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Annotated Component-Based Description for Application Composition

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Abstract – One possible way of developing applications faster is by composing existing applications. In order to support developers this way, we propose a composition approach manipulating both Functionalities and User Interfaces. We present a model of annotation for describing Component-Based applications. By tagging the components with their “ui” and functional concerns, we take into account the UI part of application at a same level as business part. Thanks to such annotations, we define a substitution between components in order to merge controls, inputs or outputs.

Keywords—*application composition; ontology; component-based architecture*

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the trend in software usage is to consume specialized applications. End-users can use the same functionality in several situations, i.e., with several applications. For example, Google Maps is often integrated for geo-localization. In an idealistic way, developers must be able to reuse functionalities without (or with minor) developments. To support developers in their task of combining features from several component-based applications, we contribute towards reducing developers’ efforts. We propose an application composition through its User Interface (UI). Our composition preserves the functional linking between components of the applications. Considering a UI as an assembly of components, we explore the composition via their ports. Using the fact that a port can be provided by a component or required by it, we add some annotations about the role the port plays for its attached unit. The added information lets the different components to be combined to obtain a running application.

Section II presents a description of related work. Section III describes the model that an application has to respect in order to be composed. A case study to illustrate our proposed model is shown in Section IV. After the presentation of the composition by substitution in Section V, Section VI details the substitution between two elements. The paper finished with a discussion about our work in Section VII and a conclusion in Section VIII.

II. RELATED WORK

The described problem is naturally related to the state-of-the-art in software composition and UI composition. For software composition, “Composition can be defined as any possible and meaningful interaction between the software

constructs involved” according to [5] where a taxonomy of composition mechanisms (e.g., orchestration, aspect oriented programming, etc.) is defined. When the application code is available, solutions, such as aspect oriented programming, are meaningful. On the contrary, when the application code is not available, we can only access to published interfaces and we have to use connectors [7] to perform the composition.

For UI composition, we identify two different approaches. In the first approach, the UI composition is based on abstract description, like in UsiXML [6], in the ServFace project [8], Alias [10] and in Transparent Interface [4]. Those models are defined by XML languages. Final UI are obtained thanks to transformations of those models. In the second approach, the UI composition is based on “UI Components”. These ones are reusable high-level widgets, available in repositories. “UI components” are reused by applying design pattern (code level) and detecting pattern of use (UI level). Compose [3], COTS-UI [1], CRUISe [9], WinCuts [12], UI façades [11] and on-the-fly mashup composition [13] illustrate such kind of UI composition.

From the analysis of these works, we note that we can compose the UI (respectively, the functional parts) of former applications, but the other side (respectively, the UI) has to be built again. Moreover, none of these works allows the reusing of former applications with supporting replacement of UI parts. Our goal is to compose applications and in particular their UI, not only by juxtapositions, but also by substitutions between former components of the UI. To obtain a functional application, we also want to preserve former functional links between components of application, in particular between the UI and the business part.

Our proposition is based on applications made of black-box components. We propose a composition model based on roles and ports of those components. The roles are expressed as annotations. The UI are also represented as component assemblies. The composition will be performed by transforming the manipulation on an abstract representation to manipulation on components.

III. APPLICATION MODEL BASED ON PORTS AND ROLES

In order to be compliant with our composition method, the existing applications must follow a clear separation between the functionalities (business part) and the UI (*separation of concerns*). A Component may belong to the two parts. Each Component is described with its ports that we can tag with one of the application concerns, e.g., a port used for a UI

concern will be tagged as “UI”. Each Component may have required ports (ports required to obtain desirable behavior of another Component) and may have provided ports (ports that Component can provide to other Components). Moreover, each port of a Component must be annotated with a “role” representing the involved behavior of the Component. This role can be Trigger, Input or Output. **Trigger** describes the fact that through its attached port, the Component can call another Component. It can be the button to trigger a particular action or it can be an observable “Component” notifying its observers. **Input** is used to describe a port to get some data. The Component with an Input port can provide data to other Components (like an “input text” in UI or any “Getter” facet of a Component). **Output** is used to describe a port to set some data. The Component can receive data to store or to display (like a “list” or a “label” in UI or any “Setter” facet of a Component). An application to compose must be provided with the annotations of ports of its Components. Those annotations are about roles (trigger, input, output / provided or required) or kind (“UI” or not, i.e., Business). In the remainder of the paper, we use the following acronyms: **rt** - “required-trigger”, **pt** - “provided-trigger”, **ri** - “required-input”, **pi** - “provided-input”, **ro** - “required-output” and **po** - “provided-output”.

IV. ILLUSTRATION WITH A CASE STUDY

We consider two applications:

1. “Movie Theaters”, shown in Figure 1, an application displaying movies played in a cinema. There are a text field to entering the name of the cinema (E1), a “get played movies” button (E2) and a display area to list the played movies (E5). The list can also be obtained by validation with “Enter” key in text field (E1).
2. “Cinema Localization”, shown in Figure 2, an application displaying the location of a cinema on a map (e.g. using Google Maps). Its UI is also simple: a text field to entering the name of the cinema (E6), a “show cinema place” button (E7) and a map to show the localization of the cinema (E10).

These two applications could be composed in a different way, in order to obtain new applications. A possibility is to have at the same time both the list of the displayed movies and the localization of the cinema. A result of the composition’s UI is shown in Figure 3.

V. COMPOSITION BY SUBSTITUTION

An application app_i is a set of Components $\{E_n\}$. We define “Ports”, the set of ports of a component, and “UsedPorts”, the set of used ports:

$\forall E_j \in app_i, Ports(E_j) = \{P_n\}$ is the set of the n ports of E_j
 $UsedPorts(E_j, app_i) = \{P_k\}$ is the set of used ports of E_j in app_i

First, we define the role of the ports and their connectivity as the Linkable property, independently of the application in which components are used:

$\forall E_j \in app_{i1}, \forall P_m \in Ports(E_j), Role(P_m) \in \{pi, po, pt, ri, ro, rt\}$
 $isProvided(P_m) \Leftrightarrow Role(P_m) \in \{pi, po, pt\}$
 $isRequired(P_m) \Leftrightarrow Role(P_m) \in \{ri, ro, rt\}$
 $\forall E_k \in app_{i2}, \forall P_m \in Ports(E_j), \forall P_n \in Ports(E_k)$
 We denote $r_m = Role(P_m)$ and $r_n = Role(P_n)$
 $Linkable(P_m, P_n) \Leftrightarrow (r_m = ro \text{ and } r_n = po) \text{ or } (r_n = ro \text{ and } r_m = po) \text{ or } (r_m = ri \text{ and } r_n = pi) \text{ or } (r_n = ri \text{ and } r_m = pi) \text{ or } (r_m = rt \text{ and } r_n = pt) \text{ or } (r_n = rt \text{ and } r_m = pt)$

We define a link between two components through two connected ports in an application as a property Link:

$Link((E_j, P_m), (E_k, P_n), app_i)$ is true if E_j and E_k are linked in a app_i through the ports P_m and P_n .

Such link is possible only if E_j belongs to app_i , E_k belongs to app_i , P_m belongs to $UsedPorts(E_j, app_i)$, P_n belongs to $UsedPorts(E_k, app_i)$ and $Linkable(P_m, P_n)$. For each Component E_j , we define the set $Links(E_j, P_m, app_i)$:

$Links(E_j, P_m, app_i) = \{ (E_k, P_n), E_k \in app_i, P_n \in UsedPorts(E_k, app_i) / Link((E_j, P_m), (E_k, P_n), app_i) \}$

For all ports, we define a property “*isUIPort*” indicating if the port has a “UI” concern and a function “*isUIPortInApp*” for contextual “UI” concern:

$\forall E_j, \forall P_m \in Ports(E_j)$:

- $isUIPort(P_m) \Leftrightarrow isProvided(P_m)$ and P_m is tagged “UI”
- $isUIPortInApp(P_m, app_i) \Leftrightarrow (P_m \in UsedPorts(E_j, app_i) \text{ and } isUIPort(P_m)) \text{ or } (isRequired(P_m) \text{ and } \exists (E_k, P_n) / isUIPort(P_n) \text{ and } Link((E_j, P_m), (E_k, P_n), app_i))$

Our composition is made through the construction of a new application, app_r , initially defined as the union of all former applications:

$app_r = \cup_{i=1}^{nb} app_i$ where nb is the number of applications being composed. $\forall E_j \in app_i$:

- $E_j \in app_r$
- $UsedPorts(E_j, app_r) = UsedPorts(E_j, app_i)$
- $\forall E_k \in app_i, \forall P_m \in Ports(E_j), \forall P_n \in Ports(E_k), Link((E_j, P_m), (E_k, P_n), app_r) = Link((E_j, P_m), (E_k, P_n), app_i)$
- $\forall P_m \in Ports(E_j), isUIPortInApp(P_m, app_r) = isUIPortInApp(P_m, app_i)$

The new application app_r will change with the successive substitutions. A substitution is made between a selection of pairs $\{(E_j, P_m)_i\}$ and a conserved pair (E_k, P_k) . We define a “*subst*” function to operate substitution. In a few words, the substitution creates several connectors [7] in order to replace previous links involving substituted pairs by the kept one.

We denote $PreLinks_k$ the value of $Links(E_k, P_k, app_r)$ before the substitution. We denote $card(PreLinks_k)$ the number of Components in $PreLinks_k$, i.e., the number of Components linked with E_k through P_k .

For each pair $(E_j, P_m)_i$, we denote $PreLinks_i$ the value of $Links(E_j, P_m, app_r)$ before the substitution. We denote $card(PreLinks_i)$ the number of Components in $PreLinks_i$ i.e., the

number of Components linked with E_j through P_m . We denote sel the set of the substituted pairs:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sel} &= \{(E_j, P_m)_i, i \in \{1 \dots z\}\}. \\ \forall (E_j, P_m)_i \in \text{sel}, P_m &\in \text{UsedPorts}(E_j, \text{app}_r); \\ \text{isProvided}(P_m) &= \text{isProvided}(P_k) \end{aligned}$$

We denote $\text{nk}(i)$:

- $\text{nk}(i) = 0$ if the substitution doesn't impact previous link with (E_k, P_k) , i.e., the new link and previous links are independent.
- $\text{nk}(i) = \text{card}(\text{PreLinks}_k)$ if the substitution impacts previous link with (E_k, P_k) , i.e., the new link and previous links are dependent (merged).

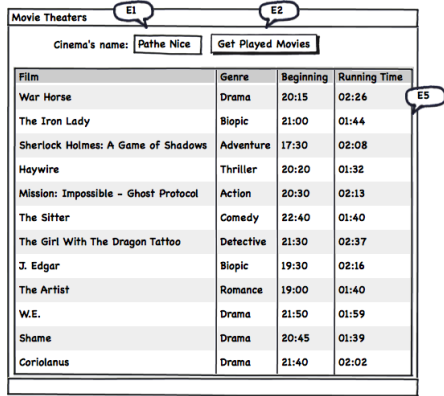


Figure 1. Movie Theater, UI and Components of application.

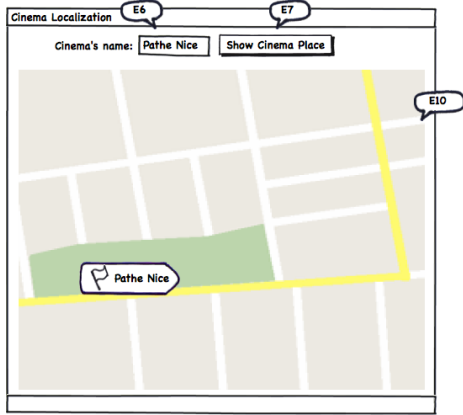


Figure 2. Cinema Localization, UI and Components of application.

If $(\text{nk}(i) > 0 \ \forall (E_j, P_m)_i)$ then $\text{PreLinks}_k \cap \text{Links}(E_k, P_k, \text{app}_r) = \emptyset$, i.e., all connectors also replace the previous links involving the conserved pair (E_k, P_k) like in Figure 4. For each Component in sel, UsedPorts , Link and isUIPortInApp are impacted by substitution.

subst: $\mathcal{P}(\text{PAIRS}) \times \text{PAIRS} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\text{PAIRS})$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{subst}(\text{sel}, (E_k, P_k)) &= \{ (E_{j,a}, P_{m,j,a})_i \times (E_{j,a}, P_{n,j,a})_i \times (E_{j,a}, P_{k_y})_i, \\ &\quad i \in \{1 \dots z\}, y \in \{1 \dots \text{nk}(i)\}, a \in \{1 \dots \text{card}(\text{PreLinks}_i)\} \} \\ &\quad \forall (E_j, P_m)_i \in \text{sel}, P_m \notin \text{UsedPorts}(E_j, \text{app}_r) \\ &\quad \forall (E_j, P_m)_i \in \text{sel}, \text{Links}(E_j, P_m, \text{app}_r) = \emptyset \\ &\quad \forall (E_j, P_m)_i \in \text{sel}, \forall a \in \{1 \dots \text{card}(\text{PreLinks}_i)\}, E_{j,a} \text{ is a new} \\ &\quad \text{Component of } \text{app}_r / \{P_{m,j,a}, P_{n,j,a}\} \subset \text{Ports}(E_{j,a}) \text{ and} \\ &\quad \{P_{m,j,a}, P_{n,j,a}\} \subset \text{UsedPorts}(E_{j,a}, \text{app}_r) \text{ and } \text{Linkable}(P_m, P_{m,j,a}) \text{ and} \\ &\quad \text{Linkable}(P_{n,j,a}, P_k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall E_{j,a}, (E_{j,a}, P_{n,j,a}) \in \text{Links}(E_k, P_k, \text{app}_r) \\ &\forall (E_j, P_m)_i, \exists (E_{j,a}, P_{m,j,a}) / \text{Links}(E_{j,a}, P_{m,j,a}, \text{app}_r) = \text{PreLinks}_i \\ &\forall (E_{j,a}, P_{m,j,a}), \exists (E_j, P_m)_i / \text{Links}(E_{j,a}, P_{m,j,a}, \text{app}_r) = \text{PreLinks}_i \\ &\forall (E_j, P_m)_i, \text{nk}(i) > 0 \Rightarrow \forall y \in \{1 \dots \text{Card}(\text{PreLinks}_k)\}, E_{j,a} \text{ is a new} \\ &\quad \text{Component of } \text{app}_r / \{P_{k_y}\} \subset \text{Ports}(E_{j,a}) \text{ and} \\ &\quad \{P_{k_y}\} \subset \text{UsedPorts}(E_{j,a}, \text{app}_r) \text{ and } \exists (E, P) \in \text{PreLinks}_k / \\ &\quad (E_{j,a}, P_{k_y}) \in \text{Links}(E, P, \text{app}_r) \end{aligned}$$

As a result, Components no longer involved in links left are removed. The substitution of any pair (E_j, P_m) by a pair (E_k, P_k) is based on the annotations. The role of a port is used to define possible substitutions and the way connectors are used. This is explained in the Section VI. The use of the kind of ports ("UI" or not) is used as following. If before the substitution $\text{isUIPortInApp}(P_m, \text{app}_r)$ is different from $\text{isUIPortInApp}(P_k, \text{app}_r)$, then the substitution changes the

concern implied in the link, i.e., an input field may be replaced by a data coming from a “Business” Component. That is possible but in such case we could emit a notification.

VI. SUBSTITUTING TWO PAIRS

We now consider substitution between two pairs: a replaced pair and a conserved pair. The function “subst” can replace n pairs, but it is just n substitutions performed in parallel. We present the compatibility between the two pairs according to the role of the conserved pair.

In order to perform a substitution between two pairs (Component, Port with a role), we need to add a connector between the substituted pair and the conserved one [7]. Connectors may have several uses: (i) adapting formats of the data or (ii) defining a policy of substitution or (iii) adding a role when the new role makes the Component the “caller”. Thanks to the identification of the Connector and its roles, we can now define the “subst” function for two pairs. Indeed, in Sections VI.A, VI.B, VI.C and VI.D, we describe both the definition domain for two pairs and the results.

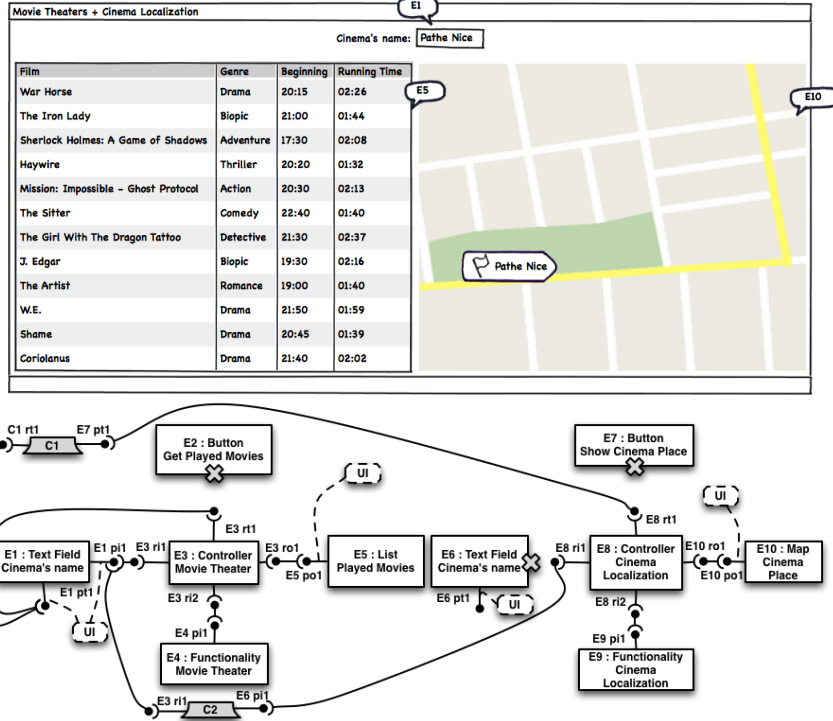


Figure 3. A Result for composition of “Movie Theater” with “Cinema Localization”.

A. Keeping a Provided Output

When keeping an output, there is no constraining on the role of substituted ports. By placing a connector before the Component having port playing the Output role, the substitution can be performed. This is a case in the “subst” function where $nk(i) > 0 \forall (E_j, P_m)_i$.

First, the connector may be used to adapt the format of data to display if the substituted role is also Output (a Conversion Connector in [7]) or to define a policy of displaying data if the substituted role is also Output (a mix between a Conversion Connector and a Data Access Connector in [7]). Such policy may be displaying all data, the last received data, etc. Secondly, the connector may also be used to store displayed data and can reconstitute them when asked if the substituted role is an Input (see Figure 4) (a Data Access Connector in [7]). Thirdly, the connector may also be used to generate an event when the output is updated if the substituted role is a Trigger (an Event Connector in [7]).

In Figure 4, the connector C1 can store displayed data from (E3,ro1) and can reconstitute them to (E8,ri1) when asked. With that solution, E5 doesn’t need to have a port playing a role of Input, but the Connector has both provided port with Output role for (E3,ro1), required port with Output role for (E5,po1) and required port with Input role for (E8,ri1).

B. Keeping a Provided Trigger

As “Trigger” is the only one port’s role that makes the associated Component a “caller”, the role of the port in substituted pair must be also a “Trigger”. We place a connector after the kept “Trigger” for two reasons: (i) adapting the format of the “event” and (ii) defining the policy of the substitution (a mix between an Event Connector and a Procedure Call Connector in [7]). The connector can proceed a sequence between the two triggered actions or put them in parallel etc. This is a case in the “subst” function where $nk(i) > 0 \forall (E_j, P_m)_i$.

C. Keeping a Provided Input

An “Input” cannot replace an “Output” because of the direction of the data. Conversely, an “Input” may replace a “Trigger” (see Figure 5). The connector placed before the kept port can provide on demand (a Data Access Connector in [7]). At the same time, when called, the connector can generate an event and so it can “call” the requiring port (an Event Connector in [7]). The “Trigger” is “on access” (i.e., when the value is got). Of course, an “Input” can replace another “Input”. In that case, the connector is used to adapt the provided data to what is expected (a Conversion Connector in [7]). Keeping an “Input” is a case where $nk(i)$ could either be 0 (pi replacing pi) or be greater than 0 (pi replacing a pt).

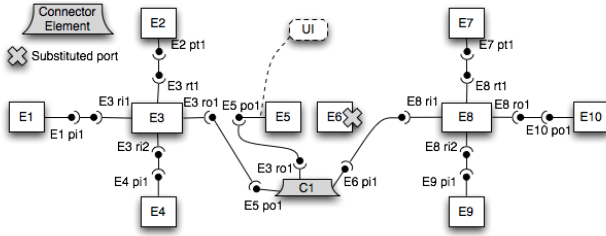


Figure 4 : (E5, po1) replacing (E6, pi1), connector C1 before (E5, po1.)

D. Keeping a Required port

In the “subst” function, if P_k is a required port, all substituted pairs must be made of ports with the same role as P_k . Even through a connector, the requirements could not be changed: a setter requirement (required output) could not become a getter requirement (required input). So, even if a connector could have two ports, one “po” and “ri” to be connected to a “pi”, inside that connector, the setter used by E_k could not be functionally translated in a getter. The connector could not appropriately exploit the value coming from E_k . Such substitutions are cases where $nk(i) > 0 \forall (E_j, P_m)$. All connectors are not only conversion one [7] but they may: (i) merge all input or trigger if $Role(P_k)$ is ri or rt or (ii) call of setter on output if $Role(P_k)$ is ro.

E. Towards Automatic Substitution

From this substitution operator, we can define an operator at a higher level. The objective is to compose two Components from the new application app_r . Based on substitutions between ports of Components, we can define the substitution of two Components. Let E_l be the removed Component and E_k be the kept Component. For each P belonging to $UsedPorts(E_l, app_r)$, we define:

$CompatiblePorts(P, E_k)$, the set of all possible port P' of E_k for a substitution $subst(\{(E_l, P)\}, (E_k, P'))$
 If $isRequired(P)$ or $P = po$, $CompatiblePorts(P, E_k) = \{ P' \in Ports(E_k) / Role(P') = Role(P) \}$
 If $Role(P) = pi$, $CompatiblePorts(P, E_k) = \{ P' \in Ports(E_k) / Role(P') \in \{po, pi\} \}$

If $Role(P) = pt$, $CompatiblePorts(P, E_k) = \{ P' \in Ports(E_k) / isProvided(P') \}$

We denote $card(CompatiblePorts(P, E_k))$ the number of ports in $CompatiblePorts(P, E_k)$. We apply the algorithm $PairSelection(P, KeptElements)$:

Let $KeptElements$ the set of Components used in the substitution. Initially $KeptElements = \{E_k\}$.
 Let $nb_potential_pairs = \sum_{E \in KeptElements} card(CompatiblePorts(P, E))$

If $(nb_potential_pairs = 1)$, (E, P) could be substituted by only one pair is possible. Let $E' \in KeptElements / \exists P' \in CompatiblePorts(P, E')$. The following substitution is computed: $subst(\{(E, P)\}, (E', P'))$.

If $(nb_potential_pairs > 1)$, one of the ports in $CompatiblePorts(P)$ must be selected. That selection may be by the developer operating the composition or by an external algorithm.

If $(nb_potential_pairs = 0)$, (E, P) could not be substituted by a pair involving a Components from $KeptElements$.

If $KeptElements = app_r$, the algorithm finishes without substituting (E, P) . Else, we extend the substitution by searching possible ports in Components linked with Components from $KeptElements$:

$ExtendedSelection = \{ E_j \in app_r / \exists E' \in KeptElements / \exists P_m \in UsedPorts(E_j, app_r) \text{ and } \exists P_n \in UsedPorts(E', app_r) / Link((E_j, P_m), (E', P_n), app_r) \}$.
 Then we apply $PairSelection(P, ExtendedSelection)$

At the end of the process, if $UsedPorts(E_l, app_r)$ is empty, E_l is removed from app_r .

F. Enforcement Of Substitutions On Case Study

The corresponding operations to obtain the case study composition shown in Figure 3 are the substitution of (E7,pt1) - the button of “Cinema Localization” app - by (E1,pt1) - the text field of “Movie Theater” app - then the substitution of (E6,pi1) - the text field of “Cinema Localization” app - by (E1,pi1). There will be only one text entry left E1 and only one button left E2. As the composition finalizes, we can delete button E2 cause of its misspelled action label (see “Discussion” part). So, there is only E1 left to lunch the research because no port is used in E6 and E7. When typing the name of the movie theater, the research could be launched (at each key stroke or only after an “enter”).

VII. DISCUSSION

The composition by substitution introduced in this paper needs to be integrated in a larger process as in [1]. This process can include another step to finalize the composition. This finalization can add several classic operators as a delete operator to suppress some links in the final components assembly, as we need to complete our case study described

in Section VI. We also add a step to let developer rearrange the various pieces of UI in the new composed UI. We illustrate this in Figure 3 when we position component E10 on the right of component E5. The scalability of our approach and its enforcement on large-scale application rely on the scalability on the ontology engine we use to annotate components. Our composition approach is described with

small applications. However, we expect our approach to be appreciated in large-scale applications. *The selection of the different pieces to compose of applications* [1] is improved thanks to the same annotations presented in this paper. With such help during the whole composition process (selection and substitution), the developer may be more efficient during the composition. We plan to test this idea in our future work.

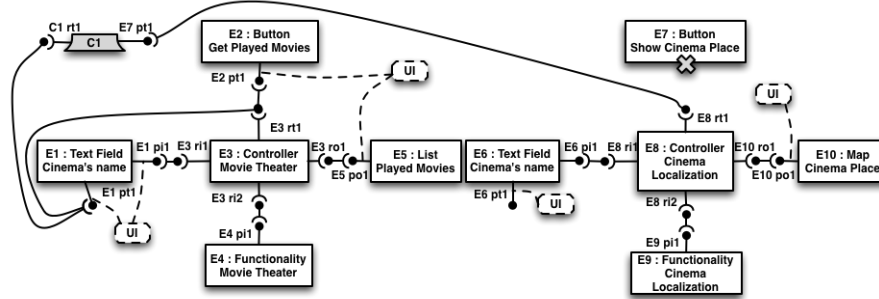


Figure 5 : (E1, pt1) replacing (E7, pt1), connector C1 between (E1, pt1) and (E8,rt1).

VIII. CONCLUSION

In this paper we presented a new application composition approach. The challenge is to integrally compose applications, considering both business part and UI part. Our approach is based on description of components constituting the applications. Our model enables substitution of Components coming from former applications, according to their known ports roles. Thus, we can merge controls, inputs or outputs and keeping operational functional links.

Our next challenge is to propose rules for the representation of elements to compose. Indeed an application may have several representations such as its component assembly, its UI or its task model. Our intuition is that to quickly specify a composition, working on the UI is the most adapted. But to ensure consistency of the usability, we will explore the use of task models. And for making complex merge of application, we probably need to manually manipulate links between components. So we want to verify our intuitions and we will study the limits of each approach.

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