

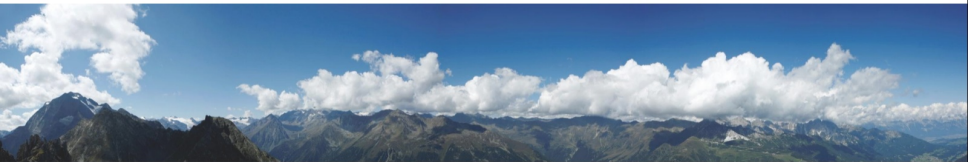


STI · INNSBRUCK

# 703657 PS/2 Web Engineering

## Task 4 - Web Application Modeling II

Wednesday, 2015-04-22



## Schedule - Where are we now?

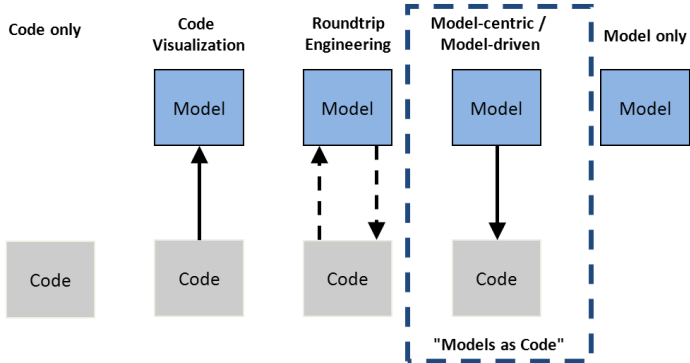
Session	Date	Task
1	Wed, 2015-03-11	Project idea
2	Wed, 2015-03-18	Requirements engineering
3	Wed, 2015-03-25	Web Application Modeling
4	Wed, 2015-04-15	Progress / Presentation
5	<b>Wed, 2015-04-22</b>	<b>Web Application Modeling II</b>
6	Wed, 2015-04-29	-
7	Wed, 2015-05-06	Mid-Term Report / Presentation
8	Wed, 2015-05-13	-
9	Wed, 2015-05-20	-
10	Wed, 2015-05-27	-
11	Wed, 2015-06-03	Progress / Presentation
12	Wed, 2015-06-10	-
13	Wed, 2015-06-17	-
14	Wed, 2015-06-24	Final Report / Presentation

The three levels used when modeling web applications:

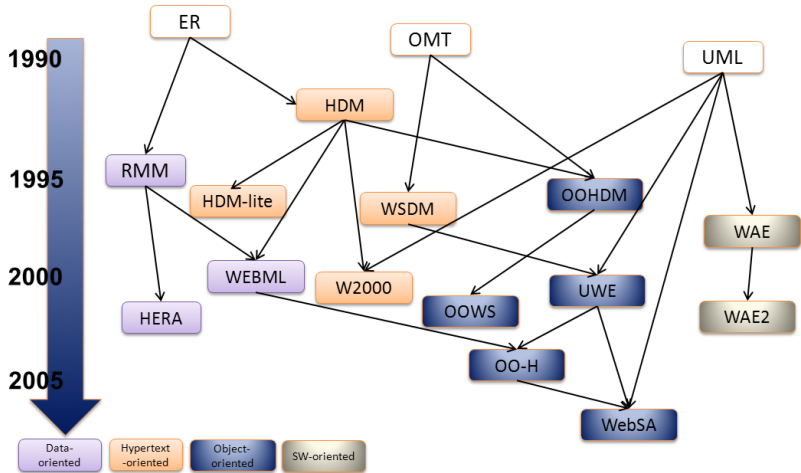
1. Content → the information and application logics underneath the web application
2. Hypertext (Navigation) → the structuring of the content into nodes and links between these nodes
3. Presentation → the user interface or page layout

A clear separation of these three levels allows reuse and helps to reduce complexity

1. Models as sketch, communicate ideas and alternatives
2. Models as blueprint, lay out all design decisions
3. Models as program, generate applications automatically



# Recap (3)



	Modeling Method	Modeling Paradigm	Notation	Evolving	Requirements Modeling	Content Modeling	Hypertext Modeling	Presentation Modeling	Customization Modeling	Structure and Behavior	Process / Approach	Tool Support	Generation	Strengths
<b>UWE</b>	OO	UML	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	pers	s + b	RUP	extended UML tool & generation tools	semi	UML-based method, model-driven development, aspect-oriented customization	
<b>WebML</b>	DB	ER, UML	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	pers	s + b	own	modeling- & generation tool	auto	well-elaborated notation, database integration, generation	

✓	supported
×	not supported

pers	personalization
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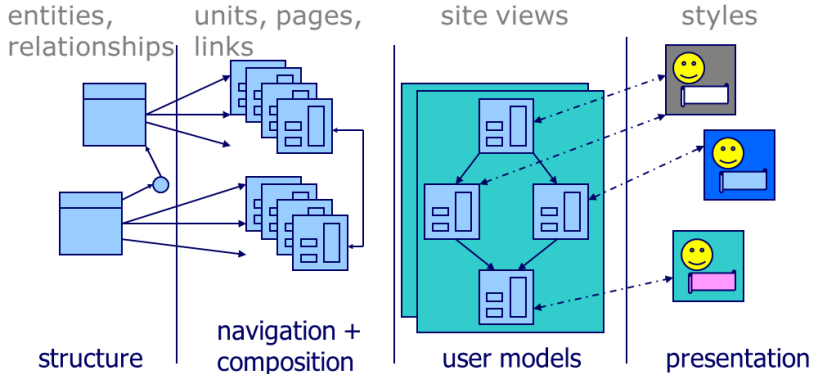
RUP	Rational Unified Process
own	own process model / approach

DB	data-oriented
HT	hypertext-oriented
OO	object-oriented
SW	software-oriented

s	structure modeling
b	behavior modeling

auto	automatic generation
semi	semi-automatic generation

Site = Structure + Composition + Navigation + Presentation



- i) Structure model - data organization
- ii) Derivation model - redundant data definition
- iii) Composition model - definition of site pages as set of sub-pages and elementary publishing units
- iv) Navigation model - definition of links between pages and between units
- v) Presentation model - positioning of the units in the page and definition of graphical appearance

More in the lectures...

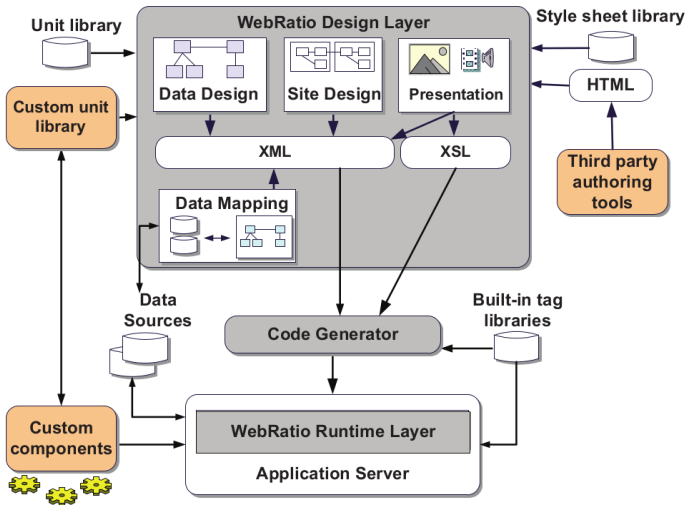


- WebML is now converging into IFML (Interaction Flow Modeling Language) <sup>1</sup>
- Application development is assisted by WebRatio <sup>2</sup>
- The architecture of WebRatio:
  1. a design layer, providing functions for the visual editing of specifications
  2. a run-time layer, implementing the basic services for executing WebML units on top of a standard Web application framework

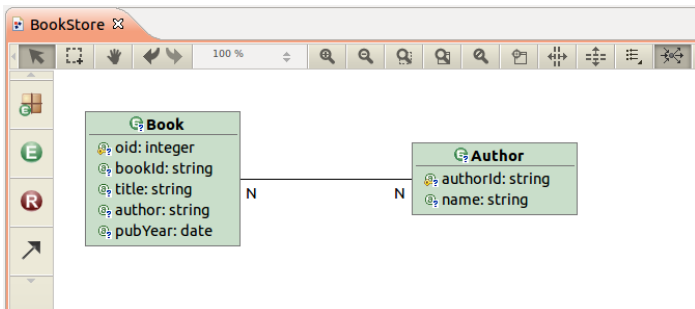
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<sup>1</sup><http://www.ifml.org/>

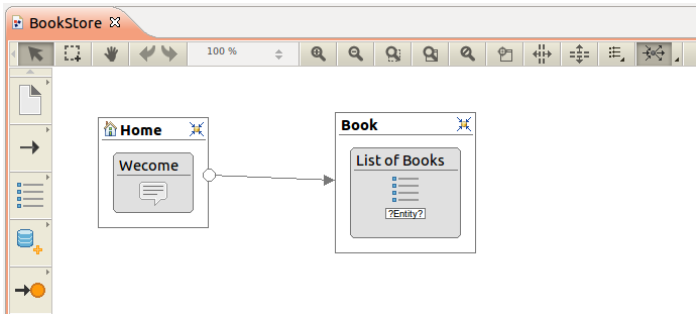
<sup>2</sup><http://www.webratio.com/>



- Conceptual description of the data, like ER and UML
- Describes the conceptual data organization of the WebRatio applications



- Modules representing pages and units
- A self-contained portion of an interaction flow model supporting the use cases of a specific user role or device



## Service Views:

- Means to expose Web Services
- A container of web services and scheduled operations models made available by the application

## Module Definitions:

- Collection of modules
- A container of reusable portions of an interaction flow model

### Group assignment:

1. Use WebRatio<sup>3</sup> to model your project.
  - i) Domain Model
  - ii) Site Views
2. Export your WebRatio's project as a "Single Project File"
3. Send the files to the tutor by the next session (Wednesday, 2015-04-29, 08.15) at the latest

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<sup>3</sup><http://www.webratio.com/>