

A Case Study on Behavioural Modelling of Service-Oriented Architectures

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Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA)

Definition (Service-Oriented Architecture)

SOA represents a model in which functionality is decomposed into small, distinct units (services), which can be **distributed** over a network and can be combined together and reused to create **business applications**.

[Thomas Erl, SOA: Concepts, Technology, and Design, 2005]

SOA can be described at three levels of abstraction:

1 **business processes**

(a system is a hierarchically composed business process, represents sequence of steps in accordance with some business rules leading to **a business aim**)

2 **services**

(an implementation of **a business processes** and their parts with well-defined interfaces and interoperability for the benefit of the business)

3 **components**



Component-Based Development (CBD)

Definition (Software Component)

A software component is a unit of composition with contractually specified **interfaces** and explicit **context dependencies** only. It can be deployed independently and is **subject to composition** by third parties.

[Clemens Szyperski, Component Software: . . . , 2002]

1 Primitive components

(realised directly, beyond the scope of architecture description)

2 Composite components

(decomposable on systems of subcomponents at the lower level)

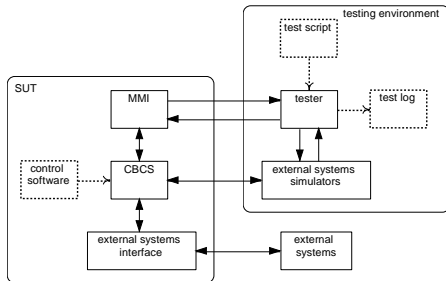
The (dynamic) architecture of component-based system can evolve:

- **functional interfaces** can be (re)bound via **control interfaces**,
- **mobile components** can be moved into different contexts,
- (composite) components can change their functionality.



Case Study Specification

- **Testing environment**
- **Tester**
- **Set of external system simulators**
- **System under testing (SUT)**

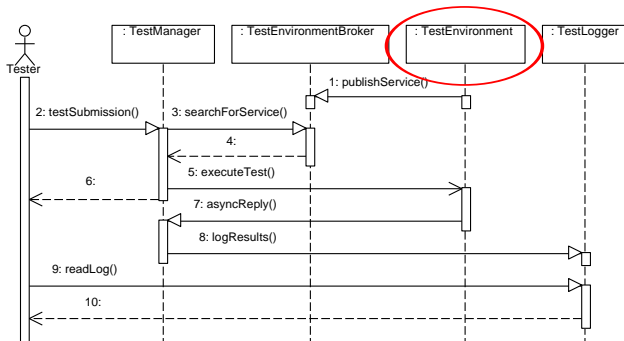
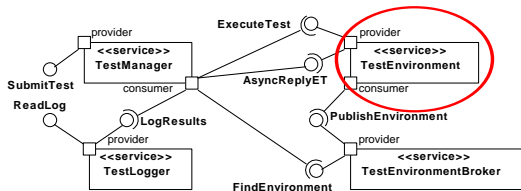


Testing environment is described as a composition of a **tester** and a set of **external system simulators**. **Tester** automatically executes specific **test scripts** and coordinates the SUT via a **man machine interface (MMI)** and the **external system simulators**. Set of **external system simulators** interact with SUT and simulate a tested environment (e.g. a behaviour of field objects as points, track circuits, coloured signals, etc.). **Computer based control system (CBCS)**:

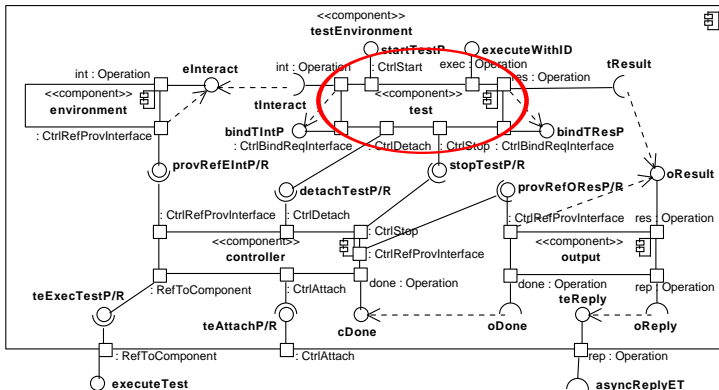
- runs the **control software**,
- interacts with operators via the **man machine interface (MMI)**



Service-Oriented Architecture of Testing Environment



TestEnv. Service as Component-Based System



Component “testEnvironment” is able to receive component “test” (a test script) and to attach it as its sub-component via component “controller”.



A Calculus of Mobile Processes (π -Calculus)

- Algebraic approach to description of a system of concurrent and mobile processes.
- Two concepts: **agents** (communicating processes) and **names** (communication channels, data, etc.).

$\bar{a}\langle b \rangle.P$ output prefix

$a(c).P$ input prefix

$\tau.P$ unobservable
prefix

$(c)P$ restriction of
scope

$P + Q$ sum of capabilities of
processes

$P \mid Q$ composition of
processes

$!P$ an infinite composition
of the process

$$P ::= M \mid P \mid P \mid (c)P \mid !P$$

$$M ::= 0 \mid \pi.P \mid M + M$$

$$\pi ::= \bar{a}\langle b \rangle \mid a(c) \mid \tau$$



Reduction, Abstraction and Application

Communication defined as a **reduction relation** \rightarrow , the least relation closed under a set of the reduction rules.

$$\text{R-INTER} \frac{}{(\bar{a}(b).P_1 + M_1) \mid (a(c).P_2 + M_2) \rightarrow P_1 \mid P_2\{b/c\}}$$

$$\text{R-PAR} \frac{P_1 \rightarrow P'_1}{P_1 \mid P_2 \rightarrow P'_1 \mid P_2}$$

$$\text{R-RES} \frac{P \rightarrow P'}{(c)P \rightarrow (c)P'}$$

$$\text{R-TAU} \frac{}{\tau.P + M \rightarrow P}$$

$$\text{R-STRUCT} \frac{P_1 = P_2 \rightarrow P'_2 = P'_1}{P_1 \rightarrow P'_1}$$

$$\text{R-CONST} \frac{}{K[\tilde{b}] \rightarrow P\{\tilde{b}/\tilde{a}\}} \quad K \triangleq (\tilde{a}).P$$

- An **abstraction** of arity $n \geq 0$ is an expression of the form $(a_1, \dots, a_n).P$, where the a_i are distinct.
- A **pseudo-application** of an abstraction $F \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\tilde{a}).P$ is an expression of the form $F\langle\tilde{b}\rangle$, a process $P\{\tilde{b}/\tilde{a}\}$.
- A **constant application** of a process constant $K \triangleq (\tilde{a}).P$, is an expression of the form $K[\tilde{b}]$, reducible according rule R-CONST. It allows **recursive definitions**.



Behavioural Description of Services in SOA

- Behaviour of the testing environment:

$$\text{System} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (st, rl).(et, ar, lr, pe, fe) \\ (TM\langle st, fe, lr \rangle \mid TE\langle et, ar, pe \rangle \mid TL\langle lr, rl \rangle \mid TEB\langle pe, fe \rangle)$$

- Behaviour of “TestEnvironmentBroker” service:

$$\text{TEB} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (pe, fe).(q)(TEB_{pub}[q, pe] \mid TEB_{find}[q, fe, pe]) \\ \text{TEB}_{pub} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} (t, pe).pe(i, d).(t')(\bar{t}\langle t', i, d \rangle \mid TEB_{pub}[t', pe]) \\ \text{TEB}_{find} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} (h, fe, pe).h(h', i, d).(TEB_{find}[h', fe, pe] \mid (\bar{fe}\langle i \rangle.\bar{pe}\langle i, d \rangle + d))$$

- Behaviour of “TestEnvironment” service:

$$\text{TE} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (et, ar, pe).TE_{init}\langle et, ar, pe \rangle.TE_{impl}\langle et, ar \rangle \\ \text{TE}_{impl} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (et, ar).(s_0, s_1, ar^s, et^g) \\ (\overline{ar^s}\langle ar \rangle \mid (d, t)(\overline{et^g}\langle t \rangle.t(p).Wire[et, p, d]) \mid TE_{comp}\langle s_0, s_1, et^g, ar^s \rangle) \\ \text{TE}_{init} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (et, ar, pe).\bar{pe}\langle et, ar \rangle$$

- ... see the conference proceedings. . .



Behavioural Description of Components

- Interface references and binding, import and export, control of the component's life-cycle, in component "testEnvironment":

$$\begin{aligned}
 TE_{comp} \stackrel{def}{=} & (s_0, s_1, p_{executeTest}^g, p_{asyncReplET}^s) \cdot (p_{executeTest}, r_{teExecTest}, \\
 & p_{teExecTest}^s, r_{asyncReplET}, p_{teReply}, p_{teReply}^g, p_{teAttach}) \\
 & (Ctrl_{Ifs} \langle p_{executeTest}, p_{executeTest}^g \rangle \mid Ctrl_{Ifs} \langle r_{teExecTest}, p_{teExecTest}^s \rangle \\
 & \mid Ctrl_{Ifs} \langle r_{asyncReplET}, p_{asyncReplET}^s \rangle \mid Ctrl_{Ifs} \langle p_{teReply}, p_{teReply}^g \rangle \\
 & \mid Ctrl_{EI} \langle p_{executeTest}, r_{teExecTest} \rangle \mid Ctrl_{EI} \langle p_{teReply}, r_{asyncReplET} \rangle \\
 & \mid Ctrl_{SS} \langle s_0, s_1, p_{teAttach} \rangle \mid TE'_{comp} \langle p_{teAttach}, p_{teExecTest}^s, p_{teReply}^g \rangle)
 \end{aligned}$$

- Core behaviour of composite component "testEnvironment":

$$\begin{aligned}
 TE'_{comp} \stackrel{def}{=} & (p_{teAttach}, p_{teExecTest}^s, p_{teReply}^g) \cdot \dots \\
 & (Ctr \langle s_0^{ctr}, s_1^{ctr}, p_{cDone}^g, p_{teExecTest}^g, r_{teAttach}, r_{detachTest}, r_{stopTest}, \\
 & r_{provRefEInt}, r_{provRefORes} \rangle \mid Env \langle s_0^{env}, s_1^{env}, p_{eInteract}^g \rangle \\
 & \mid Out \langle s_0^{out}, s_1^{out}, p_{oResult}^g, p_{oDone}^s, p_{oReply}^s \rangle \mid \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

- ... see the conference proceedings...



Current Results and Future Work

Current Results

- The behaviour is described as a single π -calculus process abstraction.
(e.g. process abstraction $(st, rl).System$)
- It describes dynamic architecture with component mobility.
(e.g. service “TestEnvironmentBroker”, component “test” in “testEnvironment”)
- Evolution of the architecture can be invoked by functional requirements.
(e.g. processing test scripts invoke changes in component “testEnvironment”)
- Verification of properties of the behaviour and model-checking in SOA.
(ensures compatibility of services, limits evolution of architecture, etc.)

Further work

- Integration with modelling tools, based on metamodel.
- Design-time verification and model-checking, service and component modelling with constraints.



Thank you for your attention!

