Transformation as Search

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> •*Partially funded by CNPq Universal and FA/INRIA call

Outline

- Context
 - Model transformations
 - Model search
- Transformation as search
 - Transformation by unification
 - Use case
- Conclusions

Source-to-target Model Transformation (MT)



Several other aspects in MT



- First classification of approaches in [Czarnechi et. al. 2003]
- We stress two aspects
 - Directionality
 - Forward, Backward, Incremental, M:N, etc.
 - Execution semantics
 - 1 unique result
 - 1+ result(s)
- Solutions
 - TGG, JTL, QVT-R, ATL, Epsilon, QVT-M, Viatra, Moflon, etc.

Problem

- Define a model transformation that:
 - Performs <u>Forward</u>, <u>Backward</u>, and <u>Incremental</u> transformations
 - From one input model, produces
 1+ output models

Solution: Constraint Programming

- Constraint Programming
 - Constraint programming (CP) is a declarative programming technique to solve combinatorial (usually NP-hard) problems
- One CP scenario
 - Find the best allocation of graduate course sections
 - From
 - C : Classrooms, capability of S : Students
 - Allocate W courses, with 1 professor
- Approaches
 - CSP : Constraint Satisfaction Programming (OPL, Choco, Eclipse), SAT : Boolean solvers (Alloy) ASP : Answer Set Programming (DLW), Configuration (class-based representation)

CP + MDE : Model Search

Domain

model

- Constrained Search as first class operation
- One typical scenario
 - SPL (Product Lines) : find the best/all product given a configuration
- Solutions
 - UmIToCSP, USE, JTL, SPL
 - Model Search : MDE + CP : formalization and implementation of a chain of operations

Model Search Chain



MAS → TAS

- Model search (MAS)
 - Input and output models conform (almost) to the same metamodel
 - Intra model constraints
- Transformation as search (TAS)
 - Left and Right metamodels and models
 - Intra and inter model constraints
 - Weaving metamodel

Transformation as Search: Transformation by unification



Two central definitions

- We call weaving metamodel between metamodels CMM (A) and CMM(B), a constrained metamodel CMM(W) defined by CMM(W)=<MMW, C(W)>, where MM(W) and C(W) are respectively a set of metamodel elements and constraints that define the weaving relationships between the elements of CMM(A) and CMM(B).
- **Transformation metamodel.** We call transformation metamodel between metamodels CMM(A) = <MM(A), C(A) > and <math>CMM(B) = <MM(B), C(B) >, using a weaving metamodel CMM(W), a constrained metamodel CMM(T) defined by CMM(T) = <MM(T), C(T) >, where $MM(T) = MM(A) \cup MM(B) \cup MM(W)$ and $C(T) = C(A) \cup C(B) \cup C(W)$.
- What actually the execution produces ?
 - Two constrained models
 - One weaving model \rightarrow traceability information

Implementation : TAS chain

Technologies

- (Meta)Models implemented in Ecore
- Constraints in OCL+
- Translated into Alloy spec (SAT) [Jackson00]
- Use case
 - POC: Class ↔ Relational
 - Family model [ATLrepository] : 2 versions
 - Ongoing: graduate course model
- Scenarios
 - Forward, backward, synchronization, multiple output

Use case: transformation metamodel



Resulting instance





Results

- V1 x V2: changes on the constraints
- Constraints
 - One specification for the three scenarios
 - Multiple output : small relaxation of the weaving links

Scenario	#variables (solver format)	#constraints (solver format)	Exec. Time (s)
(1)-v1	9956	845357	3.432
(1)-v2	7179	866894	2.483
(2)-v1	10114	791167	5.529
(2)-v2	5725	866894	1.655
(3)-v1	6496	505227	0.324
(3)-v2	5448	1231787	0.666

Conclusions and Future Work

- Transformation as search
 - Chain of operations fitted to MDE
 - One specification, three scenarios
 - Synchronization is the faster
 - Multiple solutions need to be further investigated
- Improve the constraint language
 - OCL \rightarrow Alloy \rightarrow other...
- Future work
 - Generalization of the weaving links
 - Optimization (e.g., max() function)
 - Performance (generic transformation to Alloy is limited)

