

# AN NMF SOLUTIONS TO THE TTC2023 CONTAINERS TO MINIYAML CASE

Prof. Dr. Georg Hinkel  
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# NMF

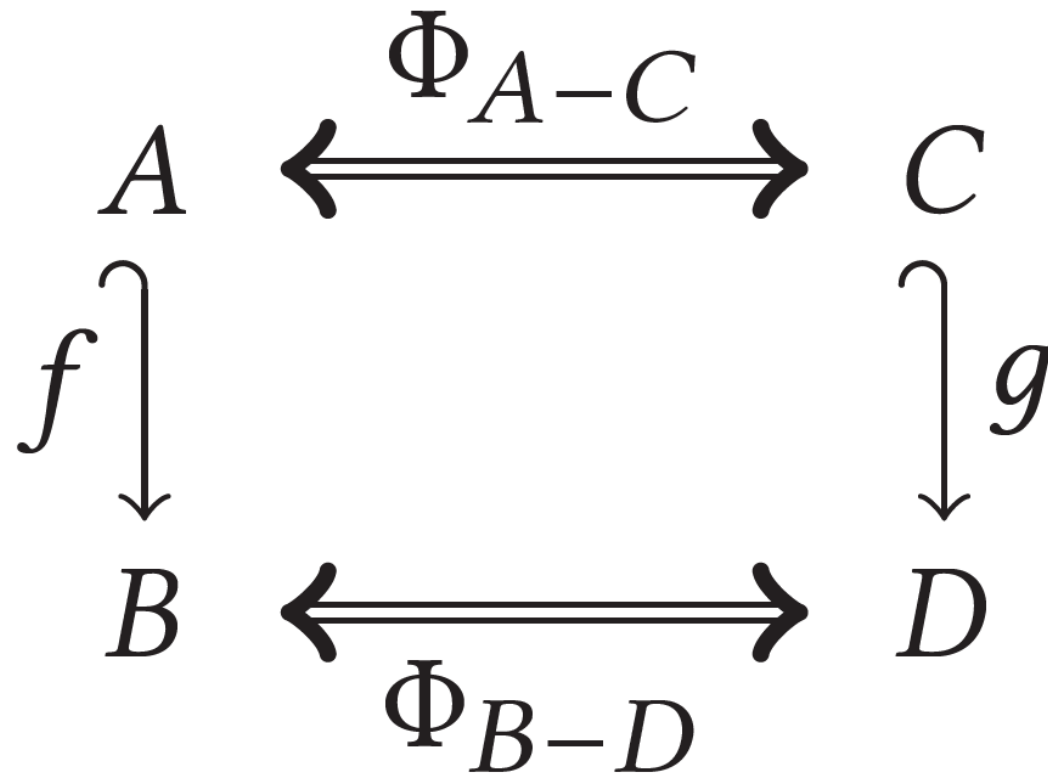
## .NET Modeling Framework

- Modelling platform for the .NET platform
  - Generate code from NMeta or Ecore metamodels
  - Load and save XMI models
  - Integrated incrementalization capabilities
- Open Source
  - Apache 2.0
  - <https://github.com/NMFCode/NMF>



NMF-Expressions by: georg.hinkel

↓ 429.825 total downloads ⌚ last updated 21 days ago 📦 Latest version: 2.0.188



- Model synchronization language and framework
- Algebraic model of synchronization blocks
  - Proved correctness
  - Proved hippocraticness
- Declarative
  - Uni- or bidirectional execution
  - Optional change propagation
  - Check-only mode
- Internal DSL in C#

# ARCHITECTURE

- NMF is written in C#, therefore difficult to call from Java
- Solution approach
  1. Start companion process in .NET
  2. Use Ecore Notification API to record changes made to the models
  3. Persist changes to NMeta Changes format
  4. Load change model in companion process
  5. Deserialize change model
  6. Apply change model
  7. Serialize result model (unless changes are done in idle mode)
- Architecture causes a lot of overhead → separate time measurement to ensure only change propagation counts

# TROUBLE: STABILITY OF ECLIPSE

- My Eclipse Modeling Tools 2022-12 had stability issues
  - BXTool suddenly could not be found, problem only resolved through reboot (no guarantee!)
- Consequence: Original solution did not pass all tests

# ISOMORPHISMS

- First step: Identify isomorphisms (aka correspondences)
  - Entire composition model corresponds to entire YAML model
  - A container corresponds to a YAML node under services
  - A volume corresponds to a YAML node under databases
- Isomorphisms are reflected in rules

```
internal class ContainersToMiniYaml :  
    ReflectiveSynchronization  
{  
    public class MainMap :  
        SynchronizationRule<Composition, Map> ...  
  
    public class Container2MapEntry :  
        SynchronizationRule<IContainer, IMapEntry>  
    ...  
  
    public class Volume2MapEntry :  
        SynchronizationRule<IVolume, IMapEntry>  
    ...  
}
```

# TROUBLE: THINGS THAT ARE NOT ISOMORPHIC

- Composition model has explicit image model elements
- Images in YAML are implicit, given by map entry called image

Custom code necessary to deal with Image model elements

- Explicit model elements to denote volume mounts
- Volume mounts are implicit, combined reference to volume and mount directory

Custom code necessary to deal with volume mounts

# SYNCHRONIZATION BLOCKS

## MainMap

```
SynchronizeLeftToRightOnly(_ => "2.4", m => m.Scalar<string>("version"));
```

```
SynchronizeMany(SyncRule<Container2MapEntry>(),  
  c => new ServicesCollection(c),  
  m => m.ForceEntries("services"));
```

Custom lens to read/write scalar with given key

```
SynchronizeMany(SyncRule<Volume2MapEntry>(),  
  c => c.Nodes.OfType<INode, IVolume>(),  
  m => m.ForceEntries("volumes"));
```

Custom collection that takes images from containers and adds them as root elements

Custom lens to read/write elements with given key



# SYNCHRONIZATION BLOCKS

## Container2MapEntry

```
Synchronize(c => c.Name, me => me.Key);
```

```
Synchronize(c => GetImage(c), me => me.Scalar<string>("image"));
```

```
Synchronize(c => c.Replicas.WithDefault(1), me => me.Scalar<int>("replicas"));
```

```
SynchronizeMany(  
    c => new VolumeMountCollection(c),  
    me => new ScalarCollection(me, "volumes"));
```

```
SynchronizeMany(  
    c => new DependsOnNameCollection(c),  
    me => new ScalarCollection(me, "depends_on"));
```

# CUSTOM LENSES

## DependsOnNameCollection



```
private class DependsOnNameCollection : CustomCollection<string> {
    private readonly IContainer _container;
    public DependsOnNameCollection(IContainer container)
        : base(container.DependsOn.Select(c => c.Name)) {_container = container;}

    public override void Add(string item)
    {
        var composition = (IComposition)_container.Parent;
        var container = composition.Nodes....First(c => c.Name == item);
        _container.DependsOn.Add(container);
    }

    public override void Clear() { ... }
    public override bool Remove(string item) { ... }
}
```

Updates are processed automatically, but developer needs to specify Add/Clear/Remove

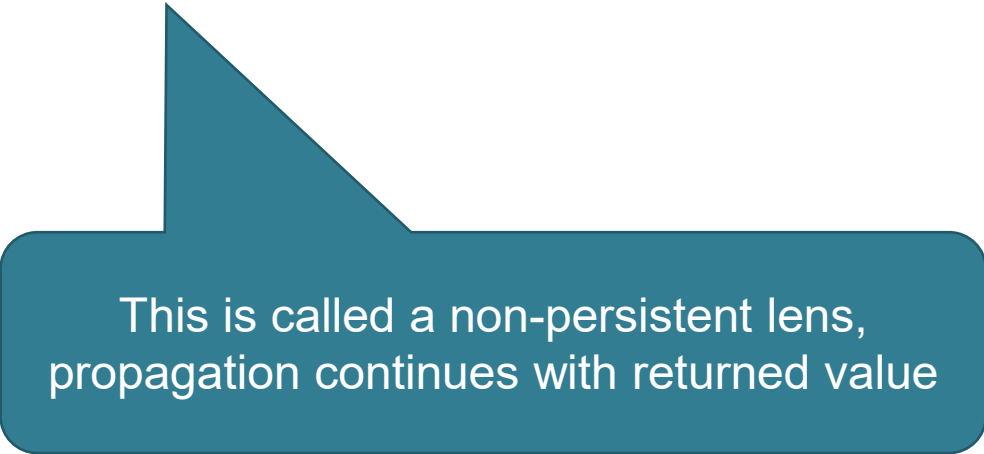
# CUSTOM LENSES

## WithDefault

```
[LensPut(typeof(YamlHelpers), nameof(ApplyDefault))]
```

```
public static T? WithDefault<T>(this T? value, T defaultValue) { ... }
```

```
public static T? ApplyDefault<T>(this T? value, T defaultValue, T? newValue) { ... }
```



This is called a non-persistent lens,  
propagation continues with returned value

# CUSTOM LENSES

## GetImage

```
private static readonly ObservingFunc<IContainer, string?> _getImage =  
    ...FromExpression(c => c.Image != null ? c.Image.Image_ : null);
```

```
[ObservableProxy(typeof(Container2MapEntry), nameof(GetImageIncremental))]
```

```
[LensPut(typeof(Container2MapEntry), nameof(SetImage))]
```

```
public static string? GetImage(IContainer container)  
    => _getImage.Evaluate(container);
```

```
public static INotifyValue<string?> GetImageIncremental(IContainer container)  
    => _getImage.Observe(container);
```

```
public static void SetImage(IContainer container, string image) { ... }
```

Persistent lens, i.e. propagation stops

# CONCLUSIONS

- NMF Synchronizations allows to solve the case with one coherent transformation
- Developers have to resolve ambiguities manually
  - Custom lenses
- Probably, smaller lenses are easier to test in isolation than entire model transformations
  - Some lenses are very generic, especially on the YAML side
  - Maybe theorem provers could test/proof lens properties?

*THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION*

Prof. Dr. Georg Hinkel, [georg.hinkel@hs-rm.de](mailto:georg.hinkel@hs-rm.de)