

UML 2.0 Components and Fractal: An Analysis

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Outline

- Motivations & objectives
- UML 2.0 components: a gentle overview
 - interfaces, ports, and connectors
 - subcomponents
- Fractal components with UML 2.0
 - evaluation and mapping
- Implementation
 - modeling tool plug-in
- Conclusion

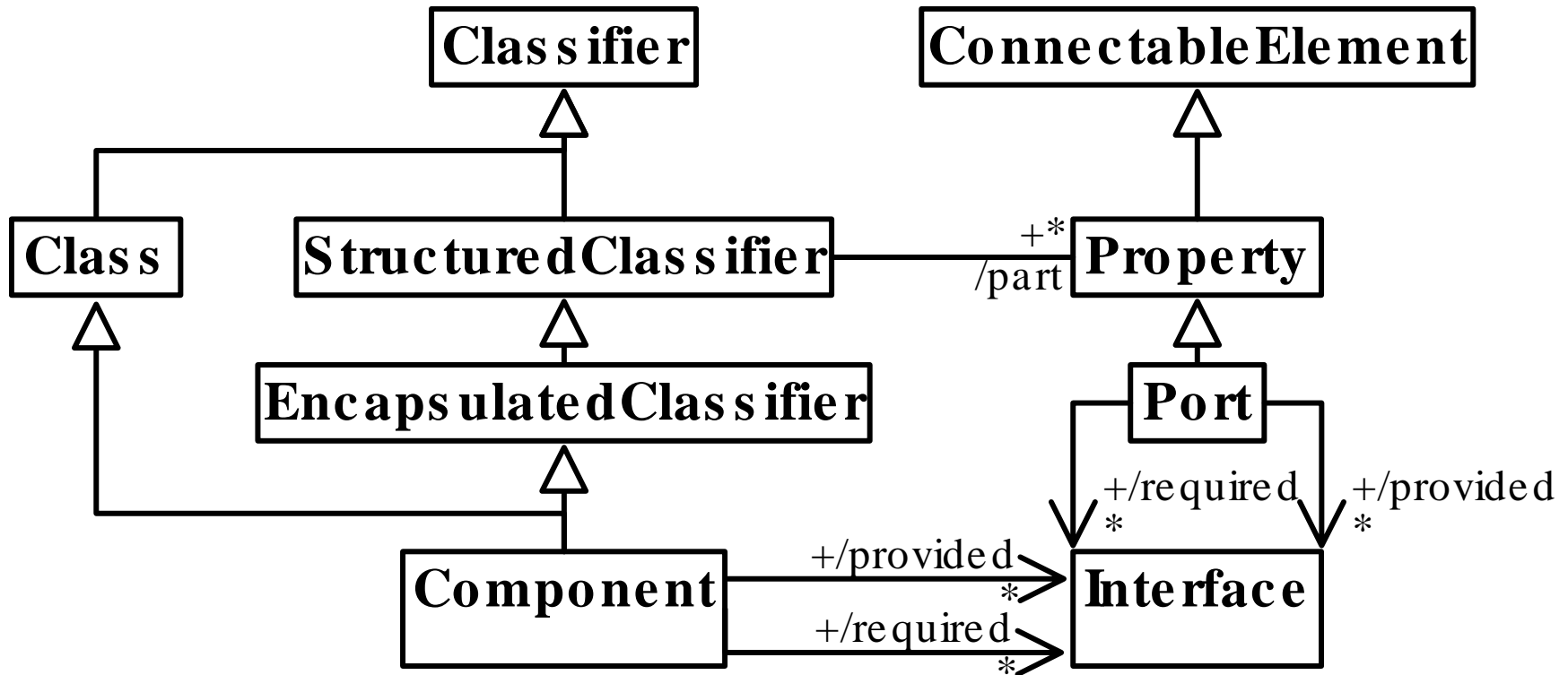
Motivations & Objectives

- Advanced component models exist
- UML 2.0 now has Components with
 - provided and required interfaces
 - hierarchy
- Note:** UML 1.x Components were deployment/packaging units only
- Objectives
 - Analyze UML 2.0 — “does it fit the needs of advanced component models” ?
 - including “extra features” — collection interfaces, “collection subcomponents”
 - Propose a mapping for Fractal

UML 2.0 Overview: Key Features

- Component: now “as we now it”
 - hierarchy / nested components
 - ***provided*** and ***required*** interfaces
- Key concepts:
 - StructuredClassifier
 - functionality decomposed into ***parts***
 - EncapsulatedClassifier
 - communication through Ports
 - Port
 - has provided and required Interfaces
 - has multiplicity (=> collection interfaces)
 - Component
 - combines these features

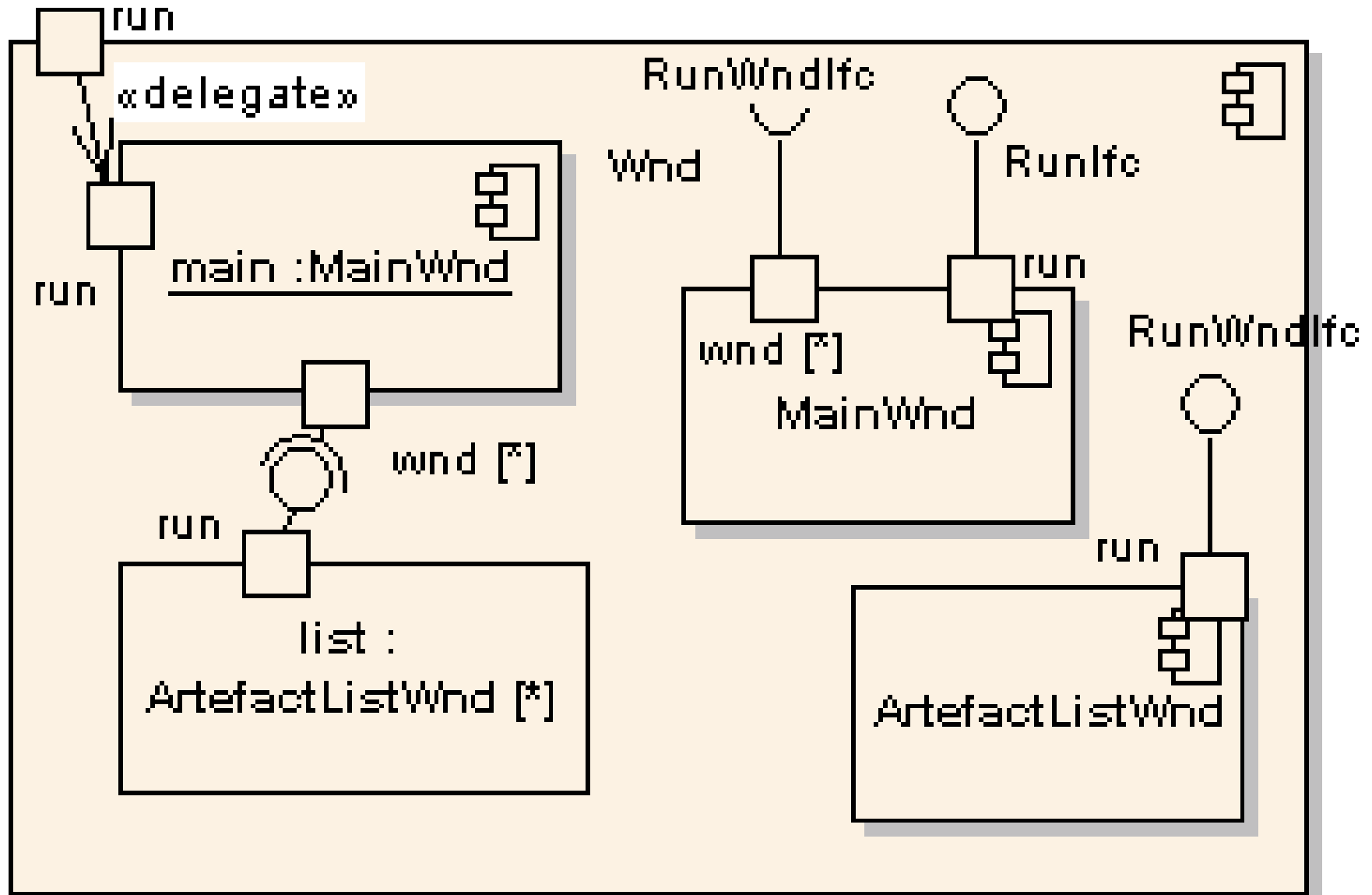
UML 2.0: Metamodel — relevant parts



Subcomponents

- Two ways to model subcomponents:
- *Containment*
 - **Component** is a **NameSpace**
 - may own a **Component**, **InstanceSpecification**, **Class**, **Interface**
 - owned Component is a type definition only
=> must be accompanied with an **InstanceSpecification**
 - ... no multiplicities
- *As parts*
 - **Component** is a **StructuredClassifier**
 - may own parts
 - part: has type, multiplicity

Figure: Subcomponents, Connectors ...



Connectors

Connectors ~ bindings in Fractal —

- connect provisions and requirements
 - precisely: a ConnectableElement
 - Port and Property are a ConnectableElement, Interface is not!
 - raised in UML2.0 FTF issues 7247-7251 ... postponed
- link to part (subComponent) via ***partWithPort***
- Technical problems: connector can't be linked to:
 - Interfaces
 - InstanceSpecification (nor the Ports/Interfaces of the subcomponent it represents)
- Two types of connectors
 - delegate — “vertical”)
 - assembly — “horizontal”
 - can be mapped to Fractal bindings and SOFA (3 kinds)

Components: Attributes & Methods

- ***Component*** is a specialization of ***Class***
- may have attributes and methods
 - attributes — configuration parameters (“attributes, properties”) of components
 - methods declarations:
 - operations directly provided in Component
 - concept used in Corba CCM

Components: Realization, Inheritance

Realization:

“How the component type will be implemented”

- implement directly (owned methods)
- realizing classifier
 - point to an implementing class
- a Component may inherit
 - from another Component
 - Component (type) inheritance
 - from a Class, Interface
 - exact meaning not given
 - method and attribute declarations — as if specified for the Component
 - method implementations — implicit realization

Summary

- abstractions match the needs of Fractal
 - component types
 - interfaces
 - subcomponents
 - bindings
 - attributes
 - component implementation
 - It is possibly to have a Fractal mapping ...
... but it is necessary to propose one!
 - Goal: cover all Fractal ADL constructs

Fractal Mapping

- Stereotype <<FractalComponent>>
 - identify components designed for Fractal
 - store tagged values
- Mapping specifics
 - we consider Java implementations of Fractal
 - and assume interface signatures and content descriptors are FQ Java class names

Fractal Mapping: Interfaces

- Interfaces: both options considered.
 - Direct Interfaces:
 - Automatically assigned unique names.
 - Mandatory interface with single cardinality.
 - Interfaces via Ports:
 - Only one interface per port.
 - Position of interface client/server.
 - Port multiplicity determines cardinality+contingency.
 - The UML Interface determining the type is mapped to a Java interface.

Fractal Mapping: Subcomponents

- Fractal specific feature: embedded subcomponent definition
 - Nested UML Component definition similar
 - but defines only component type
 - Only with InstanceSpecification has the desired meaning
 - **Mapping:** pair Component+InstanceSpecification
- Subcomponent (<component definition=“...”)
 - either as part or InstanceSpecification
- InstanceSpecification with path expression => shared component
- Connectors: both assembly and delegate map to bindings

Fractal Mapping (cont.)

- Attributes => component attributes
 - AttributeController interface generated as a part of mapping
 - type restrictions:
UML must use primitive types only.
- Generalization =>
 - component inheritance
 - content class inherits from a base class + a number of interfaces
- Realization => content class selected, otherwise generated

Fractal Mapping: Behavior Specifications

- Initial simple approach:
 - tagged value BehaviorProtocol
- A ***Component*** may own a ***Behavior***
- Suitable metaclass ***OpaqueBehavior***
 - Attributes ***body*** and ***language*** can be mapped to new Fractal ADL `Behavior` element
 - Can accommodate recent as well as earlier behavior specification mechanisms for Fractal

Fractal Mapping: Implementation

- Mapping implemented as a plug-in for Enterprise Architect
 - Generates Fractal ADL + Java source code
 - Java Interfaces, Attribute Controller, skeleton of content class.
 - Possible future extension:
 - Reverse engineer Fractal ADL
...and possibly also runtime Fractal representation
 - Additional Generator for Fractlet (Fractal implementation based on Java 1.5 annotations)
 - Generate initialization code instead of ADL

Evaluation: UML vs. Fractal

- Fractal covered
 - Fractal ADL can be modeled in UML
 - partly due to flexibility of UML
 - only missing piece: component arguments
- UML not covered
 - Not everything syntactically correct in UML
 - has a meaning in Fractal
 - is legal in Fractal
 - makes sense to map
 - Part of our mapping: a number of constraints for UML models to be compliant with the mapping
 - details in Polak M.: UML 2.0 Components, Master's Thesis, Charles Univ., advisor: Vladimir Mencl, Sep 2005.
- Decisions need to be made in mappings
 - e.g., Corba CM Profile

Other Component Models: SOFA

- Two levels of component specification
 - frame, architecture
- ⇒ two stereotypes
 - <<SOFAFrame>>, <<SOFAArchitecture>>
- architecture linked to frame via a <<realize>> dependency
- only an architecture may contain subcomponents, and their type must be a frame
- Other minor differences
 - SOFA allows constant definitions in frames
 - mapped as readOnly attributes with an initialization value
 - Multiplicities on Ports mapped as arrays of Interfaces
 - Behavior: Only Behavior Protocols supported in SOFA

Conclusion

- UML 2.0: a lot is underspecified or unspecified
- Some flexibility intentional
 - Left up to profile or tool developers.
 - e.g., meaning of “A Component inherits from a Class”.
- Some issues not handled — metamodel does not permit some needed constructs.
 - e.g., link a **Connector** to ports of a subcomponent specified as an **InstanceSpecification**
 - Tools use proprietary metamodel modifications.
 - “Hacks” => Negative impact on model interchangeability
- UML very rich, a selection of constructs mapped.

Future work:

- Implementation
 - Various extensions possible.
- Propose fixes for UML
 - new model element ***ComponentInstance***
- Look at additional component models.

- References
 - Polak, M.: *UML 2.0 Components*, Master's Thesis, Charles Univ., advisor: Vladimir Mencl, Sep 2005.
 - <http://nenya.ms.mff.cuni.cz/~mencl/projects/uml20components-thesis.html>