

AUTOMATIC GENERATION OF UML-BASED WEB APPLICATION PROTOTYPES

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Abstract: The key to success in business system development is to sufficiently elicit user requirements from the customers and to fully and correctly define the requirements analysis model that meets these requirements. Prototyping is recognized as an effective software development method that enables customers to confirm the validity of the requirements analysis model at an early stage of system development. However, the development process requires guaranteeing consistency between the system model and customer requirements that arise as a result of the confirmation. This paper proposes a method for the incremental validation of a Web application wherein a prototype system is automatically generated from a requirements analysis model based on UML (Unified Modeling Language). This model defines the interaction between a system and the user, in addition to defining the input/output data. Moreover, the automatic generation tool of the prototype system enables the developer to confirm the system image incrementally while developing the requirements analysis model in UML. We discuss the expressiveness of the generated prototype in comparison with the current group work support tool.

1 INTRODUCTION

The key to success in business system development is to sufficiently elicit user requirements from customers and to fully and correctly define the requirements analysis model that meets these requirements. Prototyping is recognized as an effective software development method that enables customers to confirm the validity of the requirements analysis model at an early stage of system development (Onishi and Go, 2002; Davis, 1993; Kotonya and Sommerville, 2000). However, the development process requires guaranteeing consistency between the system model and customer requirements that arise as a result of the confirmation. We propose a method for supporting the requirements analysis and validation process incrementally, based on a requirements analysis model developed using UML (Unified Modeling Language) (OMG, 2007; Fowler, 2004) and an

automatic prototype system generation tool. We have developed a tool that automatically generates a prototype system for a Web application from the model that comprises three kinds of UML diagrams. In order to develop high quality systems suitable for business application, customers themselves need to confirm the validity of the business workflow process and the input/output data. We ensured that these confirmation items are closely related to the elements of UML 2.0 diagrams so that the model can be easily modified according to new customer requirements that arise as a result of the confirmation. The automatic generation mechanism of the prototype system enables the developer to easily continue to refine the model until the customer is able to validate it.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 explains the definition of the requirements analysis model and the prototype system. Section 3 describes the requirements analysis and validation

process in which the developer and the customer carry out their work. Section 4 explains the design and implementation of the automatic generation tool of the prototype system. Section 5 discusses the result of applying our method to developing the group work support tool. Section 6 concludes the paper.

2 REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS MODEL AND THE PROTOTYPE SYSTEM

2.1 Prototype System

The aim of the prototype system is to enable customers to validate the requirements analysis model such that it adequately meets their workflow processes. To develop a high quality system, customers need to validate the items listed in Table 1 by using the prototype system that is defined in HTML.

Table 1: Customer’s Confirmation Items.

Categories	Items
Business Workflow Process	1) What types of services are provided to the user? 2) How can the user carry out these services via page transitions? 3) What types of data are required to be input by the user so as to carry out the service? 4) What types of data are provided to the user as a result of the service?
Input/Output Data	5) What type of input form is provided for each input data? 6) What types of input/output data should be grouped? 7) Is there any concrete data for helping the user understand?

The definition of the requirements analysis model is based on a use case model and comprises the use case diagram, the activity diagram, the class diagram, and the object diagram in UML 2.0. These diagrams are used to define the items that we expect the customers to validate using the prototype system as follows. The activity diagram defines items 1–5 in Table 1. The class diagram defines item 6 in Table 1. The object diagram defines an example of the input/output data given as item 7 in Table 1. The input/output data needs to show users both the concrete values and the structure so that they can understand them clearly and easily. Moreover, the prototype system is required to have a feature whereby in any given situation, the appropriate data

is shown at the appropriate time. The following section explains how to define each diagram.

2.2 Activity Diagram

A use case is defined in the activity diagram. The activity diagram shows the sequence of actions in which an action represents a step of the service provided. The interaction between the user and the system is also defined according to the following rules.

- To specify the boundary of the user (the actor of the use case) and the system, the partition region in the activity diagram is used to define each actor and the system (see Figure 1-(1)).
- To clarify the reason for page transitions, a guard condition should be described in the control flow after the decision node (see Figure 1-(2)).

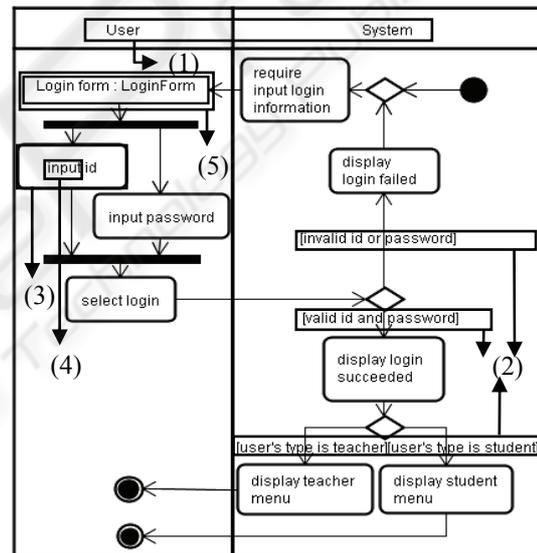


Figure 1: Activity Diagram for “Login” Use Case.

- To define input/output data of an action based on the user interaction with the system, the format of action description should be defined in the format of “verb” + “object” in a verb phrase (see Figure 1-(3)). The “verb” expresses an action related to an action in HTML, and the “object” expresses the input data for it (see Figure 1-(4)). The “verb” being used in the activity diagram is restricted to the preselected word related to tags in HTML, which will be explained in Section 4.3.
- To intuitively understand the input/output data provided to the user, the object node should be described in an adequate position in the sequence of actions (see Figure 1-(5)).

The activity diagram can have several descriptions for the same control flow process using control nodes such as decision and merge nodes. For example, often, a pair comprising a decision node and a merged node is not specified in the diagram. Therefore, for parsing activity diagrams as easily as possible, we specify a pair of control nodes and the number of input/output data in the control flow.

2.3 Class Diagram

In UML, a class diagram describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, attributes, and the relationships between the classes. In our requirements analysis model, we use a class diagram to express a group of input/output data so that the customers can have an idea of the data related to the action in the service process via the prototype system. The objects are extracted through the process of describing object nodes in the activity diagram. The operations and associations in the class diagram are dealt with in the next stage based on this class diagram.

2.4 Object Diagram

The object diagram defines the instance specification of the class diagram so that the concrete data may help a user to understand the situation. In the case of defining two or more values in a slot, we must express the values with separating them by a comma.

3 REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND VALIDATION PROCESS

We define the requirements analysis and validation process as follows.

- 1) The developer defines the use case diagram by using the services extracted from the existing workflows and the user's informal requirements.
- 2) The developer defines the activity diagram for every use case according to the design policy mentioned in Section 2.2. It is important to define the input/output data in detail so that the customer can confirm all essential input/output data of the required system.
- 3) The developer defines the class diagram for every item of input/output data required by an action in the activity diagram. It is important to provide grouped data so that the customer can validate the contents of the services.

- 4) The developer defines the object diagram for each class defined in Step 3. Instance specification is used as an example of input/output data in the prototype system.
- 5) The prototype system is automatically generated by the tool, which will be explained in Section 4. The tool generates HTML code based on the activity diagrams, class diagrams, and object diagrams defined in steps 2–4.
- 6) The customer confirms the requirements analysis model as meeting the requirements by using the prototype system. He/she points out that he/she might not be satisfied while using the prototype system.
- 7) The developer modifies the model considering the relation between the three types of diagrams defined in steps 2–4 and the customer's confirmation items listed in Table 1. After modifying the model, the tool generates the modified prototype system. Until the customer is satisfied, steps 5–7 are repeated.

It is not necessary for the developer to execute steps 2–4 strictly in that order.

4 DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AUTOMATIC GENERATION TOOL OF THE PROTOTYPE SYSTEM

4.1 Prototype Generation Process

The tool automatically generates a prototype system in HTML using the requirements analysis model that comprises the three diagrams mentioned in Section 2. The prototype system consists of several pages and their links. First, we explain how the tool divides the model into the pages and links them with each other by interpreting the activity diagram. Next, we show how the tool generates the data in each page from these three diagrams.

4.2 Generation of Pages and Links

To construct all pages and to analyze page transition, the tool interprets the activity diagram based on the rules mentioned in Section 2.2 in the following manner.

To divide the activity diagram into several pages, the tool identifies two types of trigger actions for transition between the two partitions. While one

action is the last in a sequence of actions in the system partition (see Figure 2-(1)), the other is the last in a sequence of actions in the user partition (see Figure 2-(2)). The former is called a *system transition trigger action* and the latter, a *user interface transition trigger action*. A page is defined by the data included in the sequence of actions and object nodes in the activity diagram wherein a *user interface transition trigger action* or initial/final node is a page delimiter (see the portion of the figure that is marked with thick boundaries). Each path in the sequence from a *user interface transition trigger action* to a *system transition trigger action* defines the transition target page (see Figure 2-(3)). The guard condition on the control flow defines a link to the target page, and the label of the link is defined by the guard description (see Figure 2-(4)).

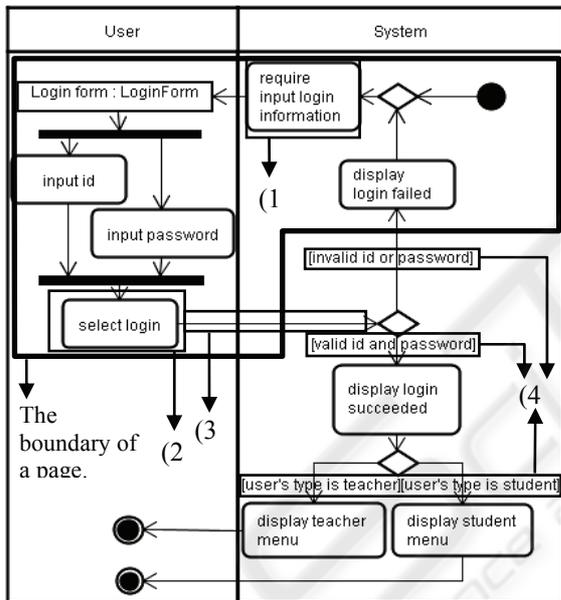


Figure 2: Interpretation of the Activity Diagram for “Login” Use Case.

4.3 Generation of Page Data

Page data is generated by combining the object nodes in the activity diagram, class diagram, and object diagram. The input/output data are presented in a table so that the customers can grasp the data structure intuitively.

4.3.1 Interpretation of Action in the Activity Diagram

First, the actions in the user partition of the activity diagram are interpreted as follows. The input/output

data in a page is analyzed by the actions and object nodes that are included in the frame. For example, the frame in Figure 2 includes one object node “Login form” and two actions “input id” and “input password.” The tool analyzes a label of the action and extracts a “verb” and the “object.” The preselected “verbs” are given correspondence to the appropriate input forms in HTML, as shown in Table 2. In this example, “input” expresses a tag of text input form. On the other hand, the verbs “display” and “require” in a sequence of actions in the system partition are interpreted as a type of emphasis tag such as <H2>, <U>, and .

Table 2: Action Verb and Type of Input Form.

Verb	Types of input form
“input”	Text input form
“single-select”	Radio select form
“multiple-select”	Check box select form
“select” (This specifies a <i>user interface transition trigger action</i> .)	Link
“confirm”	If there is an instance specification related to the object, the slot is displayed on the page; if not, the object itself is displayed.

4.3.2 Generation of a Table of Data

For each object node, a table is generated by combining three kinds of data such as the object node of the activity diagram, the class of the class diagram, and the instance specifications of the object diagram. Figure 3 shows that the elements of a table are decided according to the definitions of these three kinds of data.

The table that represents a set of input/output data is generated as follows.

1. The *table name* is generated from the object name of an object node. The object name of the object node "Task list :Task" in Figure 3 decides the table name “Task list”.
2. If a class is specified for the object node, the *attribute column names* are generated from the attributes of the class. Three attribute column names such as “category”, “task” and “detailInformation” are decided by the attribute name of the class "Task."
3. If a class is specified for the object node and the class is specified for the instance specifications, the *instance rows* are generated from the slots of the instance specifications.

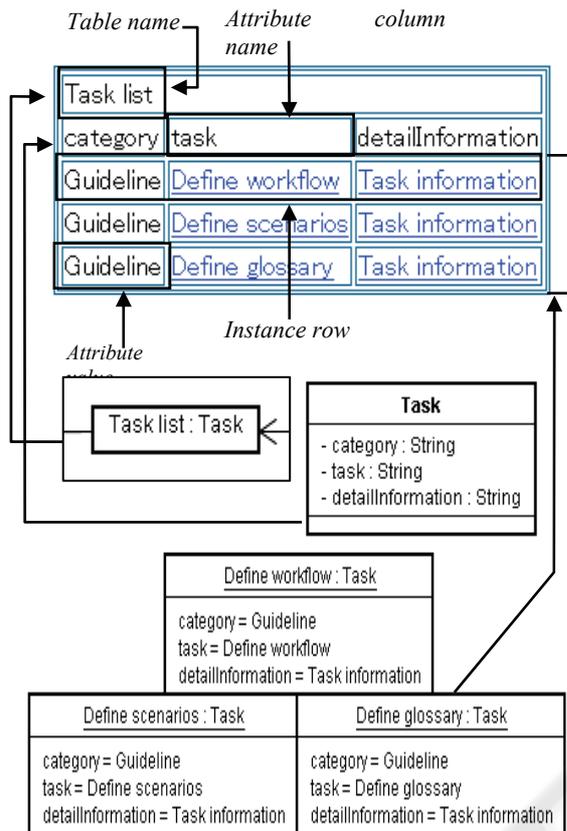


Figure 3: Generation of a Table of the Object Node.

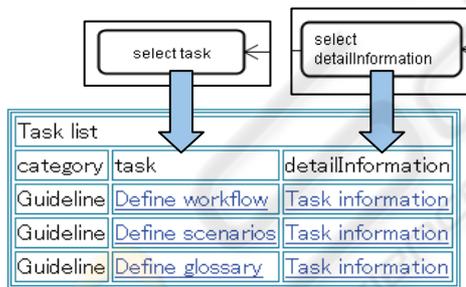


Figure 4: Correspondence of Action and Attribute Values.

Attribute values can be interpreted in two ways. One interpretation pertains to the fact that the attribute value holds an input form that is specified with the “verb” in the action label; when the “object” corresponds to the target attribute name. When the type of the input form can be selected and has an instance specification, the attribute value is defined by a link that has a corresponding label for the slot (see Figure 4). The other is that the attribute value holds the entire slot of the instance specification to provide a set of concrete values to the customer as an example. The number of *instance rows* equals the number of instance specifications.

4.3.3 Example of a Generated Page

Figure 5 illustrates an example of a part of the generated page from the activity diagram shown in Figure 2, and provides the definition of the “LoginForm” class. Apart from this main page, three other kinds of pages linked to the three labels of branch conditions are created.

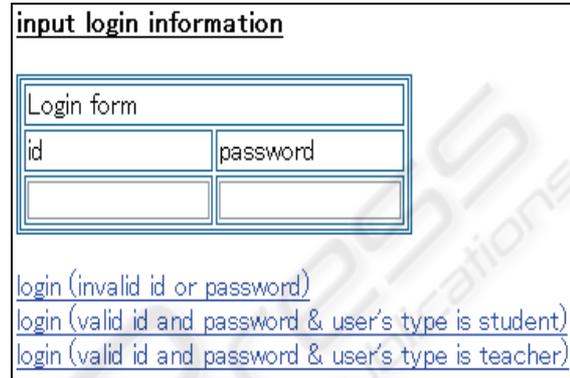


Figure 5: The Prototype System for “login” Use Case.

4.4 Restriction on Input/Output Data

Input/output data on a page are generated by using all the elements defined in the three kinds of diagrams. Although the developer needs all of these elements to implement the target system, it is sometimes desirable for the customers to restrict input/output data to a page.

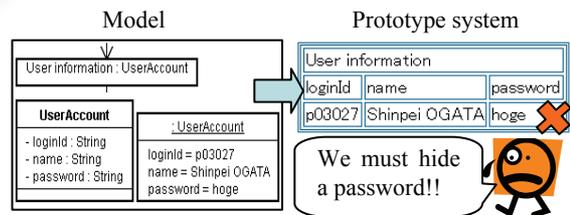


Figure 6: Restriction on Attribute Values.

For example, the login service must not display the user password, as shown in Figure 6.

Moreover, it is sometimes more effective to display a set of adequately restricted values for the customer’s understanding, as shown in Figure 7.

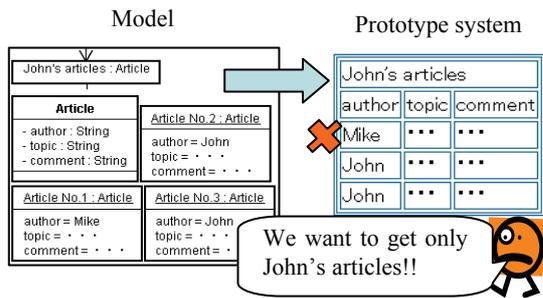


Figure 7: Restriction on the Number of Instance Specifications.

To express such a restriction on input/output data, we add the notations to the state of an object node in the activity diagram. As a result, we can change the state of an object according to the position of its appearance in the activity diagram and the contents of the action. The following are the notations for the state description of an object node in the activity diagram.

- Depending on whether or not a specific attribute column should be hidden, we write *fieldVisible = true* or *fieldVisible = false*.
- Depending on whether or not all the attribute values of a specific column should be hidden, we write *valueVisible = true* or *valueVisible = false*.
- When the number of instance specifications obtained should be limited, we write *set = the number*.
- When a new row should be created, we write *new* or *nothing*.

If we add the notations to the state of the object node in the activity diagram, as shown in Figure 8, the generated prototype system shown in Figures 6 and 7 changes to the one shown in Figure 8.

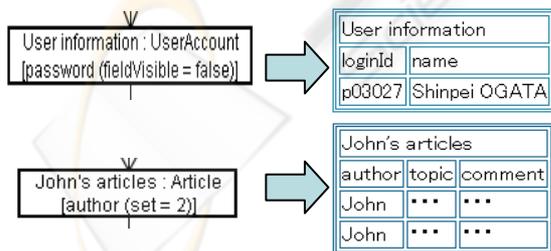


Figure 8: Description of the State of the Object Node.

4.5 Implementation

The tool was implemented by using Java. The requirements analysis model is defined by using JUDE professional (Model Version 25) (ChangeVision, 2007), a UML modeling tool. The main steps of the process are as follows.

- 1) The tool reads a JUDE file that defines the requirements analysis model and the information of the partition names.
- 2) It parses the requirements model and maps it to the internal object model of the tool.
- 3) It checks that the activity diagrams conform to the rules mentioned in Section 2.2.
- 4) It generates a prototype system by following the steps mentioned in this section.

4.6 Stepwise Development of the Requirements Analysis Model

The tool generates a prototype system from the information combined from the three diagrams, namely, activity diagrams, class diagrams, and object diagrams. However, in the stage where the developer has defined the activity diagrams, he/she can confirm the validity by generating the prototype system. After the confirmation, he/she can define a richer prototype by adding the class diagram and the object diagram. Such a characteristic of the tool makes it possible to refine the requirements analysis model as per the customer's new requirements in the validation process. Three diagrams shown in Figure 9 depict the generation of the prototypes (see Figure 10) for each stage.

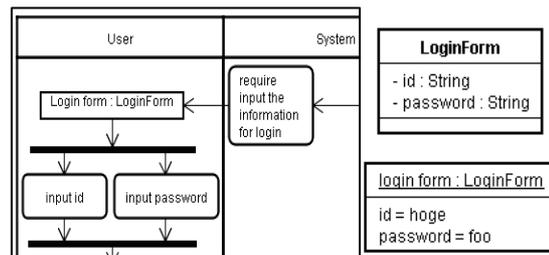


Figure 9: Three Diagrams for "Login" Use Case.

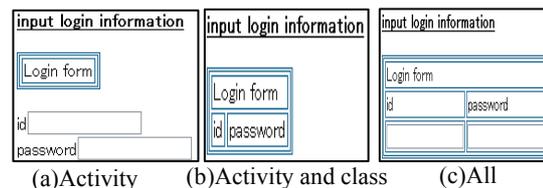


Figure 10: Three Types of Generated Prototypes.

5 EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Evaluation of Experimental Development

To evaluate the effectiveness of the prototyping method, we have developed a file repository management service, which is the same as that used with the current system for supporting related to the software development group in our department. We have assumed that the workflow process and the input/output data of the current system constitute the user requirements. The aim of the experiment is to confirm that the prototype system generated by our method is equivalent to the current system. Moreover, we confirm that the prototype system can be refined as easily as possible.

Table 3: Results of the Experiment.

Items		Confirmation	Refinement
Business Work Flow Process	1)	○	○
	2)	○	○
	3)	○	○
	4)	○	○
Input/Output Data	5)	△	△
	6)	○	△
	7)	○	△

○ : Enough , △ : Partially enough , × : Impossible

Table 3 shows the evaluation result of the method from the perspective mentioned in Table 1 during the experimental development. Since the interaction between the two kinds of partitions—user and system—have been clarified, the business workflow process can be correctly defined by the activity diagram based on the rules mentioned in Section 2.2. Another reason is that we can adjust the transition of the pages not only by the guard conditions in the system action sequence but also by the rich expression of the control flow in an activity diagram. However, it becomes clear to us that there are some problems in input/output data representation.

In item 5, the overlapping attribute name in different classes restricts us from using different input forms for different attribute names in the same page. Figure 11 presents an example of this problem. This is the reason that the “object” of the action in an object node is not related to the attribute for each class. In this case, attribute “workItemName” is defined in both the classes i.e., “SearchUploadFile”

and “SharedPlace.” As the “verb” of the action in the object node is “select,” their input form becomes the same radio select form.

In item 6, a table representation makes it possible to grasp a set of data intuitively. However, we cannot specify such a table layout, as shown in Figure 12.

In item 7, we can define various instance specifications; however, we cannot specify the order of obtaining them for the purpose of the UML modeling tool.

Select upload place		
categoryName	taskName	workItemName
Guideline	Making of workflows	<input type="radio"/> Making of workflows
Guideline	Making of glossary	<input type="radio"/> Making of glossary
Definition	Making of use case description	<input type="radio"/> Making of use case description (reserve a conference room)
Definition	Making of use case description	<input type="radio"/> Making of use case description (approve the reservation)

Selected share place					
workItemId	workItemName	recentShareFileName	sender	recentShareDate	recentSi
15	<input type="radio"/> Making of use case description (reserve a conference room)	usecase.doc	Shinpei OGATA	2007/07/08	1
15	<input type="radio"/> Making of use case description (reserve a conference room)	format.doc	Shinpei OGATA	2007/07/07	2

Figure 11: Part of the File Upload User Interface.

Guideline		Task list		
Define workflow	Task information	category	task	detailInformation
		Guideline	Define workflow	Task information
Define scenarios	Task information	Guideline	Define scenarios	Task information
		Guideline	Define glossary	Task information
Define glossary	Task information	Guideline	Define glossary	Task information
		Guideline	Define glossary	Task information

(a) Existing system (b) Prototype system

Figure 12: Problem of Table Layout.

5.2 Discussion

Almost every system should provide appropriate services for each user, based on an authority policy. However, at present, the prototype system encompasses all situations for all uses at once. To clearly understand the scope of what the user can do in the system, irrelevant information should not to be provided. To solve this problem, the prototype system needs to provide all situations for a specific user and for specific test cases. A test case implies a

concrete scenario of the specified user for each page transition. For example, there are three labels of branch conditions in Figure 5. If the type of the user is a student, then the last label should not be displayed.

5.3 Related Work

A number of methods have been proposed for UML-based prototyping of user interfaces (Díaz et al., 2001; Elkoutbi et al., 2006; Cruz and Faria, 2007). These researches adopted several UML diagrams such as sequence diagrams and collaboration diagrams. Díaz et al. (Díaz et al., 2001) proposed a method for the automatic generation of user interface using class diagrams and MSCs (Message Sequence Charts), which are extended sequence diagrams in UML, along with the stereotypes. The user interface thus generated can be edited by a target visual programming tool. However, it is not clear whether new customer requirements can be correctly reflected in the requirement analysis model being used in the subsequent development phase. We propose a method for validating the requirement analysis model through an iterative validation process. Elkoutb and Cruz propose more formalized methods using OCL for the specification verification. However, it is not clear whether the resultant user interface can represent concrete example data for the specified scenario. Object diagrams related to the class diagrams not only express the specified scenario but also enrich the prototype stepwise for both the customers and the developer.

6 CONCLUSIONS

This paper proposed a method for incremental validation of Web applications; this method automatically generates a prototype system from the UML-based requirements analysis model. The automatic generation tool enables the developer to define the analysis model that reflects the customer's validation results. Moreover, the developer can carry out incremental and efficient development of the model by repeating the prototype generation.

Future tasks involve improving our method in order to enable the developer to model the association between several services and the relations between the users and services. We plan to improve the automatic generation tool so that it can interpret another activity diagram that specifies the order of processing all the use cases of the system

for each authority. Moreover, the tool is expected to be able to generate a prototype for each actor by interpreting the relations between the actors and use cases.

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