

On the Composition and Reuse of Viewpoints across Architecture Frameworks

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Stakeholder concerns

Stakeholders concerns can vary tremendously (and change

over time), depending on:

the nature of the system

project-specific constraints

organizational constraints

the application domain

•





Fact

Stakeholders concerns can vary tremendously (and change over time)

We require a way to capture stakeholder's specific architectural concerns







It is common practice to use multiple views and viewpoints to deal with different concerns

Pictures taken from Google Images



Stakeholder concerns -> Multiple views

Using multiple views has become standard practice in industry

- •IEEE Std 1471 (2000) -> ... -> ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010 (2011)
- Based on a survey we conducted with 48 practitioners [Survey2012], and about the usage of ALs in industry
 - 85% uses multiple views

	Useful in past projects							Useful for future projects						
	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	No exp.	Blank	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	Don't know	Blank
Support for multiple architectural views	2	2	4	11	18	2	9	1	0	4	5	27	1	10
							•							

Current issues

... but current AFs and ADLs are for the most part closed

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• difficult to reuse viewpoints when defining new frameworks across organizations and domains

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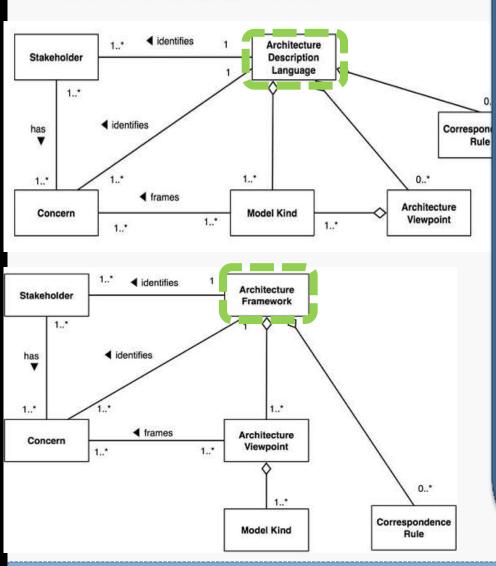
• The addition of new views (e.g., to frame a particular concern) is far from being systematic *

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 views consistency is still one of the harder problems in software architecture**

- * 43% had to extend their ALs to add new views [Survey2012]
- ** Also remarked in "Just Enough Software Architecture", George Fairbanks, 2010

ADLs and AFs



- 1) Architecture Viewpoints: define the contents of each architecture view;
- 2) Architecture Frameworks (AFs):
 coordinated set of viewpoints for
 use within a particular stakeholder
 community or domain of
 application (e.g., GERAM, TOGAF,
 MODAF);
- 3) Architecture Description
 Languages (ADLs): any mode of
 expression used in an architecture
 description.

ADL provides model kinds selected to frame one or more concerns.

<u>ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010</u> - International Standard for Systems and Software Engineering – Architectural Description. 2011

Goal of this work

To provide an infrastructure that enables to build reusable architecture frameworks

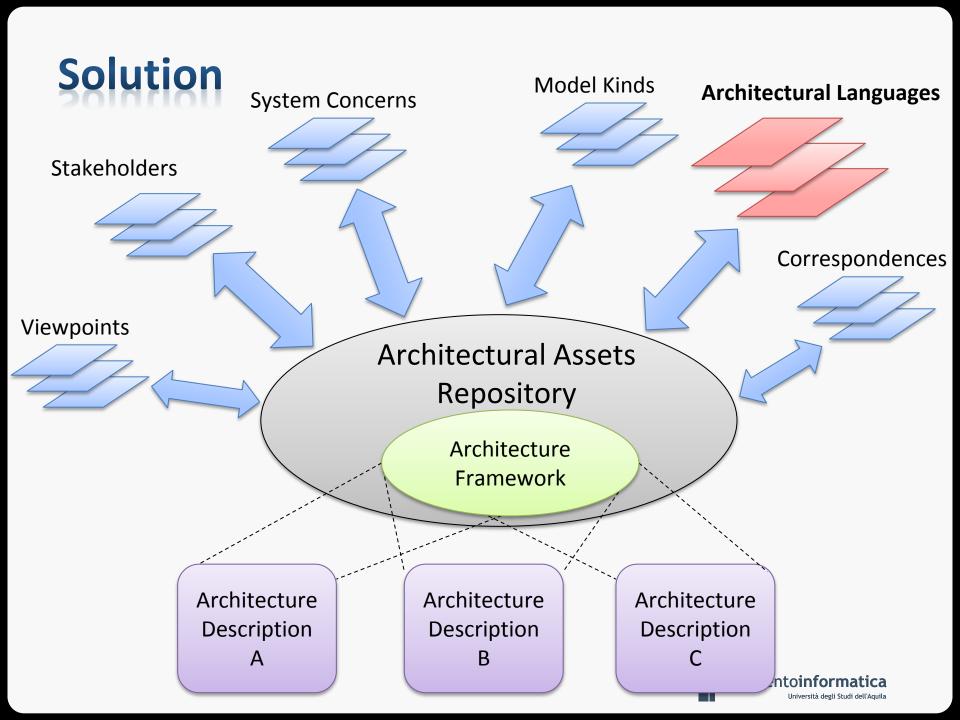
by treating views, viewpoints, concerns as first-class entities.

MEGAF is an MDE approach to create new architecture frameworks by means of mechanisms:

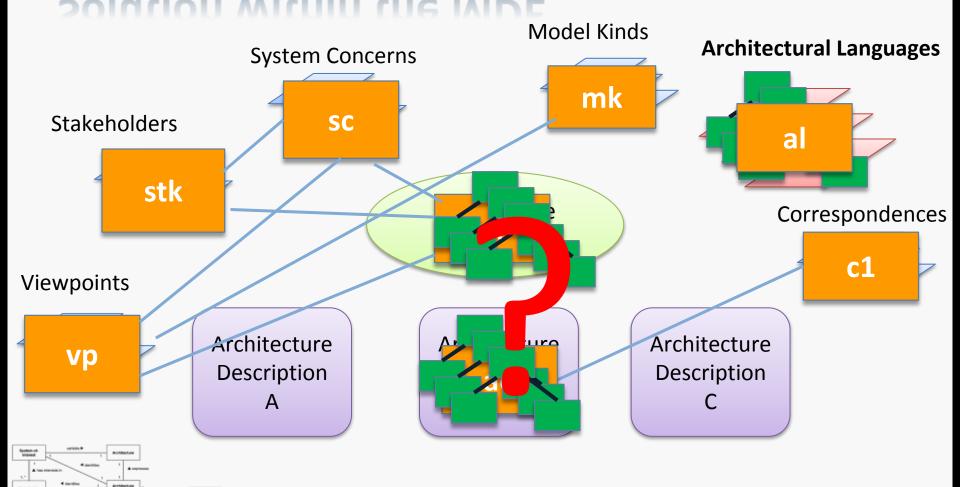
- to store, retrieve, and combine existing viewpoints, by properly selecting and reusing models previously defined and resident in MEGAF;
- ii. to define correspondences among views, viewpoints, stakeholders, system concerns and their elements;
- iii. to enforce consistency and completeness checks based on defined architectural relationships and rules among elements.

MEGAF





Solution within the MDE



How to manage models that contains classes and other models?



Technological solution

MEGAF is realized via megamodeling techniques

A megamodel is a kind of model in which elements could represent and/or refer to models or metamodels [Bézivin et al., OOPSLA/GPCE 2004]

A megamodel specifies properties and rules governing model construction, including multiple models and metamodels

- → Models and metamodels are first-class entities
- →It offers also the possibility to specify relationships between them and to navigate them.

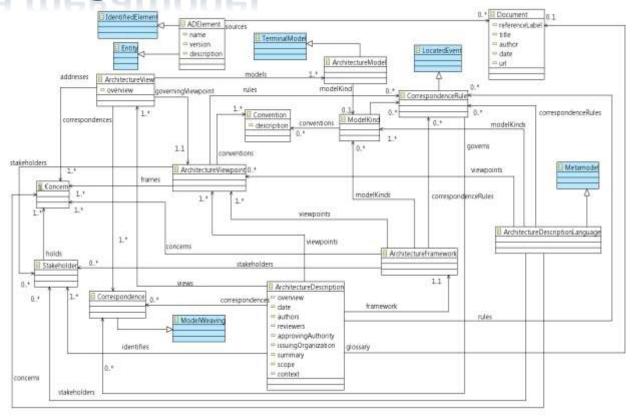


MEGAF meta megamodel

GMM4SA meta megamodel

(describing how to build 42010– conformant megamodels)

In MEGAF, a megamodel is a repository of AD elements

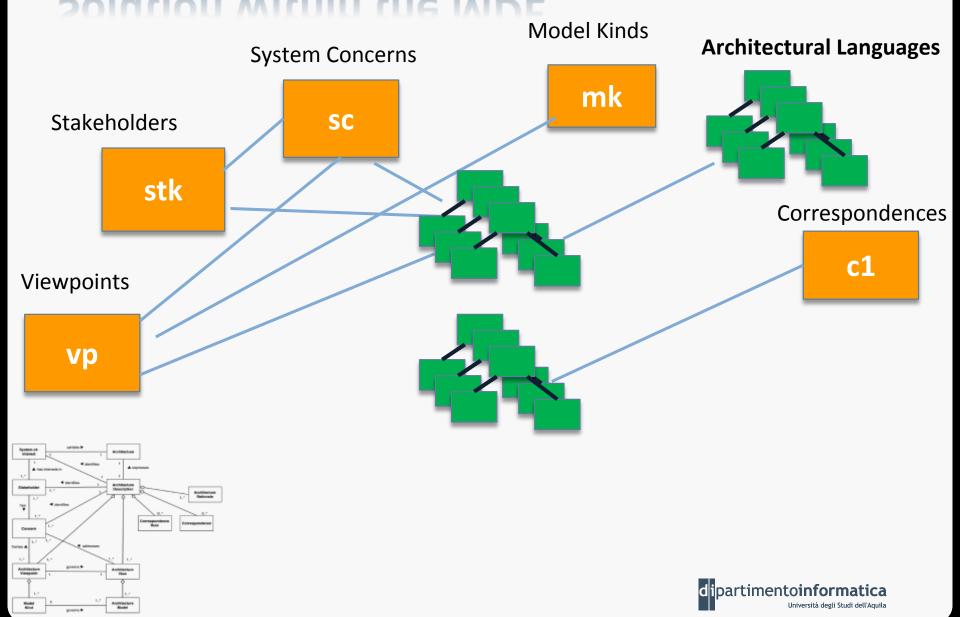


- •Megamodels in combination with weaving models for coordinating sets of models;
- •The navigability and traceability extension.

[Jouault et. al, ACM SAC 2010]



Solution within the MDE



CASE STUDY



Information systems for public transportation

(BOA)



dipartimentoinformatica

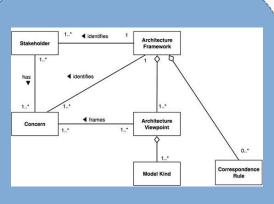
Viewpoints: structural, behaviour, web services

ADLs: Diasuite, UML

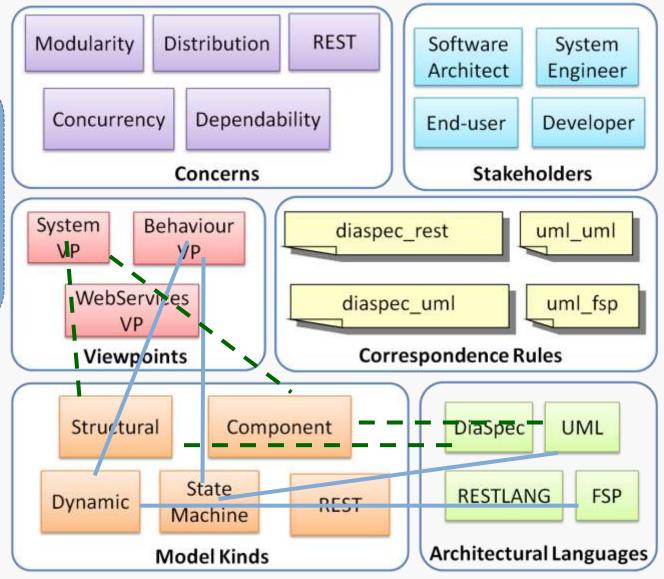
Extensions: REST services metamodel, LTS

Stakeholders: sw architect, end-user, developer, sys eng.

BOA AF



42010 AF definition





Work Done...

Definition of the GMM4SA metamegamodel, fully compliant to the ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010

- •Each megamodel conforming to it must satisfy those relationships in order to be valid:
 - definition of conformance of an AF to the 42010
 - definition of conformance of an AD to an AF
 - definition AF correspondence rules

Specification of the model weaving and composition mechanisms

Use of the AM3 megamodel management component (in the AMMA platform) to record all available resources, acting as an MDE repository.



MEGAF classes of users

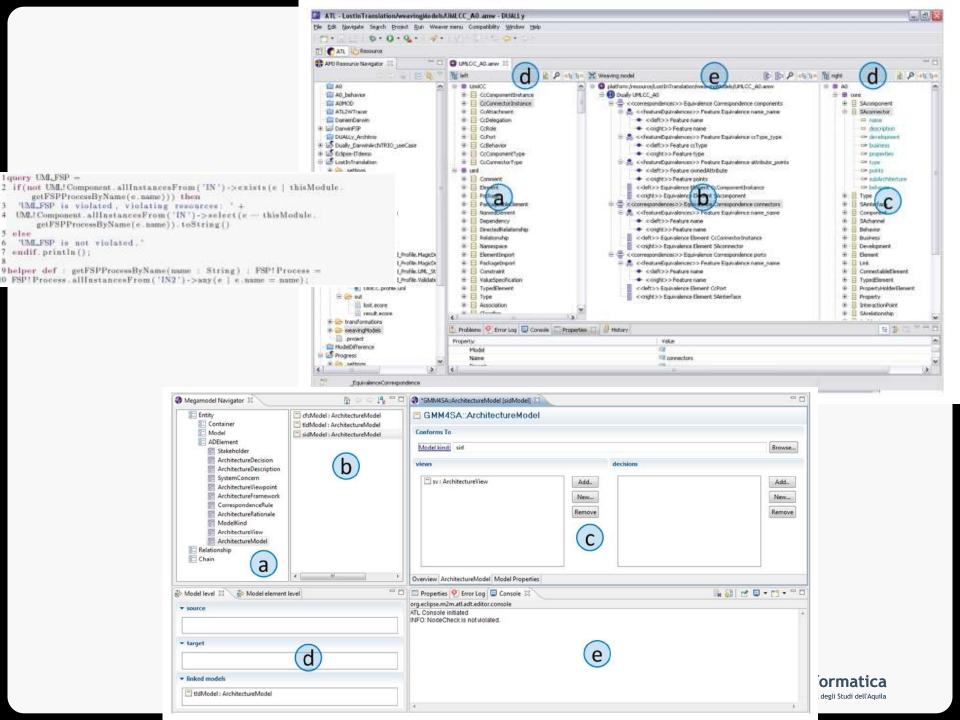
MD engineers

- define the domain megamodel (conforming to the GMM4SA)
 and creates viewpoints
- define correspondence rule in OCL

Software architects

- create AFs by easily using elements in the megamodel
- create ADs conforming to the AFs
 - create new view and import its model (done with existing ADLs)
 into MEGAF





CONCLUSIONS



Future Work

- Advanced searches
- Overlapping viewpoints management
- Usability and GUI
- Extension and customization of repository elements
- AF extensions can create problems to the corresponding AD

Application to industrial projects



Our vision

Reuse, compose, and extend ADLs and AFs instead of creating new ones



Extended/customized ADL Composed AF Our solution generated in byADL generated in MEGAF St1 MEGAF Darwin/FSP **ACME** SA UML profiles pivot metamodel **AADL** (A_0)

DUALLy: an automated approach for ADLs interoperability

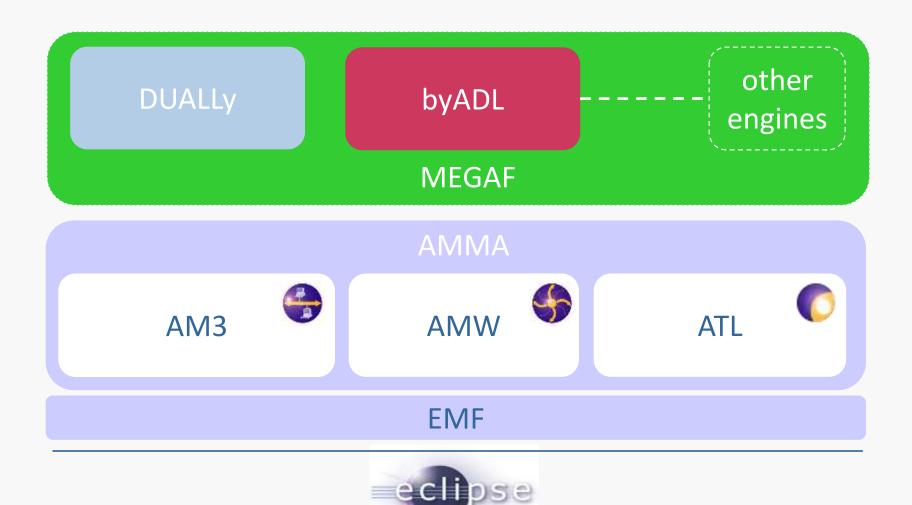
other ADLs

xADI

byADL: an approach to adapt and customize existing ADLs

MEGAF: a model-driven infrastructure for building reusable and extensible architecture frameworks

Tool Support





Automation



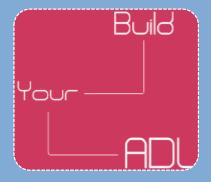
megaf.di.univaq.it

Preliminary prototype in Eclipse, using megamodeling techniques



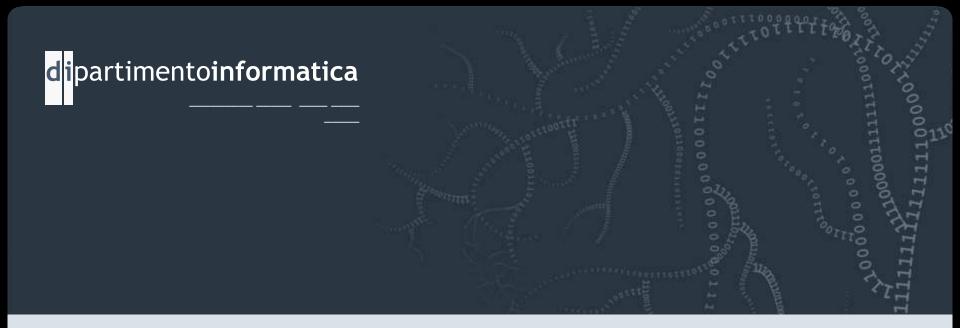
dually.di.univaq.it

Prototype in Eclipse, using model-driven engineering techniques



byadl.di.univaq.it

Prototype in Eclipse, using model-driven engineering techniques



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