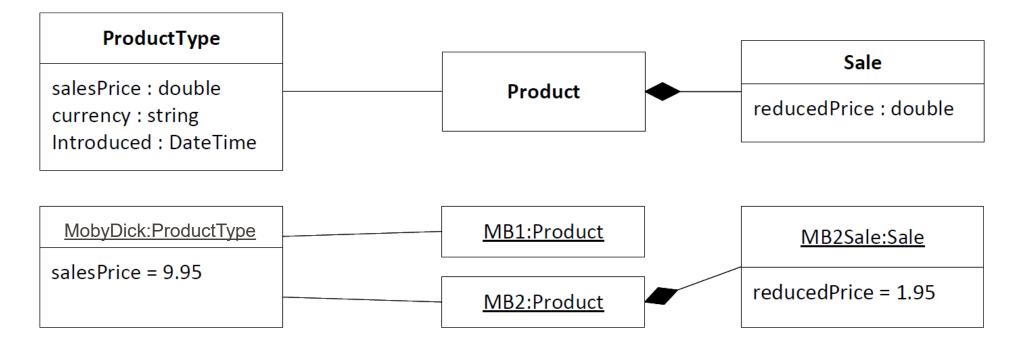


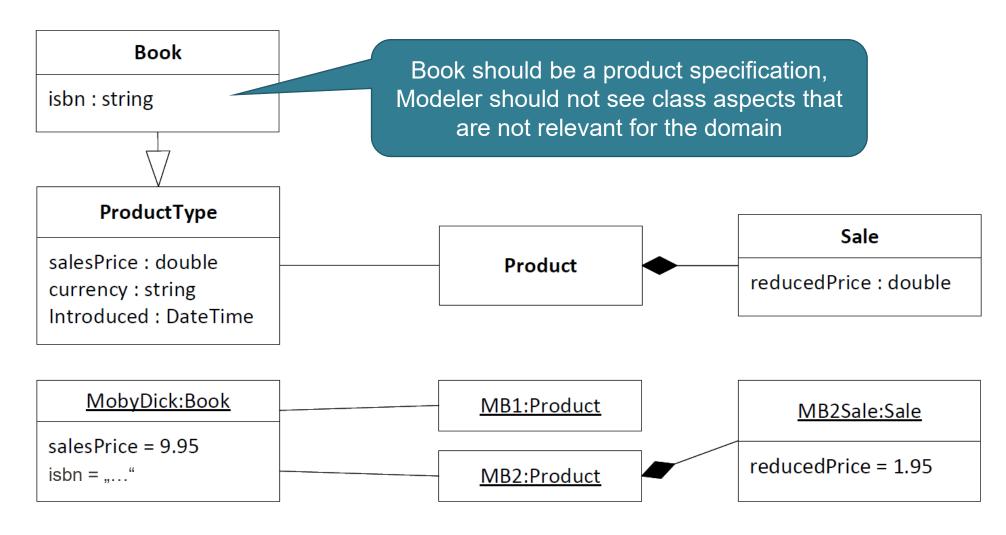
A WAREHOUSE-MODEL IN TWO-LEVEL MODELING





A WAREHOUSE-MODEL IN TWO-LEVEL MODELING





REFINEMENTS AND DECOMPOSITION

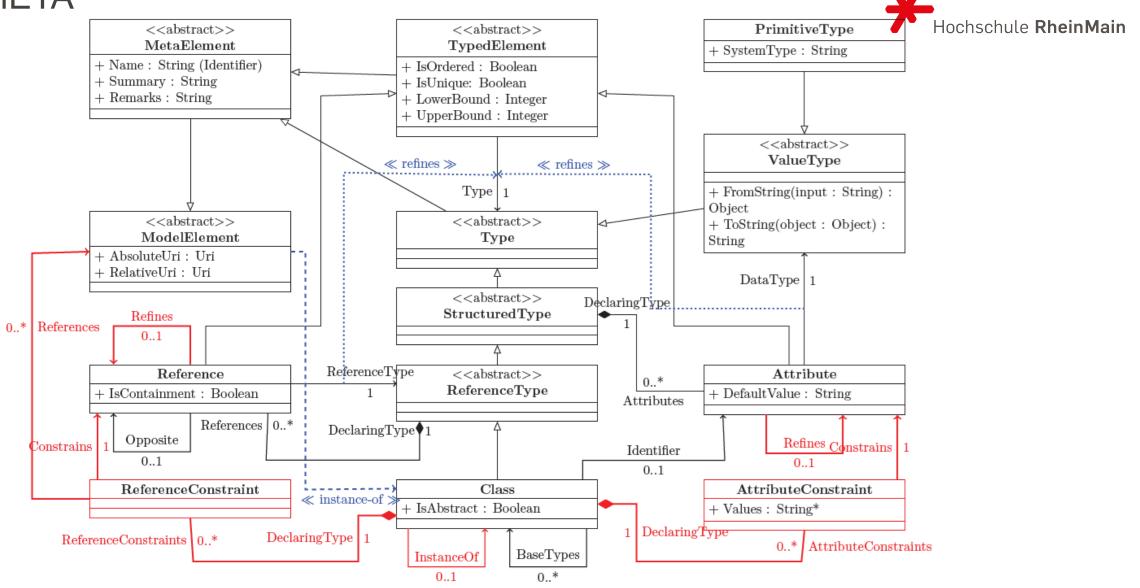


- Closest concept: Redefinition in UML or MOF (but not defined properly)
- Refinements and decomposition formally defined and implemented [1]
 - $f: A \to B^*$ is decomposed into $f_1, \dots, f_n: A \to B^*: \forall a \in A: f \nearrow (a) = f_1 \nearrow (a); \dots; f_n \nearrow (a)$
 - $\hat{f}: \hat{A} \to \hat{B}$ is refinement of $f: A \to B$: $\forall a \in \hat{A}, b \in \hat{B}: \hat{f} \nearrow (a) = f \nearrow (a), \hat{f} \searrow (a, b) = f \searrow (a, b)$
 - Idea: generated code only stores refined feature / feature component via backing field
- Refinements and decomposition sufficient to realize deep modeling [2]
 - Minor extension to two-level metametamodel
 - Helpful definition: A categorizes B: $a \in A \Rightarrow a < B$ (an instance of A is a subtype of B)

[1] Georg Hinkel, Kiana Busch, and Robert Heinrich. 2018. **Refinements and Structural Decompositions in Generated Code.** In *Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Model-Driven Engineering and Software Development, MODELSWARD 2018*, Funchal, Madeira - Portugal, January 22-24, 2018, Slimane Hammoudi, Luís Ferreira Pires, and Bran Selic (Eds.). SciTePress, 303–310. https://doi.org/10.5220/0006549403030310

[2] Georg Hinkel. 2019. **Using structural decomposition and refinements for deep modeling of software architectures.** *Softw. Syst. Model.* 18, 5, 2787–2819. https://doi.org/10.1007/S10270-018-0701-6

NMETA



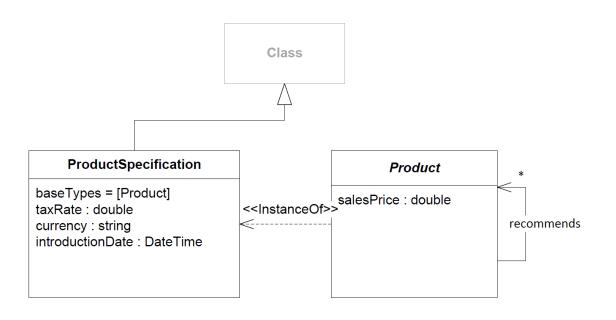
A WAREHOUSE MODEL V1



- A product specification can have instances
 - Properties of a product are determined by the product specification
 - → is a class (inherits Class)
- A product is always an instance of a product specification
 - ProductSpecification categorizes Product
 - → <<instanceOf>>

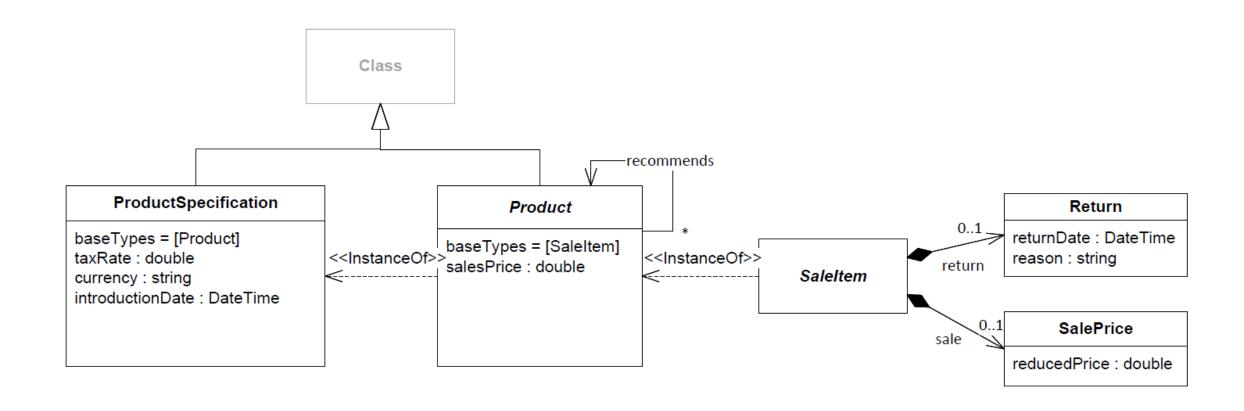


```
public interface IProduct
{
    ...
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the ProductSpecification for this model element
    /// </summary>
    IProductSpecification GetProductSpecification();
}
```



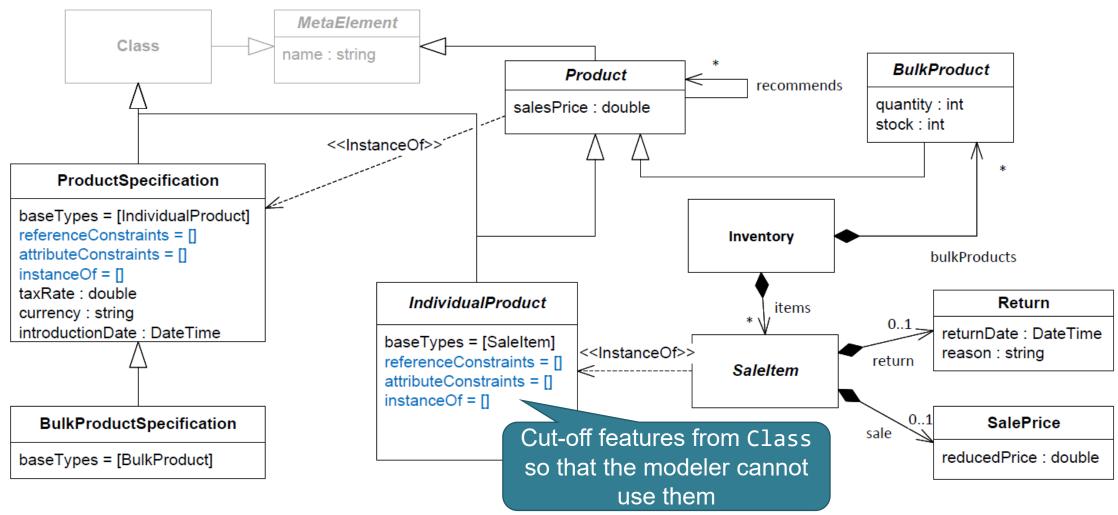
A WAREHOUSE MODEL V2





A WAREHOUSE MODEL V3





Modeling a warehouse using Refinements and Decomposition - Georg Hinkel - Hochschule RheinMain

CALCULATING THE SUMMED SALES PRICES FOR ALL ITEMS IN THE INVENTORY



```
double EffectiveSalesPrice(ISaleItem saleItem)
    => saleItem.Sale?.ReducedPrice ?? saleItem.GetIndividualProduct().SalesPrice;
var pricesPerProduct = from item in inventory.Items
                       group item by item.GetIndividualProduct() into itemsOfProduct
                       select new
                           Product = itemsOfProduct.Key,
                           SummedSalesPrices = itemsOfProduct.Sum(EffectiveSalesPrice)
                       };
                                                                Standard C# code, understood by
foreach (var prod in pricesPerProduct)
                                                                     millions of developers
    Console.WriteLine($"Total for {prod.Product}: {prod.Summel
{prod.Product.GetProductSpecification().Currency}");
```

THE EXAMPLE WEB SHOP I



Book:ProductSpecification

taxRate = 7 currency = "EUR" introductionDate = 2003/02/01 Isbn: string

DVD:ProductSpecification

taxRate = 15 currency = "USD" introductionDate = 2004/03/02

recommendedPlayer:Reference

<<refines recommends>>
Name = "recommendedPlayer"

DVDPlayer:ProductSpecification

taxRate = 15 currency="USD"

MobyDick:Book

salesPrice = 9.95 isbn = "..."

2001 ASpaceOdyssey:DVD

salesPrice = 19.95

recommendedPlayer

haChi779:DVDPlayer

salesPrice = 99.99
serialNumber : string

MB1:MobyDick

MB2:MobyDick

:SalePrice

reducedSalesPrice = 1.95

:Return

returnDate = 2023-03-23

THE EXAMPLE WEB SHOP II



MobilePhone:ProductSpecification

taxRate = 15 currency = "SEK" introductionDate = 2006/05/04



recommendedCase:Reference

<<refines recommends>>
Name = "recommendedCase"



MPCase:ProductSpecification

taxRate = 15 currency = "SEK" introductionDate = 2007/06/05

AABatteryCell:BulkProductSpecification

taxRate = 15 currency = "NZD" introductionDate = 2008/07/06



Energetic:AABatteryCell

salesPrice = 17.95 quantity = 10 stock = 271820

LIMITATIONS



- No polymorphism for value semantics
 - Example: prices should by type-safe
- Instances in NMF cannot override slots of their classes
 - Example: AA batteries to be sold in NZD
- Instantiating a type currently requires code generation
 - Dynamic models exist in NMF, but currently do not support implementing static interfaces
- Currently no end-user-friendly modeling tool
 - Working on collaborative, graphical editors based on GLSP
- Currently no support for constraints
 - Planned to integrate into editor rather than into the model

CONCLUSIONS



- The solution uses few modeling constructs on top of two-level modeling
 - Refinements
 - Decomposition
 - Categorization
- No notion of levels or potencies
- Few constraints necessary

REFERENCES



- Georg Hinkel, Kiana Busch, and Robert Heinrich. 2018. Refinements and Structural
 Decompositions in Generated Code. In Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on
 Model-Driven Engineering and Software Development, MODELSWARD 2018, Funchal,
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- Georg Hinkel. 2019. Using structural decomposition and refinements for deep modeling of software architectures. Softw. Syst. Model. 18, 5, 2787–2819. https://doi.org/10.1007/S10270-018-0701-6