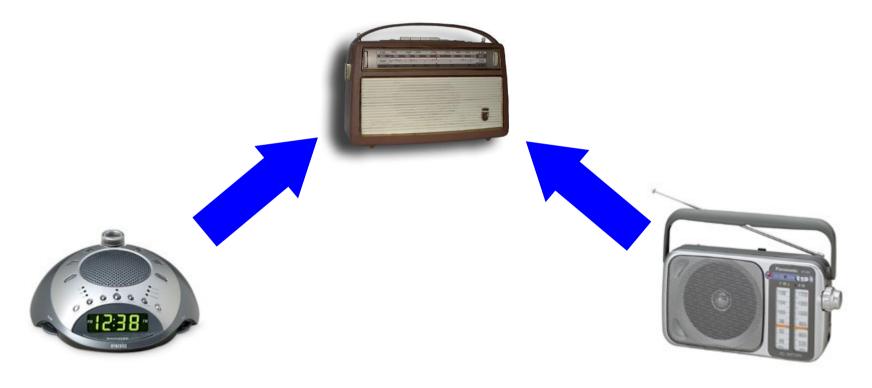
# Using Resemblance to Support Component Reuse and Evolution



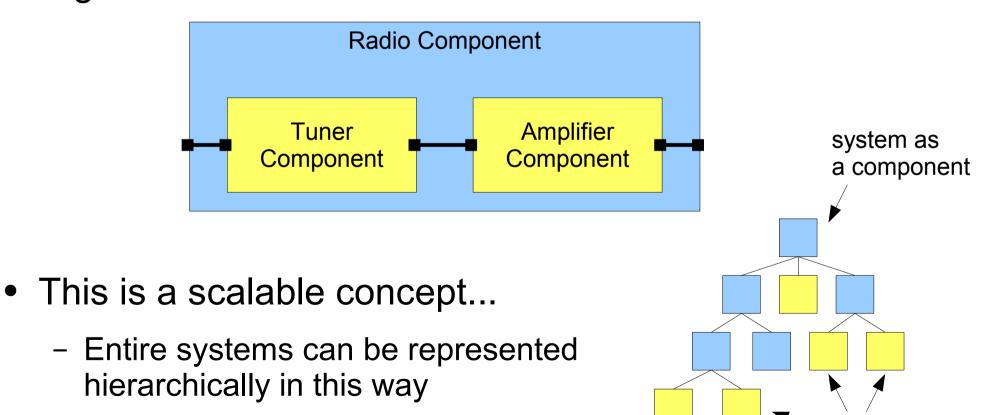
Andrew McVeigh, Jeff Kramer and Jeff Magee
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Imperial College, London

SAVCBS 2006

# **Introduction**

# The Vision of Software Components

 Composite components are constructed by composing existing components and connecting them together E.g. A radio...

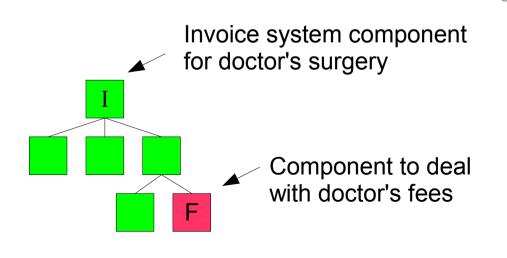


ow-level

components

### But, Higher Abstraction = Less Reuse

- System construction should ideally be a case of connecting together increasingly higher-level components...
- BUT the higher the level of abstraction of a component
  - the more specific it generally is (buried abstractions)
  - the less reusable it becomes...



Cannot reuse for car dealer invoice system despite major similarities!

### 4 Requirements for a Reuse Solution

Reuse implies (extensive) alterations

- 1. Alter
- Can we just change existing component?
  - No! We can't break if it for existing users
- 2. Nolmpact
- Can we copy and modify the source?
  - No! Must be able to accept upgrades

3. Upgrades

- Copying leads to maintenance problems
- We may not have the full source code

4. NoSource

Keep components the same for existing users



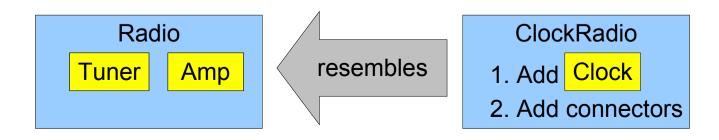
Change components for reuse

To address these we introduce two constructs:

**Resemblance and Redefinition** 

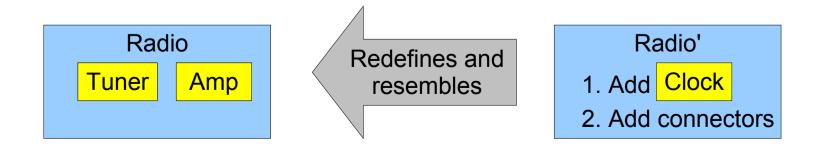
#### Resemblance: Enabling Reuse

- Defines a component in terms of similarity to another
  - An inheritance-like construct for components
  - The new component is specified as add / delete / replace changes to the architecture of a base component
- We keep the changes as elements in the new component
  - Lets us reason about combining changes, upgrades etc.
- Intuitively: ClockRadio resembles Radio, but adds a Clock



### Redefinition: Modelling Evolution

- Used to model evolution of a component
- Replaces the existing definition of a component
  - The existing definition and the redefinition are kept separate
  - Changes will only be applied if redefinition is "loaded"
  - Can be combined with resemblance to evolve a component in terms of changes to the old definition
- Intuitively: Evolving a Radio to add a Clock



# Using the Constructs

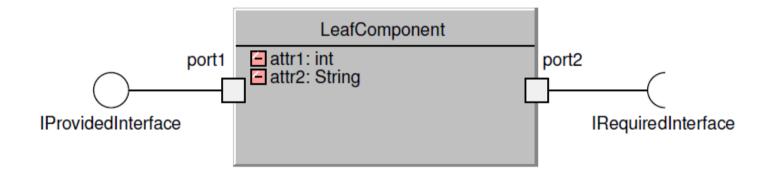
These can be used independently, or together:

- Resemblance
  - defines one component in terms of changes to another
- Redefinition
  - changes the definition of an existing component
- Resemblance + redefinition
  - allows evolution of an existing component in terms of changes to the previous definition

# The Notation

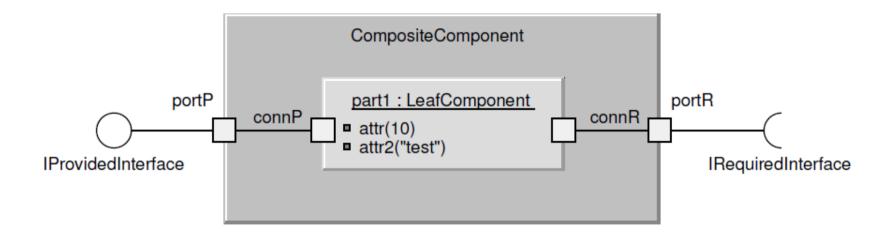
# Notation for Leaf Components

- The graphical form is UML2 composite structure diagrams.
- The textual form is remarkably similar to Darwin.



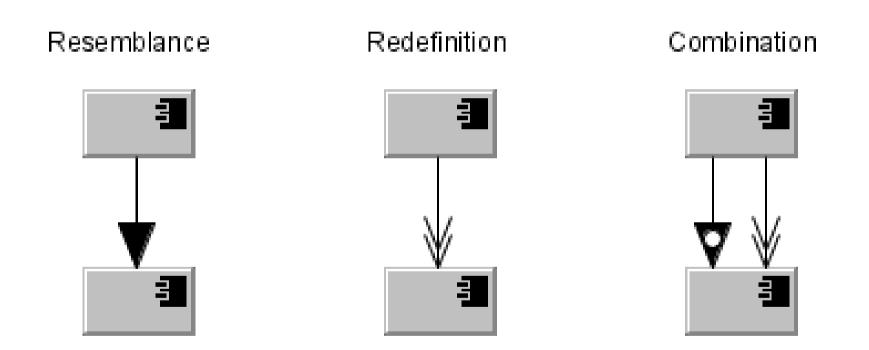
```
component LeafComponent
describes com.example.JavaLeafComponent
{
  attributes:
    int attr1; String attr2;
  ports:
    port1 provides IProvidedInterface;
    port2 requires IRequiredInterface;
}
```

#### Notation for Composite Components



```
component CompositeComponent
{
   ports:
      portP provides IProvidedInterface;
   portR requires IRequiredInterface;
   parts:
      LeafComponent part1
      set attr1(10), attr2("test");
   connectors:
      connP joins portP to port1@part1;
      connR joins portR to port2@part1;
}
```

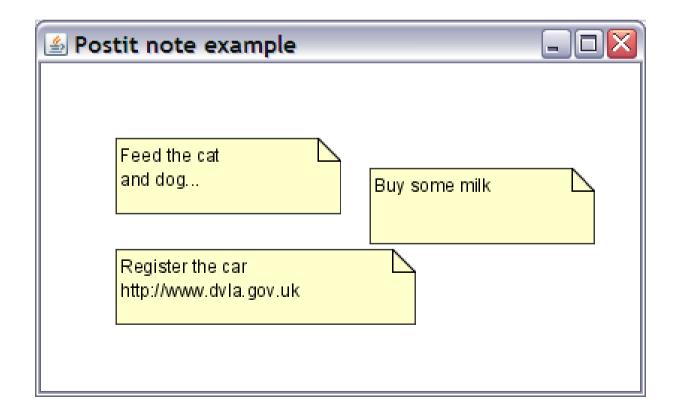
#### Notation for the Constructs



Applies to both composite and leaf components

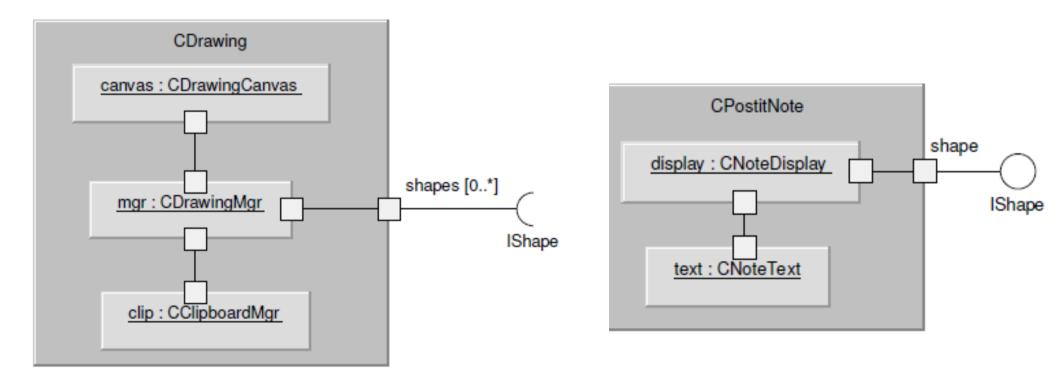
# **Example**

# A note taking application



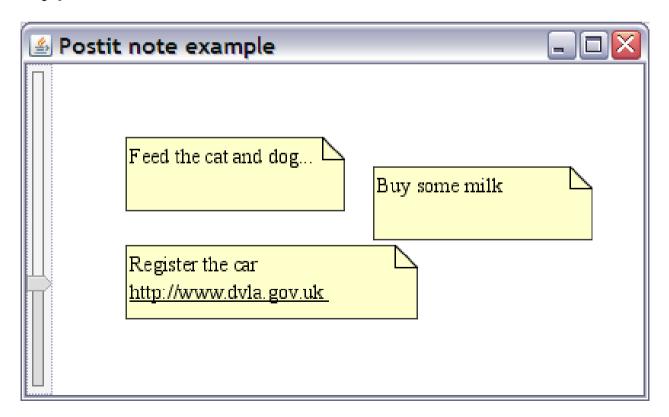
# The Base Application

Company X makes a drawing application, which has a postit-note component

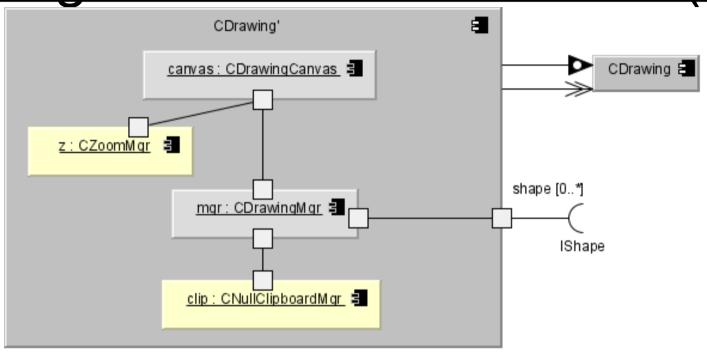


# Reusing and Altering

- Company Y wishes to reuse and customise
  - Add a zoom facility
  - Remove the clipboard
  - Add hyperlinked text

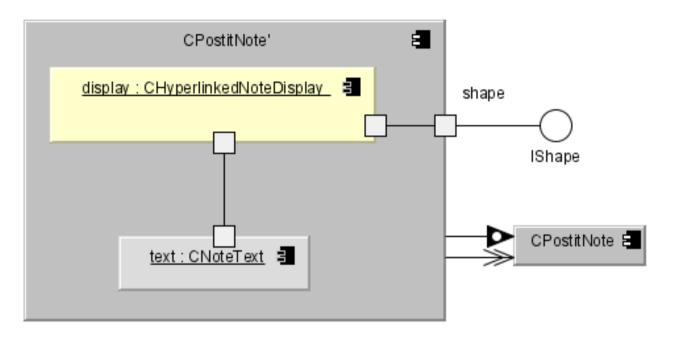


Using Resemblance to Alter (1)



```
redefine-component CDrawing
  resembles [previous] CDrawing
{
  replace-parts:
      CNullClipboardMgr clip;
  parts:
      CZoomMgr z;
  connectors:
      zoom joins zoom@z to surface@canvas;
```

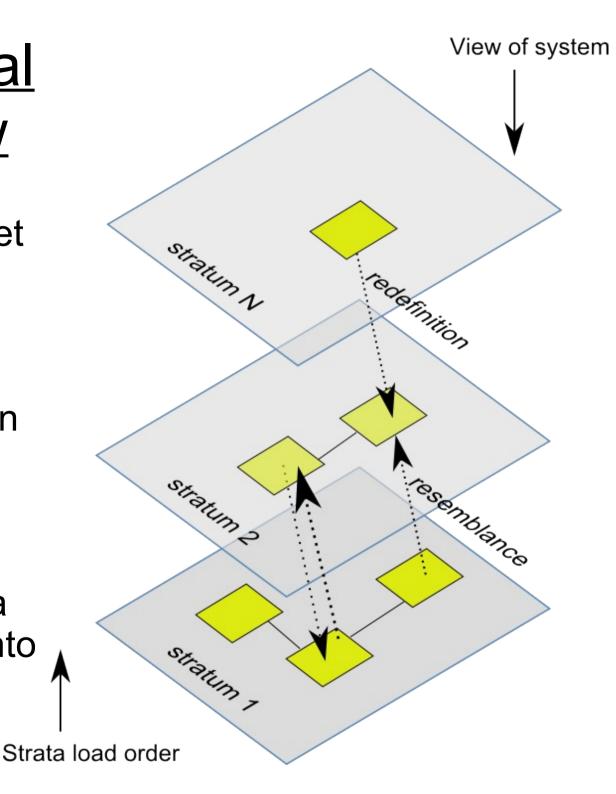
# <u>Using Resemblance to Alter (2)</u>



```
redefine-component CPostitNote
  resembles [previous] CPostitNote
{
  replace-parts:
    CHyperlinkNoteDisplay display;
}
```

# Conceptual Overview

- A stratum groups a set of related definitions
- Resemblance copies an existing component's definition into the current definition, and allows changes
- Redefinition pushes a new definition back into an existing name



#### <u>Issues</u>

- Most issues occur when combining multiple redefinitions of the same component
  - This occurs when combining independently developed changes. This related to a merge conflict in a CM system.
- How do we reason about the soundness of combined redefinitions?
  - What is the resultant system behaviour?
  - Does the combination accomplish the goals of each redefinition, or do they conflict?
- Currently only for non-distributed architectures...

# Related Work

#### Related Work

- MAE
  - Architectural configuration management system
- ADLS
  - Darwin, ROOM, C2SADEL etc.
- Koala & product line architectural approachs
  - Parametrization for reuse
  - Variation points
- COM and other component standards
  - mechanisms versus design approach

#### Conclusions and Further Work

# **Summary**

The constructs satisfy many of the requirements:

Alter: Parts, attributes, connections can be added,

deleted, replaced. Extensive changes possible.

- Nolmpact: Only see the changes if redefinition is applied

<u>Upgrades</u>: Can be phrased as another redefinition

NoSource: Most changes can be performed with just the

architectural description.

i.e. No implementation code

- Major issue is how to reason about combined redefinitions that are independently developed
  - What properties are we trying to preserve?
  - How do these relate to engineering specifications?

#### Further Work

- Graphical support for modelling with changes
- Expressing the properties we want preserved
  - Protocol compliance of component compositions
  - Reachability of a specified goal
- Resolving conflict between redefinitions
  - Structural
  - Behavioural
- Further work on formal models
  - Alloy model for showing structural conflict exists
  - FSP translation for protocols
  - Semantic model