# INCREMENTALITY IN MODEL TRANSFORMATION WITH TRIPLE GRAPH GRAMMARS

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## Consistency

$$\emptyset \leftrightarrow \emptyset \longrightarrow p_n G_S \leftrightarrow G_T$$

#### Model Transformation

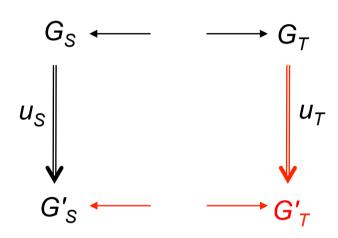
$$G_{\mathbb{S}} \longleftarrow \longrightarrow \emptyset_{\mathcal{T}}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$G_{\mathbb{S}} \longleftarrow \longrightarrow G_{\mathcal{T}}$$

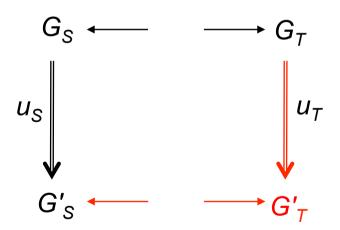
$$G_S \leftrightarrow \emptyset$$
  $p_1^F \longrightarrow p_n^F G_S \leftrightarrow G_T$ 

# Model synchronization



## Incremental model synchronization

Model synchronization is incremental if we build  $G'_{\mathsf{T}}$  reusing (parts of / as much as possible of)  $G_{\mathsf{T}}$ 

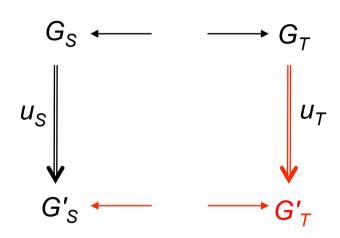


## Incremental model synchronization

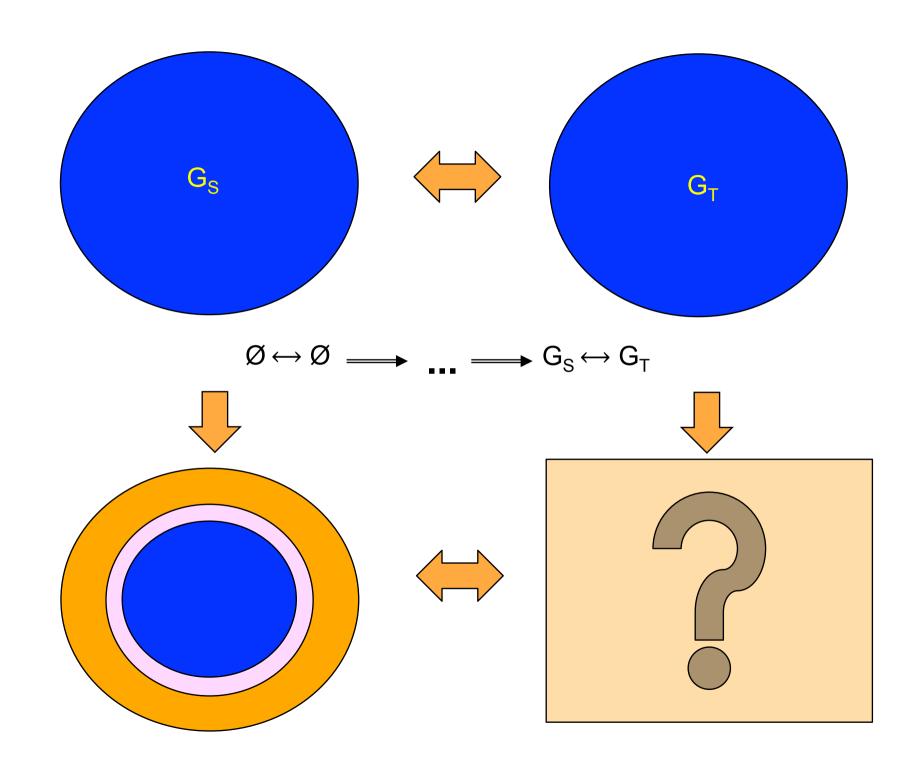
Model synchronization is incremental if its computational cost depends on the size of  $u_S$  rather than on the size of  $G_S$ ,  $G'_S$  and  $G_T$ .

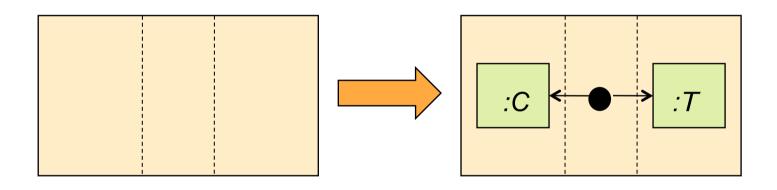
H.Giese, R. Wagner: From model transformation to incremental bidirectional model synchronization. SoSym 8, 21–43 (2009)

### Non-incremental Model Synchronization

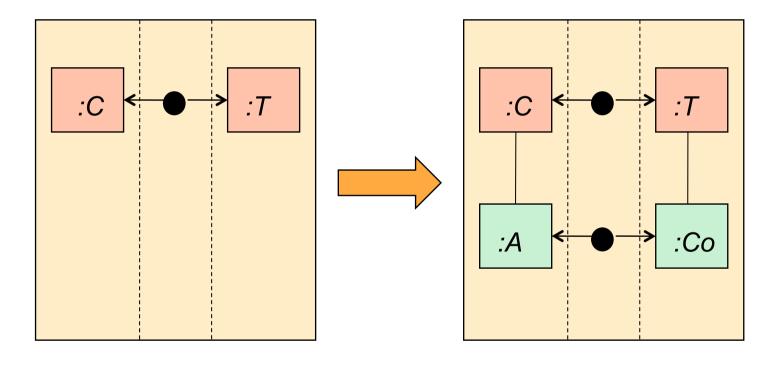


$$G'_S \leftrightarrow \emptyset \longrightarrow_{p_1^F} \longrightarrow_{p_n^F} G'_S \leftrightarrow G'_T$$

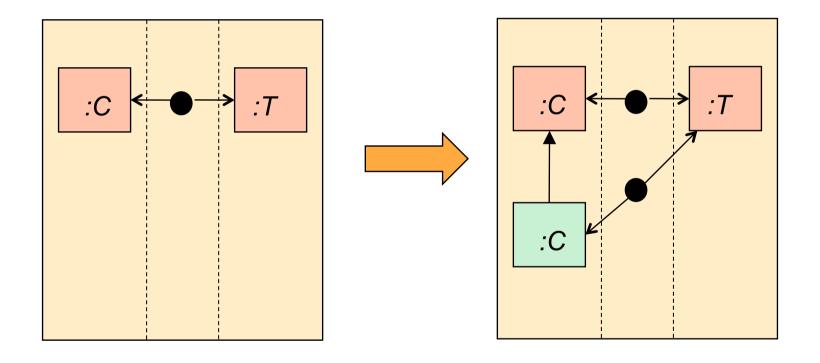




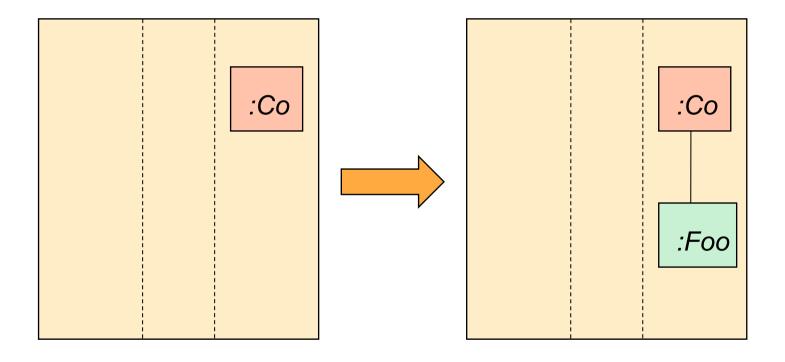
class-table creation



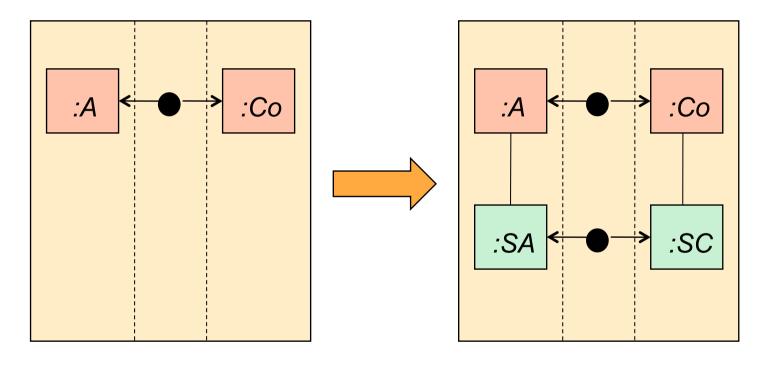
attribute-column creation



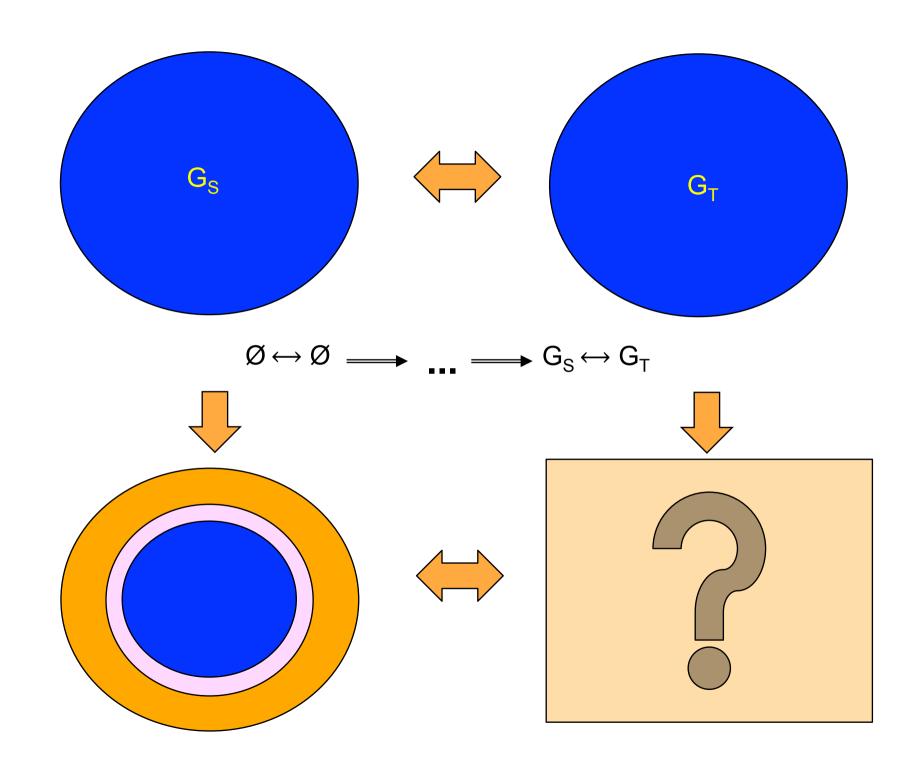
Subclass creation

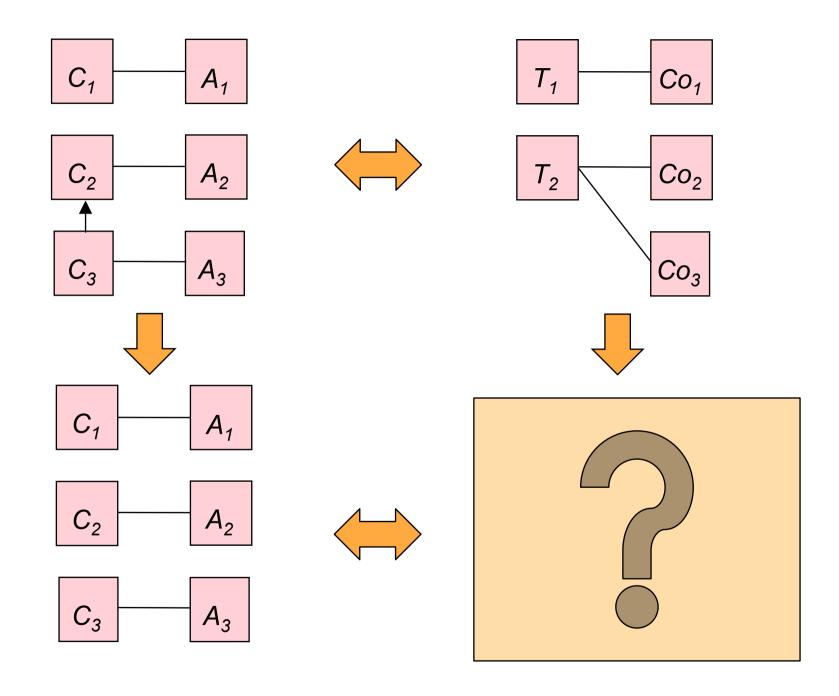


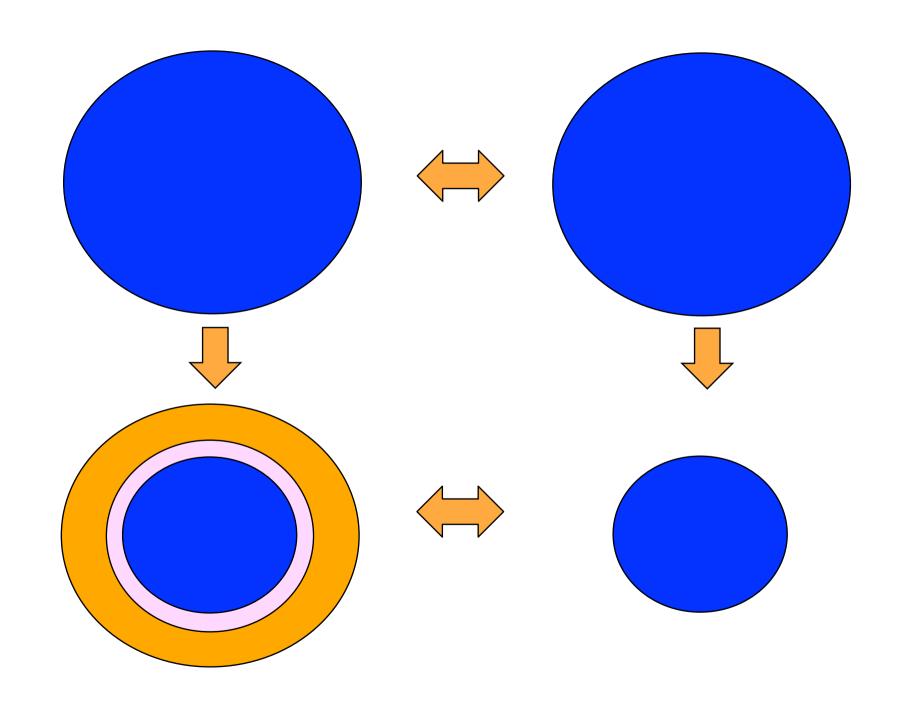
Foo creation

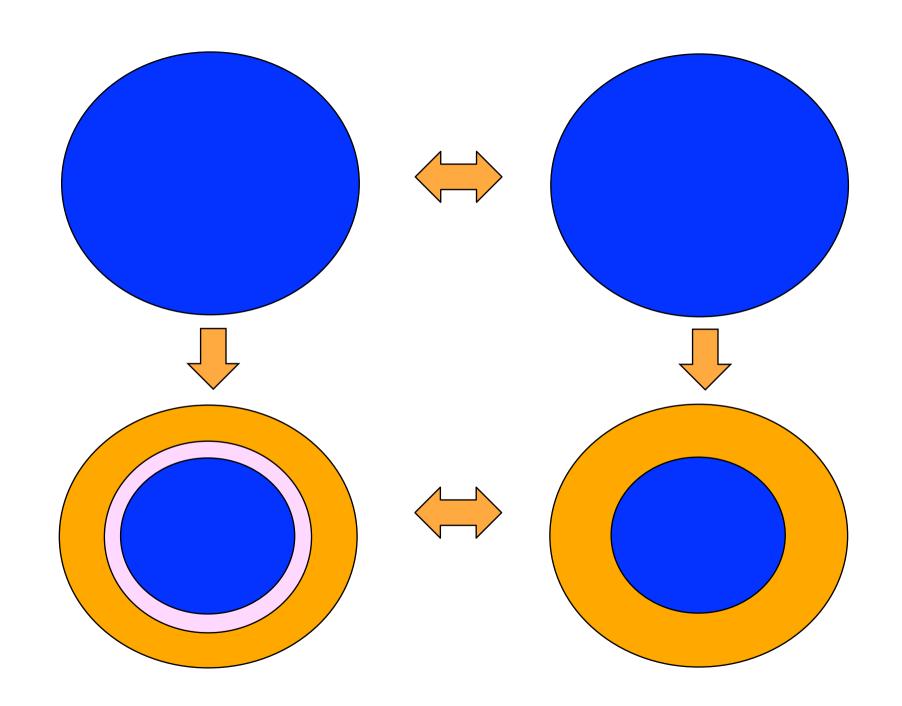


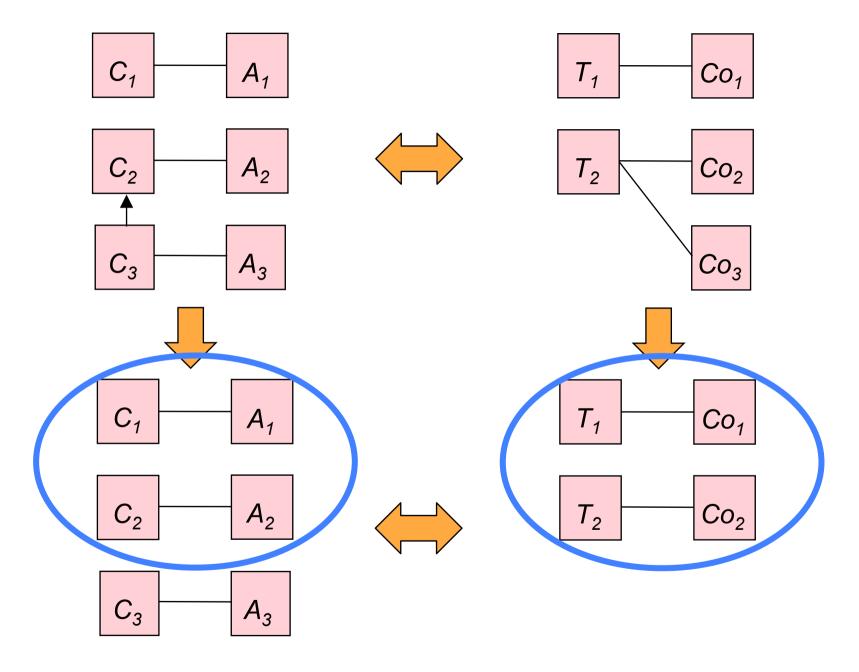
subattribute - subcolumn creation

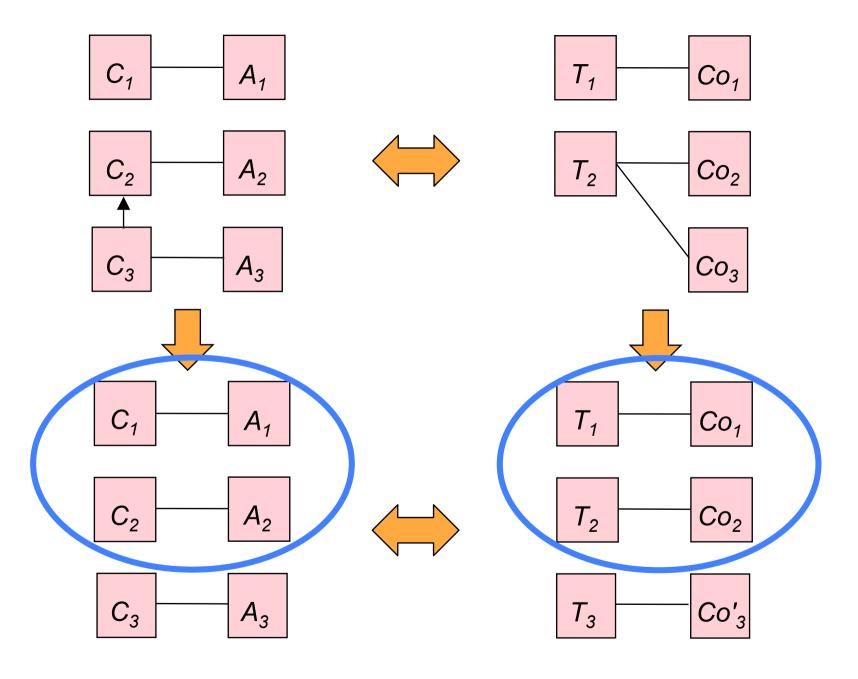


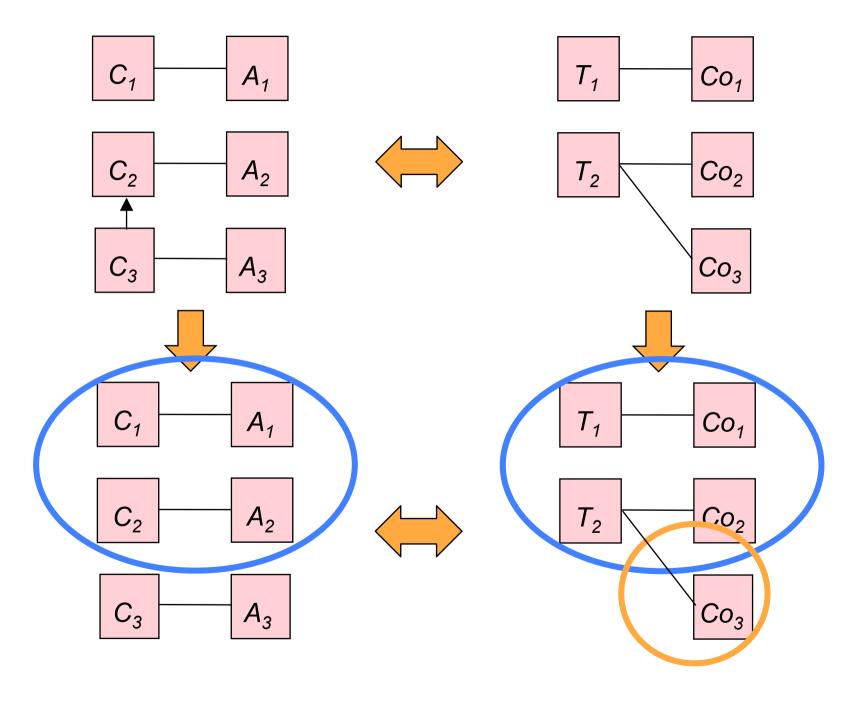


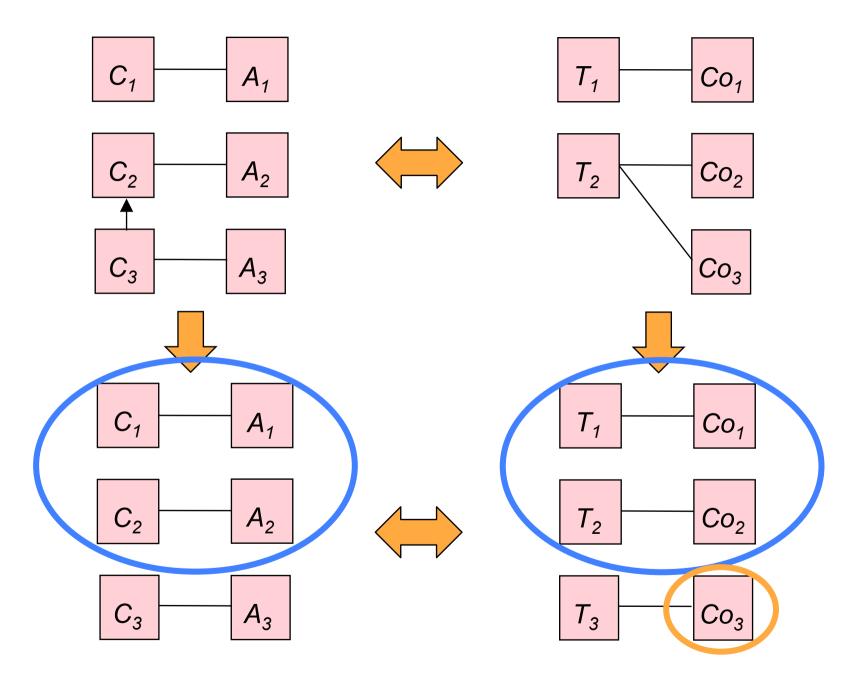


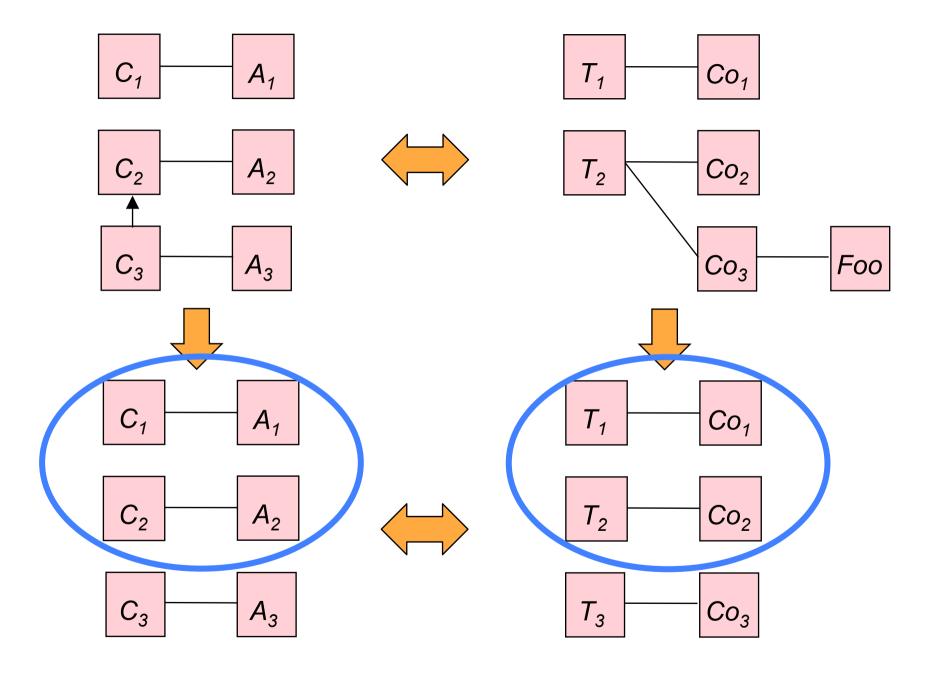


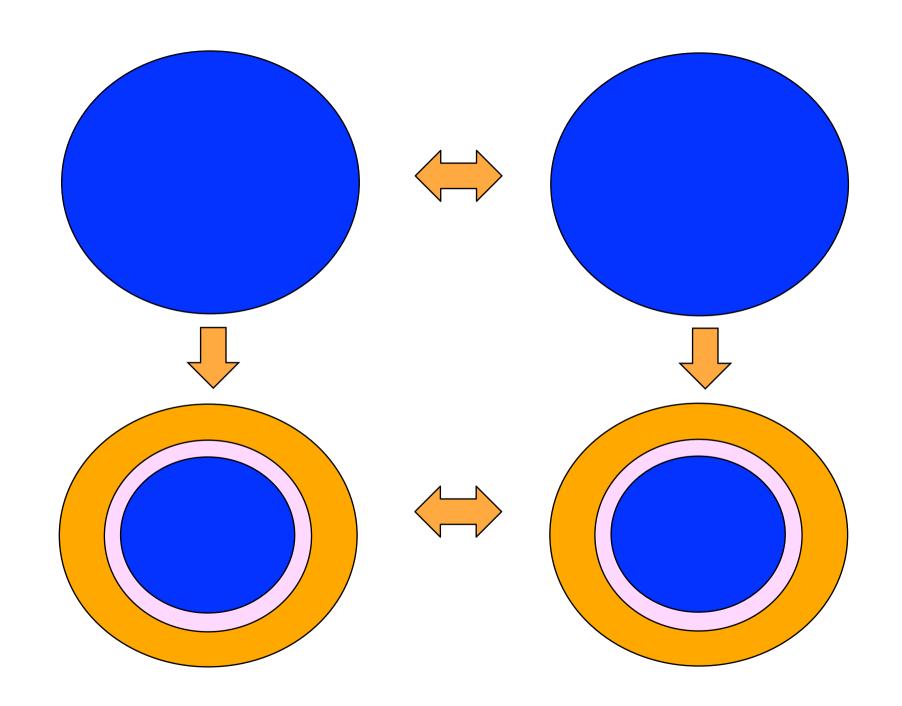


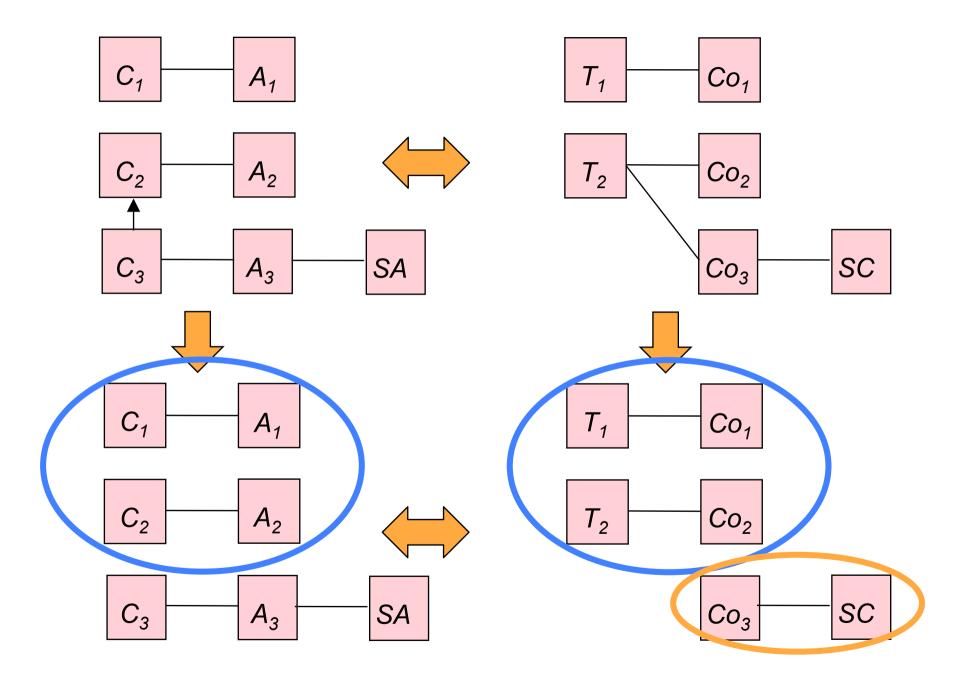


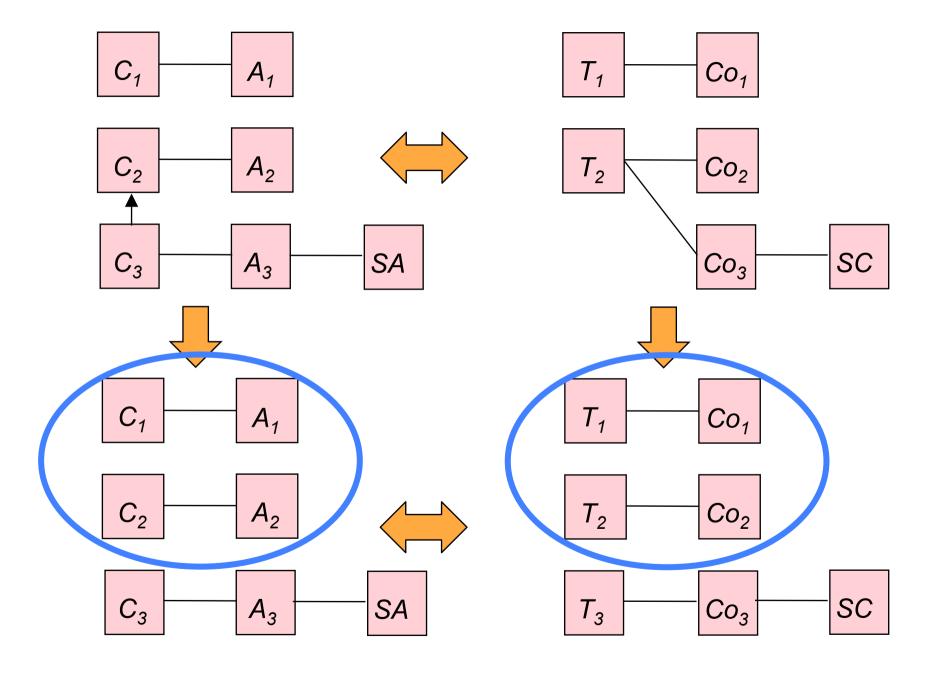


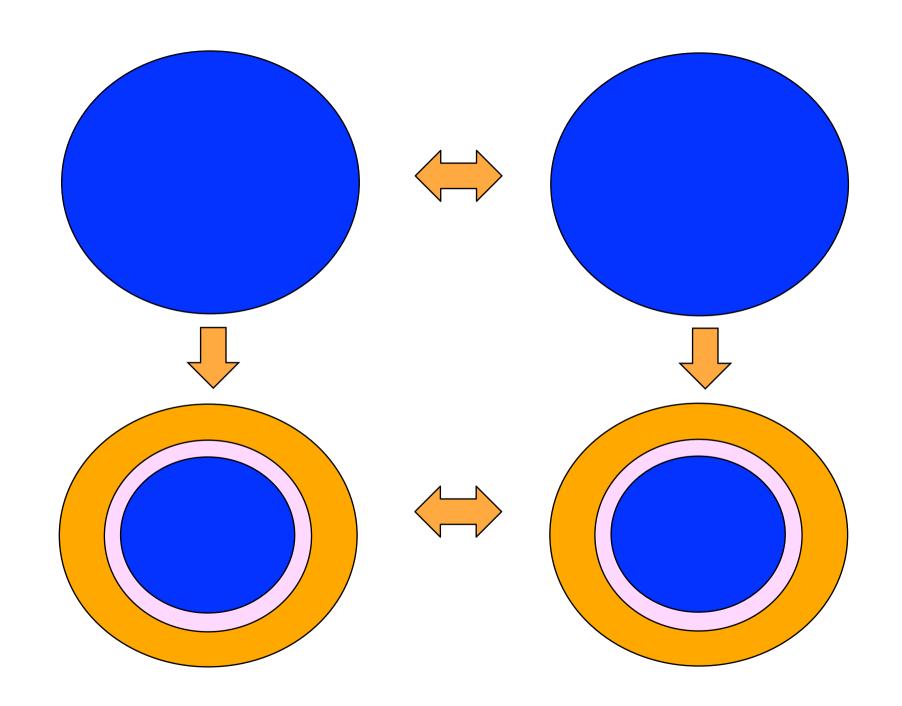












#### Conclusion

- Incrementality may refer to how much we reuse from the given target model or to the performance of the synchronization procedure
- In any case, we have different degrees of incrementality.