

# 20. Situational Applications and Mashups

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5 November 2008

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## Plan for Today's Lecture

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Platforms for Composite Applications

Mash-ups

Mash-ups {and,or,vs} Composite Applications

# A Vision: Rapid Service Discovery and Composition

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An "agile," "adaptive," "on demand" [insert other buzzwords here] enterprise needs to be able to quickly and cost-effectively change how it does business and who it does business with (suppliers, business partners, customers), etc.

The IT organization must respond by extending existing applications, building new custom applications, or licensing and implementing new packaged applications -- but these take time

Similarly, in "crisis management" or "emergency response" contexts novel configurations of national, state, and local government agencies need to consolidate and exchange information to coordinate their response

So there is a clear need to be able to rapidly discover and combine multiple services and information resources

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## Requirements for Efficient Rapid Composition

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Do I know what services I'm looking for?

Do I know where to look? Can I find the service or information resource I'm looking for?

Are the services compatible from a business perspective?

Is the service technically compatible? (technical interface compatibility)

Can I transform the service inputs or outputs to achieve compatibility?

Do the services meet my quality and performance requirements?

# The Reality -- Hand-Crafted Composition

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Most services and information resources aren't listed in authoritative public registries

Service descriptions are often limited to technical interfaces, lacking information needed to assess business model, business process, and QoS compatibility

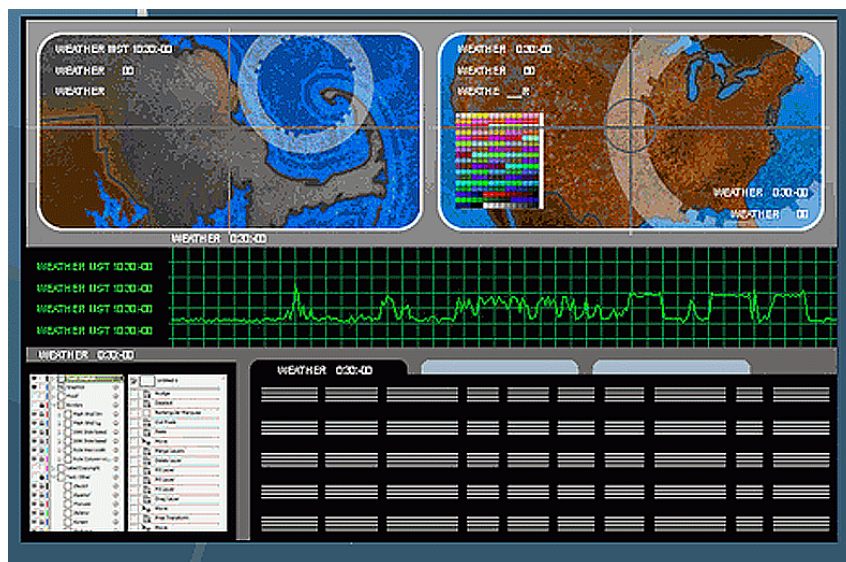
Emerging platforms for composite applications are limited in the kinds of document interfaces they can handle (e.g., optimized for services operating on relational databases) or still require some "programming" expertise

(Some platforms support reuse of integration semantics, but they are not sufficiently grounded in ontologies or reference models to enable automated mapping and transformation)

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## Sun Java Composite Application Platform

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# Sun Java CAPS Description

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[http://developers.sun.com/javacaps/caps\\_ds.pdf](http://developers.sun.com/javacaps/caps_ds.pdf)

Java CAPS combines the functionality of existing legacy and packaged applications, as well as recently developed, reusable services, in an intuitive composite application integration infrastructure

.. a proven set of end-to-end graphical tools that deliver optimized source code for standards-based collaboration and business process execution...

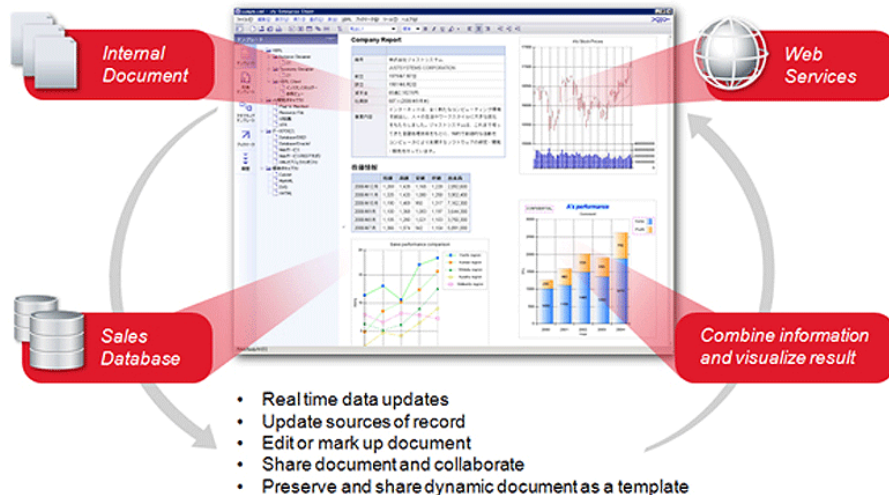
Developers may operate on the graphical model or directly on the source code which is synchronized with the graphical model

[Webcast about Java CAPS](#)

(<http://webcast-west.sun.com/interactive/08D01561/index.html>)

## XFY

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# XFY Description

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xfy is a powerful document-based composite application framework...

that allows organizations to rapidly unify content and data in a single dynamic document.

With no technical knowledge, business users can rapidly assemble rich document-based applications that bring together isolated content and data from disparate sources.

xfy dynamic documents are, in essence, applications

## Lowering the Programming Threshold

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Composite applications platforms reduce the amount of "programming" expertise needed to design and assemble an application, but don't eliminate it

Nevertheless, if 12 million people say they "program in the workplace" but only 3 million have that as their job, then people who aren't programmers are doing something they call programming (from "Changing the corporate IT development model")

Some of this might actually be programming, but most of it is something else, especially "programming" using spreadsheets

How low can the threshold go?

# Nonprogrammer Programmers

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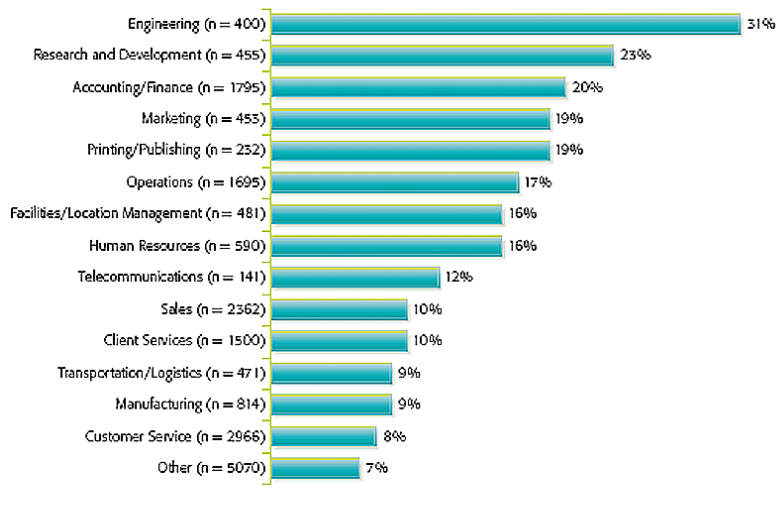


Figure 1  
Percentage of employees who conducted ad hoc development during a 12-month period

## Characteristics of Nonprogrammer Programming

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Incorporates existing functionality

Not a formal project

Very context specific; intentionally "brittle" in focus

Informal software engineering

Low levels of programming expertise

# Is Using Google "MyMaps" Programming?

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## Google MyMaps

- plot your data on a map without having to use Google Map API

## Defining "Mashup"

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A "mashup" is a lightweight tactical integration of multi-sourced applications or content into a single offering (Gartner)

Web application hybrid that combines data from more than one source into a single integrated tool (Wikipedia)

Mashups are loosely coupled distributed systems... to the extreme. The developers of the individual components do not know each other and possibly do not even know that their application is being used as a component by another application (Wilde)

Data flows that take information originating from one source (or user input), applying web services to augment or transform the information, and then visualizing the results

# This is Not a New Idea

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The original and still most popular mashup tool is the spreadsheet... which made the PC happen in the 1980s

Musical remixing and sampling has a long history, and a music mash-up is a song created out of pieces of two or more songs, usually by overlaying the vocal track of one song seamlessly over the music track of another

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## Roots in "Portal" Applications

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Yahoo! created a style of end-user tailorable application in which the user customizes the content and layout of the Yahoo! Home page

Each piece or channel of content is contained in a "portlet" (see [OASIS Web Services for Remote Portlets Specification](http://docs.oasis-open.org/wsrp/v2/wsrp-2.0-spec.html) (<http://docs.oasis-open.org/wsrp/v2/wsrp-2.0-spec.html>))

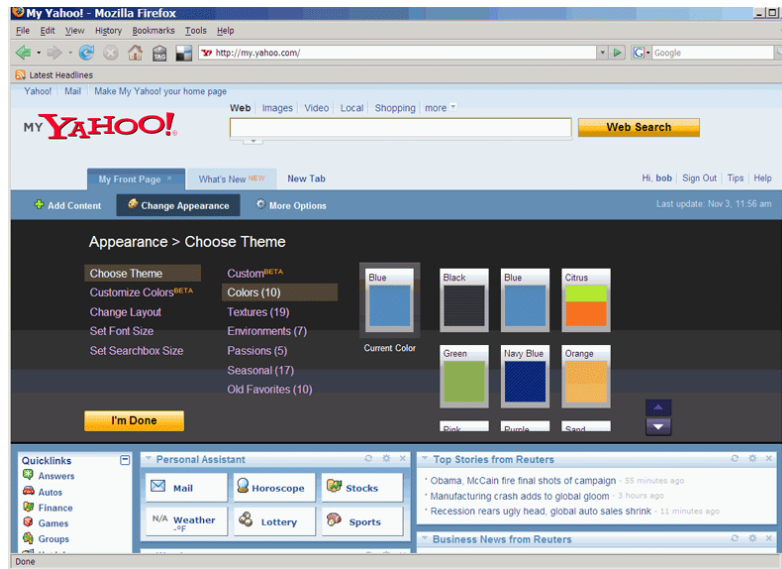
In portals, content aggregation takes place on the server, and in the UI is "side by side" aggregation

In mashups, content aggregation takes place on the client side in "melting pot" style



# Mashup Motivation: Portal Customization

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## Roots in E-commerce Catalog Integration and Price Comparison

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Dumb "screen scrapers" used for price comparison in the early days of web commerce (e.g., bizrate 1998)

"Smart" approaches to "unifying heterogeneous information models" also in use at same time (e.g., Tesseract) <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/274946.274954>

# Tesseract's "Smart" Unification (1998)

PA Weekly			Apts-SF-Unfurnished		
Key	Attribute	Value	Key	Attribute	Value
PAW-1245	cost	1200	sf-gate-1397	12/13/97	Nob Hill
PAW-1245	bds	2	sf-gate-1398	12/13/97	Opera Plaza
PAW-1245	bths	1	sf-gate-1399	12/14/97	Sunset District
PAW-1245	phone	496-8652	sf-gate-1400	12/14/97	Hayes Vly
...	...	...	...	...	...

city( $x$ , "Palo Alto")            <= city( $x$ , "PA")  
bedrooms( $x$ , $b$ )                    <= bds( $x$ , $b$ )  
region( $x$ , "Silicon Valley")    <= ( $x$ , "Santa Clara") or city  
  ( $x$ , Sunnyvale)  
area-code ( $x$ , $y$ )                    <= city ( $x$ , $c$ ) and city-code ( $c$ , $y$ )

good-rental( $x$ ) <= loc ( $x$ ,  $l_1$ ) and loc(Stanford,  $l_2$ ) and  
distance ( $l_1$ ,  $l_2$ ) < 5

## So Why The Hype About Mashups NOW?

The amount of information available on the Web as XML "content" (as opposed to HTML "presentation information") has been growing rapidly

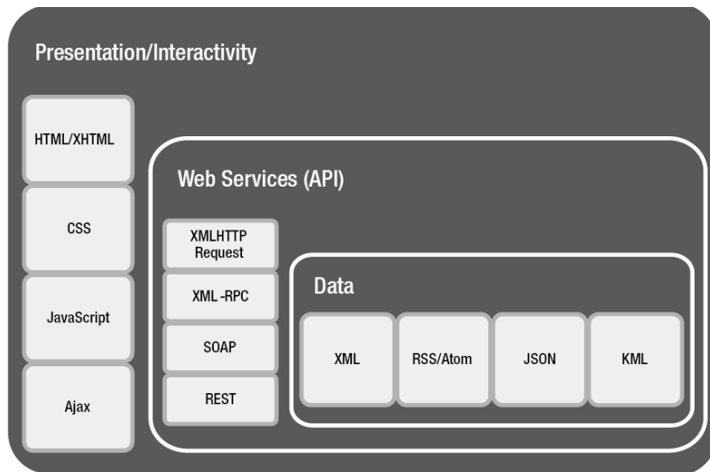
Much of this information is now accessible via web services, as well as through lower-effort programming models like RSS and ATOM feeds

New "mashup making" tools continue to lower the programming threshold

A surprising amount of tolerance and even encouragement by service and information providers to allow the reuse of their content

# Minimal Mashup Architecture

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## Map Mashups

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Most common type of mashup

Emerged because Google (and later the web-based map apps) offered access to "geographical information" in a vastly more accessible way than previous Map/GIS

Hard to believe that map mashups are only 3 years old, and that there was [some doubt that google would even allow them!](#)

Not entirely clear when map is "visualization widget" for database content and when it is really a mashup

# Map Mashup Examples

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[Housing Maps](http://www.housingmaps.com/) (<http://www.housingmaps.com/>) - mash of craigslist and google

[Oakland crimespotting](http://oakland.crimespotting.org) (<http://oakland.crimespotting.org>)

[Geocoding](http://mapsapi.googlepages.com/batchgeo.htm) (<http://mapsapi.googlepages.com/batchgeo.htm>)

## Categorizing Mashups

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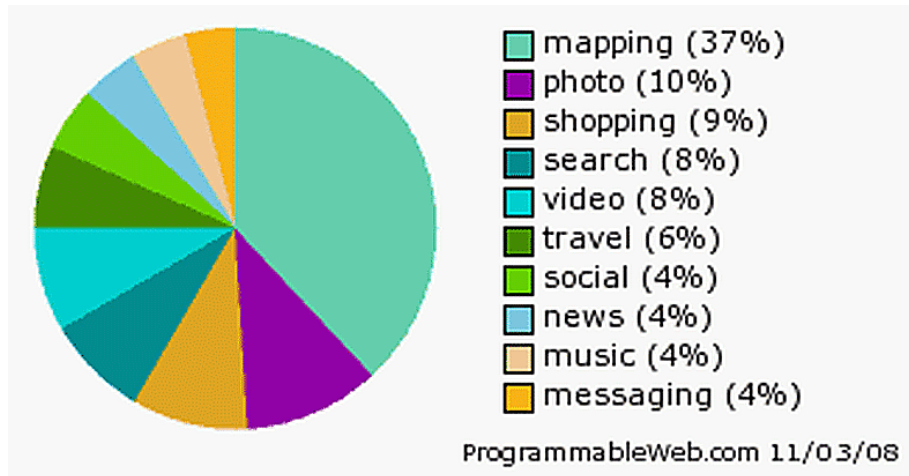
By targeted user (for yourself only, anyone, someone in your business)

By content type (map, photo, video, news)

By primary function (search, shop, locate)

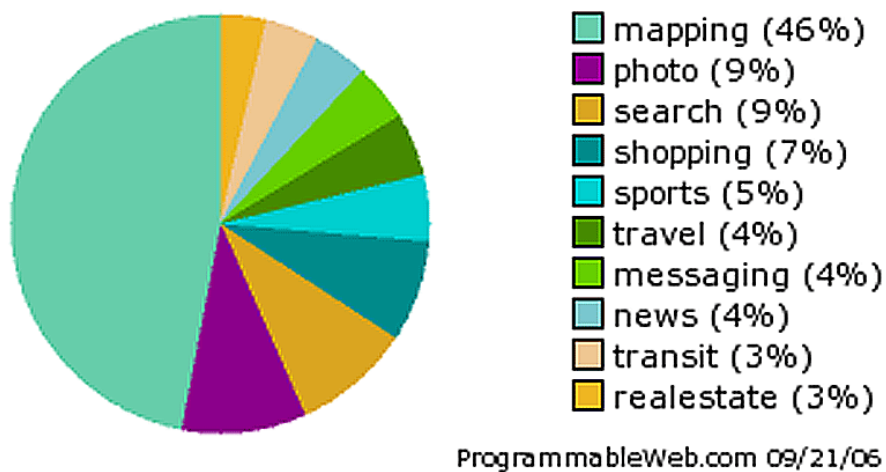
## Mashup Categories (Nov 2008)

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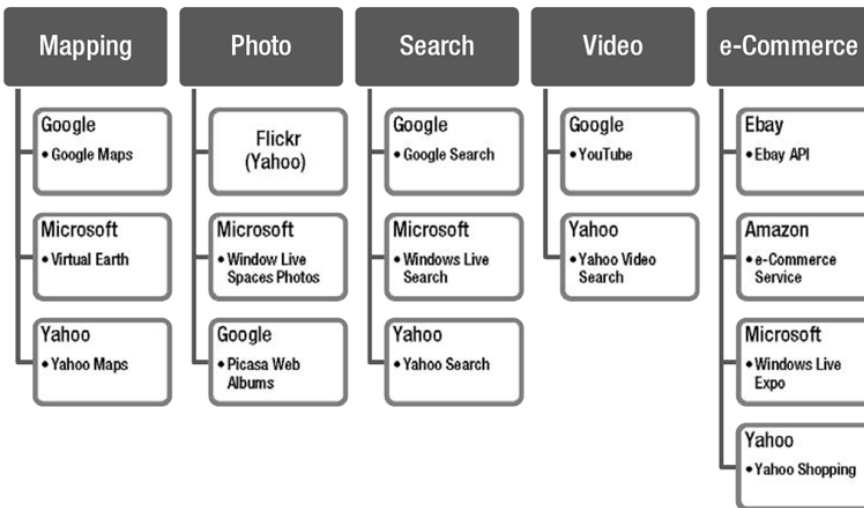
## Mashup Categories (Sept 2006)

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# 5 Types of APIs from "the Big 5" Firms

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## Mashup Design Dimensions

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Search capability?

Static, or tracking changes/ monitoring?

Browser-based, or widget/gadget based?

Personalizable? Is the mashup designed for content creation or just exploration/browsing (can user enter information or just make selections/filter on other data)

Based on an existing folksonomy or tag set?

# Mashup Directories and Resources

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[Programmable Web](#) (3469 as of 3 Nov 2008)

"What do we mashup" (Hong and Wong)

<http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1370847.1370855>

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## Greasemonkey

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Somewhat similar in purpose to mashups and portal platforms are "[Greasemonkey](http://userscripts.org/)" scripts (<http://userscripts.org/>)

Greasemonkey is a Mozilla Firefox extension that installs scripts that make on-the-fly changes to most HTML-based web pages

These changes made to the web pages are executed every time the page is opened

Typical Greasemonkey functions:

- Auto-filling of forms
- Text highlighting and other format alteration
- Removing specific content
- Add content
- Add links, buttons, or any other HTML element

# Mashups vs Composite Applications

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User expectations about the "-ilities"

Depth and robustness of integration

The "pragmatic - experiential" continuum

## Dimensions of User Expectations

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Data completeness and quality

Performance and QoS

Scaleability

Security, access control





# Mashups as Vehicles for "Community Creation"

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Where does the application fall on the continuum between pragmatic and experiential activity?

Is the mashup a way to get work done, or to create a community?

Mashups might (intentionally or unintentionally) violate social norms about information disclosure or "what should be talked about"

(E. Goodman & A. Moed, "Community in mashups; The case of personal geodata?")

# The Changing Role of Corporate IT

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"from solution developer to solution enabler"

the emergence of "situational applications" introduces complexity in monitoring, event analysis, patch management, troubleshooting, and other systems management tasks

# IBM's Situational Applications Environment

The screenshot shows the IBM Situational Applications Environment (SAE) website. The page features a navigation bar with links for Home, Situational applications, Capabilities, Construction zone, Forum, Subsites, and FAQs. The main content area includes a welcome message, a search bar, SAE Stats (Total situational applications: 20, Total consumers: 88), Popular Tags (blogpages, mashup, sales, etc.), Latest Forum Posts, and a News section. Annotations with arrows point to various features: 'Direct links to situational applications' points to the 'Latest applications' section; 'Aggregated community rating' points to the star ratings on forum posts; 'Discussion through forum' points to the 'Latest Forum Posts' section; 'Full search' points to the search bar; 'Real-time activity monitoring' points to the 'SAE Stats' section; 'Search through tag clouds' points to the 'Popular Tags' section; 'Subscribe to data feeds' points to the 'News' section; and 'Latest news items' points to the 'Assessing the Web 2.0 Buzz' article.

## IBM "Mashup Center"

The IBM "SAE" - an internal development environment - apparently has been productized as IBM "Mashup Center"

Capabilities: Unlock information sources - create easily consumable feeds from a variety of information sources inside and outside your enterprise.

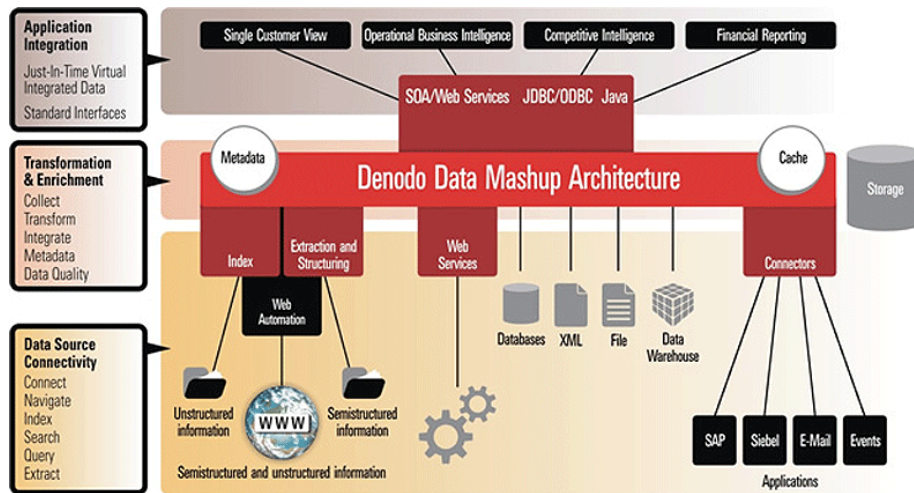
Rapid assembly of mashups via "drag and drop"

Discover and share assets in a catalog

Combine feeds and transform information

Create dynamic widgets - includes a powerful widget creation environment that enables developers of all skill levels to rapidly generate widgets without coding

# Denodo "Enterprise Data Mashup" Architecture



## Reading for November 10

Carl Kessler & John Sweitzer, Chapter 5 – Aligning with stakeholder goals, Outside-in Software Development, IBM Press, 2008.