



# Meta-Model and Model co-evolution

Jean-Marie Favre  
University of Grenoble

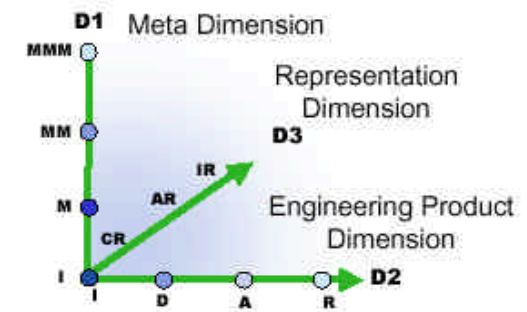


# OUTLINE

## ■ Motivation and background : Industry

## ■ Software in 3D

- ◆ D1: meta dimension
- ◆ D2: engineering dimension
- ◆ D3: representation dimension



## ■ Evolution: entering the 4th dimension...

## ■ Conclusion



## Part I :

# Motivation and Background



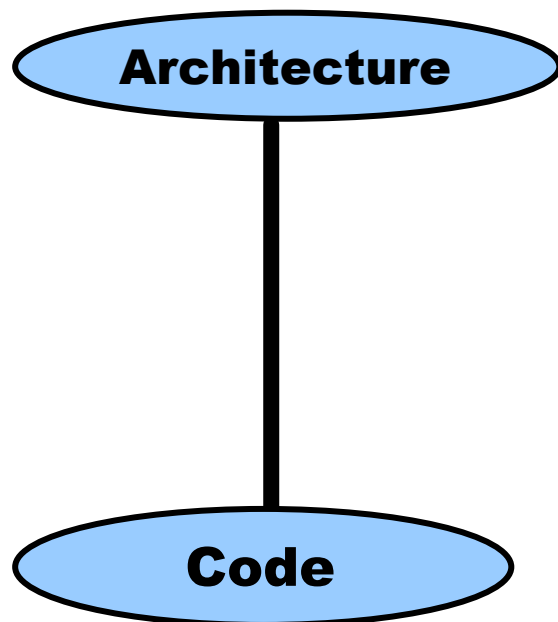
# Historical mistakes in Software Engineering

- (1) Software is stable
- (2) Software is made of programs

**Everything evolve in complex industrial contexts**



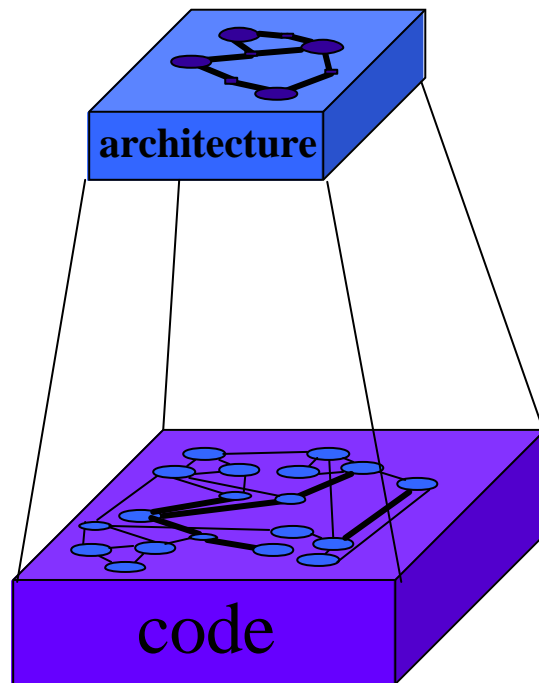
## Architecture and Code co-evolution



- Explicit vs. implicit architecture
- Architecture and code both evolve
- Horizontal impacts
- Vertical impacts
- Synchronization and conformance issues
- Risks of erosion
- Architecture-driven vs. code-driven
  
- A "well identified" phenomenon nowadays
- Initially neglected by academics



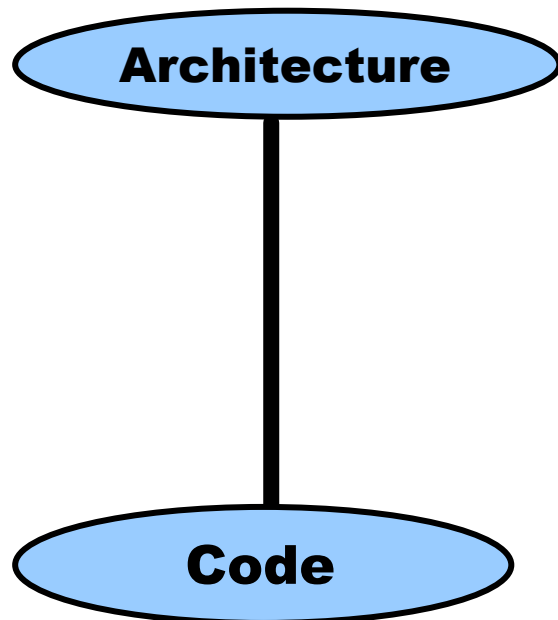
## Architecture and Code co-evolution



- Explicit vs. implicit architecture
- Architecture and code both evolve
- Horizontal impacts
- Vertical impacts
- Architecture-driven vs. code-driven
- Synchronization and conformance issues
- Risks of erosion
  
- A "well identified" phenomenon nowadays
- Initially neglected by academics



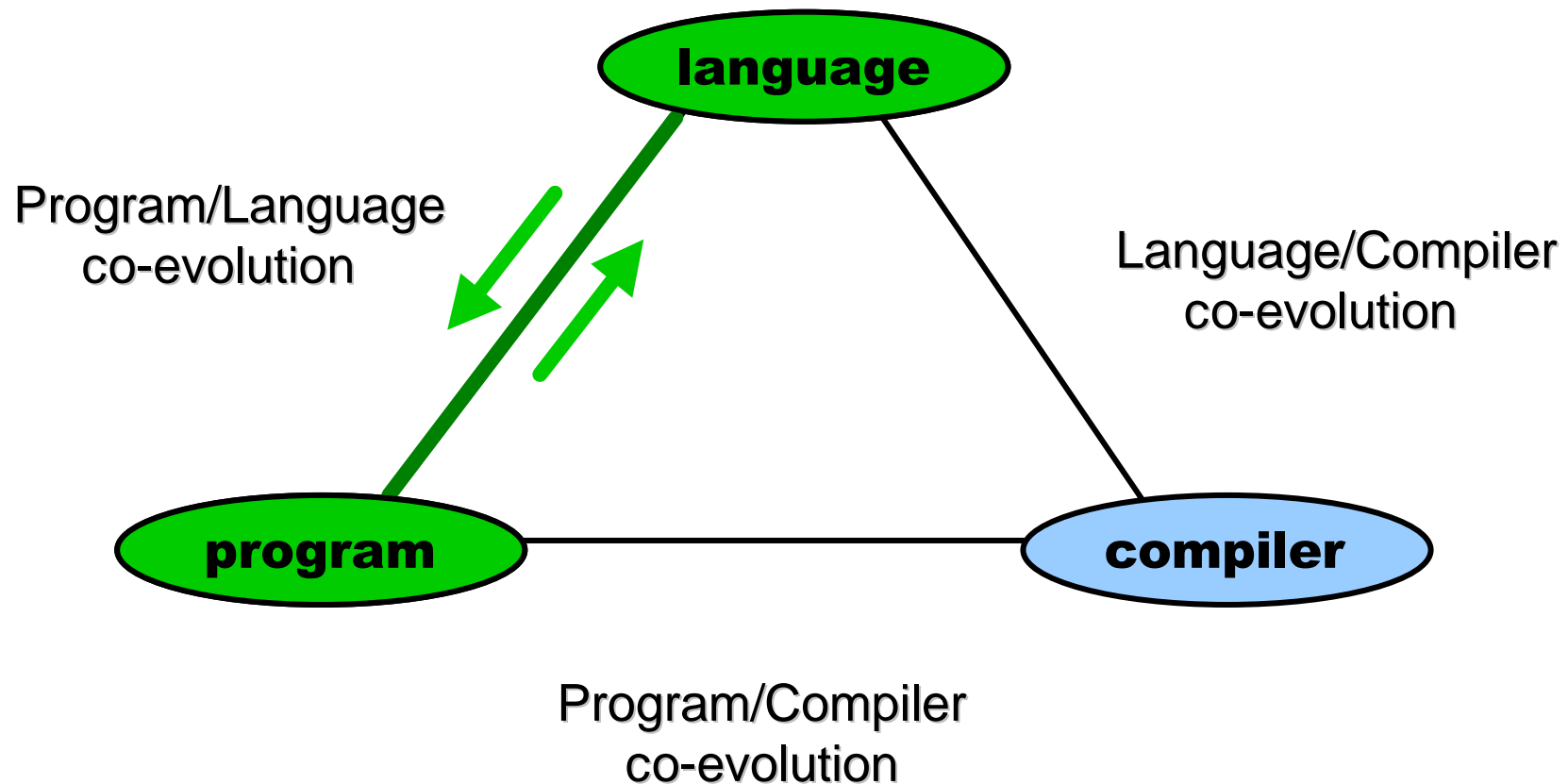
## Architecture and Code co-evolution



- Explicit vs. implicit architecture
- Architecture and code both evolve
- Horizontal impacts
- Vertical impacts
- Synchronization and conformance issues
- Risks of erosion
- Architecture-driven vs. code-driven
  
- A "well identified" phenomenon nowadays
- Initially neglected by academics



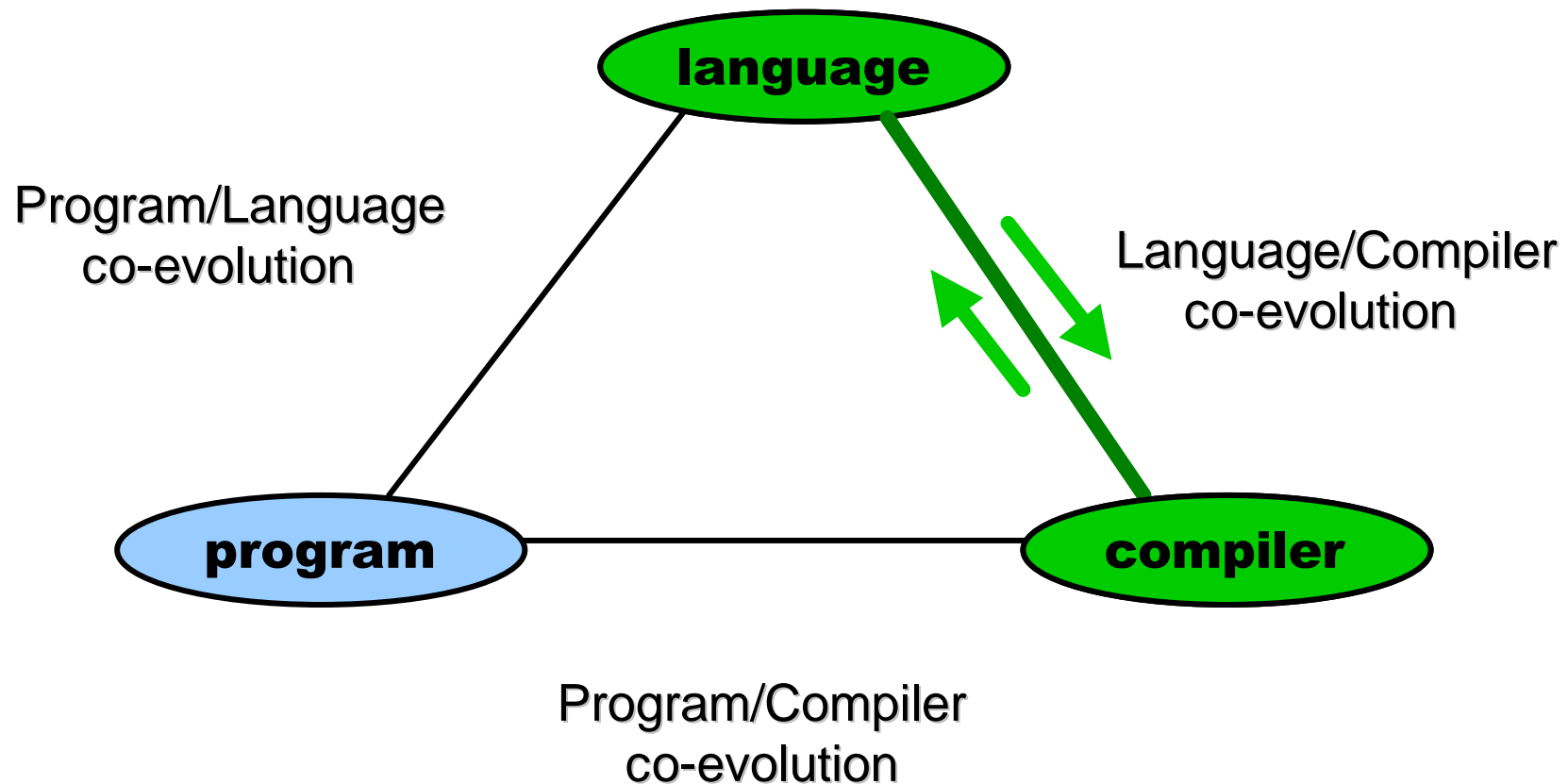
# Program / Language / Tool co-evolution





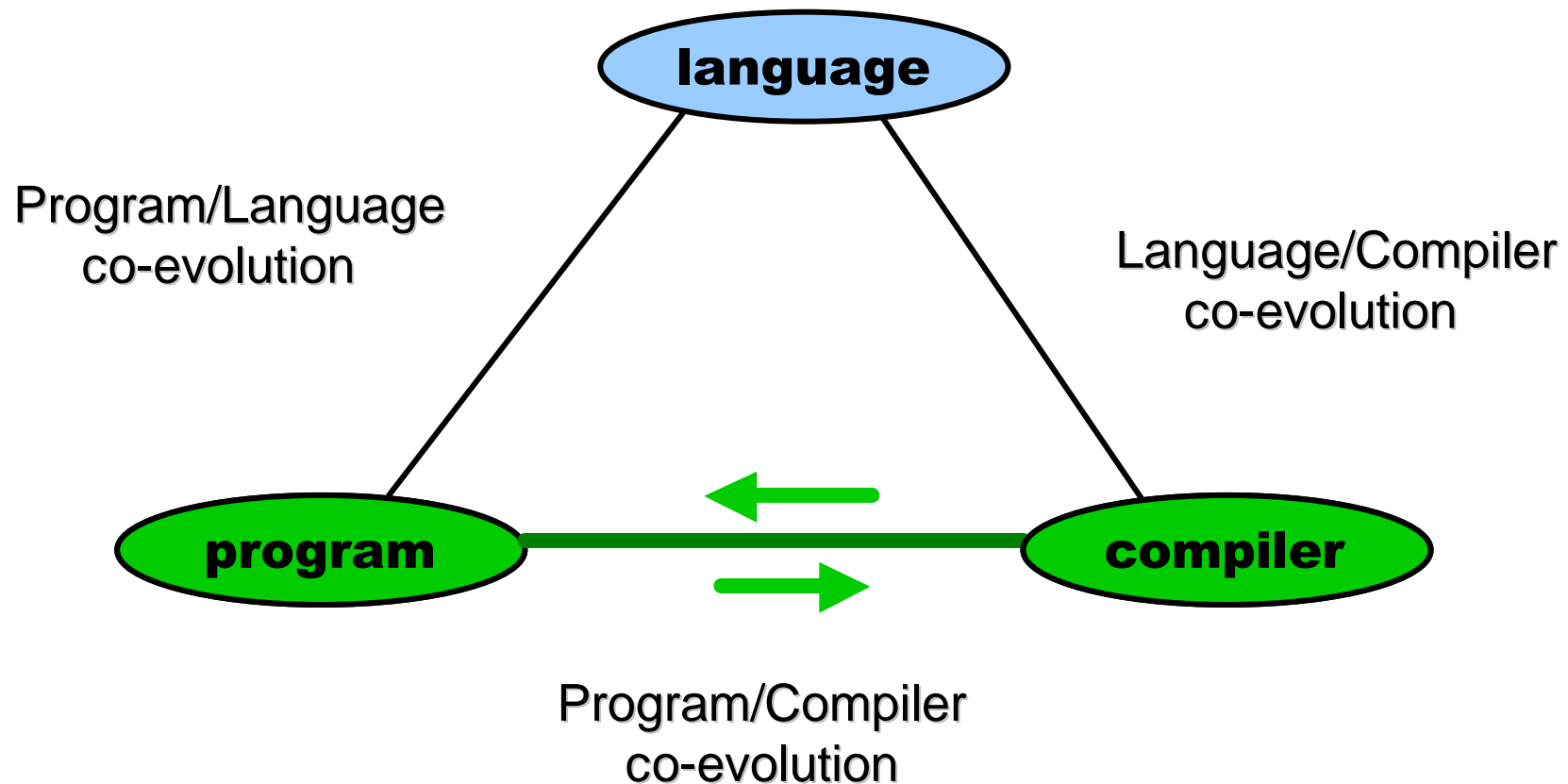


# Program / Language / Tool co-evolution



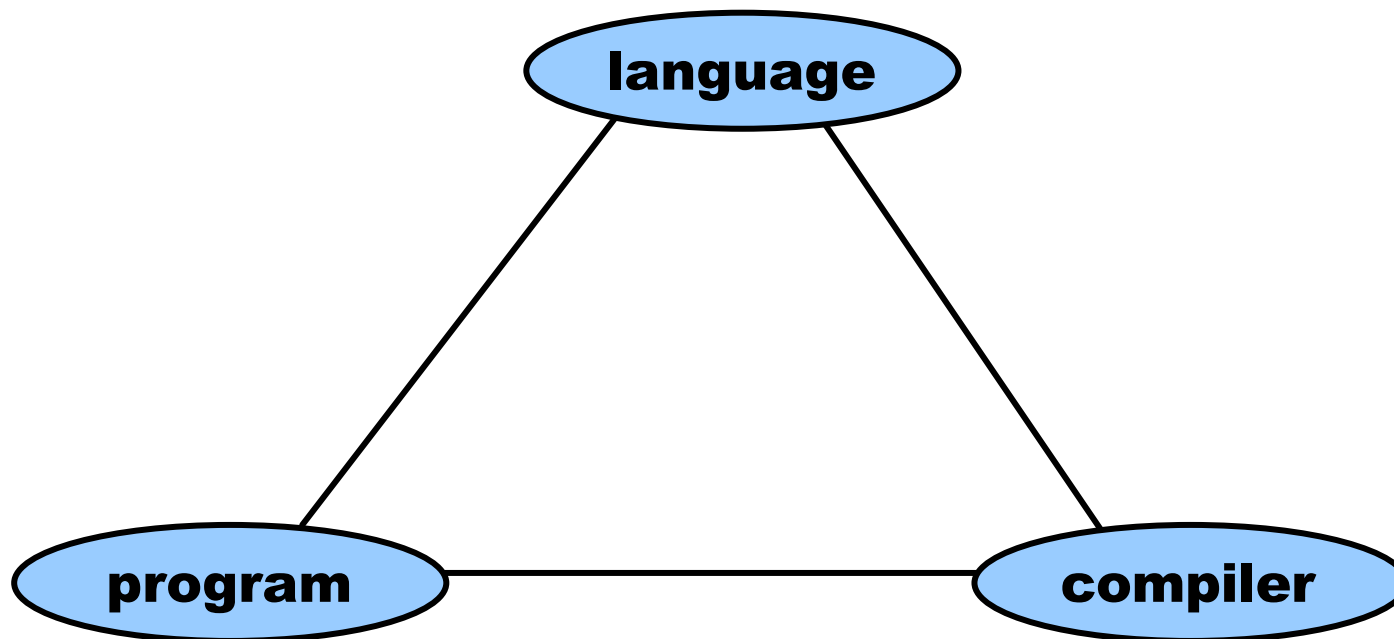


# Program / Language / Tool co-evolution



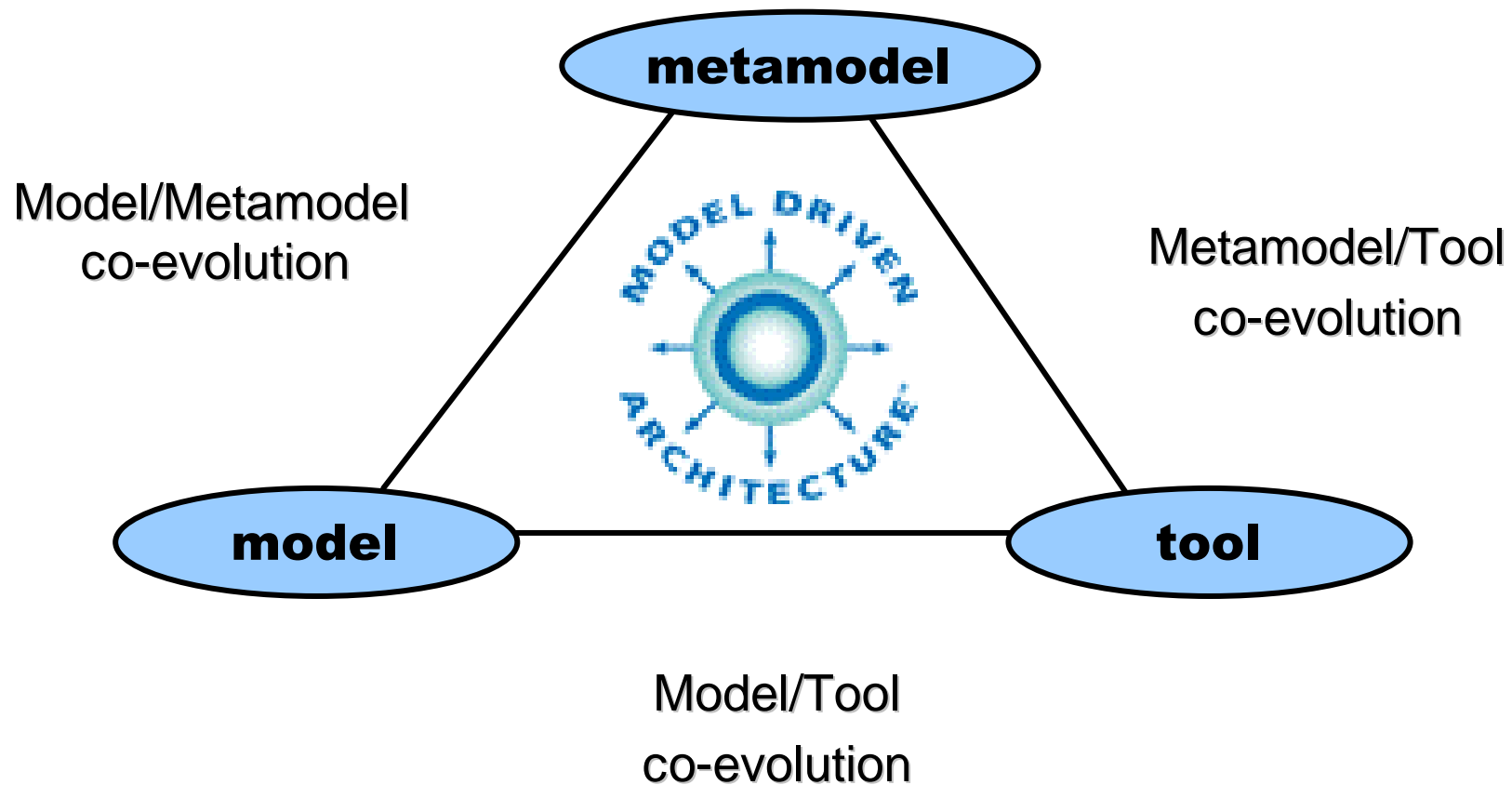


# Program / Language / Tool co-evolution



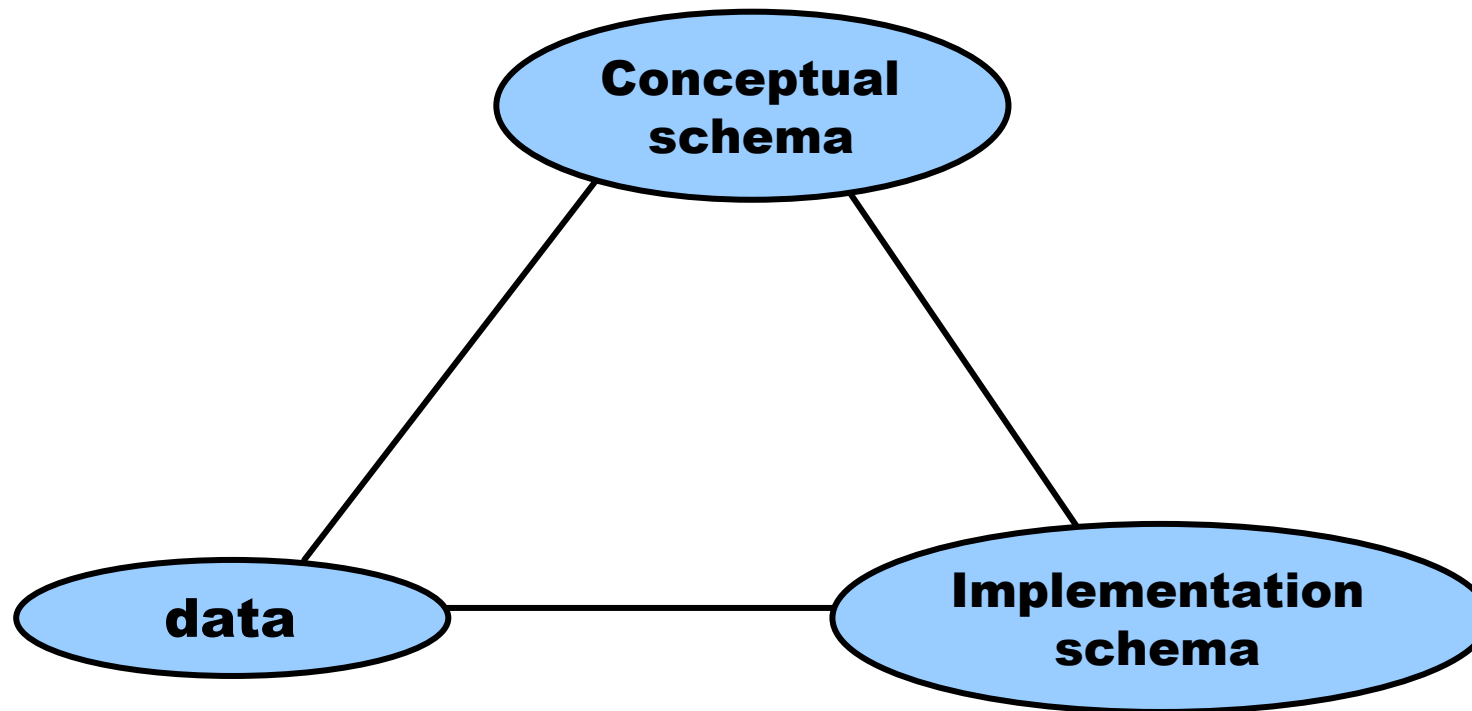


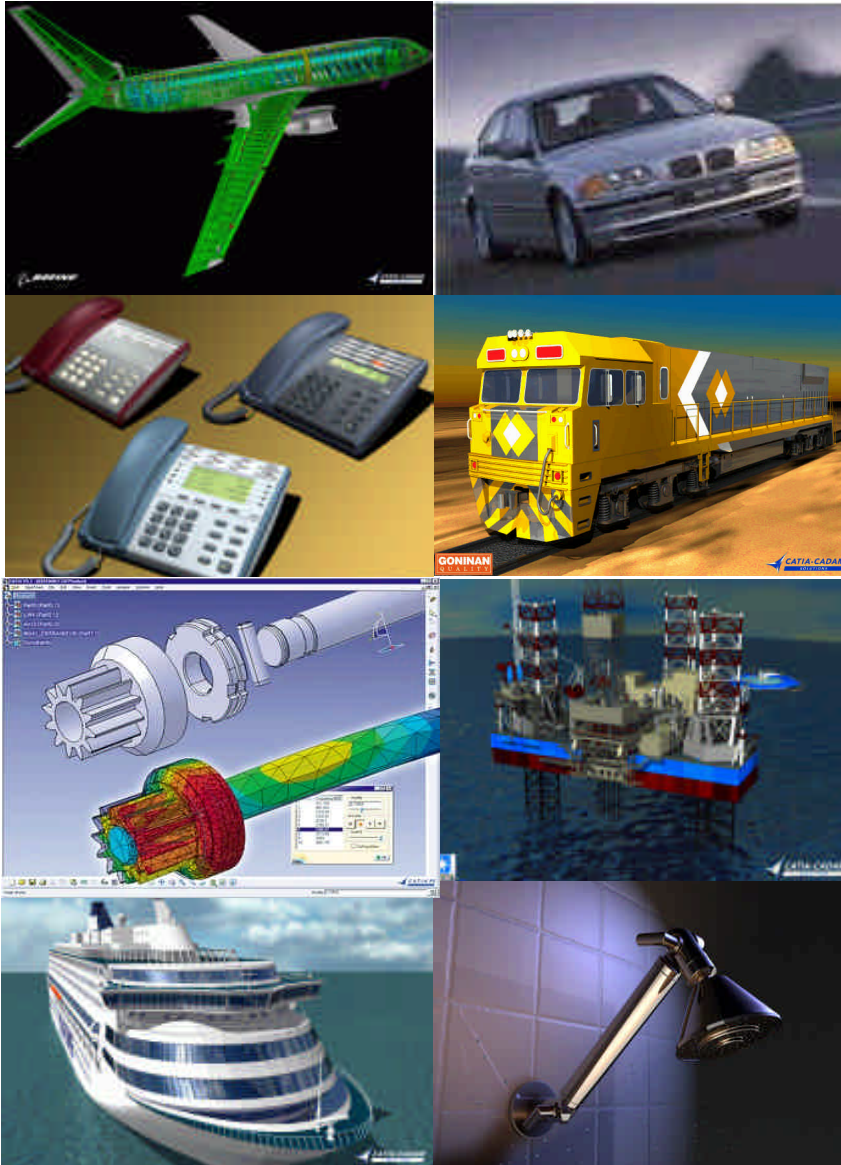
# Model / Meta-Model / Tool co-evolution





# Schema Evolution



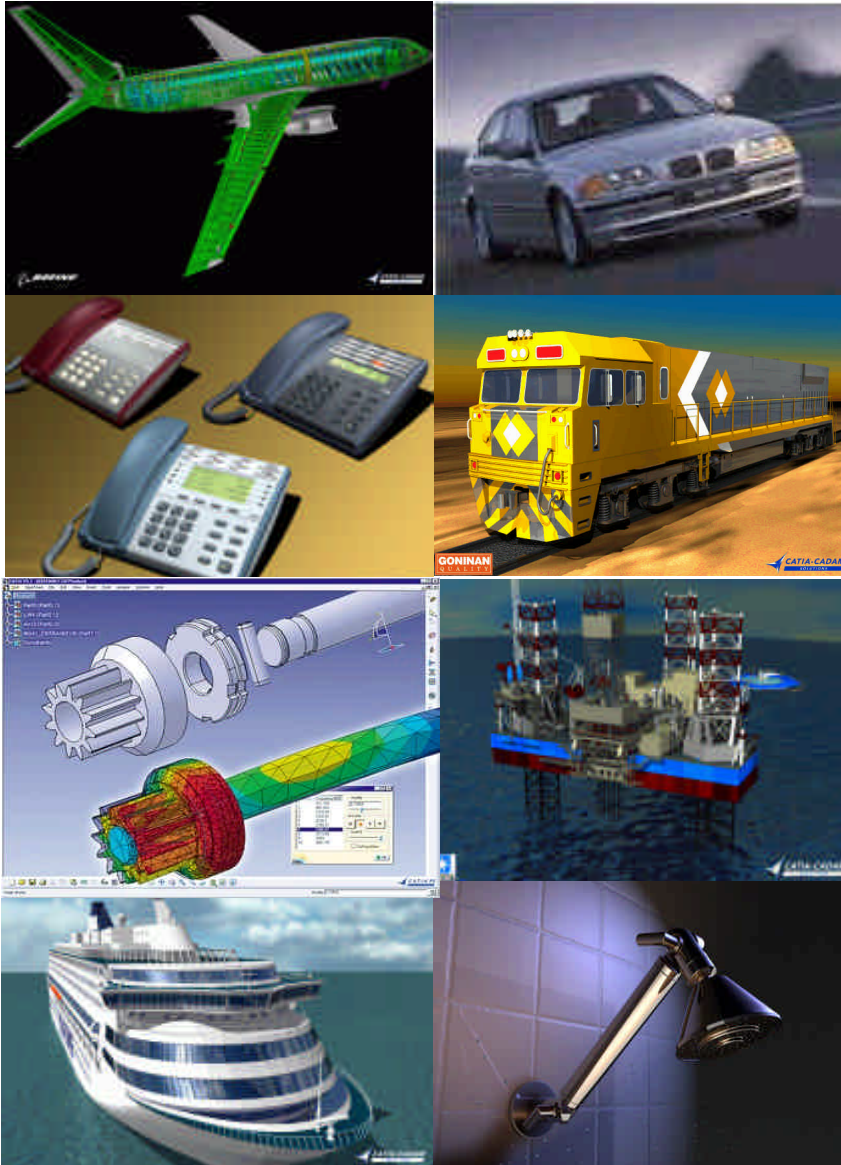


## Background : A 7-year case study

Collaboration with industry



- World leader in CAD/CAM
- 19 000 clients, 180 000 seats
- Clients: Boeing, Chrysler, ...
- Main software: CATIA



## CATIA: a very large Software Product Line

- 1200+ software engineers
- 70 000+ classes C++
- 8 000+ components
- 5 000+ interfaces
- 3 000+ DLLs
- 800+ frameworks
- ...

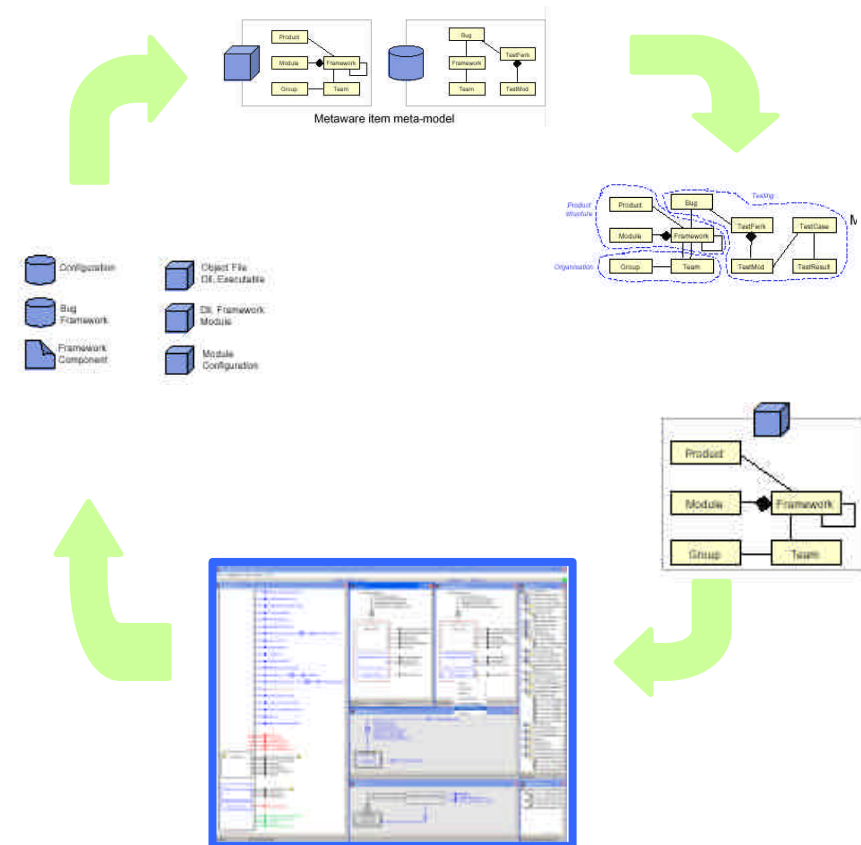
**Need to raise the level<sub>s</sub> of abstraction**

- **Architecture**
- **Metamodel**



# A Meta-Model Driven Architecture Recovery Process

<b>Metaware domain and asset analysis</b>	Metaware inventory Meta-models recovery Meta-models Integration Meta-model clustering Meta-model packaging
<b>Metaware requirement analysis</b>	Meta-level actors identification Meta-level use cases identification Metaware assesment Metaware Improvement analysis Meta-level use cases description
<b>Metaware specification</b>	Meta-model filtering and extension Presentation specification Metaware specification packaging
<b>Metaware implementation</b>	Extractors development and reuse Viewers development and reuse Extractors and Views integration
<b>Metaware execution</b>	Execution
<b>Metaware evolution</b>	Evaluation Feedback





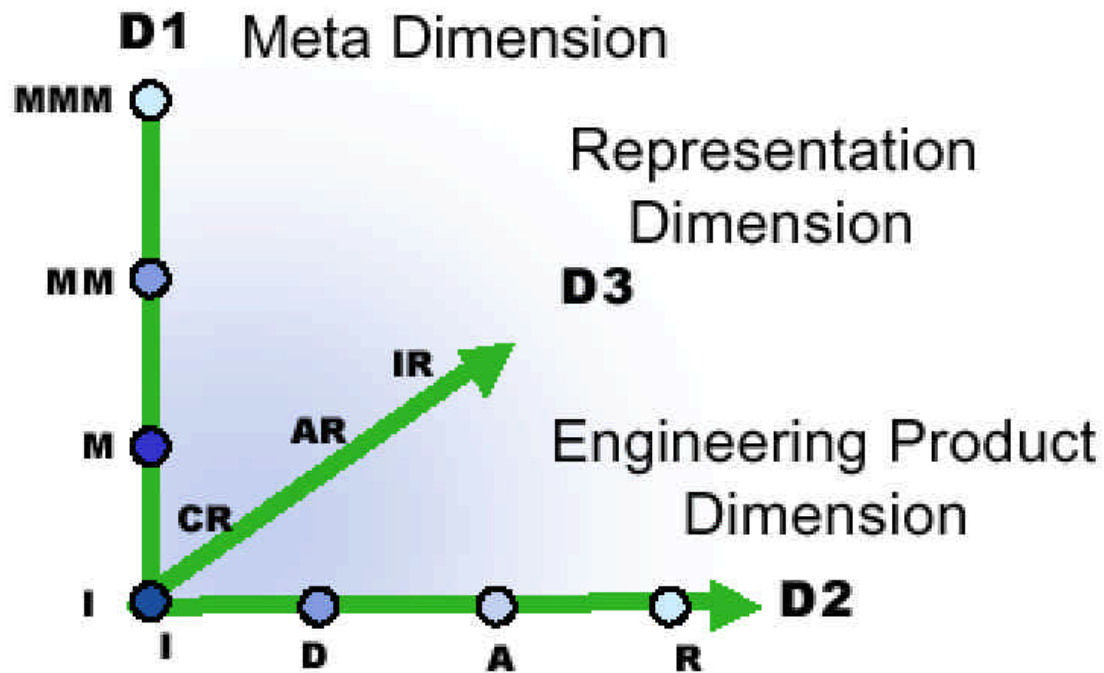
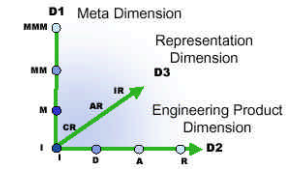


Part II :

**The 3D Software Space**

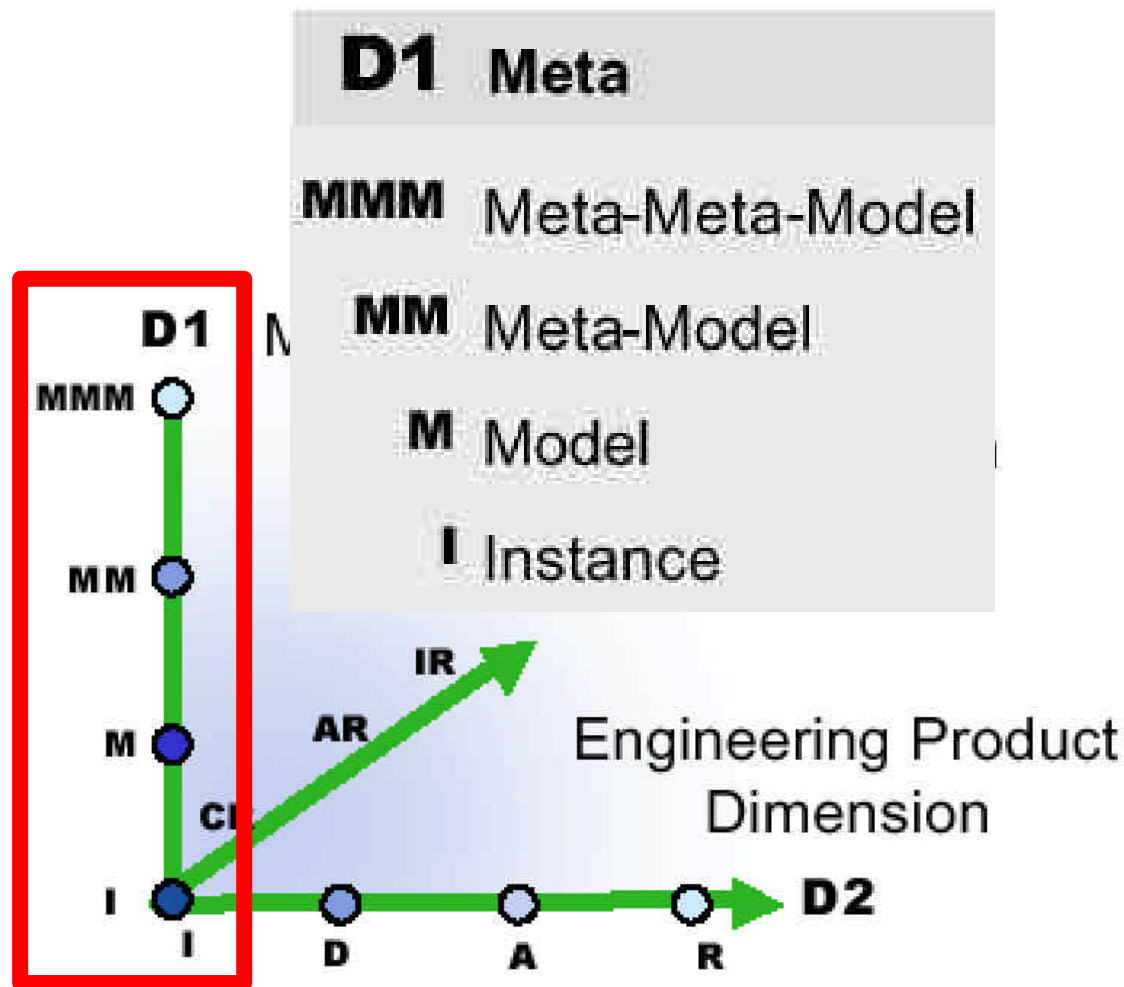
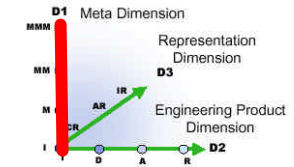


# The 3D Software space



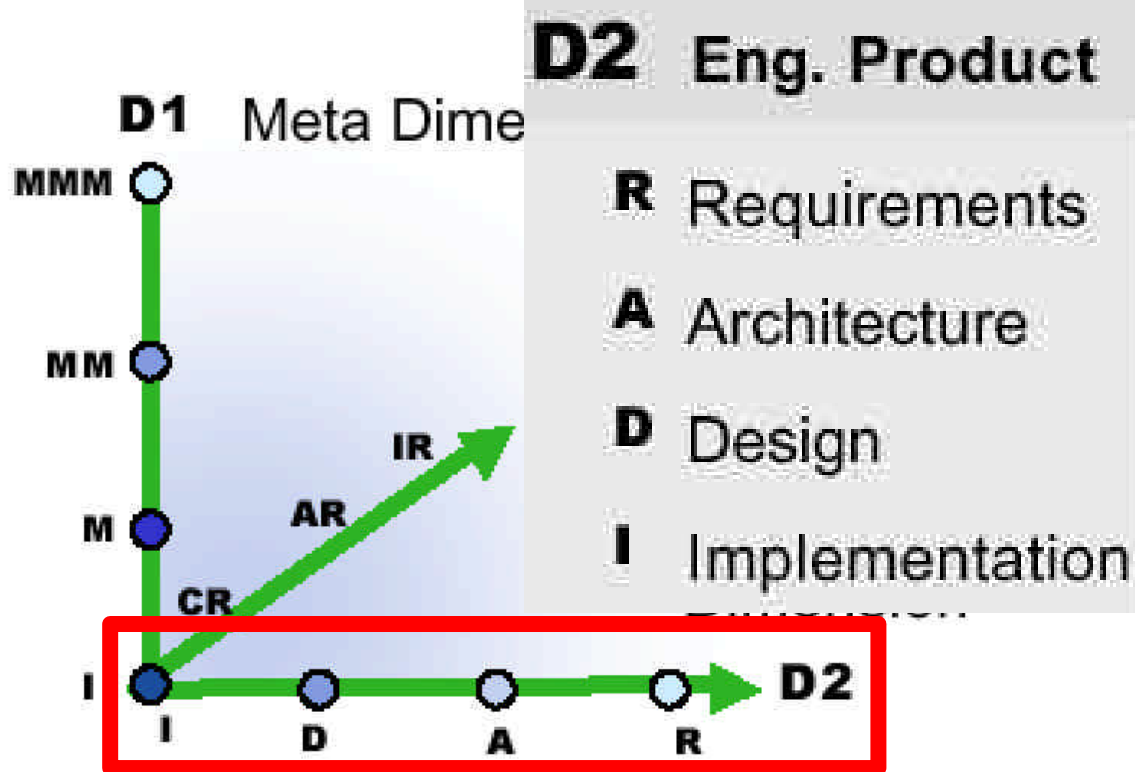
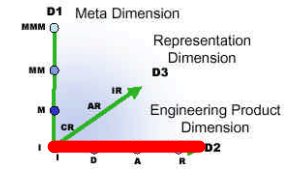


# The 3D Software space



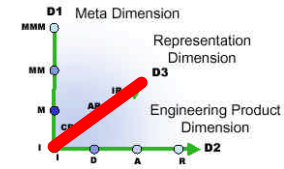


# The 3D Software space





# The 3D Software space

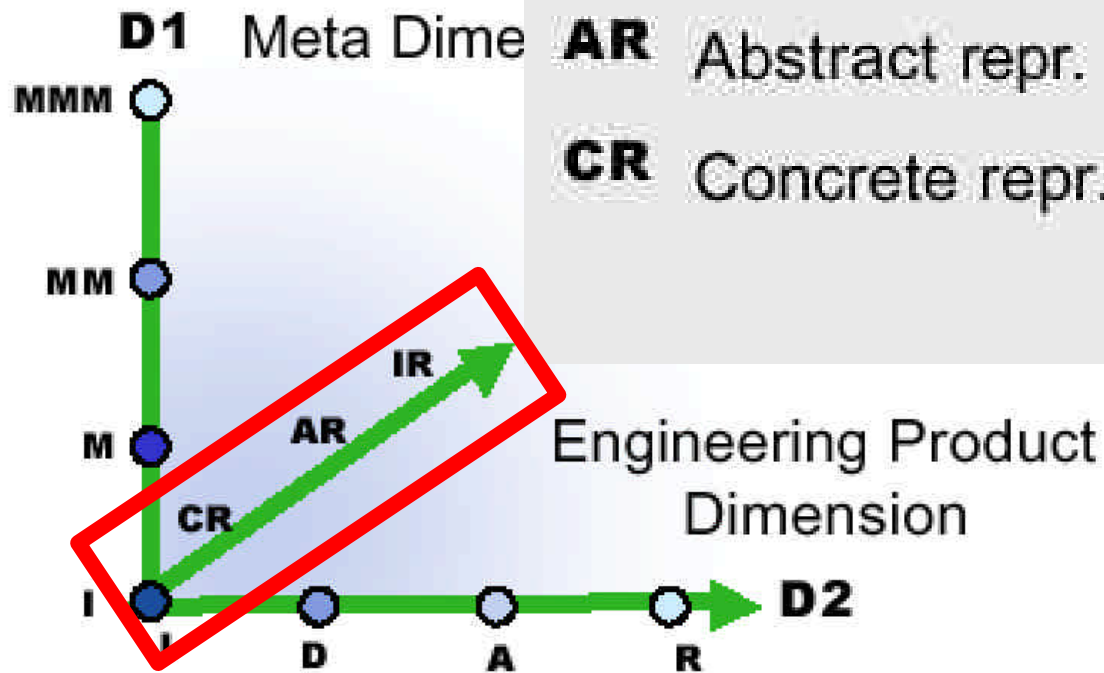


## D3 Representation

**IR** Implicit repr.

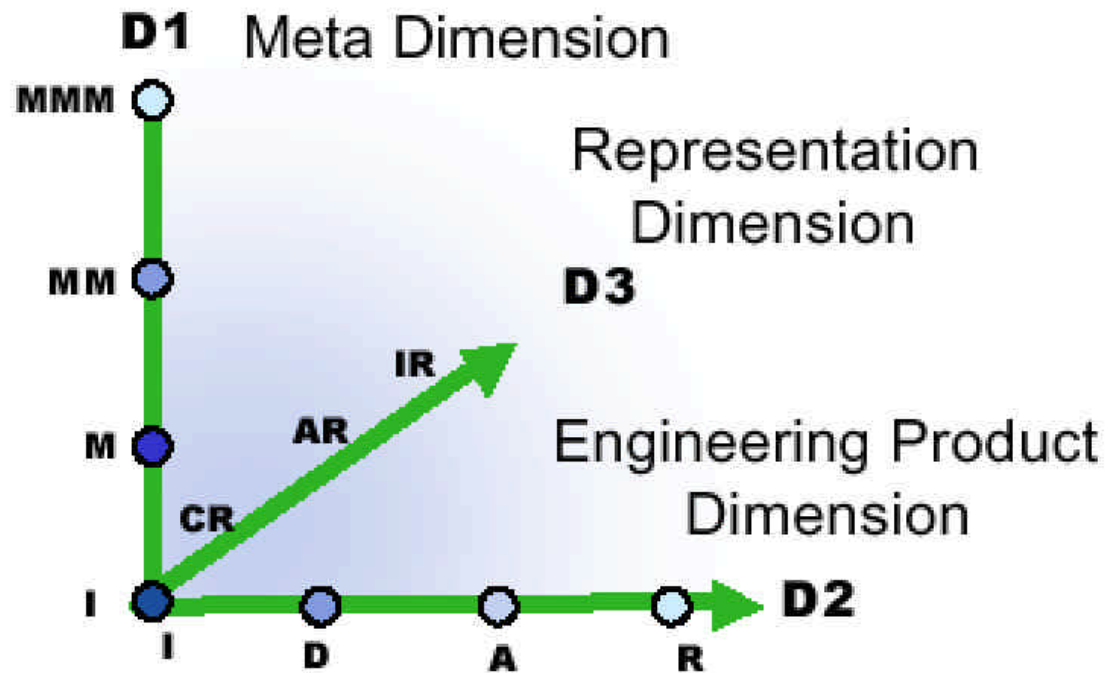
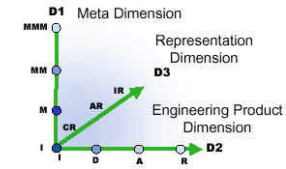
**AR** Abstract repr.

**CR** Concrete repr.



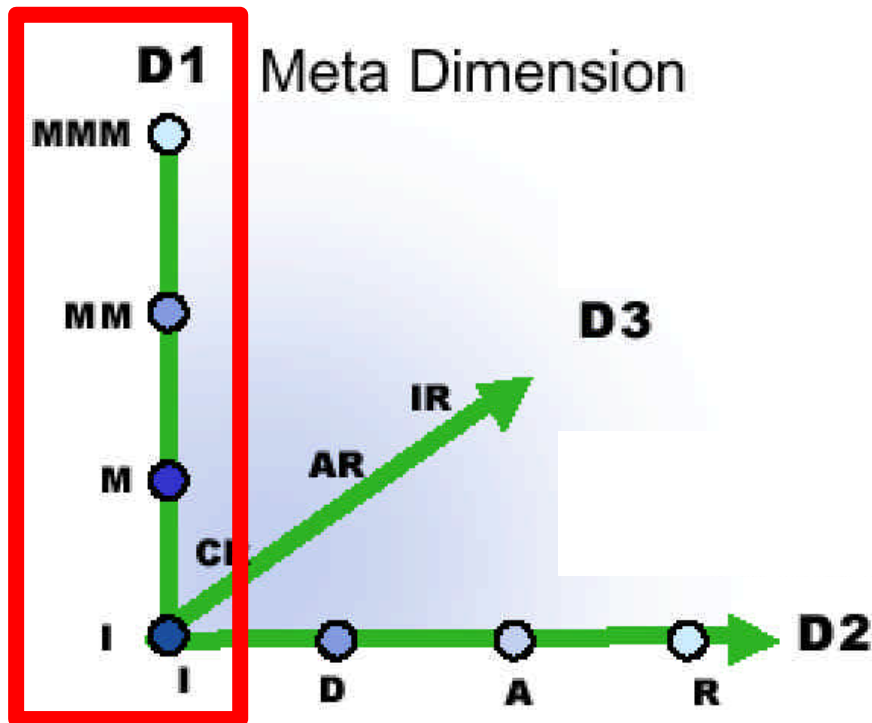
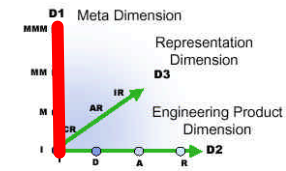


# A taxonomy of software artefacts





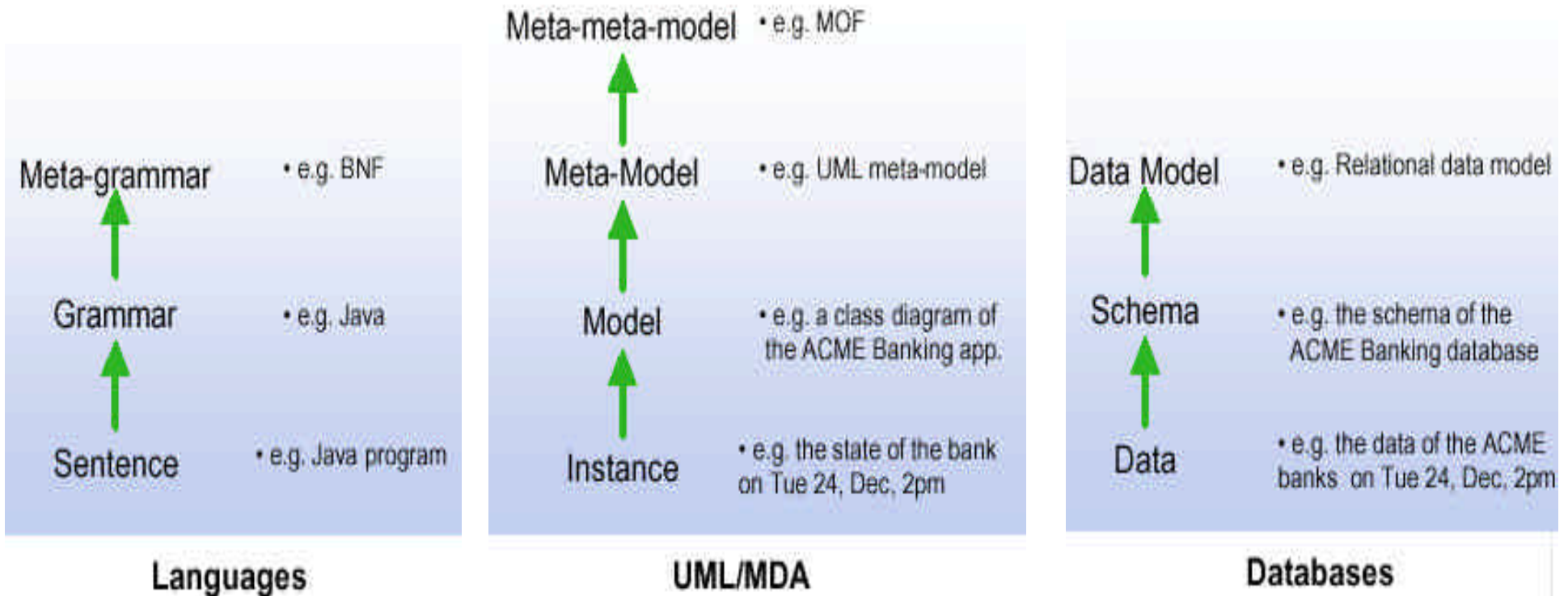
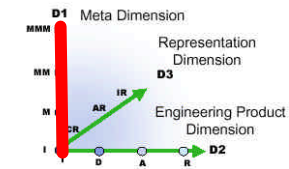
# D1: The Meta dimension



- The Meta-towers
- The Meta-pyramid
- The Meta actor pyramid



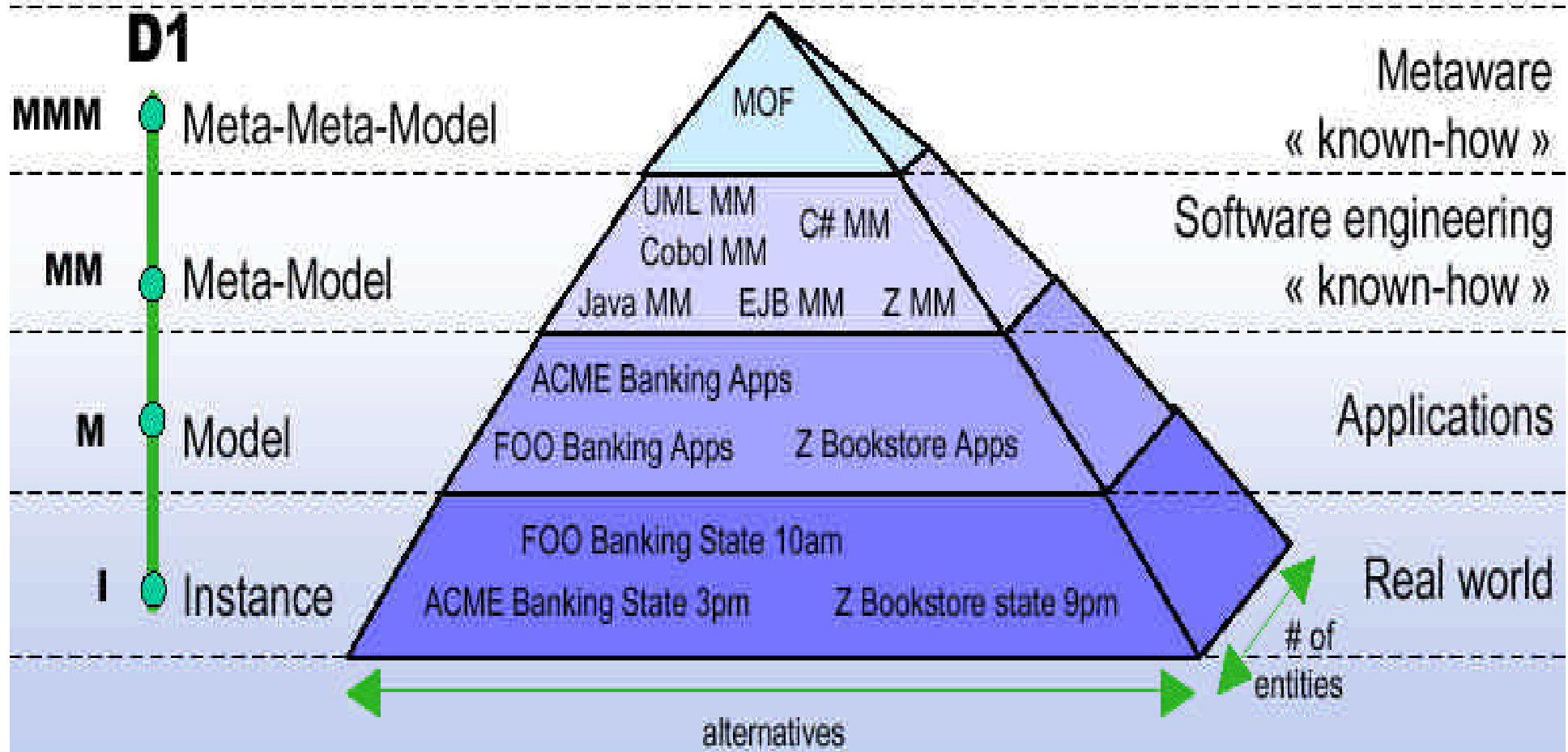
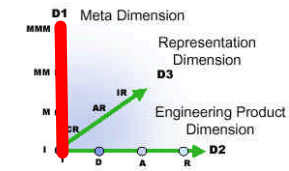
# D1: The Meta-towers





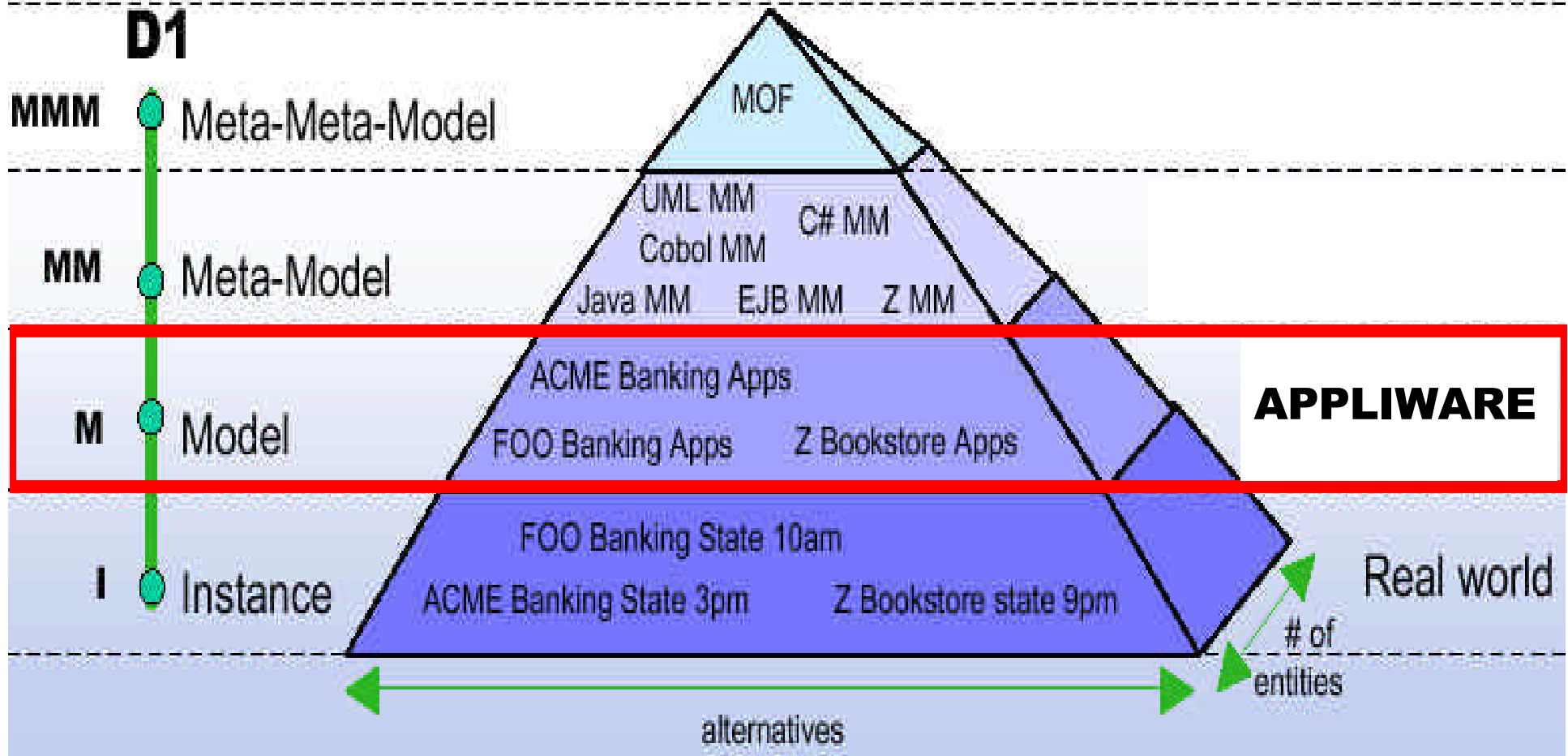
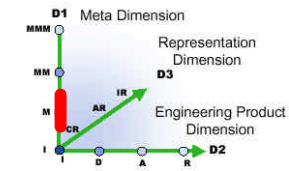


# D1: The Meta-pyramid



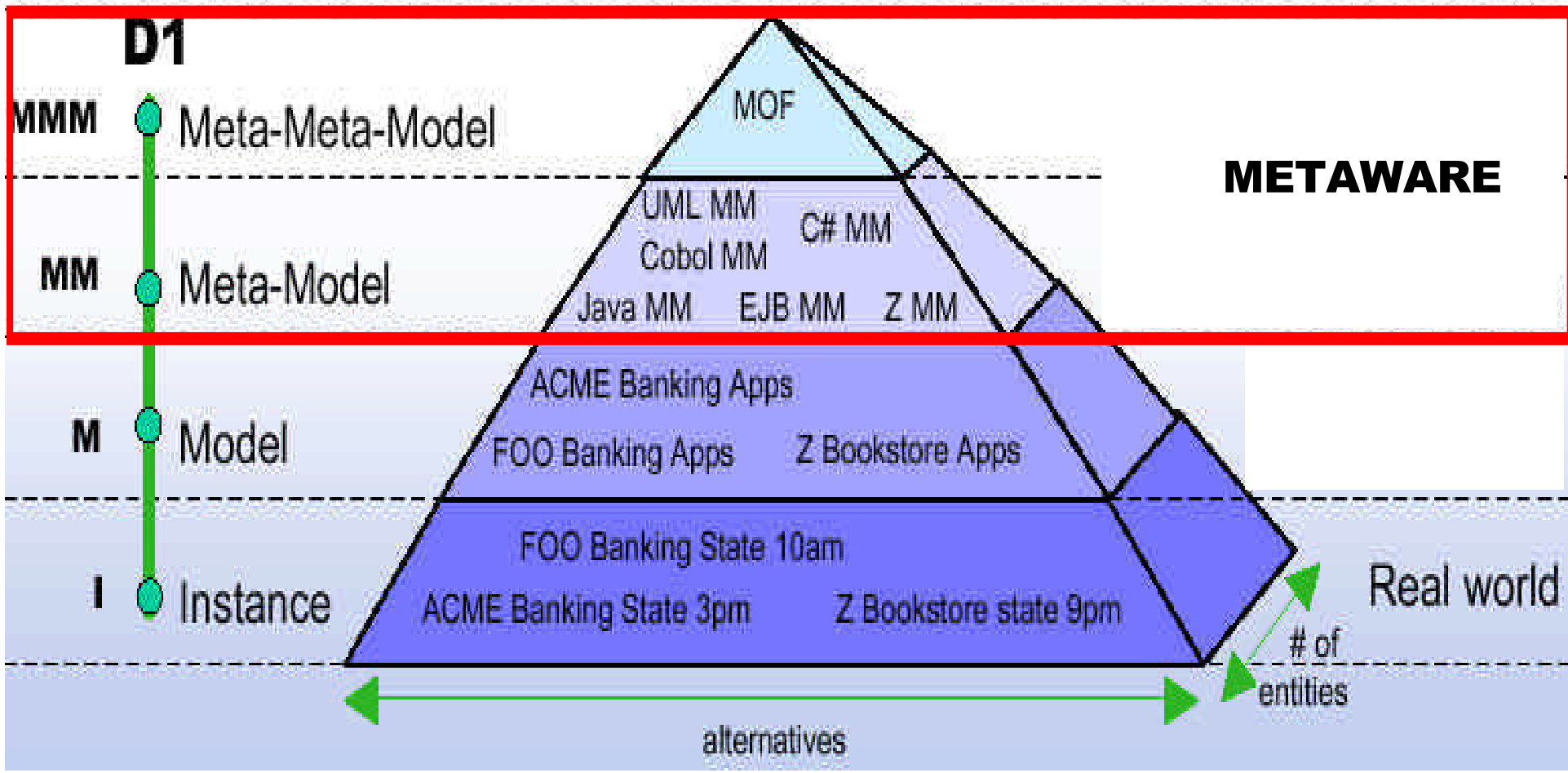
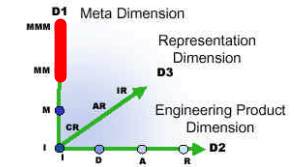


# D1: The Meta-pyramid



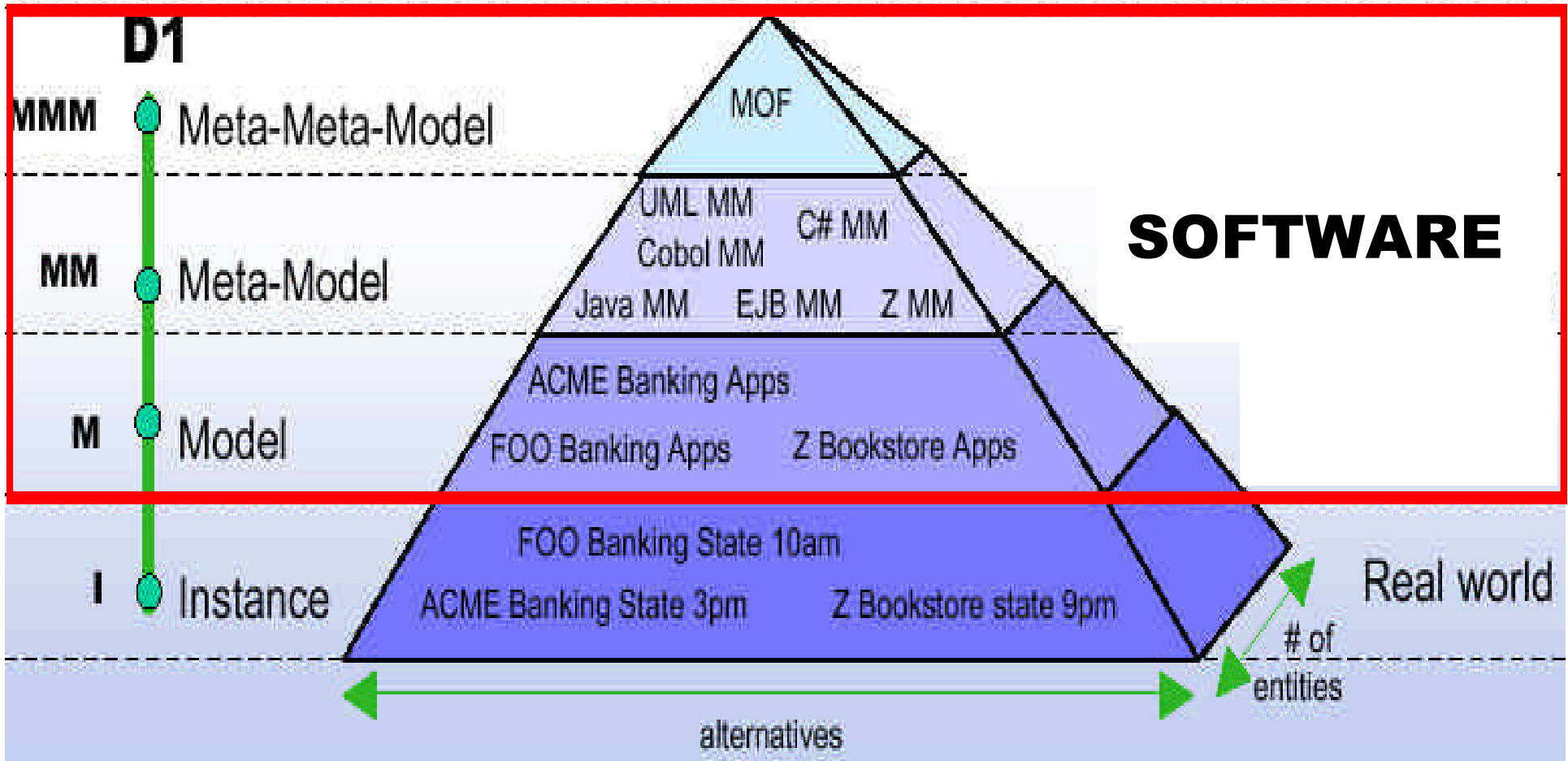
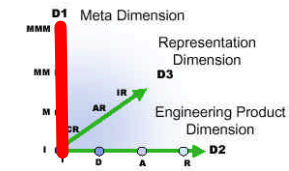


# D1: The Meta-pyramid



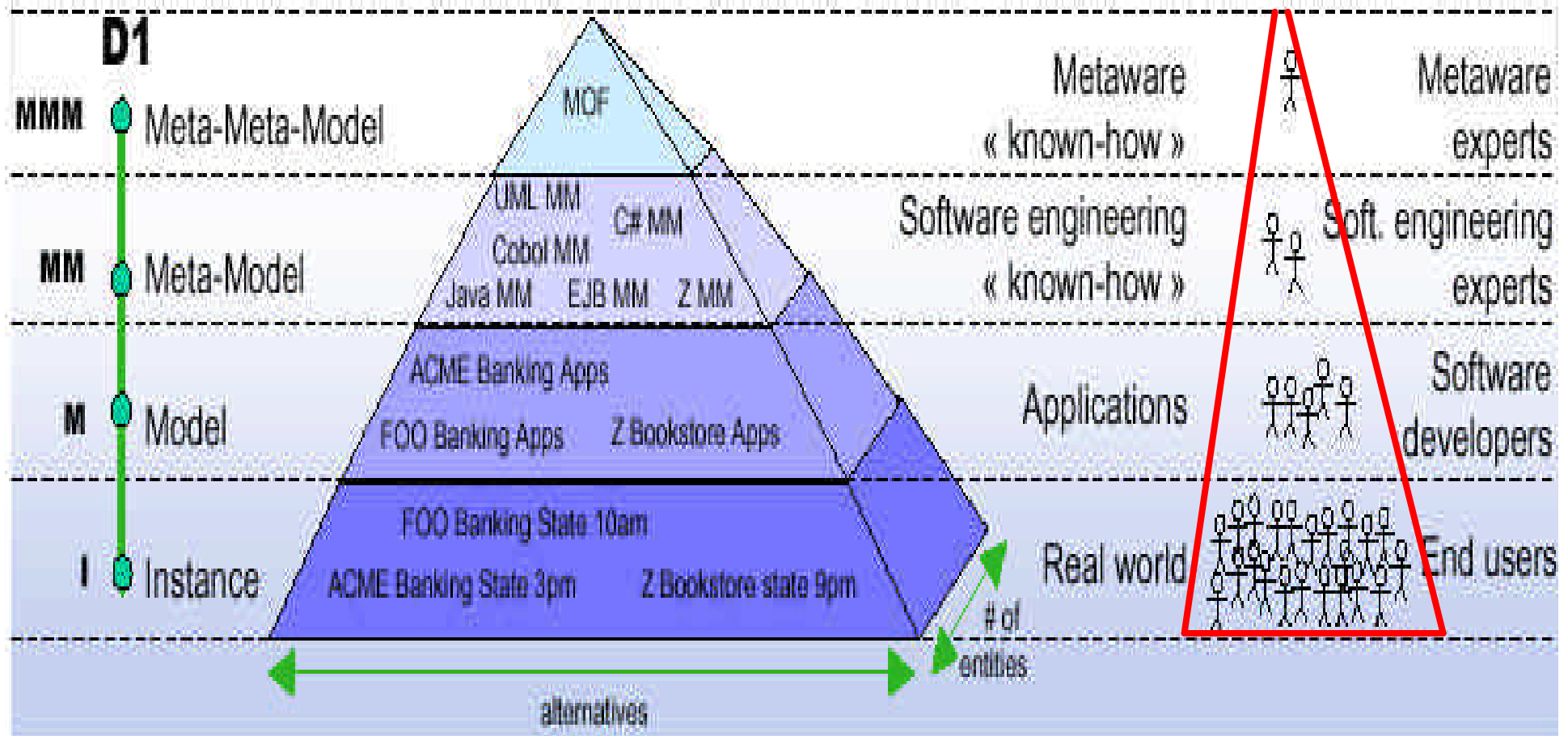
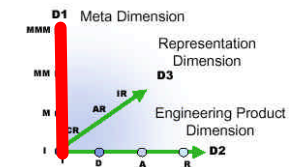


# D1: The Meta-pyramid



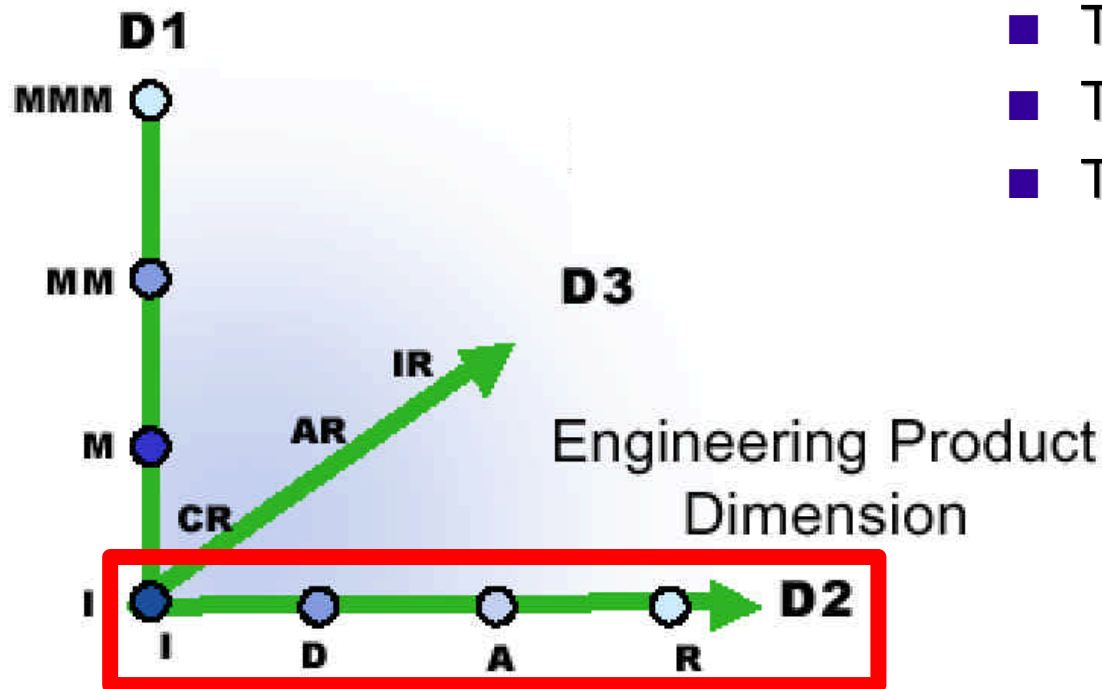
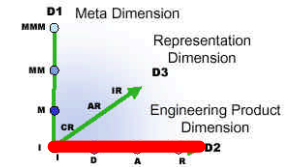


# D1: The Meta actor pyramid





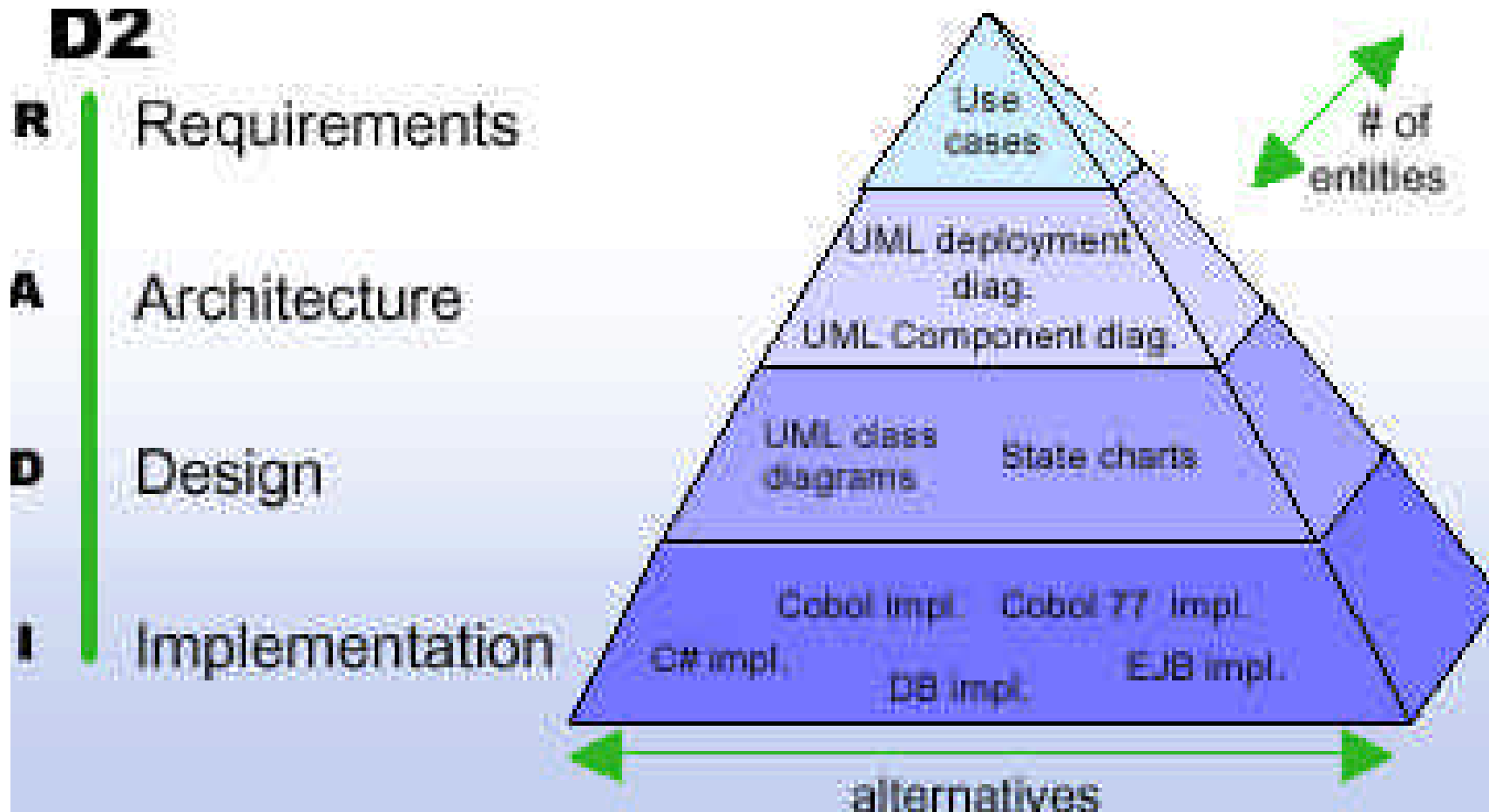
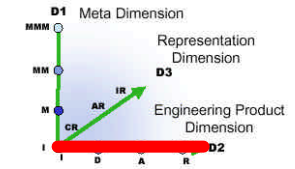
# D2: The Engineering Dimension



- The Engineering-tower
- The Engineering-pyramid
- The Engineering actor pyramid

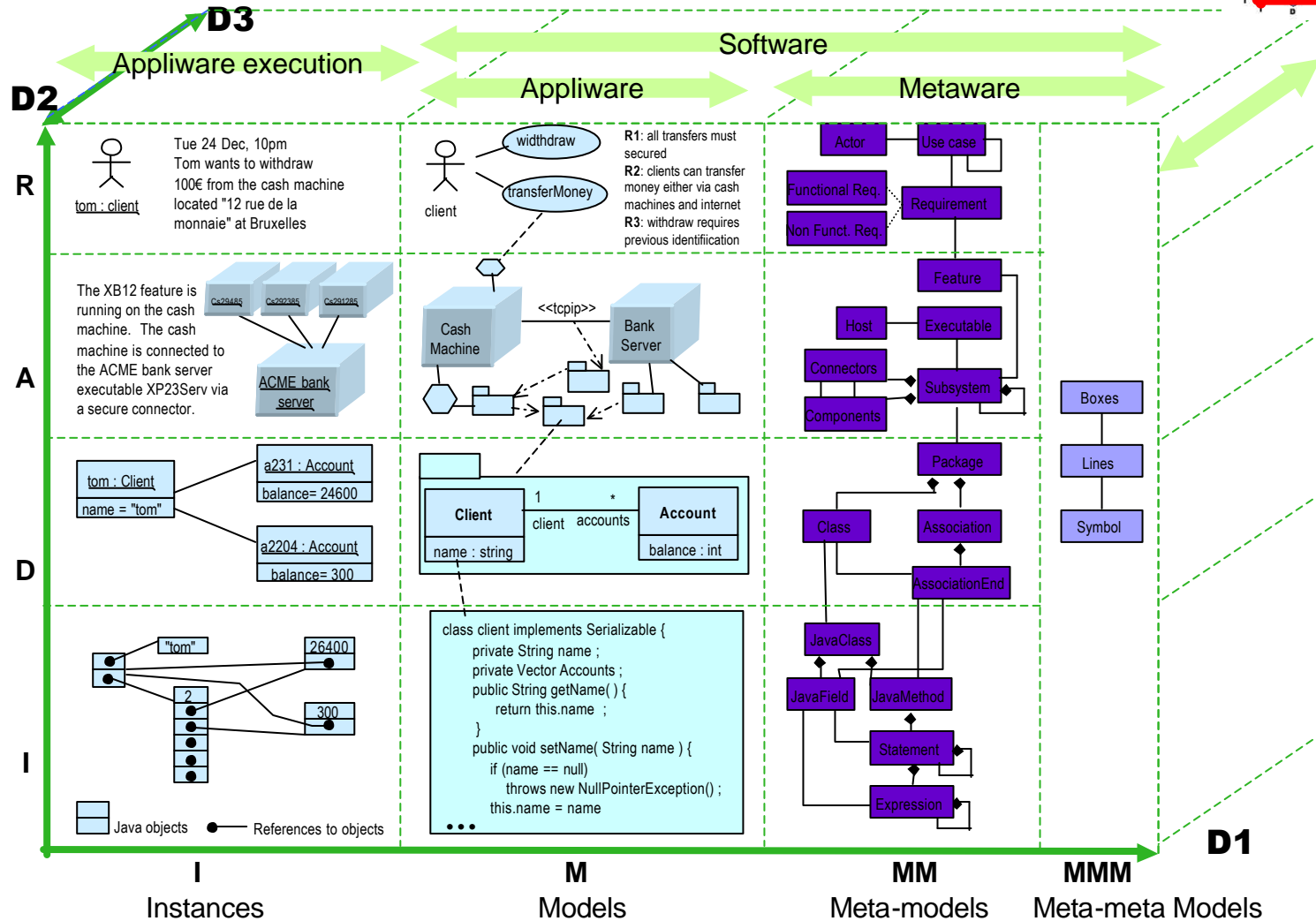
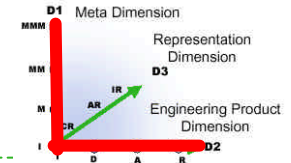


# D2: The Engineering Pyramid

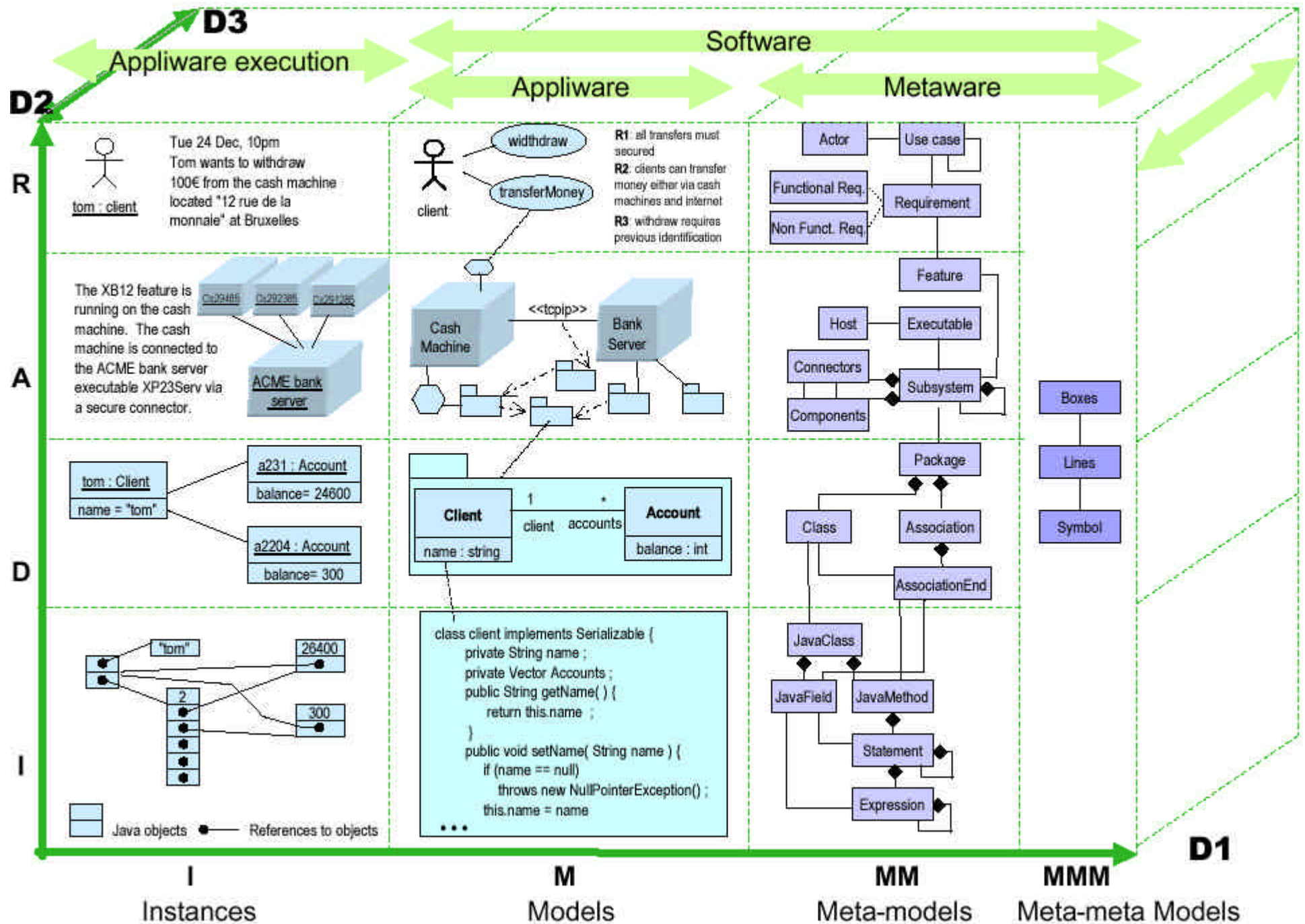


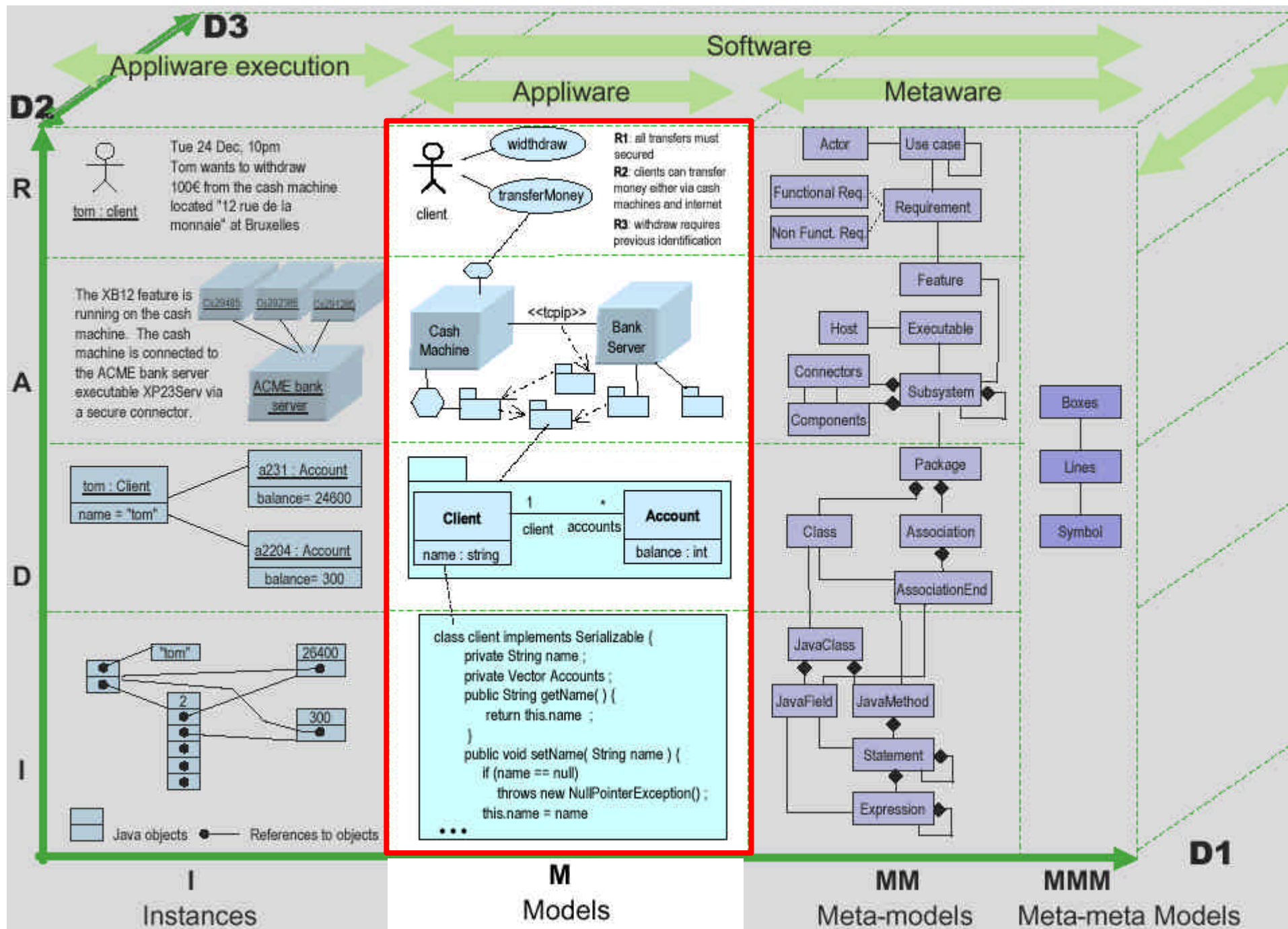


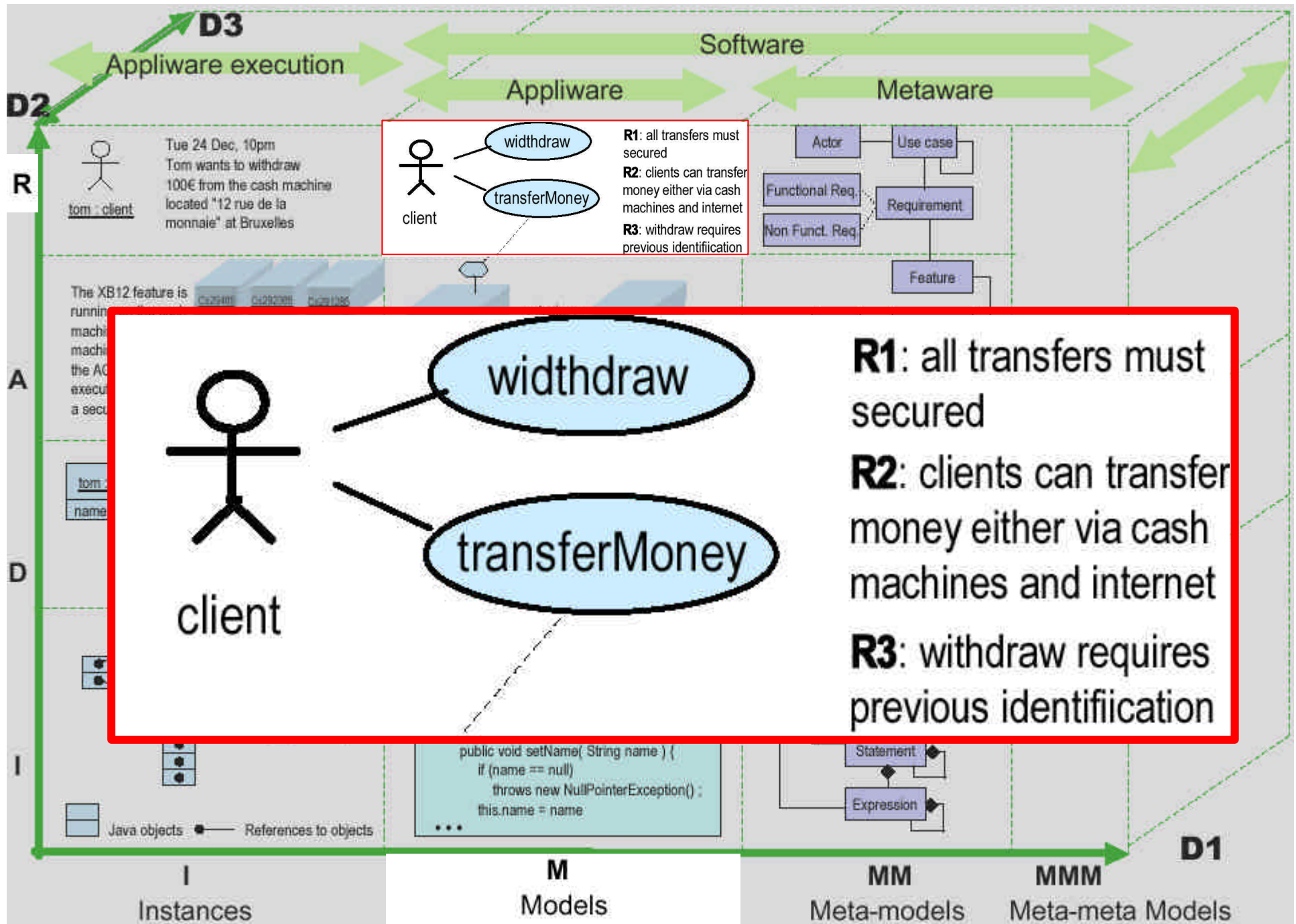
# D1+D2: Meta + Engineering

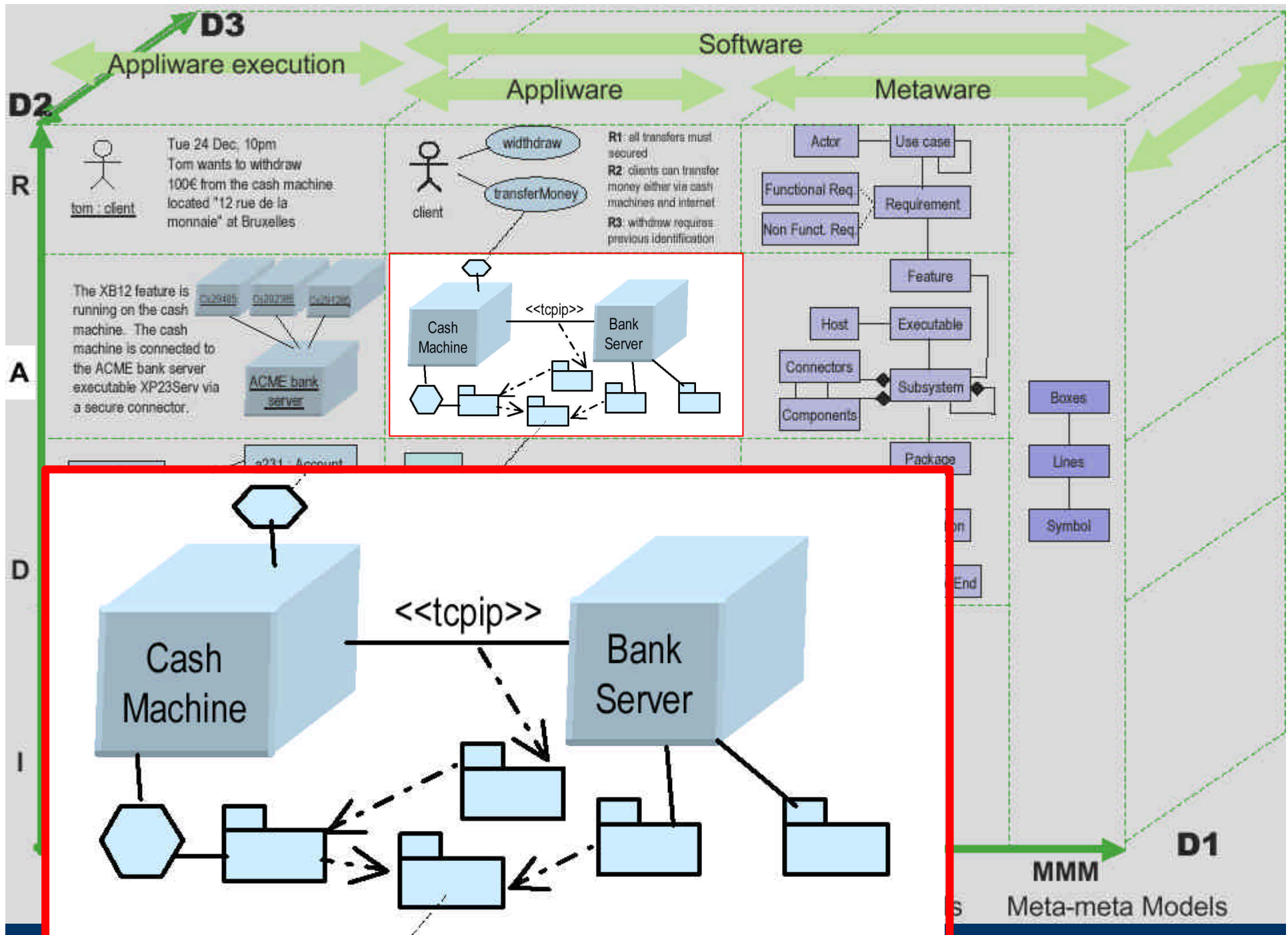


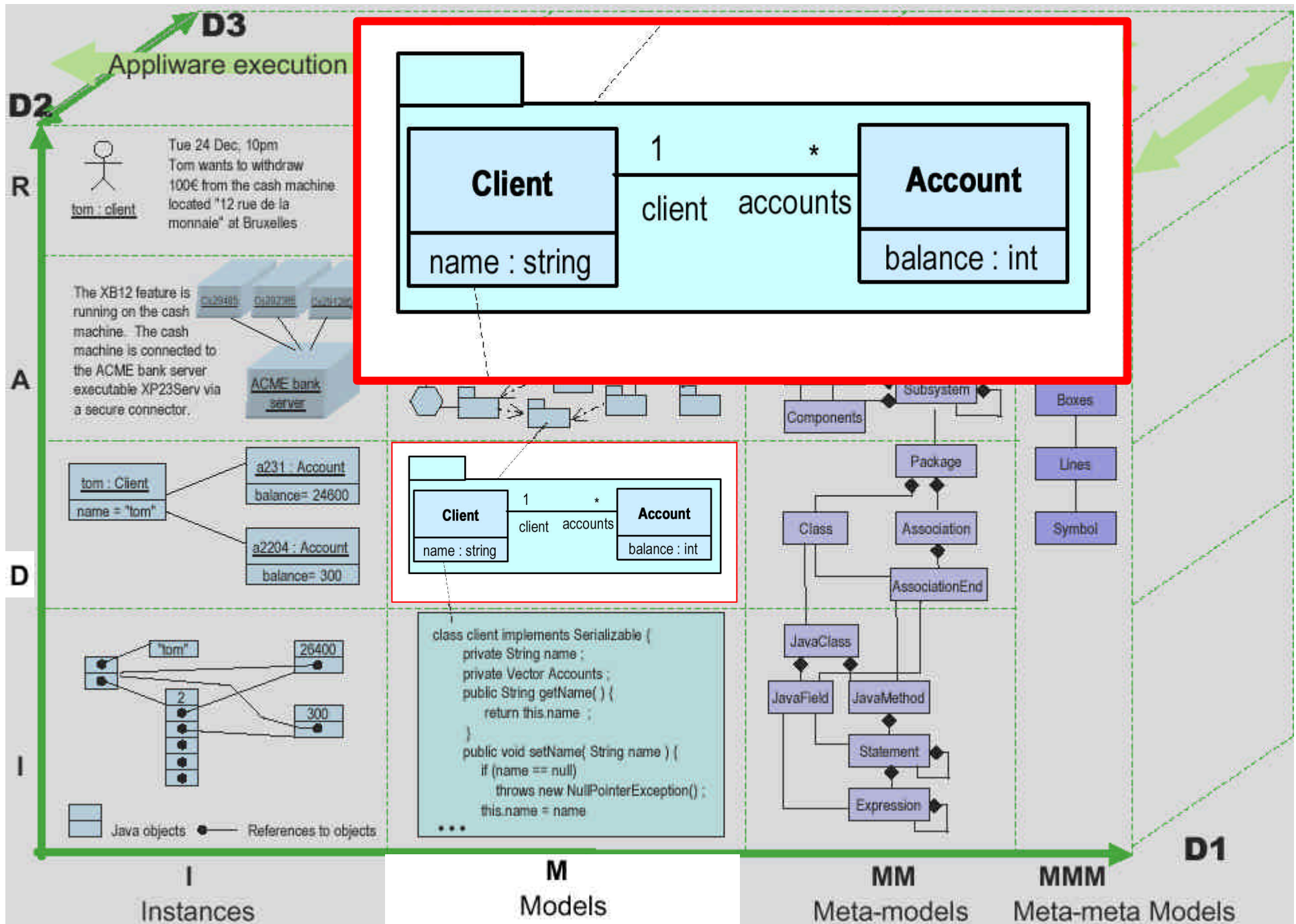


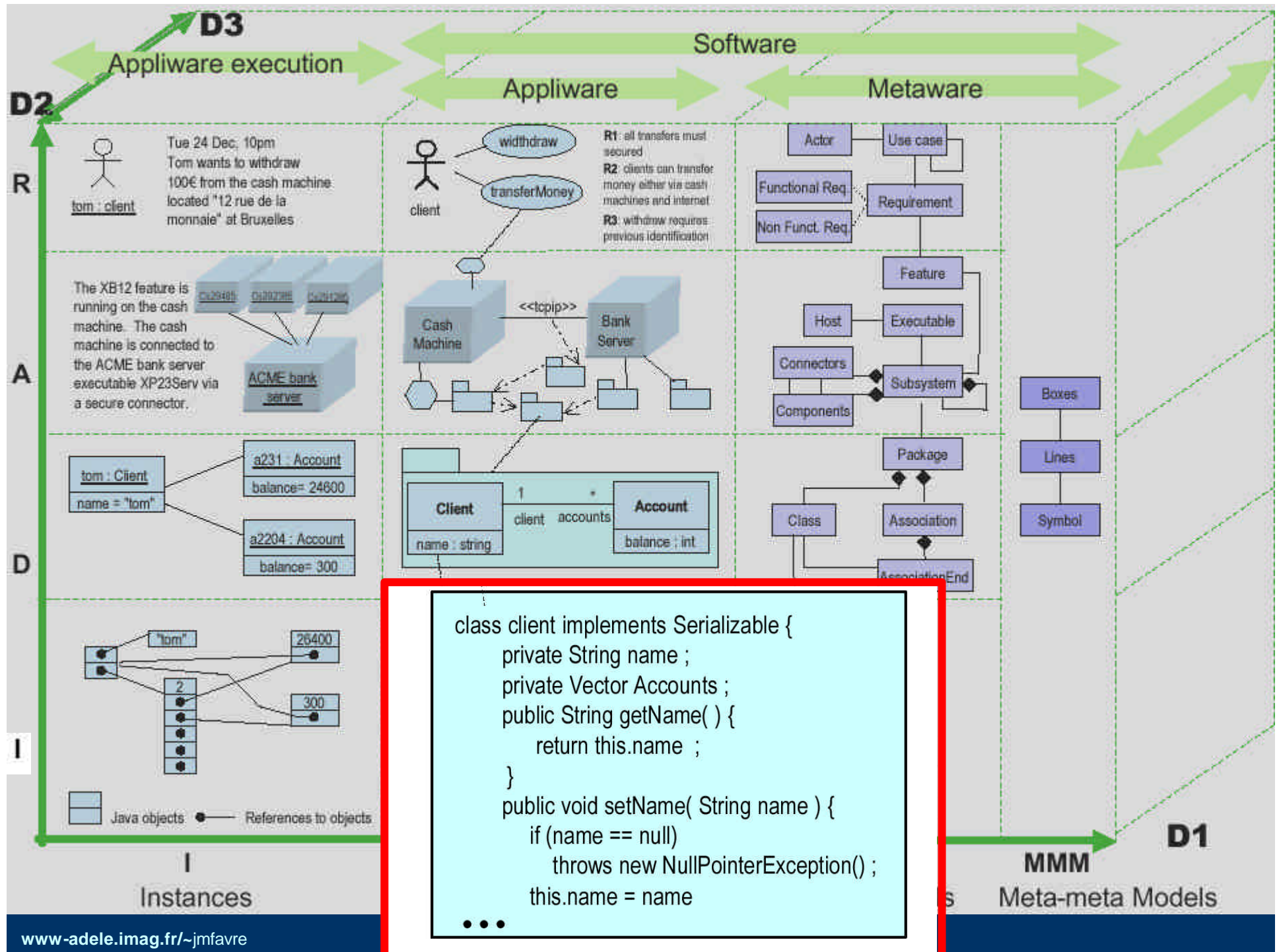


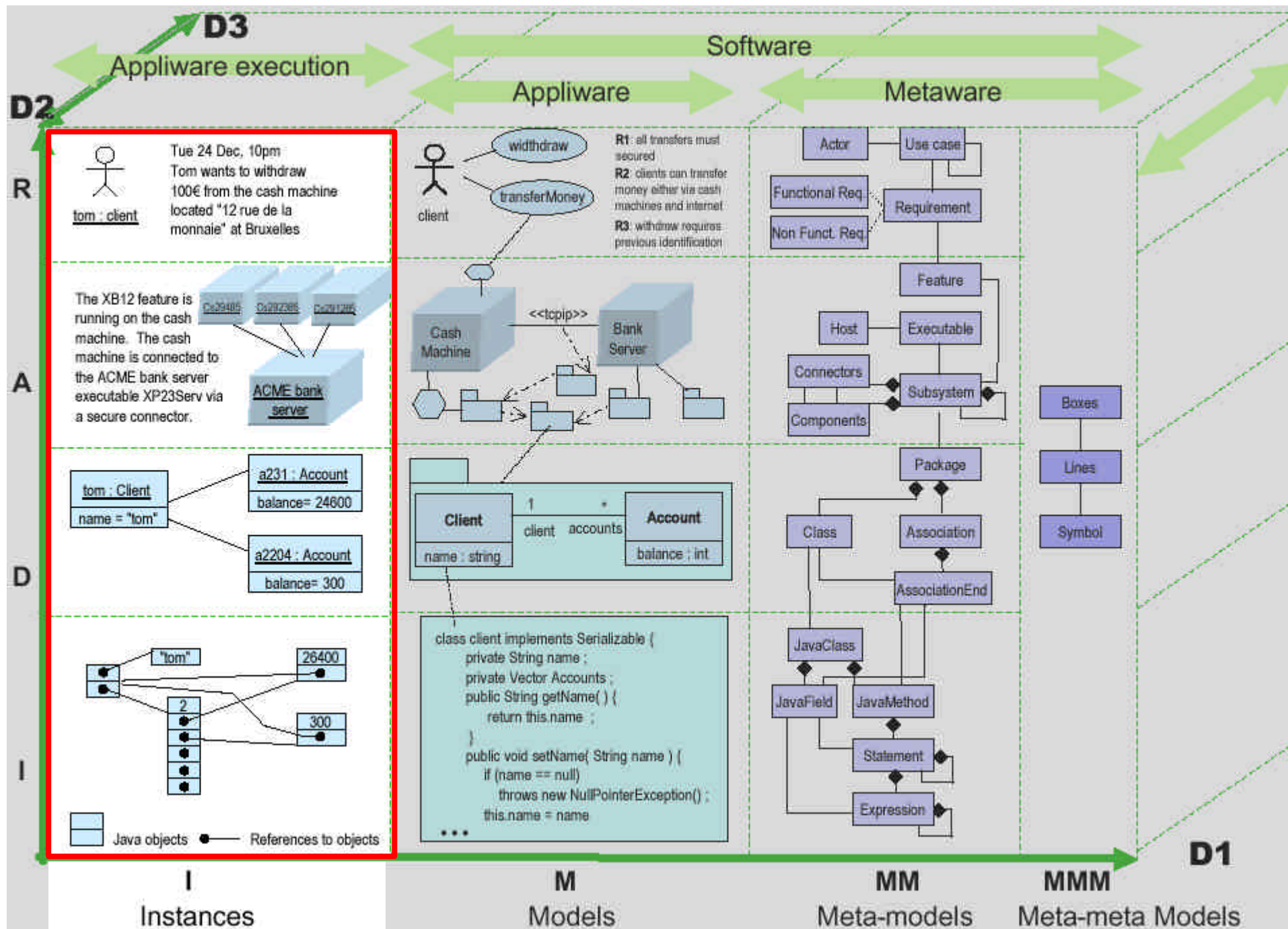


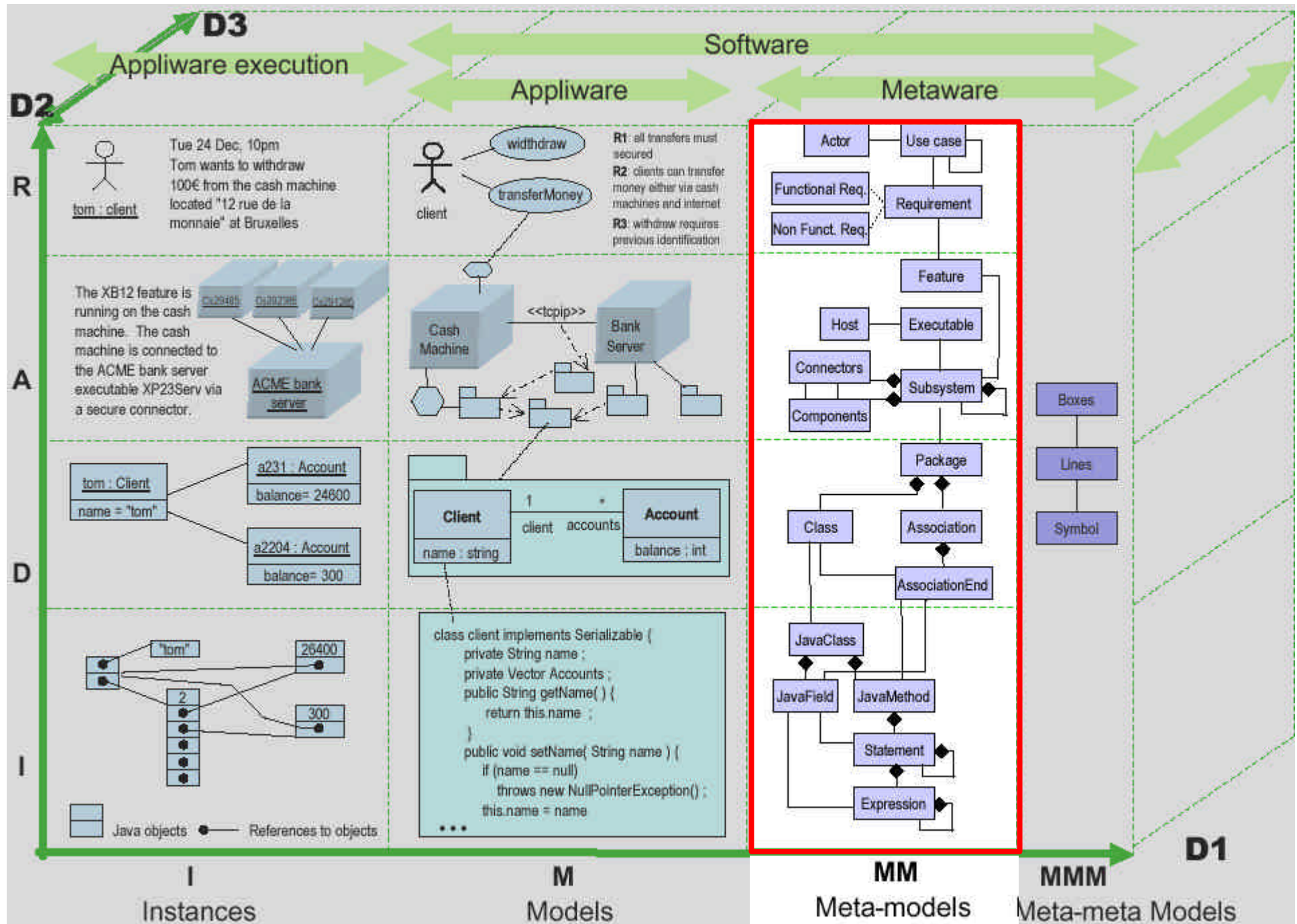




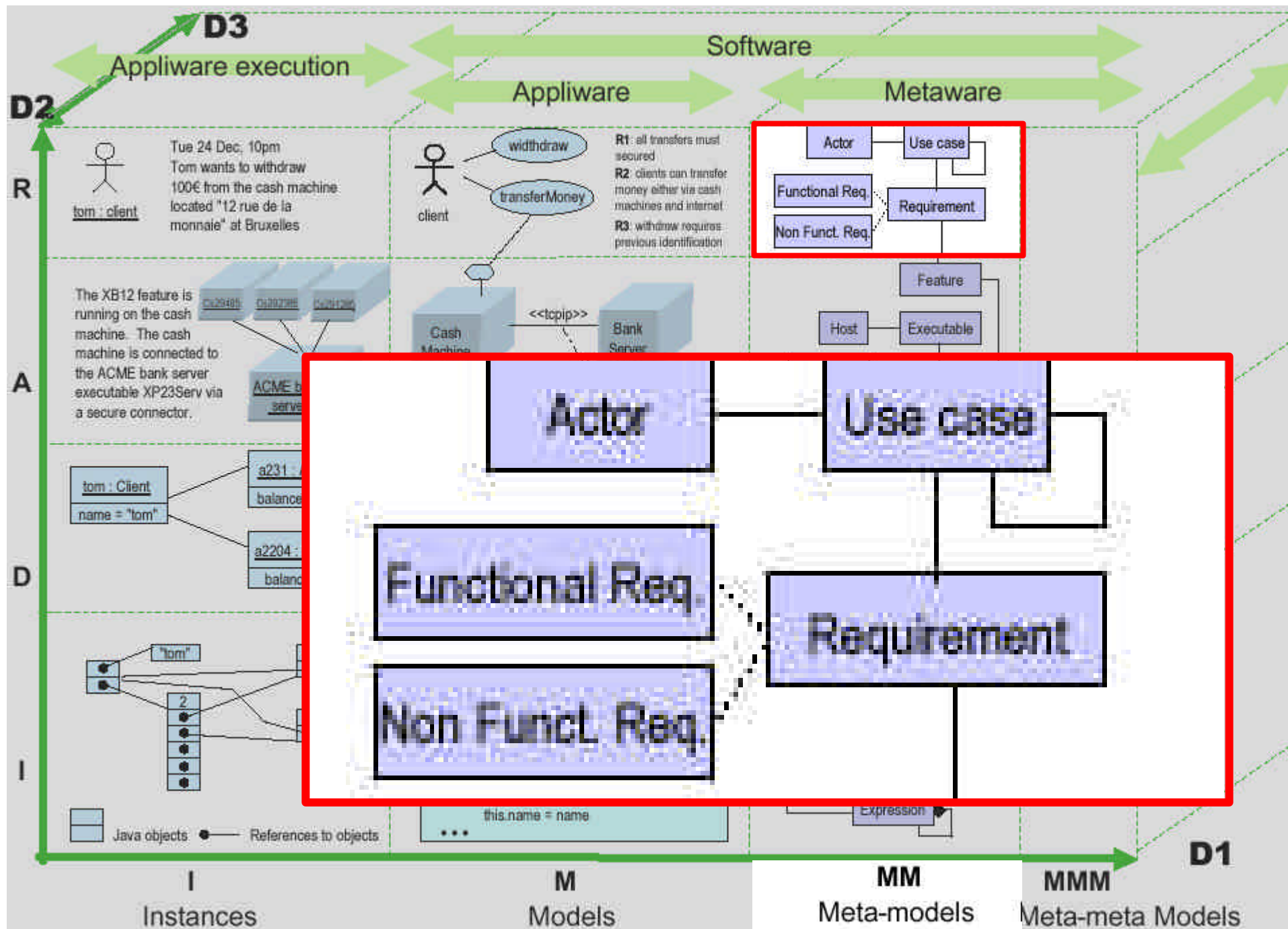


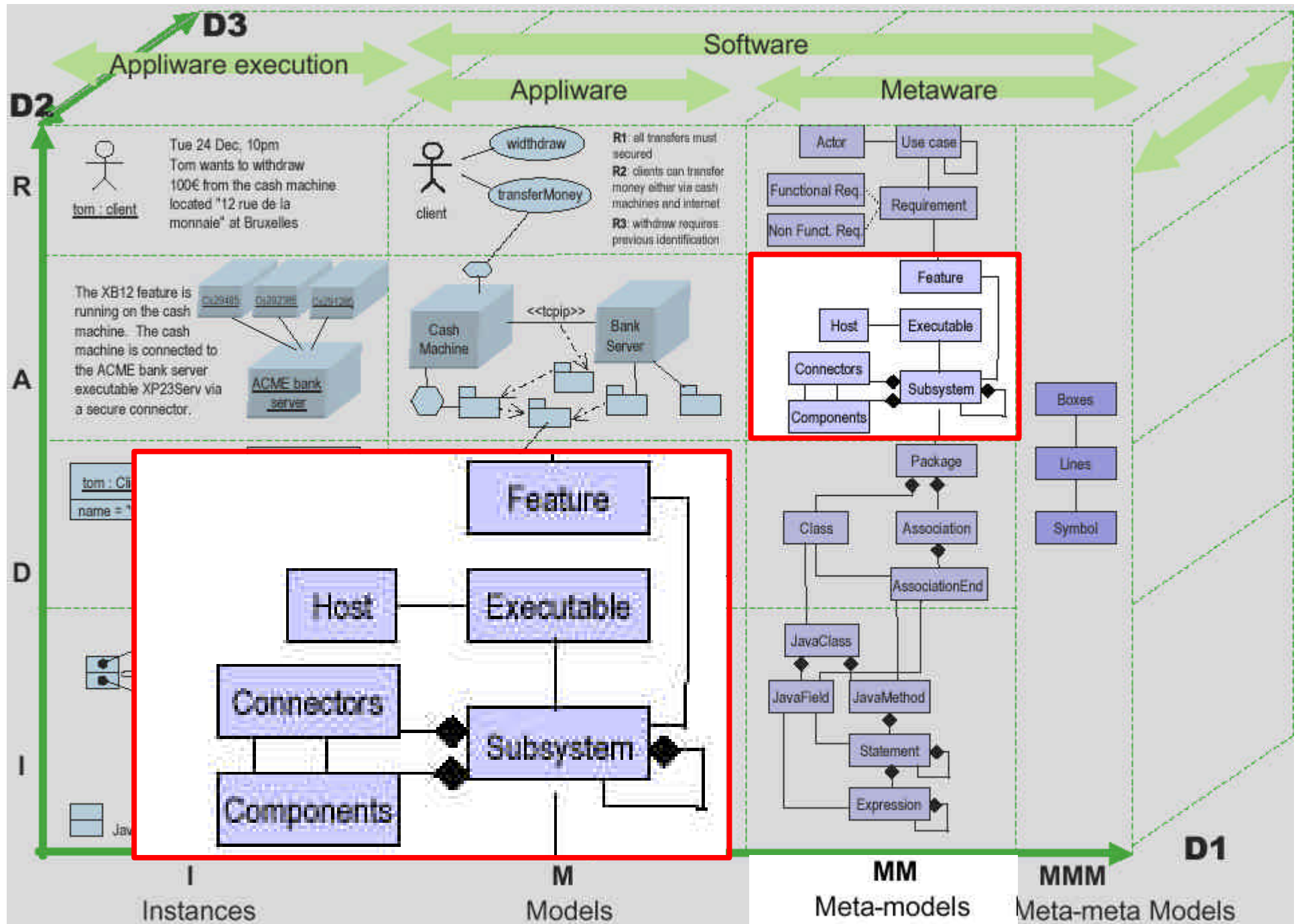


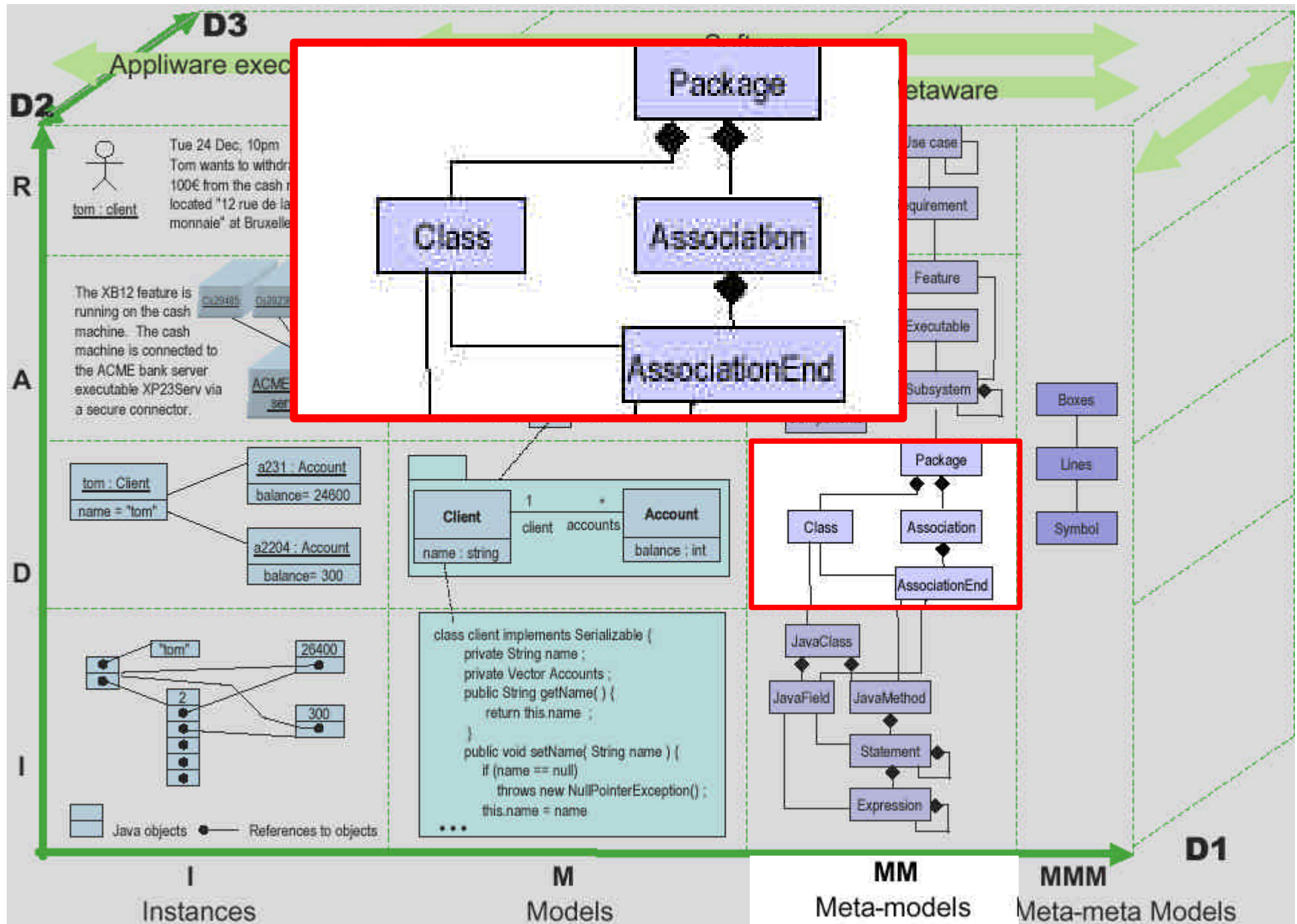


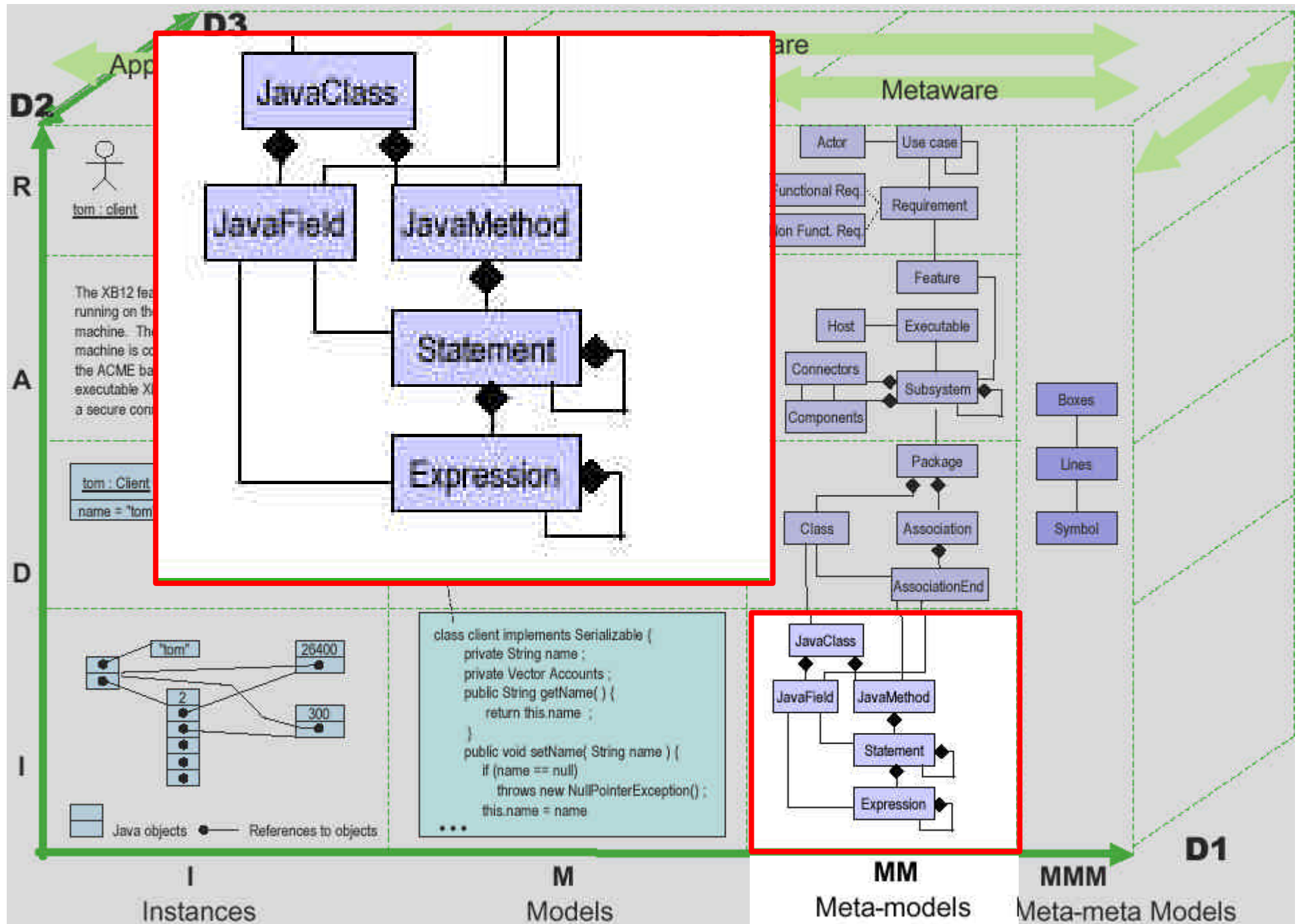


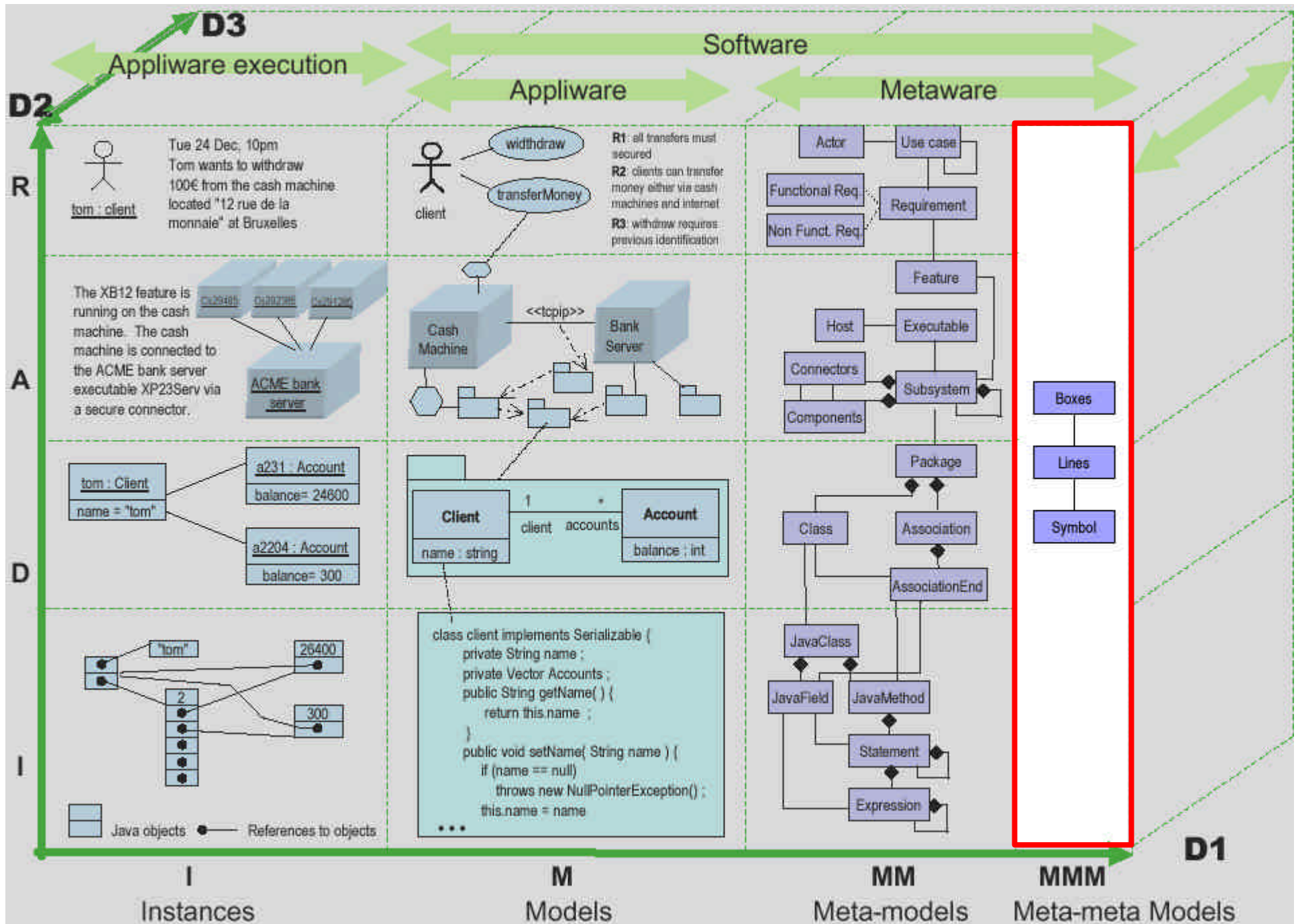


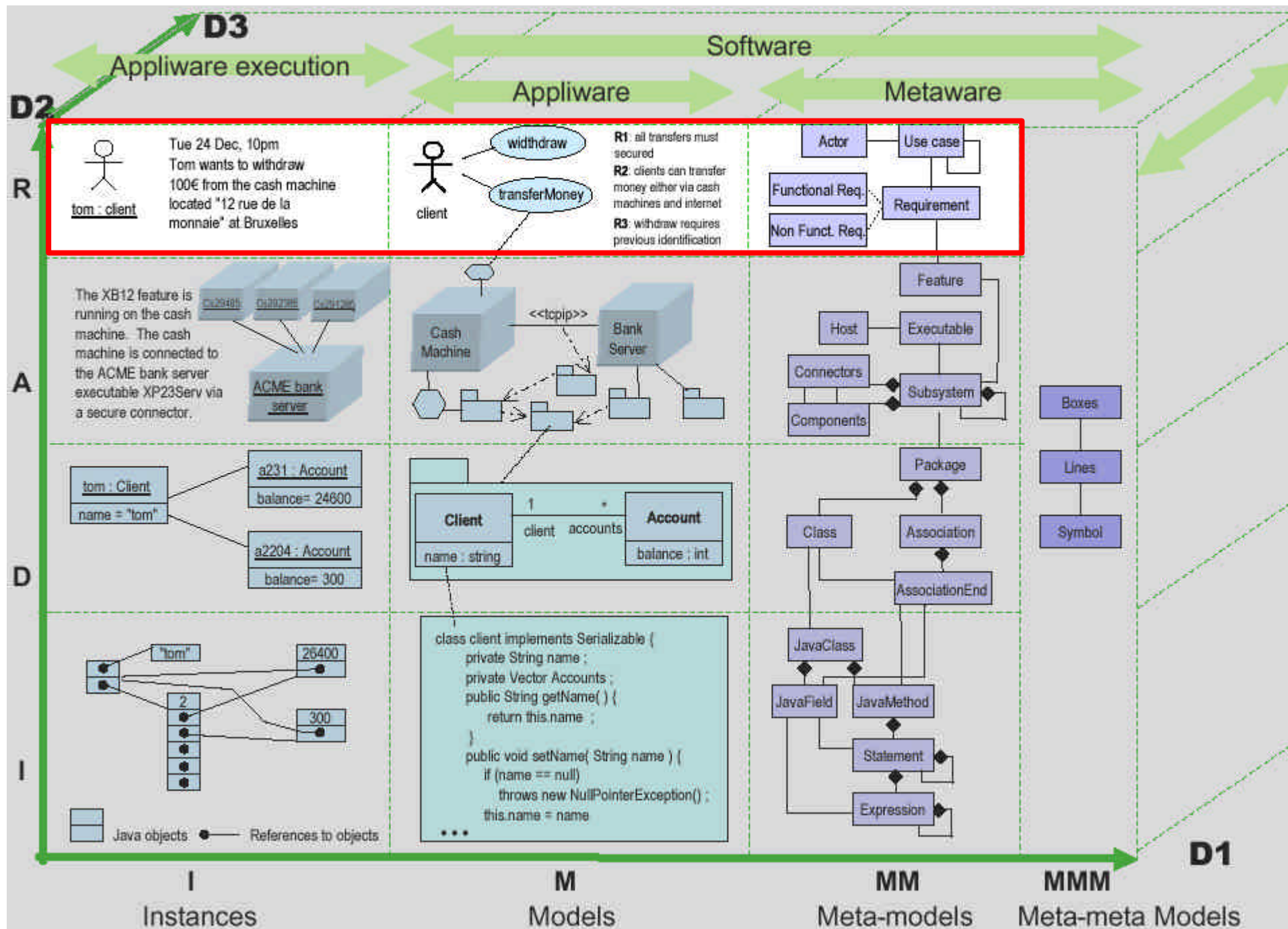


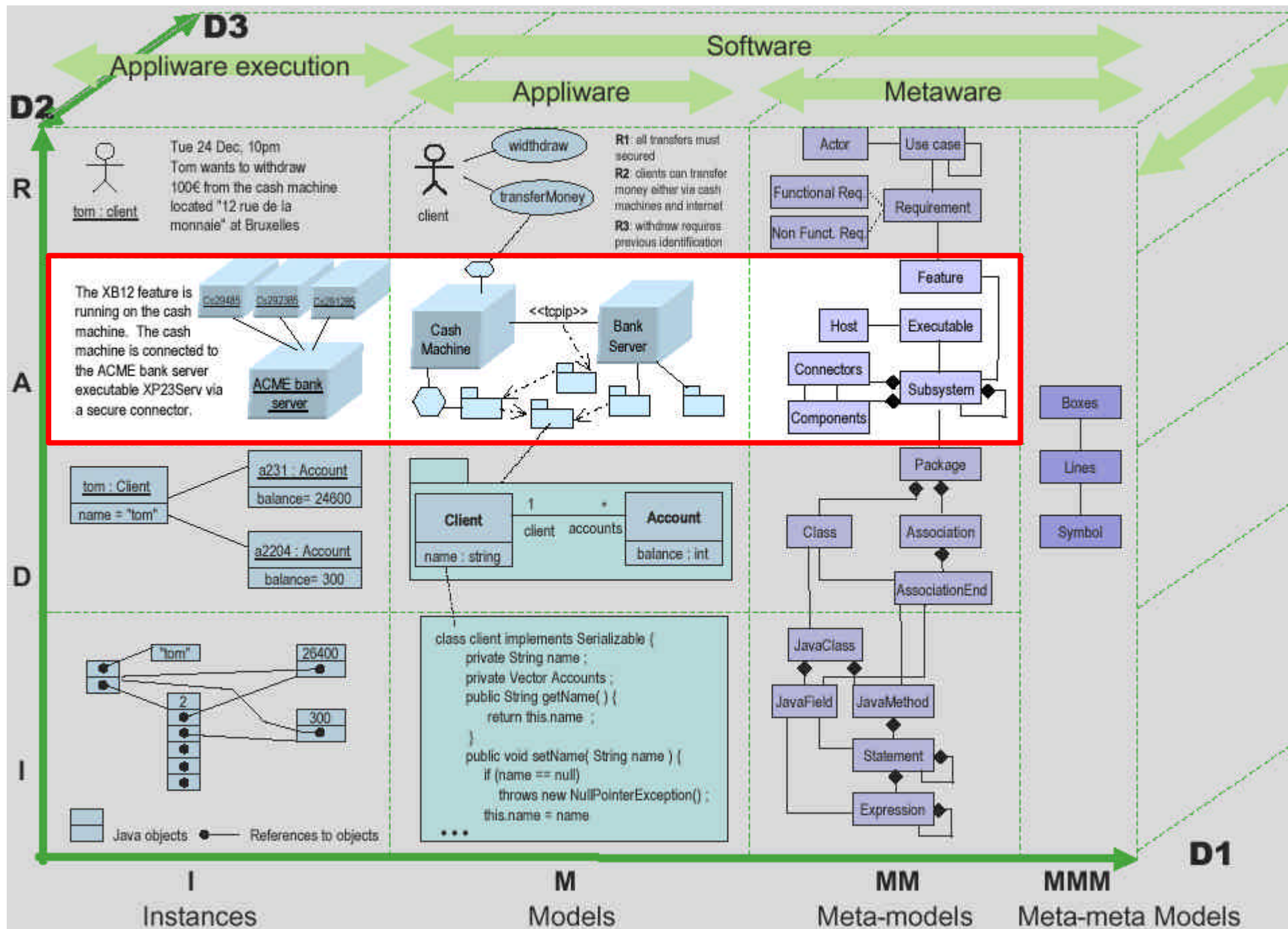


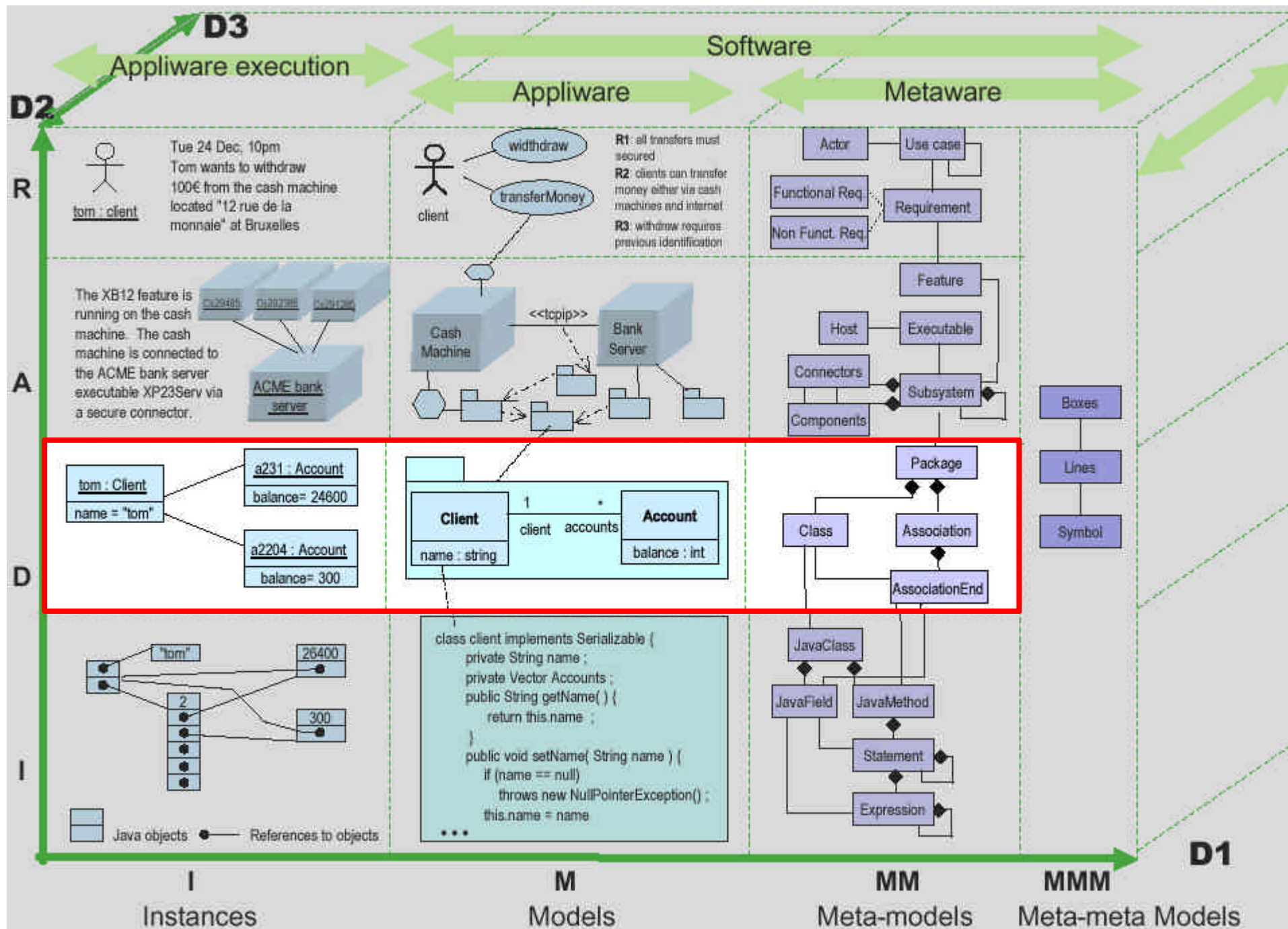




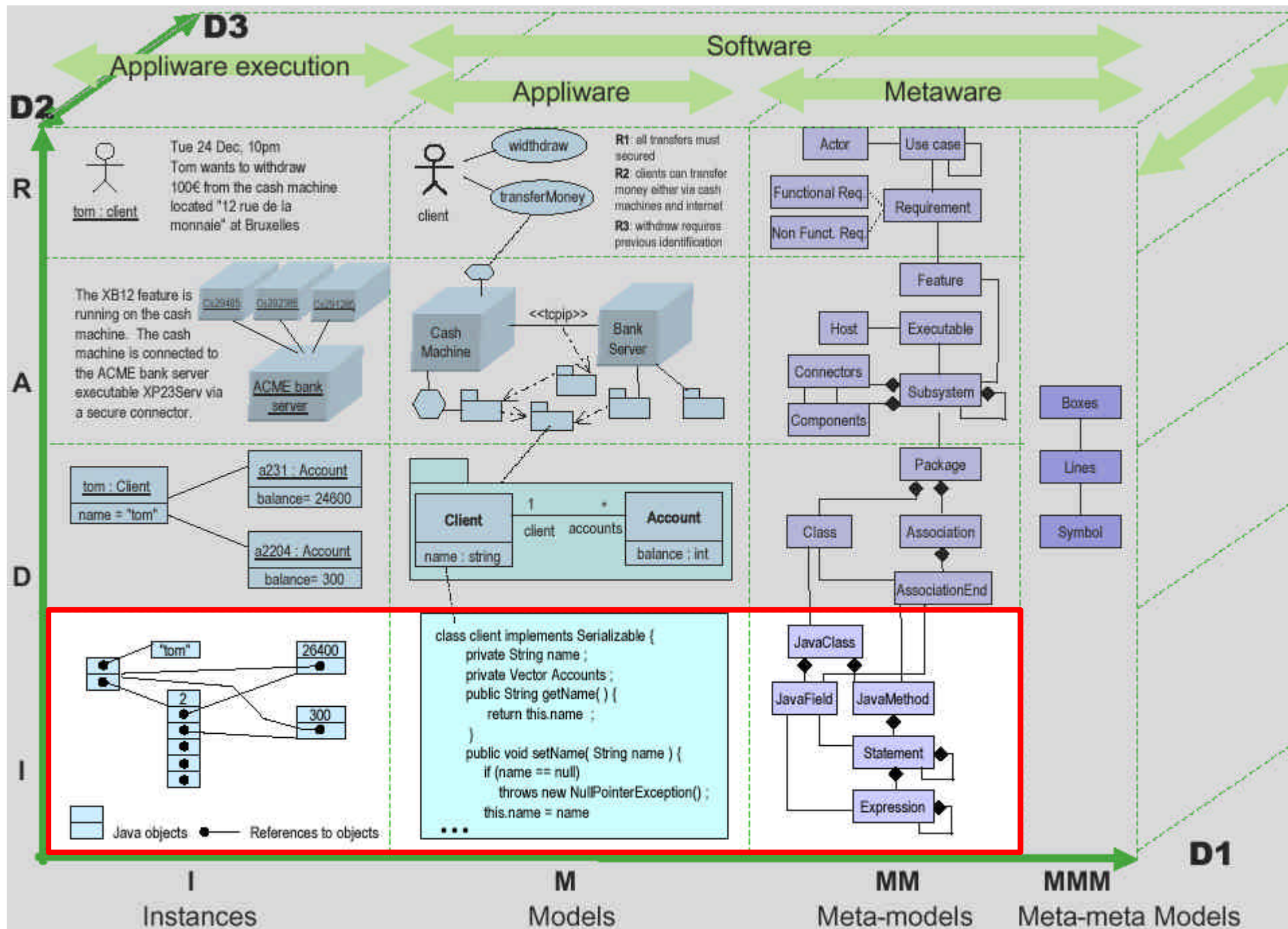


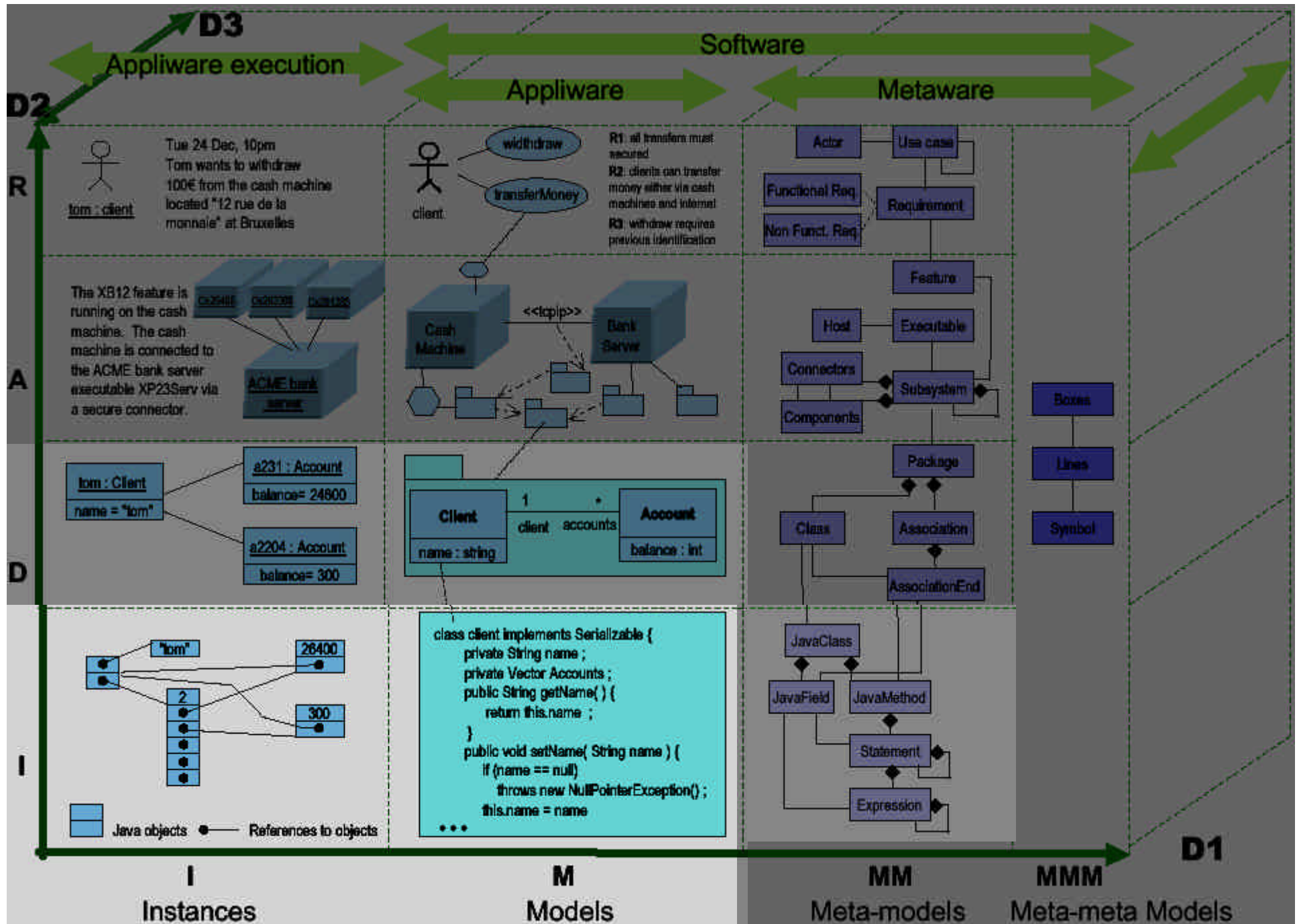


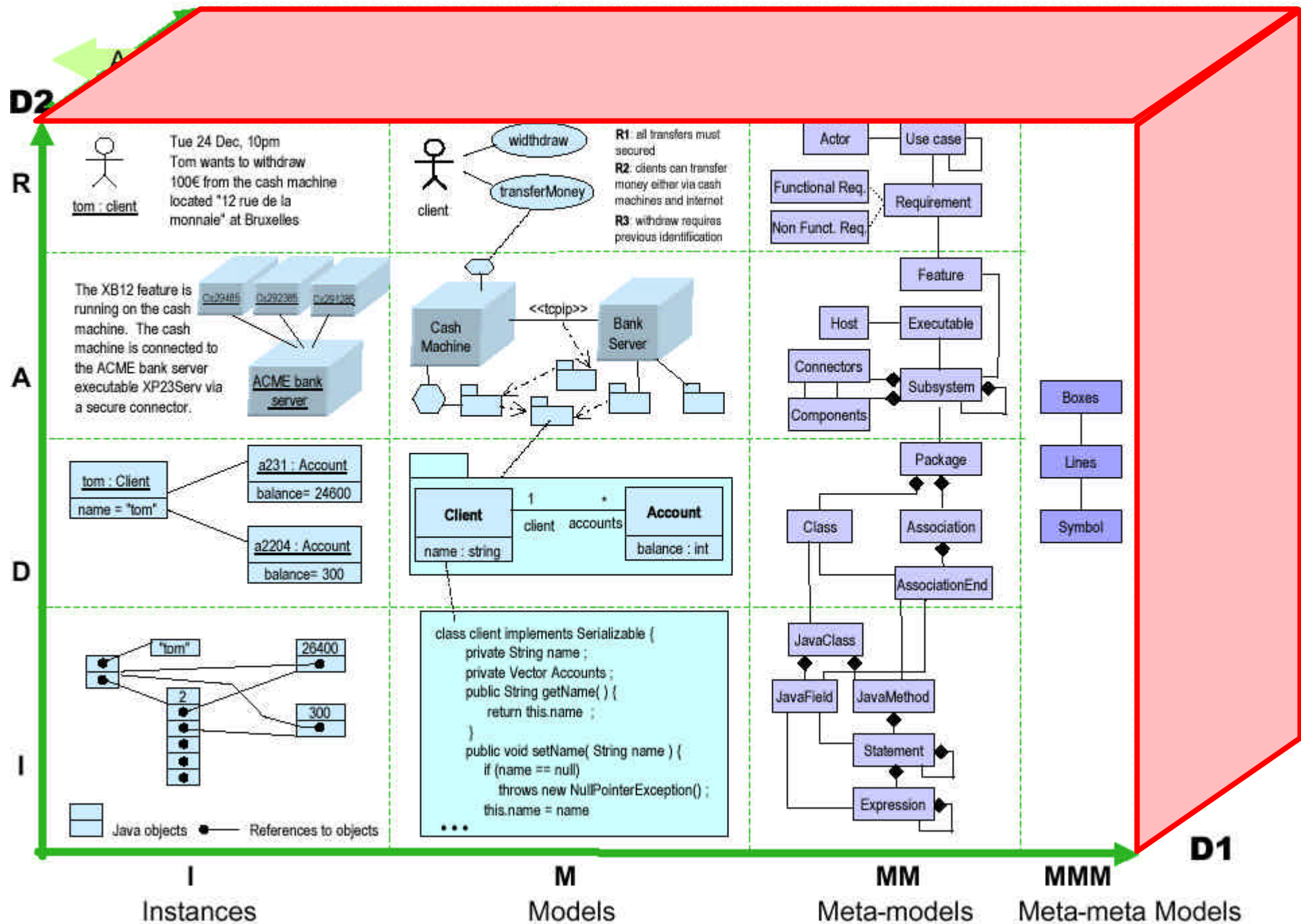






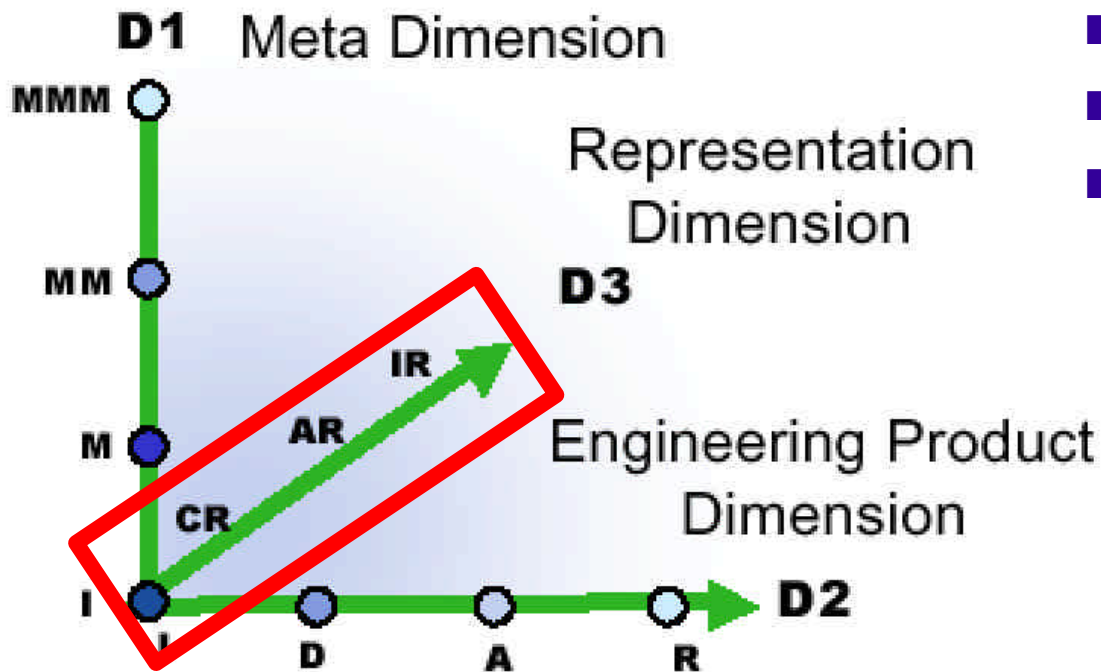
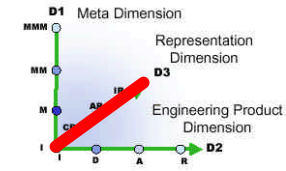








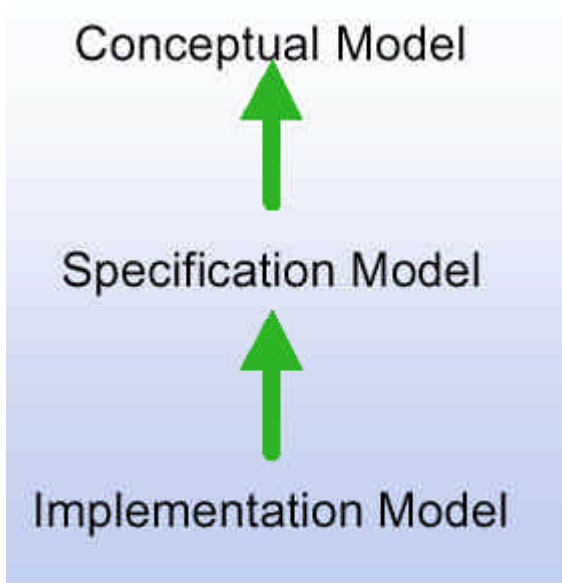
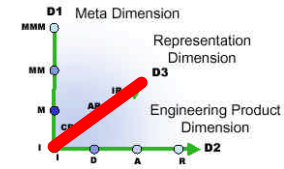
# D3: The Representation Dimension



- The Representation Towers
- The Representation Pyramid
- The Representation actors



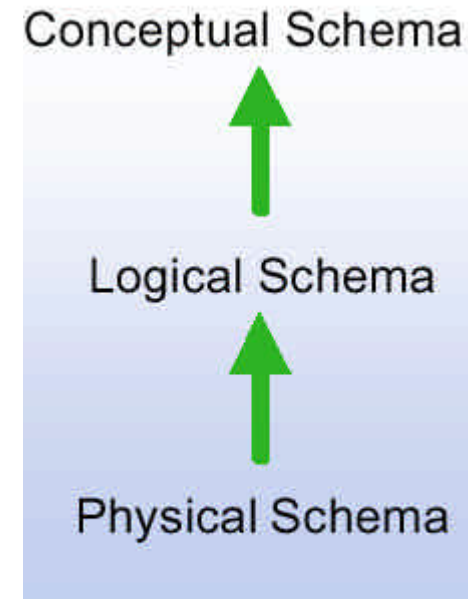
# D3: The Representation Towers



**UML – Fowler**



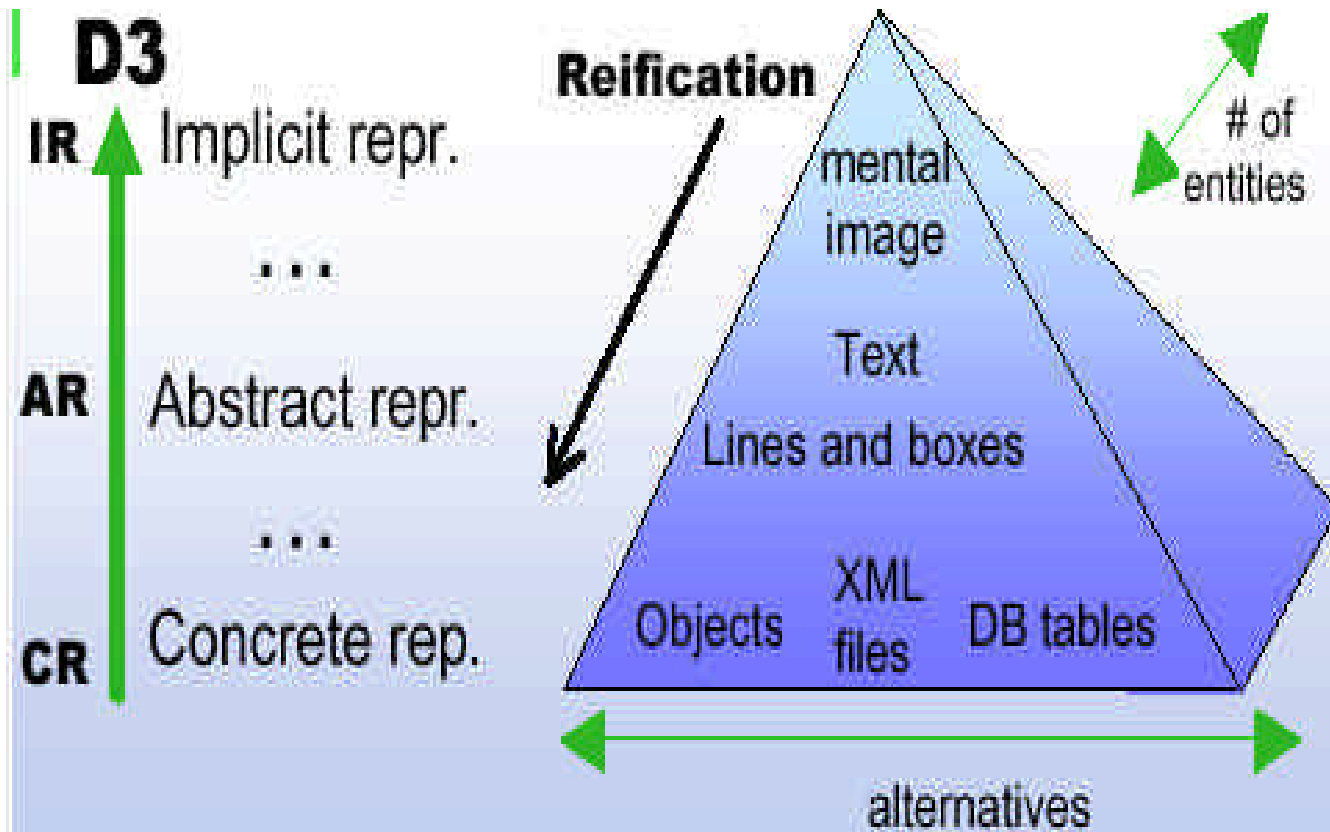
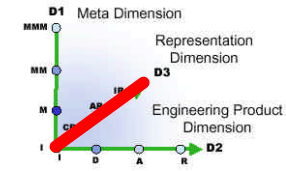
**Languages**

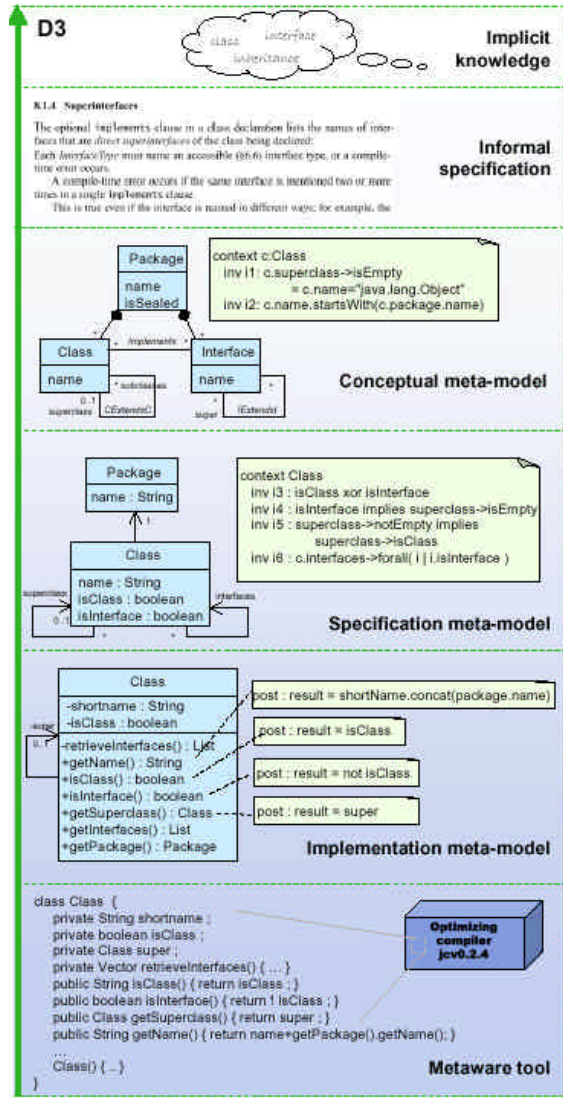


**Databases**



# D3: The Representation Dimension







**D3**

class interface inheritance

**Implicit knowledge**

---

**8.1.4 Superinterfaces**

The optional `implements` clause in a class declaration lists the names of interfaces that are *direct superinterfaces* of the class being declared:  
 Each *InterfaceType* must name an accessible (§6.6) interface type, or a compile-time error occurs.  
 A compile-time error occurs if the same interface is mentioned two or more times in a single `implements` clause.  
 This is true even if the interface is named in different ways; for example, the

**Informal specification**

```

class Class {
    private String shortname ;
    private boolean isClass ;
    private Class super ;
    private Vector retrieveInterfaces() { ... }
    public String isClass() { return isClass ; }
    public boolean isInterface() { return ! isClass ; }
    public Class getSuperclass() { return super ; }
    public String getName() { return name+getPackage().getName(); }
}
    
```

Metaware tool

**D3**

class interface inheritance

**Implicit knowledge**

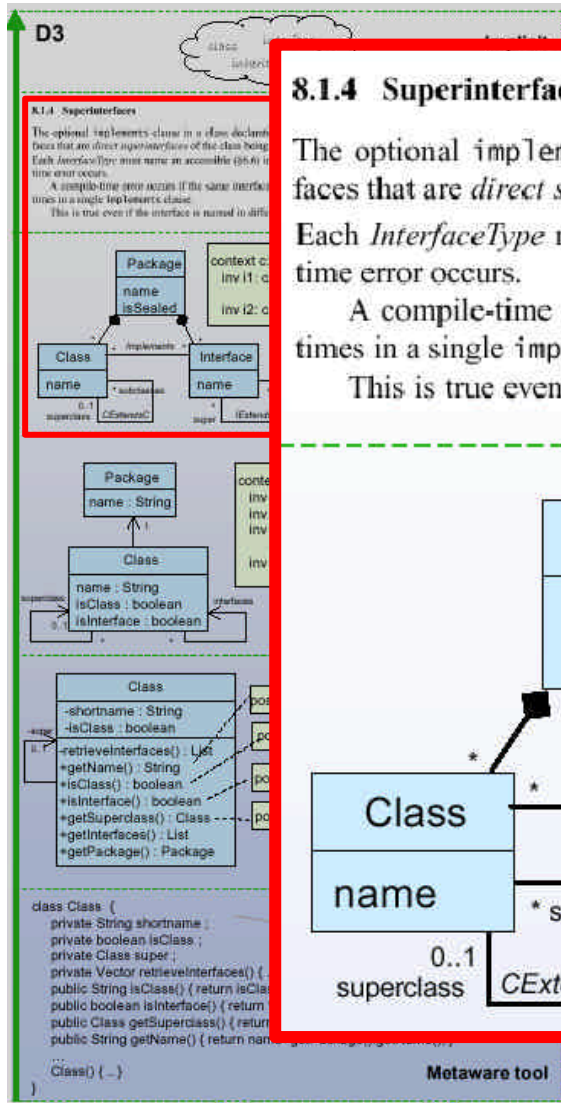
---

**8.1.4 Superinterfaces**

The optional `implements` clause in a class declaration lists the names of interfaces that are *direct superinterfaces* of the class being declared:  
 Each *InterfaceType* must name an accessible (§6.6) interface type, or a compile-time error occurs.  
 A compile-time error occurs if the same interface is mentioned two or more times in a single `implements` clause.  
 This is true even if the interface is named in different ways; for example, the

**Informal specification**





### 8.1.4 Superinterfaces

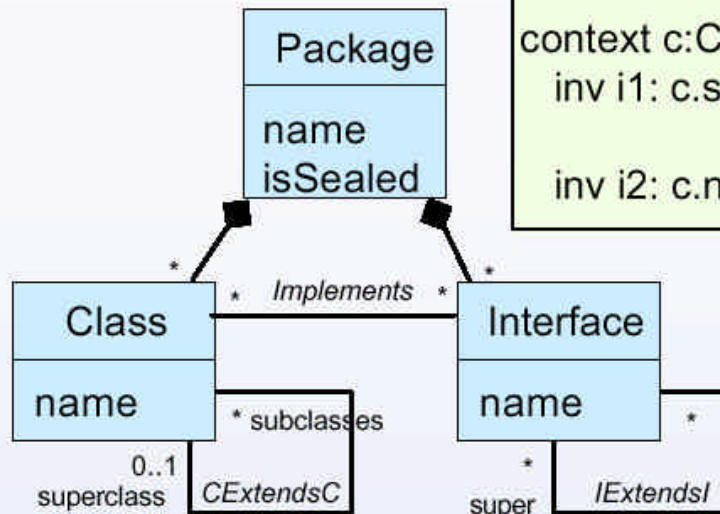
The optional `implements` clause in a class declaration lists the names of interfaces that are *direct superinterfaces* of the class being declared:

Each *InterfaceType* must name an accessible (§6.6) interface type, or a compile-time error occurs.

A compile-time error occurs if the same interface is mentioned two or more times in a single `implements` clause.

This is true even if the interface is named in different ways; for example, the

**Informal specification**



**Conceptual meta-model**



**D3**

class interface inheritance

**K.1.4. Superinterfaces**

The optional implements clause in a class declaration lists the names of interfaces that are direct superinterfaces of the class being declared.

Each interface type must name an accessible (5.6.6) interface type, or a compile-time error occurs.

A compile-time error occurs if the same interface is mentioned two or more times in a single implements clause.

This is true even if the interface is named in different ways; for example, as follows:

```

class C implements I, I, I { }
    
```

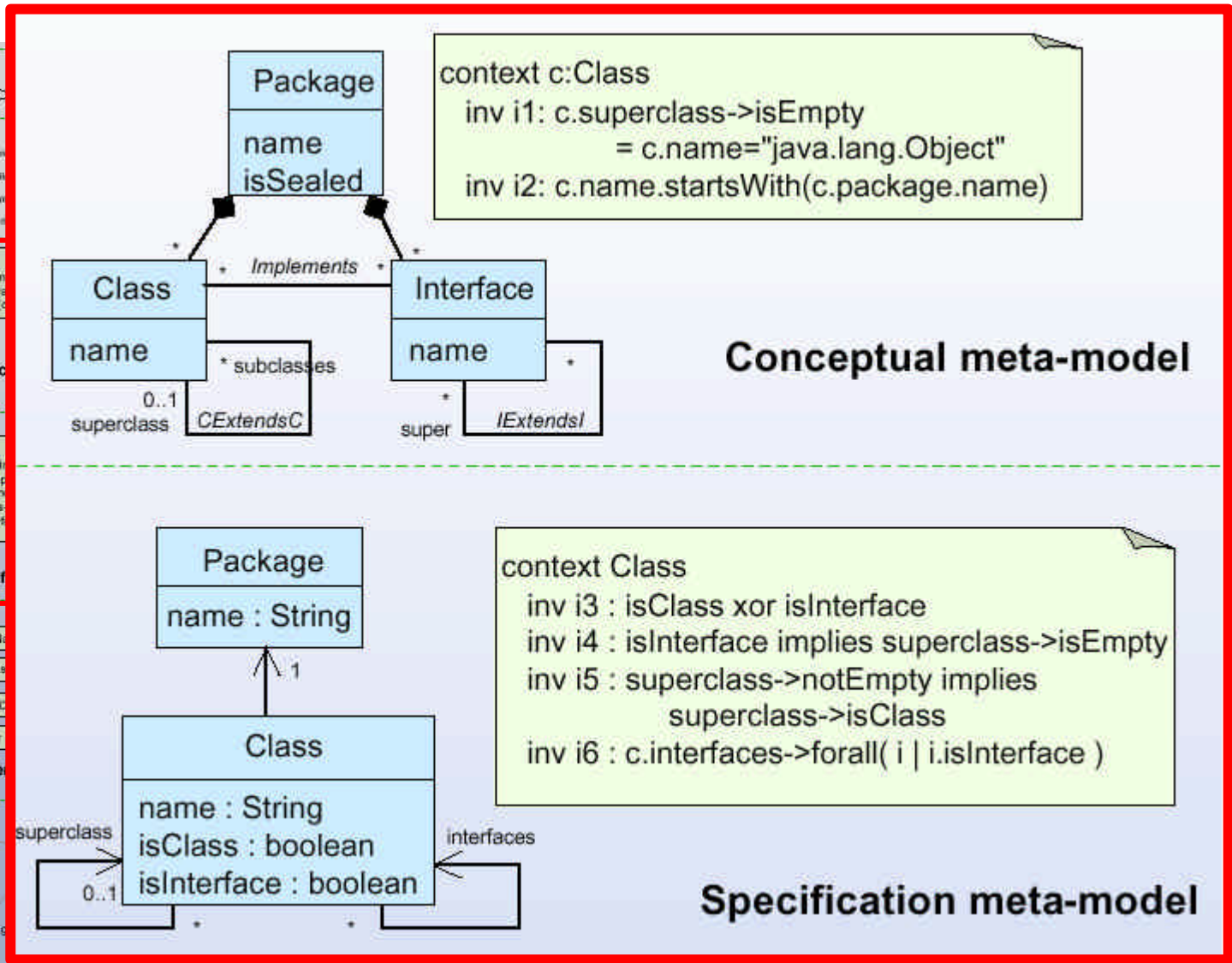
**Conceptual meta-model**

**Specification meta-model**

**Implementation**

```

class Class {
  private String shortname ;
  private boolean isClass ;
  private Class super ;
  private Vector retrieveInterfaces() { ... }
  public String isClass() { return isClass ; }
  public boolean isInterface() { return ! isClass ; }
  public Class getSuperclass() { return super ; }
  public String getName() { return name+getPackage(); }
}
    
```





**D3**

*class interface inheritance*

**K.1.4. Superinterfaces**

The optional implements clause in a class declaration lists the names of one or more direct superinterfaces of the class being declared. Each interface type must have an accessible (5.6) interface type, or type error occurs.

A compile-time error occurs if the same interface is mentioned more than once in a single implements clause.

This is true even if the interface is named in different ways, for example:

```

class Class {
    name : String
    isSealed : boolean
}
interface Interface {
    name : String
}
class Class implements Interface {
    name : String
    isSealed : boolean
}
    
```

**Specification meta-model**

```

class Package {
    name : String
}
class Class {
    name : String
    isClass : boolean
    isInterface : boolean
}
interface Interface {
    name : String
}
    
```

**Implementation meta-model**

```

class Class {
    -shortname : String
    -isClass : boolean
    +retrieveInterfaces() : List
    +getName() : String
    +isClass() : boolean
    +isInterface() : boolean
    +getSuperclass() : Class
    +getInterfaces() : List
    +getPackage() : Package
}
    
```

**Specification meta-model**

```

class Package {
    name : String
}
class Class {
    name : String
    isClass : boolean
    isInterface : boolean
}
interface Interface {
    name : String
}
    
```

**Implementation meta-model**

```

class Class {
    -shortname : String
    -isClass : boolean
    +retrieveInterfaces() : List
    +getName() : String
    +isClass() : boolean
    +isInterface() : boolean
    +getSuperclass() : Class
    +getInterfaces() : List
    +getPackage() : Package
}
    
```

**Context Class**

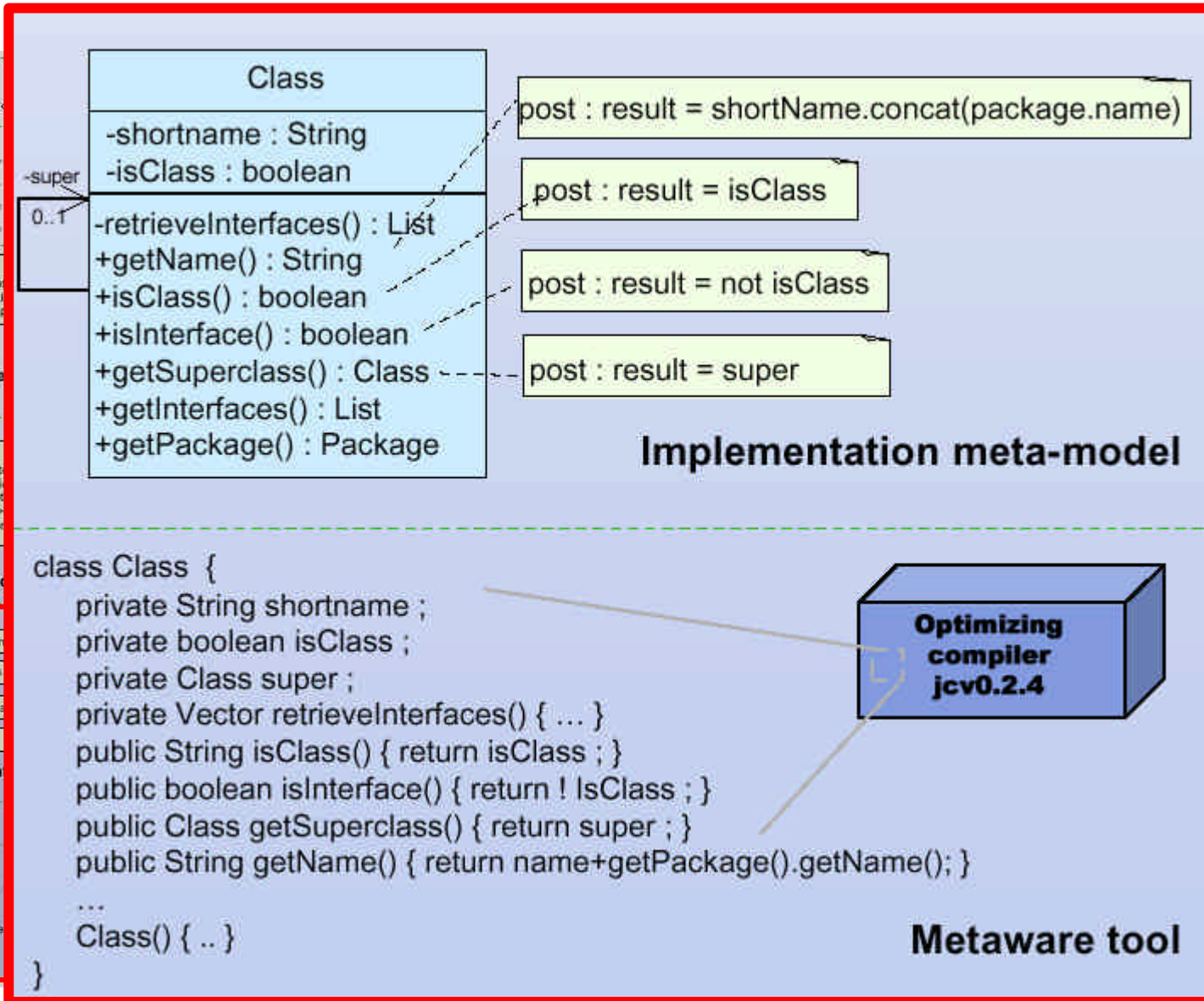
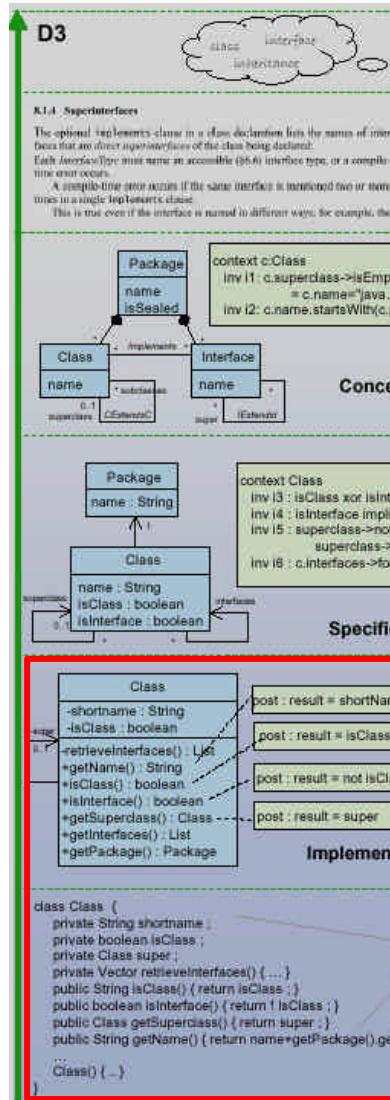
```

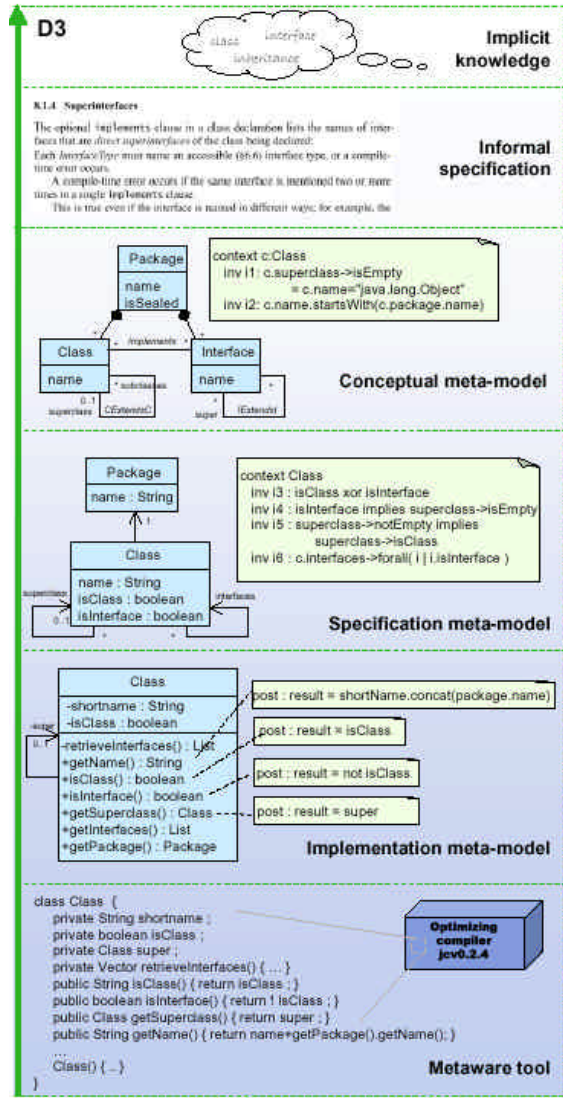
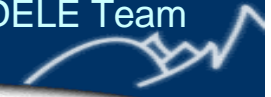
inv i3 : isClass xor isInterface
inv i4 : isInterface implies superclass->isEmpty
inv i5 : superclass->notEmpty implies superclass->isClass
inv i6 : c.interfaces->forall( i | i.isInterface )
    
```

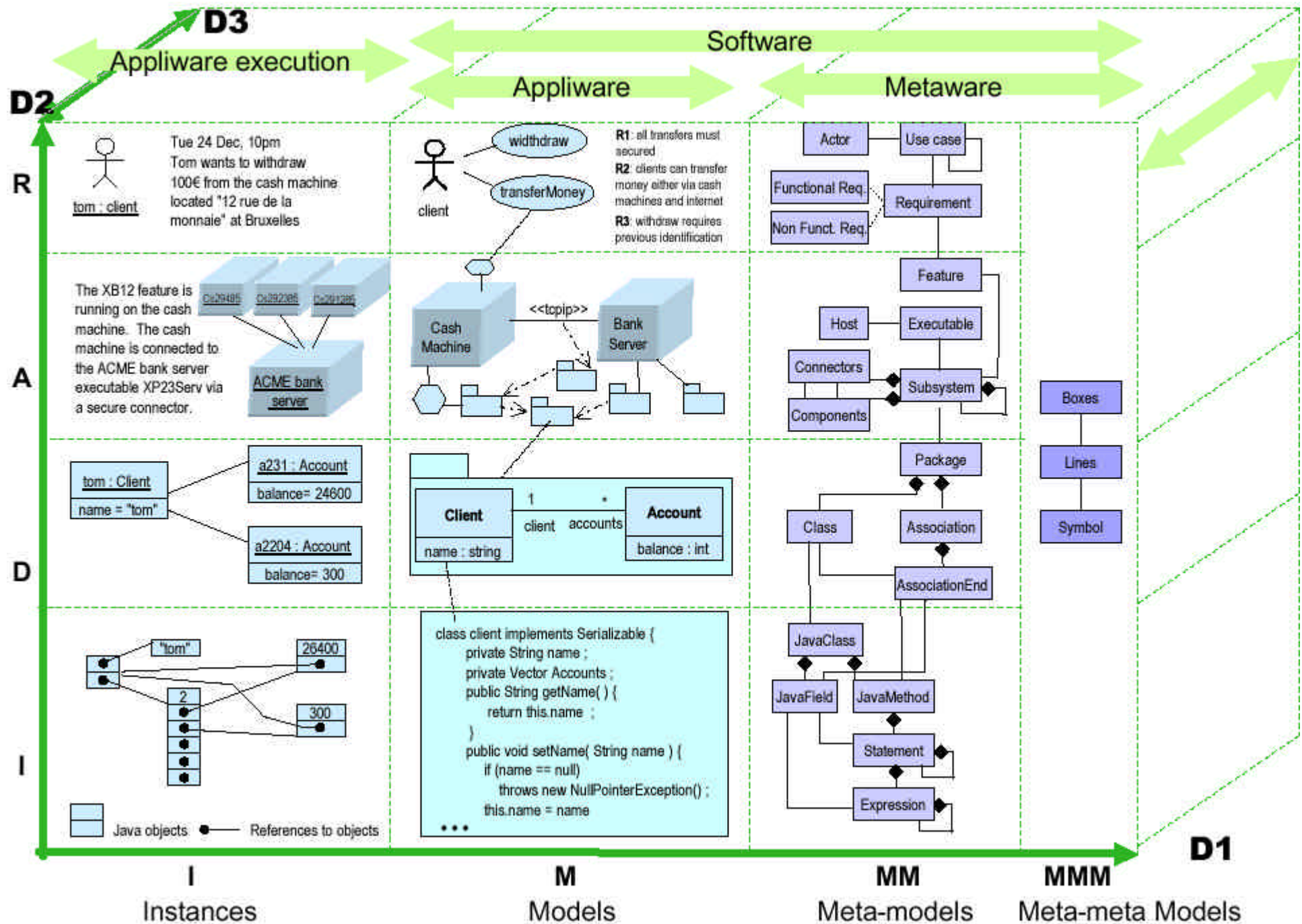
**Post-conditions**

```

post : result = shortName.concat(package.name)
post : result = isClass
post : result = not isClass
post : result = super
    
```



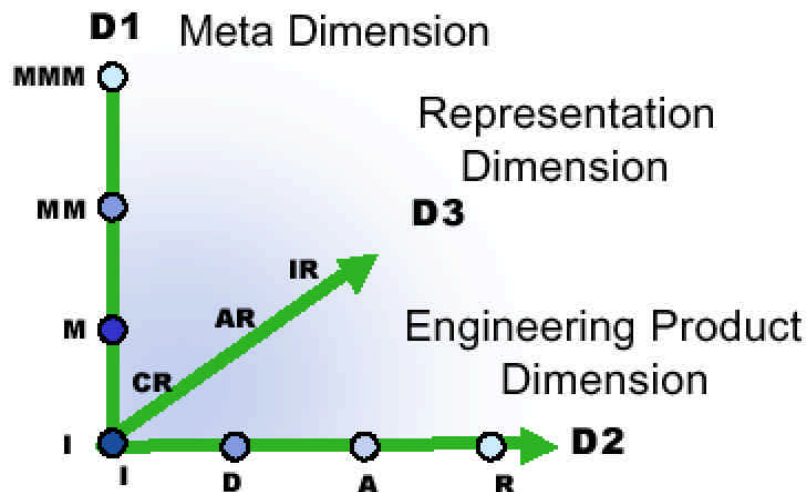






## Classifying Software Artefacts

- Using the 3D Framework to classify software artefacts
- Coordinates in the reverse order D3-D2-D1

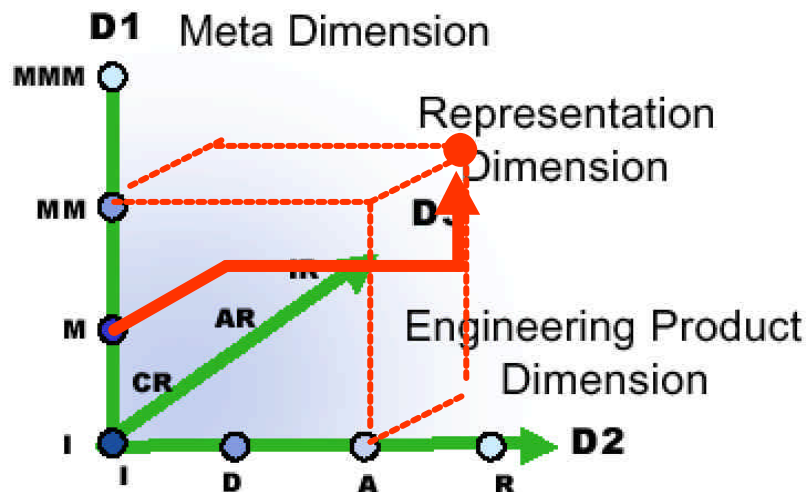


- Examples :
  - CR-A-MM
  - AR-D-M
  - ...



## Classifying Software Transformations

- Transformations or processes as paths in 3D
- Useful to classify SE tools and methods



- Forward engineering
- Reverse engineering
- Evolution & co-evolution

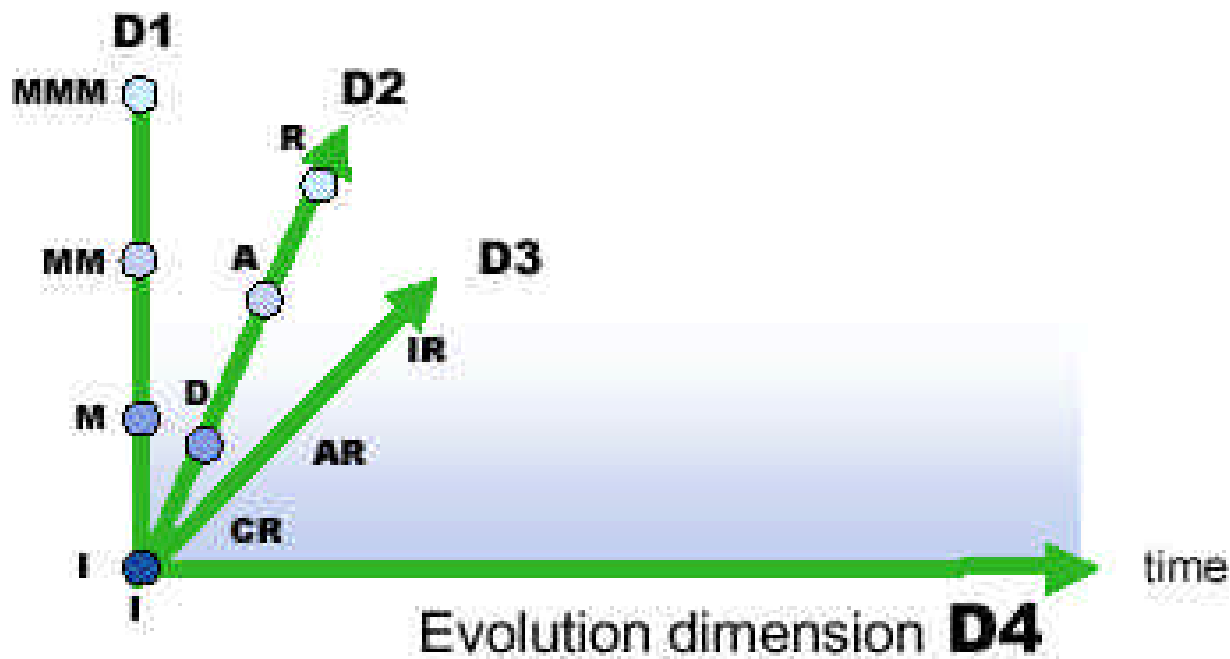




**Evolution :**  
**Entering the fourth dimension...**

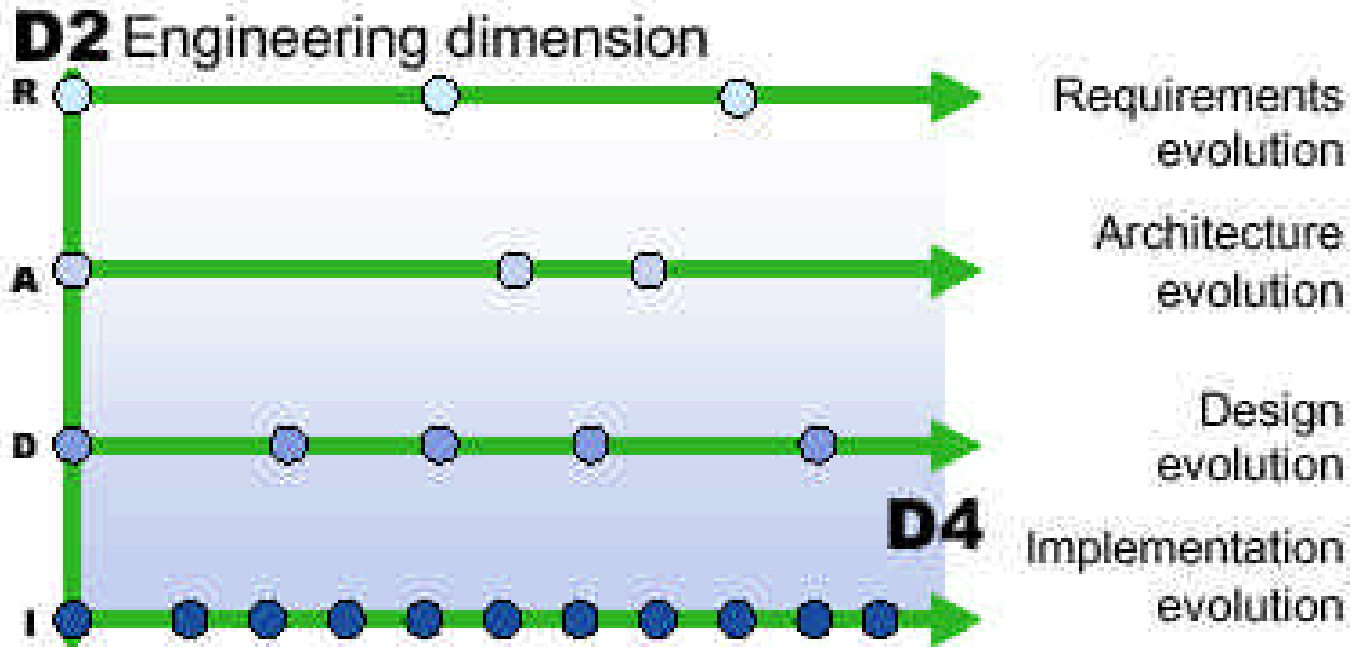


# Evolution: Entering the Fourth Dimension (D4)



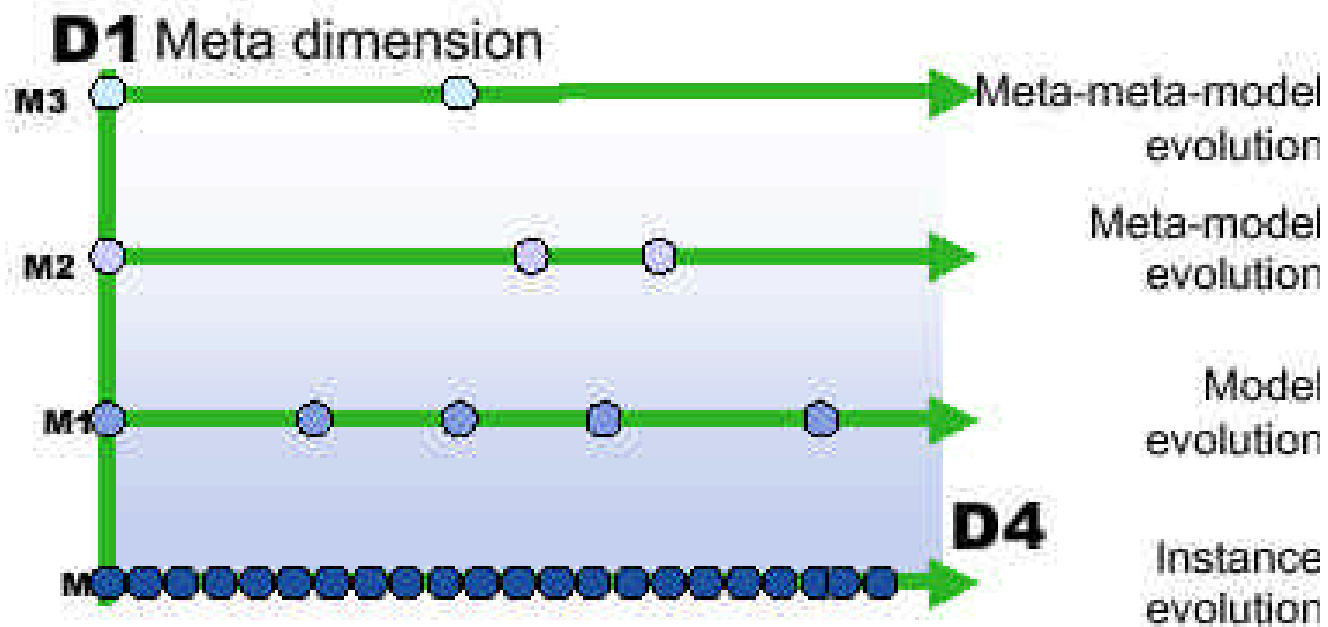


# Co-evolution along the engineering dimension D2+D4





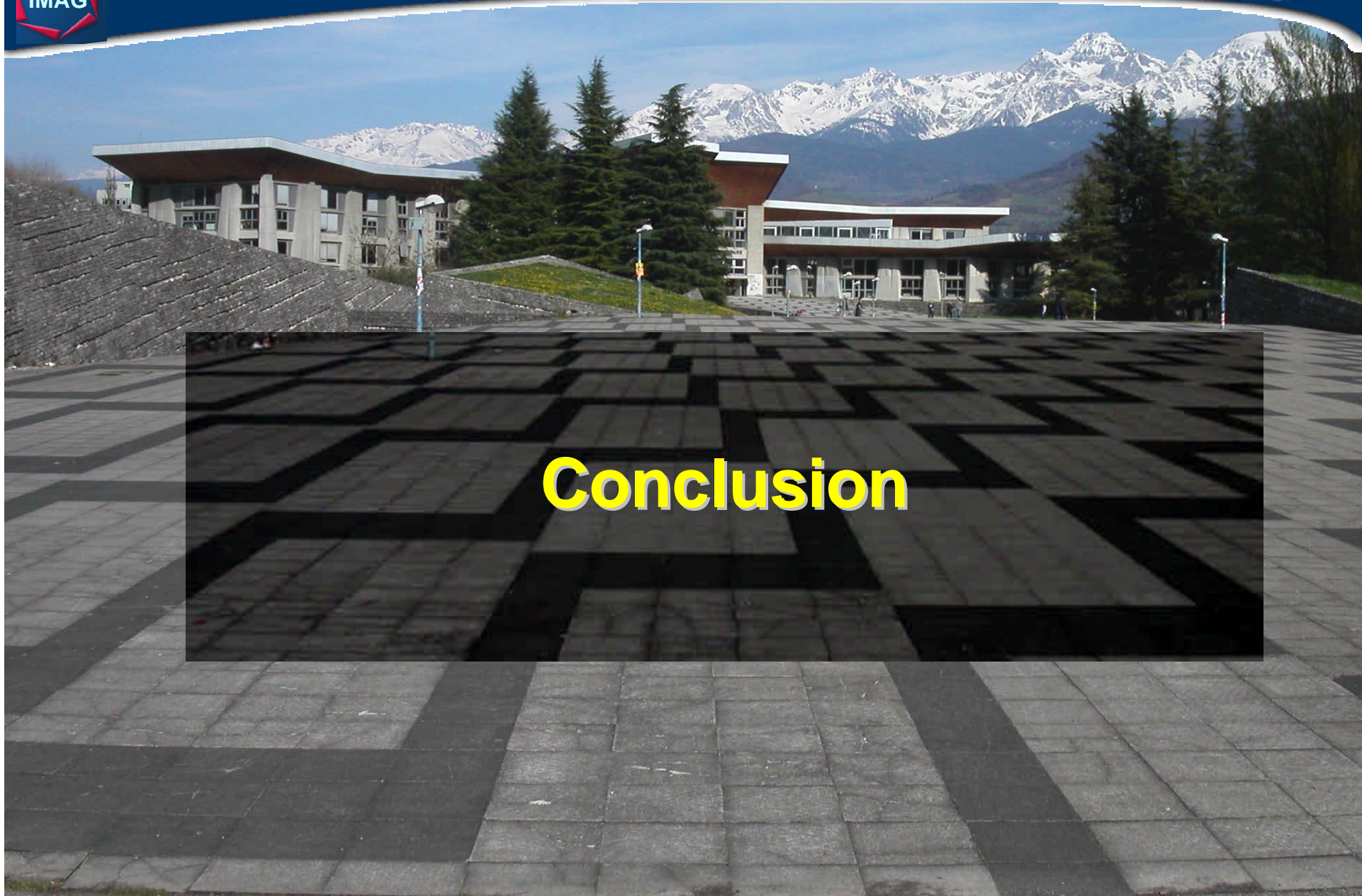
# Co-evolution along the meta dimension D1+D4





## Meta-model / model co-evolution at DS

- Incremental definition of a proprietary component technology
- Incremental implementation of tools by the tool support team
- Production of component-based software at the same time
  
- Meta-models should be versionned
- Different variants of the meta-model used
  - ◆ by different teams within DS
  - ◆ by partner companies
- Co-evolution managed in ad-hoc way
- Manual or semi-automatic transformation



# Conclusion



## Conclusion

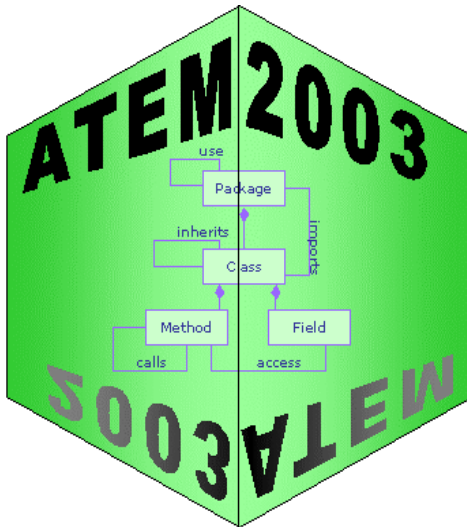
- Many academic issues related to meta-modeling / meta-programming
- More issues coming from industry
- Co-evolution of meta-models and models
- Reverse engineering meta-models
- Tool support is required

Supporting evolution at various level  
is an important requirement  
for the success of  
model-driven approaches (e.g. MDA)



**Meta-model for evolution vs. evolution of meta-models**

# Call For Papers



## First International Workshop on Meta-models and Schemas for Reverse Engineering

November 13, 2003, Victoria, BC, Canada  
[www-adele.imag.fr/atem2003](http://www-adele.imag.fr/atem2003)

With WCRE'2003



### Organizers

Jean-Marie Favre, University of Grenoble, France

Mike Godfrey, University of Waterloo, Canada

Andreas Winter, University Koblenz-Landau, Germany