

Model-Driven Engineering

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Introduction

□ Outline

- MDE & Meta-Model
- UML Profiling mechanism
- Meta-Modeling & EMF

□ Application

- BPEL & BPMN
 - Domain Model
 - UML Profile
 - EMF Metamodel

MODEL-DRIVEN ENGINEERING

Model-Driven Engineering

□ Software Engineering

- Build software useful to end-users to solve a particular problem

□ Model-Driven Engineering

- Build **models** to help software engineer to build faster, better software able to handle **more complex** problems
- Generative approaches

Model-Driven Engineering

- Coping with complexity
 - Reduce *accidental complexity*
 - Help build tools to build software

- A **model** is a representation of a thing that highlights some of its properties
 - Focuses on a **specific** viewpoint/aspect
 - Serves a particular purpose
 - Evolves when the system evolves !
 - Is used to derive the code **automatically**

Model: an example

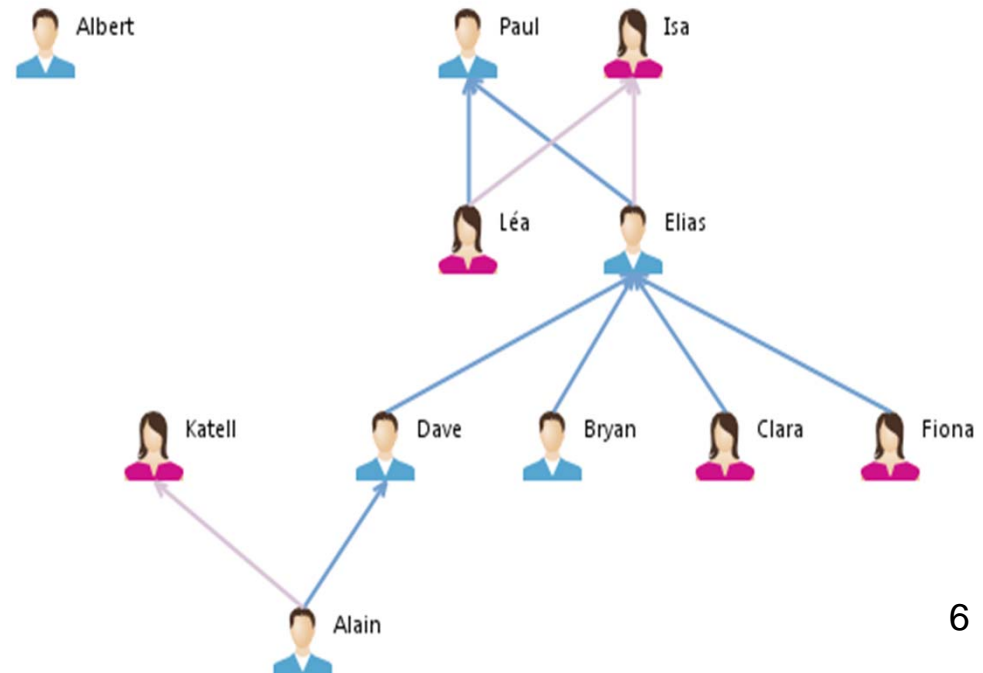
□ Genealogy: *model of a family*

- Focus: family relationships
- Purpose: keep track of ancestors and siblings



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A Model of the *Thing*



Meta-Model: A model of a Model

Metamodel of **ANY** family

□ Family

- Set of persons

□ Person

- Name
- Set of children
- 2 parents (father, mother)

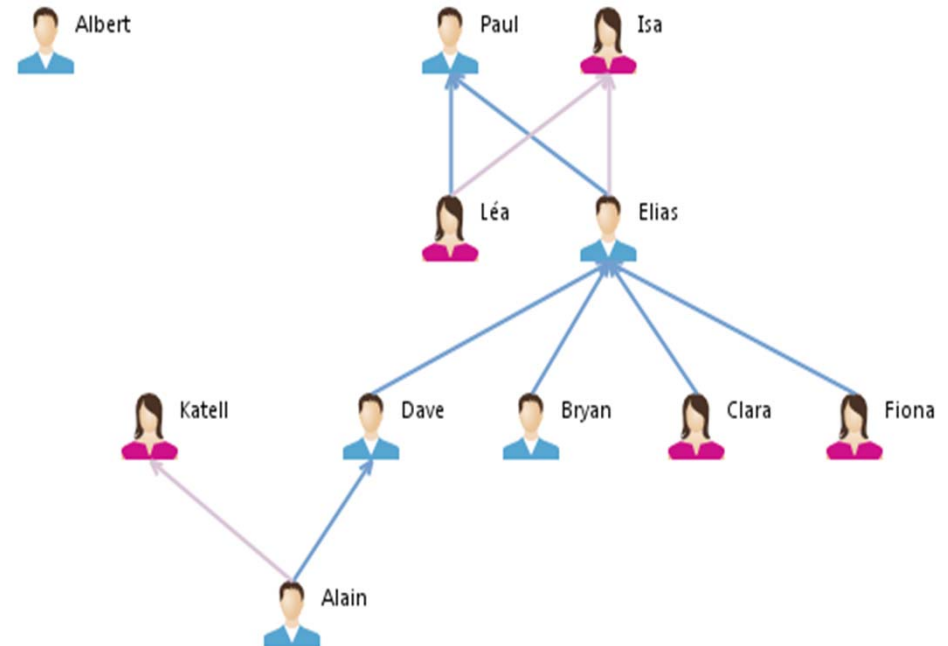
□ Man

- Is-a person

□ Women

- Is-a person

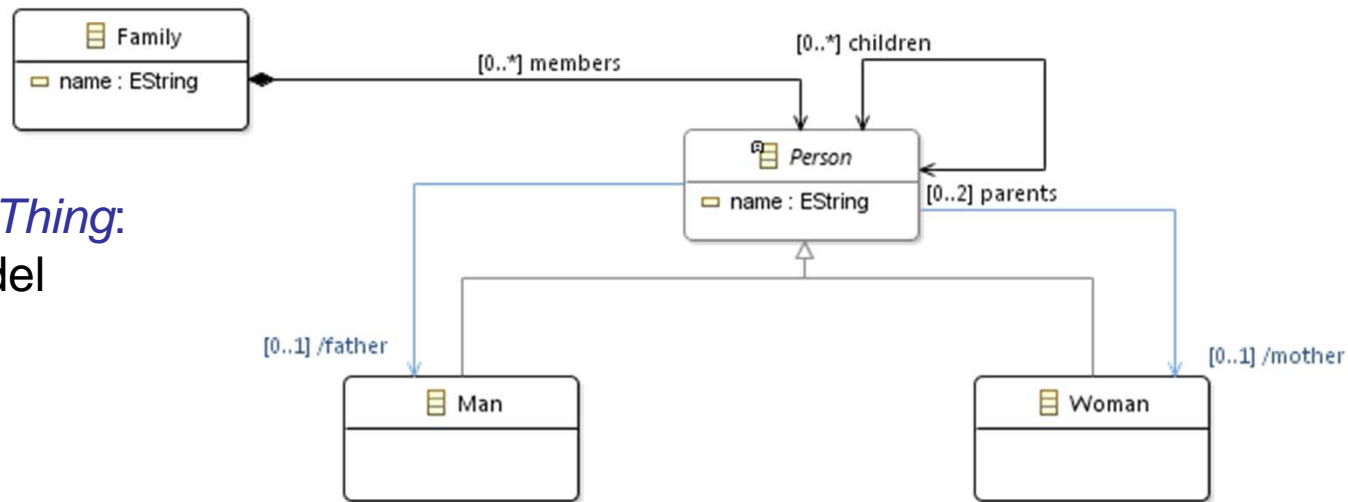
A model of **ONE** family



Meta-Model: A model of a Model

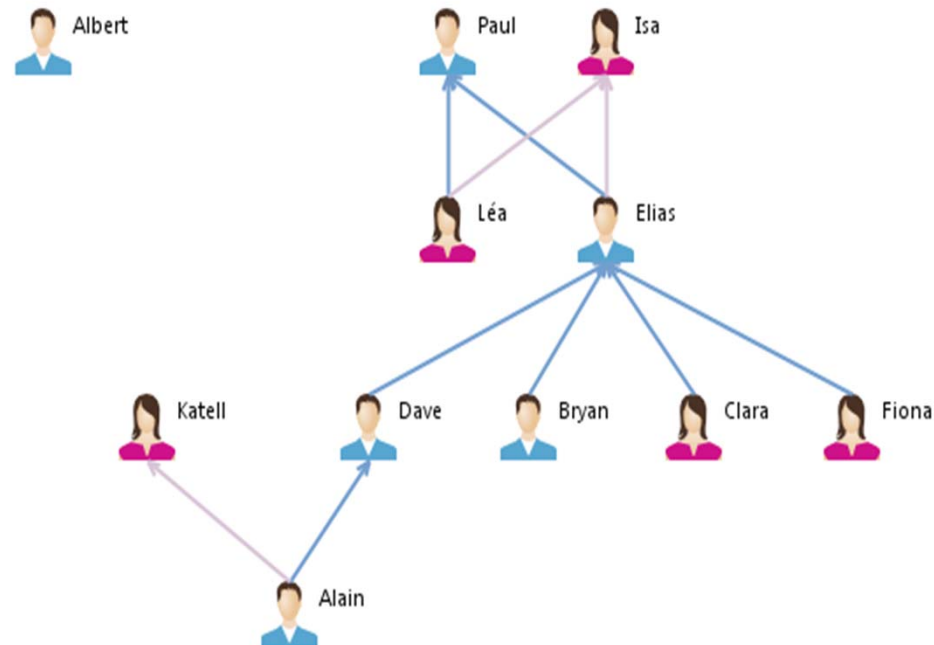
M2

A Model of the *Thing*:
A metamodel



M1

A *Thing*:
A model



Models for Computer Science

□ What are the models in Computer Science?

- A program is a model of a system (staff of a company, accounts in a bank, engine controller)
- To reason about the programs, we need to build models of the programs
 - Models about the data structure: classes, fields and methods
 - Models about the behavior/algorithm: state machines, scenarios, data and control flows

M0 - A *Thing*: a Program

```

abstract class AbstractBeast {
    protected int x, y;           // position on the screen
    int speed;                   // speed [pix/s]
    double direction;           // radians [0 - 2 PI[
    protected Color color;      // Filling color
    protected BeastField field; // the field
    static final int SIZE = 10;

    protected AbstractBeast(BeastField field, int x, int y,
        Color color) {
        this.field = field;
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
        this.color = color;

        Random gen = new Random();
        direction = gen.nextFloat() * 2 * Math.PI;
        speed = gen.nextInt(field.maxSpeed);
    }

    public abstract void act();

    protected IBehavior behavior;

```

```

    public boolean see(AbstractBeast b) {
        double angle = Math.atan2 (b.getY()-y, b.getX()-x);
        double diff = Math.abs(angle-direction)%(2*Math.PI);
        if (diff>Math.PI) diff=2*Math.PI-diff;
        return diff<champDeVue/2;
    }

    public double getDistance(IBeast b) {
        return distanceFromAPoint(b.getX(), b.getY());
    }

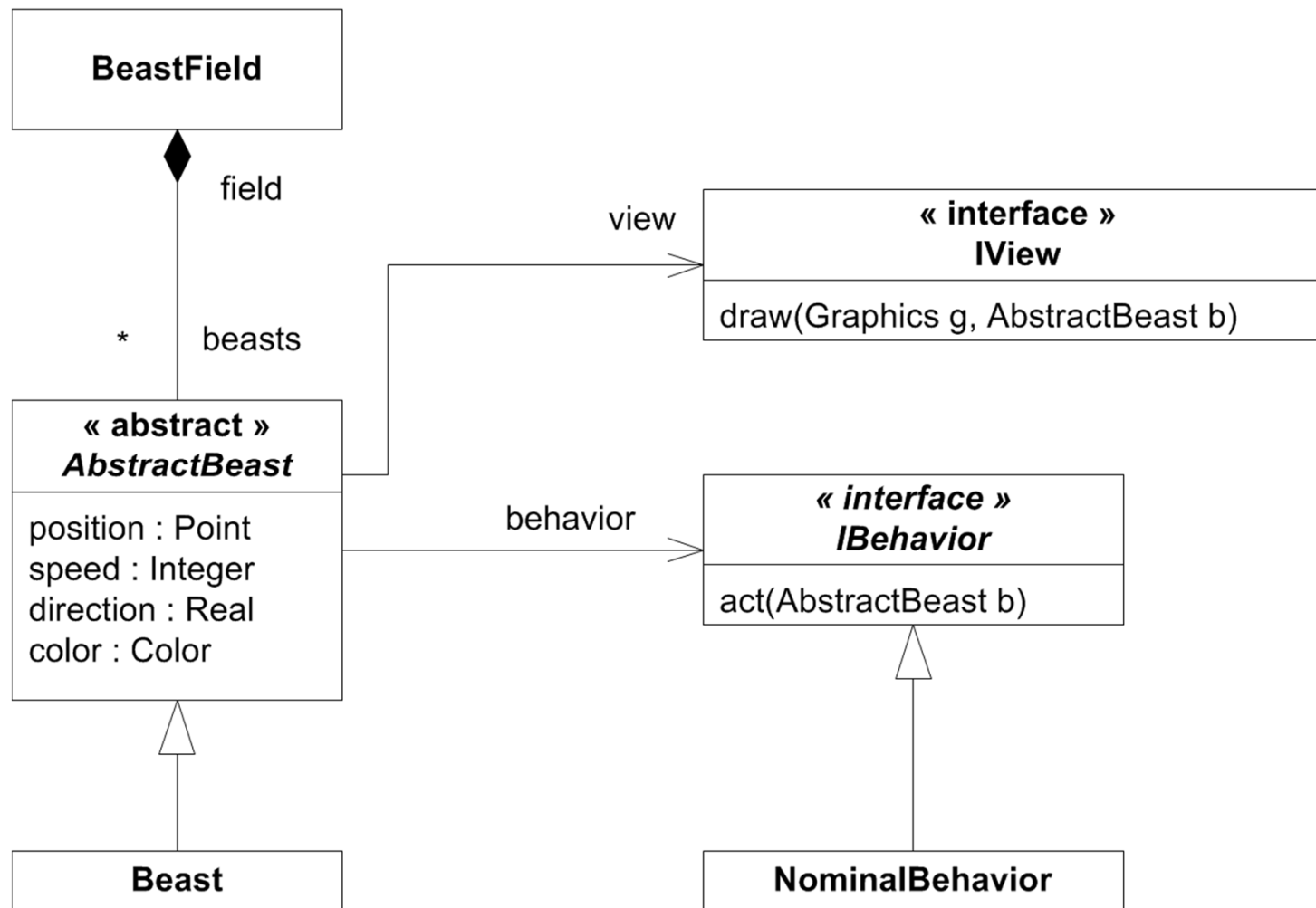
    double distanceFromAPoint(double x1, double y1){
        // @returns distance between the beast and a point
        return Math.sqrt((x1 - x)*(x1-x) + (y1 - y)*(y1 - y));
    }

    protected IView view = null;
    void drawYourself(Graphics g) {
        if (this.view != null)
            this.view.draw(g, this);
    }

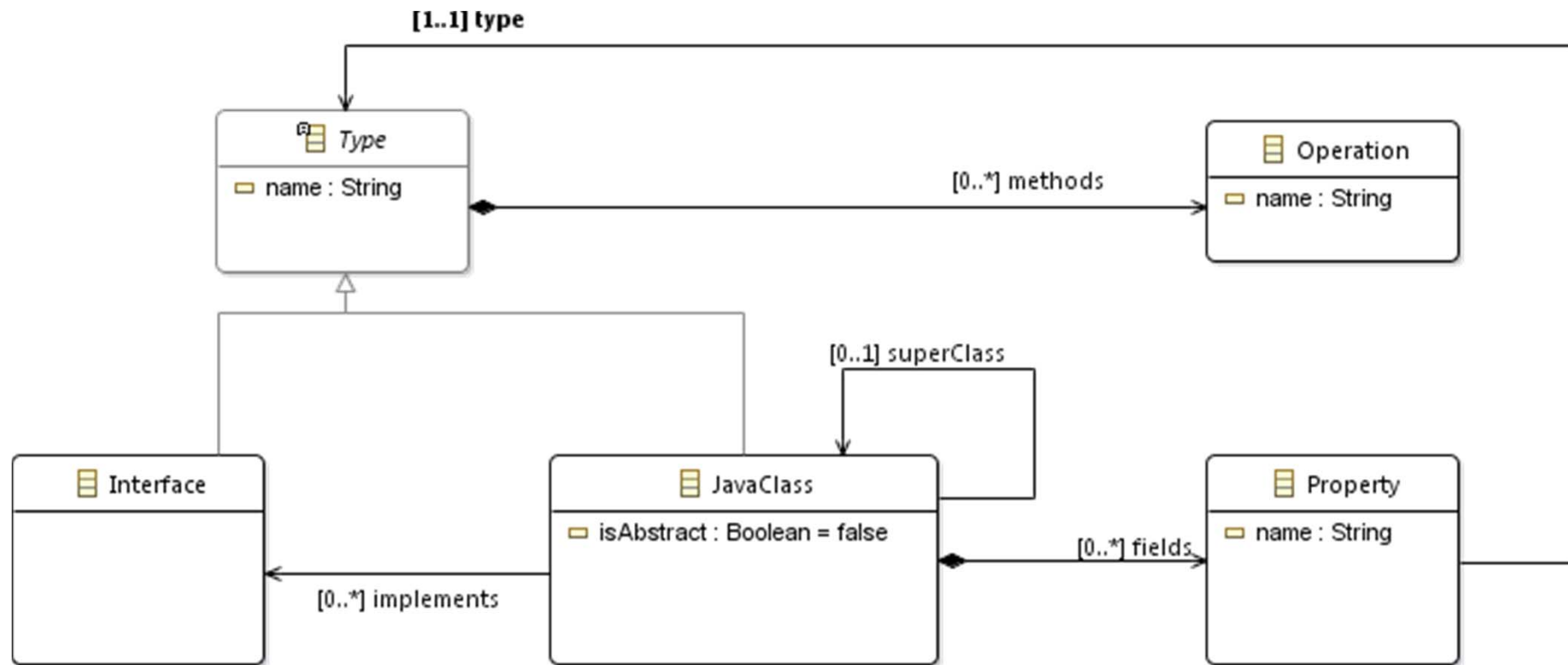
    final public void translate(double dx, double dy) {
        this.x += dx;
        this.y += dy;
    }
}

```

M1 - A Model of the *Program*



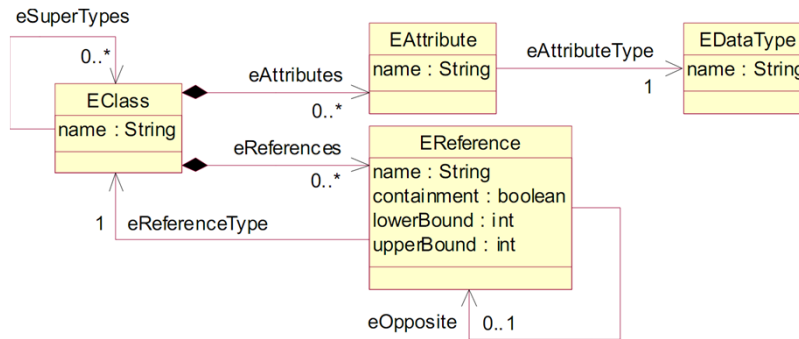
M2 - A Model of **ANY** Program



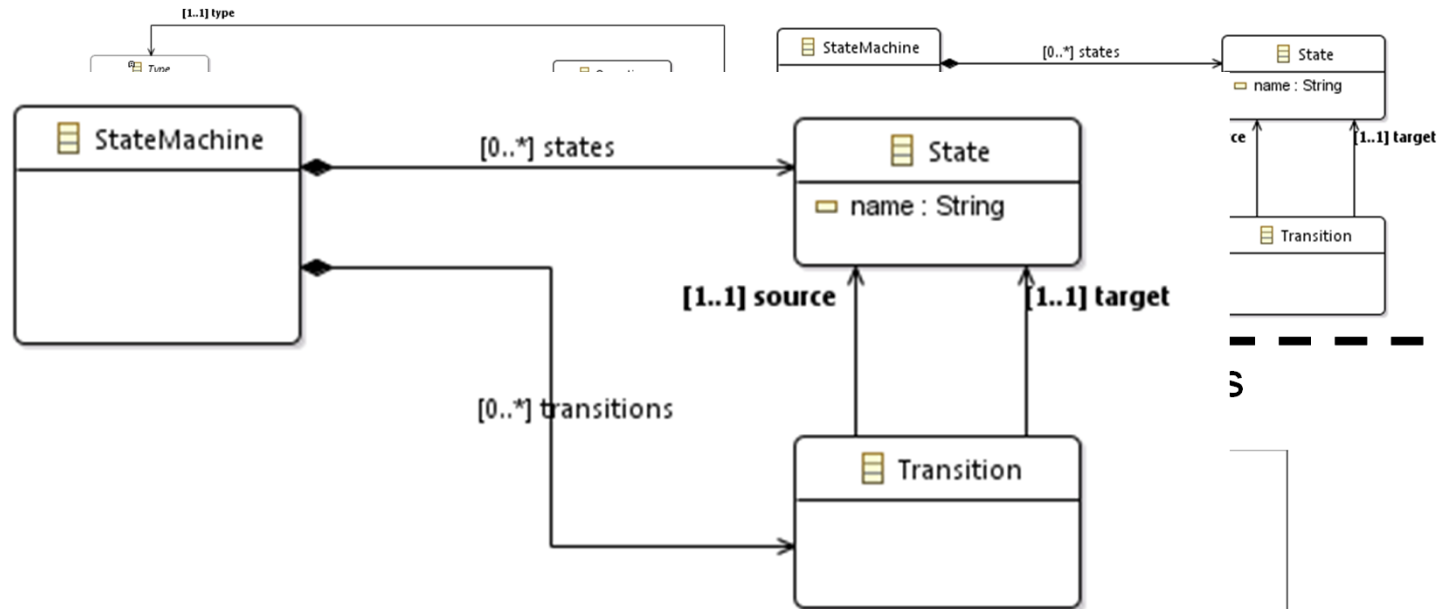
A MetaModel of *Java* Classes

UML Profile Hierarchy

M3



M2



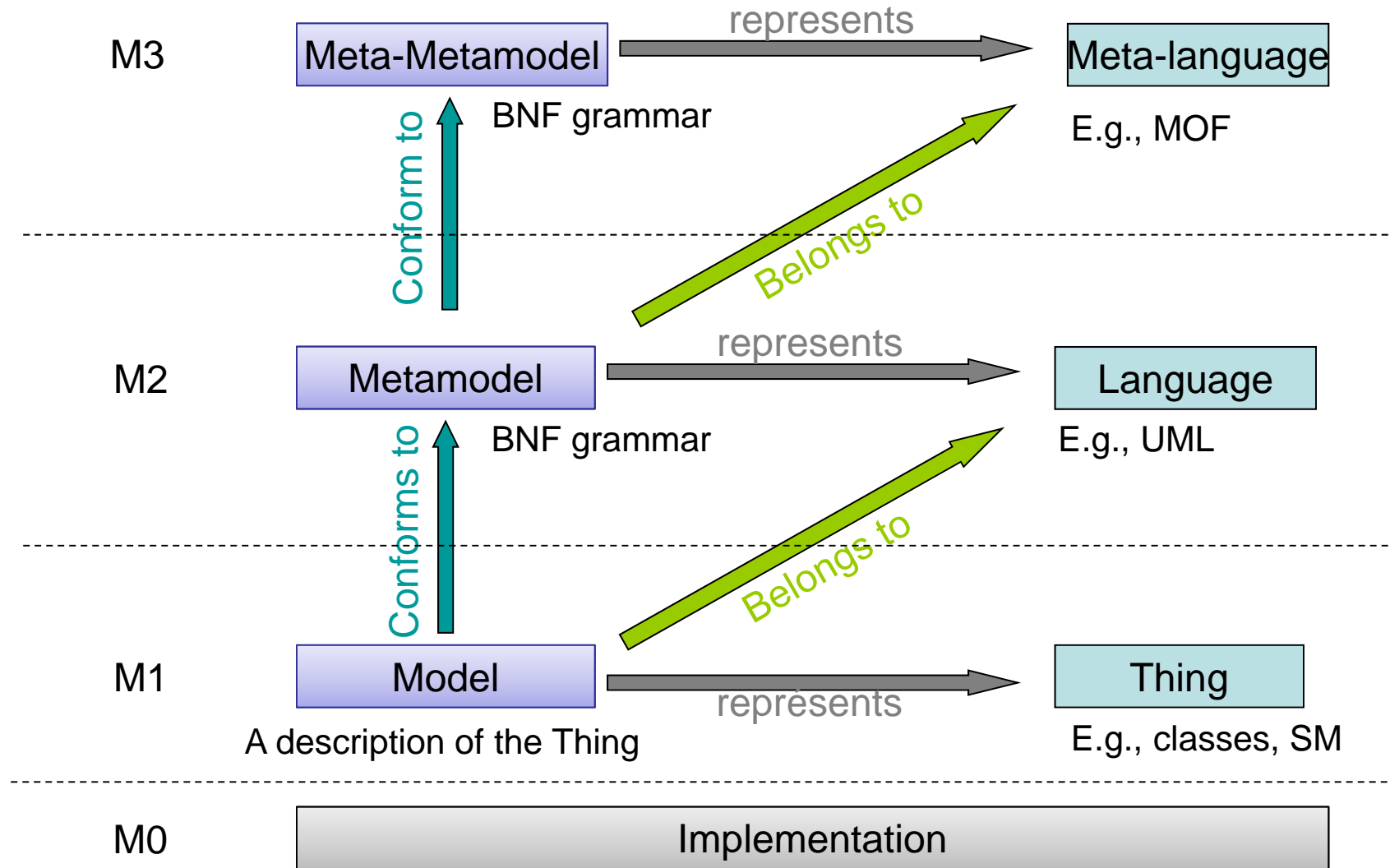
M1



M0



Models/Metamodels/Languages



Summary

□ Model-Driven Engineering

- Attempts to replace programs by models
- Useful when the code is generated from the models (~80%)