



Anticipating Unanticipated Tool Interoperability using Role Models

Mirko Seifert, Christian Wende, Uwe Aßmann

MDI Workshop, Oslo, Norway, 05.10.2010

Outline

- Motivational Example
- Proactive vs. Retroactive Tool Integration
- Approach
- Conclusion

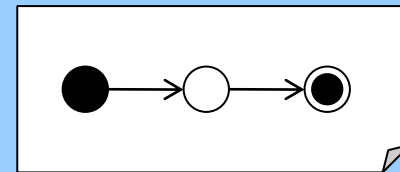
Motivational Example

Textual State Machine Editor

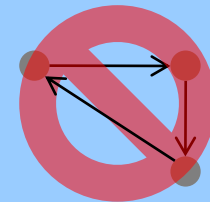
```
HelloWorld.statemachine x
```

```
1 StateMachine HelloWorld {  
2   initial state init;  
3  
4   state first {  
5     do : "greet"  
6   };  
7  
8   final state end {  
9     do : "goodbye"  
10  };  
11  
12  transitions {  
13    init -> first when "step";  
14    first -> end when "step";  
15  }  
16}
```

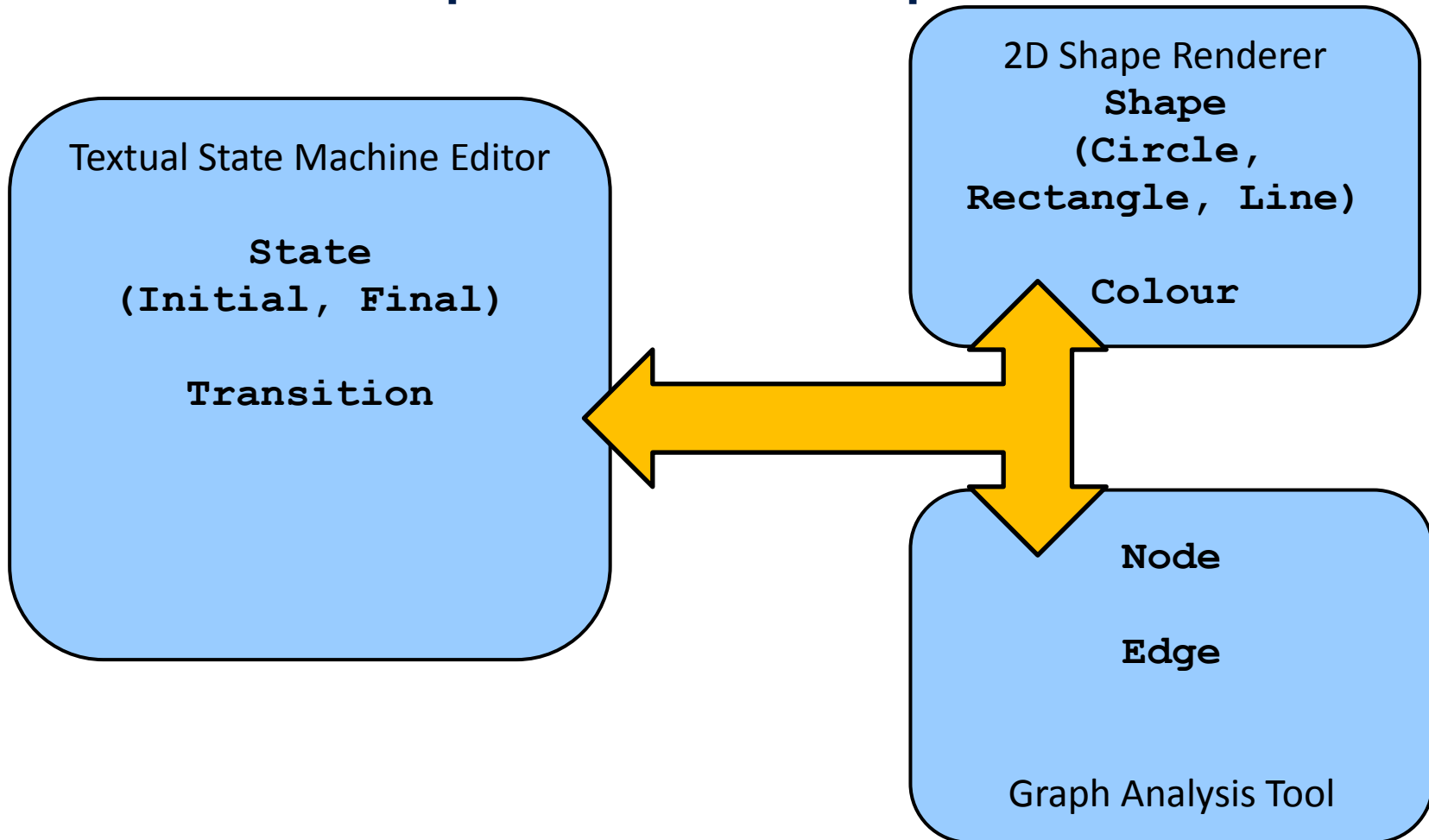
2D Shape Renderer



Graph Analysis Tool

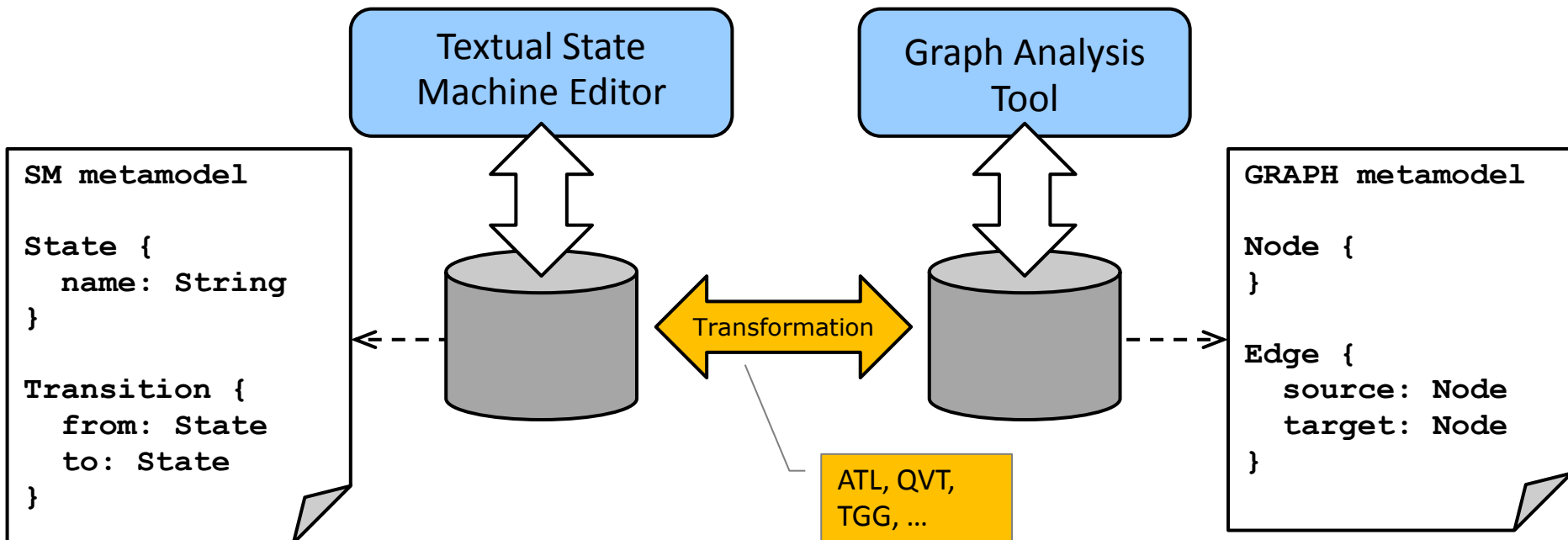


Motivational Example – Domain Concepts



Retroactive Tool Integration

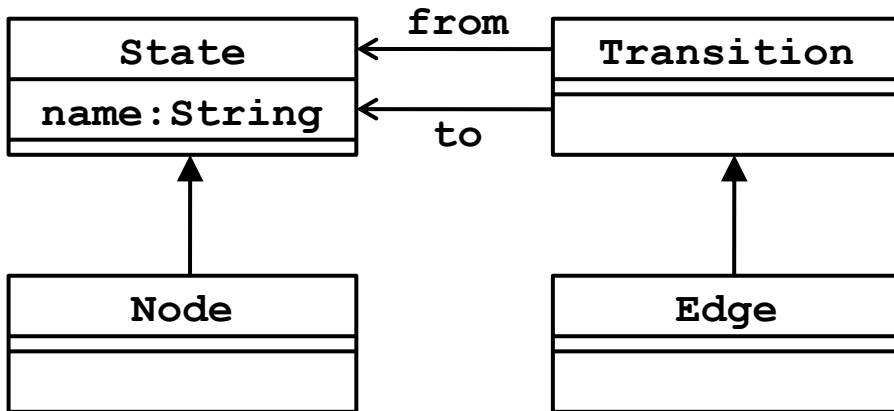
- Tools and metamodels already exist
- Use transformations to convert data from one tool to another



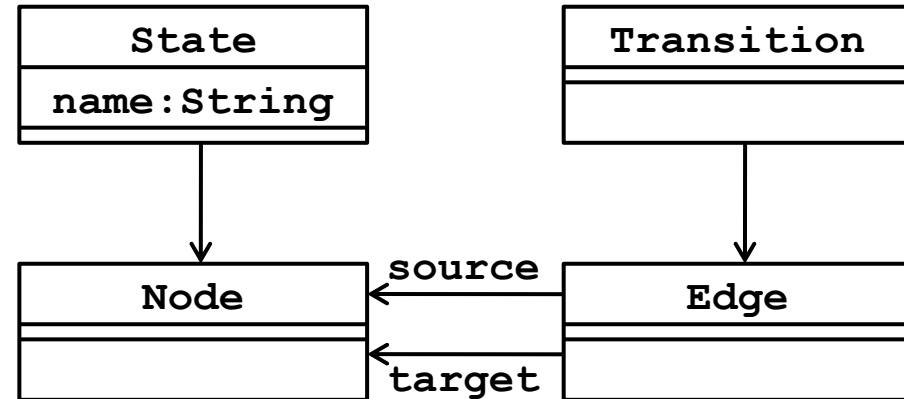
Proactive Tool Integration

- Tool and metamodels not fixed yet
- Use metamodel integration to make data from one tool accessible to another









a) Inheritance



b) Delegation

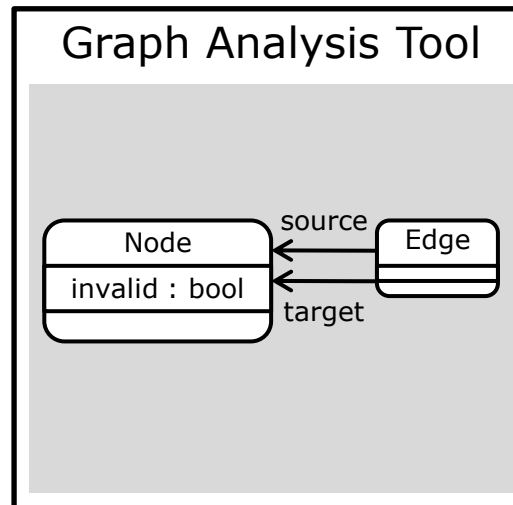
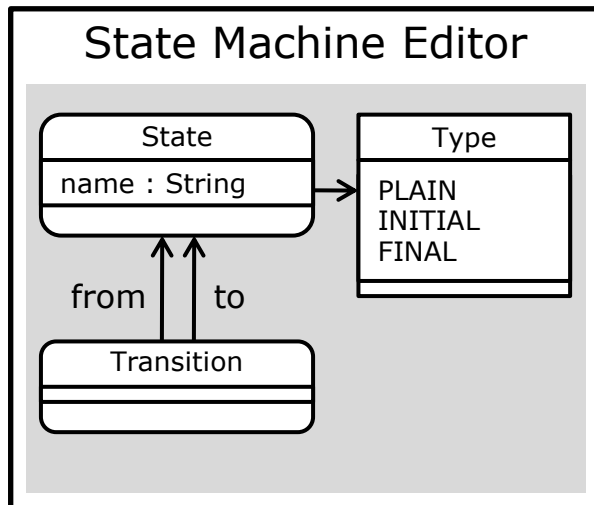


Petroactive vs. Retroactive Tool Integration

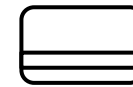
| | Proactive | Retroactive |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Technique | Inheritance, delegation | Transformation |
| Appropriate Abstraction | Metamodels need to be adapted  | Metamodels unaffected  |
| Tool Independence | Strong coupling  | No coupling  |
| Shared Data | Sharing among all integrated tools  | Replicated Data, Synchronization needed  |
| Tool Interaction | Support for anticipated interaction only  | Transformations hinder interaction  |

Tool Integration using Role Models

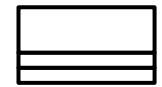
- Use roles instead of classes



Type Notation

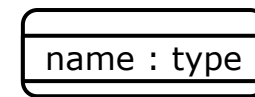


Role

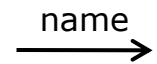


Enum

Feature Notation



Attribute

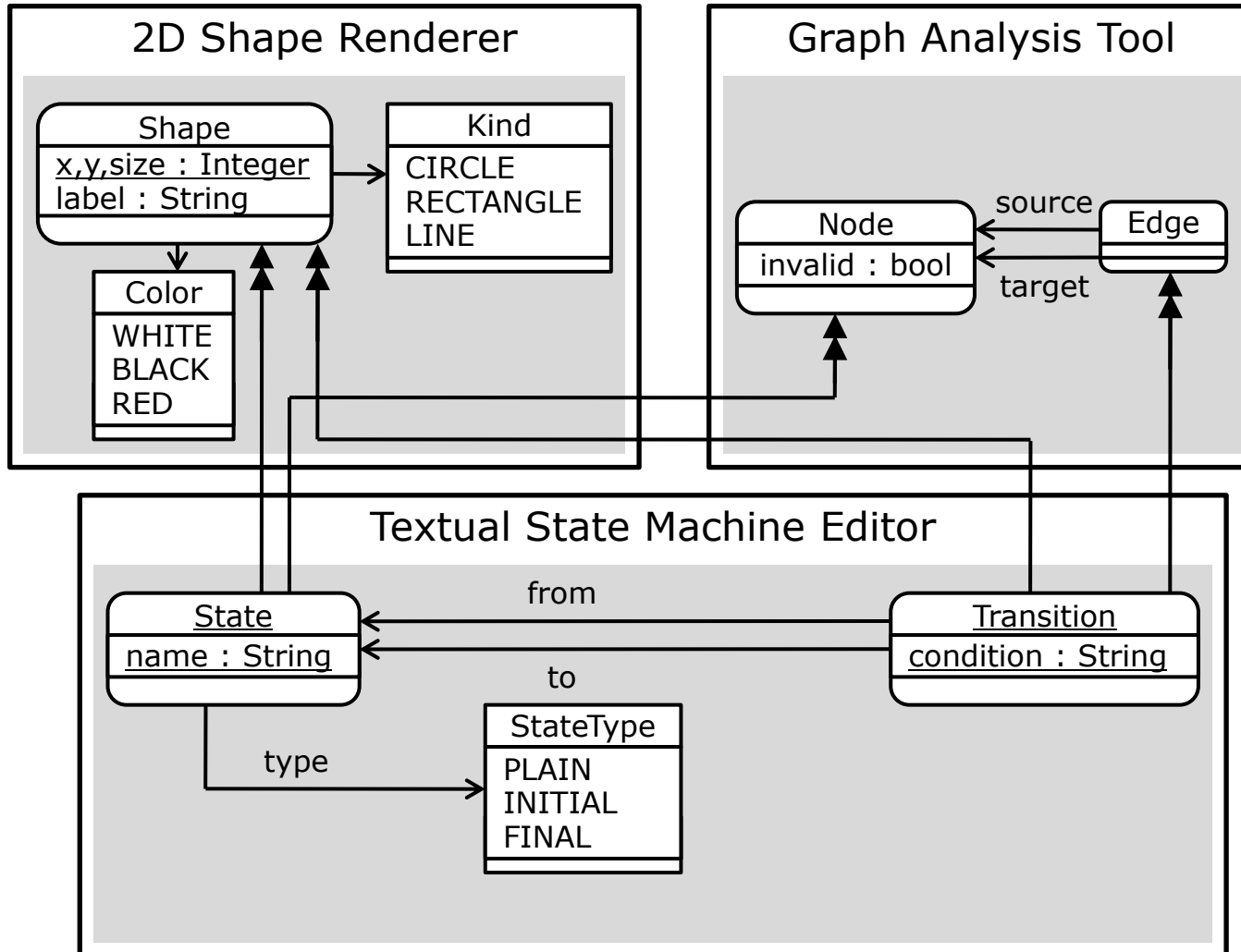


Reference

- At first sight not much different from object-oriented metamodels

Tool Integration using Role Models

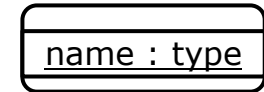
- Use role bindings/grounding for integration
- Role Bindings
 - Connect roles and role players
 - Define how to obtain value of attribute or reference
 - Allow to create views on other classes
- Grounding
 - Defines which attributes/classes are represented physically
 - This is the trick! Decision about which data is derived and which is not is done at integration time!



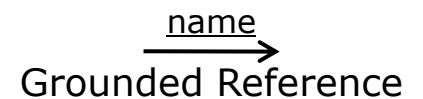
Grounding Notation



Grounded Role



Grounded Attribute



Grounded Reference

Binding Notation



```
integrate statemachine, 2dShapes, graph {  
  State plays Shape {  
    label: name  
    kind: if (player.type == PLAIN) return RECTANGLE  
         else return CIRCLE  
    colour: if (player.type == INITIAL) return WHITE  
           else return BLACK  
  }  
  Transition plays Shape {  
    label: condition  
    kind: return LINE  
    colour: return BLACK  
  }  
  State plays Node {}  
  Transition plays Edge {  
    source: from  
    target: to  
  }  
}
```

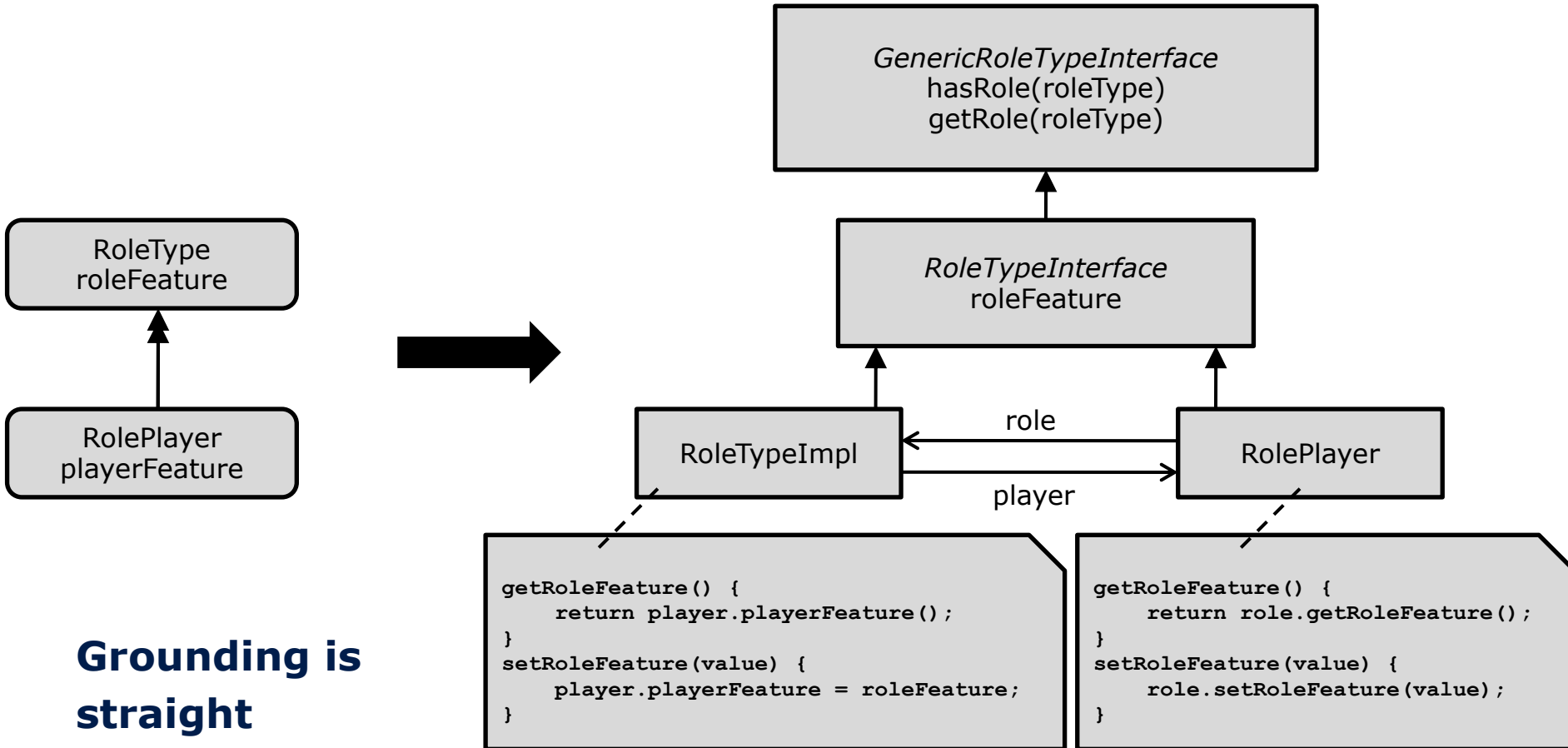
Integration DSL Example

Role Binding

Grounding

```
ground State { name, type }  
ground Transition { condition, from, to }  
}
```

Role Binding Realisation



Open Issues

- Data migration (if grounding evolves)
- Practical validation required

Conclusion

- Role modelling allows for unanticipated tool integration, but needs to be applied at tool design time
- Clean separation of required interface (to access tool-specific data) and realisation of this interface (to obtain data)
- Physical representation define at integration time

Thank you! Questions?

<http://www.hyperadapt.net>

<http://www.most-project.eu>



<http://www.langems.org>

emftext

<http://www.emftext.org/language/rolecore>