A Compositional Approach to Bidirectional Model Transformation

ICSE'09 New Ideas and Emerging Results

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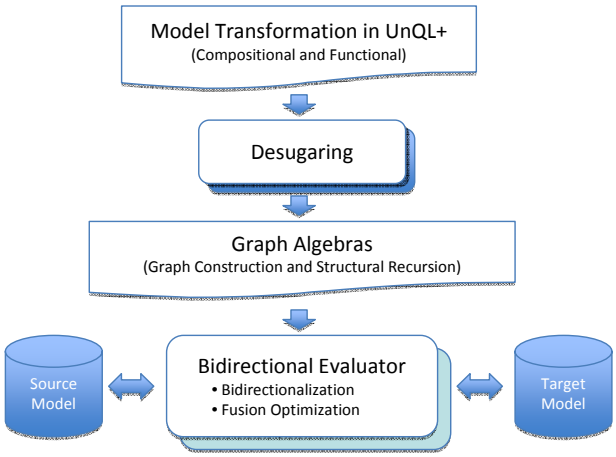
Introduction

In bidirectional model transformation, modifications propagate from source models to target models as well as from target to source. Although bidirectional model transformation plays an important role in model-driven software development, lack of clear semantics of composition is one of open problems.

Proposed Approach and Results

Compositional graph transformation language UnQL is extended for bidirectional model transformation by

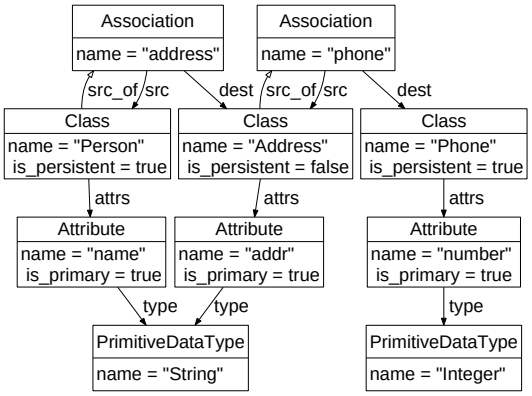
- Editing primitives (replace, delete, extend) [1]
- Bidirectional interpretation of each graph constructors and combinators [2]



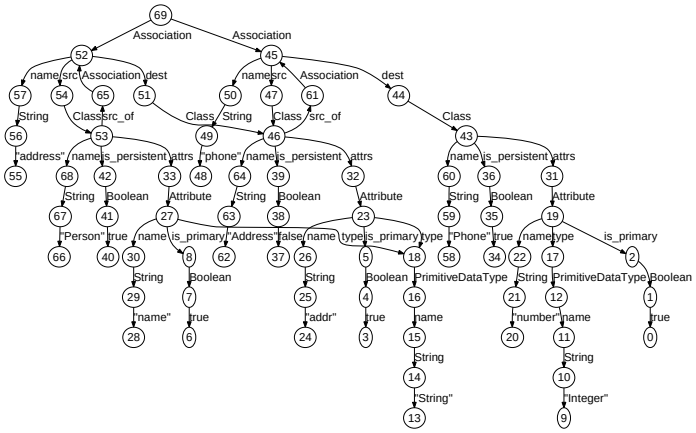
A compositional Framework for Bidirectional Model Transformation

Models as Edge-labeled Graphs

Models are internally represented by edge-labeled graphs.



Class diagram: an example of models to be transformed



Internal representation of the class diagram that is transformed by our system

Model Transformations in UnQL+

Transformation to prefix every name of the class by "class_" can be expressed in UnQL+ as

replace {$*name* : {}} by {("*class_*"^$*name*):{}} where {_*.*Class.name.String*:{$*name*:{}}} in $*classDB*

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
E ::= \{\} \mid \{L : E\} \mid E \cup E & \text{(* tree constructors *)} \\
\quad \mid \&x := E \mid \&y \mid () \mid E \oplus E \mid E\ @\ E & \text{(* graph constructors *)} \\
\quad \mid \mathit{cycle}(E) & \text{(* graph with cycles *)} \\
\quad \mid \mathit{Var} & \text{(* variables *)} \\
\quad \mid \text{let } \mathit{Var} = E \text{ in } E & \text{(* sequential composition *)} \\
\quad \mid \text{if } B \text{ then } E \text{ else } E & \text{(* conditional *)} \\
\quad \mid \mathit{rec}(\lambda(\mathit{LabelVar}, \mathit{Var}).E)(E) & \text{(* structural recursion *)}
\end{array}
$$

Syntax of UnCAL graph algebra

Bidirectional Evaluator and its property

Every UnQL+ program is translated[1] into UnCAL in which fixed number of constructors and combinators are combined to form a bigger transformation.

Formal semantics: union (∪) example

Two transformations are executed componentwise and combined.

$$\frac{\rho \xrightarrow{e_1} g_1 \quad \rho \xrightarrow{e_2} g_2 \quad g_1 \cup g_2 \Rightarrow g}{\rho \xrightarrow{e_1 \cup e_2} g} \text{(FWD)}$$

Modified target (g') are decomposed and the resultant components are fed to backward transformation.

$$\frac{g' \Rightarrow_\rho (g_1', g_2') \quad \rho_1' \xleftarrow[\rho]{e_1} g_1' \quad \rho_2' \xleftarrow[\rho]{e_2} g_2'}{\rho_1' \uplus_\rho \rho_2' \xleftarrow[\rho]{e_1 \cup e_2} g'} \text{(BWD)}$$

Well behavedness

No change on the target g should give no change on the source (environment) ρ.

$$\frac{\rho \xrightarrow{e} g}{\rho \xleftarrow[\rho]{e} g} \text{[GetPut]}$$

Another forward transformation from the modified source ρ' produces g' again.

$$\frac{\rho' \xleftarrow[\rho]{e} g'}{\rho' \xrightarrow{e} g'} \text{[PutGet]}$$

Impact and Future Work

- Demonstrate that functional approach is helpful to give bidirectional semantics in a formal and concise way
  - Demonstration available at http://www.biglab.org/
- Compare/combine with rule based approach

[1] S. Hidaka, Z. Hu, H. Kato, K. Nakano, Towards Compositional Approach to Model Transformation for Software Development, SAC 2009: 468-475, Mar. 2009.
[2] S. Hidaka, Z. Hu, H. Kato, and K. Nakano. An Algebraic approach to bidirectional model transformations. Technical Report GRACE-TR08-02, GRACE Center, National Institute of Informatics, Sept. 2008.

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