23) View-Based Development

Prof. Dr. Uwe Aßmann
Florian Heidenreich
Technische Universität Dresden
Institut für Software- und Multimediatechnik
http://st.inf.tu-dresden.de
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1. View-based development
2. CoSy, and extensible compiler component framework
3. Subject-oriented programming
4. Hyperspaces
5. Evaluation

Obligatory Literature

- ISC book, chapter 1, 8+9
- H. Ossher and P. Tarr, Multi-Dimensional Separation of Concerns and The Hyperspace Approach, Proceedings of the Symposium on Software Architectures and Component Technology: The State of the Art in Software Development, Kluwer, 2000 http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.29.3807
- Wikipedia::view_model

Non-obligatory Literature

- Thomas Panas, Jesper Andersson, and Uwe Aßmann. The editing aspect of aspects. In I. Hussain, editor, Software Engineering and Applications (SEA 2002), Cambridge, November 2002. ACTA Press.
- [COSY] M. Alt, U. Aßmann, and H. van Someren. Cosy Compiler Phase Embedding with the CoSy Compiler Model. In P. A. Fritzson, editor, Proceedings of the International Conference on Compiler Construction (CC), volume 786 of Lecture Notes in Computer Science, pages 278-293. Springer, Heidelberg, April 1994.
- [UWE] Daniel Ruiz-Gonzalez[1], Nora Koch[2], Christian Kroiss[2], Jose-Raul Romero[3], and Antonio Vallecillo. Viewpoint Synchronization of UWE Models. Springer.

23.1 View-Based Development

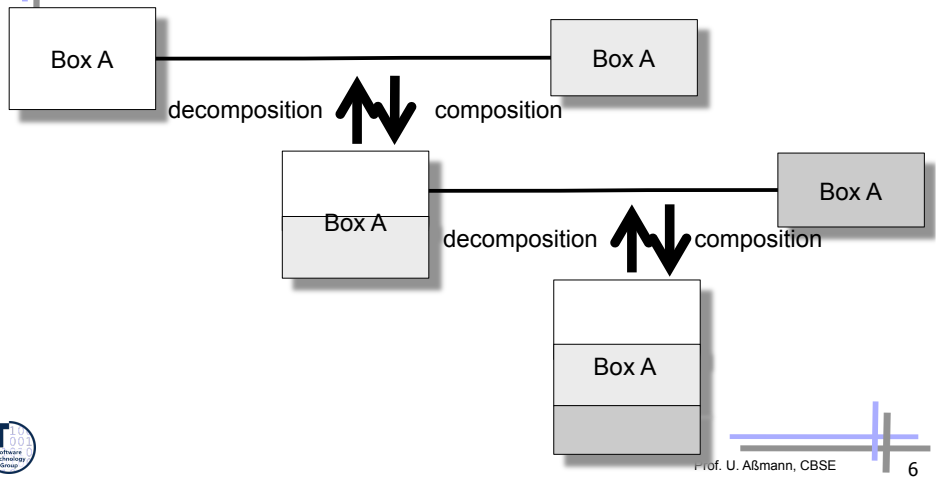
A *view* is a representation of a whole system from the perspective of a related set of concerns
[ISO/IEC 42010:2007, Systems and Software Engineering -- Recommended practice for architectural description of software-intensive systems]

Constructive and Projective Views

- **Views** are partial representations of a system
- Views are **constructive** if they can be composed to the full representation of the system
  - Composition needs a merge or extend operator
- Views are **projective** if they project the full representation of the systen to something simpler
  - Projection extracts a view from the full representation of the system
  - Ex. Views in database query languages
- Views are specified from a **viewpoint (perspective, context)**
  - Viewpoints focus on a set of specific concerns
  - Ex. The architectural viewpoint focuses on
    The architectural concern
    the topology and communication
    The application-specific concern

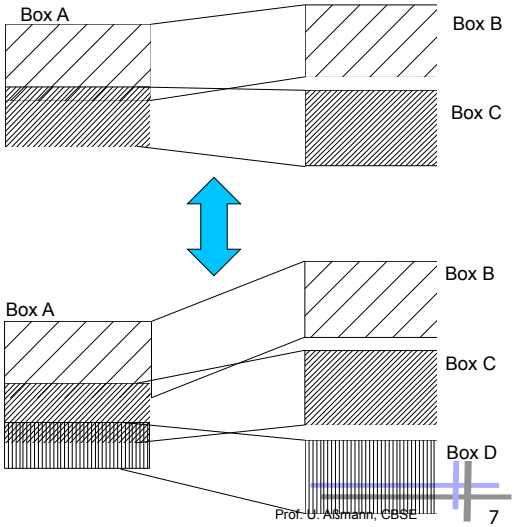
Constructive vs Projective Views

- Construction (Composition, merge) and projection (decomposition, split) are two sides of one coin



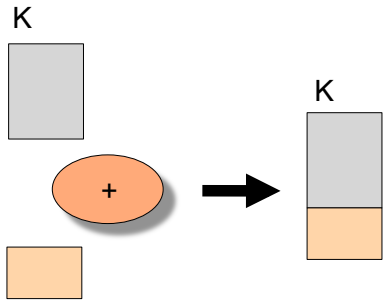
Constructive Views Require Open Definitions

- An *open definition* is a definition of an object that can be re-defined several times
  - Open definitions can be extended by the *extend* composition operator
- A *constructive view* contains re-definitions of a set of open definitions
  - Every definition contains partial information



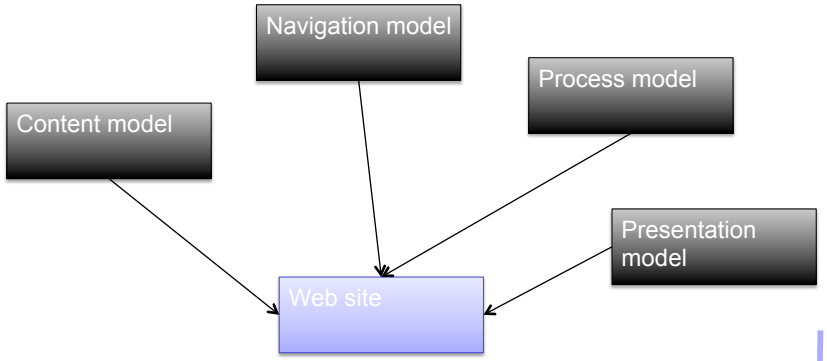
Merge vs. Extend: Symmetric vs. Asymmetric Composition

- Composition operators can be **symmetric** or **asymmetric**
  - Symmetric composition is commutative
  - Merge of views is symmetric
  - Extend of components is asymmetric
- Both can be implemented in terms of each other



Example Web Engineering

- [UWE] “This approach has been adopted by most MDWE methodologies that propose the construction of different views (i.e., models) which comprise at least a content model, a navigation and a presentation model”

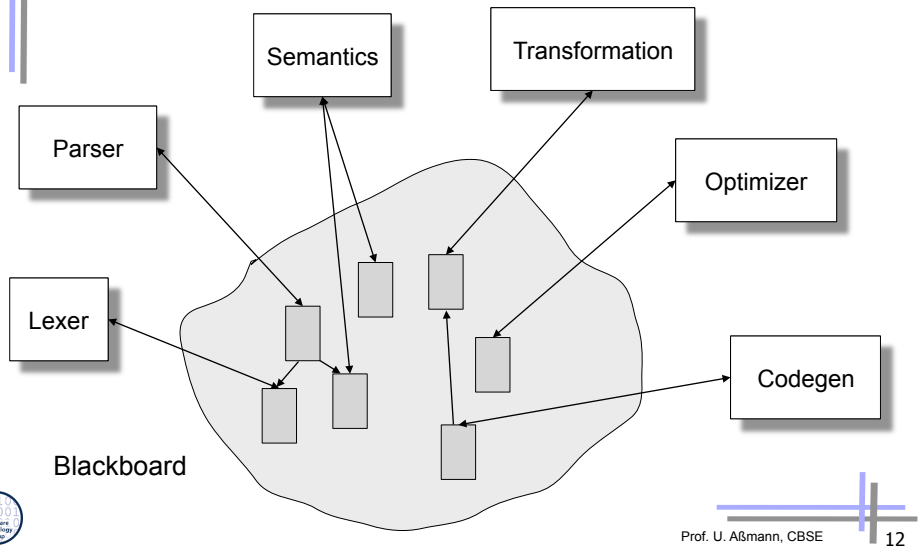


23.1. A Composition System based on Constructive Views: CoSy

Problem: Extensibility (here Compilers)

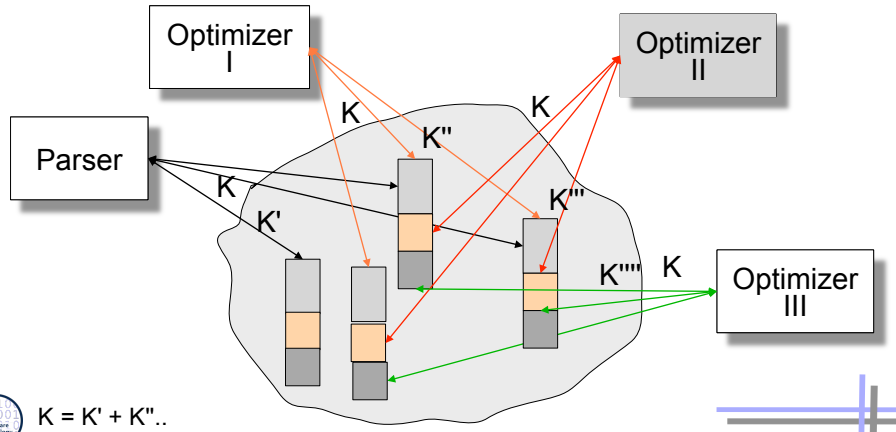
- CoSy is a modular component framework for compiler construction [Alt/Aßmann/vanSomeren94]
  - Built in 90-95 in Esprit Project COMPARE
  - Sucessfully marketed by ACE bV, Amsterdam
- Goal: *extensible*, easily configurable compilers
  - Extensions without changing other components
  - Plugging from binary components without recompilations
  - New compilers within half an hour
  - Extensible repository by extensible data structures
- Very popular in the market of compilers for embedded systems
  - Many processors with strange chip instruction sets
  - Old designs are kept alive because of maturity and cheap production

CoSy Extensible Repository-Architecture



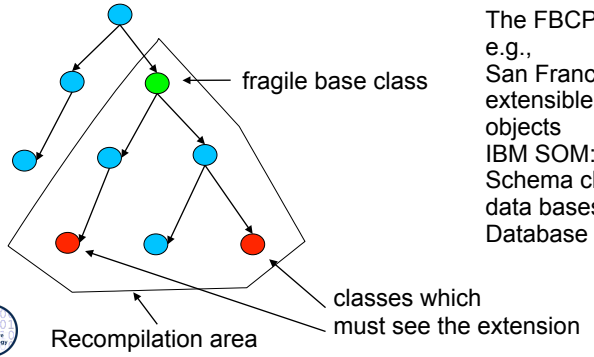
O-O Technology doesn't fit

- Objects have to be allocated by the parser in base class format, but new components introduce new attributes into the base class



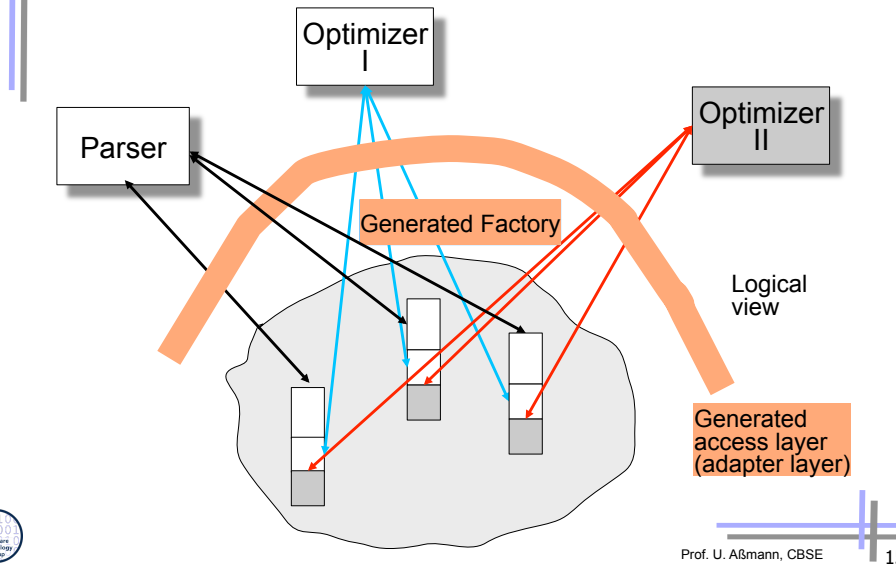
Syntactic Fragile Base Class Problem

- In unforeseen extension of a system, a base class has to be extended, which is the smallest common ancestor of all subclasses, which must know the extension
- Re-compilation of the class sub-tree required (i.e., the base class is *syntactic fragile*)



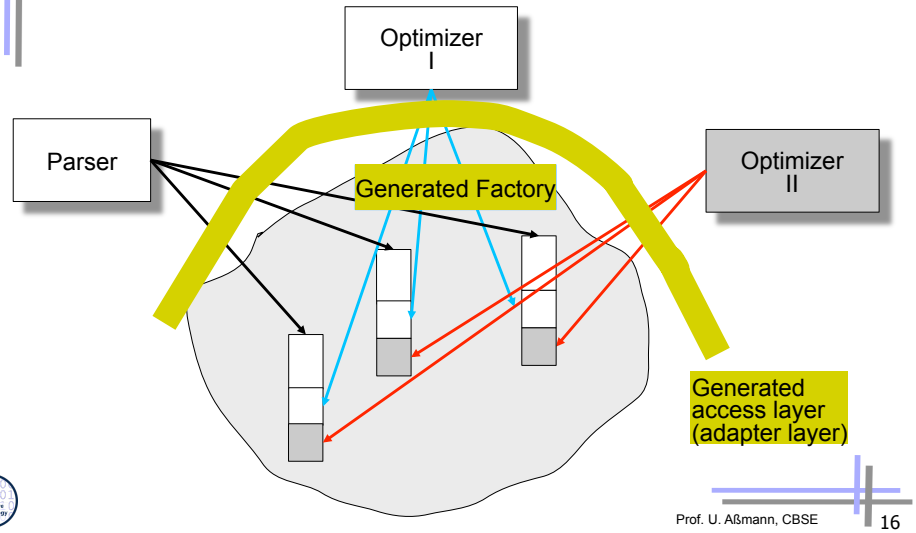
The FBCP problem was described in e.g.,
San Francisco: a library with flexible extensible classes and business objects
IBM SOM: release of new versions
Schema changes in object-oriented data bases
Database OBST, FZI, PhD B. Schiefer

A CoSy Compiler is Extensible by Constructive Views

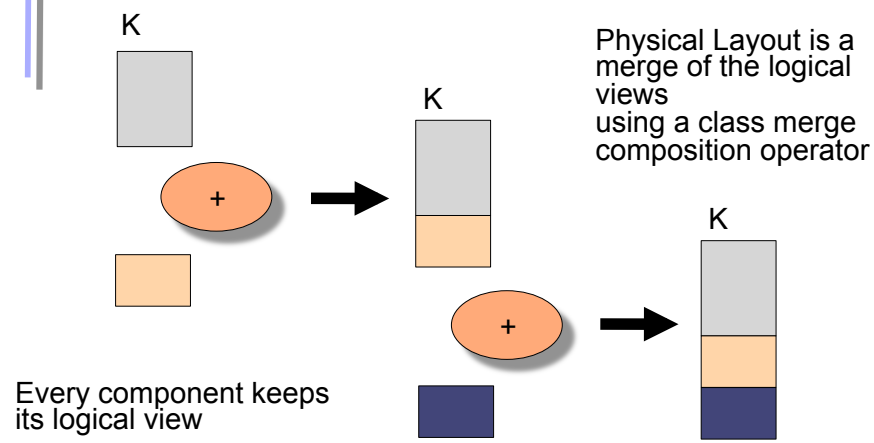


Extension with Constructive Views

- Extension leads to new repository structure and regeneration of access layer and factories

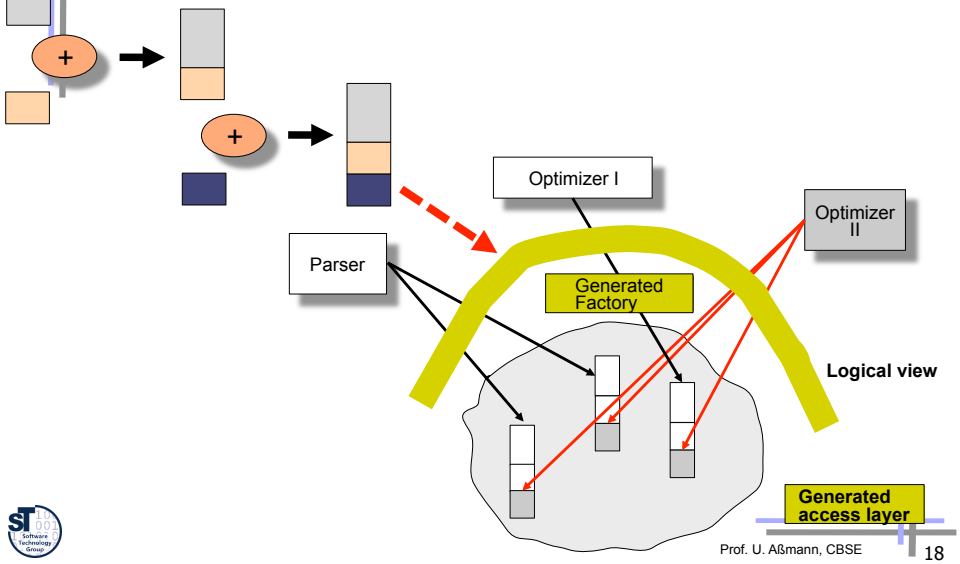


CoSy Solution: Extension Operators for Classes



Compute from View Specifications the View Mapping Layer

- The access layer does the view mapping



Implementations of Extensions (Views)

- By delegation to view-specific delegatees
  - Flexible, extensible at run-time
  - Slow in navigations
  - Splits logical object into physical ones (suffers from object schizophrenia)
  - Hence navigations using several physical ones are slow
- By extension of base classes
  - Efficient
  - Addresses of fields in subclasses change
  - Leads to hand-initiated recompilations, also at customers' sites (syntactic FBCP)
- By a view mapping layer (the CoSy solution)
  - Fast access to the repository
  - Generative (syntactic FBCP leads to automatic regenerations)

Advantages of CoSy

- Access level must be efficient
  - Macro implementation is generated
- Due to views, Cosy compilers can be extended easily $$
- Companies reduce costs (e.g. when migrating to a new chip) by improved reuse

Is there a general solution to the extensibility problem?

23.2 Subject-Oriented Programming

Subject-Oriented Programming (SOP)

- SOP provides constructive views by open definitions of classes [Ossher, Harrison, IBM]
- Component model: *subjects* are views on C++ classes
- Composition technique:
  - Assemble subjects by *mix rules* (composition rules, in our terminology composition operators)
  - SOP is based on definition of the subjects in C++, and mix rules in a simple operator language

Subject-Oriented Programming

- Subjects are *partial classes* and consist of
  - Operations (generic methods)
  - Classes
    - With instance variables (members)
  - Mapping of classes and operations to each other
    - (class,operation) realization-poset: describes how to generate the methods of the real class from the compositions and the subjects
- By composition of the subjects the mapping is changed
  - The realization of the subjects describes and generates C++ classes
  - The result of the composition is a C++ class system

A Simple Subject

```
Subject: PAYROLL
   Operations: print()
   Classes: Employee()
            with InstanceVariables: _emplName;
   Mapping:
        Class Employee, Operation Print() implemented by
             &Employee::Print()
             // others..
```

.. and these subjects can be mixed with composition operators

Composition Operators of SOP (Mix Rules)

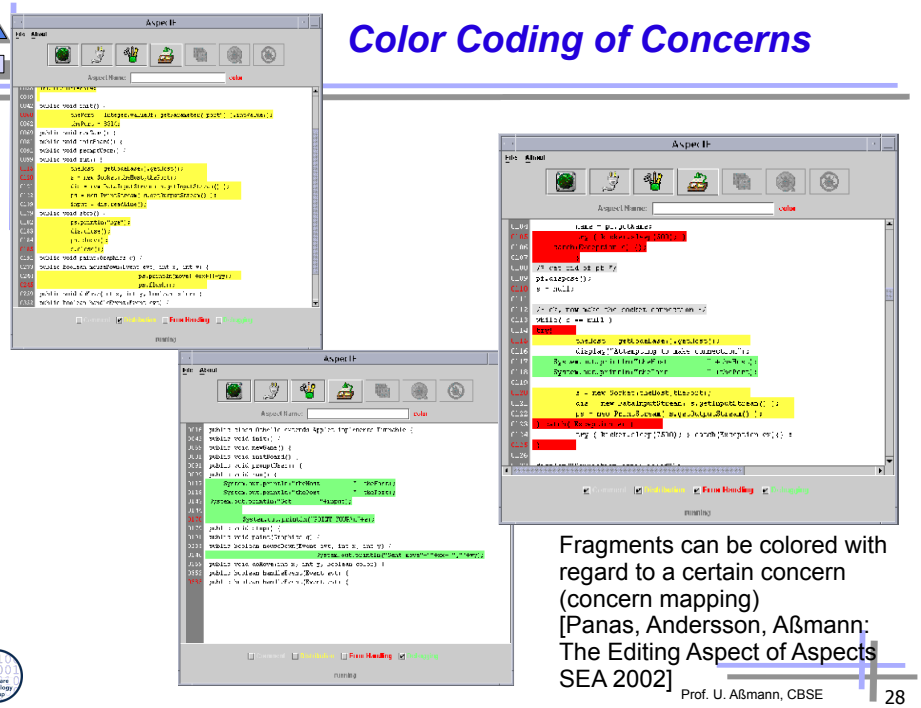
- **Correspondence operators**: declare equivalence of views of classes
  - Equate (equate method-implementations and subject parts)
  - Correspond (Delegation of delegator and delegatee)
- **Combination operators**
  - Replace (override of features)
  - Join (linking of subject parts)
- **Composed composition operators**
  - Merge := (Join; Equate)
  - Override

Evaluation of SOP as Composition System

- Advantage
  - C++ applications become simply extensible with new views that can be merged into existing ones by the extension operators
- Disadvantage:
  - No real composition language: the set of composition operators is fixed!
  - No control flow on compositions

23.4 Hyperspaces

Color Coding of Concerns



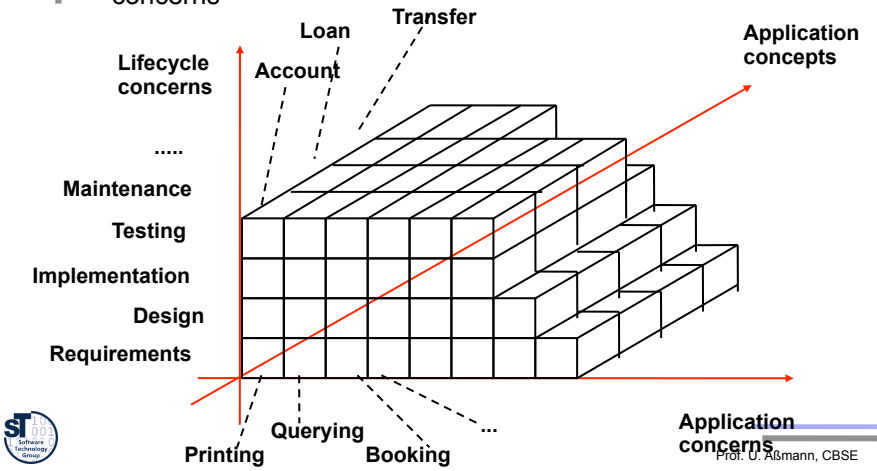
Fragments can be colored with regard to a certain concern (concern mapping)
[Panas, Andersson, Aßmann: The Editing Aspect of Aspects SEA 2002]

Hyperspaces

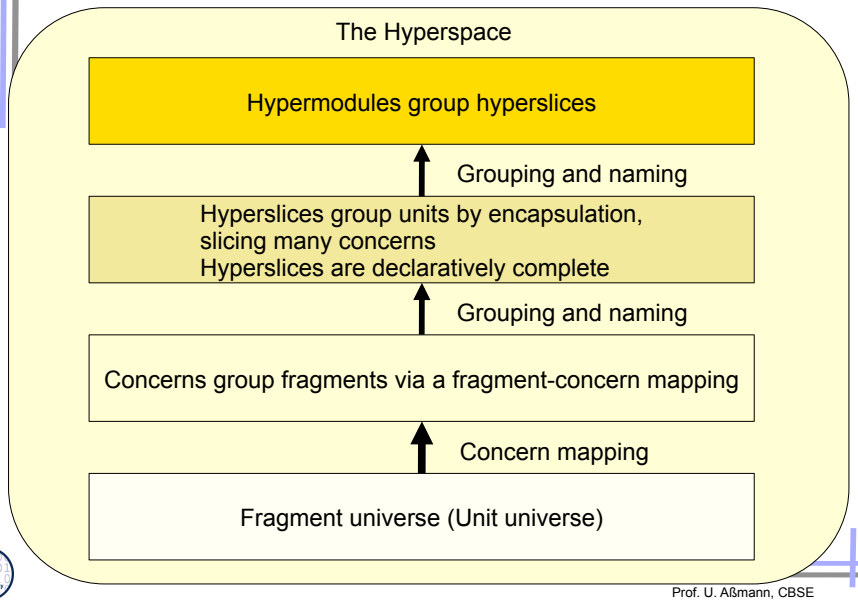
- Hyperspaces generalize SOP
  - Instead of classes, hyperspaces work on sets of *fragments* (aka *units)*, i.e, fragment groups, fragment boxes
  - Open definitions for classes, methods, and all kinds of other definitions
- A *hyperspace* represents an environment for dimensional development (view-based development)
  - A hyperspace is a multi-dimensional space over fragment groups
  - Each axis (dimension) is a dimension of software concerns
- Each point on the axis is a *concern*
  - A *concern* groups semantically related fragments

The Concern Matrix Describes the Artifact Universe, i.e., All Fragments

- Fragments are grouped into an *n-dimensional space of concerns*, arranged in *concern dimensions*
- A point of the space relates to a set of fragments, attached to n concerns

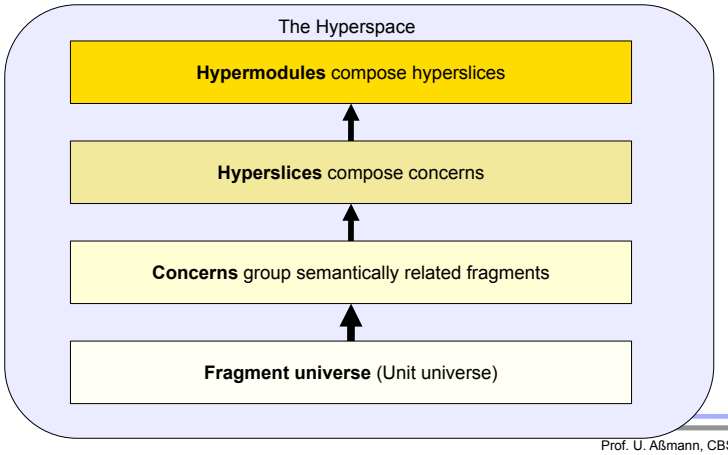


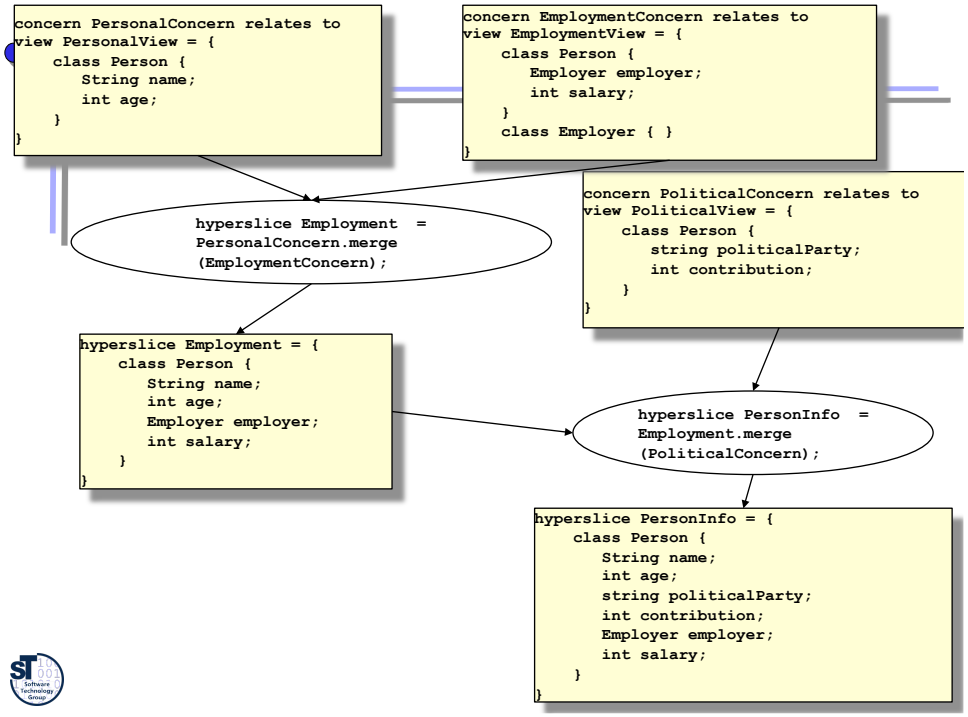
The Layering in a Hyperspace



The Hyperspace, a Fragment Space

- View-based programming
- Composition operation: *merge of fragments* in concerns





Advantages

- Compositional merge resp. extension of fragment sets
  - Classes
  - Packages
  - Methods
  - Hyperslices!

Universal extensibility: A language is called *universally extensible*, if it provides extensibility for every collection-like language construct.

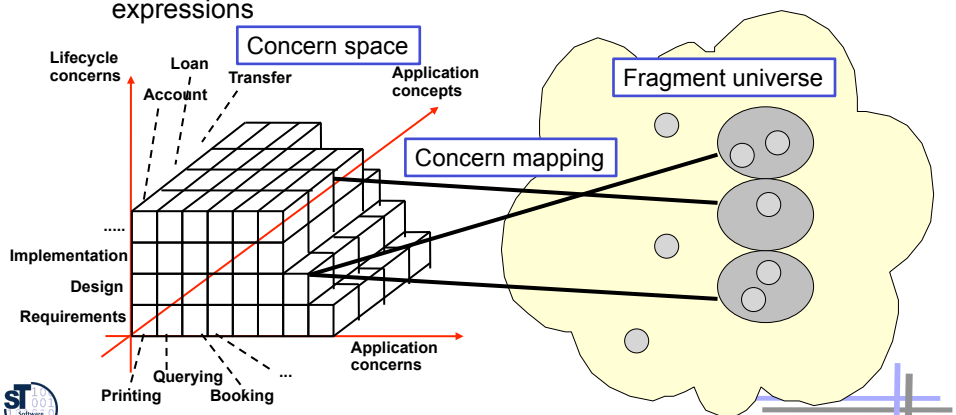
Universal Genericity vs Universal Extension

- BETA and hyperspaces look really similar
  - Fragment components
  - *slots* vs *hooks* (parameterization vs extension interface)
  - *bind* vs *merge* composition operations
- BETA is a *generic* component approach
- Hyperspaces is an *extensible* component approach

Universal composability: A language is called *universally composable*, if it provides universal genericity and extension.

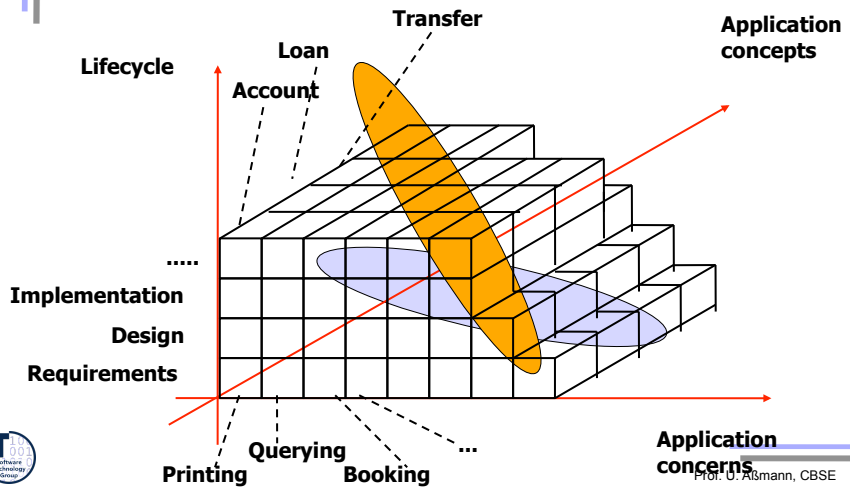
The Concern Matrix maps Concerns to the Sets of Fragments

- via a *concern mapping (crosscut graph)*
- one fragment can relate to many concerns:
  - (concern_1, .., concern_n) x fragment
- The concern mapping results from hand-selection and selection/query expressions



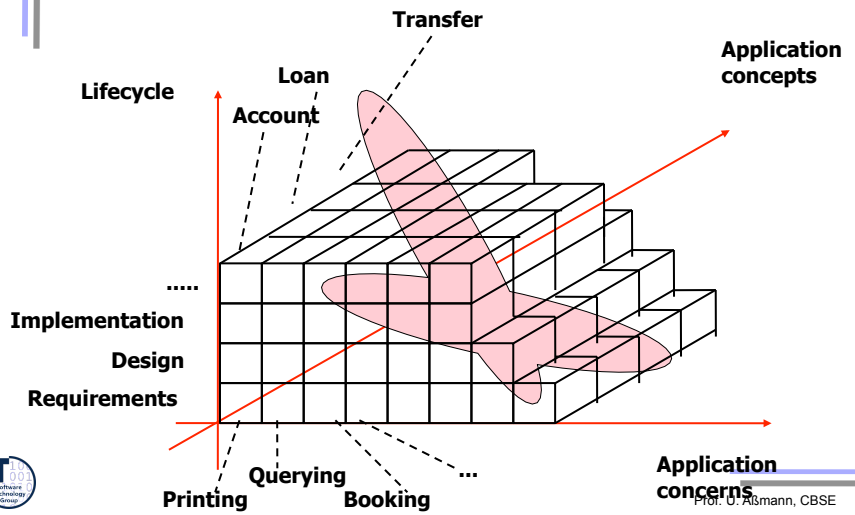
Hyperslices are Composed out of Concerns

- Hyperslices are named slices through the concern matrix
- A hyperslice is *declaratively complete:* every use has a definition
  - A hyperslice can be compiled and executed



Hypermodules are Named Compositions of Hyperslices

- Hypermodules are deployable products

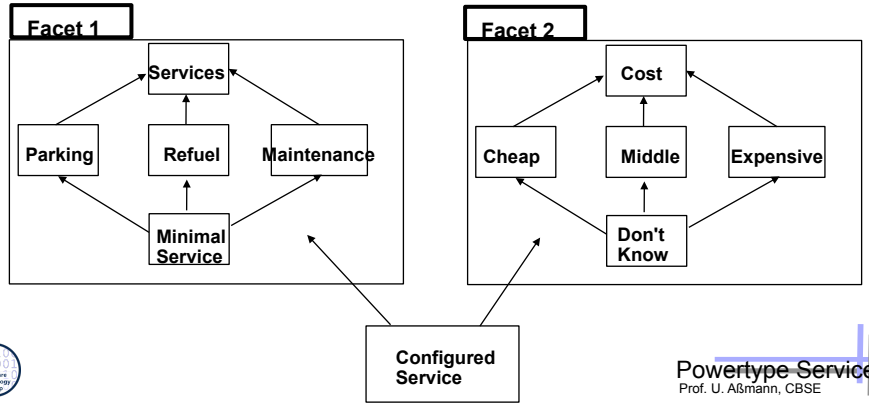


Concern Matrix and Facet Matrix

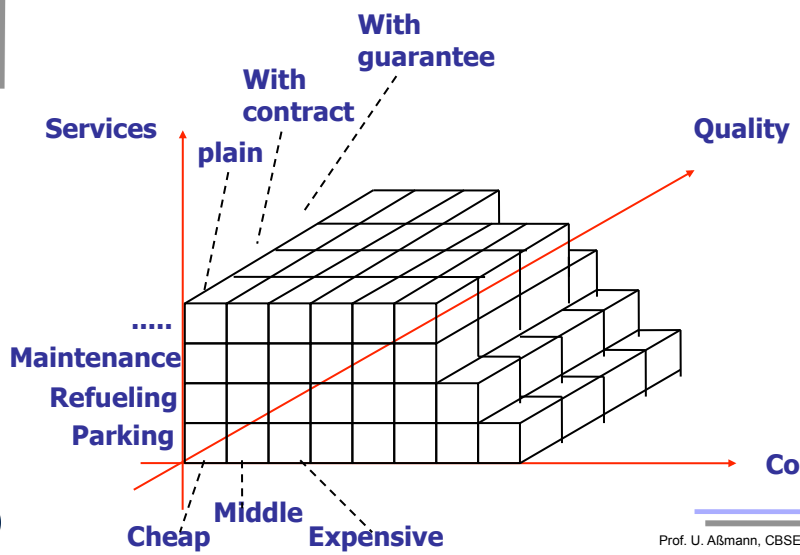
- The concern matrix is similar to a facet space
  - Dimensions correspond to facets
    - Dimensions *partition* the universe differently (n dimensions == n partitions)
  - Concern dimensions correspond to *flat facets*, lattices of height 3
    - Concerns in one dimension *partition* the facet
- Difference of concern matrix and facet matrices
  - Facets describe an object; concerns do not describe an object, but describe all objects and subjects in the univers
  - Concerns are more like *attributes*

(remember DPF) Facet Spaces are Dimensional Spaces over Objects

- describing *one object,* not a fragment space
- When the facets are *flat*, every facet makes up a dimension
- Bottom is 0
- Top is infinity



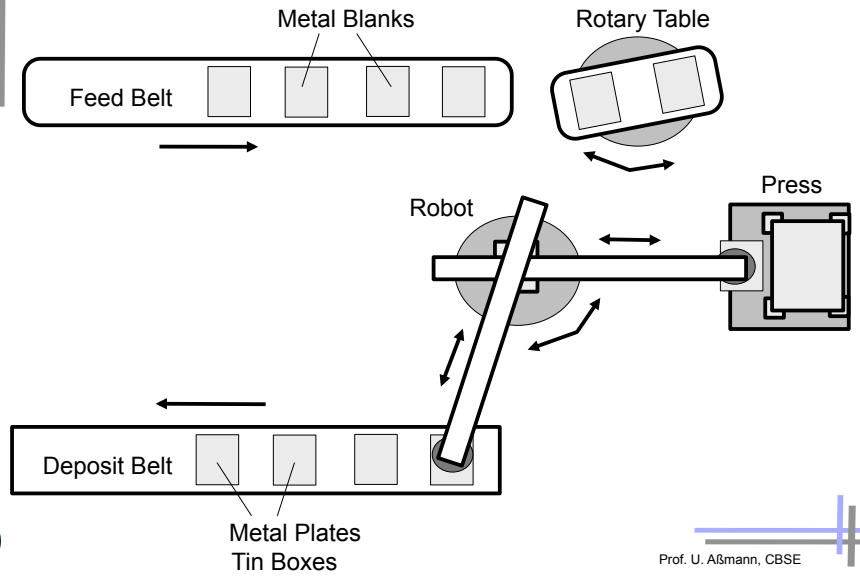
The Facet Matrix Describes Objects

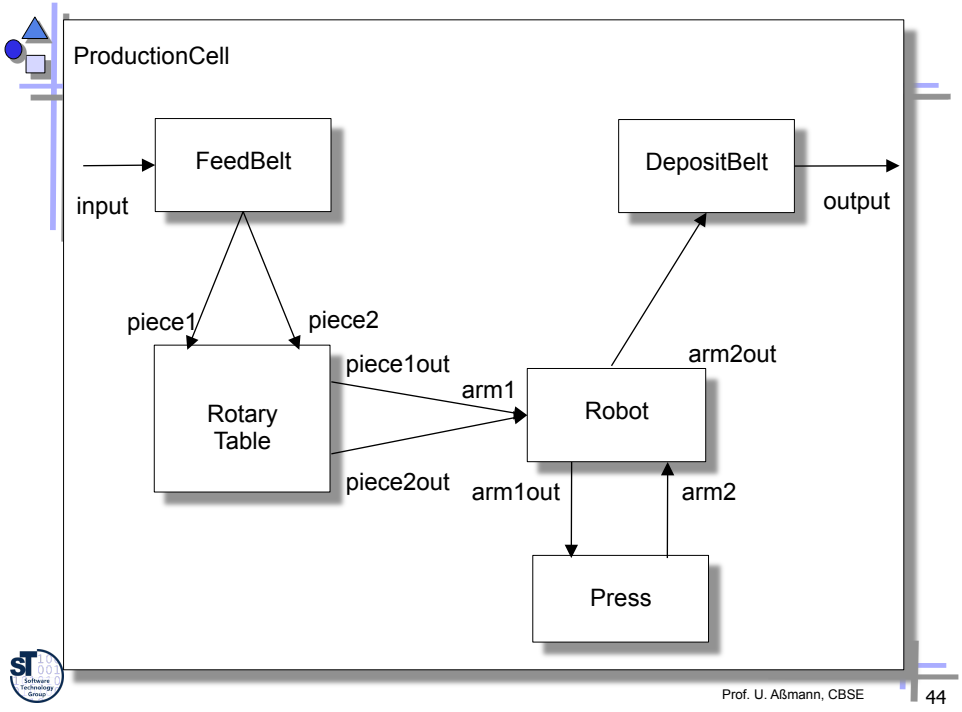


23.4.1 Hyperspace Programming

Example

The Production Cell Case Study





Component Model

- The components of Hyperspace Programming are *concerns, hyperslices* and *hypermodules*
- The product is a hypermodule

- *Domain concerns* will group the machines and materials of the production cell
- *Technical concerns* group issues with regard to software technology

Composition Technology – Description of the Artifact Universe

- The following treats only Hyper/J, an instance of Hyperspaces for Java
  - The artifact universe (hyperspace) is a subset of some Java packages
  - Hyper/J supports a selection language to describe the hyperspace
  - Java methods are the fragment unit
- Here, example ProductionCell
  - The hyperspace, ProductionCell, is a selection of classes from some packages:

```
// define a hyperspace in Hyper/J
hyperspace ProductionCell
   composable class passiveDevices.*
   composable class activeDevices.*
   composable class tracing.*
```

Composition Technology – Concern Mapping

- For package **`passiveDevices`**, we define the following *concern mapping* between concerns and Java fragments
  - First, we define a default concern, **`Feature.WorkPieces`**, which includes by default every member in the package.
  - Then, the mapping specifies for specific members that they belong to a second concern, **`Feature.Transfer`**.
  - All features belong to one of two concerns of dimension Feature
    - Concerns are named **`<dimension>.<concern>`**

```
// Decompose the package passiveDevices into concerns
package passiveDevices:          Feature.WorkPieces
   operation lifeCycle:          Feature.Transfer
   field ConveyorBelt.pieces:    Feature.Transfer
   operation setPieces:          Feature.Transfer
   operation setPiecesNumber:    Feature.Transfer
   operation getPiecesNumber:    Feature.Transfer
```

Dimensions and concerns

Fragments

Composition Technology – Concern Mapping

- A second package, **`activeDevices`**, models the behavior of active devices.
  - It contains the classes **`Press`** and **`Robot`**.
- The package is grouped into three domain concerns,
  - **`Feature.ActiveDeviceBehavior`**, **`Feature.Transfer`**, and **`Feature.Action`**

```
// Decompose the package activeDevices into concerns
package activeDevices:          Feature.ActiveDeviceBehavior
   operation Press.takeUp:      Feature.Transfer
   operation Robot.takeUp:      Feature.Transfer
   operation lifeCycle:         Feature.Action
```

Composition Technology – Concern Mapping

A third *technical* concern, **`Logging.Tracing`**, groups all methods from class **`TracingAttribute`**

```
// Decompose the package tracing into concerns
package tracing: Logging.Tracing
class TracingAttribute: Logging.Tracing
// This implies:
// operation TracingAttribute.enterAttribute : Logging.Tracing
// operation TracingAttribute.leaveAttribute : Logging.Tracing
```

Composition Language: Grouping Concerns/Views to Hyperslices

- Now, we can define the hyperslices of transfer, workpieces, and tracing
  - They are declaratively complete concerns
- and compose a hypermodule
  - that groups the hyperslices of transfer, workpieces, and tracing, describing the transfer of workpieces in the production cell
- This hypermodule merges the three hyperslices by name, and brackets all operations of all classes with tracing code.
  - It doesn't contain code that is concerned with actions.

```
hypermodule TracedProductionCellTransfer
  hyperslices: Feature.Transfer, Feature.WorkPieces, Logging.Tracing
  relationships: mergeByName
  bracket "*"."*"
    before Logging.Tracing.TracingAttribute.enterAttribute()
    after Logging.Tracing.TracingAttribute.leaveAttribute()
```

Finally, a System is a Hypermodule

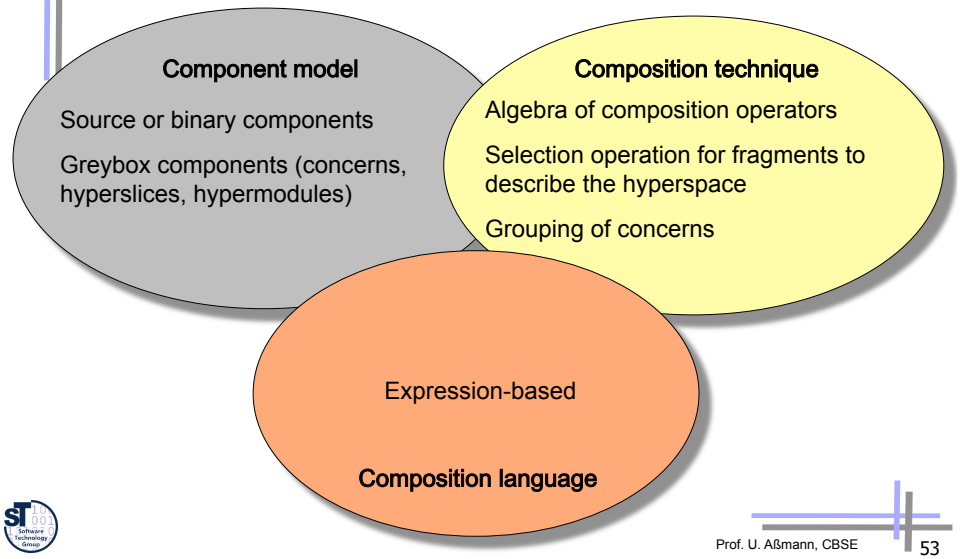
- Another hypermodule groups active devices without tracing
- Features can override features in other hyperslices
  - Here, features of active devices override transfer features
  - Although the method **`lifeCycle`** from package **`passiveDevices`** is contained in concern **`Feature.Transfer`**, the version of concern **`Feature.ActiveDeviceBehavior`** overrides it,
  - and the resulting hypermodule will act in the style of active devices.

```
hypermodule ProductionCell
   hyperslices: Feature.Transfer, Feature.WorkPieces,
        Feature.ActiveDeviceBehavior
   relationships: overrideByName
```

Variability in Hyperspaces

- With Hyper/J, variants of a system can be described easily by grouping and composing the hyperslices, and -modules together differently
- Different selection of concerns and hyperslices makes up different products in a product line
- Hyperspaces can include software documentation, requirements specifications and design models

23.5 Evaluation: Hyperspaces as Composition System



The End