Model Transformation with Triple Graph Grammars and Non-terminal Symbols

William da Silva, Max Bureck, Ina Schieferdecker, and Christian Hein

Fraunhofer Fokus, Berlin, Germany
william.bombardelli.da.silva@fokus.fraunhofer.de
Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

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Organization

Introduction

Background

- Model-driven software development as a technique to enhance quality of software

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- Models as formal specifications of safety-critical systems

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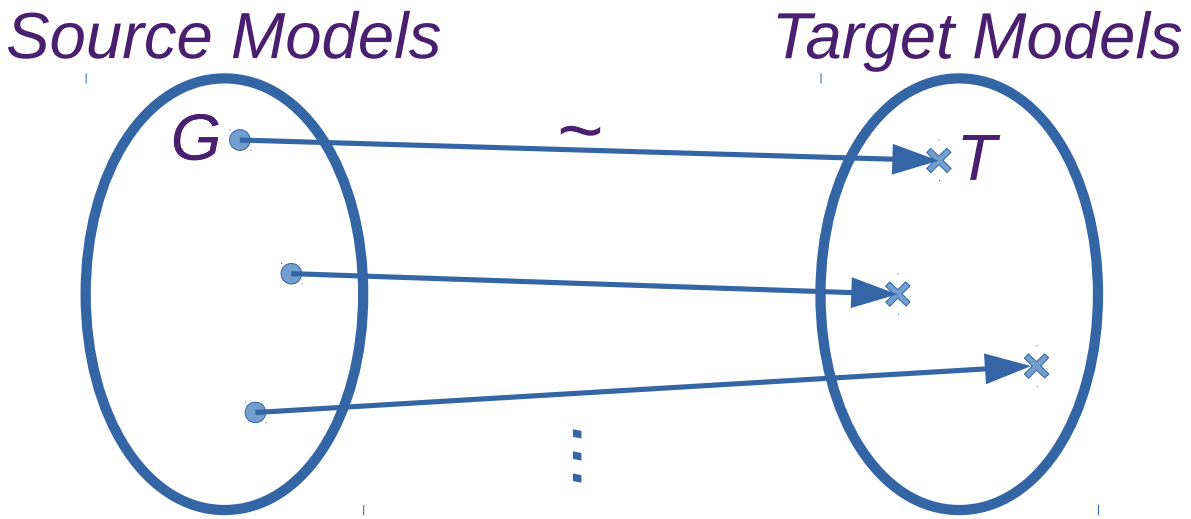
- Models as formal specifications of safety-critical systems
- Transformation between models (e.g. from a formal specification to high-level source-code and vice-versa)
- **Goal:** Comprehensible and reliable transformations
  - Efficient representation of abstract concepts
  - Small size

The Model Transformation Problem



- $G \sim T$ iff G is correctly transformed into T
- $\sim$ is the *correctly-transformed relation* between source and target models
- **Batch forward transformation:**
  Given G, find a T, such that $G \sim T$

The Triple Graph Grammar Approach

- Models are graphs

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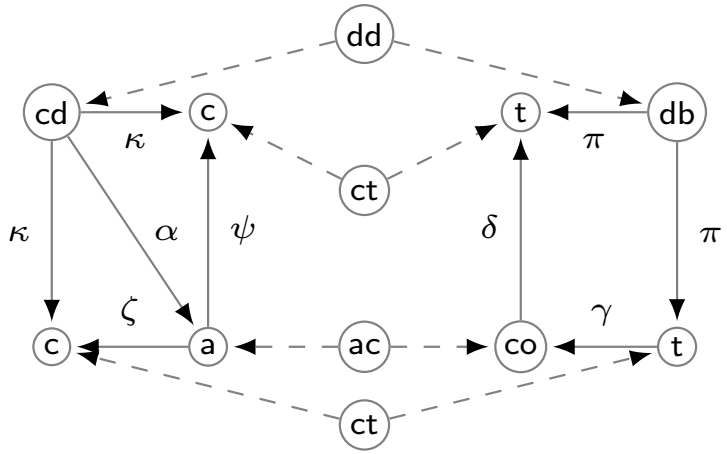
- Two correctly-transformed graphs G and T are in a triple graph $G \leftarrow C \rightarrow T$



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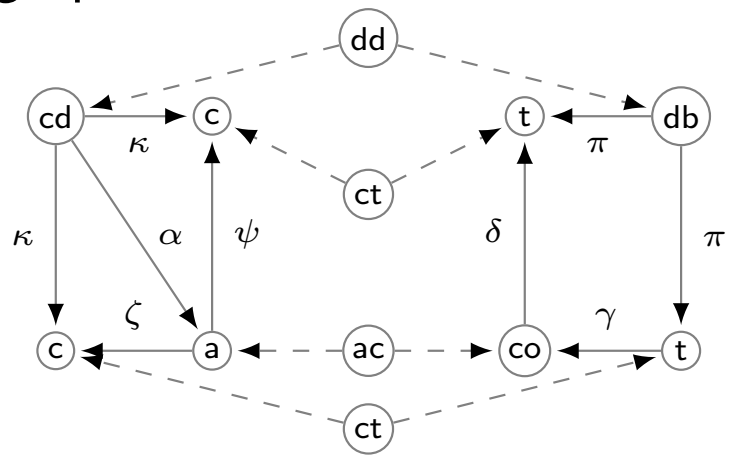

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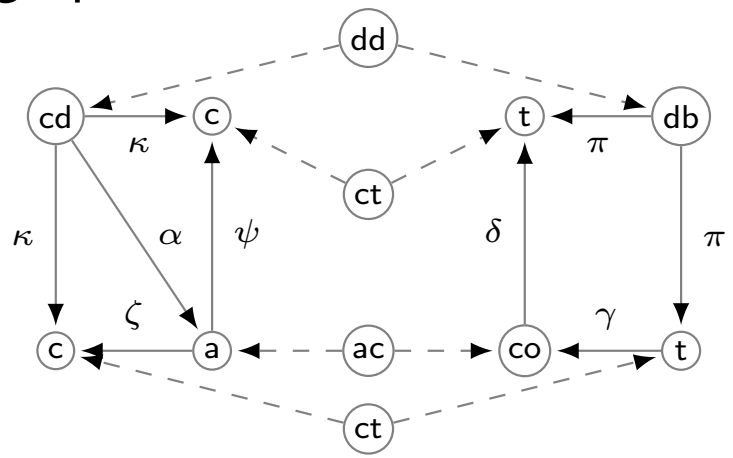
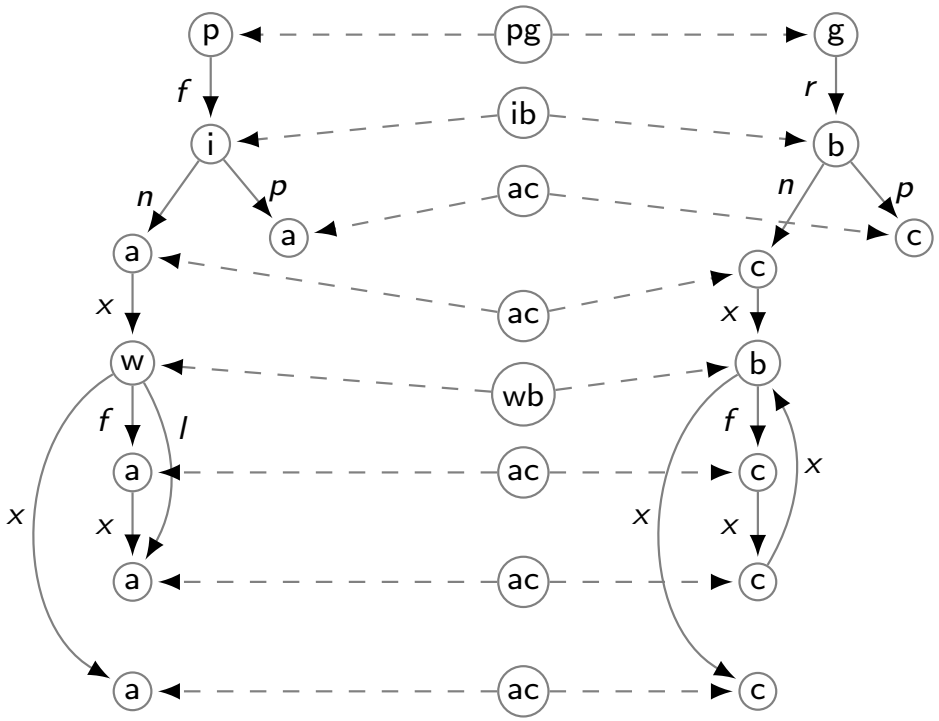


- A triple graph grammar TGG is a generator of a set of triple graphs $L(TGG)$
- The correctly-transformed relation $\sim$ between graphs is described in terms of a triple graph grammar TGG
  - $G \sim T$ iff $(G \leftarrow C \rightarrow T) \in L(TGG)$

TGG – An Example

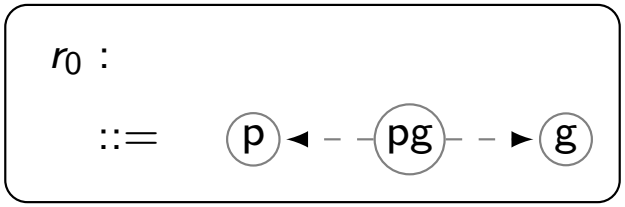
- *Pseudocode* to *Controlflow*

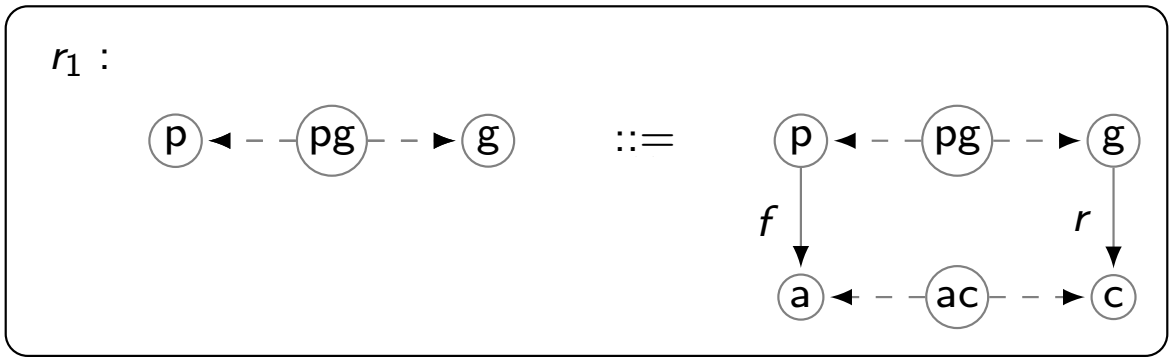
```
program main(n)
if n < 0 then
    return Nothing
else
    f ← 1
    while n > 0 do
        f ← f ∗ n
        n ← n − 1
    end while
    return Just f
end if
```

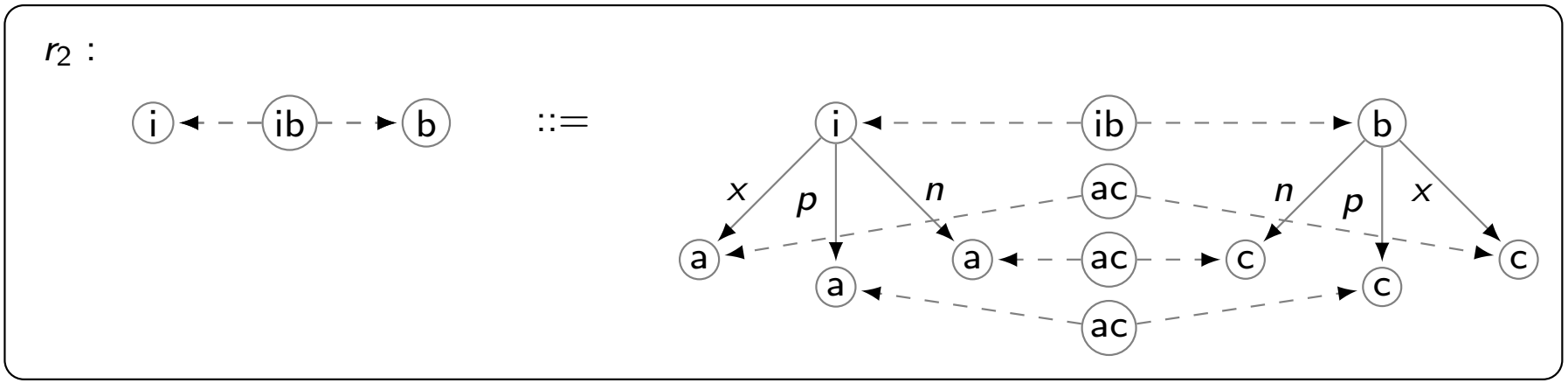


TGG - An Example

- *Pseudocode* to *Controlflow*







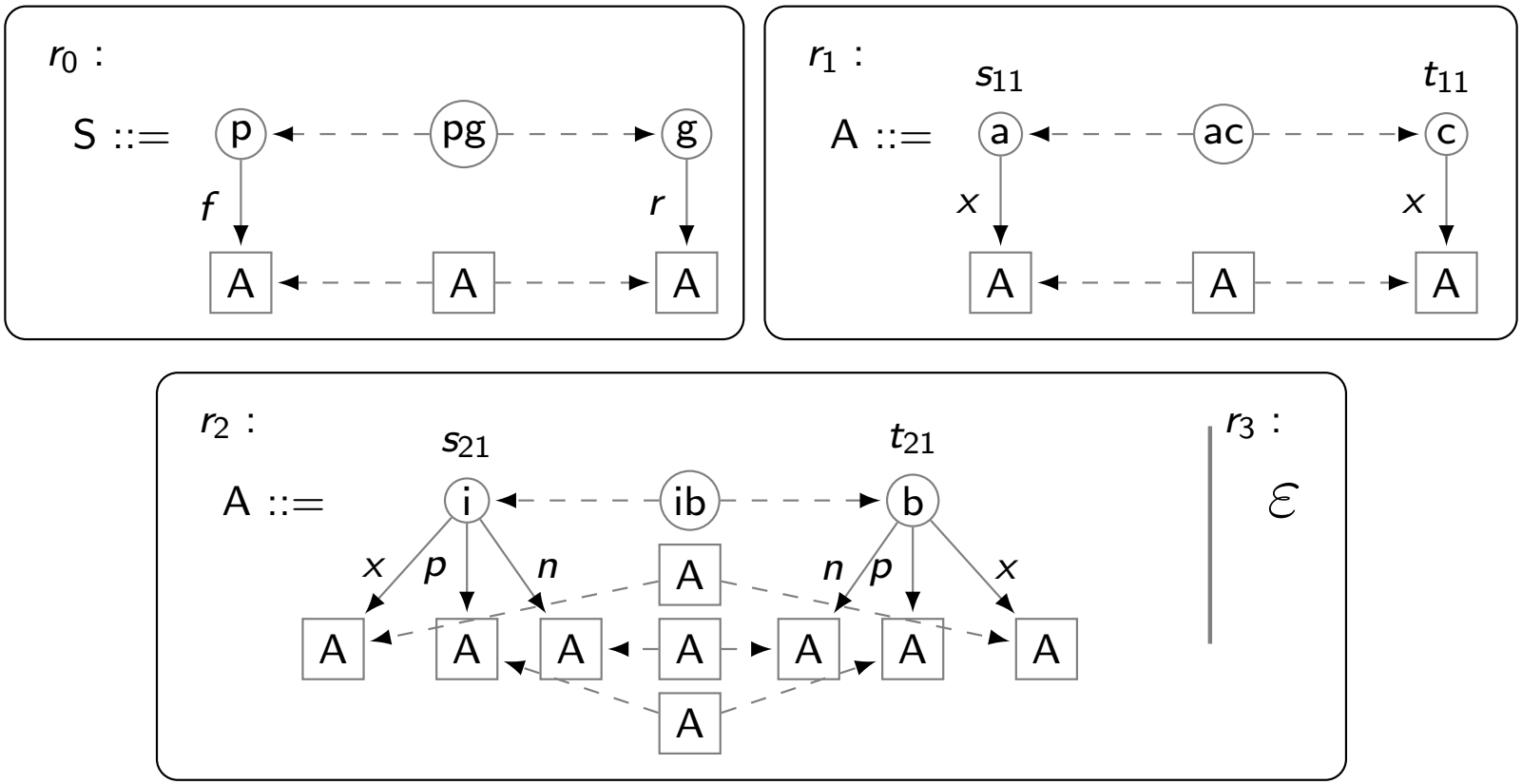
Triple Graph Grammars with Non-terminal Symbols

Our Contribution – NCE TGG

- New formalism: NCE TGG
  - *Graph Grammar with Neighborhood-controlled Embedding* (NCE) [Janssens and Rozenberg(1982)]
  - *Triple Graph Grammar* (TGG) [Schürr(1994)]
- Non-terminal symbols
- Context-free

NCE TGG – An Example

- *Pseudocode* to *Controlflow*



Transformation

- Bottom-up parser, analogous to CYK, from [Rozenberg and Welzl(1986)]
- Polynomial worst-case time complexity, but not linear
- Performance not practicable (yet)

Evaluation

Usability Evaluation

	Standard TGG		BNCE TGG	
Transformation	Rules	Elements	Rules	Elements
Pseudocode2Controlflow	47	1085	**7**	**185**
BTree2XBTree	**4**	**50**	5	80
Star2Wheel	-	-	**6**	**89**
Class2Database	**5**	**80**	-	-

Table: Results of the usability evaluation of the BNCE TGG formalism in comparison with the standard TGG for the model transformation problem

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- New context-free TGG formalism
  - Special potential for code-generation
  - Cannot model important transformations (e.g. Class Diagrams)
- Future Work
  - Application conditions: Positive experimental results
  - Efficient transformer: Top-down parser

References

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Dirk Janssens and Grzegorz Rozenberg.

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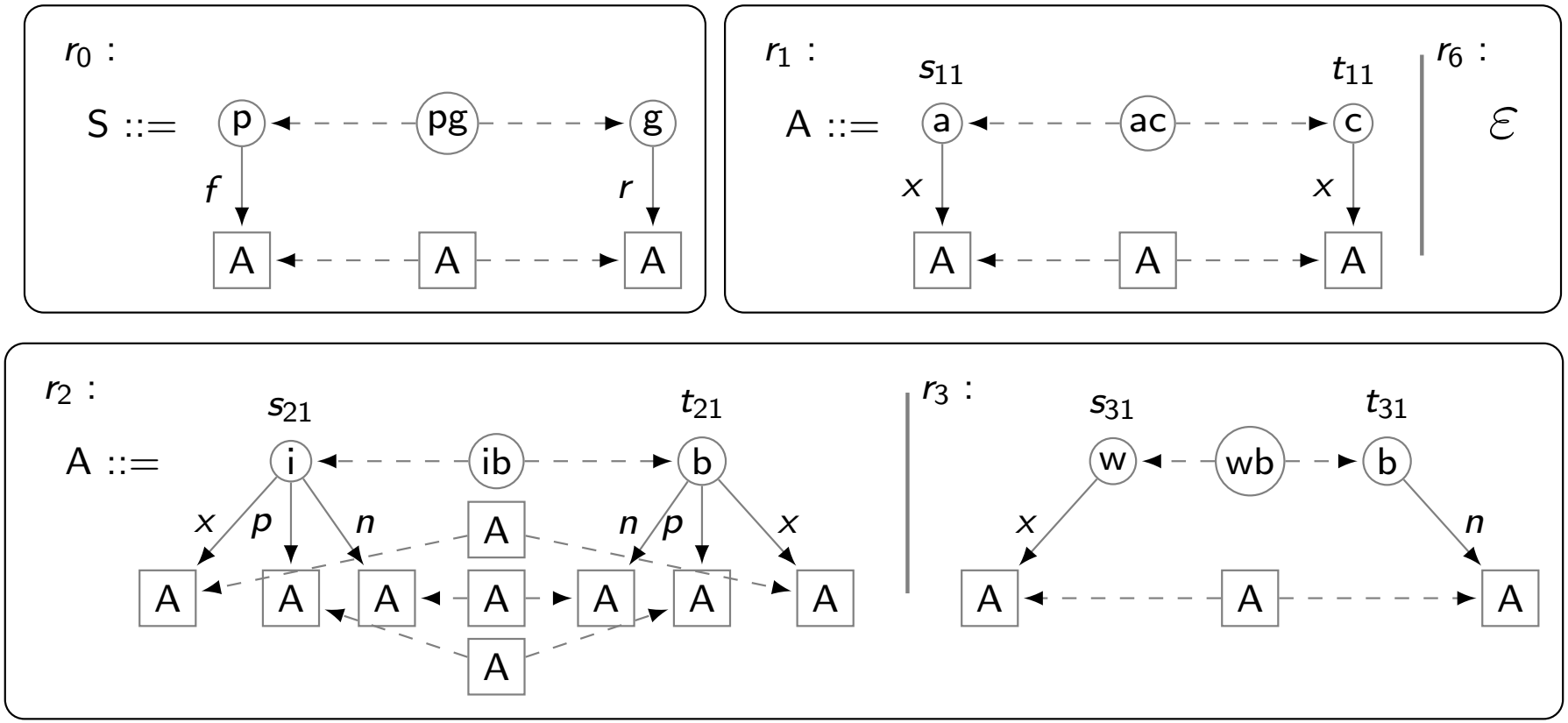
Appendix

Pseudocode to Controlflow – Full



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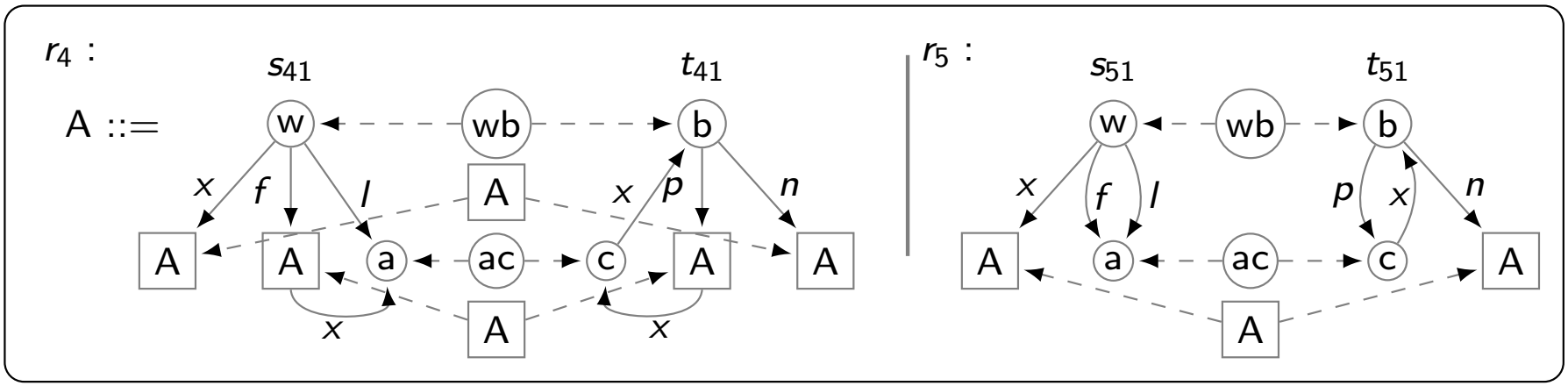

Pseudocode to Controlflow – Derivation