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Andy Zaidman, Giuliano Antoniol and Stéphane Ducasee

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WCRE 2009

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PRECISO: A Reverse Engineering Tool to Discover Web Services from Relational Databases	

PRECISO: A Reverse Engineering Tool to Discover Web Services from Relational Databases

Ricardo Pérez-Castillo, Ignacio García-Rodríguez de Guzmán, Ismael Caballero, Macario Polo and Mario Piattini

> Alarcos Research Group, University of Castilla-La Mancha Paseo de la Universidad, 4 13071, Ciudad Real, Spain {Ricardo.PdelCastillo, Ignacio.GRodriguez, Ismael.Caballero, Mario.Piattini}@uclm.es

Abstract—There is a real need for SOA principles, such as those offering software as services, in the software industry. In this effort, databases (one of the most important artefacts in Information Systems) can be also seen as a set of services offering access to the stored information. This paper presents PRECISO, a reverse engineering tool to discover and generate Web Services automatically from relational databases. PRECISO makes it possible to modernize legacy databases by introducing them in an SOA context by means of the generated services. This tool was used in a real-life case study in the context of a software company.

Keywords: Database Reverse Engineering, Web Services, MDA, SOA and Pattern Matching.

I.INTRODUCTION

Today, organizations are increasingly forced to share more and more information as part of the basic activity in their daily operations. However, the heterogeneity of Information Systems (IS) is growing every day due to the appearance of new technological paradigms, standards, and environments, making it more and more difficult to share information [3]. Due to these facts and in order to keep their competitiveness level throughout their IS, organizations must be involved in a process of continuous renewal. Therefore, IS developers must constantly and quickly develop and maintain their products in order to meet market requirements [3]. Among all the artefacts that compose information systems, databases are possibly one of the most important elements since they contain all the organizational information and form the basis of decision-making.

This paper presents PRECISO [1], a tool for database reengineering following the MDA (*Model-Driven Architecture*) principles [5] to extract Web Services (WS) that show the database as a set of services, offering easy access to the information. PRECISO offers several benefits: (i) it minimizes heterogeneity problems since databases can be integrated in SOA environments; (ii) it advocates the reuse of legacy databases, thus extending the lifecycle of databases; and (iii) it shortens development time because the WS generation is automatic and instantaneous.

II. THE RECOVERY PROCESS

Figure 1 depicts the database re-engineering process, which consists of three main activities broken down into several tasks. *DMR* is the first activity to create a PSM (*Platform-Specific Model*) which represents the input relational database. The *DMR-1* task recovers metadata from the database and builds the PSM according to an SQL-92 metamodel based on [2]. The *DMR-2* task simultaneously discovers the potential services by means of pattern matching [4]. Figure 2 shows the patterns recognized in the database schema and the associated service templates.

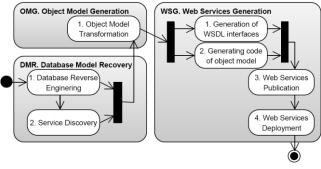


Figure 1. The Web Services recovery process

The second activity is *OMG*, which generates an object model from the previous database schema model. Thus, the *OMG-1* task transforms the PSM into a PIM (*Platform-Independent Model*) according to the UML2 metamodel [6]. Finally, the third activity is *WSG*, which generates the WS to manage the input database. The *WSG-1* task builds the service interfaces in WSDL (*Web Services Description Language*) from services discovered in *DMR-2*. This set of interfaces is the target PSM since it represents the WS platform. At the same time, *WSG-2* generates the source code related to the object model. This code supports the business layer of WS. Then *WSG-3* writes out the source code of the WS. After that, *WSG-4* carries out the Web Services deployment. Finally, the WS are ready to be used.

A B	Referenced Table Pattern
	Select_A_of_B (pkB)
colsA fkB	Select_B_for_A (pkA)
colsB	
	Combined Table Pattern
<u></u>	Select_A_for_B (pkB)
colsA <u>pkM</u>	Select_A_for_B_filtering (pkB, colsM)
B fkMA	Exists_A_related_with_B (pkA, pkB)
pkB fkMB	Select_A_for_B_and_C (pkB, pkC)
colsB	Select_A_for_B_and_C_filtering (pkB, pkC, colsM)
N colsM	Exists_A_related_with_B (pkA, pkB)
colsN M	Observed Table Pattern
pkM	Select A for B (pkB)
colsM	Select B for A (pkA)
pkA pkB fkAM fkBM ····	tknm
colsA colsB	colsN
CUISA	COISIN

Figure 2. Service patterns in database schema

III. THE ARCHITECTURE

The PRECISO tool automates several tasks in the proposed recovery process (see Figure 1); but it also addresses other necessary issues such as remote database connection, connections to databases from different vendors, project management, graphic display of involved models, testing, reporting, and so on. The proposed architecture, taking into account the previous challenges, is shown in Figure 3.

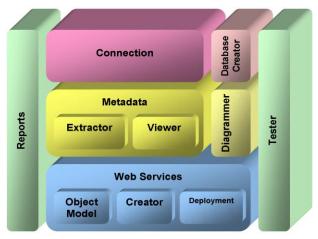


Figure 3. Architecture of PRECISO

The most important features of PRECISO are: (i) 'project-oriented nature' because it manages a repository with all recovery information; (ii) 'partitioned and ordered process generation' since PRECISO generates WS by means of individual, but complementary modules; (iii) 'usage of standards' such as SQL-92, XMI (XML Metadata Interchange) and WSDL. (Therefore, PRECISO can be integrated with other reverse engineering tools in the market); and (iv) 'high development process coverage' since it supports metadata extraction, model generation,

graphic visualization of models, model transformations, editing and publication of WS, deployment, testing, reporting, and so on.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This paper has presented PRECISO, a tool that carries out a re-engineering process following the MDA standard to discover and generate WS from relational databases. PRECISO presents three key advantages: (i) it integrates relational databases into SOA environments; (ii) it extends the lifecycle of legacy databases; and (iii) it accelerates Web developments. In addition, PRECISO has been validated through a case study since it was used in an industry project to develop a corporate Web portal from a legacy database. The tool selectively published and deployed of the generated WS. The percentage of services that was published to support the functionalities of the Web portal was 30%. This percentage represents 73 services out of 245 candidate services in total. The WS supports all the information needs of the portal in an SOA context, and thus the staff could put all of their effort into the development of the Web interface.

The future extensions of this work will make more indepth analysis to establish more patterns in database schemes in order to define more service templates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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