## JetBrains MPS

## Create a programming language that the whole company can understand

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## Domain Specific Languages

- A DSL is a focused, processable language for describing a specific concern when building a system in a specific domain
- The abstractions and notations used are natural/suitable for the stakeholders who specify that particular concern.


## Math

$$
\begin{gathered}
2 \cos z=\left(1+\frac{\sqrt{-1} z}{\infty}\right)^{\infty}+\left(1-\frac{\sqrt{-1} z}{\infty}\right)^{\infty}=e^{\sqrt{-1} z}+e^{-\sqrt{-1} z} \\
\Psi(x)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \left(3^{k} x\right)}{k!} \\
\int_{\gamma} f(z) d z=\int_{a}^{b} f(z(t)) z^{\prime}(t) d t=\int_{\gamma}(u d x-v d y)+i \int_{\gamma}(v d x+u d y) . \\
\sum_{1 \leqslant k \leqslant n} f\left(z\left(t_{k}\right)\right)\left(z\left(t_{k}\right)-z\left(t_{k-1}\right)\right) .
\end{gathered}
$$

## How come?



## DSLs? Who cares?

## You! DSLs are ubiquitous!

## Buisness Processes




- Health and medicine
- Stakeholder integration, Scalable Business, Document Generation + Certification
- Finance
- Precise Specification and Implementation of Insurance Products („Rules")
- Government
- Changing Regulations, Fast Implementation, End User Empowerment
- Automotive
- Code Complexity, Frameworks (Autosar), Product Lines
- Aerospace
- Reduction of Accidental Complexity in Code, Process Conformance (Docs)
- Robotics
- A powerful language and IDE for existing frameworks (Industry Robots, ROS)
- Embedded software
- Multi-Paradigm Programming, not just Simulink and C
- Science
- Consistent Derived Documents


## Most widely adopted DSM tool

| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $=$ |  | \％ |  |  | $\frac{\frac{1}{4}}{4}$ |  |
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| 38. | 17 | 4.8 | 730 | 190 | Hea | －4E | 4049 | H04 |  | 144 | 4－470 | ＋1］ | －450 | 4184 | 1840 |  |
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## Too narrow view of programming?



## Demo

- Language to configure voice menu for an answering maching
- Jetbrains MPS as a Rich Client Platform
- Business value is negligible
- Market share of your office assistant is small
- Health and medicine
- Stakeholder integration, Scalable Business, Document Generation + Certification
- Finance
- Precise Specification and Implementation of Insurance Products („Rules")
- Government
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- Automotive
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## Healthcare

Software Medical Devices Accessible to Doctors Robustness and Correctness Required

To be FDA-certified
Needs to run on multiple target platforms

- IOS
- Android
- JavaScript


## Stakeholders driving the development




Product Management
Customer Service


Physicists



Installed


System Engineering


HW/ FW


HW/ FW


Domain Experts



Scanner
Model / SW


T01_Rules $x$ T02A_Collimation T03_Rules $x$ T03_Definitions

## Focus T01

Catalogue T01_Rules imports 留 platform_Definitions

## Default clinical case: <no defaultclinicalCase>

## collimation tabular rule: T01 Slot plate and coll

description: this is a description text

formula: Formula with Parameter References
alias: $\mathrm{S}_{1}$
description: This is a text to decribe the formula.

$$
S_{1}=\text { Reconstructed Slice Width } \star 4+\sum_{i=3}^{\text {Gantry rotation time }}\left(\frac{N_{3}}{3}\right)+(\cos (\text { Number of preped slices })+\text { Tube Voltage })
$$

tabular rule: Tube Voltage and Filtration description:

|  |  |  |  | Spectral Filtration | Tube Voltage $[\mathrm{kV}]$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \diamond$ | $7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14$ |  |  |  |  |
| $2 \diamond$ | Mg | $10,11,12,13,14$ |  |  |  |
| $3 \diamond$ | AgMg | 12,14 |  |  |  |

(b) tabular rule: Selectable wedge and filtration
description:

|  | Wedge Filter | Spectral Filtration | platform_Clinical_Cases |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \diamond$ | f1 | None | Regular, Iopogram |
| $2 \diamond$ | f1+f2 | None | Case3, Case8, Case4, Case5 |
| $3 \diamond$ | f1 | Mg | Topogram, Case4, Case6 |
| $4 \diamond$ | f1+f2 | Mg | Case8, Topogram, Case4, Case6, Case5 |
| $5 \diamond$ | f1 | AgMg | Case9 |


Focus T03
Catalogue T03_Rules imports a T03_RestrictionCatalogue
Default clinical case: <no defaultClinicalCase>
tabular clinical case parameter restriction: tabCCRestriction
g.
ffected parameters: RangeExample [s]
Focus
LongConstParamList
description: This is a tabular CC restriction

|  | RangeExample [ s ] | Focus | LongConstParamList |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Neuro | [ 1 .. 13 ] Increment: 4 | "large" | $\{3,4,5,6,7,8,345,33,333,3333,33333,3333333,333333333,3333333333,33333333,333333443,4343434,23434334343434\}$ |
| (2) X-Care | [ 5 .. 13 ] Increment: 4 | "large", "small" | \{ 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 345, 33, 333, 3333, 33333, 3333333, 333333333, 3333333333, 33333333, 333333443 \} |
| (3) Technical | [ $1 . .5$ ] Increment: 4 | "large", "small" | \{ 8, 33, 333, 3333, 33333, 3333333, 333333333 \} |
| (4) AnyNewExaminationKind | [ $1 . .13$ ] Increment: 4 | "small" | \{ $3333333443,4343434,23434334343434,4343443434343434343,300$ \} |

clinical case parameter restriction: CCParamRest
clinical case: Neuro parameter: RangeExample restriction: [ .. 9 ] Increment: 4
tabular parameter combination rule: ParamCombi
arameter for vertical dimension: 103 Clinical Cases
ffected parameters: Focus


- Allaved
$\square$ Forbidden



## When to DSL?

- Complex domain knowledge
- Painful translation of expertise from a domain specialist to a programmer
- Gap in abstraction level
- Not directly related to programming
- biology, math, insurance
- Verification, analysis, simulation.
- Classes of applications
- Software factories


## Typical risks

- Language design takes effort
- Adds to the cost of the project $\rightarrow$ need for reuse
- Language design skills
- Steep learning curve
- What goes into the language
- How to make it elegant
- Proper tooling



# MPS is an open-source language workbench for DSL development 

## DSM isn't new

Xte ${ }_{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{t}$
\{S\} spoofax


## ¥ INTENTIONAL"

## MetaCase

## DSLs with MPS

- Abstract Syntax
- Concrete Syntax
- M2M, M2T
- Semantics: Typesystem, Dataflow
- IDE integration, UI
- Tooling: build, plugins
- Evolution/migration
- Deployment: custom IDE, RCP


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## Textual editing



## Projectional editing



## Projectional editing



## Projectional editing



```
public class Gol {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Gol().run();
    }
public void run() {
Rich syntaxes
        sequence<Coordinate> generation = new arraylist<Coordinate>{(4, 5), (5, 5), (6, 5)};
        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
            System.out.println("Next generation: " + generation);
            generation = nextGeneration(generation);
        }
    }
    private sequence<Coordinate> nextGeneration(sequence<Coordinate> generation) {
        set<Coordinate> candidates = new hashset<Coordinate>;
        candidates.addAll(generation);
        generation.forEach({~it => candidates.addAll(neighbors(it)); });
        set<Coordinate> nextGeneration = new hashset<Coordinate>;
        foreach c in candidates {
            if (boolean Default: dead
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline & generation.contains(c) & !generation.contains(c) \\
\hline countAliveNeighbors(generation, \(\mathbf{c})<2\) & dead & dead \\
\hline countAliveNeighbors(generation, \(\mathbf{c})==2\) & alive & alive \\
\hline countAliveNeighbors(generation, \(\mathbf{c})=3\) alive & dead \\
\hline countAliveNeighbors(generation, \(\mathbf{c})>3\) & dead & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
            nextGeneration.add(c);
            }
        }
        return nextGeneration;
    }
private sequence<Coordinate> neighbors(Coordinate cell) {
        ((cell + [ | left middle right ]) - cell).asSequence;
                            lulll
}
private int countAliveNeighbors(sequence<Coordinate> currentGeneration, Coordinate cell) {
    return neighbors(cell).intersect(currentGeneration).size;
}
```


## Tabular notations



## Symbolic notations

int32 sumUpIntArray(int32[] arr, int32 size) \{ return $\sum_{i=0}^{\text {size }} \operatorname{arr}[i]$; \} sumUpIntArray (function)
int32 averageIntArray(int32[] arr, int32 size) \{ return $\frac{\sum_{i=\theta}^{\text {size }} \operatorname{arr}[i]}{\text { size }}$; \} averageIntArray (function)
double midnight1(int32 $a$, int32 $b$, int32 c) \{ return $\frac{-b+\sqrt{b^{2}-4^{*} a * c}}{2^{*} a}$;
\} midnighti (function)
double midnight2(int32 $a$, int32 $b$, int32 c) \{

\} midnight2 (function)
double sumOfProductsOfLogs(int32[] arr, int32 size) \{

\} sumOfProductsOfLogs (function)

## Positional notations

## Rule Set Type DemoRuleSetType

Business objects
person : Person

| Variables: |  | Parent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRMI | : int | <no parent> |
| FR | : int |  |
| NN | : int |  |
| TT | : int | Libraries |
| J | : int | Standard |
| A3 | : int | Extra |
| G3 | : int |  |
| ANUI | : int |  |
| X | : int |  |

## Rule Set Type DemoRuleSetType

Business objects
<no business objects>

Variables:
<no variables>

Libraries
<no libraries>
Parent
<no parent>

## Multiple switchable notations



## Combine languages

```
variables:
int x1
int x2
boolean b1
    = 20
    = true || !false
int b2 = if [ b1 then 12 else 13 ]
list<int> intList = list(1, 2, 3)
int three
    = intList.last
    = intList.where|it > 2|
    = intList.all|it > 0|
    = doWithTwoInts(:add, 1, 3)
    = [1, 2]
= tuple[0]
    = alt [ x1 < 0 && x2 > 1 g> 2
==> 30
= 10*(1 + 2)
list<int> t2
boolean allel
int surprise2
=> true
==> 12
=> [1, 2, 3]
==> 3
=> [3]
==> [3]
==> true
=>> 4
[int, int] tuple
int one
=> [1, 2]
==> 20
=>> 1
int c1
\(=\)
==> 0
    int c2
    = ==>9
```



```
int complicated
    = {
        val t1 = 10 + 20
        val t2 = t1 + 30
        t2
    }
```



```
functions:
fun add(int \(a\), int b) : int
fun doWithTwoInts((int, int \(\Rightarrow\) int) fun, int \(a\), int b) : int
fun anotherFun(option<int> i) : int
\(=a+b\)
: int
\(=\) fun.exec ( \(a, b\) )
fun giveMeAnInt()
\(=\) anotherFun(some(10))
fun getStreets(Person \(p\) )
: collection<string> = p.workedAt.offices.street
```



## Parsing is the bottleneck

... of language expressiveness

- Limits the possible syntaxes
- Allows only one editable code visualization
- Complicates combining languages


## DSLs with MPS

- Abstract Syntax
- Concrete Syntax
- M2M, M2T
- Semantics: Typesystem, Dataflow
- IDE integration, UI
- Tooling: build, plugins
- Evolution/migration
- Deployment: custom IDE, RCP


## Code generation



## Generators

Map solutions from a problem domain to an implementation domain

- Transform models
- Output models or text


## Compiler analogy



Source code
Intermediate presentation


DSLs


01101
10101

Machine code


Source code


## OMG/MOF Perspective



## SIEMENS

## fortiss

(A) BOSCH © 0 ntinental s.


Belastingdienst
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## jetbrains.com/mps

## Thank you for your attention

## Books

- http://books.campagnelab.org
- http://dslbook.org


DSL Engineering
Designing, Implementing and Using
Domain-Specific Languages

Markus Voelter
with Sebastian Benk, Christian Deetich, Birpit Engelmann
Mats Helander, Lennurt Kats, Eeloo Visser, Guido Wachsmuth
https://www.jetbrains.com/mps/publications

