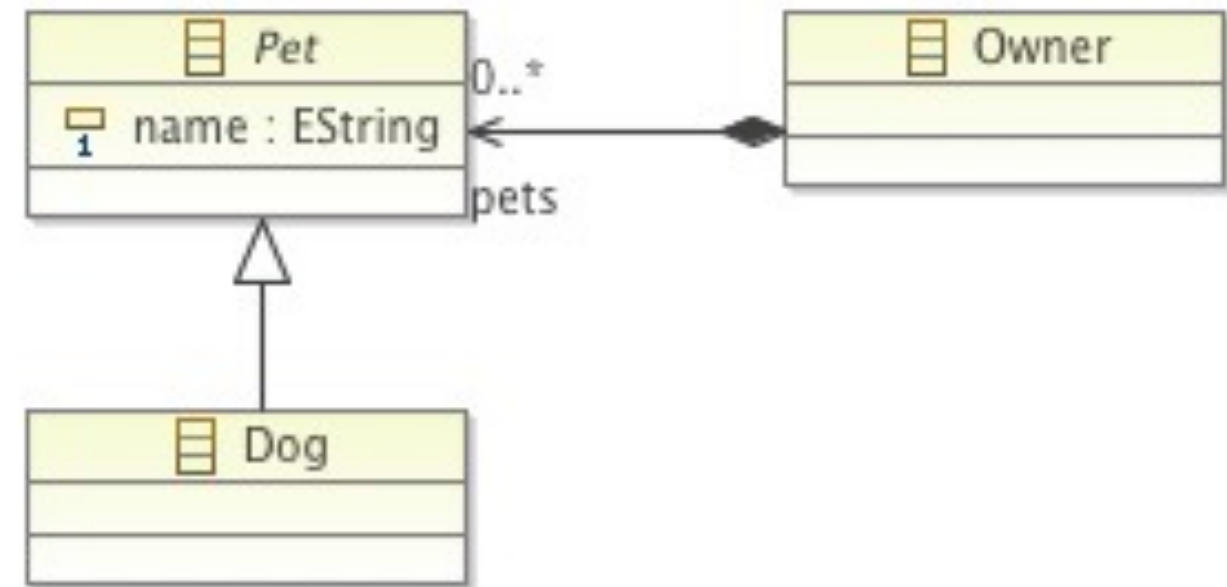
Implementation – Objects and Features

```
package fido.impl;
```

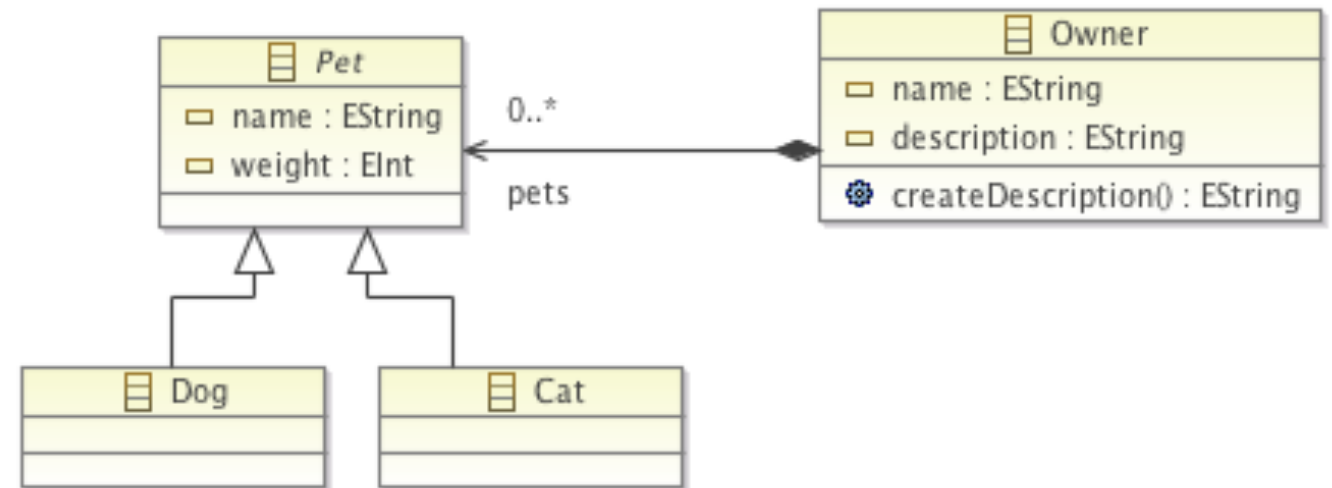
```
public abstract class PetImpl extends EObjectImpl  
    implements Pet {  
    protected String name;  
    ...  
}
```

```
public class DogImpl extends PetImpl implements Dog {  
    ...  
}
```

```
public class OwnerImpl extends EObjectImpl  
    implements Owner {  
    protected EList<Pet> pets;  
    ...  
}
```



Implementation – Operations, derived Features

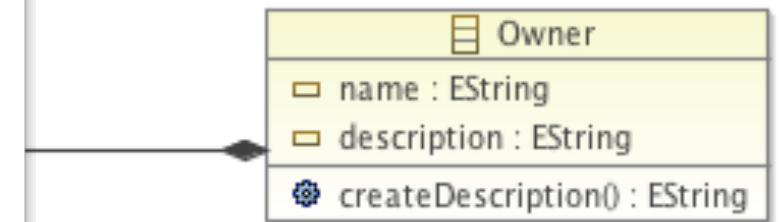


Implementation – Operations, derived Features

```
/**
 * @generated
 */
public String getDescription() {
    // TODO: implement this method to return the 'Description' attribute
    // Ensure that you remove @generated or mark it @generated NOT
    throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
}

/**
 * @generated
 */
public boolean isSetDescription() {
    // TODO: implement this method to return whether the 'Description'
    // attribute is set
    // Ensure that you remove @generated or mark it @generated NOT
    throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
}

/**
 * @generated
 */
public String createDescription() {
    // TODO: implement this method
    // Ensure that you remove @generated or mark it @generated NOT
    throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
}
```

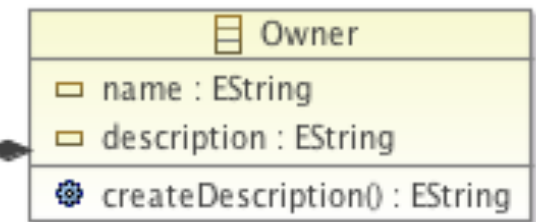


Implementation – Operations, derived Features

```
/**
 * @generated NOT
 */
public String getDescription() {
    return createDescription();
}

/**
 * @generated NOT
 */
public boolean isSetDescription() {
    return true;
}

/**
 * @generated NOT
 */
public String createDescription() {
    StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
    result.append(getName());
    boolean first = true;
    for(Pet pet: getPets()) {
        if (first) {
            result.append(" has");
            first = false;
        } else {
            result.append(" and");
        }
        result.append(" a " + pet.eClass().getName());
        result.append(" " + pet.getName() + "(" + pet.getWeight() + "kg)");
    }
    return result.toString();
}
```



Additional, Yet Important Artifacts

▶ fido.util

▶ MANIFEST.mf

```
Export-Package: fido,  
fido.impl,  
fido.util
```

```
Require-Bundle: org.eclipse.core.runtime,  
org.eclipse.emf.ecore;
```

▶ plugin.xml

```
<extension point="org.eclipse.emf.ecore.generated_package">  
  <package  
    uri="http://fido/1.0"  
    class="fido.FidoPackage"  
    genModel="model/Fido.genmodel"/>  
</extension>
```

Example Usage of the Generated Code

Example Usage of the Generated Code

```
package de.hub.modsoft.fido;

import fido.Dog;
import fido.FidoFactory;
import fido.Owner;

public class TestFido {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Owner markus = FidoFactory.eINSTANCE.createOwner();
        markus.setName("Markus");
        Dog fido = FidoFactory.eINSTANCE.createDog();
        fido.setName("Fido");
        fido.setWeight(20);
        markus.getPets().add(fido);

        System.out.println(markus.getDescription());
    }
}
```

Example Usage of the Generated Code

```
/**
 * @generated NOT
 */
public String createDescription() {
    StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
    result.append(getName());
    boolean first = true;
    for(Pet pet: getPets()) {
        if (first) {
            result.append(" has");
            first = false;
        } else {
            result.append(" and");
        }
        result.append(" a " + pet.eClass().getName());
        result.append(" " + pet.getName() + "(" + pet.getWeight() + "kg)");
    }
    return result.toString();
}
```


Example Usage of the Generated Code

```
/**
 * @generated NOT
 */
public String createDescription() {
    StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
    result.append(getName());
    boolean first = true;
    for(Pet pet: getPets()) {
        if (first) {
            result.append(" has");
            first = false;
        } else {
            result.append(" and");
        }
        result.append(" a " + pet.eClass().getName());
        result.append(" " + pet.getName() + "(" + pet.getWeight() + "kg)");
    }
    return result.toString();
}
```

Markus has a Dog Fido(20kg)

That's all? I could have done this with just regular Java classes. Why bother with EMF?

```
/**
 * @generated
 */
public String
result
boolean
for(Pet pet: getPets()) {
    if (first) {
        result.append(" has");
        first = false;
    } else {
        result.append(" and");
    }
    result.append(" a " + pet.eClass().getName());
    result.append(" " + pet.getName() + "(" + pet.getWeight() + "kg)");
}
return result.toString();
}
```

Markus has a Dog Fido(20kg)

This plain Java Mapping is Only the Basis for ...

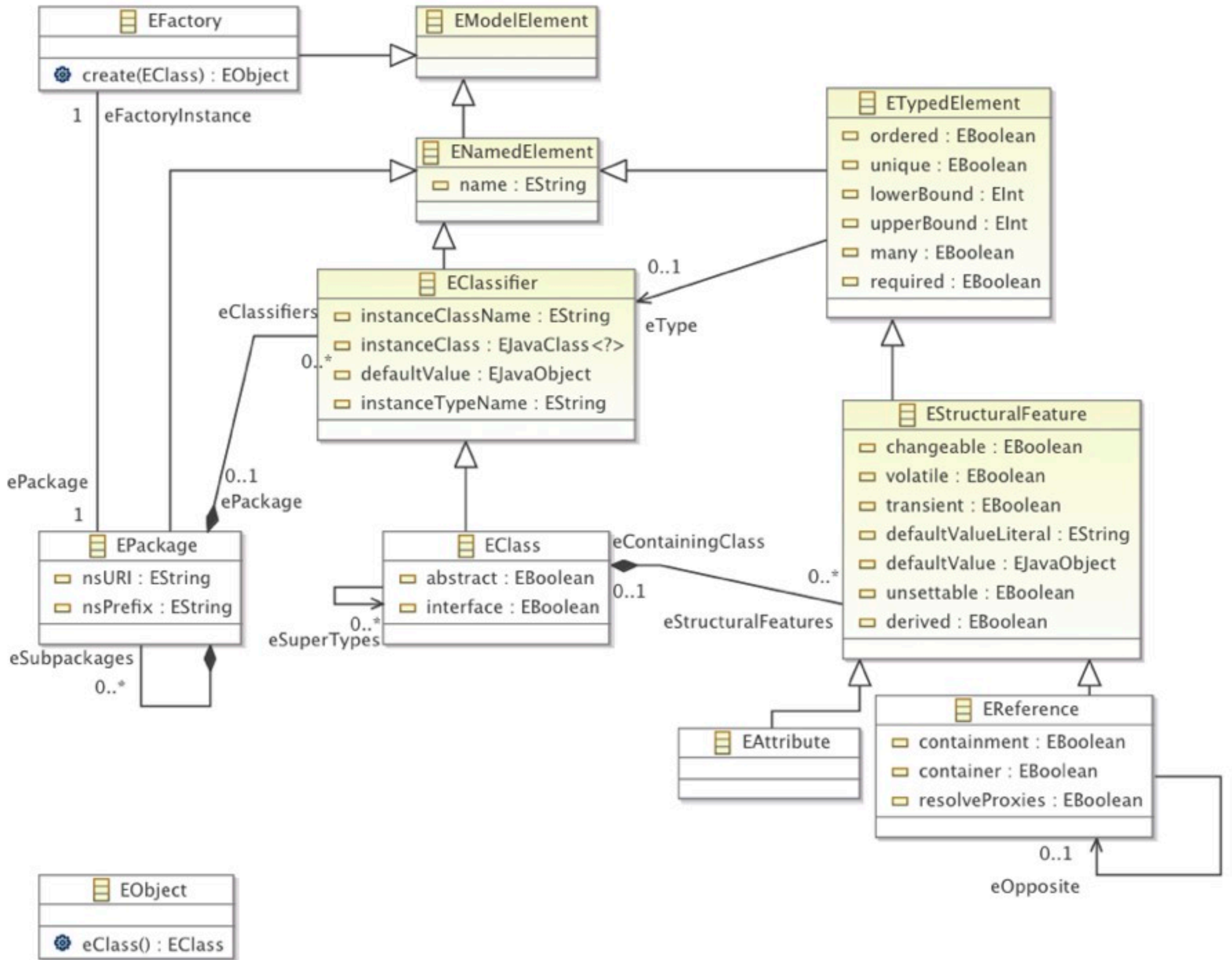
▶ EMF

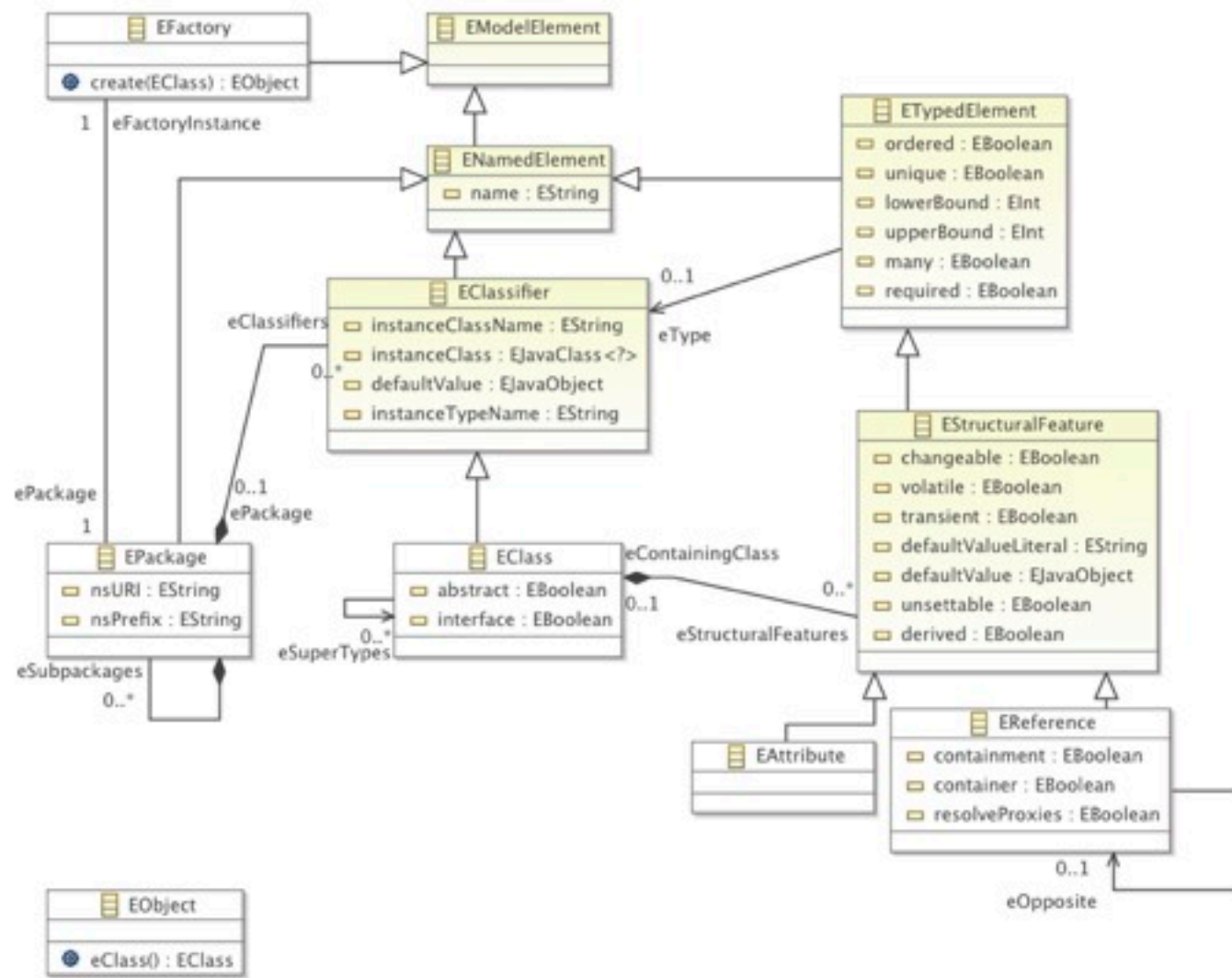
- Serialization
- Notifications
- Edit and editor
- Validation

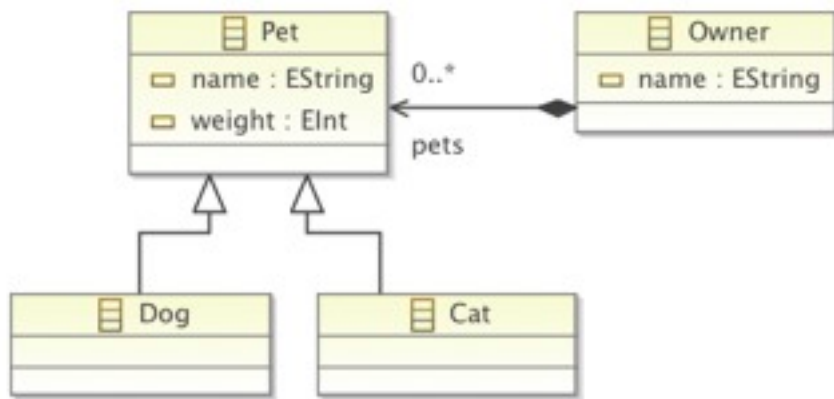
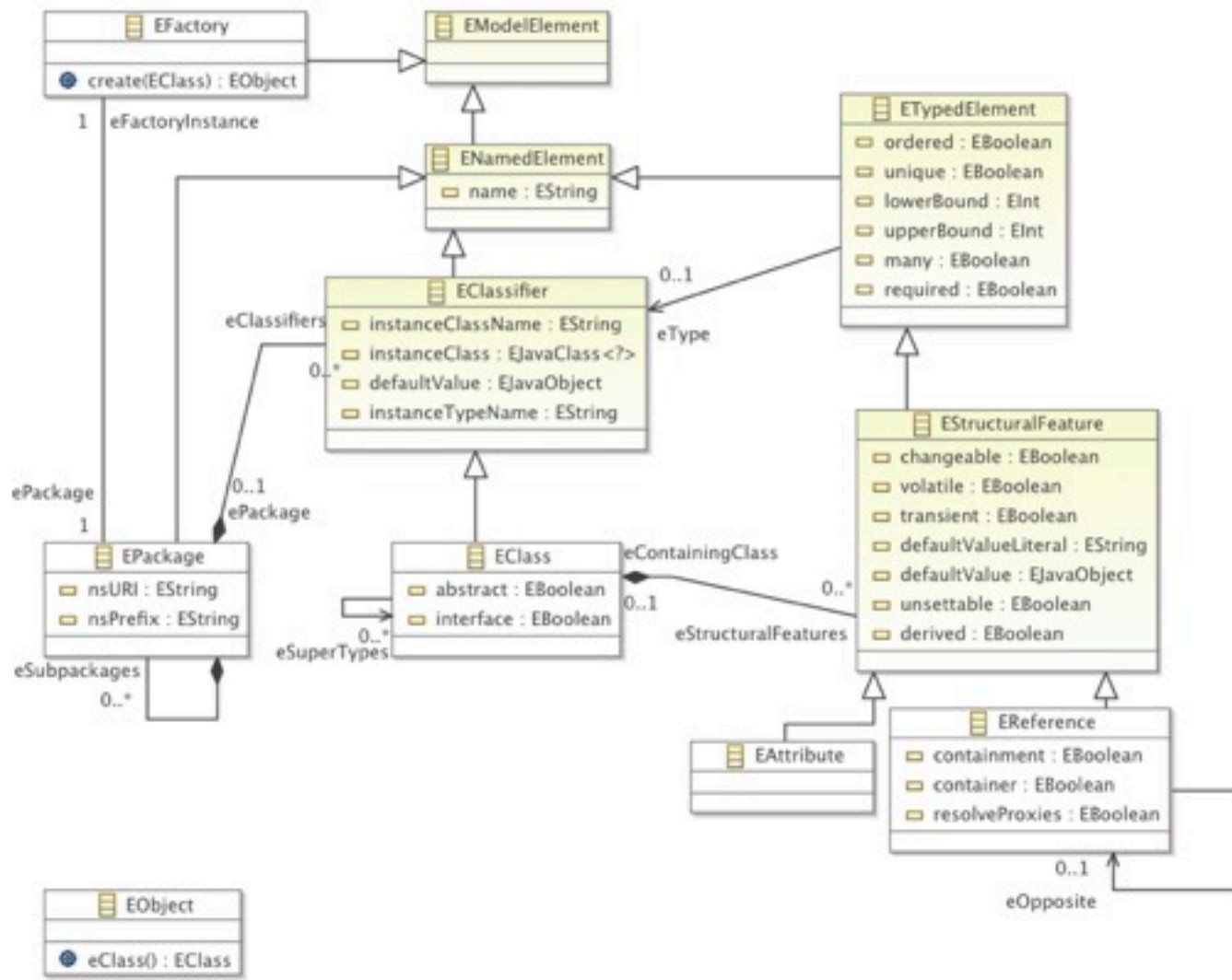
▶ other frameworks for ...

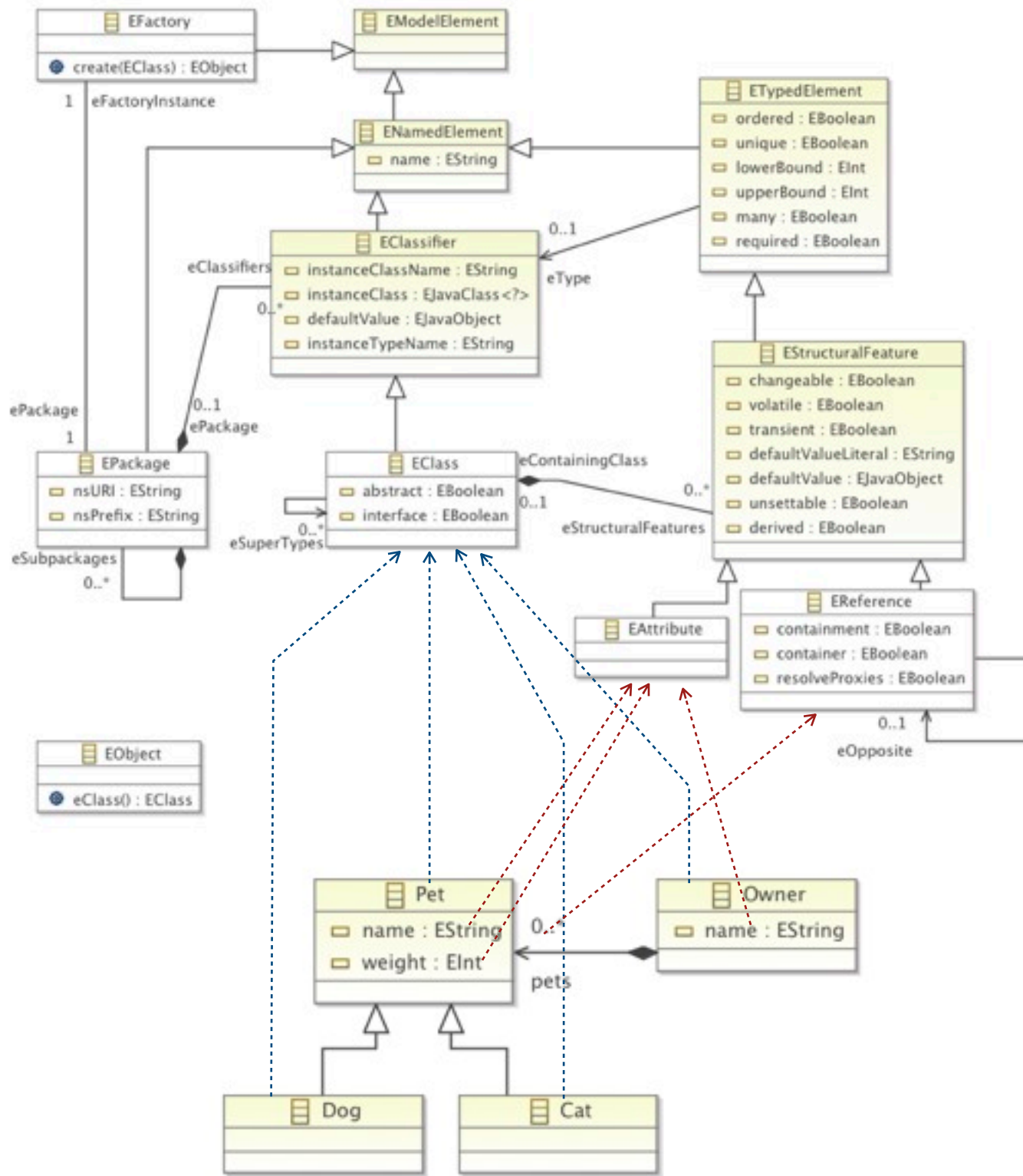
- textual and graphical notations
- code generation
- model transformations
- ...

The Ecore-to-Java Mapping(s) of EMF in the Context of Multi-Layer Meta-Modeling

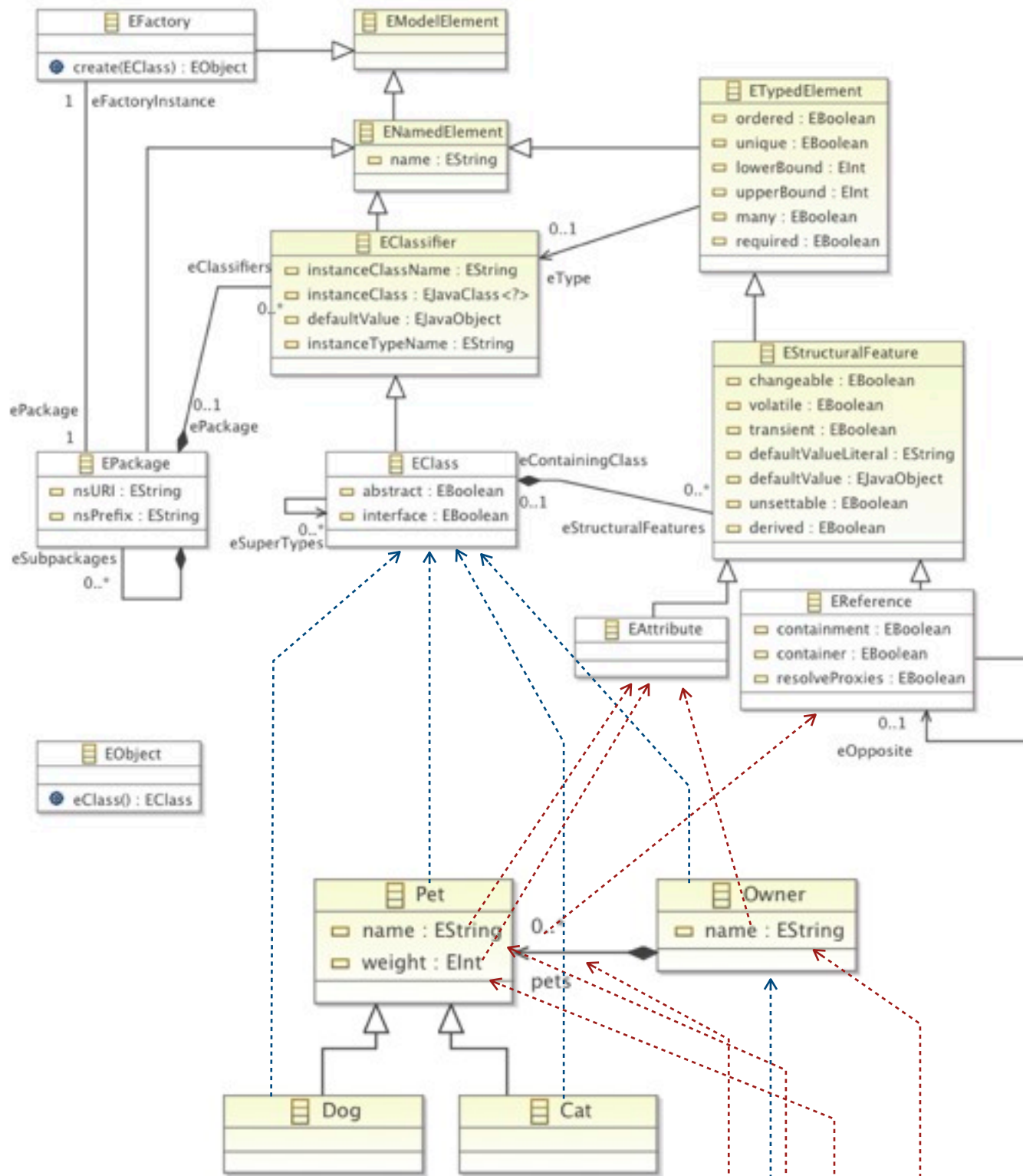




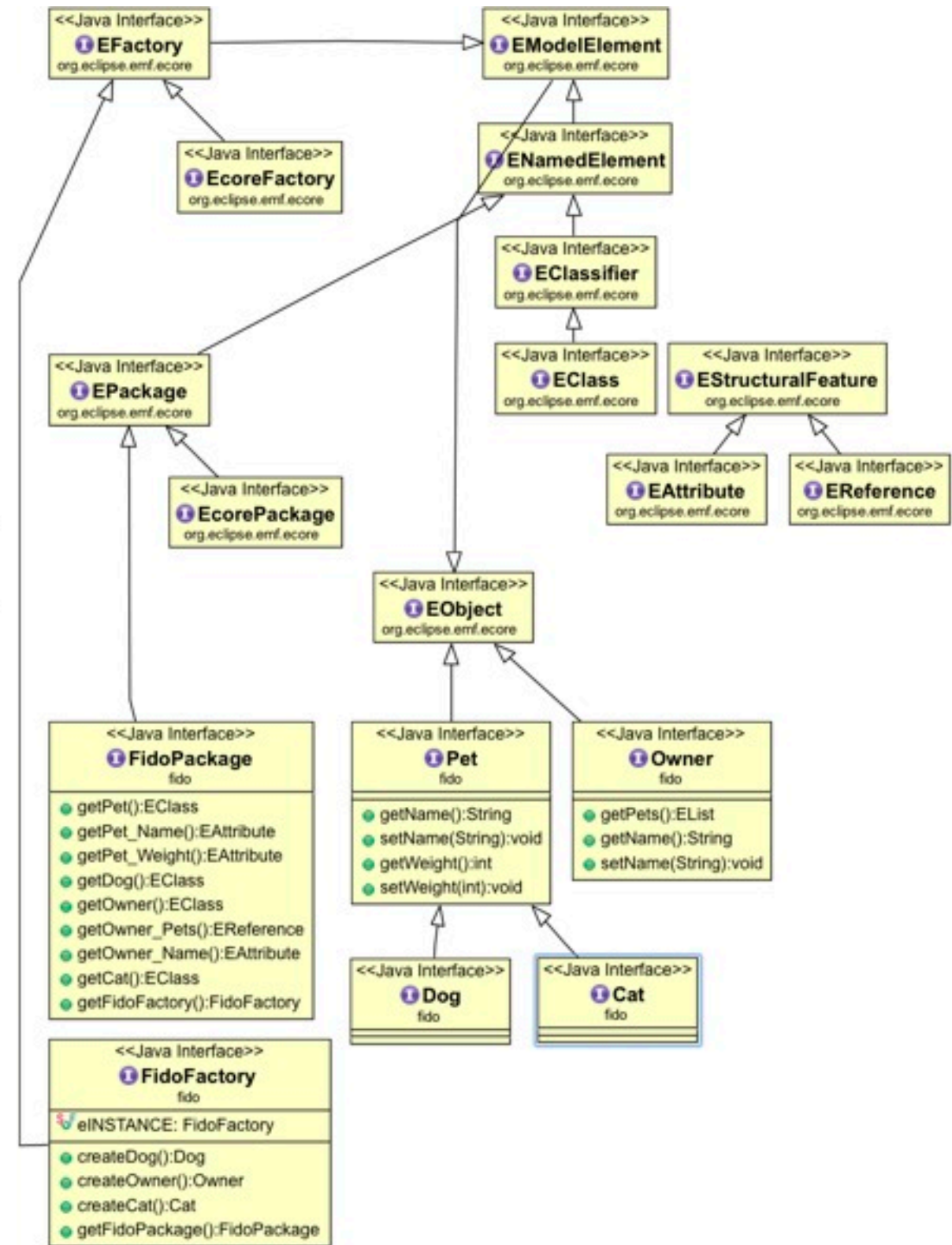
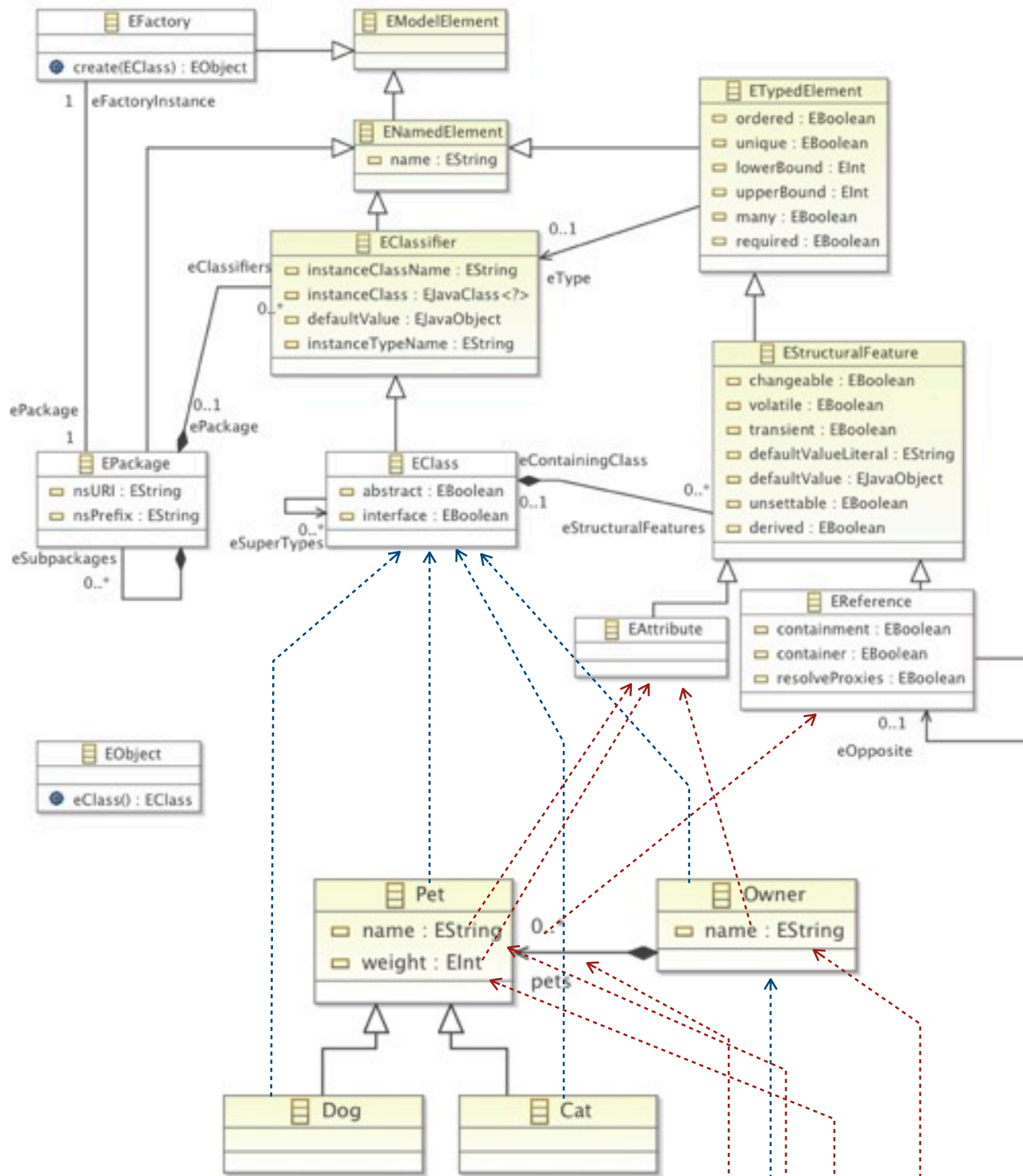




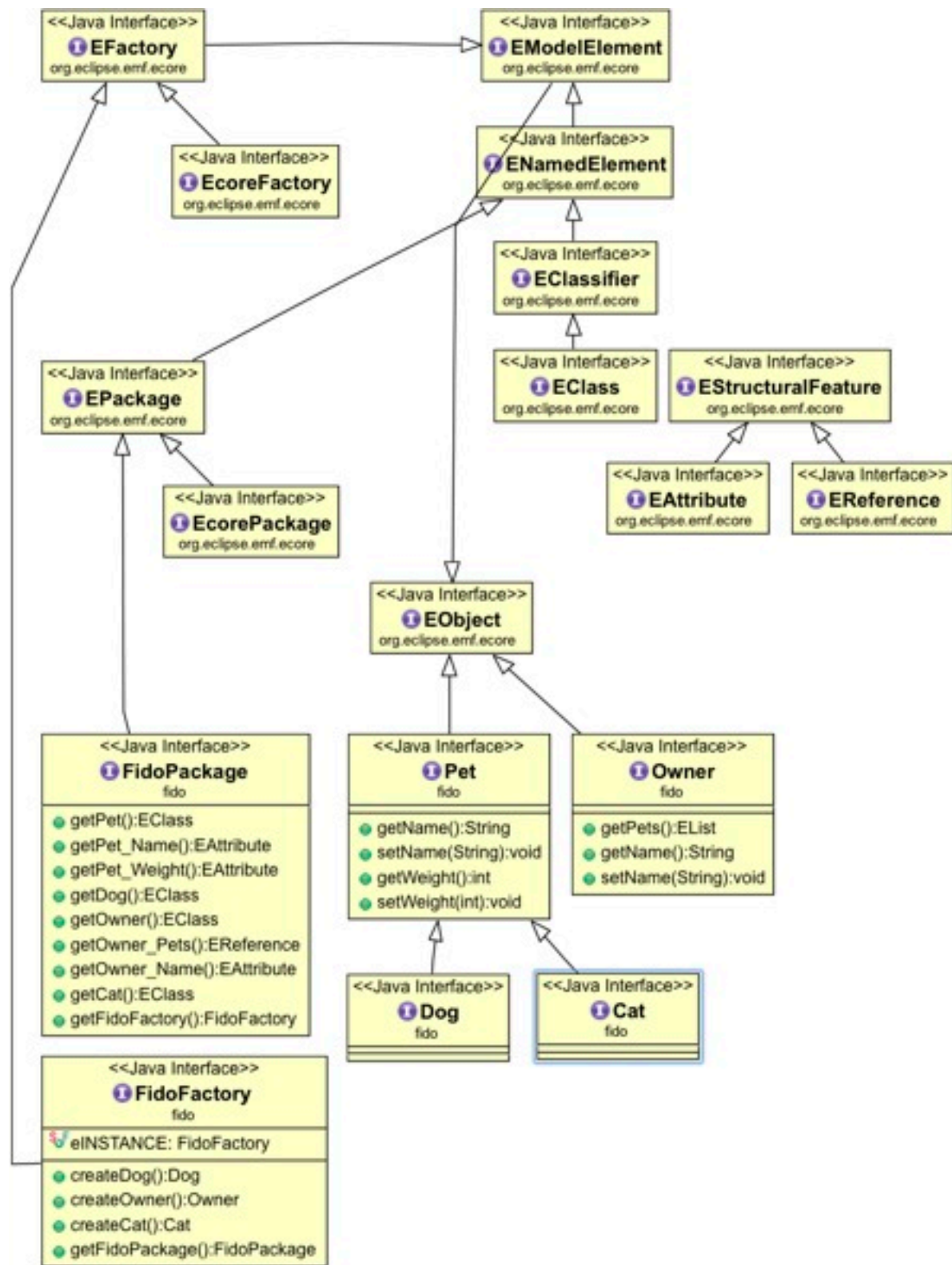
Markus has a Dog called *Fido* (20kg)

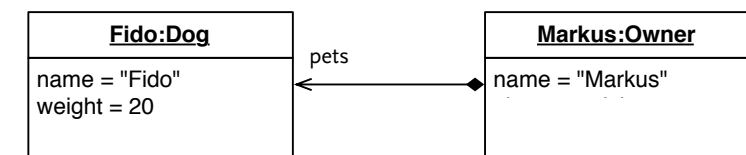
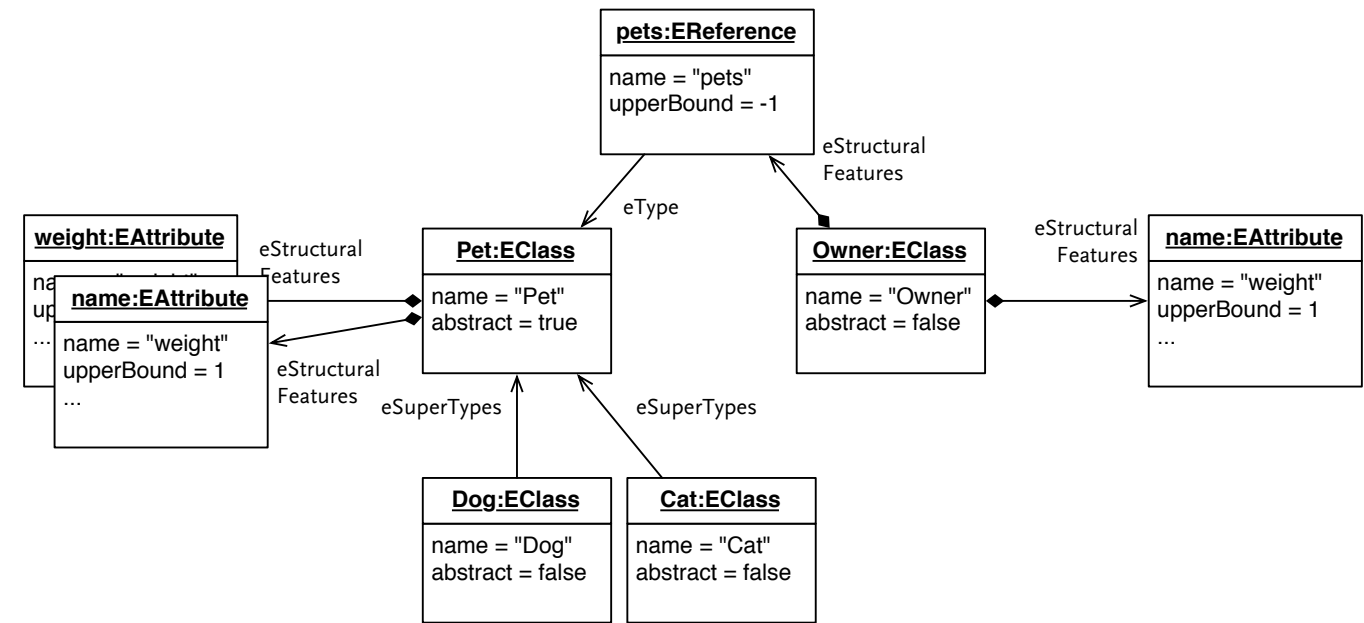
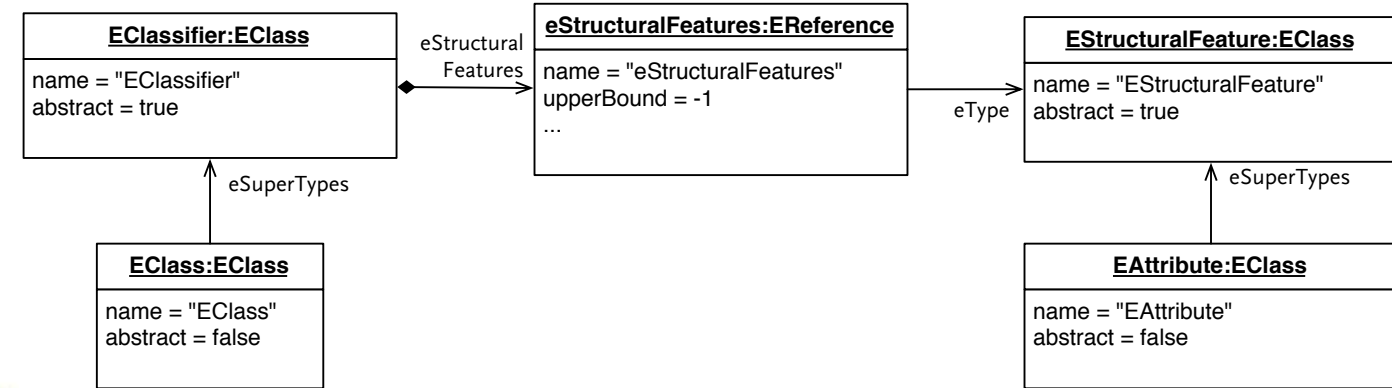
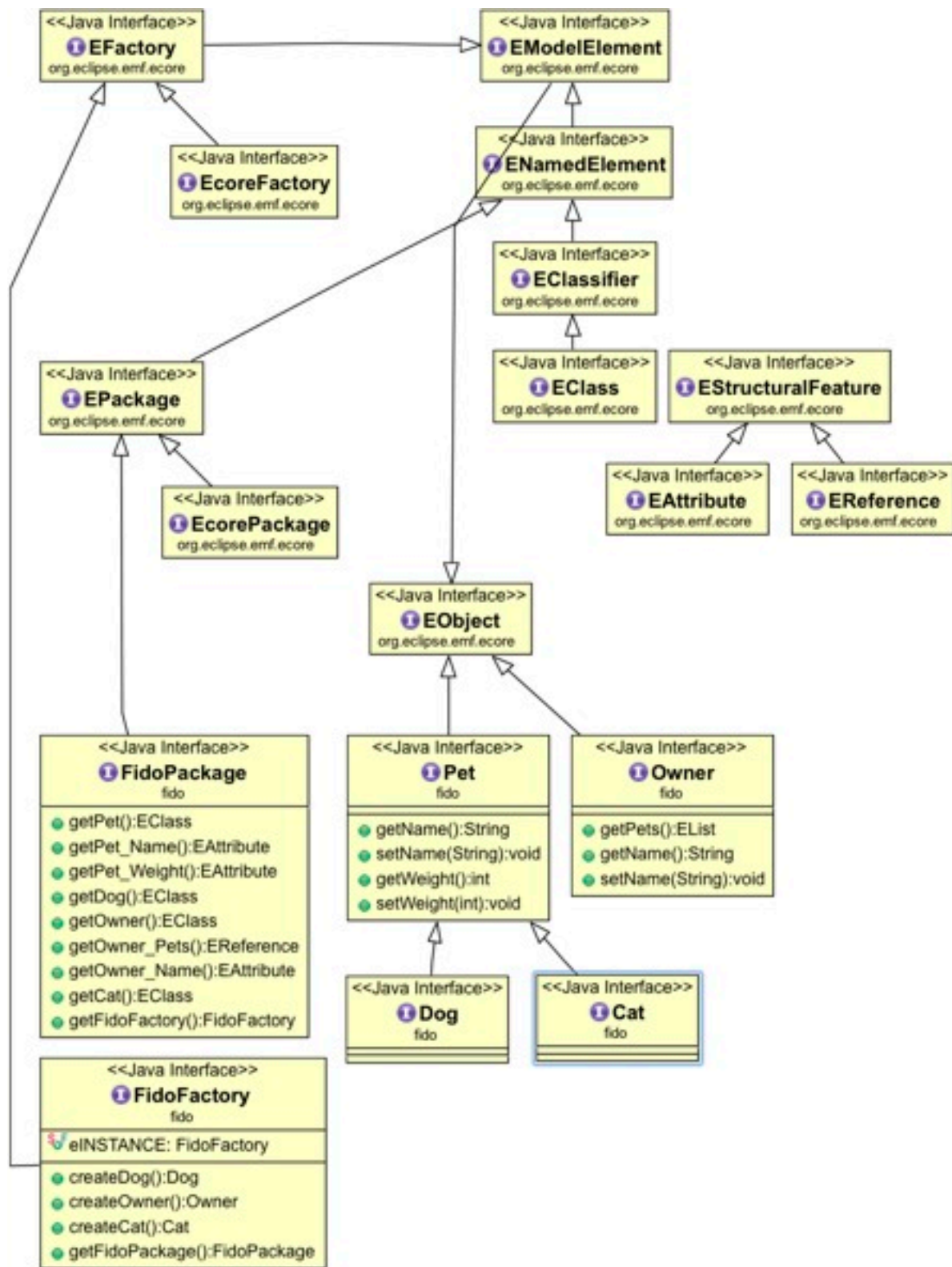


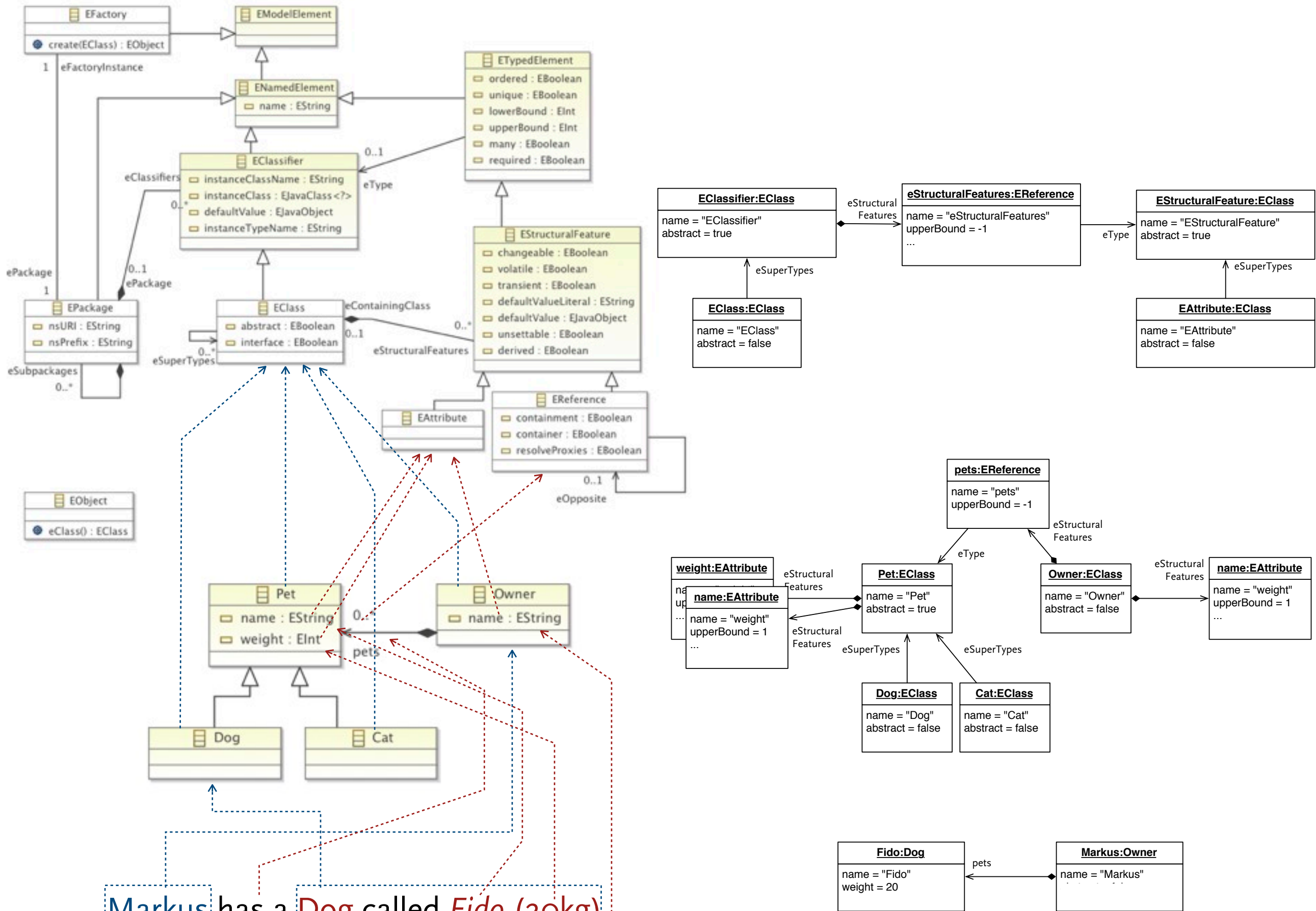
Markus has a Dog called *Fido* (20kg)



Markus has a Dog called *Fido* (20kg)



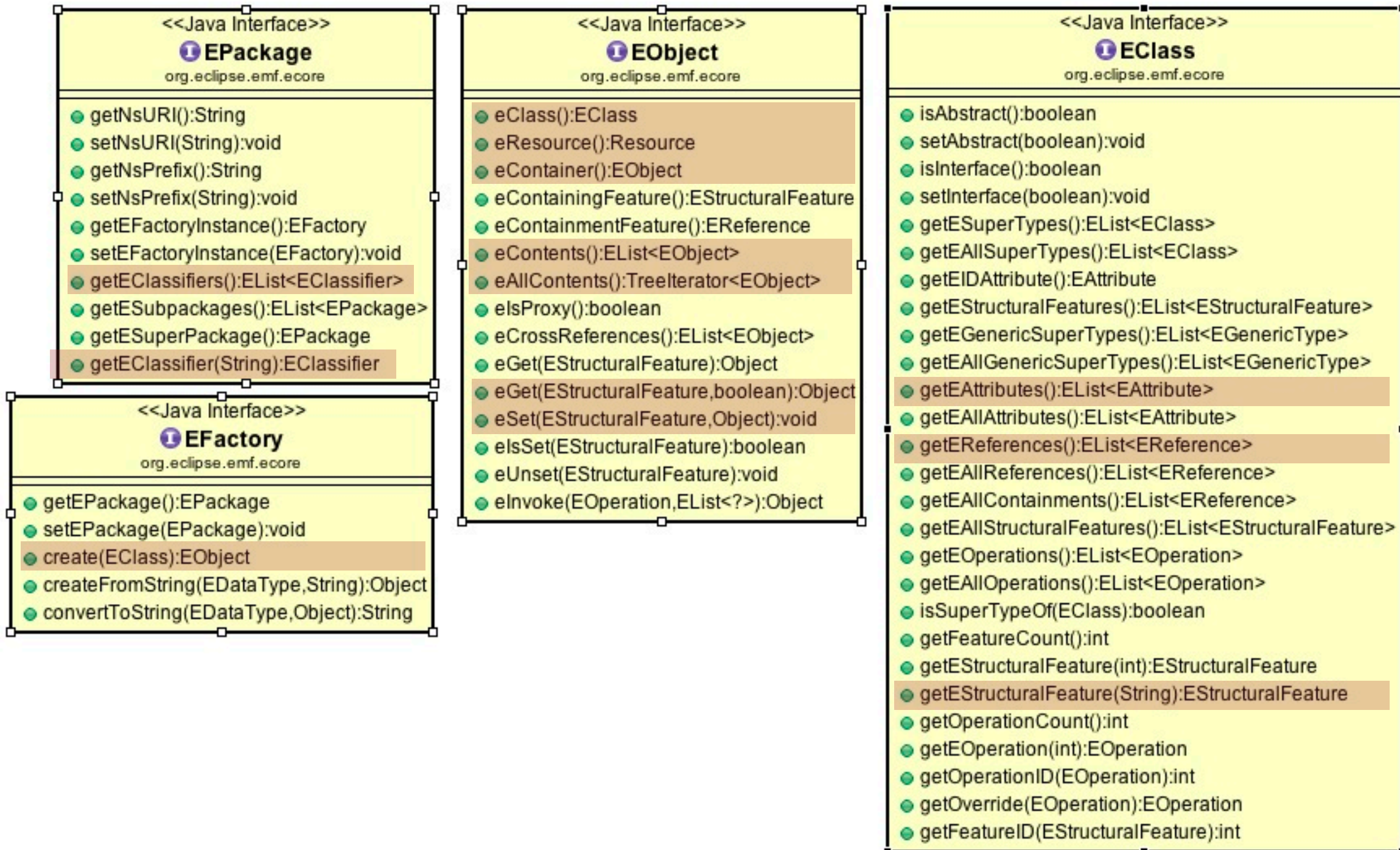




Markus has a Dog called Fido (20kg)

Reflective Java Interface to EMF

Reflective Interface



Example Usage of the Reflective Interface

Example Usage of the Reflective Interface

```
public class TestFidoReflective {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        EPackage fidoPackage = FidoPackage.eINSTANCE;  
        EFactory factory = fidoPackage.getEFactoryInstance();  
  
        EClass ownerClass = (EClass)fidoPackage.getEClassifier("Owner");  
        EObject markus = factory.create(ownerClass);  
        markus.eSet(ownerClass.getEStructuralFeature("name"), "markus");  
  
        EClass dogClass = (EClass)fidoPackage.getEClassifier("Dog");  
        EObject fido = factory.create(dogClass);  
        fido.eSet(dogClass.getEStructuralFeature("name"), "fido");  
        fido.eSet(dogClass.getEStructuralFeature("weight"), 20);  
  
        @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")  
        EList<EObject> pets = (EList<EObject>)markus.eGet(  
            ownerClass.getEStructuralFeature("pets"));  
        pets.add(fido);  
  
        System.out.println(markus.eGet(  
            ownerClass.getEStructuralFeature("description")));  
    }  
}
```

Example Usage of the Reflective Interface

```
public class TestFidoReflective {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        EPackage fidoPackage = FidoPackage.eINSTANCE;  
        EFactory factory = fidoPackage.getEFactoryInstance();  
  
        EClass ownerClass = (EClass)fidoPackage.getEClassifier("Owner");  
        EObject markus = factory.create(ownerClass);  
        markus.eSet(ownerClass.getEStructuralFeature("name"), "markus");  
  
        EClass dogClass = (EClass)fidoPackage.getEClassifier("Dog");  
        EObject fido = factory.create(dogClass);  
        fido.eSet(dogClass.getEStructuralFeature("name"), "fido");  
        fido.eSet(dogClass.getEStructuralFeature("weight"), 20);  
  
        @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")  
        EList<EObject> pets = (EList<EObject>)markus.eGet(  
            ownerClass.getEStructuralFeature("pets"));  
        pets.add(fido);  
  
        System.out.println(markus.eGet(  
            ownerClass.getEStructuralFeature("description")));  
    }  
}
```

Markus has a Dog Fido(20kg)

Example Usage of the Reflective Interface

```

public static String reflectiveToString(EObject obj, String indent, boolean includeFeatures) {
    StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
    EClass eClass = obj.eClass();
    result.append(indent);
    EStructuralFeature nameFeature = eClass.getEStructuralFeature("name");
    if (nameFeature != null && nameFeature.getEType() == EcorePackage.eINSTANCE.getString()) {
        result.append(obj.eGet(nameFeature));
    }
    result.append(":" + eClass.getName());
    if (includeFeatures) {
        result.append(" {\n");
        for (EStructuralFeature feature: eClass.getEAllStructuralFeatures()) {
            result.append(indent + " " + feature.getName() + "=");
            if (feature instanceof EAttribute) {
                result.append(obj.eGet(feature) + "\n");
            } else {
                EReference eReference = (EReference)feature;
                if (eReference.isMany()) {
                    result.append("[\n");
                    for (EObject child: (EList<EObject>)obj.eGet(feature)) {
                        result.append(reflectiveToString(
                            child, indent + " ", eReference.isContainment()));
                    }
                    result.append(indent + " ]\n");
                } else {
                    result.append(reflectiveToString((EObject)obj.eGet(feature),
                        indent + " ", eReference.isContainment()));
                }
            }
        }
        result.append(indent + "}\n");
    }
    return result.toString();
}

```

```

public static String reflectiveToString(EObject obj, String indent, boolean includeFeatures) {
    StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
    EClass eClass = obj.eClass();
    result.append(indent);
    EStructuralFeature nameFeature = eClass.getEStructuralFeature("name");
    if (nameFeature != null && nameFeature.getEType() == EcorePackage.eINSTANCE.getEString()) {
        result.append(obj.eGet(nameFeature));
    }
    result.append(": " + eClass.getName());
    if (includeFeatures) {
        result.append(" {\n");
        for (EStructuralFeature feature: eClass.getEAllStructuralFeatures()) {
            result.append(indent + " " + feature.getName() + "=");
            if (feature instanceof EAttribute) {
                result.append(obj.eGet(feature) + "\n");
            } else {
                EReference eReference = (EReference)feature;
                if (eReference.isMany())
                    result.append("[\n");
                for (EObject child: eReference.getEObjects())
                    result.append(indent + child.eToString());
                result.append(indent);
            } else {
                result.append(reflectiveToString(obj.eGet(eReference),
                    indent + "    ", includeFeatures));
            }
        }
        result.append(indent + "}\n");
    }
    return result.toString();
}

```

```

markus:Owner {
  pets=[
    fido:Dog {
      name=fido
      weight=20
    }
  ]
  name=markus
  description=markus has a Dog fido(20kg)
}

```

Pure Reflection

Pure Reflection

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Resource.Factory.Registry.INSTANCE.getExtensionToFactoryMap()
        .put("fido", new XMIResourceFactoryImpl());
    Resource.Factory.Registry.INSTANCE.getExtensionToFactoryMap()
        .put("ecore", new XMIResourceFactoryImpl());

    ResourceSet rs = new ResourceSetImpl();
    Resource metaModel = rs.getResource(
        URI.createFileURI("model/fido.ecore"), true);
    EPackage metaPackage = (EPackage)metaModel.getContents().get(0);
    EPackage.Registry.INSTANCE.put(metaPackage.getNsURI(), metaPackage);

    Resource resource = rs.getResource(
        URI.createFileURI("model/example.fido"), true);
    EObject contents = resource.getContents().get(0);
    System.out.println(reflectiveToString(contents, "", true));
}
```


Pure Reflection

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Resource.Factory.Registry.INSTANCE.getExtensionToFactoryMap()
        .put("fido", new XMIResourceFactoryImpl());
    Resource.Factory.Registry.INSTANCE.getExtensionToFactoryMap()
        .put("ecore", new XMIResourceFactoryImpl());

    ResourceSet rs = new ResourceSetImpl();
    Resource metaModel = rs.getResource(
        URI.createFileURI("model/fido.ecore"), true);
    EPackage metaPackage = (EPackage)metaModel.getContents().get(0);
    EPackage.Registry.INSTANCE.put(metaPackage);

    Resource resource = rs.getResource(
        URI.createFileURI("model/fido.ecore"), true);
    EObject contents = resource.getContents();
    System.out.println(reflectiveToString(contents));
}
```

```
markus:Owner {
  pets=[
    fido:Dog {
      name=fido
      weight=20
    }
  ]
  name=markus
  description=markus has a Dog fido(20kg)
}
```

Basic File Persistence:

Resource, ResourceSet, URI, XMI, XML, ...

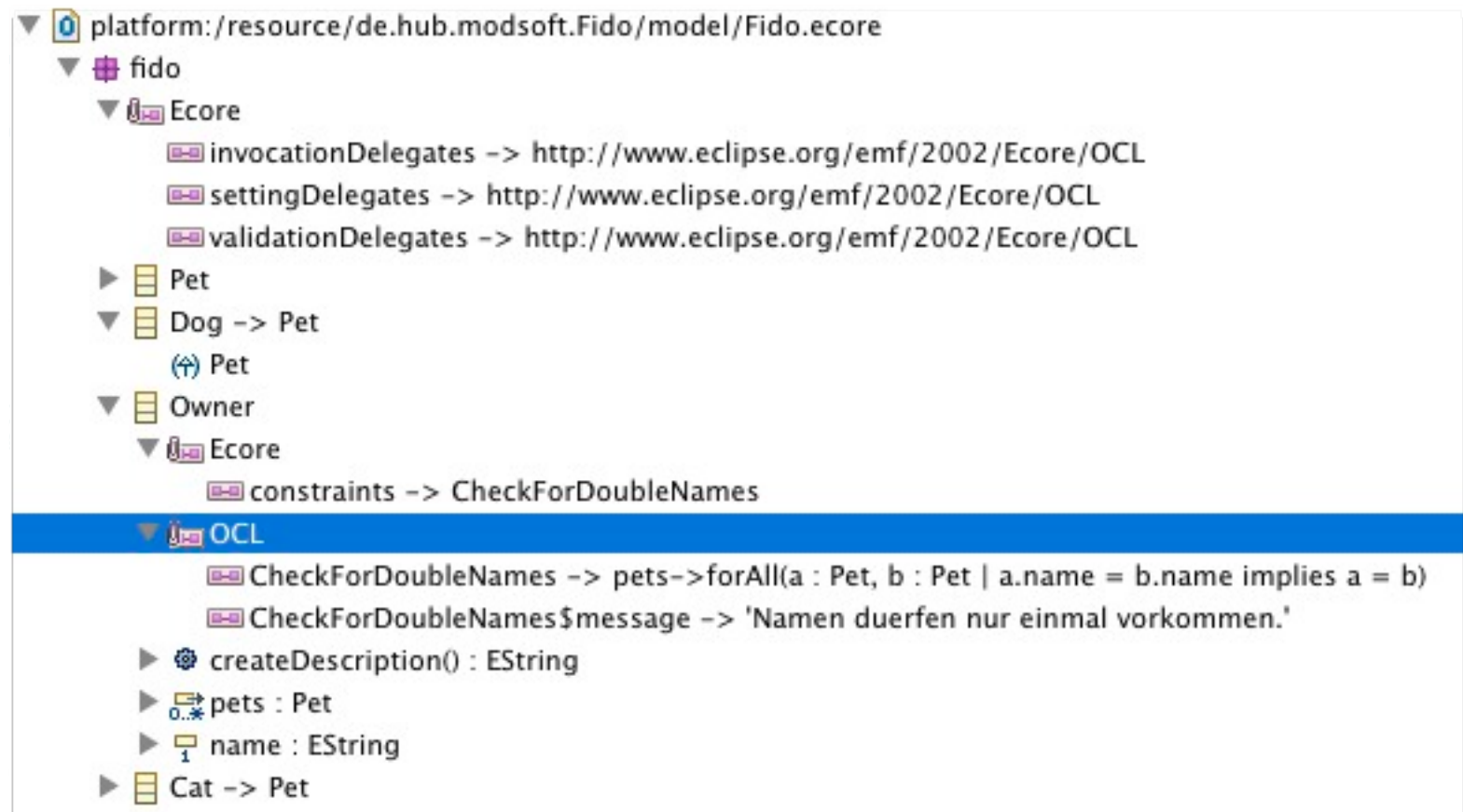
Composition

- ▶ EMF models are directed labeled graphs
 - objects are nodes
 - links (instances of references) are edges
 - classifier for objects and links are labels for nodes and edges
- ▶ An EMF model graph contains a subgraph that is a tree (i.e. an acyclic directed graph) that is span by links of composite references (EReference with containment=true).
 - Such trees are called *containment-trees* or *containment-hierarchy*
 - Each model element as a container (eContainer:EObject) and contents (eContents:EObject[]), accessible via EMF's reflection interface
 - The root of such a tree is a root element (eContainer==null)
- ▶ In a good EMF model, the containment-tree is a spanning tree (a tree that covers all nodes in the graph/model). But EMF allows multiple trees and root elements anyway.
- ▶ Containment-trees
 - ... used in XML/XMI serialization, tree-editors and outline views.
 - ... drive code-generation and model-transformations. They make that models have a start, and a natural iteration order.

```

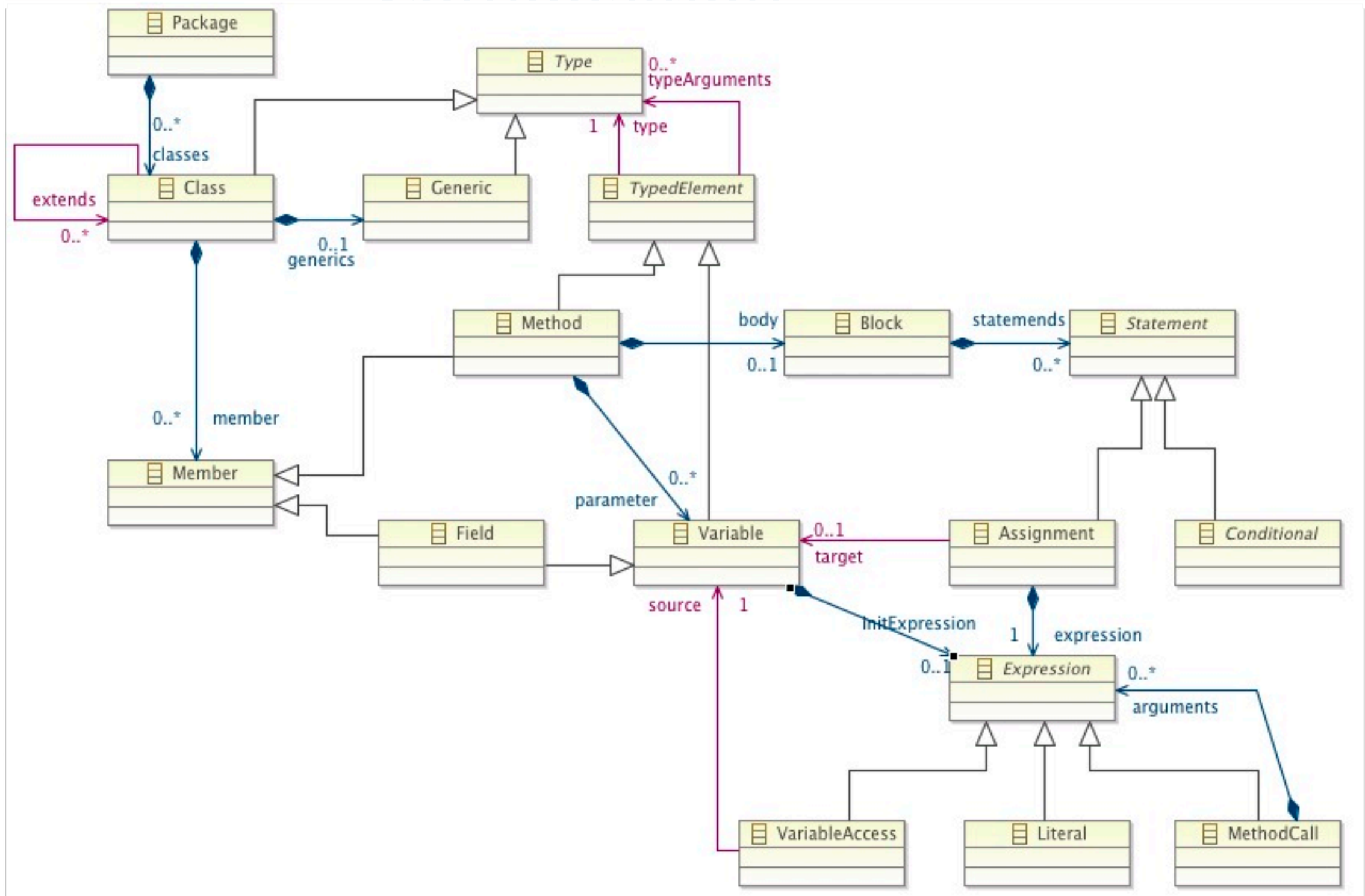
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ecore:EPackage xmi:version="2.0" xmlns:xmi="
  xmlns:ecore="http://www.eclipse.org/emf/
  nsURI="http://fido/1.0" nsPrefix="fido">
  <eClassifiers xsi:type="ecore:EClass" name=
  <eStructuralFeatures xsi:type="ecore:EAtt
  <eStructuralFeatures xsi:type="ecore:EAtt
  </eClassifiers>
  <eClassifiers xsi:type="ecore:EClass" name=
  <eClassifiers xsi:type="ecore:EClass" name=
  <eOperations name="createDescription" eTy
  <eStructuralFeatures xsi:type="ecore:ERel
  <eStructuralFeatures xsi:type="ecore:EAttribute name= name eType= ecore:EDataType http://www.eclipse.org/emf/2002/Ecore#
  <eStructuralFeatures xsi:type="ecore:EAttribute" name="description" eType="ecore:EDataType http://www.eclipse.org/emf/2002
    volatile="true" unsettable="true" derived="true"/>
  </eClassifiers>
  <eClassifiers xsi:type="ecore:EClass" name="Cat" eSuperTypes="#//Pet"/>
</ecore:EPackage>

```



- ▶ In a good EMF model, the containment-tree is a spanning tree (a tree that covers all nodes in the graph/model). But EMF allows multiple trees and root elements anyway.
- ▶ Containment-trees
 - ... used in XML/XMI serialization, tree-editors and outline views.
 - ... drive code-generation and model-transformations. They make that models have a start, and a natural iteration order.

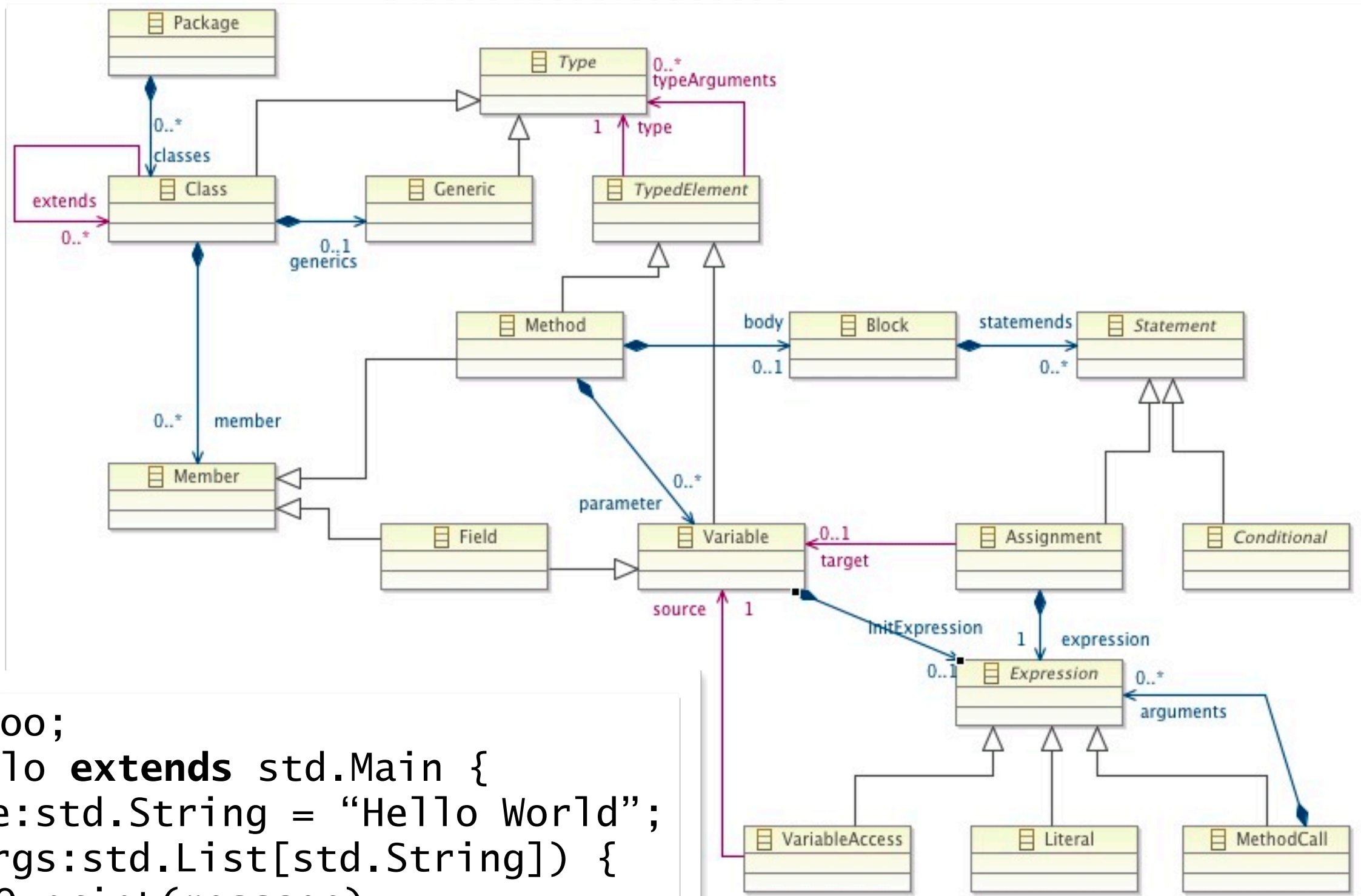
Composition



- ▶ EMF model
 - object
 - link
 - class
- ▶ An EMF model
 - is spanned
 - Success
 - Each
 - acc
 - The
- ▶ In a goal
 - in the g
- ▶ Contain
 - ... t
 - ... drive code-generation and model-transformations. They make that models have a start, and a natural iteration order.

Composition

- ▶ EMF models
 - objects
 - links
 - classes
- ▶ An EMF model
 - is spanned
 - Successors
 - Each object
 - has associated
 - The



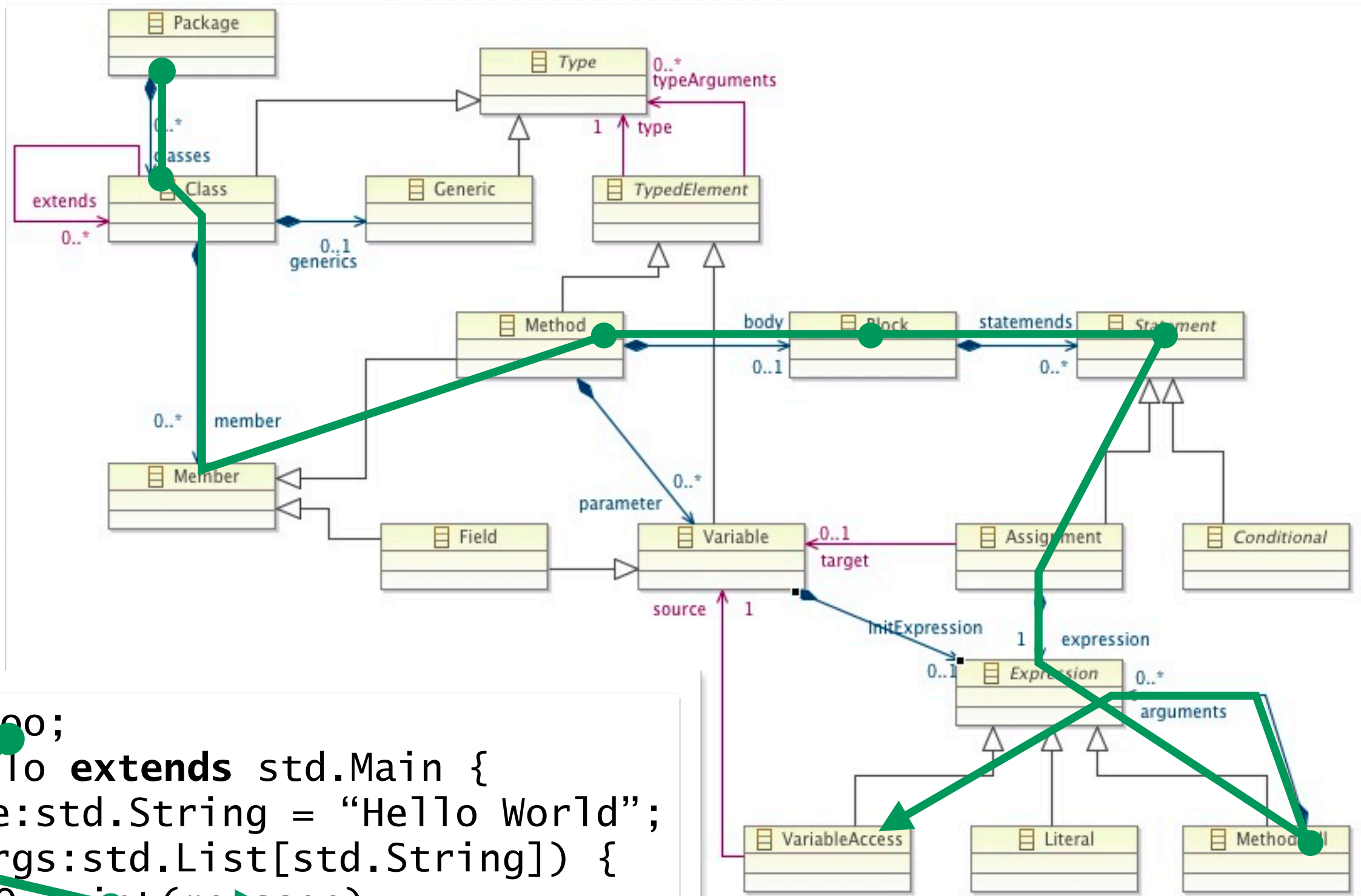
```

package foo;
class Hello extends std.Main {
    message:std.String = "Hello World";
    main(args:std.List[std.String]) {
        std.IO.print(message);
    }
}
    
```

They make that models have a start, and a

Composition

- ▶ EMF models are represented as objects
- objects are linked together
- classes are linked together
- ▶ An EMF model is spanned by a tree of objects
- Successors are objects
- Each object has a set of successors
- The root object is the start of the model



```

package foo;
class Hello extends std.Main {
    message:std.String = "Hello World";
    main(args:std.List[std.String]) {
        std.IO.print(message);
    }
}
    
```

They make that models have a start, and a

Model Persistence

- ▶ EMF Persistence Interface
 - URI (Uniform Resource Identifier)
 - ◆ Standard for resource identification/location
 - Resource
 - ◆ Common interface for different storage types
 - ResourceSet
 - ◆ Interface for Resource collections

Model Persistence

- ▶ EMF Per

- URI (U

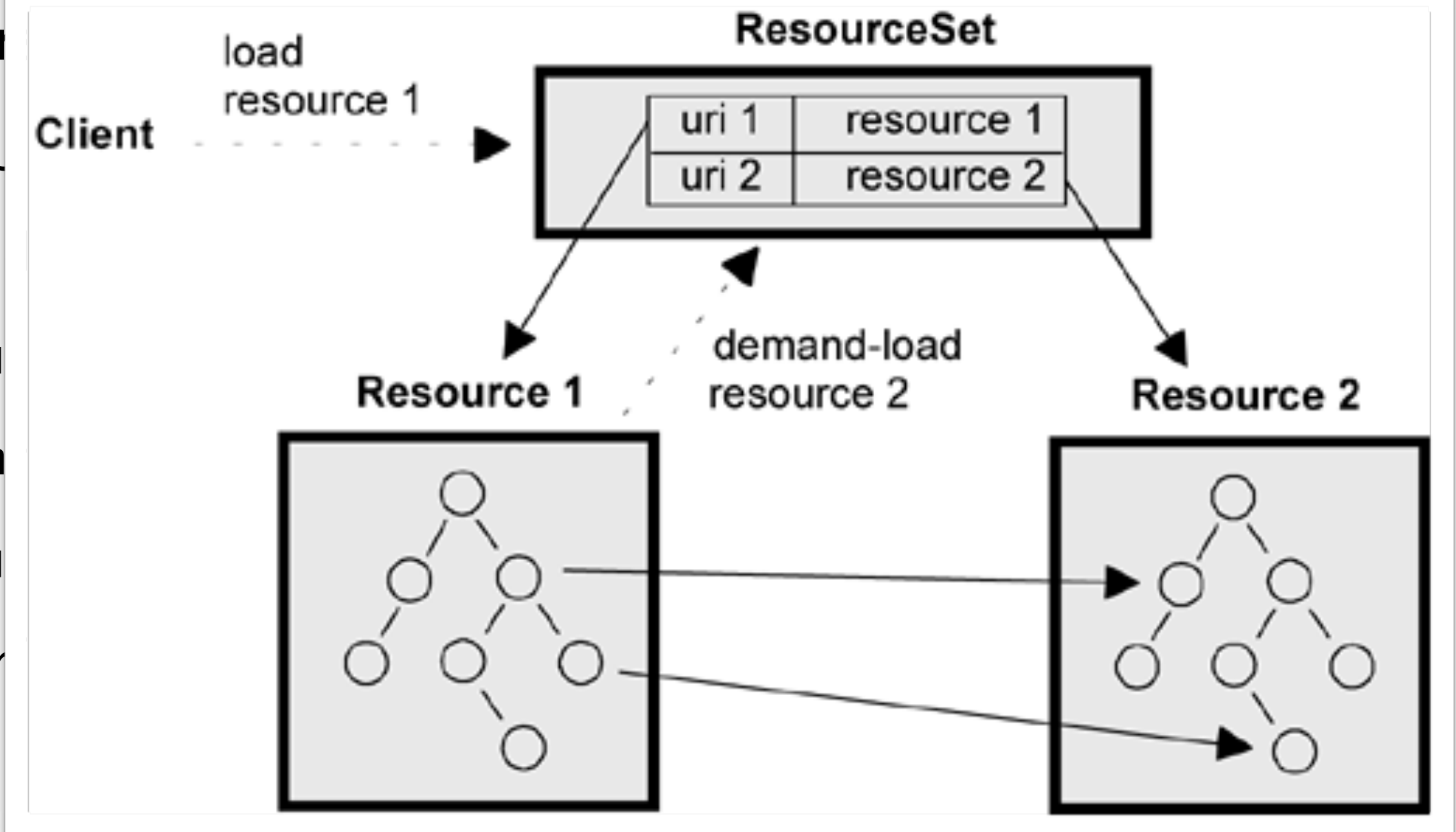
- ◆ Stan

- Resou

- ◆ Com

- Resou

- ◆ Inter



URI Interface

- ▶ URI = three parts string
 - **Scheme:** “file”, “jar”, “platform”, etc.
 - **Scheme-specific part,** is scheme-dependent
 - **Fragment,** identifies a part of the contents of the resource specified by the scheme
- ▶ Examples
 - The “library.xml” resource
 - `platform:/resource/project/fido.xml`
 - First book in the “library.xml” resource
 - `platform:/resource/project/fido.xml#//@pets.0`

Resource Interface (1/2)

- ▶ EMF Resource interface
 - Common API for different storage types
 - Persistent container of EObjects
 - ◆ EObject = base object of the EMF framework
- ▶ Resource location identified by an URI
 - Resource types identified by URI extensions
- ▶ EMF implementations
 - XMLResource
 - XMIResource (default)

Resource Interface (2/2)

► Resource interface (excerpt)

■ Interactions with persistent storage

```
void load(Map /*options*/);  
void save(Map /*options*/);  
void unload();
```

■ Updating contents

```
void getContents().add(Object);  
void getContents().remove(Object);
```

■ Accessing contents

```
EObject getObject(String /*URIFragment*/);  
String getURIFromEObject(EObject);
```

ResourceSet Interface

- ▶ ResourceSet = collection of Resources
 - Resources created or loaded together
 - Resource allocation
 - Automatic loading of cross-referenced Resources
- ▶ ResourceSet interface (excerpt)
 - Empty Resource creation
`Resource createResource(URI);`
 - Accessing contents
`Resource getResource(URI, boolean /*loadOnDemand*/);`
`EObject getEObject(URI, boolean /*loadOnDemand*/);`

Registries

- ▶ File extensions, lets EMF know how to interpret file contents (e.g. as XMI, XML, Binary, custom format)
 - ◆ `Resource.Factory.Registry.INSTANCE.getExtensionToFactoryMap()`
 - ◆ `Map<String, ResourceFactory>`
 - ◆ e.g., `XMIResourceFactoryImpl`
 - ◆ there are local registries to each resource set
- ▶ Packages, lets EMF know what XML namespace (in XMI or XML) corresponds to what package
 - ◆ `EPackage.Registry.INSTANCE`
 - ◆ `Map<String, EPackage>`
 - ◆ e.g., `FidoPackage.eINSTANCE.getNsURI()`
- ▶ Usually not necessary when run within Eclipse. Registry is filled based on (generated) extensions.

XMI example

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    Owner markus = FidoFactory.eINSTANCE.createOwner();
    markus.setName("Markus");
    Dog fido = FidoFactory.eINSTANCE.createDog();
    fido.setName("Fido");
    fido.setWeight(20);
    markus.getPets().add(fido);

    Resource.Factory.Registry.INSTANCE.getExtensionToFactoryMap()
        .put("fido", new XMIResourceFactoryImpl());
    ResourceSet rs = new ResourceSetImpl();
    Resource resource = rs.createResource(URI.createFileURI("model/example.fido"));
    resource.getContents().add(markus);
    resource.save(null);
}
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ASCII"?>
<fido:Owner xmi:version="2.0"
  xmlns:xmi="http://www.omg.org/XMI"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:fido="http://fido/1.0" name="Markus">
  <pets xsi:type="fido:Dog" name="Fido" weight="20"/>
</fido:Owner>
```

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ecore:EPackage xmi:version="2.0"
  xmlns:xmi="http://www.omg.org/XMI"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:ecore="http://www.eclipse.org/emf/2002/Ecore" name="fido"
  nsURI="http://fido/1.0" nsPrefix="fido">
  <eClassifiers xsi:type="ecore:EClass" name="Pet" abstract="true">
    <eStructuralFeatures xsi:type="ecore:EAttribute" name="name"
      eType="ecore:EDataType http://www.eclipse.org/emf/2002/Ecore#//EString"/>
    <eStructuralFeatures xsi:type="ecore:EAttribute" name="weight"
      eType="ecore:EDataType http://www.eclipse.org/emf/2002/Ecore#//EInt"/>
  </eClassifiers>
  <eClassifiers xsi:type="ecore:EClass" name="Dog" eSuperTypes="#//Pet"/>
  <eClassifiers xsi:type="ecore:EClass" name="Owner">
    <eOperations name="createDescription"
      eType="ecore:EDataType http://www.eclipse.org/emf/2002/Ecore#//EString"/>
    <eStructuralFeatures xsi:type="ecore:EReference" name="pets" upperBound="-1"
      eType="#//Pet" containment="true"/>
    <eStructuralFeatures xsi:type="ecore:EAttribute" name="name"
      eType="ecore:EDataType http://www.eclipse.org/emf/2002/Ecore#//EString"/>
    <eStructuralFeatures xsi:type="ecore:EAttribute" name="description"
      eType="ecore:EDataType http://www.eclipse.org/emf/2002/Ecore#//EString"
      volatile="true" unsettable="true" derived="true"/>
  </eClassifiers>
  <eClassifiers xsi:type="ecore:EClass" name="Cat" eSuperTypes="#//Pet"/>
</ecore:EPackage>

```


XMI (1)

- ▶ XMI is short for XML Metadata Interchange
- ▶ XMI is a standard (and a trademark) from the Object Management Group (OMG)
- ▶ XMI is a framework for
 - Defining, interchanging, manipulating and integrating XML data and objects
- ▶ Used for integration
 - Tools, applications, repositories, data warehouses
 - Typically used as interchange format for UML tools
- ▶ XMI defines rules for schema definition
 - Definition of schema from any valid Meta Object Facility (MOF) model
 - Schema production
- ▶ XMI defines rules for metadata generation
 - Metadata according to a MOF metamodel is generated into XML according to the generated XML schema

XMI (2)

- ▶ XMI 1.1 corresponds to MOF 1.3
- ▶ XMI 1.2 corresponds to MOF 1.4
- ▶ XMI 1.3 (added Schema support) corresponds to MOF 1.4
- ▶ XMI 2.0 (adds Schema support and changes document format) corresponds to MOF 1.4
- ▶ XMI 2.1 corresponds to MOF 2.0

XMI vs. XML

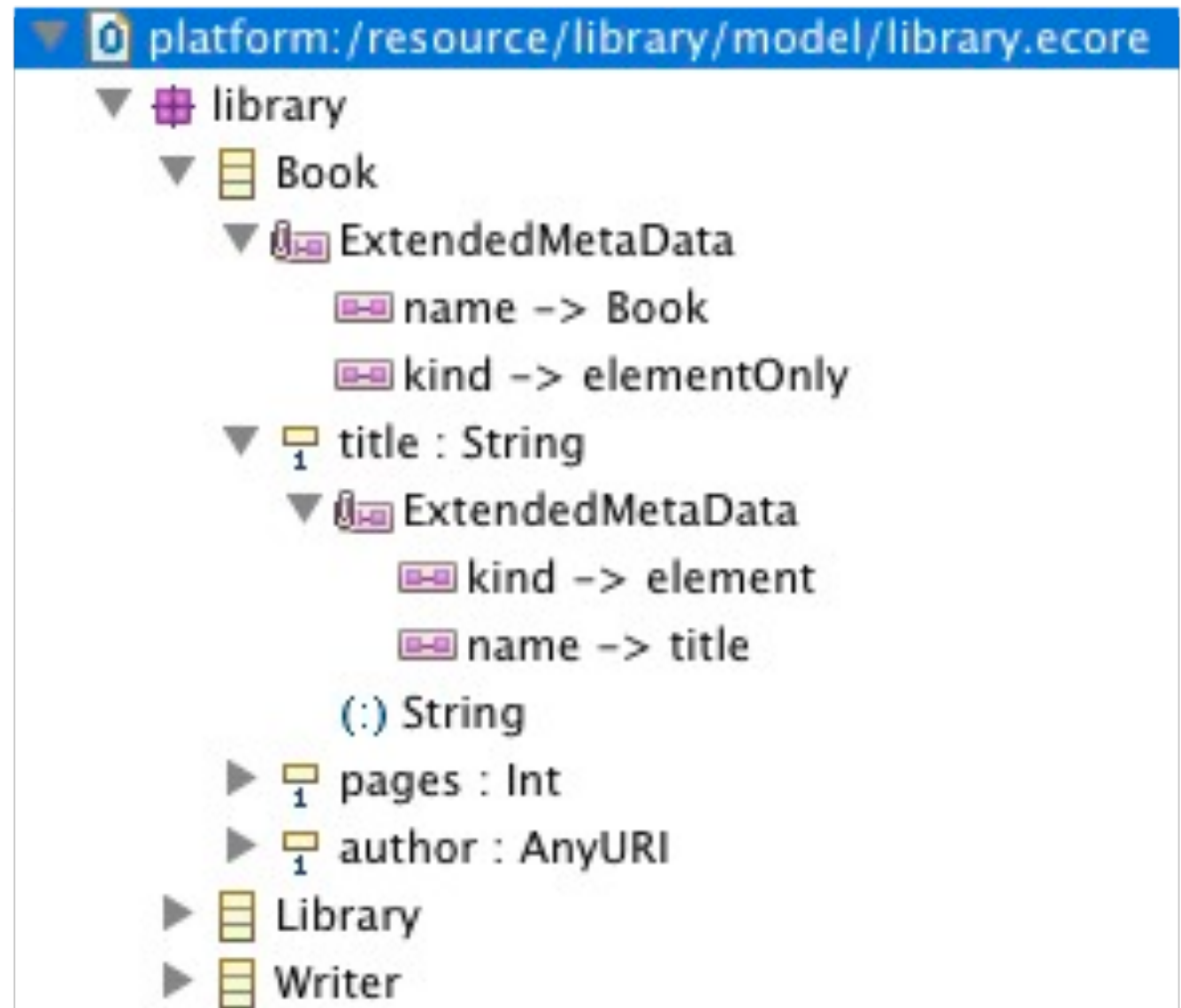
- ▶ XMI defines one mapping from ECore to XSD
- ▶ XML allows you to determine the mapping from ECore to XSD
 - e.g. via annotations
- ▶ There is also a mapping (and generator) from XSD to Ecore

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsd:schema targetNamespace="http://www.example.com/Library"
  xmlns:lib="http://www.example.com/Library"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <xsd:complexType name="Book">
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element name="title" type="xsd:string"/>
      <xsd:element name="pages" type="xsd:int"/>
      <xsd:element name="author" type="xsd:anyURI"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:complexType name="Writer">
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element name="name" type="xsd:string"/>
      <xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"
        name="books" type="xsd:anyURI"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:complexType name="Library">
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element name="name" type="xsd:string"/>
      <xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"
        name="books" type="lib:Book"/>
      <xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"
        name="writers" type="lib:Writer"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:schema>
```

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsd:schema targetNamespace="http://www
  xmlns:lib="http://www.example.c
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/20
<xsd:complexType name="Book">
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element name="title" t
    <xsd:element name="pages" t
    <xsd:element name="author"
  </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
<xsd:complexType name="Writer">
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element name="name" ty
    <xsd:element maxOccurs="unb
      name="books" type="xsd:
  </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
<xsd:complexType name="Library">
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element name="name" type="xsd:string"/>
    <xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"
      name="books" type="lib:Book"/>
    <xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"
      name="writers" type="lib:Writer"/>
  </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
</xsd:schema>

```



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

platform:/resource/library/model/library.ecore

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ASCII"?>
<library:Library
  xmi:version="2.0"
  xmlns:xmi="http://www.omg.org/XMI"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:library="http://www.example.com/Library"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.example.com/Library library.ecore"
  name="Pope's Library">
  <books title="Bible" pages="1024" author="Moses et al"/>
</library:Library>
```

XMI

Only

ta
ent

```
<xsd:sequence>
```

```
<xsd:element name="name" ty
```

```
<xsd:element maxOccurs="unb
```

```
name="books" type=
```

```
</xsd:sequence>
```

```
</xsd:complexType>
```

```
<xsd:complexType name="Library
```

```
<xsd:sequence>
```

```
<xsd:element name="name
```

```
<xsd:element maxOccurs=
```

```
name="books" type=
```

```
<xsd:element maxOccurs=
```

```
name="writers" ty
```

```
</xsd:sequence>
```

```
</xsd:complexType>
```

```
</xsd:schema>
```

```
▶ 1 pages : Int
```

```
▶ 1 author : AnyURI
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ASCII"?>
<library:Library
  xmlns:library="http://www.example.com/Library"
  name="Pope's Library">
  <Book>
    <title>Bible</title>
    <pages>1024</pages>
    <author>Moses et al</author>
  </Book>
</library:Library>
```

XML

Annotations

- ▶ Each Ecore element can contain annotations
- ▶ Similar rationale as Java annotations
- ▶ Annotation consists of
 - source URI or reference that identifies who defined/uses this kind of annotation
 - key/value pairs to provide data to the annotation source
- ▶ Example usages
 - XML mapping
 - Validation
 - Delegation (e.g. Operations)
 - Java Doc generation

XMI vs. Binary

- ▶ `BinaryResourceImpl` provides a binary persistence format that is smaller, faster, but not human readable and proprietary

Object “ID”s

▶ Fragment

- the default
- slash-delimited path computes based on containment in the resource

▶ Intrinsic

- used if an EObject`s EClass defines an “ID” attribute and that attribute has a value (isSet)

▶ Extrinsic

- used if an ID was assigned to an object
- some resource implementations do this automatically

Proxies

- ▶ Not all resources in a resource set have to be loaded all the time. What happens with cross-references?
 - If you programmatically access an object from a resource that is not loaded, this object will be a *proxy*
 - looks like a regular EObject, but features cannot be accessed
 - check via `eIsProxy()`
 - resolve with `ResourceSet#resource(eObject, context)`
 - ◆ ResourceSet
 - ◆ Resource
 - ◆ containing EObject

► Not all resources in a resource set are loaded at the same time. What happens with

- If you programmatically access a resource that has not been loaded, this object will

- look like a regular EObject, but features cannot be accessed

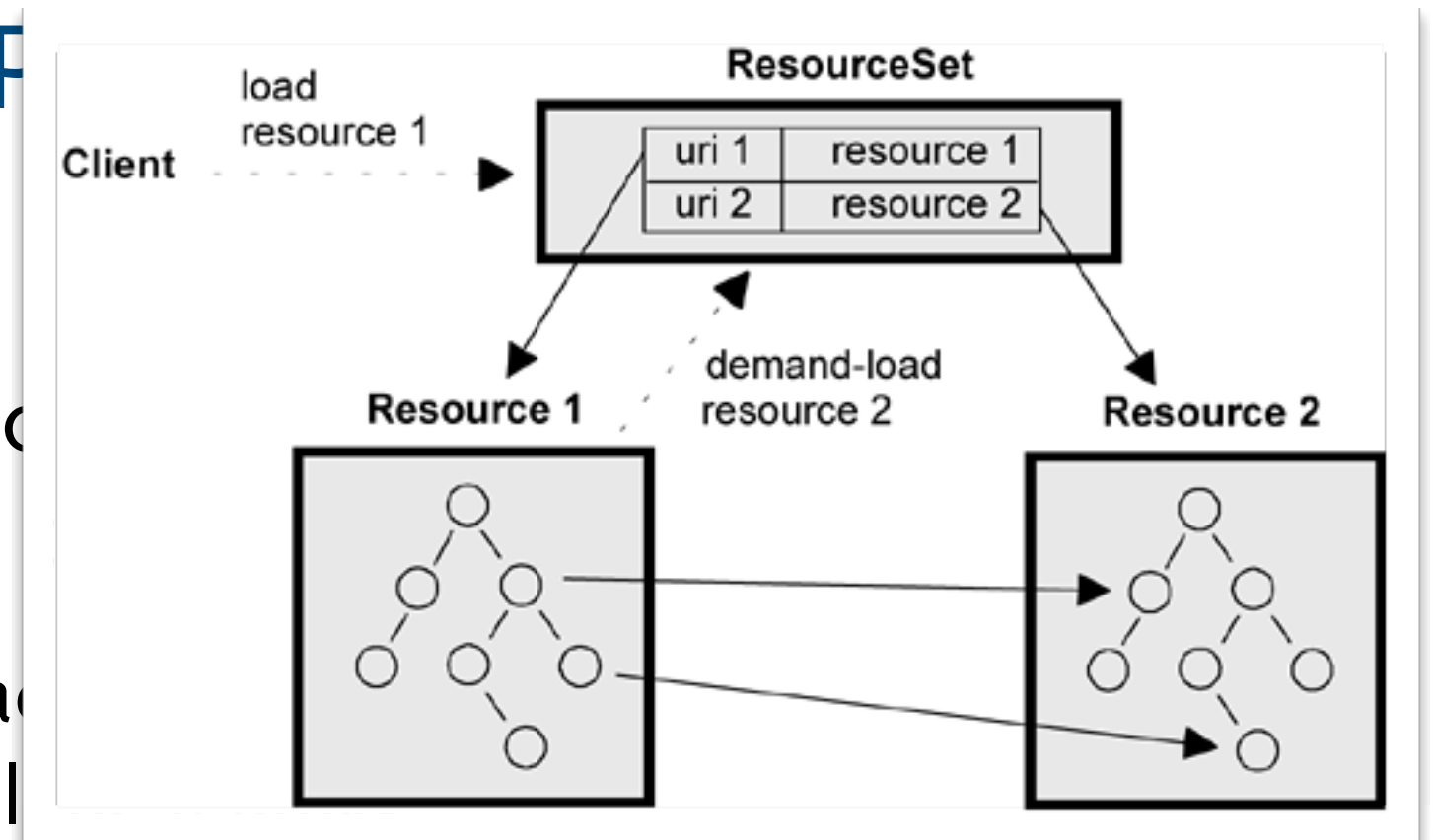
- check via `eIsProxy()`

- resolve with `ResourceSet#resource(eObject, context)`

- ◆ ResourceSet

- ◆ Resource

- ◆ containing EObject

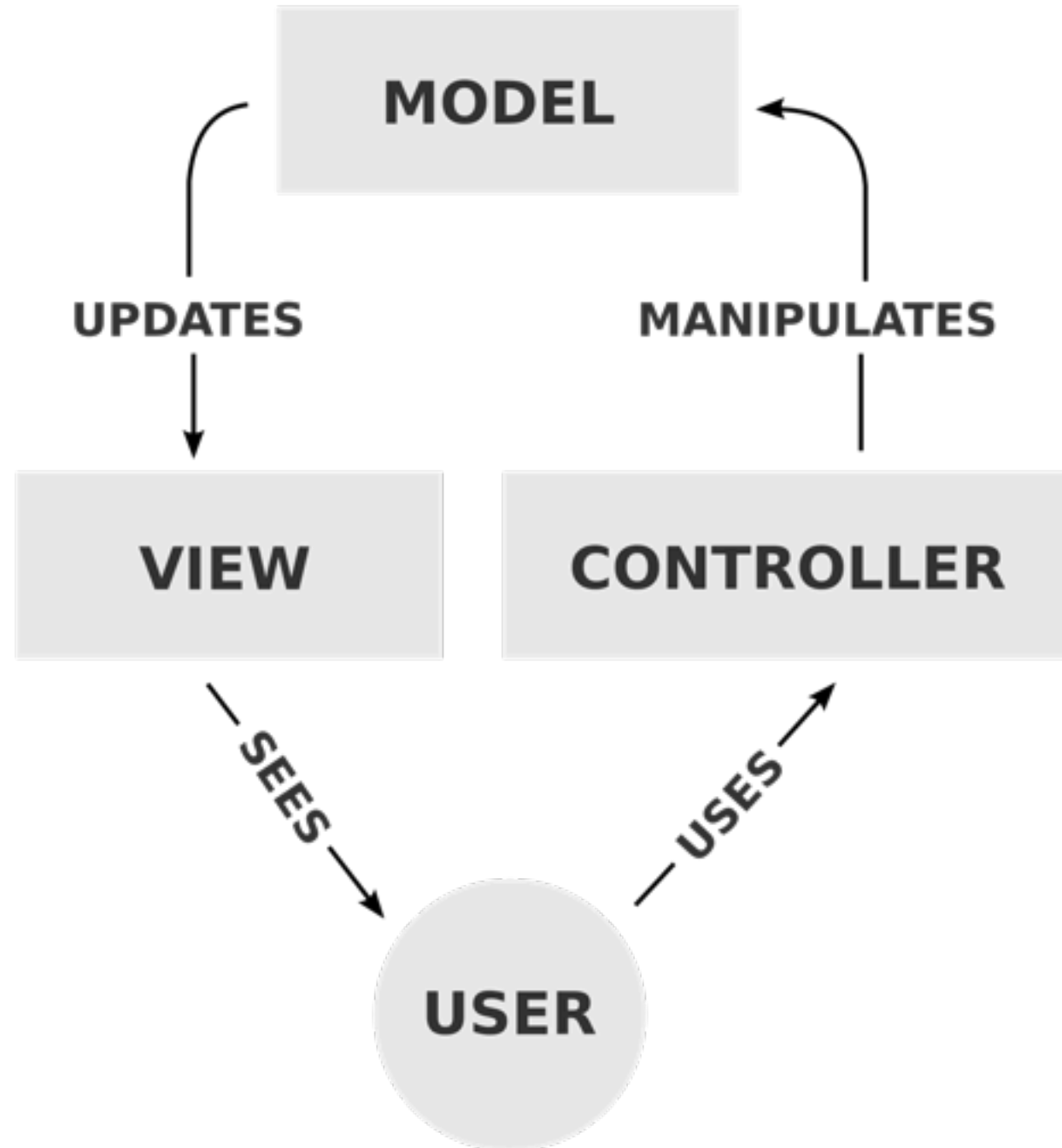


Common Errors

- ▶ Cannot create a resource for 'model/fido.ecore'; a registered resource factory is needed
 - no ResourceFactory for “.ecore” registered
- ▶ org.eclipse.emf.ecore.xmi.PackageNotFoundException: Package with uri 'http://fido/1.0' not found.
 - no EPackage for a namespace uri registered
- ▶ org.eclipse.emf.ecore.xmi.DanglingHrefException: The object 'com.example.Foo@2f5dda ()' is not contained in a resource.
 - a referenced object does not belong to the same resource set

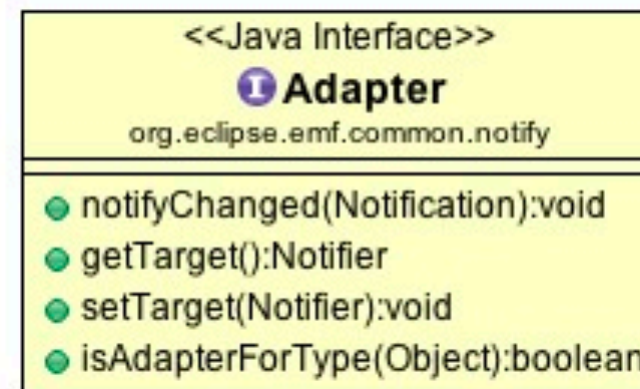
Notifications and Adapter

Model-View-Controller based Applications



Notification and Adapter Interfaces

- ▶ Independent from ECore
- ▶ Adapters
 - are implemented by you
 - can be installed on
 - ◆ Resources
 - ◆ ResourceSets
 - ◆ EObjects
- ▶ Notifications are implemented by EMF



```

Owner markus = FidoFactory.eINSTANCE.createOwner();
markus.eAdapters().add(new AdapterImpl() {
    @Override
    public void notifyChanged(Notification notification) {
        if (notification.getEventType() == Notification.ADD) {
            System.out.println("ADD a "
                + notification.getNewValue().getClass().getSimpleName()
                + " to feature "
                + ((EStructuralFeature)notification.getFeature()).getName());
        } else if (notification.getEventType() == Notification.SET) {
            System.out.println("SET a "
                + notification.getNewValue().getClass().getSimpleName()
                + " to feature "
                + ((EStructuralFeature)notification.getFeature()).getName());
        } else {
            System.out.println(notification);
        }
        super.notifyChanged(notification);
    }
});

markus.setName("Markus");
Dog fido = FidoFactory.eINSTANCE.createDog();
markus.getPets().add(fido);

fido.setName("Fido");
fido.setWeight(20);

```



```

Owner markus = FidoFactory.eINSTANCE.createOwner();
markus.eAdapters().add(new AdapterImpl() {
    @Override
    public void notifyChanged(Notification notification) {
        if (notification.getEventType() == Notification.ADD) {
            System.out.println("ADD a "
                + notification.getNewValue().getClass().getSimpleName()
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                + ((EStructuralFeature)notification.getFeature()).getName());
        } else if (notification.getEventType() == Notification.SET) {
            System.out.println("SET a "
                + notification.getNewValue().getClass().getSimpleName()
                + " to feature "
                + ((EStructuralFeature)notification.getFeature()).getName());
        } else {
            System.out.println(notification);
        }
        super.notifyChanged(notification);
    }
});

```

```

markus.setName("Markus");
Dog fido = FidoFactory.eINSTANCE.createDog();
markus.getPets().add(fido);

```

```

fido.setName("Fido");
fido.setWeight(20);

```

SET a String to feature name
ADD a DogImpl to feature pets

```

Owner markus = FidoFactory.eINSTANCE.createOwner();
markus.eAdapters().add(new EContentAdapter() {
    @Override
    public void notifyChanged(Notification notification) {
        if (notification.getEventType() == Notification.ADD) {
            System.out.println("ADD a "
                + notification.getNewValue().getClass().getSimpleName()
                + " to feature "
                + ((EStructuralFeature)notification.getFeature()).getName());
        } else if (notification.getEventType() == Notification.SET) {
            System.out.println("SET a "
                + notification.getNewValue().getClass().getSimpleName()
                + " to feature "
                + ((EStructuralFeature)notification.getFeature()).getName());
        } else {
            System.out.println(notification);
        }
        super.notifyChanged(notification);
    }
});

markus.setName("Markus");
Dog fido = FidoFactory.eINSTANCE.createDog();
markus.getPets().add(fido);

fido.setName("Fido");
fido.setWeight(20);

```

```

Owner markus = FidoFactory.eINSTANCE.createOwner();
markus.eAdapters().add(new EContentAdapter() {
    @Override
    public void notifyChanged(Notification notification) {
        if (notification.getEventType() == Notification.ADD) {
            System.out.println("ADD a "
                + notification.getNewValue().getClass().getSimpleName()
                + " to feature "
                + ((EStructuralFeature)notification.getFeature()).getName());
        } else if (notification.getEventType() == Notification.SET) {
            System.out.println("SET a "
                + notification.getNewValue().getClass().getSimpleName()
                + " to feature "
                + ((EStructuralFeature)notification.getFeature()).getName());
        } else {
            System.out.println(notification);
        }
        super.notifyChanged(notification);
    }
});

```

```

markus.setName("Markus");
Dog fido = FidoFactory.eINSTANCE.createDog();
markus.getPets().add(fido);

fido.setName("Fido");
fido.setWeight(20);

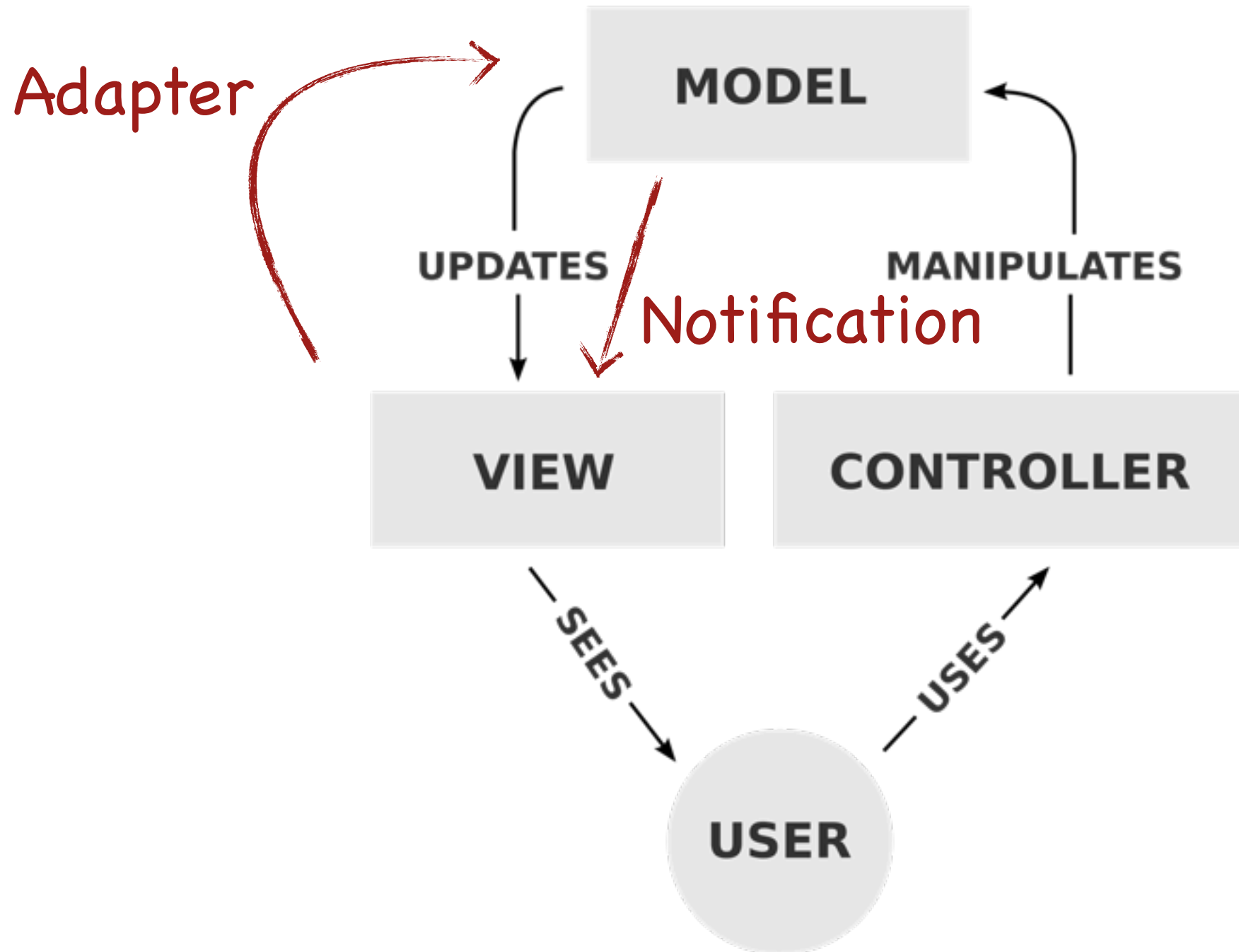
```

```

SET a String to feature name
ADD a DogImpl to feature pets
SET a String to feature name
SET a Integer to feature weight

```

Model-View-Controller based Applications



Edit and Editor Plugins

▶ fido.edit

- ItemProviderAdapterFactory for each EPackage
- ItemProvider for each EClass
 - ◆ icon
 - ◆ text
 - ◆ children
 - ◆ ...

▶ fido.editor

- Tree editor
- Action bar contributor

Tree Editor for Fido Example

The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE interface for editing a resource. The title bar reads "Resource - test/My.fido - Eclipse Platform". The Project Explorer on the left shows a "test" folder containing "My.fido". The main editor area shows the "My.fido" resource set, which contains a "Resource Set" with a "platform:/resource/test/My.fido" entry. Under this entry, there is an "Owner Markus" and a selected "Dog Fido" object. The Tree Editor below the resource set shows the "Dog Fido" object's properties: Name is "Fido" and Weight is "20". The status bar at the bottom indicates "Selected Object: Dog Fido".

Resource - test/My.fido - Eclipse Platform

Project Explorer

- test
 - My.fido

My.fido

- Resource Set
 - platform:/resource/test/My.fido
 - Owner Markus
 - Dog Fido**

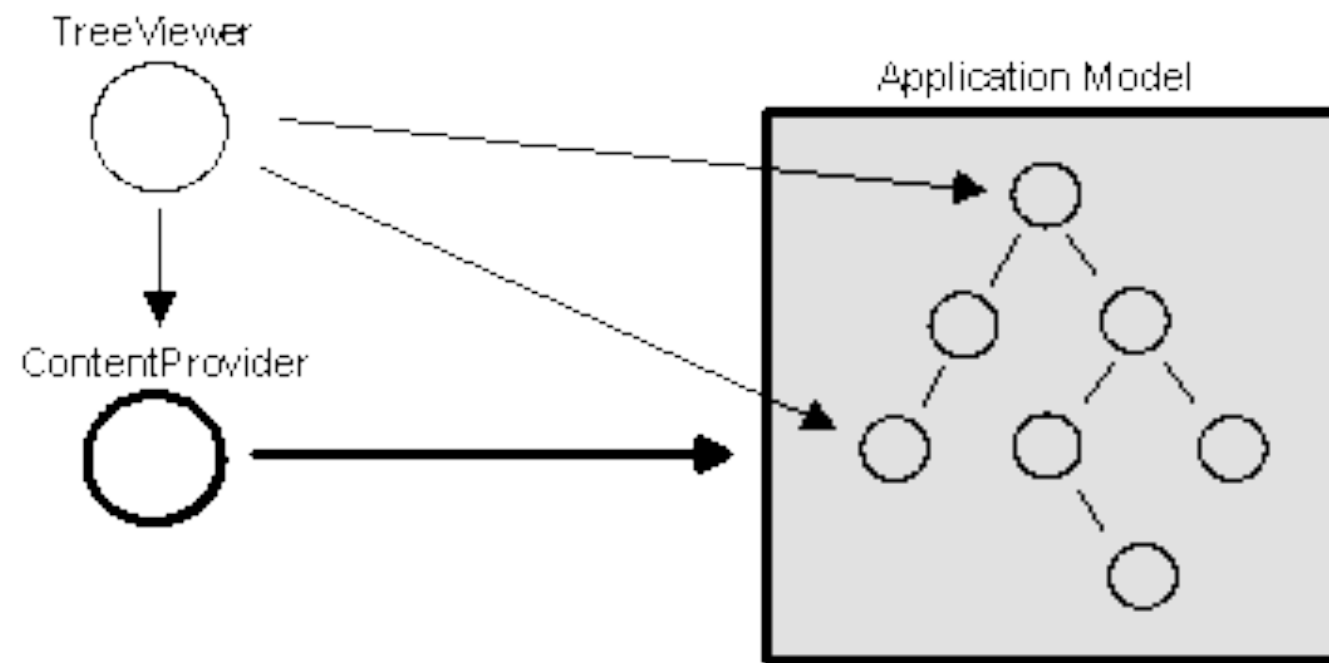
Selection Parent List Tree Table Tree with Columns

Tasks Properties

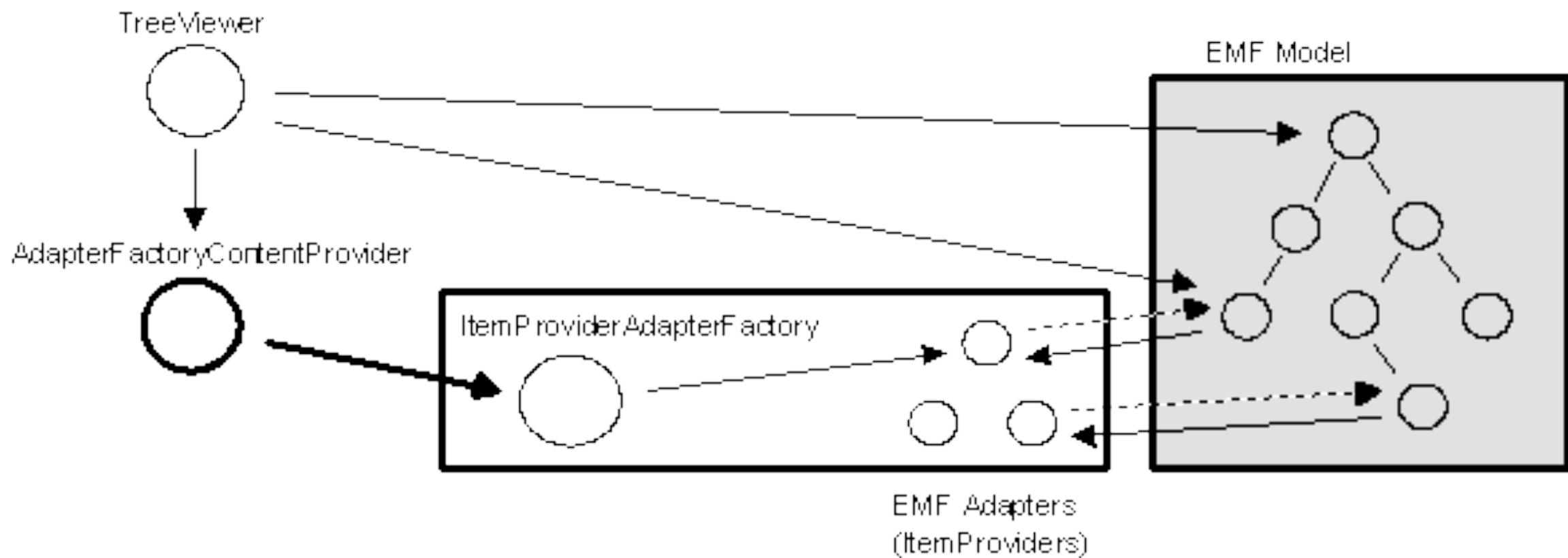
Property	Value
Name	Fido
Weight	20

Selected Object: Dog Fido

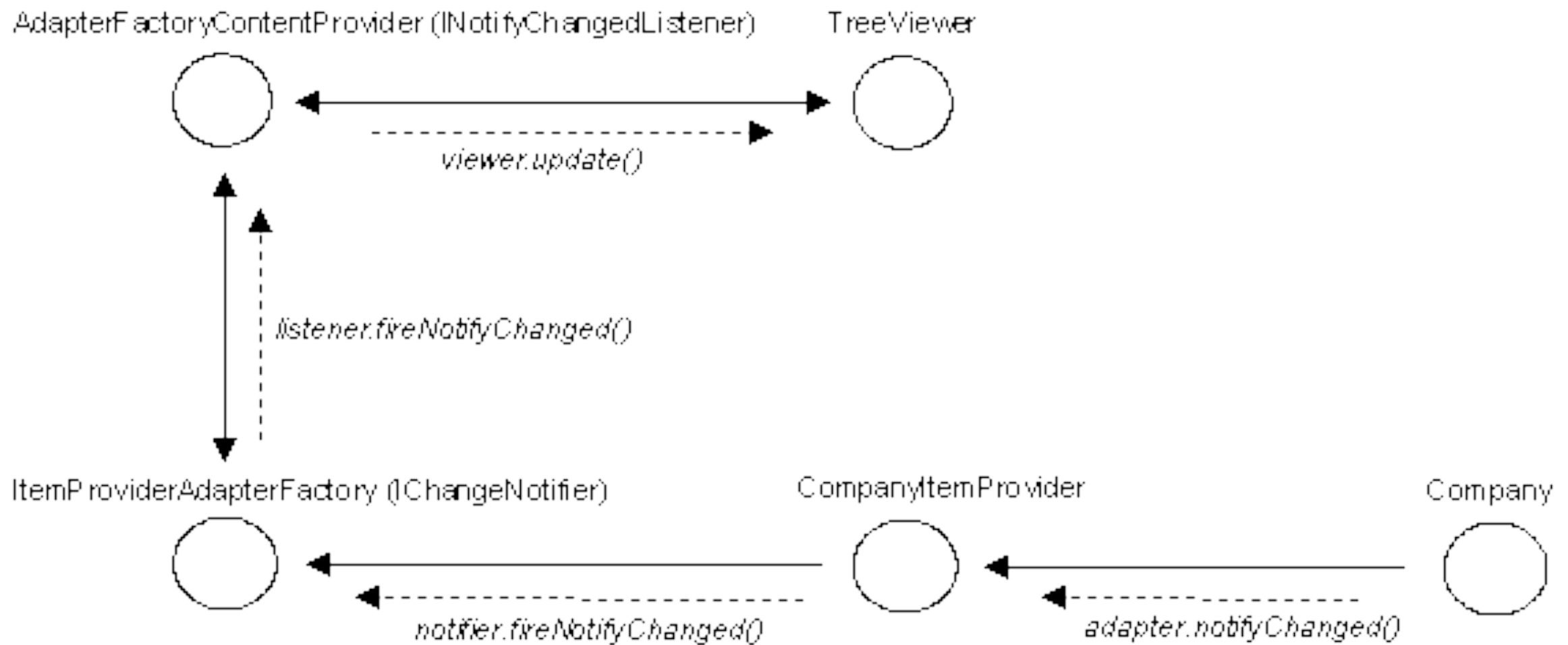
MVC-based Tree Viewer in General



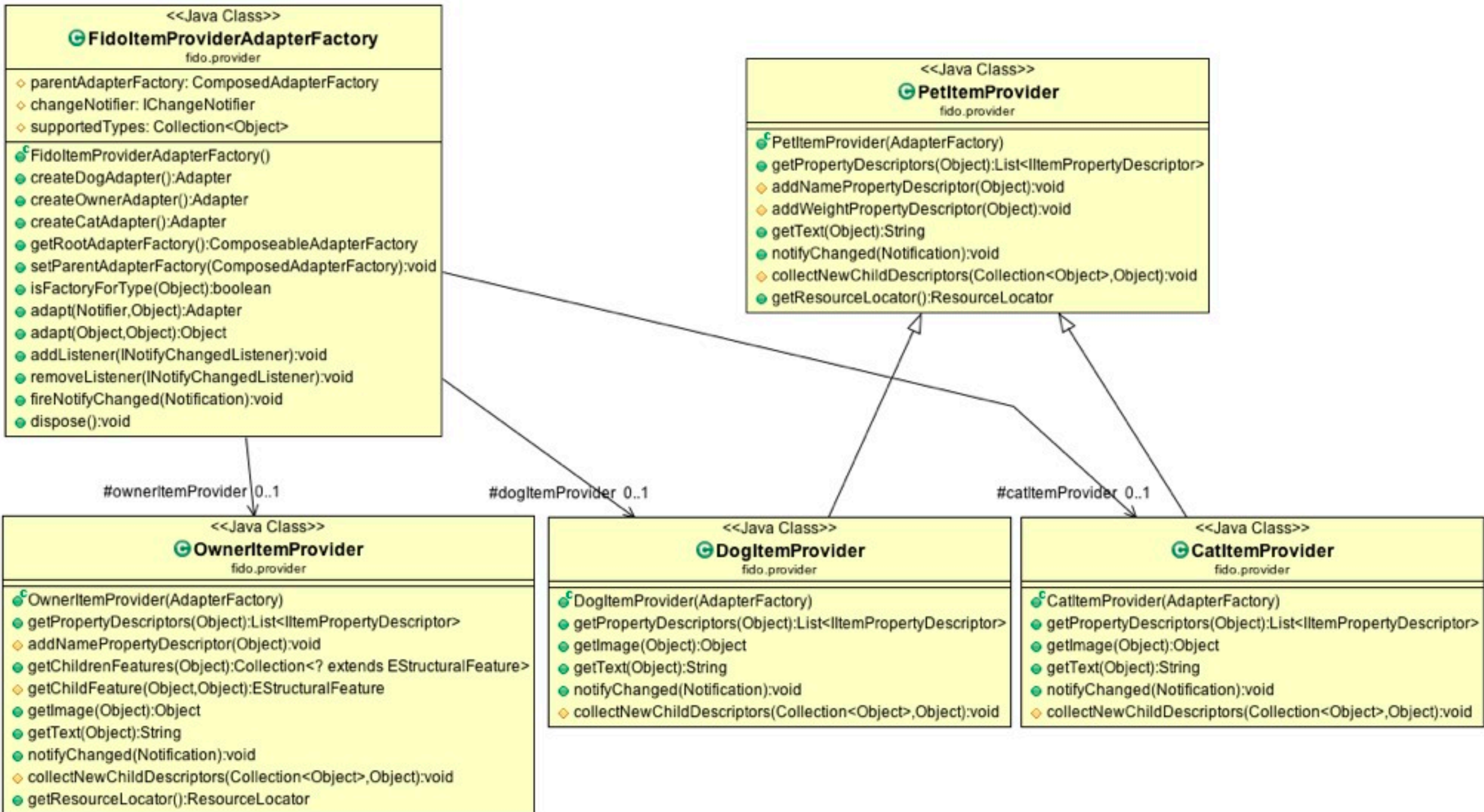
EMF's MVC-based Tree Viewer



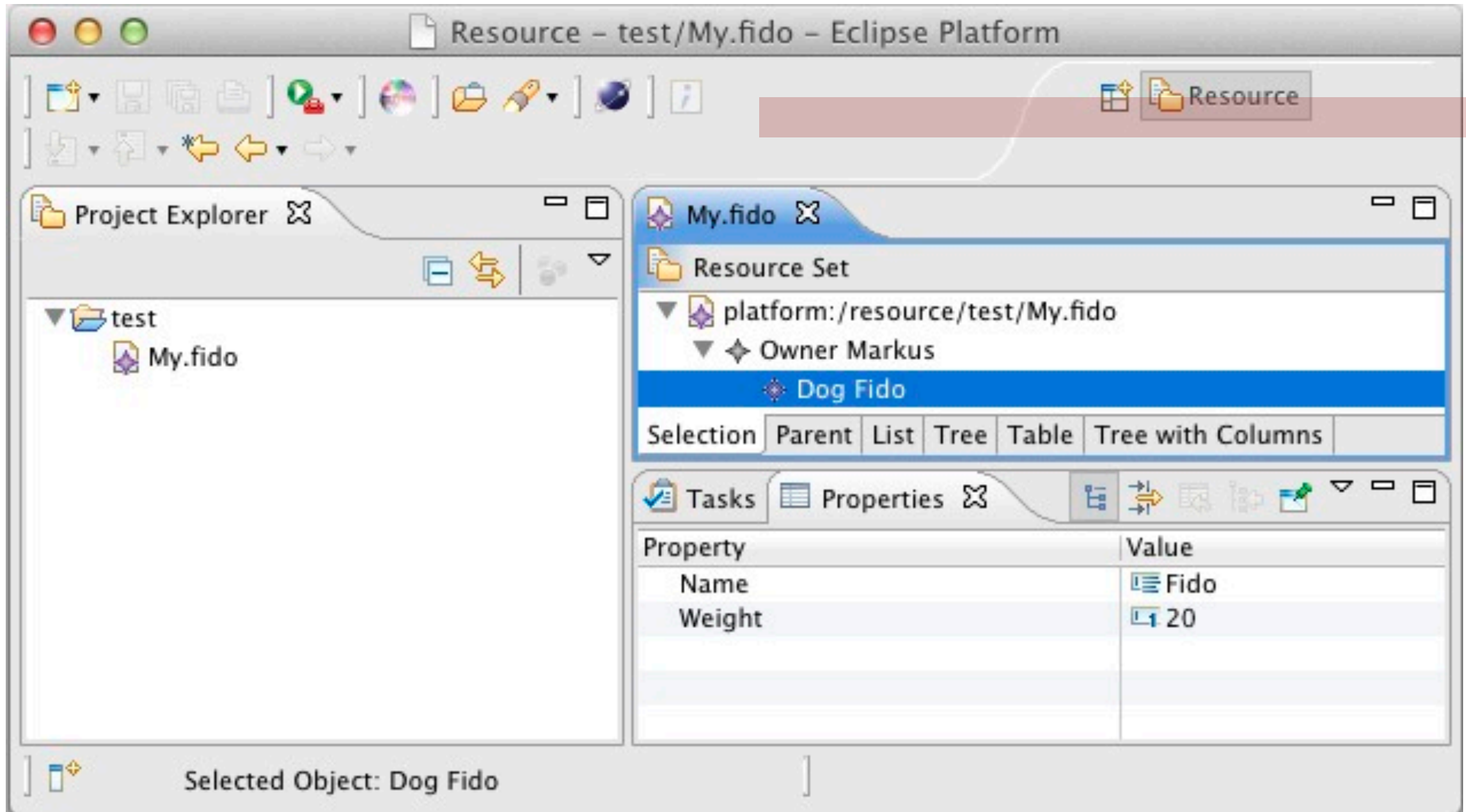
Notifications in EMF Tree Viewer



ItemProviderAdapterFactory and ItemProvider Examples



Tree Editor for Fido Example




```

/**
 * This returns the label text for the adapted class.
 * @generated NOT
 */
@Override
public String getText(Object object) {
    String label = ((Pet)object).getName() + " (" + ((Pet)object).getWeight() + "kg)";
    return label == null || label.length() == 0 ?
        getString("_UI_Pet_type") :
        getString("_UI_Pet_type") + " " + label;
}

```

The screenshot shows an IDE interface. On the left, a file explorer displays a folder named 'test' containing a file 'My.fido'. On the right, a tree view shows a hierarchy: 'platform:/resource/test/My.fido' containing 'Owner Markus' and 'Dog Fido'. Below the tree, a 'Properties' window is open for the selected 'Dog Fido' object. The window has tabs for 'Tasks' and 'Properties'. The 'Properties' tab is active, showing a table with the following data:

Property	Value
Name	Fido
Weight	20

At the bottom of the IDE, a status bar indicates 'Selected Object: Dog Fido'.

```

/**
 * This returns the label text for the adapted class.
 * @generated NOT
 */
@Override
public String getText(Object object) {
    String label = ((Pet)object).getName() + " (" + ((Pet)object).getWeight() + "kg)";
    return label == null || label.length() == 0 ?
        getString("_UI_Pet_type") :
        getString("_UI_Pet_type") + " " + label;
}

```

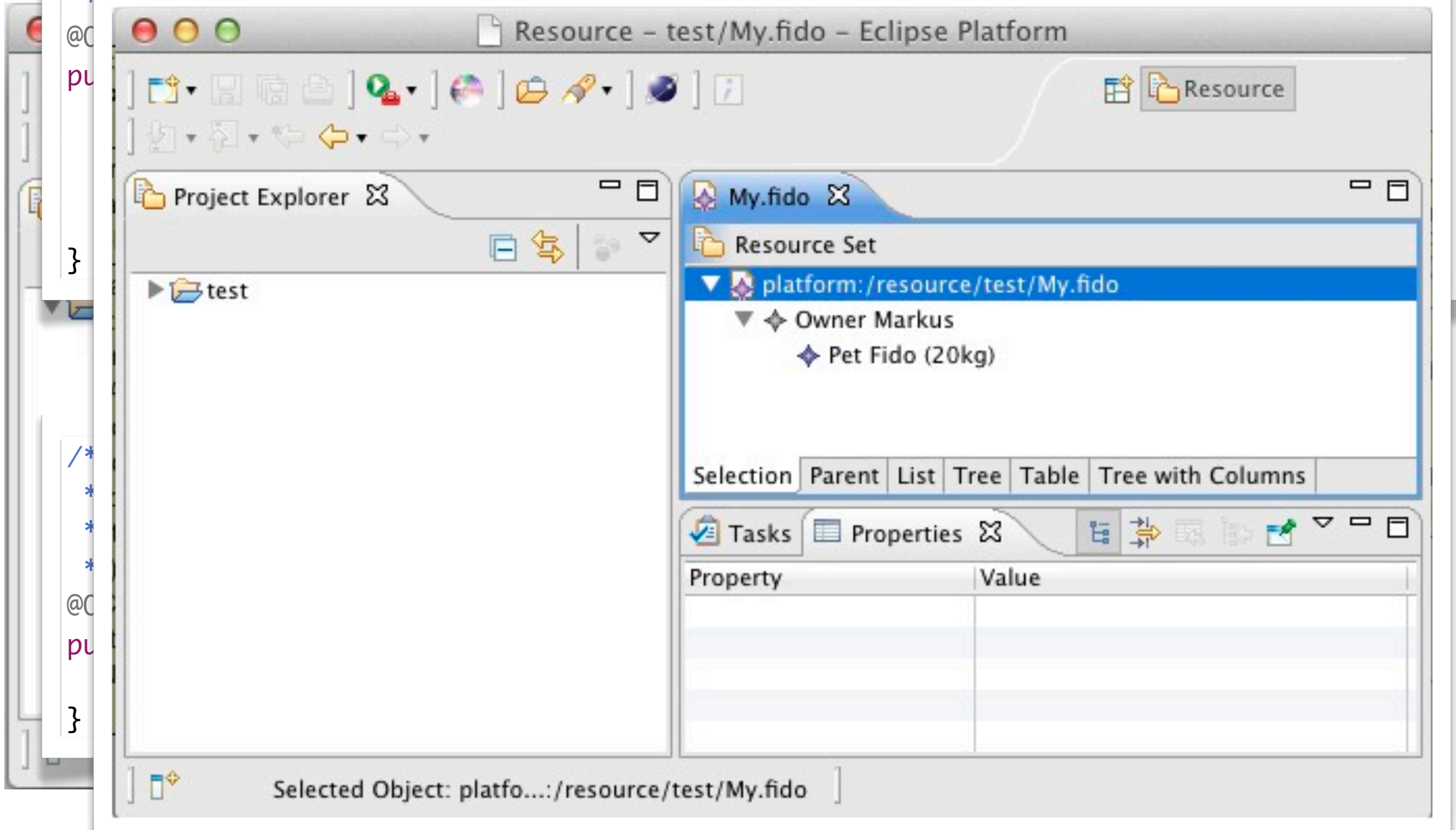
The screenshot shows an IDE interface. On the left, a project tree displays a folder 'test' containing a file 'My.fido'. On the right, a table view is open for the selected object 'Dog Fido'. The table has two columns: 'Name' and 'Value'. The 'Name' column contains the text 'Fido' and the 'Value' column contains the number '20'. A code window is overlaid on the bottom left of the screenshot, showing the implementation of the `getText` method for the `Dog Fido` object, which delegates the call to `super.getText(object)`.

```

/**
 * This returns the label text for the adapted class.
 * @generated NOT
 */
@Override
public String getText(Object object) {
    return super.getText(object);
}

```

```
/**
 * This returns the label text for the adapted class.
 * @generated NOT
 */
```



.genmodel

.genmodel (1)

- ▶ One .genmodel per Ecore Model
- ▶ Stears code generation
- ▶ Allows to customize generation for
 - model code
 - each package, class, attribute
 - edit code
 - editor code

.genmodel (2)

- ▶ Package names/structure
- ▶ Containment proxies
- ▶ Suppressing various features
- ▶ Feature delegation
- ▶ Operation reflection
- ▶ minimal reflective methods
- ▶ root class, interface, e.g. MinimalEObject (virtual feature delegation)
- ▶ Extending/replacing generator templates

Summary

- ▶ ECore allows to model EMOF-like meta-models
- ▶ EMF provides
 - meta-model dependent interface
 - reflective interface
 - XMI/XML serialization
 - notifications
 - simple tree editor, extendable