

Software Design, Modelling and Analysis in UML

Lecture 21: Meta-Modelling

2016-02-11

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- Meta-Modelling: Why and What*
- **Meta-Modelling** is one major prerequisite for understanding
 - the standard documents OMG (2007a,b), and
 - the MDA ideas of the OMG.
 - The idea is somewhat **simple**
 - if a **modelling language** is about modelling **things**,
 - and if UML models are **things**,
 - then why not model UML models using a modelling language?
 - In other words:
 - Why not have a model M_U such that
 - the set of legal instances of M_U is
 - the set of well-formed (!) UML models.

- Contents & Goals*
- 21 – 2016-02-11 – main –
- **Last Lecture:**
 - Likov Substitution Principle
 - Inheritance: Domain Inclusion Semantics
 - **This Lecture:**
 - **Educational Objectives:** Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
 - What is the idea of meta-modelling?
 - How does meta-modelling relate to UML?
 - **Content:**
 - The UML Meta Model
 - Wrapup & Questions

Meta-Modelling: Example

21 – 2016-02-11 – 5min –

For example, let's consider a class.

- A **class** has (among others)
 - a **name**,
 - any number of **attributes**,
 - any number of **behavioural features**.
- Each of the latter two has
 - a **name** and
 - a **visibility**.
- Behavioural features in addition $have$
 - a boolean attribute **isQuery**,
 - any number of **parameters**,
 - a **return type**.

Can we model this (in UML, for a start)?

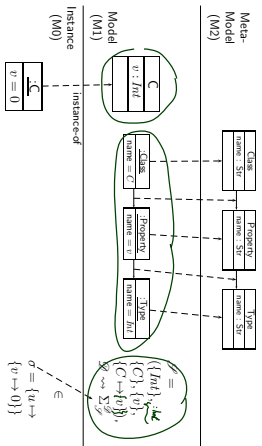
Meta-Modelling: Idea

21 – 2016-02-11 – main –

UML Meta-Model: Extract from UML 2.0 Standard

21 – 2016-02-11 – 5min –

Meta-Modelling: Principle



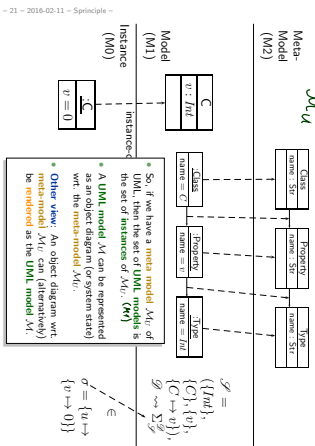
Modelling vs. Meta-Modelling



Well-Formedness as Constraints in the Meta-Model

- The set of **well-formed UML models** can be defined as the set of object diagrams satisfying all constraints of the **meta-model**.
 - Constraint example:
 - [3] Generalization hierarchie must be directed and acyclical. A classifier cannot be both a transitively general and transitively specific classifier
 - not self_allParent() -> includes(self) (OMG, 2007b, 59)
 - The other way round:
 - Given a **UML model** M , unfold it into an object diagram O wrt. M :
 - If O is a valid object diagram of M , M satisfies all invariants from $Inv(M)$, then M is a well-formed UML model.
- That is, if we have an object diagram **validity checker** for the meta-modelling language, then we have a **well-formedness checker** for UML models.

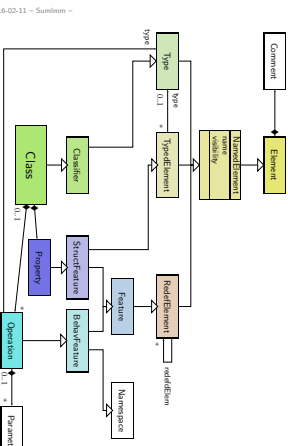
Modelling vs. Meta-Modelling



The UML 2.x Standard Revisited



Claim: Extract from UML 2.0 Standard



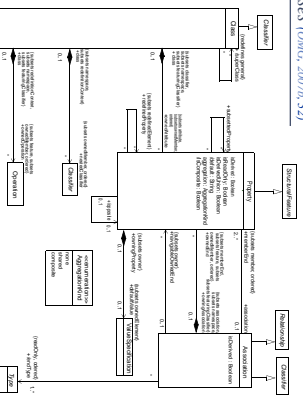


Figure 7.12 - Class diagram of the kernel package

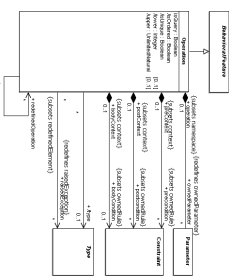


Figure 7.13 - Operation diagram of the kernel package

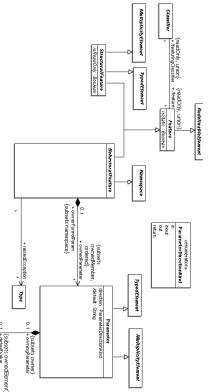


Figure 7.14 - Feature diagram of the kernel package

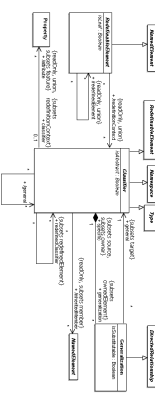


Figure 7.15 - Class diagram of the kernel package

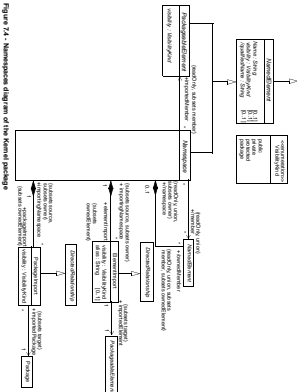


Figure 7.16 - Namespace diagram of the kernel package

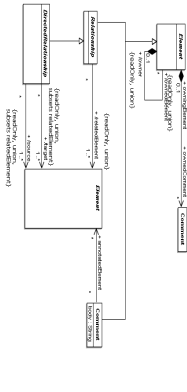


Figure 7.17 - Root diagram of the kernel package

Reading the Standard Cont'd

Table with 4 columns: Standard, Description, Assessment, and Instruction. Includes sections for 218, 219, and 220.

221a

Reading the Standard Cont'd

Table with 4 columns: Standard, Description, Assessment, and Instruction. Includes sections for 221, 222, and 223.

221a

Reading the Standard Cont'd

Table with 4 columns: Standard, Description, Assessment, and Instruction. Includes sections for 224, 225, and 226.

221a

Reading the Standard Cont'd

Table with 4 columns: Standard, Description, Assessment, and Instruction. Includes sections for 227, 228, and 229.

221a

Reading the Standard Cont'd

Table with 4 columns: Standard, Description, Assessment, and Instruction. Includes sections for 230, 231, and 232.

221a

Reading the Standard Cont'd

Table with 4 columns: Standard, Description, Assessment, and Instruction. Includes sections for 233, 234, and 235.

221a

Meta Object Facility (MOF)

- Now you've been "tricked".
- We didn't tell what the modelling language for meta-modelling is.
- We didn't tell what the is-instance-of relation of this language is.
- **Idea:** have a **minimal object-oriented core** comprising the notions of **class, association, inheritance, etc.** with "self-explaining" semantics.
- This is **Meta Object Facility (MOF)**, which (more or less) coincides with UML Infrastructure OMG (2007a).
- So: things on meta level
- M0 are object diagrams/system states
- M1 are **words** of the language UML
- M2 are **words of the language MOF**
- M3 are **words of the language MOF?**

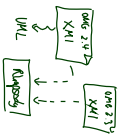
- One approach:
- Treat it with our **signature-based theory**
- This is (in effect) the right direction, but may require new (or extended) signatures for each level.
- Other approach:
- Define a **generic, graph based** "is-instance-of" relation.
- Object diagrams (that are graphs) then are the system states — not **only graphical representations** of system states.
- If this works out, good! We can easily experiment with different language designs, e.g. different flavours of UML that immediately have a semantics. Most interesting: also do generic definition of behaviour within a closed modelling setting, but this is clearly still research, e.g. Basdiermele and Oelertik (2009)

Open Questions...

MOF Semantics

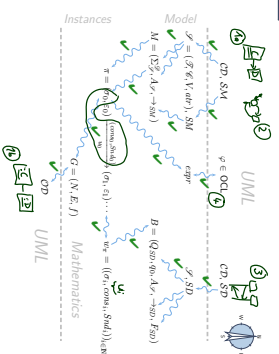
Benefits

- In particular:
- Benefits for Modelling Tools
- Benefits for Language Design
- Benefits for Code Generation and MDA



And That's It!

The Map



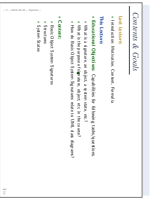
Content

- Lecture 1: Introduction



Content

- Lecture 1: Introduction
- Lecture 2: Semantical Model



Content

- Lecture 1: Introduction
- Lecture 2: Semantical Model
- Lecture 3: Object Constraint Language (OCL)



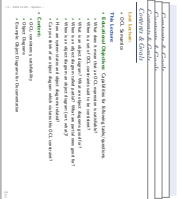
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- Lecture 4: OCL Semantics



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- Lecture 5: Object Diagrams



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- Lecture 6: Class Diagrams I



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- Lecture 7: Class Diagrams II

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7	Class Diagrams II
8	State Machines Overview

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