Abstract

We present the system description language \( \text{SDL} \) that offers a declarative way of specifying new complex NLP systems from already existing modules with the help of three operators: sequence, parallelism, and unrestricted iteration. Given a system description and modules that implement a minimal interface, the \( \text{SDL} \) compiler returns a running Java program which realizes exactly the desired behavior of the original specification. The execution semantics of \( \text{SDL} \) is complemented by a precise formal semantics, defined in terms of concepts of function theory. The \( \text{SDL} \) compiler is part of the \( \text{SProUT} \) shallow language platform, a system for the development and processing of multilingual resources.

1 Introduction

In this paper, we focus on a general system description language, called \( \text{SDL} \), which allows the declarative specification of NLP systems from a set of already existing base modules. Assuming that each initial module implements a minimal interface of methods, a new complex system is composed with the help of three operators, realizing a sequence of two modules, a (quasi-)parallel execution of several modules, and a potentially unrestricted self-application of a single module. Communication between independent modules is decoupled by a mediator which is sensitive to the operators connecting the modules and to the modules themselves. To put it in another way: new systems can be defined by simply putting together existing independent modules, sharing a common interface. The interface assumes functionality which modules usually already provide, such as set input, clear internal state, start computation, etc. It is clear that such an approach permits flexible experimentation with different software architectures during the set up of a new (NLP) system. The use of mediators furthermore guarantees that an independently developed module will stay independent when integrated into a new system. In the worst case, only the mediator needs to be modified or upgraded, resp. In many cases, not even a modification of the mediator is necessary. The execution semantics of \( \text{SDL} \) is complemented by an abstract semantics, defined in terms of concepts of function theory, such as Cartesian product, functional composition & application, Lambda abstraction, and unbounded minimization. Contrary to an interpreted approach to system specification, our approach compiles a syntactically well-formed \( \text{SDL} \) expression into a Java program. This code might then be incorporated into a larger system or might be directly compiled by the Java compiler, resulting in an executable file. This strategy has two advantages: firstly, the compiled Java code is faster than an interpretation of the corresponding \( \text{SDL} \) expression, and secondly, the generated Java code can be modified or even extended by additional software.

The structure of this paper is as follows. In the next section, we motivate the development of \( \text{SDL} \) and give a flavor of how base expressions can be compiled. We then come up with an EBNF specification of the concrete syntax for \( \text{SDL} \) in section 3 and explain \( \text{SDL} \) with the help of an example. Since modules can be seen as functions in the mathematical sense, we argue in section 4 that a system specification can be given a precise formal semantics. We also clarify the formal status of the mediators and show how they are incorporated in the definition of the abstract semantics. Section 5 then defines the programming interfaces and their default implementation, both for modules and for mediators. In the final section, we present some details of the compilation process.

2 Motivation & Idea

The shallow text processing system \( \text{SProUT} \) (Becker et al., 2002) developed at DFKI is a complex platform for the development and processing of multilingual
guage resources. SProUT arranges processing components (e.g., tokenizer, gazetteer, named entity recognition) in a strictly sequential fashion, as is known from standard cascaded finite-state devices (Abney, 1996).

In order to connect such (independently developed) NL components, one must look at the application programmer interface (API) of each module, hoping that there are API methods which allow, e.g., to call a module with a specific input, to obtain the result value, etc. In the best case, API methods from different modules can be used directly without much programming overhead. In the worst case, however, there is no API available, meaning that we have to inspect the programming code of a module and have to write additional code to realize interfaces between modules (e.g., data transformation). Even more demanding, recent hybrid NLP systems such as WHITEBOARD (Crysmann et al., 2002) implement more complex interactions and loops, instead of using a simple pipeline of modules.

We have overcome this inflexible behavior by implementing the following idea. Since we use typed feature structures (Carpenter, 1992) in SProUT as the sole data interchange format between processing modules, the construction of a new system can be reduced to the implementation of a regular expression of modules. Because the © sign for concatenation cannot be found on a keyboard, we have given the three characters +, |, and * the following meaning:

- **sequence or concatenation**
  \( m_1 + m_2 \) expresses the fact that (1) the input to \( m_1 + m_2 \) is the input given to \( m_1 \), (2) the output of module \( m_1 \) serves as the input to \( m_2 \), and (3) that the final output of \( m_1 + m_2 \) is equal to the output of \( m_2 \). This is the usual flow of information in a sequential cascaded shallow NL architecture.

- **concurrency or parallelism**
  | denotes a quasi-parallel computation of independent modules, where the final output of each module serves as the input to a subsequent module (perhaps grouped in a structured object, as we do by default). This operator has far reaching potential. We envisage, e.g., the parallel computation of several morphological analyzers with different coverage or the parallel execution of a shallow topological parser and a deep HPSG parser (as in WHITEBOARD). In a programming language such as Java, the execution of modules can even be realized by independently running threads.

- **unrestricted iteration or fixpoint computation**
  \( m^* \) has the following interpretation. Module \( m \) feeds its output back into itself, until no more changes occur, thus implementing a kind of a fixpoint computation (Davey and Priestley, 1990). It is clear that such a fixpoint might not be reached in finite time, i.e., the computation must not stop. A possible application was envisaged in (Braun, 1999), where an iterative application of a base clause module was necessary to model recursive embedding of subordinate clauses in a system for parsing German clause sentential structures. Notice that unrestricted iteration would even allow us to simulate an all-paths context-free parsing behavior, since such a feedback loop can in principle simulate an unbounded number of cascade stages in a finite-state device (each level of a CF parse tree has been constructed by a single cascade stage).

We have defined a Java interface of methods which each module must fulfill that will be incorporated in the construction of a new system. Implementing such an interface means that a module must provide an implementation for all methods specified in the interface with exactly the same method name and method signature, e.g., `setInput()`, `clear()`, or `run()`. To ease this implementation, we have also implemented an abstract Java class that provides a default implementation for all these methods with the exception of `run()`, the method which starts the computation of the module and which delivers the final result.

The interesting point now is that a new system, declaratively specified by means of the above apparatus, can be automatically compiled into a single Java class. Even the newly generated Java class implements the above interface of methods. This Java code can then be compiled by the Java compiler into a running program, realizing exactly the intended behavior of the original system specification. The execution semantics for an arbitrary module \( m \) is defined to be always the execution of the `run()` method of \( m \), written in Java as `m.run()`.

Due to space limitations, we can only outline the basic idea and present a simplified version of the compiled code for a sequence of two module instances \( m_1 + m_2 \), for the independent concurrent computation \( m_1 | m_2 \), and for the unbounded iteration of a single module instance \( m^* \). Note that we use the typewriter font when referring to the concrete syntax or the implementation, but use italics to denote the abstract syntax.

\[
(m_1 + m_2)(input) \equiv \\
\text{m1.clear()}; \\
\text{m1.setInput(input);} \\
\text{m1.setOutput(m1.run(m1.getInput()));} \\
\text{m2.clear();} \\
\text{m2.setInput(seq(m1, m2));} \\
\text{m2.setOutput(m2.run(m2.getInput()));} \\
\text{return m2.getOutputStream();}
\]

\[
(m_1 | m_2)(input) \equiv \\
\text{m1.setInput(input);} \\
\text{m1.setOutput(m1.run(m1.getInput()));} \\
\text{m2.setInput(m2.getInput());} \\
\text{m2.setOutput(m2.run(m2.getInput()));} \\
\text{return m2.getOutputStream();}
\]
The pseudo code above contains three methods, `seq()`, `par()`, and `fix()`, methods which mediate between the output of one module and the input of a succeeding module. Clearly, such functionality should not be squeezed into independently developed modules, since otherwise a module \( m \) must have a notion of a \( \varepsilon \)-point during the execution of \( m^* \) or must be sensitive to the output of every other module, e.g., during the processing of \( (m_1 \mid m_2) + m \). Note that the mediators take modules as input, and so having access to their internal information via the public methods specified in the module interface (the API).

The default implementation for `seq` is of course the identity function (speaking in terms of functional composition). `par` wraps the two results in a structured object (default implementation: a Java array). `fix()` implements a \( \varepsilon \)-point computation (see section 5.3 for the Java code). These mediators can be made specific to special module-module combinations and are an implementation of the mediator design pattern, which loosely couples independent modules by encapsulating their interaction in a new object (Gamma et al., 1995, pp. 273). I.e., the mediators do not modify the original modules and only have read access to input and output via `getInput()` and `getOutput()`.

In the following, we present a graphical representation for displaying module combination. Given such pictures, it is easy to see where the mediators come into play. Depicting a sequence of two modules is, at first sight, not hard.

Now, if the input format of \( m_2 \) is not compatible with the output of \( m_1 \), must we change the programming code for \( m_2 \)? Even more serious, if we would have another expression \( m_3 + m_2 \), must \( m_2 \) also be sensitive to the output format of \( m_3 \)? In order to avoid these and other cases, we decouple module interaction and introduce a special mediator method for the sequence operator (\( \text{seq} \) in the above code), depicted by `⊕`.

3 Syntax

A new system is built from an initial set of already existing modules \( M \) with the help of the three operators `+`, `|`, and `*`. The set of all syntactically well-formed module descriptions \( D \) in SDL is inductively defined as follows:

- \( m \in M \Rightarrow m \in D \)
- \( m_1, m_2 \in D \Rightarrow m_1 + m_2 \in D \)
- \( m_1, m_2 \in D \Rightarrow m_1 | m_2 \in D \)
- \( m_1, m_2, m_3 \in D \Rightarrow m_1 * m_2 \in D \)
\[ m_1, \ldots, m_k \in D \Rightarrow (\| m_1 \ldots m_k) \in D \]
\[ m \in D \Rightarrow m^* \in D \]

Examples in the concrete syntax are written using the typewriter font, e.g., module. All operators have the same priority. Succeeding modules are written from left to right, using infix notation, e.g., \( m_1 + m_2 \). Note that we use the prefix notation for the concurrency operator \(|\) to allow for an arbitrary number of arguments, e.g., \(| m_1 m_2 m_3 \). This technique furthermore circumvents notorious grouping ambiguities which might lead to different results when executing the modules. Notice that since \(|\) must neither be commutative nor must it be associative, the result of \(| m_1 m_2 m_3 \) might be different to \(| m_1 (| m_2 m_3)\), to \(| (| m_1 m_2) m_3 \), or even to \(| m_2 (| m_1 m_3)\), etc. Whether \(|\) is commutative or associative is determined by the implementation of concurrency mediator \( \text{par} \). Let us give an example. Assume, for instance, that \( m_1, m_2, \text{and } m_3 \) would return typed feature structures and that \( \text{par()} \) would join the results by using unification. In this case, \(|\) is clearly commutative and associative, since unification is commutative and associative (and idempotent).

Finally, the unrestricted self-application of a module should be expressed in the concrete syntax by using the module name, prefixed by the asterisk sign, and grouped using parentheses, e.g., \((* \text{module})\) here might represent a single module or a complex expression (which itself must be put in parentheses). Making \(|\) and \(*\) prefix operators (in contrast to \(+, \cdot, \ldots\)) ease the work of the syntactical analysis of an \( \text{SDL} \) expression. The EBNF for a complete system description \( \text{system} \) is given by Figure 1. A concrete running example is shown in Figure 2.

The example system from Figure 2 should be read as \textit{define a new module} de.mk.1t.test.System \textit{as} \( (| \text{rnd1} \text{rnd2} \text{rnd3}) + \text{incl} + \ldots \) \textit{variables} \text{rnd1}, \text{rnd2}, \text{and } \text{rnd3} \textit{refer to instances of} \text{module} de.mk.1t.sdl.test.Randomize, \text{module} \text{Randomize belongs to package} de.mk.1t.sdl.test, \textit{the value of} \text{rnd1} \textit{should be initialized with} \( "\text{foo}\), "\text{bar}\), "\text{baz}\), etc. Every single line must be separated by the newline character.

The use of variables (instead of using directly module names, i.e., Java classes) has one important advantage: variables can be reused (viz., \text{rnd2} and \text{rnd3} in the example), meaning that the same instances are used at several places throughout the system description, instead of using several instances of the same module (which, of course, can also be achieved; cf. \text{rnd1}, \text{rnd2}, and \text{rnd3} which are instances of module \text{Randomize}). Notice that the value of a variable can not be redefined during the course of a system description.

### 4 Modules as Functions

Before we start the description of the implementation in the next section, we will argue that a system description can be given a precise formal semantics, assuming that the initial modules, which we call base modules are well defined. First of all, we only need some basic mathematical knowledge from secondary school, viz., the concept of a function.

A function \( f \) (sometimes called a mapping) from \( S \) to \( T \), written as \( f : S \rightarrow T \), can be seen as a special kind of relation, where the domain of \( f \) is \( S \) (written as \( \text{DOM}(f) = S \)), and for each element in the domain of \( f \), there is at most one element in the range (or codomain) \( \text{RNG}(f) \). If there always exists an element in the range, we say that \( f \) is a total function (or well defined) and write \( f \downarrow \). Otherwise, \( f \) is said to be a partial function, and for an \( s \in S \) for which \( f \) is not defined, we then write \( f(s) \uparrow \).

Since \( S \) itself might consist of ordered \( n \)-tuples and thus is the Cartesian product of \( S_1, \ldots, S_n \), depicted as \( \times_{i=1}^n S_i \), we use the vector notation and write \( f(\vec{s}) \) instead of \( f(s) \). The \( n \)-fold functional composition of \( f : S \rightarrow T \) \((n \geq 0)\) is written as \( f^n \) and has the following inductive definition: \( f^0(\vec{s}) := \vec{s} \) and \( f^{i+1}(\vec{s}) := f(f^i(\vec{s})) \).

\( s \in S \) is said to be a \textit{fixedpoint} of \( f : S \rightarrow S \) iff \( f(f(s)) = s = f(s) \). We use \( =_S \) to denote the equality relation in \( S \).

Assuming that \( m \) is a module for which a proper \texttt{run}() method has been defined, we will, from now on, refer to the function \( m \) as abbreviating \( m.\text{run}() \), the execution method \texttt{run}() from module \( m \). Hence, we define the execution semantics of \( m \) to be equivalent to \( m.\text{run}() \).

#### 4.1 Sequence

Let us start with the sequence \( m_1 + m_2 \) of two modules, regarded as two function \( m_1 : S_1 \rightarrow T_1 \) and \( m_2 : S_2 \rightarrow T_2 \). + here is the analogue to functional composition \( \circ \), and so we define the meaning (or abstract semantics) \( [\cdot] \) of \( m_1 + m_2 \) as

\[
[m_1 + m_2](\vec{s}) := (m_2 \circ m_1)(\vec{s}) = m_2(m_1(\vec{s}))
\]

\( m_1 + m_2 \) then is well-defined if \( m_1 \downarrow, m_2 \downarrow \), and \( T_1 \subseteq S_2 \) is the case, due to the following biconditional:

\[
m_1 \downarrow, m_2 \downarrow, T_1 \subseteq S_2 \iff (m_1 \circ m_2 : S_1 \rightarrow T_2) \downarrow
\]

#### 4.2 Parallelism

We now come to the parallel execution of \( k \) modules \( m_i : S_i \rightarrow T_i \) \((1 \leq i \leq k)\), operating on the same input. As already said, the default mediator for \(|\) returns an ordered
the domain of the new composite module:

\[ \text{Mediator} = \text{de.dfki.lt.sdl.test.MaxMediator} \]
\[ \text{rnd1} = \text{de.dfki.lt.sdl.test.Randomize("foo", "bar", "baz")} \]
\[ \text{Threaded} = \text{Yes} \]
\[ \text{rnd2} = \text{Randomize("bar", "baz")} \]
\[ \text{inc1} = \text{de.dfki.lt.sdl.test.Increment} \]
\[ \text{inc2} = \text{de.dfki.lt.sdl.test.Increment} \]
\[ \text{i5ut42} = \text{de.dfki.lt.sdl.test.Incr5UpTo42} \]
\[ \text{variables} \to \{ \text{var } \}^+ \]
\[ \text{regexpr} \to \text{x} \]
\[ \text{string} \to \text{a Java string} \]

A proper definition of unrestricted iteration, however, de-
n for which a self-application of module \( m \) no longer changes the output, when applied to the original input \( \bar{s} \in S \). And so, we have the following definitional equation for the meaning of \( m^* \):

\[
[m^*](\bar{s}) := m^{\mu(m)}(\bar{s})
\]

Obviously, the number of iteration steps needed to obtain a fixpoint is given by \( \mu(m)(\bar{s}) \), where \( \mu : (S \to S) \to N \). Given \( m \), we define \( \mu(m) \) as

\[
\mu(m)(\bar{s}) := \begin{cases} 
  n & \text{if } m^n(\bar{s}) = m^{n-1}(\bar{s}) \\
  n' & \text{if } m^n(\bar{s}) \neq m^{n-1}(\bar{s}), \\
  \uparrow & \text{for all } 0 \leq i \leq n - 1 \\
  \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

Compare this definition with the original \( \mu(f)(\bar{x}) \) on natural numbers above. Testing for zero is replaced here by testing for equality in \( S \). This last definition completes the semantics for \( m^* \).

### 4.4 Incorporating Mediators

The above formalization does not include the use of mediators. The effects the mediators have on the input/output of modules are an integral part of the definition for the meaning of \( m_1 + m_2 \), \( \langle m_1 \ldots m_k \rangle \), and \( m^* \). In case we explicitly want to represent (the default implementation of) the mediators in the above definitions, we must, first of all, clarify their status.

Let us focus, for instance, on the mediator for the sequence operator \(+\). We already said that the mediator for \(+\) uses the output of \( m_1 \) to feed \( m_2 \), thus can be seen as the identity function \( \text{id} \), speaking in terms of functional composition. Hence, we might redefine \( \langle m_1 + m_2 \rangle(\bar{s}) \) as

\[
\langle (m_1 + m_2) \rangle(\bar{s}) := (m_2 \circ \text{id} \circ m_1)(\bar{s}) = m_2(\text{id}(m_1(\bar{s}))) = m_2(m_1(\bar{s}))
\]

If so, mediators were functions and would have the same status as modules. Clearly, they pragmatically differ from modules in that they coordinate the interaction between independent modules (remember the mediator metaphor). However, we have also said that the mediator methods take modules as input. When adopting this view, a mediator is different from a module: it is a functional (as is \( \mu \)), taking functions as arguments (the modules) and returning a function. Now, let \( \mathcal{S} \) be the mediator for the \(+\) operator. We then obtain a different semantics for \( m_1 + m_2 \).

\[
\langle (m_1 + m_2) \rangle(\bar{s}) := (m_2 \circ \mathcal{S}(m_1, m_2) \circ m_1)(\bar{s})
\]

and

\[
\mathcal{S}(m_1, m_2) := \text{id}
\]

is the case in the default implementation for \(+\). This view, in fact, precisely corresponds to the implementation.

Let us quickly make the two other definitions reflect this new view and let \( P \) and \( \mathcal{F} \) be the functionals for | and \( * \), resp. For |, we now have

\[
\langle (m_1 \ldots m_k) \rangle(\bar{s}) := (P(m_1, \ldots, m_k) \circ (\times_{i=1}^k m_i))(\bar{s}^k)
\]

\( (\times_{i=1}^k m_i)(\bar{s}^k) \) denotes the ordered sequence \( \langle m_1(\bar{s}), \ldots, m_k(\bar{s}) \rangle \) to which function \( P(m_1, \ldots, m_k) \) is applied. At the moment,

\[
P(m_1, \ldots, m_k) := \times_{i=1}^k \text{id}
\]

i.e., the identity function is applied to the result of each \( m_i(\bar{s}) \), and so in the end, we still obtain \( \langle m_1(\bar{s}), \ldots, m_k(\bar{s}) \rangle \).

The adaption of \( m^* \) is also not hard: \( \mathcal{F} \) is exactly the \( \mu(m)(\bar{x}) \)-fold composition of \( m \), given value \( \bar{x} \). Since \( \bar{x} \) are free variables, we use Church’s Lambda abstraction (Barendregt, 1984), make them bound, and write

\[
\mathcal{F}(m) := \lambda \bar{x}. m^{\mu(m)}(\bar{x})'(\bar{x})
\]

Thus

\[
[m^*](\bar{s}) := (\mathcal{F}(m))(\bar{s})
\]

It is clear that the above set of definitions is still not complete, since it does not cover the cases where a module \( m \) consists of several submodules, as does the syntax of SDL clearly admit. This leads us to the final four inductive definitions which conclude this section:

- \( [m](\bar{s}) := m(\bar{s}) \) iff \( m \) is a base module
- \( [(m_1 + m_2)](\bar{s}) := ([m_2] \circ \mathcal{S}([m_1], [m_2]) \circ [m_1])(\bar{s}) \)
- \( [\langle m_1 \ldots m_k \rangle](\bar{s}) := (P([m_1], \ldots, [m_k]) \circ (\times_{i=1}^k [m_i]))(\bar{s}^k) \)
- \( [m^*](\bar{s}) := (\mathcal{F}([m]))(\bar{s}), \) whereas \( \mathcal{F}([m]) := \lambda \bar{x}. [m]^{\mu([m])}(\bar{x})'(\bar{x}) \)

Recall that the execution semantics of \( m(\bar{s}) \) has not changed after all and is still \( m. \text{run}(\bar{s}) \), whereas \( \bar{s} \) abbreviates the Java notation for the \( k \)-tuple \( \bar{s} \).

### 5 Interfaces

This section gives a short sketch of the API methods which every module must implement and presents the default implementation of the mediator methods.
5.1 Module Interface

IModule

The following seven methods must be implemented by a module which should contribute to a new system. The next subsection provides a default implementation for six of them. The exception is the one-argument method run() which is assumed to execute a module.

- **clear()** clears the internal state of the module it is applied to. clear() is useful when a module instance is reused during the execution of a system. clear() might throw a ModuleClearError in case something goes wrong during the clearing phase.

- **init()** initializes a given module by providing an array of init strings. init() might throw a ModuleInitError.

- **run()** starts the execution of the module to which it belongs and returns the result of this computation. An implementation of run() might throw a ModuleRunError. Note that run() should not store the input nor the output of the computation. This is supposed to be done independently by using setInput() and setOutput() (see below).

- **setInput()** stores the value of parameter input and returns this value.

- **getInput()** returns the input originally given to setInput().

- **setOutput()** stores the value of parameter output and returns this value.

- **getOutput()** returns the output originally given to setOutput().

5.2 Module Methods

Six of the seven module methods are provided by a default implementation in class Modules which implements interface IModule (see above). New modules are advised to inherit from Modules, so that only run() must actually be specified. Input and output of a module is memorized by introducing the two additional private instance fields input and output.

```java
public abstract class Modules implements IModule {
    private Object input, output;
    protected Modules() {
        this.input = null;
        this.output = null; }
    public Object run(Object input) throws
        UnsupportedOperationException {
        throw new UnsupportedOperationException("..."); }
    public void clear() {
        this.input = null;
        this.output = null; }
    public void init(String[] initArgs) {
    }
    public Object setInput(Object input) {
        return (this.input = input); }
    public Object getInput() {
        return this.input; }
    public Object setOutput(Object output) {
        return (this.output = output); }
    public Object getOutput() {
        return this.output; }
}
```

5.3 Mediator Methods

The public class Mediators provides a default implementation for the three mediator methods, specified in interface IMediator. It is worth noting that although fix() returns the fixpoint, it relocates its computation into an auxiliary method fixpoint() (see below), due to the fact that mediators are not allowed to change the internal state of a module. And thus, the input field still contains the original input, whereas the output field refers to the fixpoint, at last.

```java
public class Mediators implements IMediator {
    public Mediators() {
    }
    public Object seq(IModule module1, IModule module2) {
        return module1.getOutput(); }
    public Object par(IModule[] modules) {
        Object[] result = new Object[modules.length];
        for (int i = 0; i < modules.length; i++)
            result[i] = modules[i].getOutput();
        return result; }
    public Object fix(IModule module) {
        return fixpoint(module, module.getInput()); }
    private Object fixpoint(IModule module, Object input) {
        Object output = module.run(input);
        if (output.equals(input))
            return output;
        else
            return fixpoint(module, output); }
}
```

6 Compiler

In section 2, we have already seen how basic expressions are compiled into a sequence of instructions, consisting of API methods from the module and mediator interface. Here, we like to glance at the compilation of more complex SDL expressions.

First of all, we note that complex expressions are decomposed into flat basic expressions which are not further structured. Each subexpression is associated with a new module variable and these variables are inserted into the original system description which will also then become flat. In case of the example from Figure 2, we have...
the following subexpressions together with their variables (we prefix every variable by the dollar sign): $1 = (| \$rnd1 \$rnd2 \$rnd3), \$2 = (* \$15\$22), \$3 = (\$rnd3 + \$rnd2), and \$4 = (* \$3). As a result, the original system description reduces to $1 + \$incl2 + \$2 + \$4 and thus is normalized as $1, \ldots, \$4 are. The SDC compiler then introduces so-called local or inner Java classes for such subexpressions and locates them in the same package to which the newly defined system belongs. Clearly, each new inner class must also fulfill the module interface $\text{IModule}$ (see section 5) and the SDC compiler produces the corresponding Java code, similar to the default implementation in class Modules (section 5), together with the right constructors for the inner classes.

For each base module and each newly introduced inner class, the compiler generates a private instance field (e.g., private $\text{Randomize}$ $\$rnd1$ and a new instance (e.g., this.$\text{Rnd1} = \text{new Randomize}()$) to which the API methods can be applied. Each occurrence of the operators $+, |, $ and $*$ corresponds to the execution of the mediator methods $\text{seq}, \text{par},$ and $\text{fix}$ (see below).

Local variables (prefix by the low line character) are also introduced for the individual $\text{run()}$ methods ($\text{\_15, \_16, \_23}$ below). These variables are introduced by the SDC compiler to serve as handles (or anchors) to already evaluated subexpression, helping to establish a proper flow of control during the recursive compilation process.

We finish this paper by presenting the generated code for the $\text{run()}$ method for System System from Figure 2.

```java
public Object run(Object input)
   throws ModuleClearError, ModuleRunError {
   this.clear();
   IMediator _med = \text{new MaxMediator}();
   this.$1.clear();
   this.$1.setInput(input);
   Object _15 = this.$1.run(input);
   this.$1.setOutput(_15);
   Object _16 = _med.$\text{seq}(this.$1, this.$inc1);
   this.$inc1.clear();
   this.$inc1.setInput(_16);
   Object _17 = this.$inc1.run(_16);
   this.$inc1.setOutput(_17);
   Object _18 = _med.$\text{seq}(this.$inc1, this.$inc2);
   this.$inc2.clear();
   this.$inc2.setInput(_18);
   Object _19 = this.$inc2.run(_18);
   this.$inc2.setOutput(_19);
   Object _20 = _med.$\text{seq}(this.$inc2, this.$2);
   this.$2.clear();
   this.$2.setInput(_20);
   Object _21 = this.$2.run(_20);
   this.$2.setOutput(_21);
   Object _22 = _med.$\text{seq}(this.$2, this.$4);
   this.$4.clear();
   this.$4.setInput(_22);
   Object _23 = this.$4.run(_23);
   this.$4.setOutput(_23);
   return this.setOutput(_23);
}
```

We always generate a new mediator object ($\_\text{med}$) for each local class in order to make the parallel execution of modules thread-safe. Note that in the above code, the mediator method $\text{seq}()$ is applied four times due to the fact that $+$ occurs four times in the original specification.

The full code generated by the SDC compiler for the example from Figure 2 can be found under http://www.dfki.de/~krieger/public/. The directory also contains the Java code of the involved modules, plus the default implementation of the mediator and module methods. In the workshop, we hope to further report on the combination of WHAT (Schäfer, 2003), an XSLT-based annotation transformer, with SDC.

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