



Peter Dolog dolog [at] cs [dot] aau [dot] dk 5.2.47 Information Systems March 3, 2007



Outline

Model Driven Design
Tutorial on Requirements Eng. and SCRUM reflections (D402a, s601c)
Unified Process



Learning Goal

To apply MDD principles
To reflect on Requirements Engineering and SCRUM
To apply Unified Process



Outline

Model Driven Design

- Some Definitions
- Principles
- Examples
- Some suggestions for Agile

Tutorial on Requirements Eng. and SCRUM reflections (D402a, s601c)

Unified Process



Definitions of "Architecture"

... the highest level concept of a system in its environment

a shared understanding of the system design ... a social construct

things that people perceive as hard to change

one of an architect's most important tasks is to remove architecture by finding ways to eliminate irreversibility in software designs.



Fowler, 2003



Model Driven Architecture

Model-driven development is simply the notion that we can construct a model of a system that we can then transform into the real thing. (Mellor, Clark & Futagami, 2003)



What is a model?

A model is a coherent set of formal elements describing something (for example, a system, bank, phone, or train) built for some purpose that is amenable to a particular form of analysis, such as:

Communication of ideas between people and machines

Completeness checking

Race condition analysis

Test case generation

Viability in terms of indicators such as cost and estimation

Standards

Transformation into an implementation



Models

Statements about a system under study (SUS)

- A correct model makes only true statements
- Often incomplete in concepts and/or details
- Make value judgments about what's important

Characteristics of a useful model

- Abstraction of the SUS
- Understandable
- Accurate
- Predictive
- Inexpensive (relative to the SUS)

Models become primary development artifacts in MDA



Notorious Failures: CASE

In the 1980's, CASE technologies promised to marry design and implementation technologies

Multiple failures

- Model-to-implementation mapping abstractions weak
- Immature enabling technologies
 - Code generators, middleware, deployment
- Vendor hype exceeded capabilities
- Visible product failures (AD/Cycle)

Fueled market skepticism about value of underlying technologies

Doug Tolbert, 2004



Mellor et al. 2003

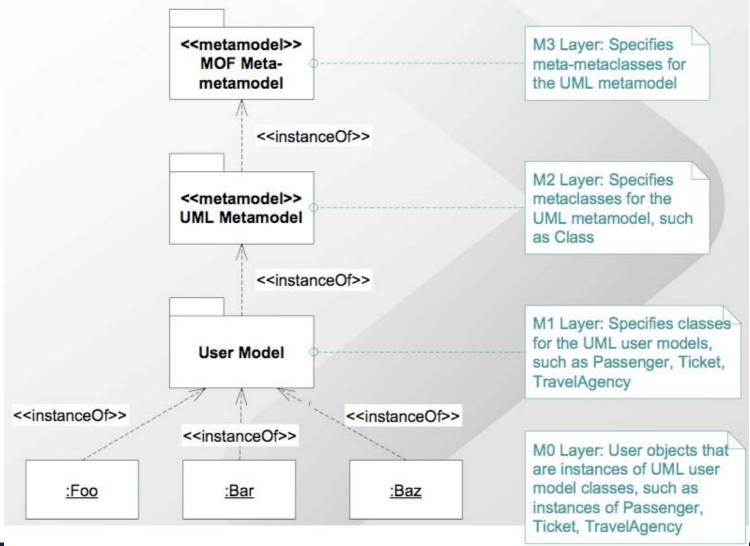
... model-driven development offers the potential for automatic transformation of high-level abstract application-subject matter models into running systems

... modeling technology has matured to the point where it can offer significant leverage in all aspects of software development

... in an increasing number of application areas, you can generate much of the application code directly from models

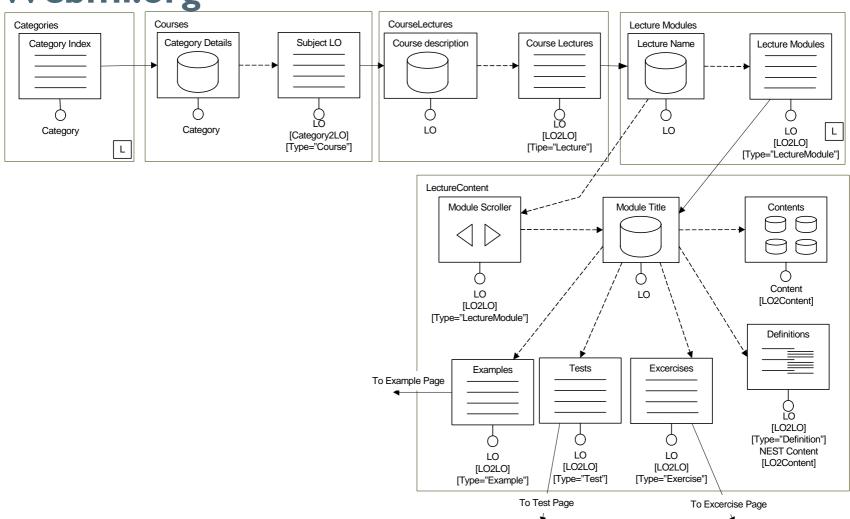


OMG -Metamodel Architecture



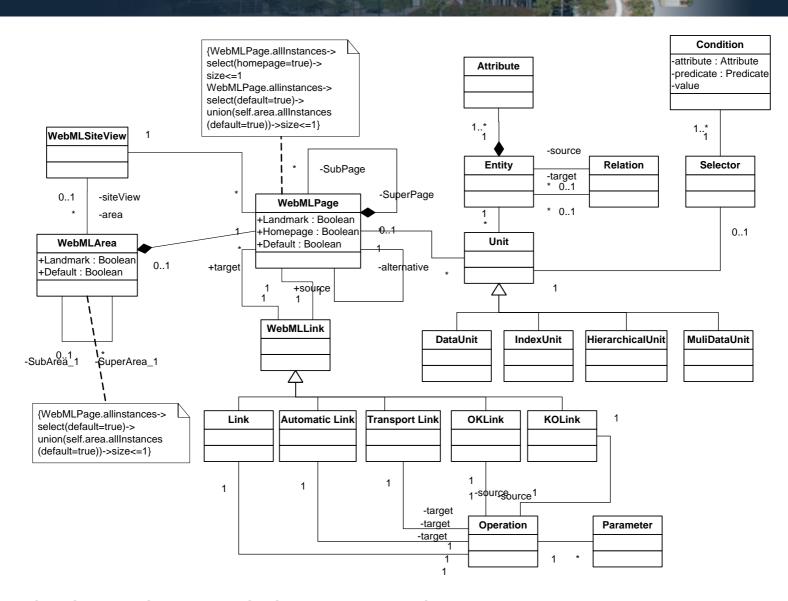


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© Ceri, Dolog, Matera, Nejdl: Model-Driven Design of Web Applications with Client-Side Adaptation, ICWE 2004.

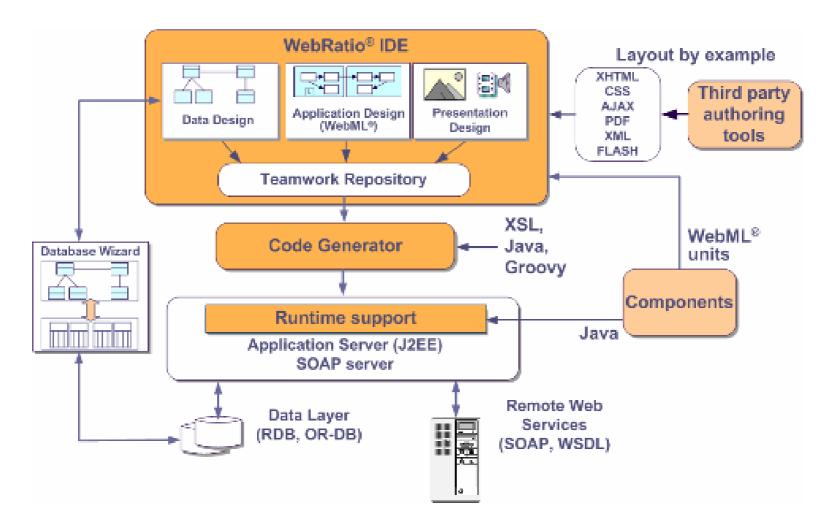




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Point, Counterpoint

MDA is the next logical evolutionary step to complement 3GLs in the business of software engineering Axel Uhl, 2003

Has it been 10 years already? The "uber-modeling tool" vision rears its ugly head yet again Scott Ambler, 2003



Ambler, 2003

Generative MDD, epitomized by the Object Management Group's Model Driven Architecture, is based on the idea that people will use very sophisticated modeling tools to create very sophisticated models that they can automatically "transform" with those tools to reflect the realities of various deployment platforms. Great theory—as was the idea that the world is flat.

... I believe that modeling is a way to think issues through before you code because it lets you think at a higher abstraction level.

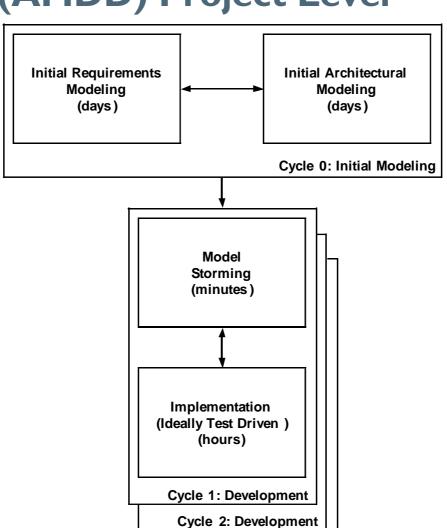


Agile MDD (AMDD) Project Level

Goals: Gain an initial understanding of the scope, the business domain, and your overall approach.

Goal: Quickly explore in detail a specific issue before you implement it.

Goal: Develop working software in an evolutionary manner.



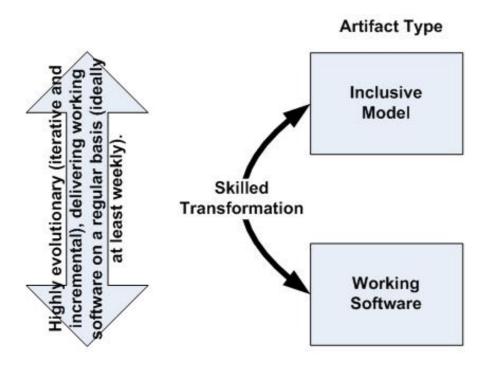
Cycle n : Development

Reviews (optional)

All Cycles (hours)



AMDD – Simple Approach



Use simple tools (whiteboards, paper, ...) and techniques (essential models, CRC cards, ...).

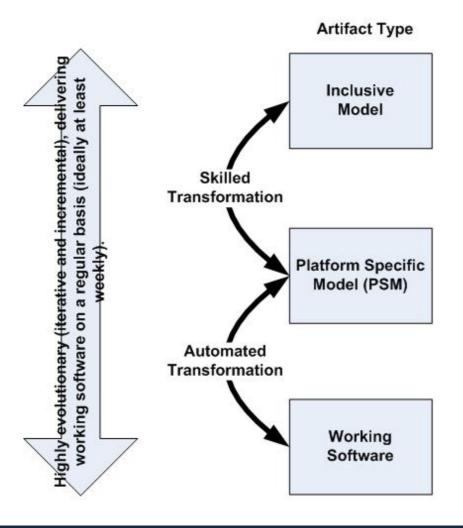
The agile modeler manually converts between the inclusive models and the source code.

Agile developers modify the source code as needed and then compile and deploy the working software.

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AMDD - CASE Approach



Use simple tools (whiteboards, paper, ...) and techniques (essential models, CRC cards, ...).

The agile modeler manually converts between the inclusive models and the detailed design model.

The agile modeler captures technically-specific information and technical tests (unit, system, load, ...) using sophisticated software-based modeling tools.

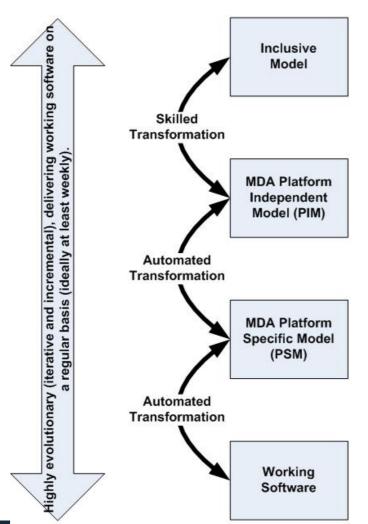
The tool(s) transform the PSM into source code (and vice versa).

Agile developers modify the source code as needed and then compile and deploy the working software.

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AMDD - Agile MDA Approach



Use simple tools (whiteboards, paper, ...) and techniques (essential models, CRC cards, ...).

The agile modeler manually converts between the inclusive models and the PIMs.

Agile modeler captures domain information and acceptance tests using sophisticated software-based modeling tools.

The tool(s) transform the PIM into one or more PSMs (and vice versa).

The agile modeler captures technically-specific information and technical tests (unit, system, load, ...) using sophisticated software-based modeling tools.

The tool(s) transform the PSMs into source code (and vice versa).

Agile developers modify the source code as needed and then compile and deploy the working software.

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