

Model Driven Engineering (MDE)

(a.k.a formal model-driven software development)

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Masters: I2ICSI and formal methods (shared)

Objectives of the course

- Techniques for model driven engineering
 - Modelling and Meta-modelling
 - Design of domain-specific (visual, textual) languages
 - Model transformation
 - Code generation
 - Model-based analysis and verification
- Combine practice and theory

Course Organization

Syllabus

- **Teaching load:**

- 6 ECTS credits.
- 14 weeks of classes (last week for project preparation).
- Theory/practical sessions. Presentations.

1. Introduction to Model Driven Engineering
2. Software Modelling
 - UML, OCL, validation (model finding)
3. Meta-modelling and Domain Specific Languages
 - Meta-modelling, multi-level modelling, analysis
 - External DSLs. Textual and graphical concrete syntaxes
4. Model Transformations
 - In-place, model-to-model. Graph transformation
5. Code generation
6. Model analysis and verification
 - Petri nets, others

Course Organization

Evaluation

- 5 exercises (individually **35%**)
- 1 paper presentation (individually **15%**)
- 1 practical project (groups of 2-3 people, **50%**)
 - Define a language (meta-model)
 - Build a textual syntax
 - Build a transformation or a code generator
 - Make some analysis
 - Presentation: 19th January 2023
- All need to be passed separately (≥ 5)
- Material in: <http://posgrado.uam.es>
 - send me your (uam) e-mail address if you do not have access, or use: estudiante.metodosformalesii@estudiante.uam.es password Mformalesii%2018
- Talk to us if you cannot assist regularly to classes ($>70\%$), as you'd enter in "non-continuous evaluation mode".

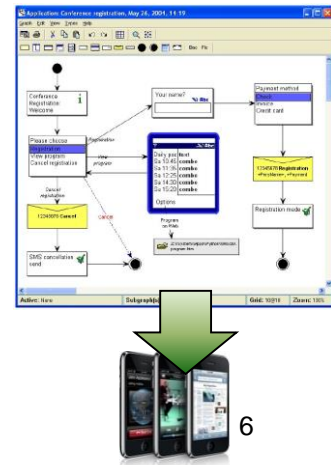


Model Driven Engineering

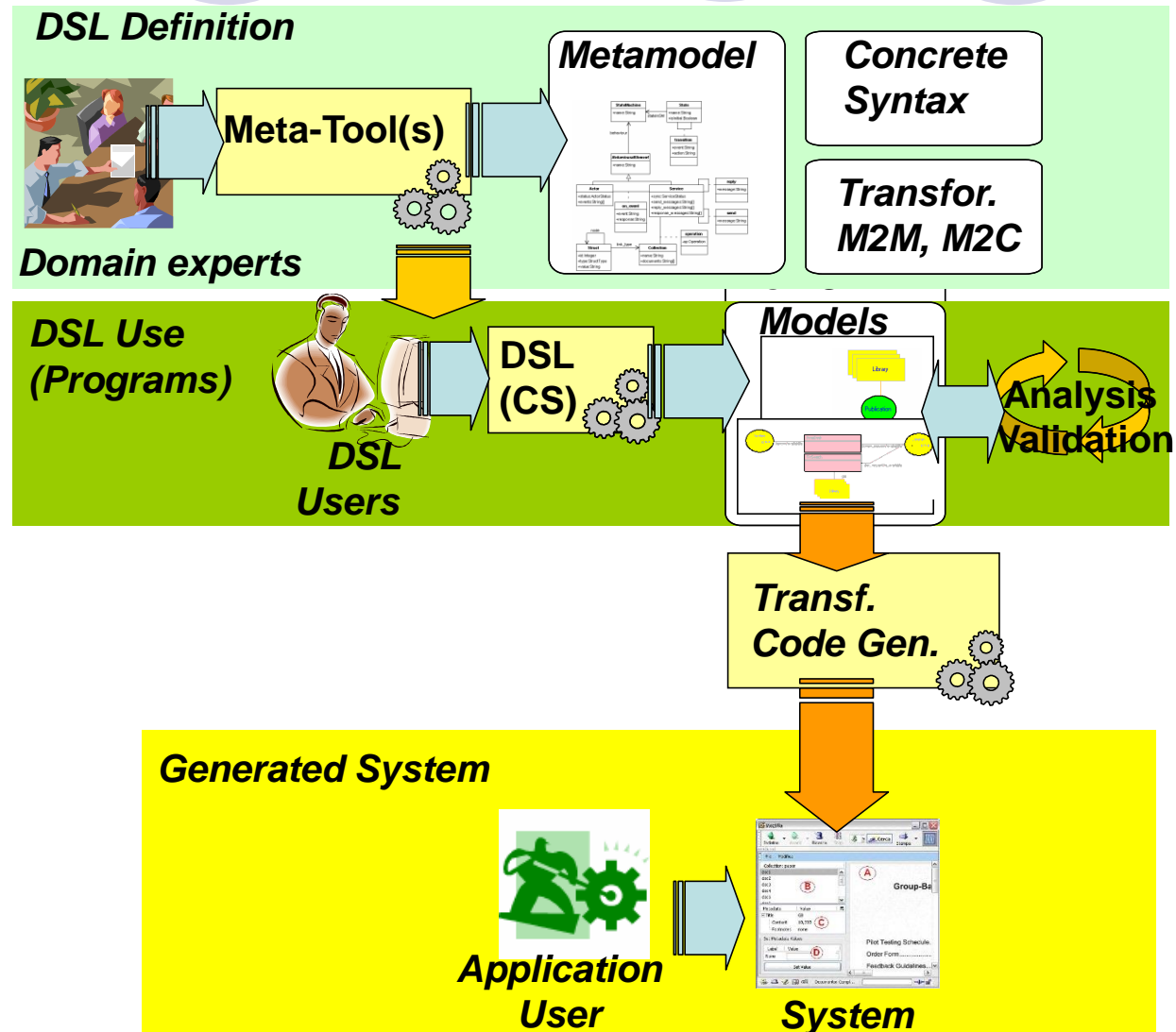
Model Driven Engineering

What is it?

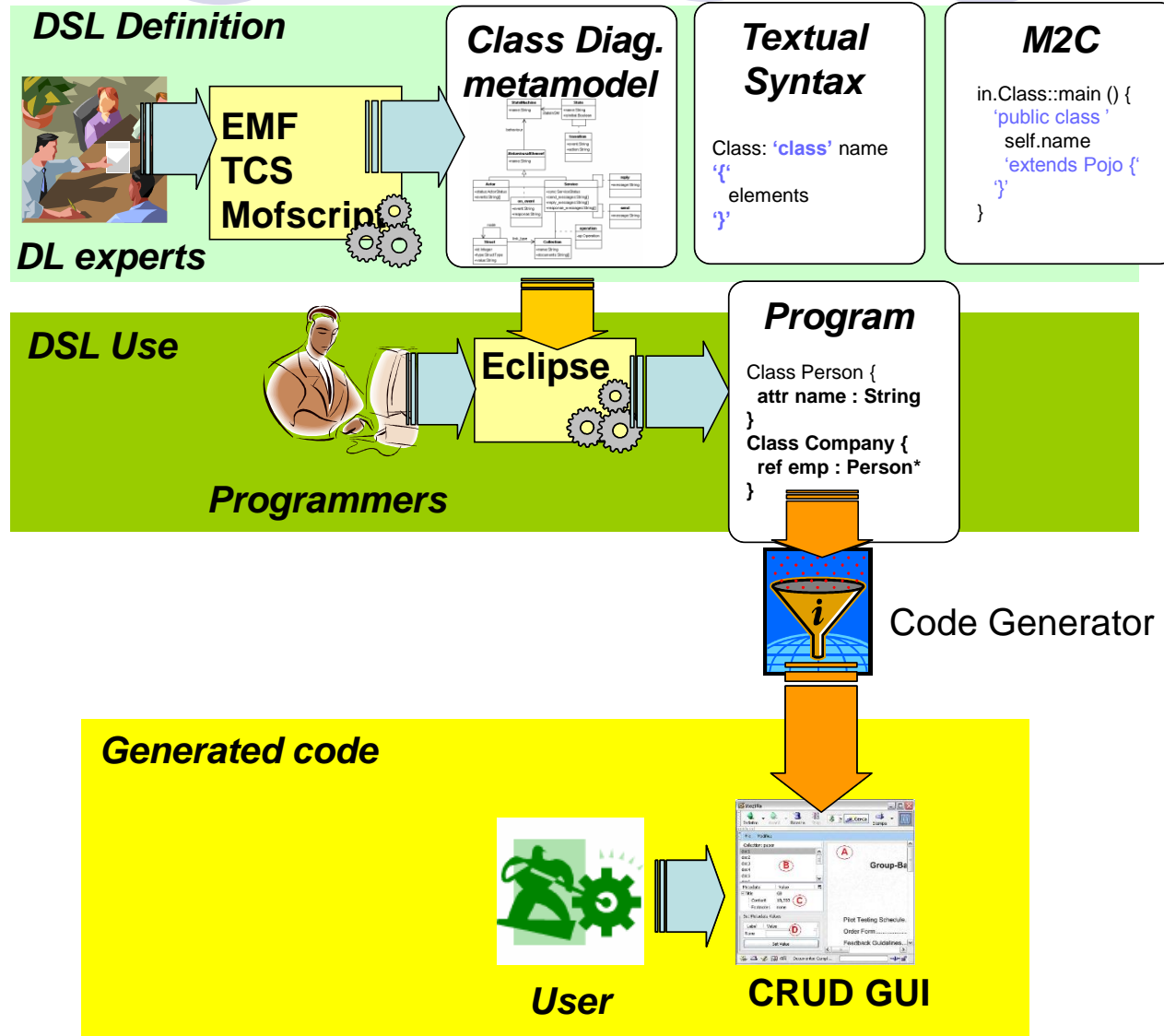
- Develop software using high-level models, instead of coding
- Implies designing languages (sometimes graphical) for specific tasks or domains
- Models are more comprehensible for developers (not necessarily computer scientists). Less accidental complexity
- Model transformation is an essential activity in MDE
- Combination with code generators



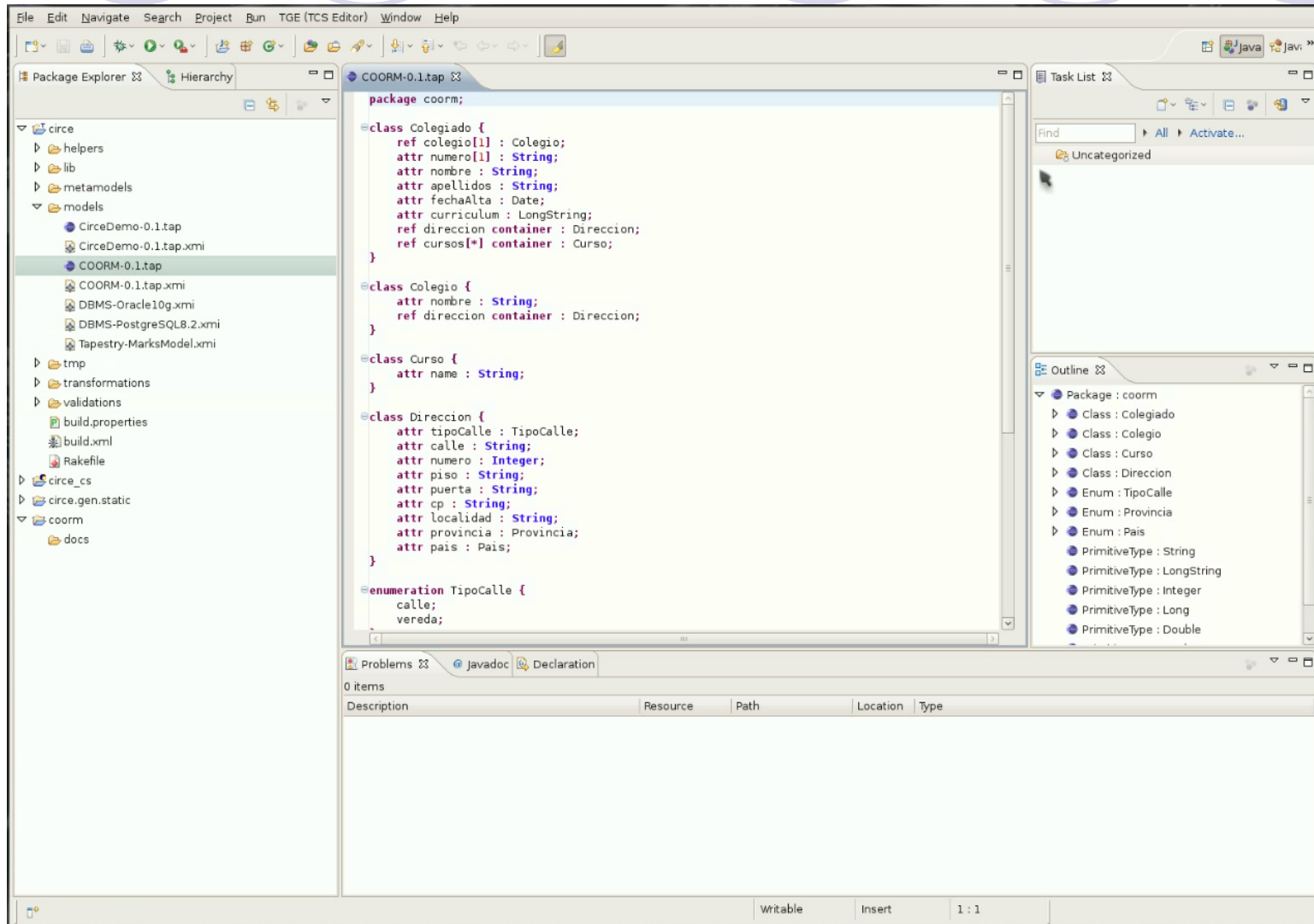
Basic Scheme



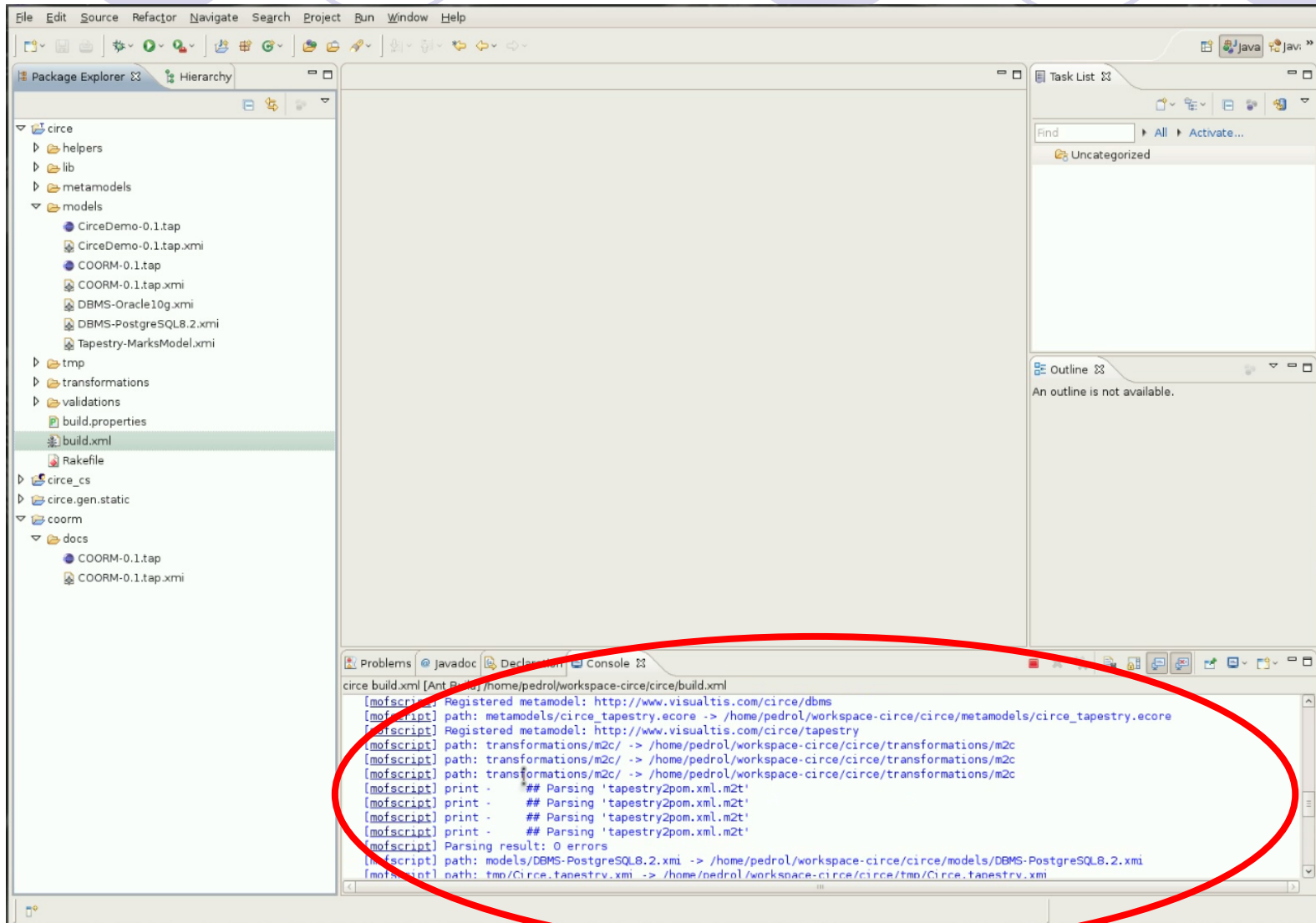
Example: CRUD Generation



Example: CRUD Generation



Example: CRUD Generation



Example: CRUD Generation

The screenshot displays a web browser window with the URL `http://localhost:8080/colegiados/edit`. The page title is 'Coorm' and the user is logged in as 'Bienvenid@ admin'. The main heading is 'Nuevo Colegiado' with a sub-link 'Volver'. The form is divided into two sections: 'Colegiado:' and 'Direccion:'. The 'Colegiado:' section includes a dropdown for 'Colegio:', and text input fields for 'Numero:', 'Nombre:', 'Apellidos:', 'Fecha Alta:', and 'Curriculum:'. The 'Direccion:' section includes a dropdown for 'Direccion Tipo Calle:', and text input fields for 'Direccion Calle:', 'Direccion Numero:', 'Direccion Piso:', 'Direccion Puerta:', 'Direccion Cp:', 'Direccion Localidad:', and 'Direccion Provincia:'. The bottom status bar shows 'Terminado' and system information: 'Ahora: Soleado, 33 °C', 'Jue: 33 °C', and 'Vie: 27 °C'.

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

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http://localhost:8080/colegiados/edit

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autoGSA FASE II - Ficheros - ... Coorm

Coorm

Inicio Colegiados Colegios Usuarios Bienvenid@ admin Salir

Nuevo Colegiado

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Colegiado:

Colegio:

Numero:

Nombre:

Apellidos:

Fecha Alta:

Curriculum:

Direccion:

Direccion Tipo Calle:

Direccion Calle:

Direccion Numero:

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Direccion Puerta:

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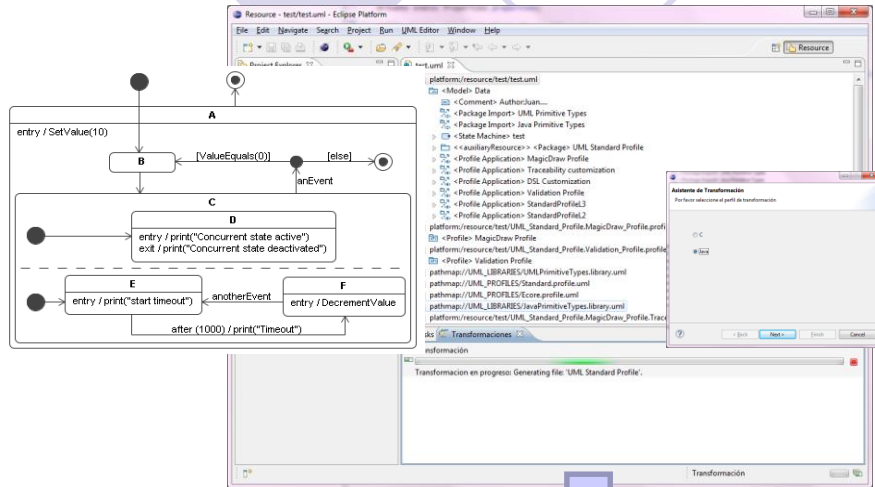
Direccion Localidad:

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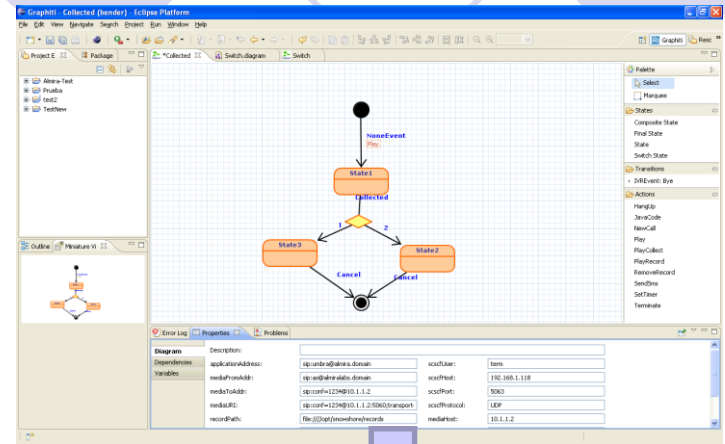
Terminado

Ahora: Soleado, 33 °C Jue: 33 °C Vie: 27 °C

Some industrial projects



Code generator



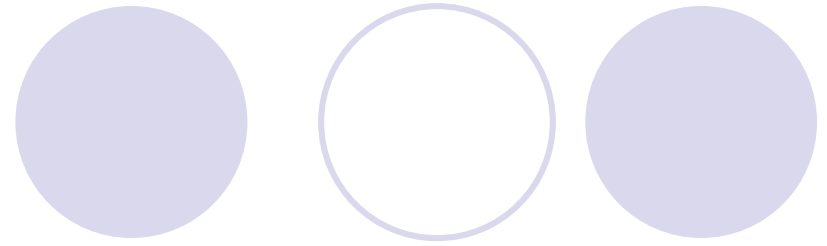
Code generator



- ▶ Code generation from State-Machines for Railway Signaling Systems.

- Modelling, validation and automatic code generation of telephony services

Meta-Modelling

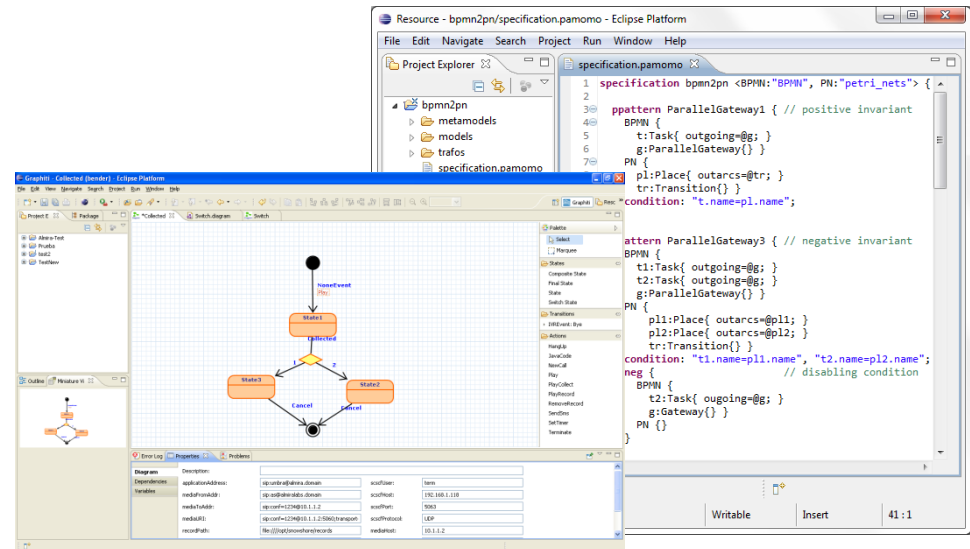


- We will study the basic principles and concepts of meta-modelling.
- MOF is the standard language to build meta-models.
- *eCore* and *EMF* are (de-facto) standard implementations over Eclipse.
- <http://www.eclipse.org/modeling/emf/>

Domain-Specific Languages

- How to design visual or textual syntaxes for modelling languages?

- Pre-EMF era:
 - AToM³
 - Diagen/Diameta
 - GenGed
 - ...



- EMF-based:
 - xText (for textual languages)
 - Sirius, EUGENIA, GMF, Graphiti (for visual languages)

Model Transformations



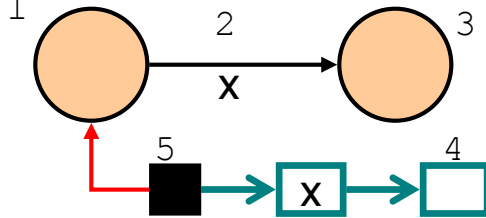
- High-level languages to manipulate models:
 - Simulation or animation
 - Optimization (refactoring, etc.)
 - Transformation into another language (e.g. a semantic domain for analysis)

Model Transformation

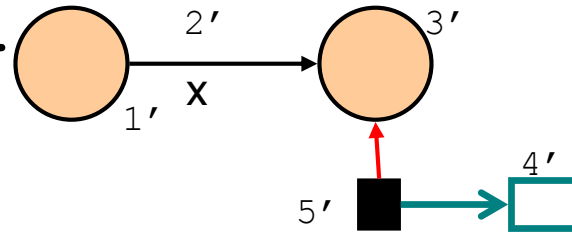
Graph Grammars

Rule 1: Change State

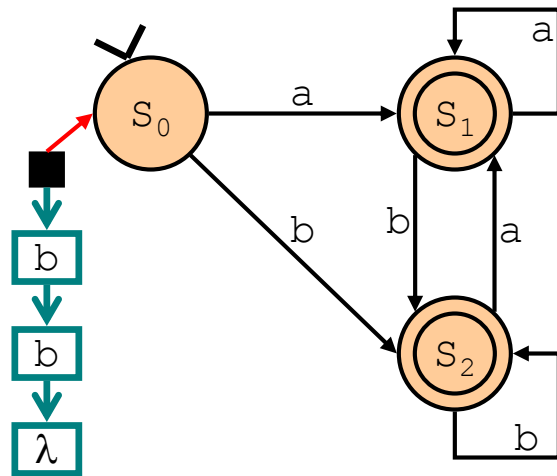
L



R



G

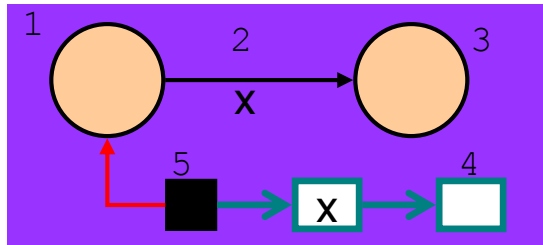


Model Transformation

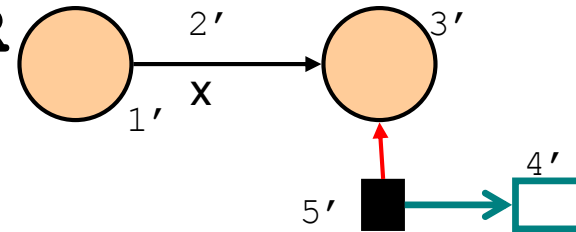
Graph Grammars

Rule 1: Change State

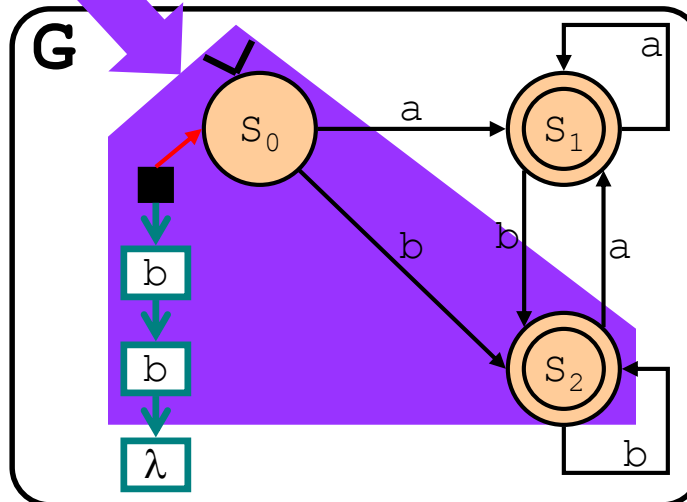
L



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occurrence

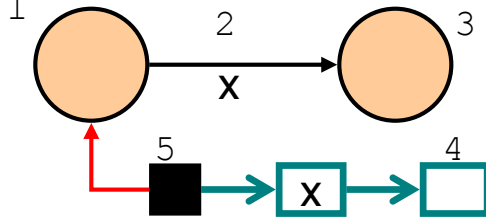


Model Transformation

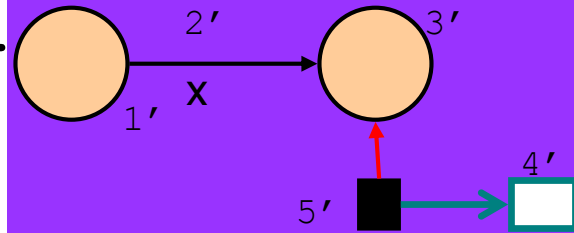
Graph Grammars

Rule 1: Change State

L

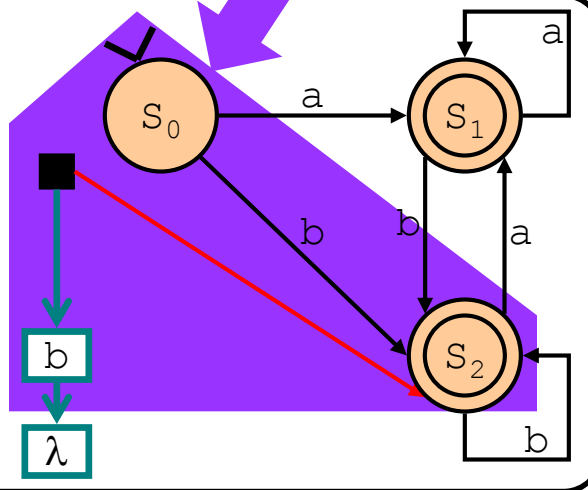


R



substitution

G



Model Transformation

Graph Grammars

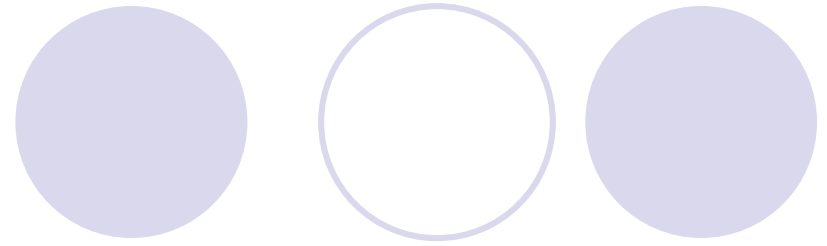
- Useful to:
 - Specify simulators.
 - Specify transformations
 - Between formalisms (TGGs)
 - Optimizations
 - Specify the dialog with the generated environment
 - ...
- Formal Technique:
 - Based on category theory
 - Analysis:
 - Termination (partially)
 - Confluence
 - Dependencies/Conflicts/Rule concurrency

Model Transformation: ATL

- We will also study other transformation languages, like ATL
- For transformations between two different languages

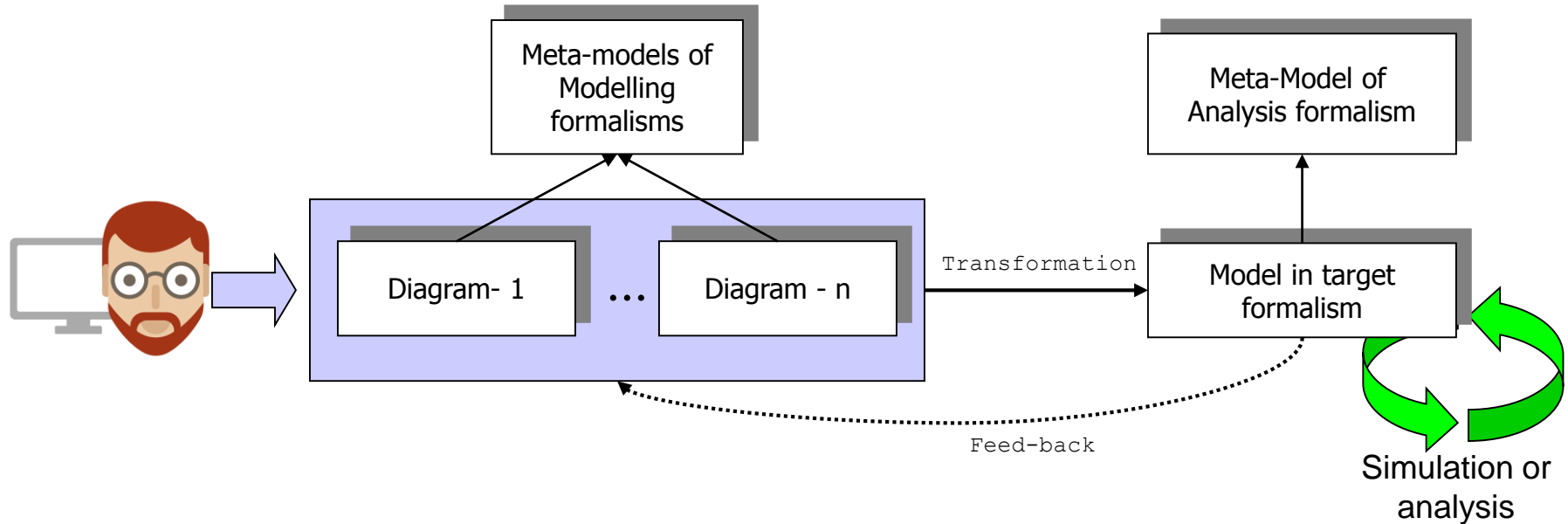
```
rule Operator2Place {  
  from o : FAC!Operator ( o.state <> #off)  
  to   p : CPN!Place (  
    name <- 'Operator '+o.name,  
    author <- thisModule.author,  
    tokens <- Set{thisModule.TokenCreation(o)}  
  )  
}
```

Model analysis



- How do we know if the models we have built are **correct**? (not only from a structural, static viewpoint).
- How do we know if they **satisfy** certain behavioural or efficiency **properties**?
- Methods enabling model analysis **before** code generation.
- Models are higher-level, more “intensional” than code, hence easier to analyse.

Model analysis



- We will introduce a few formalisms with rich analysis and verification support, like Petri nets, process algebra, etc.

Summary

Learning goals

- Modelling
 - UML, OCL
- Meta-Modelling
 - EMF
 - MetaDepth (Multi-level)
- Define a visual or textual concrete syntax
 - Sirius, xText
- Define manipulations over these models, including code generation
 - Graph Grammars
 - ATL
 - Acceleo
- Analyse behavioural and structural aspects of the models