

# EVALUATING COMPONENT ARCHITECTURE VISUALIZATION TOOLS

## *Criteria and Case Study*

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**Abstract:** There are many software architecture modeling tools and their use is very common in practice. But a closer look reveals that in the ever more important area of component-based architectures, system architects or component assemblers are constrained by the lack of good model representations. On one hand, a generic representation like UML provides insufficient support for component-specific needs, on the other hand, tools focused on component development sometimes force the user to learn new visual syntax specific for the component model. Advanced features offered by the tools on top of basic architecture visualization are often limited. In this paper we propose a set of criteria for the evaluation of tools for component architecture visualization, considering the needs of both architectural modeling and analytical tasks. These criteria are thoroughly discussed and their use is shown on a case study which evaluates a current state of the art tool.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Software architects and developers have been using various forms of visualizing the structure of software applications since the advent of the discipline. In the last 20 years, the increased adoption of object-oriented programming lead first to several proposals for adequate modeling notations which were then gradually consolidated into the current standard – the Unified Modeling Language (UML) (OMG, 2011). While UML is able to model both the static and dynamic aspects of many kinds of software, recent developments in the field of component-based software engineering (CBSE) brings new challenges.

The visualization of component-based applications (Szyperski, 2002) is not a trivial task due to the rich structures of component interfaces and the differences between component models. Frameworks like EJB (Sun Microsystems, 2006), CORBA (OMG, 2006), OSGi (OSGi Alliance, 2009) and more can be found in commercial applications and even more component models – for example SOFA (Bures et al., 2006), Fractal (Merle and Stefani, 2008) or CoSi (Brada, 2008) – are the subject of research.

The diversity of component models in terms of the features available on component interface is well described in e.g. (Crnkovic et al., 2007). On an ab-

stract level, components have in common two basic properties: the black-box nature and the fact that the features they need and provide on their interface are well defined (Szyperski, 2002). Their interface features can cover all known contract levels (Beugnard et al., 1999):

- syntactic, e.g. functional interfaces in most models and events in EJB3 (Sun Microsystems, 2006),
- semantic, e.g. triggers in SaveCCM (Hansson et al., 2004),
- behavioural like protocol in SOFA (Plášil and Višnovský, 2002),
- extra-functional property specifications, e.g. in Palladio (Becker et al., 2009),
- control interfaces like in Fractal (Merle and Stefani, 2008).

This richness indicates that modeling and visualizing component applications is a challenging task.

### 1.1 Structure of the Paper

In the following section, we describe the problems in visualization of component-based software related to this diversity, as well as different approaches to visualization of such structures. In Section 3 we suggest

the criteria that can be used for evaluating tools able to visualize such software. These criteria are thoroughly discussed and evaluated from the views of different CBSE stakeholders. The application of these criteria is then presented on the example of IBM Rational Software Architect in Section 4 and finally the overall value of our contribution is discussed in the Conclusion of this paper.

## 2 PROBLEM DEFINITION

People involved in the component development and maintenance process need to visualize the component applications in a various ways. Visualization should help them to understand the system, analyze dependencies (Lange et al., 2006), extract and show desired properties, etc. These techniques are necessary especially when dealing with larger systems which consist from many (hundreds or thousands) components.

Graphical notation is one of the important aspects of visualizing component models. Many component models propose their own graphical notation while other ones assume a generic one like UML; this fragmented landscape can be seen as similar with the situation before UML became widely established for object-oriented languages.

### 2.1 Component Visualization: Approaches and Related Work

Components are by their nature more complex than classes in terms of their contractually specified interface features. Their models, visual syntax, supporting meta-data and tool functionalities should therefore be also more sophisticated. For example, the study (Lange et al., 2006) shows that architectural modeling would benefit from consolidated views, model consistency and defect checking, and its augmenting by metrics. Additionally, Kollman et al note that obtaining more abstract representations and providing advanced (semantically rich) model features are important for analysts (Kollman et al., 2002).

Several works describe general criteria on analytical visualization tools, e.g. (Telea et al., 2010) or (Kuhn et al., 2010); both of these works attempt to structure the criteria into categories for better orientation. (Ratneshwer and Tripathi, 2010) have further identified common desirable features or open issues which can be improved by visualization techniques. Visual notations can be in general analyzed or compared from the semiotic point of view, like in (Siau and Tian, 2009) or in (Moody and van Hillegersberg,

2009), to understand the suitability of chosen symbols and layouts.

However we are not aware of any other method that would help to evaluate component architecture visualization tools. Favre et al discussed several issues with visualization of component-based software in (Favre and Cervantes, 2002). While Favre covered all areas of component visualization, namely component models, components and their assemblies, he addressed only global issues of such visualization and he did not identified specific visualization tasks, however he provided a solid background and motivation for future work.

The options in modeling and visualizing component software architectures specifically are, cf. (Medvidovic et al., 2002):

1. component model-specific tool/notation;
2. generic component-aware tool/notation;
3. UML with profiles;
4. plain UML.

Component model-specific visualization means a visual notation (symbols and their meaning) supported by tools which are able to visualize only one or very few specific models. The motivation for this approach is the diversity of features provided by individual component models. The downside is that the specifics of the given notation can make it difficult for experts from different domains to read and understand the models. Examples of this approach are SaveCCM (Hansson et al., 2004) or Palladio (Becker et al., 2009) component models.

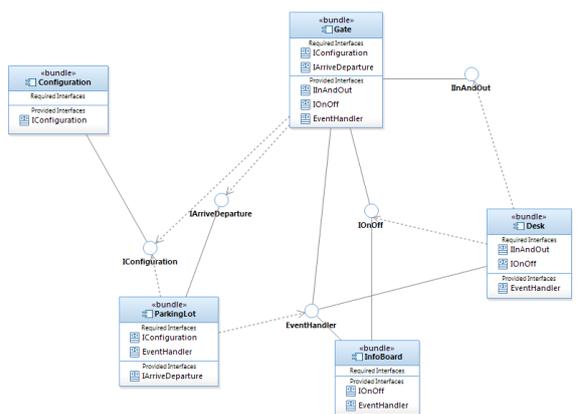


Figure 1: Example of plain UML2 component model.

Secondly, we can use a universal component-aware visualization tool like SoftVision (Telea and Voinea, 2004) which is either able to visualize any component model or can be extended for given component model needs. Related to this category is the

use of UML (Object Management Group, 2009) constrained by or extended with UML profiles which enable to further specify the semantics of existing model elements and create new ones on top of the core UML meta-model. Creation of profiles including introduction of icons for new model elements is supported by some tools, e.g. IBM Rational Software Modeler, and many UML tools are able to use a pre-defined selection of profiles.

Finally, we can use plain UML, especially its component diagram (see Figure 1) and possibly class diagram. It may not capture the desired level of details necessary for full component modeling but provides a universal notation that is understood by most software engineers today. Moreover, the tool support is extensive (e.g. MagicDraw, Enterprise Architect, PowerDesigner or StarUML, to name just a few). However, this probably most common modeling approach "... lacks support for capturing and exploiting certain architectural concerns whose importance has been demonstrated through the research and practice of software architectures" (Medvidovic et al., 2002) and supports only rudimentary analytical tasks.

## 2.2 Goal of the Work

In general, the options and benefits of a visualization of a component application are affected by: (a) the component model and its features; (b) visual notation's repertoire; (c) the capabilities of a tool used for visualization. Suitable visualization approaches have to be general enough to cover a wide range of component models while at the same time being able to capture all aspects of a concrete component model, in order to provide sufficient level of standardization while preserving precious information about the particular component-based applications. In visualization of component-based software it is therefore crucial to provide good notation and diagramming functionalities and beneficial to support more advanced features for architectural analyzes, data mining and visualization in general.

In this paper we aim to define a suite of criteria that capture these features and emphasize the aspects important from CBSE point of view. These criteria should be suitable for the evaluation of visualization tools to indicate their fitness for advanced visualization of component-based software. Secondly these criteria can guide developers of current or new tools while considering implementation of new features, because each applied criterion increases the added value of the visualization tool.

## 3 CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING TOOLS

The criteria which we consider important for visualization tools targeted at component-based development are based on the general visualization rules and particular CBSE needs identified in the previous section. The criteria are summarized in Table 1; the list is structured using the general scheme proposed by (Telea et al., 2010) and related to roles specific to CBSE, cf. (Szyperki, 2002). Individual criteria are discussed in detail below.

The importance of each criterion for each role is indicated by stars, the scale is from none (not applicable) through one star for lowest importance to three stars for highest importance. Formula 1 describes the calculation of final rating  $s_r$  of given tool for one role.

$$s_r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (w_i \cdot c_i)}{M \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (w_i)} \quad (1)$$

Here  $w_i$  stands for the criterion importance and  $c_i$  represents the coverage of the feature by the given tool, on the scale from zero for "not present" to  $M$  for full coverage. Symbol  $n$  stands for the number of criteria and  $M$  equals three.

### 3.1 Criteria Description

We distinguish between basic and advanced criteria. As basic criteria we consider common tools features, which should be fulfilled in any case. These are features like pan&zoom, diagram overview, adjusting diagrams, import&export or displaying model structure. The brief description of advanced criteria follows.

**Rich Component Interface Visualization.** Represents the tool's ability to work with all properties and features specified by component model or framework.

**Model Extraction.** Describes the tool's ability to extract model from source code, deployment form or runtime representation, to a representation suitable for working with visualizing the gathered data.

**Component and Architecture Analysis.** This criterion describes to what degree a tool is able to provide analyses of structures or behavior of components. There are many possible analyses, for instance for internal dependencies between provided and required interfaces or finding unused required interfaces or structures. Tools can also be able to check architecture style rules, detect design patterns or anti-patterns.

**Finding Matching Variation/Extension Points.** The process of finding a variation or extension point in complex application can be very tedious. But if the tool is aware of the data types and structures it is

Table 1: Criteria and roles for component visualization.

#	Functional criteria	Category	System architect (SA)	Component developer (CD)	Component assembler (CA)
C00	Basic features	N/A	mandatory		
C01	Richness of component interface visualization	Data representation / Static	***	***	***
C02	Model extraction	Integration / Data mining	**	**	
C03	Component and architecture analysis	Data representation / Static		***	
C04	Finding matching variation / extension points	Data representation / Static	***	*	***
C05	Analysis and visualization of extra-functional properties	Data representation / Static	***	**	*
C06	Change analysis	Data representation / Dynamic and Evolution	***	**	*
C07	Analyzing differences between views	Operations / Comparison	**		**
C08	Traceability analysis	Operations / Searching	*	*	**
C09	Model querying and structural analysis	Operations / Searching		**	**
C10	Interactive components clustering	Operations / Searching	***		**
C11	Custom metrics and parameters visualization	Effectiveness / Benefits	**	*	**
C12	Diagram scalability and filtering	Effectiveness / Scalability	**		***

displaying and is able to run basic queries internally, there is a possibility to offer users a feature which ease this process.

**Analysis and Visualization of Extra-functional Properties.** Extra-functional properties (International Standard Organization (ISO/IEC), 2001) can be either stored in a file or repository separately or can be gathered from the code or running system. Tools can also be able to compose the extra-functional properties of individual components into one property for the system or subsystem, and compare them in order to determine which component is better for a given purpose. There are also several ways of presenting the gathered data as a visualization in the diagram or them exporting into another tool.

**Change Analysis.** Represents the tool's ability to analyze the impact of the change (e.g. changed interfaces or relations), application's consistence and component's compatibility with other related components after the change.

**Analyzing Differences between Views.** Although analyzing differences in textual data is a common task sufficiently solved by tools, differencing two graphical views is not a very common feature. It enables users to faster understand the changes made in the system.

**Traceability Analysis.** Important part of under-

standing the system is tracing through its dependencies. Although components should be treated as black boxes, composing the dependency along a chain of components from the individual internal dependencies between provided and required interfaces can be very useful. It enables users to predict the ripple effects of potential changes or understand the structure of the system.

**Model Querying and Structural Analysis.** Describes tool's ability to perform user specified or built-in operations generally needed to find desired information in the model. It comprises features from basic search to tool's own query language where the queries can be specified by user. Advanced features like structural analysis, model evolution prediction or design patterns and anti-patterns detection are also related to this criterion.

**Interactive Components Clustering.** Diagrams of large applications become difficult to explore. One of the possible ways of improving the diagrams to be easier to understand is creating clusters of components which semantically represent a subsystem. Clusters can be minimized into symbols to lower the visual clutter of the application's diagram overview. These clusters can be found or suggested by tools automatically and/or adjusted by user manually.

**Custom Metrics and Parameters Visualization.**

This criterion describes tool's ability to provide data and related operations, which would lead to visualization of desired metrics a parameters. Important part of this criterion is also the way in which the tool is able to visualize and customize the gathered data. There can be several data sources for the metrics and parameters. They can be stored in a file or repository separated from the diagram representation. Another way of gathering such data can be tool's own metrics measuring and composing capability.

**Diagram Scalability and Filtering.** In case of large diagrams a tool should be able to handle the load and offer satisfactory response time. This criterion evaluates how the tool handles the problem of model complexity. It can be reduced for instance by multiple levels of displayed details or filtering highly connected parts suitable for detailed view.

In Table 1 we can see that most of the criteria are related with the component system architect or assembler and fewer are related with component developers. Component architects and assemblers need to have an overview of the whole system which can consist from hundreds or thousands of components and thus they need lot of analytical techniques and tools to ease their work.

## 4 AN EXAMPLE TOOL - RSA

RSA (IBM Rational Software Architect) is part of the Rational Rose tool family and it is build on the Eclipse platform. We chose RSA for this case study because it is not just a UML diagramming tool but rather represents a robust solution that supports model driven development, analytical work over different views on the same software and a lot more. All of these features are built on top of the UML meta-model.

RSA offers not only use of UML profiles but it is also possible to design new ones with it. This means that any component model can be represented with details limited only by the UML meta-model itself.

RSA supports all basic features needed for reasonable visualization of component-base software (C00), thus it is possible to use it for these purposes. Richness of contractual levels (C01) is achieved by using UML profiles, extension mechanism which – together with the option to define custom element icons – is powerful enough to model and reasonably well visualize most of kinds of component interface features.

RSA is able to trace dependencies, inheritance or ancestors by using several different features, thus covering the (C08) criteria in its full content. RSA enables model management for parallel development and architectural re-factoring – split, combine, com-

pare and merge models and model fragments, thus (C07) criteria is also fully covered.

For model analysis and model metrics there is a special plug-in, called *The Model Metric Analysis Plug-in* which covers the criteria of (C11). This plug-in enables to create Kiviat diagrams (“spider charts”), perform interactive analysis of model and asses the results. RSA is able to create data sets (queries) to extract a defined set of information from UML models. This feature is accessed by using RSA extended with BIRT project<sup>1</sup>, which also enables to create reports and sub-reports, these features covers the criteria (C09).

It may seem that model extraction (C02) is supported, because RSA can reverse-engineer class diagrams from Java, C++ and .NET source code. However, this ability does not work on component-based software and component diagrams. No other criteria is fulfilled.

### 4.1 Evaluation of Results

Detailed overall value of IBM Rational Software Architect's component visualization capabilities is calculated by using Formula 1 and is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Assessment of RSA using our criteria.

#	$c_i$	SA	CD	CA
C01	2	***	***	***
C07	3	**		**
C08	3	*	*	**
C09	2		**	**
C11	2	**	*	**
$s_r$	12	<b>0,39</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,86</b>

We can conclude that RSA does not fully cover the desiderata of component application visualization but still offers quite a lot of added value, from which component assemblers can benefit the most.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we suggested several criteria for evaluating tools targeted at visualization of component-based software. These criteria can be used on existing visualization tools as we presented on the example of IBM Rational Software Architect, which was evaluated with quite satisfactory results. On the other hand, this case shows that even advanced visualization tools

<sup>1</sup>[www.eclipse.org/birt/phoenix/](http://www.eclipse.org/birt/phoenix/)

currently address only a few of the needs related to component visualization.

The proposed criteria can thus also serve as a guideline for efforts towards better visualization of component-based applications. Currently the main problem behind the lack of such efforts can be due to relatively low usage of components. However, their importance continues to rise and future visualization tools should address these topics to a broader extent.

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