Evolution in Model-Driven Engineering

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Abstract

To be completed.

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Contents

1 Introduction

Software evolution is a development activity in which a software system is updated in response to some external pressure (such as changing requirements). [Brooks 1986] observes that engineering increasingly complicated systems with traditional development approaches presents many challenges including a resistance to evolution. Software evolution is discussed in Section 1.1.

Model-Driven Architecture (MDA) is a software engineering framework defined by the Object Management Group (OMG) [OMG 2008]. MDA provides a set of standards for developing computer systems in a model-centric, or *model-driven*, fashion. In *model-driven engineering* (MDE), models are utilised as the primary software development artefact. Several approaches to MDE are prevalent today, such as [Stahl *et al.* 2006], [Kelly & Tolvanen 2008] and [Greenfield *et al.* 2004]. The approaches vary in the extent to which they follow the standards set out by MDA.

In MDE, the primary software development artefacts are *models*. A model is a description of a phenomenon of interest [Jackson 1996], and may have either a textual or graphical representation. A model provides an abstraction over an object, which enables engineers of differing disciplines to reason about that object [Kolovos *et al.* 2006]. Employing the MDA guidelines has been shown to significantly improve developer productivity and the correctness of software [Watson 2008].

1.1 Software Evolution in Model-Driven Engineering

In the past, studies [Erlikh 2000, Moad 1990] have found that the evolution of software can account for as much as 90% of a development budget; there is no reason to believe that the situation is different now. [Sjøberg 1993] identifies reasons for software evolution, which include addressing changing requirements, adapting to new technologies, and architectural restructuring.

Software development often involves constructing a system by combining numerous types of artefact (such as source and object code, build scripts, documentation and configuration settings). Artefacts depend on each other. Some examples of these dependencies from traditional development include: compiling object code from source code, generating documentation from source code, and deploying object code using a build script. When one artefact is changed, the development team updates the other artefacts accordingly. Here, this activity is termed *migration*.

MDE introduces additional challenges for controlling and managing evolution [Mens & Demeyer 2007]. For example, MDE prescribes automated transformation from models to code. Transformation may be partial or complete; and may take a model direct to code or use intermediate models [Kleppe *et al.* 2003]. Any code or intermediate models generated by these transformations are interdependent with other development artefacts – e.g. a change to a model may have an impact on other models [Deursen *et al.* 2007]. The process of maintaining consistency between interdependent models is termed *model synchronisation*.

To specify a transformation for a model, the model must have a well-defined set of structural elements and rules that it must obey. This information can be specified in a structured artefact termed a *metamodel*. A model is dependent on its metamodel. When a metamodel is changed, its models may require migration. The process of maintaining consistency between a model and its metamodel is termed *(model and metamodel) co-evolution.*

1.2 Research Aim

In traditional software development, some migration activities can be automated (e.g. background incremental compilation of source code to object code), while some must be performed manually (e.g. updating design documents after adding a new feature). MDA seeks to reduce the amount of manual migration required to develop software, but presently no tools for MDE fully support automated evolution; managing evolution in the context of MDE remains an open research problem.

The aim of our research is to develop structures and processes for managing evolutionary changes in the context of Model-Driven Engineering. In our progress report, we presented and discussed data from existing MDE projects. The analysis of this data led us to conclude that little data was available for studying model synchronisation. Consequently, we decided to focus on developing structures and processes for managing (model and metamodel) co-evolutionary changes.

2 Proposed Thesis Structure

We now discuss the structure of the proposed thesis, highlighting completed and remaining work.

2.1 Introduction

The introduction will be based on the introduction and literature review chapters of my qualifying dissertation. However, Model-Driven Engineering (MDE) is an emerging discipline, and so any content taken from my dissertation will require updating.

2.1.1 Model-Driven Engineering

The proposed thesis will begin by introducing the challenges that MDE addresses. Subsequently, terminology relevant to MDE will be introduced (including terms such as *model*, *metamodel* and *model transformation*). The benefits of MDE will be discussed, along with the main threats to its adoption. These threats include the additional challenges for controlling and managing software evolution with MDE [Mens & Demeyer 2007].

2.1.2 Software Evolution

The introduction will then discuss software evolution, and its causes. The challenges presented by software evolution will be highlighted, particularly in the context of MDE, and used to motivate the proposed thesis.

2.1.3 Research Aim

The high-level aim of the research will be stated, providing a context for the background and literature review chapters.

2.1.4 Research Method

This section will discuss the way in which the research was conducted, including a discussion of the evaluation strategy.

2.2 Background

The background chapter will serve two purposes: Firstly, to introduce areas of computer science that are related to our research, and secondly to introduce two categories of evolution observed in model-driven engineering. These two categories were described in my progress report.

Again, the background section will be based partly on the literature review sections of my qualifying dissertation.

2.2.1 Related Areas

Several subsections will be used, one per related area. Topics are likely to include domain-specific languages and language-oriented programming; refactoring and design patterns; and iterative and incremental approaches to software engineering.

2.2.2 Categories of Evolution in MDE

This section will discuss model and metamodel co-evolution and model synchronisation, two categories of evolution observed in MDE. These categories were introduced in Section 1 of this thesis outline.

2.3 Literature Review

The literature review chapter will provide a thorough review and critical analysis of software evolution research. We will compare and contrast existing techniques for managing and automating activities relating to software evolution. As well as reviewing techniques that apply to the specific challenges caused by software evolution in the context of MDE, we will also critique literature from related areas, such as database and XML schema evolution; and program and modelling language evolution. This chapter will conclude by providing high-level research objectives in the context of the reviewed literature.

2.4 Analysis

The literature review will motivate a deeper analysis of existing techniques for managing evolution in the context of MDE. The benefits and drawbacks of existing techniques will be highlighted by applying them to data from projects using MDE. The analysis will be used to identify requirements for our research.

2.4.1 Locating Data

The first section of the analysis chapter will be based on a section of my progress report, which discusses the data (existing MDE projects) used to analysis existing techniques for managing evolution in the context of MDE. We will introduce and explain the requirements on the data to be used for analysis, identify candidate MDE projects, describe the selection process, and provide reasons for our choices.

2.4.2 Analysing Existing Techniques

Having described the selection of suitable data for the analysis, we will then outline the way in which we have applied existing techniques to the data, and introduce criteria against which the effectiveness of existing techniques will be measured. This work has now been completed, and is discussed in Section **??** of this thesis outline.

2.4.3 Requirements Identification

The analysis of existing techniques will lead to requirements for our research. We will conclude the chapter by enumerating these requirements, refining the high-level research objectives from the literature review chapter into lower-level research objectives.

2.5 Implementation

The implementation chapter will describe the way in which we have approached the requirements presented in the analysis chapter. The requirements will be fulfilled by implementing several related solutions. The solutions will take different forms, including domain-specific languages, automation, and extensions to existing modelling technologies.

2.5.1 Metamodel-Independent Syntax

XMI, an OMG standard for metamodel interchange, and EMF, arguably the most widely used modelling framework, serialises models in a metamodel-specific manner. Consequently, information from the metamodel is required during deserialisation. If the metamodel has evolved since the model was last serialised, deserialisation may fail. This limitation has a major impact on existing techniques for performing co-evolution, forcing them to store old and new copies of the metamodel.

In a submission to ASE 2009, we have highlighted the problems that a metamodel-specific syntax poses for managing and automating co-evolution, and described our solutions. We prescribe the use of a metamodel-independent syntax for storing models. We also show other ways in which a metamodel-independent representation can be useful for managing and automating co-evolution: checking consistency with any metamodel, and performing automatic consistency checking when a new metamodel version is encountered.

2.5.2 Human-Usable Textual Notation

The Human-Usable Textual Notation is an OMG standard textual concrete syntax for the MOF metamodelling architecture. The notation is metamodel-independent – it can be used with any model that conforms to any MOF-based metamodel. HUTN provides a human-usable means for visualising and specifying models, which may not be consistent with their metamodel. HUTN is well-suited to semi-automated migration of inconsistent models.

We have developed the only implementation of OMG HUTN, publishing our work at MoDELS 2008 ([Rose *et al.* 2008]). We have discussed the way in which HUTN may be used during semi-automated migration of inconsistent models in our submission to ASE 2009.

2.5.3 DSL for Migration Strategies

Some of the requirements presented in the analysis chapter can be addressed with a domain-specific language for specifying migration strategies. Migration strategies will be specified as a model transformation on inconsistent models, which will be expressed in a metamodel-independent representation. Using a metamodel-independent representation affords us some advantages over existing techniques (such as being able to store partially consistent models). A domain-specific language, rather than an existing model-to-model transformation language, is required to address the specific requirements of model migration, as discussed in my progress report.

2.5.4 Further solutions

Further solutions will be required to meet all of the requirements outlined in the analysis chapter. These solutions are likely to include:

- Extending the DSL for migration strategies: [Herrmannsdoerfer *et al.* 2008] identifies the need for re-usable migration strategies, encoded independently of the evolving metamodel. Supporting re-usable migration strategies will likely involve extending the DSL discussed above.
- A metamodel refactoring browser for EMF: inspired by the Smalltalk refactoring browser, this tool will provide common refactorings made to improve the design of existing metamodels. Refactorings will preserve model and metamodel consistency.
- Model-driven migration: As discussed in our ASE 2009 submission, a metamodel-independent syntax enables new approaches to co-evolution. For instance, co-evolution can be driven from models, rather than their metamodel:
    1. Discover a new concept to be modelled.
    2. Represent an existing model that lacks this concept using a metamodel-independent syntax, and generate corresponding HUTN.
    3. Evolve the model in HUTN to express the new concept.
    4. Check consistency with the existing metamodel. Reconcile any inconsistencies by evolving the metamodel.

5. Use the model evolution from step 3 to guide migration of other models.

We will explore and implement new approaches for automated management of co-evolution, such as the one outlined above.

2.6 Evaluation

The evaluation chapter will outline our evaluation method and results, including the impact and limitations our our research; and discuss the extent to which the requirements identified in the analysis chapter have been fulfilled. Evaluation will be conducted in three ways: application our structures and processes to a sizeable MDE project; publication of our research in academic journals, international conferences and workshops; and assessing the contribution made when delivering our work through an Eclipse research incubation project.

2.6.1 Case Study

We will apply our structures and processes to the Eclipse Generative Modelling Framework (GMF) project [?]. GMF allows the definition of graphical concrete syntax for metamodels. GMF prescribes a model-driven approach: Users of GMF define concrete syntax as a model, which is used to generate a graphical editor. In fact, five models are used together to define a single editor using GMF.

GMF defines the metamodels for graphical, tooling and mapping definition models; and for generator models. The metamodels have changed considerably during the development of GMF. Some changes have caused inconsistency with GMF models. Presently, migration is encoded in Java. Gronback has stated[1] that the migration code is being ported to QVT (a model-to-model transformation language) as the Java code is difficult to maintain.

We identified GMF as the most appropriate candidate for the analysis phase of our research. Consequently, we decided to reserve GMF for the evaluation of our work.

2.6.2 Publications

Publication to academic journals, international conferences and workshops ensure that our work is reviewed by experts, and is well-established and communicated in our field of research. So far, I have been the primary author for publications at one international conference ([Rose *et al.* 2008]), one European conference ([?]), and one workshop ([?]). The former was published at MoDELS, which has a typical acceptance rate of 20% out of 250-300 papers, and has been nominated by HISE for the departmental best research student paper award.

Where appropriate, we will aim to publish our work at software evolution conferences, as well as at model-driven engineering conferences. Doing so will allow us to assess the impact of our research in a broader sense.

[1]Private communication, 2008.

2.6.3 Delivery through Eclipse

The tools produced as part of our research have been and will continue to be released as part of the Epsilon project, a member of the research incubator for the Eclipse Modeling Project (EMP), arguably the most active MDE community at present. EMP's research incubator hosts a limited number of participants, selected through a rigorous process. Contributions made to the incubator undergo regular technical review.

Contributing to Epsilon allows us to deliver our research to the growing community [**?**] of Epsilon users.

2.6.4 Limitations

We will discuss the limitations of our work, using where appropriate feedback from users, reviews of publications and scenarios from the case study for context.

2.7 Conclusion

The conclusion will provide a summary of the challenges addressed by and the objectives of our research. We will summarise the way in which we have approached the challenges and met the objectives, concluding with a summary of the evaluation and discussion of future work.

3 Progress

3.1 Achievements

3.2 Plan

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