

Multifocal: A Strategic Bidirectional Transformation Language for XML Schemas

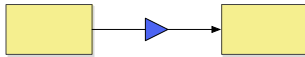
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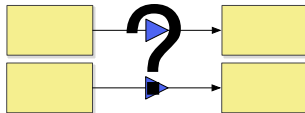
ICMT 2012
Prague - May 28th 2012

Two-level Transformations

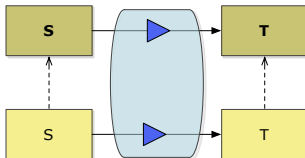
- model transformations are frequent in software engineering



- coupled transformations

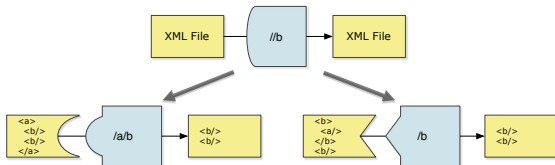


- two-level transformations

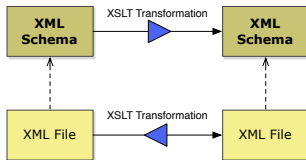


XML Transformation Languages

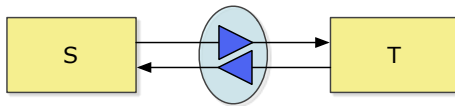
- XML transformation languages (XSLT, XQuery, XPath)
- generic, structure-shy programs



- easier to write, multiple inputs
- **not two-level**

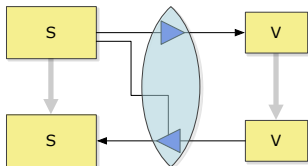


- bidirectional transformations

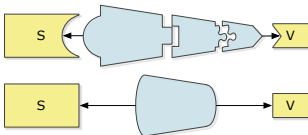


Bidirectional XML Transformation Languages

- many bidirectional languages
- tree-structured data (XML)
- lenses (view-update)

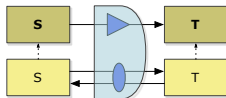


- not two-level, not generic

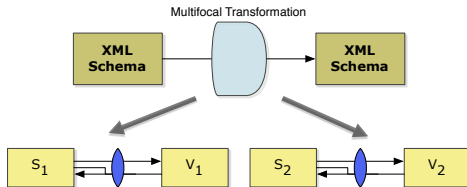


Motivation: Multifocal Language

- two-level bidirectional transformations

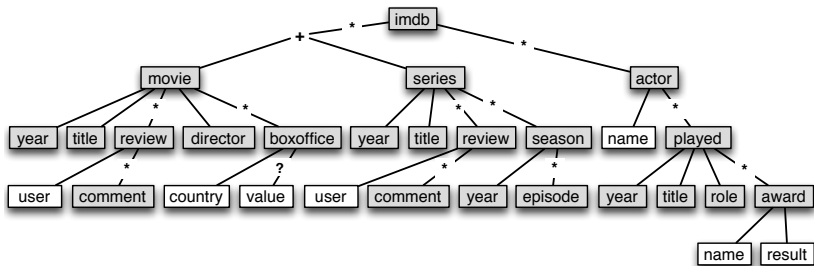


- Multifocal XML transformation language



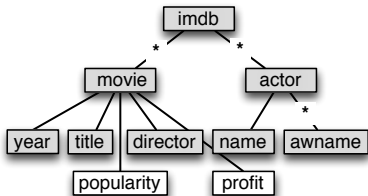
- schema-level transformations as views between XML Schemas
- model-level transformations as lenses between XML documents
- multiple focus points

- source XML Schema modeling a movie database



Application Example: XML Views

- informal XML Schema transformation
 - delete series
 - for each movie:
 - count its popularity (total number of review comments)
 - estimate its profit (sum of the boxoffice values)
 - for each actor, select its name and a list of award names
- view XML Schema



Application Example: XML Views

```
<imdb>
  <movie>
    <year>2003</year>
    <title>Kill Bill: Vol. 1</title>
    <review user="emma">
      <comment>Gorgeous!</comment></review>
    <director>Quentin Tarantino</director>
    <boxoffice country="USA" value="22089322"/>
    <boxoffice country="Japan" value="3521628"/>
  </movie>
  <series><year>2011</year>
    <title>Game of Thrones</title>
    <season><year>2011</year>
      <episode>Winter is Coming</episode>
    </season></series>
  <actor name="Uma Thurman">
    <played><year>2003</year>
      <title>Kill Bill: Vol. 1</title>
      <role>The Bride</role>
      <award name="Saturn" result="Won"/>
    </played></actor>
</imdb>
```

```
<imdb>
  <movie popularity="1" profit="25610950">
    <year>2003</year>
    <title>Kill Bill: Vol. 1</title>
    <director>Quentin Tarantino</director>
  </movie>
  <actor name="Uma Thurman">
    <awname>Saturn</awname>
  </actor>
</imdb>
```

```
<imdb>
  <movie> ... </movie>
  <movie popularity="2" profit="15">
    <year>2012</year>
    <title>Sherlock Holmes: Game of Shadows</title>
    <director>Guy Ritchie</director>
  </movie>
  <actor name="Uma Thurman">
    <awname>Saturn Best Actress</awname>
  </actor>
</imdb>
```

Application Example: XML Views

```
<imdb>
  <movie> ... </movie>
  <series> ... </series>
  <movie><year>2012</year>
    <title>Sherlock Holmes: Game of Shadows</title>
    <review user="" comment="" />
    <review user="" comment="" />
    <director>Guy Ritchie</director>
    <boxoffice country="" value="15" />
  </movie>
  <actor name="Uma Thurman">
    <played><year>2003</year>
      <title>Kill Bill: Vol. 1</title>
      <role>The Bride</role>
      <award name="Saturn Best Actress" result="Won" />
    </played></actor>
</imdb>
```

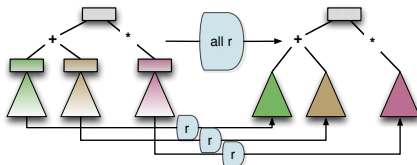
- generic style = concise specification
- strategic rewrite system

$$Rule = Schema \rightarrow Maybe (Schema, Lens)$$

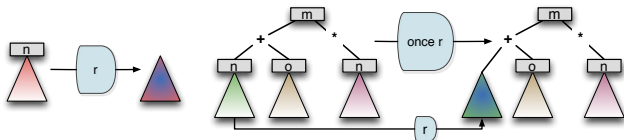
- construct flexible strategies in a compositional way
- basic combinators (in what order? how often?)
 - identity $nop : Rule \rightarrow Rule$
 - sequentially $(>>) : Rule \rightarrow Rule \rightarrow Rule$
 - alternatively $(||) : Rule \rightarrow Rule \rightarrow Rule$
 - repetitively $many : Rule \rightarrow Rule \rightarrow Rule$
 - optionally $try : Rule \rightarrow Rule$

Multifocal Language: Traversal Combinators

- traversal combinators (at what depth?)
 - apply a rule to all children



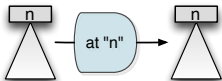
- apply a rule to all descendants
everywhere : $Rule \rightarrow Rule$
- apply a rule once at an arbitrary depth



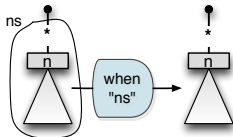
- apply a rule many times at an arbitrary depth
outermost : $Rule \rightarrow Rule$

- control the application of certain rules
- local combinators (under which conditions?)

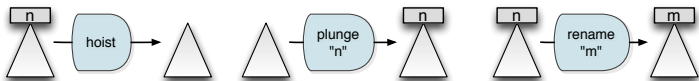
- at a particular element



- at a particular location



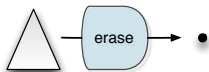
- XML name-based combinators



Multifocal Language: Abstraction Combinators

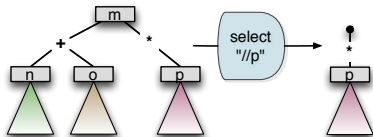
- language for defining XML views
- abstraction combinators

- erase the current tree (explicit)



- empty tree

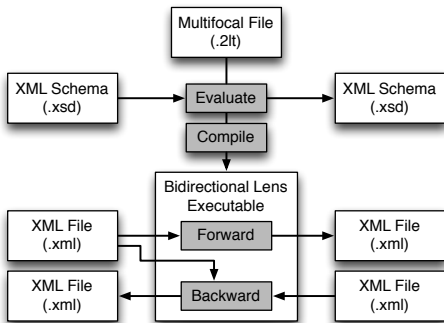
- apply an XPath query (implicit)



- 1 specialize the XPath expression ($/m/p$) for the source schema
- 2 convert it to a lens into the query's result type

- 1 everywhere (try (at "series" erase))
- 2 >> everywhere (try (at "movie" (
outermost (when "reviews" (
select "count(//comment)" >> plunge "@popularity"))
>> outermost (when "boxoffices" (
select "sum(//@value)" >> plunge "@profit"))))))
- 3 >> everywhere (try (at "actor" (
outermost (at "played" (
select "award/@name" >> all (rename "awname"))))))

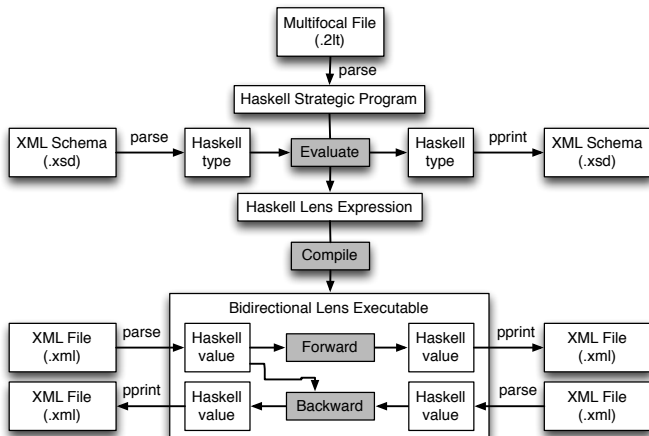
Multifocal Framework



- two stages:

- 1 evaluate: XML Schema \Rightarrow XML Schema + lens
- 2 compile: lens \Rightarrow executable

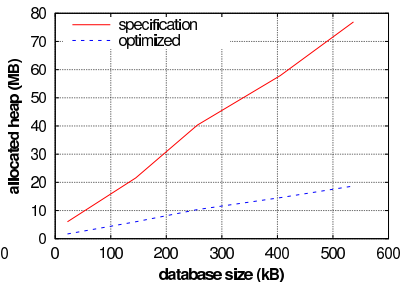
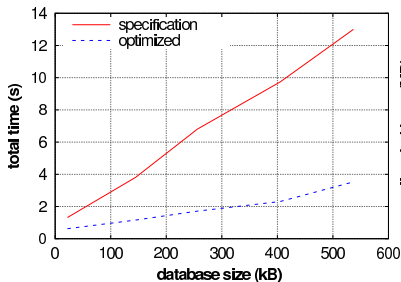
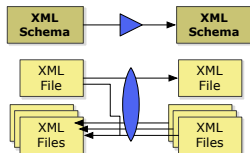
Implementation



- XML-Haskell front-ends (type-safe)
- strategic two-level library (Haskell)
- bidirectional lens library (Haskell)

Optimization

- resulting lenses could be more efficient
- support for automatic optimization
- optimize lenses \Rightarrow generate efficient executables
- once-a-time penalty
- propagate multiple updates



Conclusions

- + Multifocal language for XML Schema evolution
- + strategic: concise and generic
- + two-level: multiple views, free document migrations
- + bidirectional: lenses, nice update semantics
- + staged optimization
- + framework (type-safe)
 - expressiveness of the bidirectional language (views)
 - alignment (parameterization)
 - integration with XML technologies

Demo: Tool / Library

- more (recursive) XML Schema evolution examples
- <http://hackage.haskell.org/package/multifocal>