

From Requirements to Code: A Full Model-Driven Development Perspective

Óscar Pastor López





Centro de Investigación en Métodos de Producción de Software (ProS) Universidad Politécnica de Valencia

Camino de Vera s/n, 46071 Valencia, España (Spain)

opastor@pros.upv.es

Phone: +34 96 387 7000, Fax: +34 96 3877359





Introduction



- Business process modelling (BPM)
 - Specification of the (current and/or proposed) enterprise processes.
 - Important practice in Requirements Engineering and Software Engineering
 - Multiple BPM techniques

```
BPMN

DFD

REVS

Merode Petri Nets

SADT

Taxis

PSL/PSA

Merise Workflow

UML Activity Diagrams
```



Introduction



- Business process modelling (BPM)
 - Specification of the (current and/or proposed) enterprise processes.
 - Important practice in Requirements Engineering and Software Engineering
 - Multiple BPM techniques

Theoretical underpinning

CONCEPTS

Notation

MODELLING PRIMITIVES

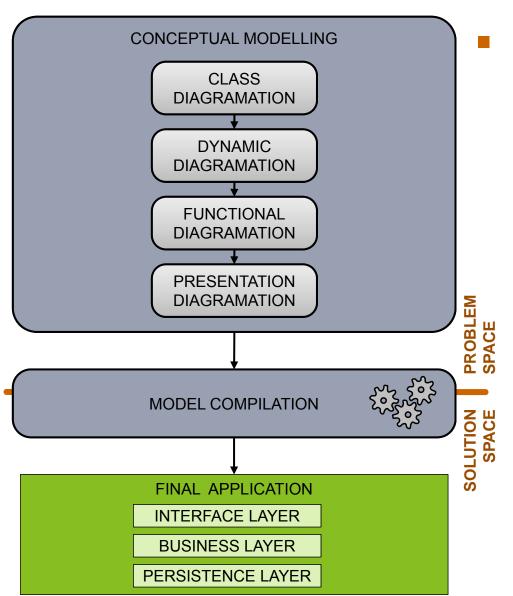
Methodological guidance

CRITERIA





OLIVA**NOVA**

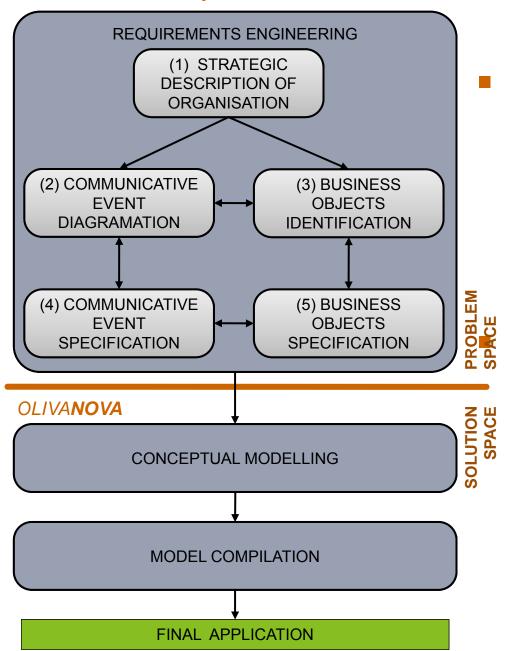


- The OLIVANOVA approach:
 - Conceptual modelling
 - Object Model
 - Dynamic Model
 - Functional Model
 - Presentation Model
 - Model compilation





Communication Analysis



Communication Analysis:

- Requirements engineering approach for information systems
- Provides a requirements structure
- Provides a flow of activities

The OLIVANOVA approach:

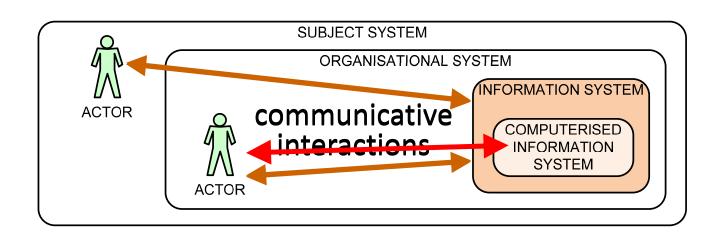
- Conceptual modelling
 - Object Model
 - Dynamic Model
 - Functional Model
 - Presentation Model
- Model compilation





- Good practices in IS requirements Engineering:
 - Offerextereal wiewief the IS.
 - A communicational approach to IS analysis.

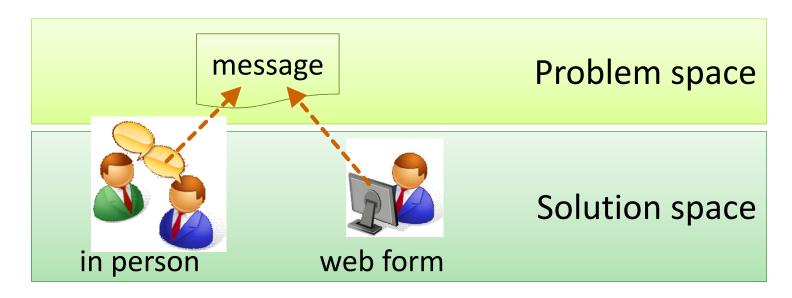








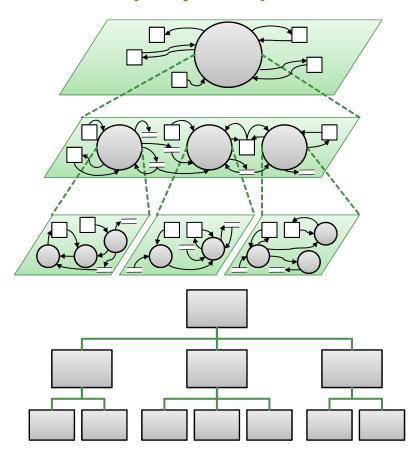
- Good practices in IS requirements Engineering:
 - Offer external view of the IS.
 - A communicational approach to IS analysis.
 - Differentiate problem space vs. solution space.

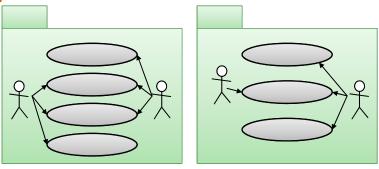


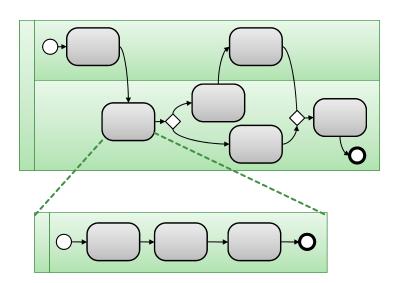




- Good practices in IS requirements Engineering:
 - Offer external view of the IS.
 - A communicational approach to IS analysis.
 - Differentiate problem space vs. solution space.
 - (Stepwise) refinement of complex systems.



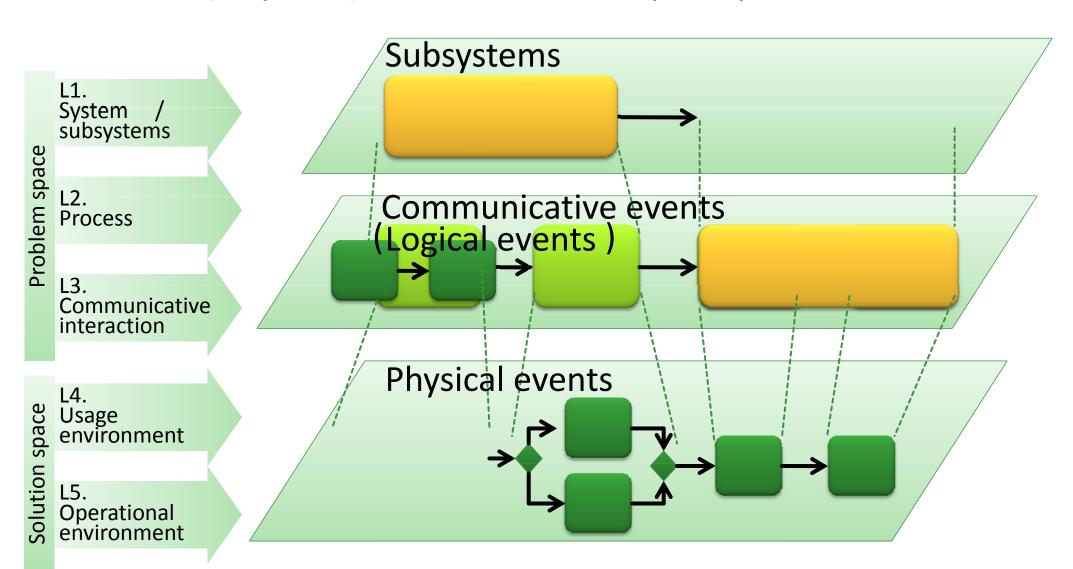








Wise (stepwise) refinement of complex systems

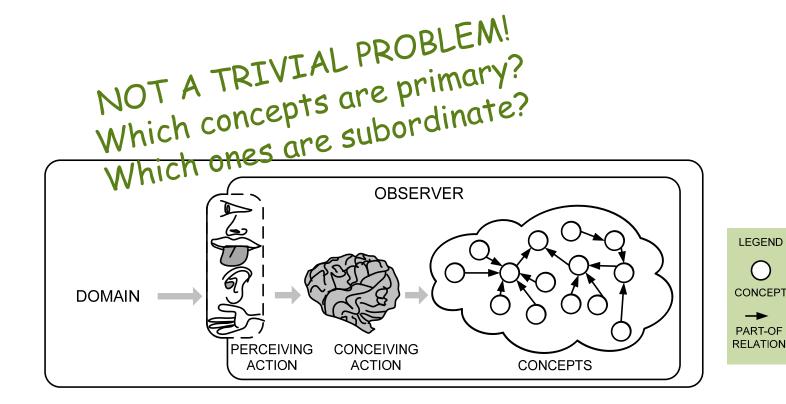




Unfolding the notion of unity



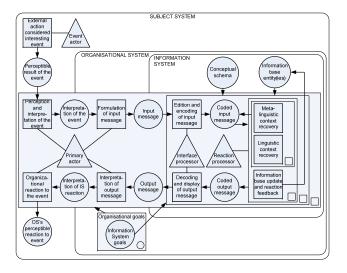
- An observer wants to interpret a domain.
 - (e.g. an analyst wants to understand and model organisational processes)
- A set of concepts is the result of the interpreting action.
- Concepts are structured by composition relations (part-of).







- Conception of Communication Analysis
 - Stems from research on IS fundamental concepts
 - Extension of the FRISCO report.

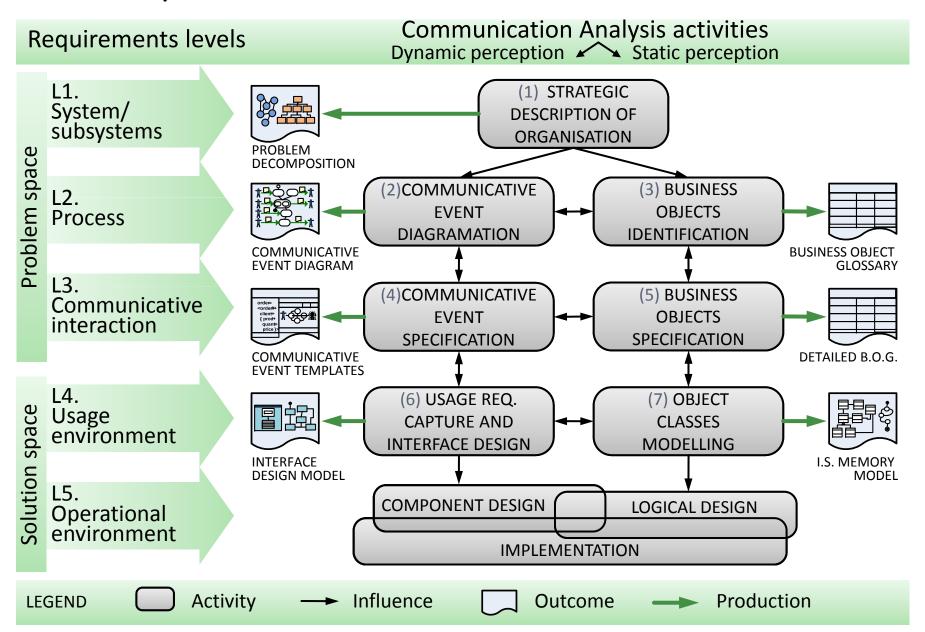


- Evolves in collaboration with industry
 - Valencia Port Authority
 - Infrastructure and Transport Ministry of the Valencian Regional Government
 - Anecoop S. Coop. (2nd grade cooperative that aggregates +100 agricultural cooperatives)





Requirements structure and method activities







Activity 1. Strategic description of organisation.

- L1. System/ subsystems
- Problem space Process
 - L3. Communicative interaction

L4. Usage environment

space

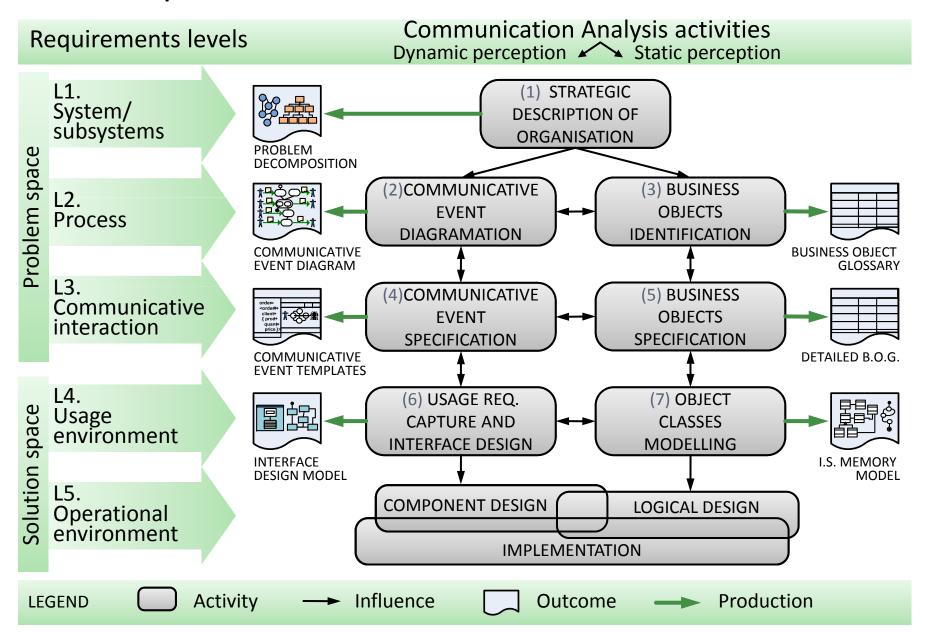
L5. Operational environment

- Describe the Organisational System from a strategic p.o.v
- Decompose the problem
 - Customer Service Departments (salesmen)
 - Production Department (clerks)
 - Accounting Department (accountant)
 - Management Board
- Strategic business indicators
 - Increase in the number of photographers
 - Increase in the number of exclusives
 - Cash flow
 - etc.





Requirements structure and method activities







Activity 2. Communicative event diagramation

L1. System/ subsystems

Problem space

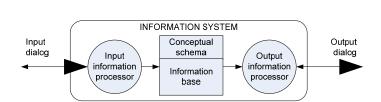
L2. Process

L3. Communicative interaction

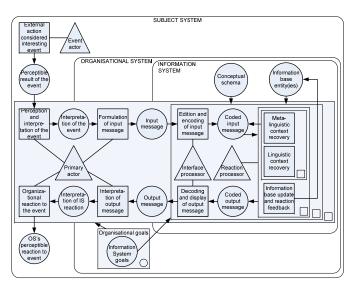
L4. ပီ Usage environment

> L5. Operational environment

- Communicative interaction. Interaction between actors in order to exchange information.
 - Ingoing communicative interaction primarily feed the IS memory with new meaningful information.
 - Outgoing communicative interaction primarily consult IS memory.
- Communicative event. An ingoing communicative interaction that fulfils the following unity criteria.



[ISO 1982]



Extended from [FRISCO 1998]





Activity 2. Communicative event diagramation

Communicative event. An ingoing communicative interaction that fulfils the following unity criteria.

L1. System/ subsystems

L2.

Problem space

Process

L3. Communicative interaction

L4. space Usage environment

> L5. Operational environment

UNITY CRITERIA FOR BUSINESS PROCESS MODELLING				
TRIGGER UNITY	Trigger responsibility is external. The event occurs as a response to an external interaction. Some actor establishes contact with the IS and triggers organisational reaction.			
COMMUNICATION UNITY	Each and every event involves providing new meaningful information . Input messages are representations of something that happens in the IS environment.			
REACTION UNITY	The event triggers IS reaction, which is a composition of synchronous activities. Events are asynchronous among each other.			



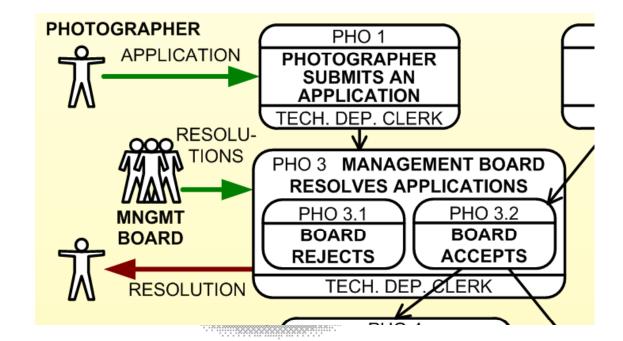


Illustrative example

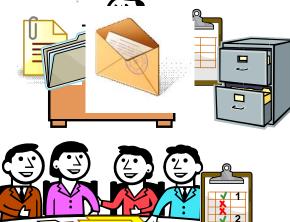
Photographer

Photography Agency, Inc









Communicative event diagram of Photography Agency, Inc.

L1. System/ subsystems

L2. Process

space

Problem

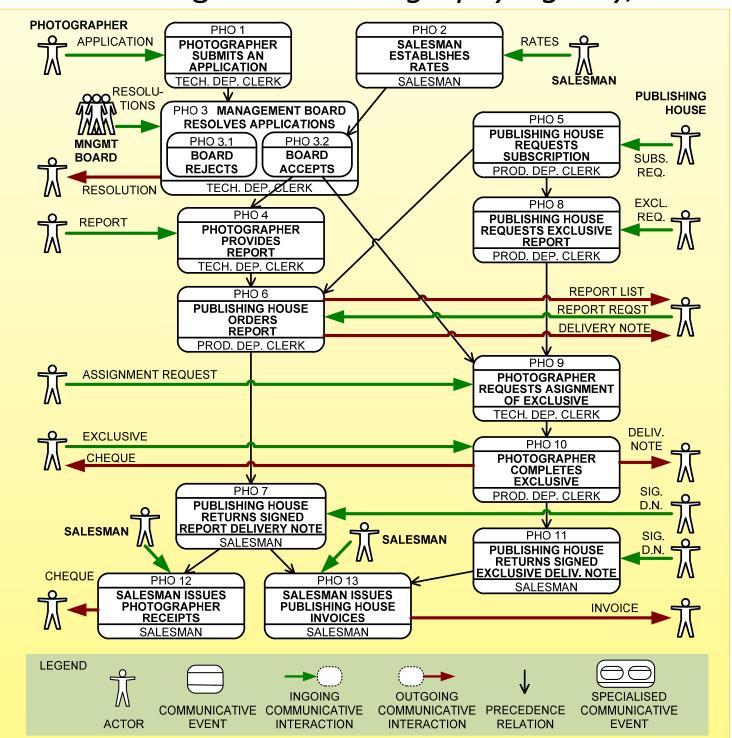
space

Solution

L3. Communicative interaction

L4. Usage environment

L5. Operational environment







Activity 3. Business objects identification.

 Business Object Glossary. Structure that specifies business objects.

- Business objects are conceptions of entities of the Subject System in which the Organisational System is interested.
 - Complex aggregates of properties (not o-o fragmentation)
 - Report record
 - Photographer record
 - Report delivery note
- Business forms are catalogued.
- Business indicators at the process level.
 - Production department: productivity and profitability indicators
 - Delivery performance to customer
 - Photographer productivity

L1. System/ subsystems

Problem space

L2. Process

L3. Communicative interaction

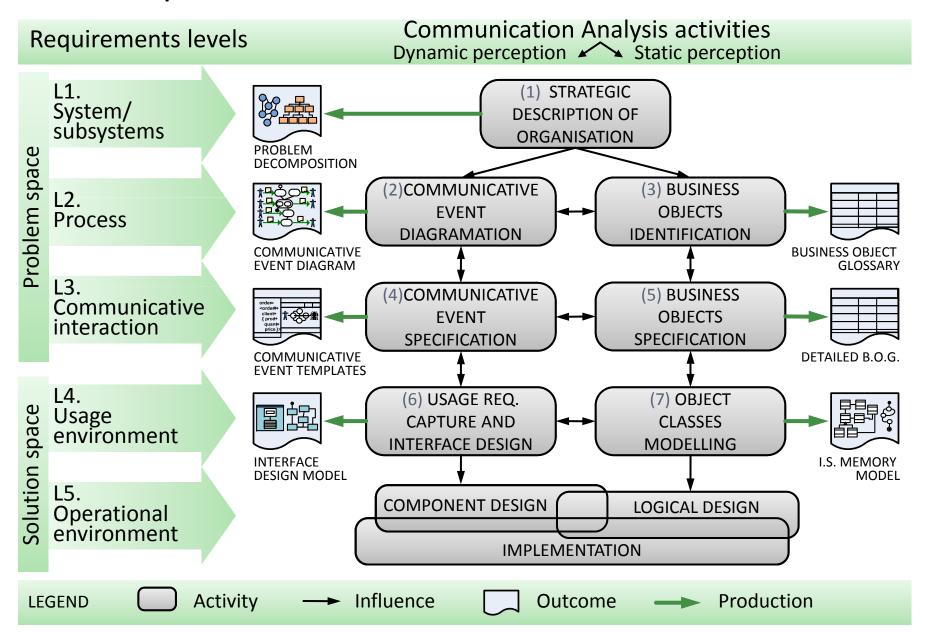
L4. Usage environment

> L5. Operational environment





Requirements structure and method activities







Activity 4. Communicative event specification.

Header Contact requirements

Communicational content requirements

Reaction requirements

Template structure

L1. System/ subsystems

Problem space

L2. Process

L3. Communicative interaction

L4. Usage environment

L5.

Operational environment

Header

Contact requirements

Communicational content requirements

Reaction requirements





Activity 4. Communicative event specification.

Header Contact requirements

Communicational content requirements

Reaction requirements

L1. System/ subsystems

Problem space

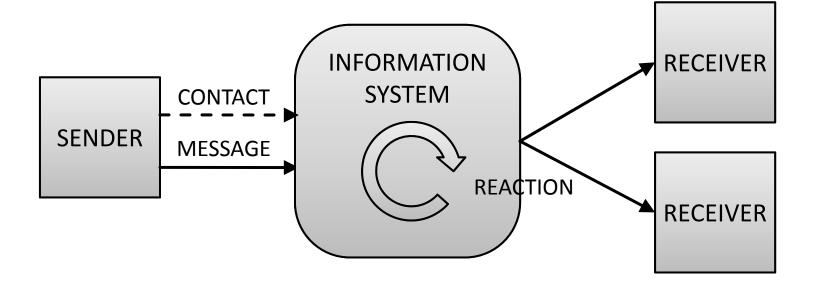
space

L2. Process

L3. Communicative interaction

L4. Usage environment

L5. Operational environment







Activity 4. Communicative event specification.

Header
Contact
requirements
Communicational
content requirements

Reaction
requirements

L1. System/ subsystems

Problem space

L2. Process

L3. Communicative interaction

sbace er

L4. Usage environment

L5. Operational environment

PHO 3. Management board resolves applications

Goals: The IS aims to obtain a response to outstanding photographer applications.

Description: Monday mornings, the management board holds a meeting. A member of each department is present. A Production Department clerk has prepared a list of outstanding (pending) photographer applications and a résumé of each applicant. Management board proceeds to evaluate and resolve each application. Depending on the documentation, a photographer is either accepted or rejected. Accepted photographers are classified into a quality level (this level will determine their rates). After the meeting, the list of resolved applications is returned to Production Department.





Activity 4

Header Contact requirements

Communicational content requirements

> Reaction requirements

L1. System/ subsystems

L2.

Problem space

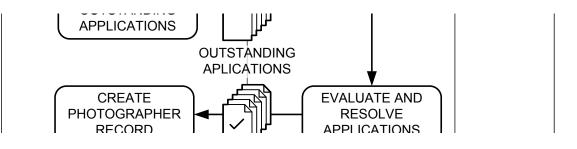
Process

L3.

Communicative interaction

L4. Solution space Usage environment

L5. Operational environment







Activity 4

Header Contact requirements Communicational content requirements

> Reaction requirements

L1. System/ subsystems

L2.

Problem space

space

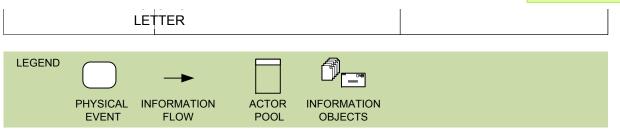
Solution

Process

L3. Communicative interaction

L4. Usage environment

L5. Operational environment



Contact requirements

Primary actor: Management board. **Communication channel**: In person.

Temporal restrictions: This communicative event occurs Monday mornings.

Frequency: Of the 10-20 monthly applications, around 5 are accepted.

Communicational content requirements

Support actor: Production Department clerk

Communication Structure:

FIELD	OP	DOMAIN	BUSINESS OBJ.	EXAMPLE VALUE	LEGEND





- Activity 4. Communicative event specification.
 - Communication Structure of event PHO 3

Header
Contact
requirements
Communicational
content requirements

Reaction
requirements

FIELD	OP	DOMAIN	BUSINESS OBJ.	EXAMPLE VALUE	LEGEND	
RESOLUTIONS =			PHOTOGRAPHER			
{ Application()=			(ID card #)=		CSs Primitives	
< ID card # +	i	text	<	19.345.631-Q		
Name +	d	text		Sergio Pastor González	<+> aggregation	
Address +	d	text		Camino de Vera s/n	{ } iteration	
Postcode +	d	text		46022	[] alternative	
City +	d	text		Valencia	() selection	
Phone # +	d	text		9638700000 ext 83534	,	
Equipment +	d	text		Canon A1 w. telemacro	<u>Information</u>	
Experience +	d	text		Worked for Mangum Ph	<u>aquisition</u>	
Portfolio +	d	document		N/A (sample of work)	<u>operations</u>	
Resol. date +	i	date	resol date +	November 21, 2008		
Decision +	i	[acc rej]	decision +	acc	d derivation	
[Accepted =		Decision=acc			i input	
< Level >]	i	Rate <level></level>	level	1 (highest quality level)		
>			>			
}						





Activity 4

Header Contact requirements

Communicational content requirements

Reaction requirements

L1. System/ subsystems

Problem space

Solution space

L2. Process

L3. Communicative interaction

L4. Usage environment

L5. Operational environment

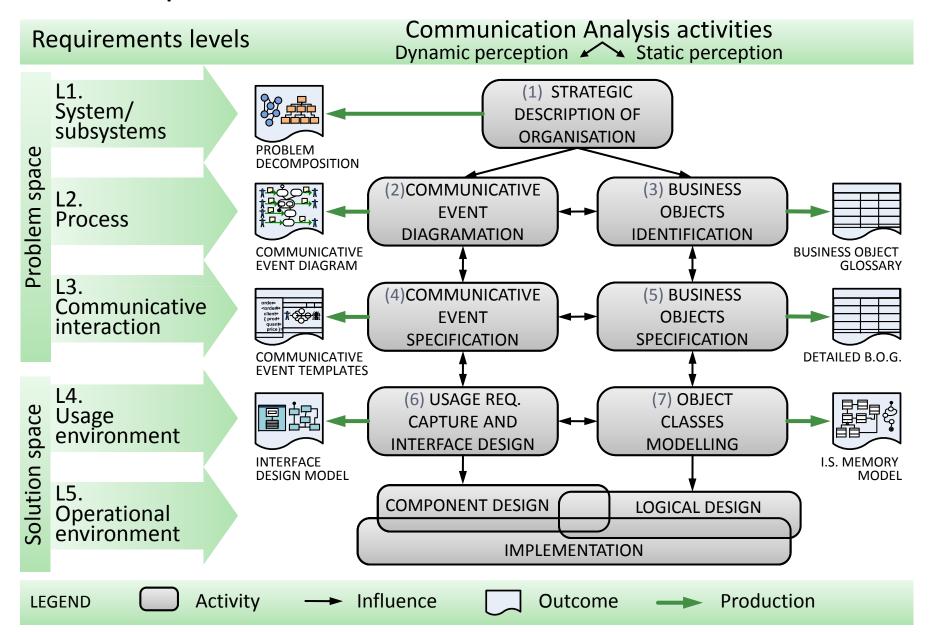
Communication Structure:

FIELD	OP	DOMAIN	BUSINESS OBJ.	EXAMPLE VALUE	LEGEND	
RESOLUTIONS =			PHOTOGRAPHER			
{ Application()=			(ID card #)=		CSs Primitives	
< ID card # +	i	text	<	19.345.631-Q		
Name +	d	text		Sergio Pastor González	<+> aggregation	
Address +	d	text		Camino de Vera s/n	{ } iteration	
Postcode +	d	text		46022	[] alternative	
City +	d	text		Valencia	() selection	
Phone # +	d	text		9638700000 ext 83534		
Equipment +	d	text		Canon A1 w. telemacro	<u>Information</u>	
Experience +	d	text		Worked for Mangum Ph	<u>aquisition</u>	
Portfolio +	d	document		N/A (sample of work)	<u>operations</u>	
Resol. date +	i	date	resol date +	November 21, 2008		
Decision +	i	[acc rej]	decision +	acc	d derivation	
[Accepted =		Decision=acc			i input	
< Level >]	i	Rate <level></level>	level	1 (highest quality level)		
>			>			
>						





Requirements structure and method activities





Conclusions and future work



- Communication Analysis offers a systemic way to structure requirements
- Specific techniques for IS analysis
 - Communicative Event Diagram.
 - Communicational perspective on business process modelling
 - Unity criteria to deal with encapsulation (granularity of processes)
 - Communication Structures
 - Specifies messages related to communicative events
 - Derivation of IS memory from communication structures
- Future work
 - Propose precise guidelines to derive IS memory
 - Design user interface from communication structures
 - Report industrial case studies in the use of Communication Analysis
 - Take advantage of MDD and code generation frameworks
 - Extremely long etcetera under the proposed "full MDD" perspective...

Abstraction as a solution



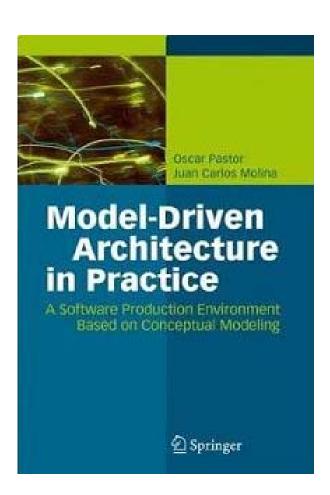
- Model Driven Development permits
 - Reason about the system prior to its construction
 - You can simulate the behavior to foresee the consequences of a system
 - Derivate the final system in an automatic way
 - Obtaining a consistent result



Experience in Conceptual Modeling



- We have been building
 - Traditional Information Systems
 - Web-based Information Systems
 - SOA-based systems
 - Pervasive Systems
 - ... but, what is next?

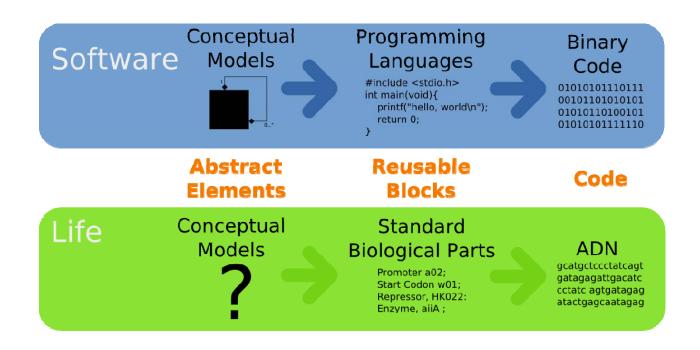




One step further: Modeling



 Conceptual models are needed for a systematic development of biological systems



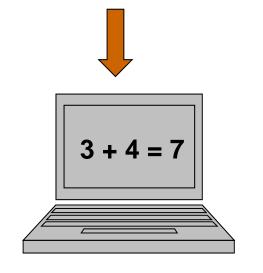


From Genome To Reality



Physical Level	00001000	00000011	00000111	00010011
Instruction Level	\$8	\$3	\$7	ADD

Semantics: Add the values from the processor registers '3' and store the result in the register '8'

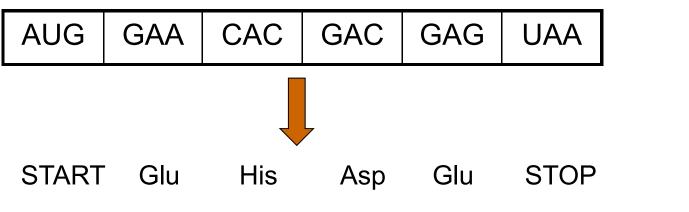


Representation Level



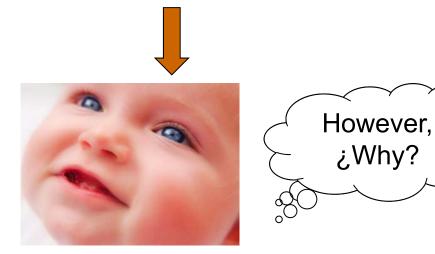
From Genome To Reality





Instruction Level

Physical Level

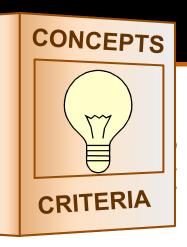


Semantics: Process a protein with the four

selected aminoacids

Representation Level

Thanks for your attention!





Centro de Investigación en Métodos de Producción de Software (ProS)
Universidad Politécnica de Valencia
Comino do Vera e/a 46071 Valencia, España (Spain)

Camino de Vera s/n, 46071 Valencia, España (Spain) sergio.espana@pros.upv.es

Phone: +34 96 387 7000, Fax: +34 96 3877359