

MDE Case Study: Using Model Transformations for UML and DSLs

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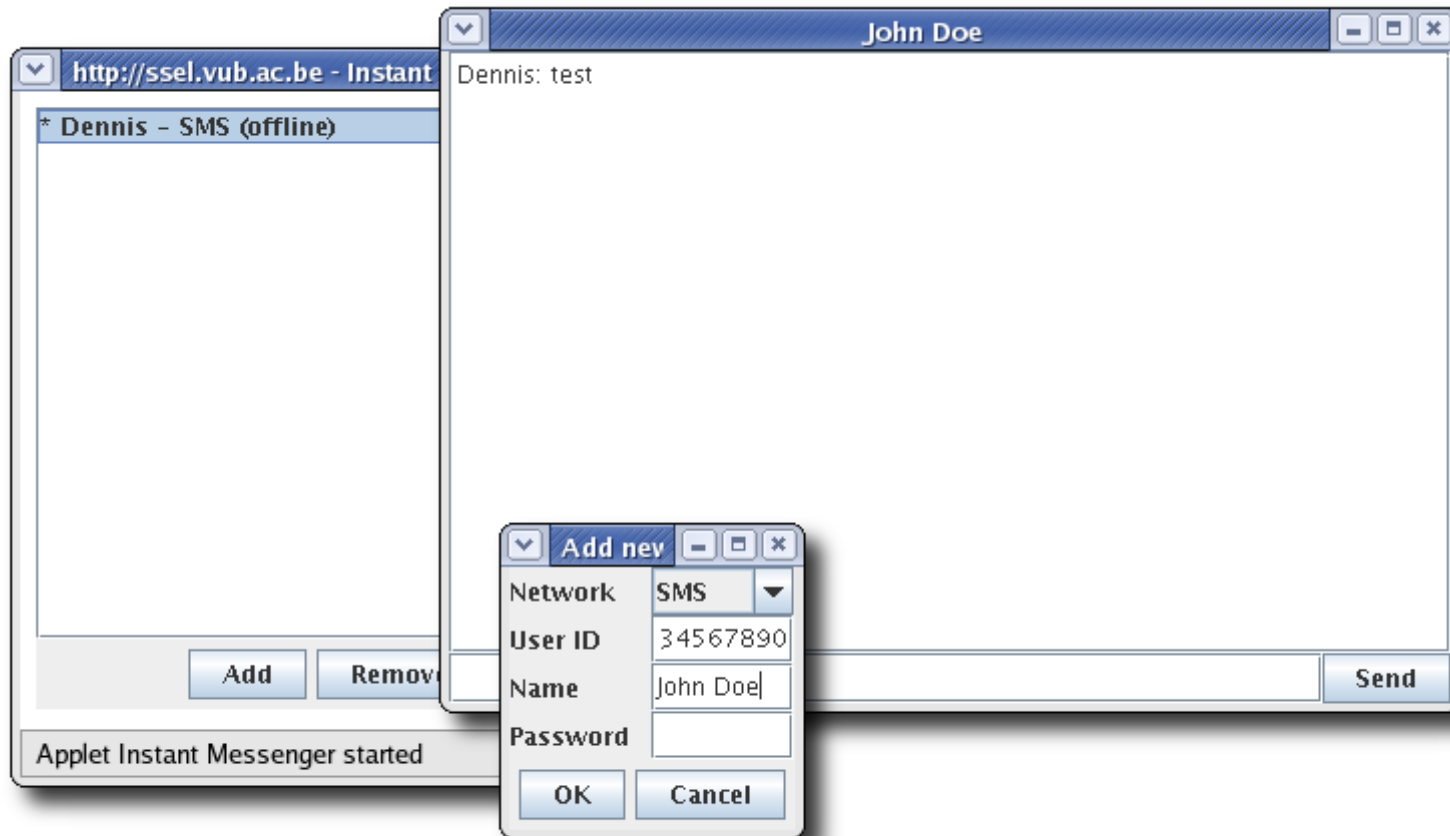
Use cases for model transformation

- Stepwise refinement of design abstractions
 - Multiple alternative/interchangeable refinements for each abstraction
- Translation to different languages/formats
 - Translate from one meta-model to another
 - Convert from one repository to another
- Code generation
 - Easy model navigation through direct meta-model access

Outline

- **Case study: Instant Messenger (UML)**
 - Goal: use the same ‘code base’ for all Java platforms
- **Software architecture**
 - Explains organisation of the software elements
- **Build process roadmap**
 - All steps involved to go from model to deployed software
- **Evaluation**
 - Experiences, recommendations and outlook

Case study: Instant Messenger

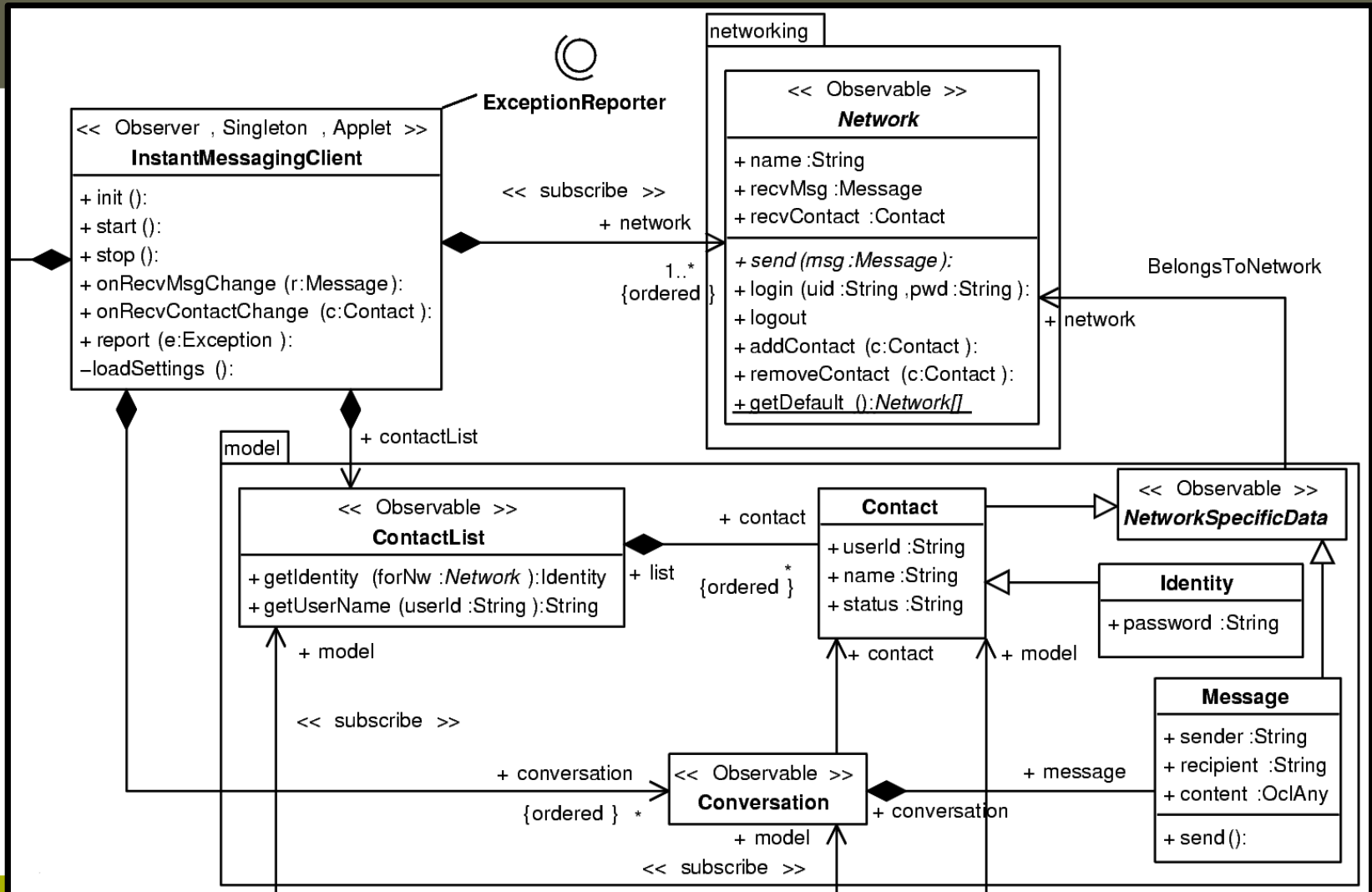


Demo

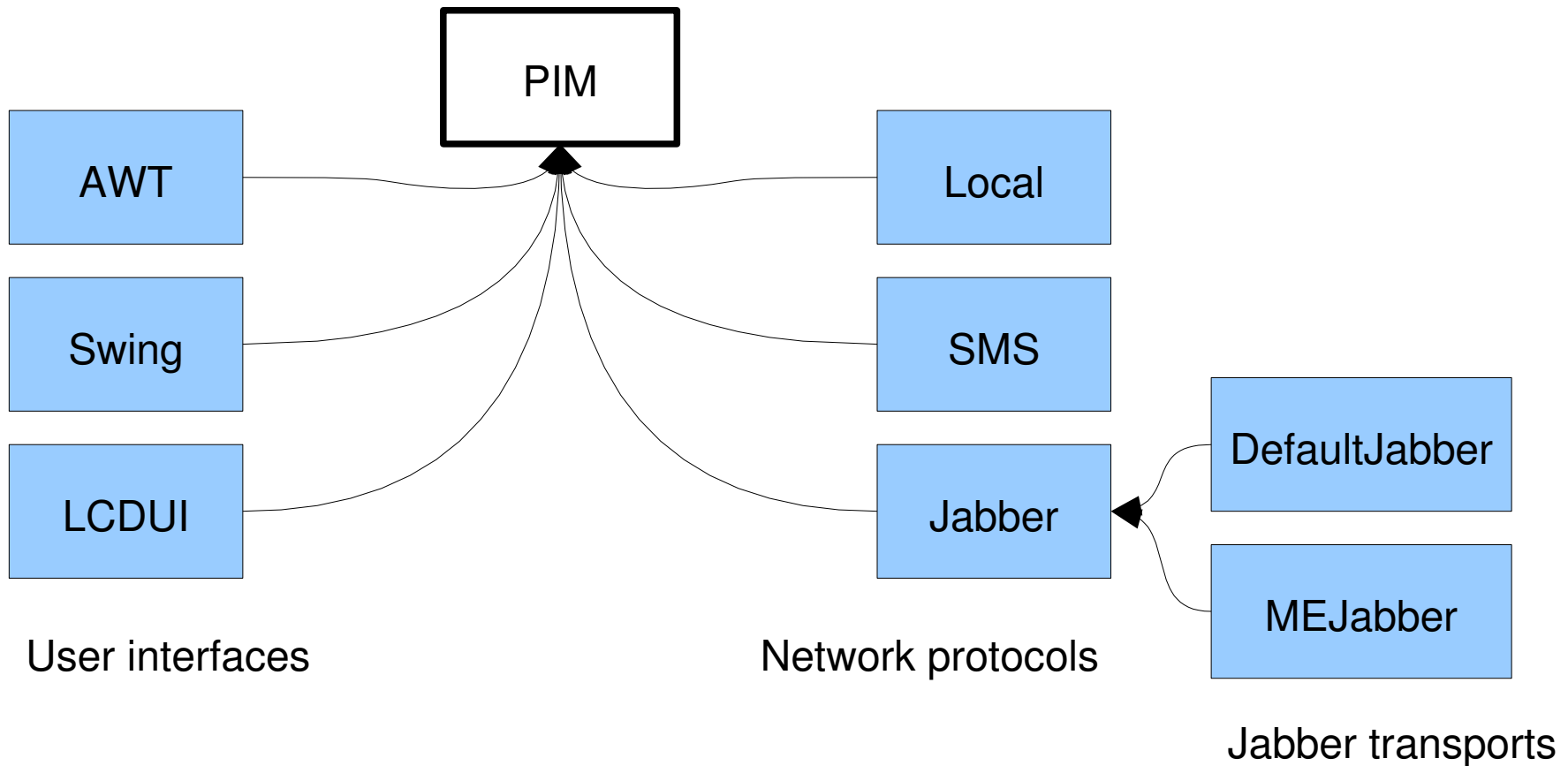
Software architecture

- PIM in UML
 - Using Java as Action Language
- Add-on features in separate UML models
 - Semi platform-dependent models that can be merged with the PIM
- PIM-PSM refinement transformations in ATL
 - Add bindings to platform-specific API
- Configuration Management using DSL

Instant Messenger: PIM (part)



Add-on features



Refinement transformations

AssociationAttributes	Java2AssociationAttributes
Accessors	Java2Accessors
Observer	JavaObserver
Applet	MIDlet
Singleton	
AsyncMethods	
DataTypes	Java2DataTypes

Example: AssociationAttributes Transformation

```
module AssociationAttributes;
create ATTRIBUTES : UML refining IN : UML;
...
rule AssociationEndAttribute {
  from s : UML!AssociationEnd (s.isNavigable)
  to t : UML!Attribute (
    name <- s.name,
    owner <- s.navigableFrom(),
    type <- s.type(),
    visibility <- s.visibility,
    ownerScope <- s.targetScope,
    changeability <- s.changeability,
    initialValue <- v),
  v : OUTMODEL!Expression (
    language <- 'java',
    body <- s.instance())
}
```

AssociationAttributes: Helpers

```
helper context UML!AssociationEnd def : isSingle() : Boolean =  
    self.multiplicity.range->select(r|r.upper<>1)->isEmpty();
```

```
helper context UML!AssociationEnd def : type() : UML!Classifier  
    if self.isSingle() then  
        self.participant  
    else  
        'java.util.Vector'.class()  
    endif endif;
```

```
helper context UML!AssociationEnd def : instance() : String =  
    if self.isSingle() then  
        'null'  
    else  
        'new java.util.Vector()'  
    endif;
```

Java2AssociationAttributes: Helpers

```
helper context UML!AssociationEnd def : isSingle() : Boolean =  
    self.multiplicity.range->select(r|r.upper<>1)->isEmpty();
```

```
helper context UML!AssociationEnd def : type() : UML!Classifier  
    if self.isSingle() then  
        self.participant  
    else  
        'java.util.List'.interface()  
    endif endif;
```

```
helper context UML!AssociationEnd def : instance() : String =  
    if self.isSingle() then  
        'null'  
    else  
        'new java.util.ArrayList()'  
    endif;
```

Code generation

```
query UMLtoJava = UML!Classifier.allInstances()->collect(e |  
  if e.ignore() then true  
  else e.toFileString().writeTo(e.pathName())  
  endif);
```

...

```
helper context UML!Classifier def : toFileString() : String =  
  self.packageDecl() + self.importDecl() + '\n' +  
  self.toString();
```

...

Code generation: Class

```
helper context UML!Class def : toString() : String =  
  self.visibility() + self.isAbstract() + 'class ' + self.name +  
  self.extendsClause() + self.implementsClause() +  
  '{\n' +  
  self.ownedElement->select(e | e.oclIsKindOf(UML!Classifier))->  
    iterate(e; acc : String = '' | acc + e.toString()) +  
  self.feature->select(f | f.oclIsKindOf(UML!Attribute))->  
    iterate(e; acc : String = '' | acc + e.toString()) +  
  self.feature->select(f | f.oclIsKindOf(UML!Method))->  
    iterate(e; acc : String = '' | acc + e.toString()) +  
  '\n\n';
```

...

Code generation: Interface

```
helper context UML!Interface def : toString() : String =  
  self.visibility() + self.isAbstract() + 'interface ' +  
  self.name + self.extendsClause() +  
  '{\n' +  
  self.ownedElement->select(e|e.oclIsKindOf(UML!Classifier))->  
    iterate(e; acc : String = '' | acc + e.toString()) +  
  self.feature->select(f|f.oclIsKindOf(UML!Method))->  
    iterate(e; acc : String = '' | acc + e.toString()) +  
  '\n\n';
```

...

Configuration management

- Which features can be combined?
 - Example: LCDUI and AWT don't compile together
- Which refinement transformations can be combined and in which order?
 - Example: don't mix "Java2" and "Java1" variants
- Other issues: external resources, packaging, deployment, ...

Configuration DSL

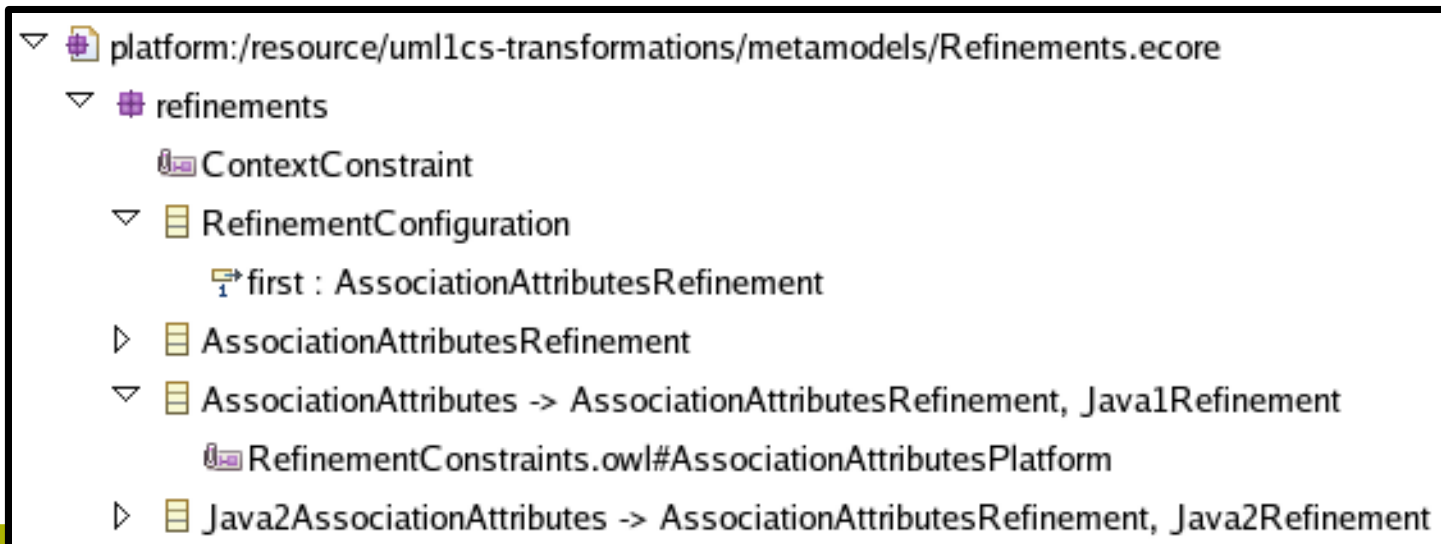
- Domain-Specific Language defined in EMF
 - Each model in this language describes a configuration
 - Meta-model defines which models are valid
 - Ant files for invoking the model transformations can be generated from these configuration models with ATL
 - Meta-model can be split into **general** refinements and **specific** instant messenger features

Platform dependencies (1/3)

- What about platform dependencies?
 - Not all features run on all platforms
 - Not all API bindings generated by the refinement transformations run on all platforms

Platform dependencies (2/3)

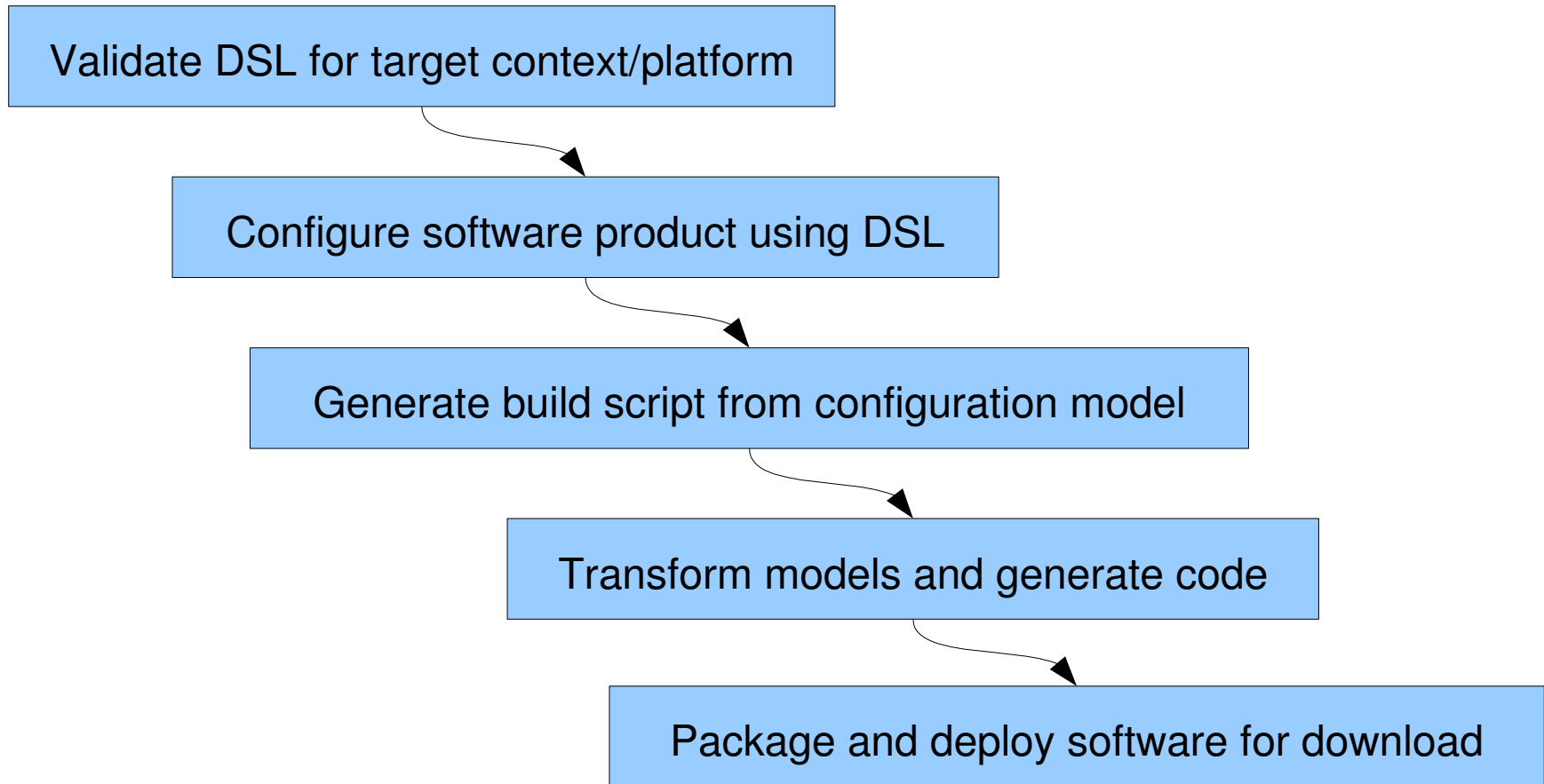
- External model of platform + constraints
- Use platform constraint annotations in the DSL meta-model:



Platform dependencies (3/3)

- Context-Driven Development Toolkit:
 - Uses platform/context models expressed in OWL-DL
 - Uses DL reasoner (eg. Racer) for constraint-checking and context optimisation (best-match)
 - Leverages DSL meta-model annotations to validate and compare concrete configurations
 - Can be used at deploy-time to determine optimal product configuration that is still valid for the client platform

Build process roadmap



Demo

Evaluation: Case study experiences (1/2)

- ATL can be used for real-world models
 - Execution speed is not optimal (esp. model merging)
 - Debugging tools are usable
 - Active support by developers
- Not all platform dependencies can be abstracted out easily
 - Creating design abstractions costs time
 - Alternative: use add-in platform-specific models

Evaluation: Case study experiences (2/2)

- EMF meta-modelling language lacks power for complex configuration rules in DSL
 - Advanced rule validation can be done with a model transformation

Evaluation: Platform dependencies

- Platform dependencies can be managed by an external tool (eg. CDDToolkit)
 - Use meta-model annotations to provide tool input
 - Decreases platform testing/debugging effort
 - Allows optimised deployment of product configurations

Evaluation: Tool maturity

	Maturity	Audience
Eclipse	Stable	Java developers
EMF	Stable	Java modelling experts
ATL	Development	Modelling experts/researchers
CDDToolkit	Proof-of-concept	Researchers

Evaluation: Recommendations

- Use made-to-measure transformations
 - No superfluous functionality (improved performance)
 - No time-consuming fixing of generated models/code
- Use transformation bootstrapping
 - Use transformations to generate transformations consisting of repetitive code
 - Use transformations to generate complex build scripts

Evaluation: Outlook

- Adapt generated DSL editor to provide integrated access to:
 - Advanced model validation transformations
 - Platform dependency checking
 - Build file generation
- Translate often-used transformations to Java to improve build time
 - E.g. copying and merging transformations

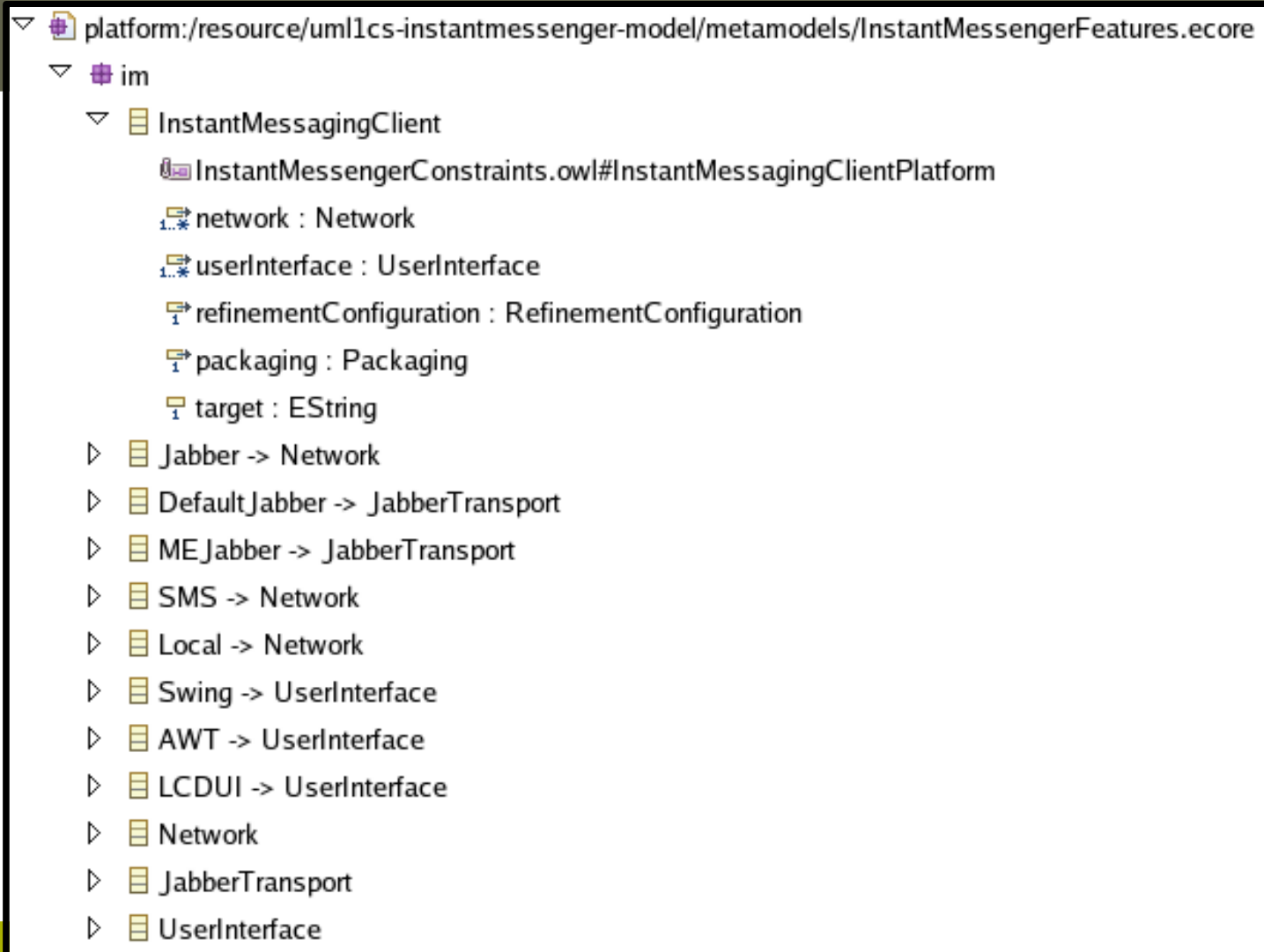
Questions?

→ More info on:

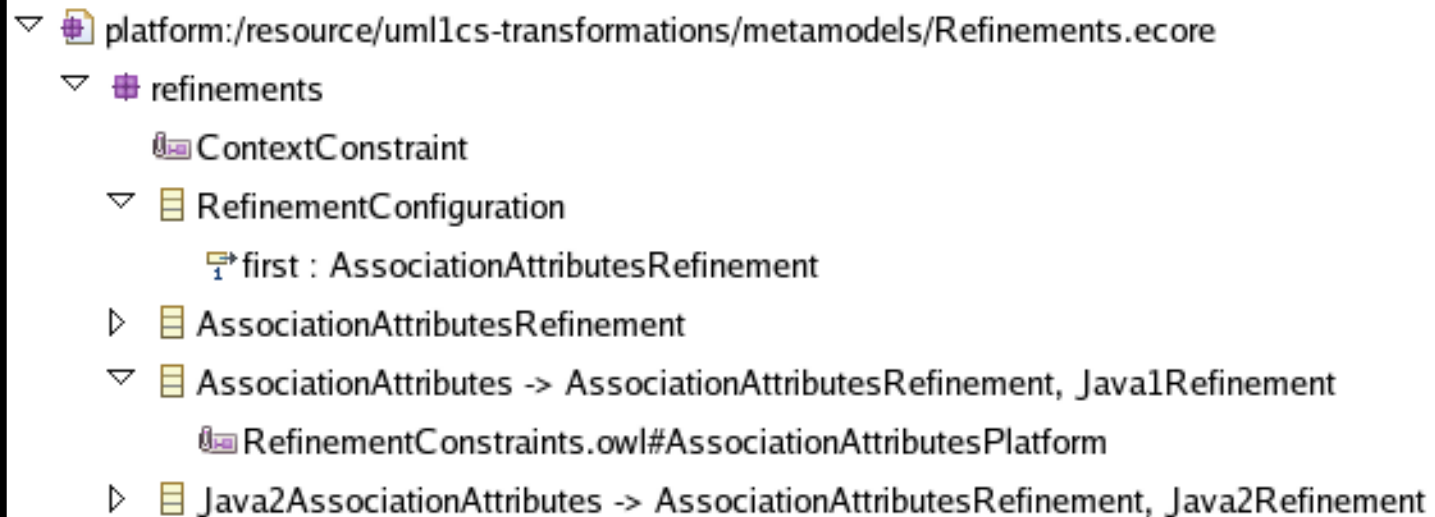
- <http://ssel.vub.ac.be/ssel/research:mdd:casestudies>

Spare slides...

DSL: Instant Messenger features



DSL: Refinement transformations



DSL: Example configuration

