

MODEL EXECUTION

BUILD YOUR OWN COMPILER AND VIRTUAL MACHINE

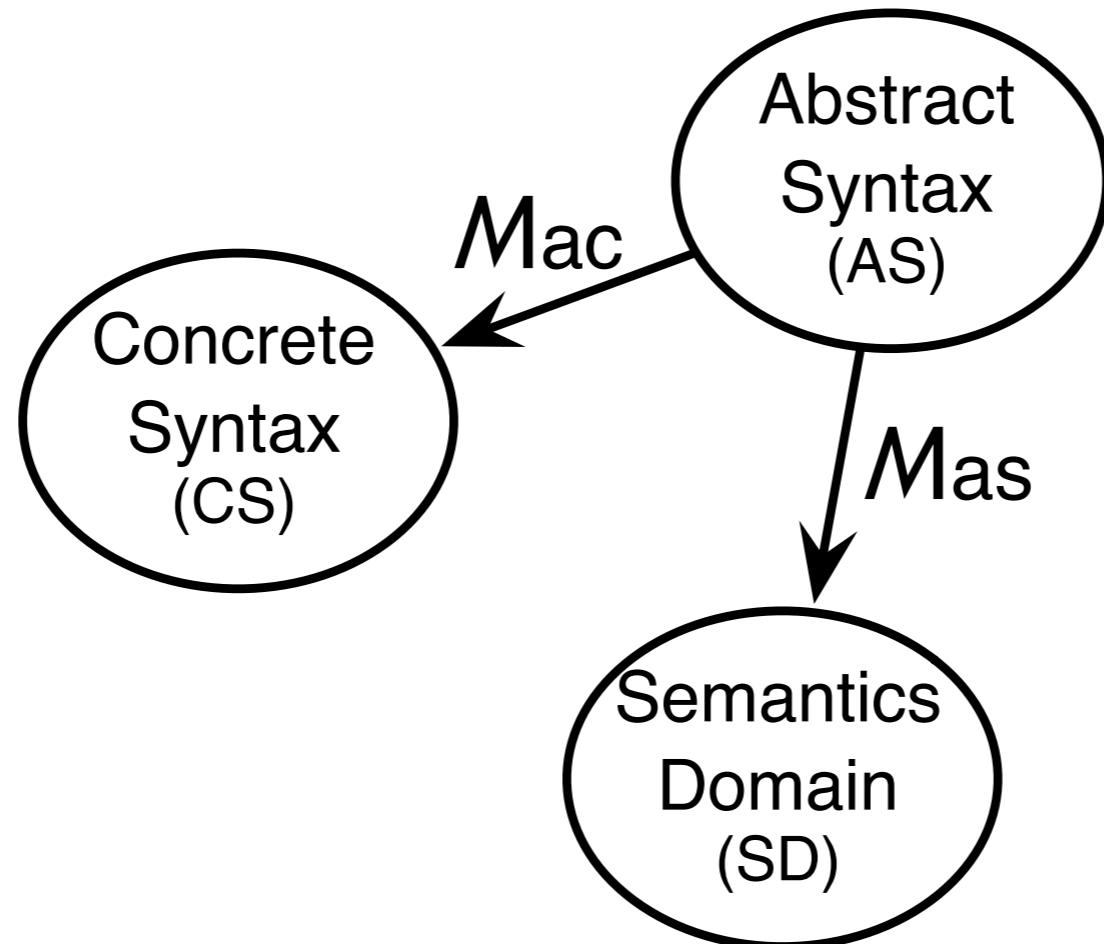
ESIR3 ASE, 2022-2023

BENOIT COMBEMALE
PROFESSOR, UNIV. RENNES 1 & INRIA, FRANCE

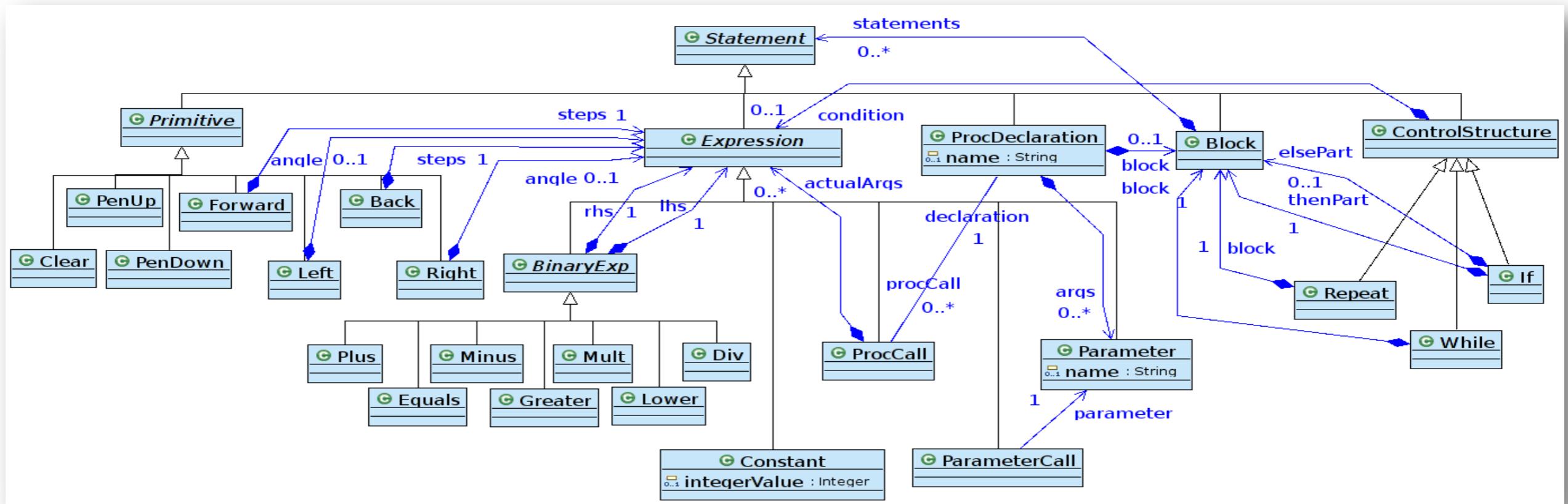
[HTTP://COMBEMALE.FR](http://combemale.fr)
[BENOIT.COMBEMALE@IRISA.FR](mailto:benoit.combemale@irisa.fr)
[@BCOMBEMALE](https://www.linkedin.com/in/bcombemale)



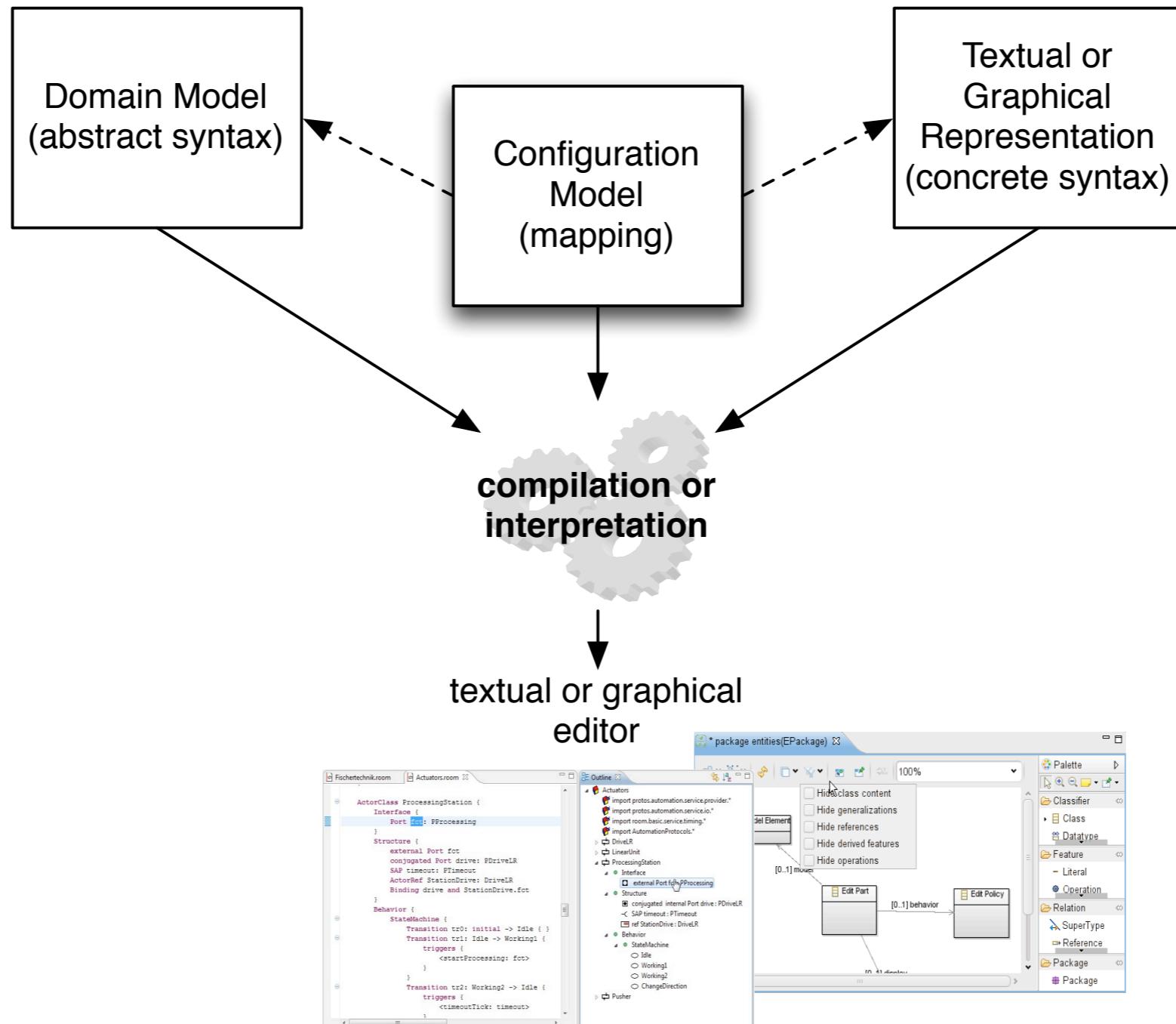
Reminder about what is a language



Reminder about what is an abstract syntax



Reminder about what is a concrete syntax



Reminder about what is a semantics

- ▶ Any “meaning” given to the domain model
 - compiler, interpreter, analysis tool, refactoring tool, etc.
- ▶ Thanks to model transformations

program = data + algorithms ☺
- ▶ In practices?
 - It requires to “traverse” the domain model, and... do something!
 - Various languages, and underlying paradigms:
 - **Declarative** (rule-based): mostly for pattern matching (e.g., analysis, refactoring)
 - **Imperative** (visitor-based):
 - *interpreter pattern*: mostly for model interpretation (e.g., execution, simulation)
 - *template*: mostly for text generation (e.g., code/test/doc generators)

Reminder of the previous lectures / labs

Build your own (Domain-Specific) Language

1. Build your abstract syntax as a domain model with Ecore (possibly additional constraints with OCL, aka. context conditions)
2. Build your concrete syntax (*textual* with Xtext, *graphical* with Sirius)
3. Build your generators
 - ▶ Documentation generator
 - ▶ Code generator (/compiler)

Objectives of the coming lecture/labs

4. Build your interpreter (/ VM)

5. Build your animator

Get your own modeling workbench with
model edition, compilation, execution,
simulation, (graphical) animation and debugging

Definition of the Behavioral Semantics of DSL

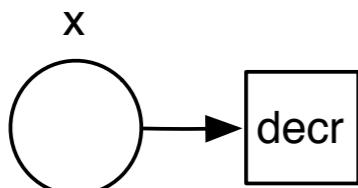
```
int x;  
void decr () {  
    if ( x>0 )  
        x = x-1;  
}
```

System
x : Int
decr()

► Axiomatic

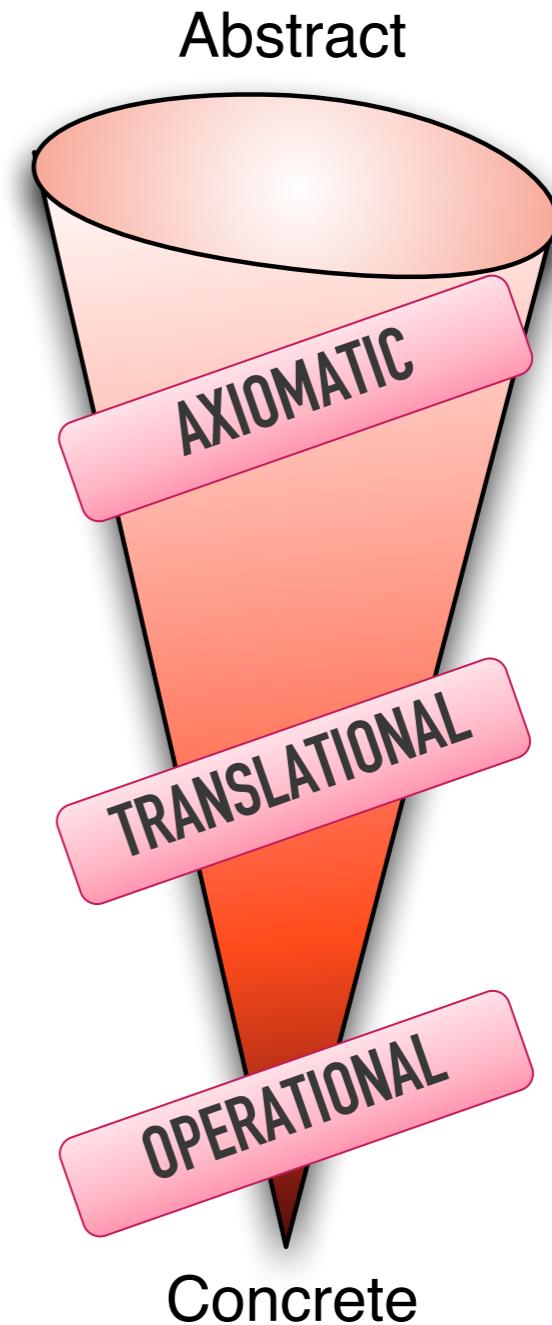
```
context System::decr() post :  
    self .x =  if ( self .x@pre>0 )  
                then self.x@pre - 1  
                else self.x@pre  
    endif
```

► Denotational/translational

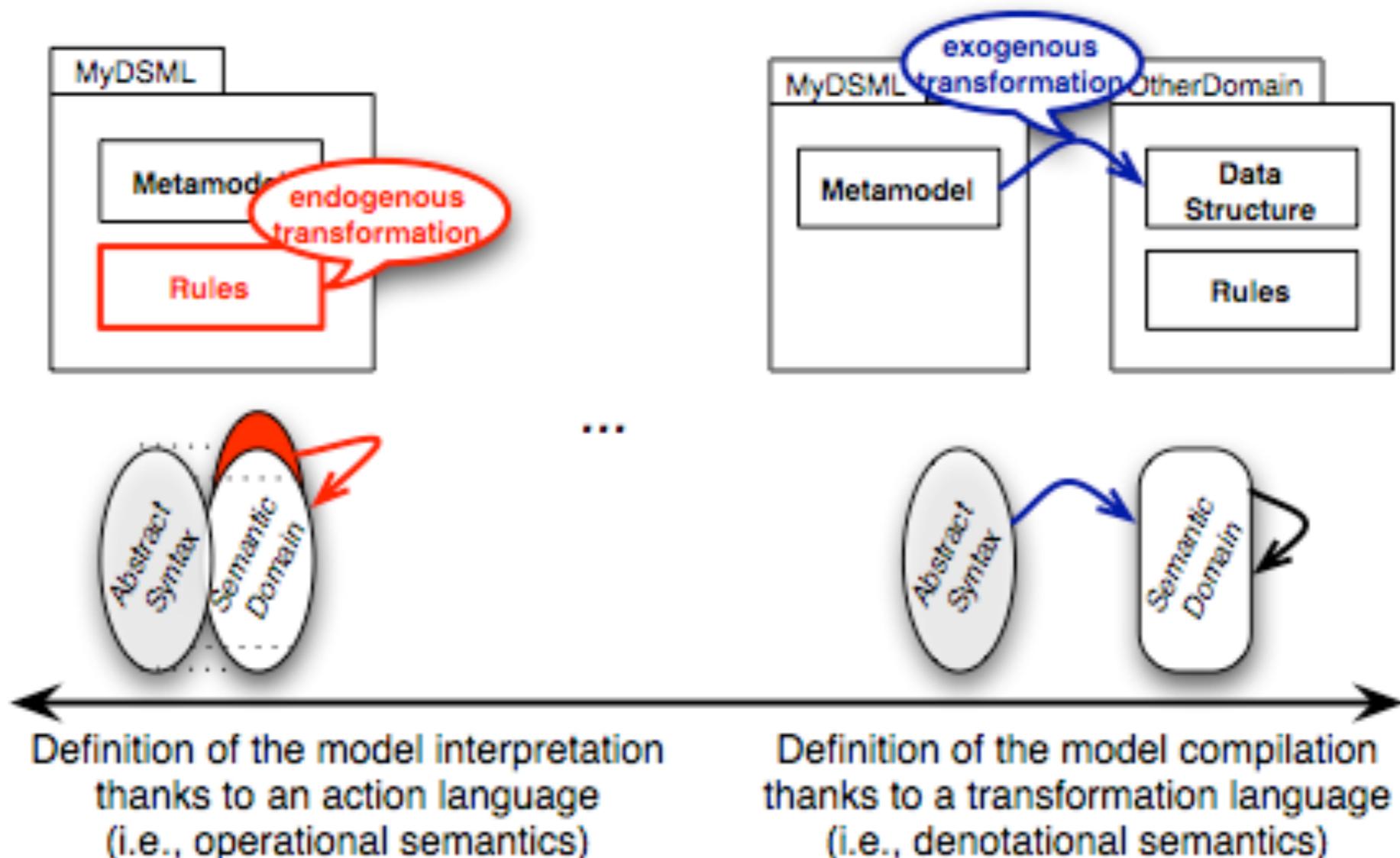


► Operational

```
operation decr () is do  
    if x>0 then x = x - 1 end
```

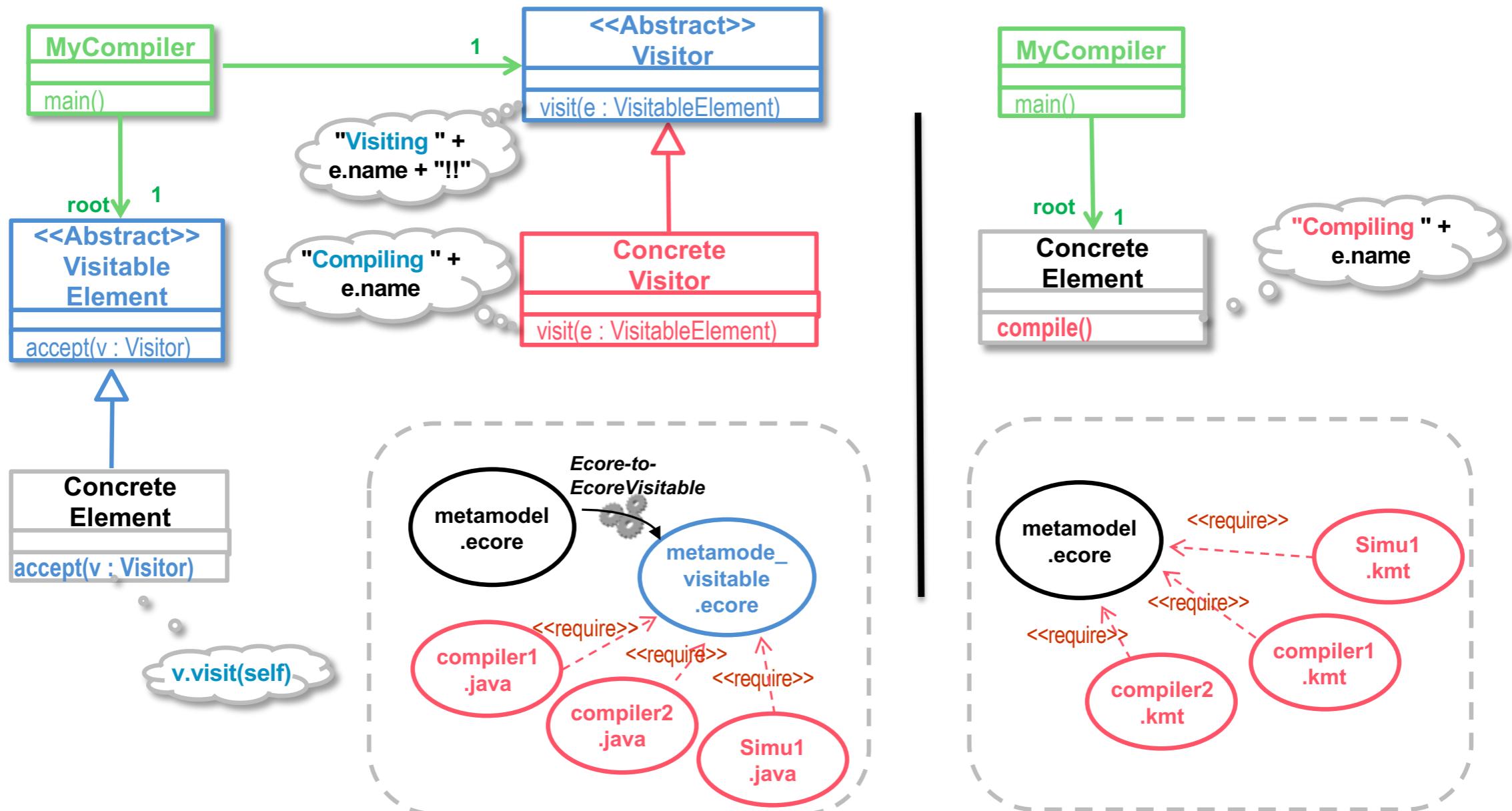


Definition of the Behavioral Semantics of DSL



Implement your own compiler / interpreter

- ▶ Visitor-based?
 - ▶ Interpreter/visitor patterns, static introduction (aka. open class)



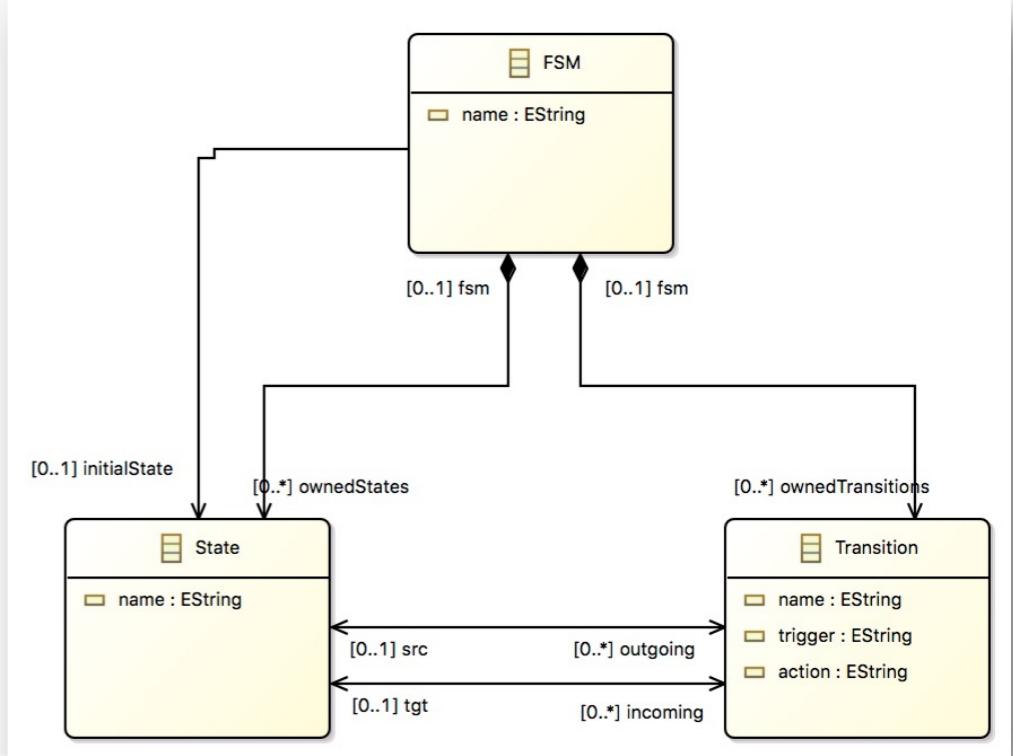
Implement your own interpreter with Xtend/K3

```
@Aspect(className=State)
class StateAspect {
    @Step
    def public void step(String inputString) {
        // Get the valid transitions
        val validTransitions = _self.outgoing.filter[t | inputString.compareTo(t.trigger) == 0]

        if(validTransitions.empty) {
            //just copy the token to the output buffer
            _self.fsm.outputBuffer.enqueue(inputString)
        }

        if(validTransitions.size > 1) {
            throw new Exception("Non Determinism")
        }

        // Fire transition first transition (could be random%VT.size)
        if(validTransitions.size > 0){
            validTransitions.get(0).fire
            return
        }
        return
    }
}
```

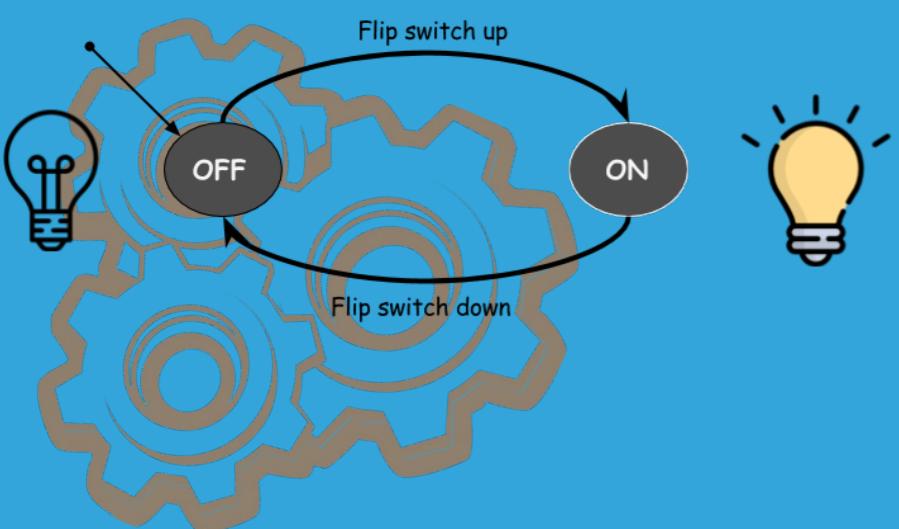


```
@Aspect(className=Transition)
class TransitionAspect {
    @Step
    def public void fire() {
        println("Firing " + _self.name + " and entering " + _self.tgt.name)
        val fsm = _self.src.fsm
        fsm.currentState = _self.tgt
        fsm.outputBuffer.enqueue(_self.action)
        fsm.consummedString = fsm.consumedString + fsm.underProcessTrigger
    }
}
```

```
@Aspect(className=FSM)
class FSMAspect {

    public State currentState
}
```

Part 4: define an interpreter for your language



KEEP
CALM
AND
DO IT
YOURSELF

The GEMOC Studio



Language Workbench

Design and integrate your executable DSMLs

and
<http://eclipse.org/gemoc>

Modeling Workbench

Edit, simulate and animate your heterogeneous models

Arduino Designer



The screenshot displays the Arduino Designer interface within the Eclipse GEMOC Studio environment. The interface is divided into several panes:

- Top Left:** A "Debug Configurations" view showing a project named "model.arduino".
- Top Center:** A "runtime-arduinoDebug - platform:/resource/org.gemoc.sample.arduino.sequential.blinker/model.aird/Sketch - Gemoc Studio" window showing the menu bar and toolbar.
- Left Column:** A "Debug" view showing a tree structure for "blinker [ALE Launcher]". The "Model debugging" node is expanded, showing "(VariableDeclaration) org.gemoc.sequential.model.arduino.impl.VariableDeclarationImpl@9b02cf4 -> execute()".
- Middle Left:** A "Hardware" view showing a schematic of an Arduino Board with three LEDs labeled "RED LED", "BLUE LED", and "WHITE LED" connected to pins 0, 1, and 2 respectively.
- Middle Right:** A "Sketch" view showing a statechart-like diagram for a "newSketch" state. It features a "Repeat 5" loop with three parallel regions: "BLUE LED : (i%2)", "RED LED : ((i/2)%2)", and "WHITE LED : ((i/4)%2)". Each region contains an LED component and a guard condition involving variable "i". Below the repeat loop is a "Set i = (i+1)" transition with guards "i < 5" and "i >= 0".
- Bottom Left:** A "Console" view showing the output: "Modeling workbench console", "About to initialize and run the GEMOC Execution Engine...", and "Initialization done, starting engine...".
- Bottom Right:** A "Variables" view showing a table of variables and their values:

Name	Value
i (org.gemoc.sequential.model.arduino.impl.RepeatImpl@4e523b1 (iteration: 5) :Repeat)	0
level (Arduino Board.0 :DigitalPin)	0
level (Arduino Board.1 :DigitalPin)	0
level (Arduino Board.2 :DigitalPin)	0
value (newSketch.i :IntegerVariable)	0

<https://github.com/gemoc/arduinomodeling>

Model Execution (ESIR)
Benoit Combemale, Nov. 2022

UML Activity Diagram



Debug - platform:/resource/org.modelexecution.operationalsemantics.ad.samplemodels/model/test2.aird/test2 Activity Diagram - Gemoc Studio

File Edit Diagram Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Quick Access Debug xDSML

Variables

Name	Value
heldTokens (ActivityFinalNode_finalNode2 :ActivityFinalNode)	
heldTokens (ForkNode_forkNode1 :ForkNode)	
heldTokens (InitialNode_initialNode2 :InitialNode)	[activitydiagram.impl.ControlTokenImpl]
heldTokens (JoinNode_joinNode1 :JoinNode)	

Breakpoints

- Opaque Action action2

No details to display for the current selection.

Console *test2 Activity Diagram

Properties

Opaque Action action2

Property	Value
Activity	Activity test2
Incoming	Control Flow edge4
Name	action2
Outgoing	Control Flow edge6
Running	true

Multidimensional Timeline

All execution states (11)

Timeline for dynamic information

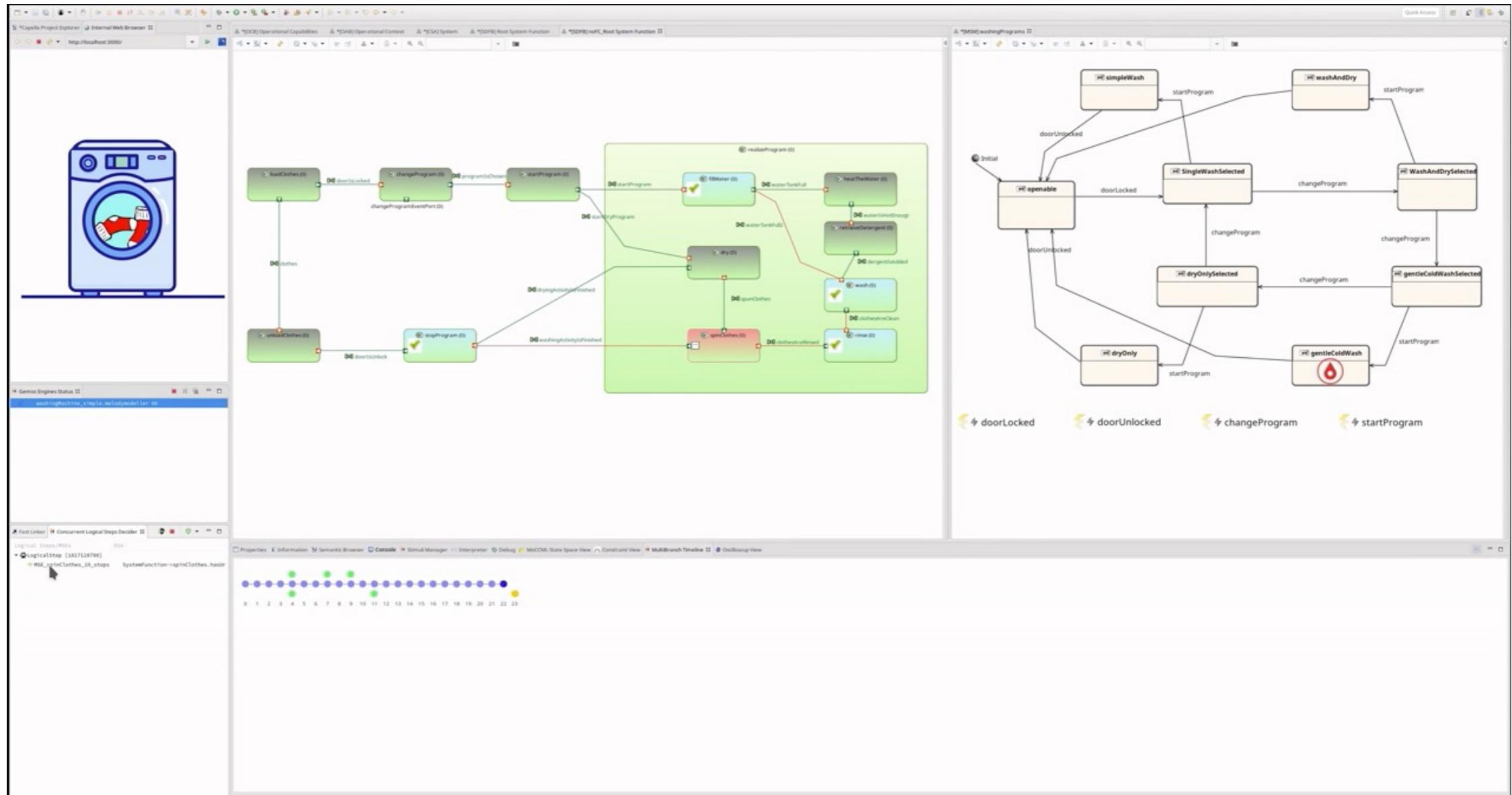
- trace (test2 :Activity)
- heldTokens (test2.initialNode2 :InitialNode)
- heldTokens (test2.forkNode1 :ForkNode)
- heldTokens (test2.action2 :OpaqueAction)
- heldTokens (test2.action3 :OpaqueAction)
- heldTokens (test2.joinNode1 :JoinNode)
- heldTokens (test2.finalNode2 :ActivityFinalNode)

Gemoc Engines Status

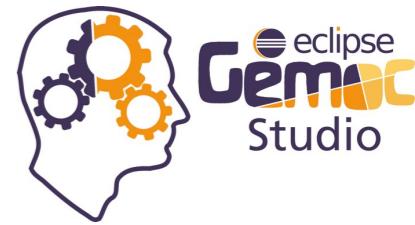
test2.ac 8

<https://github.com/gemoc/activitydiagram>

xCapella



FCL



The screenshot shows the Eclipse GEMOC Studio interface with several open windows:

- Project Explorer:** Shows the project structure including files like `ExternalFiles`, `fr.inria.globe.miniquadcoptercontroller.demo_v0`, and `miniquadcopter flight-controller-language-demo`.
- Model Explorer:** Shows various model elements.
- FCI Function Diagram:** A state transition diagram for a flight controller.
- FCI Mode Diagram:** A mode diagram for the flight controller.
- QuadCntrNoFMU Mode Diagram:** A mode diagram for the quadcopter.
- Outline:** Shows the class structure of `MiniQuadCopter fd`.
- FCI Input View:** Shows input ports and their values.
- Contextual Menu:** A right-click menu is open over a node in the mode diagram, with the option `Open in textual editor` highlighted in blue.

The code in the Outline window is:

```
1 lightControllerModel QuadCntrNoFMU {
2   modeAutomata masterAutomata {
3     mode ManualStabilizedFlight {
4       // Stabilize mode allows you to fly your vehicle
5       // http://ardupilot.org/copter/docs/stabilization.html
6       // Pilot's roll and pitch input control the roll and pitch
7       // Pilot will need to regularly input roll and pitch
8       // Pilot's yaw input controls the rate of change of yaw
9       // Pilot's throttle input controls the average thrust
10      // The throttle sent to the motors is automatically scaled
11      // by the flight controller
12      enabledFunctions {
13        masterFunction.FlightController // Do I want to fly?
14        masterFunction.FlightController.getDesiredThrust
15        masterFunction.FlightController.getDesiredRoll
16        masterFunction.FlightController.getDesiredPitch
17        masterFunction.FlightController.getStabilizedYaw
18        masterFunction.Environment
19        masterFunction.VirtualSensors
      }
```