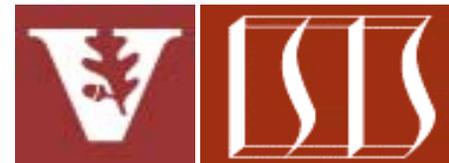


Applying Domain-Specific Modeling Languages to Develop DRE Systems

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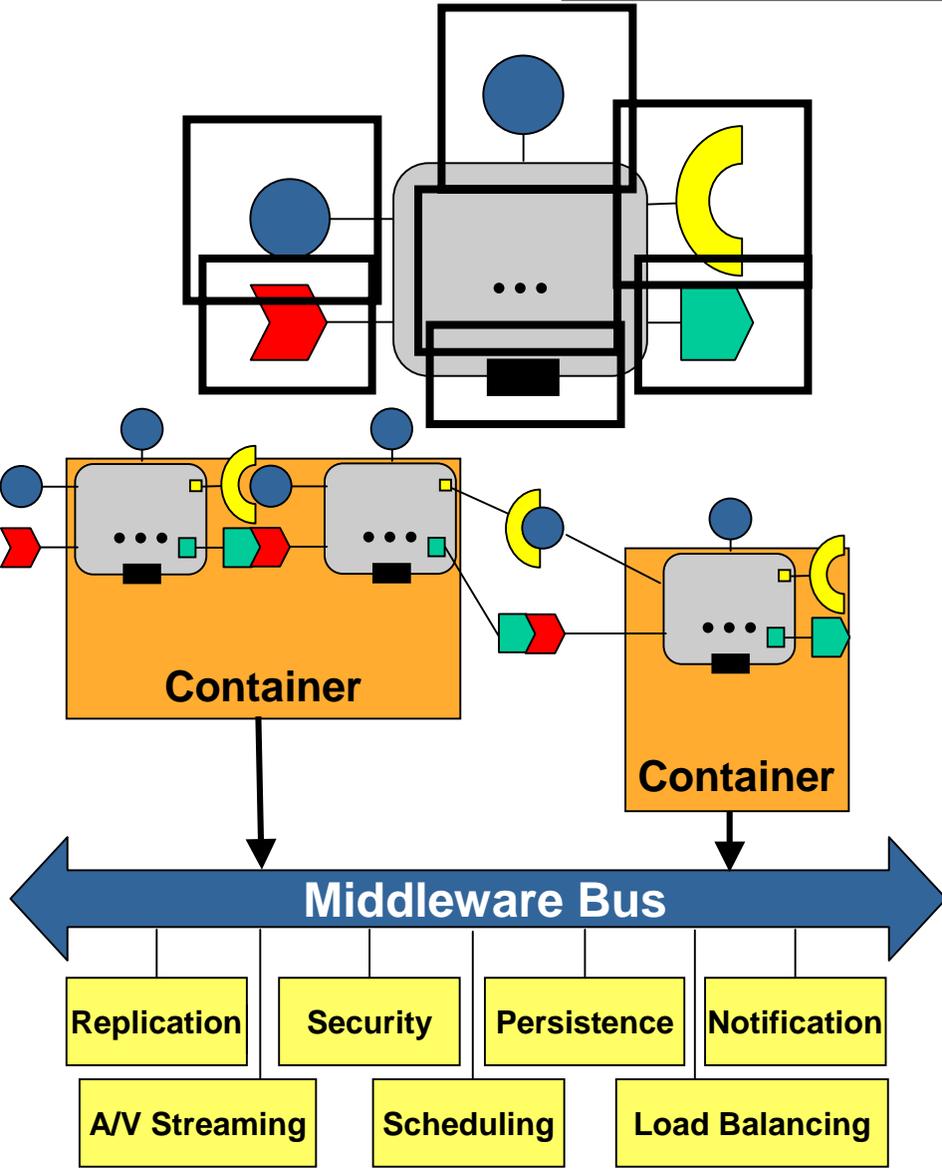


Overview

- Deployment & Configuration of Component-based systems
 - Introduction
 - Challenges
- Platform-Independent Component Modeling Language (PICML)
- Future work

Overview of Component Middleware

“Write Code That Reuses Code”



- *Components* encapsulate application “business” logic
- *Components* interact via *ports*
 - *Provided interfaces*, e.g., facets
 - *Required connection points*, e.g., receptacles
 - *Event sinks & sources*
 - *Attributes*
- *Containers* provide execution environment for components with common operating requirements
- *Components/containers* can also
 - Communicate via a *middleware bus* and
 - Reuse *common middleware services*

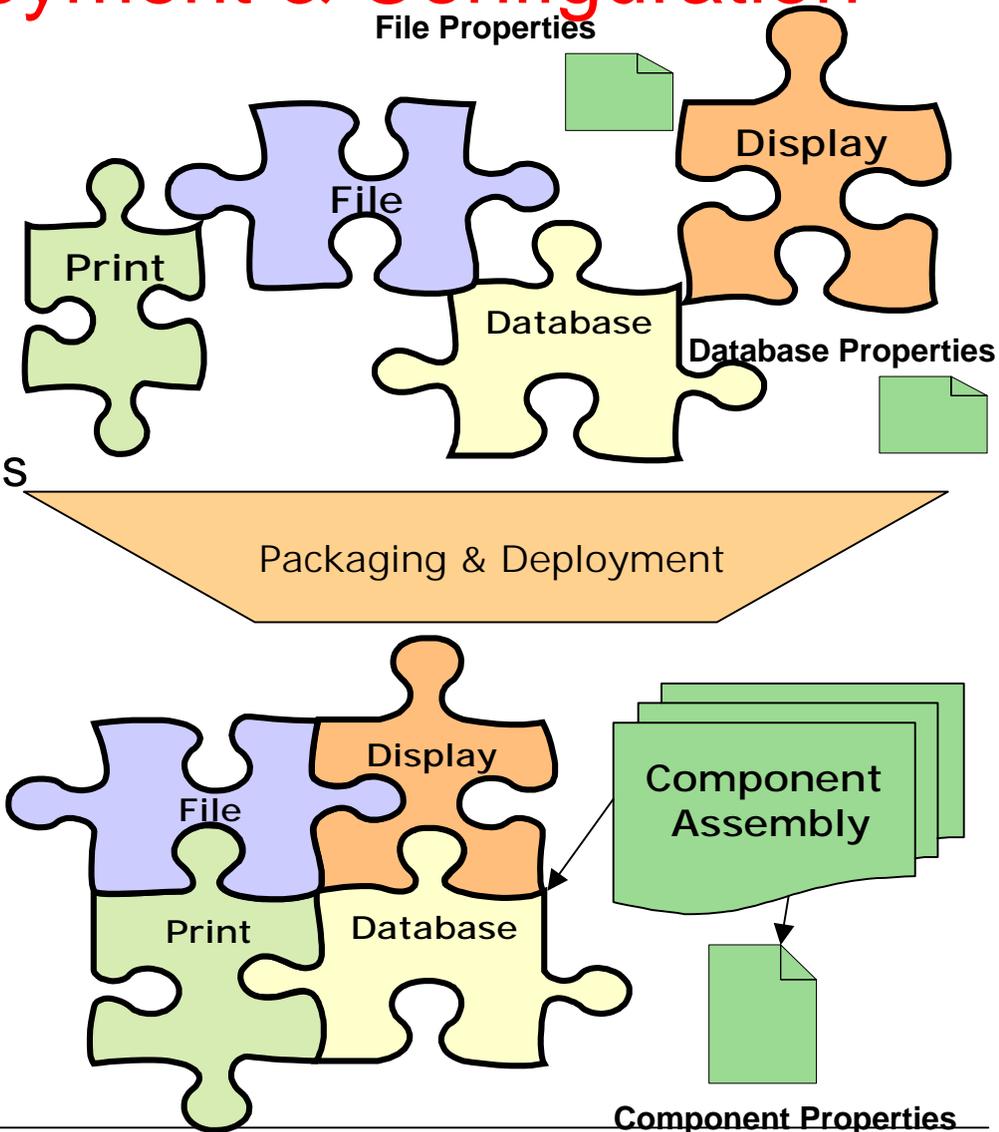
Motivation for Deployment & Configuration

- Goals

- Ease component reuse
- Build complex applications by assembling existing components
- Standardize deployment of applications into heterogeneous domains

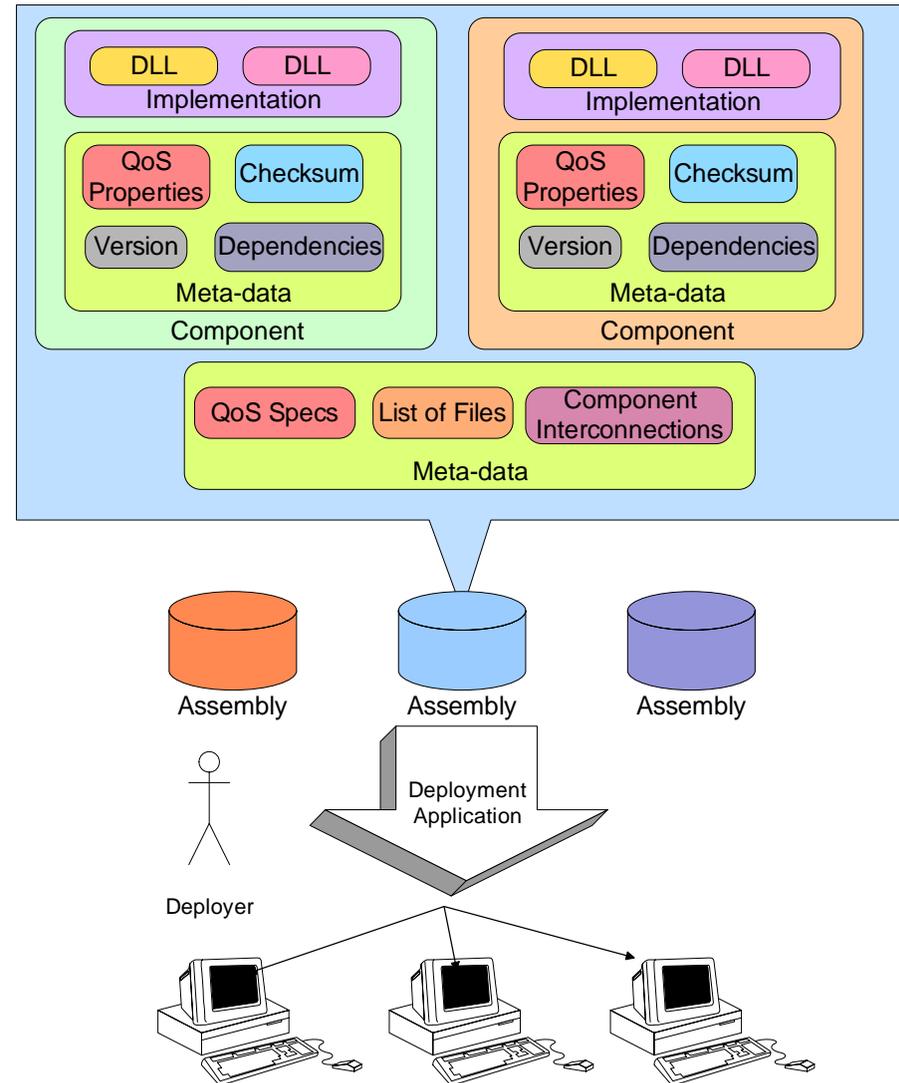
- Separation of concerns

- Component development
- Application assembly
- Application deployment
- Application configuration
- Middleware configuration



OMG Deployment & Configuration Spec

- Specification defines deployment of component-based applications
- Intended to replace *Packaging & Deployment* chapter of CCM specification
- Meta-information is captured using XML descriptors
- Platform Independent Model (PIM)
- Defined in two dimensions
 - Data models vs. management (run-time) models
 - Component software vs. target vs. execution



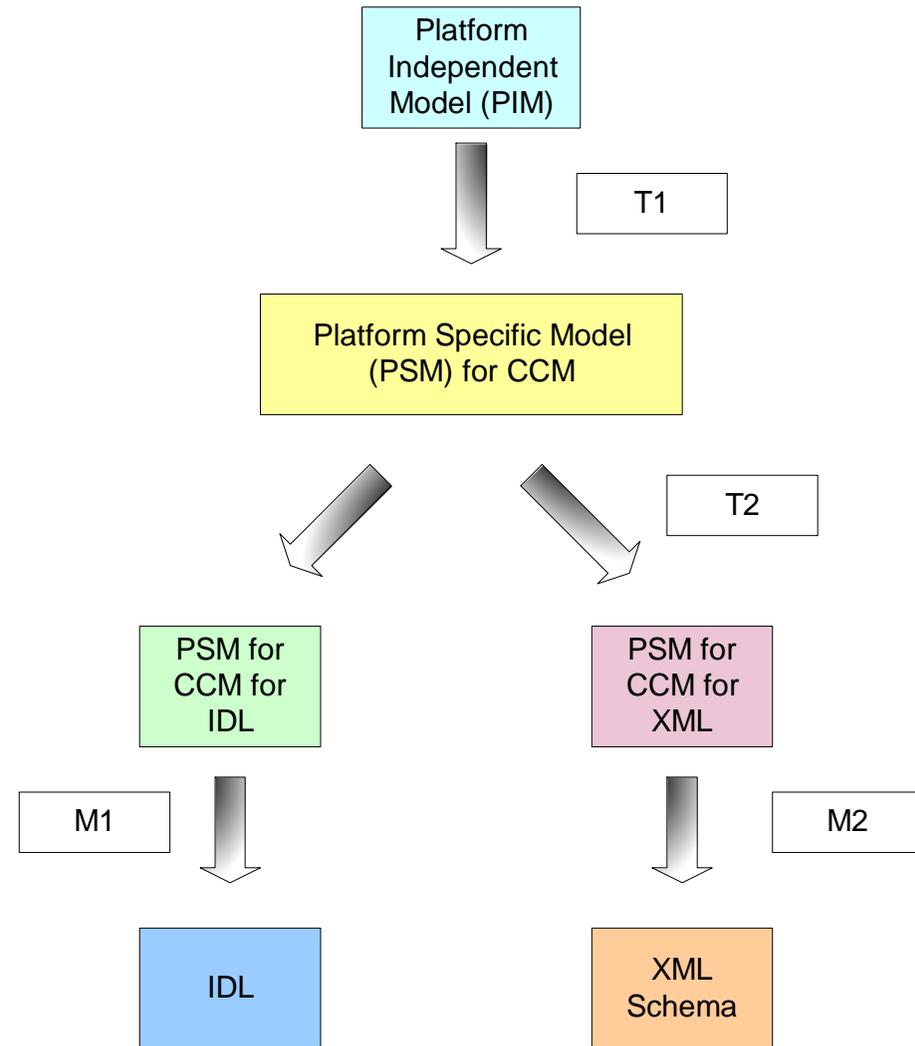
Platform-independent Model (PIM) Dimensions

- Modeling view-points
 - Conceptual, logical, & physical view-point
- Platform-independent model
 - Conceptual & logical viewpoint of deployment & configuration
- Defined in two-dimensions

PIM	Data Model	Run-time Model
Component Software	Meta-data to describe component based applications and their requirements	Interfaces to browse, store and retrieve such meta-data
Target	Meta-data to describe heterogeneous distributed systems & their capabilities	Interfaces to collect & retrieve such meta-data and commit resources
Execution	Meta-data to describe a specific deployment of an application into a distributed system	Prepare environment, Execute on target to Deployment plan, manage lifecycle

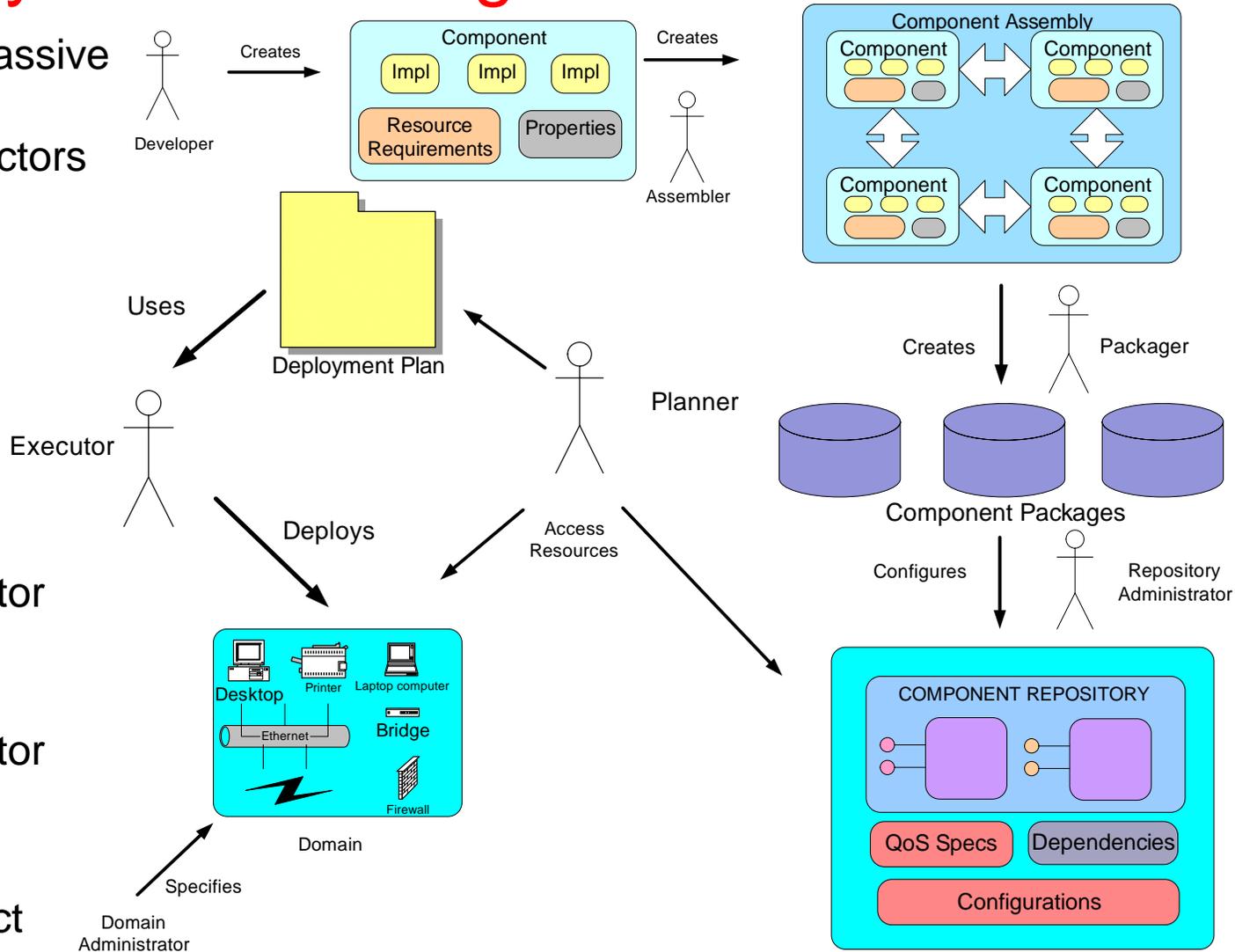
PIM Mapping to CCM

- Physical viewpoint
 - Mapping from PIM to platform specific model (PSM) for CCM
- Set of transformations
 - T1 → PIM to PSM for CCM
 - T2 → PSM to
 - PSM for IDL
 - PSM for XML
- Set of mapping rules
 - M1 → PSM to IDL
 - M2 → PSM to XML schema



Deployment & Configuration Activities

- Descriptors are passive entities
- Manipulated by Actors
- Different Stages
 - *Development*
 - Developer
 - Assembler
 - Packager
 - *Target*
 - Domain Administrator
 - *Deployment*
 - Repository Administrator
 - Planner
 - Executor
- Actors are abstract



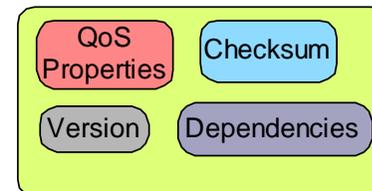
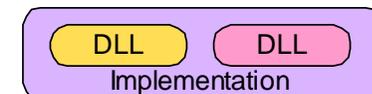
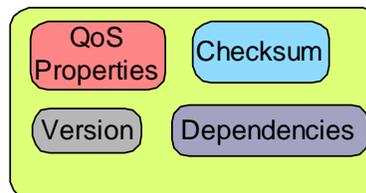
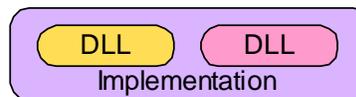
Configuration Challenges

- **Context**

- Configuring & composing component-based applications using XML meta-data

- **Problem**

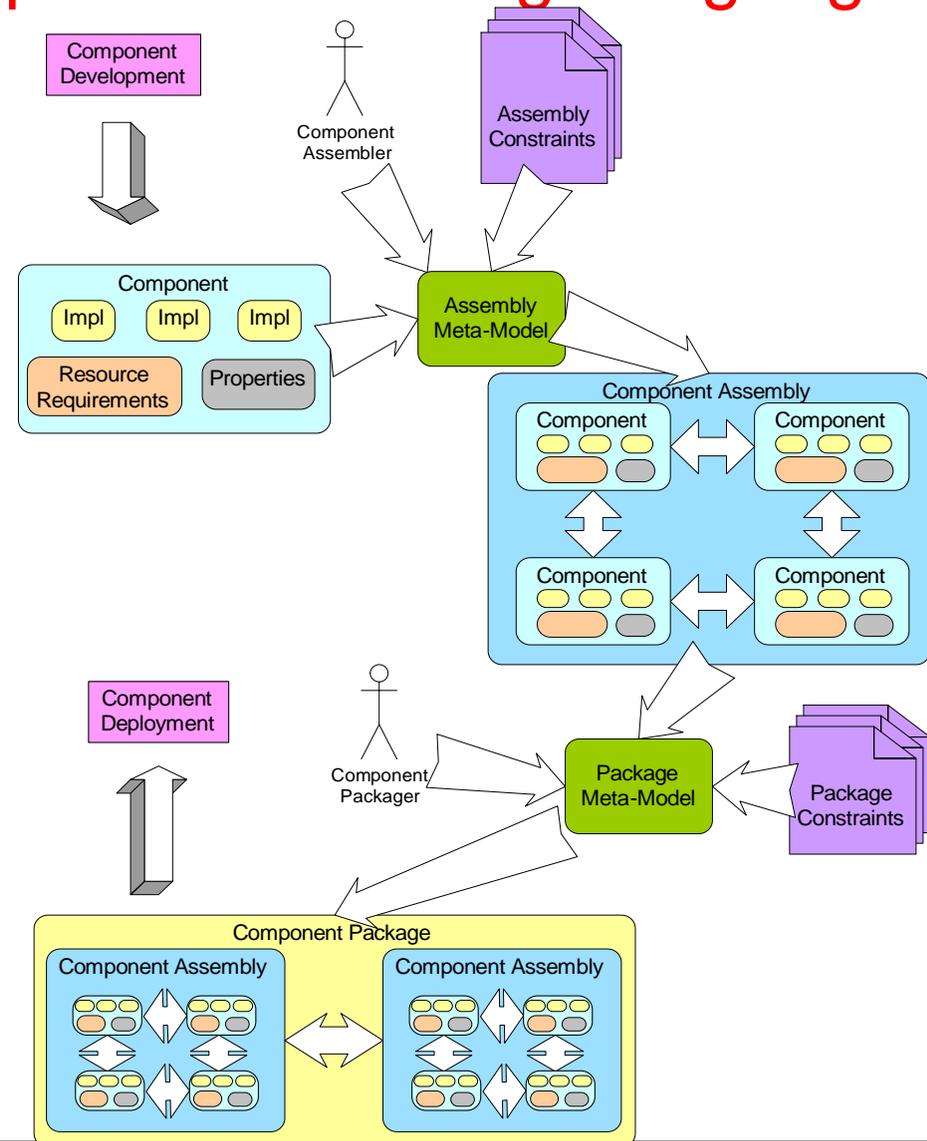
- Meta-data split across multiple XML descriptors
- Complex inter-dependencies between descriptors
- XML is error-prone to read/write manually
- No guarantees about semantic validity (only syntactic validation possible)
- If meta-data is wrong, what about the application?



Platform-Independent Component Modeling Language

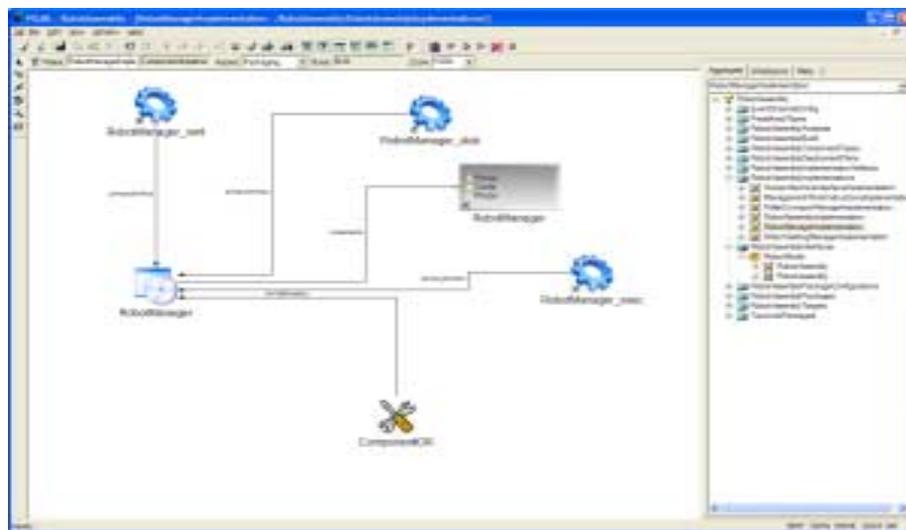
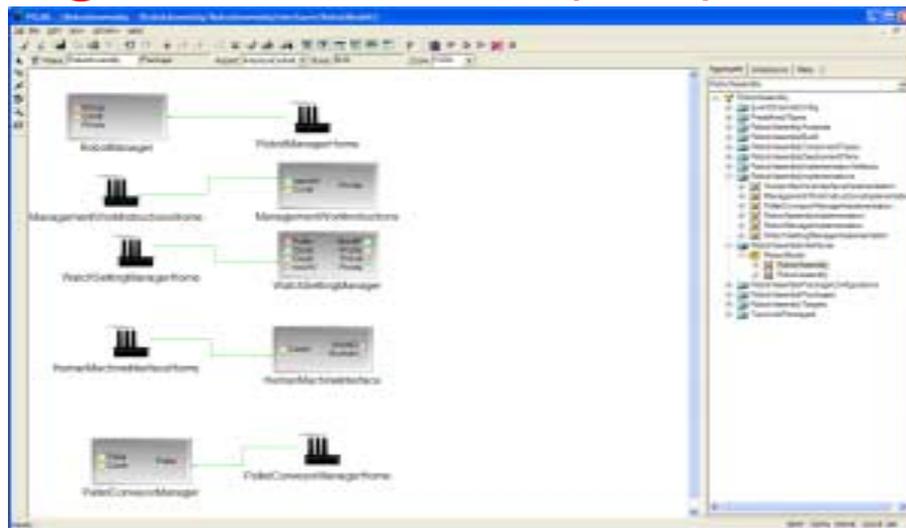
• Solution

- PICML
- Developed in Generic Modeling Environment (GME)
- Core of **C**omponent **S**ynthesis using **M**odel-**I**ntegrated **C**omputing (**CoSMIC**) toolchain
- Capture elements & dependencies visually
- Define “**static semantics**” using Object Constraint Language (OCL)
- Define “**dynamic semantics**” via model interpreters
 - Also used for generating domain specific meta-data
- “**Correct-by-construction**”



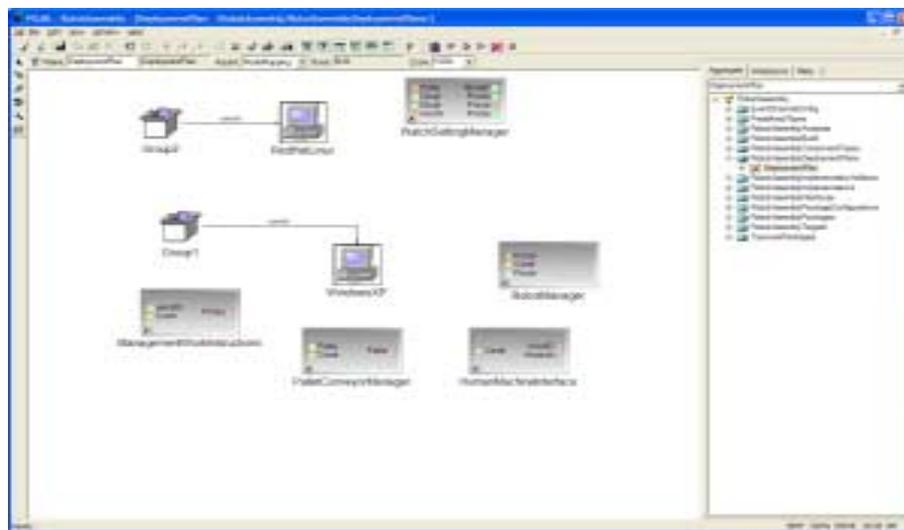
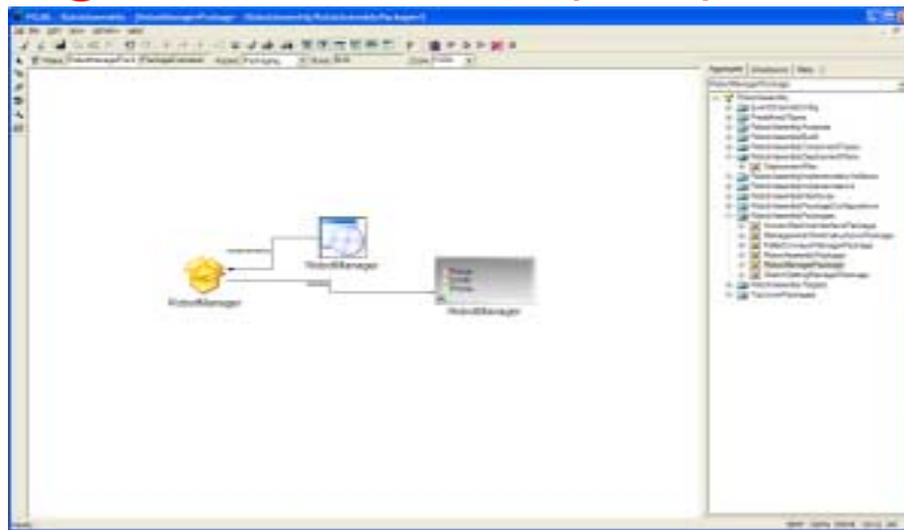
Steps in a typical usage of PICML (1/2)

- Define component types
 - Import/Export IDL
- Define implementation artifacts
 - External libraries, individual component libraries
- Define component implementations
 - Monolithic components
 - Assembly-based components
 - Assembly of assemblies



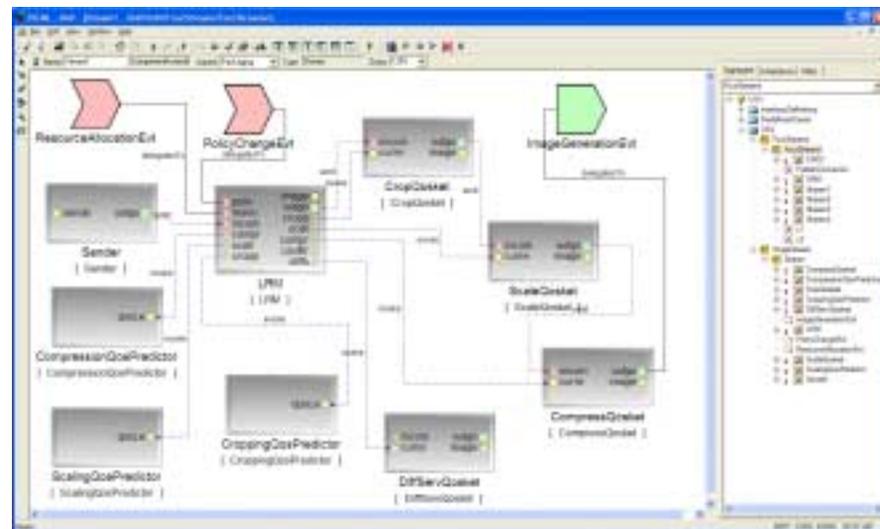
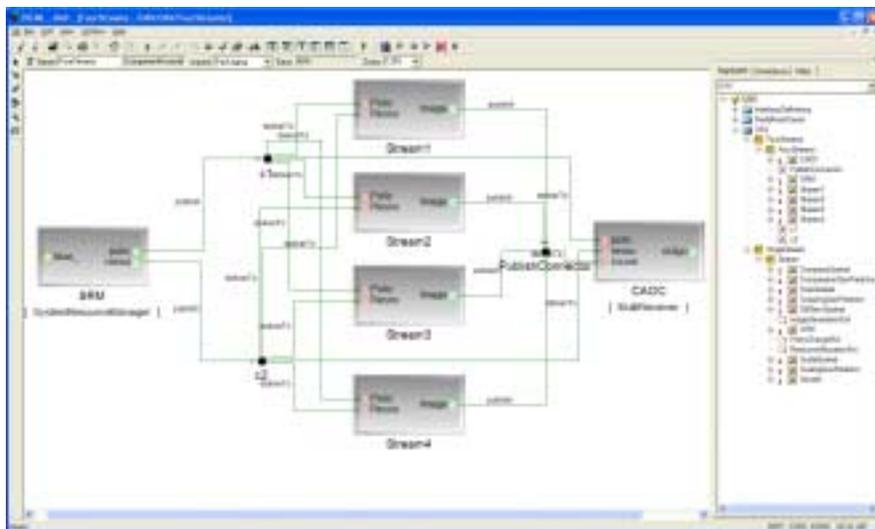
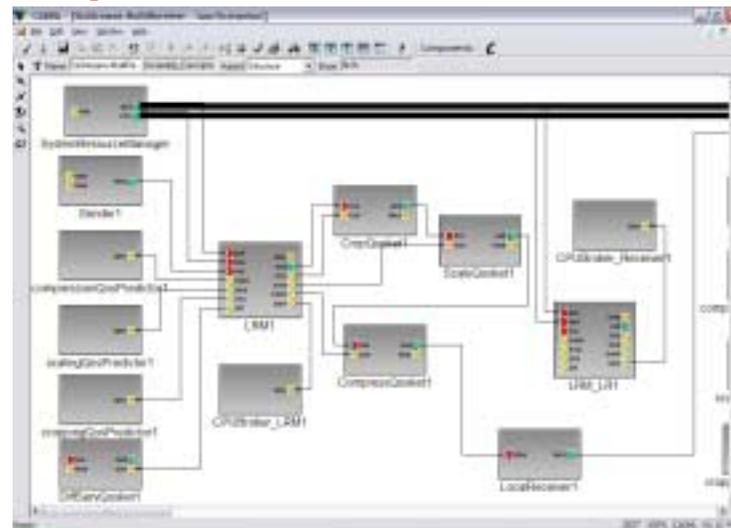
Steps in a typical usage of PICML (2/2)

- Define component packages
 - Configure (previously defined) component packages
- Define deployment target
 - Can be done as a decoupled activity
- Define deployment plan
 - Place components on different nodes of the target



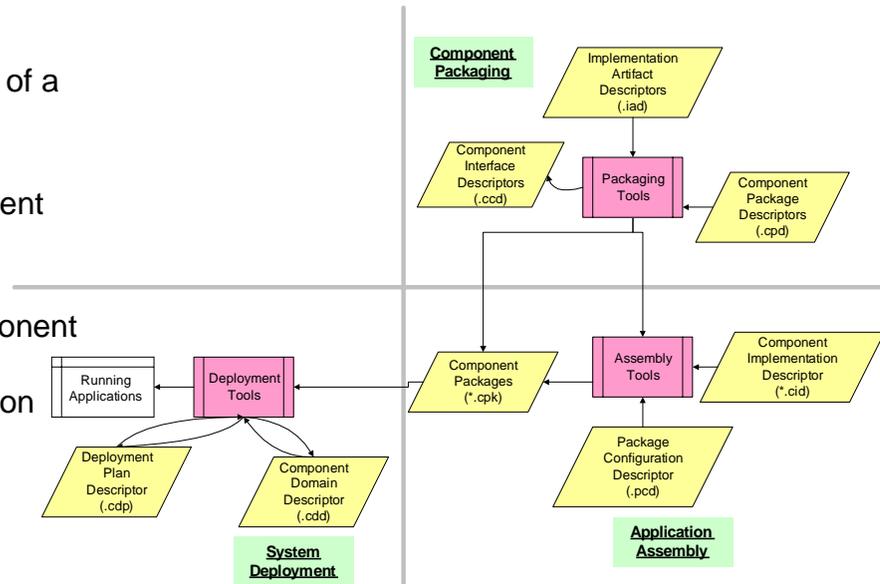
Hierarchical Composition

- Six streams of image data
 - System incomprehensible
- Hierarchical composition
 - Reason about system at multiple levels of abstraction

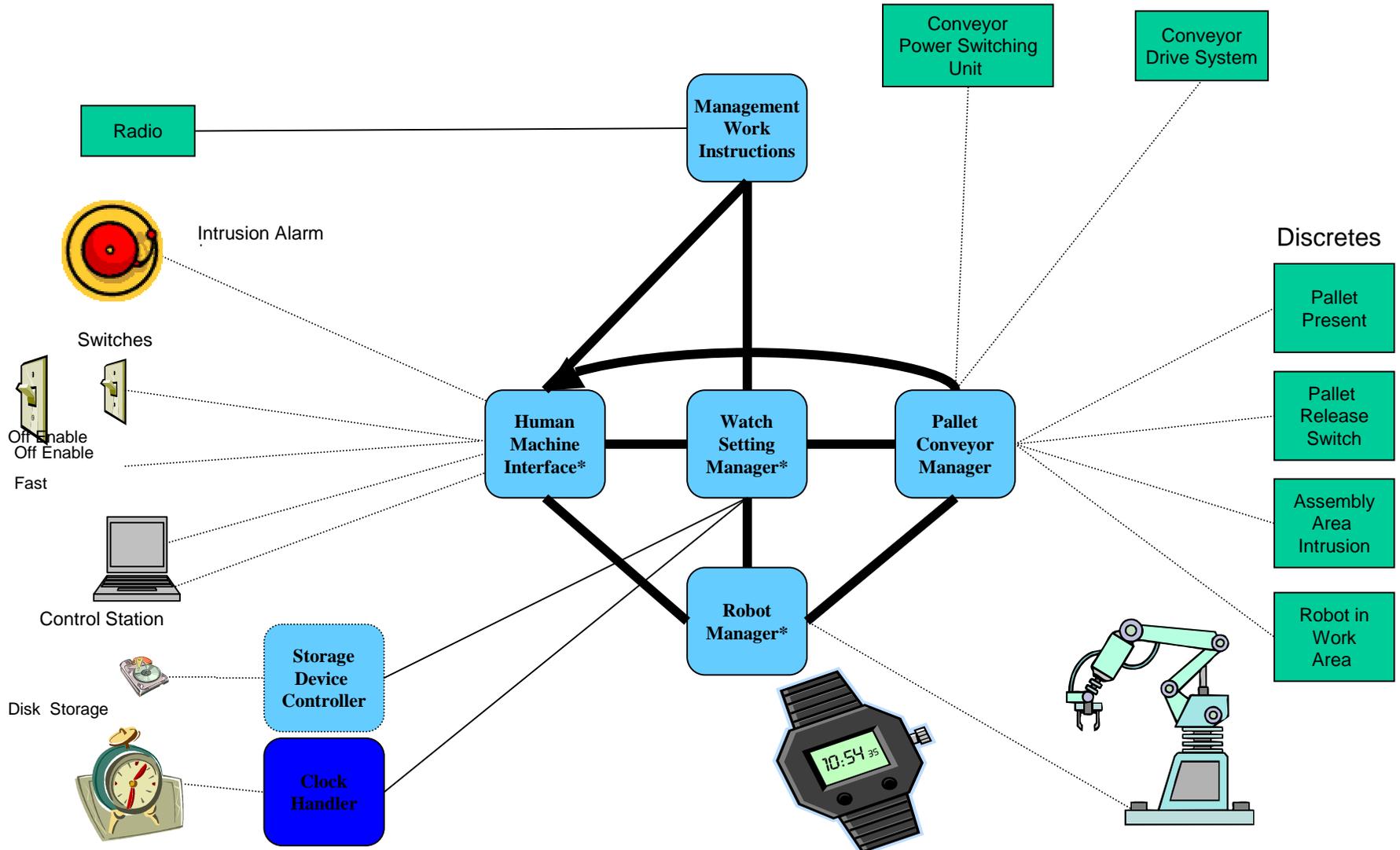


Types Of Meta-data generated by PICML

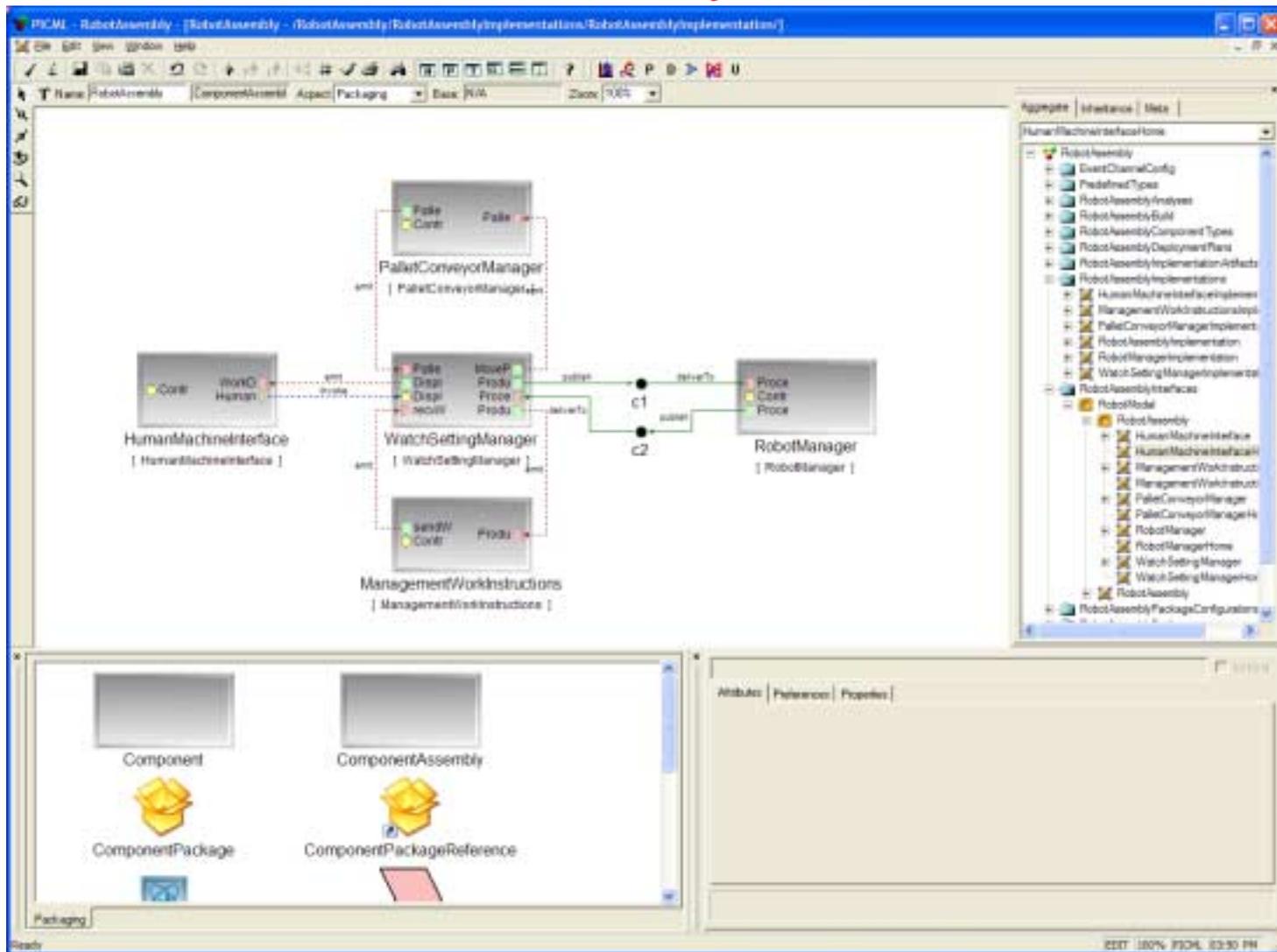
- **Component Interface Descriptor (.ccd)**
 - Describes the interface, ports, properties of a single component
- **Implementation Artifact Descriptor (.iad)**
 - Describes the implementation artifacts (e.g., DLLs, OS, etc.) of a single component
- **Component Package Descriptor (.cpd)**
 - Describes multiple alternative implementations of a single component
- **Package Configuration Descriptor (.pcd)**
 - Describes a specific configuration of a component package
- **Component Implementation Descriptor (.cid)**
 - Describes a specific implementation of a component interface
 - Contains component inter-connection information
- **Component Deployment Plan (.cdp)**
 - Plan which guides the actual deployment
- **Component Domain Descriptor (.cdd)**
 - Describes the target domain of deployment
- **Component Packages (.cpk)**
 - Aggregation of all of the above



Example Application: RobotAssembly



RobotAssembly in PICML

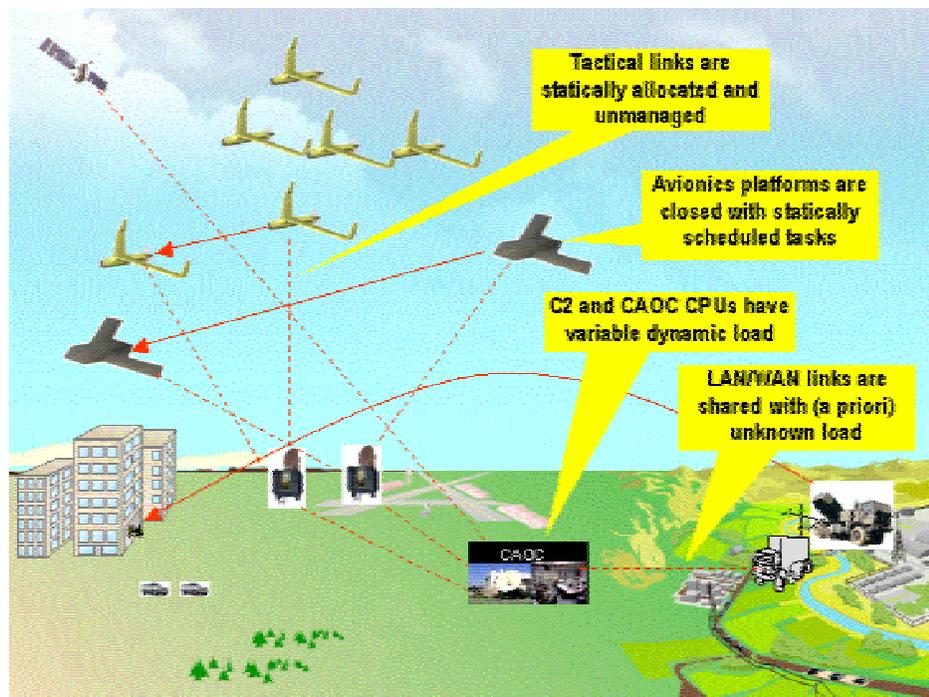


Example output for RobotAssembly

```
<!--Component Implementation Descriptor(.cid) associates components with impl. artifacts-->
<Deployment:ComponentImplementationDescription>
  <UUID>FB9D7161-1765-4784-BC1D-EA9EAAB3ED2A</UUID>
  <implements href="RobotManager.ccd" />
  <monolithicImpl>
    <primaryArtifact>
      <name>RobotManager_exec</name>
      <referencedArtifact href="RobotManager_exec.iad" />
    </primaryArtifact>
    <primaryArtifact>
      <name>RobotManager_stub</name>
      <referencedArtifact href="RobotManager_stub.iad" />
    </primaryArtifact>
    <primaryArtifact>
      <name>RobotManager_svnt</name>
      <referencedArtifact href="RobotManager_svnt.iad" />
    </primaryArtifact>
  </monolithicImpl>
</Deployment:ComponentImplementationDescription>
```

Example Application: UAV

UAV-OEP-the Problem: Multi-UAV Surveillance and Target Tracking Requires Dynamic End-to-End QoS Management



End-to-End Mission-Driven QoS Management

Surveillance Mode

- Maximize surveillance area
- Sufficient resolution in delivered imagery to determine items of interest

Target Acquisition and Engagement

- UAV observing target provides high resolution imagery so that target or threat identification is possible

Battle Damage Assessment

- UCAV must provide high resolution imagery until a human operator has determined that it is sufficient
- UAV over target area must continue to provide target acquisition and engagement mission

The challenge is to program the dynamic control and adaptation to manage and enforce end-to-end QoS

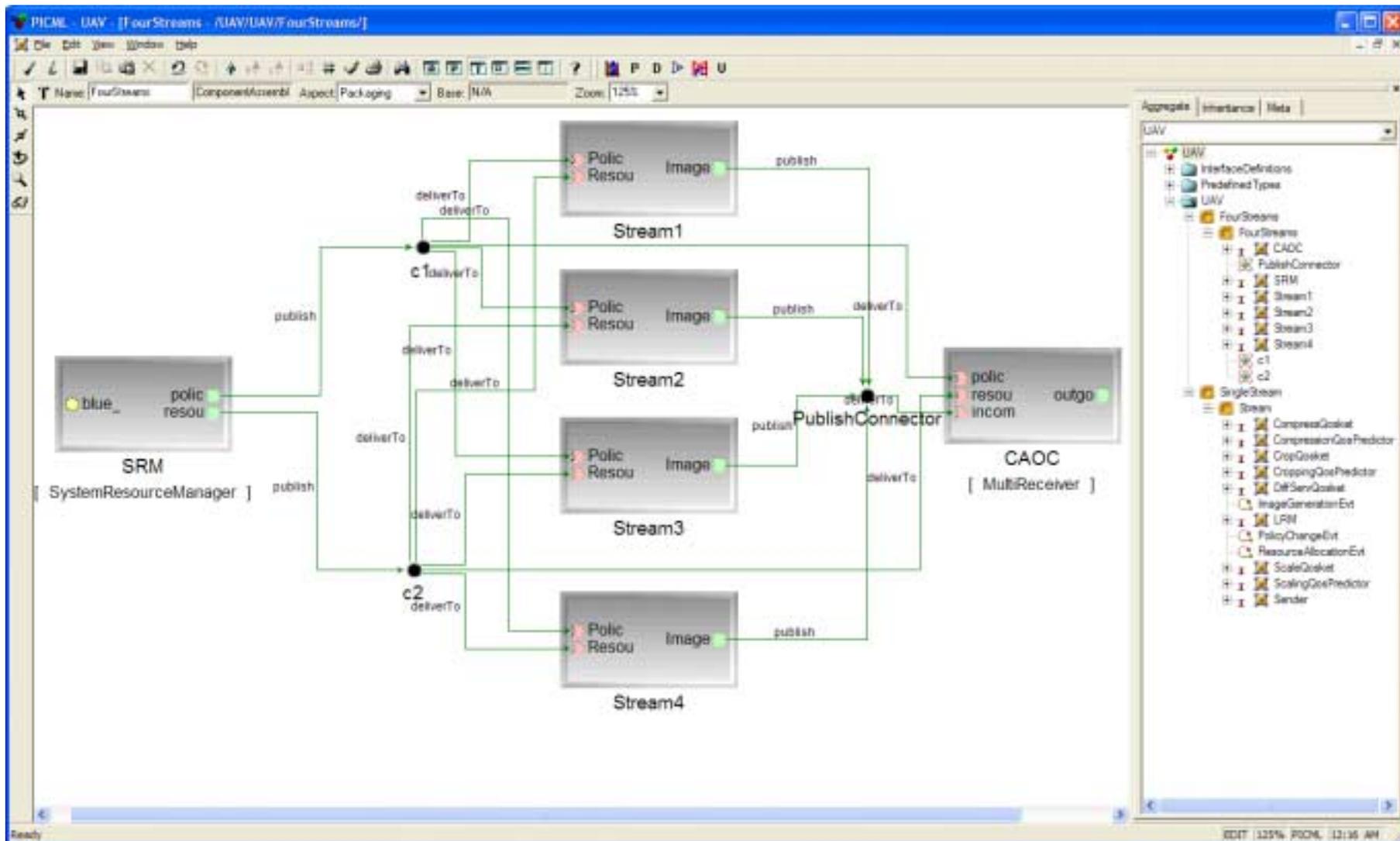
Mission-defined requirements and tradeoffs (e.g., rate, image size, fidelity)

Heterogeneous, shared, and constrained resources

Changing modes, participants, and environmental conditions

Multi-layer points of view: System-view, mission-view, application-string view, local resource view

UAV in PICML



Concluding Remarks

- PICML
 - Model component-based systems
 - Allows design-time validation of systems
 - Generates component meta-data
- Future work
 - Scalability issues
 - Traditional system analysis
 - Complete system generation *aka* “Middleware Compiler”
 - Generate optimized systems *aka* “Optimizing Middleware Compiler”
- Available as open-source
 - <http://cvs.dre.vanderbilt.edu> (CoSMIC)