

# Domain Specific Languages

Assembling Applications with Models, Patterns,  
Frameworks and Tools

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# Using A Software Factory

# Core Scenario

- Your company builds many similar applications
- No need to reinvent every time
- Can you put useful stuff together in a “package”?
  - o What is the package?
  - o What should be in it?
  - o How should one use it?

# Your company builds client applications

- They run on desktops and laptops
- They share many common features
  - o Interact with multiple services
  - o Have to work offline
  - o Must optimize interactions with slow services
  - o Communicate with services in a secure fashion, both on internet and extranet
  - o Support no-touch deployment and update
  - o Support rich client interactions
  - o Support context-sensitive user help
  - o ...

# Your company has gained experience

- Best-practice patterns have emerged
  - Patterns of design
  - Patterns of activities
- Reusable assets have been produced
- Each subsequent client application looks more and more like the previous ones
  - An architecture has emerged

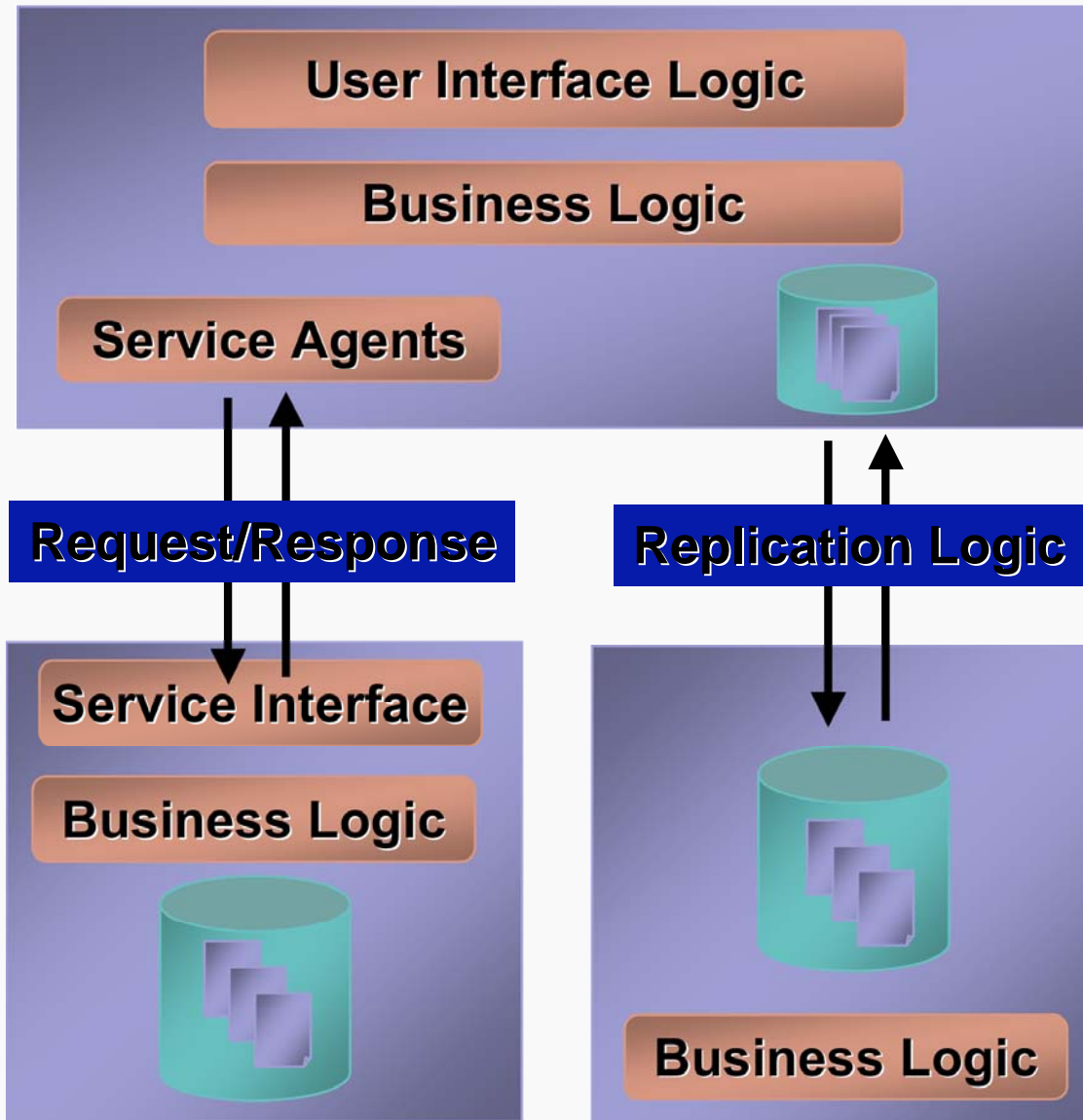
# You want to leverage your experience

- Defect levels are too high
- Hard to predict how variations in requirements will effect design, implementation, deployment
- Takes too long to train new developers
- Too many implementations of the same thing complicates maintenance
- Different instances have different characteristics (usability, reliability, performance, security)
- And there are not enough "Canadians" to go around

# You want to put your experience in a "box"

- Projects jump-start from a well defined baseline
- Project teams know what to use, when, why and how
- It's at your fingertips in the development environment
- You don't have to be part of the "box"
  - Project teams can use its contents without you
- You want to harvest feedback from users so you can improve the "box"

# Client Application Example





# Existing Assets



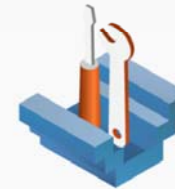
**Smart Client  
Architecture Guide**



**Enterprise Library**



**UIP Application Block**



**DSL SDK**



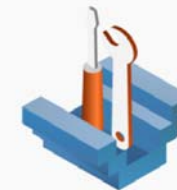
**Application  
Architecture  
for .NET**



**Updater Application Block**



**Offline Application Block**



**GAT**

# What's A Factory?

- VS with the "box" installed
- Helps users to develop similar solutions
  - Automate development tasks
  - Reuse assets
  - Guide development process
  - Reference documentation
- Our factory helps users
  - Build wizard based UIP-based clients
  - Connect to services via Service Agents
    - Caching responses

# What's In A Factory?



- Software factory description (schema)
  - Defines contexts for delivering assets to developers
  - Describes the assets, how they are packaged into the factory, how they should be analyzed, customized and installed or included in the development environment, and how they should be used
  - Can be interpreted by
    - ❖ Users
    - ❖ Tools
- Structured collection of customizable assets (template)
  - Tools, templates, wizards, config files, application blocks, baseline architectures, patterns, snippets, feature models, documents, code samples, ...

# Software Factories Vision

# Software Development Is Craftsmanship



- Labor Intensive
- Hand stitched from scratch
- Generic Tools
- Generic Processes
- Minimal reuse

*Overruns, defects, security holes, project failures*

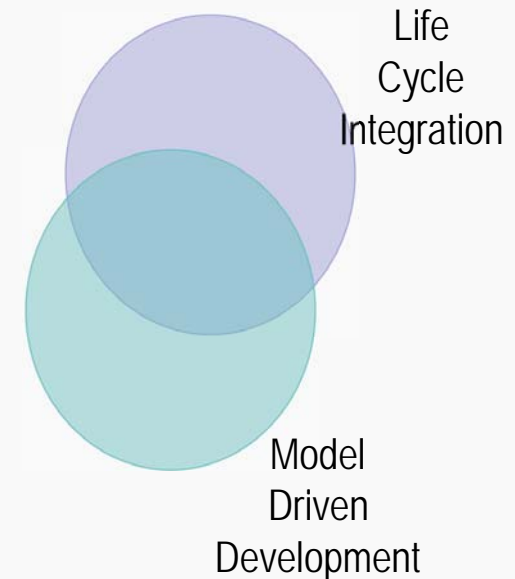
# Industrialization of Software Development

- Pattern for automating development
- Currently feasible only for broad domains
  - Platform vendors supply generic factories to the industry
- Make it feasible for narrower domains
  - Domain knowledge resides in user organizations
  - Provide more value for a smaller set of problems

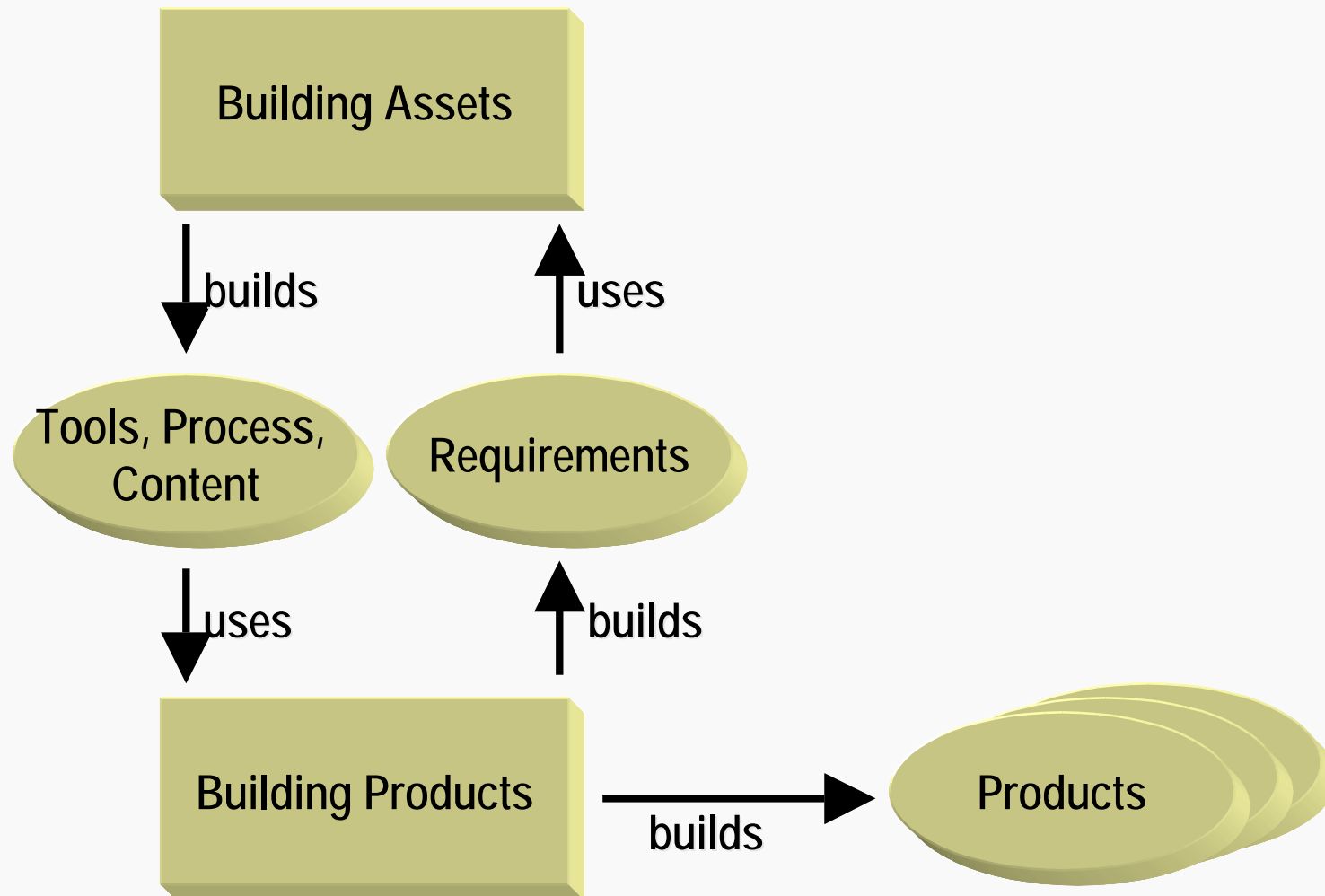


# Model Driven Development

- Help developers provide advanced automation by creating small, focused custom languages that solve clearly identifiable problems facing analysts, architects, developers, testers and other participants, and custom tools that support them
- Integrate metadata, tasks and artifacts
  - o from one life cycle phase, one part of a system, one level of abstraction
  - o to other phases, other parts, other levels of abstraction



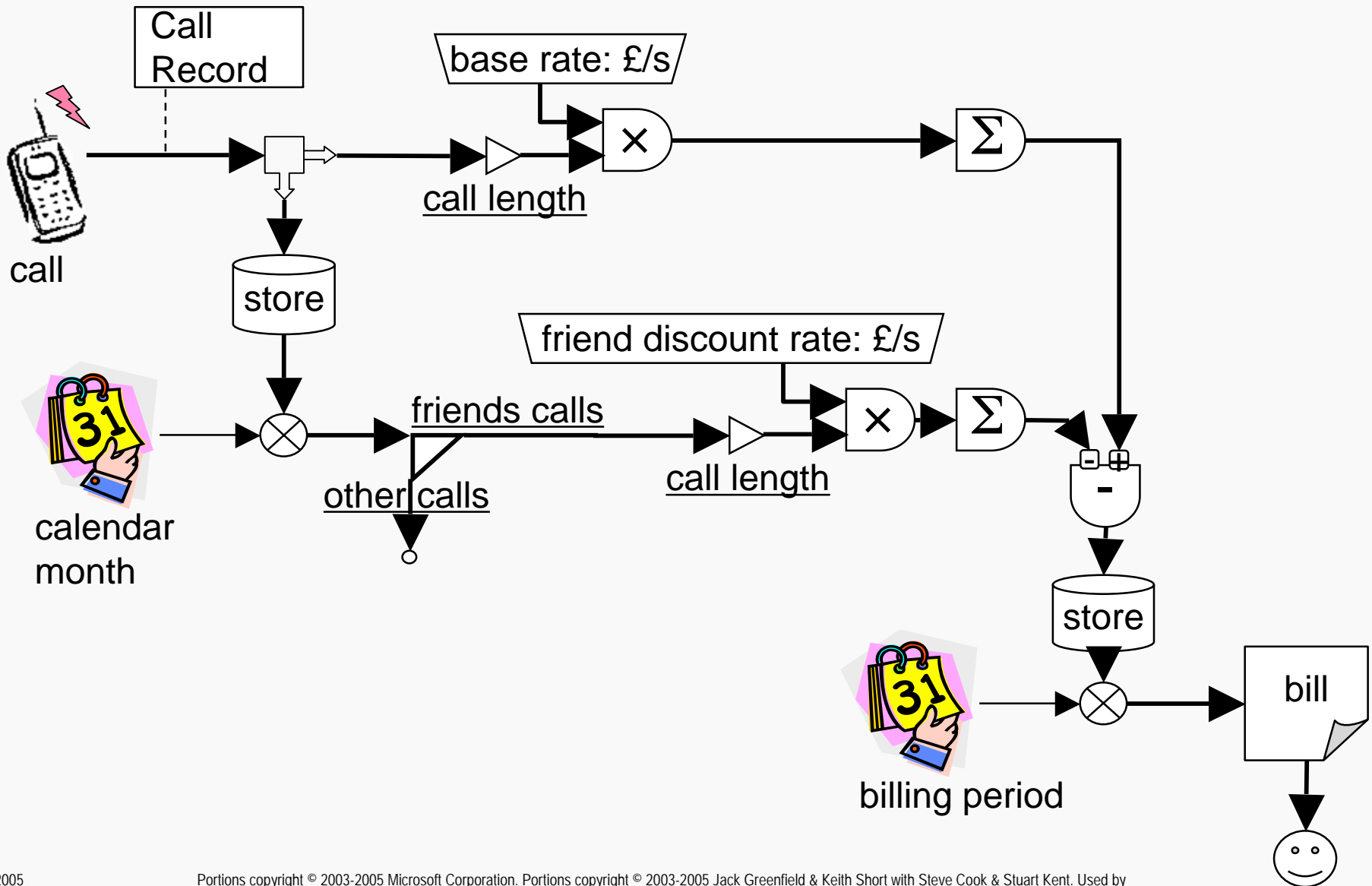
# Software Product Lines



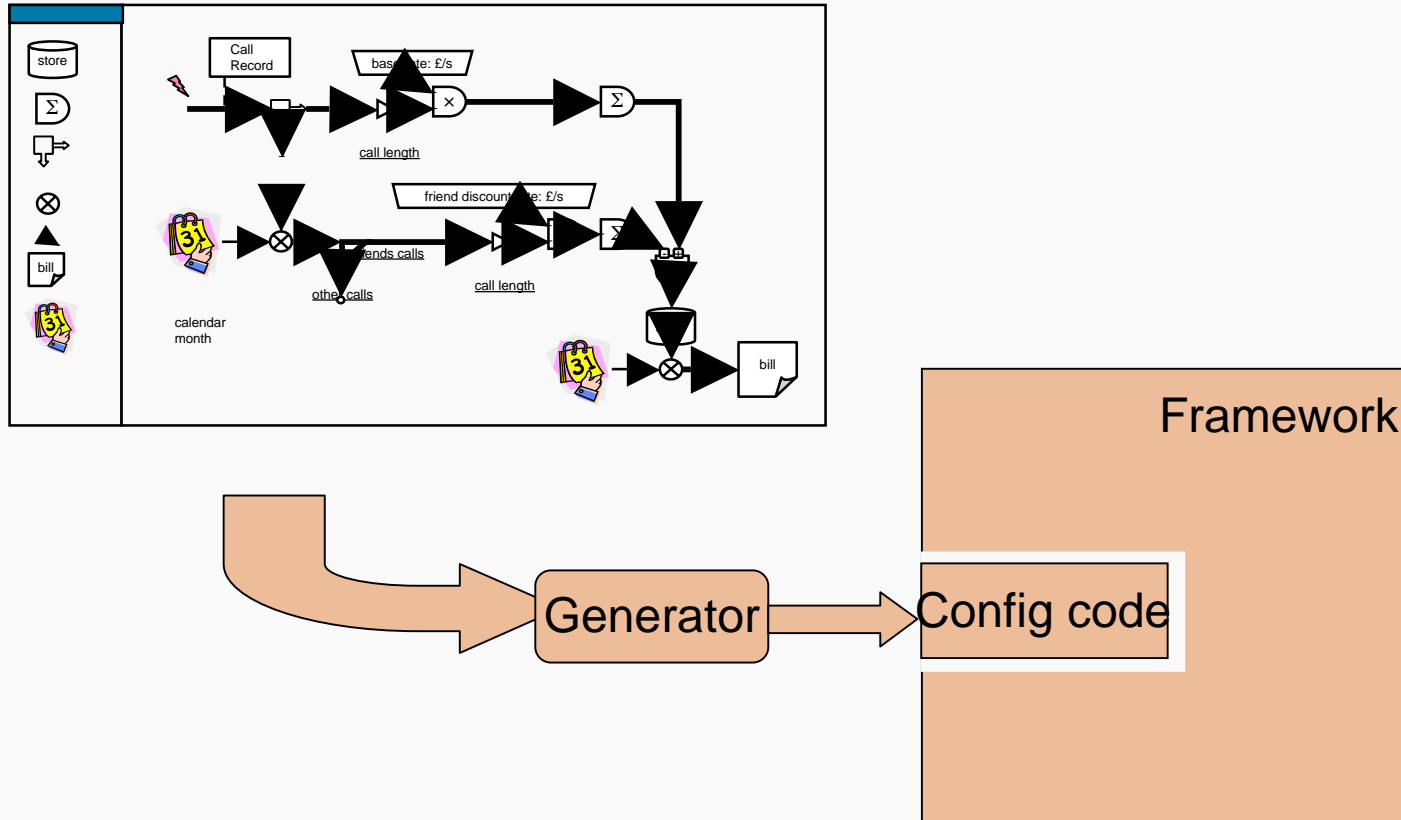


# DSL Tools

# Telephone billing language

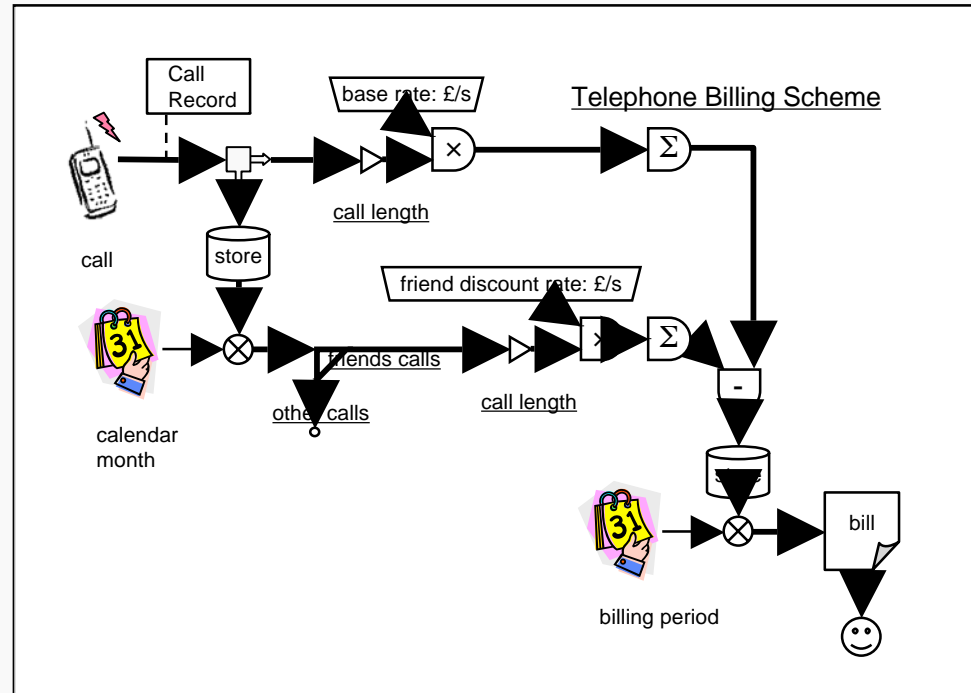


# Using a Domain Specific Language



# phone bill systems are **Small Scale** ...

- if we have a **language** of phone billing



- and a **platform** to run it on

**Phone billing engine**

# Domain Specific Languages

- Small highly focused languages
  - Better integrated with development process
  - Designed for specific problems, platforms or tasks
- Many proven examples
  - SQL, GUI builders, HTML, regular expressions
- Remove complexity from the problem
  - Solution easier to understand and maintain
  - Encourage agility through rapid iteration

# DSL Tools Demonstration

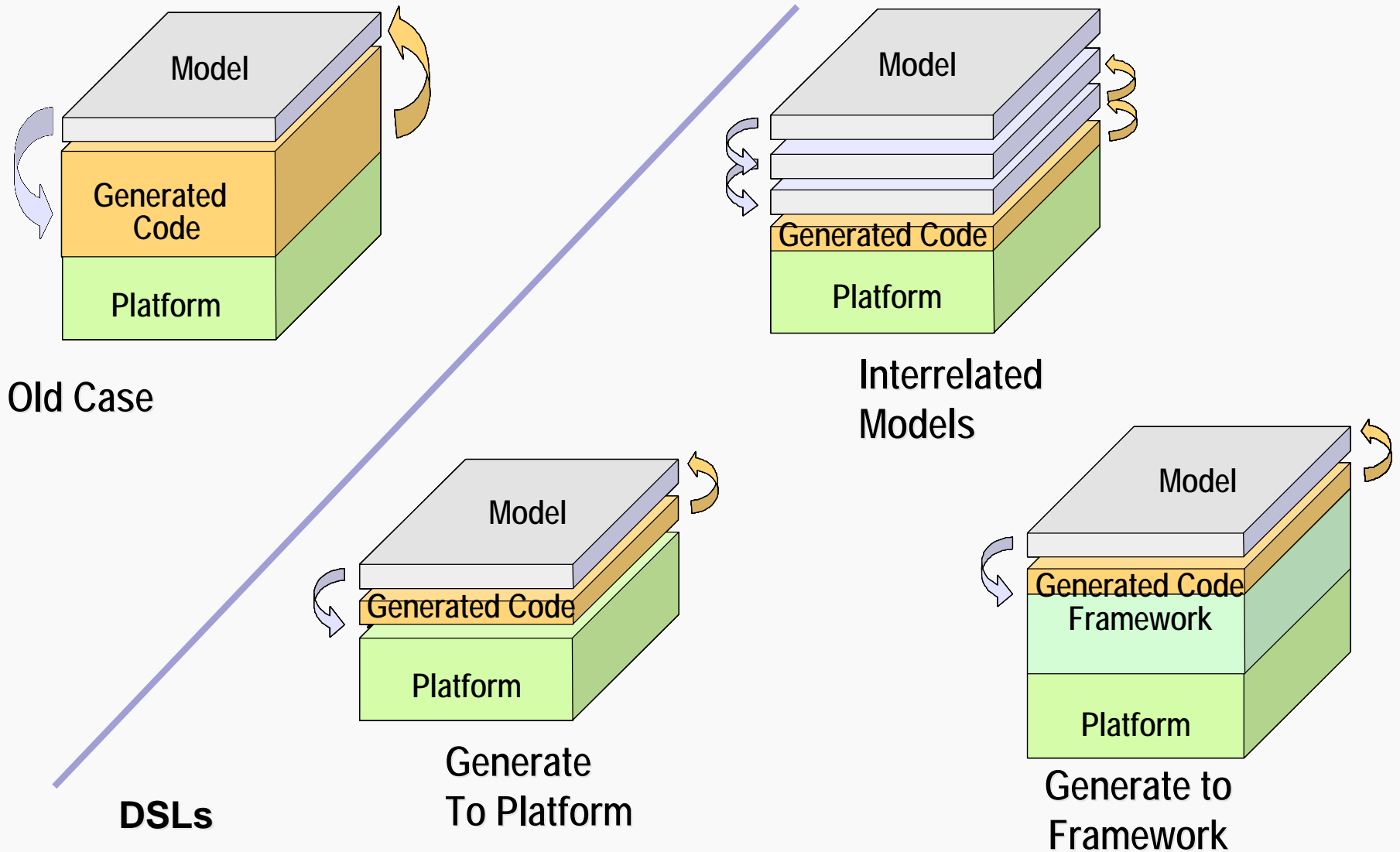
# Benefits of DSLs

- Notation is close to the domain
  - Encourages separation from implementation concerns
  - Can discuss with customer
- Agile
  - Easy and more reliable to change
  - DSL should be chosen to cover most variable aspects
- Good for product-line development
  - DSL covers a variable aspect;  
executing framework captures implementation patterns

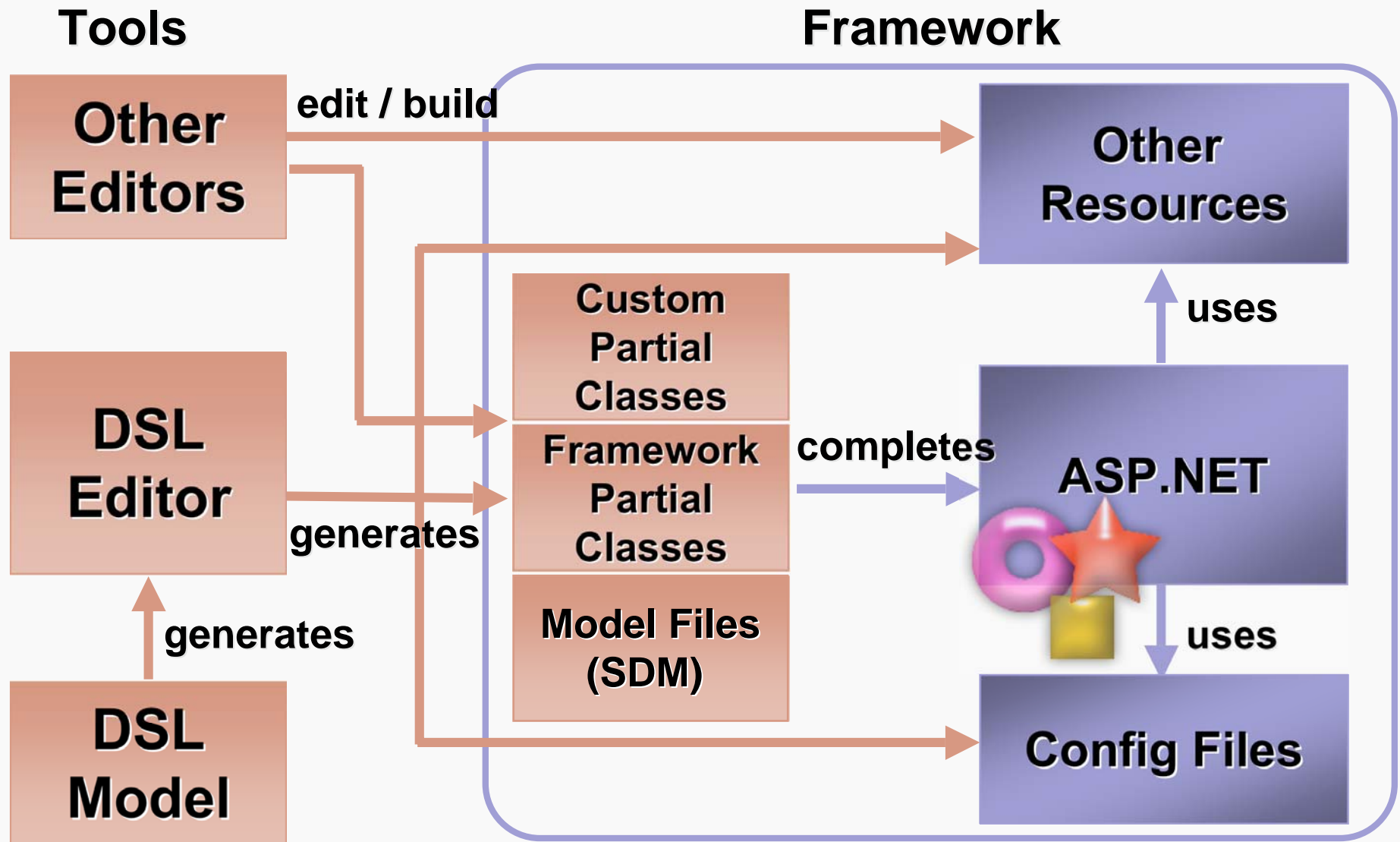
# How To Build An Industrial Grade Designer



# Effective Transformations



# Models and Frameworks

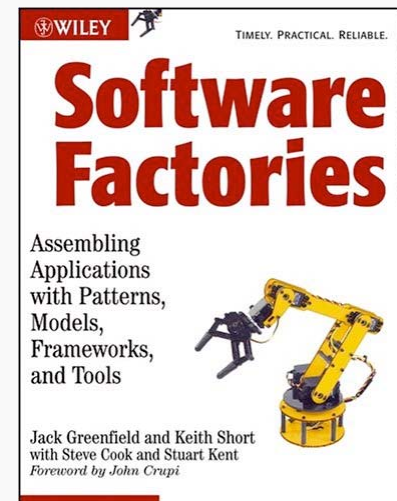


# SUMMARY

- Motivate Software Factory Vision
- Refresh of Software Factories
- Define Domain Specific Languages
- Demonstrate Software Factory Technologies
  - Domain Specific Languages

# Resources

- Books
  - Software Factories by Jack Greenfield and Keith Short
- Websites
  - <http://msdn.microsoft.com/architecture/softwarefactories>
  - <http://msdn.microsoft.com/vstudio/teamsystem>
  - <http://lab.msdn.microsoft.com/vs2005/teamsystem/workshop>
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# Questions | Comments

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