

service-technology.org/live

Replaying tool experiments in a Web browser

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Abstract. In many fields of science, the quality and applicability of presented approaches heavily relies on experimental results. At the same time, such experiments are only described briefly and are typically boiled down to a single diagram or table. To maintain high scientific standards, experiments need to be transparent and repeatable. This not only provides a deeper understanding in the used tools, but also facilitates the improvement and comparison of approaches.

This paper introduces `service-technology.org/live`, a Web site which allows to replay experiments in a Web browser. This gives colleagues and reviewers the possibility to get detailed information on the experimental setup without the need of actually installing tools. The Web site further offers the used tools and the input data for download together with information on how to repeat the experiments locally.

1 Motivation

The formal verification of business process models forms a constant stream of research in the BPM community. With a variety of correctness criteria of which soundness is the most popular one, also a multitude of automatic verification tools were developed over the last years. The algorithms implemented by these tools typically have a devastating worst-case complexity (usually an exponential explosion in the size of the model) which seems to make any application beyond toy examples unreasonable. As a matter of fact, experiences in the field of model checking [1] reveal that even theoretically unfeasible algorithms may perform surprisingly well on real-world instances. Consequently, prototype implementations need to be validated with the help of case studies or experiments.

To follow good scientific standards, such experiments should not only be thoroughly *described*. To achieve maximal transparency and to simplify comparison and improvements, they also need to be *repeatable*. That said, not only the respective tools and input data need to be published, but also information on the installation and invocation are required to replay experiments. Unfortunately, only few papers provide such details and experimental results are typically boiled down to a few tables or diagrams, making the entire experiment and hence the implemented algorithm intransparent and vulnerable.

We identified several problems that hinder adequate transparency:

- *Page limits.* Technical details on the installation or invocation of tools can hardly be provided within the page limit of a typical research paper. At the same time, prototypes are often a byproduct of the respective research paper and hence dedicated tool papers are not yet available.
- *Availability of tools.* Many tools are proof-of-concept implementations for the respective research paper and are often not publicly available. The same holds for beta versions or commercial tools.
- *Installation of tools.* Scientific software development often lacks a professional release and documentation process which makes the installation complex and cumbersome.
- *Description of the experimental setup.* An experiment hardly involves a single call of a tool or “click” of a button. Often, only the interplay between several tools or parameters realize the experiment.
- *Availability of input data.* Even if all tools are available and the experimental setup is properly described, the concrete input data are hardly available for download. This is typically because of nondisclosure agreements or other legal constraints on industrial process models. But even if input data are public (e.g., published reference models), they are frequently converted beforehand or otherwise preprocessed.

This paper introduces service-technology.org/live, a Web site dedicated to the technical aspects of the described problems. This Web site not only “outsources” technical descriptions on the experimental setup, but also facilitates the replay of the experiments within a Web browser. The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. The next section gives an overview of service-technology.org/live. Section 3 discusses technical details. Finally, Sect. 4 gives directions of future work and concludes the paper.

2 Overview

The Web site service-technology.org/live hosts with BPEL2oWFN [6], Fiona [10], Wendy [7], Rachel [5], Marlene [3], and Mia [4] several of the tools developed by the theory of programming research groups at the University of Rostock and the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Their focus is the correctness of business process and service models. We provide a detailed overview in [9]. As the tools are command-line based, their usage is — compared to tools with a graphical user interface — rather complicated. Furthermore, the tools follow the “one purpose, one tool” philosophy and can be combined in many ways to perform higher level tasks. To still be able to reproduce experimental results, we fixed several tool setups and offer them at service-technology.org/live, see Fig. 1.

In the simplest case, the user can choose an experiment which is described in the respective paper (i.e., choosing the name of a model from a drop-down list) and let the experiment be run “live” on the Web server. For other experiments, also a few parameters can be set. The output (see Fig. 2 for an example) consist of the following elements:

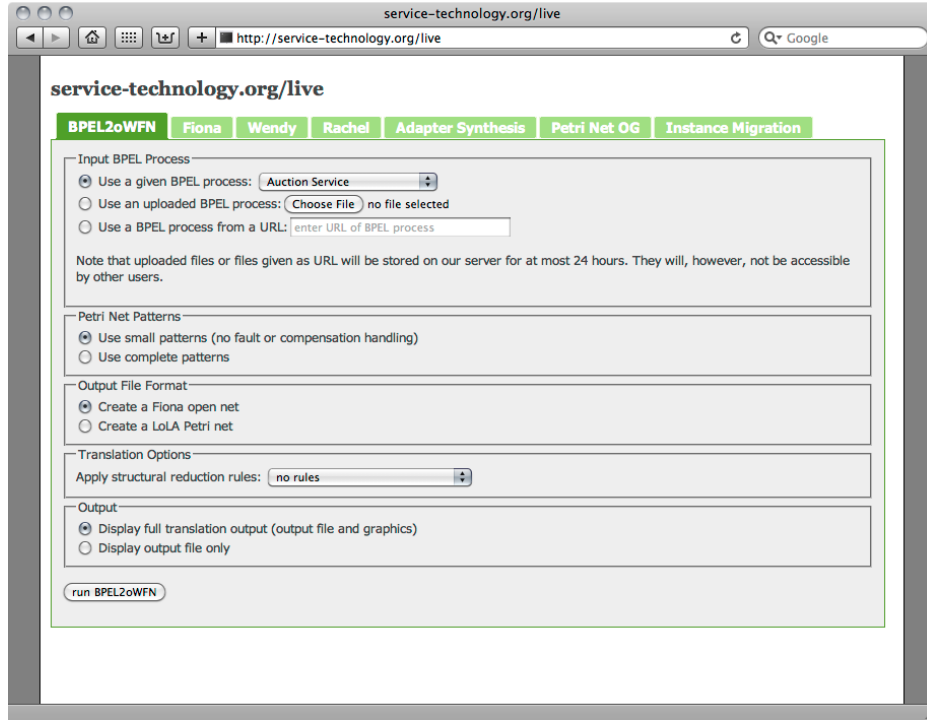


Fig. 1. Start page of service-technology.org/live.

- a description of the input of the experiment (e.g., the origin of the model),
- console windows (i.e., the output of the command-line tools),
- generated graphical representations (e.g., Petri nets or automata),
- a summary of invoked tools with their parameters, and
- download information for the involved models and tools.

Admittedly, the current state of interactivity is limited. We believe, however, that even this simplistic Web site already provides a decent amount of transparency for the experimental results. With a hosted experiment, we give colleagues and reviewers not only the opportunity to check for the *existence* of the tools, but also give an idea *how* the results are generated and also show the “look and feel” of the tools without the need of downloading or installing. This is, however, still possible, because all tools and input models are available online.

3 Technical realization

The Web site service-technology.org/live is written in PHP, but any other language that allows the Web server to invoke locally installed tools could be used instead.

server or to provide a URL to a model. Such uploaded models are processed just like the hosted models, but are not shared with other users, and are deleted from the server regularly.

4 Conclusion

Concrete experiments hosted by service-technology.org/live have already been referenced in several published research papers [5,8,7]. We feel committed to use service-technology.org/live as a part of any future research paper which involves experimental results. By encapsulating repeatedly used functionality such as console windows or graphics generation, new results can be added without much programming effort. By publishing the source code of service-technology.org/live as open source, we hope that other research groups follow our example.

In future work, we plan to continue to simplify the addition of new experiments and tools. We also work on decoupling the hosted tools from the Web site and to offer them as *software as a service* using Web service standards such as SOAP and WSDL. Thereby, we can wrap complex verification tasks and allow them to be invoked remotely over the Web from other tools. We currently evaluate the use of the Petri net model checker LoLA [11] as soundness checker for the modeling platform Oryx [2].

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