

FKA The Toolbox 工具箱

REST based contracts in large systems

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The goal of the day

- You all understand the toolbox as a sound alternative, somewhere between the extreme formalization in Design by Contract, and no formalization in natural language contracts.
- You will know different means to define contracts between subsystems
- You will master the central elements in the toolbox.

Agenda

- Presentation of Assignment 6
- Recap on the toolbox as a practical example to contract based software development
 - focus is on vertical contracts: front-end \longleftrightarrow back-end
- Presentation of alternative contract formats

Formerly Known as The Toolbox

What's in the box?



Overview

What's in the box?



- Logical data model
- Use case model
 - Use case diagram(s)
 - Use case descriptions
 - System sequence diagram
 - System operation contracts
- Communication model
 - System operation contracts
 - Transfer objects
 - Data Transfer Objects (DTOs)
 - Exception Transfer Objects (ETOs)
- Verification strategy

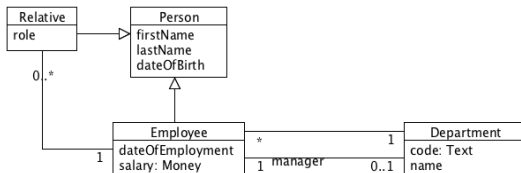
Logical data model

What is a logical data model?

- It models the system state.
- Expresses valid pre- and postcondition states.
- Expresses possible system state changes.

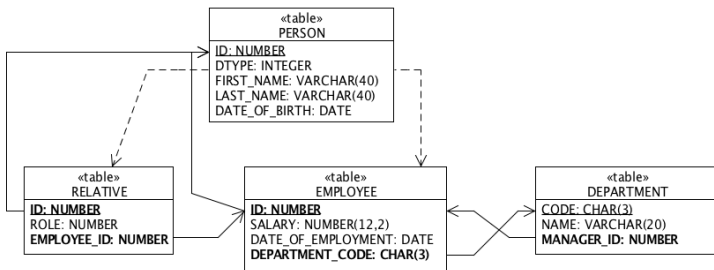
Logical data model

An example



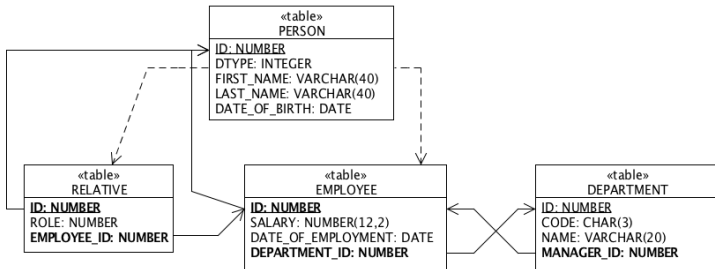
- What should be persisted
- Only entities
- No implementation details
 - No ids unless they contain data (not necessarily wise)
 - Only abstract types

Not a logical data model but a relational implementation



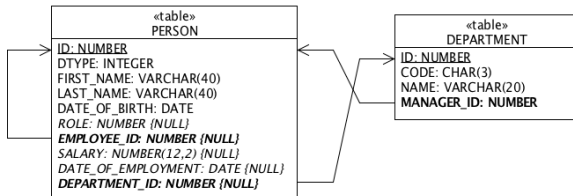
- Primary (underlined) and foreign (**boldfaced**) keys shown.
- Joined tables inheritance strategy, DTYPE discriminates between types.

Not a logical data model but another relational implementation



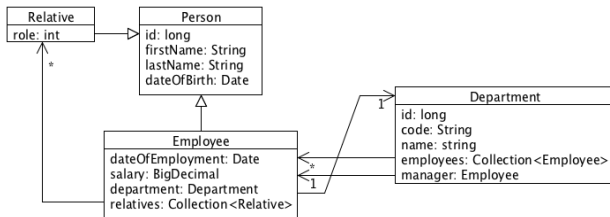
- Same as I, with no data bearing primary keys ☺

Not a logical data model but a third relational implementation



- Single table inheritance strategy
- “Irrelevant fields are nulled

Still **not** a logical data model but a implementation with objects



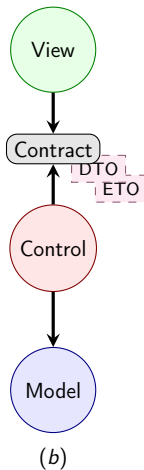
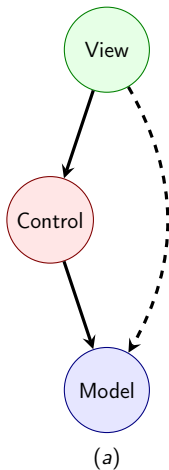
- No associations, only references
- Id's to support "Object Relational Mapping"

Use case model

Goes here . . .

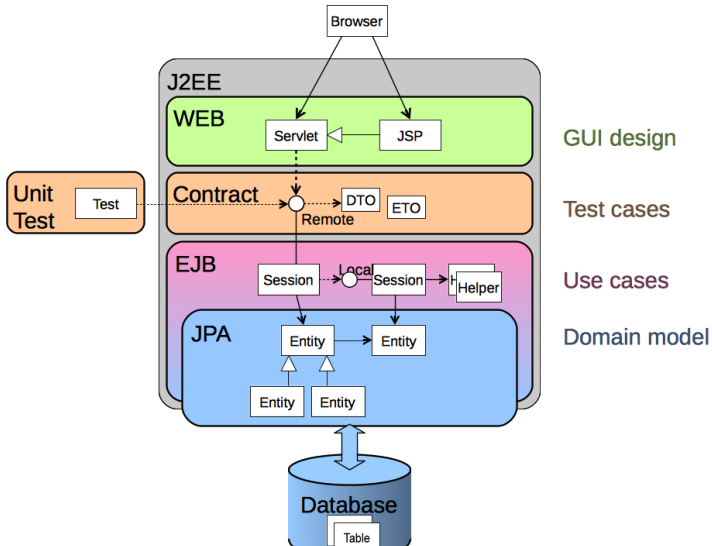
Communication model

System operation contracts - MVC pattern reviewed



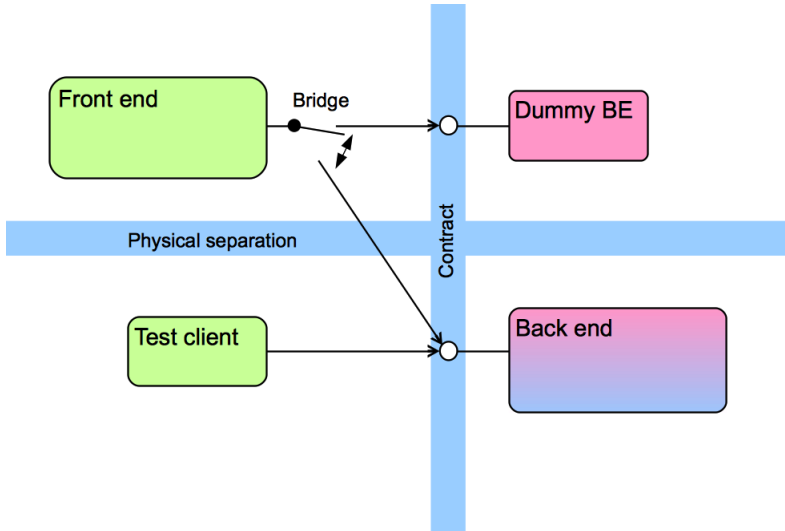
Communication model

System operation contracts - Layers in EJB



Communication model

Project setup with bridge



Communication model

System operation contracts - “Remote” interface

The interface is the code based operation contract.

- Use strong typing.
 - use DTOs instead of simple data types.
- Make inline documentation (JavaDoc)
 - have documentation close to code - easier to update.
 - generates written code contracts.
- Implement the interface with a Remote facade in the “backend”.
 - Changes to the backend code or to the interface will have less impact.
- Reference the interface from a Factory in the “frontend”.
 - Change of backend can be done with practically no code changes in “frontend”

Communication model

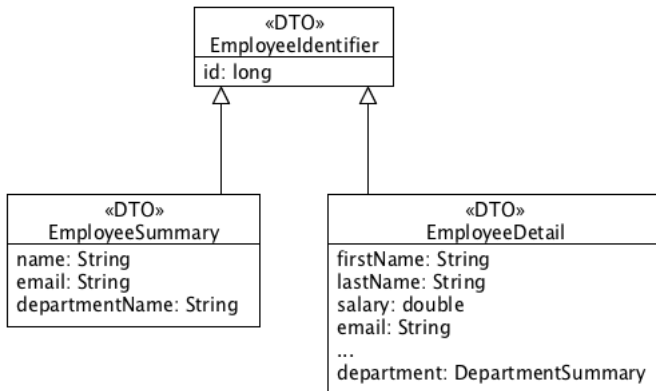
System operation contracts - Data Transfer Objects

Data transfer objects should be as abstract as possible when still being concrete. Use DTOs for request and return values.

- Efficiency
 - Packing related data together
 - reducing calls - network calls are expensive to establish
 - reducing data - bandwidth is still an issue
- Encapsulation
 - by hiding irrelevant or secret data
 - **by hiding actual implementation**
- Serializable

Communication model

Data Transfer Objects - example



Communication model

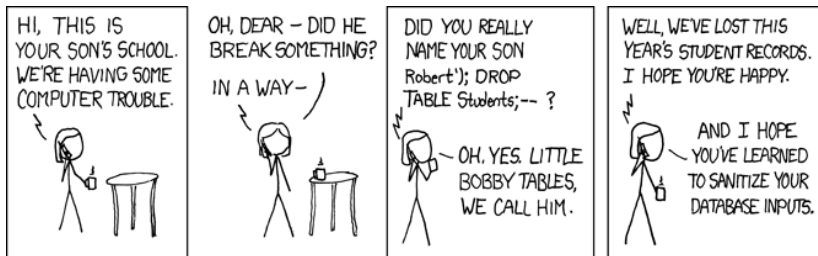
System operation contracts - Exception Transfer Objects

Exceptions are as valid, even less happy, return values from operations.

- User friendly - return only relevant information.
 - Preconditions: What precondition was violated (unchecked).
 - Postconditions: What went wrong (checked).
- Encapsulation
 - by hiding actual implementation
 - **revealing errors and their precise cause, is pleasing hackers**
- Serializable - in Java Exceptions are already Serializable

Communication model

Exception Transfer Objects - Alternative



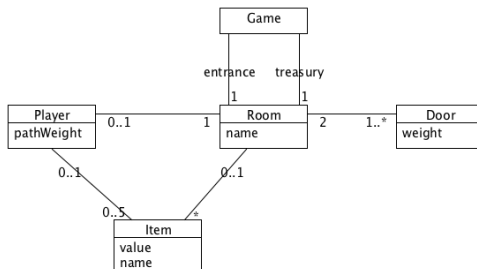
Dungeon game example

Requirements

We want a Dungeon game. The scenario of the game is a number of connected rooms or dungeons in a mountain. The player enters the mountain from the entrance room, and he/she should travel from dungeon to dungeon until he/she reaches the treasury room. All dungeon has doors that leads to at least one other dungeon. A dungeon can contain an unlimited number of items. Items have values. When a player is in the room he/she can see the items in the room, and he/she can see the doors leading from the room to other dungeons. The player can pick up and lay down items when he/she is in a room. But he/she can keep at most five items at a time. The quest is to reach the treasury room with the most expensive items through the shortest path. The game should run on a central server, and played through a mobile phone connected to the server.

Dungeon game example

Logical data model

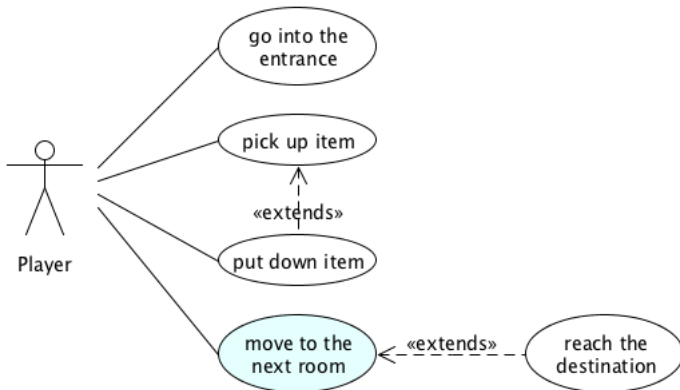


Again:

- Nouns from the requirements (glosary) are candidates
- What should be persisted
- Only entities
- No implementation details

Dungeon game example

Use Case Model - Use Case Diagram



Dungeon game example

Use Case Model - Detailed Use Case Description...

- **Name** Move to the next room
- **Scope** System under design (SuD)
- **Level** Goal: Move to the next room
- **Primary Actor** Player
- **Precondition** The player is in a room
- **Main succes scenario** ...
- **Success guaratees** The player is in a new room
- **Extensions** Reach the destination if room is treasury room
- **Special Requirements** NONE

Dungeon game example

Use Case Model - ... Detailed Use Case Description

- **Name** Move to the next room

...

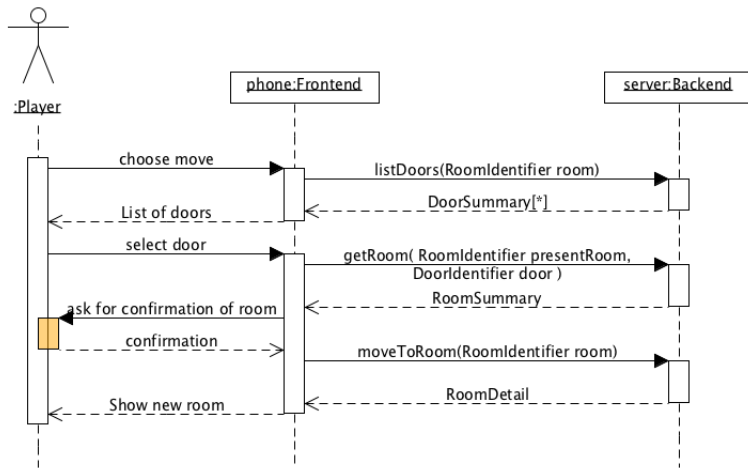
- **Main succes scenario**

- 1 Player chooses "move"
- 2 System shows a list with all doors to other rooms
- 3 Player selects the door he/she wants to move through
- 4 System shows the room name, and asks the player to confirm
- 5 Player confirms the selection of door
- 6 System moves the player to the room behind the selected door

...

Dungeon game example

Use Case Model - System Sequence Diagram



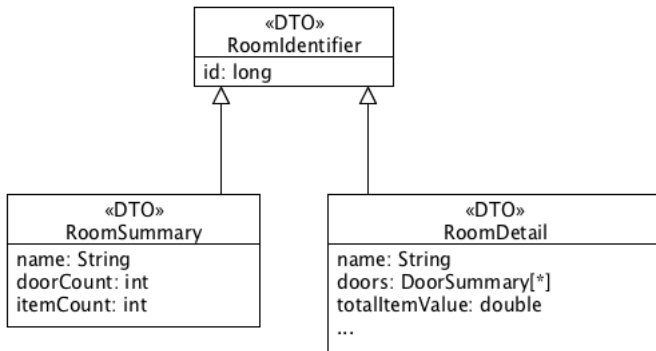
Dungeon game example

Communication model - "Remote" interface

```
@Remote
public interface DungeonManager {
    ...
    /**
     * List the doors leading from a given room.
     * @pre the room cannot be null and must exist.
     * @throws NoSuchElementException room doesn't exist.
     * @param room the given room.
     * @post the doors in the given room is returned
     * @return A collection of door summaries.
     */
    Collection<DoorSummary> listDoors(
        RoomIdentifier room
    );
    RoomSummary getRoom(
        RoomIdentifier room, DoorIdentifier door
    );
    RoomDetail moveToRoom(RoomIdentifier room);
}
```

Dungeon game example

Communication model - Data Transfer objects



Dungeon game example

Communication model - Data Transfer objects

```
public class RoomIdentifier implements Serializable {  
    private long id;  
  
    public RoomIdentifier(long id) {  
        this.id = id;  
    }  
  
    public long getId() { return id; }  
}
```

Dungeon game example

Communication model - Data Transfer objects

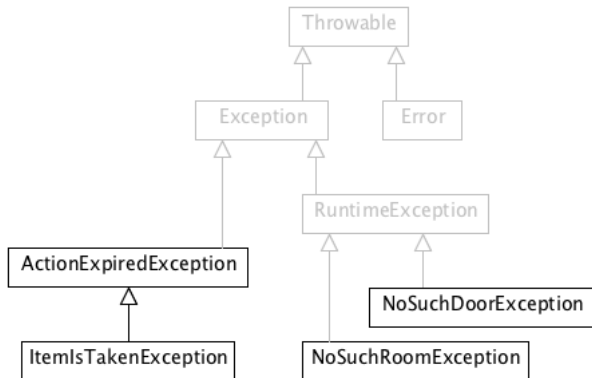
```
public class RoomSummary extends RoomIdentifier {
    private String name;
    private int doorCount;
    private int itemCount;

    public RoomSummary(
        long id, String name,
        int doorCount, int itemCount
    ) {
        super(id);
        this.name = name;
        this.doorCount = doorCount;
        this.itemCount = itemCount;
    }

    public long getName() { return name; }
    public long getDoorCount() { return doorCount; }
    public long getItemCount() { return itemCount; }
}
```

Dungeon game example

Communication model - Exception Transfer objects



Dungeon game example

Communication model - Exception Transfer objects

```
public class ActionExpiredException
    extends Exception {

    public ActionExpiredException(String message) {
        super(message);
    }

}
```

```
public class NoSuchRoomException
    extends RuntimeException {

    public NoSuchRoomException(String message) {
        super(message);
    }

}
```


Contracts between sub-systems

- Remote Procedure Calls (RPC)
- CORBA
- SOAP - WSDL
- WADL
- OpenAPI

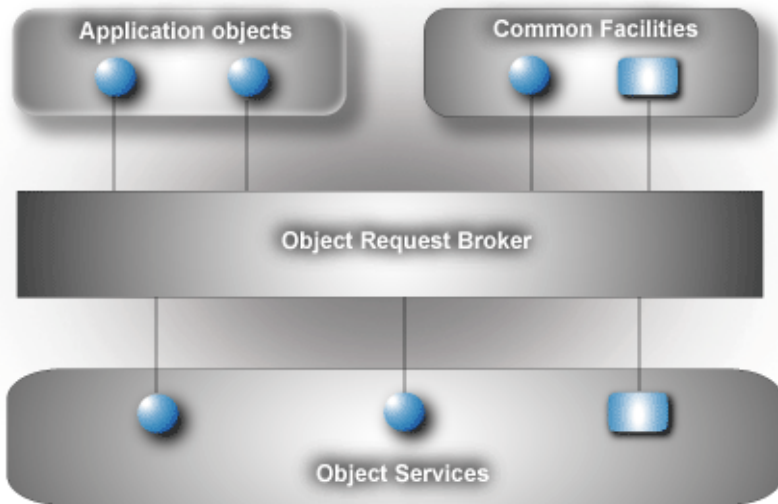
Common Object Request Broker Architecture

- IDL - Interface Definition Language
- Objects by Reference
- Data by Value

<http://www.ejbtutorial.com/corba/>

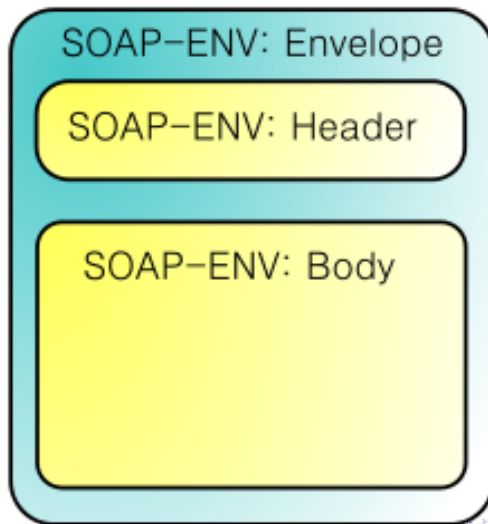
```
module finance{  
    interface account {  
        // operations  
        void makeDeposit(in float amount);  
        boolean makeWithdrawal(  
            in float amount,  
            out float balance  
        );  
    }  
}
```

CORBA



SOAP

Simple Object Access Protocol



SOAP example

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<soap:Envelope
  xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
  xmlns:m="http://www.example.org/stock/Manikandan"
>
  <soap:Header>
  </soap:Header>
  <soap:Body>
    <m:GetStockPrice>
      <m:StockName>GOOGLE</m:StockName>
    </m:GetStockPrice>
  </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Web Application Description Language

- Driven by Oracle
- Xml-based
- Not very agile

OpenAPI with Swagger

Swagger <https://swagger.io>

C#

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/tutorials>
choose “ASP.NET Core Web API Help Pages using Swagger”

Java

<https://dzone.com/articles/swagger-make-developers-love>