



Refactoring Architecture Models

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New Ideas and Vision Paper @ Foundations Track

Motivation

Customization of Architecture Models

Vision Idea

Automated Model Refactoring

Application

Cloud Application Orchestration

Discussion

Assumptions and Opportunities

Credits

Publication Process



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Motivation

Customers
have Individual
Requirements

Not Always
Known
@ Design Time

... and
Subject to
Change

Often, New
Requirements
Emerge

⇒ Architecture
Models Need to
be Customized

Customizing Software-Intensive Systems



Security Policies

Operational Requirements

Local Legislations

Vision Idea

Compliance Through Refactorings

“ a change to the internal **structure** [...] to **improve** [...] characteristics without changing its [...] behavior.”

Martin Fowler

Refactoring: Improving the Design of Existing Code. 1999, Addison-Wesley

1. Deriving AK Out of Requirements First

2. Formalizing AK in Model Transformations

Application

Cloud Application Orchestration

Cloud Application Orchestration **Models** describe Cloud Applications:

- **Resources** (e.g., Networking, Compute, Memory, Storage)
- **Dependencies**

Consumed by an **Orchestration Engine**

- Automates **Deployment** of an Application

Deriving Architectural Knowledge from Requirements

- **Architecture:** [high availability](#) of services
- **Legislator:** [API](#) for Legal Interception
- **Operations**
 - Secure Shell [access](#) over [bastion](#) host to instances
 - [unified solutions](#), e.g., for logging or monitoring
- **Security:** [firewalls](#) mandated for protecting services

Capturing Architectural Knowledge in Transformations

Model refactorings can be realized using, e.g.,

- **Epsilon Object Language (EOL)**

In particular:

- Epsilon Wizard Language (EWL)
- **Epsilon Validation Language (EVL)**

Protecting a Service with a Firewall (EWL)

```
wizard Firewall_Protection {  
    guard : self.isKindOf(Model!ao::ConnectionPoint) and  
           self.isPublic() and not self.isProtected()  
    title : "inserting a firewall for protecting " + self.name  
    do { self.owningModel.insertFirewall(self) }  
}
```

Establishing High Service Availability (EVL)

```
context High_Availability {
  guard : self.isKindOf(Model!ao::ConnectionPoint)
  constraint C2_derived_from_R2 {
    check : self.ha
    message : "R2 is not met by " + self.name
    fix {
      title : "new server instance with keepalived"
      do {
        var service : new Service("keepalived");
        ...
      }
    }
  }
}
```



Discussion

Customization Delivery Scenarios

Manual Customization

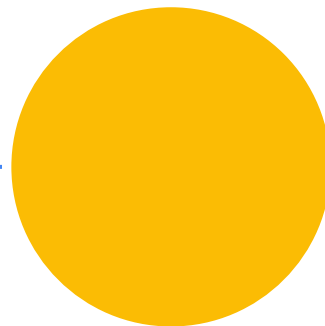
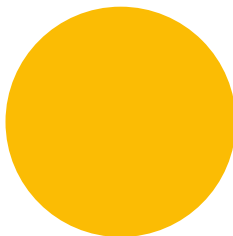
Each application is customized individually while respecting requirements.

Architectural Knowledge

Architectural knowledge is derived from requirements prior to any customization.

Model Refactoring

Transformations capturing architectural knowledge automate customizations.



Evaluating Approaches

Effort	Manual	Centralized AK	Model Refactoring
Req. Disclosure (E1)	required	not required ✓	not required ✓
Arch. Knowledge (E2)	every ISV	once ✓	once ✓
Implementation (E3)	for each application	for each application	automated ✓
Verification (E4)	for each application	for each application	automated ✓
Total	$E1 + E2 * n(\text{ISV}) + (E3 + E4) * n(\text{Apps})$	$E2 + (E3 + E4) * n(\text{Apps})$	$E2(\text{Refactoring})$

Key Takeaway: automated model refactoring approach scales best.

Assumptions

- Architectural knowledge can be
 - derived from requirements;
 - formalized and expressed as model transformations.
- Conflicting requirements have been identified and resolved.

Further Work

- Systematic methods
for deriving model transformations from requirements.
- Idempotency, transitivity, and order of transformations.
- Non-destructive transformations.
- Protecting parts of the architecture prior to transformations.

Thank You