Model Driven Engineering (MDE)

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

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Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

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".

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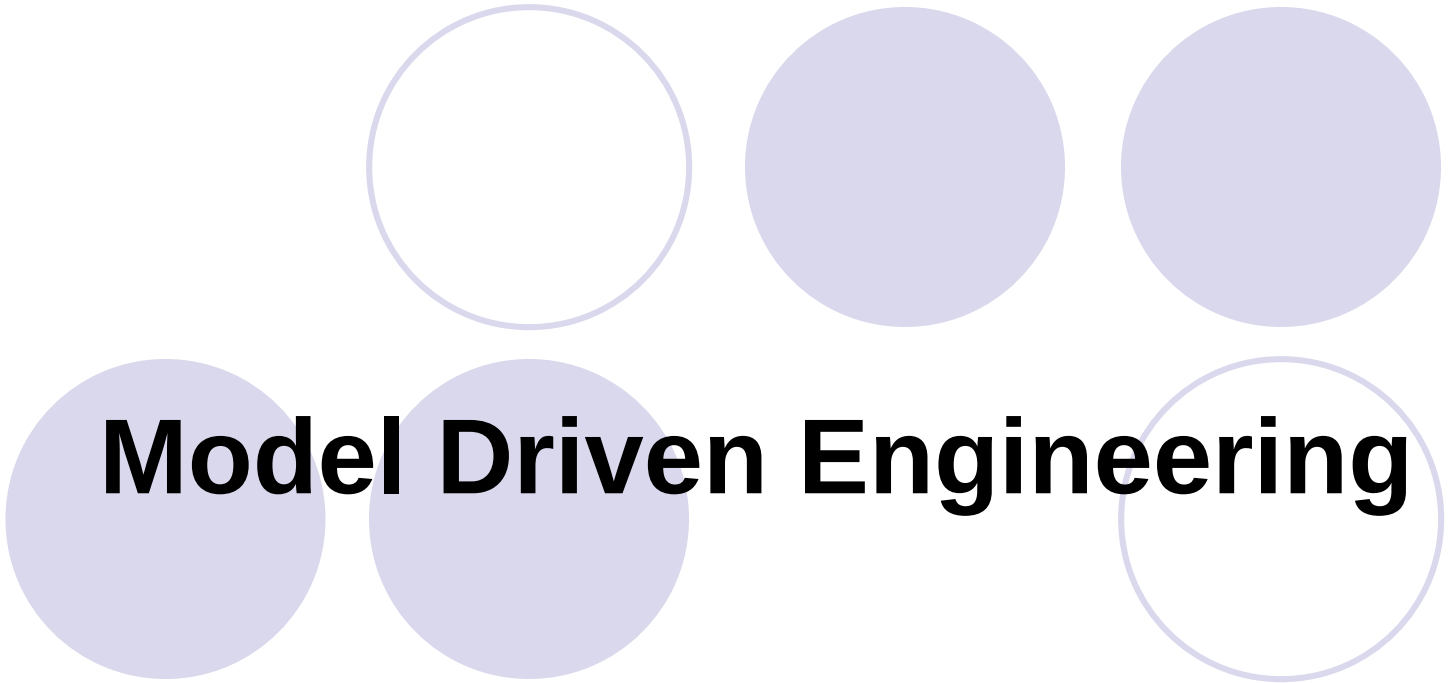
UAM

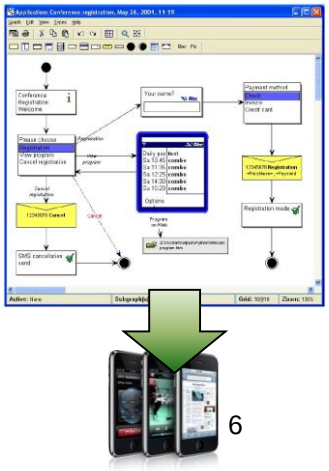


Model Driven Engineering

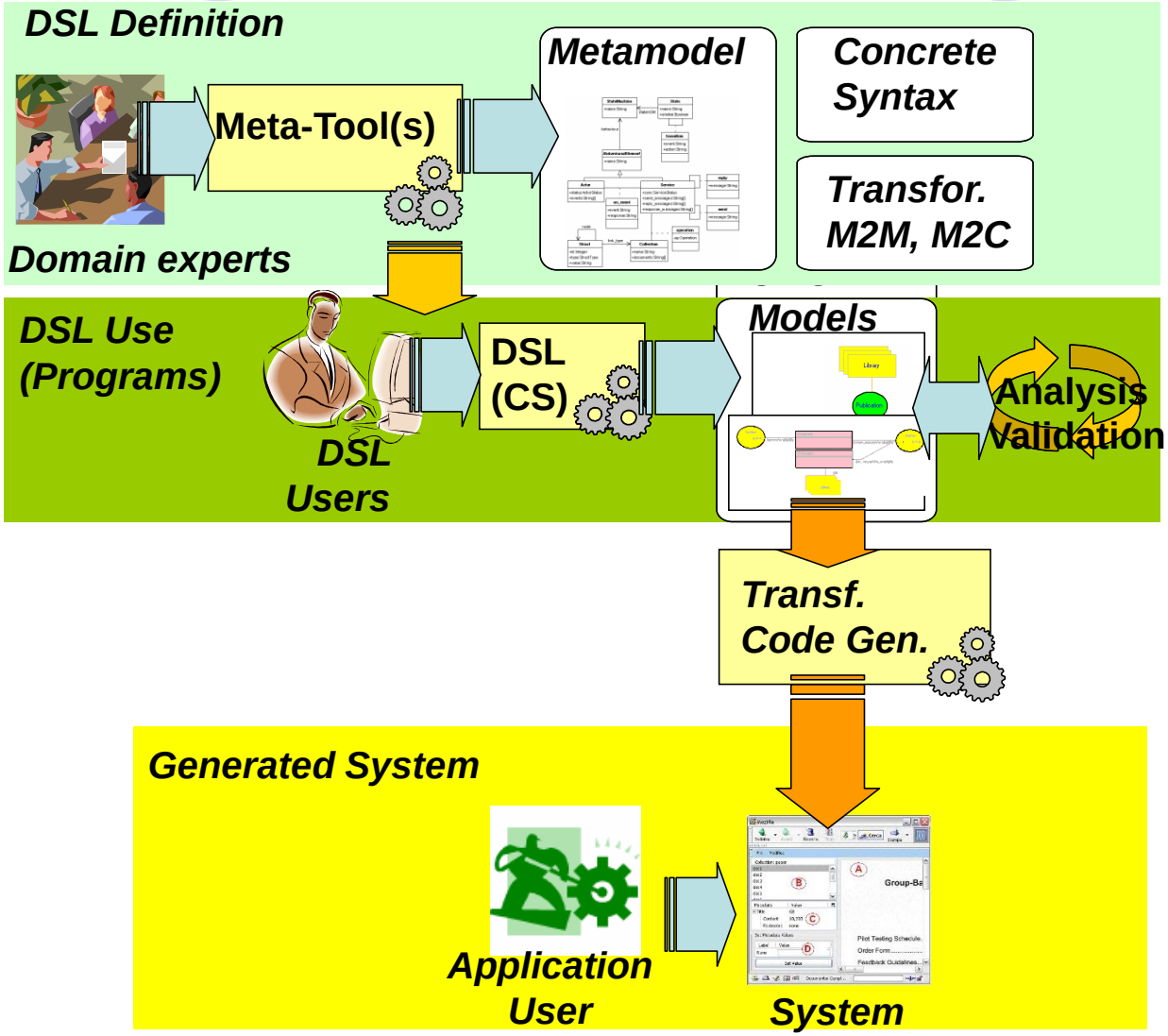
Model Driven Engineering

What is it?

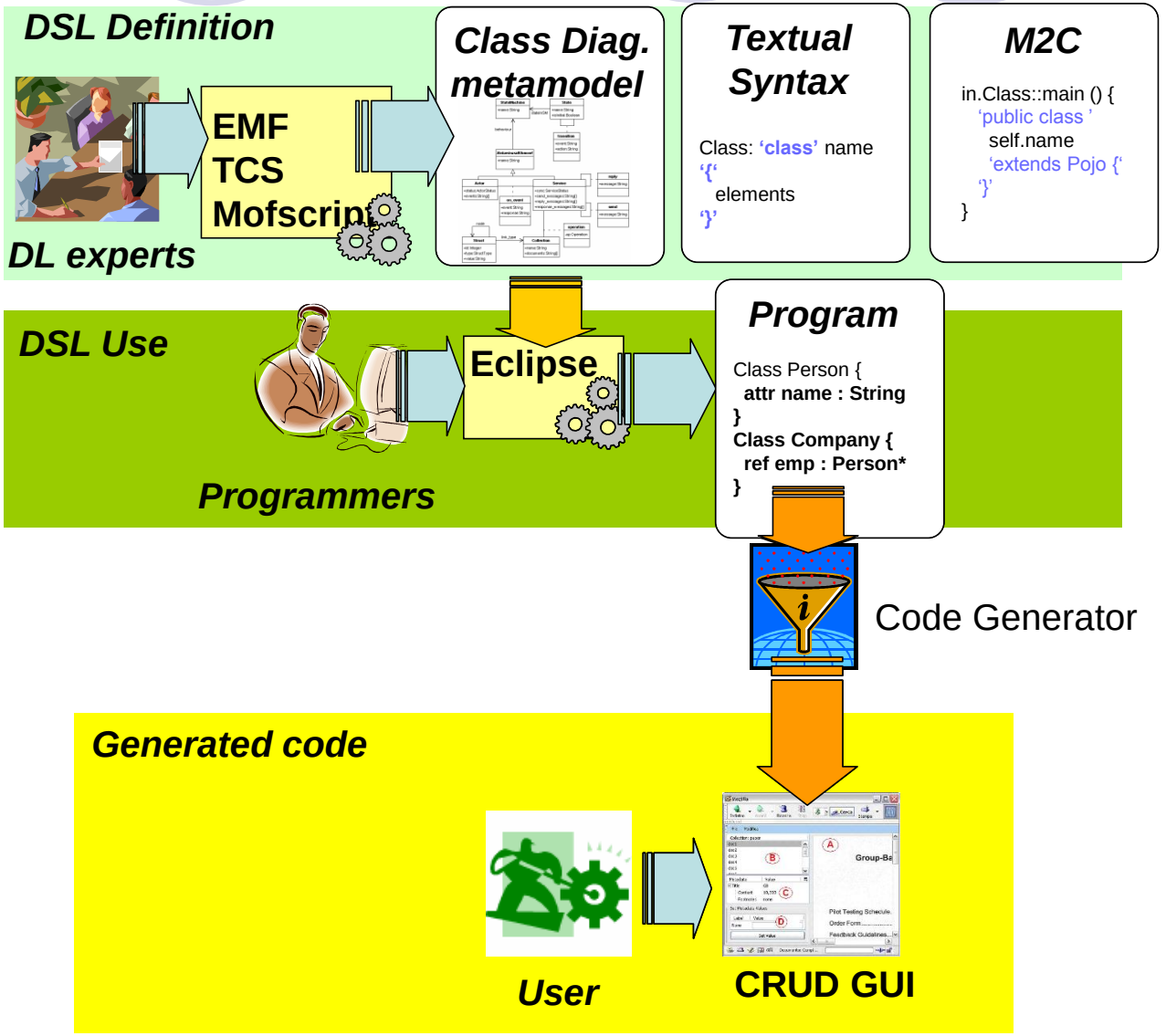
- Develop software using high-level models, instead of coding
- Implies designing languages (sometimes graphical) for specific tasks or domains
- Models are more comprehensible for developers (not necessarily computer scientists). Less accidental complexity
- Model transformation is an essential activity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



Basic Scheme



Example: CRUD Generation



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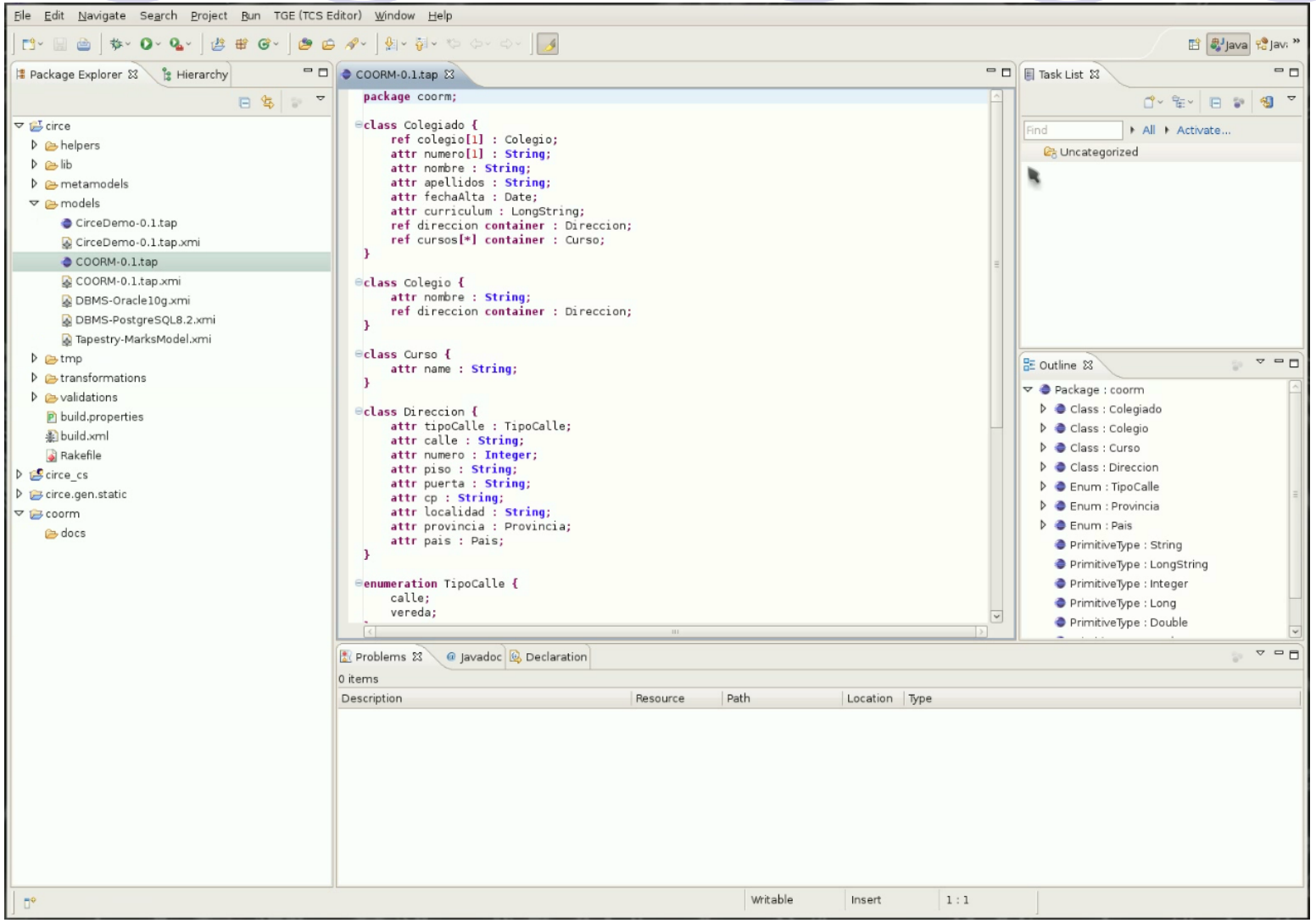
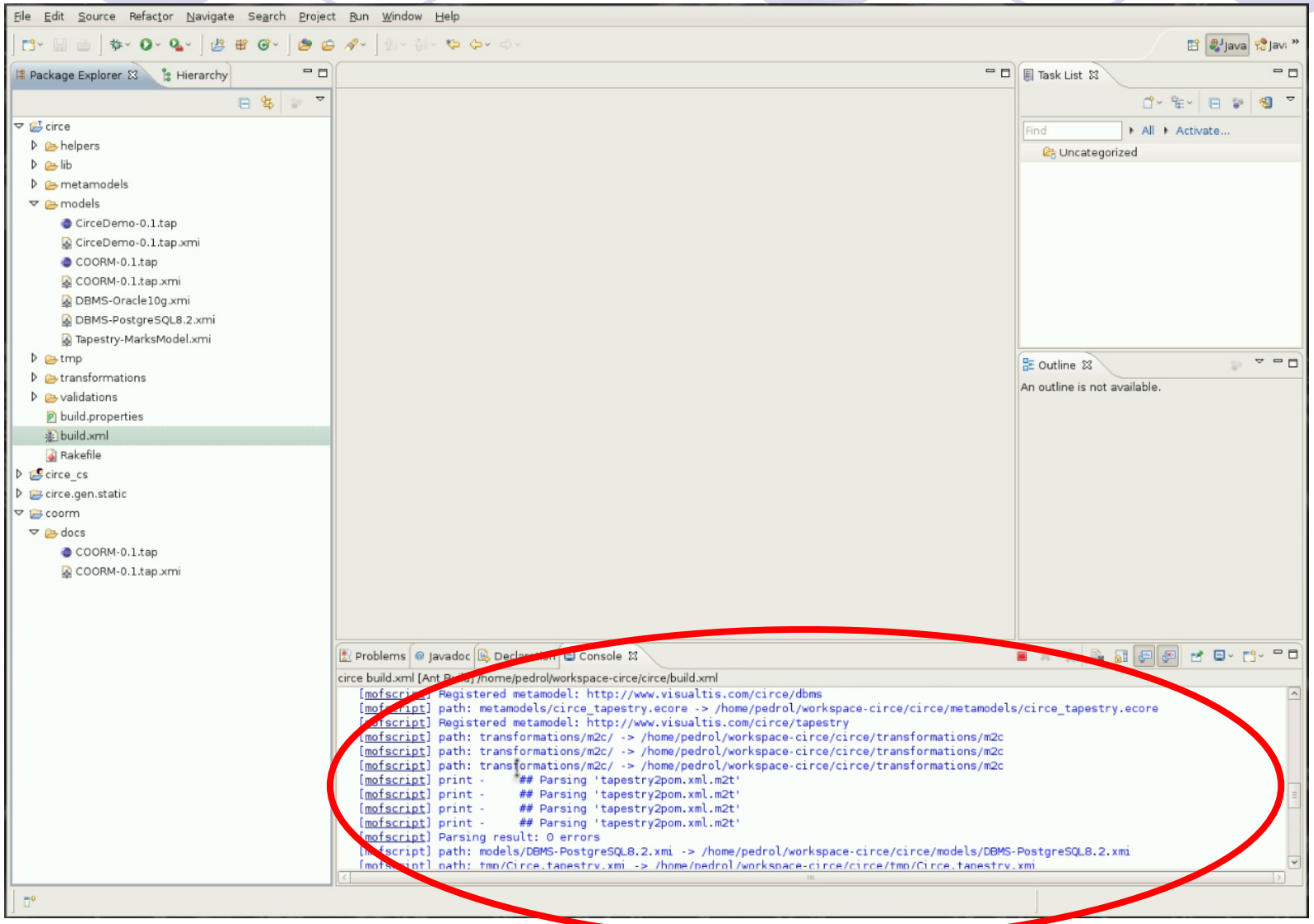
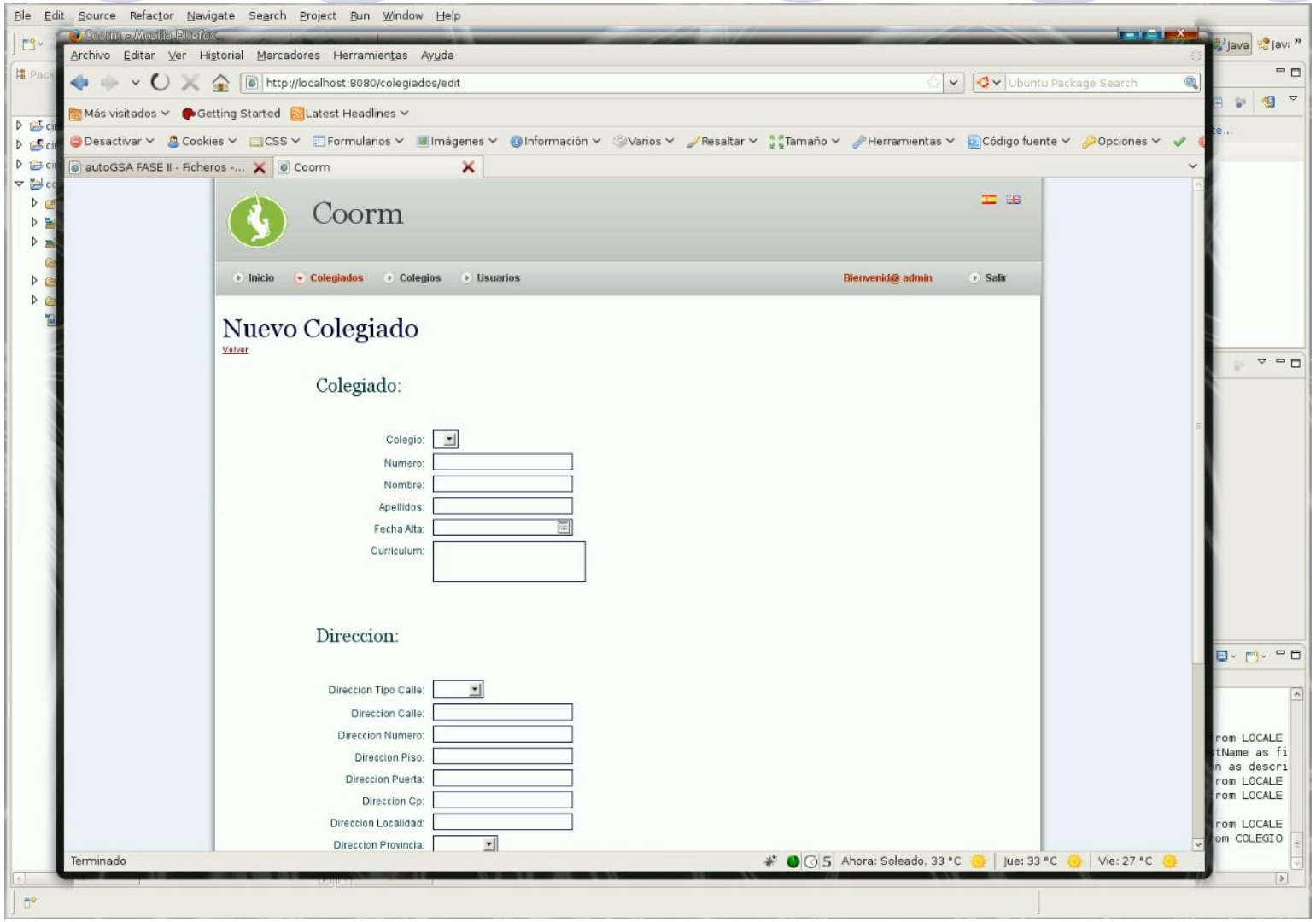


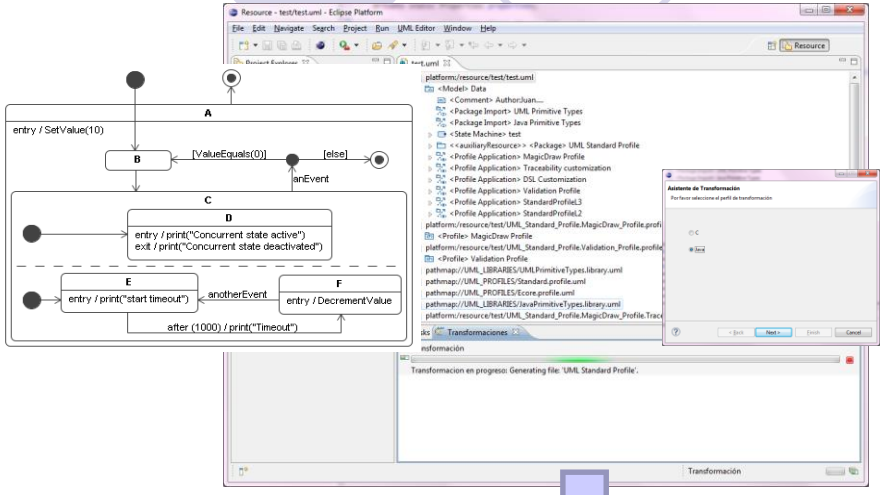
Example: CRUD Generation



Example: CRUD Generation

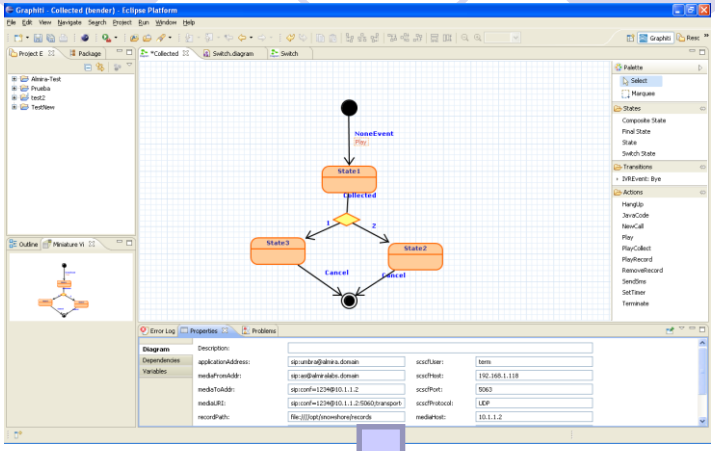


Some industrial projects



Code generator

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



Code generator

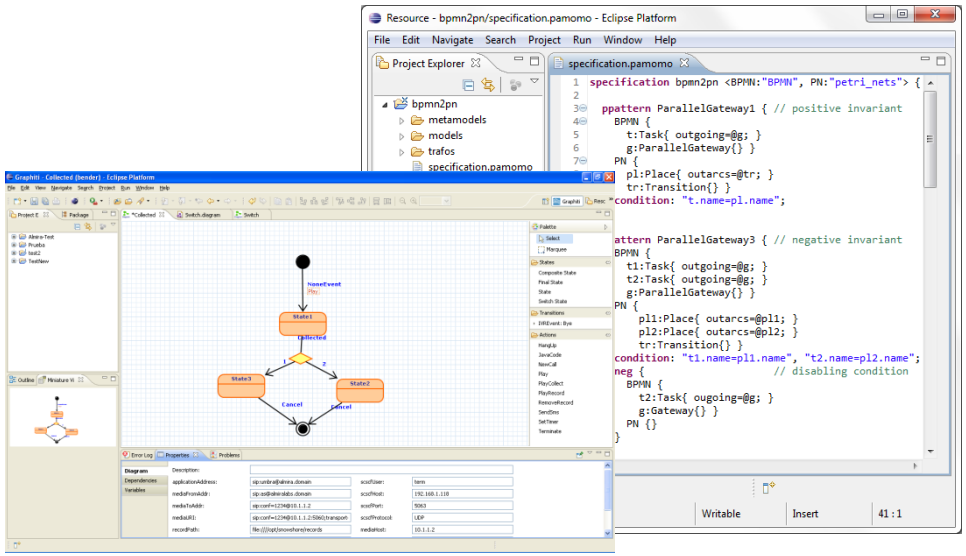
- Modelling, validation and automatic code generation of telephony services

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?



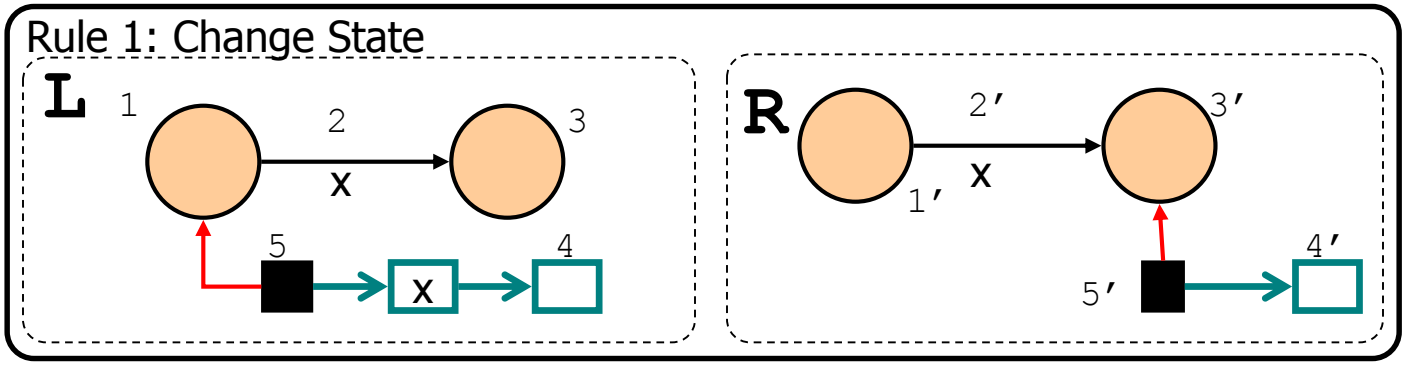
- Pre-EMF era:
  - AToM^3
  - Diagen/Diameta
  - GenGed
  - …
- EMF-based:
  - xText (for textual languages)
  - Sirius, EUGENIA, GMF, Graphiti (for visual languages)

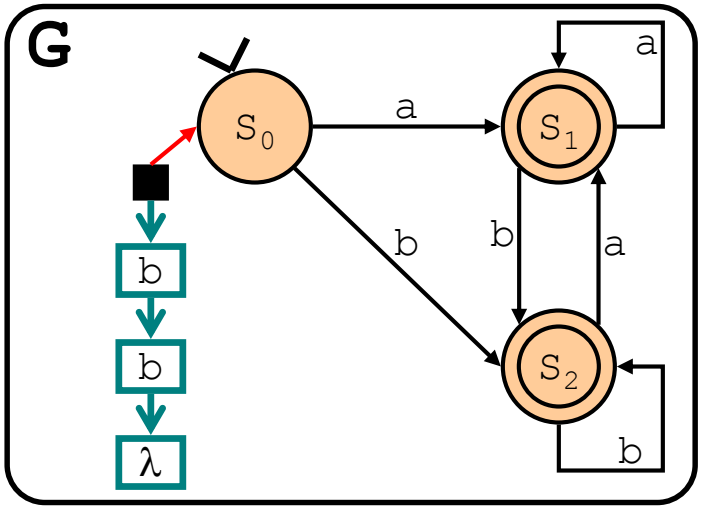
Model Transformations

- 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

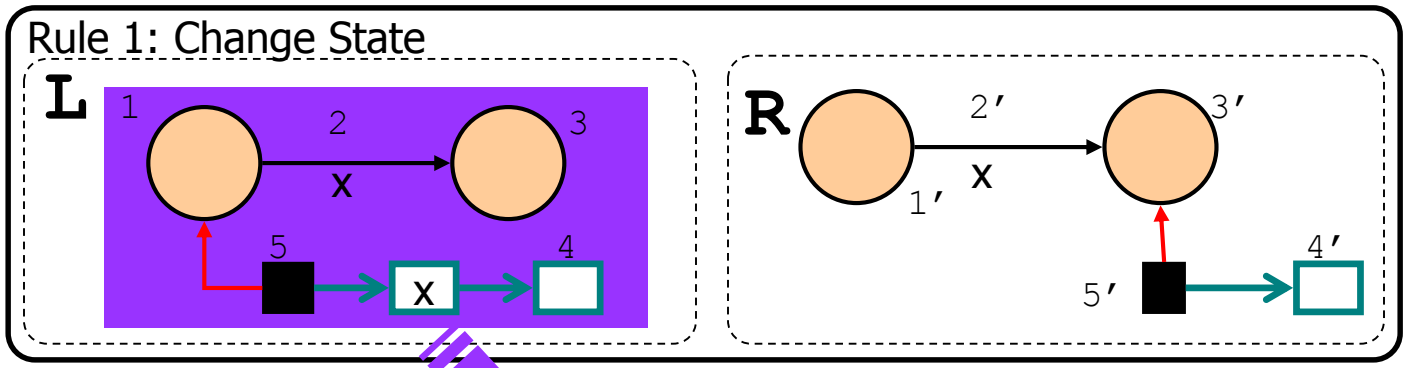
Graph Grammars



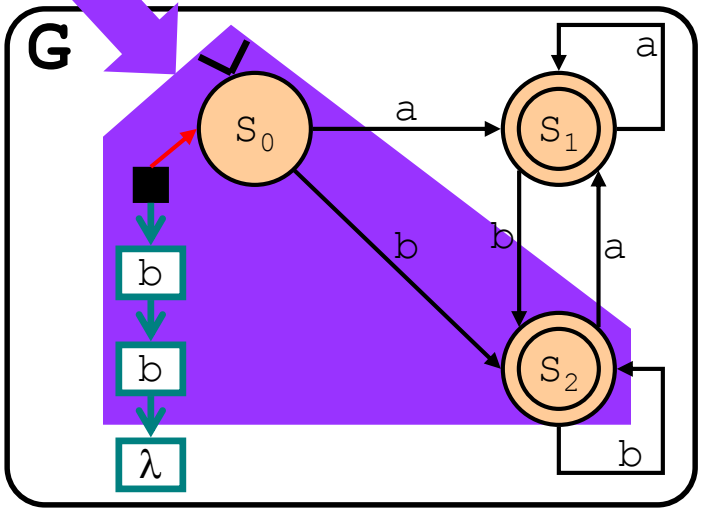


Model Transformation

Graph Grammars

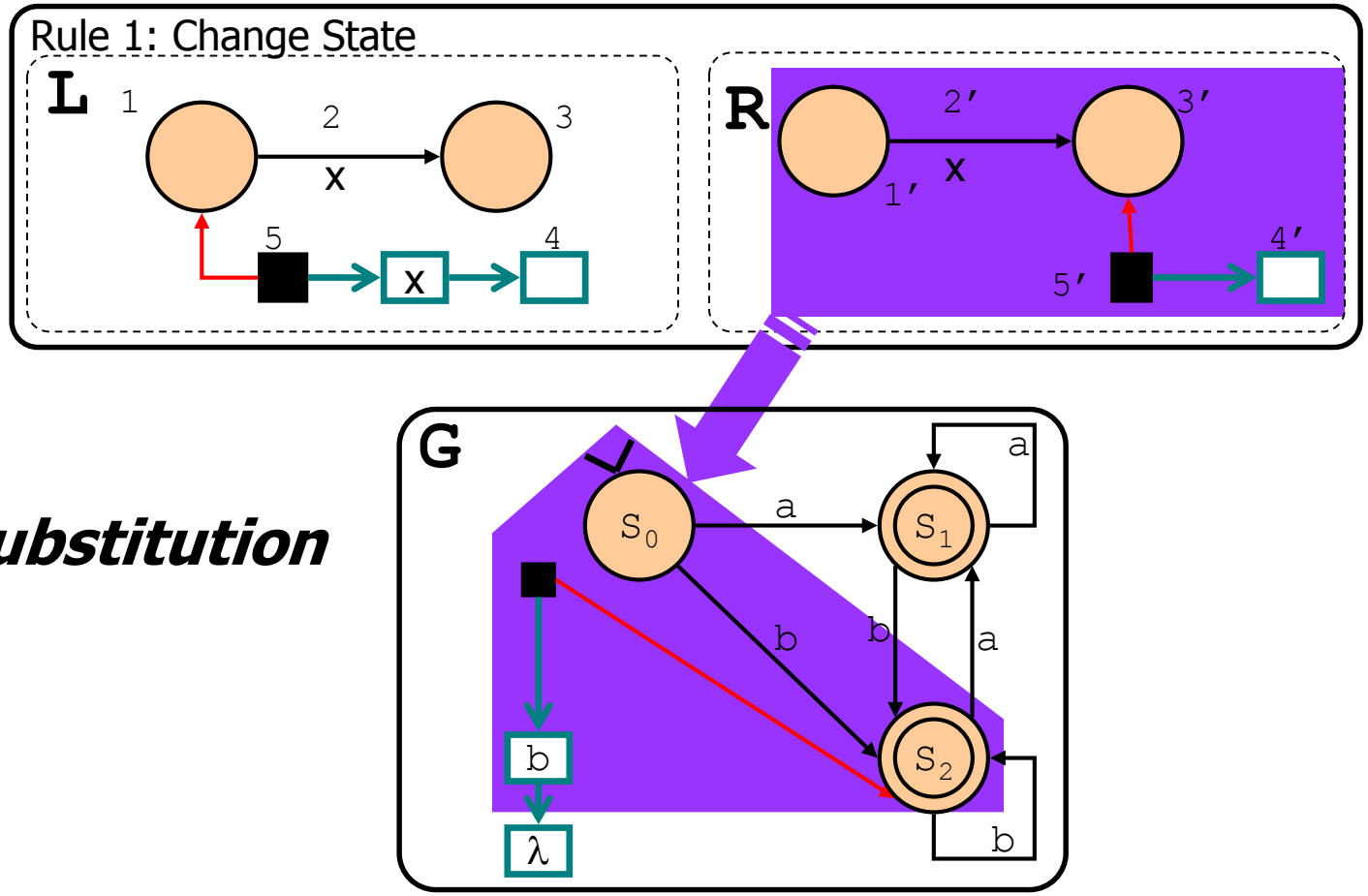


occurrence



Model Transformation

Graph Grammars



substitution

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

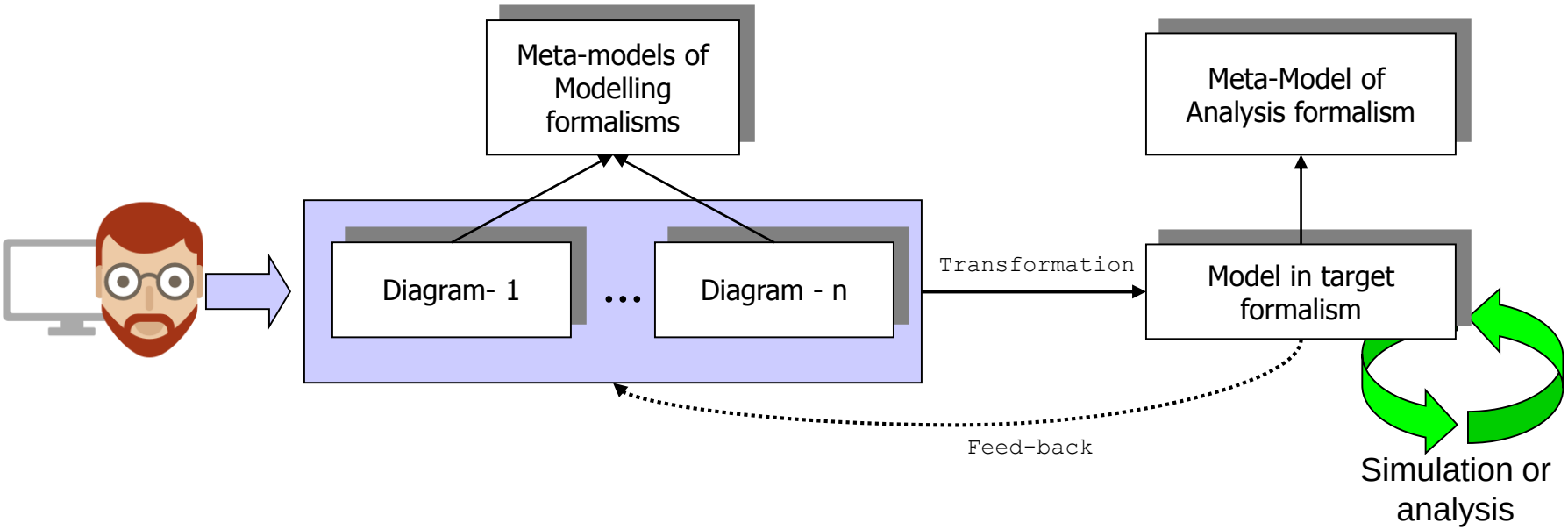
- For transformations between two different languages

```
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