# Comparison of Several Meta-modeling Tools

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## **Outline**

- Why not modeling
- Meta-modeling
- MetaEdit+
- DOME
- Comparison AToM3 with MetaEdit+ and DOME

# Why not modeling?

- Modeling is the process to build a framework that can reflect systems in the real world, based on certain modeling formalism which defines all the models that can be created using the modeling environment.
- The modeling formalism contains two parts:
  - Syntax: specify the concepts used to construct models, the relationships existing among these concepts and the rules that govern the construction of models.
  - Semantics: be further divided into several kinds:
     denotational semantics, operational semantics
     correctness of semantics is a key issue, usually a form
     of a separate constraint language, OCL (Object
     Constraints Language)

# Why not modeling

Modeling tools usually have a two-level architecture as shown below:

Domain Modeling Lnauage
(Model: hard-code)

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Computer-Based System

#### **Disadvantages of modeling:**

This unchangeable feature causes some problems:

- 1. Fixed model can't specify domains under development adequately
- 2. Can't satisfy the requirements of users with different culture, education and characteristics

# Why not modeling?

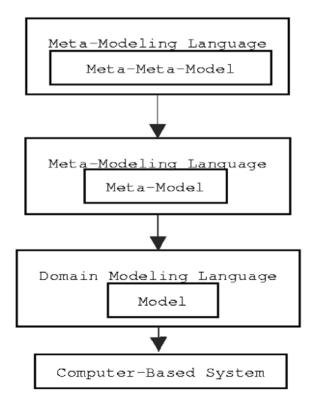
- Solution: to customize the models to the requirements of the domains and the users
  - To come up a general formalism that can satisfy "everything": tricky
  - To allow the users to specify their own models for specific domains, when the domain develop or user's requirements change, the users can update the models. That's what meta-modeling technique provides...

# **Meta-modeling**

- Meta-modeling provides a modeling environment that is configurable for a wide range of domains:
  - use a higher-level, meta-level modeling language to define a domain-specific modeling language instead of models.
  - specification of the modeling language is a model called meta-model.
  - meta-modeling language should be abstract enough such that it can specify most domains. As a consequence, it can describe itself in the form of meta-meta-model.

#### Implementation of meta-modeling

The key is the lower layer is always defined by the language of the next upper layer.



## Meta-modeling tools

- AToM3
- MetaEdit+
- DOME
- GME
- KOGGE

first three, based on Petri Net example

- A commercial metaCASE tool developed by the company MetaCase Consulting, Finland.
- Many successful stories: development of mobile phones for NOKIA, development of e-commerce platform for PECUNET
- Platforms: Windows, Linux, HP, Solaris
- It consists of two parts:
  - Method Workbench: design your own method (including the modeling formalism, code generators, and other concepts)
  - MetaEdit+: design your own model in the modeling environment following a given method definition.

#### **Meta-modeling language GOPRR:**

- Object: entity in ER formalism: place and transition
- Property: attribute
- Relationship: tran2pl, pl2tran
- Role: specify the components that lie at the end of a relationship connected to an object. Two roles: From and To

- Graph: connects individual components together to form the modeling technique using some sub-tools:
  - Type tool: what types are visible in the Type menus and Toolbar of editors
  - Binding tool: how the relationships, roles and objects are connected to each other, cardinality attribute.
  - Constraint tool: the number of roles or relationships an object can participate in, no specific constraint language
  - Sub-graph tool:
    - explosion: explode an instance to a new graph: entity in ER -> state transition diagram
    - decomposition: decompose an object type to a new graph in the same diagram.

- Code generation: has its own report definition language.
  - Document generation : HTML, word document.
  - Source code generation: test cases, simulation.

Petri Net example

## **DOME**

- Under development of Honeywell Technology Center
- Written in VisualWorks Smalltalk
- Platforms: Windows, Linux, Sun Solaris
- Tools:
  - DOME Tool Specification (DTS): using the meta-modeling language, DOME Tool Specification Language to define the meta-models.
  - ProtoDOME: execute the meta-model and generate the modeling environment.
  - Alter and Projector: two extension languages used for constraint specification, code generation, simulation and test cases, etc.

#### **DOME**

#### The DOME Tool Specification Language:

- Node Specification: entity in ER formalism
- Connector Specification: relationship in ER formalism
- Connection Constraint: determine how the connectors can be used to link nodes together, cardinalities.
- Part/Whole Relationship: containment. token and place
- Graph Specification: represent the class of object that contains the nodes and connectors in a diagram, to declare graph-level properties, relationships and methods

## **DOME**

- Tool Palette: the toolbar with the buttons for creating the objects defined in DOME Tool Specification, automatically generated by DOME
- Custom Button: can only be put in Tool Palette, used to specify test cases and simulation, through defining methods in language Alter.
- Code generation: Alter

Petri Net example

#### **Comparison AToM3 with MetaEdit+ and DOME**

Aspects	АТоМ3	MetaEdit+	DOME
Platforms	Windows, Unix	Windows, Unix, Sun Solaris, HP	Windows, Linux, Sun Solaris
Meta-modeling language	ER	GOPRR	The DOME Tool Specification language
Graphical specification?	Yes	No	Partly, the graphical appearance can't be edited in a graphical way
Hierarchy	Partly, not implement complete yet	Yes, decomposition	Yes, sub-diagram
Inheritance	No	Yes, ( make dependant )	Yes
Constraint	Python function or OCL	No specific constraint language	Alter language
Simulation	Yes	Yes	Yes
Simulation method and implementation workload	Graph Grammar, an intuitive way, less code by hand	Report definition language, all code by hand	Alter function, all code by hand
Code generation and workload	Python source code Little code by hand	Can be any language Most code by hand	Can be any language Most code by hand
Report generation	No	Yes	No

# The following work

Other meta-modeling tools:
 GME, KOGGE ...