

Featured Model Types

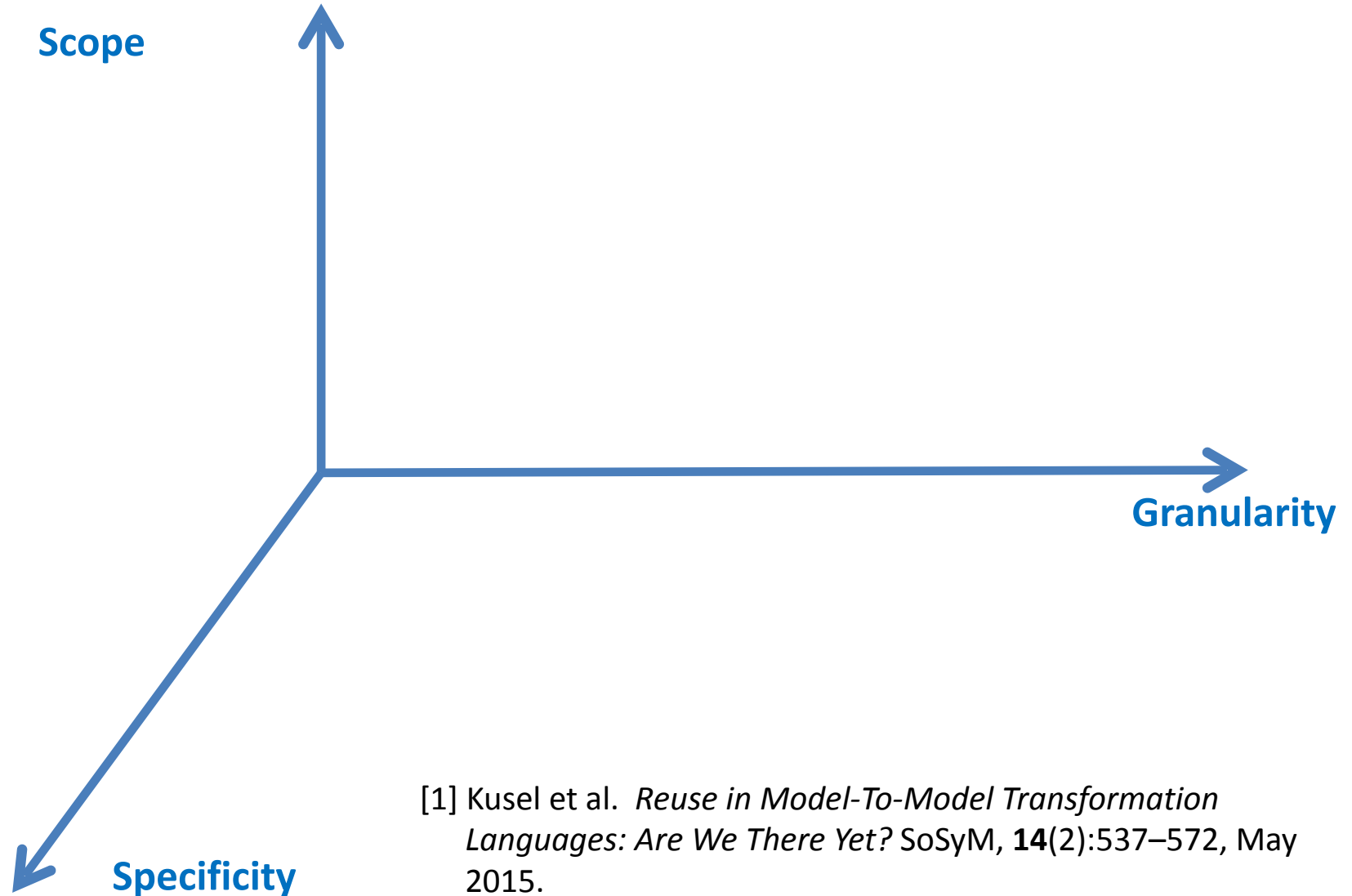
Towards Systematic Reuse in Modelling Language Engineering

Gilles Perrouin, Moussa Amrani, Mathieu Acher, Benoît Combemale,
Axel Legay, Pierre-Yves Schobbens

MISE@ICSE, Austin
May 16, 2016

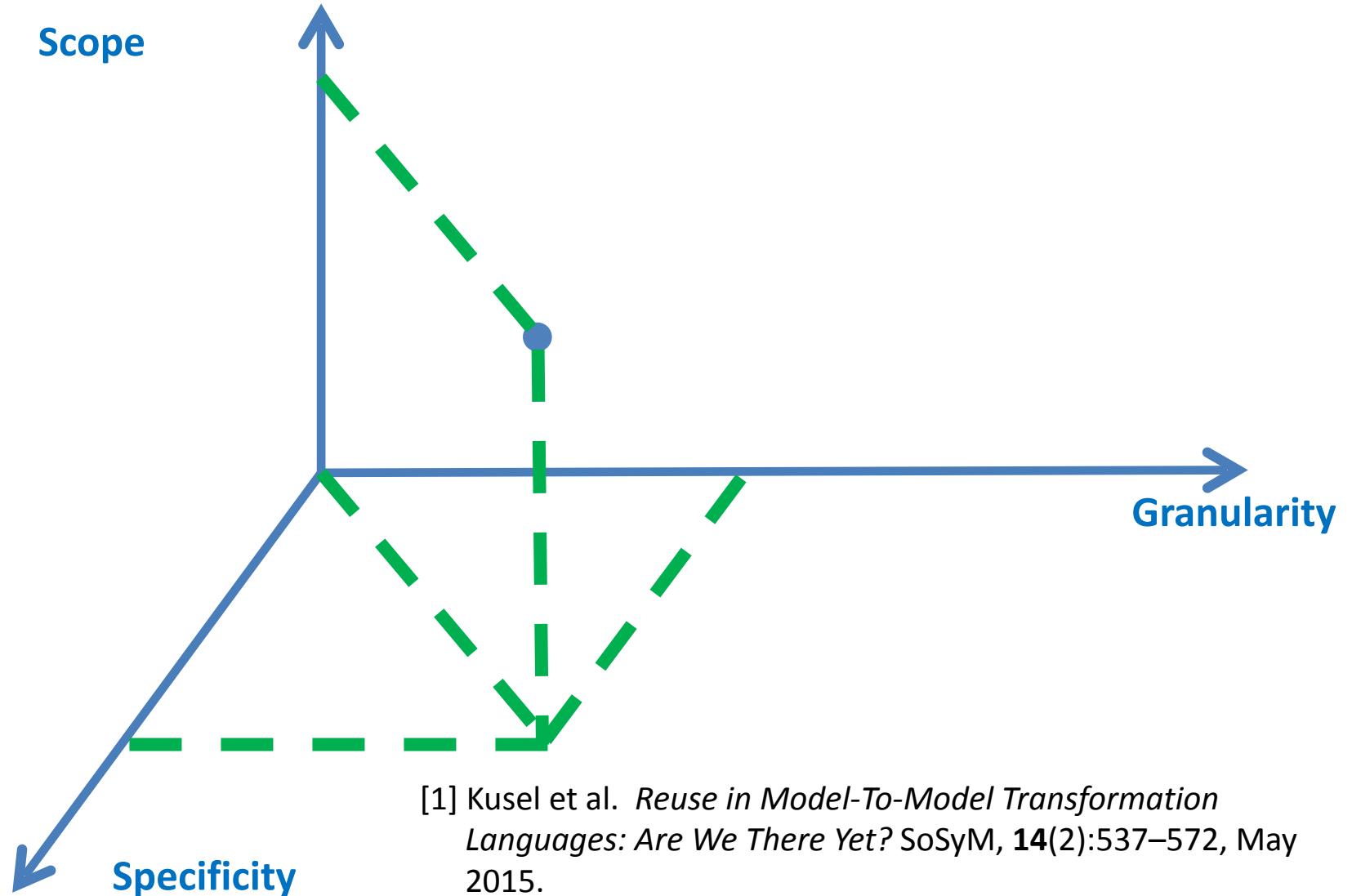


Reuse Dimensions [1]

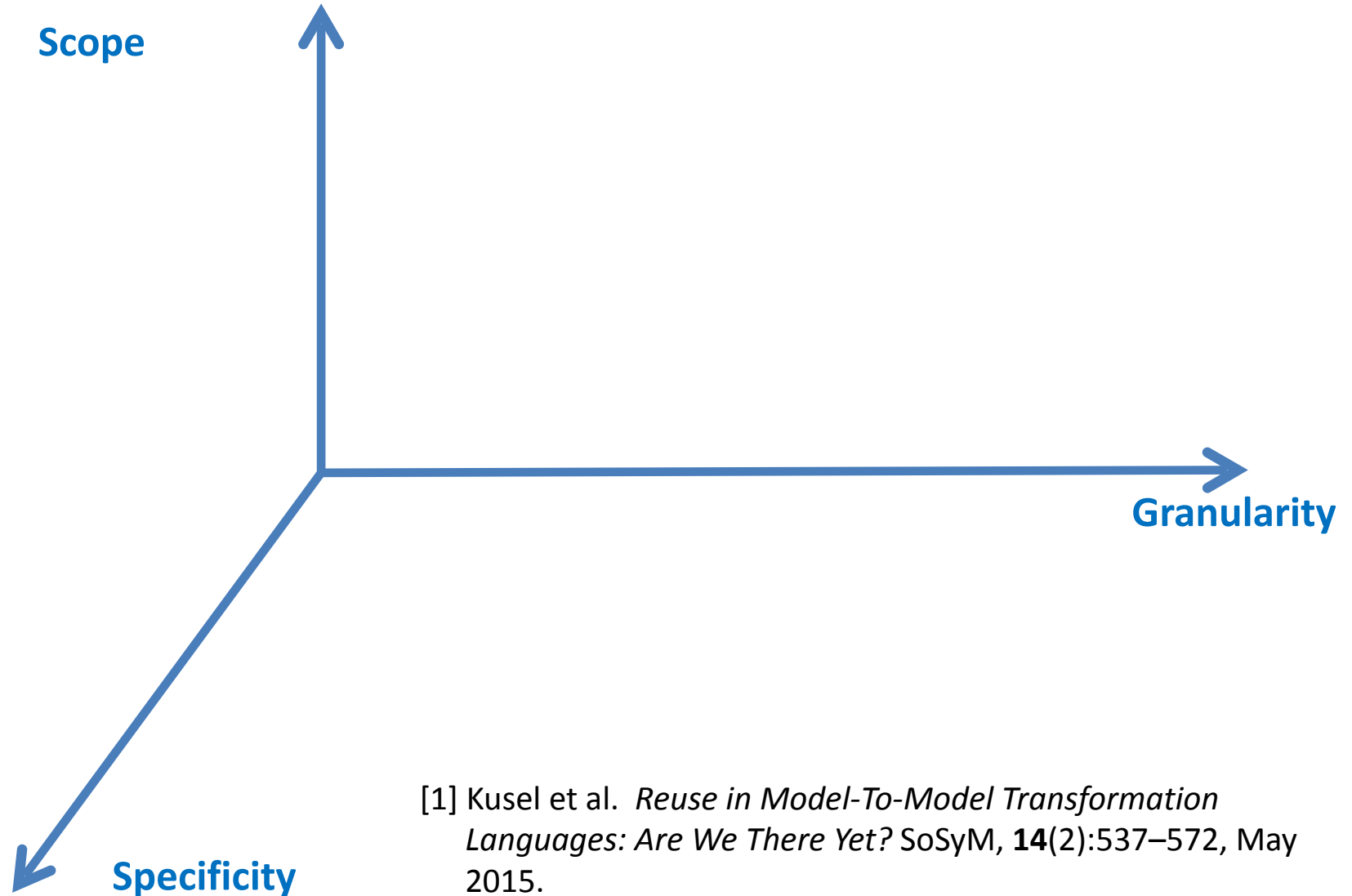


[1] Kusel et al. *Reuse in Model-To-Model Transformation Languages: Are We There Yet?* SoSyM, **14**(2):537–572, May 2015.

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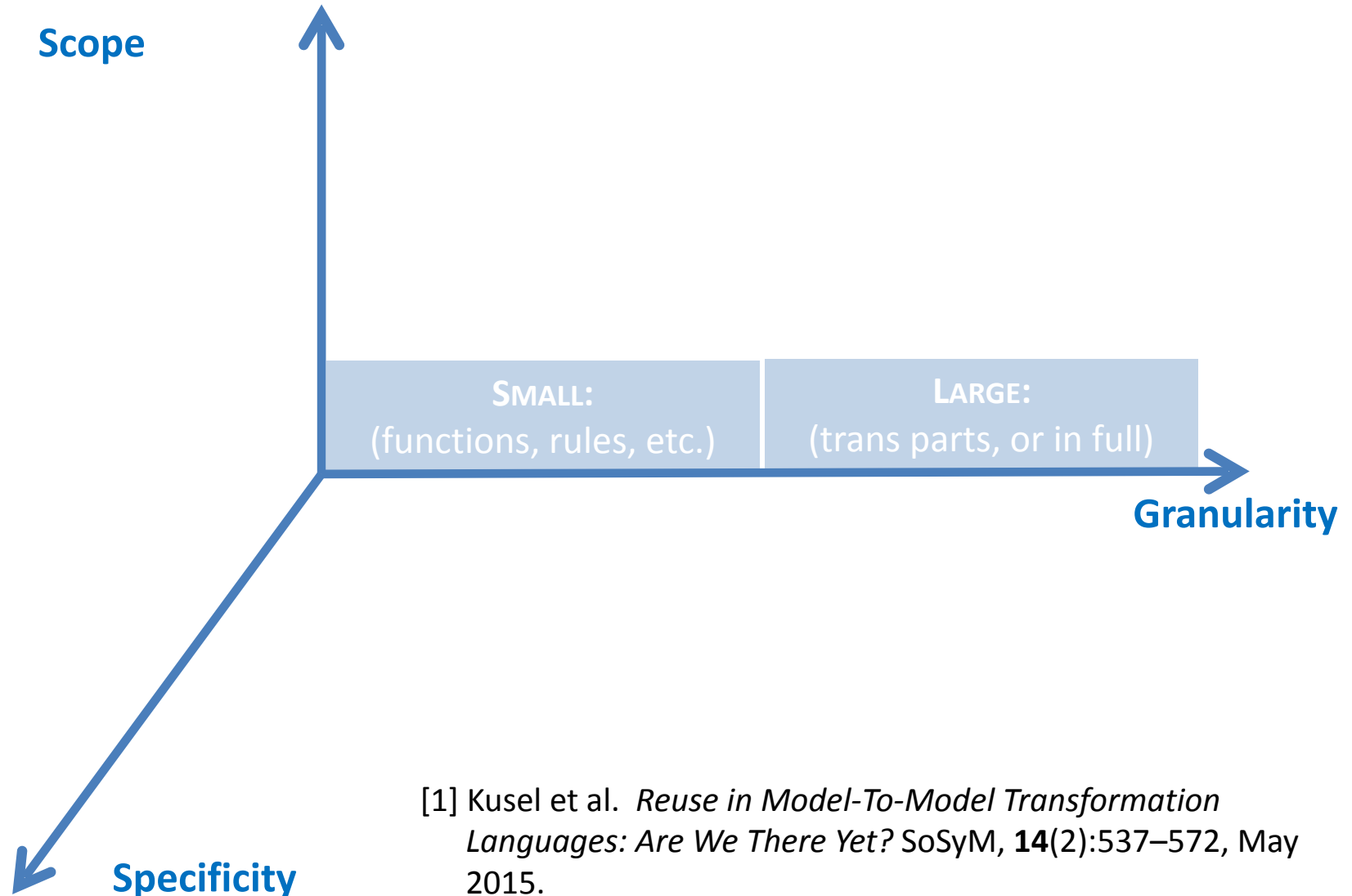


Reuse Dimensions [1]



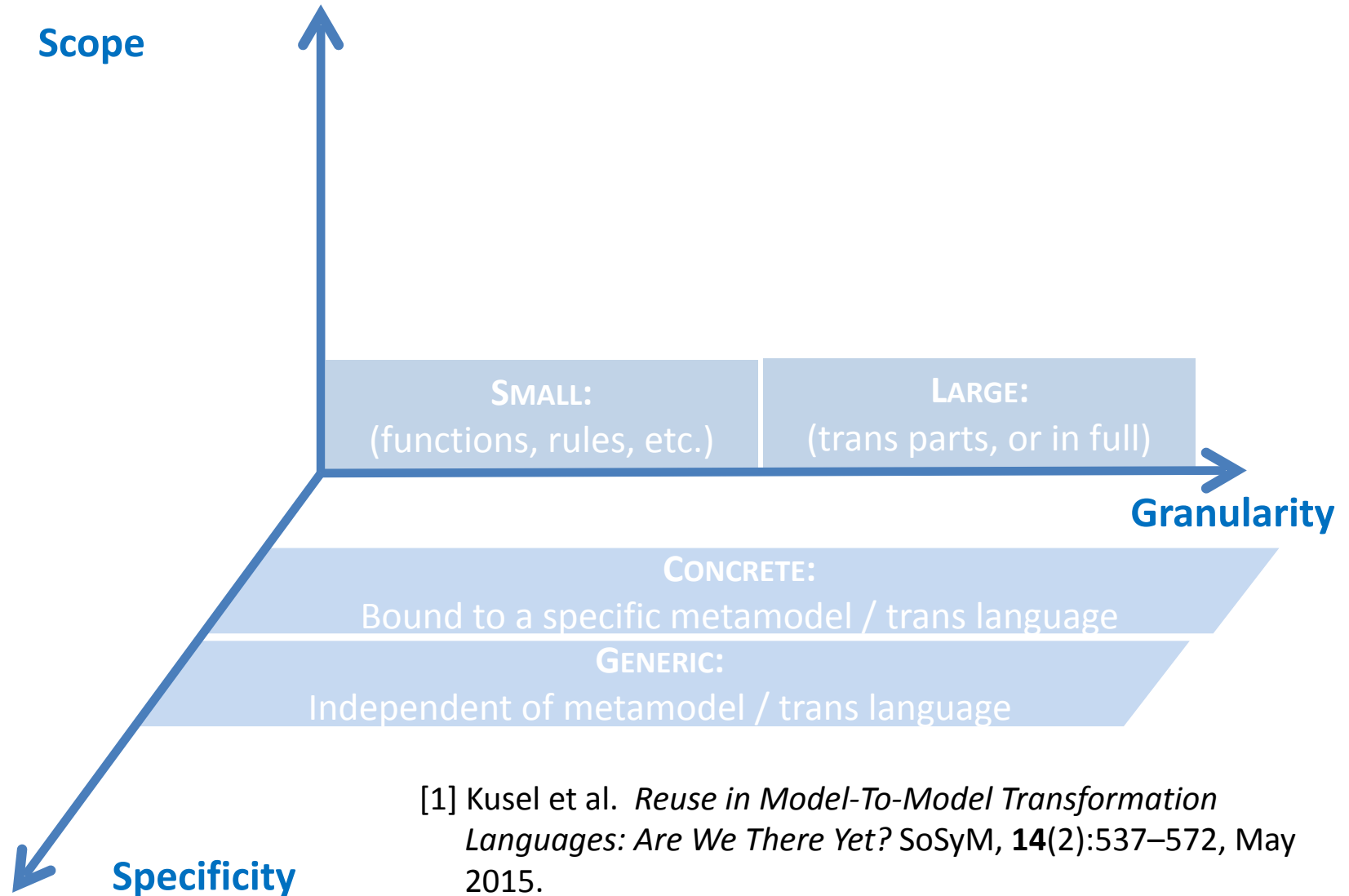
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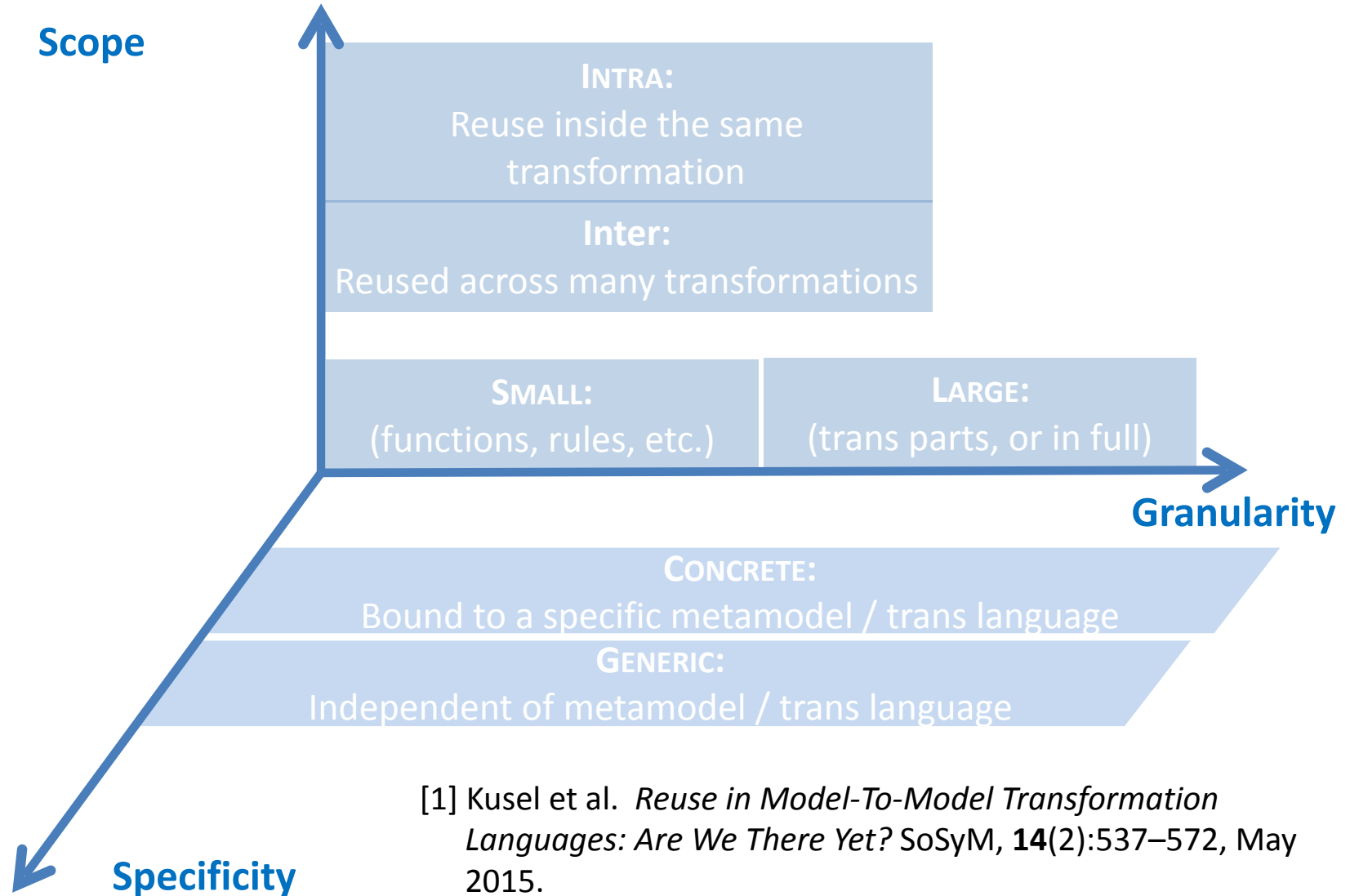


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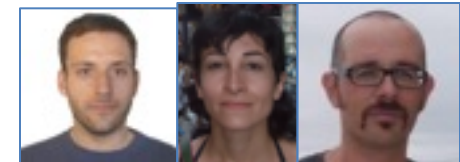
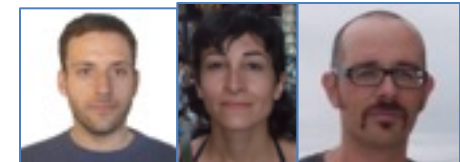
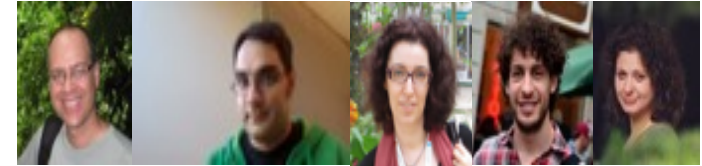
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Model Reuse Strategies

- By adapting the transformation to be reused
- By adapting the source metamodel



- [1] Salay, Rick and Famelis, Michalis and Rubin, Julia and Di Sandro, Alessio and Chechik, Marsha. Lifting Model Transformations To Product Lines. ICSE, 2014.
- [2] de Lara, Juan and Guerra, Esther and Cuadrado, Jesus Sanchez. A-posteriori typing for Model-Driven Engineering. MoDELS 2015.
- [3] Tisi, Massimo and Jouault, Frédéric and Fraternali, Piero and Ceri, Stefano and Bézivin, Jean. On The Use of Higher-Order Transformations. MDA-FA, 2009.
- [4] Guy, Clément and Combemale, Benoît and Derrien, Steven and Steel, James and Jézéquel, Jean-Marc. On Model Subtyping. ECMFA, 2012.
- [5] Moha, Naouel and Mahé, Vincent and Barais, Olivier and Jézéquel, Jean-Marc. Generic Model Refactorings. MoDELS 2009.
- [6] Sen, Sagar and Moha, Naouel and Mahé, Vincent and Barais, Olivier and Baudry, Benoît and Jézéquel, Jean-Marc. Reusable model transformations. SoSyM, **11**(1), 2010.

Issues [1]

[1] Kusel et al. *Reuse in Model-To-Model Transformation Languages: Are We There Yet?* SoSyM, **14**(2): 537–572, May 2015.

Issues [1]

I1 – Insufficient abstraction from metamodel(s) to support metamodel-independent reuse

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By **generalization**: decouple transformation logic from type info
By **simplification**: expose interface; hide realisation

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Provide documentation, pre-conditions,
test models, formal requirements, etc

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Issues [1]

I1 – Insufficient abstraction from metamodels
metamodel-independent reuse

- By **generalization**: decouple transformations from the source and target metamodels
- By **simplification**: expose reusable elements

I2 – Lack of repository support for reuse, at coarse-
(e.g., full transformations) levels

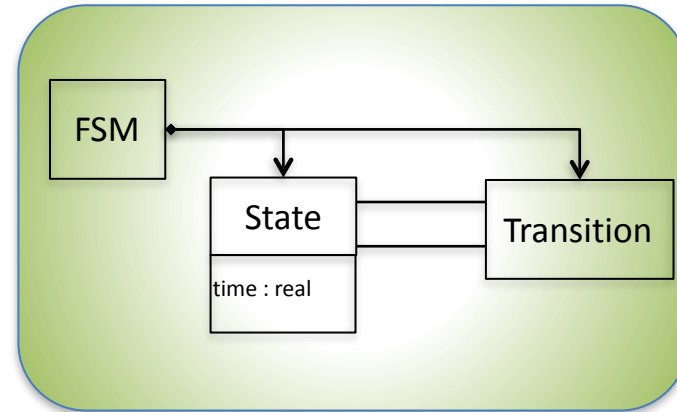
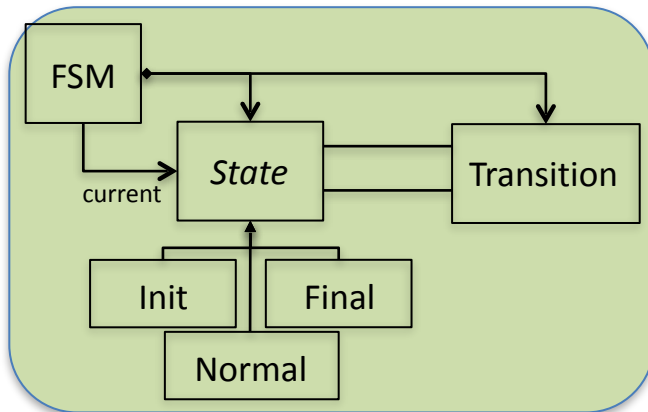
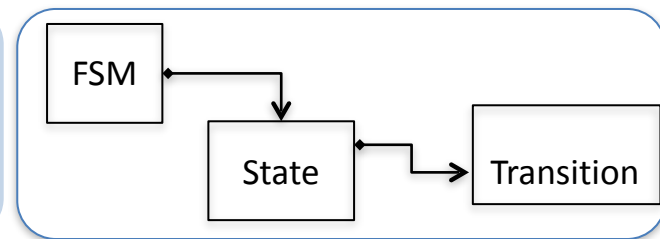
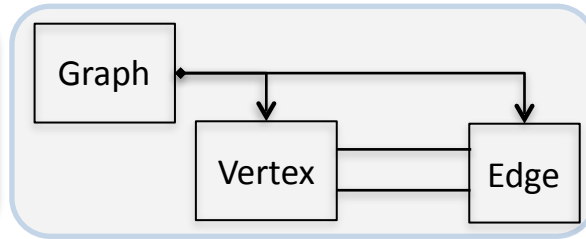
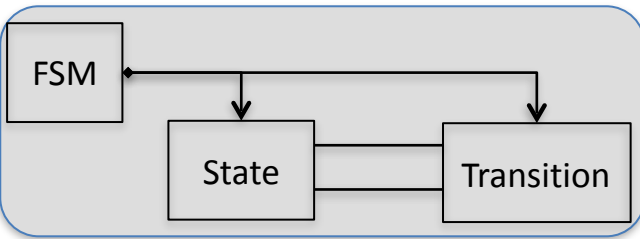
I3 – Lack of mechanisms for identifying appropriate reusable
elements within a transformation's internal

- Lack of support for reuse, at fine-grained levels, e.g.,
transformations' internal elements, pre-conditions,
transformations' internal elements, formal requirements, etc

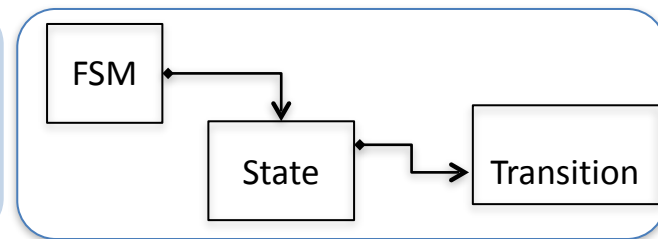
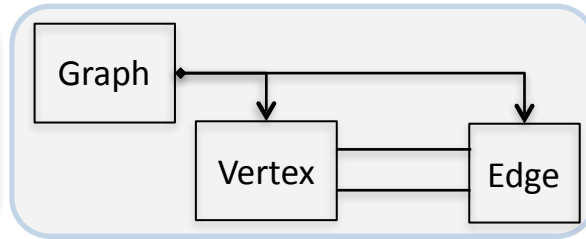
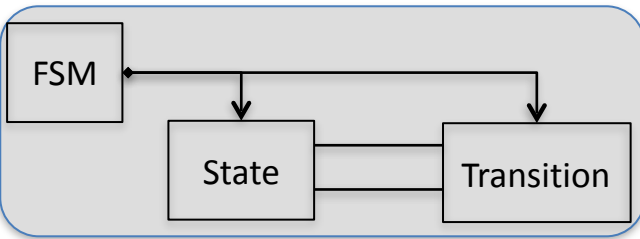
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Systematising model reuse by
adopting a product line
approach

Variations over an FSM

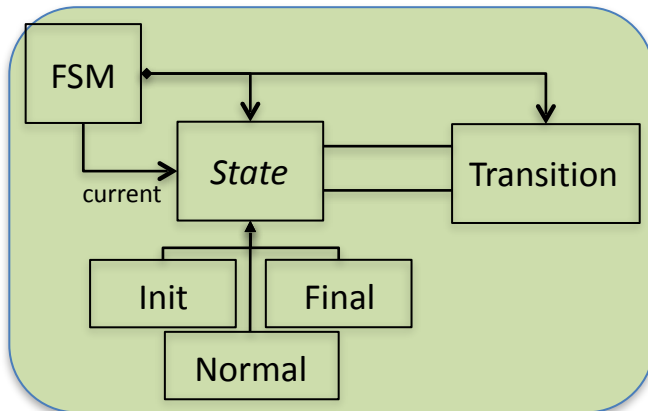


Variations over an FSM

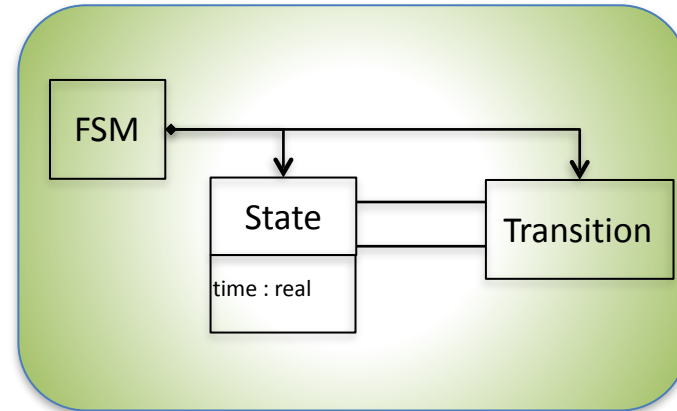


Applicable transformations:

`minimize() : FSM`

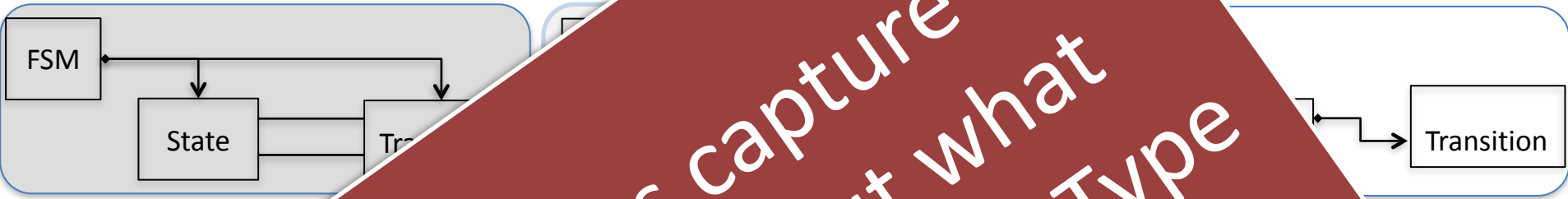


Applicable transformations:
`accept() : boolean`



Applicable transformations:
`wcet() : real`

Variations of FSM



Model Types capture the
FSM variants, but what
captures the Model Type
Variants ?

Applicable transformations:
accept

Applicable transformations:
wcet() : real

FMT: What's in a name?

Intent: Do not reinvent the wheel !

Reuse existing techniques as much as possible!

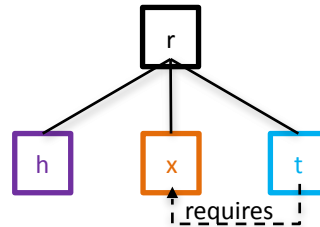
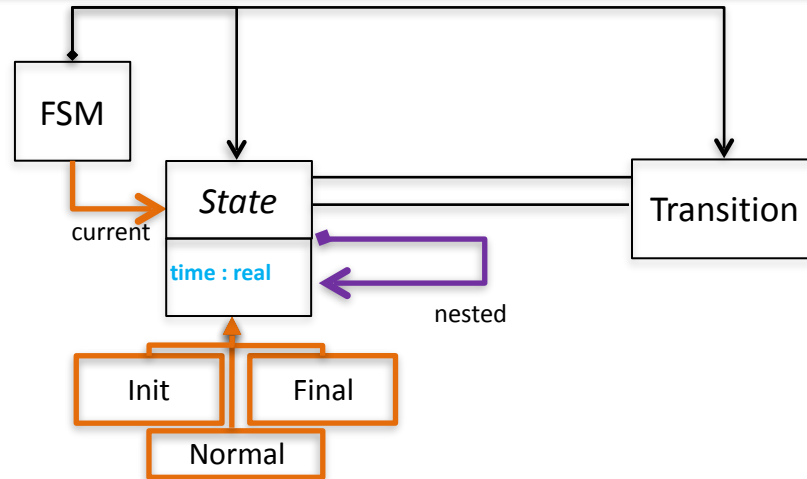
Manage explicitly your language assets

Operate with multi-granularity (both coarse-/fine-grained);

Create repositories of specialised domain assets

Configure your language !

FSM_FMT



```
r          / minimise() : FSM
r ^ h      / flatten()  : HFMS
r ^ t ^ x  / wcet()     : real
r ^ x      / accept()   : Boolean
```

Domain Engineering Activities

Building FMTs

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Purpose

Define FMT construction approaches:

“Big Bang”: Design FMTs explicitly w.r.t SPL paradigm

“Incremental”: Start from a MT and incrementally add features and MM elements

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“Big Bang”: Design FMTs explicitly w.r.t SPL paradigm

“Incremental”: Start from a MT and incrementally add features and MM elements

Challenges: providing construction primitives that support merging similar elements and features, correct by construction FMTs, evolution...

Validate FMTs

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Purpose

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Purpose

Dealing with FMTs inconsistencies

Structural: conflicting Names, references/ multiplicities mismatches => Can be addressed with variability-aware type checking

Semantic: unintended interactions amongst transformations, transformations not meant to work on hierarchies, ...

Can be addressed via SPL testing or verification

Validate FMTs

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Dealing with FMTs inconsistencies

Structural: conflicting Names, references/ multiplicities mismatches => Can be addressed with variability-aware type checking

Semantic: unintended interactions amongst transformations, transformations not meant to work on hierarchies, ...

Can be addressed via SPL testing or verification

Challenges: Scalability of analyses, “verifiability” of transformations

Application Engineering

Configure and Derive an MT Product

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Purpose

Configure your DSML the same way you configure your car...
Configurator partially generated from the feature model
Product derivation techniques (e.g. pruning) to build desired
MT automatically

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MT automatically

Challenges

Partial configuration, user guidance on the relevance of
elements (documentation issues)

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Perform QA activities that are too expensive at the domain engineering level (e.g. “integration” tests)

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Challenges

Reusing validation artifacts from domain engineering, validating them (e.g. Mutation Analysis)

Matching and Customising MTS

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Relating your MT with existing metamodels

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Challenges

Dealing with partial MTs => “variability-aware” matching

Conclusion

We proposed a vision leveraging Model Types and Feature Modelling to support product-line engineering of modelling languages

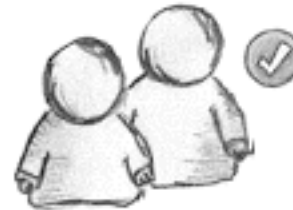
FMTs = support to manage reusable MM assets

Wishlist of high-level operations to work with FMTs

Future Work



Clafer
Lightweight Modeling Language



Designed with
usability in mind