A Metamodel for Specifying Quality Models in Model-Driven Engineering

Parastoo Mohagheghi, Vegard Dehlen
SINTEF ICT, Oslo, Norway
Motivation (1)

- A *quality model* refers to a set of quality attributes (or goals, characteristics) and relations between them, with the goal of evaluating the quality of something.

- Various quality models exist with their definition of quality attributes. Many of these attributes are related to the final product such as functionality, reliability and performance.

- However, we assume that these properties are affected by the quality of intermediate artefacts such as models and software development methods.
  - With MDE, models can become the primary artefacts as well.
Motivation (2)

MDE promises:
- Better abstraction techniques and separation of concerns -> improved communication between stakeholders, improved software quality, and portability of solutions.
- Generation of artefacts from models -> increased productivity, improved software quality, traceability between artefacts etc.

Questions we try to answer in the Quality in Model-Driven Engineering (QiM) at SINTEF are:
- What quality goals are important in MDE, related to models and modelling techniques including languages, transformations and tools?
- How to achieve these quality goals?
- How to measure them?
Some related work on quality models

The ISO model

- Internal quality
  - Influences
  - Depends on
  - Internal metrics

- External quality
  - Influences
  - Depends on
  - External metrics

- Quality in use
  - Influences
  - Depends on
  - Quality in use metrics

Static measures

- Measured on running software

Measured on real product

Six quality characteristics: Functionality, Reliability, Usability, Efficiency, Maintainability and Portability
1. Identify a set of high-level quality attributes for the product;
2. Identify the product components;
3. Identify and classify the most significant, tangible, quality-carrying properties for each component;
4. Propose a set of axioms for linking product properties to quality attributes;
5. Evaluate the model, identify its weaknesses and refine it.
Lindland et al. model on the quality of conceptual models

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syntactic quality</strong></td>
<td><strong>Model properties</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntactic correctness</td>
<td>Formal syntax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Semantic quality</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feasible validity</td>
<td>Formal semantics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feasible completeness</td>
<td>modifiability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pragmatic quality</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feasible comprehension</td>
<td>Executability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expressive economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Structuredness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The purpose of defining a metamodel for quality models

- The quality models share some attributes and differ in some, and also differ in their view. We use the Dromey’s constructive approach and extend it.

- The quality model we are developing has several purposes:
  - It can be viewed as a kind of research programme to facilitate the understanding of the meaning of quality in the MDE context;
  - It provides a platform for collecting state-of-the-art and for classification and comparison of approaches to develop artifacts with higher quality in a MDE approach. Here we also include results of empirical studies;
  - It provides a means to integrate earlier quality models.

- The elements of the quality model are defined in a metamodel. A metamodel can be viewed from three different perspectives:
  - As a set of building blocks and rules used to build models;
  - As a model of a domain of interest;
  - As an instance of another model.
Related work on metamodeling related to quality (1)

- Wagner and Deissenboeck propose to define a metamodel that enables defining quality attributes in a so-called *base model*, which may be extended later to application-specific *purpose models*. They have identified some elements of the metamodel to be:
  - Purpose of the model; as being constructive, predictive or assessing;
  - View; as being either product, user, manufacturing or value-based;
  - Quality attribute such as defined in the ISO standards;
  - Technique; if a quality model focuses on a specific technique, for example inspections;
  - Abstractness, which is the detail of a model, for example being general or product-specific.
Related work on metamodeling related to quality (2)

The working session in the 2nd workshop on Quality in Modeling (QiM’07) proposed the following model for classifying quality attributes.

- Inspired from ISO 9126;
- Classifies quality into project, product, process and quality-in-use.
Elements of the quality metamodel
Tool Support

One of our goals has been to learn about metamodeling; applied in the domain of software quality.
- What elements are needed to define quality models?
- Can we apply modelling to develop quality models?
- Can we apply transformations to the developed quality models?

To achieve the following goals, we provide tool support for the metamodel. An early version of this tool has been implemented on the Eclipse platform using the Graphical Model Framework (GMF).
Example: Quality of Domain-Specific Languages (DSLs)

- One of the promises of MDE has been automatic generation of artifacts from models which apparently leads to increased productivity and cost savings.

- However, it is often impossible to express enough detail in transformations as required for automatic generation of code for a specific domain in standard modeling languages like UML. This customization is either done by developing profiles of standard modeling languages or developing Domain-Specific Languages (DSLs). -> small, focused, executable languages

- Other promises of using DSLs or profiles are bridging the communication gap between domain experts who are familiar with the domain concepts and technical experts.

- In the MODELPLEX project, several DSLs are going to be developed and we want to evaluate their quality.
Quality goals
Achieving quality goals (1)
Achieving quality goals (2)
Conclusions and future work

- We have applied metamodeling to quality models to define core elements and their relations.
  - helps understanding
- The purpose is to use state of the art to identify quality goals in the context of MDE and develop models that relate these to practices and evaluation methods.
  - helps extracting concepts and evidence
- Future work concentrates on:
  - Defining a quality model for DSLs and generate documentation and surveys from the model;
  - Defining a quality model for models that integrates state of the art.
- Challenges:
  - Metamodelling and tool development may just be experimental.
  - Quality models do not get wide acceptance.
  - But: we hope to use the work as a step to identify quality goals in MDE in future projects.
Thank You!

Questions?