



DECOR'04

1st French Conference on Software Deployment and (Re) Configuration

October 28-29th 2004
Grenoble, France.

INSTITUT NATIONAL
DE RECHERCHE
EN INFORMATIQUE
ET EN AUTOMATIQUE

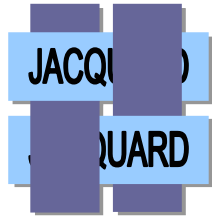


JACQUARD

A Multi Personality Environment for Configuration & Deployment of Component-Based Applications

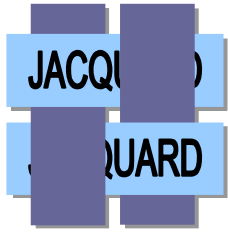
Areski Flissi, Philippe Merle

Areski.Flissi@lifl.fr, Philippe.Merle@inria.fr



*Projet Jacquard INRIA Futurs
Laboratoire d'Informatique
Fondamentale de Lille (LIFL)
UMR CNRS 8022 / USTL
59655 Villeneuve d'Ascq*





Context

- INRIA Futurs Jacquard Project:
 - Weaving of Software Components
 - *Software engineering to produce new component-oriented platforms and new methodological and technical approaches to design and exploit these applications*
- ITEA OSMOSE Project
 - WP2 Generic Deployment Frameworks
 - A general Fractal component-based orchestration framework and a set of generic tasks for deploying component-based applications independently of any component oriented platform
 - WP3 Middleware Platforms, Tools and Management
 - Task 2: CORBA/CCM Platform

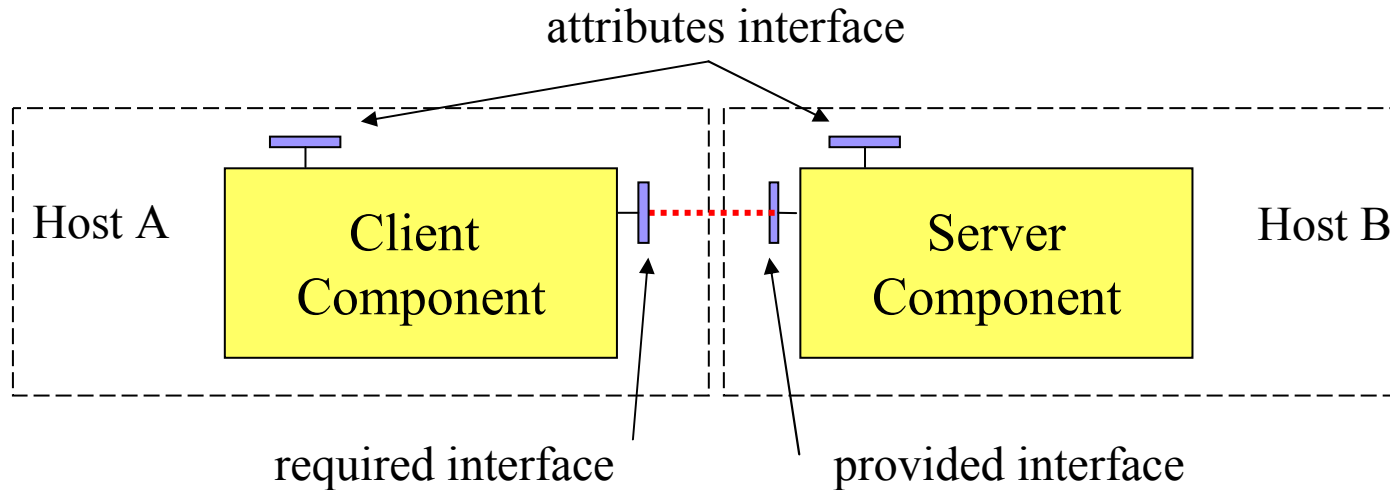
Outline

1. Introduction
2. A multi-personality environment for configuration & deployment of component-based applications
3. An abstract deployment model
4. Conclusion
5. Perspectives and future work

1. Introduction

- Generalized use of the component-oriented approach to build distributed applications
- Multiplication of component models and middleware, *e.g.*
 - SUN EJB, OMG CCM, ObjectWeb Fractal, Microsoft .NET, etc.
- For each model/platform, a specific architecture description language (ADL) is used by architects to describe application software architectures, *e.g.*
 - {OMG IDL, CCM CAD/CPF/CCD} for CORBA Components Model
 - {Fractal IDL, Fractal ADL} for ObjectWeb Fractal Model

Example: Simple Client/Server Application



Configuration & Deployment characterization with two component models

	CCM	Fractal
Interface signature	OMG IDL 3.0	Fractal IDL
Components and ports type	OMG IDL 3.0	Fractal ADL
Instances configuration, deployment	XML CAD & CPF	Fractal ADL

1. Introduction

- Architects are linked to technology
 - Dependency to technologies evolution
 - No reusability of component based applications (CBA) across technologies

→ Idea: allowing architects to capitalize their software architectures

- Concrete configurations of CBA could be expressed via any ADL (e.g. in Fractal ADL) and mapped to any execution platform (e.g. CORBA Components platform)

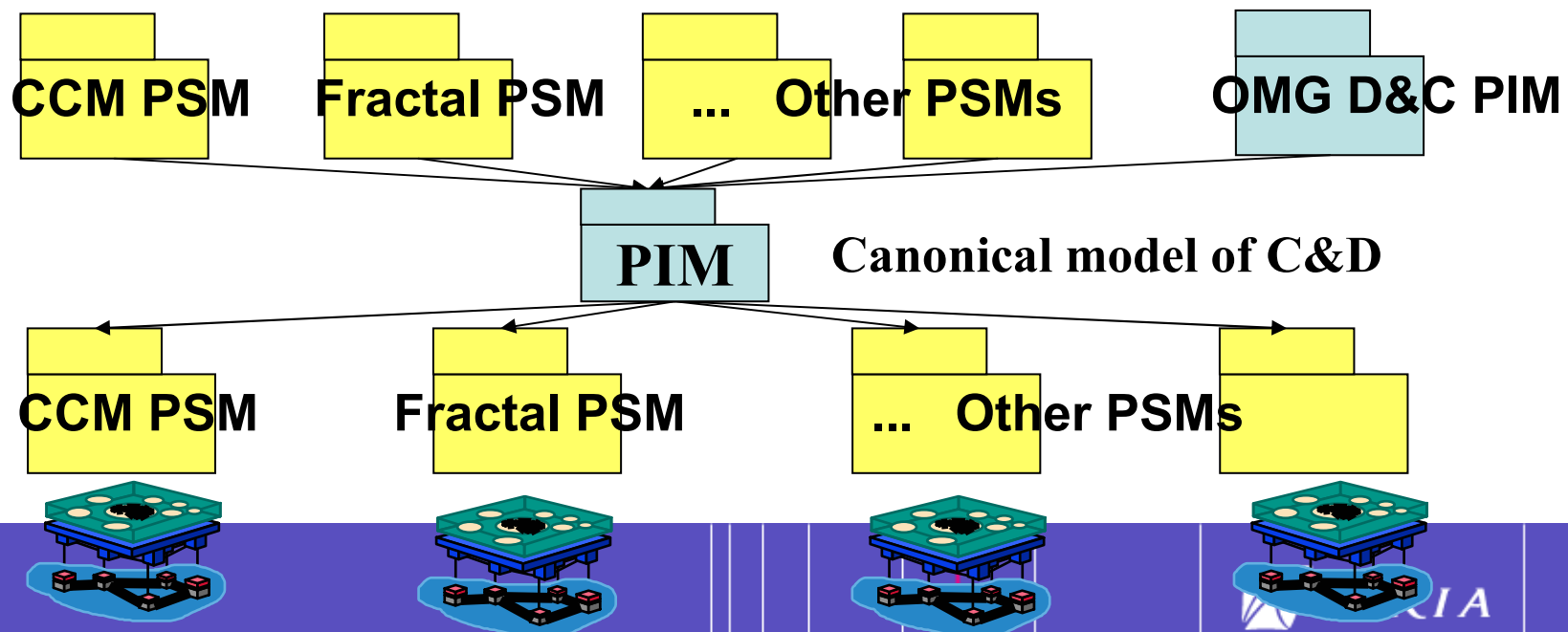
1. Introduction

- OMG Model Driven Architecture (MDA) approach could help to address this problem thanks to
 - Definition of abstract models independent of platforms (PIM)
 - OMG “*Deployment and Configuration of Distributed Component-Based Applications*” (D&C)
 - UML 2.0 component and deployment diagrams
 - Mapping to platform specific models (PSM)

- But OMG D&C or UML 2.0 lack of generalized use and tools

2. A Multi Personality Environment

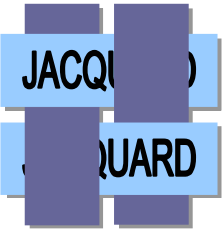
- Our approach: Apply MDA through a multi personality environment capturing a canonical model of configuration and deployment (C&D PIM)
- 2 dimensions of the C&D PIM / 3 layers architecture / several scenarii (PIM to PIM to PSM, PIM to PSM, PSM to PIM to PSM)



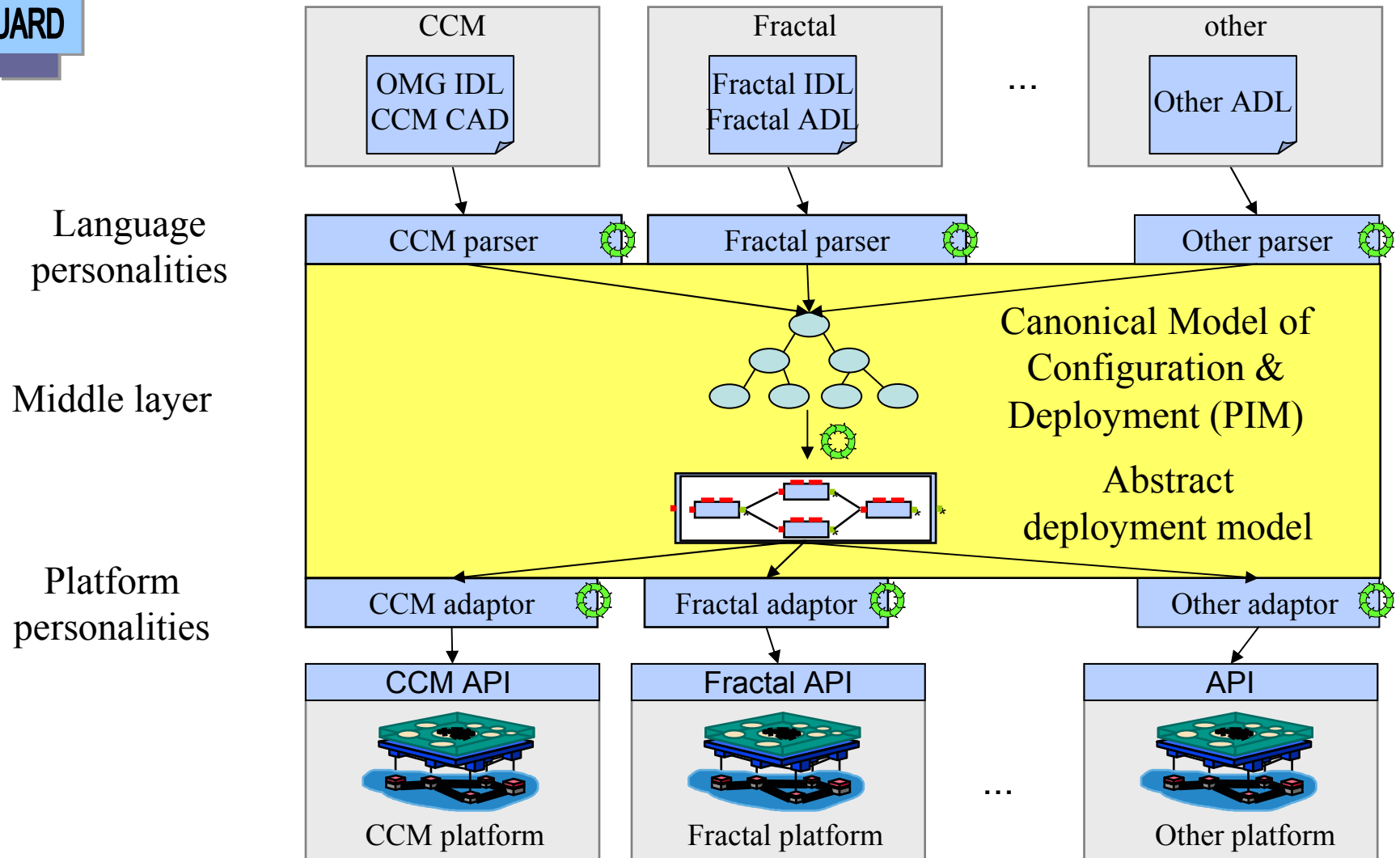
2. A Multi Personality Environment

→ The 2 dimensions of the canonical model of C&D:

- **#1 Configuration** model means part of a PIM describing
 - Component types and ports
 - Interface signature
 - Where to install and instantiate component instances
 - Configuration properties of component instances (business/functionnal attributes)
 - Binding between component ports
 - Activation of components, etc.
- **#2 Deployment** model means part of a PIM describing how the configuration will be deployed, i.e. the deployment process



Architecture - Global View



2. A Multi Personality Environment

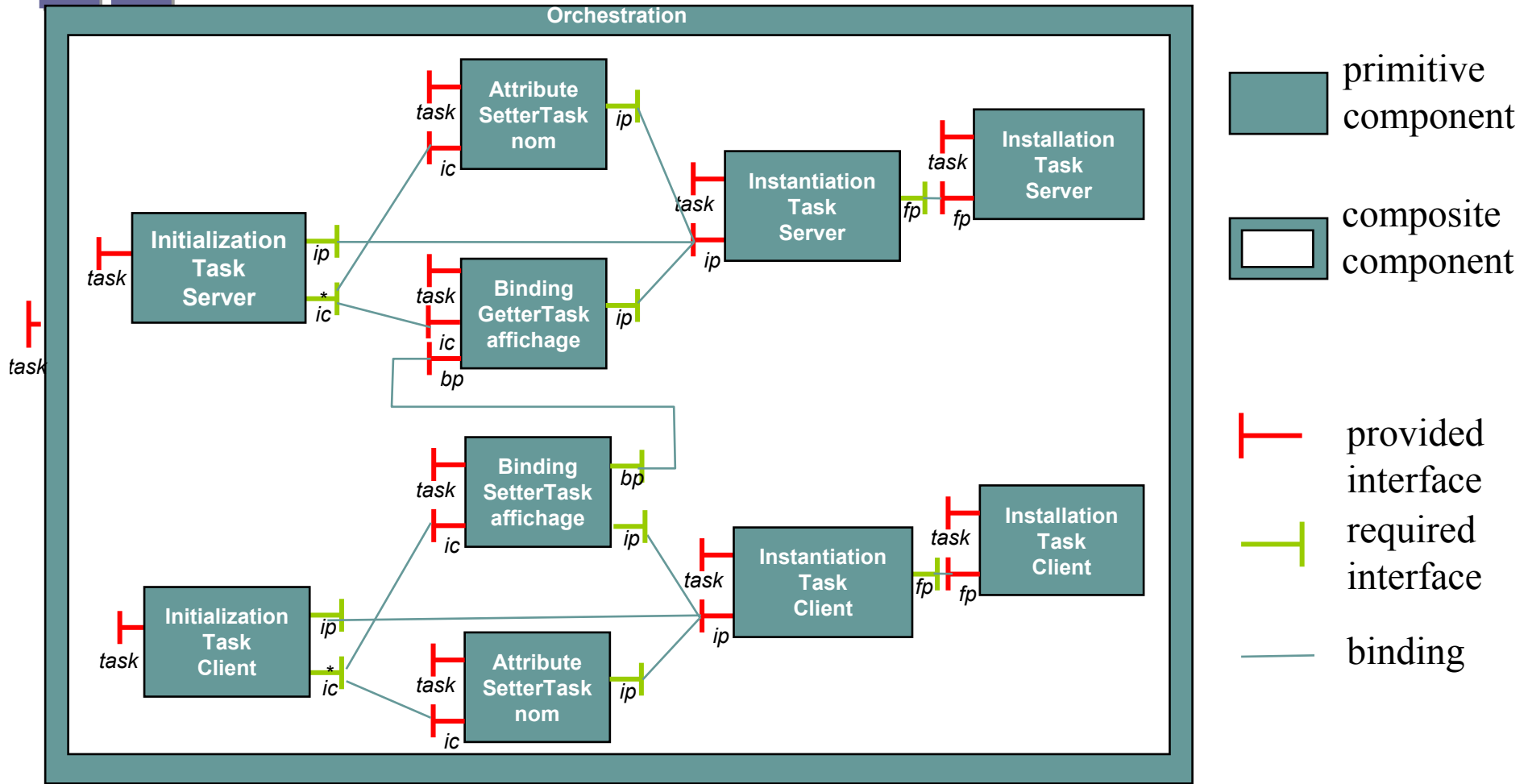
→ 3 layers architecture:

- A “language personalities” layer: mapping of concrete configurations to the canonical model (C&D PIM)
 - Language parsers
- A middle layer: generic C&D framework
 - Generic orchestration framework
- A “platform personalities” layer: adaptors for execution platforms
 - Specialized deployment artefacts (API, components, classes, etc.)

3. An Abstract Deployment Model

- Deployment (dimension #2 of our C&D PIM) is seen as a workflow process
- Each activity of the workflow process is a deployment task, *i.e.*:
 - Installation of component factories (eg binary code, executable, etc) to nodes
 - Loading into application server memory
 - Instantiation of components from factories
 - Component instance business attributes configuration
 - Binding between provided and required ports
 - Business components activation
 - etc.
- Deployment tasks are modeled with Fractal components:
 - ➔ *Fractal Deployment Components (FDC)*
- Each route of the workflow process is represented by a binding between FDC ports

Ex.: The simple C/S App. Deployment



fp : FactoryProvider *ip* : InstanceProvider *bp* : BindingProvider *ic* : InstanceConfiguration

3. An Abstract Deployment Model

- 4 types of deployment interfaces required or offered by deployment components

Interface name	Provided method
<i>FactoryProvider</i>	<i>getFactory</i>
<i>InstanceProvider</i>	<i>getInstance</i>
<i>BindingProvider</i>	<i>getBinding</i>
<i>InstanceConfiguration</i>	

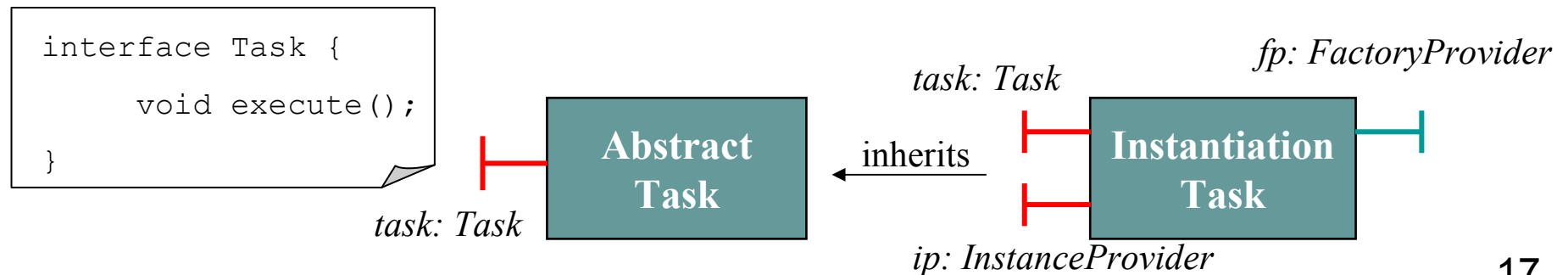
- 7 types of deployment components
 - *InstallationTask, InstantiationTask, AttributeSetterTask, BindingGetterTask, BindingSetterTask, AddComponentTask, InitializationTask*

3. An Abstract Deployment Model

Component name	Attributes	Provided interfaces	Task Component	Required interfaces
<i>InstallationTask</i>	<i>impl, target</i>	<i>FactoryProvider</i>		
<i>InstantiationTask</i>		<i>InstanceProvider</i>		▲ <i>FactoryProvider</i>
<i>AttributeSetterTask</i>	<i>name, value</i>	<i>InstanceConfiguration</i>		▲ <i>InstanceProvider</i>
<i>BindingGetterTask</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>BindingProvider, InstanceConfiguration</i>		▲ <i>InstanceProvider</i>
<i>BindingSetterTask</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>InstanceConfiguration</i>		▲ <i>InstanceProvider, BindingProvider</i>
<i>AddComponentTask</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>InstanceConfiguration</i>		▲ <i>InstanceProvider</i>
<i>InitializationTask</i>				▲ <i>InstanceProvider, InstanceConfiguration</i>

3. An Abstract Deployment Model

- Fractal Orchestration Framework: A generic deployment framework to automatically schedule tasks execution
 - <http://forge.objectweb.org/projects/deployment>
- An “*Orchestration*” composite contains all deployment task components
- Task components and *Orchestration* composite inherit from an abstract component that provides a “*Task*” interface offering the *execute* method



3. An Abstract Deployment Model

- The *execute* method of *Task* interface offered by all deployment components implements/realizes the deployment task
- When the *execute* method of *Orchestration* composite is invoked, component tasks are executed according to their dependencies
 - e.g. *InstantiationTask* cannot be executed before *InstallationTask* has been realized (*InstallationTask* offers a *FactoryProvider* interface used by *InstantiationTask*)
 - Use of bindings between task components and Fractal introspection operations to determine task dependencies

3. An Abstract Deployment Model

- The generic deployment components are specialized according to the targeted platform:
 - Component interface attributes
 - Returned data types of interface methods
 - *Task* interface *execute* method of deployment components

- This specialization represents a “platform personality” (*i.e.* adaptor for CCM, Fractal, etc.) of our C&D environment

Specializations for CCM and Fractal of the *execute* method of *Task* interface

Task component	CCM	Fractal
InstallationTask	<code>Components::Container. install_home()</code>	<code>GenericFactory. newFcInstance()</code>
InstantiationTask	<code>Components::CCMHome. create_component()</code>	<code>Factory.newFcInstance()</code>
AttributeSetterTask	Setting operations on Components::CCMObject	Setting operations on AttributeController
BindingGetterTask	<code>Components::CCMObject. provide_facet() OR get_consumer()</code>	<code>Component. getFcInterface()</code>
BindingSetterTask	<code>Components::CCMObject. connect() OR subscribe()</code>	<code>BindingController. bindFc()</code>
AddComponentTask	N/A	<code>ContentController. addFcSubComponent()</code>
InitializationTask	<code>Components::CCMObject. configuration_complete()</code>	<code>LifeCycleController. startFc()</code>

Example of specializations: The *InitializationTask* component case

CCM	Fractal
<pre> public class CCM_InitializationTask extends AbstractInitializationTask { public void execute() throws Exception { // Obtain the component to start. CCMObject component = (CCMObject) getInstanceProvider().getInstance(); // Start the component. component.configuration_complete(); } } </pre>	<pre> public class Fractal_InitializationTask extends AbstractInitializationTask { public void execute() throws Exception { // Obtain the component to start. Component component = (Component) getInstanceProvider().getInstance(); // Start the component. Fractal.getLifeCycleController(component). startFc(); } } </pre>

3. An Abstract Deployment Model

- Specialization for platforms easy to write
 - Already done for Fractal [FRA 02]
 - Began for CORBA Components Model in our OpenCCM DCI platform [MAR 01, OPE 02]
- The proposed abstract deployment model is valid for Fractal and CCM
 - Nevertheless, some tasks have to be more fragmented (e.g. *InstallationTask*) or added (e.g. to represent registration to services)
- Possibility to add new task components for supporting more component middleware platforms
 - Support of different deployment requirements

4. Conclusion

- We address the problem of the capitalization by architects of configuration & deployment of component-based applications
 - MDA-based approach through a canonical model of configuration & deployment (PIM)
 - An environment using language and platform personalities to respectively obtain this PIM and realize mapping to execution platforms
 - Contributions around the dimension #2 of PIM through an example of an abstract deployment model and personalities for two component models (Fractal and CCM)

4. Conclusion

- Benefits of our approach:
 - Architects point of view:
 - Describe CBA configurations in any description languages and map them to different execution platforms
 - Migrations of existing applications through transformations from abstract configurations to concrete configurations
 - Engineering point of view:
 - A software framework (Generic Orchestration Framework) to build specific deployment machines using platform personalities
 - Scientific point of view:
 - An abstract configuration and deployment model (which is independent of technologies) for:
 - Comparing languages expressivity and their limitations, identifying an “ideal” canonical model of software components
 - Re-configuration during execution will be possible through use of the dimension #1 part of the PIM (configuration)

5. Perspectives / Future Work

- Apply a model-driven approach to automatically generate component middleware deployment machines
 - Introducing a metamodel of workflow in order to define abstract deployment models (PIM) which are independent of underlying technologies
 - Refinement of this PIM: specialization with fonctionnal/business aspects (eg. deploying CORBA components, Fractal components, etc.)
 - Transformation to a specific deployment model (PSM)
 - Mapping to execution platforms: code generation from PSM
 - e.g. Fractal deployment components code representing the platform personality of our Fractal Orchestration Framework

5. Perspectives / Future Work

- Link with OMG D&C and our PIM
 - Express transformation between D&C PIM and our abstract deployment model
- Tools to automatize MDA process to generate code from abstract configuration & deployment models:
 - *Generic Generation Framework (GGF)*,
 - Platform personalities for this GGF, ie specific generators (OMG IDL, Fractal ADL, Java classes, etc.)
- Enhance the *Generic Orchestration Framework* , e.g.
 - Address failures during deployment process
 - Provide various orchestration policies, e.g.
 - Serialization of task execution Vs parallel executions