**Introduction**

- In Model Driven Engineering (MDE), models are the key artifacts of the entire engineering process.
- UML is the most popular modeling language today.
- UML profiles may be used to tailor UML models for specific domains and platforms.
- Model transformation is crucial for transforming source to target models.
- **ATLAS Transformation Language (ATL)** as most prominent representative.

**Problem Statement**

- Metamodels are well supported in ATL.
- Using UML profiles demands for a complex workaround.
  - Verbose transformation code.
  - Calls to underlying Java UML2 API.
  - API knowledge required.
  - Complex imperative code statements.
  - Readability diminished, hardly maintainable.

**Aim**

Extending the **ATLAS Transformation Language** for a native UML profile support.

- Concise transformation code due to new keyword `apply`.
- No further knowledge about Java UML2 API required.
- Hide imperative statements from transformation engineer.
- Enhance readability and maintainability.

**Extension Process at a Glance**

- **Abstract Syntax extension**
  Insertion of new classes into the ATL metamodel, i.e., the abstract syntax, for integration of new keyword.

- **Concrete Syntax extension**
  Extension of the Textual Concrete Syntax (TCS) of ATL for reflecting all modifications of the abstract syntax.

- **Operational Semantics definition**
  Definition of a Higher-Order Transformation (HOT) for translating ATL4pros to an executable version in standard ATL.

**Result - ATL4pros**

**Conclusion**

- **ATL4pros** easing the use of UML profiles in a model-to-model transformation.
- New keyword was successfully integrated into the abstract and the concrete syntax of ATL.
- Case study showed that all imperative code could be refactored to declarative code.
- Extension process as guideline for future extensions of ATL.