The Architecture of a UML Virtual Machine

Dirk Riehle

SKYVA International www.skyva.com

dirk@riehle.org, www.riehle.org

OOPSLA 2001, Tampa, FL.

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Dirk Riehle, Steven Fraleigh, Dirk Bucka-Lassen, and Nosa Omorogbe. "The Architecture of a UML Virtual Machine." In *Proceedings of the* 2001 Conference on Object-Oriented Programming Systems, Languages, and Applications (OOPSLA '01). ACM Press, 2001. Page 327-341.

Presented as a technical paper at OOPSLA 2001 in Tampa, FL, U.S.A.

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With UML becoming an executable modeling language, there is not much difference between a modeling language and a programming language: UML becomes a programming language.

However, UML will not only provide a programming perspective, it also already provides an analysis and design perspective. All of these perspectives have the same underlying object model.

This unifies design with programming. Developers will work on one common model, on different levels of abstraction. No impedance mismatch anymore between design and programming, no throw-it-overthe-wall attitude.

Today's tools generate code, which can take a long time. UML virtual machines interpret a model and provide users with immediate feedback about the functioning of the modeled system.

Code-generation vs. interpretation is a red herring, though: what counts is immediacy of feedback, whatever way you achieve it.



Just like every other virtual machine ...



This presentation discusses how to achieve the causal connection requirement, the most fundamental property of model-driven systems, for UML virtual machines.





We need to separate the logical architecture, consisting solely of objects, from the physical architecture, consisting of Java classes forming a framework.



This will look familiar to everyone knowledgeable in meta-level architectures.







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By induction, we prove that the presented architecture guarantees the causal connection property.

Every M0-level element, as an instance of Element, has a link to its class. Thus, for every M0-level element, its M1-level class can be found. The class provides all relevant model information for the M0-level element then. Thus, causal connection holds for the M0/M1-level instance/type relationship.

Because every element is an instance of a subclass of Element, it provides the link to its class. This includes Class and every other type of element. Thus, for a given level Mn, every Mn-level element will have its Mn+1-level class.

Therefore, the causal connection property holds.



The presentation did not address behavioral modeling and execution. However, the paper does, even though not in full detail.



UML virtual machines are in our future.