1 Application 3 Dialects 5+ Architectures Platform independence with Papyrus-xtUML





www.onefact.net

Goals

- Demonstrate platform independent modeling using Papyrus-xtUML
- Provide background on the modeling dialects supported by Papyrus-xtUML
- Discuss some of the differences between the supported dialects and architectures



- Simulation of a GPS running watch
- Keeps time and distance of a simulated "jog"
 - Maintains lap times; can clear and reset
 - Toggles through multiple display modes





System model





Class model





- GPS metrics*
 - 3 domains
 - 9 classes
 - 29 attributes
 - 8 associations
 - 328 statements
- Demo: GPS in Verifier



3 Dialects

- 1. xtUML
 - Formal specification of the Shlaer-Mellor method of MDA
 - Specified in an xtUML meta-model
 - First introduced by Project Technology, then Mentor
 Graphics, now the open source community (xtuml.org)
 - Specifies graphical and semantic rules for models
 - Executable and translatable
 - Closely associated with the Papyrus-xtUML MDA tool





3 Dialects

- 2. OAL
 - Object Action Language
 - Specifies rules for processing of data in xtUML models
 - Specified in the xtUML meta-model and a BNF grammar
 - First introduced by Project Technology, then Mentor
 Graphics, now the open source community (xtuml.org)
 - Default action language for xtUML
 - Interpretable by Verifier in Papyrus-xtUML



3 Dialects

- 3. MASL
 - Model and Action Specification Language
 - Formal specification of the Kennedy-Carter method of MDA (which has its roots in S-M)
 - Created with inspiration drawn from iUML, ASL, and
 Ada with added syntax for "structural" model elements
 - No graphics
 - Translatable by a parser and model compiler
 - Supported by Papyrus-xtUML in xtUML models (action language only)



Demo

Running GPS Watch (MASL) application on Linux
MASL Inspector



xtUML/OAL and MASL compatibility

- Additional tool support
 - xtUML to MASL model compiler (exporter)
 - MASL to xtUML parser/model-to-model translator
- Mapping techniques
 - Idiomatic modeling constraints
 - Line by line action language mapping
 - Tool support for differences (e.g. polymorphic events)





5+ Architectures

- 1. Papyrus-xtUML Verifier (interpreted simulation)
- 2. MC-3020 C binary on Windows
- 3. MC-3020 C binary on macOS
- 4. MC-3020 C binary on Linux
- 5. MASL C++ binary on Linux
- Bonus!
 - MC-3020 C binary on Arduino
 - MASL C++ binary on Raspberry Pi (Raspbian)



5+ Architectures

- Arduino Uno
 - ATmega328 microcontroller
 - 32 KB flash storage
 - 2048 bytes dynamic memory
 - 8-bit AVR architecture
- Usage by GPS Watch
 - 1593 bytes used for global data
 - 455 bytes available for the stack
- Handling memory constraints with MC-3020
 - Limit instance extent sizes
 - Identify singleton classes
 - Avoid using strings (or minimize string size)





5+ Architectures

- Raspberry Pi 3 Model B v1.2
 - ARM Cortex-A7 CPU
 - 32 GB flash storage (microSD)
 - 1 GB dynamic memory
 - 32-bit ARM architecture
 - Runs Linux (Raspbian)
- Usage by GPS Watch
 - ~ 50KB peak memory used in one minute run
- MASL architecture design goals
 - Stability
 - Dynamic loading and linking of independent modules
 - Persistent instance data







Demo









www.onefact.net



onefact.net



www.onefact.net