Exposé for B.Sc. Thesis

Megamodel-driven Traceability Recovery & Exploration of Linguistic Correspondence & Conformance Links between Software Artifacts in an O/R/X-Mapping Scenario

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1 Introduction

This exposé[1] outlines the thesis:

Megamodel-driven Traceability Recovery & Exploration of Linguistic Correspondence & Conformance Links between Software Artifacts in an O/R/X-Mapping Scenario

for acquiring the degree Bachelor Science (B.Sc.) in Computer Science. The central topic of the thesis will be the study of traceability recovery in a megamodel governed environment, that is MegaL, a modeling language for such models. Furthermore a system for exploring the recovered traceability links will be developed.

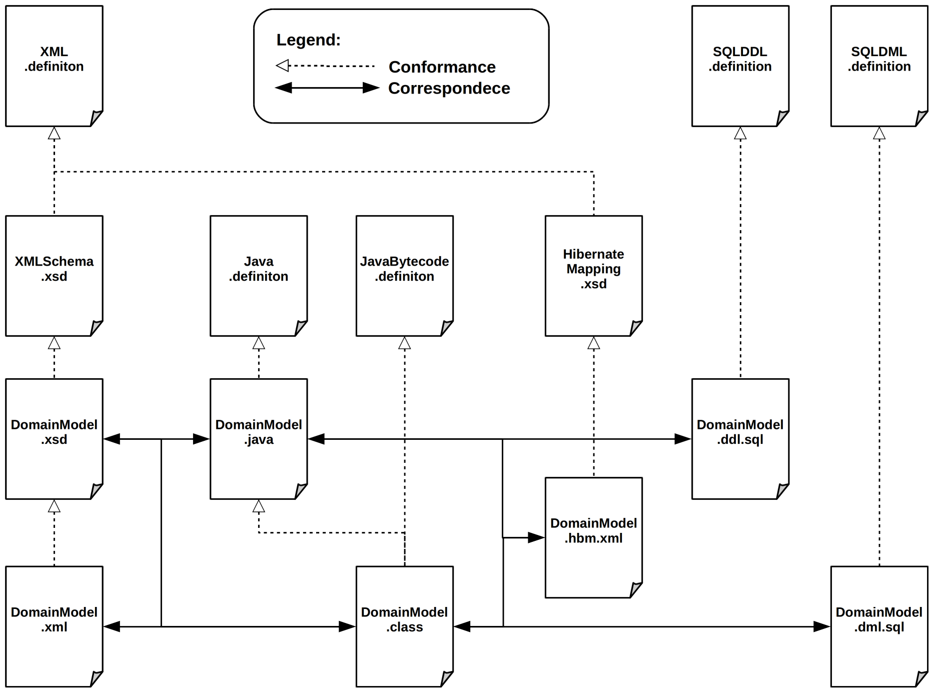
1.1 Road-map

Section 2 motivates the topic of the thesis. 3 gives a short overview over the necessary background information. 4 defines a preliminary hypothesis and formulates the research questions. 5 specifies the important objectives for the thesis. 6 describes the approach and methodology of the thesis. Eventually 7 outlines the interim structure of the thesis.

2 Motivation

A common task during the development of software systems is to persist and serialize a domain model. For instance, consider a simple ReST-ful web-service where data is stored in a database and served via HTTP in serialized form, e.g. XML. Given such a system, one can observe correspondences (structural similarities) and conformances (compliance with a definition) between different artifacts, i.e. manifestations of the same domain model. Figure 1 shows a non exhaustive depiction of such relationships in O/R/X scenario.

[1] `http://www.softlang.org/info:expose`



The depicted relationships may not be exhaustive.

Fig. 1. O/R/X Correspondence & Conformance

Upon closer inspection, one can also observe that correspondence and conformance are not just interrelations of the artifacts as wholes. In fact the same relations can be found between fragments of the artifacts. Table 1 shows the fragments corresponding to a Java class property in the O/R/X scenario.

Language	Fragment Type	Fragment Text
Java	Class Property	`public String name;`
XSD	Attribute Definition	`<xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:string"/>`
XML	Attribute	`name="Alan Turing"`

Hibernate XML	Property Mapping	`<property access="field" generated="never" lazy="false" name="name"`
		`optimistic-lock="true" type="java.lang.String" unique="false">`
		`    <column name="name"/>`
		`</property>`

SQL/DDL	Column Definition	`‘name‘ varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,`

Table 1. O/R/X Fragment Correspondence

The motivating idea behind the thesis is that correspondence and conformance relationships between linguistic artifacts are trace-links left behind by transformations in the sense of [3]. Thus, it should be possible to recover these links with a model describing these linguistic relations. A technology capable of modeling such *"linguistic architectures"*[1] is MegaL[2] [4]

3 Background

The thesis will be based but is not limited to aspects of the following topics:

- **Traceability** The ability to interrelate artifacts of a software development process. The automatic process of relating artifacts is called traceability recovery and recovered elements of the relationships are called links. Traceability support is one desired capability of MegaL and serves as main subject of the thesis.
- **Megamodeling** The process of interrelating models, e.g. relationships between models, meta-models, meta-meta-models up to meta*-models. Megamodeling in the sense of MegaLmainly interrelates software languages and kindred objects.
- **Ontologies** The systematic modeling and representation of knowledge. Megamodels as used in the thesis are in fact some sorts of software linguistic ontologies, so ontologies may be covered as related work.
- **Mereology** The study of logic part-whole relationships [6]. Merology serves as theoretical basis for modeling fragments of linguistic artifacts.
- **Program Analysis** The process of automatically analyzing programs either statically, by analyzing source code, or dynamically by monitoring and intercepting the runtime of a program, i.e. analyzing transient artifacts. Traceability recovery of linguistic links is in fact an application of program analysis.
- **XML Data Binding** The process of automatically mapping model- and instance-level objects into a XML-serialized form. XML Data Binding as implemented by JAXB[3] will serve as a scenario subjected to traceability recovery of linguistic links.
- **Object Relational Mapping** The process of automatically mapping model- and instance-level objects into a relational data-storage. Object Relational Mapping as implemented by JPA[4] and Hibernate[5] will serve as onother scenario subjected to traceability recovery of linguistic links

[2] `http://www.softlang.org/megal/`
[3] Java Architecture for XML Binding `https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/jaxb/intro/arch.html`
[4] Java Persistence API `http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/articles/javaee/jpa-137156.html`
[5] `http://hibernate.org/`

4 Research Hypotheses & Questions

Parthood is the relationship between a whole and its constituent parts. [6] and [3] axiomatize it as a reflexive, antisymmetric and transitive relation:

$$\begin{aligned}&x \text{ partOf } x\\&x \text{ partOf } y \wedge y \text{ partOf } x \Rightarrow x = y\\&x \text{ partOf } y \wedge y \text{ partOf } z \Rightarrow x\end{aligned}$$

A stricter, irreflexive form of parthood is the proper-part relationshipd [6]:

$$x \text{ properPartOf } y \Leftrightarrow x \text{ partOf } y \wedge \neg(y \text{ partOf } x)$$

Since software artifacts are based on formal languages it should also be fair to assume the atomicity axiom [6]:

$$\forall x \exists y : y \text{ partOf } x \wedge \neg(\exists z : z \text{ properPartOf } y)$$

Objects with no proper parts are called atoms, otherwise their called fusions.

Correspondence is the relationship between two software artifacts who share a structural similarity. [3] axiomatizes it as a strict one-to-one relation between software artifacts:

$$\begin{aligned}&(a_1, a_2) \in R \subseteq L_1 \times L_2\\&\wedge \forall b_1 \in L_1 : b_1 \text{ partOf } a_1 \Rightarrow (\exists! b_2 \in L_2 : b_2 \text{ partOf } a_2 \wedge b_1 \text{ correspondsTo}_R\ b_2)\\&\wedge \forall b_2 \in L_2 : b_2 \text{ partOf } a_2 \Rightarrow (\exists! b_1 \in L_1 : b_1 \text{ partOf } a_2 \wedge b_2 \text{ correspondsTo}_R\ b_1)\\&\Rightarrow a_1 \text{ correspondsTo}_R\ a_2\end{aligned}$$

Given an arbitrary relationship R between to languages, for instance a transformation from one language to the other, two artifacts correspond to each other if and only if for each part of one artifact there exists exactly one corresponding part of the other.

Conformance is the relationship between two software artifacts, denoting that one artifact complies to the definition given by the other. [3] axiomatizes it as follows:

$$\forall x \in \text{Any} : x \in L \subseteq \text{Any} \Leftrightarrow \exists d \in D \subseteq \text{Any} : x \text{ conformsTo } d$$

Given a set Any serving as a universe for software artifacts, an arbitrary artifact conforms to another one if and only if the latter artifact is a definition for software language whom the former is an element of.

One objective of the thesis should be to provide empirical assurance for the axiom above in the sense that correspondence and conformance are in fact to some extend mereologically induced. However, [3] also notes that strict correspondence may be unrealistic since real world artifacts may contain two or more parts corresponding to only one part in another artifact, e.g. an XSD documents can contain an element and a complex type definition corresponding to only on Java class declaration. For this reason the thesis will assume a weaker forms of correspondence and conformance as research hypotheses:

RH1 **Fragment Correspondence Hypothesis**

$$\forall a_1 \in L_1, a_2 \in L_2 \exists b_1 \in L_1, b_2 \in L_2 :$$
$$a_1 \textsf{ correspondsTo}_R\ a_2 \Rightarrow b_1 \textsf{ partOf } a_2 \wedge b_2 \textsf{ partOf } a_2 \wedge b_1 \textsf{ correspondsTo}_R\ b_2$$

If two artifacts are assumed to correspond to each other, then parts of both artifacts should exist which also correspond to each other.

RH2 **Fragment Conformance Hypothesis**

$$\forall a_1 \in L, a_2 \in D \exists b_1 \in L, b_2 \in D :$$
$$a_1 \textsf{ conformsTo } a_2 \Rightarrow b_1 \textsf{ partOf } a_2 \wedge b_2 \textsf{ partOf } a_2 \wedge b_1 \textsf{ conformsTo } b_2$$

If two artifacts are assumed to be in a conformance relationship, then parts of both artifacts should exist which share the same relationship.

This leads to the following research questions:

RQ1 Is linguistic correspondence to some extend strictly mereologically induced?

$$\forall a_1 \in L_1, a_2 \in L_2 \exists b_1 \in L_1, b_2 \in L_2 :$$
$$a_1 \textsf{ correspondsTo}_R\ a_2$$
$$\Rightarrow b_1 \textsf{ properPartOf } a_2 \wedge b_2 \textsf{ properPartOf } a_2 \wedge b_1 \textsf{ correspondsTo}_R\ b_2$$

RQ2 Is linguistic conformance to some extend strictly mereologically induced?

$$\forall a_1 \in L_1, a_2 \in L_2 \exists b_1 \in L_1, b_2 \in L_2 :$$
$$a_1 \textsf{ conformsTo } a_2$$
$$\Rightarrow b_1 \textsf{ properPartOf } a_2 \wedge b_2 \textsf{ properPartOf } a_2 \wedge b_1 \textsf{ conformsTo } b_2$$

5 Objectives

Objectives for the thesis are:

O1 Implementation of a MegaL/Xtext-extension capable of recovering traceability links representing parthood, correspondence and conformance relationships between code fragments.
O2 Implementation of a MegaL/Xtext-extension allowing for an user to visually explore traceability links, i.e. parthood, correspondence and conformance relationships between code fragments
O3 Providing an extensive discussion comparing MegaL with related approaches on traceability recovery.
O4 Providing an extensive discussion comparing MegaL with related approaches on ontologies for software artifacts or software engineering in general.
O5 Providing an answer for the research questions.

6 Methodology

Thesis and research will utilize an example-driven approach inspired by the 101system[6]. For this, the system to study will be an imaginary Human Resource Management System (HRMS). Figure 2 shows an UML-Class-Diagram depicting the model of this system.

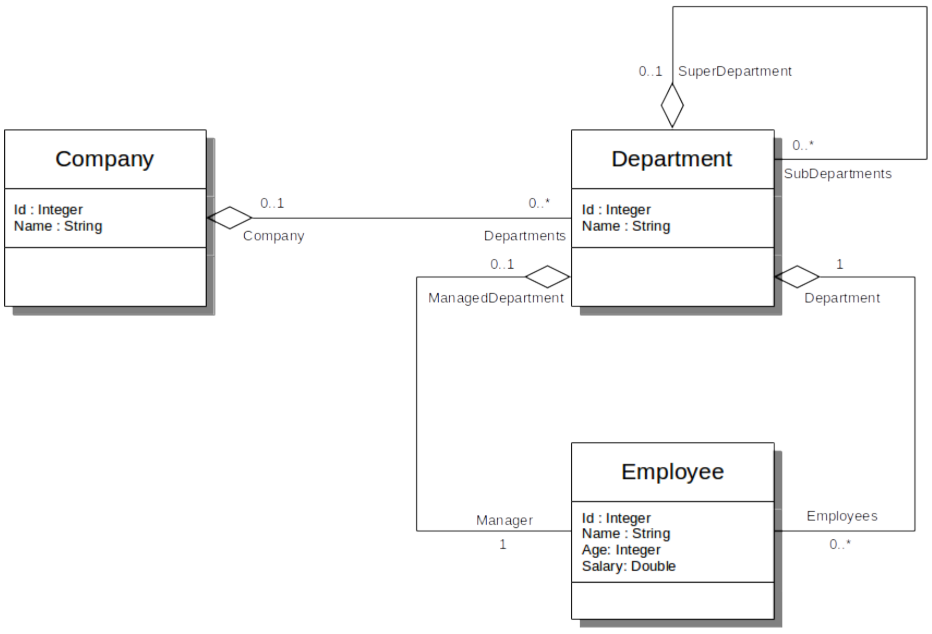


Fig. 2. The Human Resource Management System Model

The HRMS will be implemented in plain Java with two scenarios in mind: (a) XML-Binding with JAXB and (b) Persitence with JPA/Hibernate. Both scenarios will be studied with the concrete instance of the HRMS model depicted in figure 3.

7 Structure of the Thesis

The interim structure[7] of the thesis is outlined by but not limited to the chapters as follows:

1. **Introduction** This chapter will introduce the thesis subject, also delimiting possible contributions to traceability recovery and megamodeling.

[6] `https://101wiki.softlang.org/101system`
[7] `http://softlang.wikidot.com/info:thesis-structure`

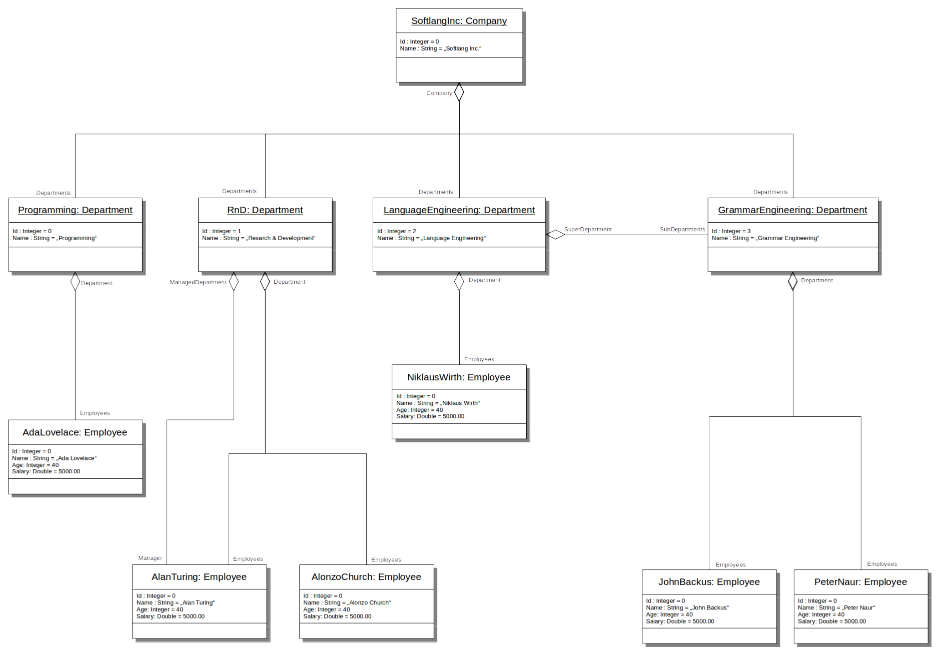


Fig. 3. The Human Resource Management System Instance called *Softlang Inc.*

2. **Background** This chapter will provide the theoretical background of the thesis as outlined but not limited to the topics in section 3 above.
3. **Related Work** This chapter will provide a sound discussion of related work regard megamodeling and traceability recovery of linguistic relationships between software artifacts.
4. **Methodology** This chapter will describe the approach of the thesis as outlined in section 6 above.
5. **Requirements** This chapter will define the requirements and acceptance criteria for the system to be developed as described in section 5.
6. **Design** This chapter will provide a description of the design and architecture for the developed system from section 5.
7. **Implementation** This chapter will provide explanations of non trivial implementation details of the developed system, e.g. a fragmentation algorithm for software artifacts could be necessary for the system.
8. **Results** This chapter will provide a discussion of empirical results gathered by the implemented system from section 5 applied to the scenarios described in section 6.
9. **Conclusion** This chapter will summarize the thesis, pointing out possible limitations and future work.

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