Christian Doppler Laboratory

Software Engineering Integration For Flexible Automation Systems

AutomationML Models (in EMF and EA) for Modelers and Software Developers

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logi.cals CERTICON



Outline

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- Introduction
- Modeling Language Engineering
 From Data Exchange Format to Modeling Language
 - Background on Modeling Language Engineering
 - Interactive session with Eclipse Modeling Framework
- Model Transformation Engineering From AutomationML to Enterprise Architect (EA)
 - Background on Model Transformations
 - Interactive session with the EA AML Engineer Plugin
- Conclusions

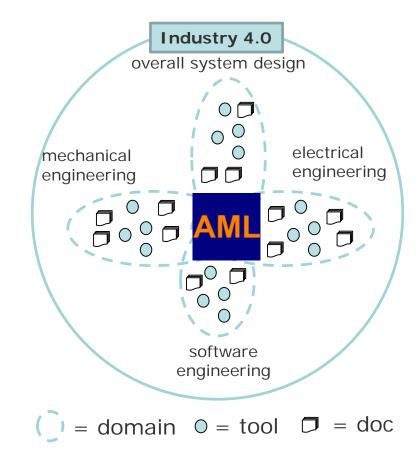
Introduction

Identified needs

- a. A large number of heterogeneous models is involved in systems engineering
 - \rightarrow Need for process support
- b. A wide variety of models in systems engineering come from different disciplines
 - → Need for management
 - \rightarrow Need for customized integration for concrete application scenarios
 - \rightarrow Vision: encompassing various viewpoints to get a better understanding
- → At TU Wien we have the expertise
 - a. To develop software tools the model driven way (AutomationML Hub example)
 - b. To deal with a large number of heterogeneous software and systems models

Model Exchange: AML as Common Format

- AutomationML (AML)
- Emerging standard for tool data exchange
- Foundation for harmonizing engineering data coming from a heterogeneous tool network by means of a unified format and data model



Data Exchange vs. Modeling Languages

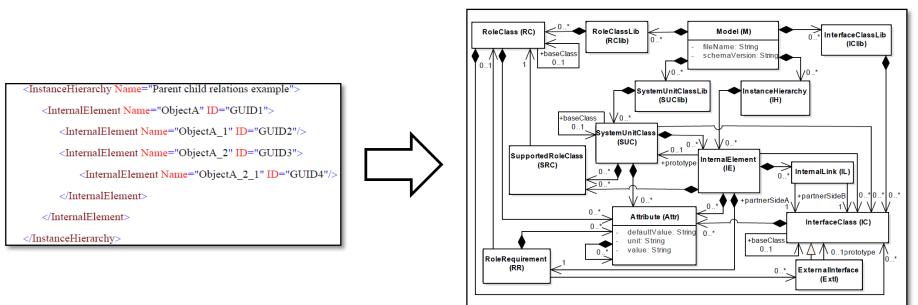
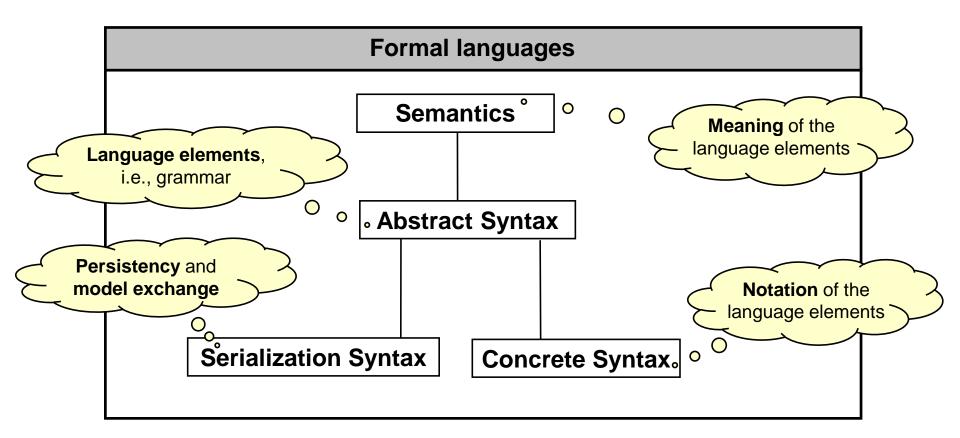


Fig. 4: AutomationML Metamodel Excerpt.

How to get from Data to Models?

Anatomy of modeling languages

 Although languages have, in general, divergent orientations and application fields, they still share a common language definition structure



Anatomy of modeling languages

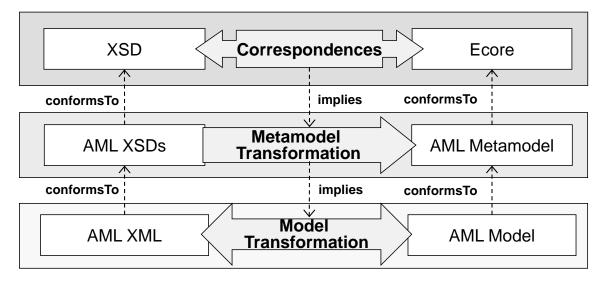


- Semantics: Defines the meaning of the language concepts
 - How language concepts are interpreted
- Abstract syntax: Defines the language concepts and how these concepts can be combined (~ grammar)
 - However, it does not define the notation or meaning of the concepts
- Concrete syntax: Notation to illustrate the language concepts intuitively
 - 2 ways: textual or graphical (or mixture)
- Serialization syntax: For persistent storage and model exchange between tools
 - XML, proprietary format, …

Language Engineering via Metamodeling

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- AutomationML family is defined by a set of XML Schemas
- Systematic metamodel creation process
 - Step 1: Generative approach to produce initial Ecore-based metamodel
 - Step 2: Refactorings for improving language design
- Resulting metamodels
 - are complete and correct with respect to XML Schemas
 - allow to import/export data from/to XML data

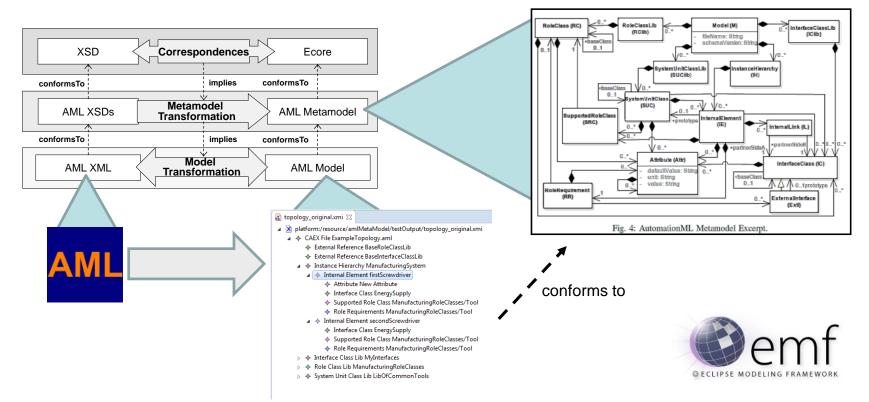


• A. Schauerhuber, M. Wimmer, E. Kapsammer, W. Schwinger, W. Retschitzegger: *Bridging WebML to Model-Driven Engineering: From DTDs to MOF*. IET Software 1(3), 2007.

Language Engineering via Metamodeling



First Interactive session



Reqirements

- Eclipse Modeling Framework (<u>https://eclipse.org/modeling/emf/</u>)
- AutomationML Metamodel (<u>https://github.com/amlModeling</u>)
- Xtext for textual concrete syntax (<u>https://eclipse.org/Xtext</u>)
- AmlText

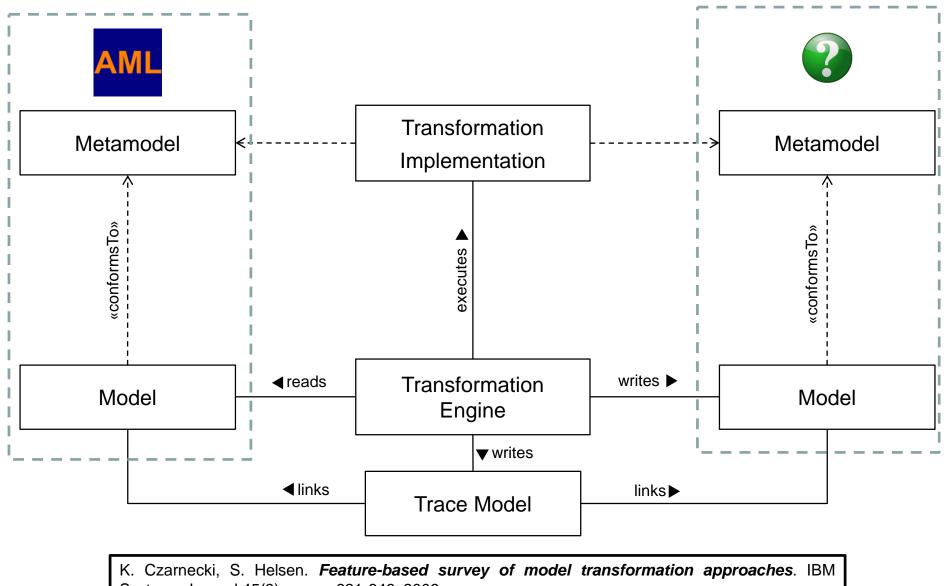
(https://github.com/patrickneubauer/XMLText/tree/master/AUTOMATIONML)

Interactive Session (1/2)



Model Transformations

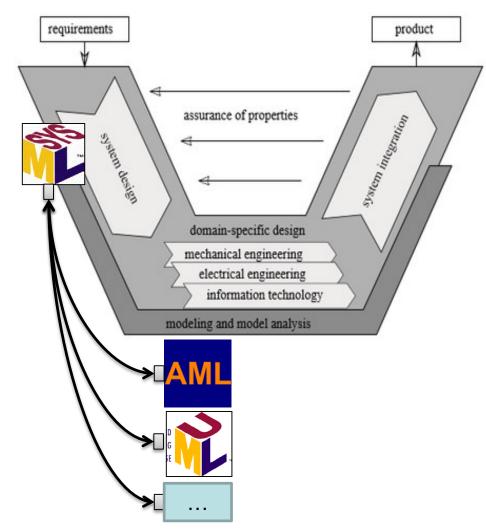
Pattern



Systems Journal 45(3), pages 621-646, 2006.

Two Unrelated Modeling Standards

- SysML is a graphical modeling language standardized by OMG for the development of large-scale, complex, and multi-disciplinary systems in a model-based approach.
- It provides modeling concepts for representing the requirements, structure, and behavior of a systems.
- Captures the <u>overall design</u> of a system on a high level of abstraction and <u>traces this design to the</u> <u>discipline-specific models</u>



SysML in a Nutshell

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Additions to UML for Requirements and Properties

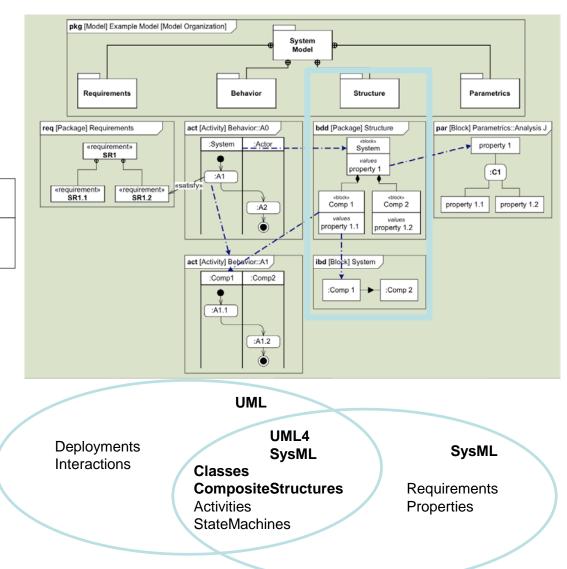
 Requirement: SysML provides modeling constructs to represent text-based requirements and relate them to other modeling

elements.

«requirement» Requirement name

text="The system shall do" Id="62j32."

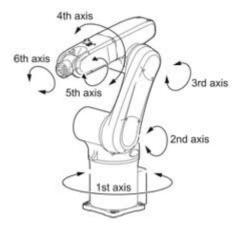
- Constraints and Parametric Diagram (constraint analysis)
- Customization of UML for structural modeling through Classes and Composite Structures
 - Block derives from CompositeStructures::Class



Model Exchange: AML as Common Format

Case Study: Six Axes Robot

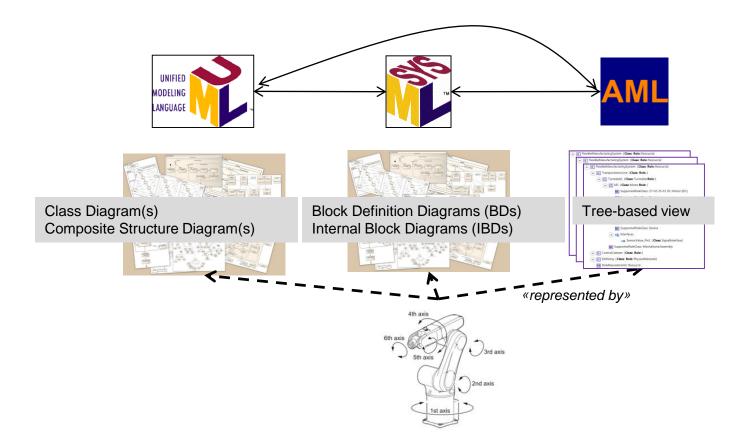




From AutomationML to Enterprise Architect and Back again: Example

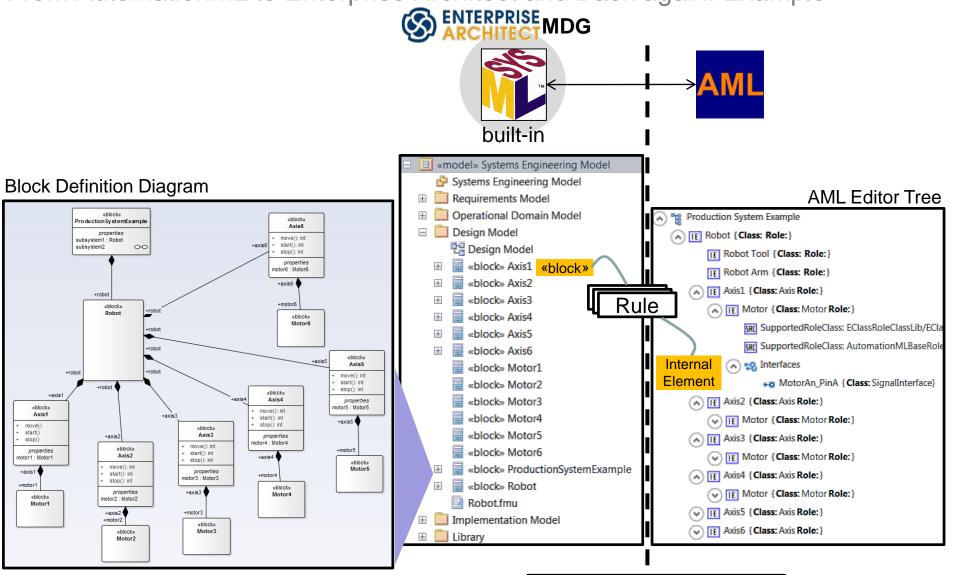
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- Commonalities and differences between the structural modeling sublanguages of AML (CAEX) and SysML (Block Diagrams)
- AML metamodel and profiles for UML and SysML
- **Transformations** between AML and SysML (UML/SysML already available)



From AutomationML to Enterprise Architect and Back again: Example

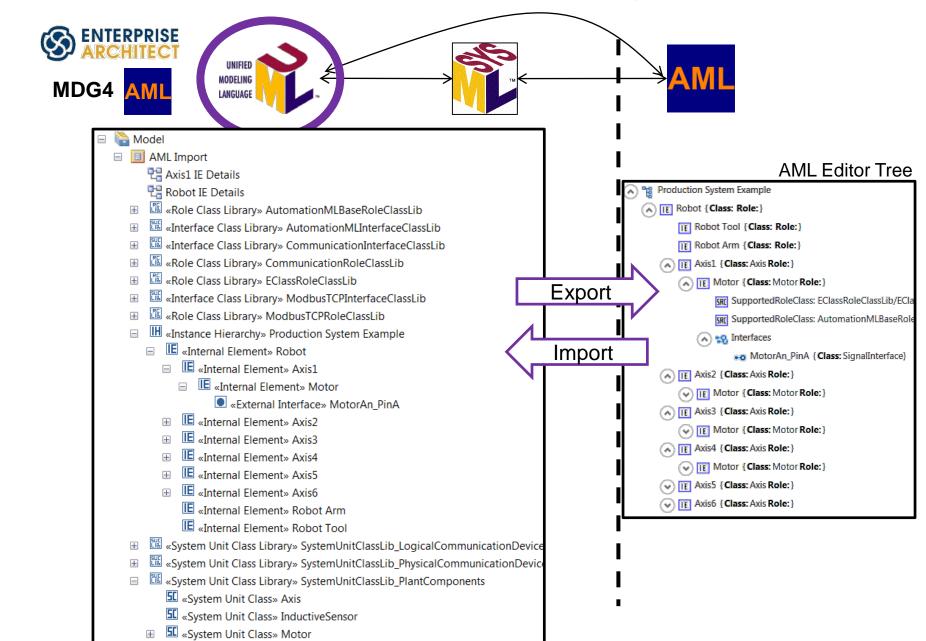




Transformation Engine

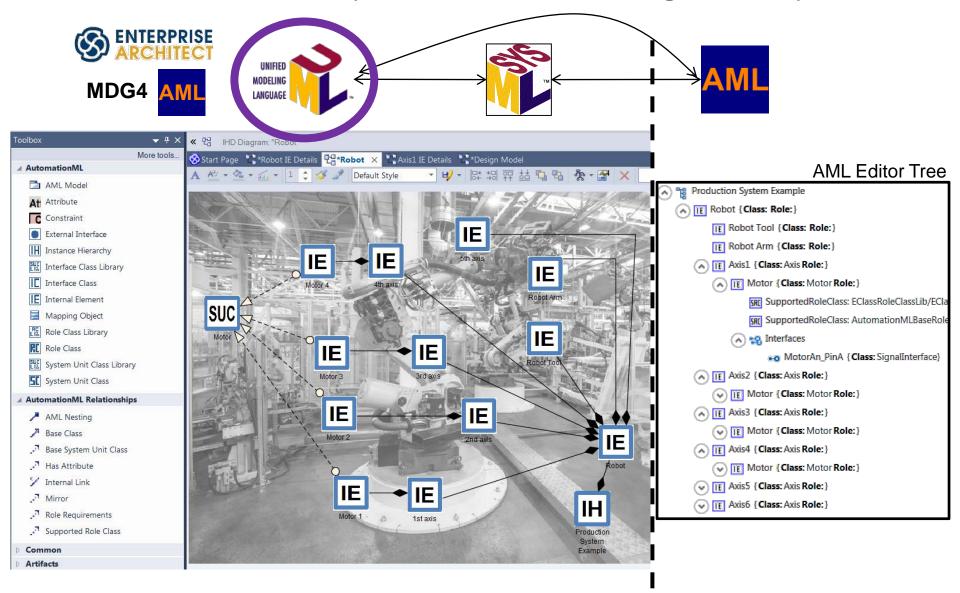
From AutomationML to Enterprise Architect and Back again: Example

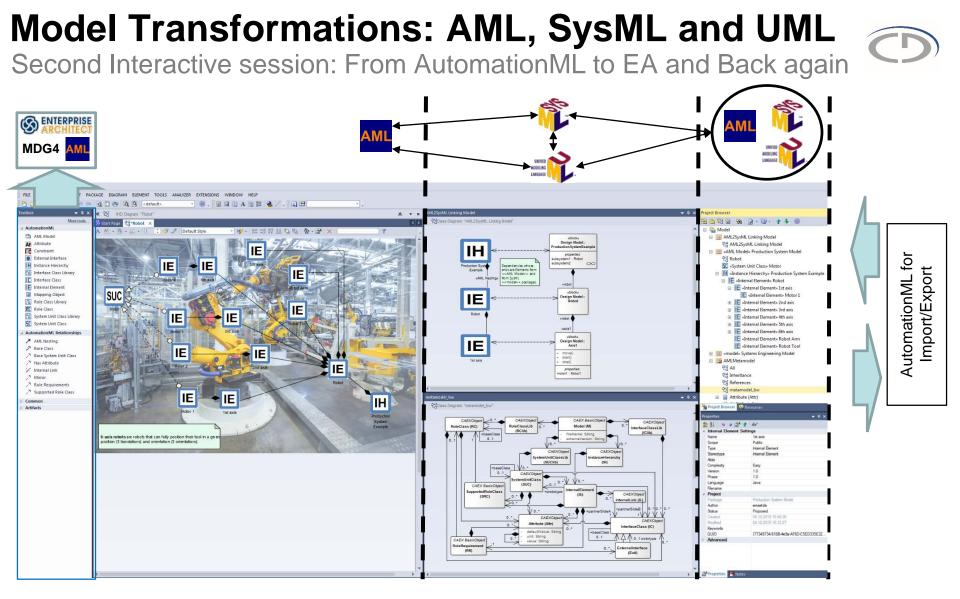




From AutomationML to Enterprise Architect and Back again: Example







Reqirements

- Enterprise Architect (<u>http://www.sparxsystems.de/uml/download-trial/</u>)
- AML Plugin for EA (Prototype: <u>http://www.sysml4industry.org/?page_id=266</u>)

Interactive Session (2/2)



Conclusions and Future Work

Model-Driven Engineering is beneficial to

- Represent modeling languages
- Derive tool support
- Bridging different languages
- Providing different surface languages for one abstract language

Resulting modeling tools are

- Open and extensible
- Model management support is available out-of-the-box based on common metamodeling language
- Modeling tools are usable in combination based on model exchange
- Modeling tools allow for a mixture of modeling languages leading to multiparadigm modeling approaches

Next steps

- Mappings between the behavioral modeling parts of AML PLCopen XML and SysML Activity Diagrams and State Machines
- Generative usage of AML models by defining code generator chains
- Analytical usage of AML models by transforming them to formal domains