A Feature-based Categorization of Multi-Level Modeling Approaches and Tools

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Multi-level modelling

• Different approaches and formalism:

Orthogonal Classification Architecture (OCA), Deep meta-modeling, Dual Deep Instantiation/modeling, Multi-level Theory (MLT), Diagram Predicate Framework (DPF), M-objects and M-relationships, Powertype, Materialization

Different tools:

Melanee, MetaDepth, DPF, DDM, OMLM/MULLER, VIATRA, VMTS, Nivel, OMME, XLM

Different languages:

LML, MetaDepth, ConceptBase, OMLM & DDM (Flora-2), M-SQL, DeepJava, FOML



Multi-Level Modelling feature model

- Linguistic engineering
- Domain modelling



Domain modeling perspective

- Modeling patterns
- Meta-model strictness
- Implementation @ meta-model
- Deep characterization



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Tool support perspective

- Transformations, Import/Export
- Notation
- Development environment
- Verification & reasoning



Comparison of approaches and tools

| Approach | Tools | 2 | 2. Lang. eng. 3 4 Domain modeling | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 Tool support 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----|----------|---|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----------|------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|---|
| npproach | 10015 | 2. | 2122 22 24 | | | | <u> </u> | 4 1 Mod pottorns 4 2 4 2 4 4 Add m 4 5 4 6 Doop 5 1 5 2 5 2 | | | | | | | | oor support | 5 4 | 5 | 5 Vot | rif | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 0.9.1 | 2.4 | | 4 | 1.1 P | 4 1 9 | 1 1 1 | | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 | Add. | ш. 11.1.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | Leep | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 E 9.1 | F 2 0 | 0.4 | 0. F F 1 | 5 ver | н Е Е Э | _ |
| | | | | 2.3.1 | | 11 | 4. | 1.Z 4 | 4.1.3 | 4.1.4 | 4.1.0 | | | 4.4.1 | 4.4.2 | 4.4.3 | | 4.0.1 | 4.0.2 | | | 5.3.1 | 5.3.Z | | 5.5.1 | ə.ə.2 | 5.5.3 | |
| Telos [27] | Telos | | D | MA | \bullet | | | | | | | L | | | | | | | | | Т | Conceptbase | JRE | \bullet | Ν | S | F | |
| VODAK 20 | VODAK | | D | • | ~ | | | | | | | L | | | | | | | • | | Т | VODAK | ~ | | Ν | Α | F | |
| OCA [7] | Melanee | | D | MA | • | | | | | ۲ | • | S | | | \odot | | ۲ | Μ | • | M2 | VT | EMF | JRE | ۲ | 0 | S | F | |
| SKIF [18] | SKIF | | Α | MA | • | | | | | | | S | | | | | N/A | | | | Т | SKIF | First-order | | Ν | S | F | |
| Materialization 12 | Metaclass | | 2 | MA | | Π | | | | • | | S | | | | | N/A | | | | Т | ~ | ~ | | | | F | |
| | impl | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VPM [36] | VIATRA | | D | MA | • | | | | | | | L | | | | | | | • | 2M | V | UML | Prolog,XSB | • | Ν | S | F | |
| VMTS 26 | VMTS | | Α | MA | | | | | | | | S | | | | | N/A | | | | Т | C# | .NET | • | 0 | S | F | |
| Powertype [17] | | | | MA | | Π | | | | | | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DeepJava [22] | DeepJava | | Α | MA | • | Π | | | | | | S | | | | | • | Μ | • | | Т | Polyglot, javac | JRE | • | | | F | |
| Nivel 2 | Nivel | | Α | Α | • | | | | | • | | S | | | | | | Μ | • | M2 | Т | Nivel | WCRL | • | Ν | Μ | F | |
| Aschauer et al. [1] | Traversal al- | | D | Α | | Π | | | | | | L | | | | | N/A | Μ | | | Т | Algorithm | | | | | | |
| | gorithm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| M-Objects 28 | M-SQL | | Α | MA | • | | | | | | | S | | | | | • | Μ | | | Т | M-SQL | SQL | | 0 | S | F | |
| Deep meta-modeling 34 | MetaDepth | | D | MA | • | | | | | • | • | S | | | • | | | SM | • | 2M | Т | MetaDepth | JRE | | 0 | S | FQ | |
| OMME 37 | OMME | | Α | MA | | | | | | | | S | | | | | N/A | | | | V | EMF/Ecore | JRE | | | | | |
| XLM [13] | XLM | | Α | MA | | Π | | | | | | S | | | | | N/A | | | | VT | EMF | JRE | • | 0 | S | F | |
| DPF 23 | DPF work- | | Α | MA | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | Μ | • | | V | EMF | JRE | • | 0 | S | F | |
| | bench | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DDI [29] | Conceptbase | | Α | MA | | | | | | • | | L | | | • | | | Μ | • | | Т | ConceptBase | JRE | • | Ν | S | FQ | |
| DesignSpace 14 | Model Ana- | | Α | MA | | | | | • | | | S | | | | | • | Μ | • | | VT | RSM,EMF | JRE | • | Ο | S | F | |
| | lyzer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MLT [10] | | | D | MA | | | | | | | | L | | | | | N/A | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OMLM 19 | OMLM, | • | Α | Α | • | | | | | | • | S | • | | \bullet | | | SM | • | 2M | Т | Flora-2 | XSB | | Ν | Α | FQ | • |
| | MULLER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| DDM <u>32</u> | DDM | | Α | Α | \bullet | | | | | • | • | L | | | \bullet | | | SM | • | | Т | Flora-2 | XSB | | Ν | Α | F | |

Features: lacksquare - supported, lacksquare - semi-supported, empty - not supported. \sim - unknown. N/A - not applicable.

Language engineering: 2.2 (D)efined, (A)dapted. 2.3 (M)ethod, (A)ttribute.

Domain modeling: 4.2 (S)trict, (L)oose. 4.6.1 (S)ingle, (M)ulti-potency.

Tool Support: 5.1 2M - two-level to multi-level, M2 - the opposite. 5.2 (T)extual, (V)isual. 5.5.1 (O)CL, (N)on-OCL. 5.5.2 Single & All levels. 5.5.3 (F)unctional & (Q)uality properties.

Comparison results

Design choices:

- Modeling based on existing vs a new language
- Strict vs loose meta-modeling
- Single vs multi-potency
- Textual vs visual (GUI) notation
- OCL vs non-OCL verification
- Single vs all ontological scope
- Functional vs quality properties

Challenges & trends:

- Linguistic meta-model extension
- Real-life industry models, applications
- Element classification pattern
- Addressing implementation at meta-model level
- Additional modeling features
- Multi-level constraints

Comparison results (cont.)

User guidance & support:

- Import and export features
- Visual too notation (GUI)
- OCL and non-OCL for model verification

Application area of the categorization.

- Discover and exchange features between approaches and tools
- Guidance for new users
- A starting point for the evaluation criteria for a multi-level modeling tool contest



Conclusion & Future work

Conclusion

- a categorization for multi-level modeling based on the standard featurediagram notation
- compared MLM approaches and tools to map/visualize research challenges and trends
- > support users in their decisions

• Future work

- comparison criteria are regarded as a course-grained representation of the domain, the fine-grained version can be elaborated by zooming in the specific criterion
- feature model limits the range of comparison results into the `supported', `semi-supported' and `not supported' options only.
- a multi-level modeling tool contest in the context of the MULTI workshop