

# 41. Meta-CASE-Werkzeuge

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<http://st.inf.tu-dresden.de>  
Version 12-1-1.0, 19.12.12
- 1) Meta-CASE-Werkzeuge
  - 2) MetaEdit+
  - 3) MOFLON Meta-CASE-  
Werkzeug
  - 4) FlowR ScreenFlow-  
Umgebung (opt.)



Softwareentwicklungswerkzeuge (SEW) © Prof. Uwe Aßmann

## Obligatory Reading

- ▶ MetaCase. Domain-Specific Modeling With Metaedit+: 10 Times Faster Than UML. White paper. [http://www.metacase.com/papers/Domain-specific\\_modeling\\_10X\\_faster\\_than\\_UML.pdf](http://www.metacase.com/papers/Domain-specific_modeling_10X_faster_than_UML.pdf)
- ▶ MetaCase. Abc To Metacase Technology. [http://www.metacase.com/papers/ABC\\_to\\_metaCASE.pdf](http://www.metacase.com/papers/ABC_to_metaCASE.pdf)



## Literatur

- ▶ [Nill] C. Nill. Analysis and Design Modeling Using Metaphorical Modeling Entities. A Modeling Language for the Tools and Materials Approach. Diplomarbeit Technische Universität Dresden, 2006.
- ▶ <http://www.metacase.com/support/45/manuals/index.html>

## Literatur

- ▶ [Nill] C. Nill. Analysis and Design Modeling Using Metaphorical Modeling Entities. A Modeling Language for the Tools and Materials Approach. Diplomarbeit Technische Universität Dresden, 2006.
- ▶ <http://www.metacase.com/support/45/manuals/index.html>

## 41.1 Meta-CASE-Werkzeuge

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### Nutzung von Meta-CASE

- ▶ Ein **Meta-CASE-Werkzeug** ist eine Entwicklungsumgebung für den Entwurf von SEU und Softwarewerkzeugen
  - Metamodellsteuerung zur Herstellung einer individuell angepassten Werkzeug-Umgebung:
    - Generierung von Repositorien mit Frontend- und Backend-Tools für Austauschformate
    - Generierung von Editoren und Kompositionswerkzeugen für Artefakte
    - Kompositionssysteme zur Komposition von Werkzeugen
  - Modellierung von textuellen und graphischen Sprachen
  - Modellierung von domänenspezifischen Sprachen und ihren Werkzeugen (domain-specific languages, DSL)
- ▶ Speziell an die Domäne angepasste Entwurfsmethoden verbessern die Produktivität des Teams
  - An den Anwendungsfall angepasste Software-Entwicklungswerkzeuge bringen eine höhere Effizienz
    - Domänenspezifische Methoden sind 5 bis 10 mal schneller als die sonst übliche (UML-)Notation (MetaCase erzielte bei Nokia 10-fache Produktivitätssteigerung)

**Quelle:** Domain-Specific Modeling: 10 Times Faster Than UML; Whitepaper MetaCase 2005;

URL: <http://www.metacase.com/de/>



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## Weitere Beispiele zu Meta-CASE

- ▶ KOGGE, JKOGGE: Generator für grafische Entwurfsumgebungen
  - KOGGE basiert auf einer formalen Meta-Tool-Beschreibung und einem Interpreter (Prof. Ebert, Uni Koblenz)
    - <http://www.uni-koblenz-landau.de/koblenz/fb4/institute/IST/AGEbert/MainResearch>
- ▶ MetaEdit+: Parametrisierbares CASE-Tool mit
  - Editor für rollenorientierte Metamodelle (MetaEdit+ rollenorientierte Metasprache)
  - Generator für die Erstellung der Methodenbeschreibung
  - Gute Anbindung an GUIs with Screen-Flow-Language
- ▶ Eclipse Modeling Facility (EMOF):
  - Benutzt eine Teilmenge von MOF
- ▶ OpenArchitectureWare (EMOF)
- ▶ Netbeans: IDE basierend auf MOF
- ▶ MOFLON: IDE basierend auf MOF, mit Storyboards und TGG
- ▶ FlowR: ScreenFlows

## 41.2 MetaEdit+ von MetaCase

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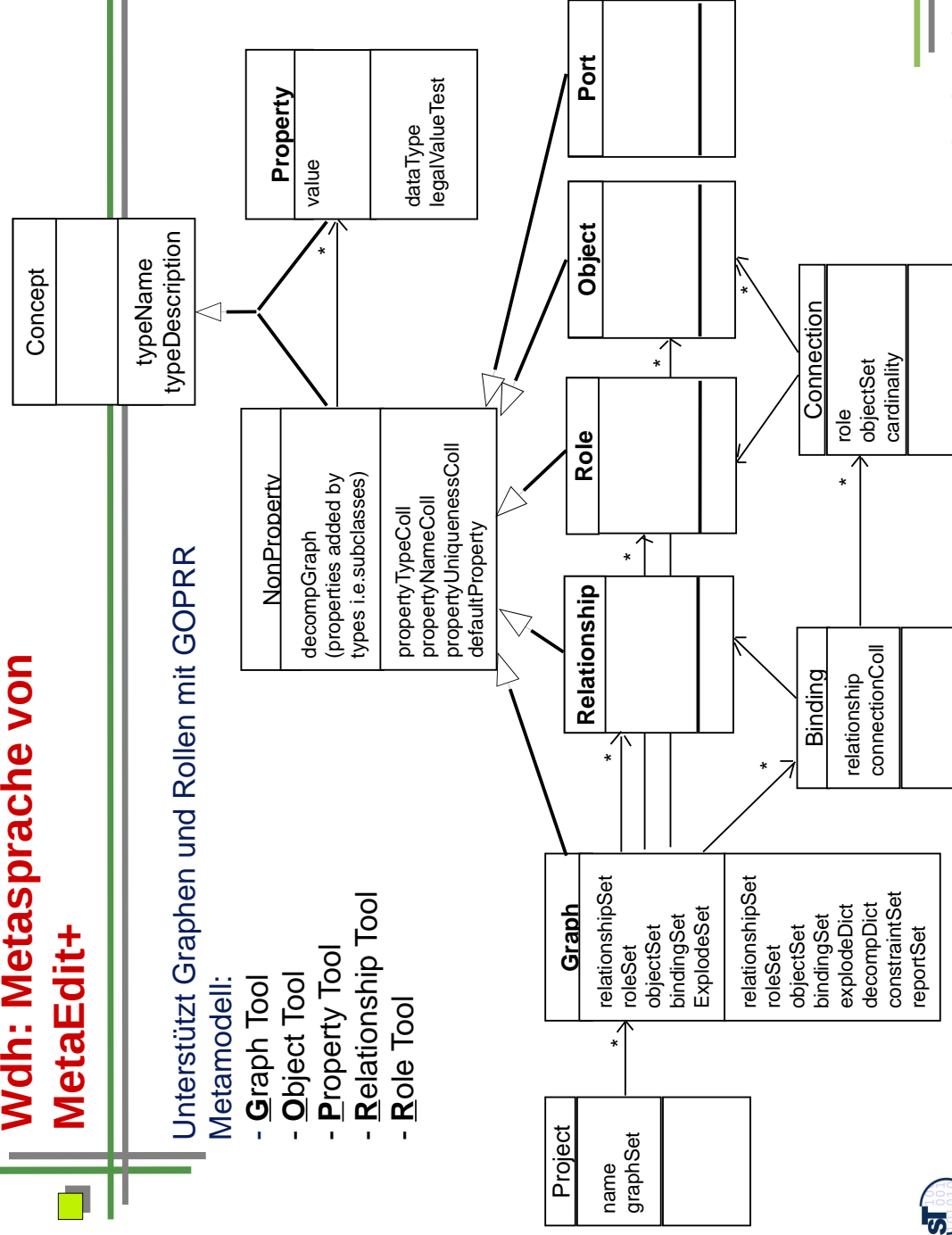
- [http://www.metacase.com/download/ Evaluation version](http://www.metacase.com/download/Evaluation%20version)
- [http://www.metacase.com/cases/dsm\\_examples.html](http://www.metacase.com/cases/dsm_examples.html) Many more DSL examples
- <http://www.metacase.com/resources.html> Articles and handbooks

# Wdh: Metasprache von MetaEdit+

Unterstützt Graphen und Rollen mit GOPRR

Metamodell:

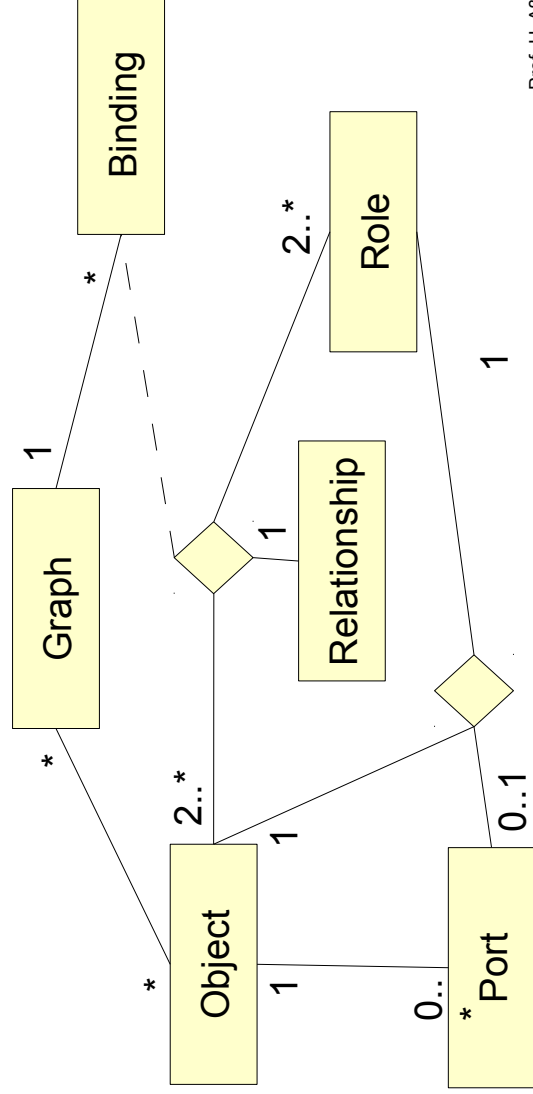
- **G**raph Tool
- **O**bject Tool
- **P**roperty Tool
- **R**elationship Tool
- **R**ole Tool



# Wdh: Graph Types in MetaEdit+

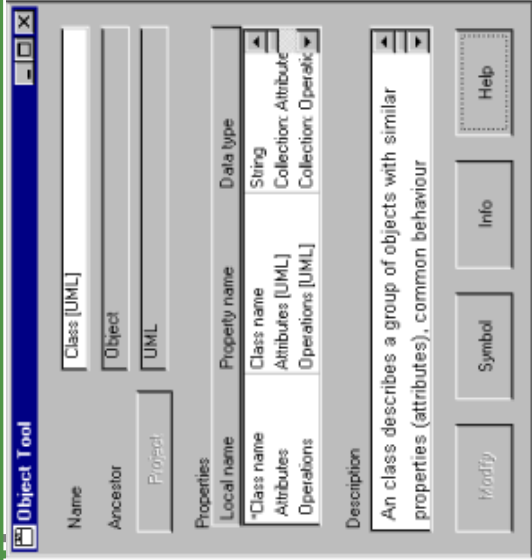
► A graph type (diagram) defines:

- Objects
- Roles
- Relationships
- Allowed Bindings between all entities:
  - a binding consists of a relationship with roles and playing objects

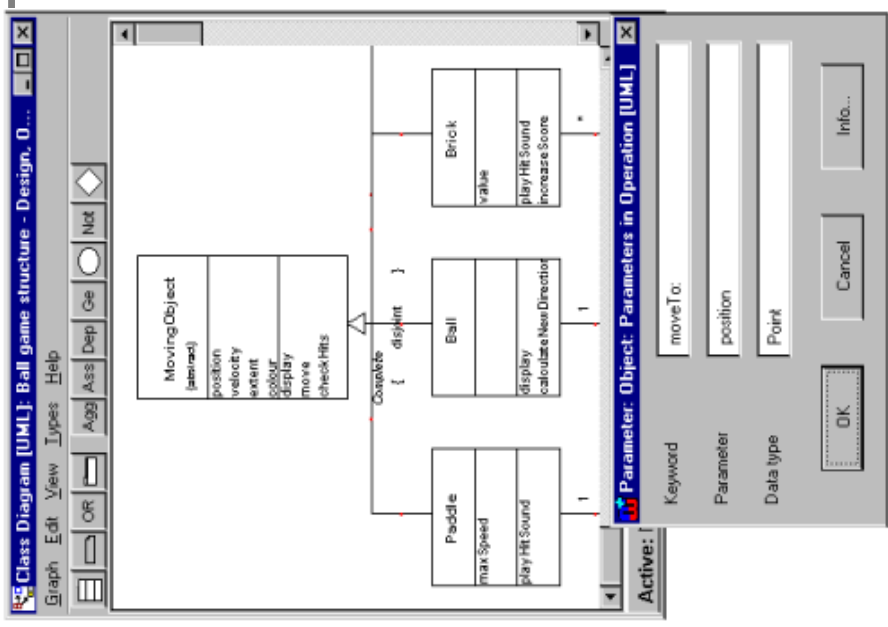


# Erstellen eines eigenen CASE-Tools mit MetaEdit+

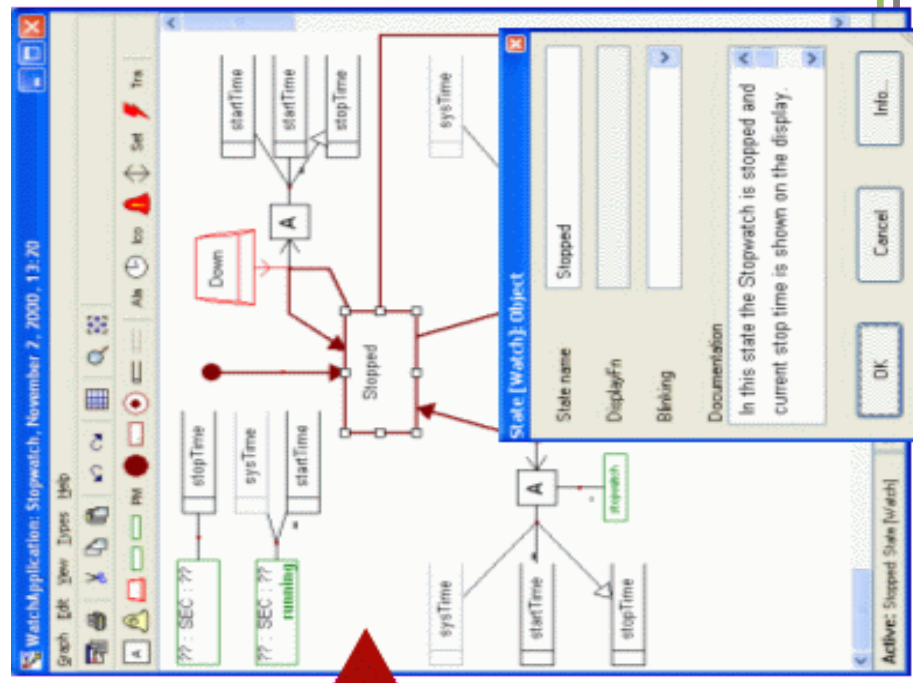
Entwurf der eigenen Methode



Benutzen der eigenen Methode

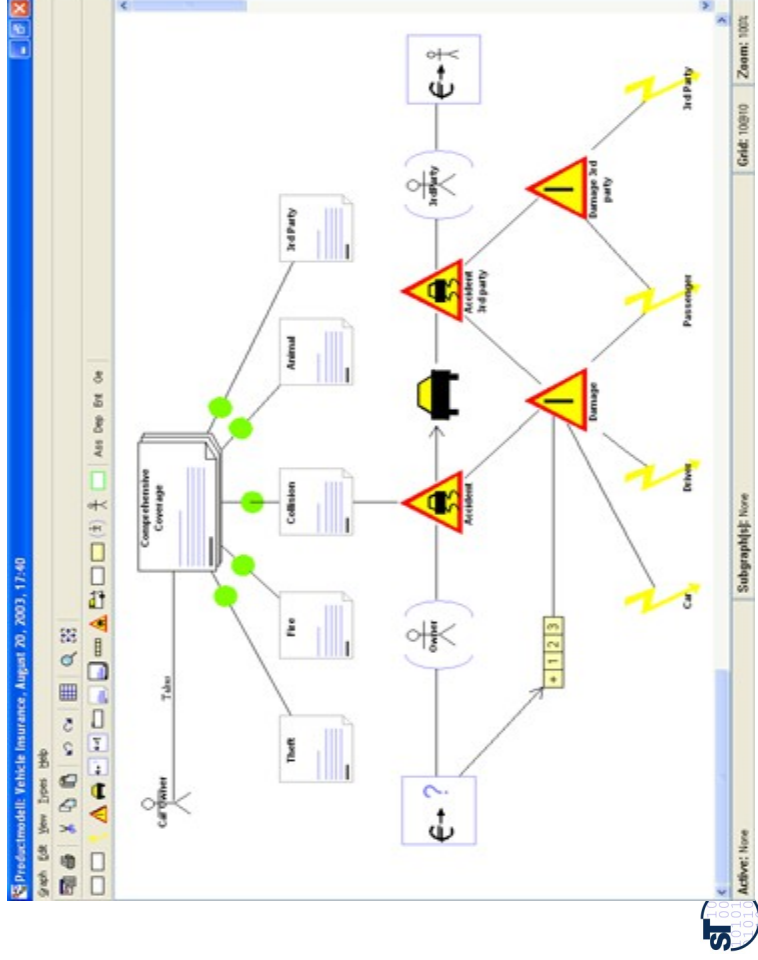


# MetaEdit+ Workbench für ein State Diagram (STD)



# Insurance DSL

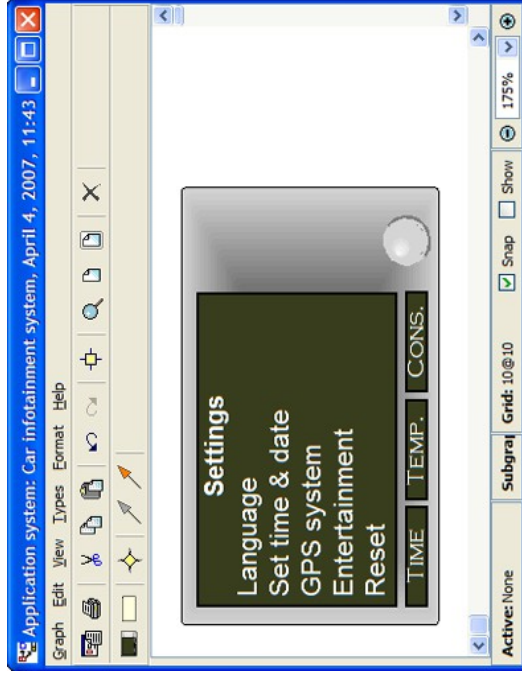
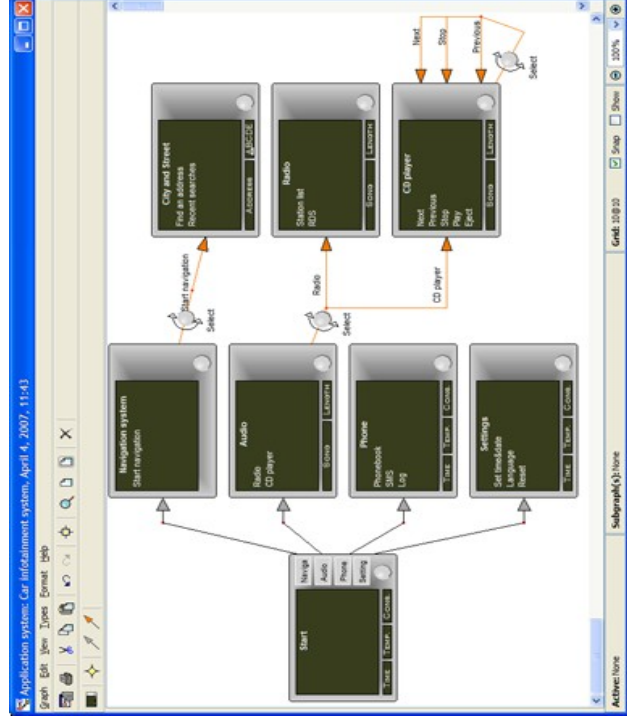
- ▶ For modeling of insurance products
- ▶ Generators produce the required insurance data and code for a J2EE website



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# Automotive Entertainment DSL

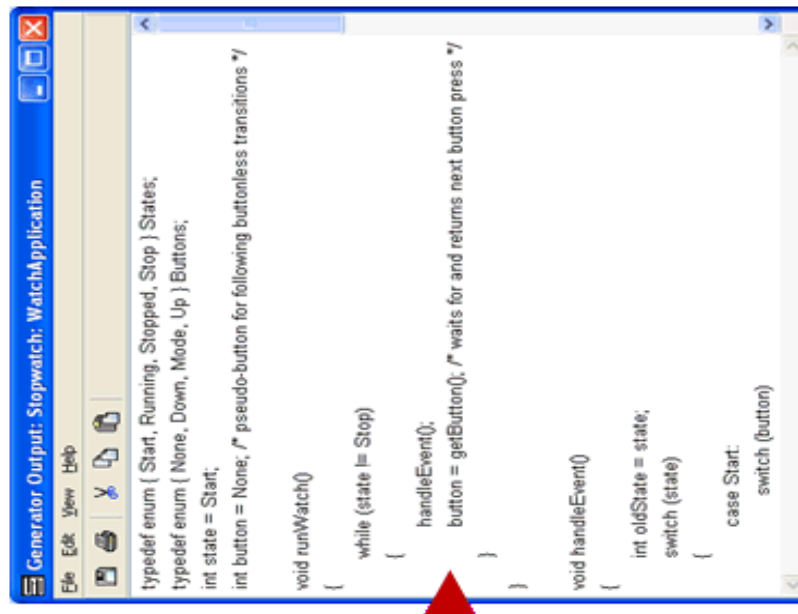
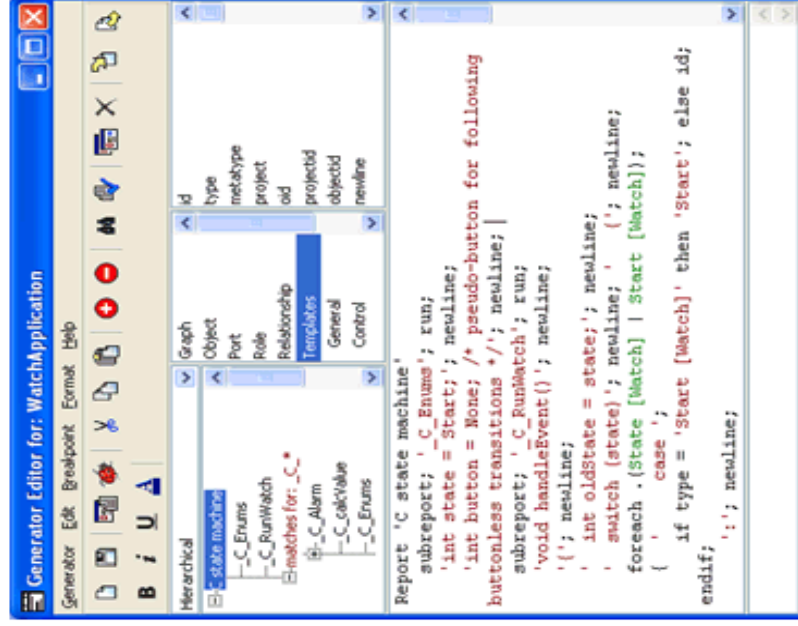
- ▶ Domain: car infotainment system and user interface elements
- ▶ Design of the logic and flow via connecting the modeling concepts between GUI and application concept metamodel editor



# Werkzeuge in MetaEdit+

- ▶ Report Generator:
  - Skriptgesteuert, zur Erzeugung von Texten und Code
- ▶ API (API-Server):
  - MetaEdit+ ist in Smalltalk implementiert
  - Zugreifbar über Web Server (SOAP mit WSDL)

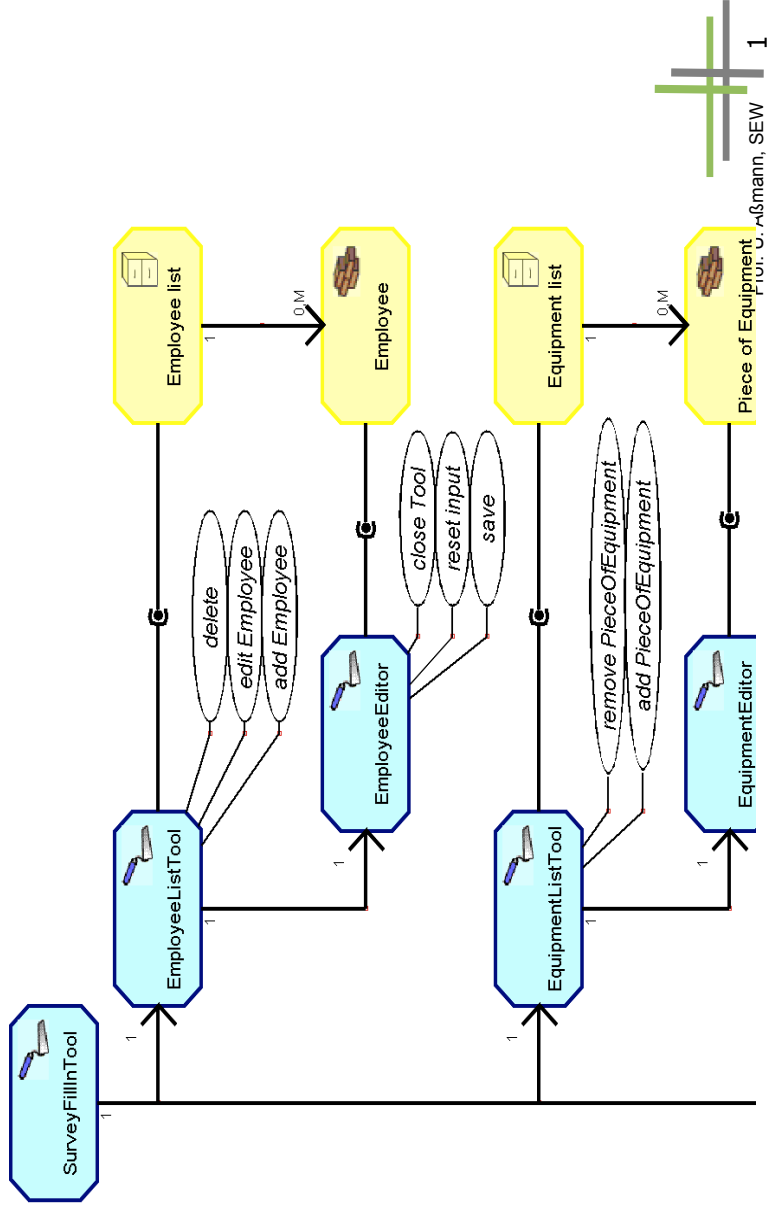
```
Report 'ExportToolUIModel'  
'<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>'newline;  
'<model>'newline;  
foreach .Graph {  
  do :Graph {  
    if type; = 'Tools UIs Model' then  
      subreport; 'ToolUI_XML' run;  
    else  
      subreport; 'structureXML' run;  
    endif  
  }  
}  
'</model>'newline;  
endreport
```



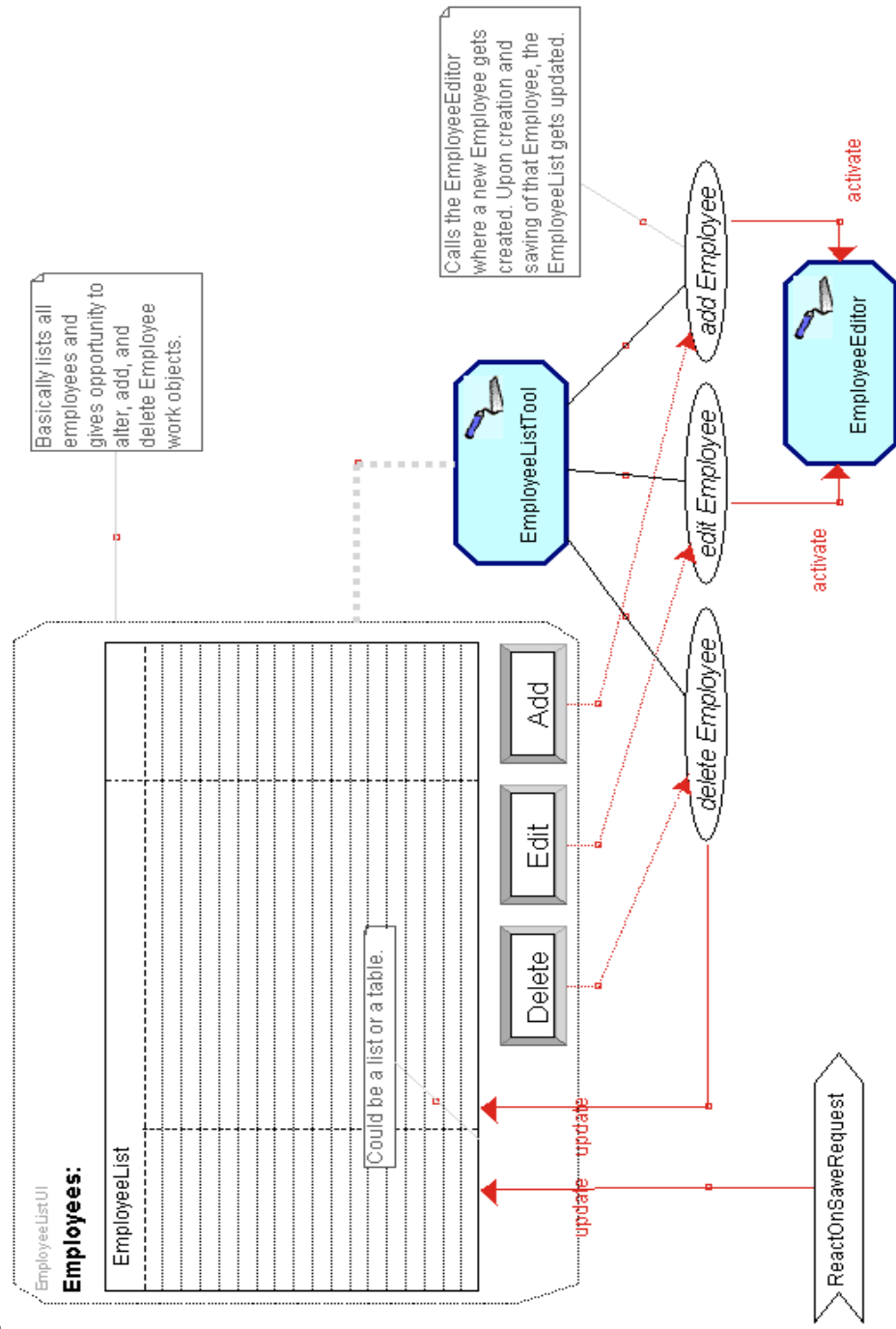


# Tool/Material DSL, Modeled in MetaEdit+

- ▶ [Niill] präsentiert eine TAM-DSL, modelliert in MetaEdit+
- ▶ Editor erlaubt generische Darstellung der Konzepte der DSL



# Verbindung GUI – Tool/Material DSL



## 41.3 Das MOFLON MetaCase-Werkzeug

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Courtesy Florian Heidenreich

### MOFLON Website

<http://www.moflon.org>

### MOFLON Training

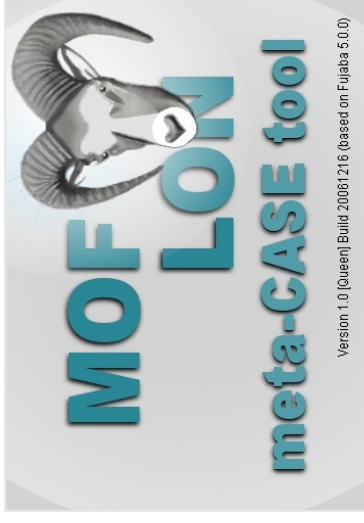
<http://moflon.org/documentation/links.html>

### MOFLON Tutorial

<http://moflon.org/documentation/tutorial.html>



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### 41.3.1. MOFLON Einführung

MOFLON ist ein Metamodellierungswerkzeug entwickelt an der TU Darmstadt in der Fachgruppe Echtzeitsysteme von Prof. Andy Schürr

Es unterstützt

- MOF 2.0
- OCL 2.0
- JMI 1.4
- XMI 2.1

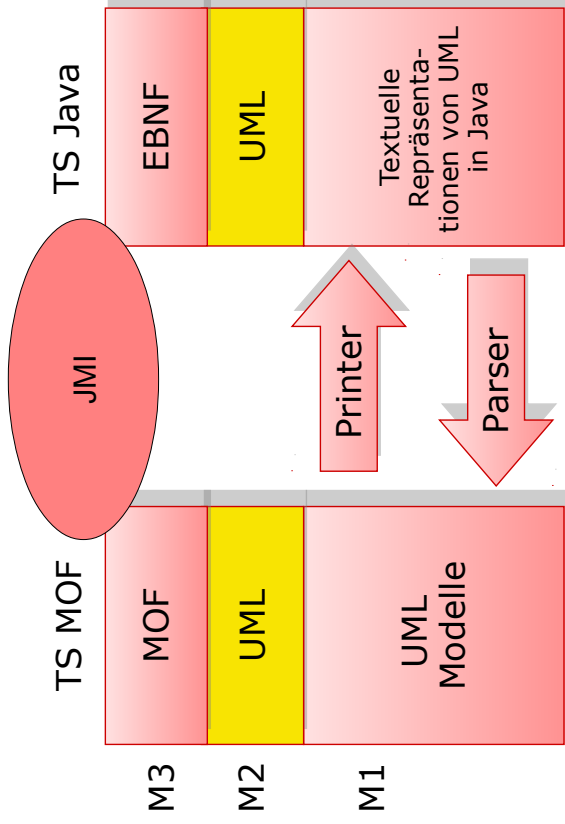


MOFLON 1.0.0 basiert auf der [www.fujaba.de](http://www.fujaba.de) tool suite



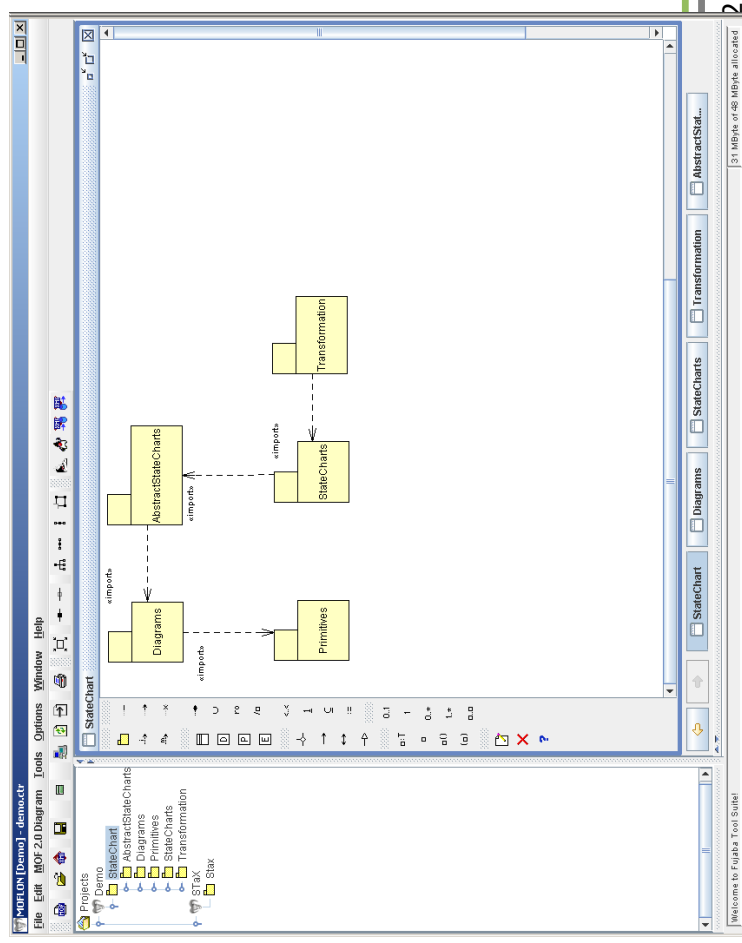
# Einschub: JMI: Transformative TS-Brücke für MOF und Java, Sprache UML

- ▶ Ähnlich zu XMI, Java Metadata Interchange (JMI) ist eine TS-Halb-Brücke für MOF und EBNF-Space, für die Sprache UML



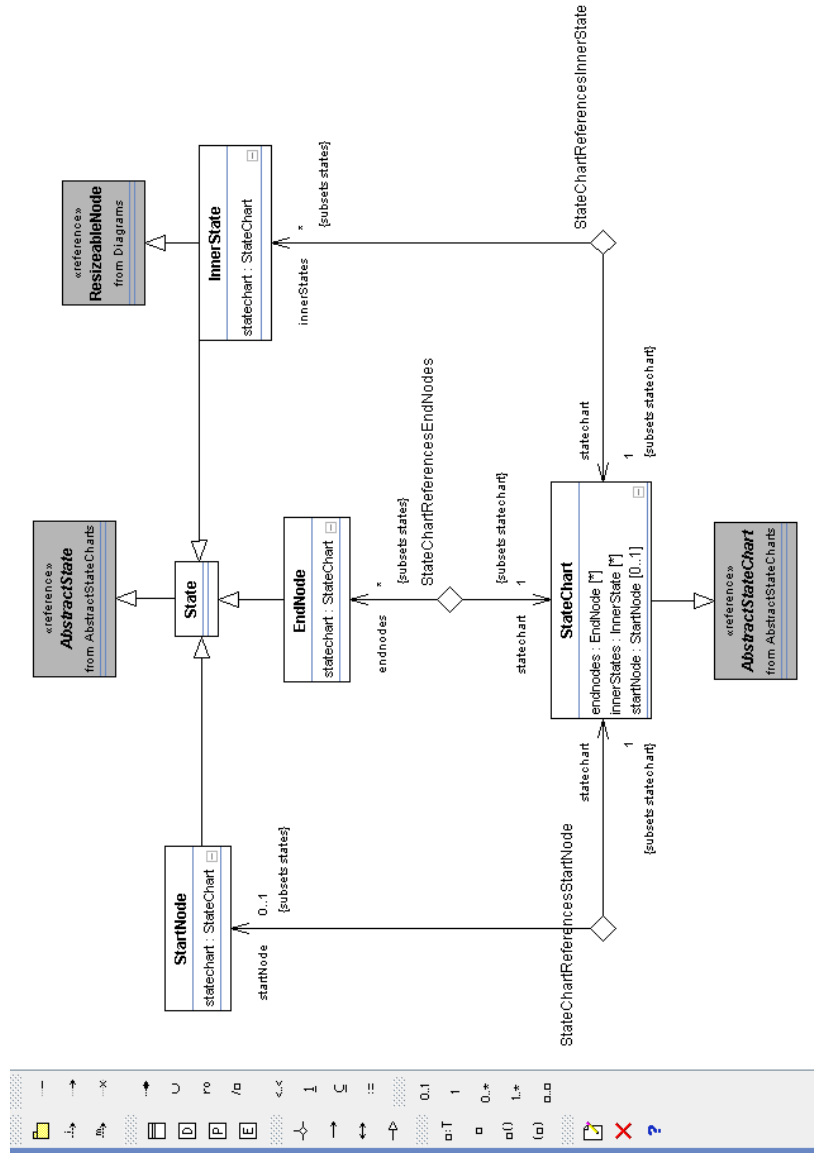
## MOFLON Beispiel 1: Metamodell für Statecharts: Vorgehensweise

- 1) Metamodell erstellen
- 2) Code generieren
- 3) Code über JMI-Schnittstellen verwenden



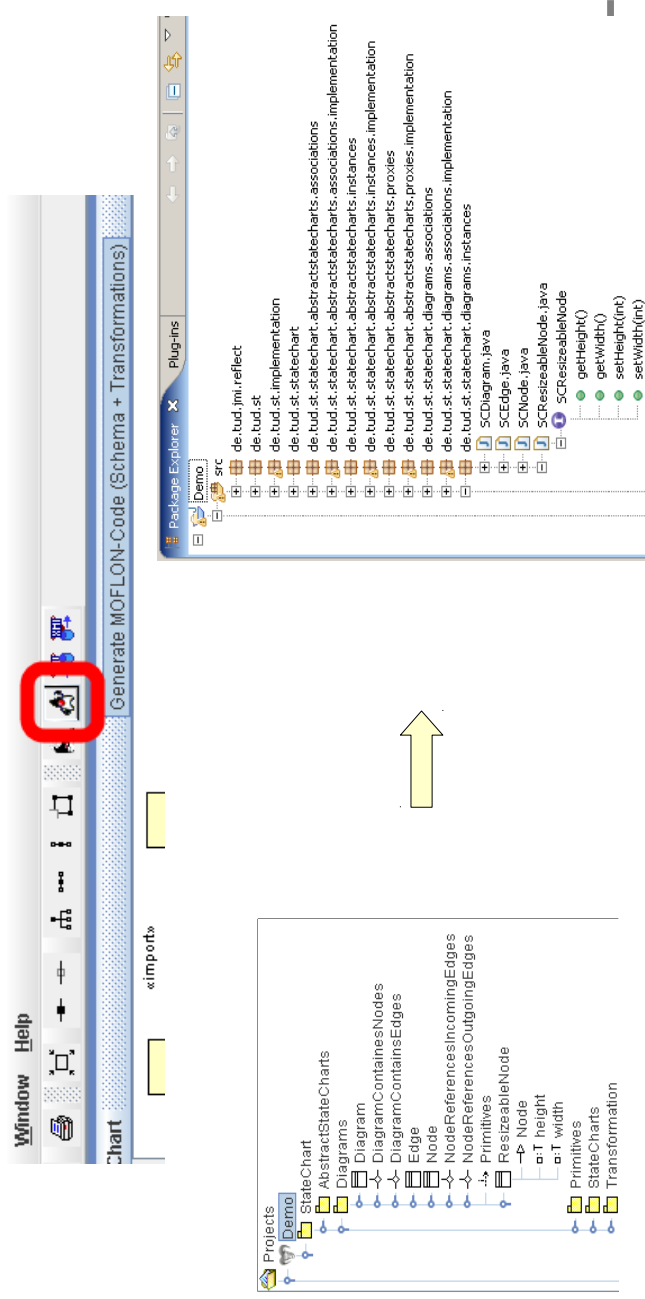
Metamodell für Statecharts

# Beispiel: 1.a) Erstellung eines Metamodells für Statecharts



# Beispiel: 1.b) Codegenerierung aus Metamodell für Statechart-Modelle

- ▶ Erzeugt JMI-Schnittstellen zum Metamodell (metamodellgesteuertes Repository)
- ▶ Generiert Code für alle als Story-Diagramm (Fujaba) modellierten Methoden
- ▶ Codegenerator verwendet Velocity und XSLT 1.1



# Beispiel: 1.b) Codegenerierung aus Metamodell für Statechart-Modelle

Code generieren

## Pro Package

- Java Paket
- Schnittstelle
- Implementierung

de.tud.st.statechart  
SCStateChartPackage.java  
SCStateChartPackageImpl.java

## Pro Klasse

- Schnittstelle
- Implementierung
- Proxy Schnittstelle
- Proxy Implementierung

SCNode.java  
SCNodeImpl.java  
SCNodeClass.java  
SCNodeClassImpl.java

## Pro Assoziation

- Schnittstelle
- Implementierung

SCDiagramContainsEdges.java  
SCDiagramContainsEdgesImpl.java

# Beispiel: 1.c) Codeverwendung von Statechart-Modellen

- ▶ Wurzepaket instanzieren

```
SCStateChartPackage root = new SCStateChartPackageImpl ();
```

- ▶ Proxy anfordern

```
root.getSCDiagramsPackage().getSCNode ();
```

- ▶ Über den Proxy Instanzen erzeugen

```
SCNode node = root.getSCDiagramsPackage().getSCNode().createSCNode ();
```

# 41.3.2. The Metamodeling Architecture of MetaCASE Tool MOFLON

Slides from: 10 Jahre Dresden-OCL – Workshop  
<http://dresden-ocl.sourceforge.net/>  
<http://dresden-ocl.sourceforge.net/10years.html>  
used by permission



Felix Klar

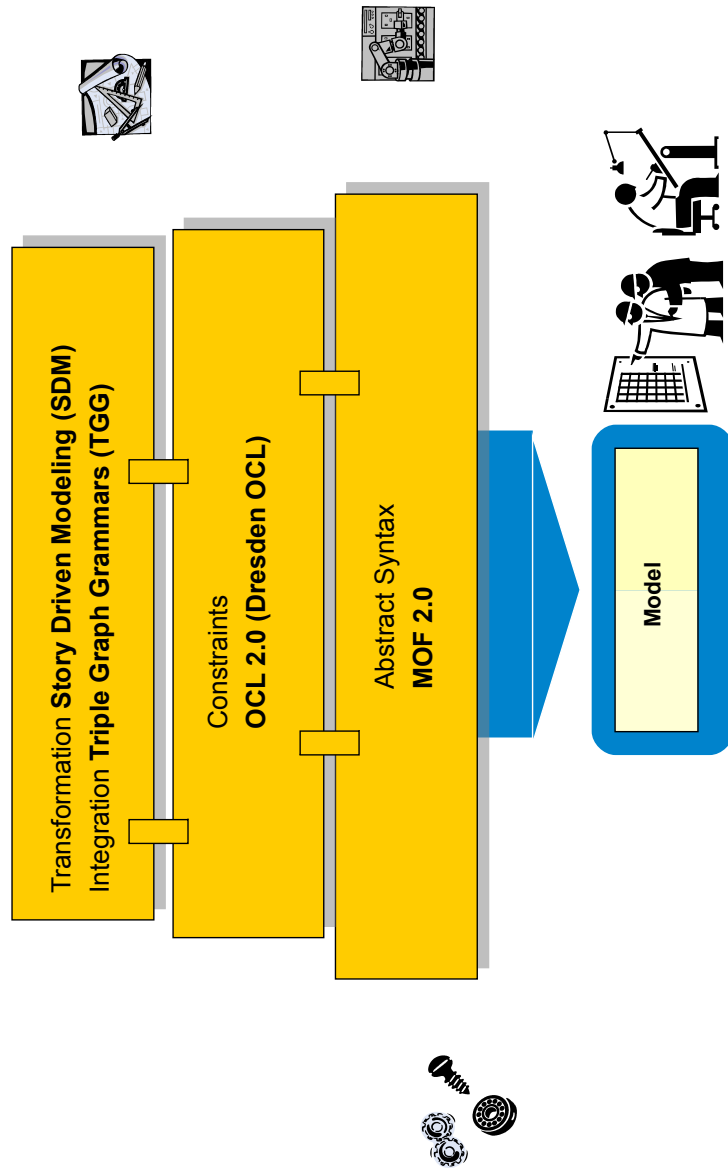
Felix.Klar@es.tu-darmstadt.de

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Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Andy Schürr  
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Dept. of Computer Science (adjunct Professor)  
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15.10.2009

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## Metamodel Architecture of MOFLON



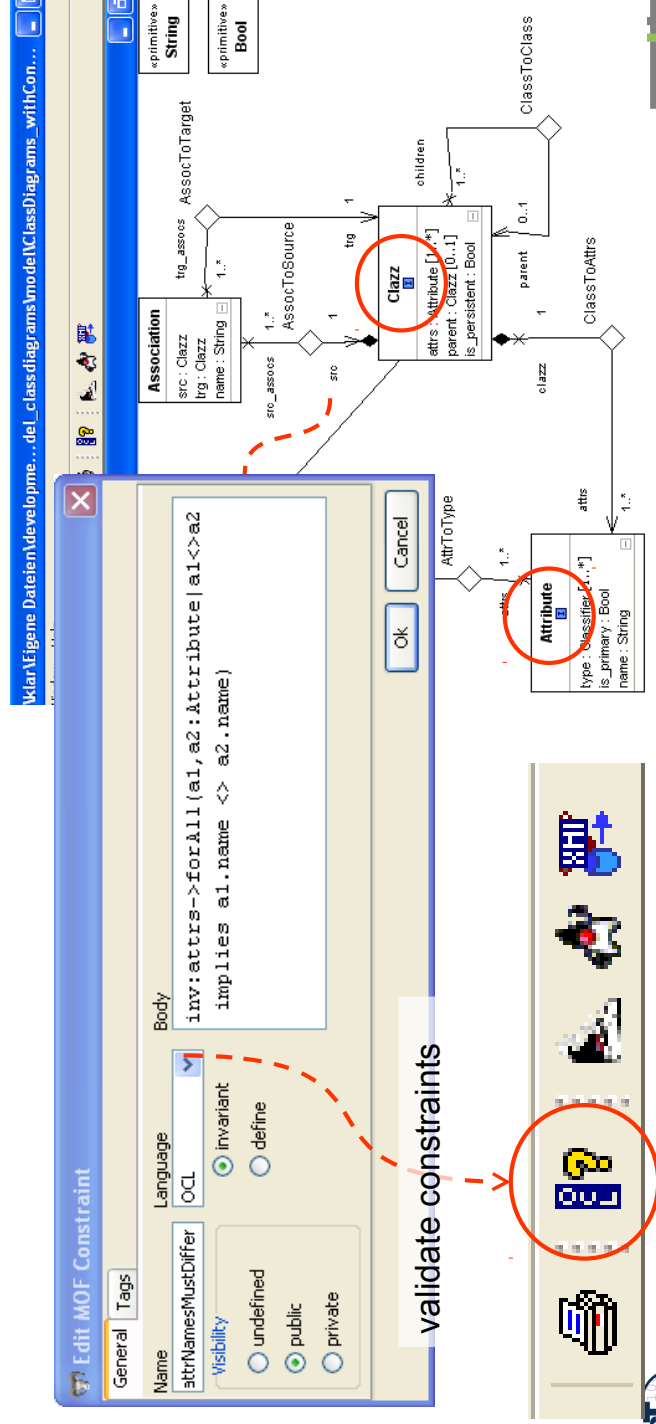
## MOFLON MetaCASE – Main Features

- ▶ MOF2.0 editor (draw metamodels that comply to MOF2.0 standard)
  - build Domain Specific Languages (DSLs)
    - based on the CASE-tool framework Fujaba
    - possibility to extend MOFLON by own plugins
- ▶ interoperability (import / export)
- ▶ transform metamodel instances with model transformations (SDM, TGG)
- ▶ generate code (JMI-compliant) from DSLs
- ▶ instantiate models of the DSL (= repositories)
- ▶ basic editing support for generated repositories



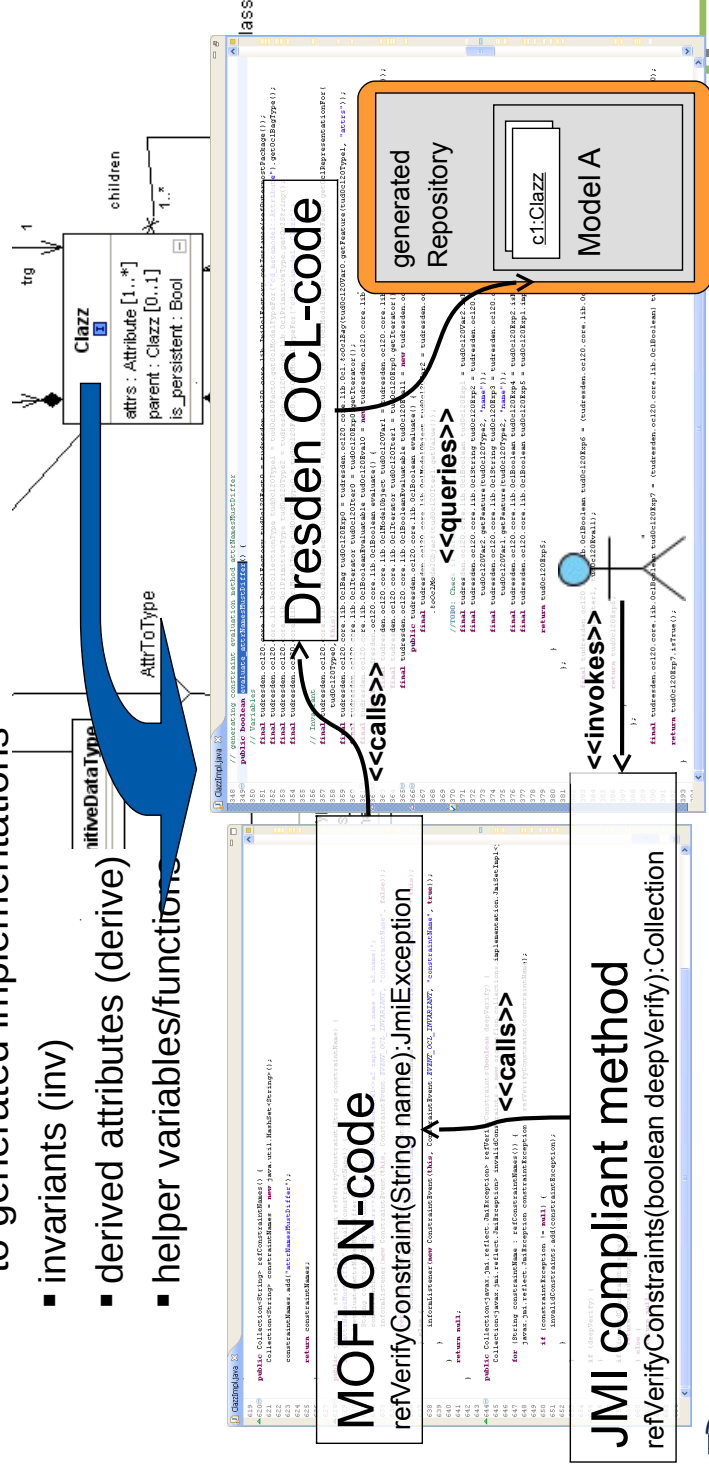
## (OCL) Constraints in MOFLON – MOF Editor

- ▶ MOF allows to add constraints to every MOF element
- ▶ MOFLON has an underlying MOF metamodel repository
  - MOFLON MOF editor may add constraints to elements



# (OCL) Constraints in MOFLON – Generated Implementations

- ▶ MOFLON generates metamodel-based repositories (Java/JMI)
- ▶ MOFLON uses Dresden OCL to add constraint code to generated implementations
  - invariants (inv)
  - derived attributes (derive)
  - helper variables/functions



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```

619
620 public Collection<String> refConstraintNames() {
621     Collection<String> constraintNames = new java.util.HashSet<String>();
622
623     constraintNames.add("attrNamesMustDiffer");
624
625     return constraintNames;
626 }
627
628 public java.lang.reflect.JmiException refVerifyConstraint(String constraintName) {
629     if ("attrNamesMustDiffer".equals(constraintName)) {
630         if (evaluate_attrNamesMustDiffer()) {
631             String constraintBody = "unknown body";
632             constraintBody = "inv:attrs->forall(al,a2:Attribute|al->a2 implies al.name <> a2.name)";
633             informalListener(new ConstraintEvent(this, ConstraintEvent.EVENT_OCL_INVARIANT, "constraintName", false));
634
635             return new javax.jmi.reflect.ConstraintViolationException(
636                 constraintBody, this, "constraint named '" + constraintName + "' is violated in instance: " + this);
637         }
638         informalListener(new ConstraintEvent(this, ConstraintEvent.EVENT_OCL_INVARIANT, "constraintName", true));
639     }
640     return null;
641 }
642
643 public Collection<javax.jmi.reflect.JmiException> refVerifyConstraints(boolean deepVerify) {
644     Collection<javax.jmi.reflect.JmiException> invalidConstraints = new org.moflon.collections.implementation.JmiSetImpl<
645         javax.jmi.reflect.JmiException>();
646     for (String constraintName : refConstraintNames()) {
647         javax.jmi.reflect.JmiException constraintException = refVerifyConstraint(constraintName);
648         if (constraintException != null) {
649             invalidConstraints.add(constraintException);
650         }
651     }
652     if (deepVerify) {
653         if (invalidConstraints.size() > 0) {
654             return invalidConstraints;
655         } else {
656             return null;
657         }
658     }
659     return null;
660 }
661
662
663
664
    
```

JMI compliant method



```

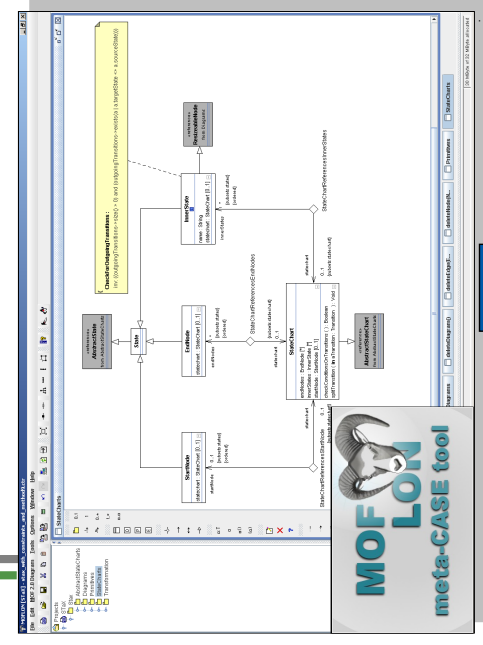
348 // generating constraint evaluation method attrNamesMustDiffer
349 public boolean evaluate_attrNamesMustDiffer() {
350 // Variables
351 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.JmiOclFactory tudOc120Fact0 = tudresden.oc120.core.lib.JmiOclFactory.getInstance(refOutermostPackage());
352 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclCollectiveType tudOc120Type1 = tudOc120Fact0.getOclModelTypeFor("cd_metamodel::Attribute");
353 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclPrimitiveType tudOc120Type2 = tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclPrimitiveType.getOclString();
354 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclModelType tudOc120Type0 = tudOc120Fact0.getOclModelTypeFor("cd_metamodel::Clazz");
355
356 // Invariant
357 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclModelObject tudOc120Var0 = (tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclModelObject) tudOc120Fact0.getOclRepresentationFor(
358 tudOc120Type0, this);
359 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclIBag tudOc120Exp0 = tudresden.oc120.core.lib.Ocl.toOclIBag(tudOc120Var0.getFeature(tudOc120Type1, "attrs"));
360 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclIterator tudOc120Iter0 = tudOc120Exp0.getIterator();
361 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclBooleanEvaluatable tudOc120EVal0 = new tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclBooleanEvaluatable() {
362 public tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclBoolean evaluate() {
363 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclModelObject tudOc120Var1 = tudresden.oc120.core.lib.Ocl.toOclModelObject(tudOc120Iter0.getValue());
364 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclIterator tudOc120Iter1 = tudOc120Exp0.getIterator();
365 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclBooleanEvaluatable tudOc120EVal1 = new tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclBooleanEvaluatable() {
366 public tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclBoolean evaluate() {
367 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclModelObject tudOc120Var2 = tudresden.oc120.core.lib.Ocl
368 .toOclModelObject(tudOc120Iter1.getValue());
369 //TODO: Check if VariableId is correct
370 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclBoolean tudOc120Exp1 = tudOc120Var2.isNotEqualTo(tudOc120Var1);
371 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclString tudOc120Exp2 = tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclString(tudOc120Exp1.toString());
372 final tudOc120Var2.getFeature(tudOc120Type2, "name");
373 tudOc120Var1.getFeature(tudOc120Type2, "name");
374 tudOc120Var1.getFeature(tudOc120Type2, "name");
375 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclBoolean tudOc120Exp3 = tudresden.oc120.core.lib.Ocl.toOclString(
376 tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclBooleanEvaluatable tudOc120EVal4 = tudOc120Exp2.isNotEqualTo(tudOc120Exp3);
377 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclBoolean tudOc120Exp5 = tudOc120Exp1.implies(tudOc120Exp4);
378
379 return tudOc120Exp5;
380 }
381 };
382 final tudOc120Test1, tudOc120FVall);
383
384 return tudOc120Exp5;
385 }
386
387 }
388
389 final tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclBoolean tudOc120Exp7 = (tudresden.oc120.core.lib.OclBoolean) tudOc120Exp0.forAll(tudOc120EVal0);
390
391 return tudOc120Exp7.isTrue();
392 }
393 }

```

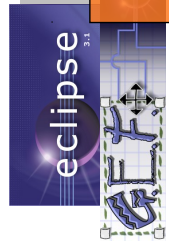
Generated Code from Dresden OCL



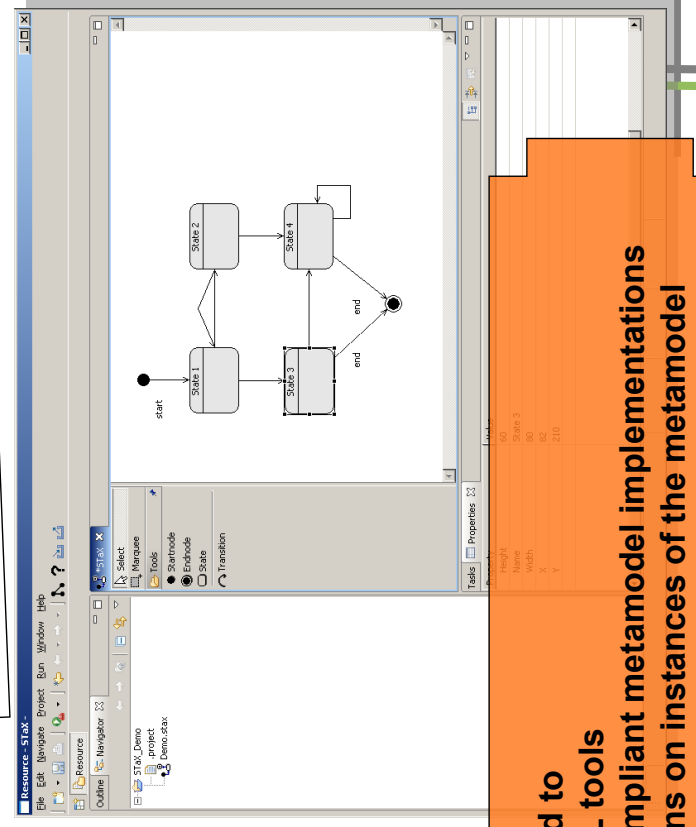
## Result of MOFLON Example 1 – Statechart Editor (STax)



+



Editor:  
 • data structure (MOFLON repository)  
 • GUI (GEF)

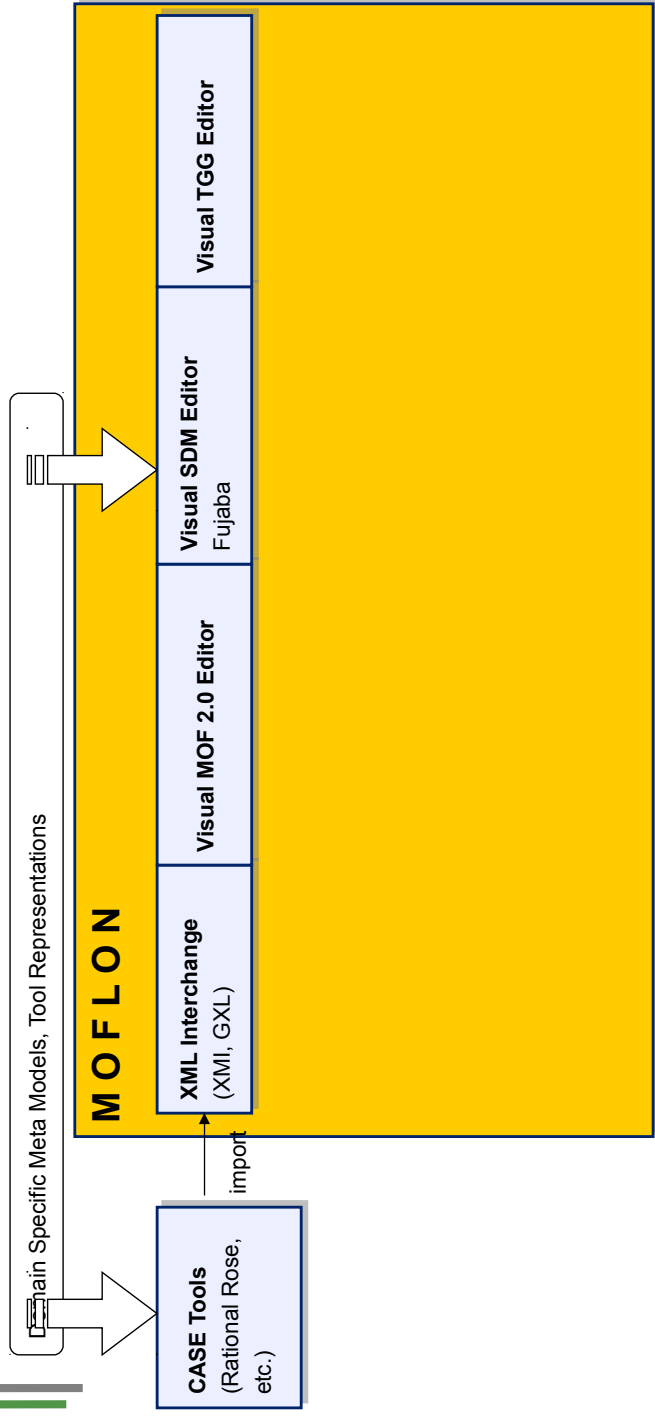


MOFLON is mainly used to

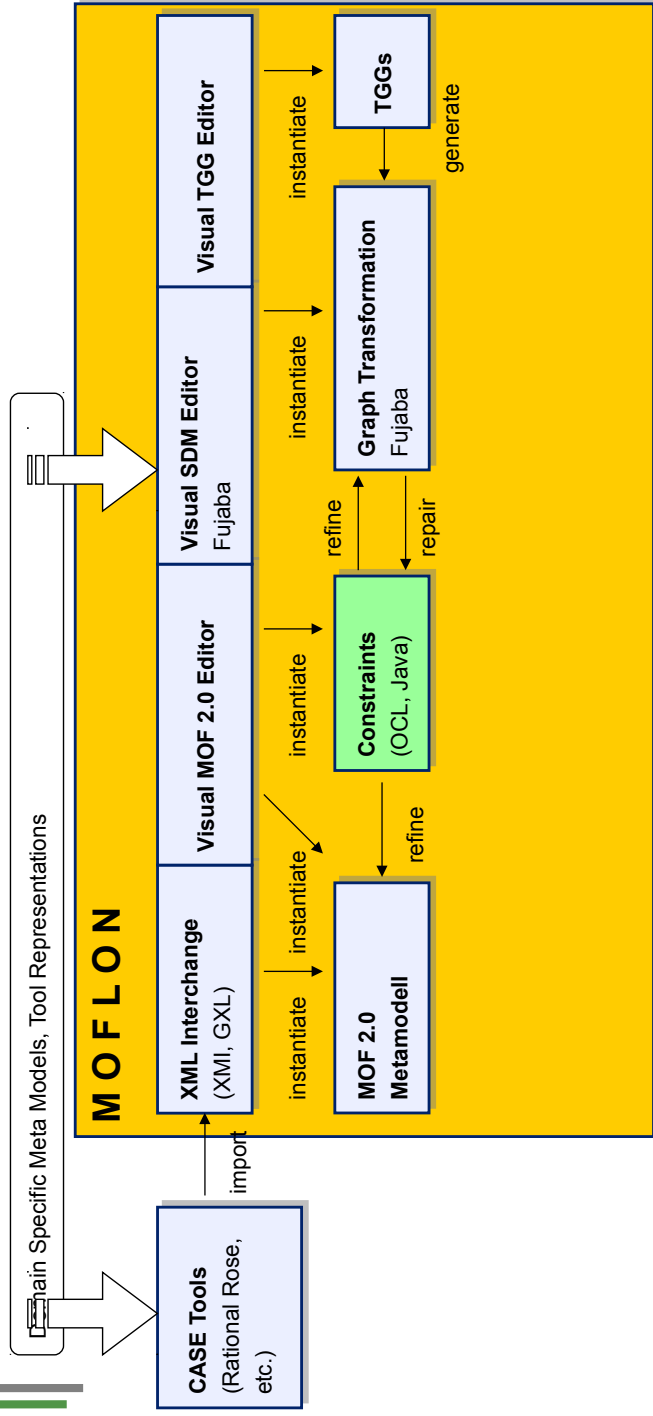
- integrate existing DSL tools
- generate standard compliant metamodel implementations
- specify transformations on instances of the metamodel



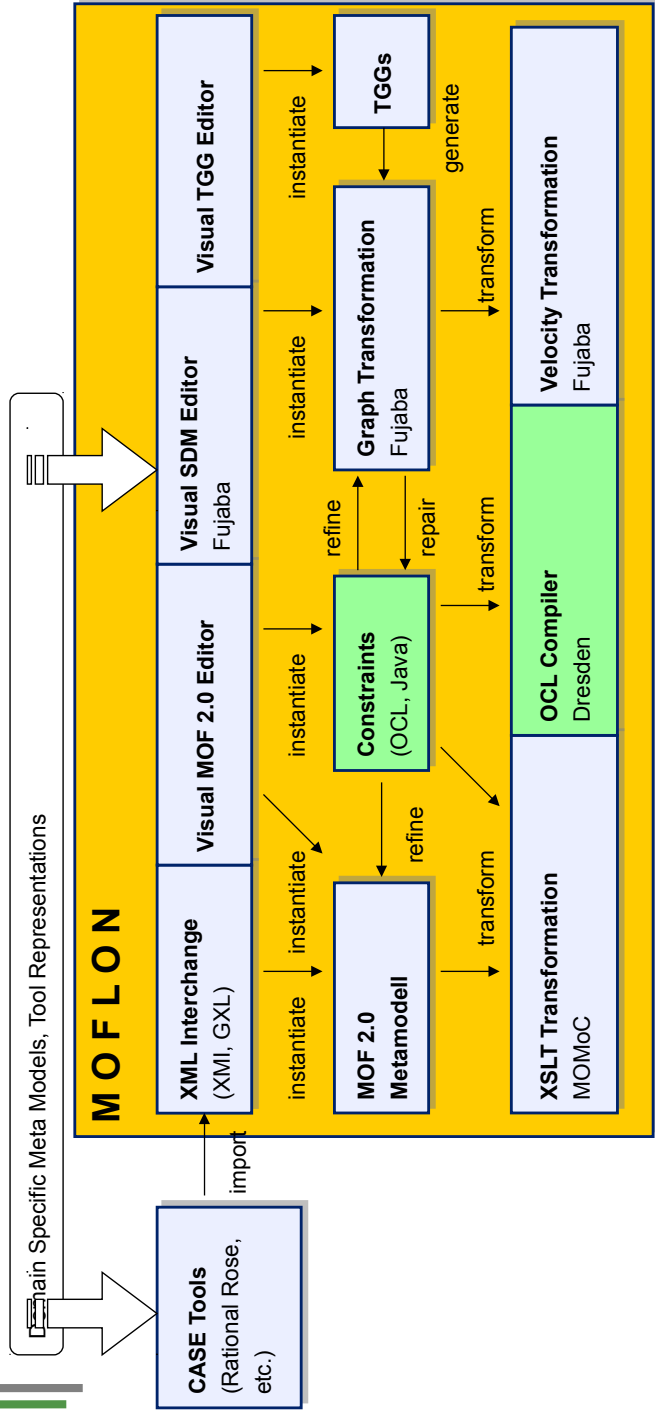
## 41.3.3 MOFLON – Architecture



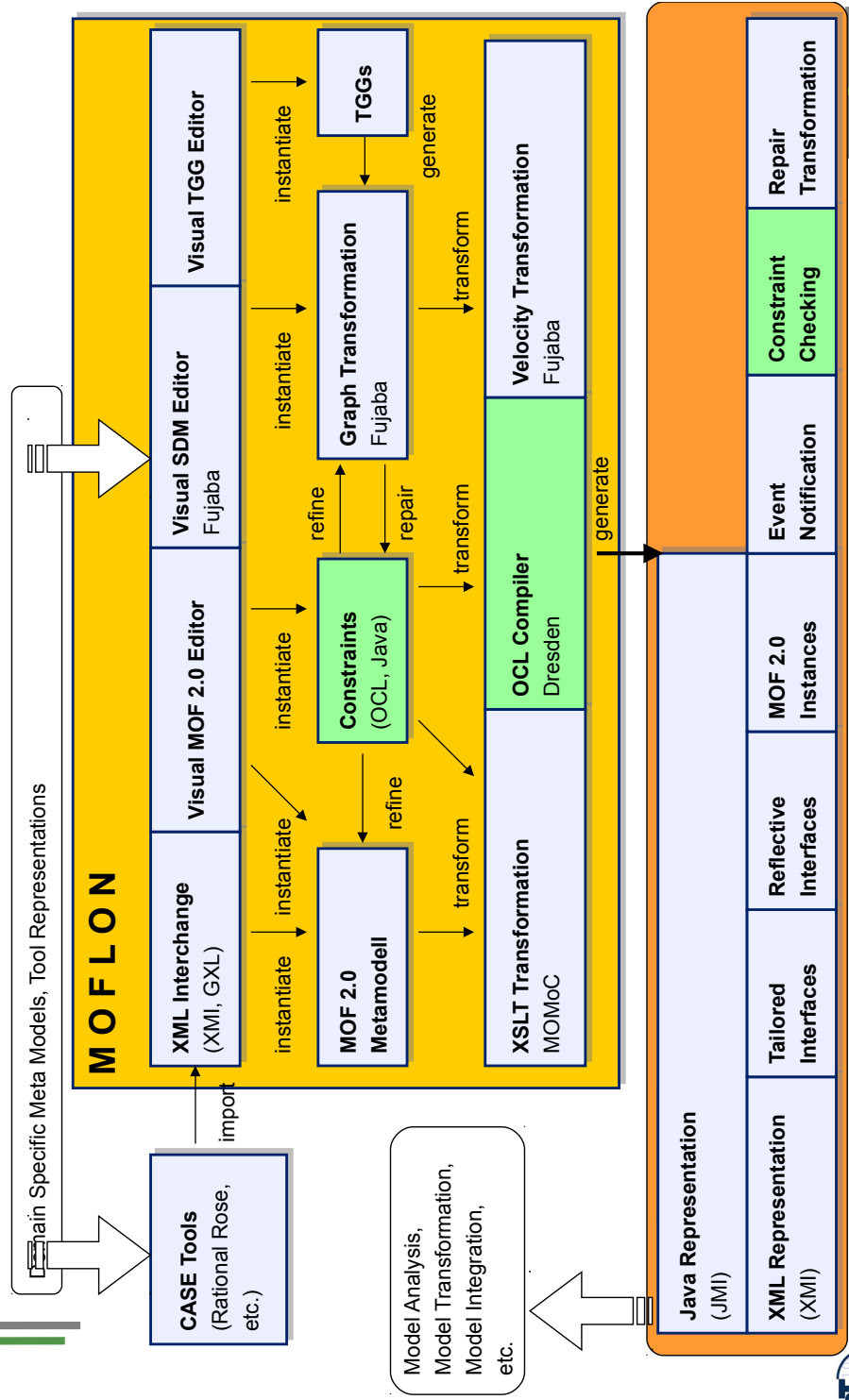
## MOFLON – Architecture



# MOFLON – Architecture

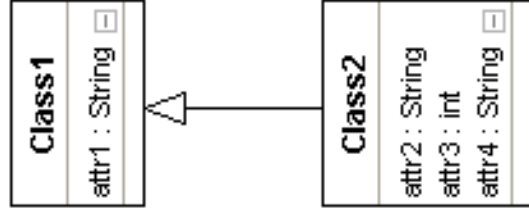


# MOFLON – Architecture



## 41.3.4 Example 2: Integration with TGG - Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) from Class Diagrams to Database Schema

domain specific language, e.g. Class Diagrams



domain specific language, e.g. Database Schemata

Server: localhost Database: icgt2008 Table: class1

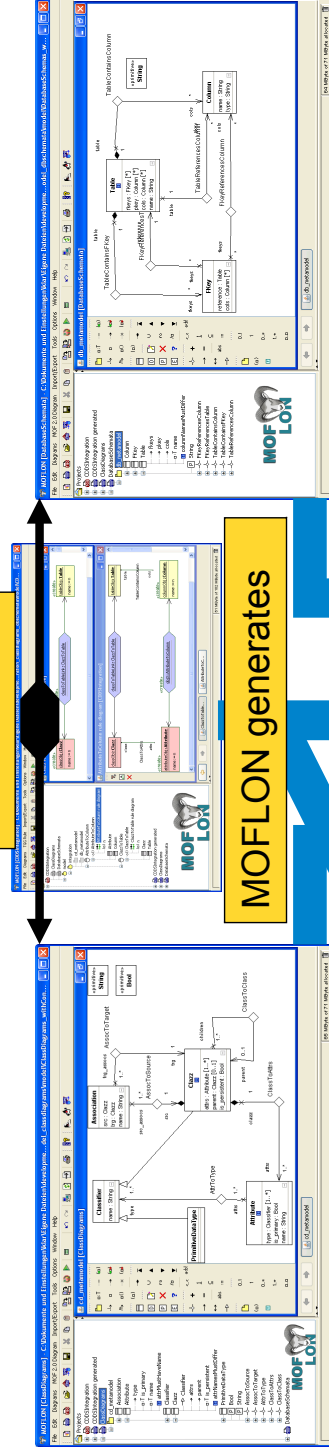
Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null
attr1	varchar(1024)	latin1_general_ci		N
attr2	varchar(1024)	latin1_general_ci		N
attr3	int(11)			N
attr4	varchar(1024)	latin1_general_ci		N

Table class2

## Example 2: Tool Integration Scenario TiE-CDDS: (ClassDiagrams / DatabaseSchema)

Class Diagrams Metamodel

Database Schemata Metamodel



integration rule code

Run-Time Verification of Constraints

# TiE-CDDS – Constraints in Class Diagrams (1) Generate Code from MOF model (CD metamodel)

The screenshot shows the MOFLON [ClassDiagrams] interface. The main window displays a class diagram with several classes and associations. A red circle highlights a constraint on the 'Class' class. The 'Edit MOF Constraint' dialog box is open, showing the following details:

- Name:** attrNamesMustDiffer
- Language:** OCL
- Body:**

```
inv: attrs->forall(a1, a2: Attribute | a1 <> a2
implies a1.name <> a2.name)
```
- Visibility:**
  - undefined
  - public
  - private
- Options:**
  - invariant
  - define

The 'Generate MOFLON-Code' button in the bottom right of the dialog is highlighted with a red box. The background window shows the 'ClassDiagrams [ClassDiagrams]' menu and a toolbar with various icons.

# TiE-CDDS – Constraints in Class Diagrams (2) Integration Framework

The screenshot shows the TiE-Integration Framework interface. The 'Constraint Validation' window is open, displaying a red 'X' icon and the following text:

source domain model does not fulfill its constraints:  
 constr link named 'attrNamesMustDiffer' is violated in instance: Customer: inv: attrs->forall(a1, a2: Attribute | a1 <> a2 implies a1.name <> a2.name)  
 constraint named 'attrMustHaveName' is violated in instance: : inv: name.size()>0  
 association 'cd\_metamodel.ClassToAttrs', memberEnd 'attrs', size of links is out of bounds in context 'Order: cd\_metamodel.Class': should be [1,unbounded] but is 0; inv: attrs->size()>=1 and attrs->size()<=unbounded

The 'load CD metamodel' and 'load CD model' buttons are highlighted with red boxes. The 'Model' section shows a tree view of the loaded model, with the 'Customer' class highlighted. The 'Visualization of classdiagrams model (here: source domain)' section shows a class diagram with the following classes and associations:

- Address: ClassImpl
- AttributeImpl
- Customer: ClassImpl
- name: AttributeImpl
- Order: ClassImpl
- String: PrimitiveDataTypesImpl
- address: AssociationImpl
- customer: AssociationImpl
- IR: PrimitiveDataTypesImpl

The 'model violates constraints:' section lists the following violations:

- class "Customer" has two attributes with same name: „name“
- attribute in class „Address“ has no name
- multiplicity violation: class „Order“ has no attribute but according to CD metamodel every class must have one

The 'visualization of classdiagrams model (here: source domain)' section shows a class diagram with the following classes and associations:

- Address: ClassImpl
- AttributeImpl
- Customer: ClassImpl
- name: AttributeImpl
- Order: ClassImpl
- String: PrimitiveDataTypesImpl
- address: AssociationImpl
- customer: AssociationImpl
- IR: PrimitiveDataTypesImpl

# TiE-CDDS – Constraints in Class Diagrams (3)

## Model Browser

The screenshot shows the Model Browser window with a tree view of the model structure. A dialog box titled "String Editor Dialog" is open, allowing the user to edit the value of the "surname" attribute. The dialog includes a text input field containing "surname", an "OK" button, and an "Abbrechen" button. Below the dialog, a table lists the attributes and their values:

name	value	edit
name	surname	edit
is_primary	false	edit
type	set[ String ]	edit

Below the table, another table lists the types of the attributes:

name	type	upper	lower
name	String	1	1
is_primary	Boolean	1	1
type	Classifier	-1	1

An orange box highlights the text: "model is fixed in generic model editor".

# TiE-CDDS – Constraints in Class Diagrams (4)

## Integration Framework

The screenshot shows the Integration Framework window with the translation process initiated. An orange box highlights the text: "translation process may start now...". Below the main window, a "Constraint Validation" dialog box is open, displaying an information icon and the text: "source domain model fulfills its constraints". An "OK" button is visible in the dialog.

# TiE-CDDS – Constraints in Class Diagrams (5)

## Forward Translation to DB representation

The image displays two screenshots of the TiE - Integration Framework software interface. The left screenshot shows the configuration for a forward translation from a class diagram to a database representation. The right screenshot shows the same interface after the translation, displaying a class diagram with green arrows indicating relationships between classes.

**Left Screenshot Configuration:**

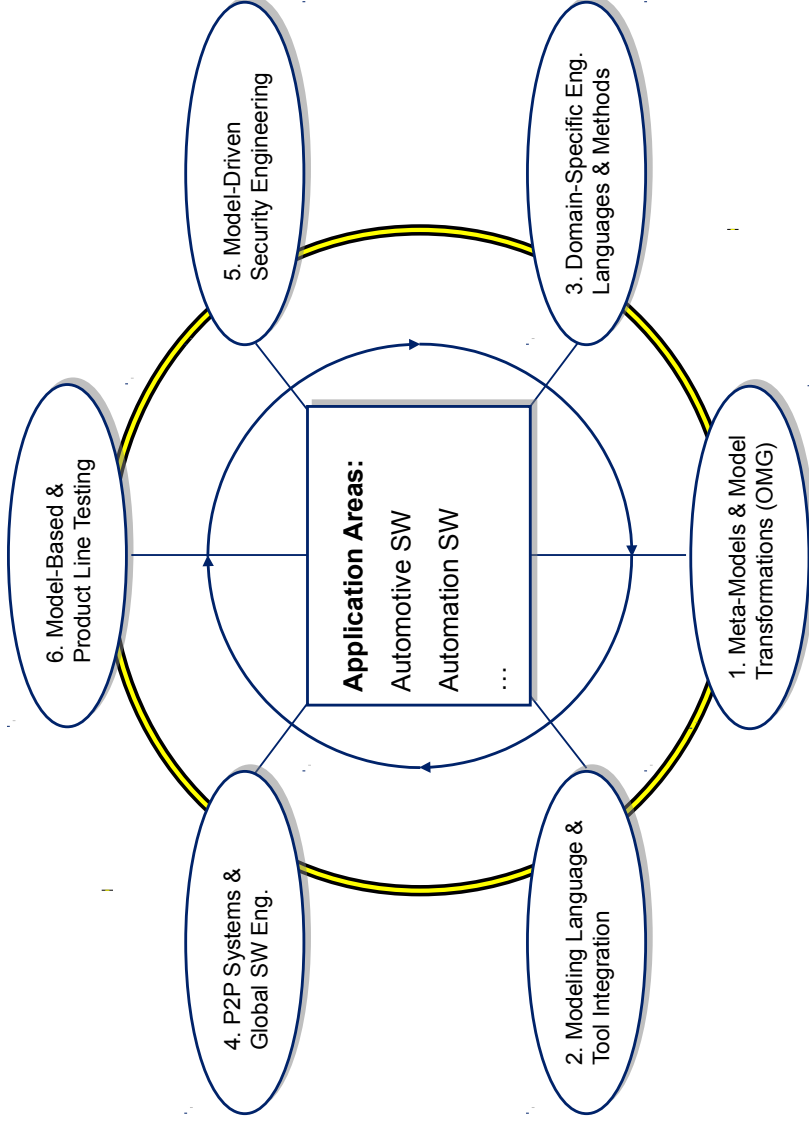
- System: Linkbrowser
- Configuration:
  - Tool Adapter: jmi\_adapter\_classdiagrams\_offline.jar
  - Source Domain: cd\_model.xml
  - Target Domain: us\_empty.xml
  - Link Domain: integration\_classdiagrams\_dbchemata.jar
- Configuration File: C:\offlinedb\cdfs\_offline.conf
- Algorithm: Forward Translation (Batch, Simple)
- Strategy: Unsorted Simple
- Log Level: WARN

**Right Screenshot Output:**

- Configuration File: last.conf
- Linkbrowser Log:
  - root
  - SOURCE
  - TARGET
- Close Up View (CircleView):
  - relates with
  - show inferred relations
  - Show relations for a Node
- Class Diagram Elements:
  - Address : ClassImpl
  - street : AttributeImpl
  - Customer : ClassImpl
  - name : AttributeImpl
  - surname : AttributeImpl
  - Order : ClassImpl
  - id : AttributeImpl
  - String : PrimitiveDataTypesImpl
  - address : AssociationImpl
  - customer : AssociationImpl

## Future Work – OCL

- ▶ We bootstrap our MOFLON MOF Metamodel periodically
  - Add more OCL constraints to our MOF Metamodel
  - Regenerate MOFLON MOF implementation
  - Activate constraint checking in MOFLON (Model verification, model consistency checking, model wellformedness)



## Related Approaches

standards	approaches based on graph-/modeltransformation			classic meta-CASE approaches			text based approaches							
	MOF, OCL, QVT	MOFLON	Fujaba & TGG	GME & GReAT	EMF & TeFkat	AToM <sup>3</sup>	MetaEdit+	Microsoft DSL	EMF & GMF	Pounamu	DiaGen	EBNF & TXL	SQL	XML
Abstract syntax	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Concrete syntax	--	--	--	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--
Static semantics	+	+	○	+	+	+	○	○	--	+	+	+	○	--
Dynamic semantics	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	○	○	--	--	--	+	○
Model analysis	+	+	+	+	+	○	+	○	--	+	--	○	○	+
Model transformation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	○	--	--	--	○	○	+
Model integration	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	○	--	○
Acceptability	+	+	○	---	○	+	+	+	--	--	+	○	○	+
Scaleability	+	+	--	○	--	○	--	○	--	---	--	--	--	○
Tool availability	+	○	○	+	+	+	+	+	○	○	+	+	+	○
Expressiveness	+	+	○	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

from Amelunxen, Königs, Rötschke, and Schürr,

„MOSL: Composing a Visual Language for a Metamodeling Framework“

in IEEE Symposium on Visual Languages and Human-Centric Computing (VLHCC 2006),  
September, 2006, 81-84





**The End**

