References

1. Wimmer, M., Jouault, F., Cabot, J.: A catalogue of refactorings for model-to-model transformations. Journal of Object Technology 11(2), 2–1 (2012)

A Annexed

```
operation HTML! HTMLElement
removeStyle(pKey : Any) : Boolean {
 var found = false;
 for(style in self.styles){
   if(style.key = pKey){
     self.styles.remove(style);
     found = true;
 return found;
               Listing 1. Restructuring: Imperative filtering
      HTMLTable 2 New sletter Table \\
rule
transform
  htmlTable : HTML! Table
to
  table: Newsletter! Table {
    for (row in htmlTable.trs)
      var newRow = new Newsletter!Row;
}
```

Listing 2. OCL Optimization: Imperative element creation in loops

Table 1. Catalog of bad smells proposed in literature and detected by our approach

Acronym[1]		Problem	Algorithm
DOE		duplicated or too complex. The latter results in less readable code and the for-	All calls to operations inside an OCL are counted and if the result is higher than a threshold, it is shown as a complex OCL. In this case we set it to 5 based on our academic experience
TOC	Trivial operations called once	once all over the transformation (for example, to create	The entire transformation is verified checking how many times each operation is used, in the case that the operation is called just once and the operation has less than a defined threshold of lines (excluding comments and whitespaces, we defined the threshold in 3 due to our dataset review) then the bad smell is identified
REB	· ·	tern is embedded into if (and	Each rule is verified and if the first element contained in the output pattern is an if, then the bad smell count is increased
TMB	model attribute	A target feature is being set by at least 2 bindings, this makes the transforma-	Check the body of each rule looking if each target binding is set more than once, if that case is found this bad smell type is increased by one
NIC	chains should be replaced with switch	Nested IF/ELSE chains are commonly used to convert values from the source model into values needed for the target model, e.g., convert Java to SQL data types. This is discouraged as the switch statement is less complex and more suitable for this kind of scenarios	The discoverer checks each if statement and if it finds an else or a chain of elseif this bad smell is increased by one
CSF	t/first in OCL is less efficient than	tion chains is difficult to	checked searching for the com-

Table 2. Distribution of bad smells across datasets

Ocurrences	Github	Uniandes	York	Total
0	15.0	87.0	16.0	118.0
1 to 5	25.0	73.0	6.0	104.0
6 to 10	11.0	14.0	0.0	25.0
$More\ than\ 10$	21.0	17.0	1.0	39.0
Rate by Transformation	8.2	3.3	1.0	4.4

Table 3. Table of ETL transformation metrics

Table 5. Table of ETL transformation metrics				
Acronym	Name	Description		
MR	Matched Rules	Number of matched rules.		
LR	Lazy Rules	Number of lazy rules.		
CLR	Calls to lazy rule per	Average of invocations to lazy rule		
	rule	per rule		
OWC	Operations with con-	Number of operations with context,		
	text	it means that the operation is spec-		
		ified to a particular type		
ONC	Operations without	Number of operations without con-		
	context	text, it means that the operations		
		can be used by any type		
COR	Calls to operations	Average of invocations to opera-		
	per rule	tions per rule		
$_{ m NIF}$	Number of ifs	Total number of the if statements		
		found in the code		
NI	Number of iterators	Total number of iterators found in		
		the code		
VPR	Variables per rule	Average of new variable being de-		
		fined per rule		
UUO	Unused Operations	Total number of operations defined,		
		but not used in the transformation		
UUP	Unused Parameters	Total number of parameters defined		
		in operations, but not used in it		