

## News

You are here: [Home](#) [HyperUA](#) Components and SOA for Industrial Web Apps – Part 2

27

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### Components and SOA for Industrial Web Apps – Part 2

By Mike Bradley, Sr. HyperUA, [Industrial Web](#), Open Source, SOA, Web Services Comments are off

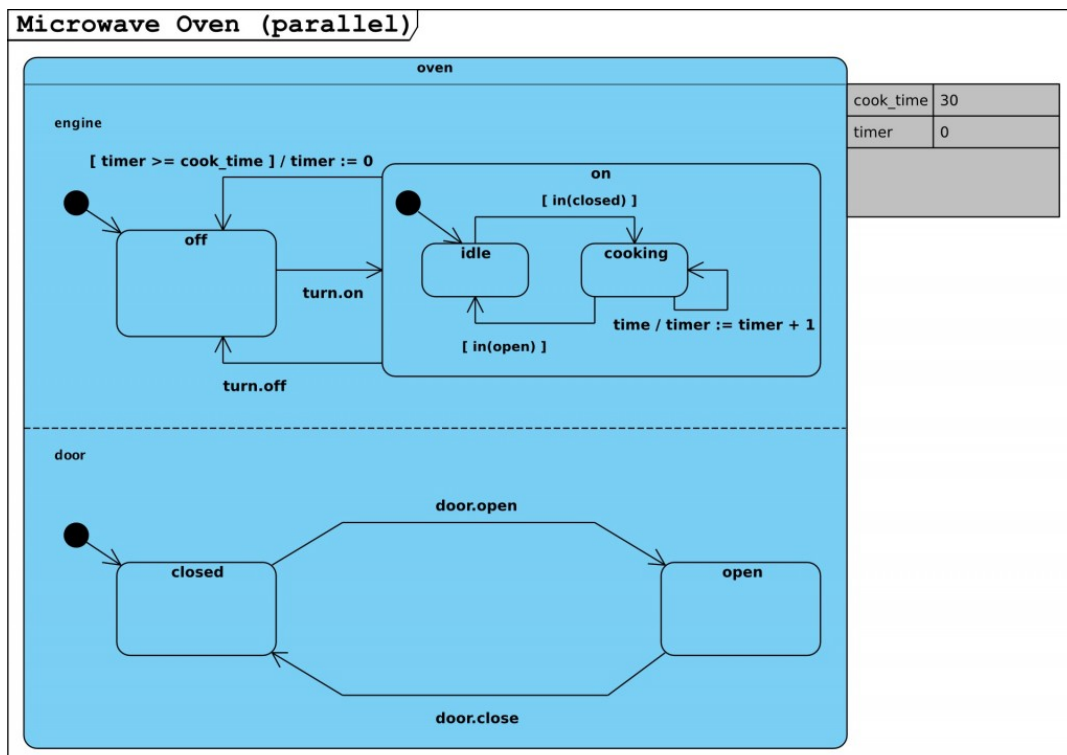
In my previous blog post, I announced that Projexsys is working to leverage [Google Polymer](#) as the basis of a new SDK for use by OEMs and integrators.

Our development team's initial forays into Polymer convinced us that [Web Components](#) are indeed the future, and hold the brightest promise for Industrial Web apps. The premise is simple: developers extend the vocabulary of HTML with [custom elements](#) that cleanly encapsulate templatable, highly reusable bundles of JavaScript and markup. Those custom elements can be individually tested, and then stacked together to create more complex reusable pieces, and in turn whole applications. And all while maintaining the option of full (or minimal) customization on per-component and per-app bases.

However, while Polymer blows open the doors to component-driven development, it does little to ease the complexities of developing highly [concurrent](#) applications. So our team at Projexsys is taking it further...

#### Introducing Ply™

Ply is Projexsys' forthcoming "pure Web" (no browser plugins!) SDK for Industrial Web Apps. Ply builds on Google Polymer by embodying a dynamic [Statechart](#) interpreter in terms of custom elements, allowing application control flow to be expressed declaratively, along with little bits of imperative "glue" code. Statecharts are a tried-and-true, [standardized](#) means of describing concurrent applications. Their origins lie in the innovation of professor and businessman [David Harel](#), who [invented](#) them in the 1980s as a tool for avionics engineers to formally model their complex, interconnected systems of hardware and software. We believe that same formalism is well-suited to today's complex Web apps – which interconnect a myriad of users and services – and will offer a much-preferred alternative to hand-rolled imperative control flow.



The statechart above describes the behavior of a simple microwave oven and was created with [Visual Paradigm](#), a popular desktop application for authoring UML diagrams.

Below is HTML + JavaScript source code which describes the same microwave oven, i.e. encodes the same statechart, using the building blocks (custom elements) provided by Ply:

```
microwave-oven-parallel.html
1  <p-statechart>
2    <!-- Immutable hash-maps are used for charts' environments and
3         datamodels, with isolated mutable environments passed to
4         concurrent actions; this allows for robust "big-step"
5         semantics in Ply's statechart interpreter -->
6    <p-environment>
7      <p-datamodel>
8        <p-data id="cook_time" expr="30"></p-data>
9        <p-data id="timer" expr="0"></p-data>
10     </p-datamodel>
11   </p-environment>
12
13   <p-parallel id="oven">
14
15     <p-state id="engine">
16
17       <p-state id="off">
18         <p-transition event="turn.on" target="on"></p-transition>
19       </p-state>
20
21       <p-state id="on">
22         <p-transition event="turn.off" target="off"></p-transition>
23         <p-transition target="off">
24           <!-- condition expression as a child element; a JavaScript
25                expression that is cast to true/false according to the
26                standard rules of the language -->
27           <p-condition>
28             get(data, 'timer') >= get(data, 'cook_time');
29           </p-condition>
30           <p-action>
31             mutable.assoc(env, 'data', assoc(data, 'timer', 0));
32           </p-action>
33         </p-transition>
34
35       <p-state id="idle">
36         <!-- condition expression as an element attribute -->
37         <p-transition cond="in('closed')" target="cooking">
38         </p-transition>
39       </p-state>
40
41       <p-state id="cooking">
42         <p-transition cond="in('open')" target="idle"></p-transition>
43         <p-transition event="time" type="internal">
44           <!-- action code is JavaScript, which will be automatically
45                wrapped in a function body and provided with various
46                helper-functions -->
47           <p-action>
48             mutable.assoc(
49               env,
50               'data',
51               update_in(data, ['timer'], util.inc)
52             );
53           </p-action>
54         </p-transition>
55       </p-state>
56     </p-parallel>
57
58   <p-state>
59
60     <p-state id="door">
61
62       <p-state id="closed">
63         <p-transition event="door.open" target="open"></p-transition>
64       </p-state>
65
66       <p-state id="open">
67         <p-transition event="door.closed" target="closed"></p-transition>
68       </p-state>
69     </p-state>
70   </p-state>
71 </p-statechart>
```

Note: the above sample is somewhat simplified, i.e. it does not provide a complete overview of Ply's usage and features, including how such statecharts are embedded within and intended to be "wired to" host components, which render the managed data into visuals and forward events and data changes to the Ply components. Forthcoming code samples and demos will complete the picture, so stay tuned.

Our conventions and interpreter are inspired partly by the [SCXML](#) standard, and one of Ply's core aims is providing a straightforward mechanism for consuming and implementing services, whether they are expressed as intra-component APIs, or as Web services using WSDL and SOAP/XML, WADL, or plain REST. The benefit is that .Net and other developers committed to [service-oriented architecture](#) (OPC UA is itself billed as an [SOA](#)) can allow their services mindset to directly inform their client-side Web apps, and vice versa! As rapid prototyping and iteration with

[microservices](#) becomes a mainstay in the development of inter-connected applications, the ability to painlessly leverage those same SOAs directly in the browser will become an increasingly big deal.

## Modular and OEM-friendly

The core Ply framework will be open source under a business-friendly reciprocal license, with the option of a non-reciprocal commercial license. Our OEMs will be able to build proprietary kits and modules around Ply, for sale through or to their vendors and integrators, and Projexsys will provide paid support to commercial licensees. As the core framework solidifies, Projexsys will be looking to build its own reference suite of modules and advanced tooling — visual authoring, integration testing, profiling and optimization — to enhance development with Ply, which will likewise be available for OEM packaging.

In the next blog post, I will further explore Projexsys' business vision for Ply.

[← Components and SOA for Industrial Web Apps – Part 1](#)

[Components and SOA for Industrial Web Apps – Part 3 →](#)

## PROJEXSYS

Powering the Industrial Web

Our Software OEM & System Builder partners will use HyperUA to tailor apps that enable their End Users and System Integrators to *"Connect OPC directly to the Web!"*

Contact us to schedule a live demo.

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OPC Interoperability Workshop, North America

Secure Configuration and Operation of OPC UA

VDMA's Industrie 4.0 Communication Guideline Based on OPC UA

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April 2014  
March 2014  
June 2013  
May 2013  
April 2013