EMPAT

Fouth Special Track on Evolvable Modularity Patterns

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Editorial
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Modularity and Engineering

- Modularity is a cornerstone of engineering:
  - Herbert Simon stated in 1962 that the *architecture of the artificial is hierarchy*
  - Powerful technique in software, electronics, mechanics, construction, et cetera
- Several benefits are attributed to modularity:
  - Lower the complexity
  - Reuse components
  - Increased flexibility/evolvability
- Achieving these benefits is *not straightforward*

Modularity and Engineering

- Modular coupling, dependencies and interactions should be studied and minimized:
  - *Herbert Simon* presented general analysis in 1962
  - *Dave Parnas* presented specific analysis in 1972 for software and presented his *double dictum*
  - *Carlyss Baldwin* and Kim Clarck analyzed the conundrum in 2000 and presented *design rules*
- Nevertheless, how to design modular structures in practice, is all too often unclear
  - Cross-cutting concerns may create ripple effects
  - It is a complex and multi-dimensional problem

An Inconvenient Truth

- Lack of evolvability may hamper the desired adaptability of information systems and therefore the *agility* of companies
  - Law of increasing complexity (Manny Lehman)
- Lack of evolvability hampers *adaptability* and *potential to innovate* in administrative systems
  - Companies reporting in multiple GAAP face huge ripple effects due to changes in financial rules
  - University faculties face huge transition effects when making changes to education programs

An Inconvenient Truth

- Lack of evolvability hampers *scalability* and *sustainability* of man-made artifacts
  - Modifying a house/road may create many ripple effects due to cross-cutting utility concerns
  - Requiring cleaner combustion engines leads to demolition of cars instead of engine replacements
  - Replacing a gear handle of a bike may be impossible without replacing the whole bike
- *Lack of evolvability is a fundamental issue, related to scalability and sustainability of all man-made artifacts and systems*

Toward Evolvable Engineering

- We scientists should strive to provide more guidance to engineers, in order to design systems with higher levels of evolvability
- This scientific guidance:
  - Is part of *design science* (~ R. Buckminster Fuller)
  - May consist of general and/or domain specific *design rules and/or theories*
  - Will probably be consolidated in generic and/or domain-specific *design patterns*
- *We scientists should strive to establish a discipline of evolvable modularity*

Imagine Evolvable Engineering

- We could change the grid architecture for electricity distribution, without impacting the internals of houses
- We could extend/rearrange buildings and roads, including utility services, without facing ripple effects in structures
- We could replace car engine(s) (parts) to comply with emission standards, without sending the entire car to the junkyard
- We could adapt financial reporting to changing regulations and reporting standards, without causing ripple effects
- We could reform and modernize education programs and tracks, without facing ripple and transition effects
- We could maintain and improve information systems, without writing them off due to large maintenance costs
- We could improve and insert description and regulation paragraphs in thousands of documents, without duplications

Imagine …

The sciences of the evolving and growing artificial

EMPAT 2020 Contents

- Evolvability Analysis of Multiple Inheritance and Method Resolution Order in Python
  Marek Suchánek, Robert Pergl
- On Evolvability Issues of Robotic Process Automation (RPA)
  Geert Haerens
- Exploring the Application of Ontologies in Organizations for Data Harmonization
  Carlos Tubbax, Jan Verelst