

MiSE 2007 Panel on: Model Manipulation and Management Challenges

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Aspect-Oriented Modeling:

- model cross-cutting concerns
- relate cross-cutting models to "base" models
- may or may not actually compose
- Special case of model fusion (or is it?)



Composition in AOM

- Requirements for composition
 - **Expressive**
 - Captures all practical compositions
 - Scalable
 - Models are large
 - Intuitive
 - Graphical, easy to learn and matches existing processes/languages
 - Formal
 - For execution and analysis (e.g., aspect interactions)

For AOM, broadly, 2 classes of approaches so far:

- AspectJ-like (explicit)
 - Define joinpoint model for the modeling language
 - Compose only at these joinpoints
- HyperJ-like (implicit)
 - Default merge algorithm (match names, match states)
 - Override if necessary



Are these enough?

Composition Category	Occurrence Percentage	Implicit (HyperJ-like)	Explicit (AspectJ-like)
1-1 match	13	+	-
many-to-many match	39	?	
refactor	46	-	?
refine	2	-	?

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Consequences

The bad news:

 We need more expressive composition languages that allow complex compositions to be specified in a scalable, intuitive way

The good news:

- Model weaving is just model transformation
- May want specific things for weaving (concrete syntax, patterns), but a lot of model transformation ideas can be reused



Some thoughts

Expressiveness of composition language versus need for refactoring Refactoring eases composition - but does not promote reuse (obvious?) weaving/merging just a model transformation – Do we need special composition languages? Composition at different abstraction levels Semantic-based composition