

Advanced SW Engineering: Model-driven Development

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MDD

What is model-driven development?

- Two important terms:
 - Model
 - (Software) Development
- Synonyms / Related Terms:
 - Model-driven Software Development (MDSD)
 - Model-driven Architecture (MDA)
 - MDA of the OMG is one specific flavor of model-driven software development (MDSD or MDD)
 - Model-driven Engineering (MDE)

Main Idea

Models are not only used for documentation and communication, but as central artifacts of the software development process



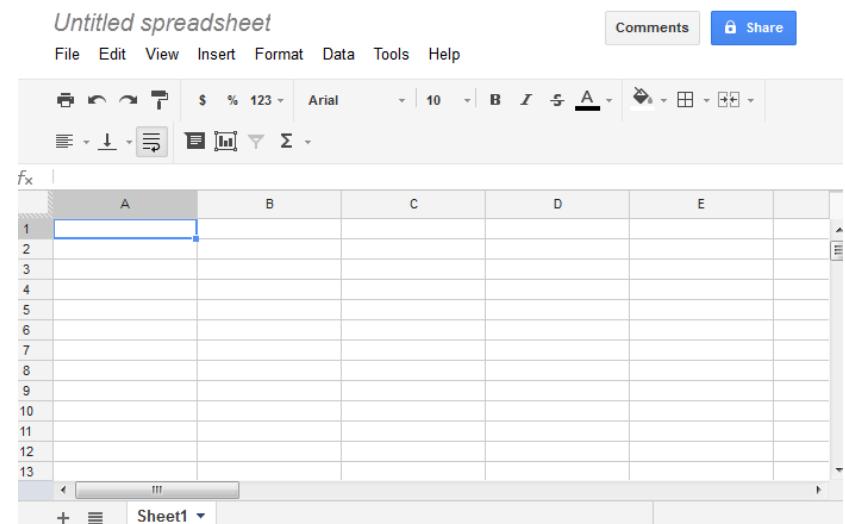
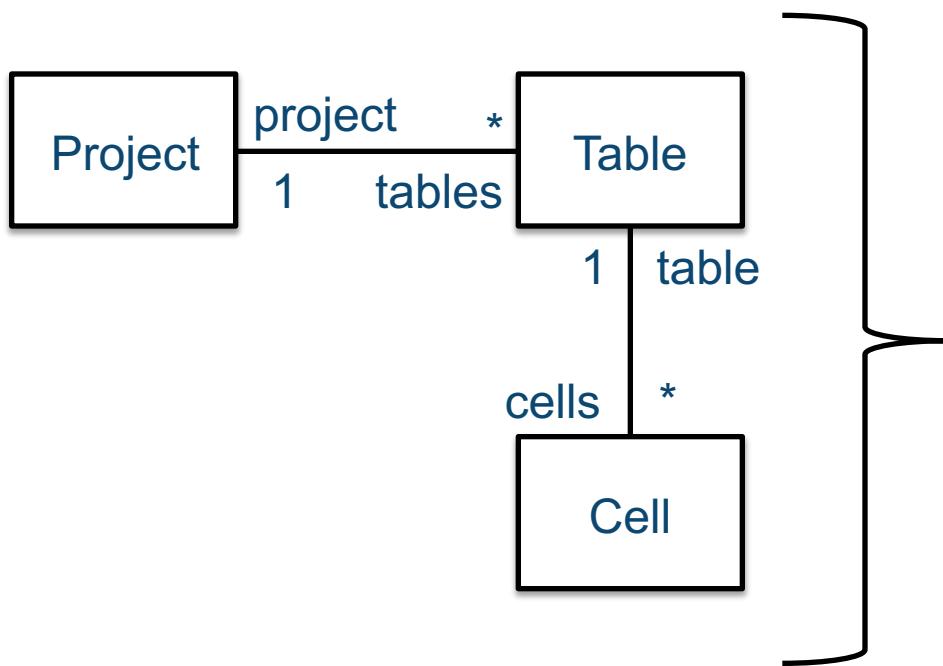
A model is a pattern, plan, representation (especially in miniature), or description designed to show the main object or workings of an object, system, or concept.

– Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Model>

Models in software development

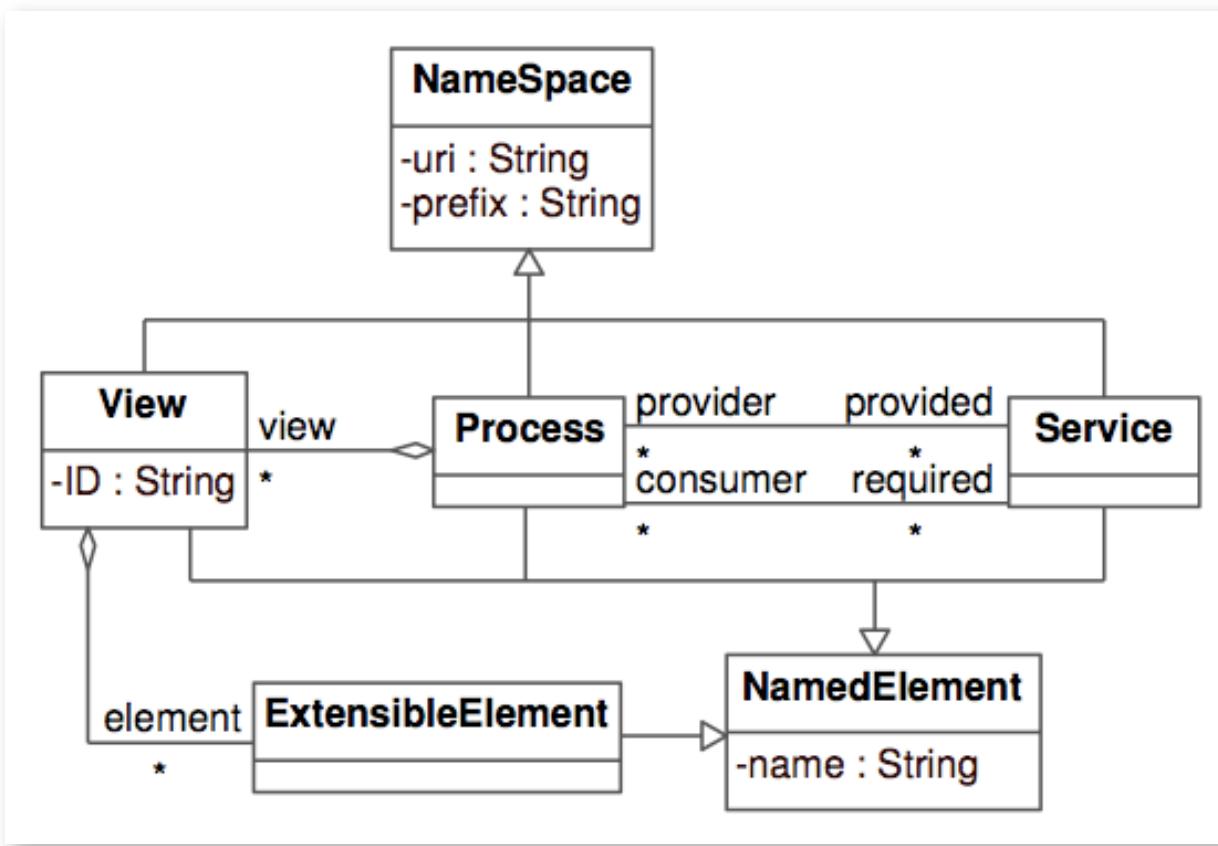
In software development a model is an abstract representation of a system.

– Vogel et al.: Software-Architektur

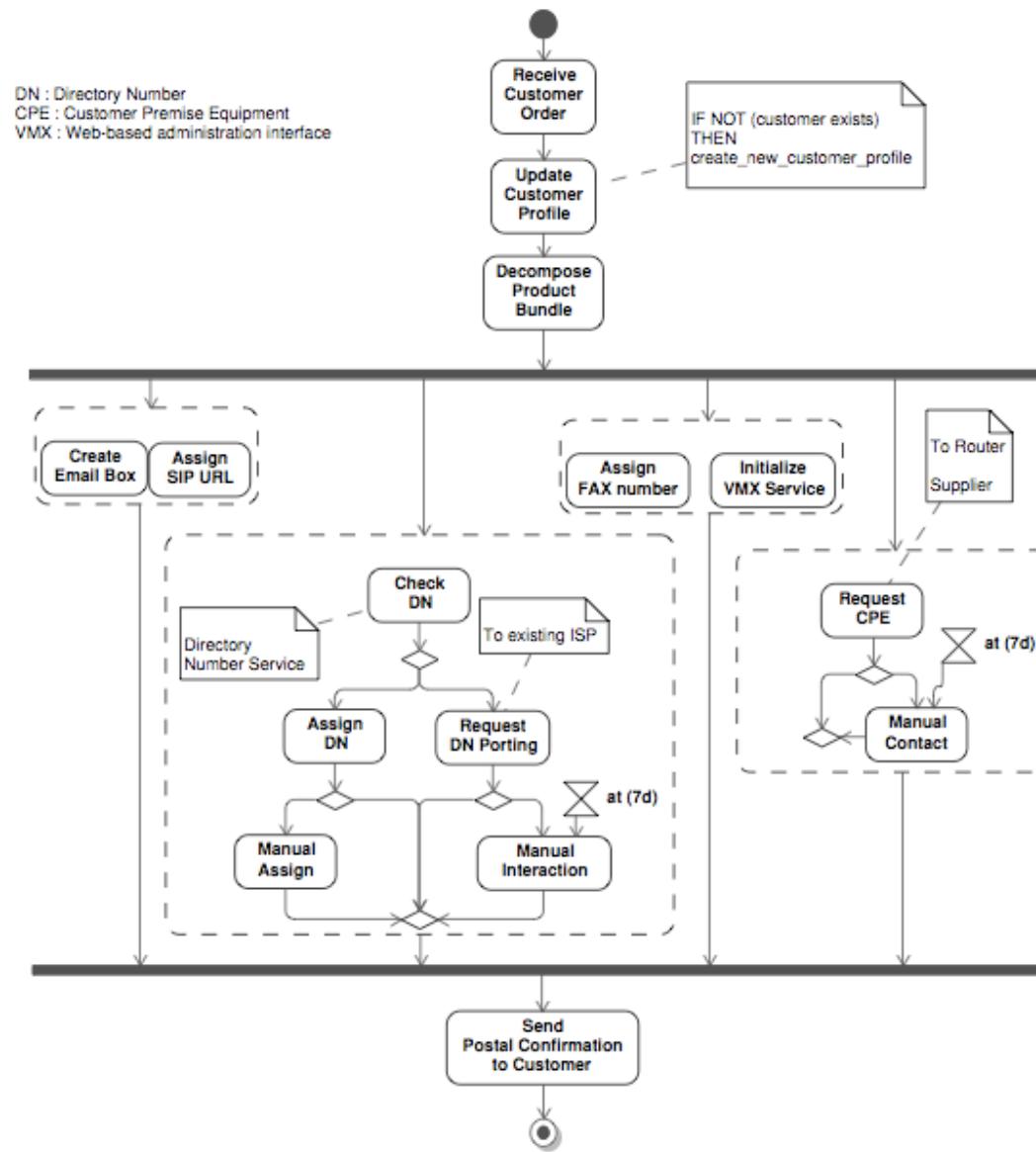


**MANY KINDS OF MODELS ARE USED IN
SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT**

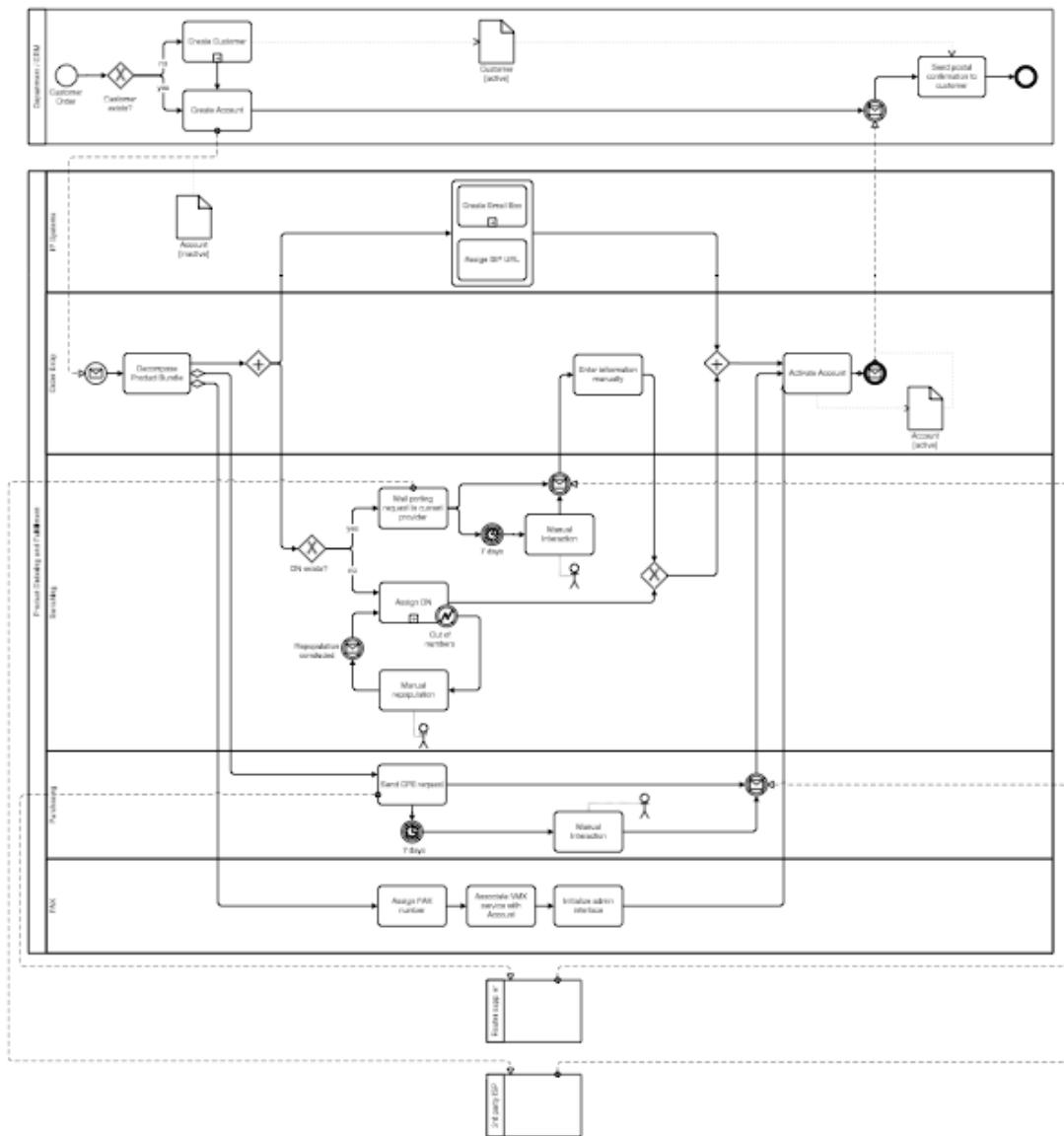
Example: A Meta-model



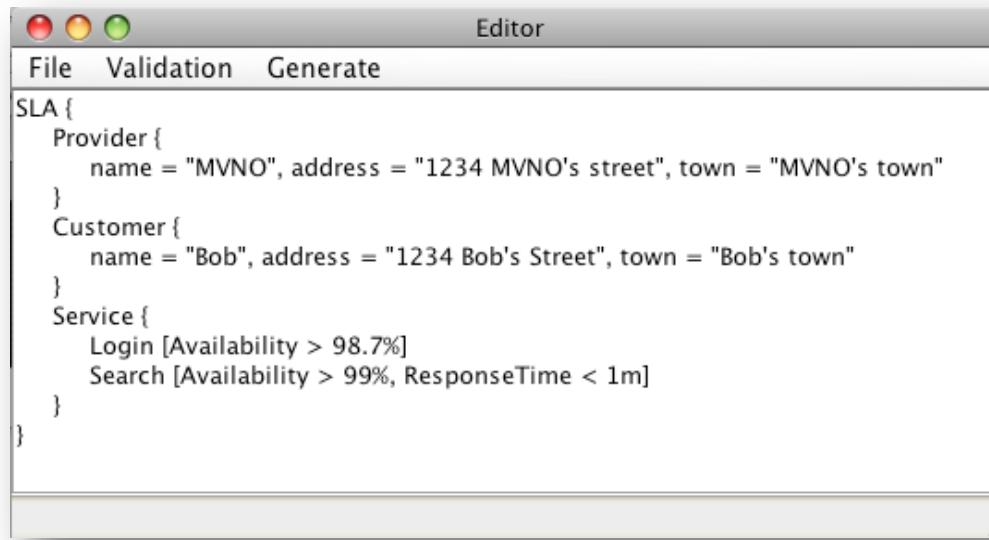
Example: A Process Model



Example: Another Process Model



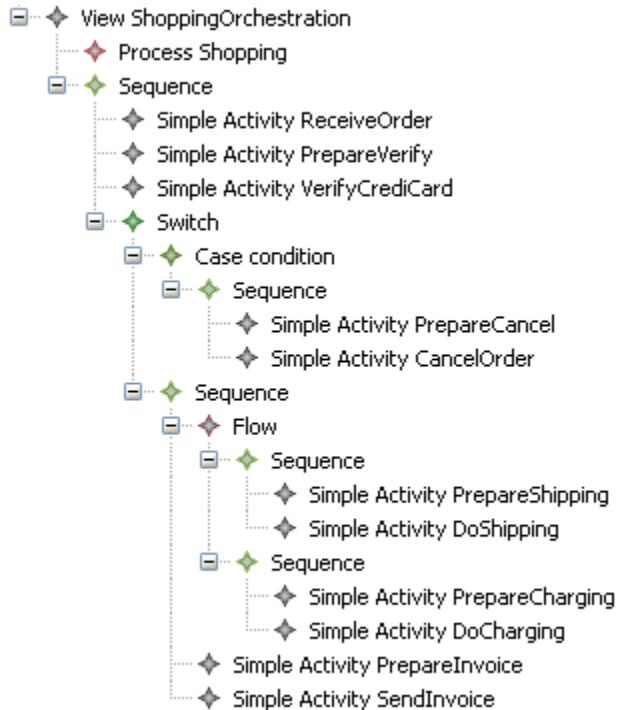
Example: A Textual Model



The screenshot shows a software application window titled "Editor". The menu bar includes "File", "Validation", and "Generate". The main content area displays a textual model in JSON-like syntax:

```
SLA {
    Provider {
        name = "MVNO", address = "1234 MVNO's street", town = "MVNO's town"
    }
    Customer {
        name = "Bob", address = "1234 Bob's Street", town = "Bob's town"
    }
    Service {
        Login [Availability > 98.7%]
        Search [Availability > 99%, ResponseTime < 1m]
    }
}
```

Example: A Model in a Tree-Based Editor





A Domain-Specific Languages (DSLs) is a **tailor-made (computer) language for a specific problem domain**

Domain-Specific Languages (DSLs)

- DSL are **special-purpose languages**
 - DSLs differ from general purpose languages (GPL), such as C, C#, Java, Perl, Ruby, or Tcl, that can be applied to arbitrary problem domains
 - DSLs are often not Turing complete and only provide abstractions suitable for one particular problem domain
- This specialization results in **significant gains in expressiveness and ease of use**
 - Often **less code** is needed to achieve a result
 - Often DSL code is rather **easy to read and comprehend**

Example: Textual DSL for Architecture Description

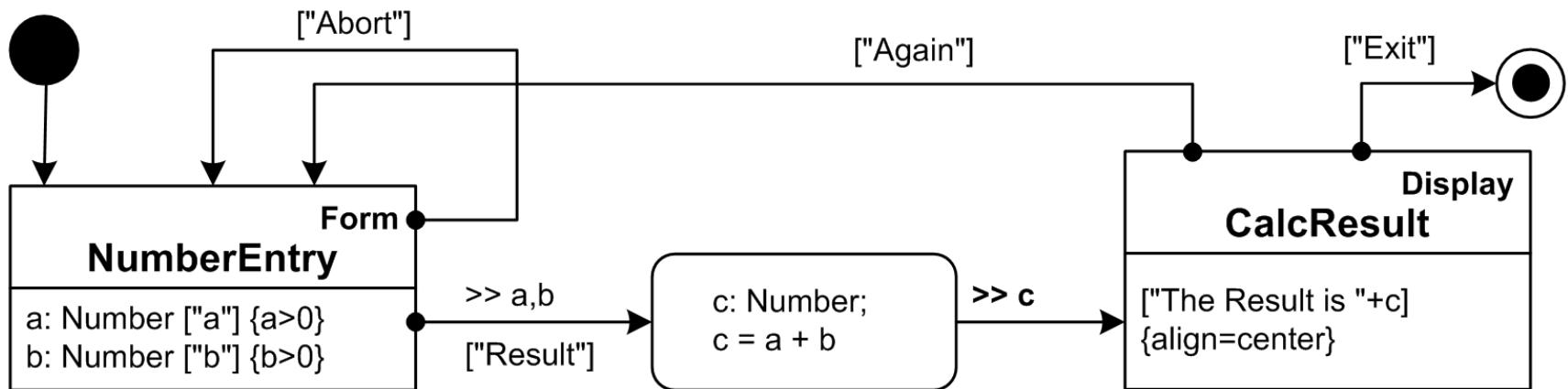
```
component DelayCalculator {
    provides aircraft: IAircraftStatus
    provides managementConsole: IManagementConsole
    requires screens[0..n]: IIInfoScreen
}

component Manager {
    requires backend[1]: IManagementConsole
}

component InfoScreen {
    provides default: IIInfoScreen
}

component AircraftModule {
    requires calculator[1]: IAircraftStatus
}
```

Example: Graphical DSL for J2ME App



USING MODELS AS CENTRAL ARTIFACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

How can we use models as central artifacts of the development process?

Most common today: Software is in part or entirely generated from models

- A code generator is employed to create the software
- Usually not entirely generated: what is used only once, should be hand-coded
- Only the schematic recurring code will be generated

How can we use models as central artifacts of the development process?

Alternative: Models are part of the software and **interpreted or evaluated** at runtime

Many implementations:

- Models used in interpreters e.g. of scripting languages
- Model VMs
- Rule Engines
- Process or Workflow Engines

WHAT IS CODE GENERATION?

Code Generation

In MDD: Transforming
models into executable code

Analogy

Input: Water



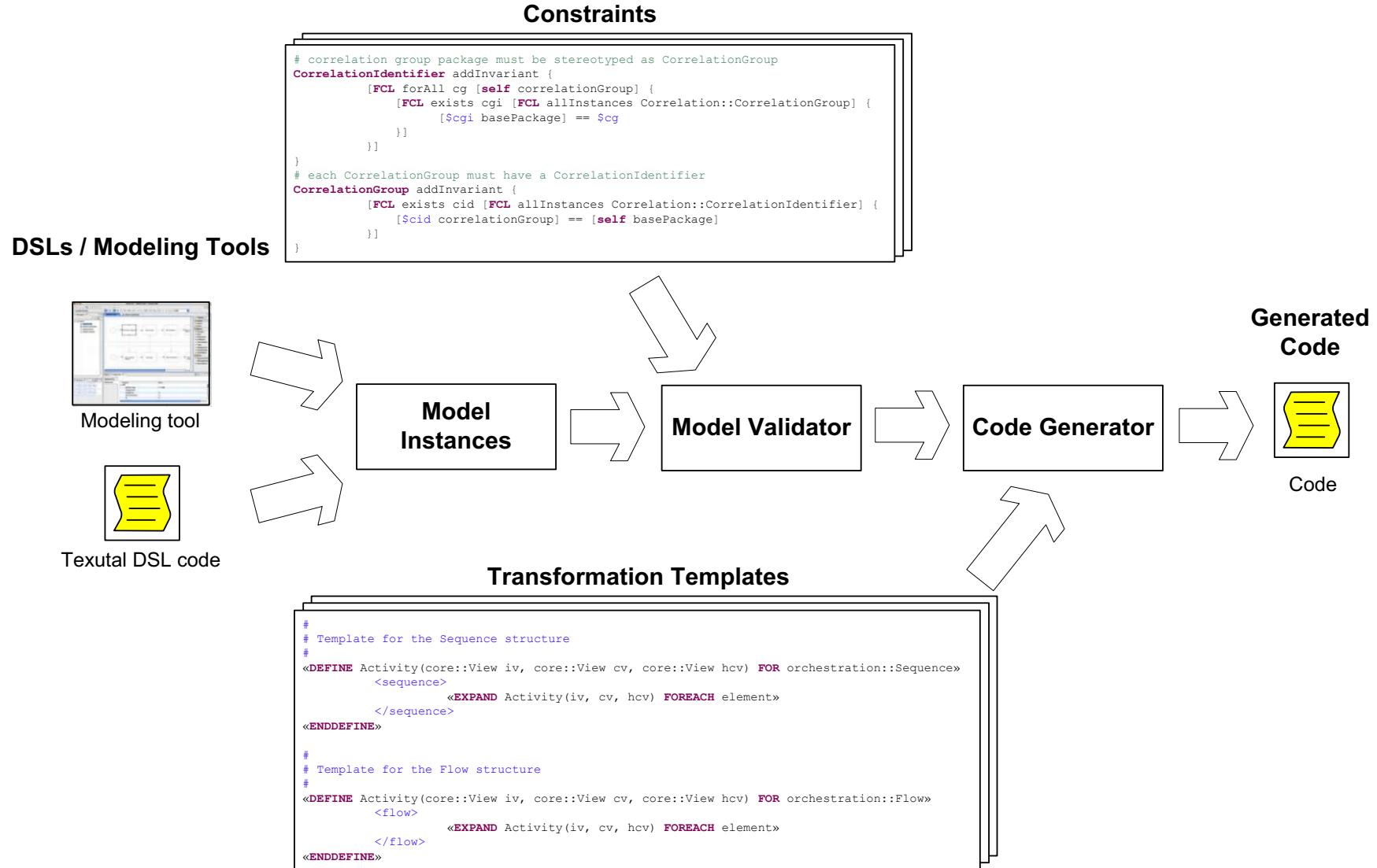
Transformation



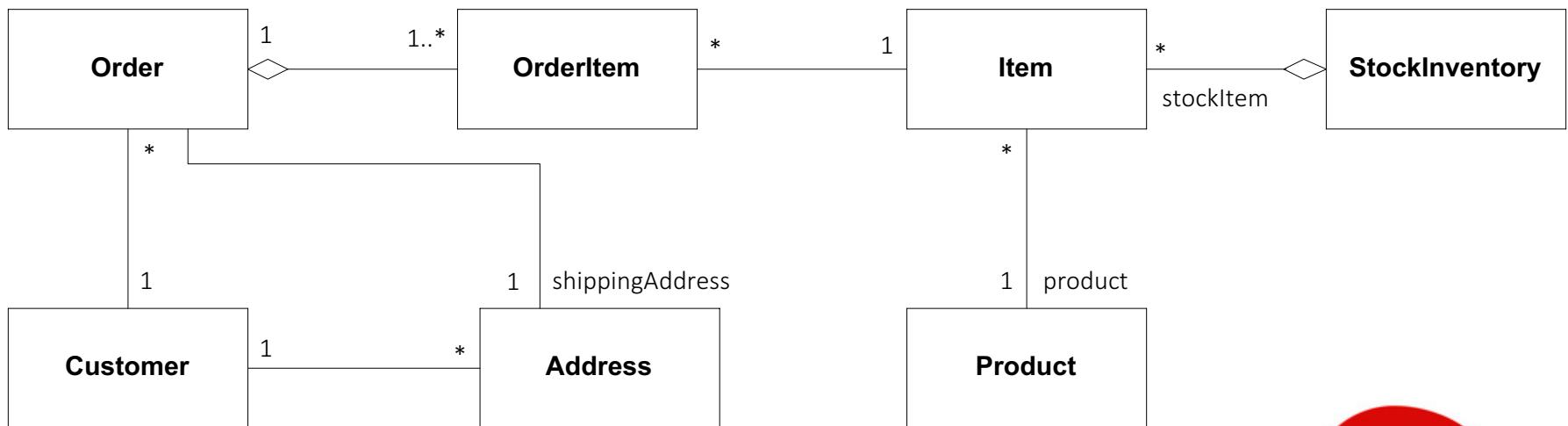
Output: Electricity



Sample Model-driven Tool Chain in SW Development



Can we generate code from this model?



Example: High-Level and Low-Level QoS DSLs

```
Editor
File Validation Generate
SLA {
    Provider {
        name = "MVNO", address = "1234 MVNO's street", town = "MVNO's town"
    }
    Customer {
        name = "Bob", address = "1234 Bob's Street", town = "Bob's town"
    }
    Service {
        Login [Availability > 98.7%]
        Search [Availability > 99%, ResponseTime < 1m]
    }
}
```

High-Level DSL

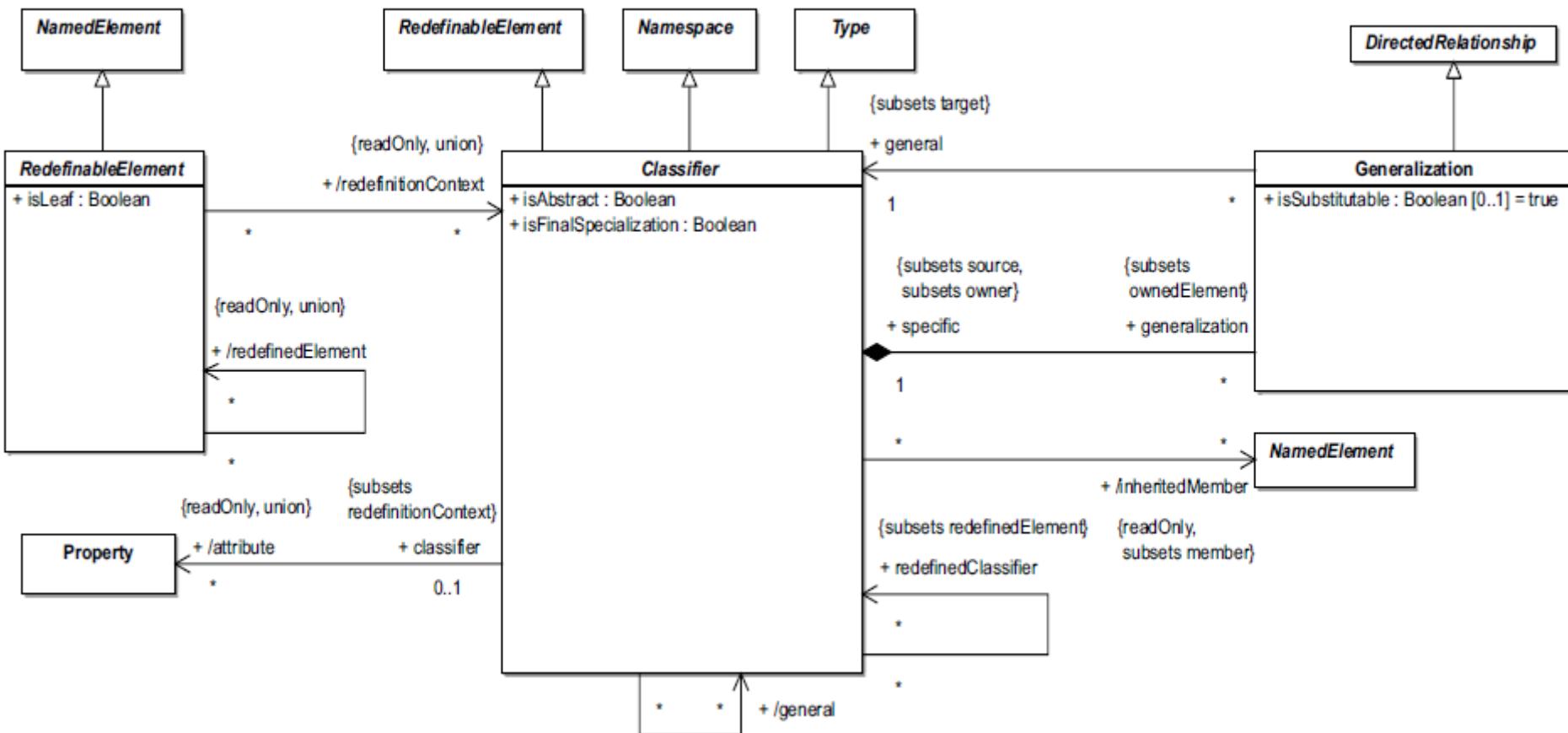
```
## SEARCH service's technical concerns
SearchService classes cxf::Service
SearchService package "mvno"
SearchService uri "http://localhost:9000/watchme/search"
SearchService operations [Operation create search -name "search" \
    -parameters [list build
        [Parameter create movietitle -set name "movietitle" -set type String]
        [Parameter create movietitle -set name "language" -set type String]]]
```

Low-Level DSL

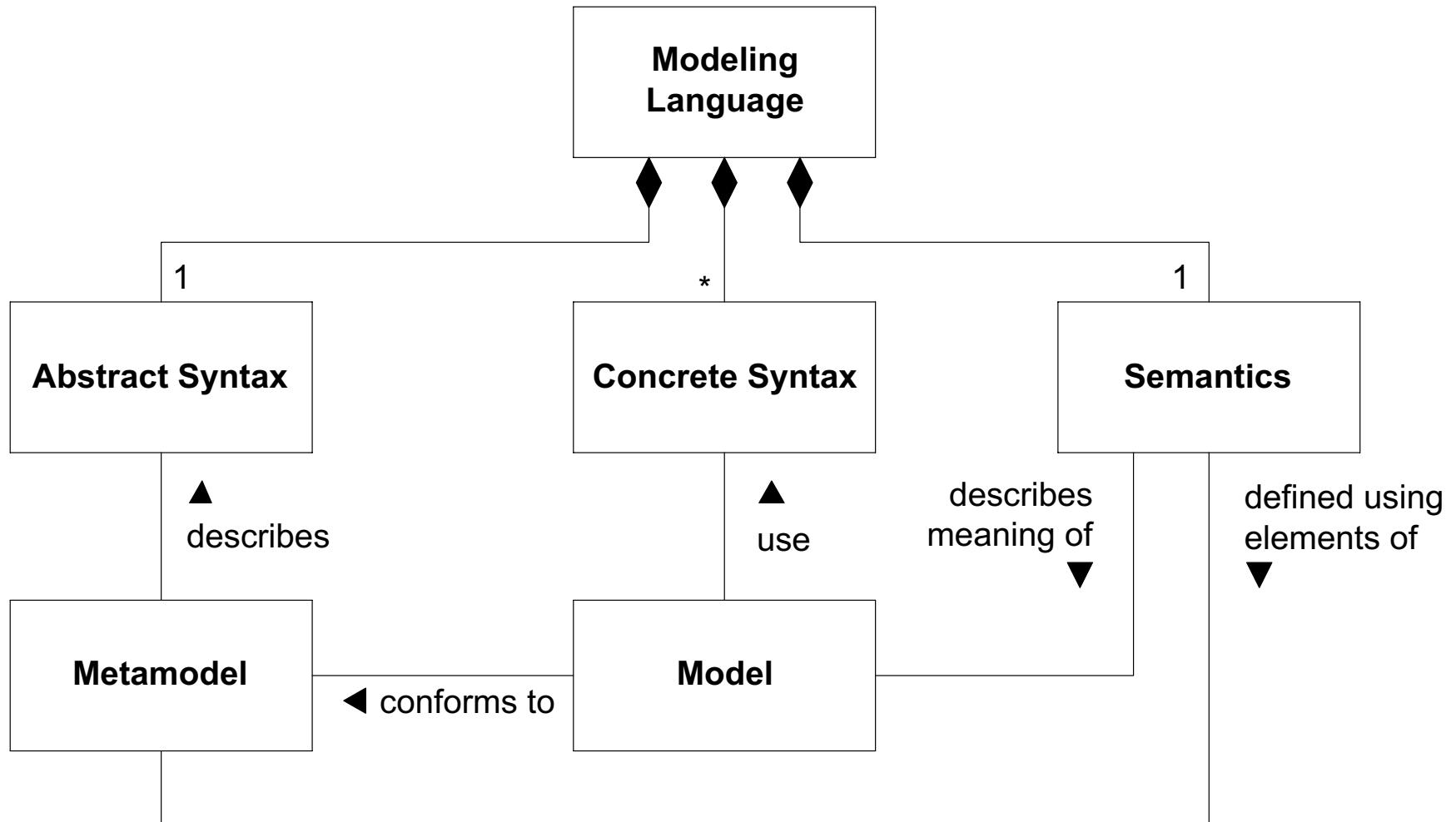
	NAME	HDCP	1	2	
1	TEN ASHE		9 0	9	6 1 3
2	J- DIZZLE		8	16	4 1
3	ELLE		7	10	0 4

To be able to automatically process models, they must be described precisely in a formal language

Example: Classifiers in the UML2 Meta-model



Relationships of Modeling Language and Meta-Model



There is no silver bullet

There is no silver bullet

MDD requires to **create an infrastructure** consisting of modeling tools, generators, platforms, etc.

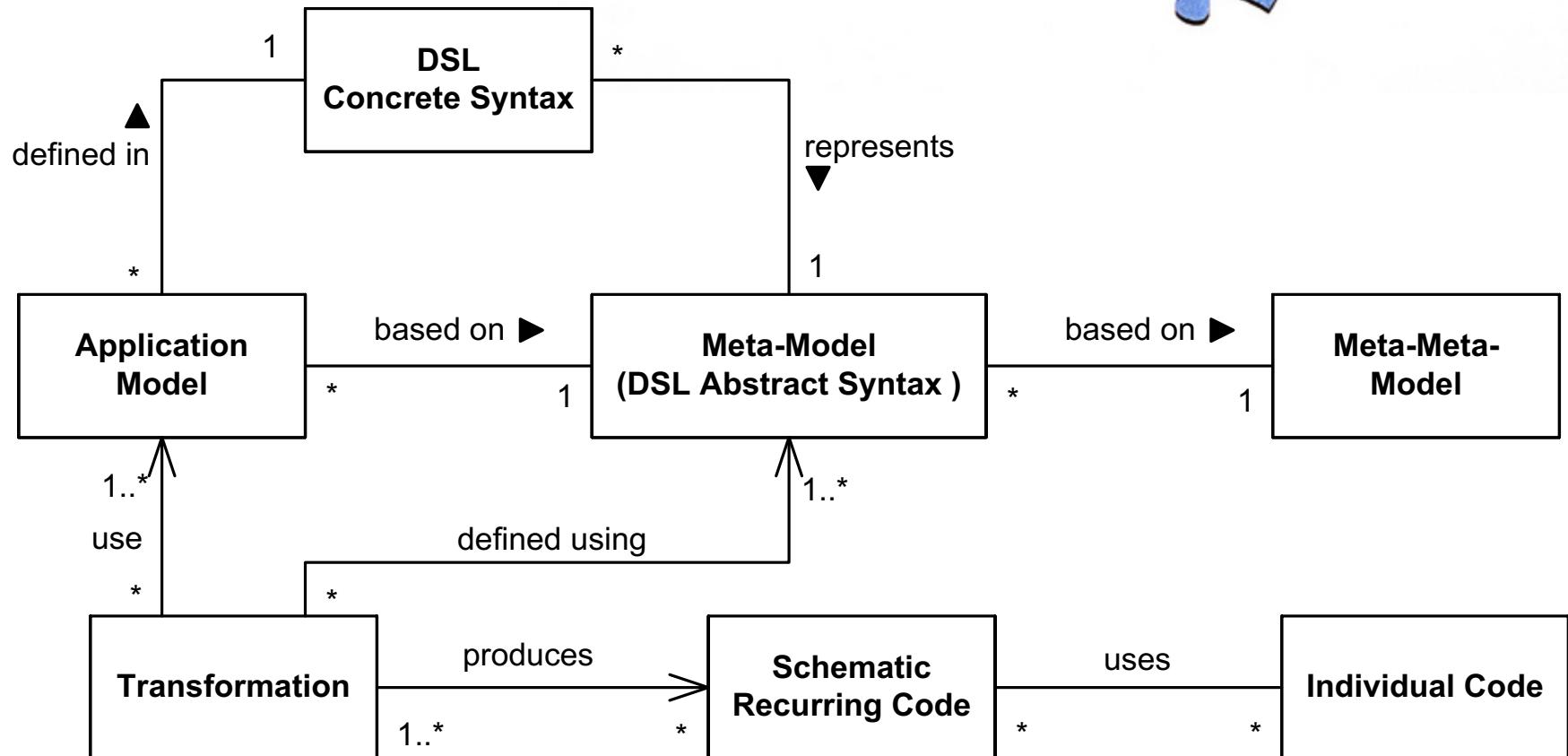
Much effort must be spent for **domain analysis**.

These **efforts do usually not pay off for using the MDD infrastructure only once**.



Putting it all together

Putting it all together



Relevant Literature and Sources

- Markus Völter. Modellgetriebene Software-Entwicklung. [http://www.voelter.de/
data/articles/MDSD.pdf](http://www.voelter.de/data/articles/MDSD.pdf)
- Tom Stahl, Markus Völter, Sven Efftinge, Arno Haase. Modellgetriebene Softwareentwicklung, 2. Auflage. Techniken, Engineering, Management. dPunkt, Mai 2007.
- Markus Voelter, Tom Stahl: Model-Driven Software Development. Wiley, 2006.

Many thanks for your attention!



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