

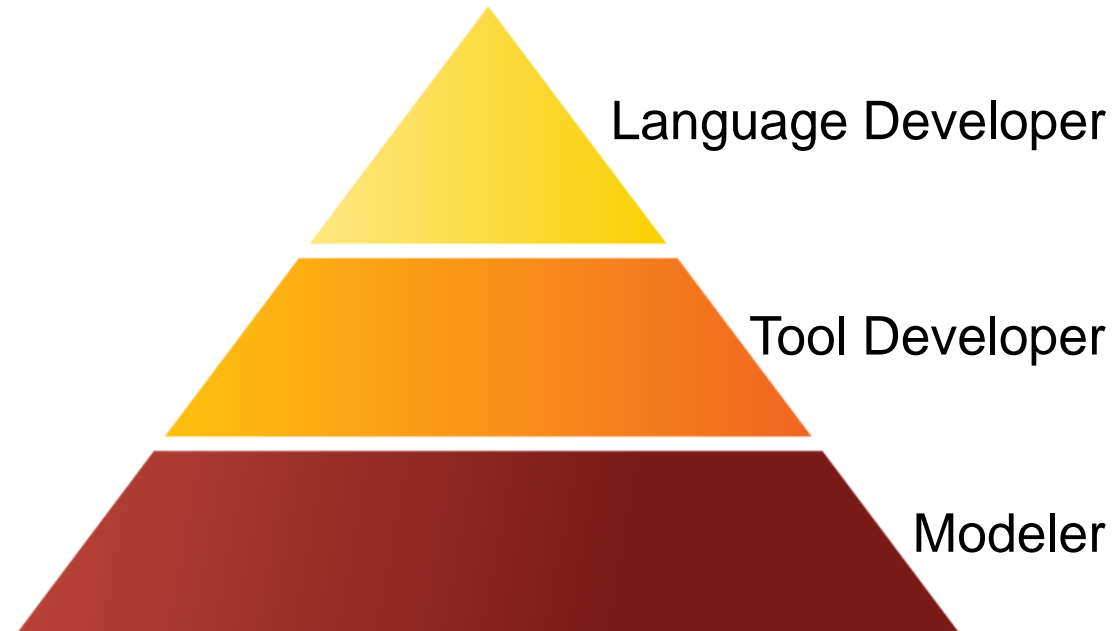
Enriching Models with Extra-Functional Information

Or: How to abuse modelling-languages for unintended purposes

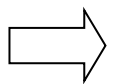
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How This Talk Benefits YOU



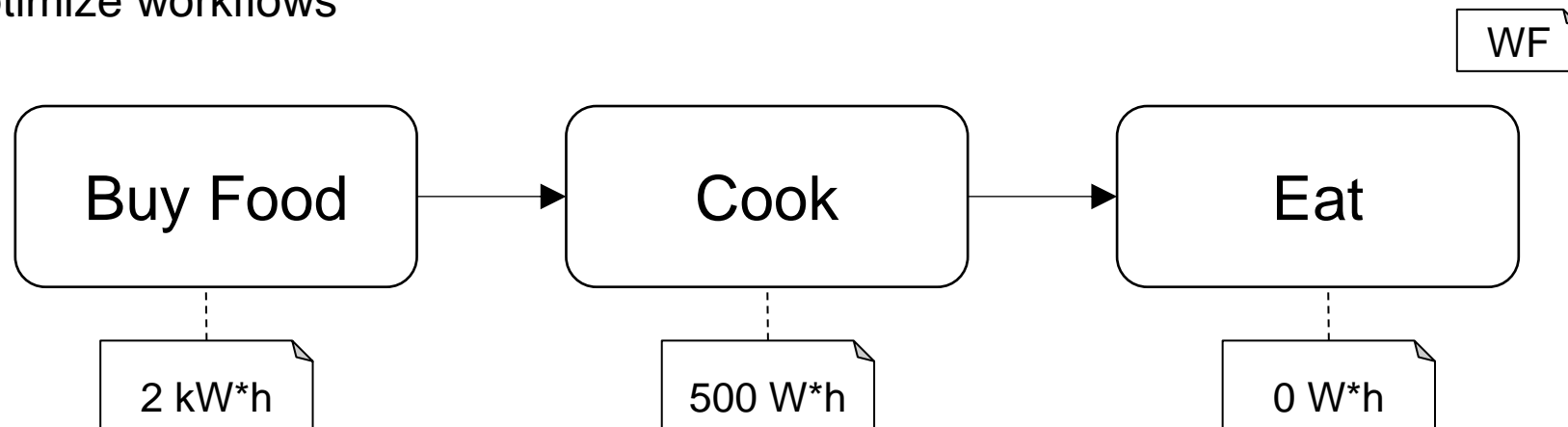
- Future-Proofing Languages
 - Longevity by accommodating unforeseen use-cases.
- Stable Language
 - Dependable foundation for long-term development
- Minimal Language
 - Easier maintenance and support
 - Reduces learning curve for new users
- Empowering Tool Developers
 - Vibrant ecosystem around language



Enable Tool-Developers to handle new use-cases

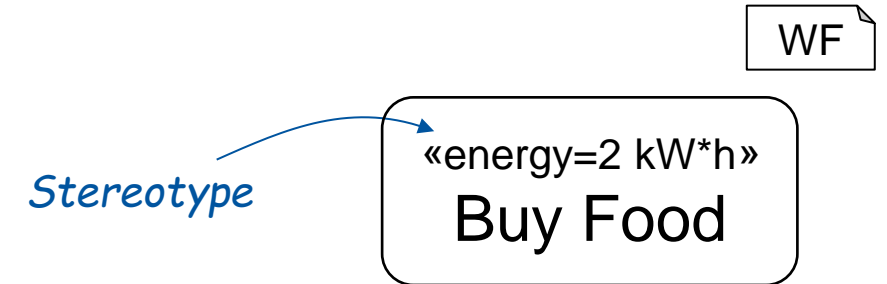
Running Example – Workflow with Sustainability Information

- Workflow-Language
 - Model tasks and dependency between tasks
 - Minimalistic demonstration
- Annotate tasks with energy consumption
- Analyse Workflows for total energy consumption
 - Idea: optimize workflows



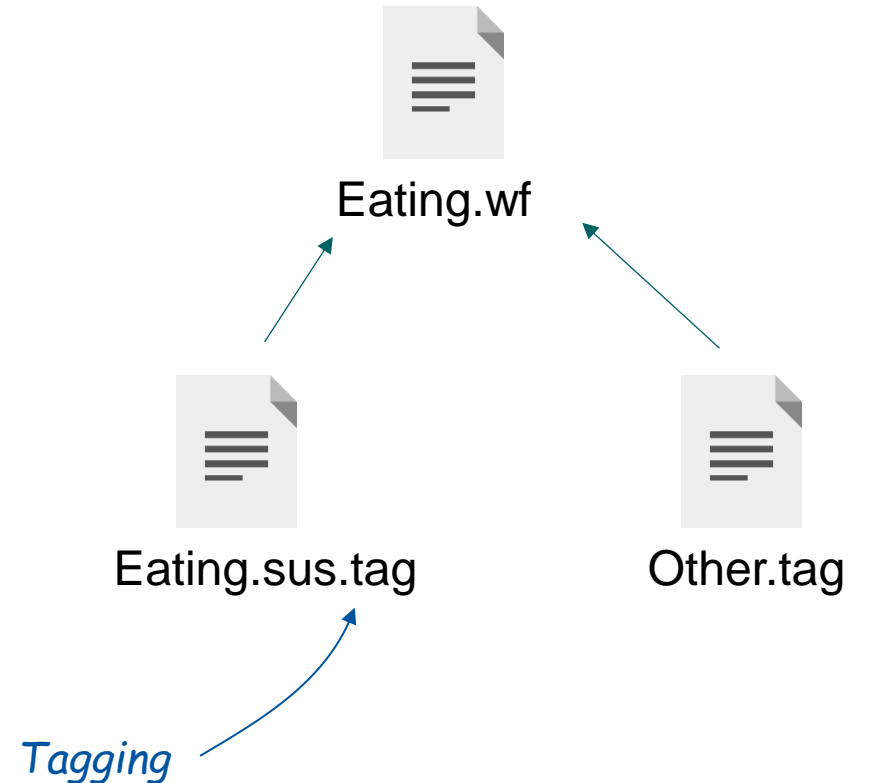
Simple Way of Adding Information – Stereotypes

- What are stereotypes?
 - `<<energy="2 kW*h">>`
- Benefits :
 - Integration: Seamlessly information within the model itself.
 - Easy for Language Developer
- Downsides:
 - Spelling-Mistakes hard to detect
 - Must be present in modelling-language
 - **Cluttered Models**: Model overloaded with extraneous information



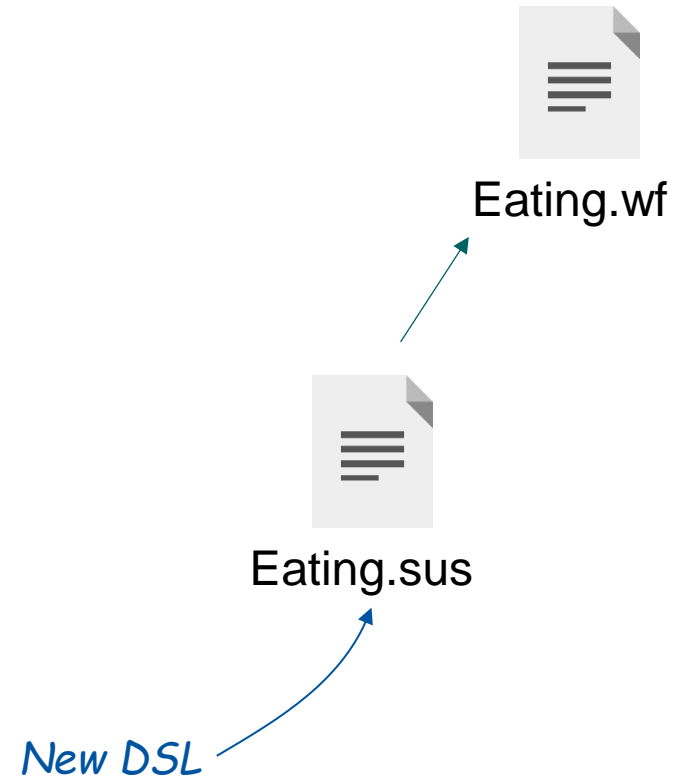
Declutter the Model – Tagging in Separate File

- What is Tagging?
 - A separate file that **references** elements of the original model.
 - Adds extra information without modifying the core model.
- Benefits:
 - Unchanged Core Language
 - Validation of Names
 - Separation of Concerns – separates model annotations.
 - Reusability: Independent of modelling-language
- Downsides:
 - Requires Reference Mechanism
 - Synchronization Effort
 - **Readability**



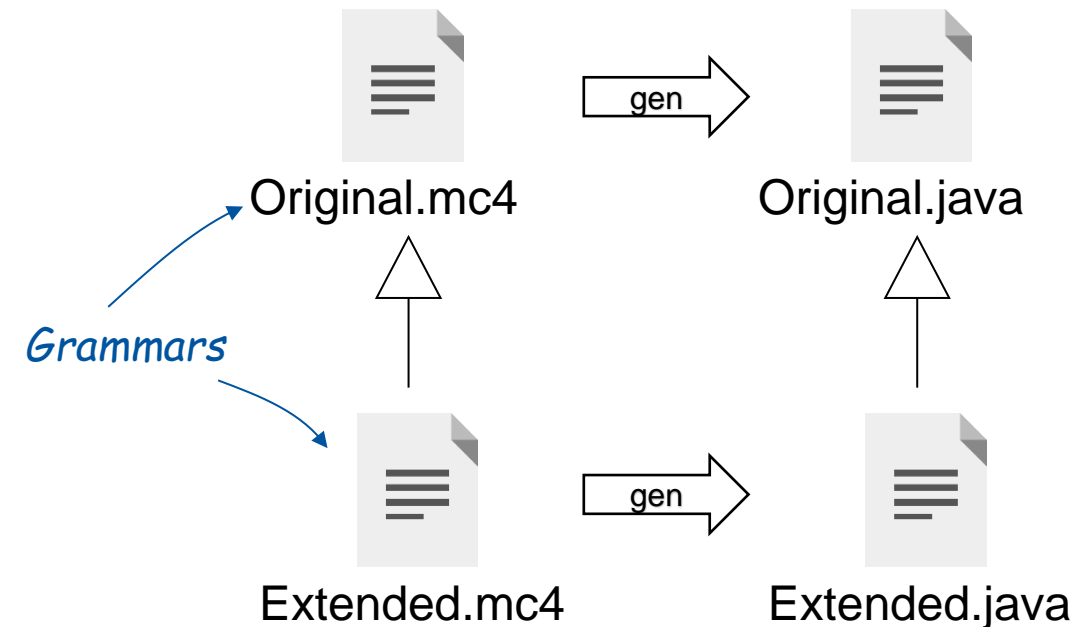
Create a New Domain-Specific-Language

- What is it?
 - A separate file that lies alongside the original model.
 - A new DSL tailored for the specific use-case.
- Benefits
 - Customization to use-case
 - High readability
- Downsides:
 - Higher initial effort than tagging
 - Requires reference mechanism
 - **Synchronization Effort**



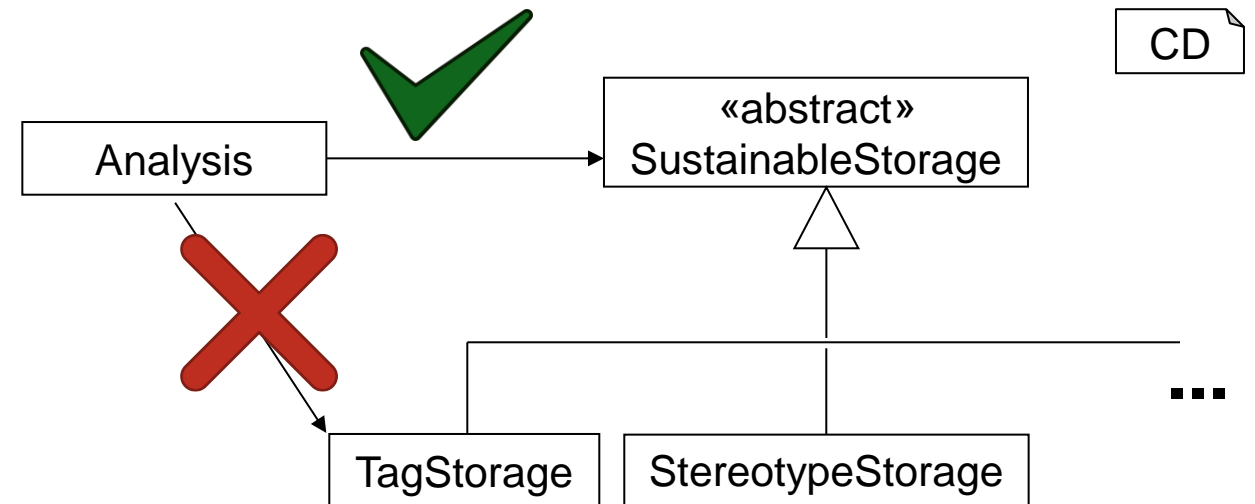
Extend Original Language while Keeping Some Compatibility

- What is it?
 - New information is embedded within the model.
 - The language is modified specifically for the use-case.
- Benefits:
 - Tool Compatibility: Inheritance of Java data structure allows reuse
 - Integration: Seamlessly information within the model itself.
- Downsides:
 - Cluttered Models: Model overloaded with extraneous information
 - Transformation to original model sometimes necessary
 - More effort & complexity



There are Many Good Ways – Abstract from It!

- For analysis, generators, or other tools, the **location** of additional information **is irrelevant**.
- Benefits:
 - Flexibility in approach selection
 - Consistent access method
 - Simplified maintenance
 - Easy interchangeability



With Great Power Comes Great Responsibility – Java Annotations

- What are Java Annotations?
 - Metadata added to Java code elements
 - Provide additional information to the compiler and runtime.
 - E.g. Spring, Hibernate, JUnit, Lombok
- Benefits:
 - Code Simplification: Reduce boilerplate code
 - Tool Integration
- Downsides:
 - Not realistic for many DSLs: Requires a powerful and flexible language
 - Hard to debug

```
1 import lombok.*;
2
3 @Builder
4 public class Person {
5     private final String name;
6
7     @Getter(AccessLevel.PROTECTED)
8     private int age;
9
10    Person(String name, int age) {
11        this.name = name;
12        this.age = age;
13    }
14 }
```

Annotation -- Lombok

Java

Conclusion – Experience

Personal Use-Cases:

- **Stereotypes**: Code-Generator configuration, State-Invariants for analysis
- **Tagging**: As internal data structure within tool
- **Separate DSL**: Effect analysis for SysML systems
- **Extend DSL**: MontiArc4Verification

Questions for you:

- Did you ever want to add additional information that the modelling-language didn't support?
- How do you see the benefits / downsides?