



Evaluation: Black-Box Component Systems

- **COTS summary** [Szyperski: Chapter 17]
- **COTS evaluation as a composition system**
U. Assmann: Invasive Software Composition, Springer 2003, Section 3.3
- **Empirical evaluation of COTS systems**
C. Karlsson: Designing an Experiment to Compare Component Systems. Master thesis, MSI, Växjö university, Sweden, 2006.
(Draft by courtesy of Welf Löwe, MSI, Växjö university)

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Components-off-the-shelf (COTS) systems

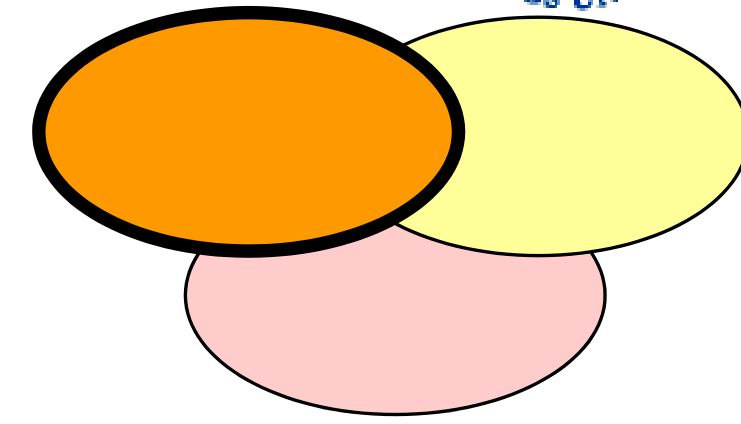


- CORBA, Java RMI, EJB, COM, .NET, Web Services

Common features: object-based component model + adapting / glueing

- Encapsulation
 - CORBA objects, EJB containers, COM interfaces
- (Remote) Method invocation
- Support for late binding and brokering
- Abstraction from component implementation language
- Abstraction from component location
- Common communication formats (Java serialization/deser.; IIOP)
- Common shipping formats (CAR files, JAR archives, CLI assemblies)
- Meta-information (introspection, repositories)
- Support for persistence, serialization
- Support for property management
- Support for events / asynchronous communication

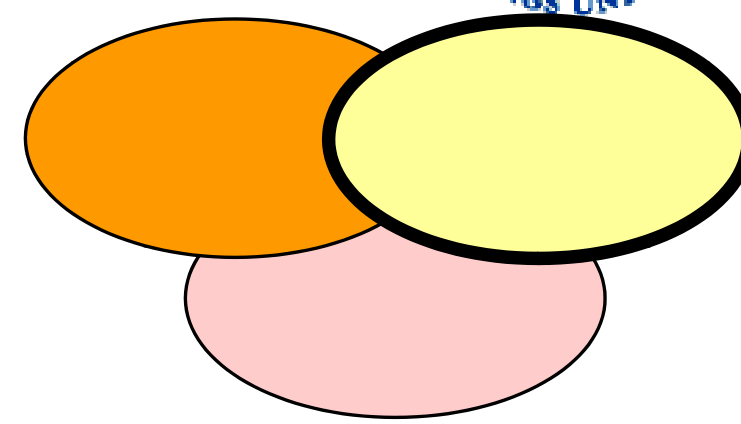
COTS: Evaluation as a composition system (1)



Component model

- Mechanisms for secrets and transparency: *Very good*
 - Interfaces and implementation repository
 - Component language hidden (interoperability)
 - Component location hidden
 - Life-time and identity of service hidden
- No parameterization of components
- Standardization: *Fairly good but many standards*
 - standardized interfaces
 - standardized services

COTS: Evaluation as a composition system (2)



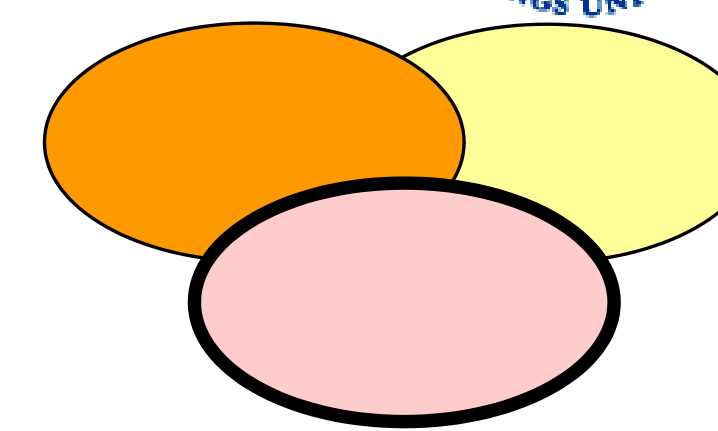
Composition technique

- Mechanisms for connecting components: *Strong*
 - Mechanisms for adapting and glueing components
 - ▶ IDL, stubs, skeletons, object adapters
 - ▶ Or common binary data format + similar programming languages
 - But binding time / mechanism (static / dynamic invocation) is hardcoded, cannot be exchanged automatically: *Weak scalability*
- Mechanisms for aspect separation: *Weak*
 - Multiple interfaces
- Nothing for extension of components ("Black-box")
- Mechanisms for meta-modeling and introspection

COTS Evaluation as a composition system (3)



Composition language:



- *Weak for classical COTS systems*
 - CORBA IDLscript provides a facility to write glue code, but only black-box composition
 - Similar: VisualBasic scripts for glueing COM components
- For Web Services: strong composition language BPEL
 - (still black-box composition only)

Empirical evaluation of 4 COTS systems



- Master thesis project at Växjö university, 2006
- Simple, small application: Address data administration

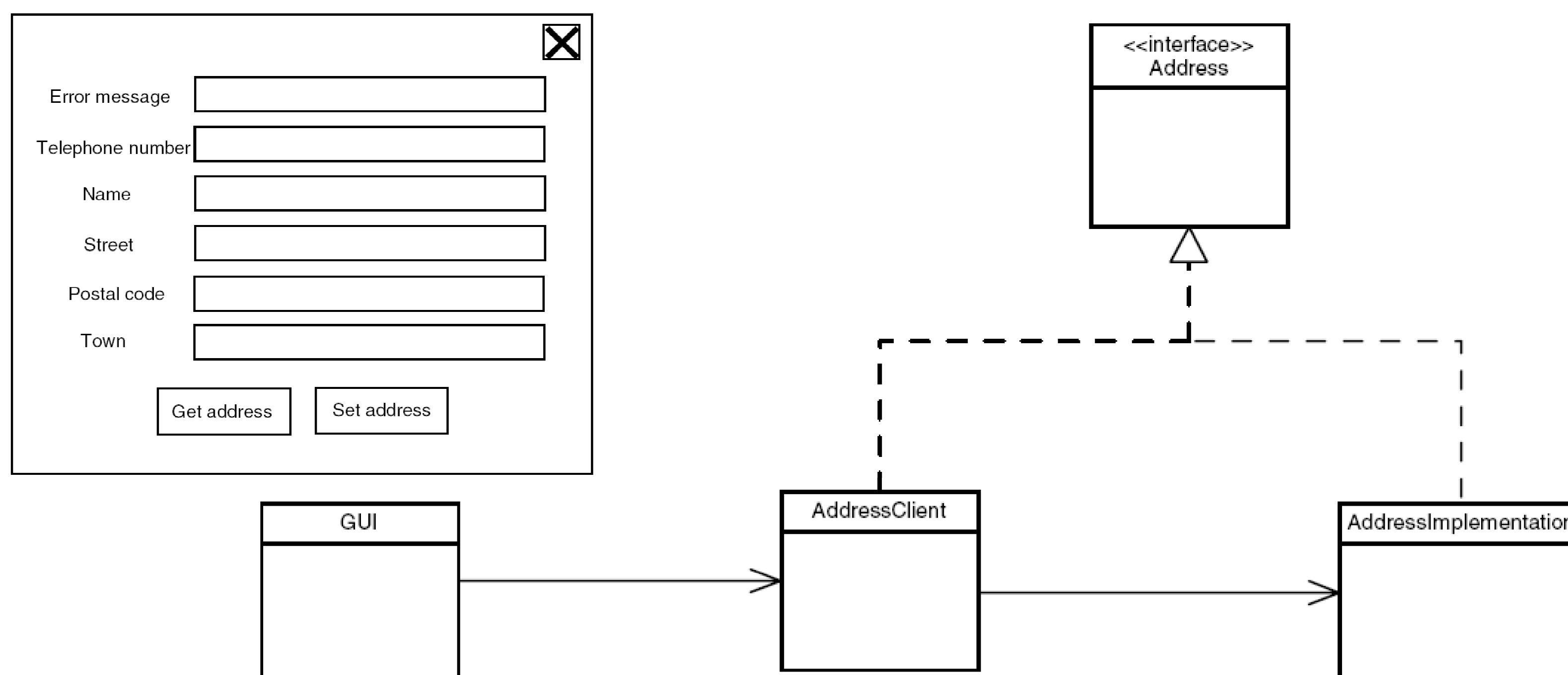


Figure 2: An UML class diagram of the local solution.

Server implementation (in Java)

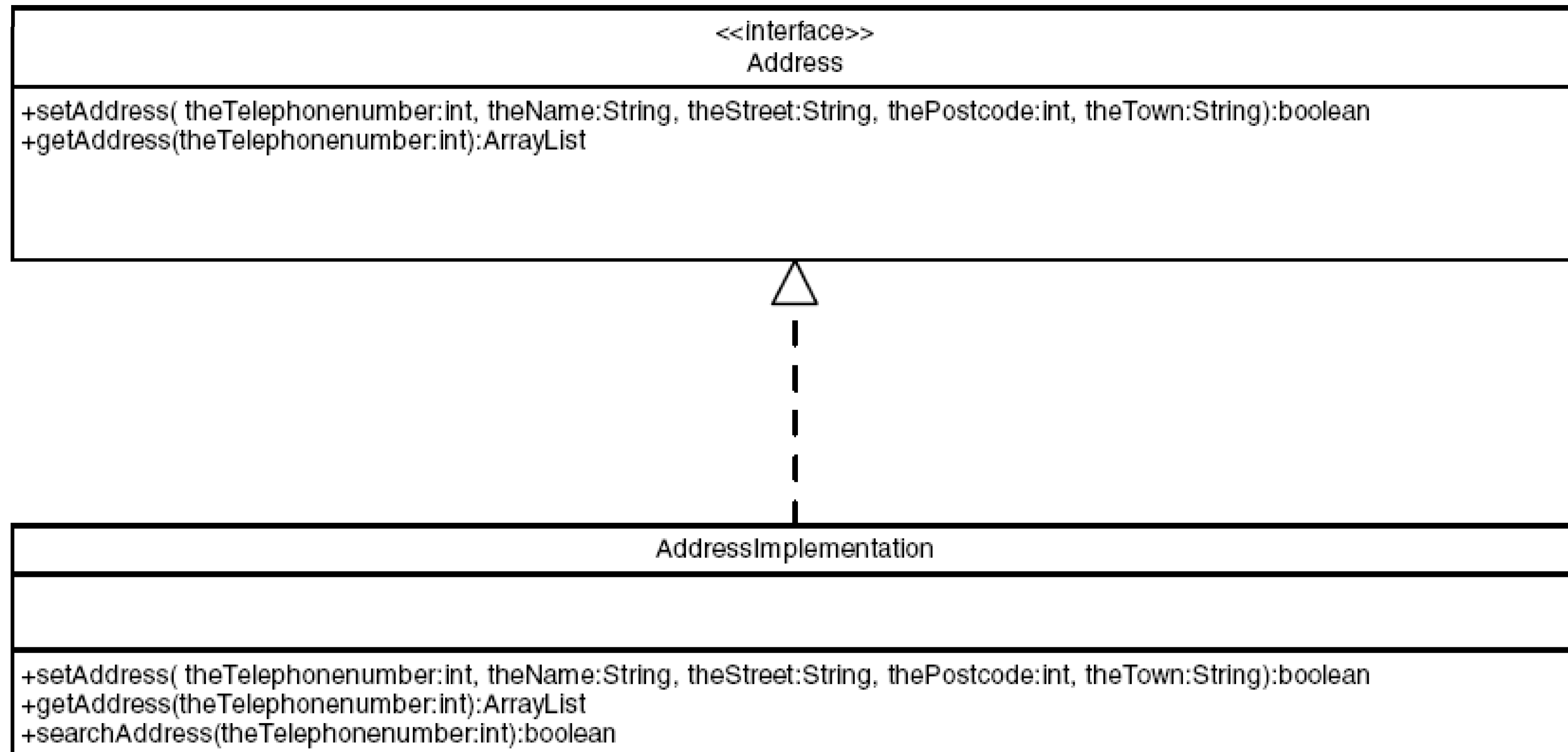


Figure 9: Class diagram of the AddressImplementation class.

Image source: C. Karlsson, Master thesis, MSI Växjö university, 2006.

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7

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Empirical evaluation of 4 COTS systems



- Implemented as
 - local solution (Java)
 - for 3 COTS systems and
 - as Web service

Local solution: Java 1.5 and TextPad.

Java RMI: Java 1.5 and TextPad.

Web Services: Java 1.5, TextPad, Axis 1.3, Tomcat 5.0, activation.jar, mail.jar (The package JavaMail contains mail.jar.), and updating Windows.

CORBA: Java 1.5 and TextPad.

Enterprise JavaBeans: Java 1.5, TextPad, EJB 2.1, JBoss 4.0, and updating Windows.

Image source: C. Karlsson, Master thesis, MSI Växjö university, 2006.

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8

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Evaluation (1)



Comparison between the total time to learn, install, and implement

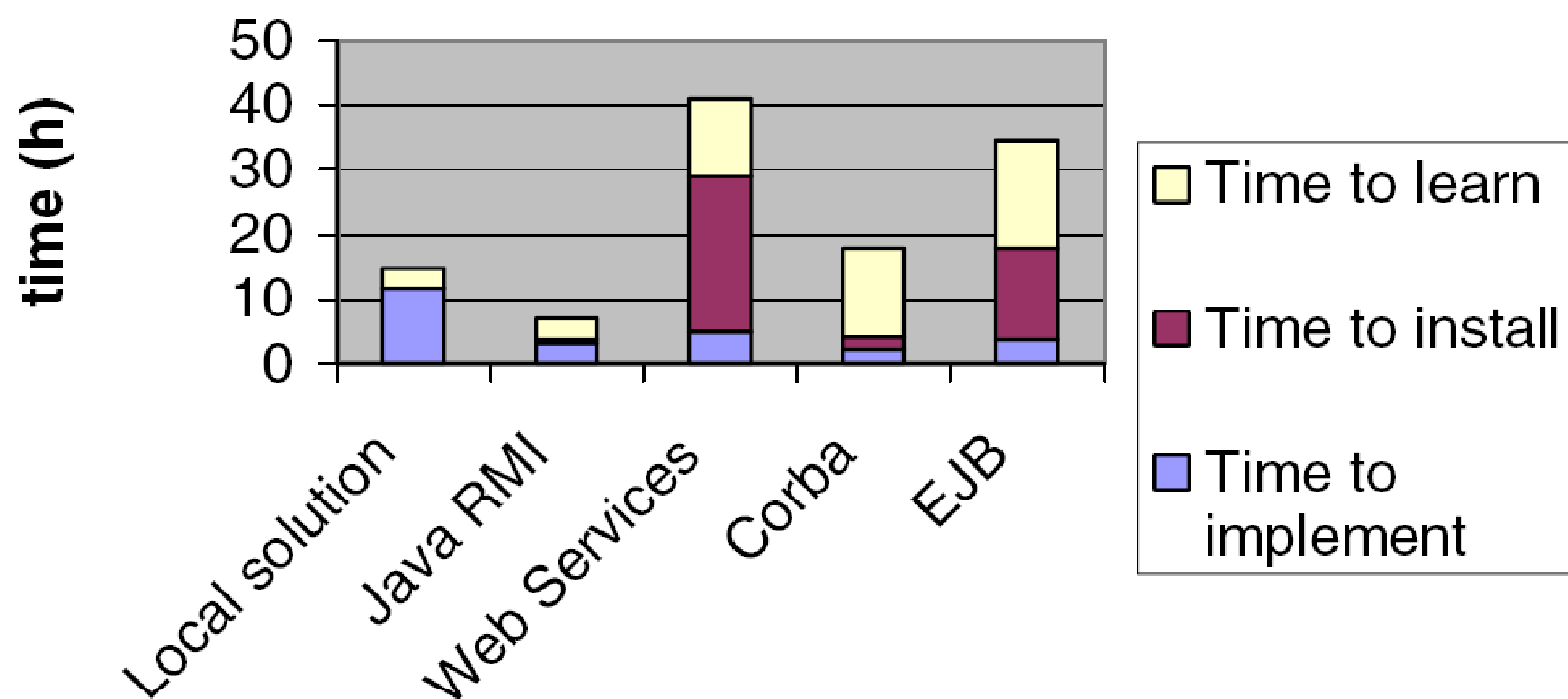


Image source: C. Karlsson, Master thesis, MSI Växjö university, 2006.

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9

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Evaluation (2)



The number of logical and compile time errors

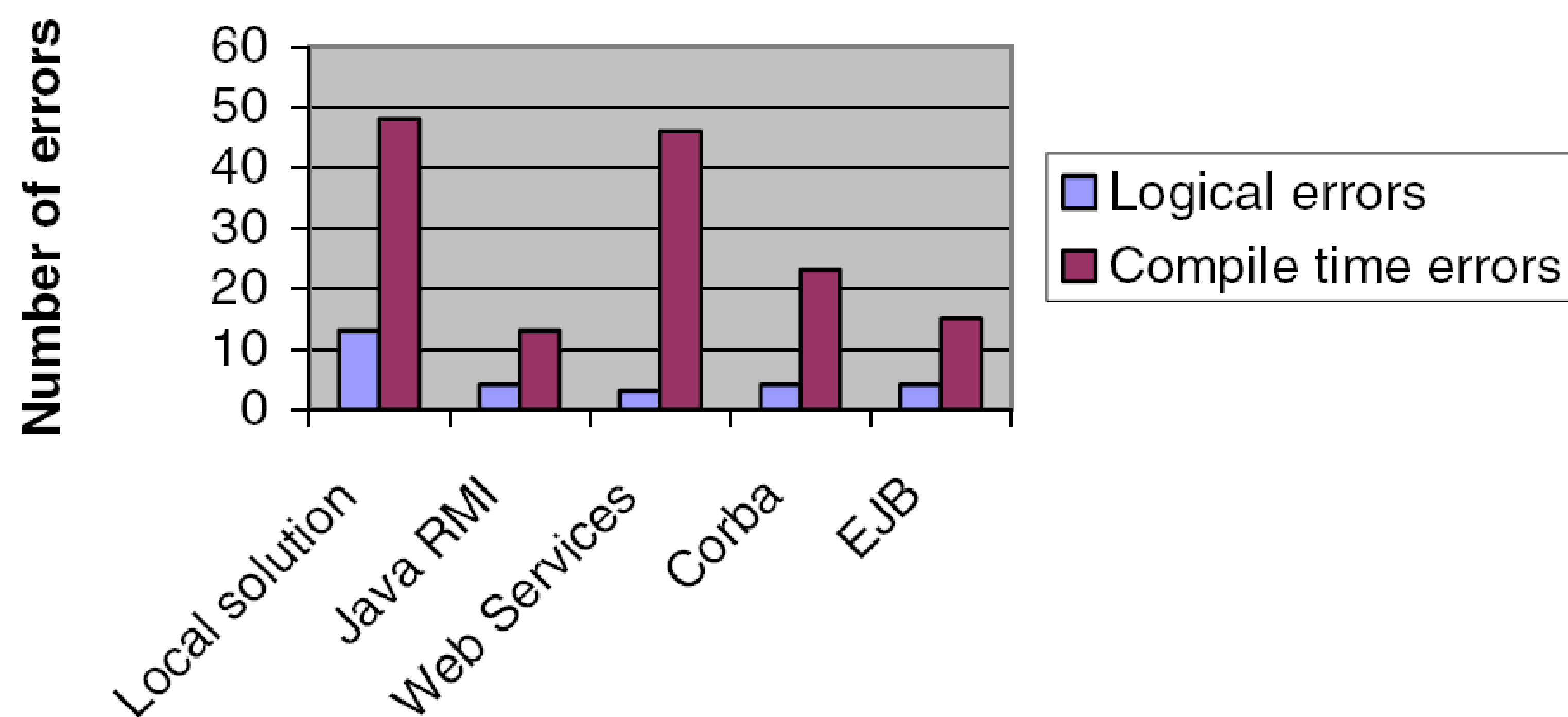


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10

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Evaluation (3)

■ Runtime overhead

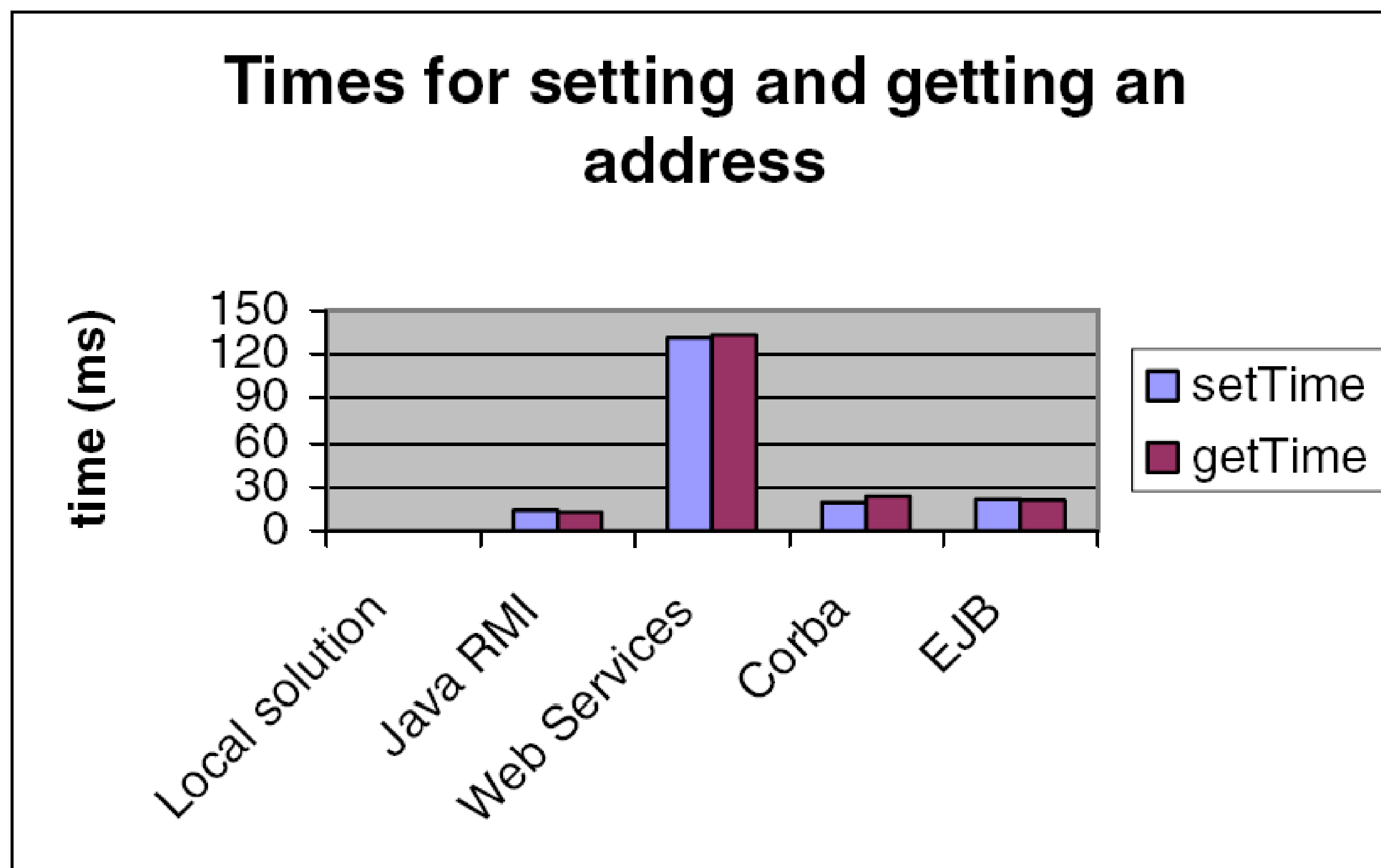


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11

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Evaluation (4)

The diagram is showing the extra lines of code compared to the local solution

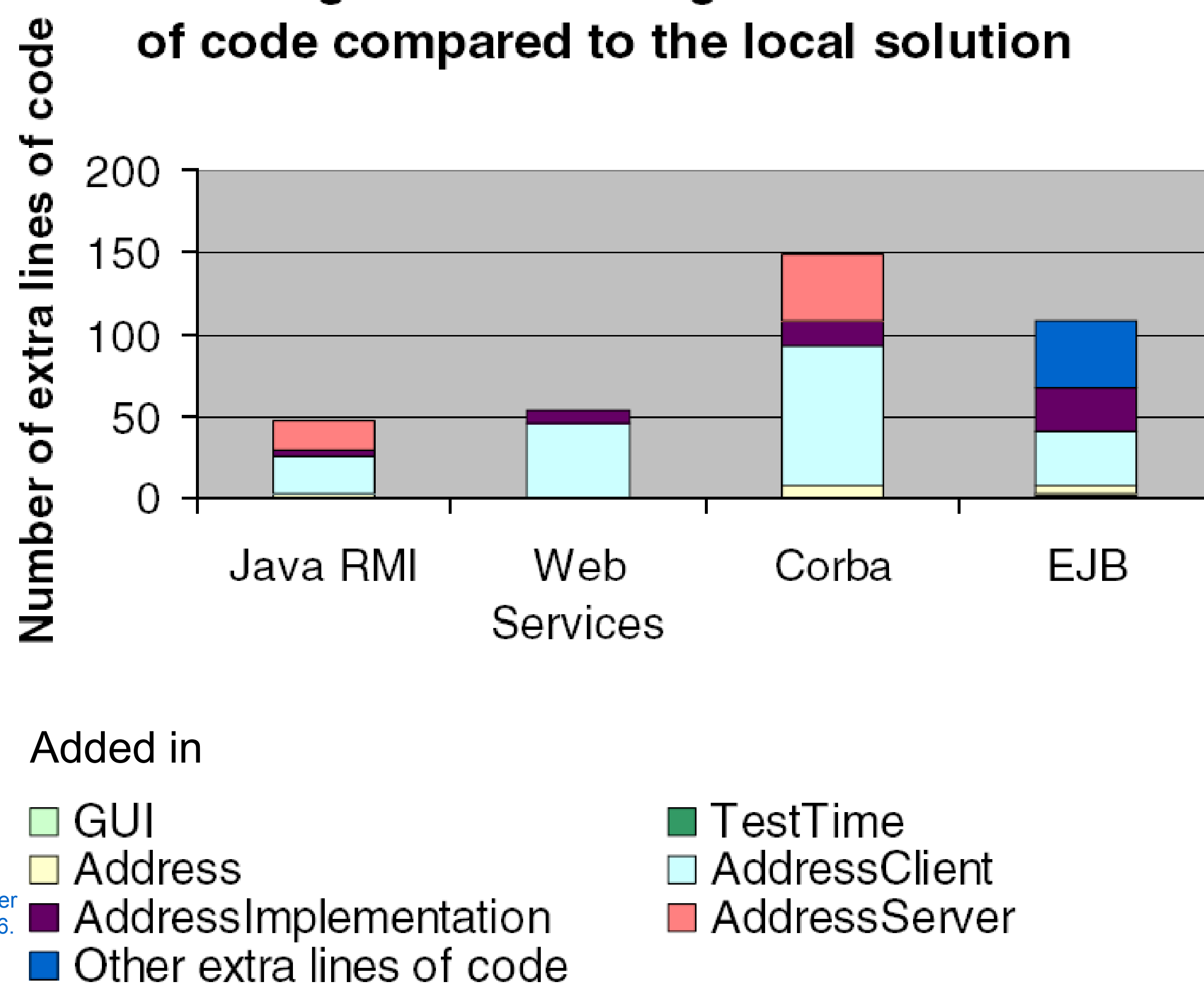


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