

# Model-Driven Design using I-Logix Rhapsody

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# Overview

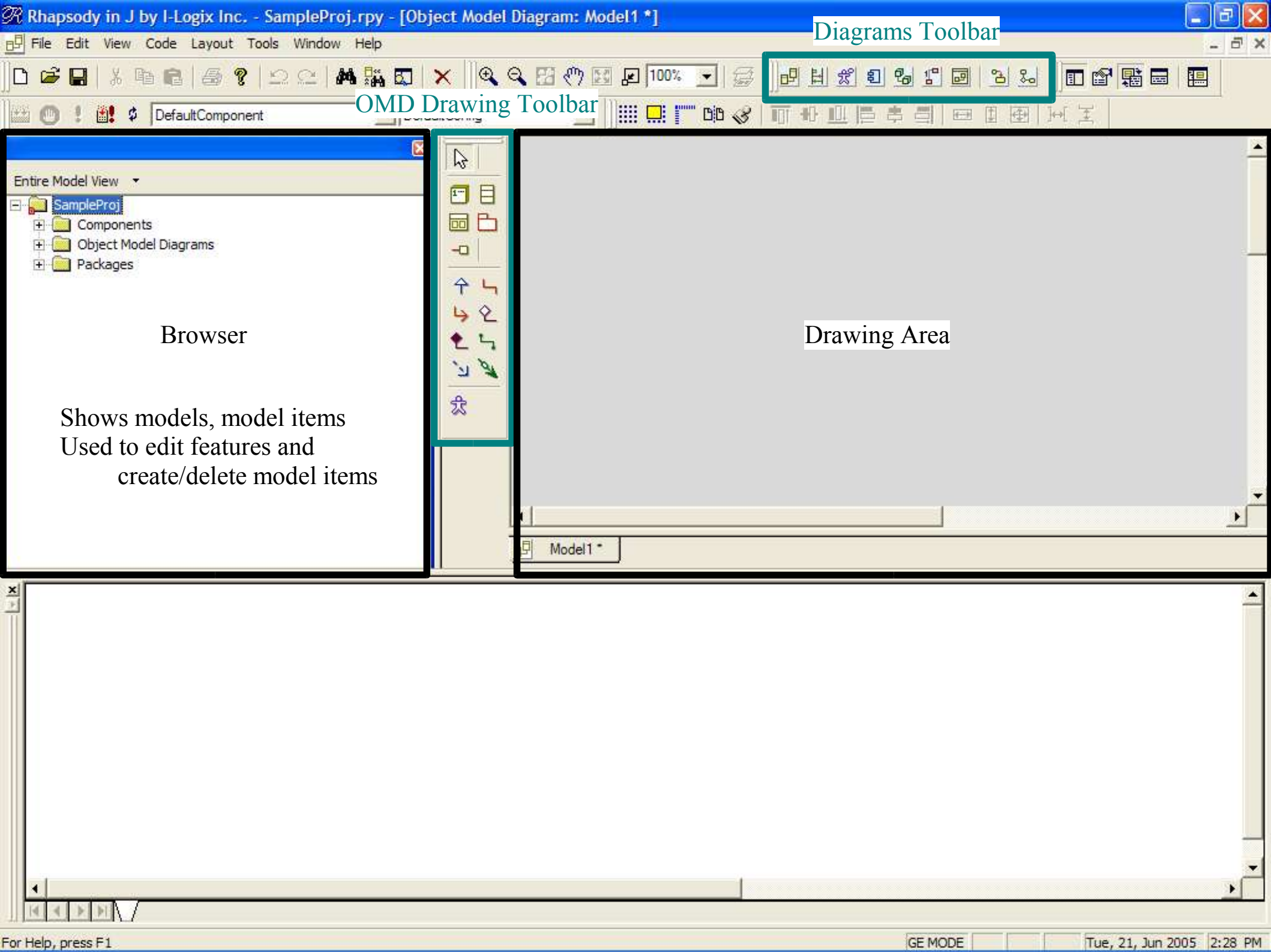
1. Introduction to Rhapsody
2. Basic Usage of Rhapsody
3. Important Points
4. ROPES
5. Example: Answering Machine
6. Personal Experiences using Rhapsody
7. Conclusion

# Introduction to Rhapsody

- Rhapsody is software for UML-based design and simulation
  - Activity Diagrams
  - Collaboration Diagrams
  - Component Diagrams
  - Deployment Diagrams
  - Sequence Diagrams
  - Statecharts
  - Structure Diagrams
  - Object Model Diagrams
  - Use Case Diagrams

# Introduction to Rhapsody

- Generates C, C++, Ada, or Java code
- Allows for reactivity, multiple threads, real-time environments
- Allows user to “roundtrip”, i.e. alter code directly and then update visual model
- For this presentation, “Rhapsody in J” version 6.0 for Windows used (“Rhapsody in C++” examined)



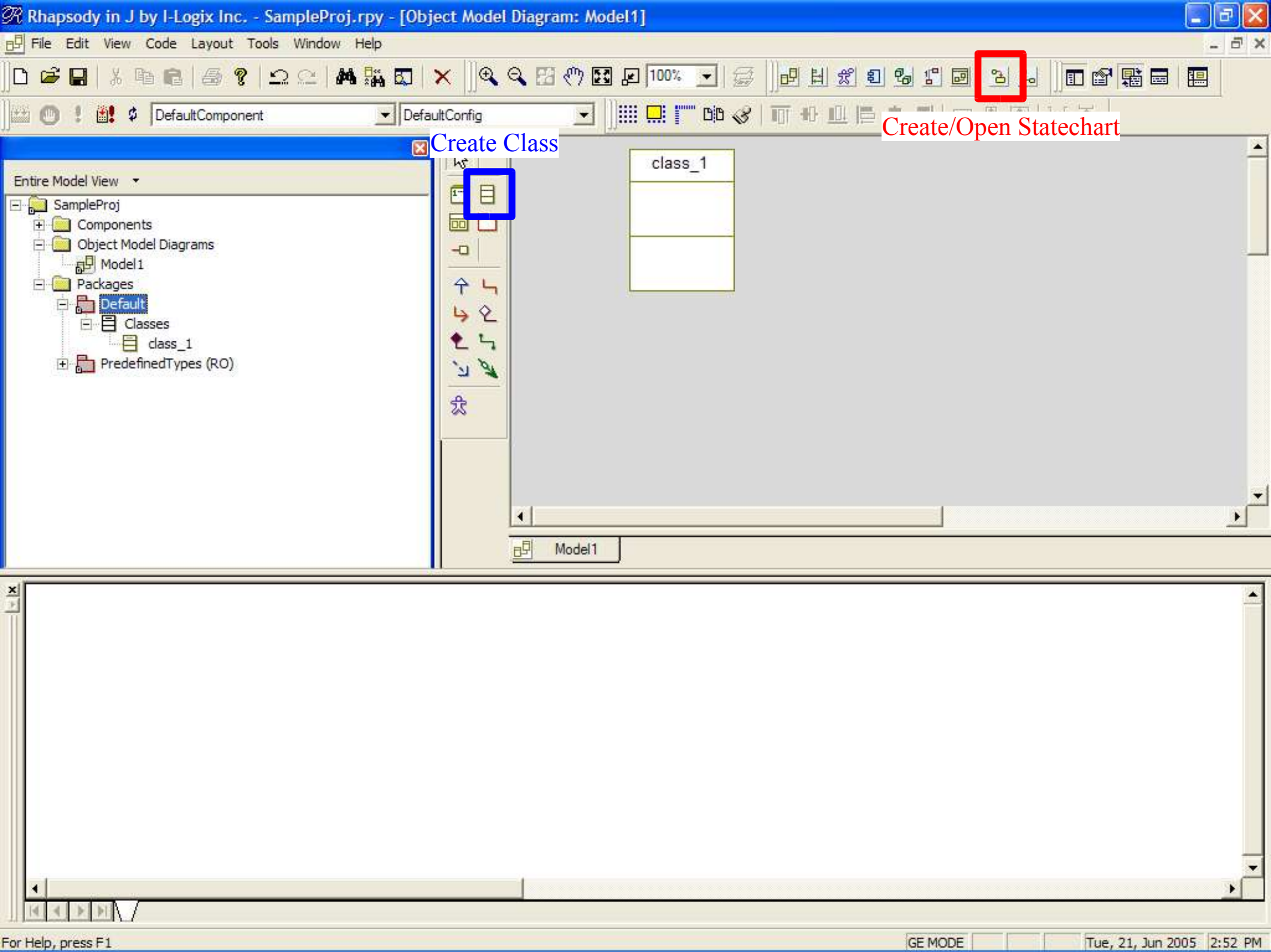
Diagrams Toolbar

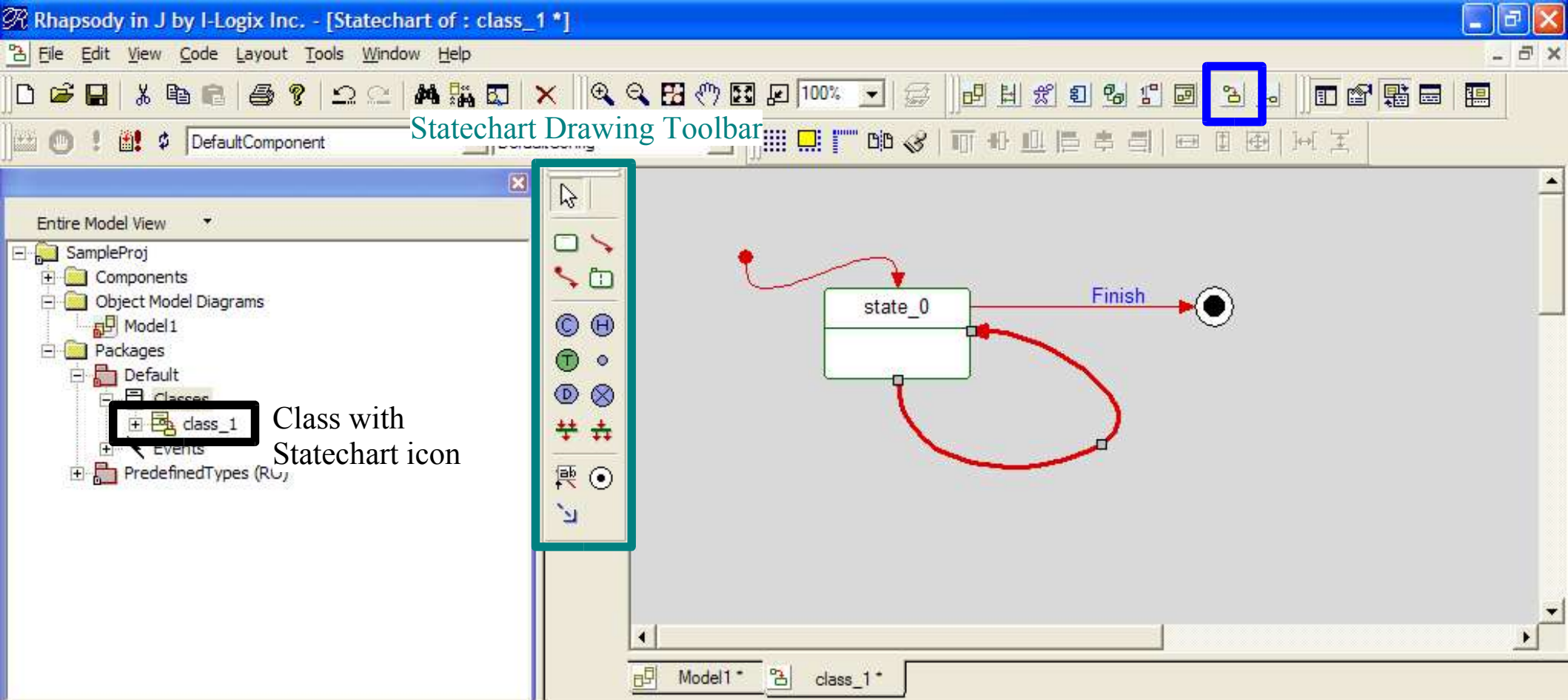
OMD Drawing Toolbar

Browser

Shows models, model items  
Used to edit features and  
create/delete model items

Drawing Area





Active Code Viewer

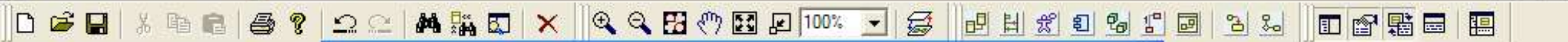
```
//-----  
// Default\class_1.java  
//-----  
  
/** class class_1  
public class class_1 implements RiJStateConcept {  
  
    public Reactive reactive;  
    protected int myInt;        /** attribute myInt  
  
    protected class_3 itsClass_3;  
    public static final int RiJNonState=0;  
    public static final int state_0=1;  
}
```

For Help, press F1

GE MODE

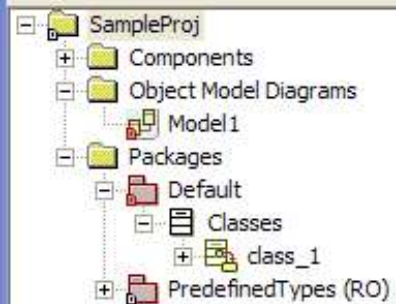
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DefaultComponent

Entire Model View



Class : class\_1 in Default

General Attributes Operations Relations Tags Properties

Name: class\_1 L

Stereotype:

Visibility: Public

Main Diagram: Model1

Concurrency: sequential

Defined In: Default

Description:

Choose Sequential  
or Active for each class

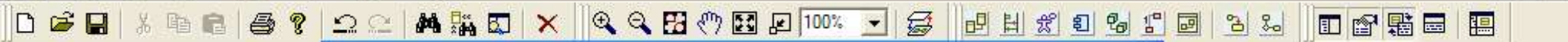
Locate

OK

Apply

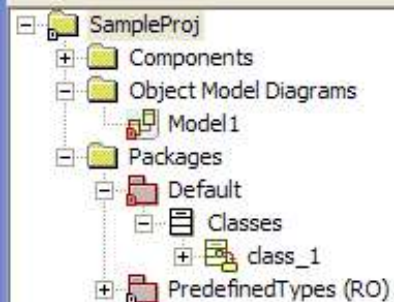
```
//-----  
  
/** class class_1  
public class class_1  
  
    public Reactive  
    protected int my  
  
    public static fi  
    public static fi  
  
    protected int ro  
    protected int rootState_active;  
  
    public RiJThread getThread() {
```





DefaultComponent

Entire Model View



Class : class\_1 in Default

General Attributes Operations Relations Tags Properties

Name	Visibility	Type	Initial Value
myInt	Public	int	
<New>			

Type choices include  
language-agnostic and  
user-defined types

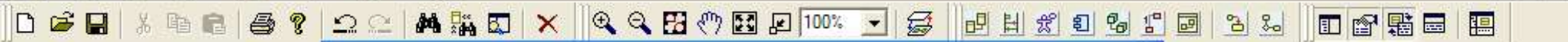
int  
long  
Object  
RhpAddress  
RhpBoolean  
RhpCharacter  
RhpInteger  
RhpPositive  
RhpReal  
RhpString  
RhpUnlimitedNatural  
RhpVoid

```
//-----  
  
/** class class_1  
public class class_1  
  
    public Reactive  
    protected int my  
  
    public static fi  
    public static fi  
  
    protected int ro  
    protected int rootState_active;  
  
    public RiJThread getThread() {
```

Locate

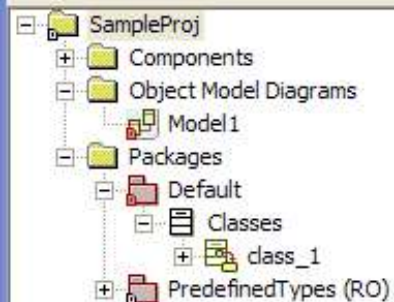
OK

Apply



DefaultComponent

Entire Model View



Class : class\_1 in Default

General Attributes Operations Relations Tags Properties

Name	Visibility	Return Type
PrimitiveOperation		
Reception		
TriggeredOperation		
Constructor		
Destructor		

Operation choices include  
Primitive (manually coded),  
Event Reception, and  
Triggered Operations

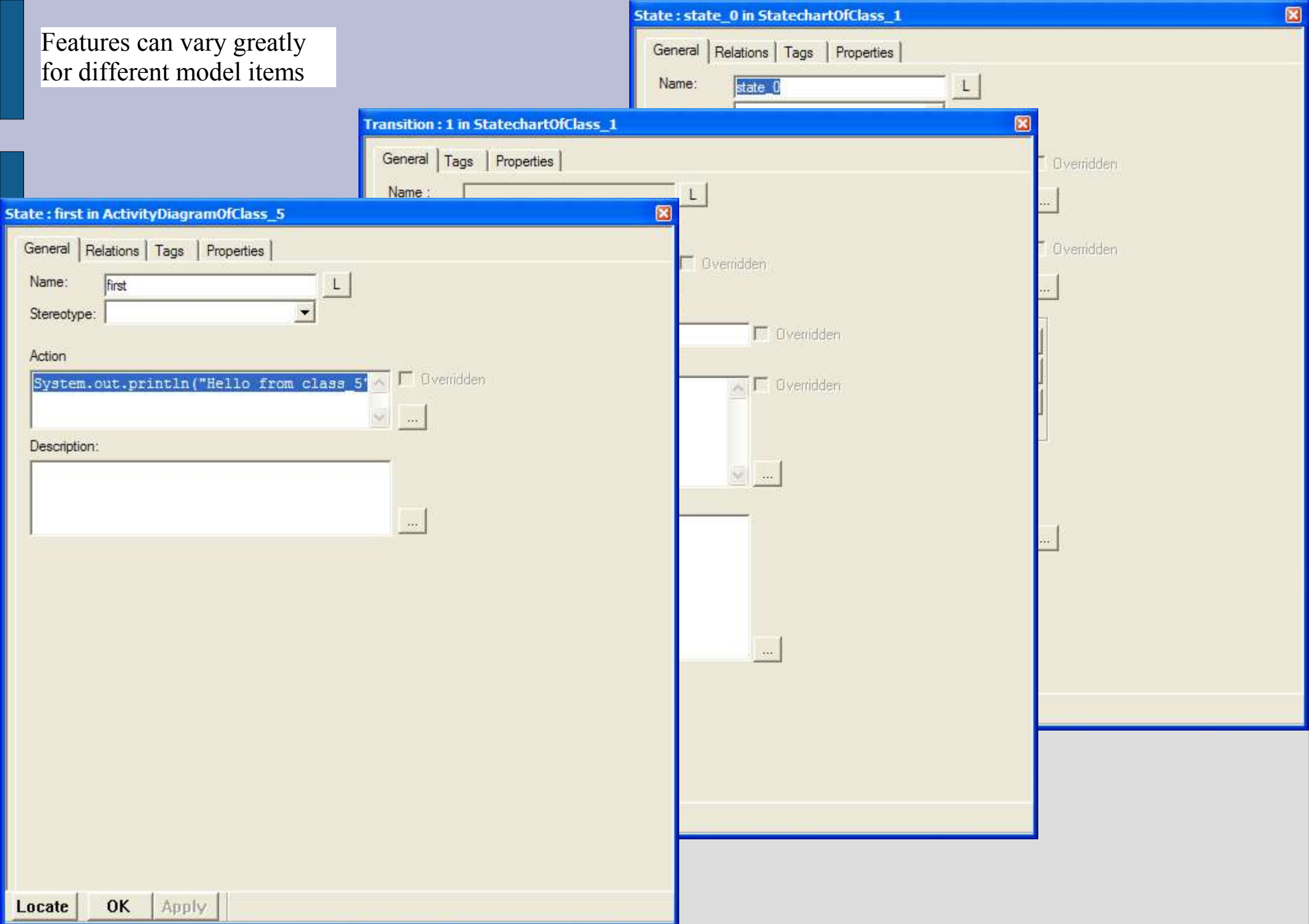
```
//-----  
  
//## class class_1  
public class class_1  
  
    public Reactive  
    protected int my  
  
    public static fi  
    public static fi  
  
    protected int ro  
    protected int rootState_active;  
  
    public RiJThread getThread() {
```

Locate

OK

Apply

Features can vary greatly  
for different model items



Configuration : DefaultConfig in DefaultComponent

General Initialization Settings Checks Relations Tags Properties

Initial instances

☒ Explicit ☐ Derived

Default

☒ class\_1

☒ Generate Code For Actors

Initialization code

Locate OK Apply

Choose classes to be instantiated at runtime



**Code Toolbar**

Generate  
Re Generate  
Roundtrip  
Force Roundtrip  
Dynamic Model Code Associativity  
Build MainDefaultComponent.class (F7)  
Rebuild MainDefaultComponent.class  
Clean  
IDE  
Stop  
Run MainDefaultComponent.class (Ctrl+F5)  
Generate/Make/Run  
Clean Redundant Source Files

DefaultConfig (Ctrl+F7)  
Selected classes

100%

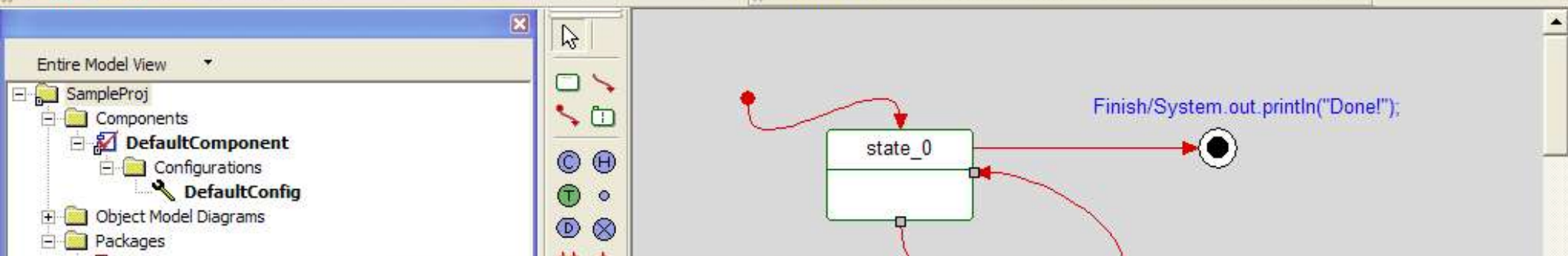
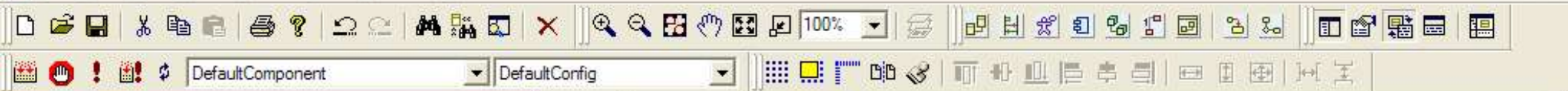
state\_0

Finish/System.out.println("Done!");

tm(10)/setMyInt(getMyInt() + 1);  
System.out.println("Hello World");  
if (getMyInt() >= 10) {  
    gen(new Finish());  
}

Model1 \* class\_1 \*

```
protected int rootState_subState;  
protected int rootState_active;  
public static final int class_1_Timeout_state_0_id = 1;  
  
public RiJThread getThread() {  
    return reactive.getThread();  
}  
  
public void schedTimeout(long delay, long tmID, RiJStateReactive reactive) {  
    getThread().schedTimeout(delay, tmID, reactive);  
}  
  
public void unschedTimeout(long tmID, RiJStateReactive reactive) {  
    getThread().unschedTimeout(tmID, reactive);  
}
```



C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Start Menu\Programs\Rhapsody 6.0\Rhapsody Develop...

```
Hello World
Hello World
Hello World
Hello World
Hello World
Hello World
Hello World
Hello World
Hello World
Hello World
Done!
```

```
getThread().setTimeout(delay, tmID, reactive);
}

public void unschedTimeout(long tmID, RiJStateReactive reactive) {
    getThread().setTimeout(tmID, reactive);
}
```



# Basic Usage of Rhapsody

1. Create classes (in Browser, OMD, Sequence Diagram, etc.)
2. Create Statechart or Activity Diagram of one or more classes
3. Set up default Component and active Configuration
4. Generate code for active configuration
5. Compile and run active configuration

# Important Points

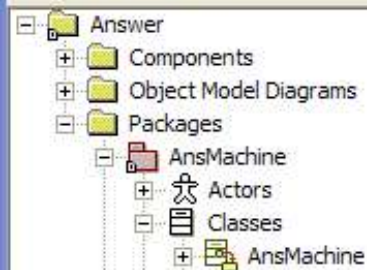
- Model-Based Design
  - Sequence Diagrams are created in Analysis or Design Mode
    - Design: Messages, classes realized on insertion into diagram. Messages deleted from diagram on deletion from model
  - “Roundtripping” is only allowed at code locations between special comment markers
    - “--+ [ <Type> <Name>” and “--+ ]” in Ada
    - “/\*# [ <Type> <Name> \*/” and “/\*# ] \*/” in C
    - “// # [ <Type> <Name>” and “// # ]” in C++, Java
  - Rhapsody's Internal Reporter and ReporterPLUS can generate reports in RTF, DOC, HTML, PPT, etc. (examples on slides)



DefaultComponent

DefaultConfig

Entire Model View



Report Settings

Report Options

- ☒ Include Relations
- ☒ Include Subclasses

Operations: ☒ All ☐ PublicAttributes: ☒ All ☐ Public

- ☒ Include Statechart
- ☒ Include Method's Body
- ☒ Include Types
- ☒ Include Use Case
- ☒ Include Actors
- ☐ Include Diagrams
- ☐ Include Components
- ☐ Include Derived Operations
- ☐ Include Overridden Properties

Scope

- ☐ Selection
- ☒ Configuration

OK

Cancel

Help

# Answer

## Report on Configuration DefaultConfig

### Packages

#### AnsMachine

##### Constraints:

**blankTapeNonNeg  
Specification**  
blankTape >= 0;

##### Anchors:

Anchor to Recorder

##### **oneCallAtATime**

*Only one call can be received at one time.*

##### Anchors:

Anchor to Recorder

##### Requirements:

**requirement\_0**  
*Must save all calls*



- ☐ Page 1
- ☐ Page 2
- ☐ Class name: AnsMachine
- ☐ Class name: Recorder
- ☐ Class name: Speaker
- ☐ Class name: Microphone
- ☐ msg Attribute
- ☐ Microphone Operation
- ☒ **recvMsg Operation**
- ☐ getMsg Operation
- ☐ setMsg Operation
- ☐ Class name: Chronometer
- ☐ Class name: MsgTuple

## recvMsg Operation

Type: void

Visibility: public

Implementation: java.io.BufferedReader myIn = new java.io.BufferedReader(new java.io.InputStreamReader(System.in));

String msg = "";

//Receive input

try {

msg = myIn.readLine();

}

catch(Exception ex) {

}

//-

//Set it

setMsg(msg);

//-

## getMsg Operation

Type: String

Visibility: public

Implementation: return msg;

## setMsg Operation

Type: RhpVoid

Visibility: public

Implementation: msg = p\_msg;

# Important Points

- Object/Instance Behavior
  - Each class may have one “state” diagram
    - Activity Diagram
    - Statechart
  - Classes can have one of two thread behaviors
    - Sequential, running in main thread
    - Active, running in own thread
  - Code added to states/actions must be written in the language of the active program (“Rhapsody in C”, “C++”, “Ada”, “Java”)
  - Configurations determine which classes will be instantiated into objects at runtime (at least one class required).

# Important Points

- Simulation
  - Runs can be viewed through any number and combination of the following animated diagrams
    - Activity Diagrams
    - Sequence Diagrams
    - Statecharts
  - User can use Rhapsody's built-in, text-only tracer to advance through runs
  - During runs, user can manually send events to system through Event Generator
- Third-Party Software
  - Rational Rose models can be imported
  - Rhapsody models can be exported to DOORS



# ROPES Development Process

- ROPES = “Rapid Object-oriented Process for Embedded Systems”  
by Bruce Powel Douglass (of I-Logix)
  - Iterative development process
  - Works for both elaborative and translatable development, better with translatable
- Outline
  1. Analysis
  2. Design
  3. Translation
  4. Testing

# ROPES: Analysis

- Requirements Analysis
  - Create use cases, scenarios
  - Discover necessary constraints
  - Discover external factors that affect system
  - Discover possible system hazards, risks
    - Sequence Diagrams
    - Statecharts
    - Use Case Diagrams
- Systems Analysis
  - Separate system into functional segments
  - Design high-level algorithms for these segments

# ROPES: Analysis

- Categorize system functions as software, electronics, or mechanics
- Test the segments
  - Activity Diagrams
  - Component Diagrams
  - Sequence Diagrams
  - Statecharts
- Object Analysis
  - Design required classes and objects for system
  - Test the classes and objects
    - Activity Diagrams
    - Collaboration Diagrams

# ROPES: Analysis

- Component Diagrams
- Object Model Diagrams
- Sequence Diagrams
- Statecharts

# ROPES: Design

- Architectural Design
  - Determine number and usage of threads
  - Utilize design patterns for error handling, safety, fault tolerance
    - Activity Diagrams
    - Collaboration Diagrams
    - Component Diagrams
    - Object Model Diagrams
    - Sequence Diagrams
    - Statecharts
- Mechanistic Design
  - Utilize design patterns to facilitate collaboration

# ROPES: Design

- Collaboration Diagrams
  - Component Diagrams
  - Object Model Diagrams
  - Sequence Diagrams
- Detailed Design
    - Specifically design internals of classes, associations with other classes
    - Activity Diagrams
    - Object Model Diagrams
    - Statecharts



# ROPES: Translation & Testing

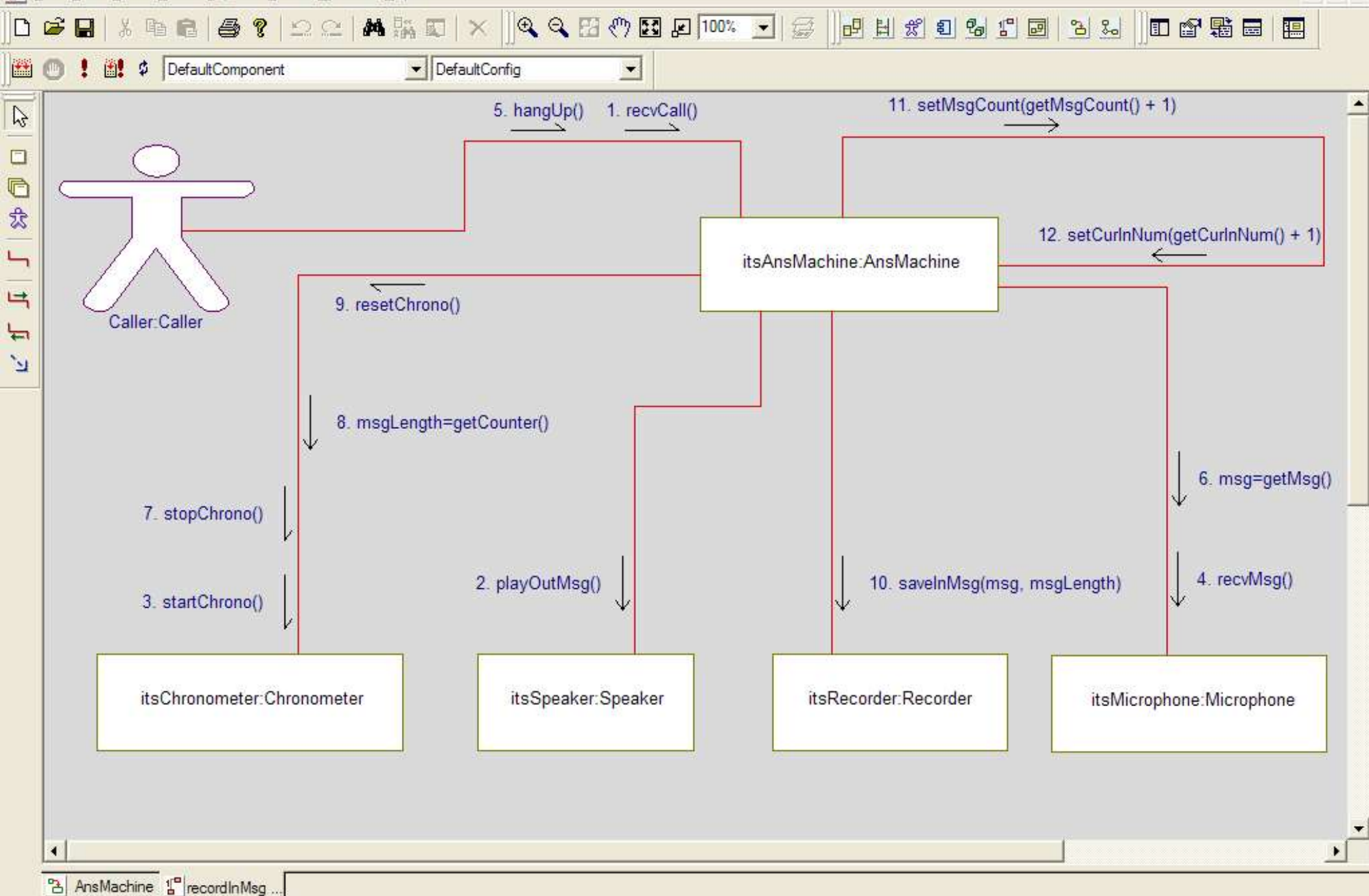
- Translation
  - Transform model information into source code
    - [Rhapsody Code Generation](#)
- Testing
  - Follow a planned testing document
  - Add one component at a time during integration testing
  - Run validation tests (black box)
  - Run safety tests (white box)

# Example: Answering Machine

- Requirements Analysis
  - Use cases
    - Recording/Playing back messages
    - Recording outgoing message
    - Displaying number of recorded messages
    - Recording incoming messages
    - (2<sup>nd</sup> Iter.) Keep track of message lengths, blank tape
  - External factors
    - Length of tape/Amount of memory in answering machine

# Example: Answering Machine

- Systems Analysis
  - Split Answering Machine components into groups
    - AnsMachine (Software)
    - Hardware
    - (2<sup>nd</sup> Iter.) Caller & Owner Agents
- Object Analysis
  - Design classes and objects, interactions between them
    - (Collaboration Diagram on next slide)



# Example: Answering Machine

- Architectural Design
  - Design threads
    - <sub>1</sub> Main system thread
    - <sub>2</sub> (2<sup>nd</sup> Iter.) Caller agent thread
    - <sub>3</sub> (2<sup>nd</sup> Iter.) Owner agent thread
  - Use Design Patterns for error handling, safety, fault tolerance
    - No safety or fault tolerance concerns
    - Found patterns generally not applicable to example
- Mechanistic Design
  - Use Design Patterns to aid in collaboration
    - Found patterns generally not applicable to example

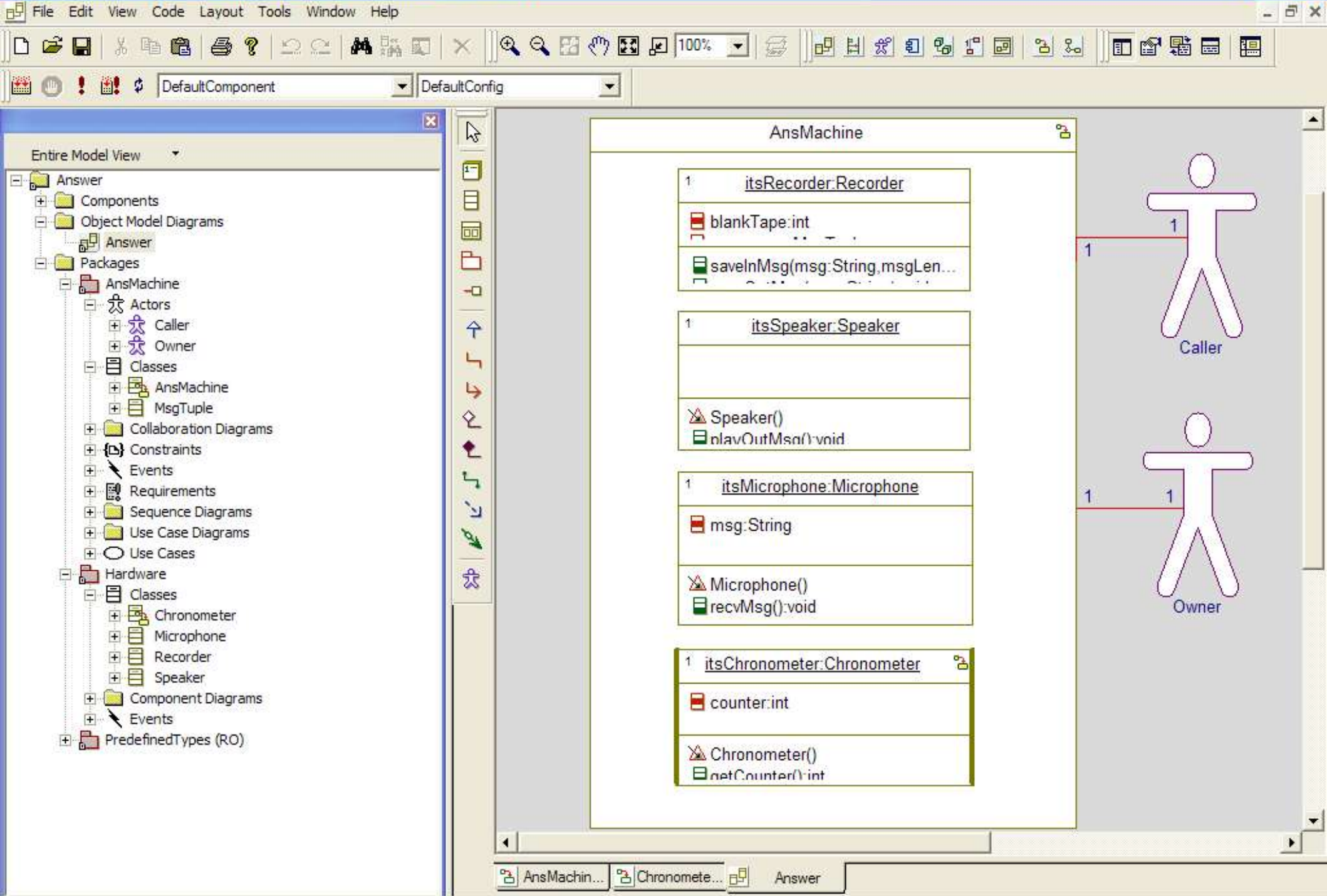
# Example: Answering Machine

- Detailed Design (OMD in two slides)
  - AnsMachine
    - Contains one instance each of Chronometer, Microphone, Recorder, Speaker
    - Takes events from Caller and Owner
  - Microphone
    - Receives incoming messages from Caller and outgoing message from Owner
  - Recorder
    - Saves message data
    - Discards data if “blankTape” is less than message length
  - Speaker
    - Plays outgoing message to Caller
    - Plays incoming messages to Owner



# Example: Answering Machine

- Plays informational messages
- (2<sup>nd</sup> Iter.) Caller
  - Makes calls and leaves incoming messages by sending events to AnsMachine
- (2<sup>nd</sup> Iter.) Owner
  - Sets outgoing message
  - Hears, deletes incoming messages by sending events to AnsMachine
- (2<sup>nd</sup> Iter.) Chronometer
  - Tracks lengths of messages as Caller “speaks” into microphone
- (3<sup>rd</sup> Iter.) MsgTuple
  - Contains string data “msg”
  - Contains integer data “msgLength”



# **Example: Answering Machine**

**Demonstration**

# Personal Experiences using Rhapsody

- Ease of Use
  - Appears intuitive, but surprises can confuse new users
    - Some models and model items generate code while others do not
    - Setting up a Default Configuration incorrectly can cause compilation errors
  - New user will probably consult Rhapsody manual often, but it is often lacking
    - Manual is C++-centric
    - Manual does not discuss model to code translation
  - Few Java example projects, many C++ examples; but very few use Activity Diagrams
  - Auto-realization of operations, events very useful

# Personal Experiences using Rhapsody

- Extent of Model-Driven Design
  - Depends on user
    - Statecharts cannot have sub-activity diagrams and vice versa. This limits extent of model-driven design
    - Round-tripping may allow user to greatly ignore model
- Stability of Rhapsody
  - Glitches
    - Animated Sequence Charts must be opened from menu to animate properly
    - Collaboration Diagrams can improperly number messages if new messages are inserted
  - Occasionally, .rpy files corrupted while saving
  - Occasional, inexplicable crashes occur

# Conclusion

- I-Logix Rhapsody
  - has
    - simple model-drawing, model-defining tools
    - useful thread control mechanisms
    - a variety of report generation styles
    - powerful animation/simulation and debugging tools
    - the ability to generate code in several programming languages
  - but lacks
    - a language-agnostic User Guide that answers the questions new users will have
    - the stability it should have (at least, in my experience)
    - language-agnosticism as its focus, a little idealism(?).  
Rhapsody is strictly utilitarian

# References

Douglass, Bruce Powel. “ROPES: Rapid Object-oriented Process for Embedded Systems”. 1999.

I-Logix. “Getting Started with Rhapsody”.

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I-Logix. “Rhapsody Tutorial in Java”. Release 4.1 MR2. 2003.

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