

Towards a Taxonomy of Syntactic and Semantic Matching Mechanisms for Aspect-oriented Modeling

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October 5, 2010

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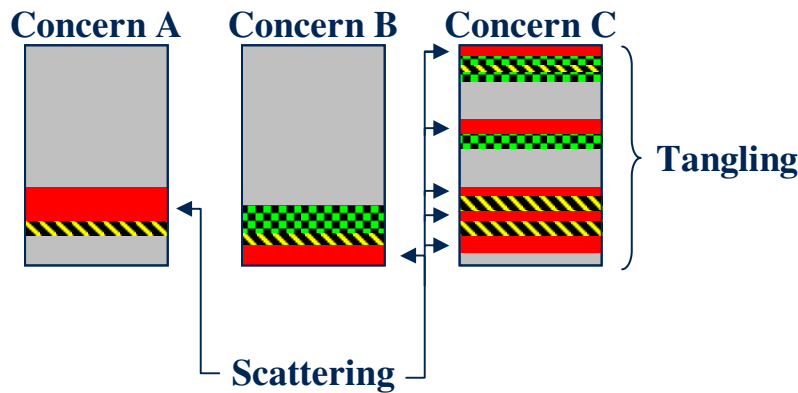
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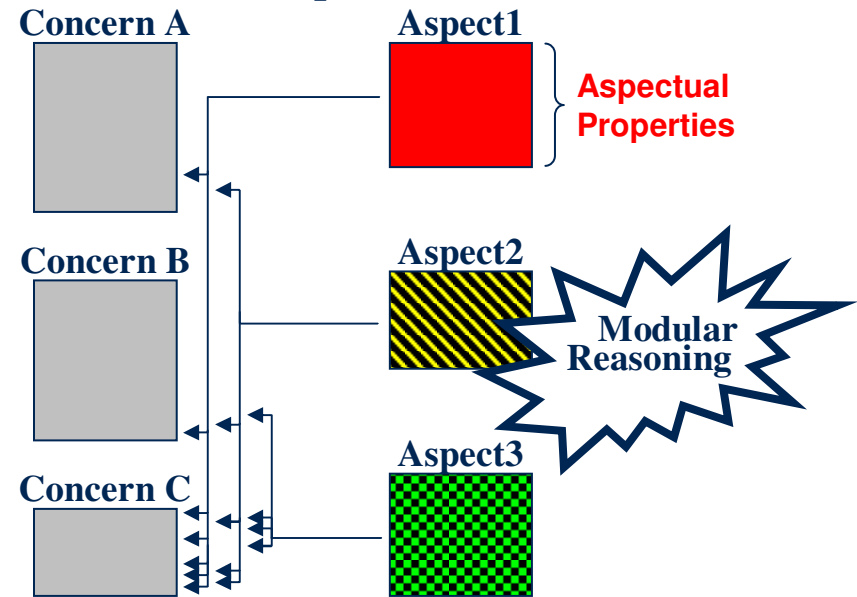
Background: Aspect-oriented Modeling (AOM)

- Aspects address the problem of one concern **crosscutting** other concerns in a system or model
- Aspects encapsulate crosscutting concerns
- A **pattern** is part of a composition rule

Without Aspects



With Aspects



(each aspect contains a **composition rule** illustrated by the arrows that defines where to add the aspect)

   ... 3 Crosscutting Concerns (Aspect1, Aspect2, Aspect3)

Background: Aspect-oriented URN (AoURN)

- Aspect-oriented User Requirements Notation
 - **Extends** the abstract syntax, the concrete syntax, and the semantics of URN (ITU-T Z.150 series) with aspect-oriented concepts
 - **Unifies** goal-oriented, scenario-based, and aspect-oriented concepts in a **scalable** framework
 - Behavioral/structural properties of a concern are modeled with scenarios
 - Reasons/trade-offs for a concern are modeled with goal models
 - Requires almost no changes to the **familiar** URN notation (syntax remains virtually the same but the semantics are extended)
 - Typically, AoURN models each **use case**, each **stakeholder**'s goals, and each **non-functional requirement/quality** as a concern (→ separation of concerns)
 - **Exhaustive** composition of aspects (expressed with URN itself)
 - Aspectual properties and patterns are defined **separately** as much as possible



Motivation

- Typically, pattern matching is based solely on syntactic elements
- Exploit **semantic matching** to make aspects more generic and more robust to changes and different modeling styles
- → Classify matching mechanisms based on how syntactic or semantic information is used during the matching process
 - Define levels of sophistication for matching mechanisms from simple syntactic approaches to complex semantic approaches
- The database research community has been investigating schema matching techniques for years
- → Are they applicable in the AOM context?

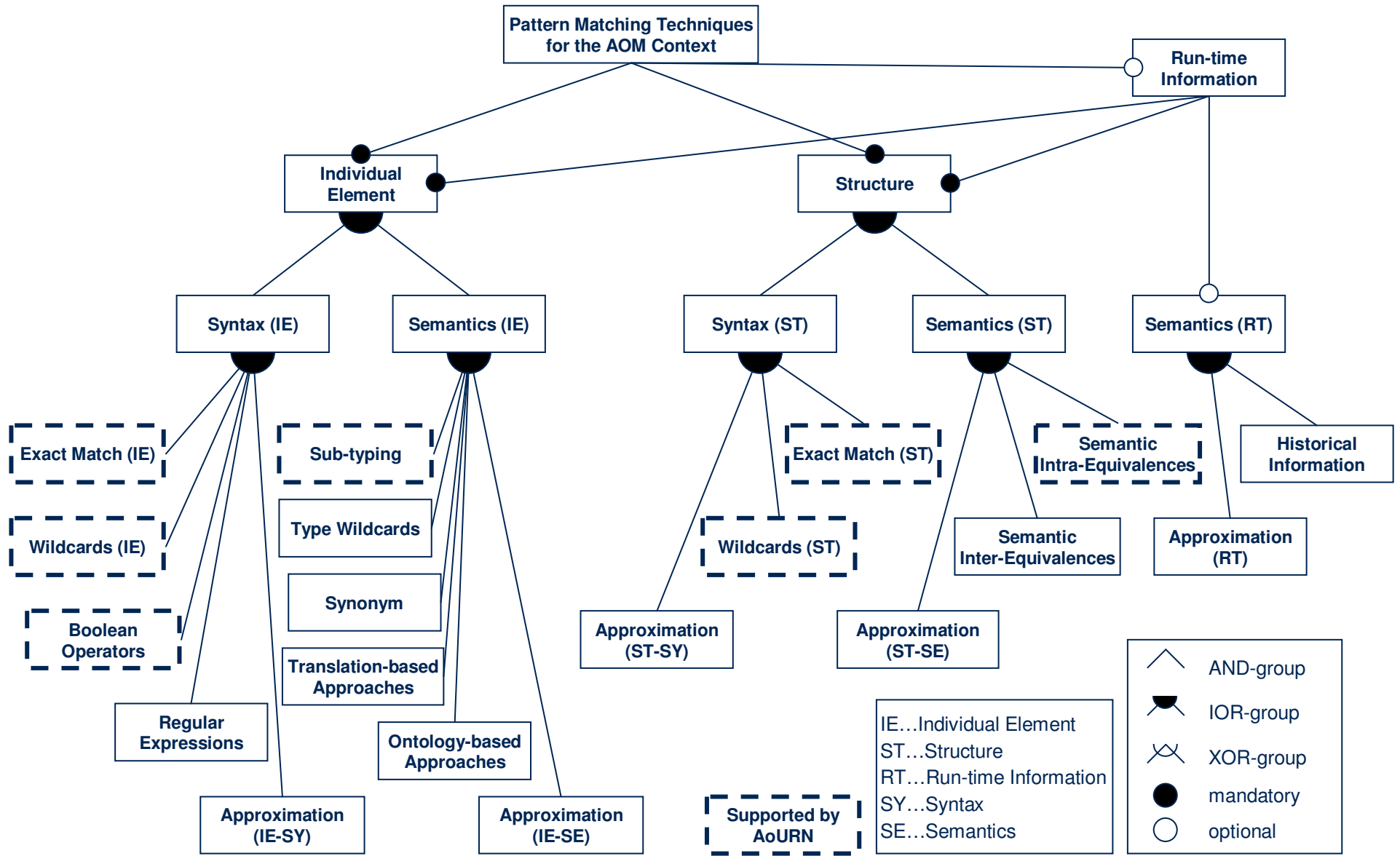


Sample Techniques from the Database Community

- String-based Techniques
 - Prefix (e.g., int and integer); Suffix (e.g., phone and telephone)
 - Edit distance (e.g., distance among NKN and Nikon is 2/5)
 - N-gram (distance between nkon and nikon is 1/3)
- Language-based Techniques
 - Tokenization (e.g., Hands-Free Kits → <hands, free, kits>)
 - Lemmatization (e.g., Kits → kit)
 - Elimination (e.g., The Kits → Kits)
- Linguistic Resources (e.g., thesauri)
 - Synonyms (Car vs. Automobile)
 - Hyponyms / Hypernyms (Digital Camera vs. Camera)
- Measures to evaluate quality & effectiveness of matchers
 - *F-Measure, Overall* (based on the *Precision* and *Recall* functions)



Taxonomy of Pattern Matching Techniques for AOM



Syntax-Based Matching of Individual Elements

Pattern

Model

AOURN Exact Match



AOURN Wildcards



AOURN Boolean Operators



- Regular Expressions



- Approximation-based Approaches

- Tolerant of small differences in the match



Semantics-Based Matching of Individual Elements



Sub-typing

- Type Wildcards
- Synonym
- Translation-based Approaches
- Ontology-based Approaches
- Approximation-based Approaches

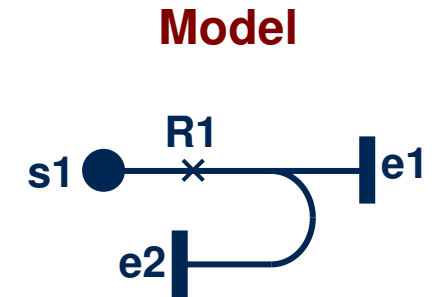
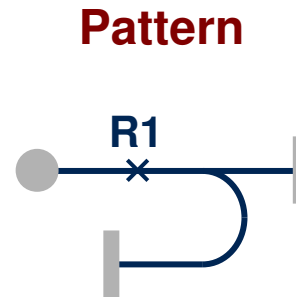
Pattern

Model

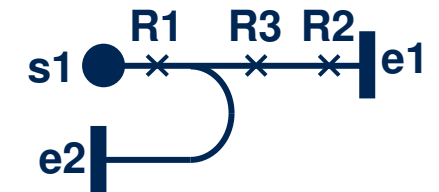


Syntax-Based Matching of Structure

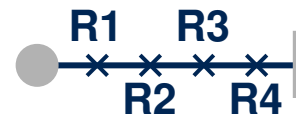
AOURN Exact Match



AOURN Wildcards



- Approximation-based Approaches

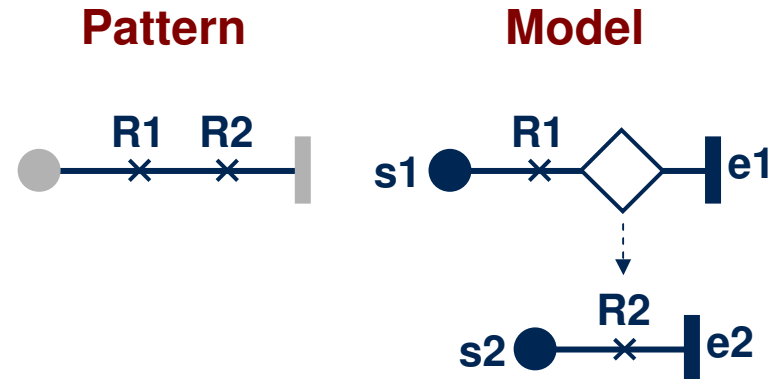


Semantics-Based Matching of Structure



Semantic Intra-Equivalences

- Exploits semantic equivalences of a single language to improve the matching results



- Semantic Inter-Equivalences

- Exploits semantic equivalence across modeling language barriers



- Approximation-based Approaches

- Allow patterns to be matched that could but not necessarily have to match



Matching of Run-time Information

- May make use of all syntax-based and semantics-based techniques for individual elements and structure
 - Supports in-context, dynamic aspect composition
 - E.g., patterns may include results of trade-off analyses for AoURN's goal models
- Historical Information
 - E.g., patterns may consider trends in the last five results of the AoURN trade-off analyses
- Approximation-based Approaches
 - E.g., patterns may determine a value range for a successful match



Conclusion and Future Work

- Presented a first attempt at establishing a taxonomy for pattern matching techniques in the AOM context
- Approximation-based techniques that have been extensively used in the database research community should be investigated more thoroughly in the AOM context
- Future Work
 - Validate our taxonomy by classifying further AOM techniques with it
 - Implement some of the new techniques in the AoURN tool
 - Contributions from the model comparison and merging research area could expand and consolidate our taxonomy

