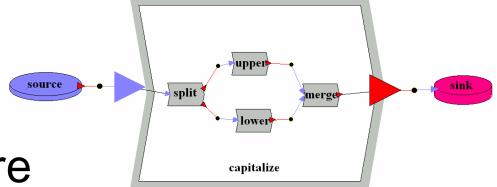
Modeling and Implementing Software Architecture with Acme and ArchJava

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Motivation



- Software Architecture
 - High level design of a software system
 - Components, connectors, and constraints on how they interact
- Key benefits
 - Program understanding
 - Software evolution
 - Analysis of quality attributes

Architecture Description Language: Acme

- Express a component & connector (C&C) architectural view
 - Define component types and properties
 - Check constraints of architectural style
 - Perform advanced analyses:
 - Performance analysis based on queuing theory
 - Rate monotonic schedulability analysis
- But, does *not* guarantee that implementation conforms to architecture

Architectural Conformance

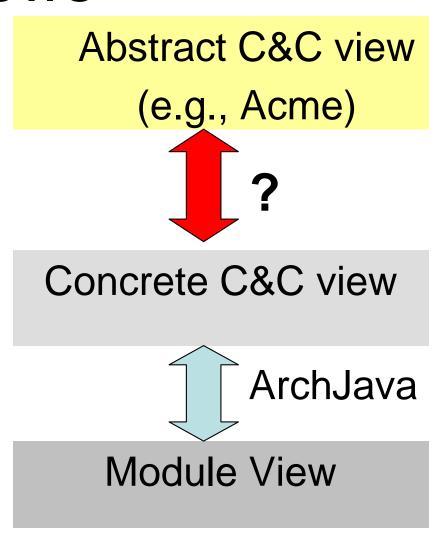
- Benefits of architecture contingent upon correct implementation
 - Program understanding
 - Software evolution
 - Checking architectural constraints
 - Analysis of quality attributes

Conformance with ArchJava

- Extension of Java programming language
- Specify architecture <u>directly</u> within code:
 - Components, Connectors, Ports...
 - Code = architecture specification
- Enforce structural conformance
- Does not enforce architectural properties
 - Style constraints, analysis of quality attributes...

Abstract and Concrete C&C Views

- Abstract C&C view
 - Architect's design view
 - Problem-specific
 - May elide information
- Concrete C&C view
 - Actual communication between implementation components

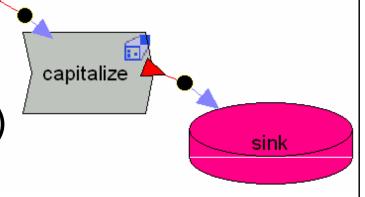


"Never go to sea with two chronometers; take one or three"

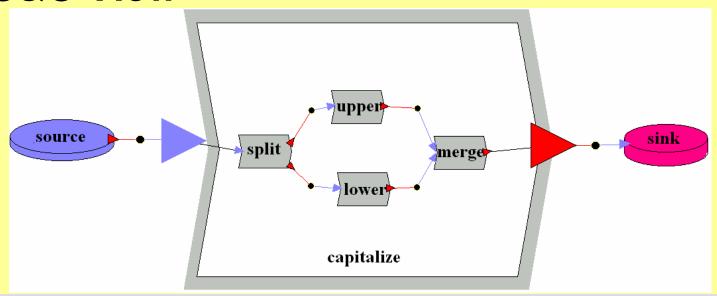
Running Example: CaPiTaLiZe

source

- Pipe-and-Filter System
 - data source component (source)
 - a data sink component (sink)
 - a filter component (capitalize)
 - two connectors (character pipes)
- Component capitalize
 - Receives ASCII characters from source
 - Converts characters alternatively to upper or lower case
 - Sends characters on to component sink
 - Further decomposed into a sub-architecture consisting of another pipe-and-filter system



Abstract C&C View



Concrete C&C View

```
public component class Capitalize {
    private final Upper upper = new Upper();
    private final Lower lower = new Lower();
    private final Split split = new Split();
    private final Merge merge = new Merge();
    public port portIn { requires char getChar(); }
    public port portOut { provides char getChar(); }
    connect lower.portOut, merge.portIn1;
    connect split.portOut2, lower.portIn;
    connect upper.portIn, split.portOut1;
    connect merge.portIn2, upper.portOut;
    glue portOut to merge.portOut;
    glue portIn to split.portIn;
}
```

ArchJava implementation of component capitalize

Our Approach

- Synchronize C&C views
- Incremental
 - Allow both views to evolve simultaneously
 - Do not require complete code re-generation
- Lightweight
 - Fits into one "wizard" dialog
- Semi-automated
 - The computer does the matching

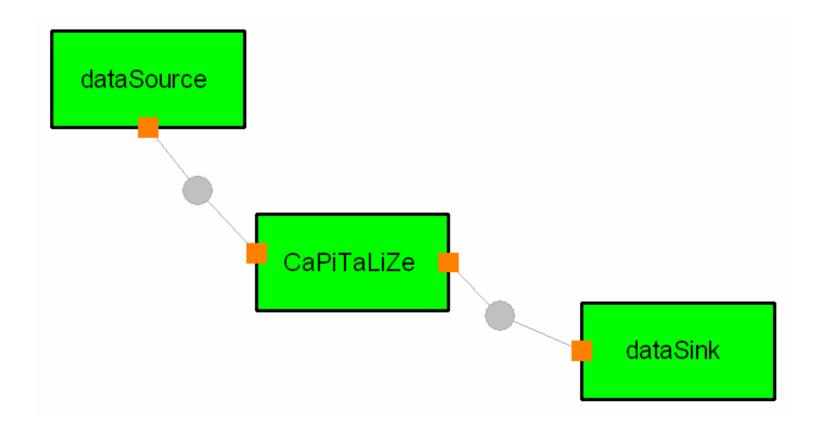
- Step 1: Setup synchronization
- Step 2: View & match types (optional)
- Step 3: View & match instances
- Step 4: View & modify edit script
- Step 5: Confirm & apply edit script (optional)

Demonstration Scenario

- Begin with Acme model
 - Partial Structure
 - Without styles or types
- Synchronize structure with implementation
- Assign styles
- Synchronize with architectural types
 - Match type structures
 - Enables Acme constraint checking

Initial Acme Model

- Structure only
- Not styles, no types

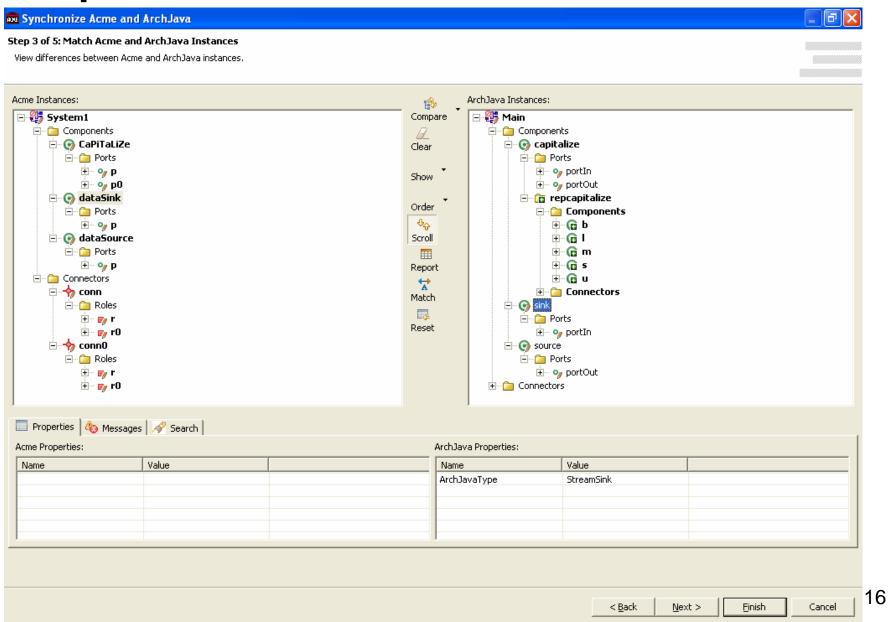


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Step 3: View & match instances



Structural Differences

- Incidental renames
- Independent evolution
 - May forget to update other representation
- Design & Implementation
 - Different structures may be appropriate
 - E.g. hide representation inside a new component

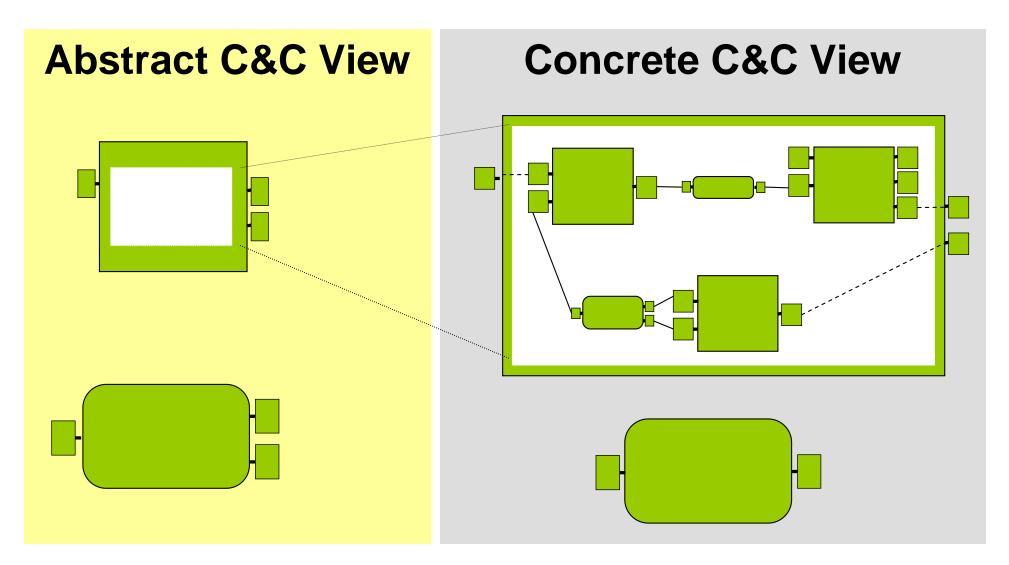
- Types of differences
 - Renames
 - Inserts
 - Deletes
 - Moves
 - Detection important for maintaining design properties

Strategy: Automated detection of differences

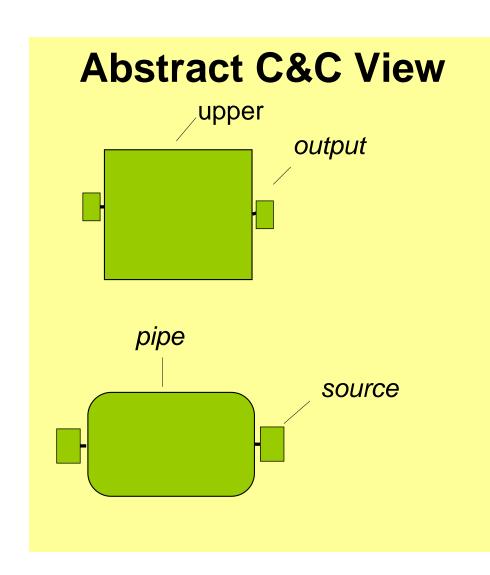
Structural Comparison

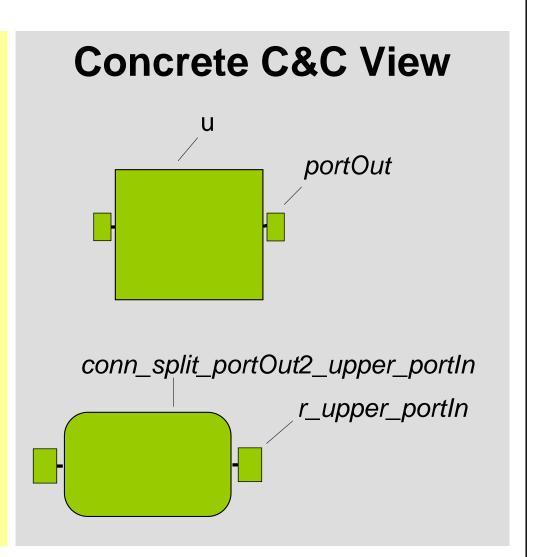
- Reduce to tree-to-tree correction problem
- Unordered Labeled Trees
 - General problem proved MAX SNP-HARD
 - Assumptions can produce polynomial time
 - Torsello, A., Hidovic-Rowe, D. and Pelillo, M. Polynomial-Time Metrics for Attributed Trees. To appear in IEEE Transaction on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, 27 (7), 2005.
- We also designed a novel algorithm
 - Initially intended to detect Moves
 - Can also detect *Inserts* better!

Insert/Delete Differences

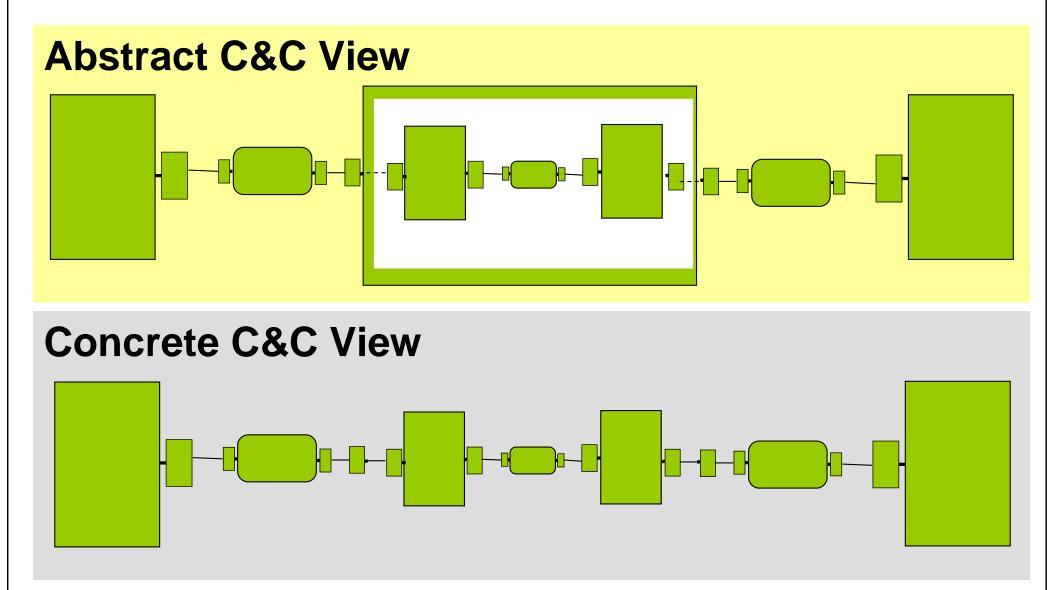


Naming Differences





Move Differences

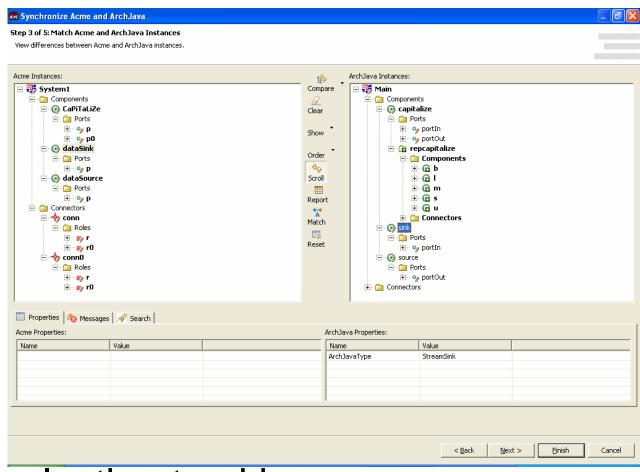


Step 3: Details

- Tree-to-tree correction markers
 - Match **
 - Insert
 - Delete
 - Rename 🥖
 - Move ■■



- Matching
 - Shown with selection tracking

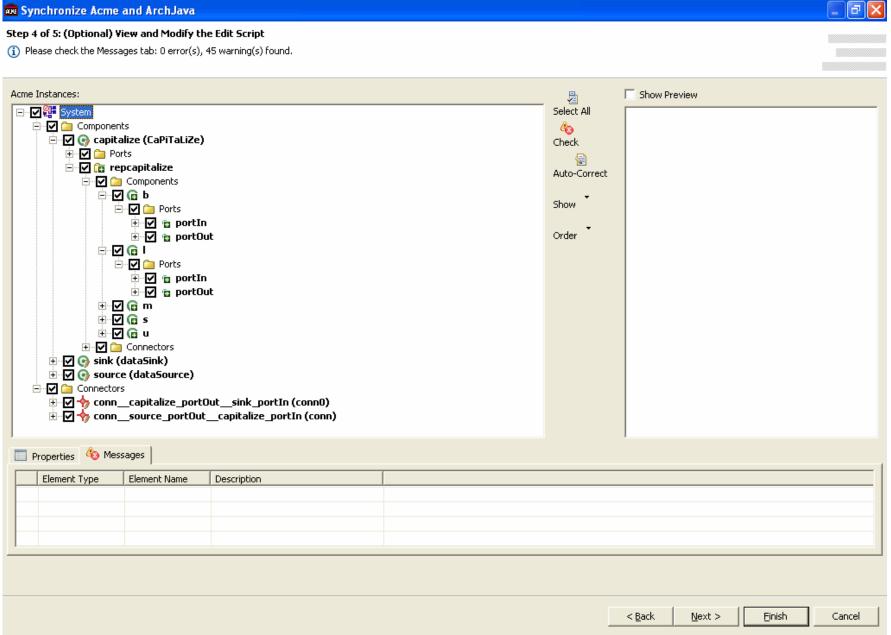


Step 3: Advanced Features

- Direct manipulation
 - manually insert, delete or rename elements
 - generates corresponding edit actions
- Elision
 - selectively hide (and unhide) elements
 - only exclude from comparison
 - instance- or type-based (e.g. "all connectors")
- Forced matches
 - force a match between two elements
- Manual overrides
 - override or cancel edit action

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Step 4: View & modify edit script



Step 4: Details

- View merged model in Common supertree
- Modify type assignments
 - Assign/un-assign types
 - Override inferred types
- Cancel unwanted edit actions
- Check edit script for common problems
 - No assigned types
 - Element name using reserved Acme keyword

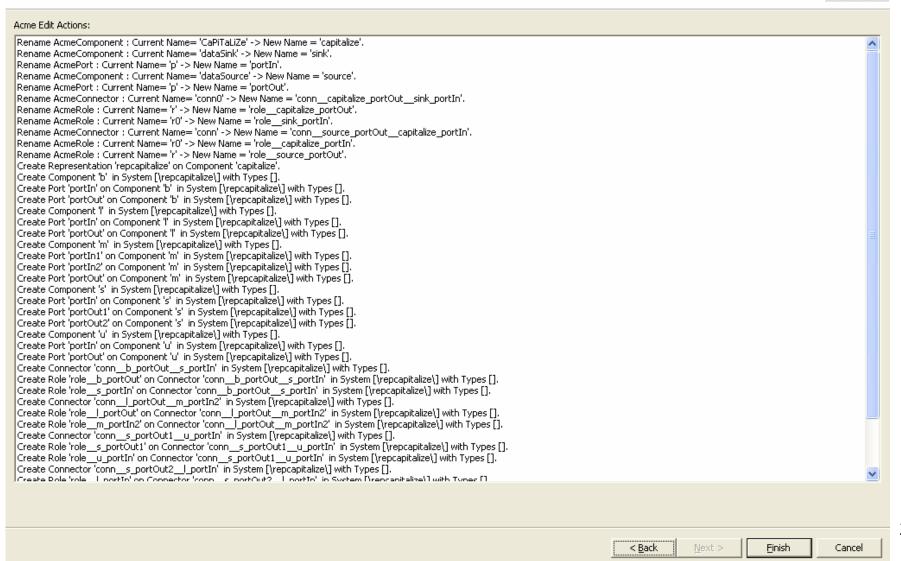
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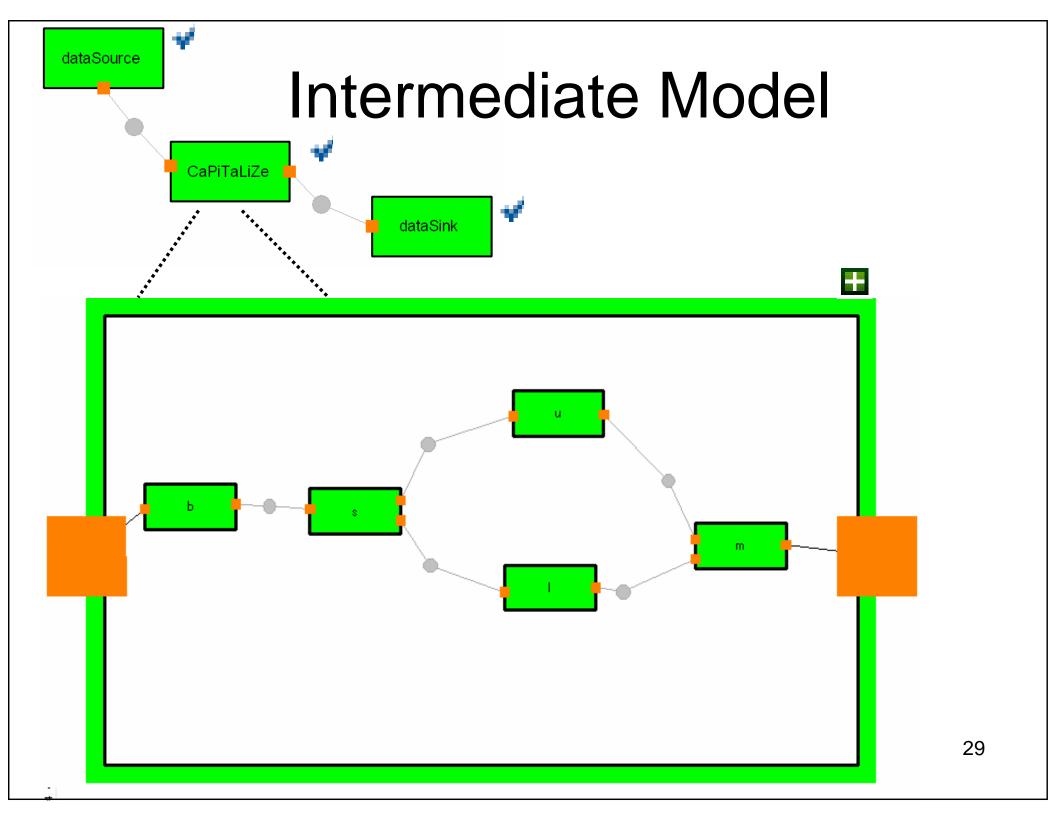
Step 5: Confirm & apply edit script

Synchronize Acme and ArchJava

Step 5 of 5: Confirm and Apply the Edit Script

Confirm and apply the edit actions on the Acme system.





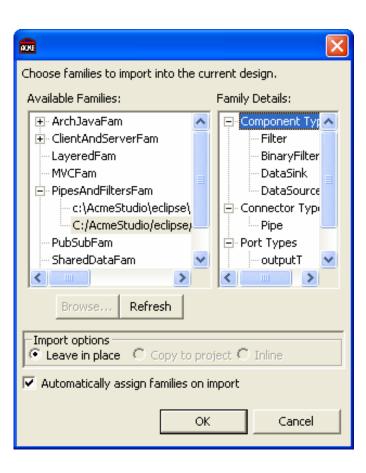
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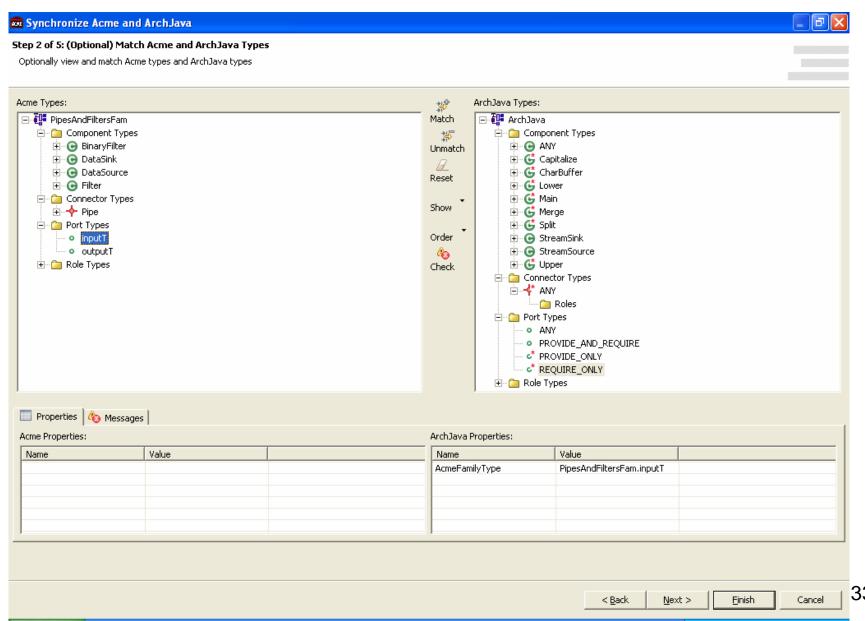
Assign Family or Style to System

- Architectural style:
 - Set of types for components, connectors, roles, ports, and properties
 - Set of rules that govern how elements of those types may be used
- Acme system in particular style:
 - Elements use types defined by that style
 - System satisfies rules of that style

Assign Style



Step 2: View & match types



Matching Type Structures between Abstract and Concrete C&C Views

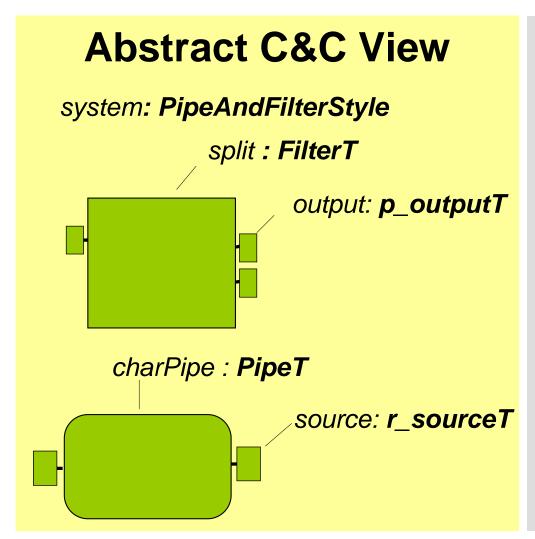
Acme Types

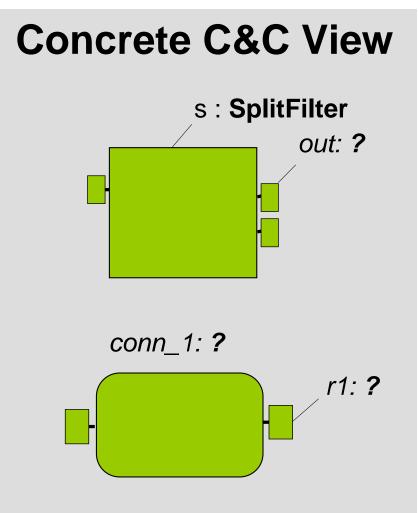
- Predicate-based type system
- Types = logical predicates
- Architectural Style
 - Constraints (invariants or heuristics)
- Interfaces optional
 - Properties on ports

ArchJava Types

- Conventional type system
- ArchJava Types
 - Interface of provided and required functionality
- Some types not firstclass
 - Port types, role types..

Matching Type Structures



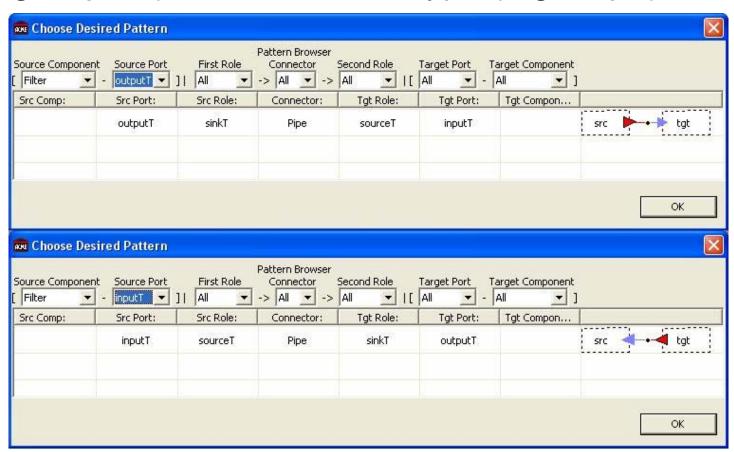


Step 2: Details

- Match explicit types when possible
- Assign types to instances when no explicit type
 - Acme Port Type ↔ ArchJava Port instances
- Special wildcards (type ANY)
 - Acme Connector Type ← ArchJava Connector instances
 - Acme Port Type ↔ ArchJava Port instances with only provided methods, only required methods,
 PROVIDE_ONLY, REQUIRE_ONLY, ...
- Infer types when possible
 - Role type based on style specific "connection patterns"

Style "Connection Patterns"

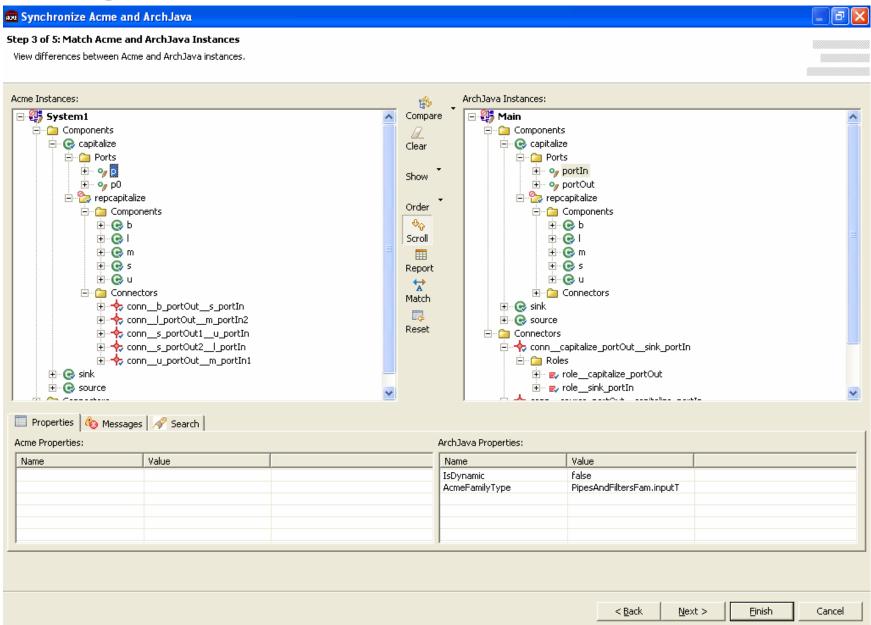
 Infer type of connector role (e.g., sourceT) based on source component type (e.g., Filter), source port type (e.g., inputT), and connector type (e.g., Pipe)



Step 3: View & match instances

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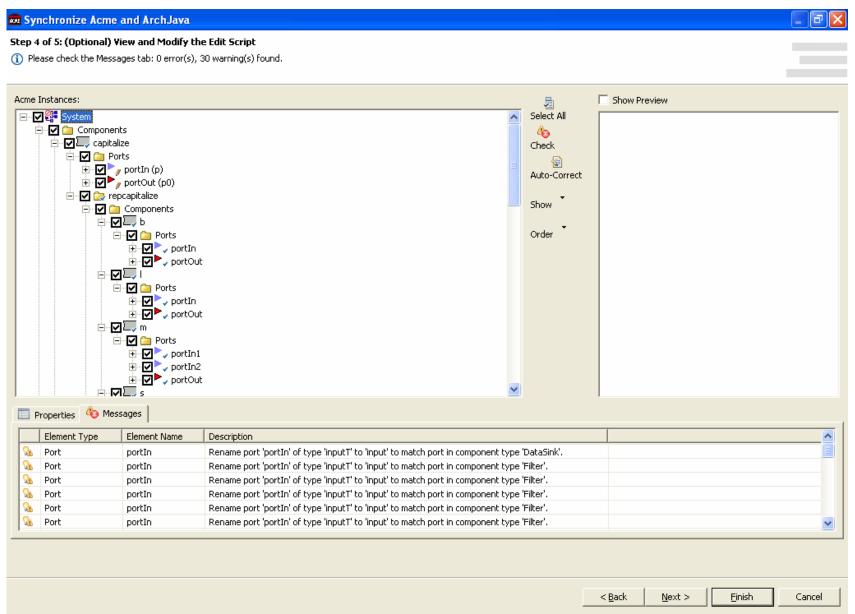
Step 3: View & match instances



Step 4: View & modify edit script

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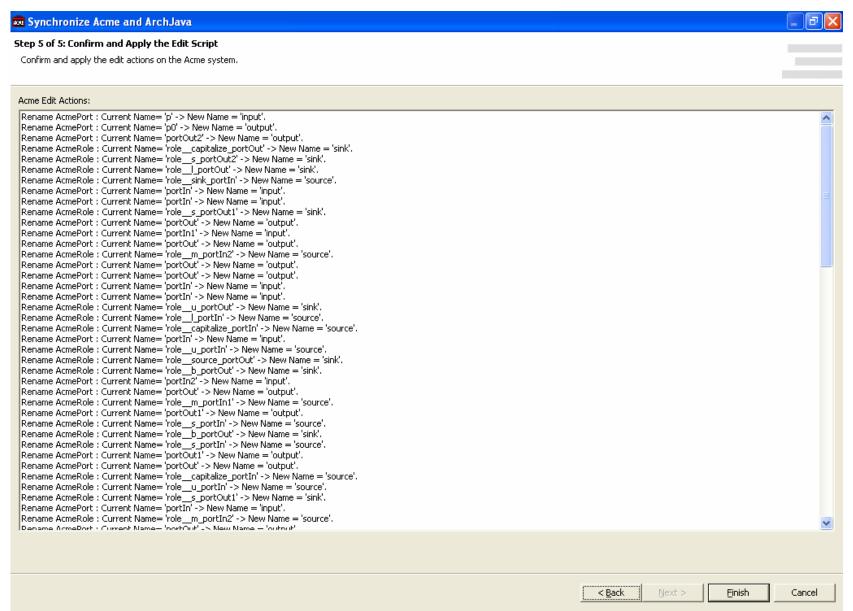
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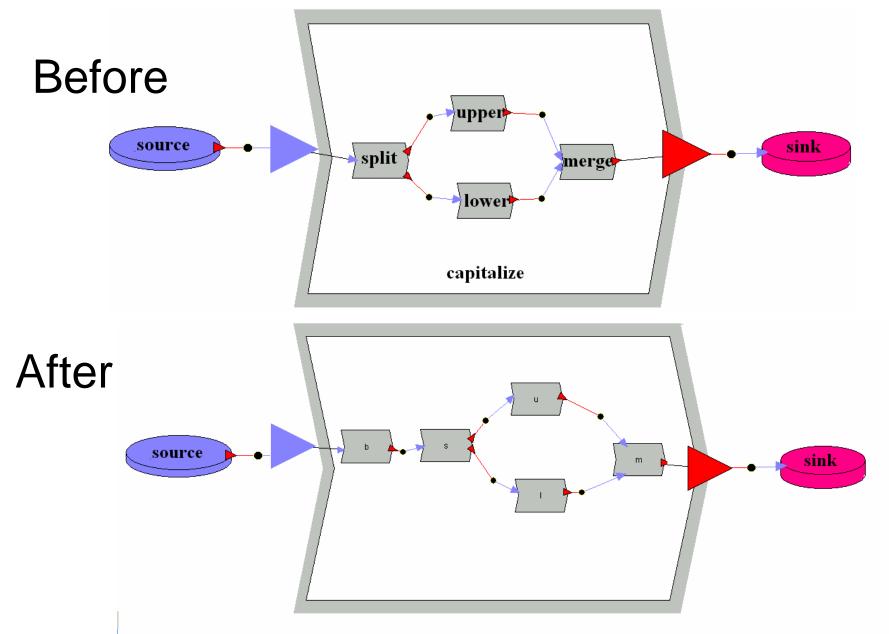
Step 4: Details

- Types affect processing of the edit script
 - If component instance inherits ports from its assigned type
 - Filter has ports input: inputT and output: outputT
 - May need not create additional ports on the component instance
 - May rename a port to match name declared in architectural type
 - Rename portIn to input; portOut to output

Step 5: Confirm & apply edit script



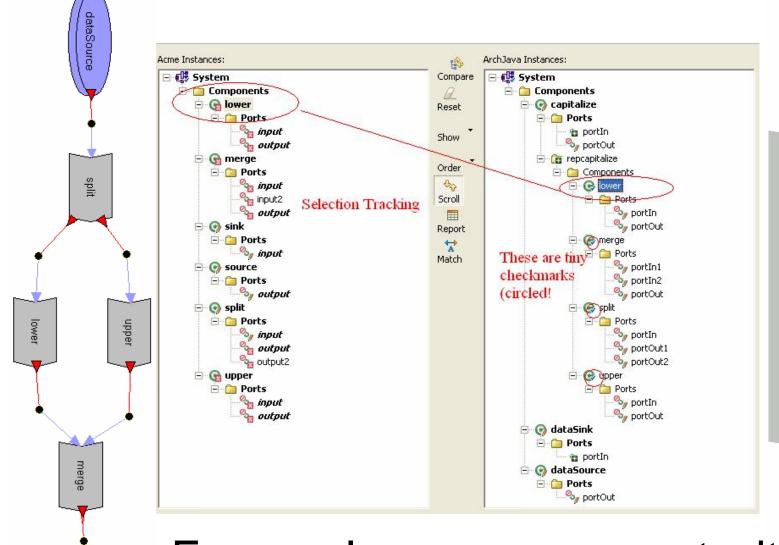
Final Result

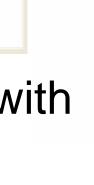


What we didn't tell you

- Automated refinement of conceptual C&C view into skeleton code
- Automated abstraction of a C&C view from an implementation
- Structurally compare two versions of an implementation
- Structurally compare two versions of an architectural model

Detecting Moves Example





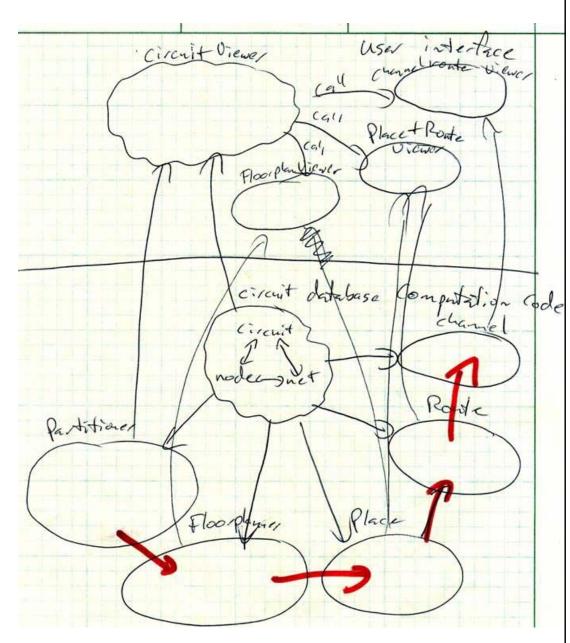
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capitalize

E.g., replace a component with its representation

Stay tuned for more!

- Extended Example on Friday's informal demo session
- ArchJava architecture consisting of
 - Over 20components, 80ports, several subsystems



Conclusion

- Our approach encourages continuous use of architectural views and analyses throughout the software life cycle
- Work at appropriate level of abstraction
 - Architectural styles, properties, analyses, ...
- Ensure that design is proper abstraction of implementation

Questions?

References

- Acme
 - http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~acme
- ArchJava
 - http://archjava.fluid.cs.cmu.edu/