From Class Diagrams to Zope Products with the Meta-Modelling Tool AToM^3

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Presentation Overview

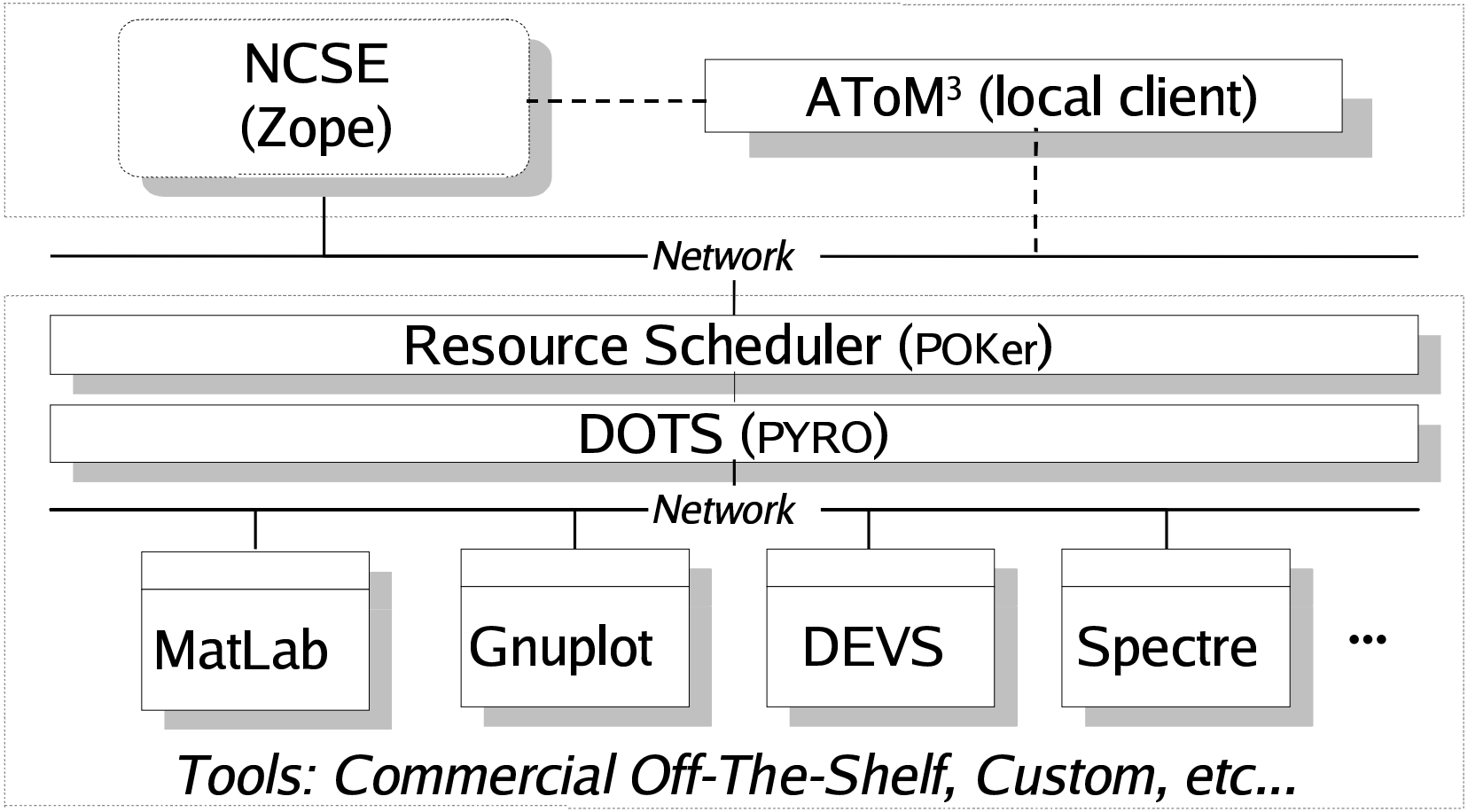
- Environment Overview
- Extending Zope
- Simplified Class Diagrams
- Meta-Modelling and Transforming
- Code Generation Example
- Conclusions

Environment Overview

- Online virtual laboratory:
  - Registration and Discovery of scientific Models and Tools
  - Access to experiments
- Treats models and tools as limited Internet Resources
- Controls access to Resources
- Extensibility of Resources
  - Little integration requirements for tools
  - Support for new model families through metamodels with AToM^{3*}

*J. de Lara and H. Vangheluwe,
AToM3: A Tool for Multi-Formalism Modelling and Meta-Modelling.

Environment Overview (2)



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Extending Zope

Products provide a way to extend Zope with custom types of objects tailored to needs of a specific application.

Current *Product Construction* is based on on the *mxm Easy product* * and features:

- Atomic or Container Objects
- Predefined properties (`_properties`) and methods
- Children control (`_allowed_meta_types`)
- Views and permissions for ZMI (`__ac_permissions__`)
- Product has the following file structure:

```
myProduct/
    myProduct.py
    __init__.py
```

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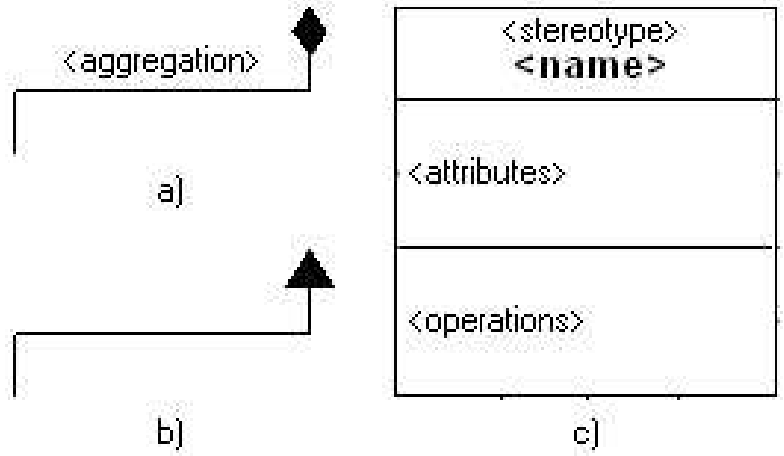
* M. Max, *An easier way to write products.*

Simplified Class Diagrams

Simplified Class Diagrams (SCD) is a custom engineering method based on, and fewer and simpler in features then UML class diagrams.

Appearance:



Concepts:

a) Association
b) Generalization
c) Class

Well-Formedness Rules:

- based on the originals from the UML metamodel
- Only selected rules that are meaningful in the simpler SCD context, are left.

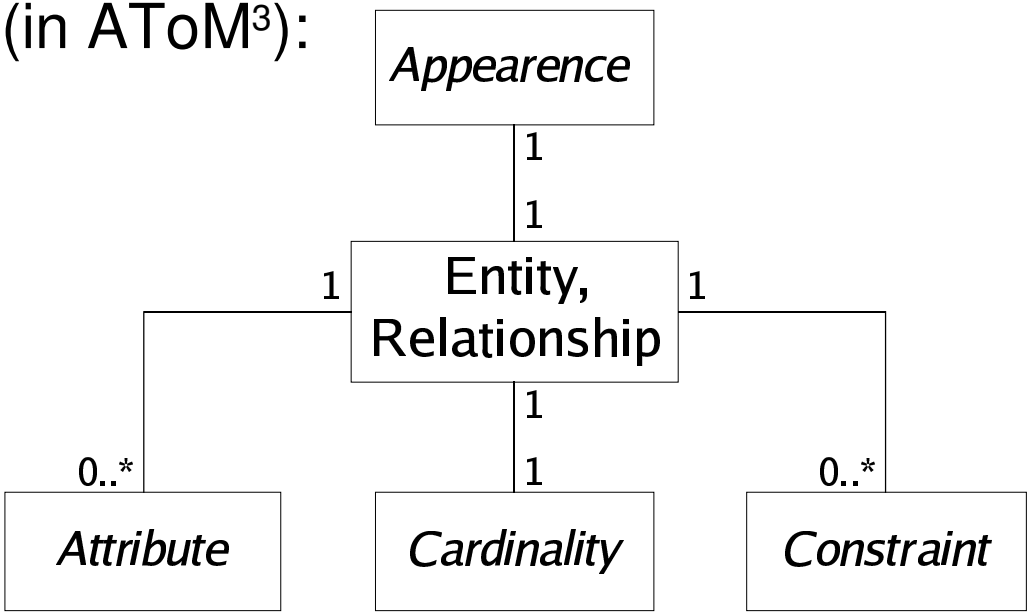
Modelling a Metamodel

Metamodel specifies the syntax aspect of a formalism by defining the language constructs and how they are built-up in terms of other constructs.

Modelling Formalism (in AToM^3):

ER + constraints

Constructs:



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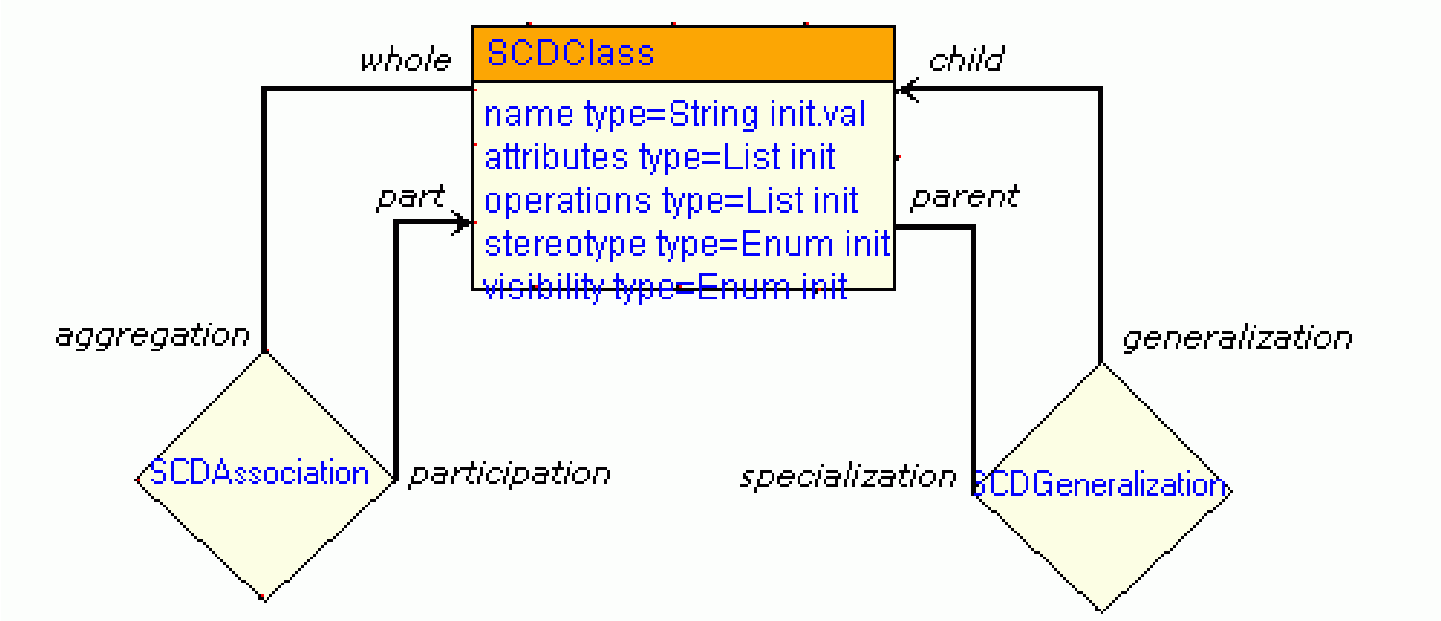
SCD Metamodel



Global Properties:

(*name, title, subject, description, author, version, attributes*†*, constraints*†)

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Some Well-Formedness Rules

SCDAssociation :: EDIT(…), CONNECT(…)

post: *len*(*SCDAssociation.allConnections*) >= 3 **and**
SCDAssociation.aggregation = #none

SCDGeneralization :: CONNECT(…)

post: *self.child* –> *forAll*(*c* | **not** *c.isRoot*)

SCDClass :: CONNECT(…)

post: *self.attributes* –> *forAll*(*a1*, *a2* |
a1.name = *a2.name* **implies** *a1* = *a2*
)

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Modelling a Transformation

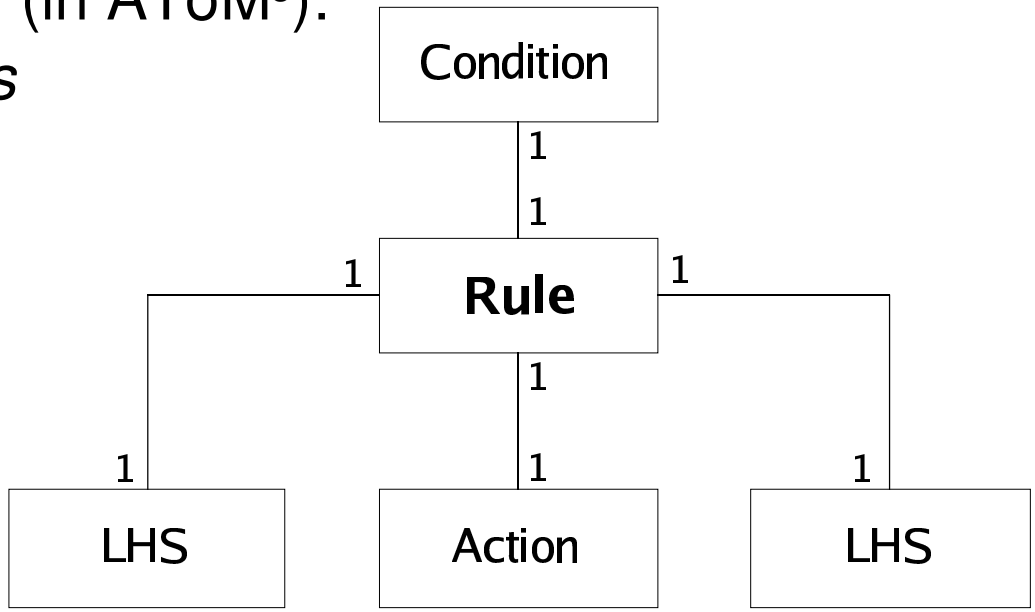
Model transformation is related to dynamic semantics of a formalism, which defines the meaning of well-formed constructs. A model can be transformed into another model of the same or different formalism.

Modelling Formalism (in AToM^3):

Graph Grammars

Constructs:

- *Initial Action*
- *Rules*
- *Final Action*



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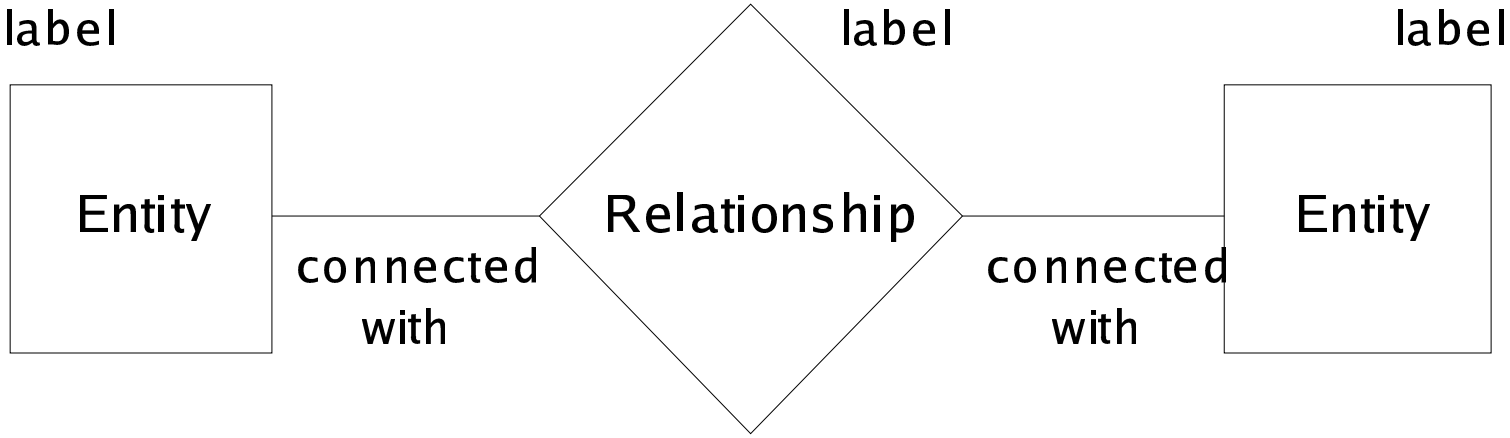
LHS and RHS pattern



- The rightmost entity can be omitted.
- Elements are labeled with successive numbers.

SCD-to-ZProduct Transformation

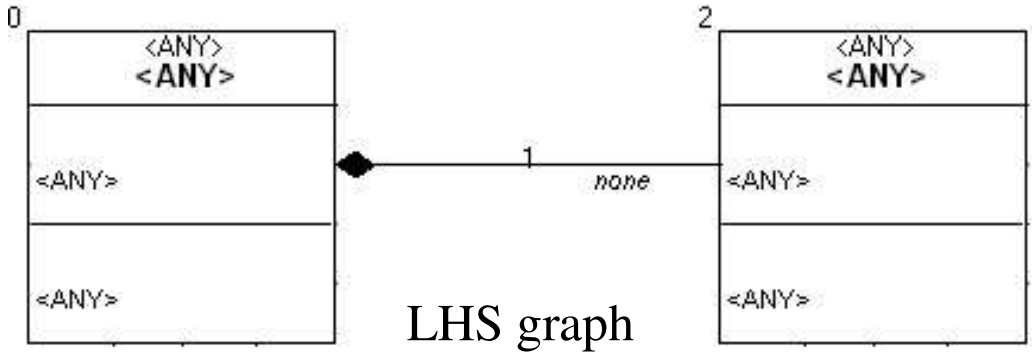
INITIAL ACTION create list `'body'` to store a signatures,

- **ruleAllowedMetaTypes** (*priority 1*) creates list `'parts'` of allowed meta-types based on the associations of the CC.
- **ruleLocateImmidiateParent** (*priority 2*) selects an immediate parent of the CC and saves this information.
- **ruleMakeClassSignature** (*priority 3*) makes a signature of the current class and adds it to `'body'`.
- **ruleChooseNewCurrent** (*priority 4*) picks up a class among possible candidates and makes it current (CC).

FINAL ACTION converts information in `'body'` to a ZProduct structure and code.

Example of a Rule

ruleAllowedMetaTypes locates classes associated with CC, copies the LHS to the RHS and stores references to non-abstract participants at CC's attribute `'parts'...`



LHS graph

Action

pre: *LHS.element0.isCurrent* = 1
and *LHS.element1.aggregation* = #none
and *LHS.element2.isAssociated* = 0

post: *RHS.element2.isAssociated* = 1

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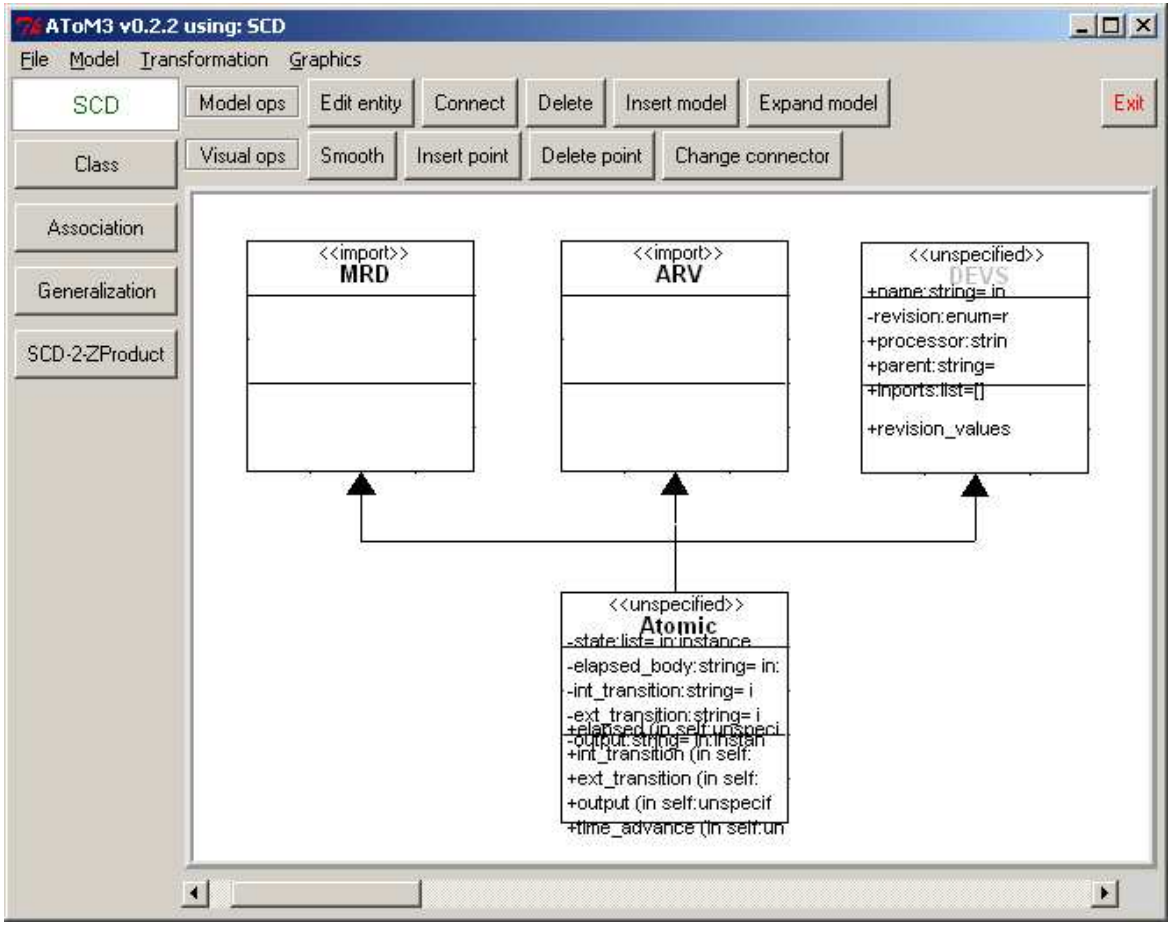
SCD Tool and Example Model



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Generated Code

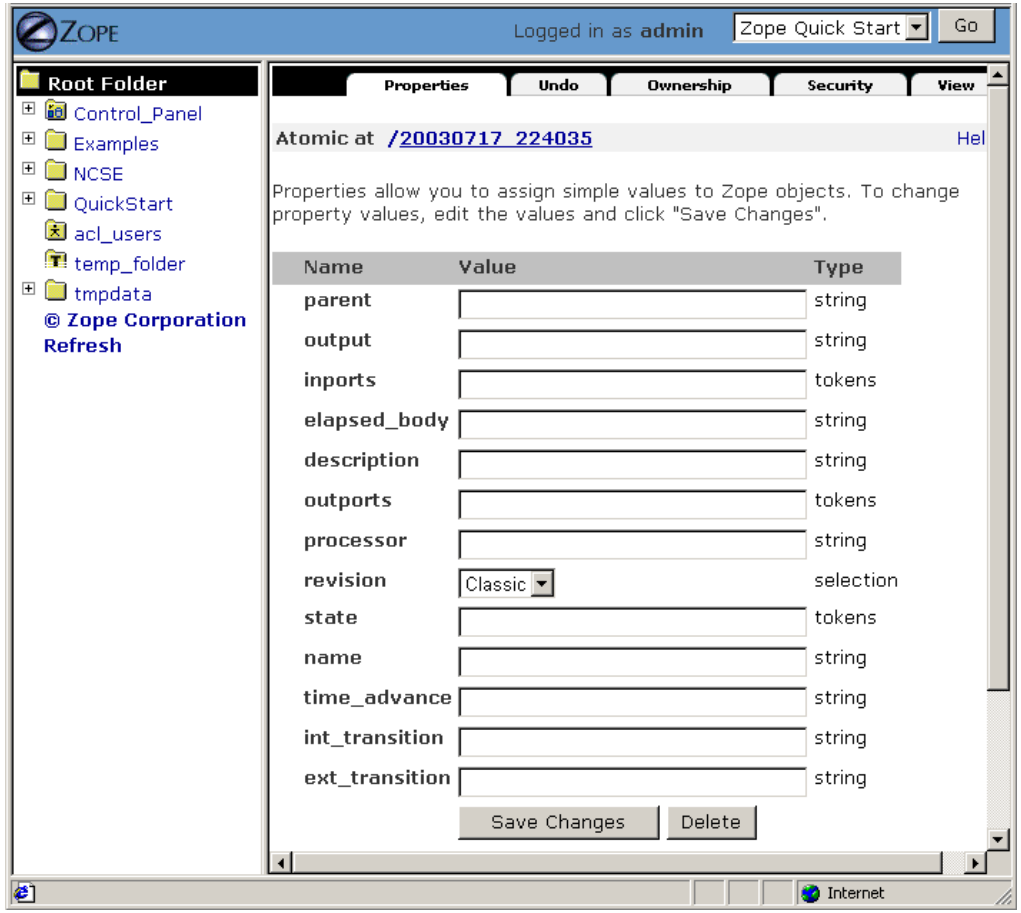
```
class Atomic(mxmSimpleItem, MRD, ARV):
        """Atomic DEVS Component."""
        meta_type = 'Atomic'

        _properties = ( {'type': 'string',    'id': 'name'},
                        {'type': 'string',    'id': 'output_body'},
                          …
                         {'type': 'selection', 'id': 'revision', \
                          'select_variable': 'revision_values',},
                        ) + MRD._properties + ARV._properties

        def revision_values (self):
                """Return list of DEVS revisions."""
                return ['Classic', 'Parallel']

        def output (self):
                return self._getProperty('output_body')
```

Result in Zope



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Conclusions

- A modeling environment for our custom design method was meta-modeled.
- Product generation was modeled.
- The resulting CASE tool is:
  - Domain-specific
  - Compatible with the existing technologies
  - Flexible, easy to control and use
- Future work will focus on extending the current design method with sequence diagrams in order to specify behavior.

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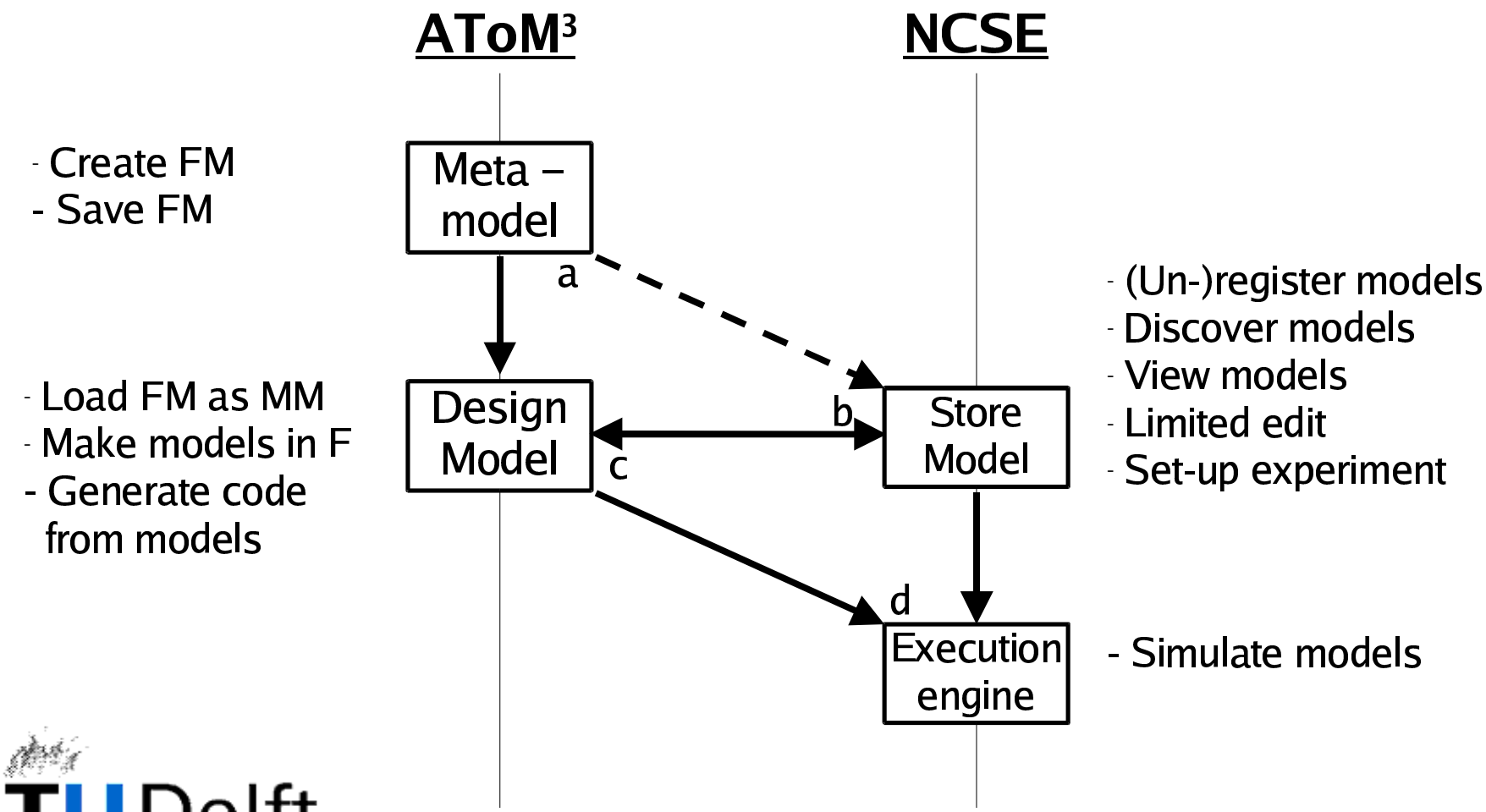
NCSE and AToM³ Clients



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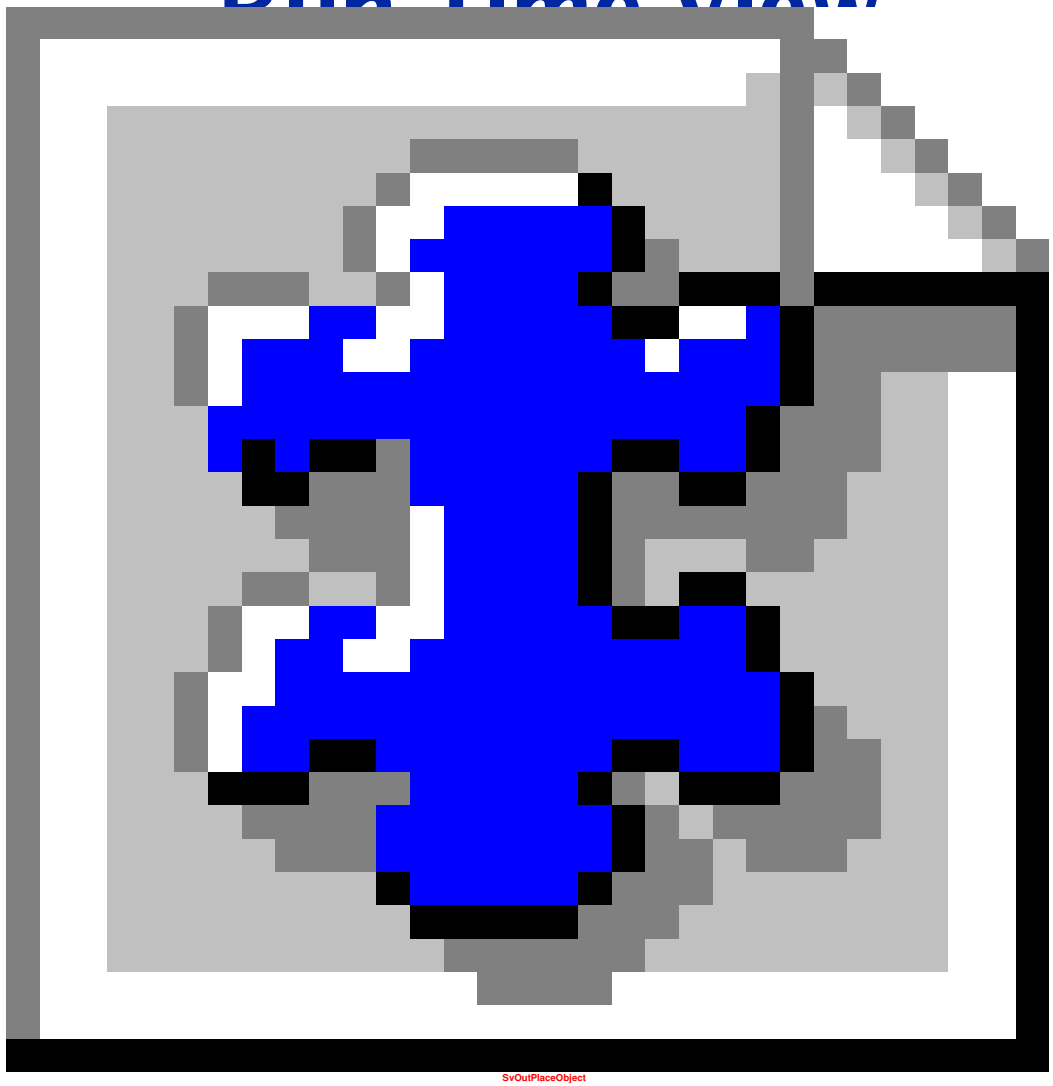
Run Time View



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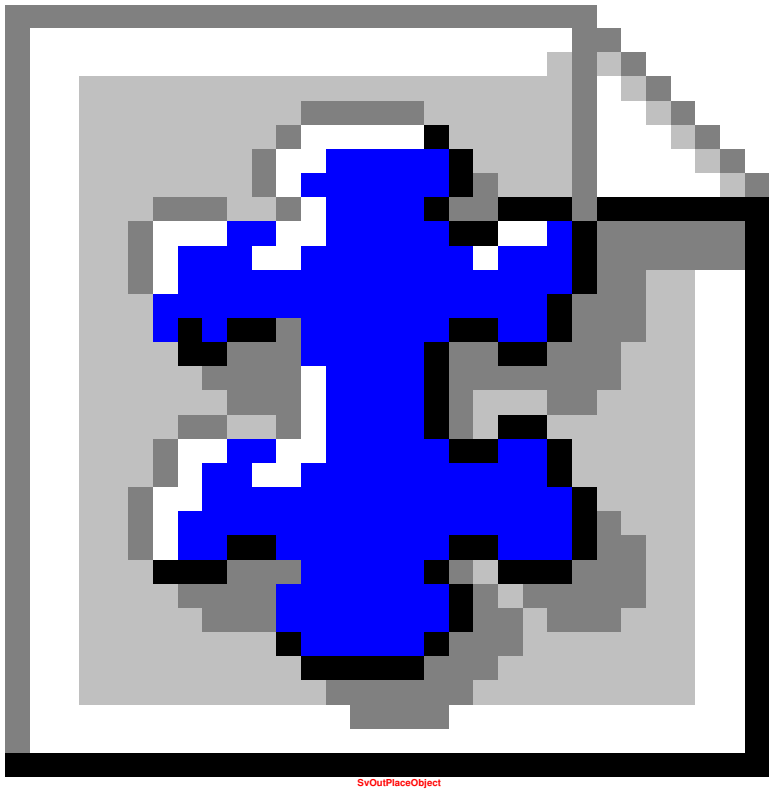
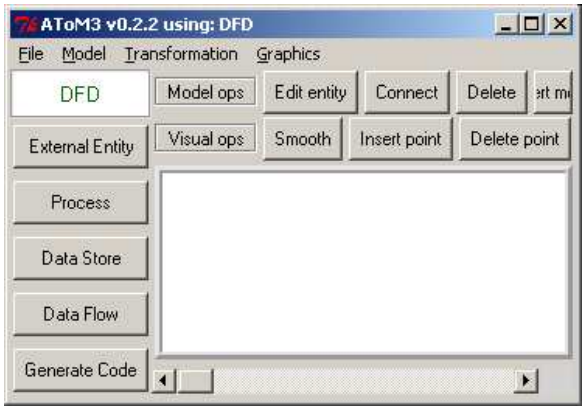
Generating a Tool





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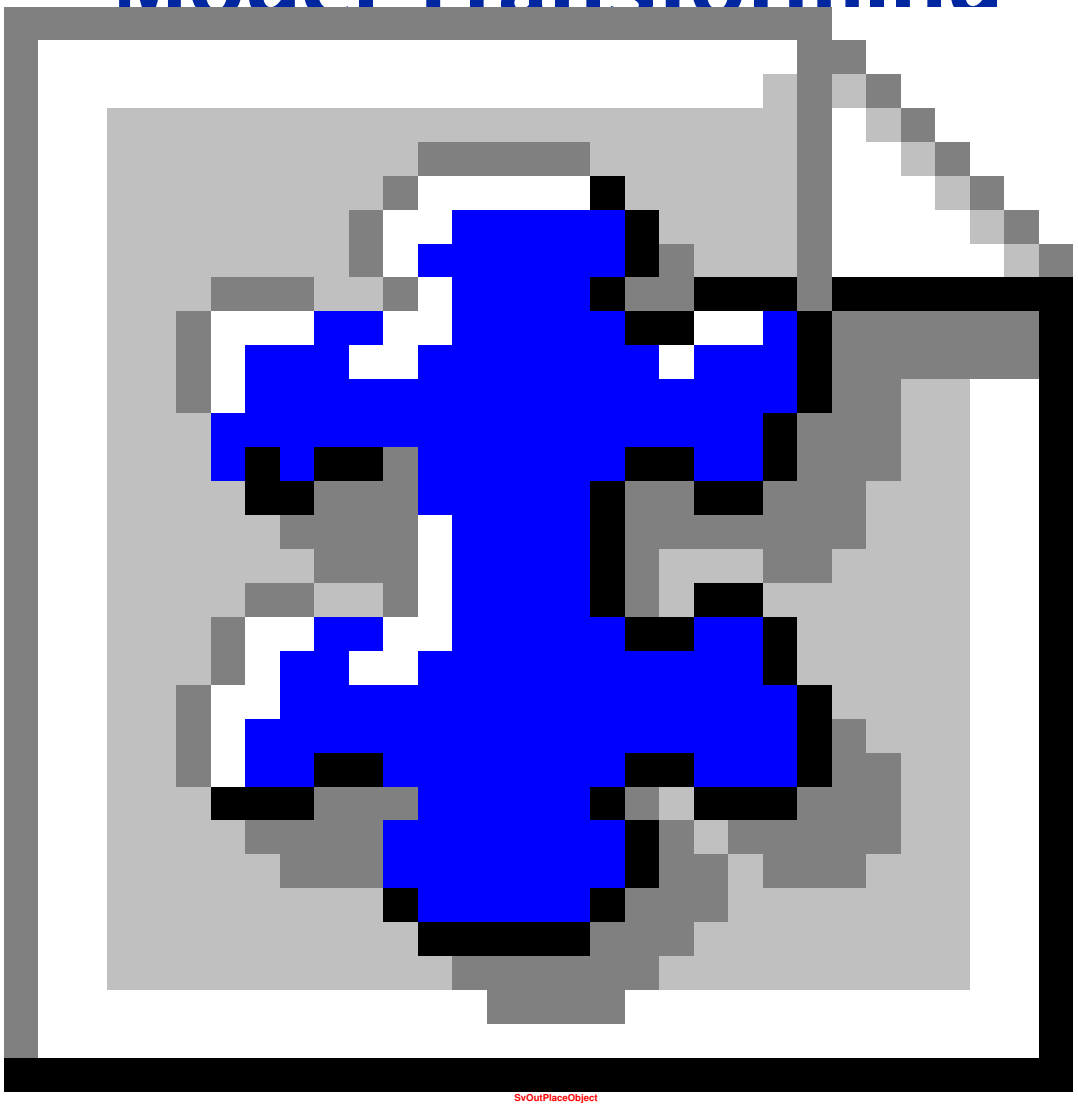
Model Transforming



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