

# A Generative Approach to Define Rich Domain-Specific Trace Metamodels

ECMFA'15

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# Outline

- 1 Context and Motivation
- 2 Rich Domain-Specific Trace Metamodels
- 3 Evaluation
- 4 Conclusion

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## Context: xDSMLs and traces

- Recently, a lot of effort in the field of executable Domain Specific (Modeling) Languages (xDSMLs)
- From a Verification and Validation (V&V) point of view, need for **dynamic V&V approaches** to analyse the behaviors of executable models, ie. temporal properties

Central concept in dynamic V&V approaches: **execution traces!**

Examples of trace usages in dynamic V&V:

- **Omniscient Debugging:** a trace is used to step backward
- **Model checking:** counter example in the form of a trace
- **Runtime monitoring:** to check if a trace satisfies a property
- **Semantic differencing:** trace comparison of different models

## Context: xDSMLs and traces

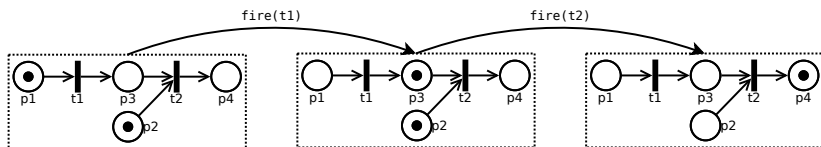
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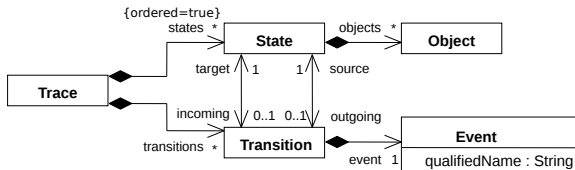
# Execution Trace



- An alternate sequence of *states* and *events*
- A *state* contains the values of all the mutable parts of a model
- An *event* is the application of a transformation rule (focus on *operational semantics*)

# Problem: generic trace metamodels are not good enough

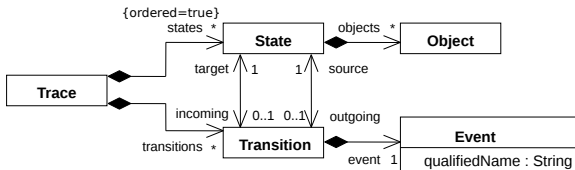
Example of generic clone-based trace metamodel:



- **Scalability in time issue**: sequential structure  $\Rightarrow$  to navigate in a trace, each execution state has to be visited
- **Usability issue**: domain-specific trace analyses have to handle domain-specific data that may be arbitrarily complex, and a generic set of objects is not convenient

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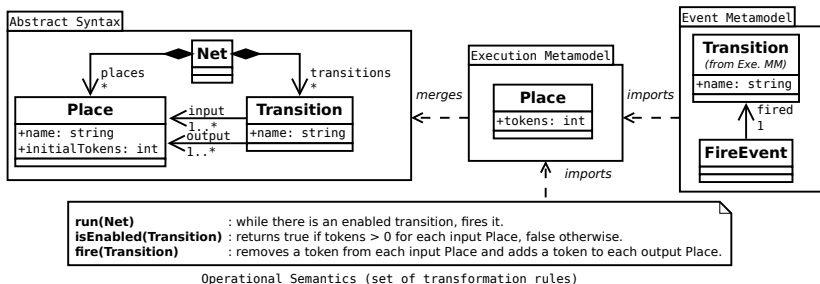
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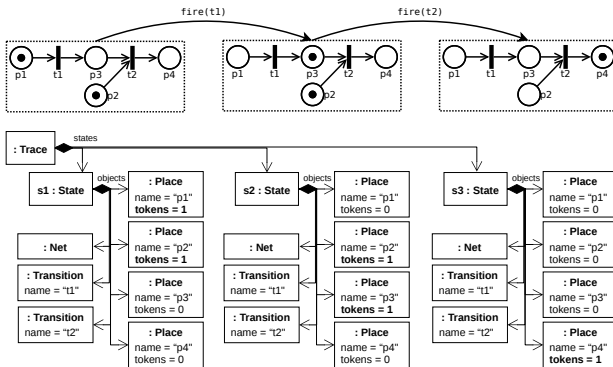


# Example: Petri net xDSML



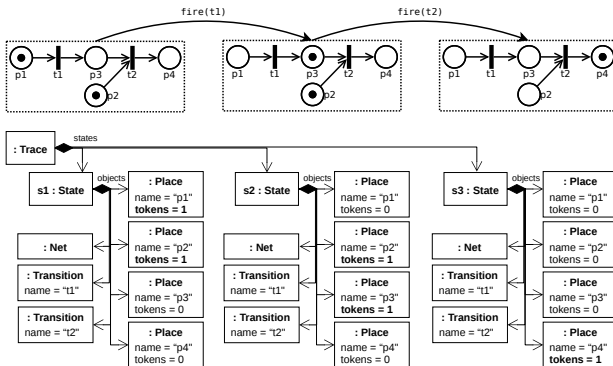
- Properties of the *abstract syntax* (e.g. `initialTokens`) are said **immutable**
- Properties of the *execution metamodel* (`tokens`) are said **mutable**

# Example: generic Petri net trace



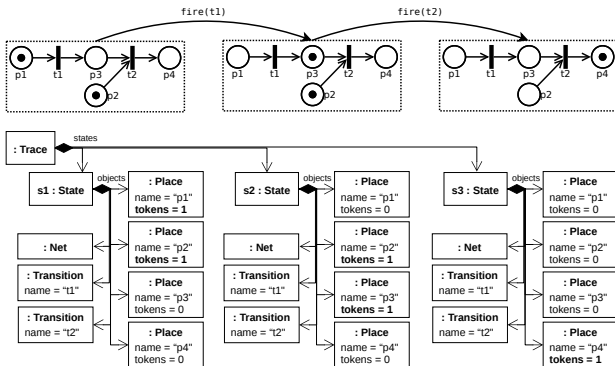
- 1 Generic types require **type checks and casting**
- 2 **Redundancy**, both with immutable and mutable data
- 3 Trace can be only queried by **visiting all states**

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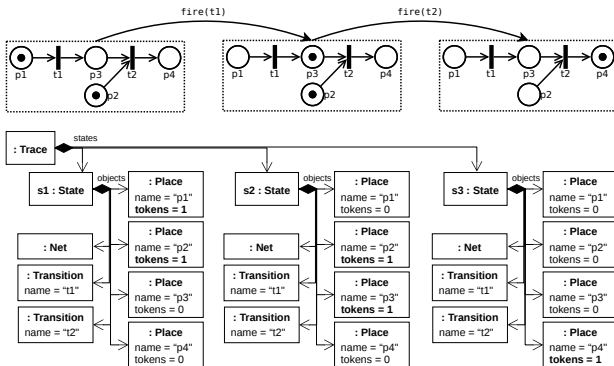
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# Approach: generating a domain-specific trace metamodel

## To provide usability

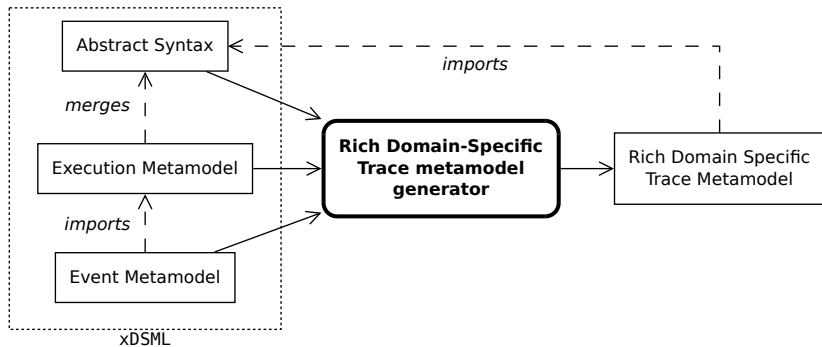
Generative approach to automatically derive a **domain-specific trace metamodel** for a given xDSML

- *Domain-specific*: domain concepts are directly accessible
- *Automation*: save language engineers the design of a complex metamodel, which is time-consuming and error-prone

## To provide scalability in time

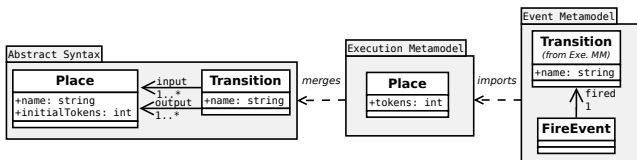
**Rich** navigation facilities, e.g. browsing a trace according to the values reached by a specific mutable element

# Overview

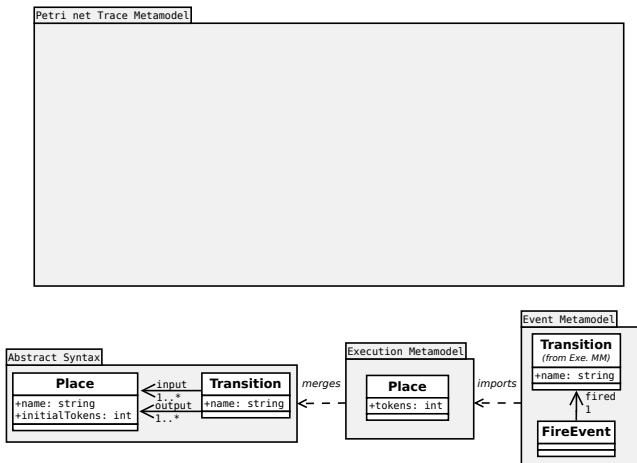




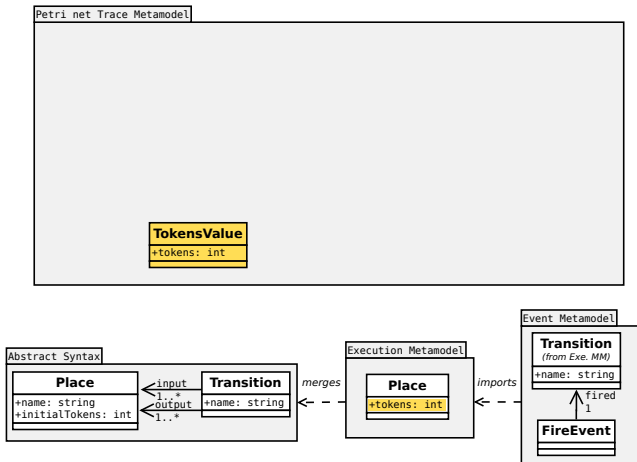
# Trace metamodel generation (1)



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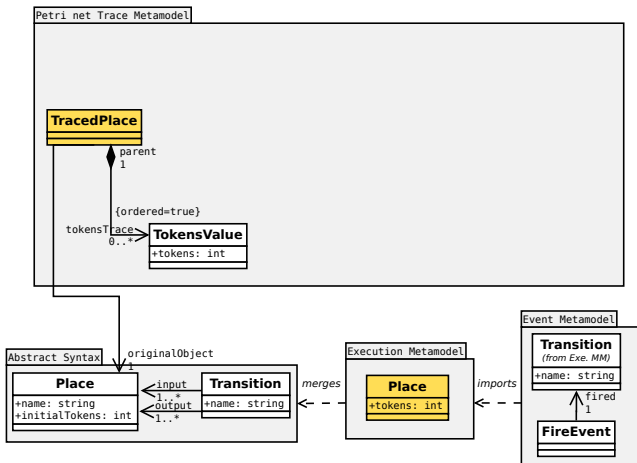


# Trace metamodel generation (2)



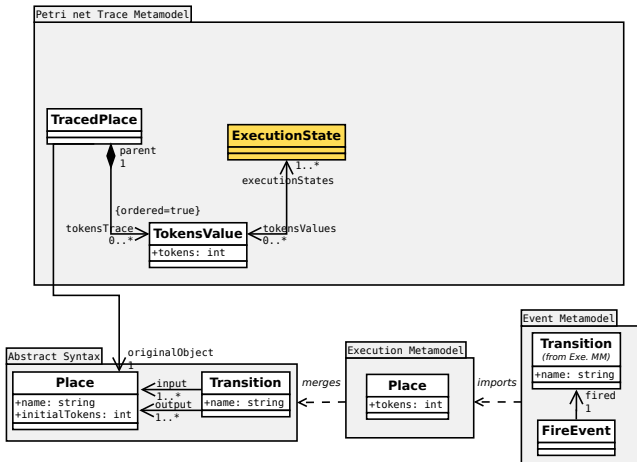
- **Reification** of mutable properties into classes

# Trace metamodel generation (3)



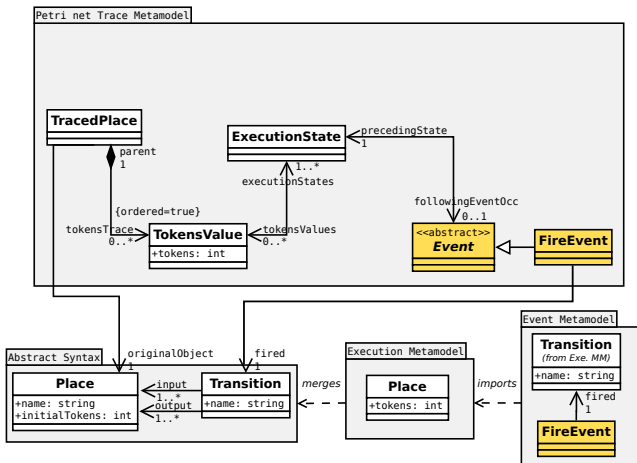
- Class for **value sequences** of mutable data of objects

# Trace metamodel generation (4)



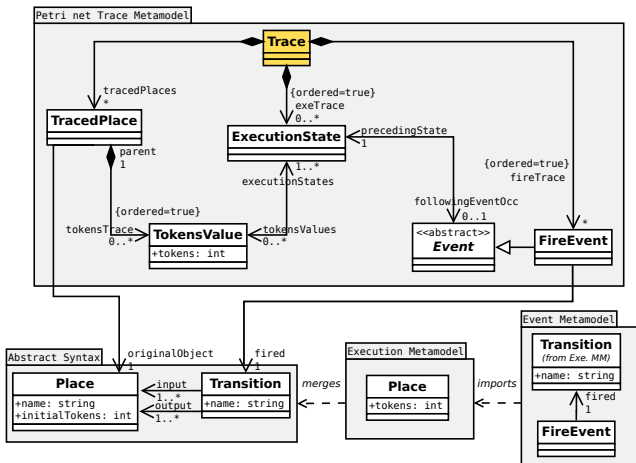
- Class for the **model state**  $\equiv$  **tuple of all mutable values**

## Trace metamodel generation (5)



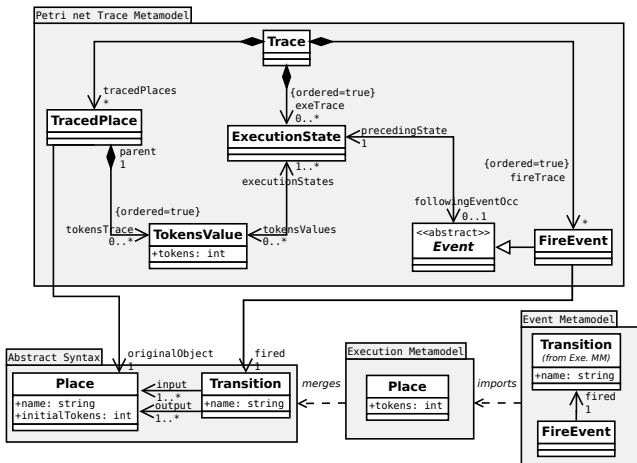
- Class for each **event**, with one event following each state

## Trace metamodel generation (6)



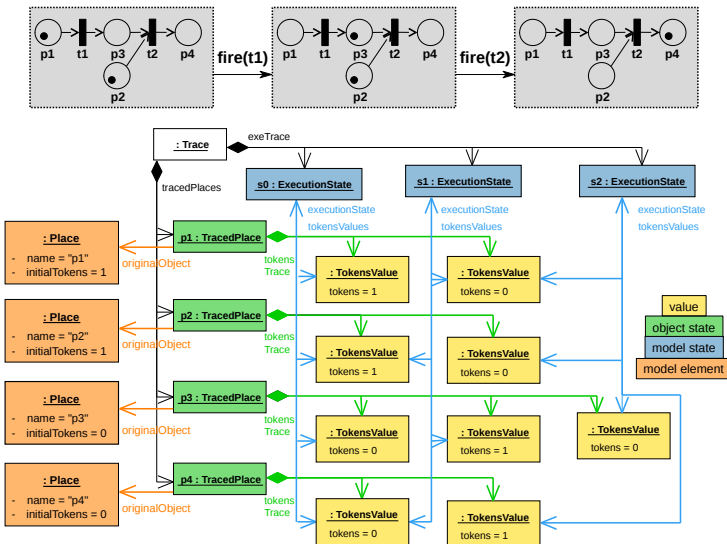
- Class for the **trace**, which includes **event sequences**

## Trace metamodel generation (6)





# Example of Domain Specific Trace



# Implementation

Implementation available for EMF

- **Trace metamodel generator** (generic)

- Input abstract syntax: Ecore
- Input execution semantics: xMOF or Kermeta
- Output trace metamodel: Ecore

- **Trace builder** (generic)

- Instruments xMOF/fUML virtual machine
- Produces traces conforming to generated rich domain-specific trace metamodel

- **Git repository:**

<https://gforge.inria.fr/projects/lastragen/>

Also part of the **GEMOC Studio**: <http://gemoc.org/studio>

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# Case study

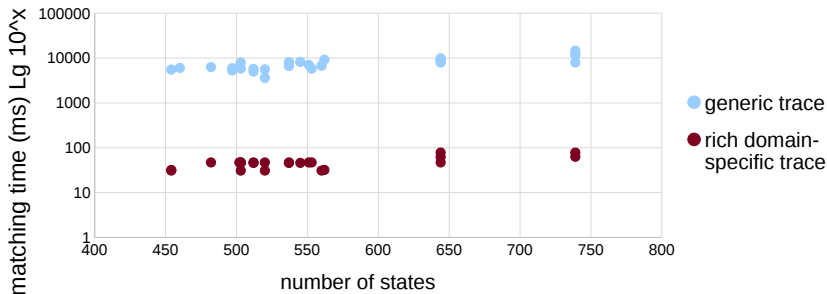
## Trace manipulations: Semantic Differencing

- Consists in comparing traces of different versions of a model according to a set of **semantic differencing rules**
- A set of semantic differencing rules is:
  - specific to an xDSML, hence **domain-specific**
  - specific to a given trace metamodel
  - written using the *Epsilon Comparison Language (ECL)*

### xDSML: fUML

- Real world xDSML, subset of UML
- Used models: activity diagrams taken from [Maoz et al. 2011]

# Evaluation: scalability in time



- **Result:** Match rules on rich domain-specific traces are between 170 and 400 times faster (on average 250 times)
- **Reason:** Rich structure of traces allow efficient querying of state changes of particular model elements

# Evaluation: usability

Elements	Generic	Rich Domain-Specific	Gain
Lines of code	136	55	60%
Statements	58	21	64%
Operation calls	32	13	60%
Loops	5	4	40%
Type checks	4	0	100%

- **Result:** Complexity of rules reduced between 40% and 100%
- **Reasons:**
  - Rich structure of traces allow efficient querying of state changes of particular model elements
  - Domain-specific structure makes type checks and casting obsolete

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# Conclusion

- xDSMLs bring a lot of possibilities: simulation, dynamic V&V
- Dynamic V&V uses traces, and hence a trace data structure
- Generic trace metamodels have two weaknesses: usability and scalability in time
- To cope with these issues, generation of rich domain-specific trace metamodels

## Perspectives

- Enhancing customisation of trace metamodels
- Experiment other V&V activities on top of generated trace metamodels



# Done!

Thank you for your attention! 😊